

Summary of responses to Social Survey Questionnaires

Respondents: Residents of traditional rural Areas

Activity	Responses
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most people do not engage in arable farming because of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Scarcity of water. ○ No funds. ○ Climate conditions – drought & soil fertility. ○ No fields • If planting of land is done, it is only once a year during the rainy season. • The majority plant on their small gardens only. • Manure if available is used on the land. • Shortage of agricultural skills. • There's interest in agriculture but support is required.
Forestry & Wood Supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walking distance to a fuel source varies between 10 and 6 hours walk. • Source from both indigenous and exotic tree species and shrubs. • Fuel wood getting less every year. • No woodlots (would encourage the development of woodlots). • Cultural uses of wood: housing, kraal building, fuel, initiation practices. • Trees are cut wet & dry. • Do appreciate the importance of indigenous tree conservation. • There are sites identified for forestation, but is yet to be developed . • It is important to protect indigenous trees to attract tourists, and because some of them have medicinal uses for both humans and livestock. • Apart from wood, paraffin & gas are widely used. • It is important to engage youth in forest maintenance projects.
Livestock Farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livestock ownership: cattle - range from as few as 4, sheep – 5, goats – 5, horses, donkeys to 80 goats and over 100 chickens. • Livestock kept for traditional wealth / cultural & financial security. • Grazing on communal land, no one has responsibility to maintain it. • There's a problem of disease killing livestock and also livestock theft. • Livestock ownership: cattle - range from 4, 13, 7; sheep – 1; goats – 15, 6, 2; horses – 4; pigs – 3, 2, 3; chicken - 100.
Range Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grazing areas depreciating, less grass, less fodder. • Grazing land controlled by Headmen and Chiefs. • No grazing plan, no fencing, no herding. • Would support the formation of a community grazing plan. • Conflicts on land use amongst community members. • Depreciation of grazing land around residential areas. Doing distance travel to grazing

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	areas.
Water Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family water sources: spring, stream / river, community stand pipe, yard connection. • Water quality mostly poor, but relatively good where there are standpipes. • Livestock watering – stream river. • Water getting scarce. • Solutions to poor water quality <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Government intervention ○ Improved sanitation (Most people still use the bush for ablutions).
Soil Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No bare rock on grazing land. • Gravely patches on grazing land. • Very sandy soil found in some parts. • Area has gray, black & red soil. • Situation becoming bad due to bare rock. • Medium size stones are worse. • Gravely patches are worse. • Very sandy soil is becoming worse. • Loss of topsoil got worse.
Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is important for communities to get involved in the management of the natural resources in their area because: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ They have cultural importance to the community. ○ For traditional initiation practices, you need grass, water, forest. • Availability is becoming less. • Not everyone has access to them. • No effort being made to conserve them because of lack of knowledge and guidance. • Community is familiar with laws protecting natural resources.
Use of Natural Resources in Socio Cultural Practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural use of natural material to build a house: stones, wood, soil, grass. • Initiates’ huts are built with wood, grass. Shelter burned at end of session. All this is monitored. • Permanent initiates’ hut is not acceptable, hut has to be burn down and practice will not change. • Request for government to provide tents as initiates’ huts for those whose culture permits it. • Workshops must be held during tribal meetings to educate communities on resource management.
Waste Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual collection of solid waste. Littering is a problem that needs attention. • Construction of a disposal point is required. • Maluti residents are dumping solid waste at Hadenburg area.

Respondents: Commercial farmers

Activity	Responses
Basis for Land Use Choices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ranking: Availability of resources such as water = 1, Overall cost of inputs = 2, Nature of terrain / environment = 3, Technological capacity = 4, Market forces = 5, Weather and climate = 6.
Land Productivity Trend	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land productivity keeps on rising, because of a rise on supply & demand. The rain also contributes. • Need to improve on technology & information policies.
Soil Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same amount of fertilizer used all the time. • Organic farming is becoming the more preferred option
Water Sources and Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source of water for irrigation is river / stream & a centre pivot system is used. It is another way of saving water, especially when irrigating at night.
Weed & Pest Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Composition of weeds keeps on decreasing, whilst perennial grass increase especially where management has been improved.
Wetlands & Wildlife Habitat	Incidences of viewing of wildlife are increasing
Breeding & Harvesting of Wildlife	Some farmers are engaging in the practice
Waste Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solid waste is dumped in a dug pit. No waste collection services

Respondents: Township residents

Activity	Responses
Household Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water source is Boreholes for some of Maluti residents & tap stands for most of the others. • Mostly the water has chlorine, because people throw dirty things on main source. • Requirement for Health & Hygiene awareness campaign to educate communities not to pollute water (government intervention). • There are days when water is not available, sometimes close to a month. • Quality of water is generally poor, has to be boiled for drinking. • People do their washing on streams & also children swim in them. • Water must be used responsibly to avoid water shortages. • Provision of taps for every household, or shared, is desired.
Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flush toilet (septic tank), Flush toilet (reticulated) in the bigger towns, Pit latrines in Maluti mostly. Mt Ayliff RDP houses no toilets of any kind • Some communities share toilets and they get very smelly. • There are always sewage leakages & overflows. This causes mosquitoes and flies. • Some families have their own toilet facilities. • Possibility of getting sick due to unhygienic environment. • Some people get diarrhea likely from unsanitary conditions (to overflowing sewage). • School built close to sewage plant (Hardenberg), proof that no environmental assessment was done to determine location of the facility. • Toilets not well built and a child died after falling inside a toilet pit. • Provision of chemicals for the toilets necessary.
Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Usage of electricity, paraffin, gas, wood, grass, cow dung. • Supply of electricity is weak, it requires an upgrade. • No electricity supply in some areas of Mt Frere, Maluti, Mt Ayliff.
Indoor Air Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooking normally done in a living / sleeping room. Some people use a kitchen. • No air ventilation in rooms used for cooking. • Awareness on environmental health required. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burning down of shacks still very common. • People experience chest problems.
Waste Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community burn solid waste, because municipality does not do collection. • Prepared to volunteer in keeping the area clean. • People recycle things like mats, bottle, tins / cans.
Natural Hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fires, strong winds & sometimes flooding are common. • Planting more trees can prevent strong winds. • Awareness for children not to play with matches and also people who smoke must not throw cigarette on dry grass.
Responsibility for Environmental Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Everyone, i.e. government, businesses, general public. • Protection of trees & cleanliness of the area by general public. • Training in environmental management is required.