



FETAKGOMO LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

2009/2010 IDP/BUDGET REVIEW

SC 10/09

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Abbreviations

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ANC	Antenatal Clients
DBSA	Development Bank of Southern Africa
DEAT	Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism
DLGH	Department of Local Government and Housing (Limpopo)
DoA	Department of Agriculture
DME	Department of Mineral and Energy
DPLG	Department of Provincial and Local Government
DWAF	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry
FBE	Free Basic Electricity
FBW	Free Basic Water
FIVIMS	Food Insecurity and Vulnerability Information Management System
FTM	Fetakgomo Local Municipality
GGP	Gross Geographical Product
GSDM	Greater Sekhukhune District Municipality
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IAG	International Assemblies of God
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IDT	Independent Development Trust
KPA	Key Performance Area
LED	Local Economic Development
LGDS	Limpopo Growth and Development Strategy
Limdev	Limpopo Development Agency
LSM	Living Standards Measure
LUM	Land Use Management
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MFMA	Municipal Finance Management Act
MSA	Municipal Systems Act
NSDP	National Spatial Development Perspective
OTP	Office of the Premier
PHC	Primary Health Care
RAL	Roads Agency Limpopo
RDP	Reconstruction and Development Programme
SAPS	South African Police Services
SAWID	South African Women in Dialogue
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SMME	Small, Medium and Micro Enterprise
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit
ZCC	Zion Christian Church



MAYORAL FOREWORD

This year, 2009, is broadly construed as the year to “... Protect the Gains of our National Democratic Revolution”. The integrated development planning is a process which is aimed at protecting the gains of the preceding political period and accelerates service delivery through participatory forward planning. This process results into an Integrated Development Plan/ Budget which could be thought as a mechanism to legalise planning and integrated service delivery. Put in other words, it is a document adopted for five years, reviewed annually and spells out all development activities within the Fetakgomo Local Municipality. In the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act (no.32 of 2000), it is stated that all municipalities in the Republic of South Africa should adopt and undertake annual review of the IDP (s24 and s34). We have undertaken the 2009/10 IDP/Budget review in this regard. Central to this process has been community involvement which is also contemplated in Chapter 4 of the Municipal Systems Act (s16). It is this continued citizen participation that saw Fetakgomo Local Municipality obtaining position two (02) during the 2008 Provincial Vuna Awards Competition.

From a politically informed perspective, the IDP is derivative of the Freedom Charter which visualises, in its opening (first) clause that “The people shall govern”. So proceeds the Charter: “everyman and woman... all people shall be entitled to take part in the administration of the country...” and in this case in the administration of our municipal body politic. It is within this tradition that the IDP serves as a crucial platform within which local citizenry invest their politico-socio-economic aspirations and more generally exercise the democratic governance and precepts. The IDP/Budget is thus a governance tool and embodies our understanding of popular, participatory democracy. Moreover, the Constitution charges the local government to among others, provide democratic and accountable government for local community and encourage community participation in the affairs of the municipal polity (RSA, 1996: Section 152). It is therefore most fitting to assert that the residents are an embodiment of the commitments and development priorities articulated in this IDP/Budget document.

From both the economic governance and development planning points of view, this IDP/Budget echoes a growing emphasis in government perspectives regarding the need to integrate plans and development efforts. In this context, this IDP/Budget intersects with policy and planning initiatives such as the Limpopo Growth and Development Strategy, the National Spatial Development Perspective, the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) and even continental initiatives such as the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD).

Flowing both the preceding orientation, it is with a sense of joy and great excitement to publish and place the contents of this 2009/10 IDP/Budget in the public domain. Through the document, we are strengthening our commitment to:

The Inclusive Agenda To Protect the Gains of our National Democratic Revolution;

**The need to create decent work and sustainable livelihood;
Issues of Education, Health, Rural Development, Food Security and Land Reform;
Delivery (effective implementation) and Acceleration of Service Delivery;
The Plan to make Local Government Work Better for You, and
The Quest to Push back the Frontiers of Poverty.**

At the heart of this draft IDP/Budget is to integrate population issues and at the same time promote sustainable development, which implies a “... development that meets the needs of present without compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their own needs”.

This IDP/Budget must therefore give hope to the entirety of our local citizenry that, indeed, we are hard at work to bring about a realization of the political theme of the current period, to “...Protect the Gains of our National Democratic Revolution”

Working Together We Can Do More in Local Governance Theatre!

.....
**By His Worship
The Mayor: Cllr Mogobe Colman Marota**

CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTORY ORIENTATION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1. Introductory Orientation

Introduced in the year 2000, the Integrated Development Planning is a process through which the Fetakgomo Local Municipality prepares a strategic development plan, for a five year period. The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is a product of the integrated development planning process mentioned above. Thus there is a strong correlation between the plan (Integrated Development Plan) and the process that underpins it. Several recent studies define IDP as a 'principal strategic planning instrument which guides and informs all planning, budgeting, management and decision-making in a municipality' (see DBSA, 2009:14). The municipality fulfils its developmental mandate through the integrated development planning. In other words the developmental trajectory (orientation) of the municipality is set out in this IDP. Integrated Development Planning can also be perceived an approach which is aimed at involving the municipality and the community to find the best solutions towards sustainable development. Although sustainable development is variously defined, the most cited definition is contained in the Report *Our Common Future* (Also known as the Brundtland Report): "Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs" (in DBSA, 2009:10).

From the outset, it should be pointed out that due to its legal status, IDP supersedes all other plans that guide development at local sphere of government. There is no denying that municipalities are at the coalface of delivery and thus high expectations have been placed and linked to this sphere of government.

As a lay out, the following chapters make up this IDP in addition to this chapter (one). Chapter two examines the zero/preparatory phase of the IDP. Chapter three looks at the analysis phase, thereby making needs analysis and prioritisation. Chapter four explores strategies phase. Chapter five highlights envisaged projects while chapter six glances at integration phase therefore set out to discuss sector plans.

1.2. Executive Summary

1.2.1. Geo-political location of Fetakgomo and identification

The Fetakgomo Local Municipality is a Category B municipality that is located within the Greater Sekhukhune District Municipality (GSDM) of the Limpopo Province. Current demographic research (Statistics South Africa, 2007) indicates that the Municipality hosts a population of about 112 232. This represents a statistically significant increase compared with about 92,083 population in 2001. The municipal area is largely rural, and is dominated by traditional land ownership. Like most rural municipalities in the country, Republic of South Africa, Fetakgomo is characterised by weak economic base, poor infrastructure, major service backlogs, dispersed human settlements and high poverty levels. The municipality itself is also an embryonic one that is currently grappling with revenue generation and performing its full array of functions effectively.

Despite its spatial legacy and the relative new-ness of the organisation, the Fetakgomo Local Municipality has a bold development vision, as well as seasoned leadership to pursue it. This Integrated Development Plan (IDP) reflects that vision. It is based on a very careful assessment of our current reality, from which we have distilled the key developmental challenges facing our municipal area. After careful thought and considered strategic planning, we have designed effective developmental strategies, linked to our Key Performance Areas (KPA's), that aim to address those challenges. The annual projects that the municipality chooses every year are aimed at incrementally meeting these developmental challenges. The municipality has also designed overarching plans that address Local Economic Development (LED), environmental issues, internal performance management and so forth.

1.2.2. Developmental issues and challenges besetting the Fetakgomo Local Municipality

The next chapter (Analysis Phase) of this IDP will be able to paint a picture of a municipal area that had inherited serious backlogs, yet holds significant potential as well. If one is to realise that potential, it is important to thoroughly understand the complexity of the developmental challenges facing Fetakgomo. This chapter, however, features the key development challenges. The purpose is to provide analytical framework within which the eventual developmental strategies that will be presented later in this IDP.

The Fetakgomo Local Municipality is beset with a wide variety of challenges ranging from demographic to financial.

From a demographic research perspective the municipality is recording expanding population (18% population increase in six years, from 2001 to 2007). All demographers (population scientists/experts) concede that expanding population has obvious implications for services and deliveriology . It is estimated that approximately 86% of the people within Fetakgomo live below poverty line. There is high level of male absenteeism because of migrant work outside Fetakgomo, thereby resulting in the municipality benefitting little from her demographic dividend. The dependency ratio is at about 61,% (68,319). This means most residents are elderly and children. Unemployment rate is high, 61,4%. This is accompanied by low levels of income. Official estimates are that 64, 233 people within Fetakgomo have no income while about 26, 218 people earn income of between R401 – R800. Over 80% of Fetakgomo households exhibit low Living Standards Measures (LSM). This situation worries this IDP most acutely.

In addition and as part of economic challenges, tourism potential in the area is currently limited by a lack of facilities and poor infrastructure. Agricultural development is thwarted by limited access to markets, suppliers and market information. The drought-prone nature of the District also frustrates the emergence of successful commercial farming in the area. Future mining expansion may be hindered by land ownership patterns in the area. Very few economic sectors within Fetakgomo earn revenue from external markets. Significant money flows out of the local economy because residents make their purchases outside Fetakgomo. There are almost no supporting industries in the area, causing people to source these from Polokwane (an hour's drive away). The social services sector is the largest employer in Fetakgomo, which isn't a desirable situation. Community structures tend to reflect social service rather than entrepreneurial orientation. The demographic challenges alluded to earlier thwart economic potential.

In the social field, the municipality is beset with low/weak educational base and high illiteracy levels. The number of people with no schooling account for 18,7% (18,412) of the population. No schooling proportion is followed by those who have some primary education. There are a handful of persons in the area with bachelor's degree, 520 people. This figure represents 0,5%. There is observed underutilisation of Sekhukhune College. Lack of hospital within Fetakgomo is a grave cause for concern. So is inaccessibly-located clinics and poor mobile clinic services (not frequent). Poor roads and inadequate public transport hinder access to health services and sometimes educational services. As with most municipalities serving predominantly rural population, the HIV/AIDS is reaching self-destructive proportions. Most social welfare pay points lack proper facilities especially water and ablution facilities. This Executive Summary proposes to reflect the stress of lack of lack of Home Affairs Office in the municipal area. Fetakgomo has only 1 police station.

As part of environmental challenges, rainfall patterns in the District are highly variable, thereby disrupting agricultural production and causing related socio-economic stresses. Because of its climatic profile, the District is currently susceptible to both the El Niño and La Niña phenomena. Variations in climate exacerbates the water shortage problem (deficit) which is already a key developmental constraint in the area. In evaluating spatial challenges, the most compelling constraint to development in Fetakgomo, arguably, is the fact that almost all land is owned by traditional authorities in the area. This deters potential investors, who would clearly need some form of property guarantee. Unresolved land claims, dual land use management systems and other factors all contribute to the

immense spatial challenges facing this area. This is accompanied by unresolved land claims which impede socio-economic development in the area. The area's dispersed rural settlements make infrastructure provision expensive (exorbitant). Residential development is chaotic, largely because there is inadequate coordination between the municipality, Department of Local Government and Housing and traditional authorities. Unauthorised land allocation or extension of the allocated site by the residents is also a planning development challenge.

As regards housing, this IDP calculates about 28, 266 households within Fetakgomo. The main challenge is that there are about 2,343 families/persons who need RDP houses (on the RDP waiting list). The National Department of Housing's target for all citizens to have adequate housing is 2024. RDP housing delivery is plagued by poor construction and incomplete houses. Beginning of informal settlements, especially around new mining area like Atok is observed. In the medium to long term, this might impact negatively on social cohesion. Overall slow progress in Township Establishment project also delay (if not jeopardise) socio-economic benefits for the communities.

In the past historical epoch (i.e apartheid era), Fetakgomo received minimal infrastructure investment. As a result, the area, to this day, faces major backlogs which threaten economic potential as well. This is exacerbated by the fact that Sekhukhune is a water-scarce District, prone to serious climatic variations. Many of the MDG targets may not be met in this area unless all spheres of government undertake a concerted and coordinated effort. For example, over 50,2% of the households do not have access to water within 200 meters of the residence. At 5.4%, Fetakgomo has the lowest access to domestic (home) piped tap water within the District. Fetakgomo is neither water service authority nor water service provider, let alone operations and maintenance function. The GSDM is a water service authority. Water supply in Fetakgomo is constantly interrupted by broken boreholes. The cost of providing emergency water is high. Many consumers, even those with yard connections, don't pay for water. There is also non-formal water connection. Nearly 22% (6,202) of the households have no sanitation facilities within Fetakgomo. The stated aim is that all communities will have access to decent sanitation by 2010, next year. Sanitation MDG may not be achieved in Fetakgomo unless DWAF and GSDM reconsider their current pace of trajectory. About 3,075 households are unelectrified while 4,318 households need post connection. This leads to a total of about 7,393 households needing electrification. The electricity MDG (2012) is also in danger of not being met because of Eskom delays and the recent growth of some villages in Fetakgomo.

In terms of refuse removal, 19112 households lack rubbish disposal. The lack of a formal refuse removal service in Fetakgomo poses health hazards for communities and businesses. Roads to schools, meshate, gravesites and other destinations are mainly gravel, and are poorly maintained in Fetakgomo. This includes potential access roads to the Dilokong Corridor. Dire shortage of bridges was stressed a grave cause for concern during public participation sessions which resulted in this IDP. With regard to communication, approximately 68% of households in Fetakgomo have no access to telephones. There are no postal services at wards 1,5 and 7. There is widespread poor network coverage. Communication with communities is hindered by the lack of telephonic network in some areas. This is aggravated by the geographic vastness of the area. Network towers (cell phone) are needed especially at wards 5, 7, 8 and 9. TV reception is a problem for wards 10, 11 and 13. As a result of the above, information distribution is regularly delayed. The inappropriate location of cemeteries poses health hazards.

Fetakgomo Municipality's institutional challenges are perhaps most starkly displayed by its status as a Project Consolidate municipality. It confronts the following institutional challenges: Limited office space, the municipality's ability to attract and retain skilled staff is limited – a situation that isn't desirable, Limited financial resources to sustain transportation of ward committees and communities. The Fetakgomo Municipality does not perform key functions like water or electricity provision that it may charge service fees for. The municipality is also unable to levy property rates in its area. As a result, most of the key sources of municipal income are not available to this municipality. This has manifested itself in a number of financial challenges, inter alia: the municipality cannot generate sufficient revenue – and the income from service charges, property rates, etc is limited because of the earlier stated situation of Fetakgomo. Chapter two (Analysis Phase) of this IDP provides a deep, rigorous analysis of these challenges.

1.2.3. Opportunities offered by the municipality

Among other opportunities offered by the Fetakgomo Local Municipality include:

- **mining investment opportunity;**
- **land availability opportunity;**
- **tourism opportunity;**
- **funding source opportunity from private sector; and**
- **job creation opportunity from infrastructure investment.**

1.2.4. Improving the state of the affairs

In order to improve the situation painted above, the municipality is embarking on the implementable revenue opportunities, inter alia bill boards, valuation roll, office lease as well as traffic functions. In addition, the municipality has developed strategies in chapter three of this IDP which are aimed at improving situation which include: the need to negotiate with DLGH for provision of 400 housing units per annum, facilitate extension of bulk water to new areas @ 5km per annum, facilitate reticulation of water to villages, facilitate the increase of yard connections, to facilitate for provision of basic level sanitation infrastructure to at least 2000 households in the municipality by 2010 and Negotiate with DLGH and GSDM for provision of 1000 units per annum to meet national target. To facilitate provision of grid energy to 3584 (4362) households connections inclusive of government institutions by 2012. Engage Eskom and GSDM in prioritising villages stated in the priority list of this IDP. Identify and locate all municipal roads in the provincial data base. To facilitate the creation of 250 casual /temporary and 100 permanent jobs annually. Ensure the development of tourism plan. Mobilise resources to establish small scale industries linked to mining. Mobilise resources to establish small scale industries linked to mining. Improve on human resource capacity building. Strengthen support model for ward committees and improve municipal wide communications.

1.2.5 To be expected from the Fetakgomo Local Municipality over the next five years

Over the next five years the Fetakgomo Local Municipality plans to:

- **Firstly, build its capacity;**
- **Secondly, ensure greater investment infrastructure and provide better services to Fetakgomo residents and business;**
- **Thirdly, promote Local Economic Development (LED) in the municipal area;**
- **Fourthly, build a sustainable revenue base for municipality's financial viability; and**
- **Fifthly, deepen community participation and enhance good governance.**

To achieve the above, projects are identified in Project Phase of this IDP.

As a logical development of presentation, the vision of Fetakgomo Local Municipality is set as follows: 'A leading and viable rural municipality' whereas the municipality's mission statement is as follows: 'To provide sustainable integrated services in enabled environment for growth and development'.

1.2.6. Methodological note (methodology applied in the development of this plan)

To take a definition from a research methodology text by author Paul Leedy, "Methodology is merely an operational framework within which the facts are placed so that their meaning may be seen more clearly" (1993:121). A questionnaire technique of data collection was selected in this regard. Contemporary methodologists tend to profess this method because it enables the respondents to "... consult with others, review records (and) think about a question before answering..." (Coetzee and Combrink, 2008:133). Additional data will come from our own observation. The data generated through the questionnaire demonstrates the status of service provision within the Fetakgomo municipal area.

Members of the Ward Committee in all the wards made a cutting-edge contribution by gathering/collecting the needed data. It is noteworthy that they were aided by the Community Development Workers (CDWs) in carrying the needed research. It must be pointed out that the results of this research will be relayed in a manner that emulates scientific habits of quantification (statistical analysis) and qualitative assessment (implication for service delivery). Quantification makes observation more explicit and easier to aggregate. The following pages will attempt to analyze the compiled data. Guided by the above, less contention regarding the accuracy, reliability and even validity of the data generated may be asserted. This assures certainty that much of the assumptions, analyses and conclusions maintained in this IDP are not by chance.

CHAPTER TWO

THE ZERO PHASE: IDP/BUDGET PREPARATIONS

2.1. Introduction

This chapter deals with the zero phase, known in more familiar terms as the Preparatory Phase of the IDP. The MEC for Local Government and Housing's comment on the Preparatory Phase of most 2008/9 IDPs in Limpopo indicates that most municipalities did not capture preparatory information in their IDPs. This IDP takes cognisance of the MEC's observation, thereby furnishing or capturing preparatory. This phase indicates the institutional preparedness of the municipality for the entire IDP process, i.e analysis, strategies, projects, integration and adoption phases. It illustrates a 'Process Plan' which is set out in writing and outlines how the public was involved as part of participatory planning. Through this phase, the municipality prepares itself to comply with the policy and legislation that impact on municipal governance more generally and IDP process specifically.

2.2. Policy and Legal Contexts of the IDP Process

As an expansion of the above, the following policy and legislative prescripts have specific and widespread bearing on the IDP processes, viz: Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (1996), White Paper on Local Government (1998), Municipal Demarcation Board (1998), Local Government: Municipal Structures Act (1998), Local Government: Municipal Systems Act (2000), Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act (2003), Municipal Property Rates Act (2004), Employment Equity Act (2004), Skills Development Act, White Paper on Spatial Planning and Land Use Management, Development Facilitation Act (1995), Restitution of Land Rights Act (1994), Disaster Management Act (2002), Housing Act (1997), National Environmental Management Act (1998), Environment Conservation Act (1989), White Paper on Environmental Management Policy (1998), White Paper on Integrated Pollution and Waste Management for South Africa (2000), Minerals Act (1991), National Water Act (1998), White Paper on Energy Policy (1998), National Land Transport Transition Act (2000), National Heritage Resources Act (1999), White Paper on Safety and Security, Inter-Governmental Relations Framework Act (2005), Electricity Regulation Act (2006), The Reconstruction and Development Programme, The Growth, Employment and Redistribution Programme (1996), The Accelerated Shared Growth Initiative –South Africa (ASGISA), Domestic Tourism Strategy (2004-2007), National Spatial Development Perspective, Provincial Growth and Development Strategy, Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Strategy (November 2000), The National Housing Code (March 2000), Industrial Strategy for RSA (May 2001), HIV/AIDS/STD Strategic Plan for SA (2000-2005) (February 2000), National 10-point Plan of Action for Welfare and Development (incl. National Plan of Action for Children), National Youth Plan, Human Resource Development Strategy for SA (2001), Industrial Development Strategy for Sustainable Employment and Growth (2001) and Provincial Departments' 5 Year Plans.

2.3. Geo-Political Location Of Fetakgomo and Identification

The Fetakgomo Local Municipality is a Category B municipality that is located within the Greater Sekhukhune District Municipality (GSDM) of the Limpopo Province. Current demographic research (Statistics South Africa, 2007) indicates that the Municipality hosts a population of about 112 232. This represents a statistically significant increase compared with about 92,083 population in 2001. The municipal area is largely rural, and is dominated by traditional land ownership. Like most rural municipalities in the country, Republic of South Africa, Fetakgomo is characterised by weak economic base, poor infrastructure, major service backlogs, dispersed human settlements and high poverty levels. The municipality itself is also an embryonic one that is currently grappling with revenue generation and performing its full array of functions effectively.

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have distilled the key developmental challenges facing our municipal area. After careful thought and considered strategic planning, we have designed effective developmental strategies, linked to our Key Performance Areas (KPAs), that aim to address those challenges. The annual projects that the municipality chooses every year are aimed at incrementally meeting these developmental challenges. The municipality has also designed overarching plans that address Local Economic Development (LED), environmental issues, internal performance management and so forth.

2.4. Our Scope and Understanding of Our Developmental Mandate

The work of Fetakgomo councillors and officials is principally guided by the notion of *developmental local government*. As previously mentioned, we take our starting point from the South African Constitution (1996), which direct municipalities to provide democratic and accountable government to local community, ensure that citizens are encouraged to participate in the municipal affairs, ensure that social and economic conditions of local communities are uplifted, ensure that services are rendered to local communities in way that is sustainable and ensure a safe and healthy environment (RSA, 1996: s152). The same document urges government to ensure that all South Africans have access to adequate housing, education, food, water, health care and social security. The Constitution also sets out a bold vision for local government in this country, arguing that it has a pivotal role to play in intergovernmental relations.

Also previously stated was the White Paper on Local Government (1998) which reinforced these Constitutional provisions by stressing the notion of 'developmental local government'. The concept refers to municipalities that are proactive and influence local actors to assertively shape their local spaces and economies – a mandate that the Fetakgomo Municipality takes very seriously.

As shown in the introductory points of departure, developmental local government can only be realised through integrated development planning. The IDP is therefore a key instrument to assist our municipality to attain its developmental mandate. It provides strategic planning instruments which manage and guide all planning, development and decision making within the Municipality.

An analysis of powers and functions as stipulated in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa as well as the Municipal Structures Act will be undertaken in chapter three especially the section that illustrate deal with institutional analysis.

An analysis of powers and functions as stipulated in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa as well as the Municipal Structures Act was undertaken by the Fetakgomo Local Municipality. The table above is an illustration of the functions that the Fetakgomo Local Municipality found amenable for 2009/10 Financial Year. Before looking at the process plan, it is helpful to highlight some of the FTM's achievements in the in the preceding financial year (2008/9).

2.4.1. Performance Highlights (Main Achievements) of the Previous Year (2008/9) IDP

It necessary to undertake this exercise (show performance highlights) per Key Performance Area (KPA).

KPA 1: Municipal Transformation and Organizational Development

SDF and LUMS were approved by the Council. In terms of Township Establishment, the Ministry of Agric & Land Affairs issued a consent for Portion 2. Performance Management Framework was approved by Council. Institutional performance review are done quarterly.

KPA 2: Basic Service Delivery

1109 households were energized - 319 were are Manotoane and 790 are Rostock/Jobskop. 2848 households were configured for FBE. Only 2000 households claimed their FBE. Civic Hall construction was completed. This facility compliments the Mohlaletsi, Pelangwe & Seokodibeng Community Halls. Phase 1 of Fetakgomo Atok Thusong Service Centre was completed & launched. Services that are being offered involve grants applications, birth, death & marriage registrations, identity & passport applications, SMME development support, advice on labour matters, safety & security services. Phase 1 & 2 of Apel Water Supply was completed & included reticulation & yard connection to 849 households. Mohlaletsi/Maroteng Water Supply was as well completed. 896 households access clean water. The overall progress of Malaeneng, Rite & Sekateng Water Scheme is 98% complete.

Taxi rank at Atok was completed. Vehicle licensing & registration was devolved to FTM. 100 households earn their livelihoods today through recycling clubs introduced by FTM. Health infrastructure included - electrification of Mphanama Clinic, Construction of Phahlamanoge Clinic & Mohlaletse Clinic though both are not yet utilised. Paulos Masha Clinic, however, is utilised. Sanitation facilities for three (3) clinics namely, Mankotsane, Nkoana & Seroka Clinics were provided. In terms of educational facilities, 1 Admin block & 4 classrooms for Lefakgomo & Madithame Secondary Schools were constructed respectively.

KPA 3: LED

310 jobs created from LED Strategy implementation. Farming, agricultural cooperatives & projects were supported as well as SMME development. 12 youth secured job opportunities. 25 youth attended entrepreneurial skill training. 35 youth received Umsombomvu business dev vouchers. Youth Advisory Centre (YAC) is of benefit to the youth (i.e access to internet, email & basic computer literacy. LED Forum was functional. Required 4 quarterly meetings were held.

KPA 4: FINANCIAL VIABILITY

There has been conversion of financial systems to GAMAP/GRAP project. This enabled FTM to prepare financial statements in line with Treasury Requirements. Thusong Service Centre is functional. Total budget expenditure = 79% of which: Operational = 77% and Capital = 86%.

KPA 5: GOOD GOVERNANCE & PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Quarterly ward committee reports have been submitted to Council. Annual Report for 2006/07 was compiled & submitted timeously to auditor General (AG), DLGH & Provincial Treasury. 8 IDP/Budget related and 1 Provincial Treasury Budget were held as part of public participation/imbizos, 1 District Water Week was also held. 8 Council meetings and 6 EXCO Meetings were held. 10 of 13 Ward Committees were functional. The FTM response to xenophobic attacks through integrated effort was a success.

2.4.2. CHALLENGES

Key challenges entailed - delayed finalization of Township Establishment. Significant violation to land uses. Electricity backlog of 3475 households. Unclaimed FBE due to miscommunication, late claiming leading to forfeiture & non-cooperation from vending stations. Vandalisation of infrastructure of projects such as Apel Water Supply. There were no new housing allocations. Incomplete projects due to resistance from beneficiaries to commit their labour to minimum remuneration such as Bana ba Repo Irrigation System, Mohlaletsi fencing, Serokolo Irrigation System & Fencing of Camps at Strydkraal (under Dept. of Agriculture). Limitation of assigned constitutional functions e.g water, electrification, roads

2.5. DEEPLY PLEASING DEVELOPMENTS

The FTM received unqualified audit report from the Auditor General. During the Provincial Vuna Awards, the FTM obtained position two (2). This is an overwhelmingly strong evidence of excellent performance.

The section next will then show how the preparatory phase began.

The preparatory phase commenced with the process plan embodied in the table below:

Table 1: IDP/Budget Process For 2009/2010

MONTH	ACTIVITY	Target date
	PREPARATORY PHASE	
July 2008	Review of previous year's IDP/Budget process, MTEF included. EXCO provides political guidance over the budget process and priorities that must inform preparations of the budget. Compilation of updated ward based data	July 2008
August 2008	Consultations with established committees and consultative forums IDP/Budget steering committee meeting Collate information from ward based data Submit Process plan for 2009/10 to Council	August 2008
	ANALYSIS PHASE	

September 2008	<p>Council determines strategic objectives for service delivery through IDP review processes and the development of the next 3 year budget (including review of sector departments plans)</p> <p>Determine revenue projections and proposed tariffs and draft initial allocations per function and department for 2009/10 financial year.</p> <p>Consult with provincial and national sector departments on sector specific programmes for alignment (schools, libraries, clinics, water, electricity, roads, etc)</p> <p>Finalize ward based data compilation for verification</p> <p>Update council structures on updated data</p>	September 2008
	STRATEGIES PHASE	
October 2008	<p>Quarterly review of 2008/09 budget and IDP, related policies, amendments (if necessary), any related consultative process</p> <p>Begin preliminary preparations on proposed budget for 2009/10 financial year with consideration being given to past performance</p>	October 2008
	PROJECTS PHASE	
November 2008	<p>Confirm IDP projects with district and sector department s</p> <p>Engage with Sector departments strategic session to test feasibility of planned sessions</p> <p>Review and effect changes on initial IDP draft</p>	November 2008
	INTEGRATION PHASE	
December 2008	Review budget performance and prepare for adjustment	December 2008

	Table annual report to Council	
January 2009	<p>Mid year performance review, IDP review , related policies amendments, and consultative process</p> <p>Submit Annual Report to AG, PT& LGH.</p> <p>Prepare oversight report for the 2007/08 financial year</p> <p>Adopt oversight report</p> <p>Table budget adjustment (if necessary)</p>	January 2009
February 2009	<p>Submission of draft budget/ IDP for the next 3 years to Management</p> <p>Submission of draft budget/ IDP and plans to portfolio committees.</p> <p>Submission of draft budget/ IDP to EXCO</p>	February 2009
March 2009	<p>Council considers the proposed budget and IDP for the next 3 years.</p> <p>Publish the draft budget and IDP for public comments.</p>	March 2008
	APPROVAL PHASE	
April 2009	<p>Submit approved draft budget and IDP to the National Treasury, Provincial Treasury and DLGH.</p> <p>Quarterly review of 2008/9 budget/IDP and related policies' amendment (if necessary) and related consultative process.</p> <p>Consultation with National and Provincial Treasury, community participation and stakeholder consultation.</p> <p>Submission of IDP/Budget for 2009//10 to Council structures with all submissions emanating from the consultative process and taking into account 3rd quarterly review of the current year.</p>	April 2009

May 2009	Submission of Budget/IDP for 2009/10 to the council for approval Prepare SDBIPs Prepare performance plans for Managers Draft Performance Agreements of MM, Senior Managers and middle managers	May 2009
June 2009	Submission of the SDBIP and Performance Plans Submission of final draft of performance agreement	June 2009

Further to this, the schedule of meetings which impact on government departments and relevant sectors was developed as thus:

Table 2: Schedule of Meetings Impacting Upon The Sector Departments

TARGET DATE	ACTIVITY	IDP PHASE
	ANALYSIS PHASE	
Thursday, 12 th Sept 2008	IDP: Analysis Phase Awareness Expose municipal staff (10H00) and representatives (3 each) from Ward Committees (14H00) Municipal Boardroom, (10H00 & 14H00 respectively)	Analysis phase
Tuesday, 16 th Sept 2008	Confirmation of IDP Analysis Phase Data Consult with provincial and national sector departments on sector specific programmes for alignment (schools, libraries, clinics, water, electricity, roads, etc) Municipal Boardroom, 11H00	Analysis phase

Thursday, 25 th Sept 2008	Inter-Municipal Alignment GSDM, all LMs within GSDM & Lepelle Nkumbi LM Municipal Boardroom, 11H00	Analysis phase
23 rd Oct 2008	Preliminary Strategic Planning Session Outline results of analysis phase to EXCO, Portfolio Committee & Steering Committee Council Chamber, 10H00	Analysis phase
	STRATEGIES PHASE	
Thursday, 27 th Nov 2008	Confirmation of IDP Projects With District and Sector Departments Engage with Sector departments strategic session to test feasibility of planned sessions Review and effect changes on initial IDP draft Municipal Boardroom, 11H00	Strategies phase
	APPROVAL PHASE	
Thursday, 09 th April 2009	Confirmation of Projects Sector departments: Confirmation of projects Municipal Boardroom, 11H00	Approval phase
Thursday, 07 th May 2009	IDP Representative Forum Sector Departments, GSDM and Fetakgomo LM meet wider municipal citizenry in the IDP Forum Venue & time to be decided later	Approval phase

The process plan above was formulated and adopted as a result of Section 21(1)(b) of the Municipal Finance Management Act which states that the Mayor of a municipality must at least 10 months before the commencement of the financial year table in the Council a time schedule outlining key deadlines for the preparations, tabling and approval of the annual budget and also the review of the Integrated Development Plan. The process plan was synchronised (aligned to) with the Sekhukhune District IDP Review Framework/Process Plan.

As with most municipalities in Limpopo in terms of MEC's observation, Fetakgomo was not immune from a slight deviation on this schedule. In the case of Fetakgomo Local Municipality, the deviation is attributed to the delays on the part of the ward committees to submit their questionnaires – most did not meet the timelines/deadlines. Consequently, the meeting with sectors departments and the mining sector was re-arranged for the 09th and 13th October 2008. However, only the South African Social Security Service, the Department of Agriculture as well as the Twickenum Mine responded positively to the invitation. The Department of Health and Social Development (local and provincial), Department of Education (local and provincial offices), the Department of Roads and Transport (local office), Anglo Platinum Mine, Eskom, Department of Minerals and Energy, Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism, Department of Public Works as well as the Department of Water Affairs did not attend. Generally and as has been the case conventionally, there has been poor (limited) sector departmental participation in the analysis phase, resulting in the baseline data that the departments do not take cognisance of - so as to inform their plans, programmes, strategies and projects. Numerous meetings, however, have been attended meetings at the district level – IDP Managers Forum. These helped a great deal as far as alignment is concerned. Further to this, the Consultative and Participatory Sessions were held with stakeholders and communities so as to enable them to input into this IDP. This is in compliance with Chapter 4 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act (no.32 of 2000), the Municipal Finance Management Act (no.56)

(RSA, 2003: s21) as well as subsidiary legislation. The focus was not only on the IDP Review but also tended to entail 2007/8 Performance / Annual Report, Building Regulations By Law as well as the Valuation Roll.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATORY AND CONSULTATIVE SESSIONS WITH COMMUNITIES

DATE	TIME	VENUE	TARGET
03/02/2009	10H00	Municipal Council Chamber	Ward Committees
06/02/2009	10H00	Municipal Council Chamber	Sector departments
09/02/2009	10H00	Municipal Council Chamber	Magoshi
10/02/2009	10H00	Masha Makopole Tribal Hall	Communities within Strydkraal Node
11/02/2009	10H00	Fetakgomo Thusong Service Centre	Communities within Atok Node
13/02/2009	10H00	Mashilabele (Pay point Site)	Communities within Mphanama Node
16/02/2009	10H00	Municipal Council Chamber	Communities within Apel Node
06/04/2009	10H00	Municipal Council Chamber	Ward Committees
07/04/2009	10H00	Municipal Council Chamber	Sector Departments & Business
08/04/2009	10H00	Municipal Council Chamber	Magoshi
14/04/2009	10H00	Municipal Council Chamber	Special Groups
14/04/2009	14H00	Municipal Council Chamber	Sports, Arts and Culture Council
14/05/2009	10H00	Municipal Council Chamber	IDP Representative Forum

This IDP is strongly influenced by the outputs of these sessions. For this reason, it is important to highlight the roles and responsibilities of discrete stakeholders during the IDP review.

1.4 Distribution of Roles and Responsibilities of Stakeholders

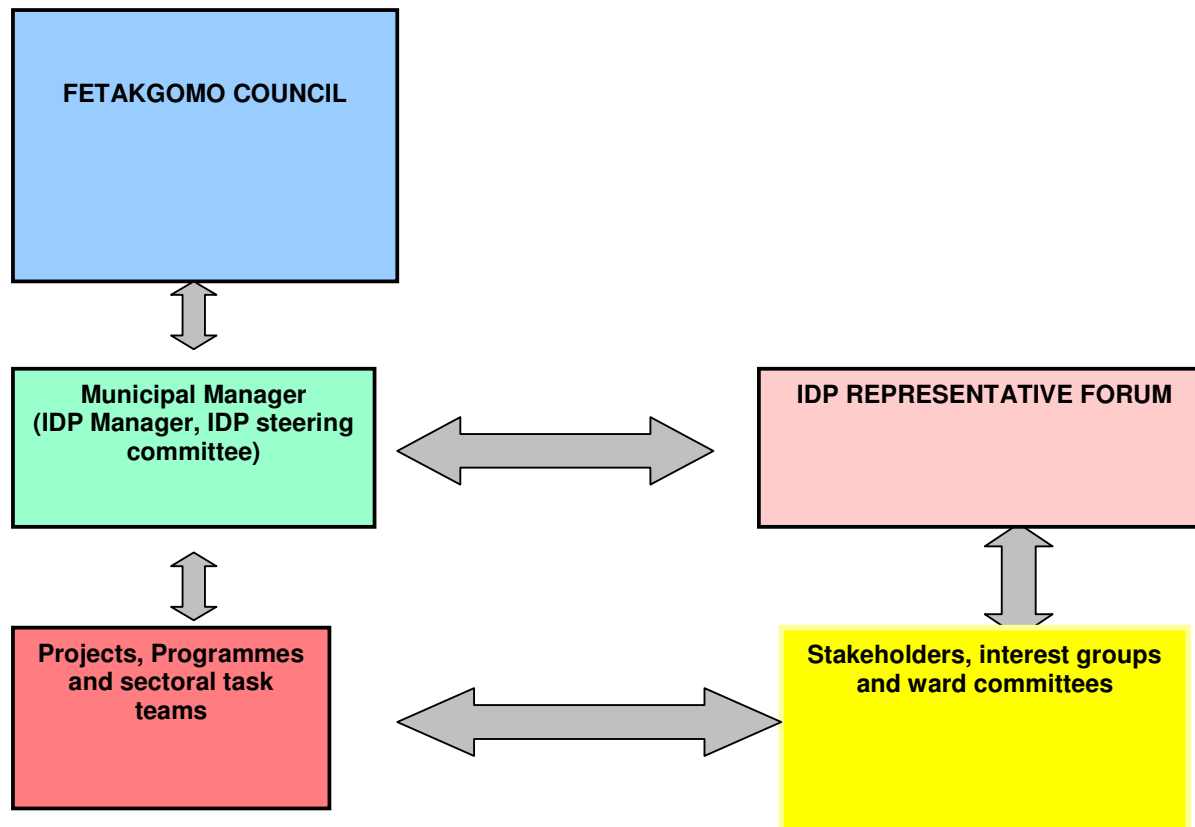
Table 3: Distribution of Roles and Responsibilities of Stakeholders in the IDP Scenario

Stakeholders	Roles and responsibilities
Fetakgomo Local Municipal Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare process plan for IDP Revision • Undertake the overall management, coordination and monitoring of the process as well as the drafting of the local IDP • Approve IDP within the agreed framework • Submit necessary documentation on each phase of the IDP to the District • Ensure participatory planning that is strategic and implementation oriented
GSDM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compile IDP framework for whole district • Ensure alignment of IDPs in the District • Prepare joint strategy workshops with local municipalities, provincial & national role players & other subject matter specialists.
Office of the Premier (OTP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure Medium Term Frameworks and Strategic Plans of Provincial Sector Departments consider IDPs • Support and monitor DLGH's alignment responsibilities • Intervene where there is a performance problem of provincial departments • Investigates issues of non-performance of provincial government as may be submitted by any municipality
DLGH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure horizontal alignment of IDPs of various municipalities • Ensure vertical/sector alignment between provincial sector departments/provincial strategic plans and IDP process at local level • Ensure alignment between provincial departments and designated parastatals
Sector Departments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify an IDP Coordinator in the Sector Department (a consistent, knowledgeable person and responsible for all IDP related issues in the Department) • Contribute technical knowledge, ideas and sector expertise to the formulation of municipal strategies, projects and sector plans • Actively participate in the various Task Teams established for IDP process • Provide departmental operational and capital budgetary information
Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in the formulation of the plan • Submit their projects in the IDP of the municipality • Provide information on the opportunities that the communities may have in their industry

Other Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Interest groups such as Magoshi, CBOs, NGOs, Organisations for youth, women and people with disability, tertiary and research institutions may be involved in the local IDP Representative Forum. Aim is to consult with and respond to various interests of the community
Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify and prioritise needs ▪ Discuss and comment on the draft IDP review ▪ Monitor performance in the implementation of the IDP Review ▪ Participate in the IDP Representative Forum
Ward Committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Articulate the community needs ▪ Participate in the community consultation meetings ▪ Help in the collection of the needed data/research
Community Development Workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Help in the generation of the required data, thereby providing requisite support to Ward Committees ▪

The IDP institutional arrangement (context) is depicted in diagram 1a below.

Diagram 1a: The IDP Institutional Context of Fetakgomo:



The arrows in the diagram above, indicate the flow of information as regards the IDP process

The next section evaluates the methodological paradigms applied in this regard. This will be coupled with the summation of the main findings.

2.6. Fetakgomo Within the National and Provincial Planning Contexts

Fetakgomo Within the National and Provincial Planning Contexts

South Africa displays what could be called a “top-down, and, at the same time, bottom-up” process of development planning. This IDP envisages to incorporate or institute general assumptions underpinning the National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP). Utilising the NSDP as an instrument for planning is a policy imperative and integral part of municipal integrated development planning, in addition of promoting convergence of government’s commitments and actions. The National Spatial Development Perspective is a planning document that undertakes a rigorous, multidimensional analysis of the space economy of the country, with a view of providing a greater clarity and understanding about poverty, economy, environment and migration trends from a spatial point of view. Thus, its ultimate purpose (within the South African setting) is to re-configure apartheid spatial relations. Analysis reveals that the NSDP answers three fundamental planning questions – (1) if government were to prioritise investment where would it invest/spend, (2) what kinds of spatial arrangements are convenient for the attainment of nation-building, social and economic inclusion goal, and (3) how can government facilitate decision making to establish processes and mechanisms that will bring about strategic co-ordination, interaction and alignment? While recognising that each sphere of government has its own development tasks, the NSDP establish four intergovernmental planning principles of which three are accentuated, viz:

the NSDP guidelines and principles should inform planning for development in all spheres;

IDP should reflect the convergence of government commitment and actions within the municipal area and outcomes of alignment; and

- the necessary mutual alignment between national principles/guidelines, sectoral planning requirements (standards, provincial strategies) and local needs, conditions and resources, must be conducted in the spirit of co-operative governance whereby the plans of one sphere should support those of others (The Presidency, 2006:12-14).
-

Viewed in this light, the NSDP provides a general methodology and approach for planning across government spheres, thereby informing development plans, policies and programmes of all spheres and agencies of government as a matter of policy. This IDP embraces methodological and planning paradigms embedded in the NSDP and as a matter of policy the Limpopo Growth and Development Strategy (LGDS) which sets out a development trajectory for the province as a whole.

The Limpopo Growth and Development Strategy (LGDS)

The Limpopo Growth and Development Strategy focuses on development at the provincial sphere of government. The main thrust of the strategy is to identify the areas of economic significance or unlock competitive sectors of development, with five specific objectives reassembled below:

- objective 1: improving the quality of life;
- objective 2: job creation and economic growth;
- objective 3: improving institutional efficiency and effectiveness of government;
- objective 4: deal with cross cutting issues/priorities found in all the three objectives above i.e HIV/AIDS, BBBEE, poverty, environment, land and agrarian question etc; and
- objective 5: attain regional integration (see Limpopo Provincial Government, 2004-2014:19 for detailed exposition).

In addition to the LGDS, the Limpopo Integrated Infrastructure Development Plan identifies leading industries that are to be developed in the province. These include mining, tourism and agro-processing.

The LGDS sets out key development clusters. Those of importance to Fetakgomo include:

- Platinum and chrome mining cluster on the Dilokong Corridor between Polokwane and Burgersfort
- Red and white meat cluster on all corridors
- Tourism cluster

Significantly, Fetakgomo - as part of Sekhukhune District - falls under the Dilokong Spatial Development Initiative, which has been marked primarily for mining development.

Platinum and chrome mining cluster on the Dilokong Corridor

The LGDS calls for a number of public sector interventions to maximise the potential opportunities of this cluster. These include upgrading the road between Burgersfort and Polokwane, water source development, skills development (especially re mining) and improved service delivery for residential development around the mines.

This is a significant element of the LGDS for Fetakgomo and, as subsequent chapters of this IDP will show, the Municipality plans to exploit these opportunities effectively.

CHAPTER THREE A SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

3.1. Introduction

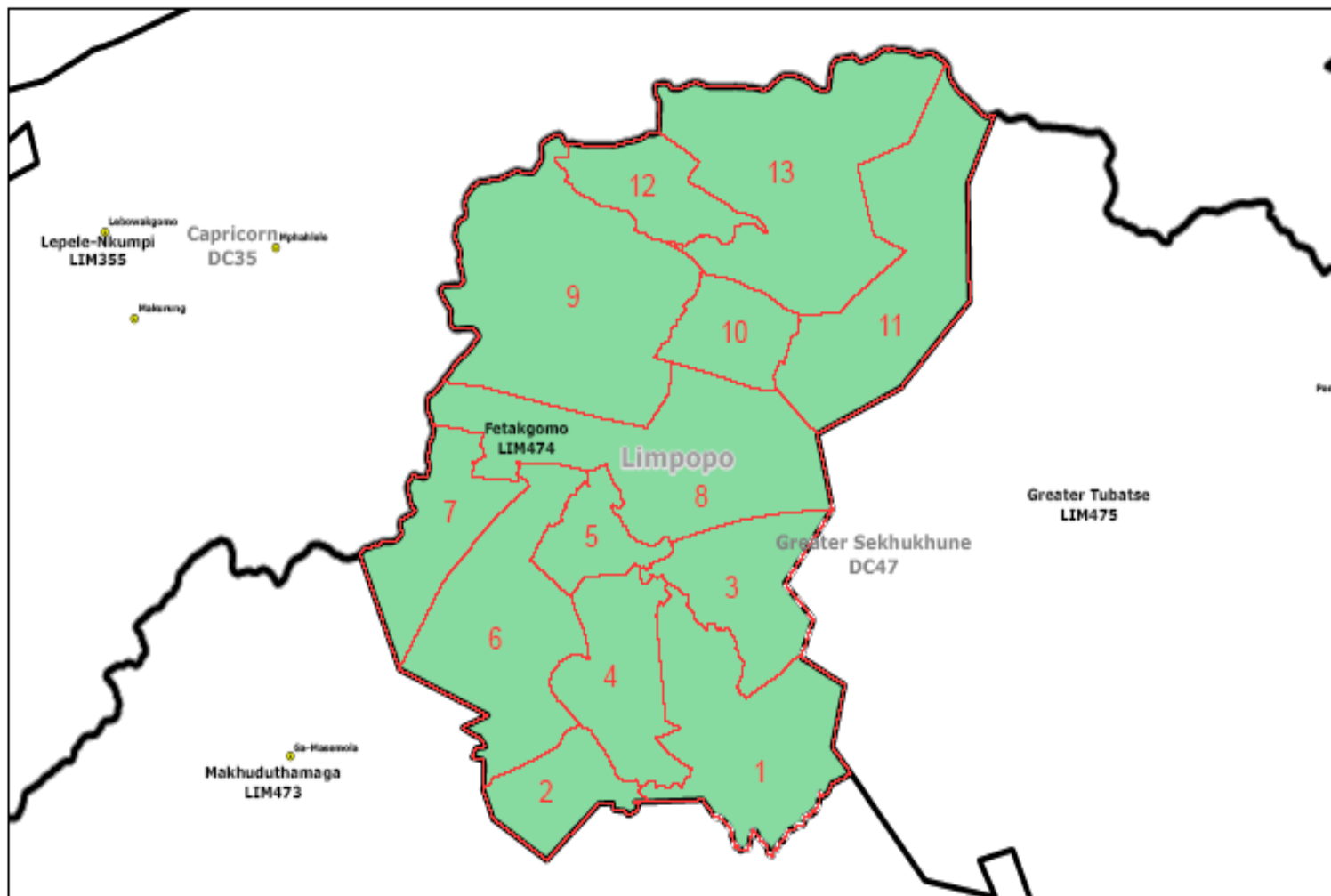
This chapter offers a situational analysis of the Fetakgomo municipal area. It provides an overview of the current reality within the Fetakgomo municipal area and attempt to detail our findings (studies) on socio-economic conditions, physical characteristics, infrastructure and spatial issues that shape the municipality. It outlines the status of service delivery and infrastructural backlogs. In a nutshell, the Analysis Phase synthesizes the needs of the people, challenges and backlogs of service delivery within the Fetakgomo municipal area. As much as it stems from the Preparatory Phase, it also informs the subsequent phases of the IDP. It enables the Municipality to distil the key developmental challenges that prevail in the area and to design appropriate development strategies in response to those challenges. The next chapters of this IDP do precisely that: they set out the key development challenges that the Municipality has identified, as well as the strategies that we believe will effectively address these challenges.

Those choices and priorities, however, have been determined by the current reality within the municipal area. That is the subject of this chapter.

3.2. A Description of the Municipal Area

The Fetakgomo Local Municipality is located within the Greater Sekhukhune District Municipality (GSDM) in Limpopo province. As noted in the municipal Spatial Development Framework, 2007/8, Fetakgomo borders Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality on the south, Greater Tubatse Local Municipality on the east and Lepelle Nkumpi Local Municipality (situated in the Capricorn District Municipality) on the west and north. The municipality is completely rural in nature with a population of approximately 112, 232 people that reside in 87 settlements. The majority of these settlements are small with less than 1000 inhabitants in each. The municipal area covers 1123,18 km², which represents 8,4% of the Sekhukhune District's total land area. The municipality is divided into 13 wards. The revised (new) location and delimitation of the wards are indicated in Figure (i).

Figure (i): Current Ward Delimitation in the Fetakgomo Municipal Area



Source: Municipal Demarcation Board (2008)

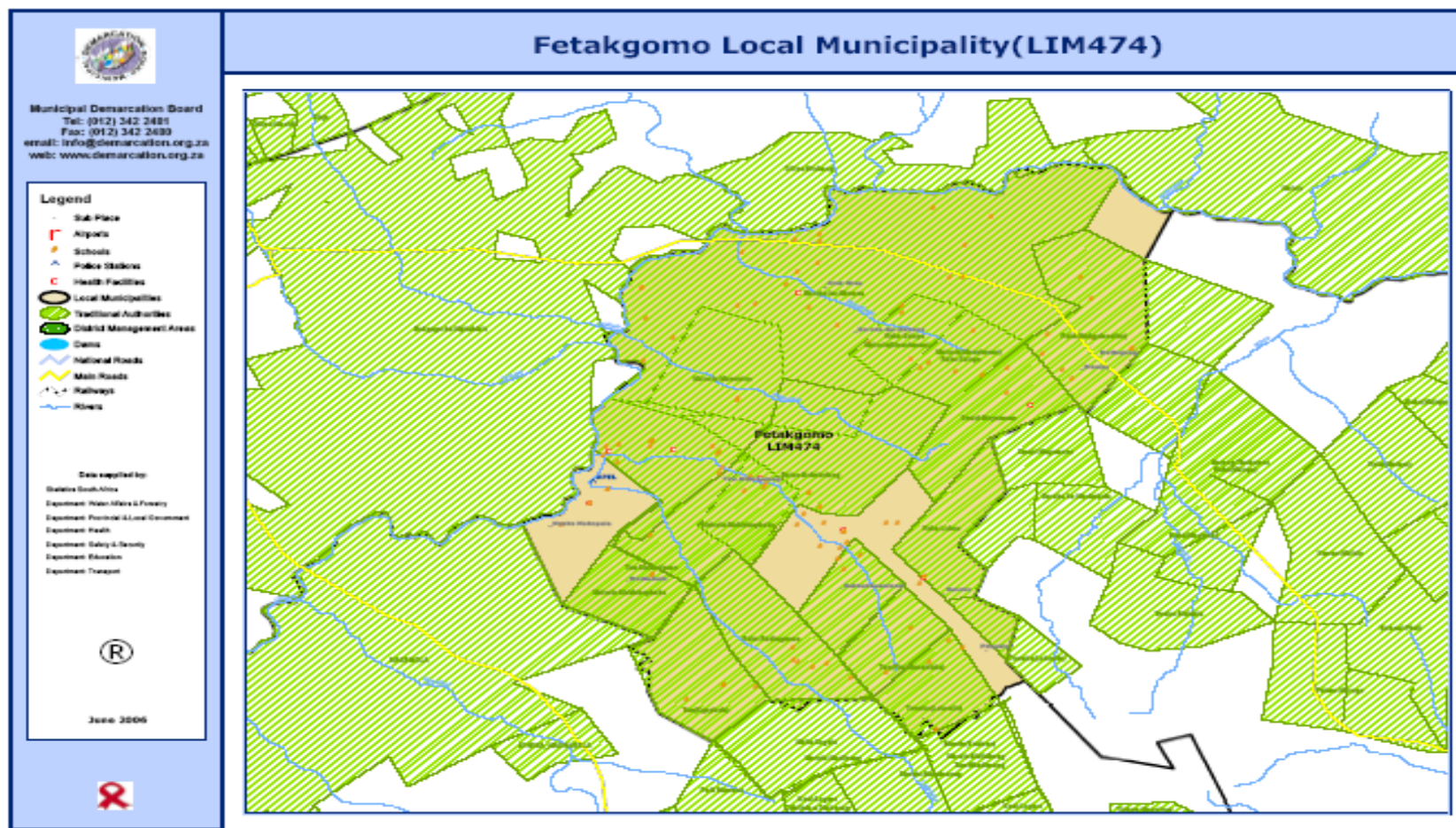
As an explication of the above, Figure (ii) will attempt to embody the wards' constituting villages/sections:

Figure (ii): Wards and Their Constituting Villages



Source: Municipal Demarcation Board (2008)

As observed previously, not all the villages are surfaced/reflected on the map. This could be attributed to the fact that some are too small and as such are subordinated in the bigger villages. It seems important to demonstrate the farm portions within municipal jurisdiction. Figure (iii): Farm Portions within Fetakgomo:



Source: Municipal Demarcation Board (2008)

As an expansion of the above an overview of institutional arrangement is provided in Tables 4 and 5 below.

Table 4: Wards, Villages and Households

Ward	Names of Villages	Number of households	% of municipal total
01	Maebe, Mashilabele, Phahlamanoge	2299	8,1%
02	Ga-Matebane, Magabaneng, Magagamatala, Malaeneng, Matamong, Moshate, Mototolwaneng, Seleteng, & Sepakapakeng	2435	8,6%
03	Ga-Phasha, Malekaskraal, Maroteng & Seroka	1611	5,7%
04	Ga-Mohlala, Lekgwarapaneng, Malaeneng a Maphuthe, Mmela, Phageng, Radingwana & Rite	1241	4,4%
05	Bofala, Ditlokwe, Lerajane, Malaeneng, Maroteng (Mohlalelse), Mesopotamia, Mokhulwane, Matotomale/Photo (Ga-Tladi), Sekateng & Tjebane	2051	7,2%
06	Nchabeleng, Mashung, Mashabela, Matlala, Sekurung, Thabanaseshu, Thobehlale, Mashaku & Makgaleng	3242	11,4%
07	Apel, Mooiplaats, Strydkraal A & Strydkraal B	2212	7,8%
08	Maisela (Marakwaneng), Mahlabaphoko, Magabaneng, Magakala, Magotwaneng, Masweneng, Matsimela, Nkwana, Mapulaneng & Masweneng	4633	16,3%
09	India (Ga-Maisela), Malogeng, Malomanye, Maruping, Modimolle, Mogabane, Mphaaneng & Pelangwe	1386	4,9%
10	Manotwane & Selepe	1502	5,3%
11	Ga-Mampa, Ledingwe/Ramallane/Sentlhano, Mosetse, Phasha-Selatole, Phashaskraal & Seokodibeng	2129	7,5%
12	Atokia, Bogalatladi, Mashikwe, Mmabulela, Mohlahlaneng, Mogolaneng & Sefateng	1862	6,6%
13	Mahlabeng, Mokgotho, Monametse, Mooilyk, Rostok, Shubushubung & Tjibeng	1663	5,9%
TOTAL	87	28266	100%

Source: Fetakgomo Local Municipality, 2008

The table supra demonstrates the constituting wards of the Fetakgomo Local Municipality (13 wards), the villages/sections which make up these wards. It attempts to go at lengths, thereby giving a statistical analysis of households comprising each ward. From this quantitative research, it is quite evident that Ward 8 holds a statistically significant percentage of the households in the Fetakgomo municipal area with 16,3% followed by Ward 6 with 11,4% while Ward 4 and 9 count for a small proportion respectively. The 2008/9 IDP calculated that there were 26,371 households – slight increase of 6,7% (1895) in one year.

In the bigger picture, our villages still reflect a developmental legacy of apartheid – with dispersed human settlements. This makes provision of services exorbitant.

It is hypothesised that there is a lack of strong, vibrant community structures to take the Ward Committee's trajectory to the next, higher level. The following table (5) proves the validity or invalidity of this hypothesis (the main proposition that one wishes to prove).

Table 5: Community Structures

Ward	Type	Current activities	Status	Contact details
01	Kiba	Maaparathakga	CBO	072 570 2833
	CPF	Safety issues	NPO	082 962 0243
	SANCO	Community issues	NPO	072 539 6303
02	Mantshatlala Fibre Project	Produces Mat & baskets	NPO	082 592 9289
	Home Based Care	Looks after ill people	NPO	082 813 1705
	Mphanama Bakery	Produces bread	Cc	072 038 6097
	Mapuwe Gardening	Produces vegetable	Cc	076 537 7788
	Moroba Disabled Centre	Produces flowers, needle work & baskets	NPO	073 263 0161
	CPF	Safety issues	NPO	083 4571734
	TCE	Guides people concerning HIV/AIDS	NPO	073 2755 895
	Khommanani	Door-To-Door Health Talk	NPO	072 822 8205
03	Home Based Care	Care for patients	NPO	No data
	Bophelong Environmental Project	Vegetable	NPO	
	Baroka Ba Phala Brick Making & Gardening		NPO	
	Batlou Gardening		NPO	
	CPF	Patrol the village	NPO	
04	Ikageng Home-Based Care Group	Provision of health services. Awareness of Sexually Transmitted Diseases.	NPO	Lizzy: 076 369 5570
	Mpepu Self-Help Project	Poultry, vegetables & nursery	CBO	
05	Home-Based Care	Care for patients	NPO	076 024 5875
	Ditlokwe Farming Project			
	CPF (Thibela Bosenyi)	Crime prevention	NPO	
	Bodulathoko Poultry Project	Poultry		
06	Community Policing	Crime prevention	NPO	015 622 0101

Ward	Type	Current activities	Status	Contact details
	Forum			
	Home-Based Care (Itshepeng)	Care for patients	NPO	073 265 1160
	Fetakgomo Farming Project			
	Naganang Bagesu Farming Project			
	Nchabeleng Youth Co-operative		NPO	
	Tlakale Seepe Bakery			
07	Youth Forum	Fighting crime	NPO/CBO	072 529 4463
	CPF	Fighting crime	NPO	073 016 2412
	Itshepeng Home-Based Care	Care for patients	NPO	079 850 7710
	Aganang	Produce vegetables		072 930 3191
	Lapa la Hunadi	Looks after aging population		072 930 3191
	Rural Women Association	Produce vegetables & selling of chicken		076 7474 070
	Mante Vegetable Project	Selling of chicken & vegetables		079 742 5052
	Ikageng	Produce vegetables		082 975 5202
08	Makgale Project	Make flowers, vegetables & chicken selling	NGO	079 874 3612
	Home-Based Care	Care for patients	NPO	076 646 3631
	Modulathoko	Make vegetables & chicken selling	NPO	078 257 5973
	Home Base Care (Phafogang, Itlhopeng & Itekeng)	Care for patients	NPO	
	Rural Women Association	Garden & sewing	NGO	076 646 3631
	Dikhulong Nkoana Youth Project	Dancing & vegetable making	NGO	072 877 7538
09	Emang Baswa Poultry & Vegetable Project	Ploughing (with involvement of Dept of Agriculture)	NPO	076 670 2682/079 6185122
	Phagamang Womens Club	Ploughing, Vegetables	NPO	074 251 8962
	Pension Volunteer	Data unclear	NPO	076 032 1945

Ward	Type	Current activities	Status	Contact details
	Water Committee	Attending to water related issues	CBO	076 437 7206
	5 CPFs	Crime prevention	NPO	0828396039 / 0828669881 / 0767701015 / 0828429886
10	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
11	Sewing project	Sewing clothes	NPO	N/A
	Bakery	Data unclear	NPO	073 535 9976
	Poultry	Data unclear	NPO	Lucas Mphoka
	Motswadibeng Home Bearers		CBO	Data needed
	Farming & Garden	Farming & garden	NPO	N/A
12	Home-Based Care	Care for patients	NPO	073 237 8362
	CPF	Crime prevention		
	Khomanani	Door-To-Door Health Talk	NPO	073 862 5903
13	Private	Home-Based Care	Operating	Nancy Maphakane
	Motswadibeng Home Base Care			
	Tjibeng Garden	Vegetable	CBO	

Source: Fetakgomo 2008, updated in October 2008

It is apparent from the above table that most of the community structures that exist within Fetakgomo have a predominantly social service orientation rather than entrepreneurial orientation. While this finding is broadly acknowledged, a paradigm shift towards entrepreneurial initiatives is articulated in this chapter/research. This points to the need for creation of projects which have potential economic growth. The level of organizing and initiating capacity of our communities need to be raised. A failure may lead to a scenario where the stipends received by some of these structures becomes a permanent feature thereby increasing a dependency ratio which is already an issue within Fetakgomo. There is a school of thought that argues that the low levels and or lack of entrepreneurial thinking is the result of low literacy levels. This perspective appears to take hold within the specificity context of Fetakgomo. The lack of community structures with entrepreneurial focus, then validates our earlier formulated hypothesis.

3.3. Demographic Parameters (Contexts)

This section will be an attempt at analysing the demographic parameters (contexts) of Fetakgomo

3.3.1. Population figures

The most recent survey, 2007, finds the Fetakgomo's population at about 112, 232 (Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2007) while in 2001 the population was estimated to be 92,083 (Statistics South Africa, Census 2001).

Table 6: Disaggregation of Fetakgomo's Population By Age and Gender Distribution (2007)

Age	Male	%	Female	%	Total
0 – 4	6,632	5,9%	6,706	6%	13,337

Age	Male	%	Female	%	Total
5 – 9	6,966	6,2%	7,032	6,3%	13,998
10 – 14	8,706	7,8%	8,446	7,5%	17,152
15 – 19	7,634	6,8%	7,197	6,4%	14,831
20 – 24	4,286	3,8%	5,378	4,8%	9,664
25 – 29	2,703	2,4%	3,189	2,8%	5,893
30 – 34	2,569	2,3%	3,209	2,9%	5,779
35 – 39	1,717	1,5%	3,408	3%	5,125
40 - 44	1,412	1,3%	3,224	2,9%	4,636
45 - 49	1,603	1,4%	2,170	1,9%	3,773
50 - 54	1,229	1,1%	2,358	2,1%	3,657
55 - 59	1,171	1,%	1,948	1,7%	3,119
60 – 64	718	0,6%	1,549	1,4%	2,266
65 – 69	1,557	1,4%	1,789	1,6%	3,347
70 – 74	781	0,7%	1,250	1,1%	2,031
75 – 79	628	0,6%	1,094	1%	1,722
80 – 84	137	0,1%	345	0,3%	482
85+	417	0,4%	1,003	1%	1,419
Total	50,937		61,295		112, 232
Percentage	45,4%		54,6%		100%

The above table has been taken over from the Community Survey, a study undertaken by Statistics South Africa.

There is overwhelmingly strong evidence pointing out that our population is expanding. This expansion represents a major challenge for service delivery. To give a mathematical perspective to this observation, Fetakgomo's population has increased by 18% just in six years, between 2001 and 2007. Current demographic research observes that the median age for Fetakgomo's population is around 15-19 years. Female population (54,6%) remains higher than the male population (45,4). It means female exceed male population by 9,2% (10,358);%). The fact that 20% (21,924) of the population is concentrated within women who are still at their child bearing (those who are aged 15-49, leads us to predict that Fetakgomo will continue to encounter a relative increase of population growth in the period to come. This projection can be falsified if women develop fairly low fertility aspirations in the intervening period.

Flowing from age composition presented earlier, it is quite evident that a significant proportion, 52,9% (59 318) of Fetakgomo's population in under 20 years old and that about 8,% (9,001) are elderly residents (65+). The former is indicative of the fact that parents in urban areas often send their children to family members in rural areas to be looked after. From a pure economic viewpoint, persons aged 0-14 and as a social demographic category are economically inactive. So are the older people (aged 65 and above). Thus Fetakgomo exhibits a relatively lower proportion of economically active population. There is a large-scale rural out-migration of economically active population to economic growth areas/points in search for work. Migration has huge effects on rural municipal population such as Fetakgomo. The latter serves as an additional account of why Fetakgomo has little to benefit from its demographic dividend. The fact that the aging (65+) population accounts for more than 8% (9,001)of the population in Fetakgomo has obvious implications for the provision of social welfare services. It would seem that mortality commences to increase at the age of 75+ within Fetakgomo. Although it is widely assumed that the more population ages, the more mortality instances occur, the table above posits that the distribution of mortality is biased towards the males in this regard. The trend of high female concentration among

the older generation is not exceptionally a phenomenon of Fetakgomo but a common occurrence in developing or developed countries. Most demographers or population scientists assume that, as time elapses, more males die because they tend to engage in hard and risky activities/jobs. This IDP hypothesizes that poverty (i.e. insufficient nutrition, absence of hospital within the municipal area, lack of access to better medical facilities et cetera) is the major source of mortality trends in Fetakgomo.

As later sections will dwell on the four nodal points occurring within Fetakgomo, safe to say that the Apel Node comprising Wards 5, 6 and 8 seems to be containing a large population concentration because it accounts for about 34,5% of the municipal households. The second high concentration of population is assumed to be at Atok Node which entails Wards 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13. It represents about 30,5% of the municipal households. Mphanama Node which consists of Wards 1, 2, 3 and 4 accounts about 27 per cent of the municipal households. Comprising Ward 7, the Strydkraal nodal point is assumed to be reporting the lowest concentration of population because it contains nearly 8 per cent of the municipal households.

In a more fundamental sense, the data presented above should be able to inform government as regards how many hospitals, clinics, schools, recreational facilities etc must be built. The findings have widespread implications regarding the degree to which provision of services (i.e. water provision, electricity etc) must be accelerated. For example, the rate at which access and provision of water is growing will need to be equivalent with the rate at which the population is growing (of which it/population has grown in real terms by 18% in six years).

For the record, Fetakgomo accounts for 10,3% of the total district's population. The Greater Sekhukhune District Municipality's population is estimated at about 1 090 424. The table below attempts to study the population of Fetakgomo relative to sister municipalities within the district of Sekhukhune. In more familiar terms, this is known as a comparative analysis.

Table 7: A Comparative Analysis of Fetakgomo's Population and other municipalities within GSDM

Municipality	Persons	% of the district total	Year
Fetakgomo Local Municipality	112 232	10,3%ct	2007
Greater Marble Hall Local Municipality	124 510	11,4%	2007
Elias Motoaledi Local Municipality	247 488	22,7%	2007
Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality	262 726	24%	2007
Greater Tubatse Local Municipality	343 468	31,4%	2007
Greater Sekhukhune District	1 090 424	100	2007

The table is an explanatory device of the Fetakgomo Local Municipality, the data, however, had been taken over from the Statistics South Africa (Community Survey 2007)

Keeping in parenthesis that Fetakgomo is not an island, her population will need to be viewed (beyond the district) within the provincial and national contexts. Sekhukhune district constitutes 20,8% of the Limpopo's population which is 5 238 286. This figure (5 238 286) represents 10,8 per cent of the national population which is 48 502 063 in absolute number perspective (consult Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2007).

When our population is analyzed with the provincial spectacles, it is found that Fetakgomo is a mean (average) population of the Limpopo Province. To support this latter line (assertion) by undertaking statistical analysis, out of 20 local municipalities in Limpopo, our population exceeds those of the Mookgopong (16 818), Modimolle (52 602), Bela-Bela (55 844), Musina 57 195), Thabazimbi (60 039), Lephalale (80 141), Molemole (100 408) as well as the Mutale (108 215) Local Municipalities (see Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2007:Xiii). It has already been pointed out that our municipality does not benefit from its

demographic dividend partly because of low levels of development and fewer job opportunities. Thus, most of the economically active population are attracted by economically growth points or metropolitan areas which historically have better opportunities and infrastructure relative to rural areas.

○ 3.3.2. Employment profile

Table 8 illustrates the employment profile of the Fetakgomo population.

Table 8: Employment profile for Fetakgomo

Persons	2007	% of district total	2001
Employed	7,236	2,8%	4,856
Unemployed	11,506	4,6%	10,455
Non-economically active	-	-	33,382
Total labour force	18,742	3,7%	15,311

Source: Statistics South Africa, 2001

Table 9: Employment Profile for Sekhukhune District

Persons	2007	2001
Employed	127,694	39,171
Unemployed	124,226	87,399
Non-economically active	N/A	264,276
Total labour force	251,920	126,570

Source: Statistics South Africa (2007) and (2008/9 in GSDM IDP:30)

The number of unemployed people in Fetakgomo has decreased by almost 10%. The unemployment rate within the Fetakgomo municipal area in 2001 was 68,2% which is slightly less than the situation in 2007 (61,4%). The PGDS target for job creation is to reduce unemployment by half in Limpopo, from 2004 to 2015. A step change is required to meet the target for 2015. In order for SA to achieve the Millennium Development Goal of halving poverty and unemployment by 2014, it is speculated that about 500 000 jobs need to be created nationally per year. The observed slight decrease in unemployment shows that the unemployment trend remains an issue for Fetakgomo and disproportionately high in rural areas. Recent poor Grade 12 (2008 class) performance, for example Apel Circuit, (44,31% pass rate and 54,84% failure rate) may worsen the unemployment trend. Those who failed are likely to increase the number of the unemployed, resulting in the employed paying high taxes so as to sustain the unemployed. A cursory glance at other studies revealed that 13,654 persons were found to be unemployed within Fetakgomo in the year 2006 (Department of Land Affairs, 2008). The same study classified the Makhuduthamaga, the Fetakgomo and the Lepelle Nkumpi Municipalities as the worse case scenario "... with unemployment rates in excess of 80%" in 2006.

Research adds that about 57,2% of the population have no income while 0,15% of the population earns between R25, 601 – R51, 200 within Fetakgomo (consult Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2007).

3.3.4. Dependency ratios in Fetakgomo

Flowing from the age composition presented earlier, it is quite evident that a significant proportion, 52,9% (59 318) of Fetakgomo's population in under 20 years old and that about 8,% (9,001) are elderly residents (65+). The dependency ratio is at about 61,% (68,319) in 2007 thereby increasing in slight terms from 60,4% in 2001(compare Fetakgomo Local Municipality IDP 2008/9). These figures imply that many people in the municipal area are dependent on the income of others. Fetakgomo exhibits, in other words, a high dependency ratio.

3.3.5. Asset Index and Living Standard Measures

Available data indicated that over 80% of households in Fetakgomo had low LSMs (Living Standard Measures), whilst the remainder had a medium LSM (DoA in Fetakgomo Local Municipality 2008/9 IDP). As a result of lack of recent data, this IDP assumes that the situation stayed generally the same in 2009/10, thereby showing the degree of poverty within the Fetakgomo Local Municipality. LSM are calculated on the basis of households' assets. A household may show a high, medium or low LSM. The next table depicts income levels.

3.3.6. Income levels

Amount	Persons weighted
No income	64, 233
R1 - R400	26, 218
R401 - R800	1, 905
R801 – R1, 600	13, 699
R1, 601 – R3, 200	1, 685
R3, 201 – R6, 400	761
R6, 401 – R12, 800	1864
R12, 801 – R25, 600	588
R25, 601 – R51, 200	167

R51, 201 – R102, 400	0
R102, 401 – R204, 800	0
R204, 801 or more	0

Source: Statistics South Africa (2007)

3.3.7. Human development: A social profile of Fetakgomo

Like many rural municipalities, Fetakgomo faces a number of social challenges. This section describes the social profile of the area. It provides an overview of education, health, social welfare, safety and food insecurity issues within Fetakgomo.

○ (A) Education Profile

Education is important for both economic and social development. It is the bedrock on which a nation's economic destiny is built, particularly in today's global knowledge economy. It is also often the primary means through which individuals set out on their personal journeys of growth and attain their distinctive dreams and aspirations. International evidence suggests that countries that invest significantly in education reap major economic benefits in the medium to long term, and help build a more cohesive social fabric within the nation.

Fetakgomo exhibits general low educational base. As Table 10 below illustrates, the area is characterised by low levels of senior education qualifications and by high levels of illiteracy.

Table 10: Education Profile of Fetakgomo

Highest level of education	Person weighted	%
Grade 0	1,957	2%
Grade 1/sub A (completed or in process)	3,659	3,7%
Grade 2/sub B	4, 730	4,8%
Grade 3/standard 1	5, 081	5,1%
Grade 4/std 2	3, 935	4%
Grade 5/std 3	5, 947	6%
Grade 6/std 4	4, 519	4,6%
Grade 7/std 5	7, 130	7,3%

Grade 8/std 6/form 1	6, 855	7%
Grade 9/std 7/form 2	8, 101	8,2%
Grade 10/std 8/form 3/NTC 1	7, 168	7,3%
Grade 11/std 9/form 4/NTC 2	6, 152	6,3%
Attained Grade 12; out of class but not completed Grade 12	3,858	3,9%
Grade 12/std 10/NTC 111 (without university exemption)	5, 337	5,4%
Grade 12/std 10 (with university exemption)	453	0,5%
Certificate with less than grade 12	645	0,7%
Diploma with less than grade 12	754	0,8%
Certificate with grade 12	566	0,6%
Diploma with grade 12	2,164	2,2%
Bachelor's degree	520	0,5%
BTech	203	0,2%
Post graduate diploma	128	0,1%
Honour's degree	39	0,03%
Higher degree (Masters/PHD)	0	0%
No schooling	18,412	18,7%
Total	98313	100%

Source: Statistics South Africa (Community Survey 2007)

As can be observed above, the data provided by Statistics South Africa on education profile does not tally with the population size provided earlier.

At the bottom of the table, however, illustrates high proportion of illiteracy and none/few people with senior qualifications such as Masters and doctoral degrees. This finding is disheartening. No schooling proportion is followed by those who have some primary education. There are a handful of persons with bachelor's degree. Normative implication is that Fetakgomo is marred by skill shortfalls. Post graduate qualification is a worse case scenario. These findings call for education enterprise to redouble its efforts in the skill provision arena. This is the most effective way of fighting unemployment, low income levels and related features of underdevelopment. The preceding sections of this chapter confirmed the prevalence of unemployment within Fetakgomo.

Prior research found the situation (educational level) more or less the same.

○ 3.4. Education infrastructure in Fetakgomo

South African national education policy recognises the importance of providing adequate educational infrastructure in order to facilitate learning. National education policy aims to provide adequate school infrastructure throughout the country by 2008. The provision of this infrastructure is prescribed by the following criteria:

- eradication of schools under trees;
- eradication of schools in a state of collapse; and
- construction of new schools where there is over-subscribing (i.e. 900 learners in a primary school and 1200 in a secondary school)

Within Fetakgomo itself, the state of schools varies amongst wards. In general, however, the municipal area is characterised by the following:

- there are no schools under trees within Fetakgomo
- however, most schools are collapsing due to the area's soil conditions (because geo-technical studies weren't conducted before construction)
- none of the schools in the area can be said to be overcrowded (i.e. all meet the national ceiling of 900 and 1200 learners within primary and secondary schools, respectively). The exception is Moloke Combined School.

Table 11 table below features the number of crèches and their names per ward. It indicates the number of learners and where applicable, attempts to provide contact details will be made. A symbol # below signifies Adult Basic Education and Training (ABET):

Table 11: Crèches

Ward	Number of crèches	Circuit	Name of crèches	No of learners	
				Female	Male

Ward	Number of crèches	Circuit	Name of crèches	No of learners	
				Female	Male
01	1	Mohlatse	Fanang diatla	20	23
02	6	Lepellane	Fahlogang Crèche	24	22
		Lepellane	Leboge Crèche / Mapuwe	19	17
		Lepelleane	Mashiane Crèche	05	10
		Lepellane	Bophelong Day Care Crèche	45	48
		Lepellane	Selemagae Crèche	31	11
		Lepellane	Mmamohlatlo Crèche	22	15
03	6	Mohlaletse	Ramosedi good hope	10	13
		Mohlaletse	Moshele	08	10
		Mohlalatse	Sebatane	20	12
		Mohlalatse	Matladi a Mmaswi	11	10
		Mohlalatse	Motlogele	09	08
		Mohlalatse	Sekgale	10	15
04	1	Mohlalatse	Alliance Crèche	20	08
05	4	Mohlalatse	Ditlokwe	11	11
		Mohlaletse	Moroamoche / Tubatsana	06	14
		Mashung	Ramogohlo	11	13
		Mashung	Makgabutle	20	22

Ward	Number of crèches	Circuit	Name of crèches	No of learners	
				Female	Male
06	4	Mashung	Shalom	42	50
		Mashung	Little Angels	10	12
		Mashung	Nareadi	31	33
		Mashung	Phukubjane	05	07
07	3	Seotlong	Matlebjane	41	39
		Mashung	Mologadi	20	24
		Mashung	Masupsane	24	26
08	7	Mohlaletse	Makgale	04	03
		Seotlong	Kgomaretsane	17	10
		Mashung	Mmakhupe	10	15
		Mashung	Mamasegare	40	42
		Seotlong	Mapato	18	14
		Seotlong	Modipadi	13	12
		Seotlong	Nkoana	22	38
09	8	Seotlong	Makgathe	04	08
		Seotlong	Mathetje	09	10
		Seotlong	Kodumela	10	15
		Magakala	Mahudu	13	10

Ward	Number of crèches	Circuit	Name of crèches	No of learners	
				Female	Male
		Seotlong	Phasha Monare	21	18
		Seotlong	Mpepedi	24	28
		Seotlong	Bana ba Jakobo	10	04
		Seotlong	Kwano	28	25
10	4	Magakala	Malope	10	10
		Magakala	Ebenezar	10	14
		Magakala	Difera	20	21
		Magakala	Nareadi	20	20
11	7	Seotlong	Matleke	11	13
		Magakala	Komana	12	13
		Magakala	Mashuthe	10	17
		Seotlong	Tshelong	10	12
		Seotlong	Ngwanakutu	11	13
		Seotlong	Kopanong	14	16
		Magakala/Seotlong	Nkwane	15	18
12	4	Seotlong	Maloke	20	21
		Seotlong	Mashilo	20	19

Ward	Number of crèches	Circuit	Name of crèches	No of learners	
				Female	Male
		Seotlong	Maribishi	20	12
		Seotlong	Segabeng	14	12
13	9	Magakala	New Stand	30	31
		Magakala	Pheladi	10	08
		Magakala	Mapudi	14	16
		Magakala	Phukubjeng	15	06
		Magakala	Magapatona	10	16
		Magakala	Lebelo	18	02
		Magaka	Sekgweng	05	06
		Magakala	Mametse	10	04
		Magakala	Lekalakala	10	02
Total	64			1,047	1,017

Source: Fetakgomo 2008, updated in May 2009

The table above estimates that there are about 64 crèches. Crèches are usually attended by children aged 0-4. Female crèche learners (51%) are slightly more than male learners (49%). Crèches are important foundational institutions for child's development. They should not be downplayed. They give children a head start in numeracy and literacy. There exists a need for these institutions to note the population segment aged 0-4 shown in the previous section(s) of this chapter. This segment constitutes nearly twelve percent of the total population.

Table 12a: Pre-schools

Ward	No of pre-schools	Name of pre-school	No of learners	
			Female	Male
01	9	Morotong	11	09
		Lesibe	13	11
		Itsoseng	07	05
		Baaja	27	22
		Lehlabile	11	13
		Tintela	05	03
		Manoge	15	15
		Mphatse	29	35
		Makola	19	25
02	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
03	5	Malekapane	09	07
		Sebatane	21	19
		Motshele	08	08
		Hlapogadi	25	23
		Dinko	31	25
04	4	Mamoshweu	19	15
		Mabotagala	36	29
		Kwaapi	11	09

Ward	No of pre-schools	Name of pre-school	No of learners	
			Female	Male
		Baroka-Ipoteng	49	51
05	02	Tubatsana	06	14
		Ramogohlo	11	13
06	03	Nareadi	36	39
		Moriane	53	42
		Phukubjane	06	10
07	03	Mashilo	29	19
		Ramatlakane	05	04
		Mologadi	20	24
08	03	Seeng	11	09
		Hunadi	10	08
09	06	Kwaano	20	25
		Phashamanoge	21	18
		Mpepedi	19	13
		Phoko	28	27
		Rangwato	18	16
		Pelangwe	12	08
10	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
11	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
12	01	Honey-Bee	39	31

Ward	No of pre-schools	Name of pre-school	No of learners	
			Female	Male
13	05	Phukubjeng	15	17
		Ditholong	11	07
		Mametse	13	10
		Ditholong	18	08
		Ratanang	11	08
		New Stand	40	15
		Lebelo	12	02
Total	42		810	711

Source: Fetakgomo 2008, updated in May 2009

There are about 42 pre-schools. Pre-schools are usually attended by children who are four years old. Female pre-school learners represent 53% whereas male learners account 47%. Although the number of female learners is higher than males in both crèches and pre-schools, female proportion begin to contract - reach downward trend at primary and secondary schools. Next focus falls on the ABET schools.

Table 12b is concerned with the Adult Basic Education and Training (ABET).

Table 12b: ABET schools

Ward	Number of ABET schools	ABET School (location)	No of learners	
			Female	Male
01	2	Mankopodi Abet Centre	18	0
		Mashilabele Abet Centre	21	02

Ward	Number of ABET schools	ABET School (location)	No of learners	
			Female	Male
02	2	Mphanama Abet Centre	26	0
		Dithotwaneng Abet Centre	35	03
03	2	Moshiane Abet Centre	30	01
		Seroka Abet Centre	12	0
04	1	Tlounare Abet Centre	60	03
05	2	Makgabutle Abet Centre	35	30
		Moroamoche Abet Centre	60	0
06	2	Tlakale Abet Centre	35	02
		Jacob Marwale Abet Centre	34	03
07	2	Nkotsane Abet Centre	29	0
		St Terresa Abet Centre	14	0
08	4	Nkwana Abet Centre	30	0
		Maisela Abet Centre	18	0
		Kgwedi Abet Centre	29	03
		Tsweele Abet Centre	36	03
09	1	Modimolle Abet Centre	25	0
10	1	Selepe Abet Centre	72	09
11	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
12	2	Mafise Abet Centre	11	5

Ward	Number of ABET schools	ABET School (location)	No of learners	
			Female	Male
		Bogalatladi Abet Centre	14	03
13	4	Matianyane Abet Centre	58	0
		Mametse	10	02
		Manametse Abet Centre	50	03
		Sekweng Abet Centre	15	0
Total	25		777	72

Source: Fetakgomo 2008, updated in May 2009

There are about 26 ABET schools. Women constitute 92% of the ABET school attendees. As part of lifelong learning, ABET schools are essential. Illiteracy is an indicator of vulnerability. With these ABET schools, it is thought that the citizenry will be extricated from vulnerability. More needs to be done to increase enrolments at ABET schools. The target is that everyone should be completely liberated from illiteracy by 2014.

Table 12b: ABET schools

Ward	Number of ABET schools	ABET School (location)	No of learners	
			Female	Male
01	2	Mankopodi Abet Centre	18	0
		Mashilabele Abet Centre	21	02
02	2	Mphanama Abet Centre	26	0
		Dithotwaneng Abet Centre	35	03
03	2	Moshiane Abet Centre	30	01

Ward	Number of ABET schools	ABET School (location)	No of learners	
			Female	Male
		Seroka Abet Centre	12	0
04	1	Tlounare Abet Centre	60	03
05	2	Makgabutle Abet Centre	35	30
		Moroamoche Abet Centre	60	0
06	2	Tlakale Abet Centre	35	02
		Jacob Marwale Abet Centre	34	03
07	2	Nkotsane Abet Centre	29	0
		St Terresa Abet Centre	14	0
08	4	Nkwana Abet Centre	30	0
		Maisela Abet Centre	18	0
		Kgwedi Abet Centre	29	03
		Tsweele Abet Centre	36	03
09	1	Modimolle Abet Centre	25	0
10	1	Selepe Abet Centre	72	09
11	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
12	2	Mafise Abet Centre	11	5
		Bogalatladi Abet Centre	14	03
13	4	Matianyane Abet Centre	58	0
		Mametse	10	02

Ward	Number of ABET schools	ABET School (location)	No of learners	
			Female	Male
		Manametse Abet Centre	50	03
		Sekweng Abet Centre	15	0
Total	25		777	72

Source: Fetakgomo 2008, updated in May 2009

There are about 26 ABET schools. Women constitute 92% of the ABET school attendees. As part of lifelong learning, ABET schools are essential. Illiteracy is an indicator of vulnerability. With these ABET schools, it is thought that the citizenry will be extricated from vulnerability. More needs to be done to increase enrolments at ABET schools. The target is that everyone should be completely liberated from illiteracy by 2014.

Table 12b: ABET schools

Ward	Number of ABET schools	ABET School (location)	No of learners	
			Female	Male
01	2	Mankopodi Abet Centre	18	0
		Mashilabele Abet Centre	21	02
02	2	Mphanama Abet Centre	26	0
		Dithotwaneng Abet Centre	35	03
03	2	Moshiane Abet Centre	30	01

Ward	Number of ABET schools	ABET School (location)	No of learners	
			Female	Male
		Seroka Abet Centre	12	0
04	1	Tlounare Abet Centre	60	03
05	2	Makgabutle Abet Centre	35	30
		Moroamoche Abet Centre	60	0
06	2	Tlakale Abet Centre	35	02
		Jacob Marwale Abet Centre	34	03
07	2	Nkotsane Abet Centre	29	0
		St Terresa Abet Centre	14	0
08	4	Nkwana Abet Centre	30	0
		Maisela Abet Centre	18	0
		Kgwedi Abet Centre	29	03
		Tsweele Abet Centre	36	03
09	1	Modimolle Abet Centre	25	0
10	1	Selepe Abet Centre	72	09
11	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
12	2	Mafise Abet Centre	11	5
		Bogalatladi Abet Centre	14	03
13	4	Matianyane Abet Centre	58	0
		Mametse	10	02

Ward	Number of ABET schools	ABET School (location)	No of learners	
			Female	Male
		Manametse Abet Centre	50	03
		Sekweng Abet Centre	15	0
Total	25		777	72

Source: Fetakgomo 2008, updated in May 2009

There are about 26 ABET schools. Women constitute 92% of the ABET school attendees. As part of lifelong learning, ABET schools are essential. Illiteracy is an indicator of vulnerability. With these ABET schools, it is thought that the citizenry will be extricated from vulnerability. More needs to be done to increase enrolments at ABET schools. The target is that everyone should be completely liberated from illiteracy by 2014.

Table 12b: ABET schools

Ward	Number of ABET schools	ABET School (location)	No of learners	
			Female	Male
01	2	Mankopodi Abet Centre	18	0
		Mashilabele Abet Centre	21	02
02	2	Mphanama Abet Centre	26	0
		Dithotwaneng Abet Centre	35	03
03	2	Moshiane Abet Centre	30	01
		Seroka Abet Centre	12	0
04	1	Tlounare Abet Centre	60	03
05	2	Makgabutle Abet Centre	35	30

Ward	Number of ABET schools	ABET School (location)	No of learners	
			Female	Male
		Moroamoche Abet Centre	60	0
06	2	Tlakale Abet Centre	35	02
		Jacob Marwale Abet Centre	34	03
07	2	Nkotsane Abet Centre	29	0
		St Terresa Abet Centre	14	0
08	4	Nkwana Abet Centre	30	0
		Maisela Abet Centre	18	0
		Kgwedi Abet Centre	29	03
		Tsweele Abet Centre	36	03
09	1	Modimolle Abet Centre	25	0
10	1	Selepe Abet Centre	72	09
11	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
12	2	Mafise Abet Centre	11	5
		Bogalatladi Abet Centre	14	03
13	4	Matianyane Abet Centre	58	0
		Mametse	10	02
		Manametse Abet Centre	50	03
		Sekweng Abet Centre	15	0
Total	25		777	72

Source: Fetakgomo 2008, updated in May 2009

There are about 26 ABET schools. Women constitute 92% of the ABET school attendees. As part of lifelong learning, ABET schools are essential. Illiteracy is an indicator of vulnerability. With these ABET schools, it is thought that the citizenry will be extricated from vulnerability. More needs to be done to increase enrolments at ABET schools. The target is that everyone should be completely liberated from illiteracy by 2014.

Table 13: Primary Schools

Ward	Name of school	No of classrooms	Source of water	Electricity	Ablution facilities	Admin block	No of learners		No of educators	
							Female	Male	Female	Male
01	Maebe	14	Borehole	Yes	3 Pit toilets, below RDP	No	280	332	11	06
	Mashilabe	12	Borehole	Yes	3 above RDP	No	133	148	07	02
	Moletse	8	Borehole	Yes	4 Below RDP	No	123	130	09	03
	Masehleng	8	Borehole	Yes	3 Below RDP	No	92	86	05	03
	Mankopodi	10	Borehole	Yes	3 Below RDP	No	65	81	03	02
02	Mabowe	16	Borehole	Yes	6 VIP toilets	No	251	281	11	06
	Modipadi	18	Borehole	Yes	8 VIP toilet	No	299	364	14	07
	Mphanama	18	Borehole	Yes	Below RDP	No	332	349	13	07
03	Moshiane	16	Borehole	Yes	6 RDP std	No	128	156	07	04
	Matleu	14	Borehole	Yes	2 RDP standard (for educators	No	111	150	07	03

Ward	Name of school	No of classrooms	Source of water	Electricity	Ablution facilities	Admin block	No of learners		No of educators	
							Female	Male	Female	Male
					only)					
	Leganabatho	7	Borehole	Yes	4 Below RDP	No	97	68	08	01
	Seroka	16	Borehole	Yes	4 RDP std 4 Below RDP	Yes	200	274	13	06
	Mampuruthulare	10	Borehole	Yes	2 RDP std	No	77	77	04	01
04	Pakeng	06	Tap	Yes	8 Below RDP	No	91	91	04	02
	Radimmela	15	Tap	Yes	4 Below RDP	No	151	193	11	04
	Mmotong	6	Tap	Yes	2 below RDP	No	66	63	02	03
	Phepane	12	Tap	Yes	6 VIP 6 below RDP	No	159	169	09	02
	Maphuthe	11	Borehole	Yes	Yes	No	175	213	10	01
05	Lerajane	12	Water scheme	Yes	2 VIP 2 below RDP	No	184	199	03	10
	Moroamoche	9	Boreholes & Water scheme	Yes	2 below RDP	No	118	97	06	01
	Tseke	11	Borehole	Yes	8 VIP	Yes	181	183	09	04
06	Mankopane	10	Tab/borehole	Yes	3 below RDP	No	215	239	12	02

Ward	Name of school	No of classrooms	Source of water	Electricity	Ablution facilities	Admin block	No of learners		No of educators	
							Female	Male	Female	Male
	Jacob Marwale	18	Tap	Yes	6 VIP	No	274	313	11	11
	Tlakale	12	No	No	3 VIP	No	34	39	05	02
	Phukubjane	4	Tankering	Yes	2 VIP 2 Below RDP	No	37	34	04	01
	Thobehlae	8	Borehole	Yes	6 below RDP	No	56	74	05	02
07	Moloke	10	Bulk	Yes	Yes	Yes	361	379	28	09
	Moenyane	15	Borehole	Yes	Yes	No	135	177	07	04
	Strydkraal	12	Borehole	Yes	8 VIP 2 Below RDP	No	115	130	06	04
	Nkotsane	12	Bulk	Yes	Yes	No	191	190	09	06
08	Maisela	12	Borehole	Yes	2 below RDP	No	87	79	06	02
	Kgoedi	8	Borehole	Yes	5 below RDP	No	63	77	04	02
	Tsweele	12	Borehole	Yes	2 below RDP	No	125	114	11	03
	Nkoana	12	Bulk	Yes	4 RDP std	No	109	133	11	02
	Maphotle	13	Bulk	Yes	4 RDP std	Yes	128	137	08	02
09	India	09, 6 left after 3 were blown by	Bulk	Yes	2 Below RDP	No	98	132	07	03

Ward	Name of school	No of classrooms	Source of water	Electricity	Ablution facilities	Admin block	No of learners		No of educators	
							Female	Male	Female	Male
		wind								
	Mafene	06	Bulk	Yes	9 Below RDP	No	70	75	04	02
	Mahudu	06	Bore hole	Yes	2 below RDP	No	117	127	05	02
	Modimolle II	07	Bulk	Yes	3 Below RD	No	71	85	04	02
	Phoko	04	Bulk	Yes	3 Below RDP	No	103	109	04	N/A
	Mphaaneng	08	Bulk	Yes	6 Below	No	58	69	04	03
	Pelangwe	06	Bulk	Yes	No	No	102	95	05	02
10	Manotoane	8	Tap	Yes	2 RDP std	Yes	121	119	06	02
	Selepe	15	Borehole	No	2 RDP std	Yes	139	163	10	03
	Mamokgalake	11	Borehole & tank	No	2 Below RDP	No	228	229	11	02
	Sejadipudi	3	Tap	No	No	No	135	117	08	02
11	Malegase	11	Borehole	No	8 RDP std	No	122	163	04	04
	Tswereng	7	Tanks	No	No	No	125	149	06	03
	Motsatsana	11	Borehole	No	6 Below RDP	No	42	64	03	02
	Mokgalanoto	18	Borehole	Yes	Yes	No	300	296	12	07
	Ramoko	8	Borehole	No	8 RDP std	No	105	102	05	02

Ward	Name of school	No of classrooms	Source of water	Electricity	Ablution facilities	Admin block	No of learners		No of educators	
							Female	Male	Female	Male
	Kgagudi	8	Borehole	No	8 RDP	No	113	129	05	03
	Manku	20	Borehole	Yes	12 RDP	No	139	120	08	01
12	Mafise	11	Borehole	Yes	2 Below RDP std	No	100	94	04	03
	Bogalatladi	14	Borehole	Yes	4 Below RDP	Yes	241	278	09	05
	Motsepe	14, classroom shortage	Tankering	Yes	2 RDP std 6 Below RDP	Yes (but small)	321	319	10	08
	Atokia	7	Borehole	Yes	Yes VIP	Yes	59	72	04	02
13	Kwano	9	Borehole (Diesel pump)	Yes	8 Below RDP	No	53	65	09	02
	Monametshe	12	Borehole	Yes	8 VIP	Yes	123	153	06	03
	Matianyan	16	Borehole (Diesel pump)	Yes	4 RDP std	No	269	300	10	07
	Mogale	12	Electricity (Motta)	Yes	7 below	No	116	140	06	02
	Lebelo	03	No water	Yes	1 below RDP	No	39	30	04	0
Total	62	667	2 (No)	53 (Yes)	3 (No)	52 (No)	8,752	10,783	467	205

Source: Fetakgomo 2008, updated in May 2009

62 Primary-Schools are estimated by the table. 3,2% (2) of the primary schools, Tlakale at Ward 6 and Lebelo at Ward 13 report severe water backlogs. Target was to have all schools having access to water and sanitation by 2007. 9 primary schools (14.5%) are not electrified. These are Selepe, Mamokgalaka, Sejadipudi at Ward 10, Tlakale at Ward 6 and Malegase, Twsereng, Motsatsana, Ramoko as well as Kgagudi at Ward 11. 3 schools, Sejadipudi at Ward 10, Tswereeng at Ward 11 and Pelangwe at ward 9 lack ablution facilities. The target was to have all schools having access to sanitation by 2007. The achievement recorded thus far is slightly below the target. The quality of these facilities appears to be an issue e.g most ablution facilities are below RDP standard. About 84% (52) of the primary schools do not have Admin Block. The table depicts that there are 19,535 primary school going learners (44,8% females and 55,2% males) who are taught by 672 educators. Girls' participation being to fall in primary schools relative to crèche and pre-schools. Factors responsible for this require special inquiry/investigation. There is statistically significant concentration of female educators at primary educational level. Female educators represent 65% while male educators account for 30,5% at primary level. Similar trends do not occur at secondary education where there is a slightly higher concentration of male educators. Table 14 below provides detailed account in this regard.

Table 14: Secondary Schools

Ward	Name of school	No of classrooms	Source of water	Electricity	Ablution facilities	Admin block	No of learners		No of educators	
							Female	Male	Female	Male
01	Mohlaletse	10	No	Yes	2 RDP std 3 Below std	No	300	170	08	07
	Mokhine	13	Borehole	Yes	5 RDP std 3 below std	No	350	310	09	11
02	Dithothwaneng	21	No	Yes	10 Below std	No	317	351	11	11
	Makelepeng	11	No	Yes	8 VIP std	No	179	164	05	10
03	Thete	11	Borehole	Yes	2 below RDP	No	120	155	01	09
	Peu	09	Stand pipe	No	2 below RDP	No	139	117	04	05
	Dinakanyana	15	Borehole	Yes	4 RDP std	Yes	181	117	10	07
4	Telelo	7	Tap	Yes	Yes	No	100	102	04	03
	Mohwaduba	9	Tap	Yes	No	No	104	90	03	06

Ward	Name of school	No of classrooms	Source of water	Electricity	Ablution facilities	Admin block	No of learners		No of educators	
							Female	Male	Female	Male
	Tlou-Nare	23	Tap	Yes	4 below std 2 RDP std	Yes	317	259	07	10
05	Fetakgomo	25	Water scheme	Yes	6 VIP std	Yes	330	315	09	14
	St. Peters	8	No	Yes	2 below std	No	116	78	10	06
	Phuthakwe	11	Tap	Yes	3 below std	No	271	280	08	15
	Mokhulwane	10	Tap	Yes	2 VIP std 3 Below std	Yes	220	219	07	12
	Hans Komane	9	Tab	Yes	4 Below RDP	No	142	129	08	05
06	Ngwanamala	15	Tap	Yes	2 RDP std	No	229	243	10	12
	Moretlwe	7	Borehole	Yes	2 Below RDP	No	40	84	04	05
07	Madithame	21	Bulk	Yes	Yes	No	257	196	13	10
	Makopole	10	Borehole	Yes	No	No	75	90	08	03
	Modipa	18	Borehole	Yes	Yes	Yes	146	152	05	05
	Moloke	13	Bulk	Yes	Yes	Yes	651	655	27	11
	Hlabirwa Sec	06	Tab	Yes	12 Below std	No	13	14	04	02
08	Mafoufale	8	Borehole	Yes	6 Below RDP	No	103	100	08	02
	Nakamagomo	8	Water scheme	Yes	2 Below RDP	No	11	26	04	03
	Morokalebole	16	Bulk	Yes	8 Below RDP	Yes	139	175	09	08

Ward	Name of school	No of classrooms	Source of water	Electricity	Ablution facilities	Admin block	No of learners		No of educators	
							Female	Male	Female	Male
	Frank Mashile	12	Bulk	Yes	6 RDP std	Yes	249	182	01	08
09	Mohloutwane	6	Bulk	Yes	2 Below RDP 1 VIP std	No	68	69	05	04
	Phuthitlou	8	Bulk	Yes	No	Yes	76	90	0	09
	Monare	7	Bulk	Yes	5 Below RDP	No	71	79	03	03
	Selebalo	9	Bulk	Yes	6 Below RDP	No	97	106	03	05
10	Lefakgomo	19	Stand pipe	Yes	Yes	Yes	388	385	15	13
	Tlou Phuti	10	Tap	Yes	4 RDP std	No	158	178	06	08
11	Serole Tshidi	7	No	No	4 RDP std	No	42	56	01	05
	Modiadie	7	No	No	4 RDP Std	No	92	102	04	04
	Selatole	5	Borehole	Yes	Yes	Yes	212	189	08	07
	Poo	15	Borehole	Yes	4 RDP std	No	312	252	07	08
12	Serokolo	12	Borehole	Yes	8 RDP std	Yes	280	179	09	09
	Potlake	12	Borehole	Yes	8 RDP std	Yes	120	160	08	07
13	Mmalengine	7	Borehole	Yes	7 below RDP std	Yes	99	113	03	04
	Nyaku	12	Borehole (hand pumb)	Yes	12 Below RDP	Yes	110	86	07	03
	Moroaswi	14	No	No	No	No	241	200	09	04

Ward	Name of school	No of classrooms	Source of water	Electricity	Ablution facilities	Admin block	No of learners		No of educators	
							Female	Male	Female	Male
Total	41	502	7 (No)	4 (No)	4 (No)	26 (No)	6, 814	7, 017	285	293

Source: Fetakgomo 2008, updated in May 2009

Results of quantitative research demonstrate that there are 41 Secondary Schools within Fetakgomo. 7 (17%) of the secondary schools report water problems, namely, Mohlaletse at Ward 1, Dithotwaneng, Makelepeng at Ward 2, St Peters at Ward 5, Serole Tshidi, Modiadie at Ward 11 and Moroaswi at Ward 13. 4 schools lack electricity - Peu at Ward 3, Serole-Tshidi, Modiadie at Ward 11 and Moroaswi at Ward 13. 4 schools lack ablution facilities - Mohwaduba at Ward 4, Mokopole at Ward 7 and Moroaswi school at Ward 13. As previously indicated the target was to ensure that all schools have access to sanitation by 2007. A sizeable number of schools, about 26 (63,4%) do not have Admin block. Ward 1 has expressed a need for a secondary school for people of Mashilabele. There are about 13, 831 secondary school going learners (49,2 females and 50,7% males) who are taught by 578 educators (49,3% female and 50,7% male educators) . Although it is not explicitly reflected in the table, this study is struck by the existence of computer literacy at Serokolo High which helps community with computer skills at Ward 12. The main challenge for these institutions is to raise educational levels of our population which is found to be very low. Education must contribute towards alleviating unemployment and eradicate illiteracy which are indicators of vulnerability. Further analysis to this shall be done in later section(s) which will discuss potential economic activity, thereby emphasizing agriculture. Next focus falls on the health/clinics and the related challenges

○ (B) Health

Like education, health services are critical in nurturing human development and tend to have important economic spin-offs as well. Countries that have invested significantly in primary health care (PHC), in particular, generally produce a healthier, and therefore more productive, workforce. There is also significant international evidence to illustrate that early investments in PHC result in less strain on the health budget (and, consequently, on social spending) in later years. This is an important debate for municipalities which are now largely responsible for PHC in South Africa.

Within Limpopo Province, the provision of health facilities is generally inadequate in comparison with other provinces. More specifically, access to health facilities within Sekhukhune District Municipality itself is fairly poor. On average, there is 1 clinic for every 17,000 people within the district and approximately 97,500 people per hospital. Fetakgomo has an average of 1 clinic for every 10,000 people, an average that is well within reasonable provision standards. However, it still has a problem of distribution of these facilities across the municipal area.

Results of our recent investigations are portrayed in the infra table:

3.5. Health Facilities Clinics

Ward	Clinic/mobile	If mobile state frequency of visit	Challenges/comments
01	3 Mobile clinics	Once a week	Inadequate medicine. Poor coordination.
02	Mphanama Clinic	N/A	Clinic does not work during weekend. Started working from weekend 16-17 May 2009.
	Mobile Clinic	Once a week	Sometimes it does not feature
03	Mobile Clinic (Ga-Phasha)	Once per week	Building cracked
	Mobile Clinic (Malekaskraal)	N/A	Inadequate medications
	Maroteng Clinic	N/A	
	Seroka Clinic	N/A	Building cracked. Two park homes were delivered (clinic and maternity room)
04	Ikageng Clinic	N/A	Need for mobile clinic esp. for Phageng & Radingwana sections. Estimates are that from Ikageng to stated villages is less than 5km.
	New Mhlaletse Clinic	N/A	Opened and now operating
05	N/A	N/A	Mobile clinic withdrawn
06	Nchabeleng Clinic	N/A	Still needs to be developed
	Mobile clinic	Once a week	Still need a building. Regular visit is a challenge
	Nchabeleng Health Centre	N/A	The challenge is to convert the Centre into a hospital
07	Mankotsana Clinic (Apel)	N/A	People have to wait long to get treatment. Network problem

Ward	Clinic/mobile	If mobile state frequency of visit	Challenges/comments
	Paulos Masha (Strydkraal A) Clinic	N/A	Shortage of medicine. One post is vacant.
08	3 Mobile clinics	Once a week but not always the case with the one for Matsimela	Frequency of mobile clinic's visit at Matsimela section is needed. Other sections like Magabaneng, Magakala & Magotwaneng need mobile clinic.
	Nkwana Clinic	N/A	Salty water
09	6 Mobile clinics	Once per week	Shortage of staff. People wait long time to get treatment
10	Manotwane Clinic	N/A	Lack of consultation between staff & home based carers
	Selepe Clinic	N/A	Poor state of coater supply
11	Mobile clinic	Once a week (Mondays)	Still need for a site/accommodation
	Mobile clinic	Once a week (Mondays)	Still need for a site/accommodation
	Phasha-Selatole Clinic	N/A	People of Ga-Mampa still travel long distances for clinic
12	Motsepe Clinic (Sefateng)	N/A	People from 5 sections travel for a long distance.
	Clinic for mine (Atokia)	N/A	No challenge
13	3 mobile clinics	Once a week	People from Mooilyk & Shubushung travel long distance to get mobile at Mahlabeng.

Source: Fetakgomo 2008, updated in October 2008

The table supra calculates that there are 14 clinics as well as 1 Health Centre. The objective is to promote health status of the population & use them to achieve high life expectancy. These facilities are supplemented by about 21 mobile clinics. The following challenges pertain to mobile clinics:

Sometimes mobile clinics do not feature (they do not undertake the expected visits). The most worrying example is illustrated by Ward 3 in this regard; others are still exploring site (a place where they can perform their services); inadequacy of this service is evidenced at Ward 8. Ward 05 is a worse case scenario where this service has been withdrawn.

Ward 5 and 13 do not have clinics. A mobile clinic is reported to have been withdrawn in the former, Ward 5.

All clinics, with the exceptions of Phahlamanoge, Mphanama and Mohlaletse, have access to water from boreholes and standpipes from the mainline. These clinics also have sanitation facilities of RDP standard. The provision of electricity to the facilities is adequate, except Manotoane Clinic which is under-construction. Few as they are, clinics are as well not exempted from the challenges. For example:

Ward 2 indicates that the clinic does not operate during weekends;

Long queues, understaffing, shortage of medicine and old buildings that may dilapidate in the foreseeable future define some clinics.

The above needs to be addressed over short, medium and long term. Assessed from a viewpoint of population science, institutions like clinics/hospitals prominently cater the interests of children, older people and women more than any other segment of the population. Health services need to be better and accessible for these and all the people in order to reduce mortality incidences. International research shows that societies with advanced health services tend to record high life expectancy. The target is that all health facilities will have access to adequate basic infrastructure such as water and electricity by 2014

It is profoundly important to note that there is no hospital within the Fetakgomo municipal area. There exists, however, Ga-Nchabeleng Health Centre. The nearest hospitals are at Lebowakgomo (68 km from Ga-Nchabeleng Health Centre), Mecklenburg (59 km) and Jane Furse (73 km). Previous experience revealed that some lives have been lost on the way while transporting patients to the said destination(s). It has been established that Fetakgomo is the only sub-region that does not have a hospital within the Sekhukhune district.

There are number of issues that affect the delivery of health services within Fetakgomo:

- selective health care provision for Fetakgomo residents in the two nearest hospitals (Lebowakgomo and Mecklenburg) poses a potential challenge;
- skewed spatial location of clinics in most areas. A long walk to reach some clinics is often cited at wards 4, 6, 11 and 12;
- Mobile clinic services are generally poor and lack adequate infrastructure;
- inadequate staffing especially within Phahlamanoge and Mphanama clinics;
- poor road infrastructure and lack of public transport affects residents' access to most of the health facilities in the area; and
- there is no integrated HIV/AIDS Programme for Fetakgomo.

- HIV/AIDS prevalence

-

According to the 2006 Provincial Annual Antenatal HIV Survey, the HIV prevalence amongst pregnant women presenting at public clinics in Fetakgomo was estimated to be 17,5%. These results need to be analysed within the understanding that antenatal surveys are not designed to provide information on HIV prevalence in the overall population. Men, non-pregnant women as well as children who have HIV infection are not included in this mathematical model based on antenatal data. Although the model excludes the latter, it helps in a certain form and to a certain extent, to determine the HIV point prevalence within Fetakgomo municipal area.

It is a concern, however, that available data for Fetakgomo is not readily disaggregated by years so that a detection can be made on whether or not Fetakgomo HIV epidemic is on the upward or downward trend. E.g for 2007/2008, the District Health Information finds 1337 level of infection among antenatal clinic attendees. With the inclusion of non-antenatal clinic attendees (295) and children born from positive mothers (10), the total number of Fetakgomo HIV epidemic is estimated at 1642. This figure under-represents the mining community where HIV is speculated to be prevalently significant. The latter is suggestive of the fact that the situation may be worse than the estimates depicts. When factor analysis is done, available data evidences that several factors acting both singly and concurrently aggravate HIV/AIDS condition:

-
- reluctance to use condoms;
- multiple partners;
- crime;
- accelerated labour migration/increased mobility;
- mining community;
- poverty, gender inequality and orphan hood;
- high unemployment rate etc;

The last, second last and other factors cited above are markedly evident in districts such as Sekhukhune which serve predominantly rural areas. Research has proven that most rural areas of South Africa are reporting the upward trend of HIV prevalence (see Department of Health, 2008:13 in this regard). Concretely, Sekhukhune HIV epidemic is observing a substantially disturbing increase from 16,1% in 2006 to 21,4% in 2007. Put differently, the district is recording approximately 6% increase in one year from 2006 to 2007. However, prevalence is not evenly distributed within and between the districts of Limpopo. Table 16 quantifies this conclusion thereby providing finer details:

Table 16: HIV Prevalence By District in Limpopo (2006 and 2007)

Limpopo	2006	2007
Limpopo	20,6	18,5
Sekhukhune	16,1	21,4
Capricorn	24,2	19,8
Mopani	24,7	23,8
Vhembe	14,1	15,2

Waterberg	27,5	25,4
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Source: Department of Health (2008)

When looking at Limpopo, where HIV prevalence rate ranges from 15,2% to 25,4%, the tendency is towards overall provincial decline. Waterberg is a lead district in the province in terms of HIV prevalence followed by Mopani and Sekhukhune with Vhembe and Capricorn at lower levels compared to other districts. Research at national level found the age group 25-29 reporting the highest prevalence at nearly 40%, followed by the age group 30-34 whose prevalence rate stands at 36,4% while the 20-24 age group is at 30,6% rate of infection. HIV/AIDS is statistically significant in these specific ages. The same may be found in Fetakgomo and Sekhukhune. It is thought that change in youth sexual behaviour, reduction in premarital (which implies delayed sexual debut) and extramarital sexual behaviour, sexual abstinence and mutual faithfulness to one partner could result in the reduction of infection rate.

○

○ People with Disabilities

Fetakgomo Local Municipality is also committed to addressing the needs of people with disabilities in line with overarching national government policy. Table 17 indicates the number of people with disabilities in the Fetakgomo municipal area.

Table 17: People With Disabilities Within Fetakgomo

Disability	1996	2001	2007
Sight	1,957	1,201	897
Hearing	1,088	832	565
Communication	-	205	196
Physical	1,386	857	916
Intellectual	382	489	462
Emotional	-	729	775
Multiple disabilities	275	455	588

Source: Statistics South Africa, 2001 and 2007

The majority of disabilities relate to sight, hearing and physical impairment. It is worth-mentioning that a social facility for people with disability exists at Ward 11. indicates the number of people with disabilities in the Fetakgomo municipal area.

○ (C) Social Development

Social welfare systems form the backbone of assistance to the vulnerable in most advanced societies. Most countries acknowledge that whilst they strive towards full economic and social development, the more vulnerable members of society – especially children and the elderly – would require some form of state assistance. In many social democratic countries, a basic income grant is also made available to the poorest members of society to assist them in meeting their basic daily needs. The amount of money that a government usually spends on social welfare (and on social expenditure, more generally) tends to be determined by the

economic health of the country at that point in its history. In South Africa, social expenditure has increased considerably over the years because of a favourable balance of payments situation as well as increased revenue from the South African Revenue Services (SARS).

Social welfare systems are particularly important in municipalities like Fetakgomo which has a demographic profile that is characteristic of many South African rural areas. As illustrated earlier in this chapter, the majority of Fetakgomo's population is under 20 years old (52,09%) or elderly (7,55%). This, coupled within an unemployment rate of 73% (2001) creates an extremely high dependency ratio.

At present, social welfare services are provided by national government. There is only one proper social development facility (at Apel Nodal Point) and one satellite office (at Atok Growth Point) within the Fetakgomo municipal area. Instead, many pay points are found in traditional authority offices, shops or open spaces. These pay points, detailed below, are where residents collect their social service and pension grants. Most pay points, however, are characterised by a lack of proper facilities.

Table 18 indicates the location of these pay points, as well as the types of infrastructure that currently exists there. This description provides a strong indication of what types of facilities are still required at each pay point.

3.6. Social Infrastructure

Pay Points Within Fetakgomo

Ward	Type of facility: Open Space/Community Hall/Traditional Authority Office/Shop	Fencing		Ablution facilities		Water facilities	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
01	Open Space (Maebe)		X	X			X
	Open Space (Mashilabele)		X	X			X
	Traditional Authority Office (Phahlamanoge)	X		X			X
02	Shop (Magagamatala)	X			X		X
	Shop (Mototolwaneng)	X			X		X
	Open Space (Moshate)		X	X			X
03	Open Space (Ga-Phasha)	X		X		X	
	Open Space (Malekaskraal)	X			X		X
	Traditional Authority Office (Maroteng)	X		X			X
	Traditional Authority Office (Seroka)	X		X			X
04	Traditional Authority Office (Ga-Mohlala)	X			X	X	
	Traditional Authority Office (Mmela)		X		X		X
	Traditional Authority Office (Radingwana)	X			X		X
	Shop (Phageng)	X			X	X	
05	Shop (Mokhulawne) (Makuleng, Legaeng)	X		X		X	
06	Traditional Authority Office (Nchabeleng)	X			X		X
	Open Space (Mashabela)		X		X		X
	Open Space (Matlala)		X		X		X

Ward	Type of facility: Open Space/Community Hall/Traditional Authority Office/Shop	Fencing		Ablution facilities		Water facilities	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
	Open Space (Thabanaseshu)		X		X		X
	Open Space (Thobehlale)		X		X		X
	Shop (Ga-Debeila)						
07	Traditional Authority Office (Apel)	X			X	X	
	Traditional Office (Strydkraal A)	X			X		X
	Crèche (Strydkraal B)	X			X		X
	Community Office (Strydkraal B)		X		X		X
08	Traditional Authority Office (Maisela Mahlabaphoko)	X		X			X
	Traditional Authority Office (Maisela/Marakwaneng)		X		X		X
	Shop (Ga-Makotanyane)	X			X	X	
	Traditional Authority Office (Nkwana)	X		X		X	
09	Traditional Authority Office (India)	X			X		X
	Shop (Malomanye)	X		X			X
	Post Office (Maruping)		X		X		X
	Open Space (Modimolle)		X	X			X
	Community Hall (Pelangwe)	X		X			X
10	Traditional Authority Office (Manotwane)	X		X		X	
	Traditional Authority Office (Selepe)	X		X		X	
11	Traditional Authority Office (Ga-Mampa)	X			X		X
	Matsedi Shop (Ledingwe/Ramallane/Sentlthano)	X			X		X
	Malatjie Shop (Mosotse)	X			X		X
	Traditional Authority Office (Phasha-Selatole)	X		X		X	
	Traditional Authority Office (Phashaskraal)	X			X		X
	Community Hall (Seokodibeng) (The gate is reported to be falling)	X		X		X	
12	Poultry (Bogatladi)	X			X		X
	Crèche (Sefateng)	X		X			X
13	Shop (Mahlabeng)	X			X		X
	Shop (Monametse)	X		X		X	
	Shop (Tjibeng)	X			X		X
Total	47	34	12	19	27	12	34

Source: Fetakgomo Local Municipality, 2008

In the biggest scheme of things our table finds that:

The South African Social Security Agency (SASSA) is responsible for provision of grants. There are about 47 pay points within the Fetakgomo municipal area. The largest percentage 38% (18) of pay-points are of traditional authority type, 25% (12) are of shop type, 21% (10) are of open space, 6,3% (2) are of community hall type, 4,2% (2) are of crèche type, while 2,1% (1) are of a post office and poultry. 72% (34) of pay points have fencing facility whereas 25% (12) lack these (fencing) facilities. 40,4% (19) of the pay points have access to ablution facilities while about 57% (27) do not have ablution facilities. This finding is worrying. In terms of water, only 25% (12) of the pay points have access to water facilities whereas a large proportion of our pay points, 72% (34) lack water facilities. Our study paints a dismal picture in this regard. SASSA has pointed out difficulties in putting infrastructure at some of the pay-points i.e privately owned shops. As a result of dispersed apartheid human settlement alluded to in the introductory provisions, people in some wards such as Ward 13, especially those who are from Mooilyk, continue to travel long distance to get to the pay point. Shubushubung suffers the same problem. Except for pay points it is important to note other methods of payment explored by SASSA. The grant(s) can also be received through the bank(s) and post office(s). With regard to the latter, the recipient visits the post offices at specific dates whereas at the bank the recipient can withdraw his/her money at his/her own time/sate after it has been deposited. This pertains to Old Age (Pension), Disability Grant, War Veteran, Foster Grant, Care Dependency Grant, Grant In Aid as well as Child Support Grant.

- (d) Food Insecurity and Vulnerability

Food insecurity occurs when people are under-nourished, a state that usually arises when their food intake falls below their minimum calorie (energy) requirements. Under-nourishment can be the result of several factors, including the physical unavailability of food (e.g. during a drought) or an inability to purchase food because of financial constraints. Individuals or households are said to be *vulnerable* to food insecurity when they are exposed to several risk factors (such as living in a drought-prone area) which they may not have adequate coping mechanisms for. Food insecurity is therefore a telling indicator of poverty levels in a municipality.

The issue is, however, a complex one, involving multiple factors like land availability, access to natural resources and the socio-economic circumstances of communities. The national Department of Agriculture (DoA) undertook a comprehensive livelihoods survey in the Sekhukhune District area, both in 2004 and 2006 (DoA, 2006). The 2006 survey highlighted the fact that some of the worst food insecurity areas were *within* the following villages in Fetakgomo:

Table 19: Most Food-Insecure Areas in Fetakgomo

Village	Municipality	Score
Ga-Mampa	Fetakgomo Local Municipality	42,86
Bogalatladi	Fetakgomo Local Municipality	42,59
Monametsi	Fetakgomo Local Municipality	42,52
Mphanama	Fetakgomo Local Municipality	42,34
Village	Other municipalities	Score
Ga-Mampurur	Tubatse Local Municipality	42,86
Ga-Masha	Tubatse Local Municipality	42,85
Small Phooko	Elias Motsoaledi Local Municipality	37,50
Magneetshoogte	Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality	37,46

Source: DoA (2006). Livelihood survey conducted in the Greater Sekhukhune District Municipality of Limpopo

Food insecurity within Fetakgomo is the result of several factors. Within the past few months, the key shocks that communities within the District generally experienced were food price increases, petrol hikes, the growing costs of producing food, an increase in the number of individuals within households, violence, theft and illness (DoA and FIVIMS, 2007b). There's also some evidence that ongoing water scarcity and limited economic opportunities within Sekhukhune limit the ability of its residents to adapt and cope to external stresses and shocks (SEI, 2007). All these factors increase the vulnerability of communities within the District, and make it less easy for them to cope with food shortages when they occurred.

The DoA's study revealed that 63% of households within the District were food insecure and that levels of hunger were on the increase (DoA and FIVIMS, 2007c). It also shows that the Tubatse and the Fetakgomo Local Municipalities are the most income-deprived areas in the District, and both also have the highest levels of food shortage.

- (f) Safety and security

At present, safety and security within the Fetakgomo municipal area is hampered by the fact that there is insufficient public infrastructure. Fetakgomo municipality has only one police station, for instance, which is located at Hoeraroep/Apel. This is currently not able to serve most areas within the municipality. Indeed, some parts of the municipality - notably Wards 10, 11 and 13 - are served by Moroke Police Station, situated within the Greater Tubatse Local Municipality. This is a bigger police station and covers a much wider area than the Apel Police Station. Fetakgomo also has no Magistrate Court, which further impedes crime prevention in the area.

Crime in Fetakgomo is manifest in varied forms. Tables 20 and 21 below will attest to this point.

Table 20: Crime Statistics At Apel Police Station

Crime for the Apel Police Precinct in Limpopo for the period April to March 2001/2002 to 2007/2008

Crime Category	April 2001 to March 2002	April 2002 to March 2003	April 2003 to March 2004	April 2004 to March 2005	April 2005 to March 2006	April 2006 to March 2007	April 2007 to March 2008
Murder	8	11	8	15	6	9	11
Attempted murder	12	8	4	6	6	6	11
Due to a changed definition of sexually-motivated crime resulting from the implementation of Act 32 of 2007 on 16 December 2007, rape and indecent assault figures are only provided for the period April to December							
Rape April to DECEMBER	22	25	22	18	21	30	19
Indecent Assault April to DECEMBER	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	185	183	90	85	98	123	117
Common assault	73	65	41	36	38	44	52
Common robbery	21	31	27	16	28	23	21
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	23	35	17	26	22	26	17
Carjacking (subcategory of aggravated robbery)	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Truck hijacking (subcategory of aggravated robbery)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery at residential premises (subcategory of aggravated robbery)	-	0	0	1	1	0	0
Robbery at business premises (subcategory of aggravated robbery)	-	7	0	0	0	0	1
Arson	5	4	5	2	4	5	0
Malicious damage to property	39	69	36	42	41	62	56
Burglary at residential premises	57	59	58	40	61	59	56
Burglary at business premises	63	94	67	56	14	41	65
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	6	10	13	8	4	6	3
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	22	14	12	7	7	12	6
Stock-theft	47	25	6	14	17	33	19
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	5	5	4	10	3	3	1
Drug-related crime	6	9	6	0	1	3	13
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	0	0	1	1	3	6	6
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	157	149	79	72	87	127	111
Commercial crime	4	13	9	3	5	8	10
Shoplifting	0	0	0	1	0	5	14
Culpable homicide	6	11	9	9	13	12	12
Kidnapping	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Abduction	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Neglect and ill-treatment of children	1	4	3	5	1	6	1
Public violence	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
Crimes injuria	17	26	18	23	14	15	10

Source: South African Police Service, 2008

Table 21: Crime Statistics AT Tubatse Police Station

Crime for the Tubatse Police Precinct in Limpopo for the period April to March 2001/2002 to 2007/2008

Crime Category	April 2001 to March 2002	April 2002 to March 2003	April 2003 to March 2004	April 2004 to March 2005	April 2005 to March 2006	April 2006 to March 2007	April 2007 to March 2008
Murder	7	14	10	16	9	15	14
Attempted murder	25	42	26	20	13	18	25
Due to a changed definition of sexually-motivated crime resulting from the implementation of Act 32 of 2007 on 16 December 2007, rape and indecent assault figures are only provided for the period April to December							
Rape April to DECEMBER	33	49	40	39	41	35	40
Indecent Assault April to DECEMBER	0	3	4	2	1	3	2
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	347	368	374	352	198	236	164
Common assault	259	314	302	278	112	94	75
Common robbery	53	62	75	70	42	53	45
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	50	58	72	69	20	61	54
Carjacking (subcategory of aggravated robbery)	0	5	1	12	4	5	14
Truck hijacking (subcategory of aggravated robbery)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Robbery at residential premises (subcategory of aggravated robbery)	-	3	1	3	0	1	3
Robbery at business premises (subcategory of aggravated robbery)	-	7	0	0	0	1	1
Arson	6	7	10	12	10	6	3
Malicious damage to property	73	101	94	86	78	77	57
Burglary at residential premises	194	183	198	203	158	171	113
Burglary at business premises	2	19	8	5	10	24	51
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	15	17	27	15	11	20	6
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	35	39	36	29	20	8	29
Stock-theft	17	21	21	28	27	57	33
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	6	14	15	11	4	5	16
Drug-related crime	9	6	13	6	18	22	9
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	16	3	13	12	5	54	11
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	234	240	191	165	92	114	114
Commercial crime	12	10	12	7	11	0	5
Shoplifting	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Culpable homicide	13	18	17	19	18	20	13
Kidnapping	5	2	3	1	1	1	2
Abduction	6	2	3	1	1	0	1
Neglect and ill-treatment of children	3	5	6	1	3	2	3
Public violence	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Crimen injuria	63	77	108	125	38	20	24

Source: South African Police Service, 2008

The most recent statistics of the SAPS (South African Police Service) released are up to March 2008. Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm is continuously a lead crime phenomenon within Fetakgomo. The situation could be worse than the tables demonstrate due to non-reporting in some instances. Public violence, however, is almost a non-event within Fetakgomo.

These crime statistics come with some limitations. Primary among these is the fact that the SAPS boundaries are not the same as municipal boundaries. In addition, the many changes to municipal boundaries over the years have further complicated the matter. Consequently, the statistics reported for a particular municipal area over a period of time may not necessarily be precisely synchronised with that geographical space. In addition, Tubatse (formerly Moroke) Police Station's statistics presented above cannot be disaggregated to the Fetakgomo 3 wards covered by the station.

Despite these limitations, certain inferences may be drawn from the data. It would appear that serious crimes like murder and attempted murder are on the relative increase while rape has notably decreased with 36,7 per cent compared to the situation in the period April 2006 to March 2007 for the Apel Station.

○ (g) Other social facilities

The delivery of many social services, and their associated infrastructure, is largely the domain of national and provincial government, as well as state-owned enterprises (SOEs). These include the departments of Education, Public Works, Home Affairs, Water Affairs and Forestry, Telkom as well as Eskom.

Social facilities include post offices, multi-purpose centres, sport and recreational facilities, show grounds and libraries. Fetakgomo has the following social facilities at present:

Table 22: Social Facilities In Fetakgomo

Facility	Status	Challenge
Fetakgomo Thusong Service Centre (FTSC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Centre was launched in November 2007. The Centre is operational and serves communities from wards 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 of Fetakgomo and also some villages that are found within the jurisdiction of Lepelle Nkumpi Local Municipality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some of the tenants have not yet signed lease agreements and this can impede on the sustainability of the centre. Irregular lease payment
Atok, Apel, Mohlaletse, Ga-Nchabeleng Post Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both Mohlaletse and Apel facilities are dilapidated and need upgrading 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to the vastness and rural nature of the municipality, communities do not have access to these facilities
Social Development facilities (Apel Nodal Point)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Functional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only one facility exists within the municipal area
Apel and GaRadingwana Sports centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Functional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The facilities are dilapidated

Facility	Status	Challenge
Nchabeleng Sports facility	• Only Phase 1 of the project is completed and remains unused. It also seriously vandalised.	• Communities use school and community halls for sports and recreation purposes
Mohlaletse, Seokodibeng and Pelangwe Community hall	• Upgraded by the Municipality	• Communities use school and community halls for sports and recreation purposes

Source: Fetakgomo Municipality, 2007/8 IDP

The principal stress, however, is the lack of Home Affairs Office within Fetakgomo.

Table 23: Recreational Facilities

Ward	Sports centre		Play/football field		Other recreational facilities (i.e hall)
	Yes	No	Yes	No	
01		X	X		NA
02		X	X		N/A
03		X	X		Community halls
04	X (3 sections)	X (4 sections)	X		N/A (Community Hall needed)
05		X	X (except 5 sections)		
06		X	X		N/A
07		X	X		N/A
08	X (1 section)	X (7 sections)	X		N/A (Except 1 section)
09		X	X		Community hall needed
10		X	X		N/A
11		X	X		Community Hall
12	X (2 sections)	X (5 sections)	X (4 sections)	X (1 section)	Stadium, Gym, Rugby Stadium & Tennis Court
13		X	X		N/A

Source: Fetakgomo Local Municipality, 2008

The results of the current study may be summarized in twofold: firstly, prevalence of play/football fields is widely acknowledged, and secondly there is a dire need for sports centres and other recreational facilities. Adequacy of facilities such as these may delay the youth from malicious activities.

Institutions or activities within which the citizens of Fetakgomo show interest are numerous. For example, the places of worship.

Table 24: Religious Institutions

Ward	Number of religious institutions	Name of religious institution
01	10	ZCCx3, St Engenasx2, Anglican, Alliance & Apostolicx3
02	17	St Johnx6, Apostolic Churchx2, Methodist Church, International Assemblies of God, Luthern Church, Seven Day Adventist, IPC, St Engenasx3 & ZCC
03	11	Apostolic Breatheranx2, St John, Work of Church, ZCC, A.M.E, Dibolane Traditional Healer, Thakado, The Alliance Church of SA, Church of the Children of God and Church of Christ
04	10	The Alliance Church in SAx2, Church of God, ZCC, St Engenasx2 & Apostolicx3
05	13	Assemblies of Godx4, St Johnx3, Apostolic Faith Mission, Emmanuel Apostolic, St Early, Filadelfia, ZCCx2 & St Engenas
06	12	Lurthern Church, Kingdom Church, ZCC, St Engenas, Apostolic Prethren Churchx2, IAG, Ebenezer Church, True Church, Assemblies Church, Church of Christ & St John Church
07	23	Roman Catholic Church, ZCCx2, St Engenasx4, St Johnx3, Apostolic Churchx5, Dutch Reformedx2, Lutheran, House of Worship, ICOSA, IAG, CFC & CBC
08	12	Apostolicx2, SA Internationalx2, Emanuel, ZCCx2, IPCC, Nazarene, Methodist, Five Mission & Rome
09	30	ZCCx9, Apostolic Faith Mission, St Engenasx7, Roman Catholic Churchx2, Apostolx12 & Dutch Reformed
10	6	ZCC, St Engenas, Ebenezer, Apostolicx2 & Alliance
11	20	Muslim, ZCCx4, St Engenas, IPCC, Roman Holly Home & Apostolic Churchx12
12	16	Apostolicx4, Roman Catholicx2, St Engenasx4, Luthernx2, Muslim, Methodist & ZCCx2
13	18	ZCCx3, St Engenasx6, Anglicanx2 & Apostolicx4, Ebenezer, True Church of Christ & Rome
Total	199	

Source: Fetakgomo Municipality, 2008

Overall statistical analysis indicates that there are about 199 institutions/places of worship within Fetakgomo. There are 34xZCC, 33xApostolic Church, 32xSt Engenas, 13xSt John, 8xAssemblies of God, 5xRoman Catholic, 5xLutheran Church, 4xApostolic Breatheran, 4xAlliance, 3xChurch of Christ, 3xEbenezer, 3xDutch Reformed, 3xApostolic Faith Mission, 2xMethodist Church, 2xMuslim, 2xIPC, 1xAnglican, 1xSeven Day Adventist, 1xChurch of the Children of God, 1xWork of

Church, 1xA.M.E, 1xEmmanuel Apostolic, 1xSt Early, 1xFiladelfia, 1xKingdom Church, 1xCFC, 1xCBC, 1xICSA, 1xHouse of Worship, 1xNazarene, 1xRoman Holly Home & 1xDibolane Traditional Healer. The actual number of these institutions may be higher than what has been estimated by the table (199) due to a growing recognition and subscription to theism (belief in the existence of God). Ward 9 has a high proportion of religious institutions (30) while Ward 10 accounts for the smallest (6). Although the table did not go at lengths to evaluate the infrastructure of these institutions, it is reported that church leaders and seniors (priests, pastors and so forth) cry out that government gives religious fraternity least attention. A predominantly theist community is often peaceful and add impetus to stability. This fraternity often plays a lead role against tendencies that signify degeneration of morality. It is therefore a blessing to have them.

3.7. Spatial analysis of Fetakgomo

The land issue within Fetakgomo is of critical importance because of the extent of tribal ownership. This affects current land uses in the area, and is an enormously influential determinant of future development in Fetakgomo. This section maps out some of the area's key spatial characteristics, as well as their implications. It also points out that there are four nodal points occurring within Fetakgomo.

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- 3.7.1. Nodal points

As previously shown, the Fetakgomo Local Municipality has four nodes (nodal points), inter alia, Apel Node, Atok Node, Mphanama Node and Strydkraal Node. The Apel Node comprises Wards 5, 6 and 8. This node is a business hub of the Municipality. The Bopedi Complex is constructed here. In terms of the Spatial Development Framework (Fetakgomo Local Municipality, 2007/8:45) this node is classified as a population concentration point. It accounts for about 34,2% of the municipal households. The node is also described as the fastest growing point. Also found are offices of various government departments. Atok Node entails Wards 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13. It represents about 30,5% of the municipal households. This nodal point is the one that evidences a substantial mining occurrence. Mphanama Node which consists of Wards 1, 2, 3 and 4. It is classified as "... a local service point" in the Spatial Development Framework. Comprising Ward 7, the Strydkraal nodal point is endowed with agricultural potential. It contains nearly 8 per cent of the municipal households.

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- 3.7.2. Settlement patterns

The Fetakgomo municipal area exhibits similar settlement patterns to those found in the rest of the Limpopo Province. The area is characterised by dispersed and fairly small settlements. The size and dispersed dynamics of these settlements make it extremely expensive and difficult to provide bulk infrastructure.

It should be noted that residential development is currently taking place in an uncoordinated and chaotic manner in the area. This is largely because the functions for site demarcation and allocation remain vested with the traditional authorities and provincial Department of Local Government and Housing (DLGH) respectively. In reality, however, traditional authorities within Fetakgomo continue to perform both functions, often with resultant catastrophic effects.

It is hoped, however, that the township establishment processes undertaken by the Municipality and the DLGH (Department of Local Government and Housing) will improve land use management, particularly at the Apel Nodal Point. This IDP proposes to reflect the stress of land invasion earmarked for Township Establishment.

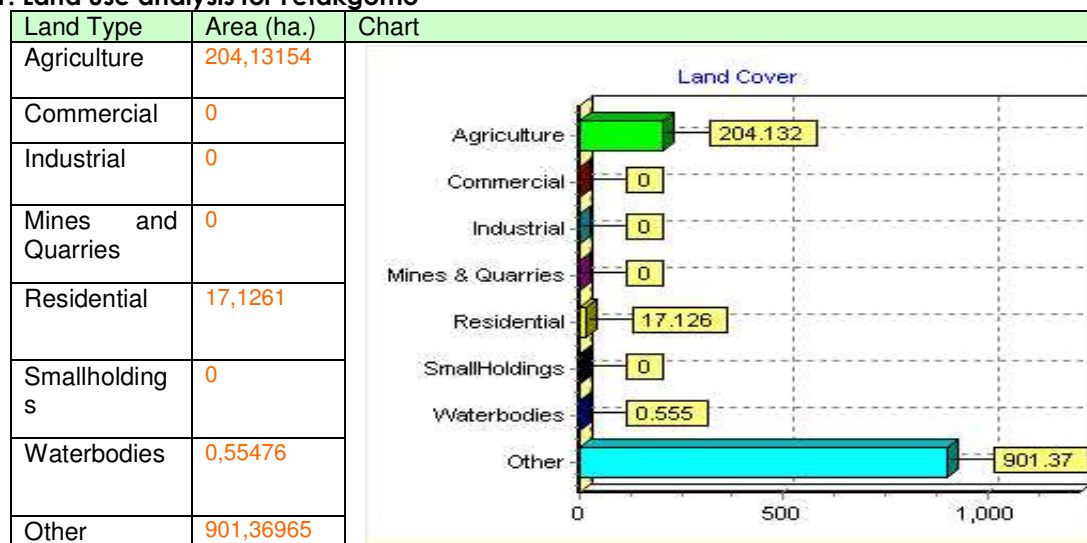
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- 3.7.3. Land use

The Land Use Management Scheme (LUMS) has been adopted by the municipal council this year, August 2008. The main orientation of the scheme is to provide mechanism for the control of land use and deals with the current disperse settlement occasioned by the apartheid. The Scheme seeks to ensure that development takes place in a coordinated manner. There was no land use planning policy prior the adoption LUMS in Fetakgomo. Land use allocations and control have been predominantly driven by traditional authorities.

Fetakgomo has one protected environmental conservation area, the Potlake Nature Reserve, which takes up most of the western section of Ward 13. Chart 1 below indicates the various land-uses found in the Fetakgomo municipal area and the area (hectares) that such land-uses cover.

Chart 1: Land use analysis for Fetakgomo



Source: CSIR (Forestek)

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- ### 3.7.4. Current land claims in Fetakgomo

Table 25 indicates the land claims lodged in the Fetakgomo municipal area.

Table 25: Land Claims In The Fetakgomo Municipal Area

Farm name	Claimant	Extent of hectors	Title deed	Bonds/ endorsements	Mineral rights holder
Brakfontein 464ks	Roka Selepe	2391.0433	T3571/2000	K143/2000S K5368/2002L	Lebowa Platinum Mine Ltd
Groothoek	Roka Lebea	1035.5872	T13674/1989	K1212/2000RM Lebowa	Lebowa Mineral Trust
Waterkop	Kgoshi Mampa	2071.3085	T7711/1928	K1002/1993M K2528/1985RM K3343/2003RM K397/1928S K4451/2001RM K4527/1990RM K630/2000RM	Samancor LTD Anglo Operations Gritten Micheal Turmeau Impala Platinum LTD
Klipfontein	Maesela Manotoane	28418803	T44863/1989	I-9024/2000C K143 /2000C	Not Available Not Available
Paradys	Baphoto Batau	2790.5813	T2884/1893	KS 773	Lebowa Mineral Trust
Rem/Moskow	Baphoto Batau	2116.9195	T31525/1895	K1325/2000RM	Lebowa Mineral Trust

Farm name	Claimant	Extent of hectors	Title deed	Bonds/ endorsements	Mineral rights holder
Rem/Hoeraroep	Baphoto Batau	2651.3595	T2524/1893	K6788/1998RM K6789/1998RM VA361/1998	Lebowa Mineral Trust Highveld Steel & Vanadium Corp Ltd T2524/1893
Rem/Driekop 540 KS	Baphoto Batau	2811.5246	T2126/1892	K6789/1998RM K6795/1998RM	Highveld Steel Vanadium Corp Ltd Lebowa Mineral Trust
Goedverwaght 511KS	Babina Tlou Ba Maesela	2651.3595	T2524/1893	VA361/1998	T2524/1893
Vlakplaats 770KS	-	2.9979	T211/1893	1-26760/2000C	Not Available
Rem/Middlepunt KS	Baroka Ba- Nkwana	1544.8853	T24685/1969	KI-9038/200C KI671/2000 RM	Lebowa Mineral Trust
Rem/Hoeraroep	Baroka Ba- Nkwana	2719.6515	T2523/1893	K6789/1998 RM K6796/1998 RM	Highveld Steel & Vanadium Corp Ltd Lebowa Mineral Trust
Ptn 1/Hoeraroep 515KS	Baroka Ba- Nkwana	2.9033	T101286/200 0	VA21132/2000	Ratsoma Mamojagane Edwin
Rem/Goedgedac ht 878 KS	-.ditto	2211.2561	T5575/1961	K2308/200RM 0.1RM	Lebowa Mineral Trust
Ptn 1/ Goedgedacht	-.ditto	424.6773	T22460/1943	K5945/2000 RM	Lebowa Mineral Trust
Ptn2/ Goedgedacht	-.ditto	422.6096	T22461/1943	KS878.2	

Source: Regional Land Claims Commissioner, 2006

Most land claims within Fetakgomo are not likely to be solved soon as they are on traditional authority land which requires tenure reform rather than restitution.

At present, the Municipality's role in expediting development is limited to the preparation of community resolutions that must be signed and approved by the Department of Land Affairs' Director-General. It is critical; however, that other spheres of government pay more attention to this issue as it is currently thwarting potential development initiatives in Fetakgomo.

- Current patterns threaten development in Fetakgomo

Fetakgomo's spatial profile has an immediate and devastating bearing on the economic potential of the area. It is unquestionable that land ownership is the single biggest constraint to economic growth in Fetakgomo. The land issue affects everything in this very small economy. It undermines growth in all areas and could almost be deemed one of the root causes of poverty. Land claims, as well as the availability and ownership of property in traditional authority areas and state owned land, permeates as a constraint through all sectors - from constraining commercial level investment to undermining the scale and viability of emerging farmers. It also undermines capital appreciation of property values for everyone living in the area.

The current situation creates investment uncertainty. Potential investors will not come to Fetakgomo if they are unable to own land. Unfortunately, there is very little that a local municipality can do, as most of the influential regulatory powers within the land sector are located at national government level.

A key element of municipalities' developmental agenda is to ensure the provision of municipal services and related infrastructure. Much has been written about the distorted spatial logic of apartheid, which created divisions both *within* cities and towns, as well as between the country's urban and rural areas. Consequently, many rural areas like Fetakgomo today face huge backlogs in both housing and infrastructure. This hinders the quality of life of Fetakgomo residents, and leads to a complex interplay of social and economic challenges. In community consultations hosted by Sekhukhune District, for example, residents highlighted the fact that poor street lighting and electricity backlogs facilitated crime in their areas (GSDM, 2007). Similarly, other sections of this chapter illustrate how poor roads, for instance, made it harder for patients to access health services in Fetakgomo.

It is also widely acknowledged that the state of a locality's infrastructure is directly related to the amount and types of private investment it manages to attract. In today's digital economy, telecommunications and other Information and Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure is also critical. In summary, any municipality that wishes to promote economic and social development in its area must ensure that there is sufficient investment in housing and infrastructure.

- (i) Housing

Like many rural areas in South Africa, Fetakgomo communities have traditionally provided their own shelter from the available natural material in their local areas. As a result, no informal settlements, such as those found in urban areas, are located within Fetakgomo. However, this trend is beginning to develop in and around new mining areas such as Atok.

Housing delivery is a competence of the DLGH and Fetakgomo Local Municipality's primary role is limited to compiling housing waiting lists. However, the municipality is able to make a careful assessment of housing delivery in the area thus far, and how this impacts on socio-economic development generally.

Flowing from the above, the following table critically examines the extent to which RDP housing is implemented in a specific case of Fetakgomo.

Table 26: Housing

Ward	Total number of households	% of municipal total	RDP Housing implemented		Number of RDP houses	Number of families on waiting list
			Yes	No		
01	2299	8,1%	X		278	169
02	2435	8,6%	X		150 RDP (+4 PHP)	134
03	1611	5,7%	X		177	155
04	1241	4,4%	X		253	30
05	2051	7,2%	X		134	158
06	3242	11,4%	X (except section)		344	236
07	2212	7,8%	X		259	139
08	4633	16,3%	X		222	221
09	1386	4,9%	X		209	61
10	1502	5,3%	X		192	145
11	2129	7,5%	X		169	760
12	1862	6,6%	X		96	30
13	1663	5,9%	X		250	105
Total	28266	100%	13 wards		2733	2343

Source: Fetakgomo Local Municipality, 2008

From the above study, certain inferences could be drawn. In statistical perspective there are about 28, 266 households within Fetakgomo. This implies a slight increase of about 6,7% (1,895) in one year, from 26,371 households in the preceding IDP (compare Fetakgomo Local Municipality, IDP 2008/9:60). All wards have thus far benefited from RDP implementation. About 2,343 persons/families are in need of RDP houses (waiting list). The National Department of Housing's target for all citizens to have adequate housing is by 2024. There is a statistically slight variation from other studies, for example Statistics South Africa (Community Survey 2007) which observed 21 851 households within Fetakgomo.

In addition, the household size of Fetakgomo is represented in the table below:

Table 27: Household Size of Fetakgomo

Size	Households
01	1814

02	2366
03	3221
04	4008
05	3222
06	2322
07	2260
08	1092
09	965
10+	582
Total	21852

This table has been adapted from Statistics South Africa (Community Survey 2007)

This figure (21852) represents 10,1 per cent of the total district's households (which accounts for 195 285 in absolute number perspective) (Read Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2007 in this regard).

○ (j) Water

Fetakgomo Municipality is neither a Water Services Authority nor a Water Service Provider. These functions were assigned to the Greater Sekhukhune District Municipality. In 2003, the District officially commenced with the implementation of Free Basic Water (FBW) policy as part of its Indigent Policy. According to FBW policy, all people with a total household income of less than R1,100 a month qualify for 6 kilolitres of water free of charge every month. The table below paints Fetakgomo as a water stressed municipality. The observed challenges are direct or indirect consequences of the latter.

Table 28: Water Provision

Ward	RDP status, i.e. within 200m from residence		Source of water	Number of boreholes		Number of households with yard connection	Challenges
	Yes	No		Communal	Owned		
01	Yes (1 section)	No (2 sections)	Borehole	18	5	400	Illegal connection. Old damaged & dilapidated infrastructure
02		No (2,435 household)	Water scheme & tinkering	23 (but waterless)	26 (1 out of 26 is waterless)	N/A	Sometimes unavailability of water
03	Yes		Bore holes	31	59	335	Water partly supplied and illegal connections
04	Yes (4	No (295	Borehole,	6 (but only one	3 (but all	N/A	Regular tinkering is needed.

Ward	RDP status, i.e. within 200m from residence		Source of water	Number of boreholes		Number of households with yard connection	Challenges
	Yes	No		Communal	Owned		
	sections)	household)	Tankering & Serence	functional)	dysfunctional)		
05	Yes (3 sections)	No (1,464 household)	Water scheme (Olifantsouth)	15	134	637	Provision for new households. The scheme takes time to be functional. Illegal connections. Broken pipes. Insufficient water. Functionality of scheme
06		No (3,242 household)	Water scheme, boreholes & river	36	12	N/A	Illegal connection. Not enough water. There are taps without running water.
07	Yes (Apel)	No (888 household)	Water scheme & water tank	9	20	1324	Illegal connection. Not enough water.
08	Yes (2 villages)	No (373 household)	Water scheme, tankering & borehole	20	57	928	Illegal connections.
09	Yes		Water scheme, Stand pipe, Bore hole	32	12	12	Illegal connections. No pressure Depend on bore hole Shortage of water
10		No (1,502 household)	Borehole	7	N/A	N/A	Water supply points not to RDP status
11		No (2,129 household)	Borehole (stand pipe)	37	26	N/A	More water needed
12		No (1,862 household)	Boreholes & one reservoir	23	18	80	Reservoir is small
13	Yes		Boreholes	25	25	129	Illegal yard connections
Total		14,190				3,845	

Source: Fetakgomo Municipality, 2008

Another survey finds access to water by households as follows:

Table 29: Access To Water

Source of water	Number of households
Piped water inside the dwelling	963
Piped water inside the yard	1106
Piped water from access point outside the yard	11722
Borehole	1254
Spring	48
Dam/pool	618
River/stream	3473
Water vendor	1771
Rain water tank	201
Other	695

Source: Statistics South Africa (Community Survey 2007)

In the former table it is found that over 50.2% (14,190) of the households do not have access to water within 200 meters of the residence. Although there are boreholes, some of them are waterless. This IDP review does not rejoice at this finding and therefore the need to resolve this issue is urgent. Only a handful of about 13,6% (3,845) of the households have yard connection. Main challenge, however, pertains to illegal connection. DWAF target was to eradicate all water supply backlogs by 2008. The target was not met. At the current rate of progress it will take another 5 or 6 years (i.e 2014/2015) before all households have access to water within 200 meters. A step change (strategies) is required (DAWF & GSDM). Occasional unavailability of water is a grave cause for concern. This concern is a common place within Fetakgomo's wards. When analysis is done from a qualitative assessment it implies that Fetakgomo is a water stress municipality. This chapter asserts the reduction of this stress at geometric (i.e 1,2,4,8,16,32,64 etc) rather than arithmetic (i.e 1,2,3,4,5,6,7 etc) rate. It is because water is life. This means more water is needed. The table also records that there are 282 communal boreholes but some are dysfunctional/waterless. Therefore they have become white elephant. The findings of the latter table can be assessed relative to the findings of the former. This is called a comparative analysis in scientific world. Both tables seem to be indicating that a considerable proportion of our population are dependent on borehole water. According to the target, all communities need to have access to clean water by 2010. The current study asks whether or not we will be in a possession to meet the said target.

- (k) Sanitation

According to the Sekhukhune District's Water Sector Development Plan (2004), Fetakgomo had a huge backlog in sanitation provision in 2004. Table 30 will attempt to demonstrate elementary improvement that has taken place.

-
- **Sanitation**

Ward	No of households	No of households with toilet facilities	No of households with VIP toilet facilities	No of households without sanitation facilities	Challenges
01	2299	2024	150	125	Not enough and thus needed
02	2435	2283	139	114	Low quality standard of toilet
03	1611	1246	205	65	Toilets not on good condition
04	1241	1214	N/A	27	N/A
05	2051	1210	150	691	Health risk as a result of those without sanitation i.e contaminate underground water
06	3242	2648	N/A	371	VIP toilets needed
07	2212	2193	N/A	2212	Rocky area & difficult to dig a toilet, low quality std of toilet, RDP toilets not on good conditions
08	4633	843	814	1135	More VIP toilets needed
09	1386	1302	07	77	Inadequate sanitation system
10	1502	842	231	429	Municipality must speed up service delivery
11	2129	1276	246	607	Forest is used as a sanitation
12	1862	1261	149	110	People not aware of VIP toilets. To They do not put ventilation
13	1663	1369	840	239	Dongas & forests are used as toilets. PHP toilets need to drill.
Total	28,266	19,711	2,231	6,202	

Fetakgomo Local Municipality: 2008

The current study observes that nearly 22% (6,202) of the households are without sanitation within Fetakgomo. The stated aim is that all communities will have access to decent sanitation by 2010, next year. It is unlikely for Fetakgomo to meet the national target unless there could be a step change on both the DWAF and the District (i.e change of strategies). This is largely attributable to the fact that settlements within the Municipality are rural in nature. Dongas & forests are used as toilets. This is especially so at the bottom of the table or at Ward 13. This situation is a health hazard and can lead to the outbreak of communicable diseases such as cholera. This is exacerbated by the fact that a large percentage of the community relies on borehole water. In addition, this is largely attributable to the fact that settlements within the Municipality are rural in nature. Strategic mandate revolved around ensuring that no community would use the bucket system for sanitation by 2007. In addition of being low quality (poor condition), sanitation facilities are not adequate. The need for VIP toilets exists.

With transfer of function (sanitation) by DWAF to the district, we hope that due consideration will be given to priorities set out by this IDP. A clear acknowledgement is made of the backlog between housing provided and sanitation in the last five years which may have a negative impact on the possibility of beating the millennium target for sanitation.

○ (l) Electricity

Currently, Eskom is largely responsible for the provision of electricity services in the Fetakgomo area. The Municipality is responsible for the provision of Free Basic Electricity (FBE). Table 23 below indicates the status of electricity supply within Fetakgomo.

Table 31: Electrification Within Fetakgomo

Ward	Number of electrified houses	Number of households electrified	Number of households not electrified - post connections	Number of households receiving Free Basic Electricity	Challenges
01	2299	0	95	263	
02	2190	102	146	443	Many houses do not receive FBE
03	1461	45	57	520	Post connection (electrification) is needed
04	1089	0	152	373	Post connection need to be prioritized
05	1646	229	176	411	New households need to be electrified
06	2438	0	558	47	Those deserving FBE not registered
07	1602	585	25	115	Long time being on the waiting list. Eskom is busy electrifying 585 households at Apel & Mapodi)
08	2094	1820	709	85	Post connection is needed
09	1286	0	100	283	Some are awaiting post connection.
10	355	1121	26	N/A	There is a need for electricity at Ga-Selepe
11	65	0	2067	N/A	Electricity is needed
12	1479	285	98	94	Community needs information regarding FBE. Names were submitted but no approval

Ward	Number of electrified houses	Number of households electrified	Number of households not electrified - post connections	Number of households receiving Free Basic Electricity	Challenges
					granted thus far
13	1479	75	109	95	Some need post connection. Some did not register for FBE (it seems to be misunderstood).
Total	18101	4, 262	4318	2774	

Fetakgomo Local Municipality: 2008

3,075 of households are reported to be not electrified while 4218 households need post connection. All houses need to have access to electricity by 2012 in terms of the target. 64,7% of the households have been electrified. 17,2% of the households (about 4806) need to be electrified. All houses need to have access to electricity by 2012 in terms of the target. The table provides hypothetical framework through which an assessment of our readiness to meet the target can be made. The average number of households that receive (claim) FBE is estimated to be 2163, while nearly 10,% (2774) of the households are configured. In other words, it is estimated that about 2777 (nearly 10%) households are indigent (compare ESKOM September 2008). The provision of FBE is needed. Information about FBE is on demand. As in the year 2008, the following list of villages are recorded as 'not electrified':

Table 23: Villages Not Electrified

Villages	Year (2008)	Allocated connections
Selepe	2008	1100
Phashaskraal and Mosotse	2008	410
Apel/Mapodi (in progress)	2008	380
Makgalanoto	2008	540
Seokodibeng	2008	450
Mampa	2008	220
Ledingwe/Senthlane/Ramallane	2008	230
Shushubung	2008	45

A cursory glance at the above table highlights that:

the total allocated connections stand at 3375;

there are challenges in sections such Ditlokwe at Ward 5 which need post connection - 'not electrified';

a direct contact (interface) between ESKOM and the people on the ground is strongly asserted in this IDP as way of recommendation;

- Free basic electricity

Since the declaration of free basic electricity policy, Fetakgomo Municipality has been able to register 2774 households or such quantity of households have been configured. Out of this figure, only 2163 households are benefiting (last updated on the 30th of September 2008).

The process of registering households for the service encountered the following challenges:

- Integrated indigent policies must be finalised and indigent registers updated
- There needs to be better communication about the free basic electricity service to households
- Eskom needs to update its information management systems to allow for easy identification and management of poor households
- Eskom also needs to facilitate easier access of the service through extensions of vending machines (which will also reduce the transaction costs)
- More funds are needed for electrification as there are still ten villages without electricity and post-connection

○ (m) Refuse removal

There is no formal refuse removal service in the Fetakgomo municipal area, except the privately owned landfill site at Atok Mine and Food for Waste which only service Apel, Mashung-a-Nkoana and Mashung-a-Nchabeleng. The majority of the population within Fetakgomo utilises their own dumps for this purpose. These dumps are usually located within the individual property and burnt on an ad hoc basis. Also existing is the recycling club, Fetakgomo Waste Management with about 100 estimated beneficiaries and most beneficiaries are women. The club recycles bottles, cans, plastics, papers and box which are sent to relevant recycling companies such as Collect-Can, Consol, Nampak and even Extrupet.

The widespread lack of a formal refuse removal service in the municipal area poses a health hazard to the rural communities and is particularly a problem for businesses. The municipality undertook a feasibility study for a possible landfill site, focusing on the Apel Nodal point given the advent of Township Establishment in the area. The Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism is in the process of assessing the findings of the study.

Table 33: Refuse

Ward	Refuse removal status/mechanisms	Challenges
01	It is in place within few households	It is inadequate and therefore needed
02	N/A	Unavailability of refuse removal poses sanitation threats
03	Burning system implemented	System results in air and soil pollution
04	N/A (Burning system implemented in some sections)	Air and or soil pollution is high. This points to a need for landfill site.
05	N/A	Health risk
06	N/A generally with exception of Food for Waste at Mashung section only	Needed in order to avoid littering
07	Use holes to drop garbage	The system will results in soil pollution

08	N/A (own initiatives within the yards)	Refuse removal for the area
09	N/A	No refuse removal plan for area and this can led to environmental hazard
10	Poor	Waste removal site needed
11	N/A	Landfill site area is needed
12	Within the yards. It is particularly good at Atokia section	No land, no site in some sections while in other sections there is no access to site.
13	N/A	People dispose waste at the streets. This may lead to diseases

Fetakgomo Local Municipality: 2008

The table above confirms that there is a widespread absence of rubbish disposal notwithstanding few exceptions referred to above. Results of the findings of other studies for example, Statistics South Africa (Community Survey 2007) concur with this finding by asserting that the large proportion (19112) of households within Fetakgomo has no rubbish disposal. This leaves the statisticians of Statistics South Africa with the following table:

Refuse disposal	Households weighted
Removed by local authority/private company at least once per week	1327
Removed by local authority/private company less often	165
Communal refuse dump	188
Own refuse dump	19112
No rubbish disposal	1058
Other	–

Source: Statistics South Africa (Community Survey 2007)

At the second first row, the latter table is not vehemently opposed to the former table/finding. The second last row of the former table tends to correspond with the third last row where own refuse dump is a common event. Refuse disposal is needed for a wide variety of reasons. Firstly, to avoid littering and secondly to reduce health risks. Therefore its necessity cannot be over-emphasized.

○ (n) Roads and transport

Table 34 describes road conditions in the Fetakgomo Municipal area.

Table 34: Roads

Ward	Description of road conditions
------	--------------------------------

	Main	To schools	To gravesites	To moshate	To other destination
01	Tarred	Gravel & rocky	Gravel	Gravel & rocky	Gravel
02	Gravel, some construction currently underway	Gravel & bridge needed	Gravel & bridge needed	Gravel, construction underway & bridge needed	Gravel
03	Tar road and predominantly gravel	Gravel	Gravel	Tar road and predominantly gravel	Gravel
04	Below standard	Gravel	Gravel	Gravel	Poor conditions
05	Tarred (except Tjebane section)	Gravel	Gravel	Gravel	Gravel
06	Tarred	Gravel	Gravel	Gravel	Gravel
07	Tarred	Gravel	Gravel	Gravel	Gravel
08	Partly tarred & partly gravel	Gravel	Gravel	Gravel	Good
09	Gravel	Gravel	Gravel	Gravel	Gravel
10	Gravel	Gravel	Gravel	Gravel	Gravel
11	Gravel	Gravel	Gravel	Gravel	Gravel
12	Tarred at Sefateng, gravel at other villages	Tarred at Sefateng, gravel at other villages	Gravel	Gravel	Tarred at Sefateng, gravel at other villages
13	Tarred but gravel at Tjibeng, Shubushubung & Mahlabeng	Gravel	Donga	Gravel	Partly tarred and partly gravel

Source: Fetakgomo Local Municipality, 2008

From the supra table the following observations can be made. Roads to schools, gravesites, moshate and to other destination are predominantly gravel, largely in poor conditions and even rocky. Ward 1 provides an example of a rocky condition. Another dismaying example is Ward 13 which exhibits a donga condition. The implications are that the aforesaid roads are impassable. This is especially so during the rainy conditions. There are instances where people cannot go to school or gravesites due to impassable roads. A dire shortage of bridges was stressed as the main problem in this regard and that priority be given to this matter in the financial year, 2009/10. It is mainly the main roads "... running through the area that are tarred". Directional road signage is another crucial area that needs a firm attention as it (like roads) tends to impinge on economic development in the area.

○

○ Road network

The provincial and district road network is currently the responsibility of the Road Agency Limpopo (RAL). The Fetakgomo Local Municipality has not taken over the responsibility of maintaining any of the district roads.

Most of the gravel roads lack proper storm water management.

The tarred Provincial Road P33 (R37) extends through the northern part of the municipal area and links Fetakgomo with Polokwane/Lebowakgomo to the west and Burgersfort/Lydenburg to the east. The R37 was transferred to the South African National Roads Agency recently and is therefore classified as a national road. The R37 forms part of the Dilokong Spatial Development Initiative (SDI) and the development corridor covers an area on either side of the R37 route from Polokwane through Atok, Mecklenburg, and Driekop to Burgersfort.

Apel, which is classified as a 'Municipal Growth Point' and serves as the 'capital' of the Fetakgomo Local Municipal Area, is linked to the R555 (Burgersfort/Stoffberg road) via the tarred District Road D4190. The D4250 that links Apel with Lebowakgomo was tarred as far as Apel Cross. The gravel section (20 km) of the D4190 that links Apel with the R37 is poorly maintained and needs to be tarred to provide effective access to the Dilokong Corridor which would, in turn, unlock the economic potential of the area. In addition, road signage as it relates to the name Fetakgomo still needs to be established. It should be emphasised that 'Fetakgomo' is difficult to find as it does not appear on maps. This is important because the absence of sufficient directional road signage is a significant constraint to economic development in the area.

- **Transport operations**

Taxis operating within the Municipality mainly use the tarred R37 (Burgersfort-Polokwane), D4250 (Apel-Apel Cross-Lebowakgomo) and D4190 (Apel-Sekhukhune-Steelpoort) roads. The poor condition of the gravel section of the D4190 that links Apel with the R37 poses a challenge to commuters as most taxi operators are unwilling to use the road.

Communities use private transport in villages where the taxi industry does not operate. This means of transport is not recognised by law and is risky to the lives of commuters.

Table 35 indicates the number of taxi ranks in the Fetakgomo municipal area.

Table 35: Transport facilities in Fetakgomo

Village	No of transport facilities	No of formal transport facilities
Mohlaletse	1	0
Apel	1	1
Atok	1	0
Phasha Selatole	1	0

Source: Fetakgomo Local Municipality 2008

- **Bus operations**

The 'Great North Transport' is the only bus operator within the Municipality with conventional fixed routes and a fixed schedule system that provides passengers with public transport to work in the morning and back to home in the evening. Table 36 indicates the bus routes in the Fetakgomo municipal area.

Table 16: Bus Routes In Fetakgomo

Bus Route	Time Schedule
Mohlaletse to Polokwane	06h00
Ga Machacha via Ga-Oria via Nkwana to Burgersfort (Tubatse)	14h00
Phahlamanoge to Jane Furse via Seroka, Mohlaletse, Nchabeleng and Mphanama	06h00
Rostock to Jane Furse	06h00
Mabulela via Selepe to Burgersfort	06h00
Johannesburg to Fetakgomo	Fridays

Source: Fetakgomo Local Municipality 2008

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- **(p) Telecommunications**

The most recent findings are exhibited in the following table.

Table 37: Communication (postal services, land lines, network towers, radio & TV reception)

Ward	Description of available communication infrastructure										Challenges
	Postal services		Land lines		Network tower		Radio Reception		TV reception		
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
01		X		X	Yes (1 village)	No (2 villages)	Yes		Yes		Poor reception esp at Phahlamanoge. MTN is needed.
02	X (Malaeneng)			X	Yes (5 villages)	No (4 villages)	Yes				
03		X (in 2 villages)	X (in 2 villages)	X	Yes (in 1 village)	No (in villages)	Yes (in 3 villages)	No (in 1 village)	Yes (in 1 village)	X (in 3 villages)	There is a need for communication services
04	X (3 sections)	X (4 sections)		X	Yes		Yes		Yes	No (1 village)	Landlines are needed for

Ward	Description of available communication infrastructure										Challenges
	Postal services		Land lines		Network tower		Radio Reception		TV reception		
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
											business purposes, for faxing machine connection etc
05		X		X		No	Yes		Yes		Parts of Mukhulwane & Mmashaku lack network. Need for network tower
06		X (except 1 section)		X		No (except 1 section)	Yes		Yes		Network does not cover the whole ward. TV reception is not good on some sections.
07		X	X (1 section)	X (3 section)		No	Yes		Yes		Tv signal problems
08	X (1 section)	X (7 sections)	X (1 section)	X (7 sections)		No	Yes		Yes		Postal service only in one section
09	X (2 section)	X (6 section)	X (7 section)	X (1 section)		No	Yes		Yes (6 villages)	No (2 villages)	Mountain disrupt net coverage in to areas
10	X (1 section)	X (1 section)		X	Yes		Yes			No	Landline is needed
11	X (2 sections)	X (4 sections)		X	Yes (5 villages)	No (2 sections)	Yes			No	Network tower & TV reception still needed.
12	X (2 sections)	X (5 sections)		X (except 1 section)		No (except 2 sections)		No (except 1 section)		No (except 1 section)	Network tower to improve the situation is needed
13		X		X	Yes (3)	No (4)		No (except		No	Poor network

Ward	Description of available communication infrastructure										Challenges
	Postal services		Land lines		Network tower		Radio Reception		TV reception		
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
		(except Tjibeng)			villages)	sections)		for Monametse)			coverage

Source Fetakgomo Local Municipality, 2008

The table above indicates access to communication services. Wards, 1,5 and 7 do not have postal services. Most households at wards 1,2,4,5,6,10, 11 & 13 lack landlines. Network Tower is deficient particularly in wards 5, 7, 8 and 9. TV reception is a problem at wards 10, 11 and 13. Generally, the network coverage is poor. Even fixed landlines are sometimes interrupted given a predominant rural orientation of Fetakgomo. Thus, network towers are needed to improve the situation. Even fixed landlines are sometimes interrupted given a predominant rural orientation of Fetakgomo. Previous research made the following appalling findings and assertions: approximately 68% of households in the municipality are without access to telephones. One of the implications of this situation is that the majority of households in the municipality still cannot take advantage of the ever-expanding internet and e-mail telecommunication facilities, especially for educational and business purposes. This situation undermines the economic viability of the area (Fetakgomo Local Municipality, 2008/9 IDP). The status is assumed to be staying the same.

3.7.5. The Fetakgomo economy

The predominant business activity is summarised in the table below:

Table 38: Business Activity

Ward	Total number of businesses	Analysis of type of business		
		Type of business	Legal entity of the business	
		Spaza	Formal shops	Other (e.g garden)
01	29	25	3 (2 welding shops & Lekwankwa General Dealer)	Mashilabele Youth Project, Baroka ba Phasha
02	50	24	15	Collapsed shops
03	29	22	7	6 Garden and liquor store
04	32	14	15	3 Bottle stores
05	49	23	26	5
06	29	13	16	5
07	34	11	25	Poultry farming & liquor store
08	40	20	13	5 (Makgale Gardening, Mohlakamotala, Seribane, Makgale project & Modulathoko Gardening)
09	36	23	13	04
10	30	19	11	1 (Garden)
11	38	19	16	Paultry/Garden
12	26	12	16	Tavern
13	29	17	11	1 Garden at Tjibeng
Total	451	242	189	

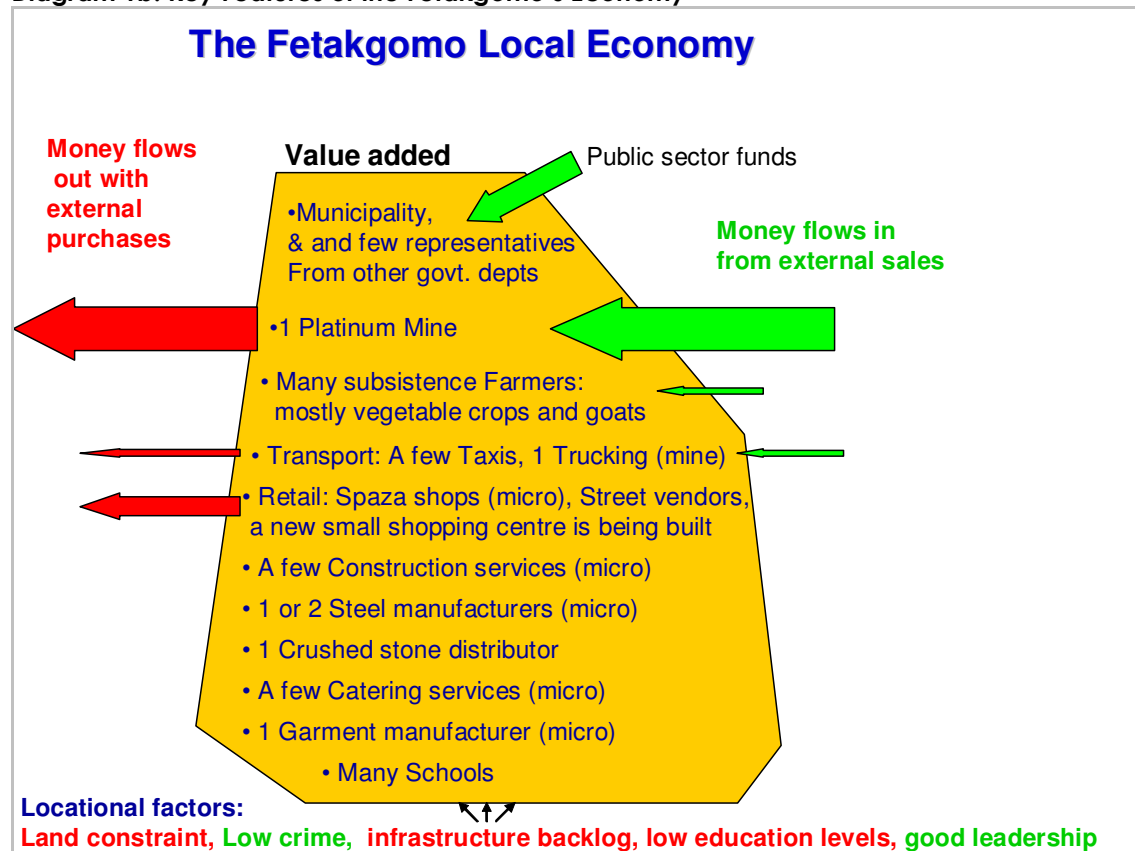
Source: Fetakgomo Local Municipality, 2008

The attainment of the vision set out in this IDP will ultimately be determined by the state of the Fetakgomo economy. Earlier sections of this chapter have already painted a picture of the spatial, demographic and infrastructural challenges to economic development in the municipal area. This section turns its lens on the principal characteristics of the Fetakgomo economy more specifically. It identifies the local economy's main features, describes its dominant sectors and concludes with an assessment of its competitive advantage. It is therefore an important profile that plays a substantial role in defining the development strategies, projects and overarching socio-economic plans of the Fetakgomo Municipality.

- 3.7.6. Key features of the Fetakgomo economy

The diagram below provides a visual illustration of the main characteristics of the Fetakgomo economy. The mix of business activities in the Fetakgomo local economy as identified is listed in the orange block in the figure below. The arrows indicate the main sources of external income (revenue and investment) flowing into (green arrows) and leaking out of (red arrows) the economy.

Diagram 1b: Key Features of the Fetakgomo's Economy



Source: Lesufi, J, Khumalo, M, Lawson, J and Martin, F (2007). Fetakgomo Local Economic Development (LED) strategy.

There are a number of features that are immediately striking about this economy. First, it is apparent that the Fetakgomo economy depends mainly on mining and public sector funding. In addition, land ownership, infrastructure availability and education levels are the main constraints to growth.

It is also striking that significant (local) money flows out of the Fetakgomo economy because local residents make their purchases outside municipal boundaries. Conversely, certain local sectors earn revenue from external markets. These and other important features of the Fetakgomo economy are discussed below.

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- **External purchases by locals**

Local Fetakgomo residents purchase many items, particularly furniture, food and consumables, community services, clothing, vehicles, construction, construction materials and medical services, from external towns and cities. However, a recently-opened retail shopping complex may change this situation and create several opportunities for the Fetakgomo economy by supplying these goods locally.

- **Sectors earning revenue from external markets**

There are very few sectors that earn revenue from external markets. These include platinum mining, transport (taxis), the informal trade of agricultural produce and the supply of goats to Gauteng for traditional rituals. The transport sector relies mainly on proximity to local customers for competitive advantage. Lead firms in these sectors have proven their competitiveness by trading profitably in external markets. Beyond these industries, however, mining far outstrips every other sector in this regard. Mining's competitive advantage is more robust due to the rich platinum deposits close to surface, the fact that there is a smelter close by as well as linkages to international value chains.

- **Demand conditions**

As may be expected in a small rural town, markets and sophisticated demand are limited. However, Fetakgomo is fortunate to have a mine which is linked to the international platinum market and which plans to grow aggressively. The Angloplats Atok Mine has planned and budgeted to increase:

- Output by 67% in 2 years, and by 233% in 5 years
- Jobs to increase from current 4,000, by 2,000 in 2 years and 6000 in 5 years. Total labour force estimated for 2013 is 12,000
- R4 billion CAPEX investment in mine expansion

The only other significant markets are retail and the public sector which plans to increase investment in basic infrastructure and presents construction opportunities.

- **Quality of life**

Quality of life factors are important to higher level income persons deciding to live in a particular location. Fetakgomo has an attractive landscape, crime levels are low, living conditions are pleasant and with quality education and recreational facilities available within 1 hour's drive away in Polokwane. The town of Fetakgomo is much closer to Atok mine than Polokwane or Burgersfort. Mine employees living here would save 45 minutes travelling to work twice a day.

Locals currently travel to Polokwane and Lebowakgomo regularly to shop and for entertainment. A retail shopping mall has opened recently and by year end, this will include a supermarket, clothing stores, and a hardware store.

Four quality of life factors offer possible advantage and should be promoted:

- proximity to work at Atok mine;
- an attractive setting for homes;
- low house prices (assuming property rights resolved); and
- low levels of crime.

• The remaining quality of life factors do not offer a comparative advantage and should be improved over time.

○ 3.7.7. Key economic sectors

There is some dispute as to the precise contribution of various sectors to Fetakgomo's Gross Geographical Product (GGP). This IDP uses the figures provided by the Municipal Demarcation Board in 2000. This is set out in the table below.

Table 39: Sectoral Contributions To Employment

Sector	% contribution to employment by sector
Social services	34,01
Mining	28,36
Private household	8,66
Trade	7,22
Construction	6,44
Transport	3,84
Manufacturing	3,53
Business services	3,33
Farming	2,44
Utilities	1,99
Ex-territorial	0,11
Diplomatic	0,08
Total	100

Source: Municipal Demarcation Board, 2000

It is perhaps unsurprising that the social services sector provides 34% of all jobs in the area, as this is often a characteristic of rural economies in South Africa. Mining contributes just over 28%, again perhaps unsurprisingly given the mineral deposits found in the area. What is somewhat startling, however, is that the private/domestic household sector contributes almost 9% to local job positions. The trade sector contributes about 7% of all available jobs.

It is worth noting that in recent years, the efficiency of social grant delivery has increased significantly. However, the ability of the Fetakgomo economy to retain this fiscal inflow, through the provision of local goods and services, has not developed commensurately. In addition, a significant part of the economy is dominated by large mining companies with their headquarters and procurement bases outside the Sekhukhune District. This has implications for economic development in the area, and is described elsewhere in this IDP.

The following sub-sections describe some of the key sectors within the Fetakgomo economy.

○

○ Mining

Fetakgomo and Tubatse are the largest mining areas within the Sekhukhune District. Fetakgomo's share of mining activities is situated largely in the Atok nodal area, and mineral deposits include platinum and chrome.

Fetakgomo is rich in high-grade platinum ore close to the surface. It is also located closer to the smelter than other mines. This comparative advantage is competitively utilised at Atok platinum mine, which belongs to Angloplats, a large multinational organisation serving international markets. The mine currently employs 4,000 persons and plans to undertake aggressive growth and expansion in the near future.

Two chrome mines are also being planned and potential investors are currently exploring the possibility of locating a chrome smelter in the area. The possibility of opening additional platinum and granite mines is also being explored at present.

Mining is very capital intensive and a relatively low absorber of labour (in relation to capital investment). The potential growth opportunities for Fetakgomo downstream in the value chain are limited as the capital intensive smelter is in the neighbouring municipality. The supply chain, however, offers a wealth of opportunities to a variety of other sectors.

○ Agriculture

Whilst the employment contribution by agriculture was relatively low in 2000, this does not paint an adequate picture of the potential for employment. There are two factors that contribute to taking this sector more seriously. First, there is an enormous pool of local knowledge within Fetakgomo of times when these farming areas were utilised productively. Second, the Department of Agriculture has established irrigation infrastructure in the area. In terms of pro-poor growth in the context of low levels of education, agriculture offers an option of employment for persons with farming skills. Despite the availability of irrigated land and fertile soil, the agricultural potential is largely unutilised. Funds are also available, but their appropriate utilisation remains a challenge.

○ Tourism

Fetakgomo has a picturesque landscape, with several potential tourist attractions. It is also scheduled to become part of a planned tourism route with the planned road from Gauteng via Marble Hall and Fetakgomo link through a new shortcut over the Drakensberg to Tzaneen, Phalaborwa and the Kruger National Park.

At present, however, there is no visitor accommodation in the immediate area. Visitors to mines or public sector organisations have nowhere to stay and, instead, have to commute for more than an hour from either Polokwane or Burgersfort.

The potential for tourism exists in Fetakgomo, but it requires substantial infrastructural investment. In lieu of the high dependency on the mining sector for short and medium term growth, other sectors need to be developed for the longer term to diversify the economy to become less vulnerable when the mining boom subsides. Tourism is one sector where competitive advantage can be developed and maintained over time. The short term demand especially whilst the mining expansion takes place, may present an opportunity to create appropriate facilities that meet the market demand and will be sustainable.

A number of potential and some existing tourism sites can be identified within the Fetakgomo municipal area. They range from sites of potential heritage significance, mines and even nature areas. The most noticeable of the sites include:

- Atok mine for mine visits and water-related sport at Monametse
- Indie village for ancient footprint discovery
- Potlake Nature Reserve
- Bapedi history

- Mphanama caves (historic significance as a sanctuary during the conquest battles of the past 150 years)
- Stellenbosch cultural village

○ Manufacturing

Current local manufacturing activities are limited mainly to serving local needs in the absence of other competitors. The distance of competitors, customised demands and small orders sustain current activities. An example is a clothing manufacturer focusing on individual garments, such as traditional wear and wedding dresses. Other activities include welding services of burglar bars, security gates and so forth.

The growth of the mining sector and local proximity may create conditions that lead to development of the manufacturing sector, by a combination of external investors and development of local manufacturers. Growth in this sector is therefore mainly dependant on growth in mining. It could therefore be included under the heading of leveraging opportunities linked to growth in mining.

○ Construction

The statistics for 2000 suggest construction contributes 6,44% to Fetakgomo employment. This may be inflated by the fact that this period was characterised by unusually high public sector investment linked to the decision to establish the local municipality. This local industry is limited but has growth potential.

Two key drivers are expected to create conditions for growth in construction – aggressive growth and investment by the mines, which requires infrastructure and housing for staff, as well as the growth of public sector infrastructure development to reduce social infrastructure backlogs.

The construction opportunities linked to mining are mainly during establishment of capacity for mines and will therefore have a much shorter window of opportunity (approximately 4 - 8 years) than the opportunities linked to the operations of the mine (approximately 20 - 30 years). Thereafter, construction will need to compete in other markets with a proximity disadvantage.

○ Retail, trade and services

The previously uncompetitive retail sector, consisting of spaza shops, is currently being superseded by the establishment of a modern shopping centre with well known retail chain stores and franchises. This shopping centre will create quality new jobs, reduce costs to local consumers and provide new supplies e.g. a hardware and building supplies store beneficial to other industries such as construction. It will also reduce the local expenditure on retail goods, previously purchased outside the area.

The market has responded to the local demand and is expected to continue to grow as local consumer and business spending power increases. This spending power is likely to originate from growth in the number of higher income consumers that choose to live in the area, as a result of growth in other sectors such as mining and related suppliers. Growth in the other sectors will therefore lead to growth of retail.

○ Transport and logistics

The transport and logistics sector consists of a few taxi operators (consumer transport) and a few individuals with trucks that transport agricultural goods, crushed stone and other building material. The growth of this sector is currently limited but is linked to growth in other sectors, in particular mining. Many people and vast amounts of material need to be moved on a regular basis. This sector could also be linked to the leverage of mining growth as this is where most of the growth potential lies.

- **Supporting industries**

There are virtually no supporting industries other than a hardware store and retail outlets that have recently opened. Most support industries are available from Polokwane situated an hour's drive away. Development finance is available from Limpopo Development Agency (LIMDEV) and the DBSA. LIBSA provides non-financial SMME support services. Supporting industries are a comparative disadvantage and a constraint to growth.

- **Human capital and labour market**

Human capital and the labour market in Fetakgomo are major constraints to economic growth. The level of education in the area – which serves as a reasonable proxy for skills and entrepreneurship – is low. One third of the population has no education and the district illiteracy rate in people over 15 years old is estimated at 23%. Only 1% of the population has a tertiary qualification.

Local stakeholders highlight issues such as a lack of business orientation, business acumen and business experience. There is a shortage of skills in all sectors, hinting at the difficulty a small place like Fetakgomo experiences in attracting and retaining skilled people. Mines do their own skills development and where high level skills are required, they are imported into the area.

- **Competitive and comparative advantage**

For the Fetakgomo economy to grow sustainably, revenues (more specifically GGP) and investment flows must increase, preferably from external markets. Economic growth follows when businesses in local sectors become more competitive in external and/or local markets. The market responds to better goods, at lower prices by increasing sales revenue to suppliers. Increased revenues and lower costs increase profits which often lead to increased investment. Investment into productive capacity typically also creates new jobs.

It is therefore necessary to determine which external markets Fetakgomo-based firms can compete in profitably and sustainably. These markets and sectors offer the most opportunity for self-sustained economic growth and, therefore, become strategic priorities for the municipality. Furthermore, it is important to understand the nature of competitive advantages and disadvantages in these markets - and to recognise which factors are critical to success and which still constrain the relevant sector's performance.

If some locals already compete in these markets self-sustainably, it provides evidence of the viability of local sector competitiveness (e.g. the mines supply international value chains or Fetakgomo taxis transport residents). Therefore, the demand and supply pattern already exists, albeit on a small scale. Whereas it is theoretically possible for locals to also compete in totally new markets, such initiatives are less likely to succeed without external support, in the form of new investors. Planning entry into new markets is an extremely risky option and is prone to high levels of failure. It is safer to work supply demand patterns that are already proven viable and to grow these organically by making markets work better, improving sector competitiveness or removing locational (or systemic) constraints to performance.

Understanding the market supply and demand patterns is crucial in determining options for high catalytic impact with least but smart effort and costing. If these are not understood, Fetakgomo's economic development initiatives are likely to have little impact and have a high probability of causing undesirable or unplanned consequences that could be costly and have a negative impact. These demand and supply patterns may be viewed from different perspectives. A value chain perspective, often used in the rapid appraisal process to understand the dynamics of specific sectors, focuses on the sequential value adding steps completed by different firms to produce various products purchased by an end user. A location or LED perspective focuses on activities in a particular place and the flows into and out of the economy within that place or location.

In October 2006, Fetakgomo Local Municipality underwent a participatory rapid appraisal process for local economic development. The appraisal process was useful in that it collated qualitative and up-to-date information about the local economy. The focus was placed on inflows of money from external markets and outflows through external purchases. This approach emphasised the importance of competitiveness and futility of zero sum initiatives (such as job displacement where one helps 1 retailer grow 3 jobs at the cost of 3 jobs at another). The results of the appraisal process are captured in the tables below.

○ **Strengths and weaknesses of key sectors**

Table 40 below sets out the main strengths and weaknesses that pertain to the key sectors in the Fetakgomo's economy.

Table 40: Strengths And Weaknesses Of All Sectors

Strong points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close to the large platinum mine • Land available • Situated at an axis point to Burgersfort, Marble Hall and Polokwane • Some good tarred provincial roads • Close to the Olifants River (water supply) • Situated in picturesque countryside 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intellectual capital at the Local Municipality • Work ethic of the Local Municipality • Commitment of municipal leadership to change • Committed community leaders to improving the economy • Process to address land ownership issue has already started
Weak points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities related to mine not utilised • Poor road connection to mine - D4190 • Land ownership constraint – delayed and lost economic development because current regulations rewards gate keeping behaviour • Backlog in basic infrastructure • Fetakgomo is not located on maps • Confusion about the town's name • Limited access to telecommunication infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortages of skills • Low levels of education • Local priorities not linked effectively to District and Provincial priorities • Local priorities not linked effectively to public sector support agencies

Table 41: Strengths And Weaknesses Of The Mining Sector

	Comparing locational factors	Competitiveness of sectors
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	(place)	
Strong points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vast and rich deposits of platinum ore • Situated on the Dilokong Corridor, close to the smelter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High value mineral • Extracted at competitive cost • Linked to international value chain • Financially very strong
Weak points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uncertainty about land availability for expansion and housing • Distance from Polokwane 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ability to anticipate and manage community development expectations • Relationship challenges with neighboring communities • Difficulty in obtaining surface rights license • Limited accommodation for staff and visitors, alternative Polokwane

Table 42: Strengths And Weaknesses Of The Agricultural Sector

	Comparing locational factors (place)	Competitiveness of sectors
Strong points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of water (near rivers) • Fertile soil • Land availability • Favourable climate conditions • Close to the mine as a market • Auction link to the market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing under utilised irrigation schemes • Long seasons for production • Existing skills • Markets for livestock • Potential for commercialisation
Weak points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ownership of land, little investment due to uncertainty, scale of production • Risks associated with periods of drought • Transport to markets is expensive • No scientific information on type of crop potential for the area • No veterinary services • Poor prices from small auctions • Erosion, overgrazing • Ineffective technical support to farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subsistence level farming persists • Limited access to constant demand markets • Limited access to suppliers • Limited access to market information • Uneconomical scale of production • Lack of expertise, experience / skills training • Poor networking and partnerships

Table 43: Strengths And Weaknesses Of The Transport And Logistics Sector

	Comparing locational factors (place)	Competitiveness of sectors
Strong points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close to mine market • Existing routes • Provincial roads in fairly good condition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing service providers • Existing taxi rank •
Weak points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distance to Polokwane • Poor road condition to the mine • Fluctuating transport fares 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor condition of vehicles • Lack of Batho Pele principles in the industry (Poor service levels and ethics)

Table 44: Strengths And Weaknesses Of The Retail And Trade Sector

	Comparing locational factors (place)	Competitiveness of sectors
Strong points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close to the mine market • Available human capacity to grow this sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New shopping centre being built
Weak points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • D4190 road in poor condition • Lack of business support services • Lack of local support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Few successful partnerships • Shortage of business skills

Table 45: Strengths And Weaknesses Of The Tourism Sector

	Comparing locational factors (place)	Competitiveness of sectors
Strong points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unmet need for accommodation from Mine- and Municipal- visitors • Picturesque area with potential for many activities related to the landscape • Rich cultural historical area, Many heritage sites • Good sites for accommodation - Olifants river, Potlake nature reserve 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Friendliness of the people

Weak points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land/site availability/ownership (investment risk) No road signage to the area Poor road condition of the D4190 Confusion around the name of the town Fetakgomo is not located on maps Undeveloped attraction/heritage sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No visitor accommodation in the immediate area
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We are, notably, blessed with some of the natural resources.

Table 45: Natural Resources

Ward	Type	Description of economic development potential of the natural resources
01	Caves	Tourism opportunity – attract cultural tourism
	Manufacturing Marula	Lot of trees in the area
	Land Care Project	
02	Sand	It is potential natural resource
03	Caves and magnetic stones	Rich with indigenous culture and that can create tourism opportunities
04	Marula tree	
	River/Dam	Fishing and generate income by selling the products
	Marula Tree	Marula beer (selling such beer contribute towards income generation)
05	Mountain	Tourist attraction
06	Foot print	Tourist attraction
	Magnetic stone	Tourist attraction
	Carve & Mohlapo	Tourist attraction
07	Caves & rich soil	Soil fertility in the area- potential for agri-business
08	Stones	Building
	River	Sand collectors
	Grinade	Building concrete
09	River ,Sand & Rocks	River provide of water, fishing and recreational opportunities
10	N/A	
11	Quarry stone	Building
12	Meetse a Mamogashoa	
	Cave	Tourist attraction
	Game reserve	Tourist attraction
13	Sehlakwe water falls	Tourist attraction

Source: Fetakgomo Local Municipality, 2008

We are notably blessed with some of the natural resources. Table underlines the need to develop areas which have tourist potential e.g foot print, cave, dithaba (tourist attraction), stones (building), Marula tree (manufacture morula). There are also activities with economic potential.

Table 28: Potential Economic Activities

Ward	Opportunity	Funding status	Current status
01	Disable Centre	European Union	Functional
	Poultry & vegetable	Social Development	Functional
	Mining	Marlin	Waiting for licensing
	Crushing	LIBSA	Functional
02	Morako wa Matebele	Not confirmed	
	Kutukubje Cave	Not Confirmed	
03	Mining and farming	N/A	There is a need for water to grow crops and people with mining skills to empower the community
04	N/A	N/A	N/A
05	Farming	N/A	Not operating (Operation hunger no longer operating)
	Mining potential	N/A	No activity but initial studies confirming mining potential in the Ward were performed
06	Fetakgomo Farming Cooperative	N/A	Operating
	Nchabeleng Agricultural Cooperative	N/A	Lack infrastructure & thus no progress
	Lepellane Irrigation Scheme	N/A	Lack infrastructure & thus no progress
	Access to Agricultural Land	N/A	No progress
07	Farming	Department of Agriculture	Projects not well managed
08	Shopping complex	Predominantly private	Active
	Hawkers	None	Operating
09	Mining opportunities, agricultural farming, poultry farming	No source of funds	N/A
10	N/A		
11	N/A		
12	Game reserve	Potlake Game Reserve	Operational
	Mining	Leboa Platinum Mine	Operational
13	Mining	ANGLO Platinum, SAMANCOR & Sefateng Crome	Functioning except SAMANCOR

Source: Fetakgomo Local Municipality, 2008

In a manner clearly understandable to even a non-specialist, the table above has recorded that Fetakgomo is blessed (or endowed) with agricultural farming (along with others) as one of the dominant potential economic activity. The next table which will be looking at business activity compliments this finding by entailing multiple references to gardening which falls within the category of agricultural activity. Even the table that sought to exhibit community structures noted some

production of vegetables by some of the community structures. In contrast, however, it has been found out by the agricultural economists that the value of agricultural production of Fetakgomo (Gross Geographical Product) is the lowest (789) in the whole province of Limpopo. The second last is Aganang Municipality whose value of agricultural production is at 5,246. The second lead municipality is the Greater Tzaneen whose value of production is at 373,218, followed by Makhado at 295,783 and Mogalakwena Municipality at 242,334 (consult Department of Land Affairs, 2008:8-9). One of the reasons for the lowest value of agricultural production of Fetakgomo could be attributed to a non availability of adequate water sources for farming purpose. Asserted differently, we are water stressed municipality. From a lay man's point of view, Fetakgomo's soil seems to be suitable for farming and somewhat grazing. Studies seem not to be conclusive/precise on the characterization of soil potential class of Fetakgomo. Can we classify Fetakgomo as High Potential Soil, Moderate Potential Soil or Low Potential Soil? Or does it reflect combination of two or more variables of these classes? it is recommended that further studies on the soil potential of Fetakgomo be performed to indicate/detail the economic viability of the soil. Strategies need to be developed to increase Fetakgomo's value of agricultural production and empower communities to generate income through agriculture. It is common knowledge that ours is a municipality that is defined by a largely low income population. Both local evidence and our empirical observations attest to the latter. Official estimates are that about 64, 233 people within Fetakgomo have no income while about 26, 218 earn income of between R401 – R800 (see Statistics South Africa, Community Survey 2007).

3.8. State of the environment

The Fetakgomo environment influences economic opportunities in the area, as well as the living conditions of its inhabitants. There have been a few recent studies that have highlighted the important role that climate, for instance, plays in Sekhukhune livelihoods and stresses (Ziervogel et al, 2006; DoA, 2006). More specifically, rainfall patterns in the District are highly variable – a situation that tends to disrupt a wide range of socio-economic activities in the area such as rain-fed crop production, often with very little warning. The Sekhukhune area has in fact been significantly affected by both El Niño and La Niña events in recent years, which has affected the amounts of rainfall received in the area (Ziervogel et al, 2006). El Niño tends to be associated with below average rainfall, whilst La Niña often incurs above average rainfall. The recent drought in the District is partially a result of these phenomena.

○ 3.8.1. Biophysical environment

In general, the Sekhukhune climate is highly variable in terms of rainfall intensity, duration and frequency. This exacerbates the water shortage problem, which is a key developmental constraint in the District.

The Fetakgomo municipal area is characterised by a hot climate in the Olifants River Valley. The average temperature shows moderate fluctuation with average summer temperatures of 23°C, as well as a maximum of 28°C and a minimum of 18°C. In winter, the average is 13,5°C with a maximum of 20°C and a minimum of 7°C (as measured at the Sekhukhune Weather Station).

Fetakgomo is located in the Summer Rainfall Zone of the country, and receives more than 80% of its rainfall between November and March. The mean annual precipitation (MAP) as measured at the Zebediela Weather Station from 1949 - 2001 was 51 mm. Most of the precipitation occurs between October to March, with the highest average monthly rainfall during January (100,84 mm) and the lowest during July (2,89 mm). Thunderstorms, with the associated low soil penetration and high level of erosion, are common in the area.

○ 3.8.2 Topography

The Olifants River is located on an open floodplain area. A valley surrounded by the non-perennial rivers is found to the north of the River. Strips of erosion can be found in the valley alongside most of the perennial and non-perennial rivers. Wood was one of the main sources of energy for households, which leads to

deforestation and subsequent erosion because of the denuding vegetation. One of the major environmental problems in the area is inappropriate agricultural methods, which leads to overgrazing and desertification (Thabanaseshu). Overgrazing is also the result of too many livestock units per area of land.

○ 3.8.3. Geology and soil

The regional geology consists of the Eastern Bushveld and Springbok flats regions. The overall geology of the area is classified as follows:

- Gabbro (South of the R37)
- Anorite band (adjacent to the R37)
- Clinopyroxenite (to the North of R37)
- Arenite (adjacent to the Olifants river)

○ Environmental problems and associated development constraints

Table 48 sets out the environmental problems, threats and development constraints in the area.

Table 48: Environmental Problems And Associated Development Constraints

Environmental issue	Status quo and environmental impact
Environment	
Urban greening	• The Department of Public Works will be launching the concept of Greening Sekhukhune District. There are also greenery programmes that are initiated by Depart of Agriculture that target governmental institutions.
Pollution	
Air pollution	• Air quality management should be required by the municipality from agents responsible for pollution. Main sources of pollution include mines' tailing dams within the area. Secondary impact include the effects of fugitive dust on plants • Air pollution resulting from use of fire wood for energy purpose, burning of refuse and dust from gravel roads are environmental problems
Water Pollution	• Water pollution is the result of the calmative impact of the insufficient solid waste removal, lack of sanitation infrastructure, sewerage effluent etc.

Fires	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uncontrolled fires are an element of concern as far as the environment is concerned. The extent of these conditions is high, with flat areas having medium magnitude rate. Moreover, this influences major risks such as drought and flooding
Conservation	
Biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A DWAF biophysical impact assessment study for the proposed Rooipoort Dam study indicates some biodiversity hotspots in the study area. However, the biodiversity potential of areas such as Rooipoort Dam has excellent opportunities for tourism development. Loss of plant diversity due to mining activities and or/lack of environmental management Plants are used by locals for firewood, traditional medicines, food, building material, shade/shelter and grazing
Erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Informal and subsistence agriculture activities present particular problems. A typical example is lack of arable land that forces communities to cultivate on steep slopes and other environmentally unsuitable area, which increases the occurrence of erosion with the resultant of fertile soil. Wood is still one of the main sources of energy for households (leading to deforestation and subsequent erosion due to the denuding vegetation) Land degradation is a major environmental problem
Over utilisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One of the major environment problems in the area is incorrect agriculture methods, which leads to overgrazing, denuding of trees, erosion thus resulting in desertification (Thabanaseshu), due to carrying capacity of land being exceeded Overgrazing resulting from too many livestock units per area of land is a problem
Town Lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On all vacant areas allocated directly adjacent to the major nodes viz. Apel, Atok are of high importance. The optimal future utilisation of these portions of land is critical for the development of the area. Strategies need to be developed to identify the optimal utilisation options for such land and to facilitate and economic development for job creation
Cultural Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The tourism potential of the Fetakgomo Municipality relates directly to the cultural heritage assets. The conservation and optimal utilisation of these assets need to be ensured

Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No formal or organised refuse removal and disposal system exist in the area. Refuse is normally thrown onto a heap or into a toilets and left to rot or be burnt by the local population. This result in unsafe and unhygienic conditions. However, refuse removal project (Food for Waste) will be launched during December 2008. The municipality has eight recyling clubs that funded by Buyisa-E-Bag.
Medical Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One health centre and four clinics are found within the Apel node. Currently, the Local and District Municipality conduct no waste collection. No facility for the management and disposal of medical waste exist. However, Tshumisano collects from all health institutions within the municipality
Bylaws	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of capacity in respect of bylaws enforcement, staff and equipments may hamper proper management of solid waste disposal sites

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- 3.8.4. Environmental management

Serious environmental degradation is visible in most parts of Fetakgomo, a situation that draws stark attention to the need to implement the municipality's current Environment Management Plan more assertively.

More especially, livestock management and control is a key problem within Fetakgomo. There is a lack of fences in some crop farming areas and along main roads, which results in wandering livestock. These livestock damage crops and cause vehicle accidents along Fetakgomo's main roads.

3.9. Institutional analysis of Fetakgomo Municipality

No situational analysis will be complete without an overview of the institutional profile of the main development actor in the area – the Fetakgomo Local Municipality. This section provides such a synopsis. It tells an important story because organisational capacity is a critical determinant of development success in a developing rural economy such as Fetakgomo's.

Establishment of municipality

The municipal area of Fetakgomo was proclaimed in terms of the Local Government Municipal Demarcation Act (1998) through a Provincial Government Notice No. 286 of 2000. The Fetakgomo Local Municipality was established in terms of the Municipal Structures Act (1998). In terms of Section 4 of this Act, Fetakgomo Municipality is a Category B Municipality.

The Municipal Manager is the head of the municipal administration, and serves as the accounting officer of the municipality. The administrative structure is divided into 3 departments headed by Section 57 Managers who report directly to the Municipal Manager. The three (3) departments are Corporate Services, Finance and Development Planning as in the integration phase

The municipality has considered the internal structures and these are the statutory committees. There are committees that are currently operating at the municipality and they include: Executive Committee, Finance Portfolio Committee, Development Planning Portfolio Committee, Technical Services Portfolio Committee, Corporate Services Portfolio Committee, Community Services Portfolio Committee, Local Labour Forum, Bids /Supply Chain Management Committees, Performance Audit Committee, Audit Steering Committee, and Oversight Committee.

With the exception of the Performance Audit Committee, the above committees comprise either councillors or officials. The composition of a particular committee is mainly determined by the role it is envisaged to play. For instance, if the committee has to perform the political oversight, the members will as such be politicians and take the form of portfolio committee while administrative committees focus on technical issues and are constituted by the technocrats.

Fetakgomo Municipality's functional responsibilities

In order to develop a functional capacity of a municipality it is necessary to understand the powers and functions as gazetted in the Constitution (RSA, 1996:Section 152), the Municipal Structures Act (RSA, 1996: Section 85) and those assigned further by the MEC for Local Government and Housing, considering the capacity of the respective municipality.

For efficient service delivery, the municipality in accordance with the Constitution and the Municipal Structure Act has developed the delegated powers and responsibilities with the following objectives: to ensure maximum administrative and operational efficiency, to provide adequate checks and balances, to delegate decision making to effective level within the administration, to involve employees in management decisions as far as practicable, to promote a sense of collective responsibility for performance, to assign clear duties for the management and coordination of administrative components, systems and mechanisms, to define in precise terms the duties of each political structure and political office-bearers, and to determine the relationship amongst the political structures, political office bearers and the administration, and the appropriate lines of accountability and reporting for each of them.

In addition to the above, an analysis on the powers and functions as stipulated in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa as well the Municipal Structures Act was conducted by the Fetakgomo Local Municipality. The table below is an illustration of the functions that Fetakgomo Local Municipality found amenable for 2008/9 Financial Year.

Table 49: Illustration of Powers and Functions amenable to Fetakgomo Local Municipality

Delegated Powers and Functions	Amenable Powers and Functions to Fetakgomo in 2009/2010 Financial Year
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Billboards and the display of advertisement in public places • Cemeteries, funeral parlours and crematoria • Cleansing • Control of public nuisances 	<p>Cemeteries</p> <p>Municipal Planning</p> <p>Local Tourism</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control of undertakings that sell liquor to the public • Facilities for the accommodation, care and burial of animals • Fencing and fences • Licensing of dogs • Licensing and control of undertakings that sell food to the public • Local amenities • Local sports facilities • Markets • Municipal abattoirs • Municipal parks and recreation • Municipal roads • Noise pollution • Pounds • Public places • Refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal • Street trading • Street lighting • Traffic and parking 	<p>Building Regulation</p> <p>Trading Regulation</p> <p>Street lighting</p> <p>Traffic Parking</p> <p>Refuse removal</p> <p>Public places</p> <p>Street trading</p>
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3.9.1. SWOT ANALYSIS

SWOT analysis forms part of the components of the Strategic Planning Session that was held on the 1-2 March 2009. Participants for the Session included councillors, managers and Municipal Manger of the Lepelle Nkumpi Local Municipality.

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Policy and by-laws development- Basic resources for operations- Networking- Political and administrative commitment- Community participation (by laws, policies)- Maturing planning policies, i.e., SDF & LUMS- Good relations with some Magoši- Stability in terms of S57 employees	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Limited revenue base- Poor policy enforcement- Underutilisation of scarce resources- Inadequate project management- Poor IT Systems- Poor Outreach programmes- Poor inter-departmental synergy
Opportunities	Threats

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mining Investment Opportunities - Implementable revenue opportunities (Bill boards, valuation roll, office lease and traffic function) -Job creation from infrastructure investment - Alternative funding sources (Private Sector is still keen to support projects) -Tourism opportunities - Land Availability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Limited powers and functions -Policy gaps in terms of final authority on land allocation and other critical basic services - Infrastructure backlog -Informal connections (electricity and water) -Instability in some tribal Authorities -Invasion of land earmarked for development -Community protests emanating from failed commitments -Mushrooming of informal trading shacks (activities)
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The above table (SWOT Analysis) was taken into account by the municipality when developing the strategies.

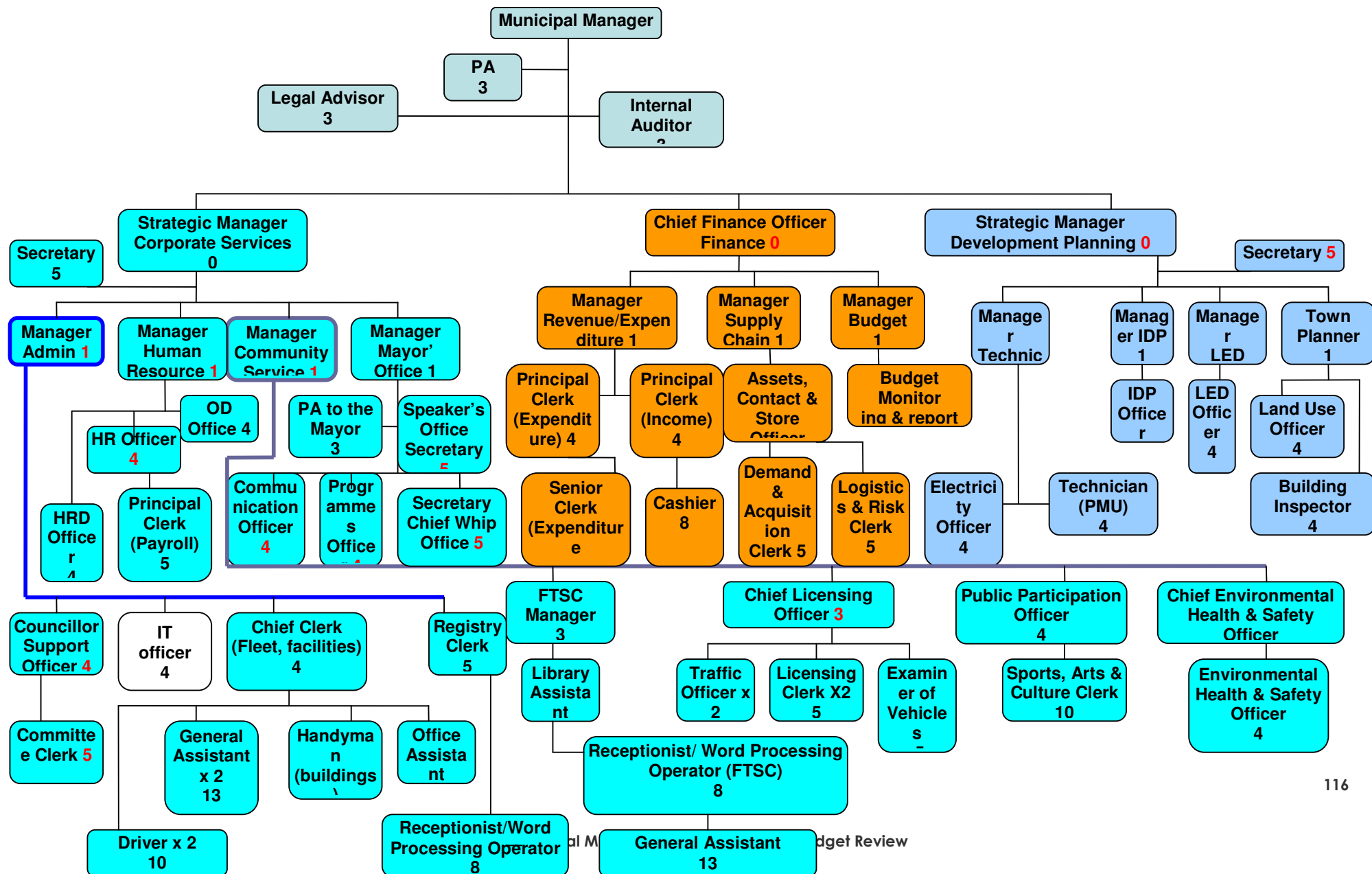
3.9.2. Revised municipal structure

The delivery of the IDP projects is dependent on appropriate institutional structuring. The municipality recently reviewed its organogram. The organogram is the product of engagement with the Department of Local Government and Housing as well as the strategic Planning Sessions. A model organogram for Grade 2 municipalities was used as a base to develop the organisational structure. The powers and functions that are amenable to the municipality were also considered in the process.

So far, the municipality considered the organogram to accommodate the warm bodies currently employed and provided for the recently vacated posts that we cannot do without as well as posts that will be filled in the two outer years. Therefore prioritisation of posts will in a way influence filling of vacancies. All posts that appear in the structure are duly budgeted for. From the aforementioned structure, 42 of the 69 posts on the organogram are filled. This implies that 61 % of the posts are filled while the vacancy rate stands as 39%. Out of the 27 vacancies only 11 posts are budgeted to be filled during the 2008/9 and 2009/10 financial years. Furthermore, the municipality strived to fill all critical positions such as section 57 managers and 1st line managers to ensure business continuation.

There are also three/3 interns that are in the employ of the municipality. The interns are a means through which the municipality empowers local graduates and prepare them for absorption in the labour force.

The new organogram is captured below. It indicates various departments and sub-divisions that exist within the municipality



3.9.3. Human resource development

The scope of human resource development (HRD) in municipalities is to develop the necessary capacity internally so that the organisation can execute its developmental mandate. At present, Fetakgomo Local Municipality has a number of human resources policies, which are captured below. The effective functioning of the municipality, however, is hindered by the fact that it is a Project Consolidate municipality.

3.9.4. Office space

The office space is beginning to be overwhelmed by municipal quantitative and qualitative growth. From both service delivery and spatial points of view, this condition will, in the medium to long term, have hindering effect on institutional effectiveness and efficiency.

3.9.5. Employment equity

The Municipality is grappling with the challenge of ensuring that its structures show equitable representation of all groups, particularly the previously disadvantaged groups.

The municipality's Employment Equity Plan (EEP) was recently reviewed to address previous shortcomings. The main challenge at present revolves around implementation of the Plan. As later chapters will show, Fetakgomo Municipality's ability to attract and retain skilled staff is limited – a situation that is reflected in the number of vacancies in the organogram. The female-Male ratio stands at 17:27, excluding interns. This translates into male employees contributing 61% of the work force while female contribute only 39%.

The table below depicts the current equity status in respect of designated categories of employees at various levels as per March 2009 analysis

Table 50: Employment Equity Status

Occupational Category	Male	Female	Total
Section 57 Managers	1	2	3
1 st Level Managers	7	4	11
Officers	10	2	12
Clerks, Pas and Secretaries	6	6	12
General Assistants	1	3	4
Drivers	2	0	2

Interns	0	3	3
Total	27	20	44

Table 51: Equity Representation Across The Organisation

Designated groups	National target	Actual Number	Organisational achievement
Africans	85%	44	100%
Women	54%	17	39%
PWDS	4%	2	5%

3.9.6. Management systems

○ Information management

The Municipality does not have an information management system at present. As a result, there is often inconsistent information, as well as the duplication of ICT projects. The Greater Sekhukhune District Municipality is in the process of installing a shared and integrated information system, which may assist the Fetakgomo situation somewhat.

Currently the level of information available is inconsistent and incomplete. Consequently, municipal decision-makers, communities and other stakeholders refrain from using it extensively.

○ Communication and community participation

The Constitution of South Africa (1996) and the Municipal Systems Act (2000) requires municipalities to involve communities in municipal governance. Fetakgomo Local Municipality has a communication strategy which addresses issues of community participation. Mechanisms used by the municipality to involve communities are: Council Speaks to People, The IDP/Budget processes, Ward planning, By-laws development processes, The communication strategy identifies information centres in all wards. During the 2005/2006 financial year, two containers were placed in two extreme wards to serve as information centres and ward committees offices.

○ Financial management

There are currently budgetary and financial management reforms sweeping local government throughout the country. These reforms come in the wake of under-collection of revenue, uneconomic use of resources including spending, insufficient management of municipal assets and poor financial management generally.

For any institution to successfully implement its strategic plan - in our case the IDP - sound financial management is necessary. The role of the Finance Department in any institution is to carry out REAL (Revenue, Expenditure, Assets and Liability) management. The challenge that Fetakgomo Municipality is currently facing is to manage REAL efficiently, effectively and economically.

Probably the key financial challenge facing Fetakgomo Municipality at present is the implementation of the Municipal Financial Management Act (MFMA) (2003). The MFMA is intended to modernise budgetary and financial management practices by placing municipal finances on a sustainable footing in order to maximise capacity to effect delivery. Some of the more specific challenges in this regard are captured below.

- **4.9.7. Revenue generation**

For Fetakgomo, the key challenge is the generation of sufficient revenue. Currently, the Municipality does not have a structured revenue base or a billing system. Potential revenue from service charges for things like water and electricity is also not possible because the Municipality does not perform those functions.

Effective revenue generation is only possible when there is development of implementable revenue collection policies, procedures and strategies that are aligned to the MFMA and other related legislation. These include recent interventions aimed at the finalisation of Township Establishment for proclamation, as well as the valuation for the identified actualisation revenue enhancement strategy.

Existing revenue sources

- **Office lease**

The municipality has started to lease sections of the Thusong Service Centre (ATOK multi- purpose community centre) to different government and private institutions. The user departments and private institution/s pay for the space leased. The leasing of office space has some maintenance implications, the costs thereof are recovered through the rental fees collectable on monthly basis. However, the collectable fees are not sufficient such that the sustainability of the facility is at stake.

- **Land use applications**

The municipality is generating a little income from the land use applications that citizens make. The collectable application fees vary in accordance to land use type that one is applying for. The fees are only payable once the application has been approved by the Department of Local Government and Housing. It is therefore imperative for the municipality to refine the rationalisation process for land applications that will shorten the waiting period for approval.

- **Rental of community halls**

There are three community halls that the municipality rents out to the community, government departments as well as civil society organisations. Although the halls are not maximally utilised, the municipality is able to generate a little revenue from leasing the halls out. It is believed that the operationalization of the civic hall will assist a great deal in this regard.

- **Land use management**

The management of the land use will also assist in the revenue generation by the provision of services pertaining to the land use such as the payment for building plans and other services.

- **Traffic functions**

The devolution of the traffic function will positively impact on revenue generation like vehicle licensing, driver's licenses and traffic fines. The municipality has obtained permission recently with support of the Department of Transport to offer vehicle licensing whilst an application for other traffic functions is submitted to the Department

- **Property rates**

The Municipal Property Rates Act, 2004 was promulgated with effect from 2 July 2005. A critical look at the time schedule for handling the first general valuation under the provisions of the Act revealed that the 1st of July 2009 would be the realistic date that Fetakgomo would be able to start implementing the legislation. Property rates would be one of the primary sources of revenue for the municipality. Factors that would determine the amount that a property owner must pay to the municipality include: the assessed value of the property, the effective assessment rate, the process to compile valuation roll will unfold from July 2008 and will be completed by June 2009.

- **Advertisement and billboards**

The implementation of the policy on the advertisement and billboards will assist in the revenue enhancement strategy of the municipality, and the municipality will be able to collect a significant amount of revenue on the current advertisements that are freely available. Implementation of this function will inadvertently increase the functions of the municipality

4.9.8. Expenditure management

The MFMA requires municipalities to formulate and implement a Supply Chain Management Policy, which must be fair, equitable, transparent, competitive and cost effective. In the procurement of goods and services the Municipality has to embrace the spirit and principles of Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment (BBBEE), Preferential Procurement and its Local Economic Strategy which speaks to the development and continued support of Small, Medium, Micro Enterprises (SMMEs) of new emerging business.

In this financial year, the Fetakgomo Local Municipality accomplished a number of important milestones. As part of MFMA compliance, it established a Supply Chain Management Unit within the CFO's Department. Its responsibilities include the adoption of the Supply Chain Management Policy and establishment of its committees and training of staff.

Currently the Municipality has a functional financial management system which enables it to submit financial reports to the Treasury as stipulated in the MFMA. The municipality also was able to compile its 2007/8 Annual Financial Statements on time and they were in accordance to GAMAP/GRAP standard. Moreover, the municipality managed to improve from a qualified audit report (2006/7) to an unqualified audit report for 2007/8 financial statements. This marks a significant improvement, especially given the fact that the municipality only appointed the CFO within 5 months towards the end of the financial year. The improvement is also attributed to the fact that the municipality develops and implements an audit implementation plan for each internal and external audit that is carried out.

3.9.9. Asset management

The GAMAP compliant asset register has been completed.

3.9.10. Liability management

Currently the Municipality does not have liabilities. If they do arise in the future, they must be valued in accordance with standards of the Generally Recognised Accounting Practice (GRAP) and Fetakgomo Municipality must update the liability register in line with legislative prescripts.

3.9.11. Budget and treasury management

Currently the budget preparation process is linked to the IDP process, although this linkage still needs improvement. Another challenge faced by Fetakgomo Municipality is the alignment and linkages of the local and District municipal processes. Improved coordination is also required with other spheres of government, as well as public entities and parastatals.

3.9.12. Risk, fraud and corruption management

Risk management is the identification and evaluation of actual, as well as potential risk areas, as they pertain to the organisation in question. In terms of the MFMA, a Municipality has to develop and implement its risk management as a way of best practice of corporate governance. Therefore, Fetakgomo Municipality undertook the process of developing the risk management and anti-fraud and corruption policy.

Risk assessment and implementation of the risk management plan was done for 2007/8 financial year while in 2008/9, a review of the strategy was done with the support of the internal audit.

Key financial challenges

The municipality cannot generate sufficient revenue – and the income from service charges, property rates, etc, is limited because of the Fetakgomo situation

- The assets need to be unbundled
- Stores management need attention towards GRAP Compliance
- IT systems that are not inter-phased

3.10. SUMMARY OF CRITICAL ISSUES/CHALLENGES

Key demographic issues/challenges

Like many rural areas, Fetakgomo is faced with the challenge of high levels of dependency because most of its economically active residents have been forced to look for work elsewhere. Within Fetakgomo itself, poverty is visible and approximately 86% of the people live below the breadline (Fetakgomo Local Municipality 2008/9 IDP). More specifically, the key demographic challenges are:

- *Expanding population with approximately 86% of the people living below poverty line. Population expansion has obvious implications for services. High levels of male absenteeism because of migrant work outside Fetakgomo, thereby benefitting little from demographic dividend;*
- *High dependency ratios because most Fetakgomo residents are children or elderly. The dependency ratio is at about 61,% (68,319);*
- *High unemployment rate of 61,4%;*
- *Low levels of income. Official estimates are that 64, 233 people within Fetakgomo have no income while about 26, 218 people earn income of between R401 – R800.*
- *Roughly 86% of Fetakgomo households live below the breadline. Over 80% of Fetakgomo households exhibit low Living Standards Measures (LSM);*
- *High levels of food shortages and levels of hunger in Fetakgomo dismay this analysis phase.*

Key economic challenges

- *Tourism potential in the area is currently limited by a lack of facilities and poor infrastructure;*
- *Agricultural development is thwarted by limited access to markets, suppliers and market information The drought-prone nature of the District also frustrates the emergence of successful commercial farming in the area;*
- *Future mining expansion may be hindered by land ownership patterns in the area;*
- *Very few economic sectors within Fetakgomo earn revenue from external markets;*
- *Significant money flows out of the local economy because residents make their purchases outside Fetakgomo;*
- *There are almost no supporting industries in the area, causing people to source these from Polokwane (an hour's drive away);*
- *The social services sector is the largest employer in Fetakgomo, which isn't a desirable situation;*
- *Community structures reflect social service rather than entrepreneurial orientation;*
- *The spatial, demographic and infrastructural challenges alluded to earlier thwart economic potential;*

Key social challenges

- *Low/weak educational base and high illiteracy levels. The number of people with no schooling represents 18,7% (18,412). No schooling proportion is followed by those who have some primary education. There are a handful of persons with bachelor's degree i.e 0,5% (520);*
- *There is observed underutilisation of Sekhukhune College;*
- *Lack of hospital within Fetakgomo is a grave cause for concern. Inaccessibly-located clinics and poor mobile clinic services (not frequent);*
- *Lack of Home Affairs Office/Department within Fetakgomo is also worrying;*
- *Poor roads and inadequate public transport hinder access to health services and sometimes educational services;*
- *HIV/AIDS is reaching self-destructive proportions;*
- *Most social welfare pay points lack proper facilities especially water and ablution facilities;*
- *Fetakgomo has only 1 police station;*
- *Most other social facilities (post offices, MPCCs, etc) aren't accessible;*
- *Invisible/weak sports council and therefore insufficient sports activities.*
-

Key environmental challenges

- *Rainfall patterns in the District are highly variable, thereby disrupting agricultural production and causing related socio-economic stresses;*
- *Because of its climatic profile, the District is currently susceptible to both the El Niño and La Niña phenomena;*
- *Variations in climate exacerbates the water shortage problem, which is already a key developmental constraint in the area;*
- *Informal and subsistence agriculture might result in significant erosion;*
- *The state of Fetakgomo's infrastructure and services has led to some pollution problems.*

Key spatial challenges

Arguably the most compelling constraint to development in Fetakgomo is the fact that almost all land is owned by traditional authorities in the area. This deters potential investors, who would clearly need some form of property guarantee. Unresolved land claims, dual land use management systems and other factors all contribute to the immense spatial challenges facing this area.

These spatial challenges include:

- *Unresolved land claims impede socio-economic development in the area;*
- *The area's dispersed rural settlements make infrastructure provision expensive (exorbitant);*
- *All land in Fetakgomo is owned by traditional authorities;*
- *Land ownership patterns deter potential investors;*
- *Residential development is chaotic, largely because there is inadequate coordination between the municipality, Department of Local Government and Housing and traditional authorities;*
- *Unresolved land claims impede socio-economic development in the area;*
- *Unauthorised land allocation or extension of the allocated site by the residents.*

Key housing challenges

The main housing challenges facing Fetakgomo at present are:

- *About 2,343 families/persons are on the RDP waiting list. The National Department of Housing's target for all citizens to have adequate housing is 2024;*
- *RDP housing delivery plagued by poor construction and incomplete houses;*
- *Beginnings of informal settlements, especially around new mining area like Atok;*
- *Delays in township establishment project also jeopardise socio-economic benefits for the communities.*

Key Infrastructural challenges

In the past, Fetakgomo received minimal infrastructure investment. As a result, the area today faces major backlogs which threaten economic potential as well. This is exacerbated by the fact that Sekhukhune is a water-scarce District, prone to serious climatic variations. Many of the MDG targets may not be met in this area unless all spheres of government undertake a concerted and coordinated effort.

Water

- *Over 50,2% of the households do not have access within 200 meters of the residence;*
- *At 5.4%, Fetakgomo has the lowest access to domestic (home) piped tap water within the District*
- *Fetakgomo is neither water service authority nor water service provider, let alone operations and maintenance function. The GSDM is a water service authority. Fetakgomo is a water-scarce municipality;*
- *Water supply in Fetakgomo is constantly interrupted by broken boreholes;*
- *The cost of providing emergency water is high;*
- *Water provision is highly varied within different areas in Fetakgomo;*
- *Many consumers, even those with yard connections, don't pay for water; and*
- *Illegal connection.*

Sanitation

- *Nearly 22% (6,202) of the households are without sanitation within Fetakgomo;*
- *The stated aim is that all communities will have access to decent sanitation by 2010, next year. Sanitation MDG may not be achieved in Fetakgomo unless DWAF and GSDM amend their current pace of trajectory.*

Electricity

- *3,075 households are unelectrified while 4,318 households need post connection. This leads to a total of about 7,393 households needing electrification. The preceding sections of this chapter went at length in so far as prioritisation of villages with electricity backlogs is concerned;*
- *Unclaimed FBE';*
- *The electricity MDG (2012) is also in danger of not being met because of Eskom delays and the recent growth of some villages in Fetakgomo.*

Refuse removal

- *19112 households lack rubbish disposal;*
- *The lack of a formal refuse removal service in Fetakgomo poses health hazards for communities and businesses;*
- *People dispose wastes at the streets;*

- *Waste removal site is needed.*

Roads

- *Roads in Fetakgomo to schools, meskate, gravesites and other destinations are mainly gravel, and are poorly maintained. This includes potential access roads to the DiloHong Corridor;*
- *Dire shortage of bridges is a grave cause for concern;*
- *Fetakgomo' road signage must be established to place the area on the map.*

Communications

- *Approximately 68% of households in Fetakgomo have no access to telephones;*
- *Already, a mention was made that there are no postal services at wards 1,5 and 7.*
- *There is widespread poor network coverage. Communication with communities is hindered by the lack of telephonic network in some areas. This is aggravated by the geographic vastness of the area. Network towers (cell phone) are needed especially at wards 5, 7, 8 and 9;*
- *TV reception is a problem for wards 10, 11 and 13;*
- *As a result of the above, information distribution is regularly delayed.*

Cemeteries

- *The inappropriate location of cemeteries poses health hazards*

Institutional challenges

Fetakgomo Municipality's institutional challenges are perhaps most starkly displayed by its status as a Project Consolidate municipality. It confronts the following institutional challenges:

- *Limited office space;*
- *The municipality's ability to attract and retain skilled staff is limited – a situation that isn't desirable;*
- *Limited financial resources to sustain transportation of ward committees and communities;*
- *Fetakgomo is a Project Consolidate municipality*

Financial challenges

Fetakgomo Municipality does not perform key functions like water or electricity provision that it may charge service fees for. The Municipality is also unable to levy property rates in its area. As a result, most of the key sources of municipal income are not available to this municipality. This has manifested itself in a number of financial challenges:

- *The municipality cannot generate sufficient revenue – and the income from service charges, property rates, etc is limited because of the Fetakgomo situation (defined by widespread poverty);*
- *Limited financial resources to sustain transportation of ward committees and communities;*
- *The asset register needs updating*
- *The risk management plan needs to be reviewed again*

CHAPTER FOUR STRATEGIES PHASE

4.1. Introduction

Previous chapter has told the story of Fetakgomo's current reality. It presents us with a sober picture of where the municipal area is today in terms of its development trajectory. This picture also hints at possibilities and opportunities, however. The developmental mandate of the Fetakgomo Municipality, expressed in the first chapter of this IDP, compels this municipality to explore these opportunities and potential. In order to do so, it is important to have an unequivocal sense of where we would like our area to be in the medium-long term future. This chapter sets out such a vision. It tells the story of a developmental journey that we have already embarked upon, one which would lead us to a better quality of life for all our residents.

4.1.1. Vision

The vision of the Fetakgomo Local Municipality is:
"A leading and viable rural municipality"

4.1.2. Mission

The municipality's mission statement is as follows:
"To provide sustainable integrated services in enabled environment for growth and development".

4.1. 3. High level Objectives

- To build the capacity of the Fetakgomo Local municipality
- To ensure greater investment infrastructure and provide better services to Fetakgomo residents and businesses
- To promote Local Economic Development (LED) in the municipal area
- To build a sustainable revenue base for municipality's financial viability
- To deepen community participation and enhance Good Governance

4.1.4. National millennium goals for service delivery

Fetakgomo's development strategies have been significantly influenced by the desire to meet South Africa's commitment to the MDGs.

- Eradication of bucket system by 2006
- All schools and clinics have access to water and sanitation by 2007
- Access to basic water by 2008
- Access to basic sanitation at RDP level by 2010
- Economic growth of 6% by 2010

- Access to electricity by 2012
- Half employment by 2014
- Access to housing by 2024

4.2. Fetakgomo municipality's development strategies: meeting the development challenges

Fetakgomo municipality's strategic priorities for 2006 to 2011 are listed below. The development strategies are the product of the strategic planning sessions that were held in February 2009 and March 2009. The first sessions was held with senior managers, managers and officers while the second session was held with the Executive Committee, IDP Steering Committee and Management Team of the municipality. The strategic priorities that were confirmed during the strategic planning session are listed below while actual strategies on each are detailed in tabular form.

This section provides an overview of the municipality's key development strategies. They are arranged according to Key Performance Areas (KPA's), which have been defined according to the high-level objectives that were formulated in line with the development challenges as highlighted in the Analysis Phase.

4.2.1. Municipal transformation and organisational development

The long-term goal of the municipality is to have an organisation that is transformed, promote skills development of officials and councillors and development of policies and by-laws that promote service delivery and sound organisational management.

KPA	Development challenge	Strategic objective	Code	Development strategies	Outcome
Municipal transformation and organisational development	Inadequate institutional governance systems	Strengthen institutional efficiency and governance to ensure effective service delivery in the municipality	I.1	Development of municipal planning framework , e.g. IDP/Budget, Community Participation and Communication strategy	Synchronised Planning Processes
			I.2	By-laws: Implementation of the approved, finalisation of outstanding and identification new by – laws	Improved regulatory environment
			I.3	Enhance legislative compliance for effective governance	Improved Compliance
			I.4	Ensure provision of adequate and reliable information management systems	Effective and efficient information management
			I.5	Ensure realistic human resources Development and effective Human Resource Management	Improved institutional performance
			I.6	Ensure implementation of Performance Management System	Institutional accountability
			I.7	Implementation of anti-corruption strategy	Institutional accountability

KPA	Development challenge	Strategic objective	Code	Development strategies	Outcome
			I.8	Ensure provision of efficient fleet management	Sustainable transport service
			I.9	Maximise monitoring, evaluation and reviewing of accountability systems	Improved transparency and fairness
			I.10	Provide effective legal services	Maximum compliance
			I.11	Ensure maintenance of municipal facilities	Safe environment
			I.12	Ensure compliance to applicable labour legislation	Maximum compliance

4.2.2. Enhanced infrastructure investment and service delivery

This set of development strategies addresses the provision of basic services with improved infrastructure. The aim is to improve residents' quality of life through eliminating poverty and unemployment, improved literacy levels and reduced dependency ratios. The provision of the following services is seen as especially important: integrated human settlements, water, sanitation, electricity, roads, education, health and social development and safety and security.

KPA	Development challenge	Strategic objective	Code	Development strategies	Outcome
Service Delivery and Infrastructure Investment	Shortage of 2343 Housing units	To facilitate the provision of 1600 adequate affordable housing on a progressive base to communities by 2012	H.1.1	Negotiate with DLGH for provision of 400 housing units per annum	Broad housing coverage
Service Delivery and Infrastructure Investment			H.1.2	Linking housing provision to available SDF, engineering infrastructure and all other related spatial plans	Promotion of compact settlements Monitor execution of feasibility studies prior construction to enable quality infrastructure for efficient service delivery
			H.1.3	Monitor execution of feasibility studies prior construction to enable quality infrastructure	Reliable and safe Housing/s
			H.1.4	Facilitate Quality Assurance	Satisfied beneficiaries
			H.1.5	Explore opportunities for construction of social housing	Alternative housing schemes
			H.1.6	Identify strategic areas for large scale housing sites with potential for good supportive infrastructure	Integrated human settlement
			H.1.7	Ensure that low cost housing is integrated into existing villages	Preservation of cultural settlement patterns

KPA	Development challenge	Strategic objective	Code	Development strategies	Outcome
			H.1.8	Facilitate monitoring on incomplete projects by DLGH by the end of 2009/10 financial year	Satisfied beneficiaries
	Shortage of portable and reliable water sources	To facilitate provision of portable water to villages by 2009/10 through GSDM engagements	W.1	Identify and prioritise villages with no water infrastructure	Reliable data
	Poor Operation and maintenance		W.2	Monitor execution of feasibility studies prior construction to enable quality infrastructure	Quality assurance
			W.3	Submit to GSDM for prioritisation of extension on bulk water to new areas @ 5km per annum	Accessibility for reliable water
		To facilitate Operation and Maintenance	O.1	Highlight to GSDM for improved and acceptable turn around time	Timeous response
			O.2	Highlight to the GSDM the need for alignment of WSP to WSDP	Alignment
	Insufficient basic level Sanitation services	To facilitate for Provision of basic level sanitation infrastructure to at least 2000 households in the municipality by 2010	S.1	Negotiate with Local Government & Housing and GSDM for provision of 1000 units per annum to meet national target	Healthy sanitation
			S.2	Monitor execution of feasibility studies prior construction to enable quality infrastructure	Quality assurance
			S.3	Engage all targeted communities in sanitation awareness & education	Informed communities
			S.4.	Facilitate monitoring of sanitation projects	Satisfied beneficiaries
	Shortage of Grid and Non Grid Energy	To Facilitate provision of grid energy to 3584 (4362)households connections inclusive of government institutions by 2012	G.1	Engage ESKOM and GSDM in prioritisation of villages in line with the IDP's priority list	Broad coverage electrification
			G.2	Update data on households that are not	Database on post

KPA	Development challenge	Strategic objective	Code	Development strategies	Outcome
				electrified in areas that have already been electrified (Post Connections with possibility of new projects)	connections
			G.3	Ensure availability of Business Plans for non electrified households	Implementation readiness
	Declining statistics from FBE benefit	To improve FBE benefit to all qualifying beneficiaries	FE.1	Create awareness to communities on registration and collection	Informed Communities
			FE.2	Constant updating of beneficiary list/database	Reliable beneficiary data base
	Lack of municipal master plan on bulk infrastructure	To facilitate provision bulk infrastructure in areas earmarked for development	M.1	Facilitate for development of Master plans for Bopedi Complex and township (Sewerage system, Bulk water, Electricity and related bulk services)	Adequately serviced areas
	Inadequate safety and security operations	To facilitate for the upgrading of existing Apel police station	S.1	Lobby for partnership in favour of SAPS for construction of police station	Effective IGR

4.2.3. Increased LED efforts

The long-term goal of the municipality is to promote LED through coordination and facilitation of local, provincial and national economic initiatives. The following development sectors will be prioritised - agriculture, tourism with particular emphasis on funding coordination, SMME development and BBBEE (Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment) as well as facilitation of the mining industry in Fetakgomo.

KPA	Dev Challenge	Strategic objective	Code	Development strategies	Outcome
Local Economic Development	Weak environment for local economic development	To create an environment that would stimulate economic growth and development by 2014	A.9.1	To facilitate the creation of 250 casual/temporary and 100 permanent jobs annually	Poverty alleviation
			A.9.2	Robustly mobilise for the Implementation of the LED Strategy/Plan	Economic Empowerment
			A.9.3	Facilitate for establishment of small scale agro processing plants to add value to local farming products	Value chain creation

KPA	Dev Challenge	Strategic objective	Code	Development strategies	Outcome
Increased LED efforts	Inadequate Tourism development	To create a conducive environment for promoting community tourism in the municipality by 2010	A.9.4	Mobilise technical support for local farmers	Increased capacity
			A.9.6	Promote and support community based sustainable income generating projects	Sustained community project
			T.1	Enter into negotiations with relevant departments and potential private investors for funding	Public Private Partnership
			T. 2.	Ensure the development of the Tourism plan	Informed LED Implementation
			T. 3	Facilitate infrastructure investments that link to tourism sites	Compact Development
			T.4	Preserve cultural heritage sites	Cultural preservations
	Lack of small scale industries linked to mining	To encourage the establishment of small scale industries that will supply inputs into mining industries	M.1	Mobilise resources to establish small scale industries linked to mining	Value chain creation
			M.2	Establish partnership with existing mines to support local economic development	Business opportunities for SMME's
	Uncoordinated land use and large tracts of dispersed land development	To ensure the creation of sustainable environment and land use management in the municipality	L.1	Engage traditional authorities on land use issues to create a conducive environment for sustainable development	Improved relations
			L.2	Identify strategic areas for promotion of clusters and integrated development	Sustainable human settlements
			L.3	Ensure proper coordination of land use development and management	Improved land use management
	Environmental challenge		L.4	Develop a landfill site	Safe environment
			L.5	Undertake environmental awareness campaigns	Informed communities

4.2.4. Improved municipal financial viability

If Fetakgomo Municipality is to perform its functions effectively and achieve its developmental outcomes, it needs to improve its financial variability. The development strategies below work towards the realisation of that goal.

KPA	Dev challenge	Strategic objective	Code	Development strategies	Outcome
Financial viability	Highly insignificant revenue base	To maximally harness opportunities for revenue generation	F.1	Concentrate on increasing revenue from the following potential sources. Traffic function Property rates Sourcing of other available grants Renting of Council facilities Billboards tariffs Building Regulations Trading licenses as devolved from Economic development department (grey area provincial) Waste management/ Refuse removal	Financially viable municipality
		To meet the requirements of MFMA	F.2	Improve on on-time in-year financial reporting. Comply with SCM regulations. Improve credit control. Ensure effective Implementation of MPRA.	Unqualified report
		Sustain departmental growth	F.3	Ensure provision training to staff Expose staff through inter-municipal programmes. Hiring of competent personnel	Effective and efficient finance department

		Offer Customer care	F.4	Manage and Improve on SCM turn-around times. Ensure effective implementation of the indigent policy. Provide a dedicated customer care as per Batho-Pele Principles.	Satisfied customers
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4.2.5. Deepen community participation and Good Governance

The “Development is about people” public participation process will enhance the skills and capacity of the community by using their indigenous knowledge systems to participate in their own development process. The approach of the municipality strives to integrate special programmes (HIV/AIDS and care of vulnerable groups) in a more meaningful manner to ensure sustainable service delivery.

KPA	Dev challenge	Strategic objective	Code	Development strategies	Outcome
Good Governance and Public participation	Inadequate institutional governance systems	Improve functionality of governance system	GM.01	Strengthening the support model for governance structure	Adequate institutional governance system
			GM.02	Bench mark the existing monitoring tool for improvement	Accountable team for governance structure
			GM.03	Employ customized capacity building for governance structure	Capacitated stakeholders governance structure
			GM.04	Mobilise for empowerment of management forums	Functional forums
			GM.05	Support existing forums	Structured participation
			GM.06	Cascade and customize the district plans to the local Municipality	Alignment
		Ensure customer care	GM.07	Conduct customer satisfaction survey	Referent Service delivery feedback
	Inadequate IGR mechanisms	To facilitate coordination of government programmes within the municipality	GM.08	Ensure alignment of community outreach and public participation programmes from all spheres of government	Effective IGR
			GM.09	To ensure support for cross cutting issues	Social accountability

			GM.10	To improve municipal wide communication	Informed communities
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CHAPTER FIVE PROJECTS PHASE

5.1. Introduction

The section below depicts key projects for the coming year as aligned to the budget. A mixture of both capital and some operational items have been addressed. The above is the product of the strategic plan that was informed by public participation, alignment with sector engagements and analysis of development challenges.

5.2. Projects Implemented by Fetakgomo Municipality

Project No	Project	Start Date	End Date	Strategic Intervention	Target Period				Responsible Department	Budget
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
KPA 1: MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT										
FTM/IT 1	IDP/BUDGET Review	1 July 2009	30 June 2010	Adoption of the IDP/Budget within the prescribed legal provisions	X	X	X	X	Development Planning	R85 000
FTM/IT 2	LUMS/SDF	1 July 2009	30 June 2010	Ensure effective implementation of the LUMS/SDF	X	X	X	X	Development Planning	R100 000
FTM/IT 3	Township Establishment	1 July 2009	30 June 2010	Engage with processes for land transfer and development of the structural plan	X	X	X	X	Development Planning	R100 000
FTM/IT 4	Municipal Master Plan	1 July 2009	31 March 2010	Facilitate for the development of the master plan	X	X	X		Development Planning	R100 000
FTM/IT 5	Policy development, review and enforcement *Council Delegations *Ward Committee Framework *Facility Management	1 July 2009	30 June 2010	Ensure alignment of policies to relevant legislation	X	X	X	X	Corporate Services	R0

Project No	Project	Start Date	End Date	Strategic Intervention	Target Period				Responsible Department	Budget
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
FTM/IT 6	Development of By-laws	1 July 2009	30 June 2010	Enhance strategic economic development and compliance by municipal residents	X	X	X	X	Corporate Services	R0
FTM/IT 7	PMS Implementation (Individual)	1 January 2010	30 June 2010	Ensure cascading of the PMS to officers			X	X	Corporate Services	R 50 000
FTM/IT 8	Devolution of Traffic Function (Learners' license)	1 July 2009	30 June 2010	Engage DoT for devolution of learner's license functions	X	X	X	X	Corporate Services	R0
FTM/IT 9	IT Programmes and Support	1 July 2009	30 June 2010	Employ strategies that promote Integrated risk managed IT environment	X	X	X	X	Corporate Services	R1 400 000
FTM/IT 10	Organisational Development -Rationalisation of posts -Human resource development (WSP, Skills Audit)	1 July 2009	30 June 2010	Ensure effective Organisational Development	X	X	X	X	Corporate Services	R0
FTM/IT 11	Human Resource Management -Personnel Information/files -Filling of posts -Placement -Work place forums -Pay roll administration	1 July 2009	30 June 2010	Ensure effective management of human resources	X	X	X	X	Corporate Services	R0

Project No	Project	Start Date	End Date	Strategic Intervention	Target Period				Responsible Department	Budget
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
KPA 2: BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT										
FTM/BSD 1	Free Basic Electricity	1 July 2009	30 June 2010	Ensure provision of FBE to indigents	X	X	X	X	Development Planning	R700 000
FTM/BSD 2	Street lighting	1 July 2009	31 December 2009	Provision of mass lighting	X	X			Development Planning	R550 000
FTM/BSD 3	High Mast Lights	1 January 2010	30 June 2010	Provision of mass lighting			X	X	Development Planning	R 1 250 000
FTM/BSD 4	Equipping of Civic Hall	1 July 2009	31 December 2009	Ensure functionality of the civic hall	X	X			Development Planning	R700 000
FTM/BSD 5	Construction of Sports facility (MIG)	1 July 2009	30 June 2010	Create an enabling environment for sports activities	X	X	X	X	Development Planning	R1 200 000
FTM/BSD 6	Construction of Landfill site (MIG)	1 July 2009	31 December 2009	Provision of waste management infrastructure	X	X			Development Planning	R2 500 000
FTM/BSD 7	Extension of Municipal Offices (MIG)	1 July 2009	30 June 2010	Ensure provision of office space	X	X	X	X	Development Planning	R5 800 000
FTM/BSD 8	Pit Toilets	1 July 2009	31 December 2009	Provide back up facilities given the water challenges	X	X			Development Planning	R120 000
FTM/BSD 9	FATSC Infrastructure – Paving & landscaping (MIG)	1 July 2009	31 December 2009	Improve usability of the TSC	X	X			Development Planning	R690 000
FTM/BSD 10	Grading of sports fields	1 October 2009	31 March 2010	Support local sports activities		X	X		Corporate Services	R80 000
FTM/BSD 11	Entry posts/Information	1 January 2010	30 June 2010	Create awareness and provide informative			X	X	Development Planning	R100 000

Project No	Project	Start Date	End Date	Strategic Intervention	Target Period				Responsible Department	Budget
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
	boards			directions						
FTM/BSD 12	Facilities and Fleet Management -Upgrading of Community hall- Paving & landscaping -Fleet management -Security services	1 October 2009	31 March 2010	Improve usability of community facility Provide economic and efficient fleet management	X	X	X		Corporate Services	R500 000
FTM/BDS 13	Upgrading of Cemeteries	1 October 2009	30 June 2010	Provide fencing for identified communal grave yards		X	X	X	Development Planning	R60 000
FTM/BSD 14	Refuse removal	1 July 2009	30 June 2010	Promotion of clean Environment	X	X	X	X	Corporate Services	R920 000
	Fencing of transfer stations	1 July 2009	31 March 2010	Promotion of controlled refuse disposal	X	X	X			R340 000
FTM/BDS 15	Pedestrian sidewalk ways	1 January 2010	30 June 2010	Promote pedestrian safety			X	X	Development Planning	R 1 000 000
KPA 3: LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT										
FTM/LED 1	Local Tourism	1 July 2009	30 June 2010	Promotion of Local Tourism	X	X	X	X	Development Planning	R300 000
FTM/LED 2	Farmers Support	1 July 2009	30 June 2010	Provide requisite support to small scale farmers	X	X	X	X	Development Planning	R100 000
FTM/LED 3	Local Business Support	1 July 2009	30 June 2010	Facilitate for the empowerment of SMMEs in partnership with LIBSA	X	X	X	X	Development Planning	R 40 000
FTM/LED 4	Support Commercialisation	1 July 2009	30 June 2010	Facilitate key stakeholders'	X	X	X	X	Development Planning	R 0

Project No	Project	Start Date	End Date	Strategic Intervention	Target Period				Responsible Department	Budget
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
	n of Potlake			participation in the commercialisation process						
KPA 4: FINANCIAL VIABILITY										
FTM/FV 1	Revenue enhancement *Property rating *Bill boards *Leasing of office space *Facility rental *Traffic functions	1 July 2009	30 June 2010	To maximize revenue generation	X	X	X	X	Finance	R380 000
FTM/FV 2	Asset Management	1 July 2009	30 June 2010	Ensure compliant stores Management	X	X	X	X	Finance	R100 000
FTM/FV 3	Review of Finance Policies	1 July 2009	30 June 2010	Ensure alignment of policies to relevant legislation	X	X	X	X	Finance	R0
FTM/FV 4	MFMA implementation	1 July 2009	30 June 2010	Ensure continued implementation of MFMA regulations	X	X	X	X	Finance	R0
FTM/FV 5	SCM implementation	1 July 2009	30 June 2010	Ensure continued implementation of SCM regulations	X	X	X	X	Finance	R0
FTM/FV 6	Indigent register	1 July 2009	30 June 2010	Facilitate maintenance of consolidated indigent register	X	X	X	X	Finance	R0
KPA 5: GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION										

Project No	Project	Start Date	End Date	Strategic Intervention	Target Period				Responsible Department	Budget
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
FTM/GPP 1	Ward Committees' Support (stipends)	1 July 2009	30 June 2010	Ensure efficient functioning of wards	X	X	X	X	Corporate Services	R500 000
FTM/GPP2	Special Programmes	1 July 2009	30 June 2010	Ensure appropriate support to special programmes	X	X	X	X	Corporate Services	R175 000
FTM/GPP3	Council Functions - Event Management	1 July 2009	30 June 2010	To ensure maximum communication and appropriations of funds	X	X	X	X	Corporate Services	R110 000
FTM/GPP4	Corporate PMS / Quarterly Report/Annual Report	1 July 2009	30 June 2010	To promote accountability of municipal operations to the stakeholders	X	X	X	X	Development Planning	R50 000
FTM/GPP5	Marketing & Publicity	1 July 2009	30 June 2010	To maximize municipal information to stakeholders	X	X	X	X	Corporate Service	R400 000
FTM/GPP6	Council Support	1 July 2009	30 June 2010	To ensure support to governance programmes	X	X	X	X	Corporate Services	R150 000
FTM/GPP7	Councilor's remuneration	1 July 2009	30 June 2010	To ensure appropriate upper limits within legislative parameters	X	X	X	X	Corporate Services	R5 250 000
FTM/GPP8	Bursary fund	1 July 2009	30 March 2010	To provide requisite support to the needy	X	X	X		Corporate Services	R200 000
FTM/GPP9	Coordination of Disaster Management / Relief fund	1 July 2009	30 June 2010	To provide requisite support to the needy	X	X	X	X	Corporate Services	R10 000
FTM/GPP 10	Coordination of Sports, Arts & Culture	1 July 2009	30 June 2010	Facilitate active participation of stakeholders in sports, arts and	X	X	X	X	Corporate Services	R50 000

Project No	Project	Start Date	End Date	Strategic Intervention	Target Period				Responsible Department	Budget
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
	-2010 legacy and mass participation			culture activities						
FTM/GPP 11	Out reach services -Public Participation -FATSC	1 July 2009	30 June 2010	Promote Batho Pele Principles	X	X	X	X	Corporate Services	R0
FTM/GPP 12	Intergovernmental Relations -CDWs -YAC	1 July 2009	30 June 2010	Promote engagements for stakeholders support	X	X	X	X	Corporate Services	R20 000
FTM/GPP 13	Internal audit	1 July 2009	30 June 2010	Promote accountability on municipal operations	X	X	X	X	Municipal Manager	R266 000
FTM/GPP 14	External Audit	1 July 2009	30 November 2009	Promote accountability on municipal operations	X	X			Municipal Manager	R750 000
FTM/GPP 15	Audit Committee	1 July 2009	30 June 2010	Maximize and enhance oversight functions	X	X	X	X	Municipal Manager	R100 000
FTM/GPP 16	Risk Management	1 July 2009	30 June 2010	Ensure achievement of strategic and operational objectives of the municipality	X	X	X	X	Municipal Manager	R10 000
FTM/GPP 17	Fraud Prevention	1 July 2009	30 June 2010	Ensure achievement of strategic and operational objectives of the municipality	X	X	X	X	Municipal Manager	R10 000

5. 2. Projects implemented by Sector departments and other Agencies

KPA 2: BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT

Project No.	PROJECTS						
			2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	Total budget	Responsible/ Implementing Agents
ROADS AND TRANSPORT PROJECTS							
FTMR-01	Apel to Mabulela/Atok Road, 21 KM	Gravel To Tar	33 000 000	25 433 000		58 433 000	RAL
FTMR-02	Marulaneng/Zoetvelden (Gundo Lashu	Gravel to Tar		20 000 00	35 000 000	55 000 000	RAL
FTMR-03	Sefateng/Atok/Driekop/Maandagshoek	Gravel To Tar	33 000 000	20 000 000	35 000 000	108 000 000	RAL
FTMR-04	Forong/Pelangwe to Ga-Maesela	Gravel To Tar	10 000 000	10 000 000	10 000 000	30 000 000	GSDM
FTMR-05	Lerajane to Tswereng. 6.12 Km	Gravel To Tar	10 000 000	15 000 000		25 000 000	GSDM
FTMR-06	Mohlaletsi Internal Roads	Gravel To Tar		10 000 000	15 000 000	25 000 000	GSDM
FTMR-11	Ramallane/Ledingwe/Ga Phasha/Ga Mampa		Constructi on	5 000 000	5 000 000	10 000 000	GSDM
FTMR- 13	Construction of Fetakgomo K53 Testing Station		5 000 000			5 000 000	Roads and Transport

FTMR- 14	Nchabeleng Bridge		5,000,000			5 000 000	GSDM
FTMR- 15	Phahlamanoge Bridge		7 000 000			7 000 000	GSDM

Project No.	PROJECTS					
		2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	Total budget	Responsible /Implementing Agents
WATER PROJECTS						
FTMW-01	Olifantspoort WTW: DWAF Regional Bulk Infrastrucure Grant (LPRO14)				7 300 000	DWAF
FTMW-02	Olifantspoort –Phase 6 BWS (ongoing - construction)	15 400 000			15 400 000	DWAF/GSDM
FTMW-03	Ga-Maesela			664 950	664 950	
FTMW-04	Ga-Matlala			327 050	327 050	GSDM
FTMW-05	Ga-Seroka			664 950	664 950	GSDM
FTMW-06	Lekgwareng			4 400 000	4 400 000	GSDM
FTMW-07	Mahlabeng Water Supply				429 350	GSDM
FTMW-08	Mmabulela		7 410 000		7 410 000	GSDM
FTMW-09	Paschaskraal Water Supply			607 600	607 600	GSDM
FTMW-10	Potlake			5 670 000	5 670 000	GSDM
FTMW-11	Shubushubu			6 300 000	6 300 000	GSDM
FTMW-12	Zwartkoppies Command Reservoir			13 610 000	13 610 000	GSDM
FTMW-13	Ratau Water Supply	5 000 000		5 000 000	R10 000 000	GSDM
FTMW-14	Senthlane	2 940 000			2 940 000	GSDM

		CAPITAL INVESTMENT PER FINANCIAL YEAR				
Project No.	PROJECTS					
		2009/10	2010/11	2011/2012	Total Budget	Responsible/ implementing agent
SANITATION						
FTM-01	Apel Sewer	5 000 000	8 000 000	7 000 000	20 000 000	GSDM
FTM-02	Ga-Manotwane Sanitation		3 500 000		3 500 000	GSDM
FTM-03	Ga-Phasha Sanitation		1 500 000		1 500 000	GSDM
FTM-04	Moropeng Sanitation		1 500 000		1 500 000	GSDM
FTM-05	Mphanama Sanitation		2 000 000		2 000 000	GSDM
FTM-06	Ga-Selepe Sanitation (ongoing)	3 500 000			3 500 000	GSDM
FTM-07	Ga-Nchabeleng Sanitation (ongoing)	10 000 000			10 000 000	GSDM
FTM-08	Ga-Nkoana Sanitation (ongoing)	3 500 000			3 500 000	GSDM
FTM-09	Ga-Nkoana Sanitation (new)		1 500 000			GSDM
		2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	Total (R)	Responsible /implementing agent
EDUCATION						
FTMED-01	Development Caravan (Training Social Auxiliary Workers, 30 Learners)	640 800			640 800	South African Women in Dialogue (SAWID)

Project No.	PROJECTS						
		2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	Total Budget	Responsible / implementing agent
HEALTH							
FTMH-01	Upgrading of Nchabeleng Clinic		1 070 000	2 220 000	3 200 000		Dept of Health
FTMH-02	Upgrading of Ikageng Clinic	2,800	2,000	639 000		6,000	Dept of Health

Project No.	PROJECTS	CAPITAL INVESTMENT PER FINANCIAL YEAR				
		2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	Total (R)	Responsible / implementing agent
ELECTRICITY						
FTME-01	Seokodibeng	4 982 400			4 982 400	DME/ESKOM
FTME-02	Selepe Electrification	9 476 390			9 476 390	ESKOM
FTME-03	Phashaskraal/Mosotse	6 136 741			6 136 741	ESKOM

Project No.	PROJECTS	CAPITAL INVESTMENT PER FINANCIAL YEAR (R)			Total (R)	Responsible /implementing agent
		2009/10	2010/11	2011/12		
SOCIAL FACILITIES						
FTMSF-01	Mphanama satellite service point	2 000 000			2 000 000	Independent Dev Trust (IDT)
FTMSF-02	Tourism Information Centre	3 022 500			3 022 500	Dept of Env Affairs & Tourism (DEAT)
FTMSF-03	Construction of Library-Mashung					Public Works/ SPAC
FTMSF-04	Ga-Nchabeleng Hospital Taxi Rank		3 500 000		3 500 000	GSDM
FTMSF-05	Hoeraroep Indoor Sports Centre	7 500 000	7 550 000	50 000	R15 100 000	National Lottery

KPA 3: LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Project No.	PROJECTS					
		2009/10	2010/11	2010/2011	Total (R)	Responsible/Implementing Agent
LED						
FTMLED-01	Ga ra Gopola at Ga-Nkwana (install irrigation system)	612 000			612 000	Dept of Agriculture
FTMLED-02	Kopano Ke Maatla at Mabulela (install irrigation system)	990 000			990 000	Dept of Agriculture
FTMLED-03	Nchabeleng Project (poultry houses & electrification)	565 000			565 000	Dept of Agriculture
FTMLED-04	Soil conservation – landcare (construction of gabion at Mphanama, Radingwana, Mashabela, Matlala, Phaahla manoge, Seroka & Manotone) a	86 000			86 000	Dept of Agriculture
	Alien Plants Control at Mahlabaphooko, Ga-Nchabeleng & Mohlaletse)	69 000			69 000	Dept of Agriculture
	Fencing-Malekaskraal, Rostock, indie, Radingoana, Lepellana	43 000			43 000	Dept of Agriculture
FTMLED-05	Contractors Accommodation	15 000 000			15 000 000	Miles and Associates Service Providers
FTMLED-06	Service Station & Small Taxi Rank	15 000 000			15 000 000	Miles and Associates Service Providers
FTMLED-07	Shopping Centre	30 000 000			30 000 000	Miles and Associates Service Providers
FTMLED-08	Chrome Mine Development	800 000 000			800 000 000	Miles and Associates Service Providers

5.3. OUTER YEARS: FETAKGOMO PROJECTS FOR OUTER YEARS

Project No.	PROJECTS	CAPITAL INVESTMENT PER FINANCIAL YEAR (R)					Total (R)	Responsible implementing agent
		2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/1 3	201 3/1 4		
FETAKGOMO PROJECTS FOR OUTER YEARS/MULTI – YEAR PROJECTS								
FTMB-01	High Mast Lights		1 450 000	1 420 000			2 870 000	FTM/MIG
FTMB-02	Pedestrian Walkways		1 000 000	1 500 000			2 500 000	FTM/MIG
FTMB-03	Thusong Service Centre		3 500 000	5 400 000			8 900 000	FTM/MIG
FTMB-04	Municipal Offices Extension		2 700 000				2 700 000	FTM/MIG
FTMB-05	PMU Assets		132 000	145 200			277 000	FTM/MIG
FTMB-06	Information Board		965 700				965 700	FTM
FTMB-07	Landfill Site		2 500 000				2 500 000	FTM/MIG
FTMB-08	Recreational Park		1 450 000				1 450 000	FTM/MIG
FTMB-09	Construction of Sports Facilities		800 000				800 000	FTM/MIG
FTMB-10	Cemeteries		100 000				100 000	FTM
FTMB-11	Strydkraal Community Hall		1 500 000	2 600 000			4 100 000	FTM
FTMB-12	Fetakgomo Library		500 000	4 500 000			5 000 000	FTM/MIG

CHAPTER SIX INTEGRATION PHASE

6.1. Introduction

This chapter presents a summary of Fetakgomo's overarching plans and strategies. The purpose of the Integration phase is to integrate all sector plans and programmes for alignment purposes and to ensure that the results of project planning will be checked for their compliance to vision, objectives, strategies, resources and be harmonised. This chapter sets out some of the key strategies that the municipality has developed.

6.2. Sector plans

6.2.1. Water Sector Plan

Fetakgomo reviewed the Water Sector Plan in the 2006/2007 Financial Year. The plan was adopted by Council in the 2007/2008 financial year. The ultimate goal of the plan is to facilitate and influence for the provision of portable water within all areas of Fetakgomo.

The objectives include:

- Integration of the water sector plan with the overall water needs outlined in the IDP
- To consider various environmental requirements of water for economic development
-

The table below indicates the objectives and strategies with respect to water provision in the municipal area.

Table 2: Water provision: Objectives and strategies

Objectives	Strategies
To provide clean, portable water to villages by 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide constant maintenance to all dysfunctional schemes timeously• Improve all service levels to RDP standard in terms of distance to the nearest supply source (i.e., below 200m) and quantify the water available.• Extend the existing infrastructure to cover any sections of the village where there no full coverage• All higher service levels(i.e., above RDP standard) must be linked to cost recovery to ensure sustainability of water systems• A database of all businesses within the Municipality that rely on municipal water services must be documented and a tariff structure for such businesses be determined

6.2.2. Local Economic Development Plan

Local Economic Development is an outcome variable based on local initiatives and driven by local stakeholders. It involves identifying and using primarily local resources, ideas and skills to stimulate economic growth and development. The aim of LED is to create an enabling environment for employment opportunities for local residents, reduce constraints to business investment and growth, tackle market failures to make market work better and strengthen the competitiveness of local firms.

Fetakgomo municipality has developed the LED strategy and was approved by Council.

The plan identifies the following issues and their strategies.

- - Identified main constraints to LED

These are applicable to all sectors:

- Land ownership and availability
- Delayed connection of road from Marble Hall via Fetakgomo D4190 to R37 (Dilokong Corridor- the current status is evident of eminent commencement of construction though no written confirmation of project completion is advanced)
- Limited united front for strategies that would enable local communities to harness maximum benefit from impending economic potential linked to mining growth

- **Economic growth strategies**

Most of the growth in the next few years will be derived from the planned growth in mining. The extent of Fetakgomo benefiting from this growth depends on the effectiveness in removing the key constraints and the extent to which mine opportunities can successfully be utilised by local or new investors. Local purchases by the mine will increase, leaving more revenue circulating in the local economy. The increase in local supply to the mine will be facilitated, but must be based on competitive market principles and not cause high risk or cost to the mine.

A total of five strategic thrusts will contribute to economic growth:

- Leverage opportunities from mining growth
- Remove key constraints to economic growth
- Establish commercial farming
- Promote Fetakgomo
- Supporting tourism initiatives

The selection of intervention options was based on:

- Catalytic impact – meaningful improvement for many beneficiaries
- Sustainability of change/impact
- Quick and visible results (for many citizens to see LED is worth supporting and to build social capital)
- Implementable initiatives given the local context of:
 - Availability of enthusiastic and committed leaders/champions,
 - Accessibility of financial resources
 - Political support and sound leadership

The development of the local economy of the Municipality entirely relies on stakeholder participation and development of an implementable Local Economic Development Strategy that addresses the pressing needs of the community. Further to the latter there is a need to improve infrastructure that would support the Local economic activities that would be undertaken by the Municipality in Partnership with other spheres of government and partnership created with the Private Sector.

6.2.3. Integrated Environmental Management Plan

The Chapter 1 principles of the National Environmental Management Act Number 107 of 1998 (NEMA) apply throughout South Africa to the actions of all organs of state that many significantly affect the environment. The Integrated Environmental Management Plan (IEP) is a decision support tool to evaluate the environmental outcome or results of the IDP process and is also an IDP requirement that will serve as an instrument to achieve integration between environmental issues and developmental decision-making.

- Principles, norms and strategic guidelines

The table below indicates the principles and norms relating to environmental management and the localised strategic guidelines that were formulated for the Fetakgomo Local municipal area.

Table 53: Principles, norms and guidelines for environmental management

Principles and norms	Localised strategic guidelines
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental management must place people and their needs at the forefront of its concern and serve their physical, psychological, developmental, cultural and social interests equitably. • Development must be socially, environmentally and economically sustainable. • Avoid or minimise pollution and degradation of the environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the planning process, environmental concerns of the people and their cultural orientation should be considered, taking into consideration on the impact of their needs on the natural environment. • Through the Integrated Environmental Management (IEM), promote consideration of environment impact of socio – economic development at all stages of planning. • Strategic environment assessment (SEA) must be compiled during the planning of new projects that indicate how the disturbance to landscapes and sites that constitutes the community's heritage will be minimised or avoided.

- 6.3.2 Objectives and strategies

The table below indicates the objectives and strategies with respect to environmental management in the Fetakgomo municipal area.

Table 54: Environmental Management objectives and strategies

Objectives	Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To influence evolving strategies, plans (including projects) whilst having the environment as its main focus. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulation of integrated water management strategy (IWMS) that includes the water service Development Plan
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To analyse the environmental costs of major alternative strategy and development options and recommend a course of action that will best achieve environmental sustainability. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated Conservation Strategy (including biological, physical and cultural resources)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To assess current activities, plans and potential projects by how they may affect the ecology and human living conditions within the study area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change protection in the Municipal Area
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To conduct a concise cumulative impact assessment of multiple projects and activities that are current, planned or expected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategy for the handling of the hazardous substance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To evaluate environmental legal framework and to identify legal gaps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Legal Compliance Strategy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It can be used as a development-planning tool by the Municipality when taking decisions regarding development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulation of Integrated Waste Management Plan;
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Policy for Fetakgomo
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Governance and cooperative governance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban Greening
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated Air quality management strategy;
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulation of Disaster and Emergency Plans
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness and Capacity Building

6.2.4. Spatial Development Framework

The Spatial Development Framework (SDF) provides a general direction to guide decision-making and action over a multi-year period aiming at the creation of integrated and habitable towns and residential areas. The content of the SDF is determined by the Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations (2001) and forms a legally binding component of the IDP.

The Municipality finalised the review of the SDF in 2008/9 financial year. The reviewed SDF has the following objectives:

- To give effect to the DFA Principles
- To set out desired spatial form and desired patterns of land use
- To address spatial reconstruction
- To provide strategic guidance on location and nature of future development
- To set out guidelines for a land use management system

- To set out a capital investment framework for the municipality's development programmes
- To ensure strategic assessment of the environmental impact emanating from the implementation of the SDF
-

To identify programmes and projects for the development of land within the municipality; a comprehensive process of investigation data analysis and compilation of the SDF in consultation and through the support of the municipality and the Department has been followed.

Hence, this summary document presents the key findings below:

- **Key findings of the SDF**

Key findings are categorized in terms of socio-economic, spatial/settlement patterns, environmental aspects and infrastructure aspects.

- **Socio-economic aspects**

The key findings of the socio-economic analysis reflect the following:

- The population of the municipality declined and is on the increase again. The reasons for the initial decline are undetermined
- High unemployment rate (77,3%) with a high number of households (about 900 households) without income
- About 70% of households earning income below poverty level
- Public sector, mining and trade are the key GGP contributors. Agriculture and tourism are minimal
- Serious measures are required to turn the situation around. These include accelerated investment by the sectors already performing and stimulation of agriculture and tourism.
-

- **Spatial/settlement patterns**

The analysis of the spatial pattern of the municipal area reveals the following:

- Fetakgomo municipality consists of about 87 settlements. Over 80% of the settlements consist of population below 1000 people. As a results these small settlements do not contain population thresholds to sustain high levels of water, sanitation, electricity and other essential services
- Settlement pattern is 'ribbon' – along the main District roads. Few settlements are scattered away from this pattern.
- Most of the scattered settlements are either stagnant or are declining
- The municipal area has three nodal settlements clusters with differing degree of growth rate
- Apel nodal cluster thrives on public sector related services. It is the fastest growing nodal cluster (map 05.2) attached

- Mphanama nodal cluster is essentially a population concentration point. It has no distinct viable economic character. (map 05.3) attached
- Atok nodal cluster is essentially mining driven. Lebowa Platinum mine is the main economic anchor. However, possible mining at Zwartkoppies, Moijik, Phaschaskraal and Waterkop farms are likely to put pressure on this node. The Twickernum Platinum project is approved for full production and is likely to employ 27000. Existing settlement may not cope with the development in the next five or so years
- Soil, geomorphologic and topographic analysis of the area indicates that there areas not suitable for settlements. It also indicates that some settlements were founded on rare fertile agricultural soils. This represents a concern of fertile soil sterilization or extension.

○ Environment and heritage aspects

Fetakgomo municipality has fewer environmentally sensitive areas with serious spatial concerns. Potlake game reserve is the premier resource of note in the municipality that requires both protection and programmes to exploit its potential to economic benefits.

The municipality is endowed with significant mining occurrences. Lebowa Platinum, Zwartkoppies, Moiejilik, Waterkop and Paschaskraal are known as economically viable reserves. A number of farms are known to have mineral occurrence but their economic viability has not been established.

The farms India and Twickernum seem to have some heritage value that might be packaged and exploited.

The Oliphants river banks have fertile soils with opportunities for commercial intensive agriculture. This stretches from the north eastern boundary towards the south western edge of the municipal area.

○ Infrastructure aspects

Bulk infrastructure distribution is mainly along the District roads. The distribution of bulk infrastructure contributes significantly to the settlement pattern within the municipal area.

○

○ Key recommendations

- The farms Hoeraroep 515 KS and Eeste Regt 502 KS in the Apel nodal cluster need to be considered as primary development areas
- Settlements in the Ga-Nchabeleng cluster be restricted away from the farm Goedverwacht 511 KS due to its high potential for agricultural production
- Growth of Mphanama should deliberately be guided towards the north

- In the Atok nodal cluster development should be guided towards the area between Malomanye, Maropeng and Mashilabela because planned mining development suggests that the area may not cope with future settlement needs. Investigation and planning of new formal settlement is urgently required.
- Application to the Department of Local government and Housing for the demarcation of sites is required to ensure structured development in these areas.
- A 1 km development edge is proposed to curb settlements from encroaching of fertile soils
- The review of the SDP would have spatial implication that would need the participation of relevant stakeholders that include the traditional authorities as 99% of land in the municipal area is in their custodianship.

6.2.5. Institutional Plan

According to legislation and the IDP Guide packs, Municipalities are expected to develop institutional plans. The primary objective of an institutional plan is to ensure that consistent and integrated set of measures are put in place for institutional development. The secondary objectives include providing for gender equity and appropriate transformation in the light of the Constitution of South Africa, Act No 33 of 2000 and the Employment Equity Act, No 55 of 1998 of as well as reviewing the institutional arrangements and implications of the planning process in keeping with the IDP.

Currently Fetakgomo Municipality does not have a concise institutional plan document that integrates pieces of existing policies and guidelines for a focused strategic approach. The municipality has components of the institutional plan in the form of the workplace skills plan, training policy, recruitment policy, other HR related matters and the organogram. The municipality has however managed to consolidate its Human Resource Policies during the 2008/9 financial year. This effort will serve as a strong base for the institutional plan. The other major undertaking that will have an impact on the institutional plan is the cascading of the PMS to middle management in the municipality which was done in the current year and the aim is to further cascade it to lower management (officers) as a pilot project In the coming year whilst strengthening implementation to middle management.

To this end a careful attention is accorded to the new approach to planning where the IDP is seen as an integrated management tool focused on sustainability.

The institutional plan must be based on the following assumptions:

- Filling of institutional gaps that impact on the implementation of the IDP.
- To focus on procedures that would achieve the intent of institutional development in keeping with the priorities of the municipality
- Integration is important and hence the link between the financial strategies, resource framework, project proposals, capital planning and in the early phase of the performance management system need to be kept in mind.
- Compliance to financial resources framework and institutional capabilities

- There must be a close link between planning, institutional budgeting and potential service relationships with private and public sectors in the area (CBOs and NGOs included).

The institutional plan is required to result in the following outputs:

- It must address the gender and equity imbalances facing the municipality
- A realistic institutional plan given the financial resources at the disposal of the municipality
- The consideration of service partnerships and the recognition that the NPO/CBO sector has an important role to play in service delivery oriented towards sustainability.
- A consolidated summary of the institutional activities that flow from the prioritised proposals developed in the IDP processes.
- The institutional environment must create a learning base for in-house training of future local government practitioners.

The municipality has considered the internal structures and these are the statutory committees. There are committees that are currently operating at the municipality and they include:

- Executive Committee
- Finance Portfolio Committee
- Development Planning Portfolio Committee
- Technical Services Portfolio Committee
- Corporate Services Portfolio Committee
- Community Services Portfolio Committee
- Local Labour Forum
- Bids /Supply Chain Management Committees
- Oversight Committee
- Audit Committee (shared arrangements with GSDM)
-

6.2.6. Financial Management Plan

There are currently budgetary and financial management reforms sweeping local government throughout the country. These reforms come in the wake of under-collection of revenue.

For any institution to successfully implement its strategic plan, in our case the IDP, sound financial management is necessary. The role of the Finance department in any institution is to carry out REAL (Revenue, Expenditure, Assets and Liability) management. The challenge that we are facing is to manage these REAL efficiently, effectively and economical.

The municipality does at the moment develop the three/3 year's financial plan that is aligned to the Medium Term Expenditure Framework. The financial plan caters for the income, revenue and expenditure for the year under review as well as two/2 outer years. The extension of the financial plan to five years is limited to the IDP 5 year plan while review years focus on three years financial plan. The process of extending the financial plan to cover five years throughout will unfold with the finalization of the Municipal Infrastructure Investment Framework that is coordinated by Greater Sekhukhune District Municipality

Assessment of Budget and Treasury Office

A scan of the Budget and Treasury Office revealed the scenario as depicted below.

Table 55: Illustration of Strengths and Challenges of the Budget and Treasury Office

Issue	Strengths	Challenges
Personnel	Well established section to meet current needs	Vacancy of CFO position
	Capable, dedicated and committed officials	Insufficient personnel in income section to implement MPRA
Financial Management	Well maintained financial records	Implementation of full GRAP standards
	Monthly reconciliations timeously carried out	Sustaining unqualified audit report status
	Regular update of relevant registers, e.g., Investment register	Implementation of Internal Control measures
	Early conversion to GRAP	Identification of other large infrastructure assets owned and to be owned by the municipality, e.g., internal roads, land
	Updated fixed asset register	Effective implementation of the MPRA
		Ensure appointment of sufficient personnel,

Issue	Strengths	Challenges
		relevant policies are in place and review regularly, and monthly reconciliations of property rates are carried out
		Implementation of Grant Management System. Creation of individual votes for each grant, i.e., recognition of revenue once conditions are met
		Monthly reconciliation of MIG by Technical and BTO
		Maximum and effective utilisation of the financial system, e.g., Munsoft for GRAP compliant
		Monthly upload of VIP salaries to Munsoft and clearing of salary suspense votes

- The 2009/2010 budget
- Capital and operating budget estimates

The financial priority of the municipality is viability and sustainability. The goal can be best achieved through effective and efficient financial management. The plans and strategies that were formulated were prepared with this in mind.

- Budget policy

The annual budget is the central financial planning document that embodies all operating revenue and expenditure decisions. It establishes the level of services to be provided by each department.

The Fetakgomo Municipality budget policy aims to set budgeting principles which the municipality will follow in preparing each annual budget, as well as the responsibilities of the chief financial officer in compiling such a budget.

The budget of the municipality is subjected to monthly controls and is reported to Council with recommendations.

In compiling the budget of the municipality, National Budget Policy guidelines were considered which include macro economic indicators as in the guidelines of the National treasury, the expenditure trends and the revenue patterns.

Basic tenets guiding the 2009/10 budget compilation:

- Incremental budgeting approach
- Salaries were budgeted at an increase of 10 % for 2009/2010
- Costs were backed by motivations
- CPIX is expected to decline to 4. 5% in 2010
- Revenue was based on DORA allocations while internal revenue was based on trend analysis
- Provision has been made for tariffs

○ Operating budget (1 July 2009/10- June2011/12

Department	Adjusted budget 2008/2009	Budget 2009/2010	Budget 2010/2011	Budget 2011/2012
Corporate Services	16 719 614	21 279 130	22 343 086	23 460 240
Municipal Manager	2 111 877	2 485 827	2 329 084	2 444 438
Treasury	4 583 817	5 282 032	5 546 134	5 823 440
Planning & Dev	4 233 317	5 269 595	5 218 075	5 478 938
Total	27 649 625	34 823 264	35 952 892	37 744 537

The operating expenditure for 2009/10 financial year is R 34 823 264 while in 2008/2009 the operating budget (adjusted) was R27, 648 625 resulting in an increase of R 7 173 639 being 25 % increase of the 2008/2009 budget.

○ **Budgeted statement of financial performance**

Income	2008/2009 Adjusted budget	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012
Total Income	31 068 500	52 447 394	55 296 200	57 126 000
Total Expenditure	30 356 984	50 873 264	49 618 592	53 164 537
Surplus/deficit	4 682 407	1 574 130	5 677 608	3 961 463
Capital Projects	10 810 262	16 050 000	16 595 700	15 565 200

○

The Capital budget is financed by both internally and externally through grants. The total capital for 2009/2010 financial year is R 16 050 000. This is 48% increase from the 2008/9 capital budget.

○ **Financial management policies**

The financial management policies of Fetakgomo Municipal aim to provide a sound financial base and the resource necessary to sustain a satisfactory level of municipal services for the inhabitants of the Municipality.

It is the goal of the municipality to achieve a strong financial position with the ability to:

- Adjust efficiently to the community's changing services requirements
- Effectively maintain, improve and expand the municipality infrastructure
- Manage the municipality's budget and cash flow to the maximum benefit of the community
- Prudently plan, coordinate and implement responsible and sustainable community development and growth

○ **Tariff policy**

The tariff policy of the municipality is determined by the services provided to the communities and based on the cost incurred/ to be incurred to provide the service. The tariffs are calculated in various ways, dependent upon the nature of the service being provided.

The object of the tariff policy is to ensure that:

- The municipality adheres to acceptable norms and standards
- Tariff income enables the municipality to be self sustainable
- The council is able to determine tariffs in line with the applicable legislation

Tariff guidelines

- Consumers should pay in proportion to the amount of services consumed
- All households with the exception of the indigent, should pay the full cost of the services consumed
- The municipality should develop a system of targeted subsidies to ensure that poor households have at least a minimum level of basic services
- The policy should be fair in that all people should be treated equitably
- The policy should be transparent to all consumers and any subsidies and concession must be visible and understood by consumers
- The revenue management policy should be applied in the event of none payment of services
- Municipal tariffs must not be unduly a burden to local business through higher tariffs, as costs affect the sustainability and competitiveness of such business.

○ **Classification of services**

Traditionally, municipal services have been classified into four groups:

Trading services

Water and electricity are trading services. Typically the consumption of a trading service would be measurable and be apportioned to an individual consumer. The tariffs for these would be determined in such a way that a net trading surplus is realised.

Economic services

Sewerage and domestic household removal are economic services. The consumption of an economic service can be measured or determined with reasonable accuracy and apportioned to an individual consumer. Whilst they are managed like businesses, the tariff for these services would be normally determined in such a way that the user charges cover the cost of providing the service.

Subsidised services

These include fire fighting, approving building plans, construction of building, leasing of municipal facilities, selling of burial sites and certain town planning functions. Subsidised services are those services the consumption of which can be determined reasonably and accurately, and apportioned to individual consumers.

Community services

These are those services consumption of which cannot be determined nor apportioned to individual consumers. The services are typically financed through finance rates. A Typical example would be the establishment, operation and maintenance of parks and recreational facilities, provision and maintenance of roads and storm water drainage system, the establishment, management and maintenance of cemeteries and traffic regulations.

- Credit control policies and procedures

The credit control policy of the municipality was adopted in recognition of the constitutional obligations to develop the local economy of the municipality and to provide acceptable service to the communities. The policy acknowledges that constitutional obligations of the municipality will never be realised unless there are payments of services levied in full to residents. As there are residents who can afford and those who cannot afford to pay for services, the policy emphasizes that payment of services must be in accordance to the indigent policy.

The credit control of the municipality provide for the following:

- Credit control procedures and mechanisms
- Provision of indigent debtors in a manner consistent with its rates and tariff policies and any national policy on indigent
- Realistic target consistent with generally recognized accounting procedures and collection ratios ,and the estimates income set in the budget less acceptable provision of bad debt
- Interest on arrears(where appropriate)
- Extension of time for payment of accounts
- Termination of services or restriction of provision of service when payment are in arrears;
- Matters relating to unauthorized consumption of service, theft and damages
- Any other matter that may be prescribed by regulation in terms of the MFMA

Collection of revenue is vital to the long term financial viability of any municipality. For this purpose appropriate credit control and debtors mechanisms must be maintained. It is critical to note that municipality currently does not have creditors as services are still delegated to the District and some are not yet devolved.

- **Risk management policy**

The purpose of the policy is to:

- Support the department in their efforts to appraise the risk to which they are exposed
- Provide advice through specialist whether internal or hired externally
- Provide guidance on the best practice in cost control
- Motivate managers and head of departments to manage risks effectively
- Ensure that adequate risk financing is available by provision in both the IDP and multi year budget (MTEF)

- **Policy principles**

The Council's Executive Committee is fundamental to the risk management processes

Managers, Heads of Department and all functional staff must be fully supportive of the initiative

It is the responsibility of every department and business unit within it to implement and maintain a sound risk management strategy.

Senior management from the level of supervisor have the responsibility and accountability for managing the risk to which their areas are exposed

The philosophy has the support of the Council that recognizes that any reduction in injury, illness, loss or damage benefits the whole community.

- **The aim of risk management**

Risk management projects add value to the Council's obligations and stakeholders through supporting the Council's strategic objective by:

- Providing framework for the Council that enables future activity to take place in a consistent and controlled manner
- Improving decision- making, planning and prioritization by comprehensive and structured understanding of business activity, volatility and project opportunity/ threat
- Contributing to more efficient use/allocation of capital and resources within an organisation
- Reducing volatility in the none essential areas of business
- Protecting and enhancing assets and the Council's image
- Developing and supporting people and the Council knowledge base
- Optimizing operational efficiency

6.2.7. Performance Management System

The implementation of Performance Management System (PMS) is emphasised in the Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000. Most municipalities have relied heavily on the Act to determine their performance. It is necessary to quote from the Act itself as it sets the parameters for performance management process. In chapter 5 and 6 it requires local government structures to develop performance management systems, set targets, monitor, review performance based on Integrated Development Plan- linked indicators, report on the performance of municipalities against the set of indicators.

In that context, then, performance management is an imperative for the municipality. It will enable the direction of resources, namely conceptual, human, financial and institutional- to be allocated to meet a stated set of development objectives envisaged by the act and its subsidiary regulations.

Parameters set by the White Paper on Local Government

The White Paper on Local Government introduced (1998) introduced Performance Management System to Local Government, as a tool to ensure Development Local Government.

In terms of the White Paper on Local Government (1998) Section 19 of the Municipal Structure Act, Sections 39, 40 and 41 of the Municipal System Act and Section 7 (2) of the Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations, a Local Government Structure shall develop a Performance Management System (PMS).

This System is to contain the following core components:

- Performance Measurements
- Performance monitoring, reviewing and evaluation
- Performance Auditing
- Performance reporting

Fetakgomo Municipality has developed and adopted the Performance Management Framework in January 2008. The framework serves as a policy that provides guidelines on the implementation of the Performance Management System. The framework aims to provide the principles, prescripts and processes applicable to the performance assessment of employees, as well as the allocation of performance incentives to eligible employees.

The plan is due for implementation during the last quarter of 2007/2008 financial year given the fact that it was only approved by Council for public participation in the third quarter. The implementation of the PMS for a time being will be limited to Section 57 Employees and first line managers. The process of Cascading the PMS to other employees is underway and PMS implementation will be done in 2008/2009.

The holistic objectives for the Fetakgomo Municipality in the next five years are to focus on:

- Improve efficiency and effectiveness of Fetakgomo in terms of service delivery.
- Ensure that the municipality meets its goals in terms of Growth and Development Strategy.
- Achieve service delivery standards agreed upon with citizens
- Signing of performance agreements
- Monitoring and review of the Plan

6.2.8. Disaster Management Plan

Fetakgomo Municipality has developed and adopted the Disaster Management Plan during the 2007/2008 Financial Year. The plan is a continuous process of planning and implementation aimed at disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery and rehabilitation.

Background and legislative framework

Section 41 (6) of the Constitution of South Africa compels all spheres of government to secure the well being of people in the Republic. Section 152 (1)(d) requires local government to provide safe and healthy environment for residents within its area of jurisdiction. On the other hand, the Municipal Systems Act Number 32 of 2000 stipulates that municipal development plans must reflect applicable disaster plans and integrate them in their Integrated Development Plans.

Aim and Objectives of Disaster Management Plan

Fetakgomo Municipality's Disaster Management Plan is aimed at providing an enabling environment for disaster management in the municipal areas. In line with this aim, the plan is intended to achieve the following:

- Promote proactive disaster management through risk reduction programmes
- Improve integrated and coordinated approach through forging partnerships between different stakeholders
- Promote co-operative relationships between all spheres of government in case of emergency incidences.

Ensure adequate financial arrangements are in place to promote training and community awareness in emergency management

6.2.9. Integrated Transport Plan

Fetakgomo municipality does not have its own Integrated Transport Plan as it does not even perform the transport function.

However, Greater Sekhukhune District Municipality has developed the integrated transport plan that will serve as a shared strategic document for all local municipalities within the district. The plan was drafted in March 2007, i.e., within the 2007/2008 financial year.

Legislative background

Chapter 7 of the Constitution, part B, schedule 4 read with section 155(6) and (7) list a number of functions

The main purpose of the integrated transport plan is summarized as follows:

- Stipulates transport policies and strategies that need to be developed
- Serves as a basis for district public transport plan
- Sets out a general strategy for travel demand and management thereof
- To provide guidelines on transportation of hazardous material in and out of the district

6.2. 10. MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT FRAMEWORK

The Municipal Infrastructure Investment Framework is a competency of the district since Fetakgomo does not have an authority nor service provision powers over bulk infrastructure. The role of the municipality in relation to bulk infrastructure is limited to facilitation.

Greater Sekhukhune District Municipality has initiated the process towards the development of the Municipal Infrastructure Investment Plan. Situation analysis for the plan has been completed and Fetakgomo municipality has submitted input to that effect.

6.2.11. TOURISM STRATEGY

There is no designated plan that provides guidelines on tourism and related matters. Tourism matters are dealt with through the Local Economic Development Strategy as tourism is part of the local economic development components. Given the fact that local tourism has been included among the projects earmarked for implementation in the 2008/2009 financial year, the municipality realised the need to develop a concise tourism strategy. The strategy is earmarked for development in 2009/10 Financial Year.

6.2.12. HOUSING PLAN

The housing plan is one of the critical plans that contribute to the credibility of municipal IDPs. The need for housing plan in the municipal arena is essential to guide housing provision especially considering the fact that Fetakgomo Municipality is not an authority over housing matters. It is the competency of the Department of Local Government and Housing to provide houses while local municipality's role is limited to coordination and compilation of beneficiary lists, facilitation and co-monitoring of construction of houses. The Department of Local Government and Housing also has a final say regarding the approval of beneficiaries. This implies that housing provision in Fetakgomo Municipality is not directly informed by the needs. The municipality is at the receiving end while the allocations are made by the department.

The Housing Chapter or Plan for the municipal was developed during the 2008/9 Financial with the help of the Department of Local Government and Housing. The document was subjected to council structures and approved by council as per resolution C84/08

There are three kinds of housing programmes which Fetakgomo Municipality has benefited. The programmes include:

- Rural Housing
- People's housing Programme
- Emergency housing, commonly known as disaster housing

Rural housing is the only form of housing provision that is currently being implemented in the municipal area. Implementation has taken the form of completion of blocked and incomplete projects that were initiated two to three financial years ago.

People's Housing Project (PHP) was implemented only in ward 13. PHP implementation resembled the project approach and beneficiaries were expected to contribute in kind and this having being implemented in the neighbourhood concurrent to rural housing, the intended approach dismally failed.

Disaster or emergency housing is meant to benefit victims of disaster within the municipal area. The project was implemented over 2 financial years and subsequently blocked by the department of Local Government and Housing during the 2007/2008 financial year.

Due to the rural nature of the municipality, housing provision is directed to existing settlements rather than creation of new settlements. The practice of confining housing development to existing settlements is informed by the fact that almost all land in the jurisdiction of the municipality is communally owned and controlled by the tribal authorities but over and above this to avoid disturbing the cultural and social peace existing in these settlements. The tribal authorities often are reluctant to release land for development as it has been alluded in the analysis phase.

Critical Issues catered for in the Housing Plan

The housing plan attempts to address the following issues:

- Unblocking housing service delivery constraints**
- Addressing planning challenges**
- Contribution to unlocking land constraints**
- Upgrading of rural settlements**
- Capacity building and empowerment of communities**
- Promotion of community participation**
- Enhancement of the quality of houses constructed under the auspices of local government programme**
- Promotion of private investment in infrastructure**

6.2.13. HIV/AIDS MAINSTREAMING

The impact of HIV and AIDS on communities and families is well known and includes: worsening poverty for households already living in poverty, as breadwinners become ill and are not able to work or are forced to take more and more time to take care of ill family members; an increased number of orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) who may live in child headed households or with other relatives, households that are often already stretched and surviving on small grants; and scarce family and community resources used for funerals and caring for those living with HIV and AIDS. The stigma and silence surrounding HIV and AIDS, fuelled by myths, fears and denial, lead to an additional burden placed on families with sick family members.

The impact of HIV and AIDS on municipalities is less well known. However, as the epidemic unfolds and its effects are felt, it will have an impact on municipal functioning, as – in South Africa, since 2000 - all people live (and die) in municipalities, and local governments are crucial in providing services to people within the municipal area. Thus, it is imperative that local governments begin to address HIV and AIDS at municipal level.

Some of the anticipated impacts of HIV and AIDS on local government include:

Increase in the need for poverty alleviation. For example, an increased number of people will need to access the municipal indigent policy; and the municipality is likely to have less revenue through rates and taxes.

Greater number of OVC: If OVC are not assisted with staying in school and/or accessing social grants, this may result in an increase in the number of children living on the streets, and can potentially lead to increasing crime levels.

More sick leave and mortalities among municipal employees: There are likely to be increased absenteeism at work, increased sick pay and leave, a high turnover rate and increased training costs (as those that were trained are no longer able to work and new people need to be trained), and increased stress and low morale for the staff that are left at work and have to cover for those who are not there.

Municipal planning and service delivery: Census data may be inaccurate due to demographic shifts and mortalities, leading to misallocation of resources. (Hence, for example, a school may be planned in the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for a particular village; however because of the number of people dying, children may be dislocated and/or be unable to afford to go to school and/or leaving school to look after sick parents and younger children. This means that the school is not going to be properly utilised and is probably ill conceived).

The legislative and policy background

The imperative for local government and HIV AND AIDS is found in numerous policies and legislation, including the following:

The Constitution of South Africa (1996) which in section 152 (1) and section 153 provides that the role of local government is to: give priority to the basic needs of the community; and provide a safe and healthy environment, where communities and community organisations are involved in the matters of local government.

The White Paper on Local Government (1998) which states that the developmental mandate of local government is to maximise social development and economic growth by alleviating poverty, enhancing job creation and providing basic services.

The Municipal Systems Act (2000) which elaborates the core principles, mechanisms and processes necessary to enable municipalities to move progressively towards the social and economic upliftment of communities, and ensure universal access to services that are affordable to all. The Systems Act establishes a clear framework for the core processes of planning, performance management, resource mobilisation and organisational change, which underpin the notion of developmental local government.

The new HIV and AIDS and STI Strategic Plan, 2007-2011 which has the following four priority areas: Prevention; Treatment, Care and Support; Research, Monitoring and Surveillance; and Human and Legal Rights. The local government sphere is identified as a key stakeholder in the fight against HIV and AIDS.

The Operational Plan for Comprehensive Care and Treatment (2004) is aimed at (amongst others) enhancing efforts in the prophylaxis and treatment of opportunistic infections, improving nutrition and lifestyle choices, and managing effectively people who are living with

HIV and AIDS through appropriate treatment of AIDS-related conditions including the possibility of using antiretroviral therapy (ART) and suitable palliative and terminal care where treatment has run its course.

The Department of Provincial and Local Government (dplg) has a special mandate to support local government in responding effectively to HIV and AIDS. In November 2005, the dplg released its Final Framework for Development and Governance Responses to HIV and AIDS. The Framework was officially launched in April 2007.

Fetakgomo municipality has developed and adopted the HIV/AIDS mainstreaming during the 2007/2008 financial year in line with the abovementioned legislative framework. The strategy was developed with financial support solicited from Greater Sekhukhune District Municipality. The strategy is geared towards empowering councillors and employees of Fetakgomo Municipality to deal with HIV/AIDS matters in service delivery and increase awareness on the pandemic.

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Glossary of Concepts Used in this IDP

Mean age: implies that half is above and half is below.

Development: in population studies and deliberations, development is seen as implying an increase in human productivity and long term increases in real per capita. Development entails economic and social development. This perspective gave rise to the concept of human development which means a process of enlarging people's choices (read Department of Social Development, 1998:44).

Development planning: means planning for development.

Demographic dividend: as the word 'dividend' explains, this is when the population/country benefits from the investment(s) it made through skilling and educating the population that must now plough back and serve the society.

Economically active population: the term 'economically active' refers to all those people who are available for work. It includes both the employed and unemployed. It also includes the employers both in the formal and informal sector. Those who are outside the labour market or people who are not available for work, for instance students, those below 15 years of age, housewives or homemakers, retired people, pensioners, people with disability and others who are permanently unable to work are excluded from the definition of 'economically active population'.

Fertility: this refers to the number of live births occurring in a population. It should not be confused with concepts such as total fertility rate, general fertility rate, fecundity and so forth. Total fertility rate (TFR) is the average number of children that would be born to a woman during her lifetime. General fertility rate is the number of live-births per women aged 15-49 years in a given year.