



MATATIELE
LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

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Research and analysis of ward profiling: Ward based plans

WARD 01

May 2018

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CONSULTING C.C.

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The following sections have been identified and populated as part of the analysis for Ward 1. The headings which have been covered are seen as critical topics for the ward analysis. When broken down one can properly understand and interpret the spatial economic status quo and development trajectory of the Ward.

1. Executive Summary

The Ward is surrounded by wards 2, 8, 6 and 20. As depicted in the plan below, the main villages within Ward 01 are Maluti, Thalong, Motsekuwa, Tholang, Skiti Location. There is approximately a total population of 6435. The gender split within the ward is made up of 56% female and 44% males. The languages commonly spoken in the ward are primarily isiXhosa and Sesotho. Youth constitutes the largest group in the population of ward 01.

Ward 01 has one of the primary nodes of MLM, being Maluti Town. Maluti also has the largest population within the ward. The town is situated on the route joining Lesotho and Matatiele. It is the economic hub for the ward and surrounding wards; it also comprises social facilities and government department's offices. The ward also comprises of two hotels namely Maluti Honey Bees Hotel, Maluti Star Hotel and a Maluti Transido that provides workshop and market space for trading different products.

Ward 01 has experienced a fair amount of infrastructure investment in facilities, including community facilities, schools, buildings, water and sanitation amongst others. It is evident that these projects have benefited the ward as well as the municipality as a whole. The Majority of the households have access to piped water in their yards, provided by the District municipality; Alfred Nzo District Municipality. However, there are still households that do not have access to piped tap water. The inequitable access to water results in some households having to walk at least 1km away to source clean water.

The provision of electricity in ward relatively high. The community of ward 01 primarily uses electricity for lighting. Electricity and Paraffin is mostly used for heating and cooking respectively.

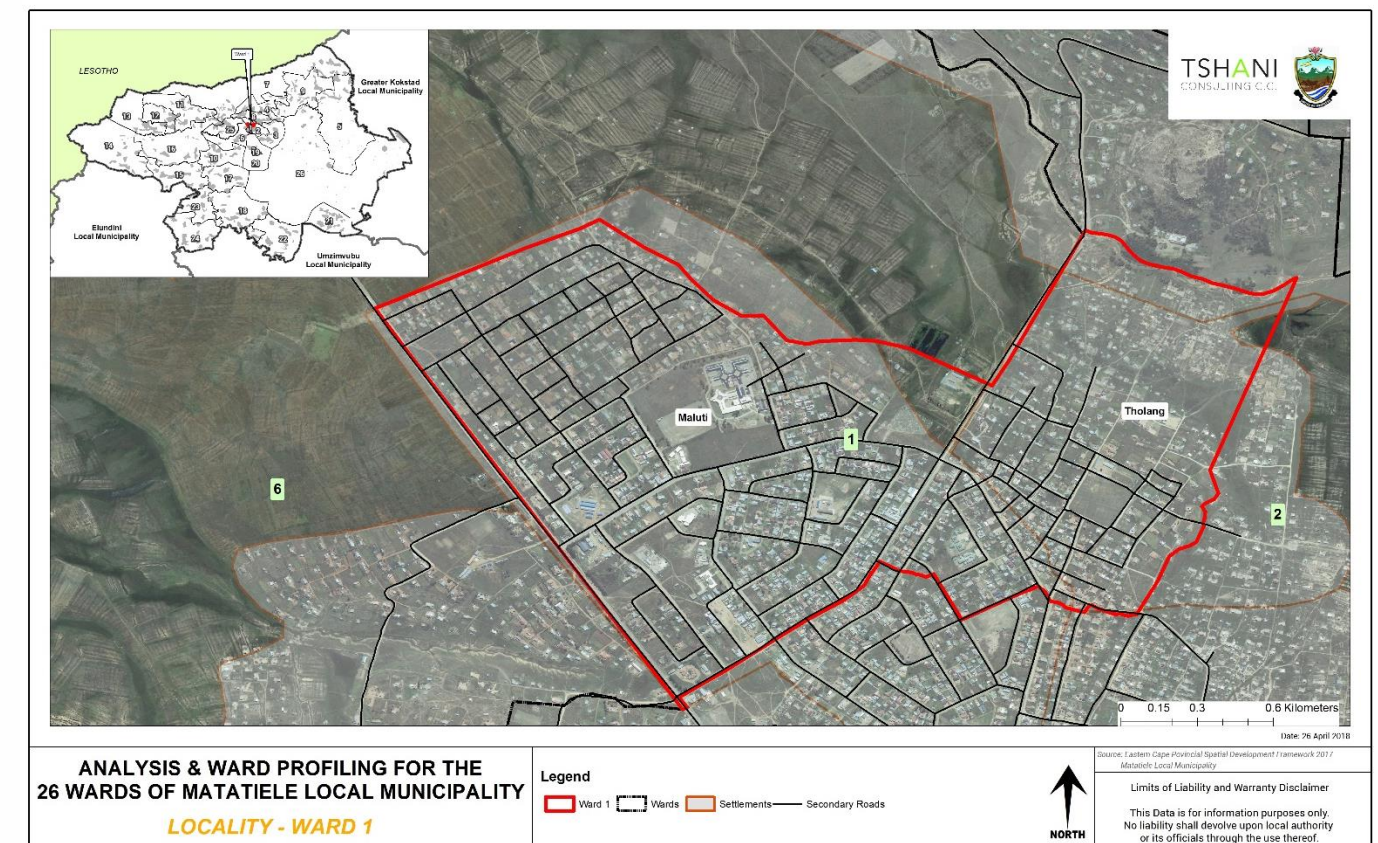
MLM Provides waste removal service twice a week in Maluti. The other households within the ward use their own means to dispose their own waste. There is still are challenges of land ownership; whereby the majority of households have no title deeds for their properties. This challenge hampers the revenue growth of the MLM, as community members are not willing to pay rates. The municipality is making progress to resolve this matter.

The ward also comprises of road networks, linking various wards to the town of Maluti. Internal streets and access roads are not in a good condition, this is one of the main challenges for the ward; which is also a common challenge in the municipality at large. Among the social challenges within the wards; the high rate of an unemployment seems to be rife among the Youth. There is a high dependency rate and household incomes are relatively low to medium.



1.1. Locality

Ward 01 is situated in the heart of MLM. The Ward is surrounded by wards 2, 6, 8 and 20. As depicted in the plan below, the main villages within Ward 01 are Maluti, Thalong, Motsekuwa, Tholang, Skiti Location. 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 01 Locality

2. Methodology

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

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

The analysis of ward 01 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 1. The SWOT analysis,

3.1. SWOT Analysis

The SWOT analysis was developed, through a series of engagement sessions with the local community and traditional leadership of Ward 1, by the municipality.

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to government services(District Sector Departments, Police Station, Magistrate court) 2 High Schools and 3 Junior SchoolsTVET College Health centre Growing Youthful population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High Unemployment Transit town to Lesotho- high levels of illegal immigrants Absence of title deeds to properties Unmaintained infrastructure High levels of drug dependence
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> youthful population Infrastructure projects for housing, sports, and recreation Anchor projects available need to be maximised for optimal value chain linkages High level of schooling: Average Grade 10 certificate Transit town to Lesotho- economic spinoffs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transit town to Lesotho- high levels of illegal immigrants Dilapidated infrastructure Growing number of unemployed Land invasion High levels of alcohol and drug abuse Crime and violence

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

3.2. Major events within the Ward

The table below highlights the major events which have taken place /happened within Ward 01 over the last couple of years. The ward has experienced positive investment in the form of a civic centre, sports fields and tarring of internal streets.

EVENT/ OCCURANCE	YEAR	IMPACT
Civic centre	2010	Used for community meetings and for hire
Sport fields	2008	Not complete
Tarring of internal streets (Phase 2)	2014	Its unmaintained, needs to be extended and the drainage system needs to be overhauled

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

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

Ward 01 has experienced a fair amount of infrastructure investment in the 2015-16 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
Tar road	2016	Maluti community	Newly tarred sections of the road are still in a good condition, but not all the roads were tarred. Sections which were tarred long time ago have got potholes.	Consistent and proper maintenance is needed as the potholes negatively affect a good flow of traffic and can cause accidents.
Gravel road		Tholang, Skete, Maritseng and Motsekuwa communities.	Most roads are not in a good condition	The roads make it difficult to travel especially with small vehicles
Drainage System	2016	Maluti and Tholang communities	Most parts of the road has a good drainage system except a few places like the road to the College of Education offices and the tarred road built in 2014. The main road passing through Tholang location to Hardenberg had its drainage built to end the collapse of the road caused by flooding.	Because there is no drainage where this road connects the main road to Public Works, there is always flooding at this point when it rains and the road gets eroded. It has been patched not less than twice as a result.

Type	Year	Beneficiaries	Status / present condition	Impact
Sewerage system	2015	Maluti	The sewerage system is properly working.	The community is benefiting from a dignified sanitation system.
RDP houses	2016	Tholang, Maritseng, Skete and Motsekuwa communities.	In progress	Deserving people are benefitting. Relief on dignified housing and accommodation.
Extension of classes at Tholang J.S.S	2016	Tholang SSS learners	In progress	There will be enough proper accommodation for successful teaching and learning. An achievement by government to eradicate mud structures.
Pre-paid water metre boxes	2016	All ward 1 communities	Some of the residents rooted out the installed pre-paid water metre boxes.	It caused conflict among residents because some have some don't have boxes.
Maluti FET extension of classes and curriculum.	2016	Learners	In progress	It serves the whole municipality, not only the ward.

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

4. SOCIO ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

4.1. Population Profile

The sub sections below provides an analysis of the population profile of ward 01.

4.1.1. Population Size and Distribution

The total population of Ward 01 is 6435 and is estimated to grow to 7312 by the year 2050.



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	Community Feedback	Census 2011	Projected Population by 2050

				growing at 0.3% Per Annum			growing at 0.4% Per Annum
Maluti Township	N/A		1467		3500	7 221	
Tholang location	N/A		1035			3 732	
Skiti location	N/A						
Motsekuwa location	N/A						
Maritseng location	N/A						
Total Population - Ward 01:			1326	1464		6435	7312

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

4.1.2. Gender Distribution

The chart below depicts that 56% of the total population of Ward 01 are female. This is typical of most wards within Matatiele. This statistic also speaks to the table below on child headed households which indicates that there is a presence of female headed households within ward 01.

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

Gender Distribution

■ Male ■ Female

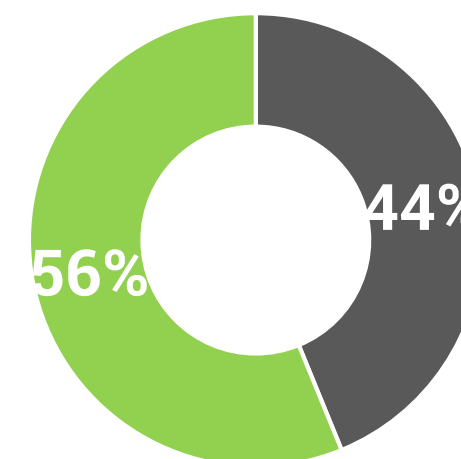


Figure 1: Gender Distribution – Census 2011

4.1.3. Age

The dominant age group in Ward 01 is the classified age group of 15-19yrs. 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, recreational facilities) and employment opportunities to attend to the needs of the youthful population.

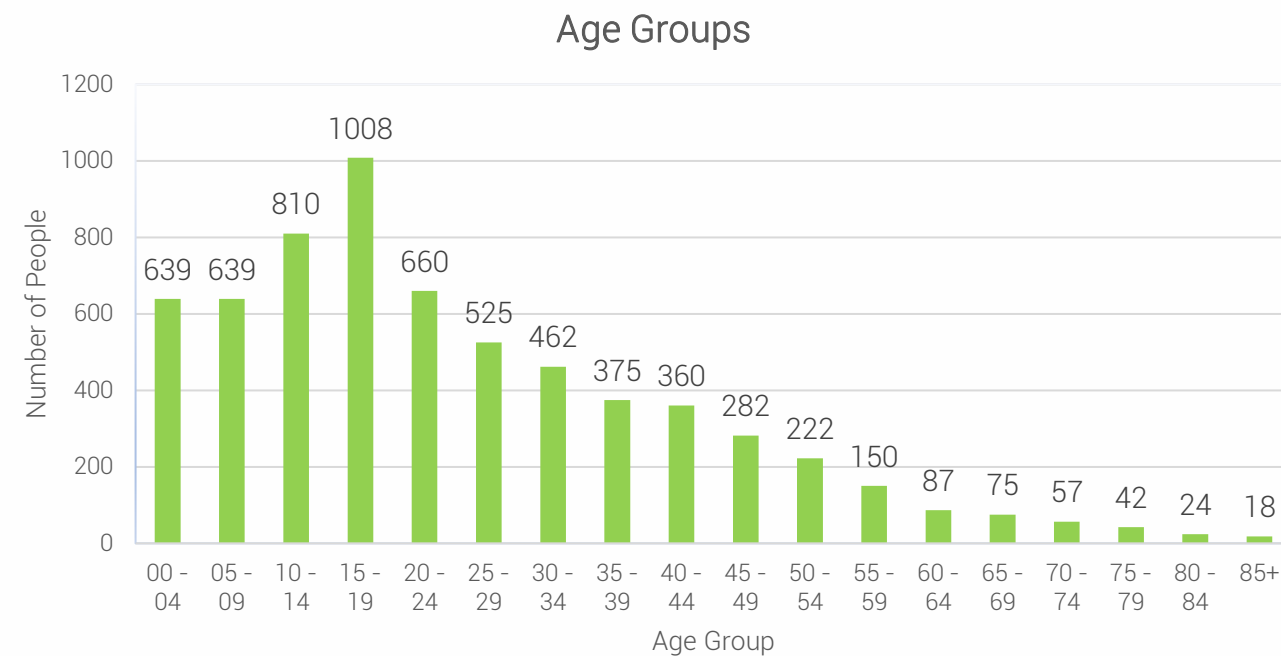


Figure 2: Age within Ward Distribution – Census 2011

4.1.4. Language Distribution

It is evident that the most spoken language in Ward 01 is isiXhosa, followed by Sesotho. The language preference correlates to the racial split within ward 01 and is an indication of the language preference which people appreciate. The need to acknowledge and appreciate cultural diversity within Matatiele is thus an imperative.

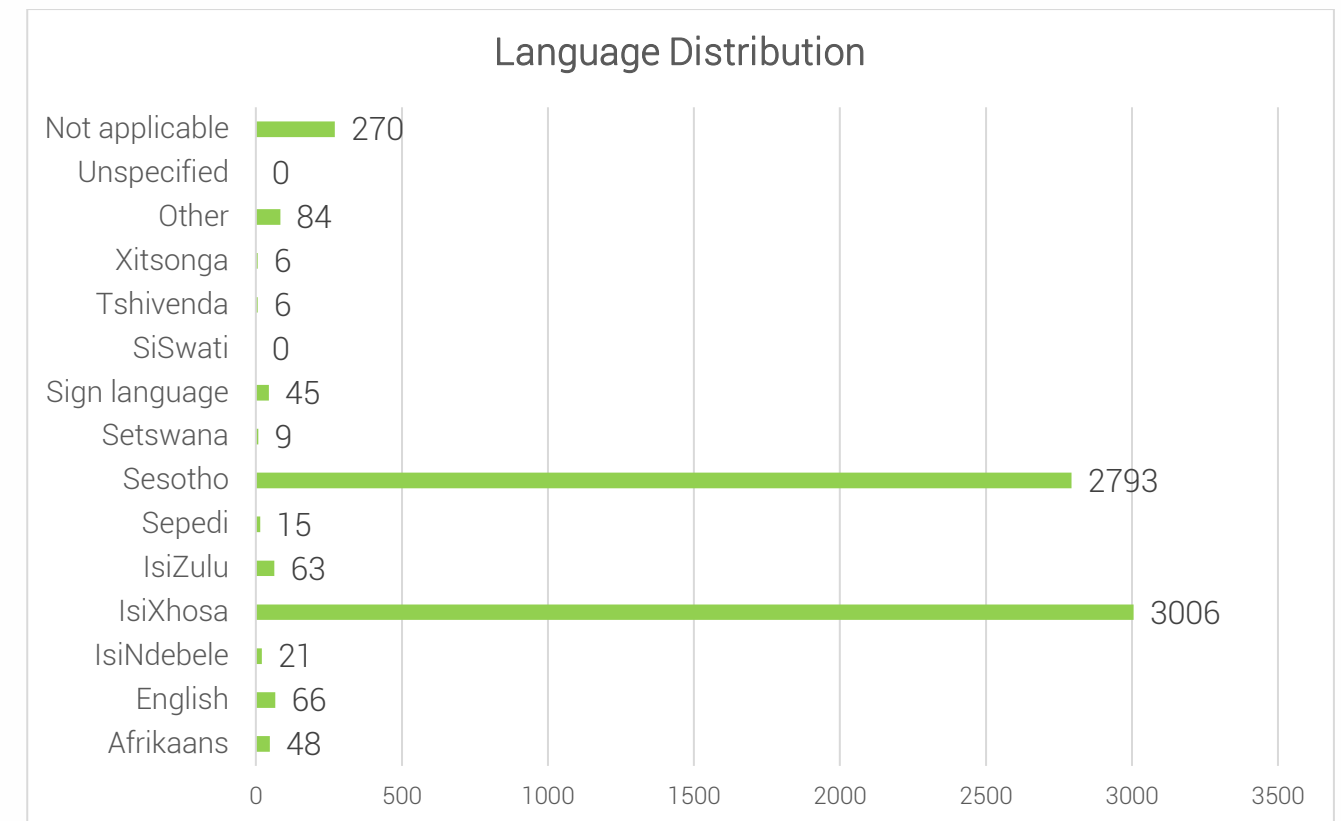


Figure 3: Language Proficiency within Ward – Census 2011

4.1.5. Social Grants

The dependency on grants within Ward 01 is a major challenge. The highest grant assistance been on Child Support (1770) is in direct correlation with the majority female population and dominant age category of 0-4 years old. Suggesting a high fertility rate within ward 01. There is a need for consideration to be given towards old age care well as there are 666 households which receive old age grants.



TYPE OF SOCIAL ASSISTANCE OFFERED	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS/BENEFICIARIES
	Community Feedback
Child support grant	1770
Old age	666
Disability grant	54
Foster care grant	253
Grant in aid	Data not provided
Stress relieve grant	Data not provided
Food parcels	Data not provided

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 01. 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 62 Beneficiaries in this ward receive support.

4.2. Household Profile

The section below, are details of households within Ward 01 in terms of their size, gender of heads of households and distribution.

4.2.1. Average Household Size

The average household size within ward 01 is 5 persons per households.

There is a need to provide more housing options within the ward to avoid the high occupancy rates ward 01 is faced with.

4.2.2. Heads of Households

The issue of child headed households remains a major challenge in Ward 01 and MLM alike. There is a need to prioritise support in the form of community awareness and social programmes in keeping with teenage pregnancy and family planning programmes.

Based on the table below it is evident that the issue of child headed households is a major issue. Based on Census data we see that Maluti has 879 Female headed households and Tholang has 594 female headed households.

Villages	Child-Headed households		Female-Headed Households	
	Community Feedback	Census 2011	Community Feedback	Census 2011
Maluti			255	879
Tholang			250	594
Skiti			300	
Motsekuwa			200	

Maritseng			150	
Total		27		801

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

The graph below indicates that approximately 60% of households in ward 01 are headed by women.

Gender of Household Head

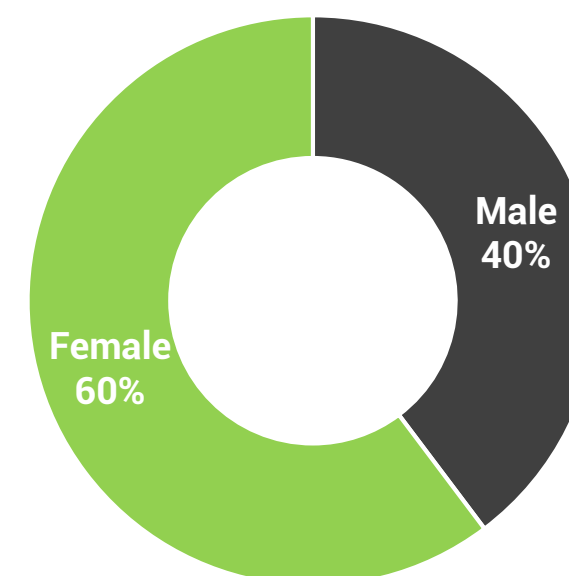


Figure 4: Gender of Household Head

4.2.3. Household Dwelling types

The majority of people in Ward 01 live in concrete or brick structures. A significant number also live in a backyard flats. There is also a strong presence of traditional dwellings which needs to be considered when developing building standards and regulations within the LM. The housing and backyard flats are a popular settlement feature within the Ward and province at large. *There needs to this be greater Land Use Planning By-Law enforcement to ensure that the type of development is controlled and managed.*

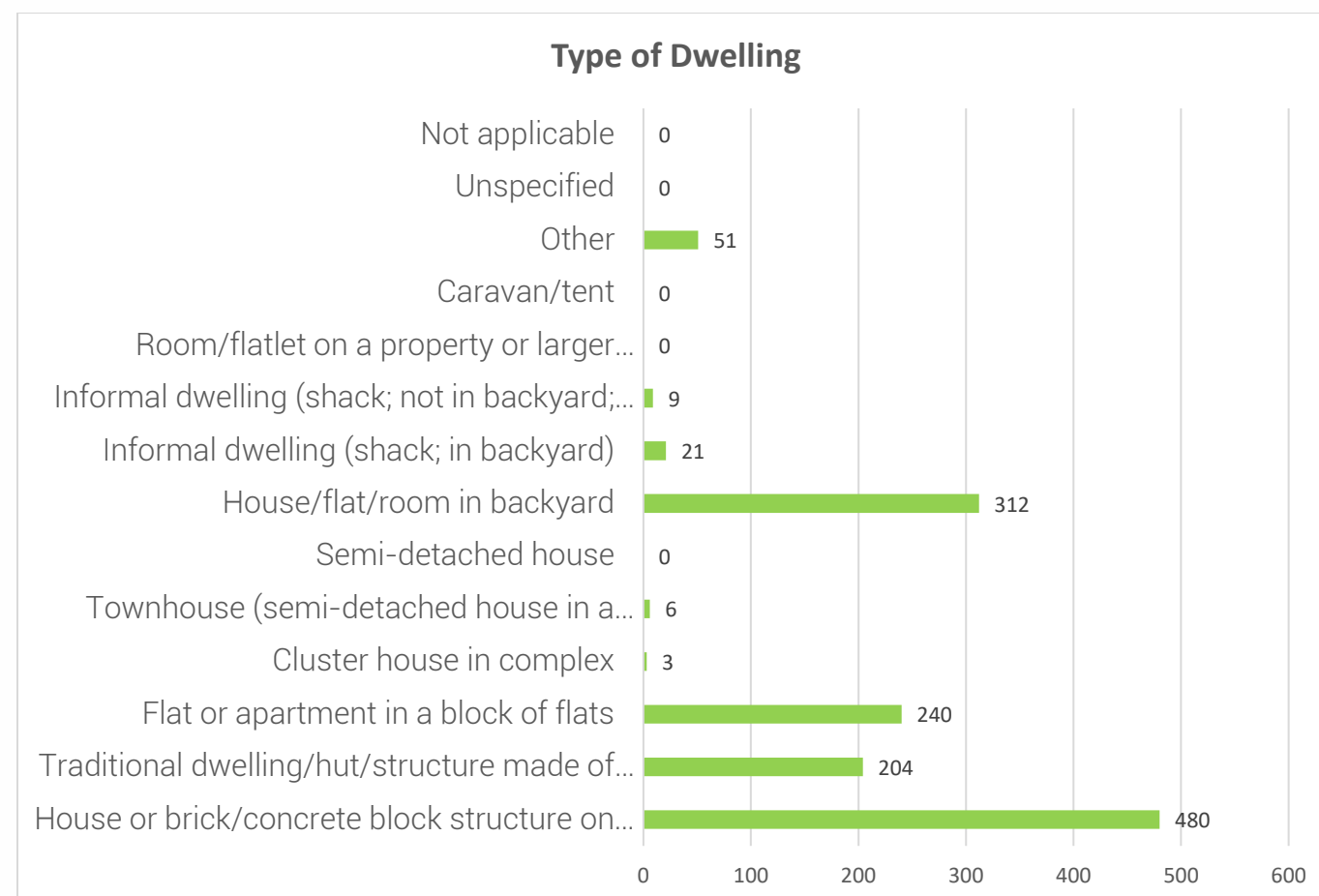


Figure 5: Types of Dwelling within Ward – Census 2011

4.3. Social Profile

4.3.1. Education Facilities: Community Feedback

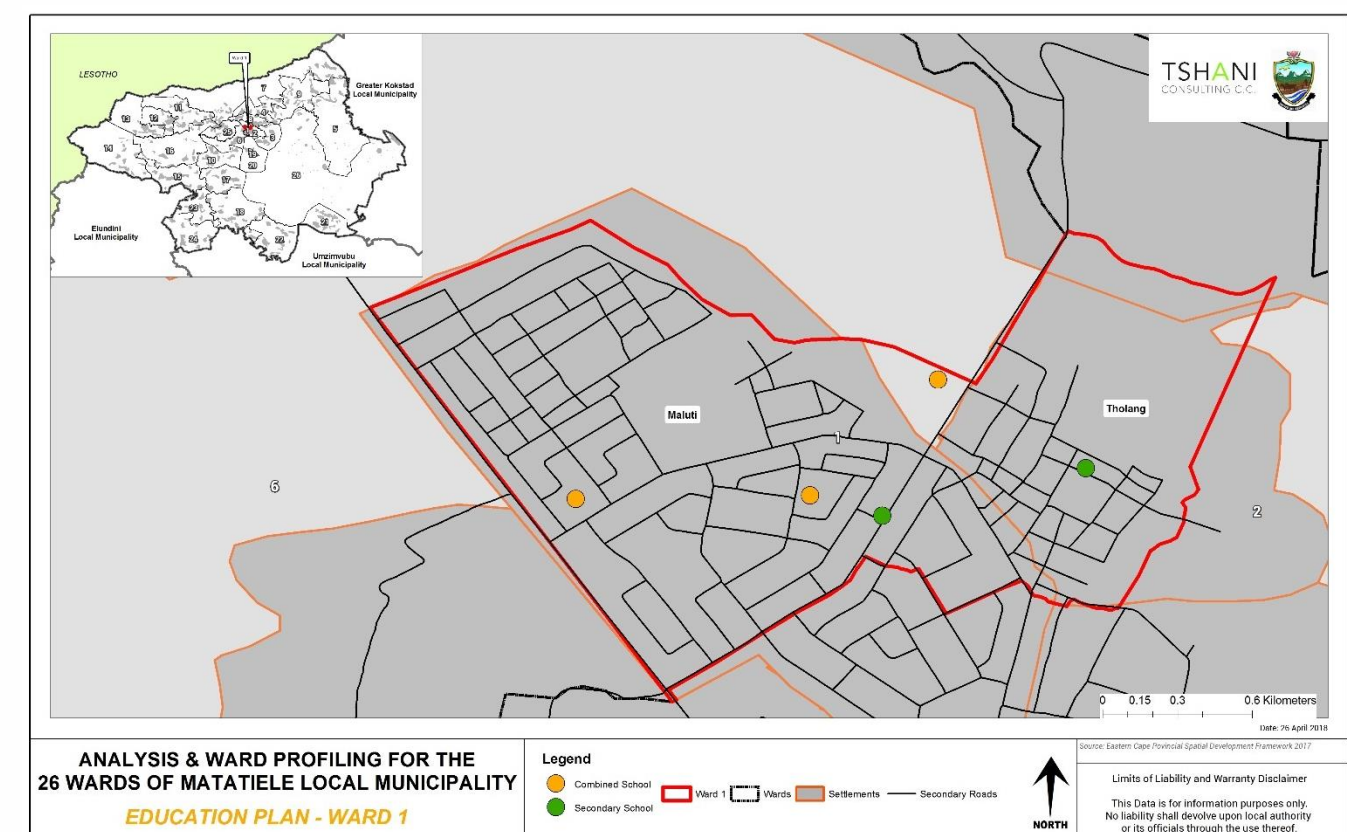
The range of schools identified in the table below was developed from the community feedback sessions.

NAME	TYPE	AREA LOCATED	NUMBER OF LEARNERS
Maluti junior secondary	Primary school	Maluti town ship	1479
Maluti TVET collage	Collage	Maluti	1112
Tholang senior secondary school	High school	Maluti	1000
Zamokuhle junior secondary school	Primary school	Maluti	2017
Harding berg junior secondary school	Junior secondary school	Maluti	943
Skiti pre-school	Skiti	Skiti	50

Maluti pre-school	Maluti	Maluti	205
Maluti advent high school	Maluti	Maluti	200

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

4.3.2. Education Facilities:



Plan 2: Education Facilities

4.3.3. Level of Education

873 people completed grade 12 when this survey was taken. 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 and skills development; support be made to provide student with further study assistance. These are partnerships that need to be fostered within the LM. The category of "not applicable" refers to pupils whom are younger than the school going age. It needs to be stressed that these children will eventually be in need of secondary and tertiary facilities which are currently absent within the ward.

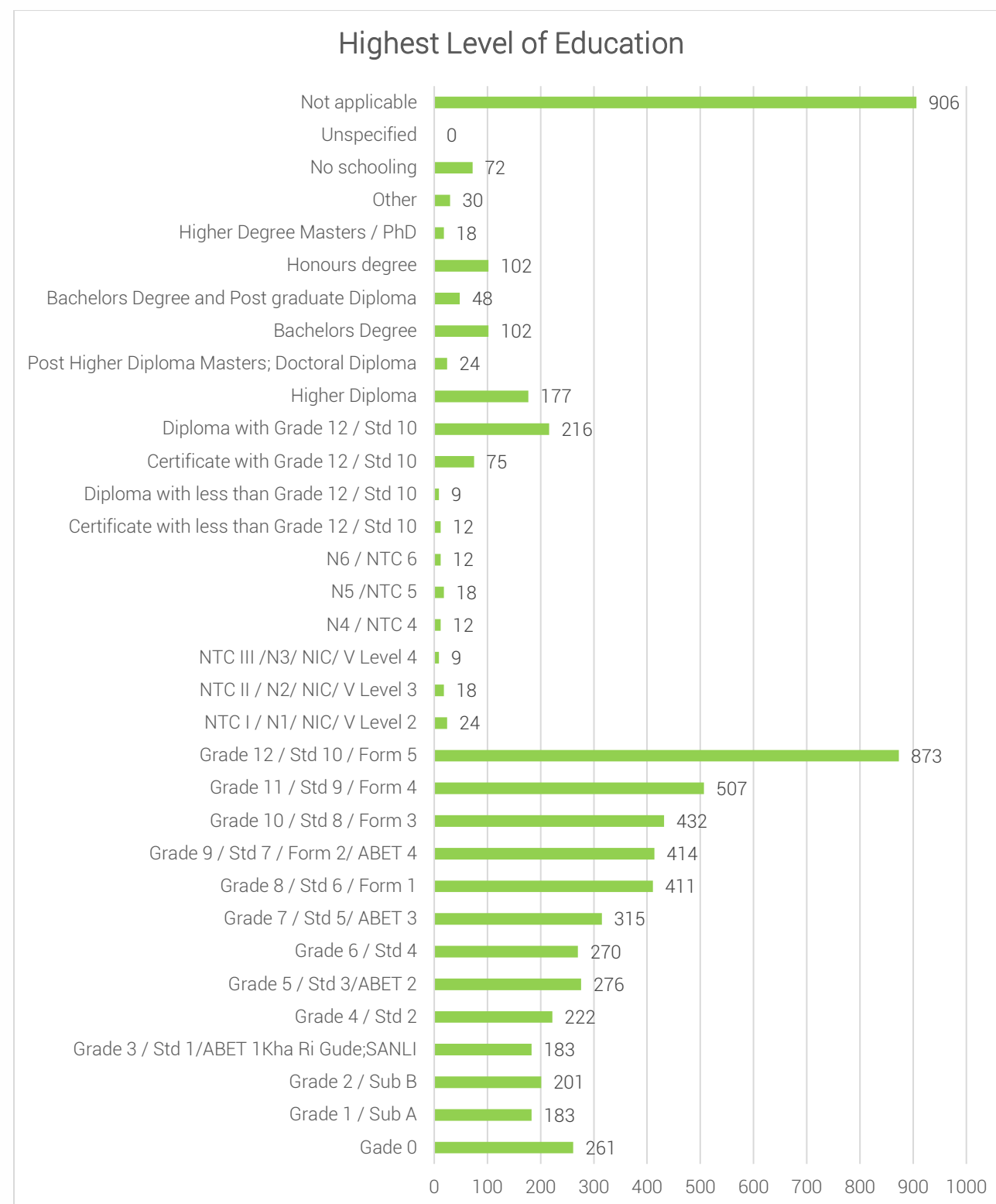


Figure 6: Highest Level of Education within the Ward – Census 2011

4.3.4. Churches and Religious Organisations: Community Feedback

The range of religious facilities identified in the table below was developed from the community feedback sessions. There are 9 churches within Maluti and 1 located in Motsekuwa. The presence of religious organisations within the ward indicates that there is a demand for social activities and moral

NA ME	LOCATION/AREA	NUMBER
Methodist church	maluti	1
Anglican church	Maluti	1
Moravian church	Maluti	1
Assembles of God church	Maluti	1
Revival church	maluti	1
B African gospel	maluti	1
Presbyterian church	Maluti	1
12 apostle	Maluti	1
St johns	maluti	1
Power of God	Motsekuwa	1

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

4.3.5. Health Care Facilities: Community Feedback

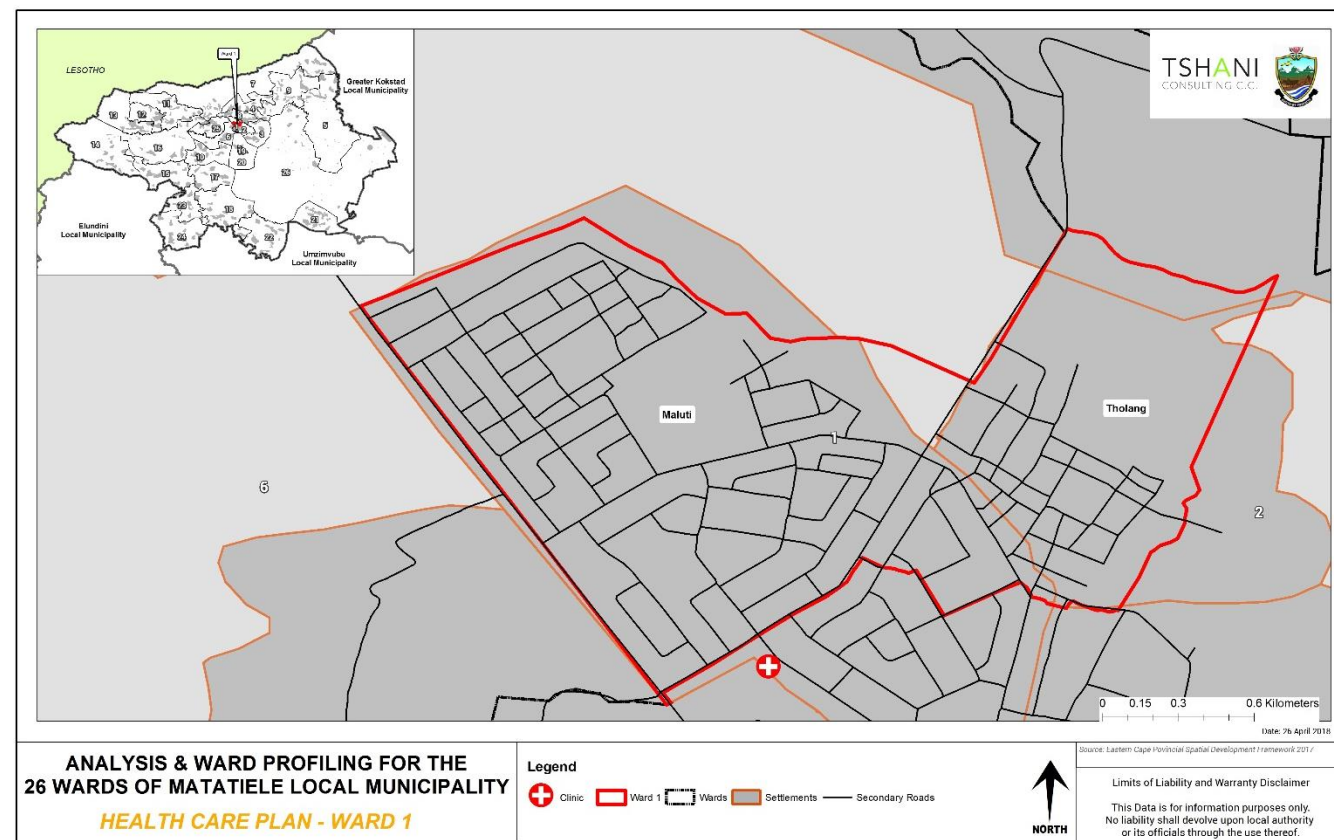
The community feedback identified 1 health care centre within Maluti. This single facility is intended to service the Ward which is not ample. *Health care facilities need to be opened 24 hours in order to service people at all hours of the day and night, especially for emergency situations.*

Name and type	Area located	Primary services provided
Maluti health Centre	Maluti	Primary health services. Including Immunization, Testing, Supply needy parents with milk for babies Family Planning

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

4.3.6. Health Care Facilities:

There is only one health care facility available in this ward that is located at Maluti village.



Plan 3: Health Care facilities

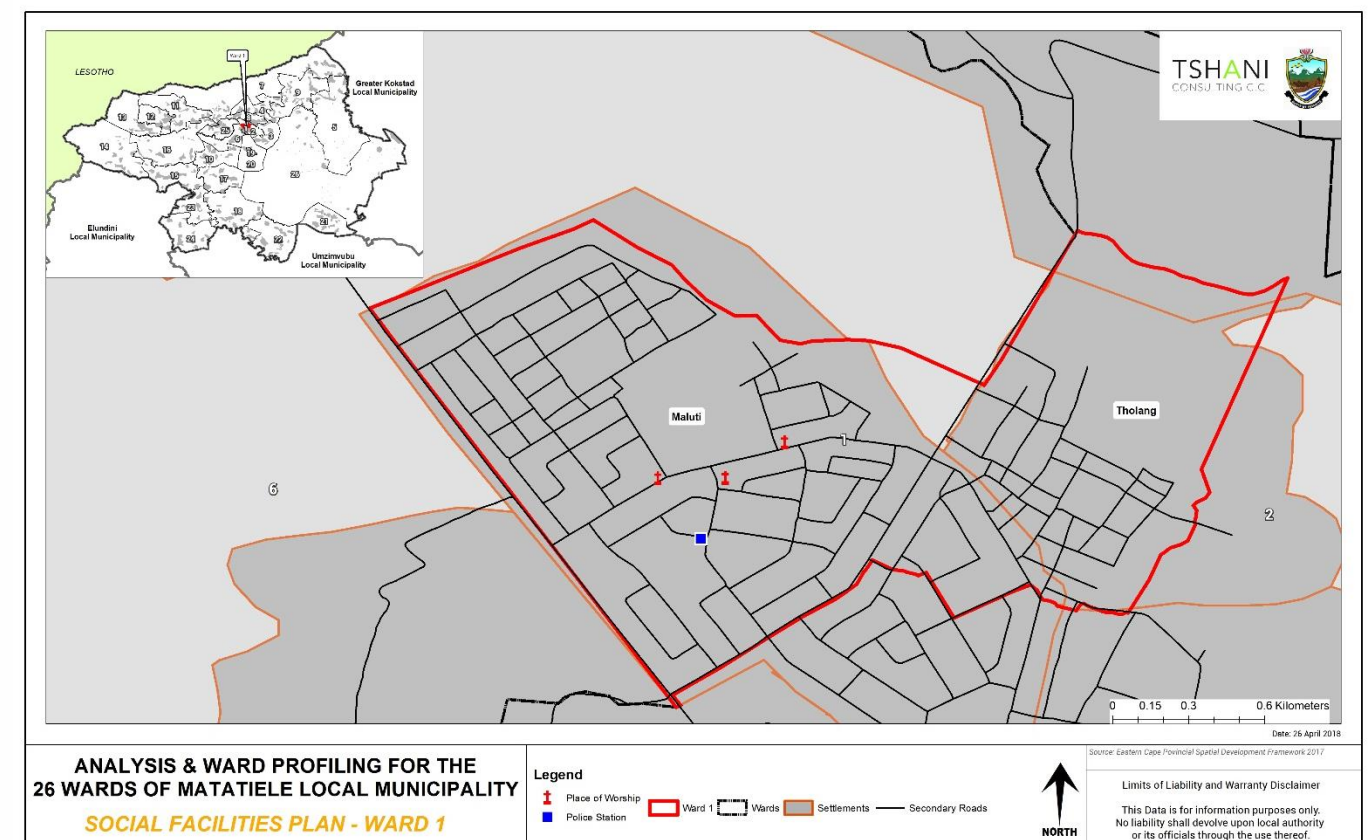
4.3.7. Community Hall: Community Feedback

Name and type	Area located
Maluti civic centre	Maluti

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

4.3.8. Other Social Facilities

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



Plan 4: Other Social Facilities

4.4. Economic Profile

4.4.1. Individual Monthly Income

Over half of the population of ward 01 receives less than R800 or no income monthly. This community has low to medium income earners. The income within the ward has potential to be much higher given the majority of the population falling within the working age bracket.

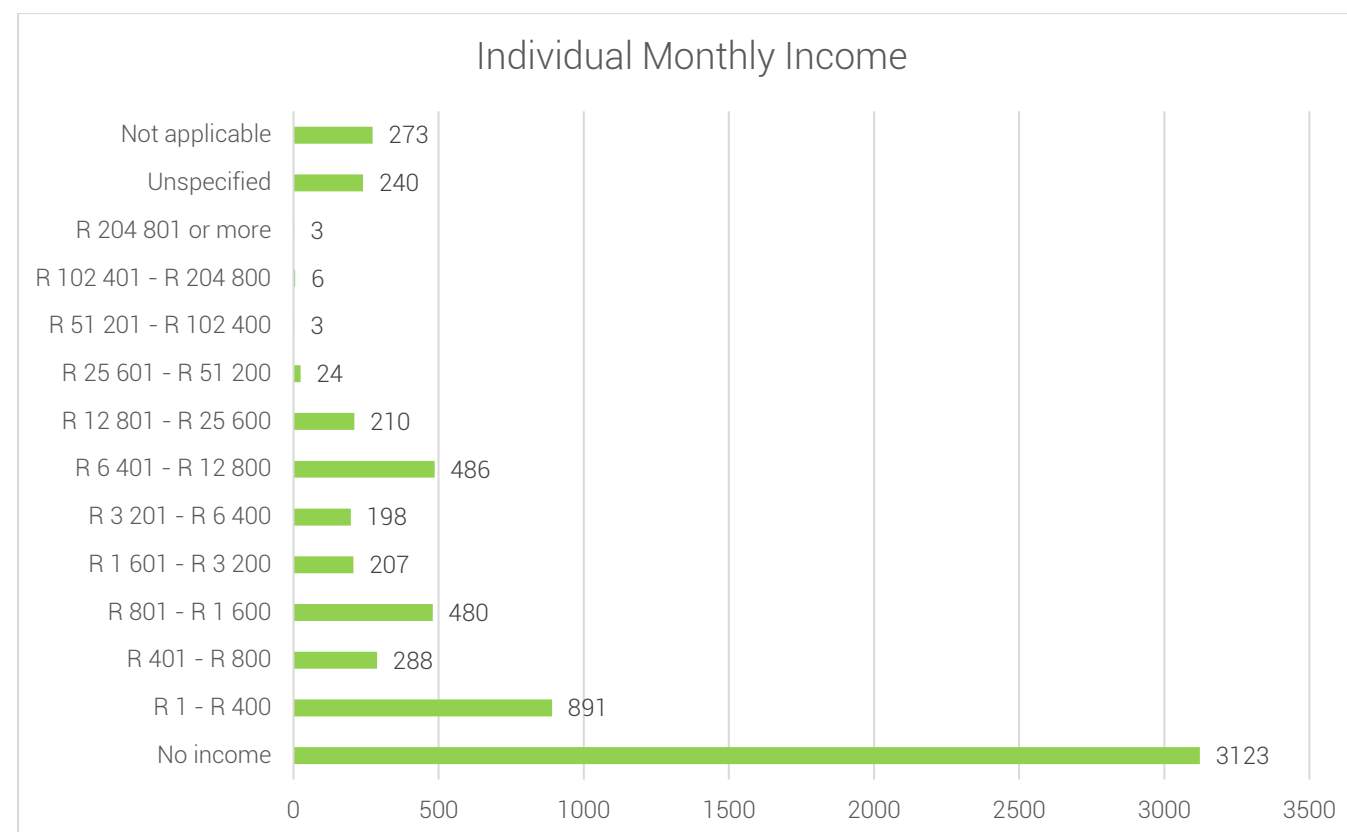


Figure 7: Individual Monthly Income - Census 2011

4.4.2. Economic Activities: Community Feedback

It is noted that shops that sell alcohol are the most dominant in ward 01. Six (6) facilities which retails alcoholic beverages were noted at Ward 01. This is very typical of areas with a very high unemployment rate and youthful populations. The issue with such a case is that practices of alcoholism and substance abuse become rife. The resultant social challenges facing such wards include criminal activity, teenage pregnancy, rape and addiction. A hair salon and internet cafe were also recorded in ward 01 which is encouraging.

The LM needs to embark on more community awareness programmes and ensure there are social alternatives for youth within the villages as the present case indicate very poor recreation facilities. There is a need for focus to be placed on youth empowerment and education.

RETAIL(INDICATE SHOPS, SPAZA SHOPS, CAFÉ, TARVENS, SALONS, ETC)	
TYPE	LOCATION
Gun shop tavern	Maluti
TJ bottle store	maluti
Nonyana ya Mpitsa tavern	maluti
Elibandayo tavern	Maluti
Sigalo Salon	Maluti
Bar bar shop	Maluti

Mbangwa internet café	Maluti
Filling station	Maluti
Bahlakoana tavern	Maluti
Masinani	Maluti
Mokoena tavern	Motsekuwa

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

4.4.3. Tourism Activities

There are two hotels in ward 01. The indication of tourism facilities present indicates that there is room for growing a broader tourism base within Ward 01. Maluti is closely linked to the urban centre. There is potential for such facilities to be occupied during peak periods when Matatiele town and Cedarville do not have sufficient capacity. There is a need for the municipality to consider what other local tourism products are available within the ward which may be harnessed through LED initiatives.

TOURISM (INDICATE B&B'S, HOTELS, ATTRACTION SITES, ETC)	
TYPE	LOCATION
Maluti star hotel	Maluti
Maluti honey bees hotel	Maluti

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

4.4.4. Agricultural Activities

The community of ward 01 neither practises commercial or subsistence farming of their agricultural products. The agricultural activity within the ward requires attention. There is an opportunity for ward 01 to provide value add mechanisms to the agricultural products within the ward due to its location and accessibility of strategic routes.

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

Fruits	Yes	
Grains		

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

4.4.5. 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. The LED directorate of the municipality needs to actively try to open market opportunities for such traders to ensure that they can participate in the local economies. The products produced within the ward need not confine its footprint to the Ward and rather needs to look at cross-border product provision.

TYPE OF PRODUCTS	AREAS / VILLAGES	FOR HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION	FOR SELLING TO THE COMMUNITY
Traditional clothing	Maluti		Yes
crafts	Maluti		Yes

Table 14: Products produced within the Ward

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 01.

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	Yes	Other (indicate)	
Drivers	Yes		
Farmers			

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

5. BUILT ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT

5.1. Access to Waste Removal

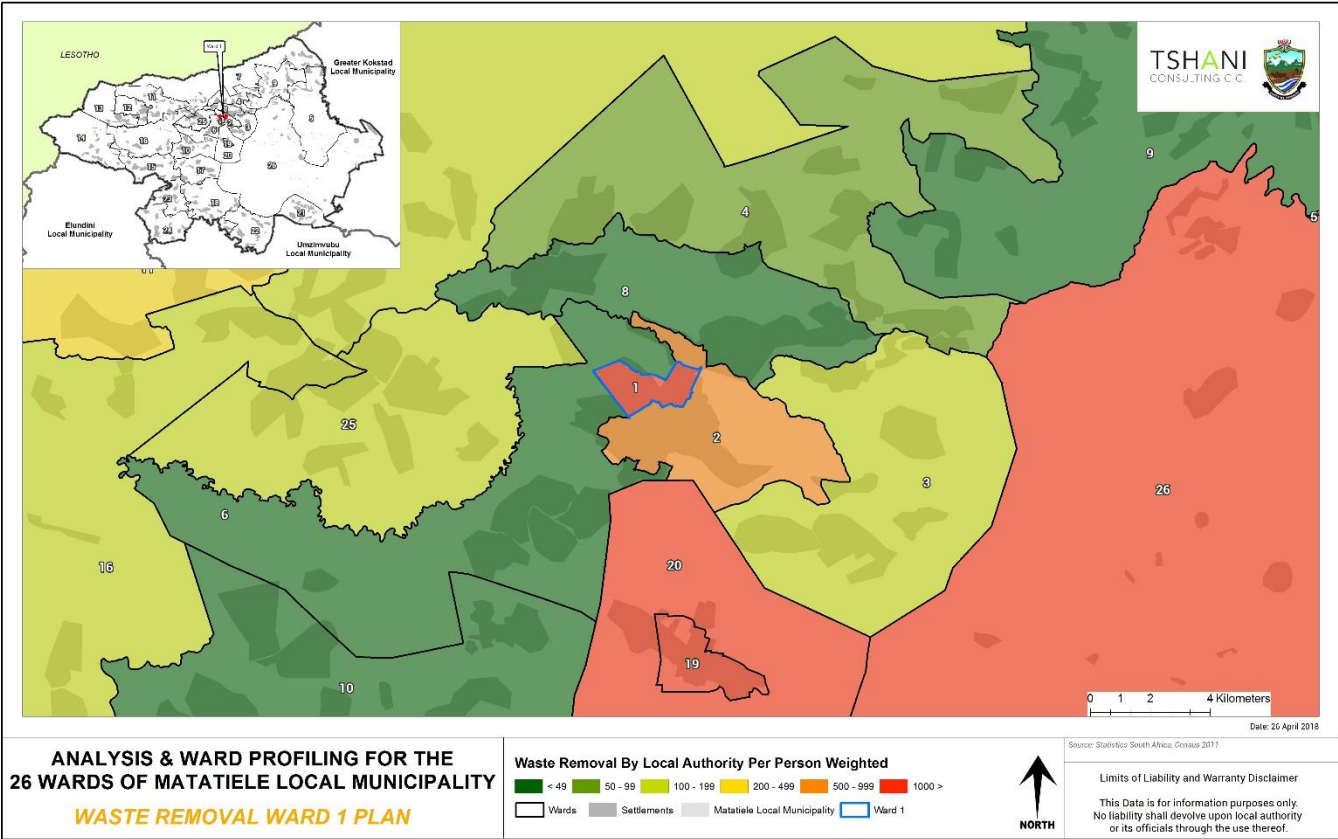
The community feedback session presented the following findings:

The majority of people within Ward 01 remove their own waste. This is followed by a fair amount of people who have refuse removed by the local authority on a weekly basis.

The Plan below further identified that more than 1000 people within Ward 01 have access to waste removal services. Waste dumping is a hazard to human health and the natural environment. The local municipality needs to address this matter urgently.

Additional Notes:

- Waste removal is inconsistent, or the times are inconsistent. There is a short supply of bins for the resident to put their rubbish in. Residents should also be given plastic bags so that they can be able to secure their rubbish properly.



Plan 5: Access to Waste Removal - Census 2011

5.2. Access to Water

The main supplier of water in ward 01 is from the District Municipality. The issue which accompanies this type of provision is the maintenance of the existing aging infrastructure. There is a loss of revenue within the ward and LM at large because of leakages and breakages. Illegal connections need to also be monitored.

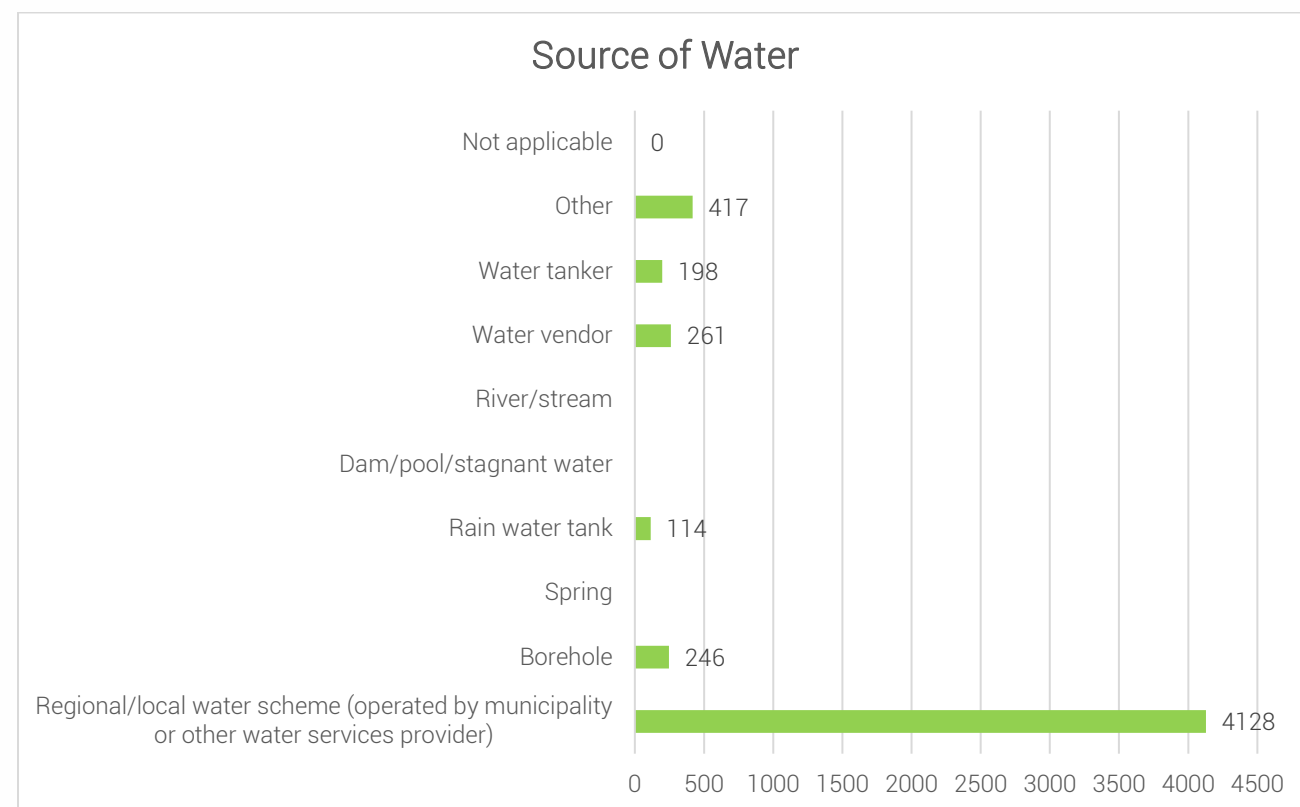


Figure 8: Source of Water supply within the Ward - Community Based Planning Program 2017 (Data Collection)

5.3. Access to Sanitation

3204 people use pit toilets with no ventilation. 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. A significant number of people use pit toilets, the municipality should decrease this drastically to avoid social and environmental impacts. The map below illustrates that more than 1000 people have access to flush toilets.

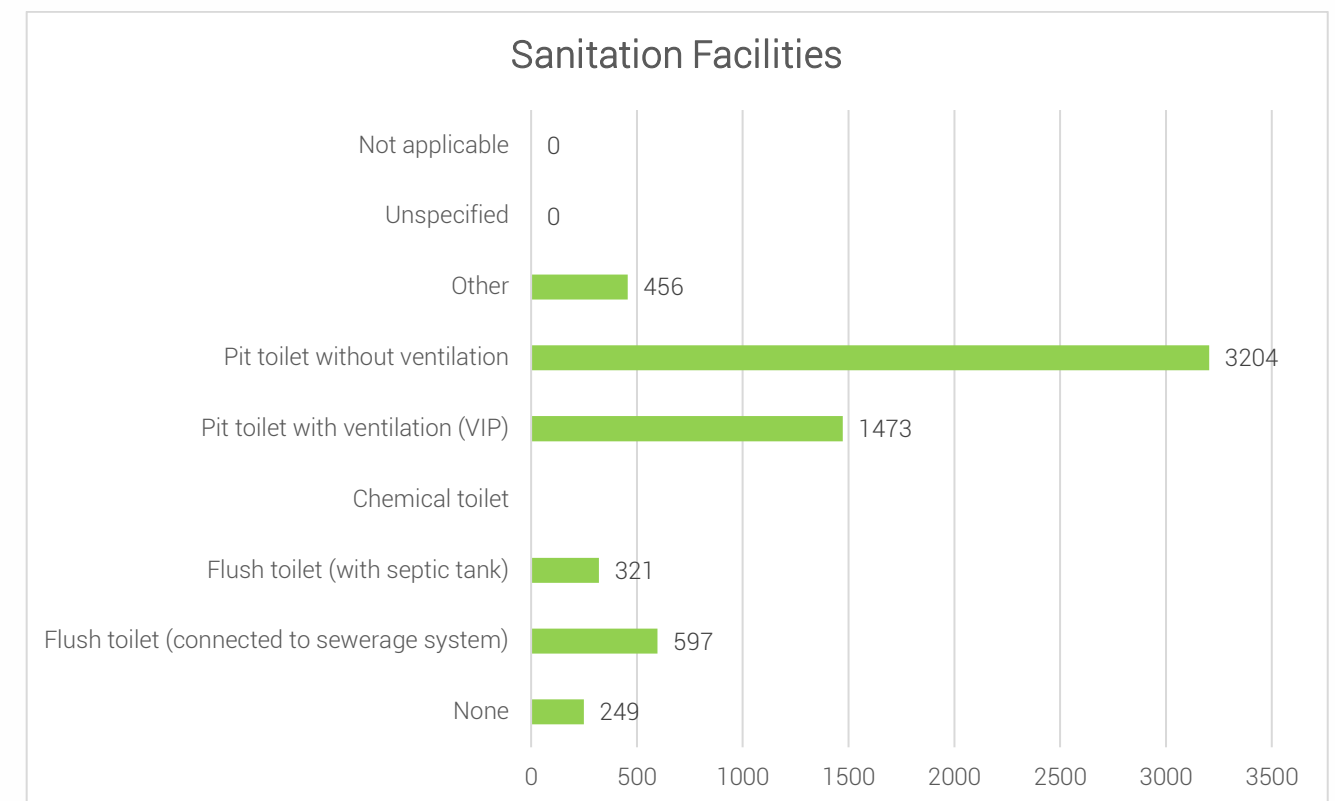


Figure 9: Access to Sanitation Facilities

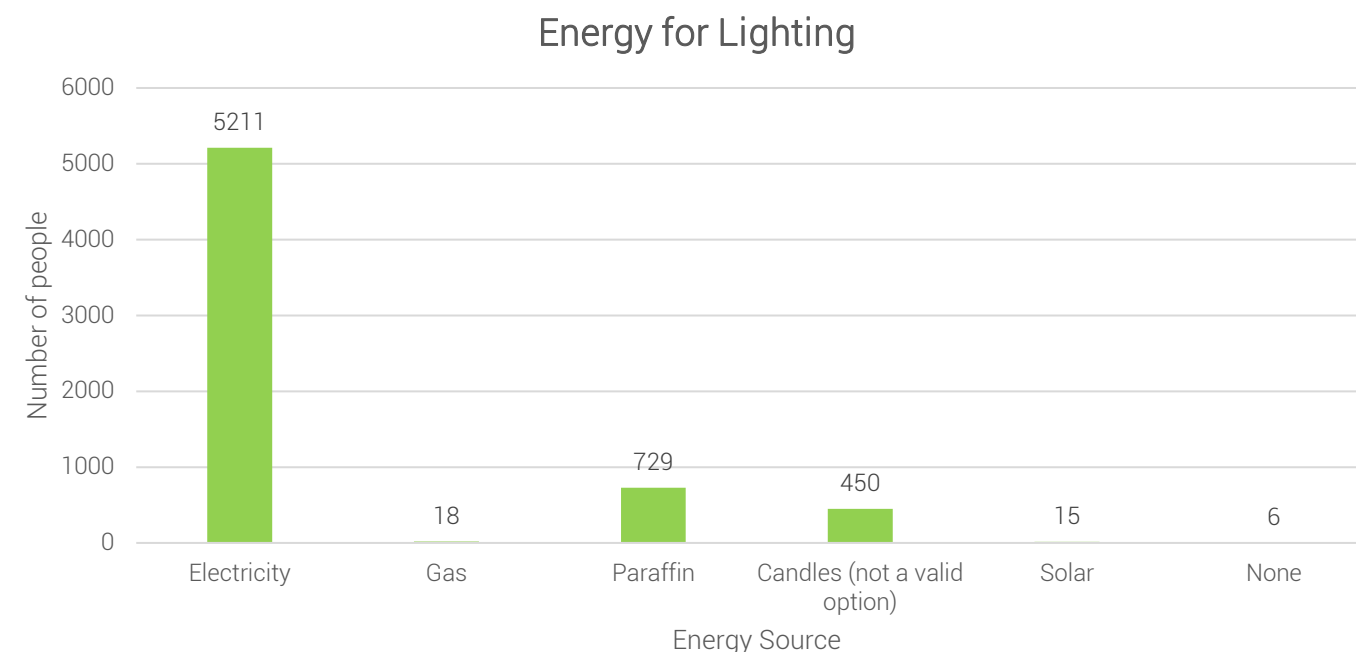
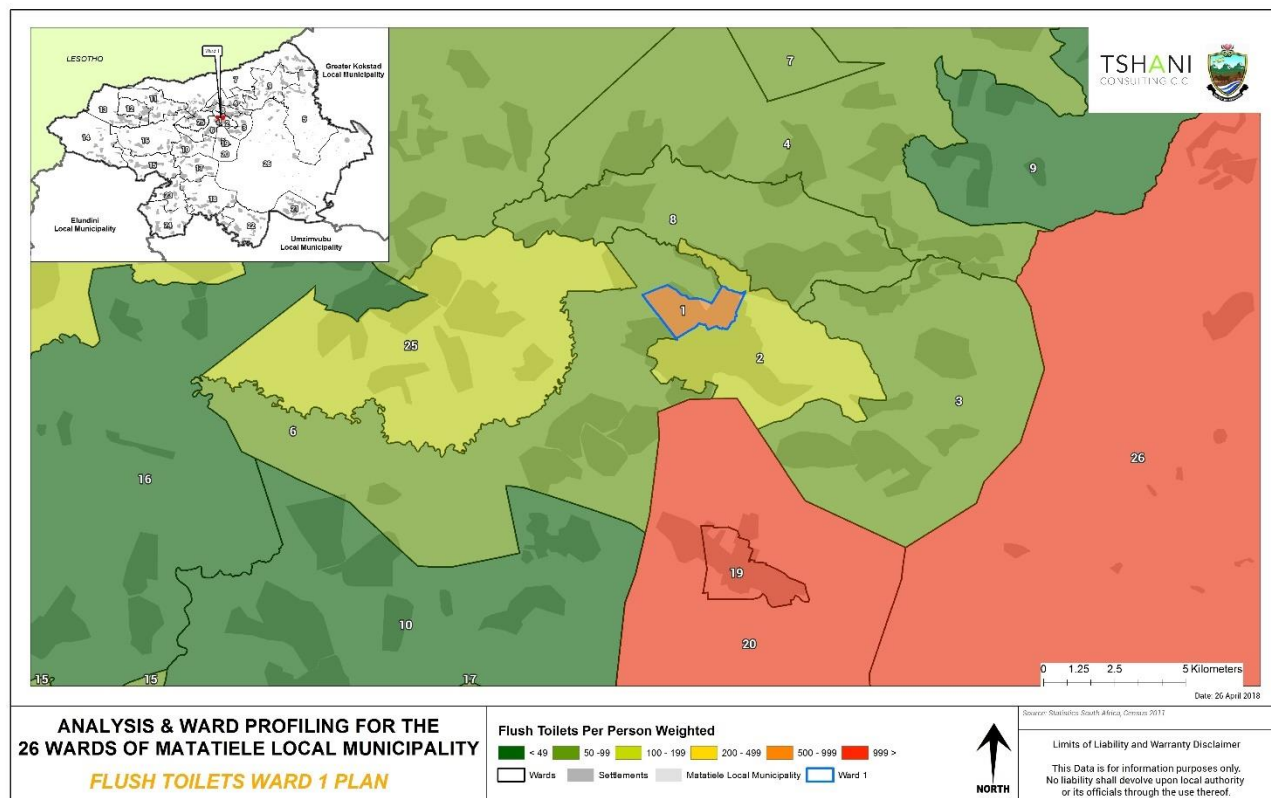


Figure 10: Source of Energy used for Lighting within the Ward - Census 2011

Plan 6: Access to Flush toilets - Census 2011

5.4. Main source of Energy within the Ward: Community Feedback

The main source of energy within Ward 01 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.

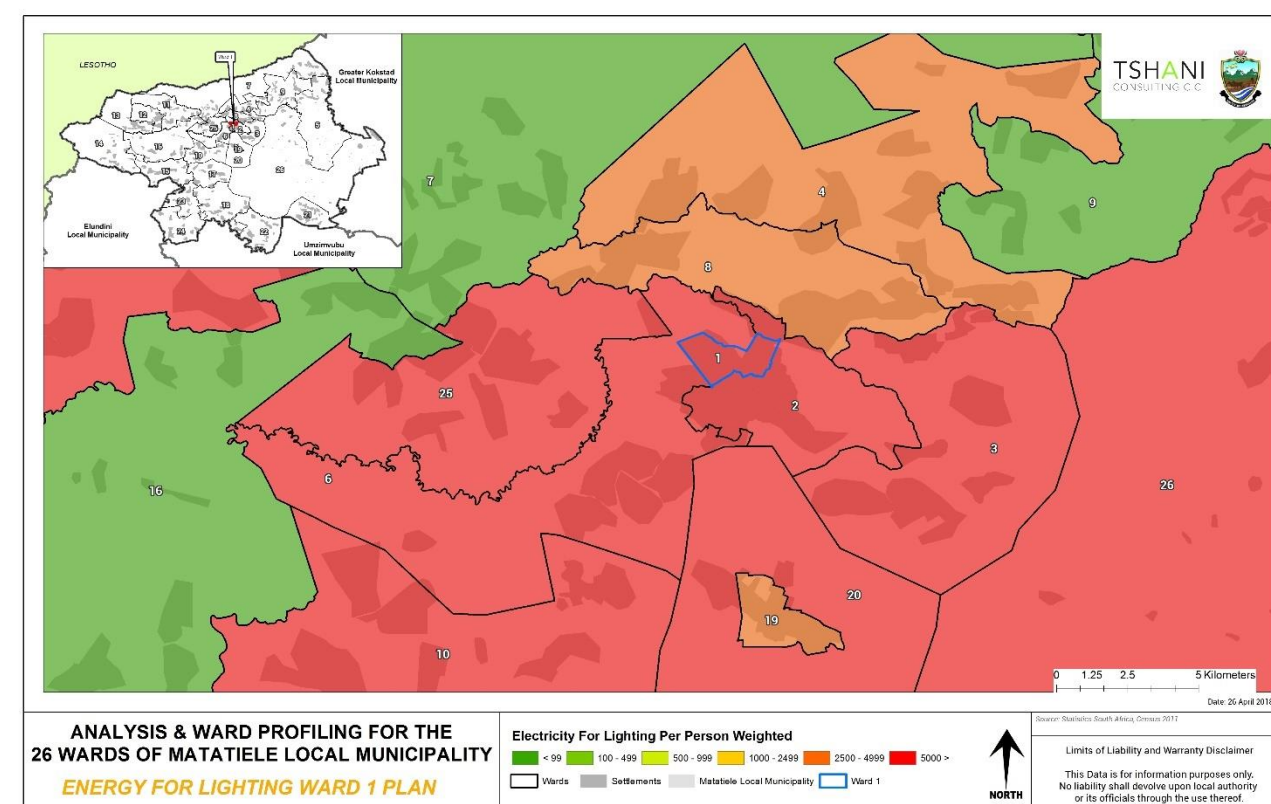
VILLAGE/LOCATION	ELECTRICITY	SOLAR	NO ELECTRICITY/SOLAR
Maluti township	✓		
Motsekuwa village	✓		
Tholang village	✓		
Maritseng village	✓		
Skiti village	✓		

Table 16: Source of Energy within Ward: Community Based Planning Program 2017 (Data Collection)

5.5. 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 (729 people) and candles for lighting (450 people). The map reiterates the point that more than 5000 people within Ward 01 use Electricity for the purposes of lighting.

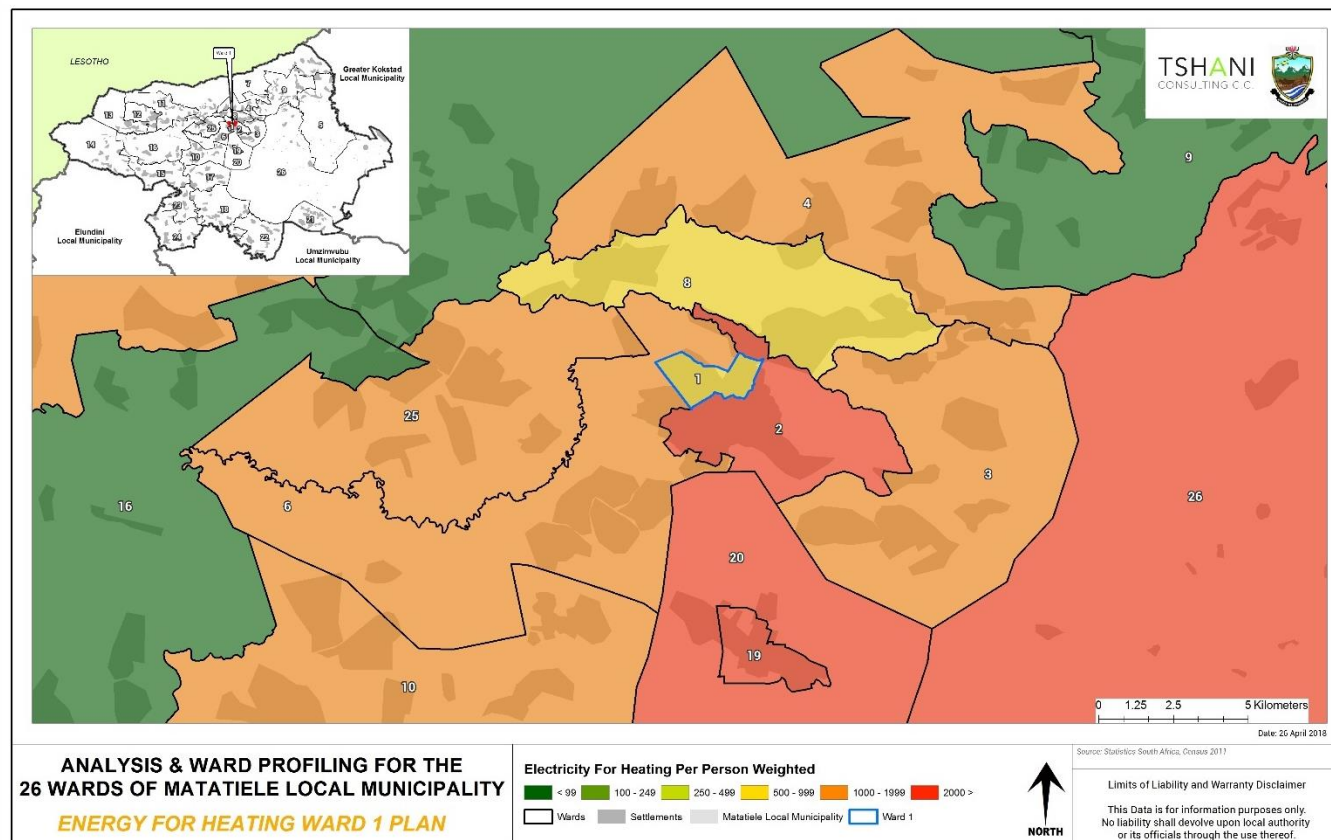
The local municipality should encourage the community to use solar energy and assist the process by educating communities of renewable energy.



Plan 7: Use of electricity for Lighting within the Ward - Census 2011

Motsekuwa		Need Access roads and maintaining of existing ones
Maritseng		Need Access roads and maintaining of existing ones

Table 17: Roads and Bridges within the Ward - Community Based Planning Program 2017 (Data Collection)

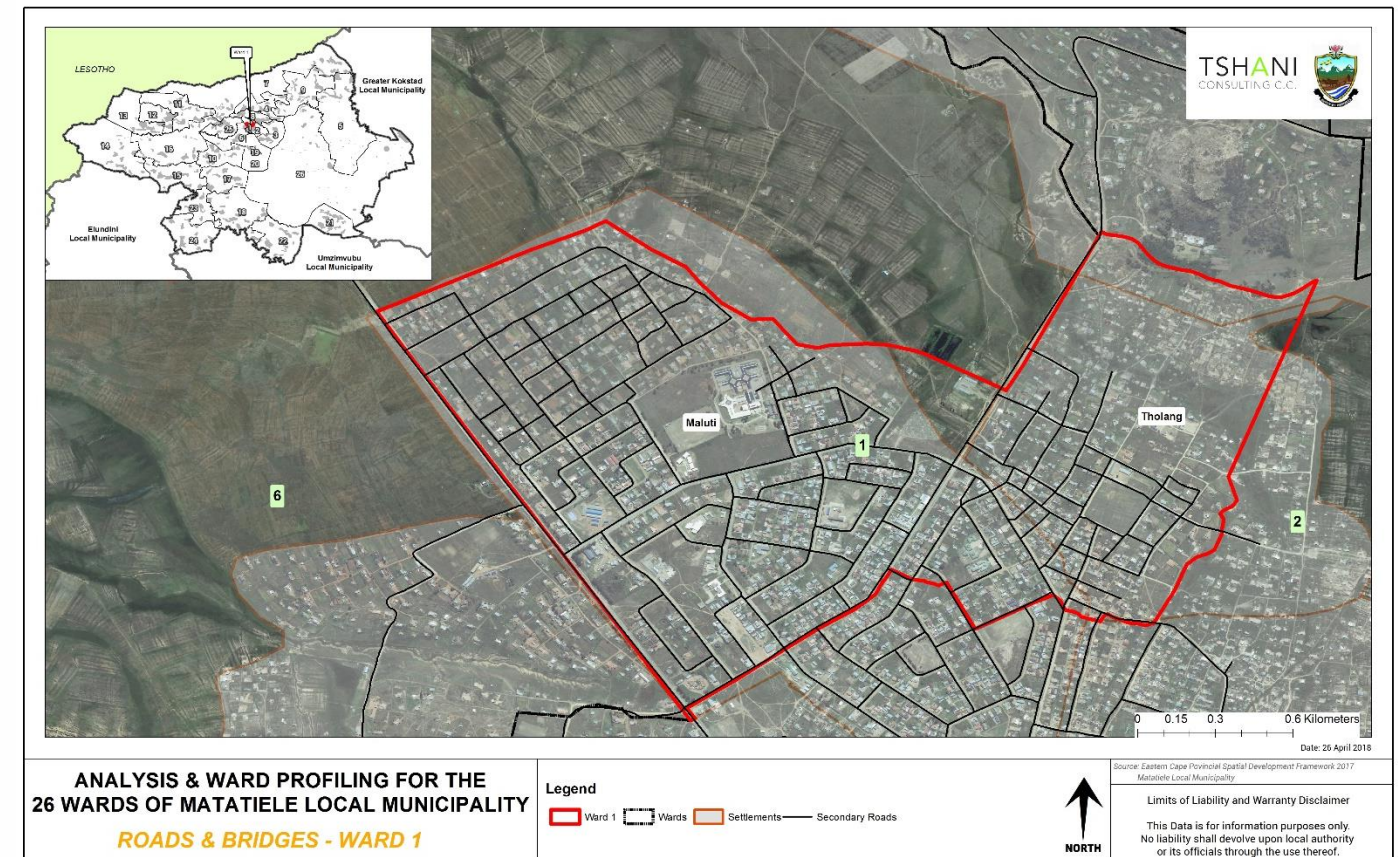


Plan 8: Access to Electricity for Heating within the Ward

5.6. Roads and Bridges

There are roads and bridges located within Ward 01, however they are in need of maintenance. Within Maluti the internal streets are in poor conditions and storm water drains do not function as required. Tholang, Skiti, Motsekuwa and Maritseng all need access roads and maintenance do existing ones. The plan below picks up on the roads networks which are present within he ward.

NAME AND TYPE	AREAS COVERED	CONDITION OF THE ROADS
Maluti tar roads	Maluti,	Most internal streets in maluti are in a very bad state. With potholes and the tar is worn out.
Maluti drive ways	Maluti	Drive ways need maintenance
Storm water drains	Maluti	No storm water drains, water runs off to the streets and causes flooding.
Tholang		Access roads need maintenance
Skiti		Need Access road



Plan 9: Roads and Bridges within the Ward - MLM GIS

6. Current Projects

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

No	PROJECT/PROGRAMME NAME	STATUS	WHO IS RESPONSIBLE
	Tholang J.S.S extension of classes	In progress	
	Maluti FET	On process	

Table 18: Current Projects - Community Based Planning Program 2017 (Data Collection)

7. Ward Needs and Priorities

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

implementation plan. The ward priority plan also identifies the locations of priority provincial projects which are located within ward 01. There are projects which are present for human settle

VILLAGE/LOCATION/ SUB AREA	NEEDS IDENTIFIED
Maluti	Removal of in business sites, waste removal (provide waste bags or bins), Creation of jobs opportunities, addition of water metre boxes. Funding of Coops
Tholang	Access roads need maintenance, Addition water taps, Community hall, Electricity Infills, access road maintenance, controlling of flooding water
Skiti	Need Access road, Access Road maintenance, Removal of illegal immigrants, Apollo Lights
Motsekuwa	Need Access roads and maintaining of existing ones, Waste control, street lights

Table 19: Ward Needs - Community Based Planning Program 2017 (Data Collection)

WARD 01	
INFRASTRUCTURE PRIORITIES	SOCIO- ECONOMIC PRIORITIES
1. High Mast lights	1.Title deeds for properties
2. Electricity Infill's	
3. Maintenance of Access road and streets	
4. Maintenance of storm water drainage systems	

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

8. Stakeholder within Ward

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

NAME OF STAKEHOLDER	CONTACT PERSON AND TEL
Marta	078 2607358(goya nomvuyo)
Ntataese	083 6652472(Khoboso Nthunya)
Ubuhle besizwe	072 5201241(Thandiwe Qumbelo)
Maluti Youth Forum	Mr A M Mlandu 078 944 9234
Cwp	0799066660 (Mpendulo Ntobela)
Business	084 3979145 (XolisaMbangwa)
Victim support	076 5494381 (Tselane)
Clinic committee member	076 5540991 (Sphengana)
EPWP	0798446387 (David)

CWP (HBC)	071 5875100 Xolani
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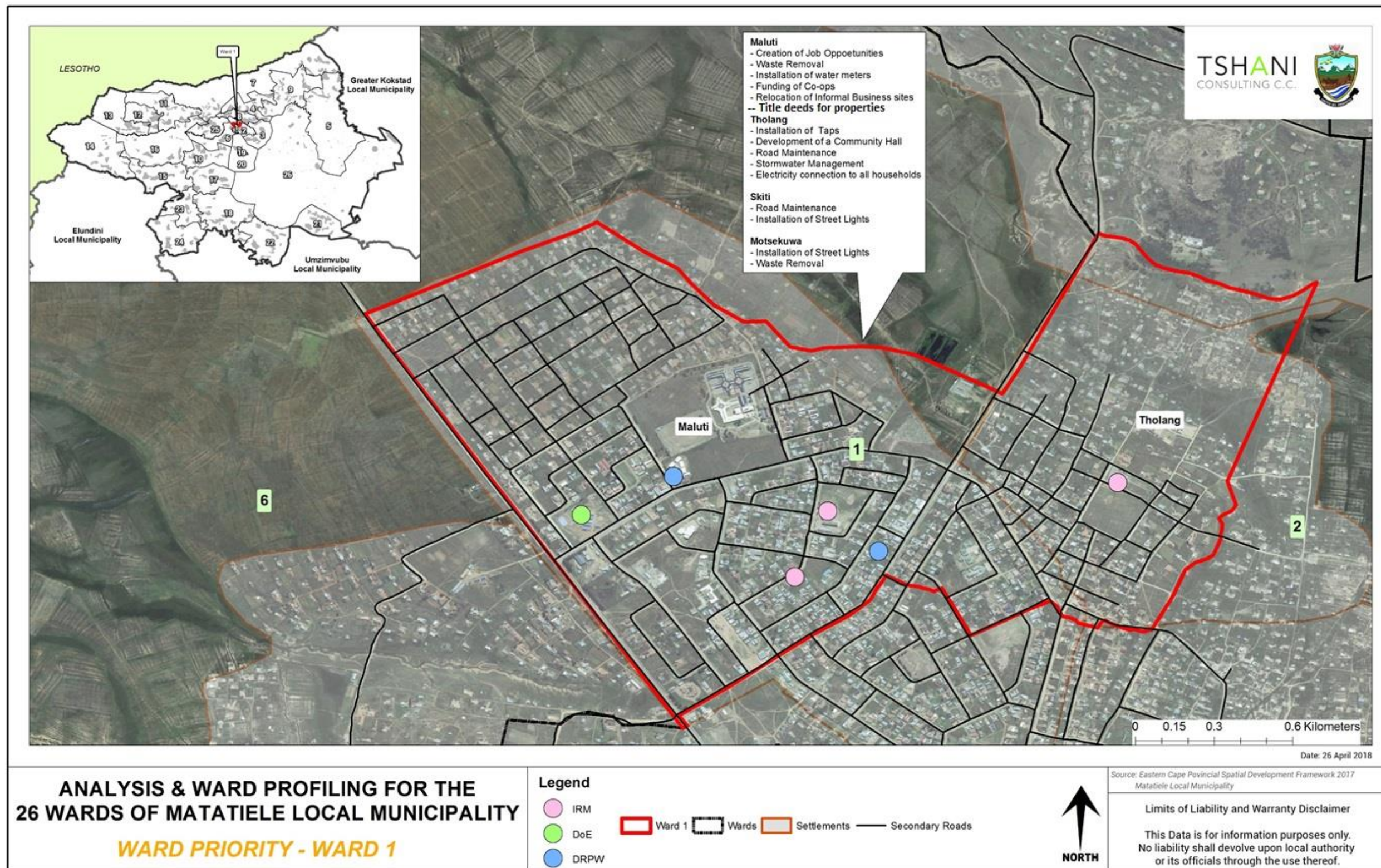
Table 21: Stakeholder within Ward – Community Based Planning Program 2017 (Data Collection)

9. Challenges within the Ward

The table below highlights the challenges within ward 01

CHALLENGES IDENTIFIED	AFFECTED AREAS	IMPACT
Alcohol and drugs abuse	Maluti township and motsekuwa	Alcohol and substance abuse is on the rise , especially among the youth. It is also believed to be the driver of most criminal and violent activities in the ward.
Unemployment	Ward 1	There are limited economic activities in the ward, thus most young people are not working, being unable to earn a living
High number of illegal immigrants	Ward 1	This has put pressure on access to services, including land for building houses

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



Plan 10: Ward Priority Plan