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MOQHAKA IDP 2007/2012 IDP CYCLE SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

REGIONAL ANALYSIS FOR THE MOQHAKA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY 2007/2012 IDP CYCLE IN TERMS OF SECTION 34 OF
THE MUNICIPAL SYSTEMS ACT (ACT 32 OF 2000)



Prepared by the IDP Steering Committee of the Moqhaka Local Municipality

and the
IDP Representative Forum



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SUMMARY PRIORITY ISSUES .1

LOCAL MUNICIPALITY CORE, NON CORE AND SECTORAL PRIORITIES				
INSTITUTIONAL	ECONOMIC	SOCIAL	INFRASTRUCTURE	SPATIAL & ENVIRONMENTAL
Monitoring Governance Performance Management ITC (Information Technology & Communication) Ward Committees Training & Education Learnership for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction • Finance • LED Inter Governmental Relations Geographical Information System	Local Economic Development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism • Agriculture • Mining • Manufacturing • Commercial Transport Poverty Alleviation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Backyard Tranch Garden • SMME development and support • Compulsory ventures between locals and external service or product providers 	Community Safety and Transport Disaster Management HIV / AIDS Welfare Service Provision Education Youth Development Gender Equity Improved level of Health Services Emergency services Public Information Education Relations Sport & Receation	Sanitation Provision Water Provision Housing Streets and Storm Water Electricity Provision Environmental Management Parks/Cemeteries Solid Waste Management Telecommunication Alternative Energy Sources (<i>Energy saving Area Lighting</i>) Public Transport (Air/Rail/Road)	Future Land Use/SDF Land Reform Environment <i>(global warming)</i>



INSTITUTIONAL ANALYSIS .2

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ORGANISATIONAL ANALYSIS

1. Policies and Legislative Requirements
Formulated

0 Fleet Management and Replacement Policy

Not in Place, need to be formulated

0 Preventative Maintenance Policy

The status of policies and legislative requirements are as follows:

Item	Current status
Human Resource Policy	Adopted
Language Policy	Approved
By-Laws and Regulations	Formulated, requires review
Code of conduct - Councilors - Officials	Approved
Guidelines for Community Participation	Included as per Legislative Requirement
Performance Management System	Approved but must be reviewed
Delegation of Powers	Revised and in process of being finalized
Tariff Policy	Approved but to be revised
Supply Chain Management (Competitive Bidding System/Tender and Procurement Policy)	Approved but to be revised
Credit Control and Debt Collecting System	Approved but to be revised
Declaration of interest by Councilors and Employees	Implemented – standard item on council agenda and committee meetings What about employees?
Election of Ward Committees	Finalized
HIV/Aids Policy in workplace	Approved/Policy in Mayor HIV/Aids formulated to be Approved
Cash Management and Banking Arrangement Policy	Approved, need to be revised
Investment Policy	Approved, need to be revised
Establishment of Audit Committee	In place
Insurance Policy	To be formulated

2. Political Management

0 Council Functioning

There are 25 ward and 25 proportionally elected Councilors in the Mqohaka Municipality. 25 Ward Committees are giving inputs on issues of concern via the Ward Councilor, Ward Councilors are chairpersons of Ward Committees. The Mayoral Committee meets approximately 12 times per annum and Council approximately 4 times per annum. Special Mayoral Committee and Council meetings are taking place as the need may arise. The management meetings coincide with the Mayoral Committee meetings to cover council agenda items. The political groupings in the Council are mainly as follows:

Party Name	Valid Votes	% Votes	Ward Seats	PR List Seats	Total Seats
African National Congress	53,862	75,89%	21	17	38
Democratic Alliance	9,568	13,48%	4	3	7
Freedom Front Plus	2,526	3,56%	0	2	2
African Peoples Convention	2,127	3,00%	0	2	2
African Christian Democratic Party	1,223	1,72%	0	1	1
Independent Democrats	697	0,98%	0	0	0
Azanian People's Organization	609	0,86%	0	0	0
The Socialist Party of Azania	363	0,51%	0	0	0
TOTAL	70,975	100,0%	25	25	50

0 Committees

The following Committees are established:

	Committee	Chairperson	Number	Mandate
1	Finance & Audit	Clr. E R Moletsane	8	Budget Planning and Finance, Investment, internal audit related matters etc.
2	IDP & LED	Clr. M L Pietersen	7	IDP, LED, Town Planning, Tourism, Street Trading, Liquor Control, Markets, Abattoirs etc.
3	Public Safety	Clr D A Matshediso	7	Traffic, Safety, Policing, Disaster Management
4	Infrastructure & Technical Services	Clr. P Thipane	6	Roads, Transport, Water provision, Waste and Refuse removal, Electricity provision, generation & distribution
5	Sports, Arts, Culture, Education, Youth Development and Recreation	Clr ACWD Nakedi	7	Sport facilities, Arts and Culture and Libraries
7	Personnel & Administration	Clr S J Matli	6	All Human Resource and Administration related Matters
8	Housing & Community Development	Clr. S Mokoena	6	Housing, Social Development, Cemeteries and Child Care

3. Service Delivery

Underneath follows a summary to give an overview of Services Rendered, Personnel, Administrative Infrastructure, Vehicles and Equipment.

0 Services Rendered:

Service	Area	Standard & Frequency	Problems Experienced
Water	Kroonstad	Metered house connection with standpipe	Some areas in Maokeng - no housing meters
	Viljoenskroon		All stands covered by meters
	Steynsrus		Steynsrus is now metered.
	Vierfontein		Water is not recommended for public consumption.
	Renoval		
	Rural	Mainly borehole supplied/Elevator Tanks	Need determination in conjunction with Fezile Dabi District Municipality
Electricity	Kroonstad	Metered	Maintenance of infrastructure, upgrading of ringfeed in Maokeng/Brentpark
	Viljoenskroon	Supply	Bulk infrastructure, Vending Machines, Power cuts, Eskom not Planning
	Steynsrus		Upgrading and Maintenance of infrastructure, Vending Machines(There is need for Technician)
	Vierfontein		
	Renoval		
Rural	Solar as well as conventional supply		Funds allocated for provision for rural areas
Sewerage	Kroonstad	Waterborne system	.
	Viljoenskroon	Rammulotsi bucket system	Phasing out bucket system according to bucket eradication strategy
	Steynsrus	Waterborne	Matlwangtlwang, waterborne sewerage partly connected,VIPs and conservancy tank.
	Vierfontein		Service not rendered
	Renoval		Service not rendered
	Rural	VIP system	Need to be determined –
Refuse Removal	Kroonstad	Full removal service	Inadequate personnel and equipment
	Viljoenskroon	Full removal service	Lack of adequate personnel and equipment
	Steynsrus	Full removal service	Fleet dilapidated, Lack of Supervision
	Vierfontein	Service not rendered	Service not rendered
	Renoval	Service not rendered	Service not rendered
	Rural	N/A	Not delivered (service not rendered at Small Holdings)
	Renoval	No service rendered	Not delivered
	Vierfontein		
Roads and Storm water	Kroonstad	Tarred main collection routes, internal graveled	Roads in Moqhaka need repair and maintenance including storm water network
	Viljoenskroon		No maintenance plan in place
	Steynsrus		
	Vierfontein		Service not rendered
	Renoval		Service not rendered
	Rural	Graveled – Provincial competency	
Clinics	Kroonstad	Free primary health care services to all (Provincial Competency)	Mainly office hours from 07h30 to 16h30
	Viljoenskroon		
	Steynsrus		Integrated approach with Province
	Rural		
Library	Kroonstad	Free service to all - accessibility for rural Residents	Integrated approach with Province
	Viljoenskroon		Shortage of Staff

Service	Area	Standard & Frequency	Problems Experienced
	Steynsrus		
	Rural		
Fire Fighting	Kroonstad	Reasonable standard	Lack of personnel and equipment
	Viljoenskroon	Lack of adequate personnel and equipment	The 4x4 fire fighter has been purchased by FDDM for Viljoenskroon.
	Steynsrus	Limited – Distance	Decentralisation of services options should be considered.
	Rural	Fire Protection	Lack of adequate personnel and equipment
Cemeteries	Kroonstad	Full service	Lack of adequate personnel and equipment
	Viljoenskroon	Full service	Fencing and Ablution Facilities
	Steynsrus	Full service	Maintenance
	Rural		Only as part of urban areas
Waste dumping	Kroonstad		Health Risk has to be fenced
	Viljoenskroon		Vandalism, Informal Recyclers to be fenced.
	Steynsrus	Sufficient	New cells needed, fence must be replaced, no equipment
	Rural		Not available

NB: The Municipality in collaboration with Fezile Dabi District Municipality and North West Government are having discussions for rendering services in Vaal Reef 8, 9, & 11.

4. Human Resources

0 Statutory appointments

0 Appointment of staff and critical vacancies

A Municipal Manager has been appointed, although the performance measurement criteria has not been agreed to and employment contracts as well as determination of salary package are finalized. The appointment of Section 57 Managers for the following Departments has been completed, however no Performance Contracts has been concluded:

- Manager: Corporate Services : Mr. S Nhlapo
- Manager Financial Services : Mr J Lenyehelo
- Manager : Technical Services : Vacant
- Manager: Community & Emergency Services : Me. MC Sepekha

Council adopted a new Staff Appointment Policy and all critical posts will be filled as a matter of urgency.

0 Organisational structure

A summarized organizational structure, is presented as follows (subject to amendment):

Table 1
Summarized Organizational Structure
(Source: 2007/2008 Annual Report)

Department	Approved	Filled	Vacant	Total
Office of Executive Mayor	9	5	2	7
Office of Speaker	8	7	1	8
Office of Council Whip	7	4	3	7
Municipal Manager	15	5	10	15
Department: Technical Services	475	289	186	475
Department: Community & Emergency Services	540	488	55	540
Department: Corporate Services	89	66	23	89
Department: Financial Services	92	72	20	92
Total	1233	936	300	1233

5. Administrative Infrastructure

0 Control

Asset register	A combined asset register is compiled and continuously updated
Entrance control	Access control at the Main Building is outsourced to an Independent Contractor, however access to the east wing (clinic) is not monitored.
Safety of cashiers/pay points	Except for the Hill Street Office, paypoints may not be adequately safeguarded against inherent risks.
Alarm system and armed response	An alarm system is installed in Kroonstad, Steynsrus and Viljoenskroon.
Insurance	All assets are insured.
Fleet management system	Not implemented
IT System	In the process of upgrading the Information Technology Infrastructure.

0 Administration

Office Space and Buildings	Urgent need for Office Space for Councillors and Officials. Offices require adjustment to be user friendly to persons living with disabilities
Cashier pay points	Pay points during office hours are sufficient but in the case of after-hours payment, totally insufficient. Additional vending stations are still needed
Office equipment	Office equipment for both Councilors and Officials are insufficient.
Communication & Telephones	The general telephone system is manageable for Hill street Office and satellite areas, need to be integrated and upgraded Telephones for both Councilors and Officials are sufficient/ manageable, but needs to be upgraded.
Two-way radios	Insufficient radio communication between towns and need to be upgraded.
IT System	The existing Venus financial information system is sufficient for the needs of the municipality, but needs

	to be integrated with other Departments, Steynsrus and Viljoenskroon. Current short fund system needs to be replaced. All inclusive central electronic filling system to be implemented
Web Site	Develop and implement a Web Site for the municipality
Leaserships - Construction - Finance - LED	Mostly funded by LGSETA, but those not funded will be funded by Municipality
Vehicles and Equipment:	Official transportation for Councilors as well as functional transport per department is still not adequate, but being addressed by annual acquisition of fleet. Preventative maintenance is steadily being carried out.

6. Management Control Systems

Performance Management System needs to be formulated and implemented.

7. Conclusion

While the audited financial statements for the years ending 2005 and 2006 have been disclaimed, the unaudited 2007 financials indicated surpluses however the cash flow and financial management within the municipality seem to need improvement.

COMMUNITY AND STAKEHOLDER LEVEL ANALYSIS: INSTITUTIONAL

Performance/Accountability Criteria	Monitoring Criteria	Governance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Effective service delivery ▪ Effective communication between community and council. Representative forum suggest frequent sessions between the municipality's administrative leadership and community leadership (Non politicians) ▪ Effective functioning of the Ward Committee System ▪ Response time on complaints ▪ Telephone etiquette and effective service regarding the administration and supply of relevant and reliable information ▪ Accuracy of statement of accounts or invoices. ▪ General appearance of facilities and properties ▪ Timeous distribution of invoices or statements of account ▪ Management of income and expenditure ▪ Publication of Annual audited statements ▪ Meeting legal requirements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Setting of time frames to monitor performance ▪ Regular feedback sessions to community ▪ Notices and news letters ▪ Feedback to ward committees ▪ Wide distribution of Information through common media including municipal public notices, Internet, and conventional radio. ▪ Involvement of Public Relations Officer to detail achievements and areas of improvements . 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Perceived shortage of skilled and able staff complement ▪ User friendly billing system ▪ Availability and access of pay points for services ▪ Proper Organogram should be put in place ▪ Kroonstad to be a key business hub within the Fezile Dabi District regarding regional government departments ▪ Competent Public Relations Officer for the area ▪ Regular meetings between council and community wherein full disclosure on activities occurs. ▪ Availability of minutes and agendas (legislative) ▪ Understanding of local government system (Local community education) ▪ Availability of information boards ▪ Needs assessment of community before decisions ▪ Portfolio committees to engage with community structures ▪ Availability of contact person to deal with complaints / issues effectively and promptly

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

1. Financial Management

In order to give an overview of the financial situation for the 2009/2010 and 2010/2011 financial years, the availability of accurate information, is essential. As indicated in the Institutional Plan of Moqhaka Municipality. The status of the most important financial management related critical issues, is as follows:

	Item	Current Status
1	Electronic budget control and vote allocation system	Fully implemented.
2	Valuation roll	The valuation roll is finalized and implemented.
3	Metering system	Metering system for water and electricity is in place and operational. There is also an internal financial system in place for controlling refuse removal, fire-fighting and other services rendered.
4	Submission of financial statements	Financial statements submitted for 2008/2009.
5	Auditing of financial statements	Financial Statements for 2008/2009 have been audited.

2. Grants and Subsidies

This is information on subsidies and grants for 2007/2008 to 2010/2011

3. Analysis of Operating Income and Expenditure for the years ended 30 June 2010 and 30 June 2011

	2007/2008		2008/2009		2009/2010		2010/2011
	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
INCOME						36 479 100	34 491 119
Assessment Rates	21 346 787	24 992 000	34 742 000	34 742 000	36 862 000		
Grants and Subsidies							
Equitable Share	54 945 000	54 141 676	42 080 000	20 000 000	106 449 000		131 969 000
Municipal Infrastructural Grant	21 892 000	21 229 729	21 610 667	15 312 000	27 619 000		21 510 000
TRADE SERVICES:							
Water	22 211 100	23 922 000	33 447 000	33 447 000	35 453 000		49 297 222
Electricity	55 691 083	84 295 000	109 957 000	109 957 000	137 446 000		164 546 980

2007-2012 IDP CYCLE
(2010/2011 Review)

Refuse Removal	4 713 770	6 303 000	7 653 000	7 653 000	8 112 000		8 647 572
Sewerage	6 224 362	8 666 000	9 315 000	9 315 000	9 873 000		9 857 208
Sundry Income		8 641 632	11 391 000	11 168 000	23 466 000		24 639 300
Gains on disposal							
GRANTS:							
Other		2 883 750		1 293 325	1 391 000	575 719	604 504
Intergovernmental							
District Municipality							
Donations and							
Contributions							
Housing Subsidies				"			
Health Subsidies				"			
EXPENDITURE							
Payroll	73 575 960	72 113 178	123 514 000			129 689 700	136 174 185
TRADE SERVICES:							
Water				844 667	0	1020 000	1071 000
Electricity	63 805 195	46 507 607	76 324 385	31 132 875	32 689 512	43 453 143	45 625 800
Refuse Removal						3 785 768	3 975 056
Sewerage						4 281 363	4 495 431
Repairs & maintenance	15 103 787	12 824 031	9 165 940	6 717 740	14 498 935	15 223 882	15 985 076
Loss on disposal							29 925 474
General Expenditure	21 070 058	13 194 897	29 813 829	28 006 926	66 032 181	69 333 790	69 352 865

4. Payment Levels

The payment levels of Kroonstad, Viljoenskroon and Steynsrus, were as follows:

Moqhaka Local	% Payment 2008/2009	% Payment 2009/2010
Moqhaka	83,85%	65,00% to 85%

5. Rates and Tariff Structure

Service	Moghaka Municipality			
	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	Proposed 2010/2011
Domestic Water Litres <=6kl Litres > 6 kl	Free R2,79/Kl+ 12%+8%	Free R2,68/kl + 12% + 8%	Free (R3.19) 7-20kl=R3.70/kl 21-40kl=R4.07/kl >40kl=R4.46/kl	Free (R3.99) 7-20kl = R4,63/kl 21-40kl = R5.09/kl >40kl = R5.58/kl
Commercial Water			R4.07	R 5.48
Sewerage – Domestic variation per stand size	R10.50 minimum	R11.00 minimum	R15.00 minimum R 34.00 maximum	R21.00 minimum R47.60 maximum
Commercial			R42.00	R44.75
Rates and Taxes				
Land – Domestic	0.027954	0.146239	0.005990	0.006349
- Commercial		0.12741	0.012578	0.013333
Improvements	0.027954	0.012741	Consolidated to Land	Consolidated to Land
Electricity Conventional Domestic Meter	R42,00 + 0.3419c/kwh	R44,00 + 0.3624c/kwh	R73.00 + 0.5984 c/kwh	R88.00 + 0.7249 c/kwh
Commercial Meter - Averaged			R184.00 + 0,6758 c/kwh	R223.00 + 0,8187 c/kwh
Pre-paid Meter 0-300 kwh 301 kwh+	0.4694 c/kwh	0.4975c/kwh	0.8068c/kwh 0.5683c/kwh	0.9774c/kwh 0.6884c/kwh
Refuse Removal Domestic	R10.50 minimum	R11.00 minimum	R14.00 minimum R33.00 maximum	R15.40 mini mum R36.30 maximum
Commercial			R42.00 or R0.001686 >1000m	R48.30 Or R0,001939 >1000m ²

Financial Strength Analysis

The following ratios, having a direct effect on the cash-flow of the municipality for 2008/2009, provide a comparative overview on payment rate, debtors, creditors, loans, investments and bad debts:

Other than from external grants, the budgeting process seems to be based on the billings expected to be processed over the financial period, while the actual collections are not in line with what accrues. Therefore the budgeting model needs to factor the potential for non collection and indigent households.

While debtors are presented in the audited financial statements, the basis of writing off debtors requires to be re-engineered so as only debtors where the likelihood of collection is more probable than not.

While solvency seems not to be an immediate problem for the municipality, liquidity challenges, based on the 2007 and 2008 statements seem more likely to hamper service delivery.

8. Conclusion

The broadening of the municipality's tax base, by including the rural areas in the valuation roll of the municipality. Increased payment rate for services consumed. Increased monitoring and evaluation of compliance to budgets and minimization of excessive expense towards non service linked expenditure.



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1. Current Development Initiatives

- The Land Restoration Process is underway.
- The Marabastad land claim process is an ongoing issue and is currently underway for the re-location for settlement by the land claims commission.
- The Boitumelo Hospital is being upgraded to the value exceeding R400 million.
- The normal industrial incentives, endorsed by the Council, ensure growth in the industrial area of Kroonstad, although growth is not as rapid as desired.
- A Business Incentive Plan which include credit control and debt collection by-law for Moqhaka were approved consisting of rebates regarding the purchase price and services pending the nature of the development.
- The Council has a power station, one of only two owned by a municipality in the Free State although it is not at present generating electricity, investigations are underway for an alternative energy sources.
- A total of nine provincial and national jukskei tournaments are taking place in Jukskei Park, the national focus point of Jukskei in South Africa.
- Three farms (1 150 ha) were purchased in the vicinity of Kroonstad to be utilised as commonage for the purposes of farming and grazing for specifically the inhabitants of Maokeng.
- A comprehensive marketing strategy for the Steynsrus area is envisaged to stimulate economic development relating to the agricultural sector.
- Reference is made to the Stokkiesdraai, Wawielpark and Renovaal recreation and holiday resorts adjacent the Vaal River in the Viljoenskroon area that is becoming popular tourist destinations. While on the other hand the Vredefort Dome is confirmed to be within the Moqhaka jurisdiction
- A new Voorspoed Diamond Mine is being developed by De Beers, 30 km North of Kroonstad at a farm area called Rustig and this will have the following economic benefits:
 1. During construction approximately 500 unskilled and 200 semi-skilled/skilled workers will be employed, predominantly from the region.
 2. A conservative estimate of the spend associated with this is R30 million (made up salaries, accommodation, catering, transport, etc).
 3. Local suppliers and services spend on construction related activities is estimated to be R15 million.
- During the life of mine (LOM) operations; LOM operating expenditure is estimated to be R2.9 billion, which includes regional spend in the following areas:
 1. Permanent workforce of 270 to 400 full time employees, with a wage bill of ± R900 million.
 2. Rehabilitation and closure cost of ±R95 million.
 3. Electricity charges of ± R85 million.

- 4. Stores and consumables of ± R80 million.
- Another diamond mine (Lace Mine) is being resuscitated between Kroonstad & Viljoenskroon.

2. Regional Economic Tendencies

In its endeavour to harmonise planning across the three spheres of government, the national government mandated the national department of Provincial and Local Government to develop a planning tool that would align the processes at national and local government spheres, that is the National Spatial Development Framework as well as the Integrated Development Plans respectively. The process gave rise to the development of the Growth and Development Strategy at the provincial government level.

In 2002, the Free State Provincial Government in pursuance of its developmental mandate of creating a prosperous province and fulfilling the social needs of all its people, embarked on creating a comprehensive plan called the Free State Growth and Development Plan (FSGDP), which has now run its course. In this next decade, the province has extended the methodology in a seamless manner into a ten-year planning strategy.

The overarching goal of the Free State Growth and Development Strategy (FSGDS) is to align the provincial and national policies and programmes and to guide development in terms of effective and efficient management and governance to achieve growth and development. The strategy is a living document that uses the latest business planning and evaluation tools in order to maximize the effect of all spending. A consultative process was embarked on through which social partners, i.e. organized business, organized labour, Small Medium Micro Enterprises, and youth organizations provided valuable inputs which culminated in the FSGDS, that is truly a product of all the people of the province.

Challenges and Opportunities for Social and Economic Development in the Free State

With 10,6% of South Africa's area, 6,4% of the national population and 4,9% of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), THE Free State is relatively large in physical area but small in population size and GDP contribution. The economy of the Free State Province generates slightly less towards the South African economy that the relative size of the provincial population. This would suggest that the provincial economy is currently "underperforming".

The weak position of the Free State economy is further reflected by the relatively low (2002) per capita income level (R11 854 compared to R17 164 for South Africa and R32 356 for Gauteng), a high unemployment rate of 38,9% (SA 40,8%) and close to 49% of the population "living in poverty". The Human Development Index for the Free State in 2004 was at 0.67, which is just below the national average of 0.69 and the functional literacy rate was 69,2[^] in 2003. This is further highlighted in the table below:

Basic facts on the Free State Province

Land area	129 480 km ²	10,6% of South Africa
Population	2,95 mill	6,4% SA
Population growth <i>per annum</i> (1996-2001)	1,12%	1,52% SA
Population growth estimated 2001-06	0,72%	1,18% SA
Age dependency ratio	55%	63% SA
Economically active population	1,09 mill	37,3% of population
Child mortality	24%	13% SA
Functional literacy	69,2%	72,4%
HDI (2002)	0,55	0,60 SA
People living in poverty (2002)	54,7%	48,9%
Annual <i>per capita</i> income	R11 854	R17 164 SA
Unemployment (2002)	38,9%	40,8% SA
Equitable share in national budget allocation (1999-2002)	6,8%	
Urbanisation level (2002)	71,7%	55,4% SA
GDP 2002	R49,1 bill.	4,9% of SA
Main Sectors		
	1990	2002
	GDP	
	1996	2002
	Employment	

Agriculture	9,2	9,2	18,2	20,1
Mining	21,5	14,6	19,5	9,7
Manufacturing	18,7	15,6	7,8	6,9
Electricity, water	5,3	3,6	1,8	1,8
Construction	2,6	2,1	2,3	2,2
Trade	10,4	10,0	9,2	10,6
Transport, communication	5,8	6,4	4,1	3,7
Finance	7,1	10,3	3,1	5,0
Community services	19,4	28,2	17,6	24,7
TOTAL	100,0	100,0	84,4*	84,7*
*Excludes self-employment by households				
Free State government budget (R mil)				
	1998/9	%	2003/04	%
Equitable share	5 432,2	87,7	7 985,7	86,1
Conditional grants	511,8	8,3	1 010,9	10,9
Other revenue	251,3	4,0	280,5	3,0
TOTAL	6 195,3	100,0	9 277,1	100,0

District Economics (2002)					
	Population	GDP	Unemployment	People living In poverty	Growth p.a.
					2001 - 2007
Motheo	837,378	R24,324	105,576 (13%)		
Lejweputswa	639,650	R20,555	103,368 (16%)		
Thabo Mofutsanyane	694,319	R12,357	105,826 (15%)		
Fezile Dabi	474,089	R 23,525	68,747 (15%)		
Xhariep	127,629	R 14,776	13,260 (10%)		
Total	3,043,065	R 95,537			

Source: Statssa Community Survey 2007 and Social, Economic & Environmental Analysis FDDM

3. Long Term Economic Prospects

- The agricultural sector of the region, in particular the Viljoenskroon area, is extremely prominent. The latter results to industrial development that is agricultural orientated.
- The normal industrial incentives endorsed by the Council will ensure future growth in the industrial area of Kroonstad especially once the proposed future Western Bypass route has been constructed.
- The latter route will provide direct access to the industrial area from the major road network.
- Future economic growth in the agricultural sector exists when considering small scale processing industries and intensive farming activities where possible.
- Re-exploitation of the Lacemyn Diamond mine in the proximity of Kroonstad comprising of developments of R 93 million over a period of 3 years.
- The Voorspoed Diamond Mine.
- The study area, like the remainder of the Fezile Dabi District experienced a dramatic increase in the tourism industry regarding weekend tourism destinations.
- Specific reference is made to game ranches and guesthouses on farms.
- Supplementary development and effective marketing of the existing tourist destinations have potential for economic growth.
- Negotiations with Private Company Energy Africa for the Rehabilitation of the Electricity Power Plant in Kroonstad is underway.
- The prospects of upgrading the Municipal Doornkloof Airport into an International Cargo Airport is being considered.
- The Potential for the development of the Dome Holiday Resort (Kroonpark) at the Vredefort Dome has to be researched.
- The establishment of the Urban Settlement and city development for the ±52 000 population in area of Kopanang and Great Nologwa Mines is going to be considered.
- The potential of obtaining water from the Lesotho Highland Water Scheme has to be researched.

4. Community and Stakeholder Level Analysis : Local Economic Development

COMMUNITY AND STAKEHOLDER LEVEL ANALYSIS : LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Kroonstad	Viljoenskroon	Steynsrus
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Perceived Inadequate resources and personnel ▪ Economic development plan ▪ Flexibility of Municipality towards investors and adequate incentive schemes ▪ Investigate water front development ▪ Proper marketing of the town regarding the tourism potential ▪ Retain Kroonpark as a prominent holiday resort ▪ Study and long term planning for tourism development ▪ Creating and enabling market in Maokeng ▪ Establishment of an information / tourism center ▪ Small Micro Medium Enterprises development, mentoring and assistance programme. ▪ Affordability of property and housing ▪ Engaging Transnet to utilise the rail network and good shed (4 way rail link) ▪ Industrial park to accommodate small manufacturers (establish incentives and policy frameworks) ▪ Engaging the National Development Agency (Free State) on poverty alleviation project co-sourcing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Flexibility of Municipality towards investors and adequate incentive schemes ▪ Investigate the local tourism potential ▪ Development of tourist center ▪ Engage Small Enterprise Development Agency to also assist with Small Medium and Micro Enterprises development locally ▪ Effective and proper commonage development and availability of adequate commonage land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Effective and proper commonage development and availability of adequate commonage land ▪ Revitalize the Local Economic Development Forum (LDF) in order to function actively to ensure job creation ▪ Investigate all investment and tourism potential to be exploited to promote economic development ▪ Establishment of an informal market area ▪ Investigate the possibility of Bulk water from the Lesotho Highland water scheme <div data-bbox="1375 874 2119 1114" style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 15px; padding: 10px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Key Issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Incentives policy ▪ Kroonpark Holiday Resort Development ▪ Waterfront Development ▪ Tourism potential ▪ Bulk water from the Lesotho Highland Water Scheme </div>

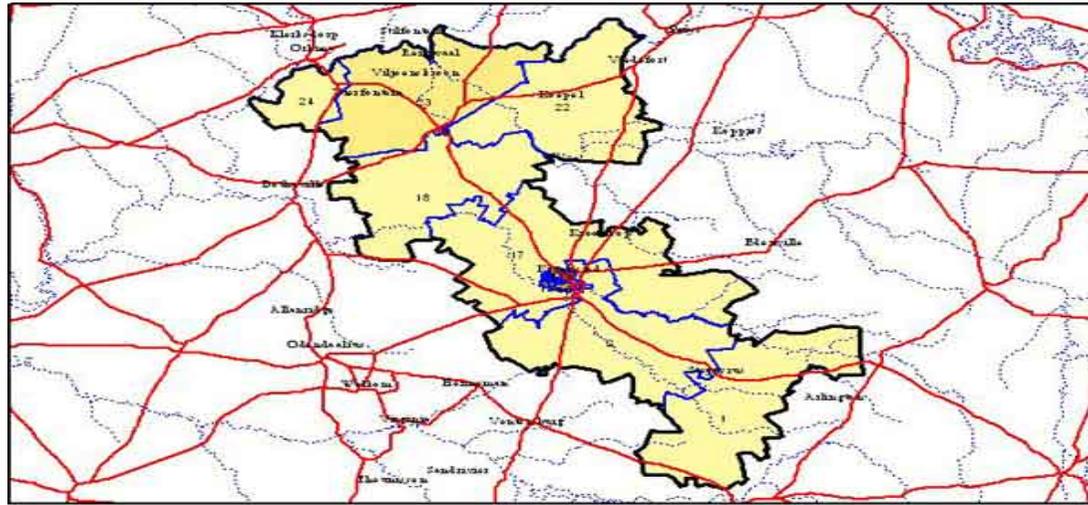


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1. Demographic Approximations

RACE GROUP



(Source: Statssa – Community Survey 2007)

Race Group	Persons	Chart
African	147,144	<p>2008 Racial Distribution Estimate</p>
Coloured	3,629	
White	18,477	
Other	1,265	
Total	170 516	

2. Community Economic Realities

The following general tendencies could be derived from the contents of the following two tables:

- The larger sections of individuals of the community resort under the lower income groups and 21% receives an annual income of R 6000-00 and below.
- It is subsequently of concern that an extreme high percentage of individuals (57%) do not receive any structured regular income.
- An exceedingly small percentage (approximately 1,5%) of individuals receive an annual income of R 72 000-00 and higher.
- A similar situation could be determined examining the annual household income in the region.
- The larger part (approximately 40%) of households in the region receives an annual income of R 6 000-00 and below.
- However, a significantly smaller percentage of households (9%) do not receive any income at all. It is to be mentioned that although most households in the region do receive some form of income, an average annual income of R 6 000-00 per household is extremely low and indicates an average monthly income of only R 500-00 per family.
- The larger section (32%) of households in the region receives an annual income of R 6 000-00 to R 30 000-00.
- Comparing the different Local Municipalities in the region, it appears as if the annual individual income in the Moqhaka region is the highest and similar to that is the annual household income.

Table 6
Annual Individual Income

(Source: Statssa Community Survey 2007)

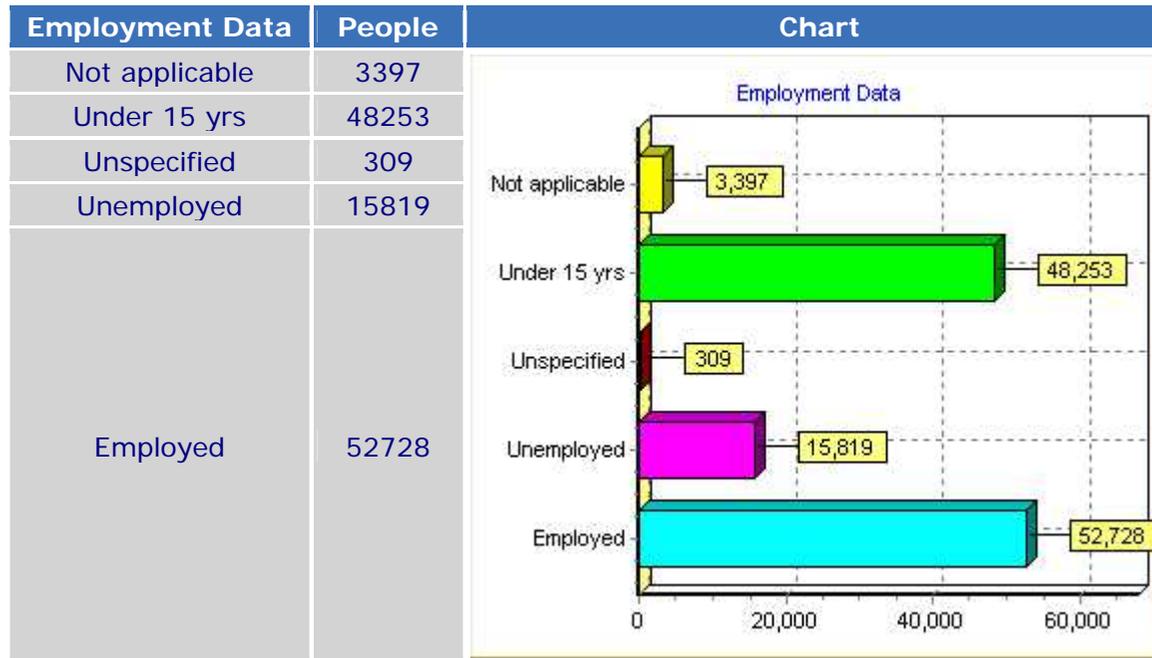
Annual Individual Income	Moqhaka
None	64 343
R1-400	24 551
R401-800	9 623
R 801- 1 600	23 856
R1 601-3 200	23 552
R3 201- 6 400	10 674
R6 401-12 800	4 105
R12 801-25 600	1 538
R25 601- 51 200	426
R51 201-102 400	249
R102 401-204 800	0
Over R 204 801	65

EDUCATION

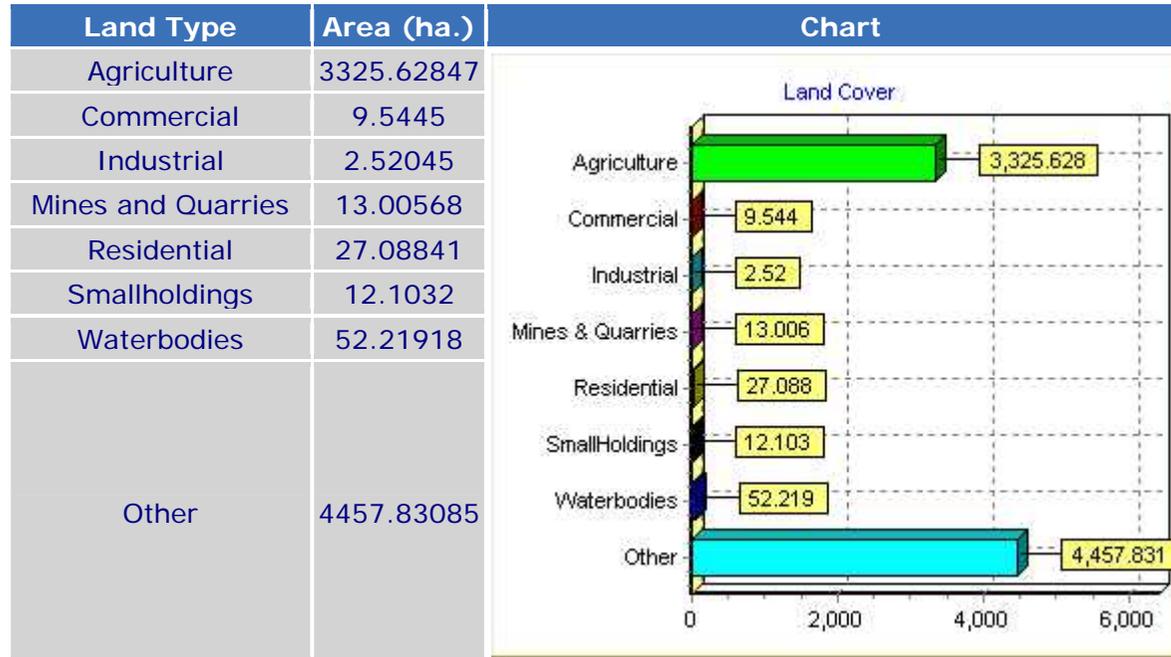
(Social, economic & environmental analysis FDDM & Statssa 2007)

Highest Level	Persons	Chart														
None	10760	<p>A 3D bar chart illustrating the distribution of education levels. The vertical axis represents the number of persons, ranging from 0 to 60,000 in increments of 10,000. The horizontal axis lists six education levels: None, Primary, Secondary, Matric, Higher, and Tertiary. The bars are colored as follows: None (blue), Primary (maroon), Secondary (yellow), Matric (cyan), Higher (purple), and Tertiary (red). The Primary level has the highest number of persons, followed by Secondary, Matric, Higher, Tertiary, and None.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Education Level</th> <th>Number of Persons</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>None</td> <td>10760</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Primary</td> <td>57301</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Secondary</td> <td>52073</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Matric</td> <td>14159</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Higher</td> <td>14457</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tertiary</td> <td>10616</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Education Level	Number of Persons	None	10760	Primary	57301	Secondary	52073	Matric	14159	Higher	14457	Tertiary	10616
Education Level	Number of Persons															
None	10760															
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Primary	57301															
Secondary	52073															
Matric	14159															
Higher	14457															
Tertiary	10616															
Illiteracy Rate	Percent															
Under 15																
Over 15																

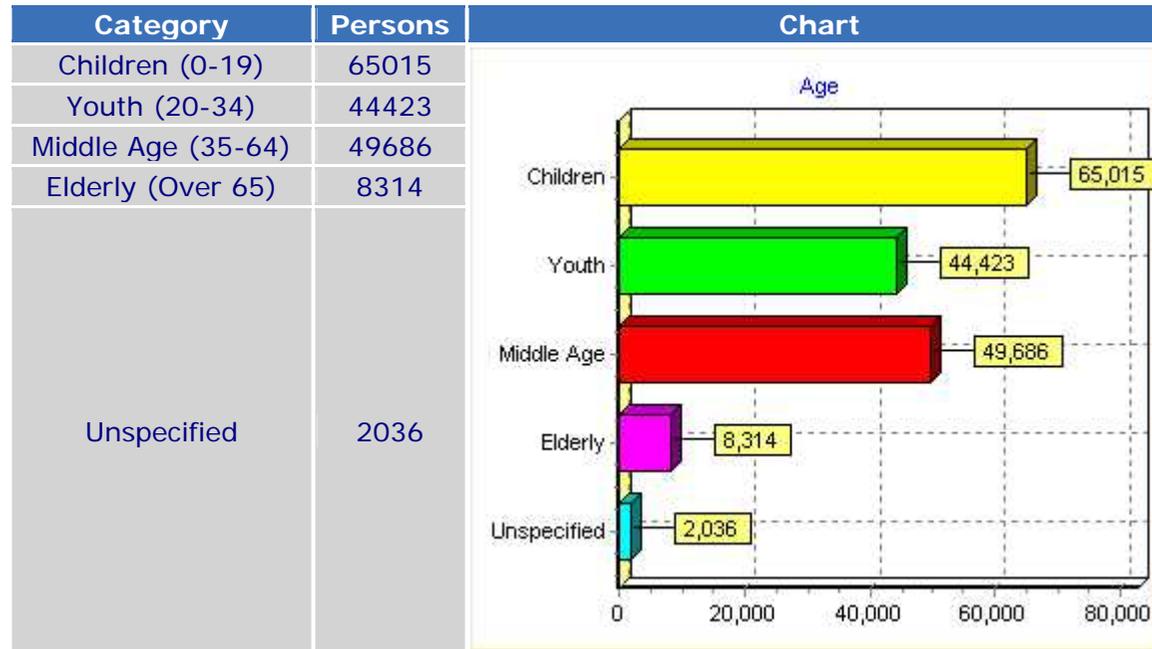
DEPENDANCY RATIO BASED ON POPULATION PER EMPLOYED PERSON



LAND COVER



DEPENDANCY RATIO: AGE

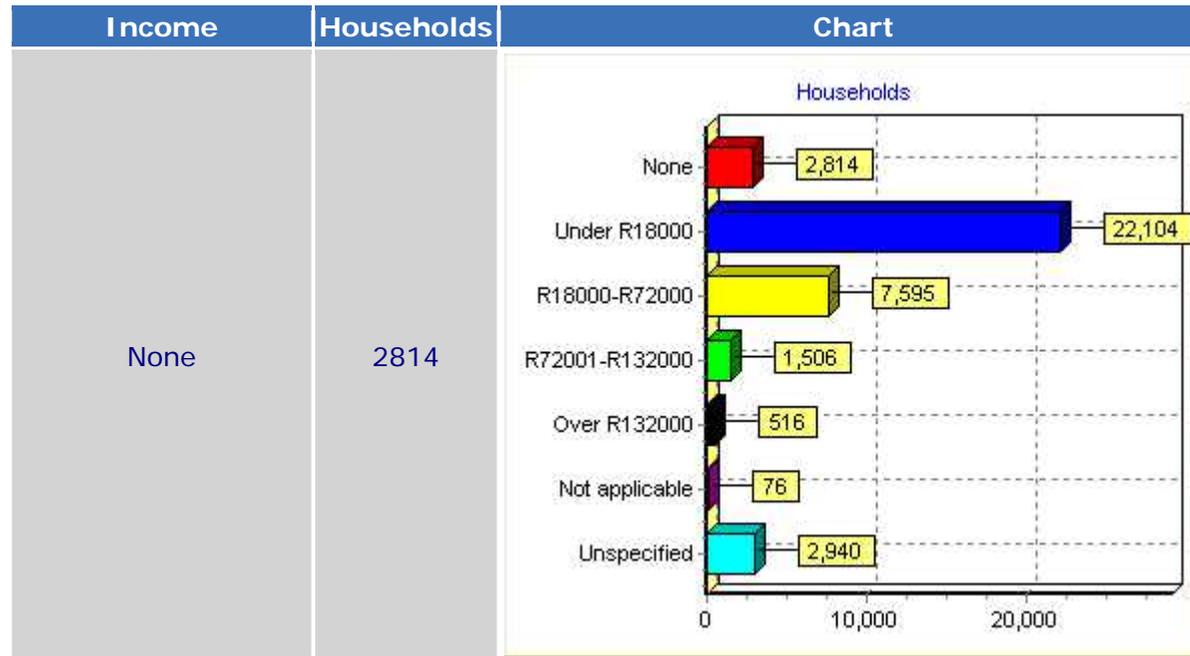


POVERTY: HOUSEHOLDS WITH NO INCOME

(Source: Statssa – Community Survey 2007)

Income	Households	Chart
None	46369	
Under R25600	67781	
R25601 – R204800	674	
OVER R204801	1506	
Not Applicable		
Unspecified	1489	

ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME UNDER R18 000



ELECTRICITY

(Source: Statssa, Community Survey 2007)

Service	Households	Chart
Municipality	57380	<p>A 3D bar chart with a vertical Y-axis ranging from 0 to 60,000 in increments of 10,000. The X-axis lists seven electricity services. The bars are: Municipality (purple, 57,380), Wood (red, 1,921), Gas (yellow, 678), Paraffin (cyan, 4,603), Coal (dark purple, 196), Other (orange, 0), and Animal dung (blue, 120). A legend on the right side of the chart identifies each service with its corresponding color.</p>
Wood	1921	
Gas	678	
Paraffin	4603	
Coal	196	
Other	0	
Animal dung	120	

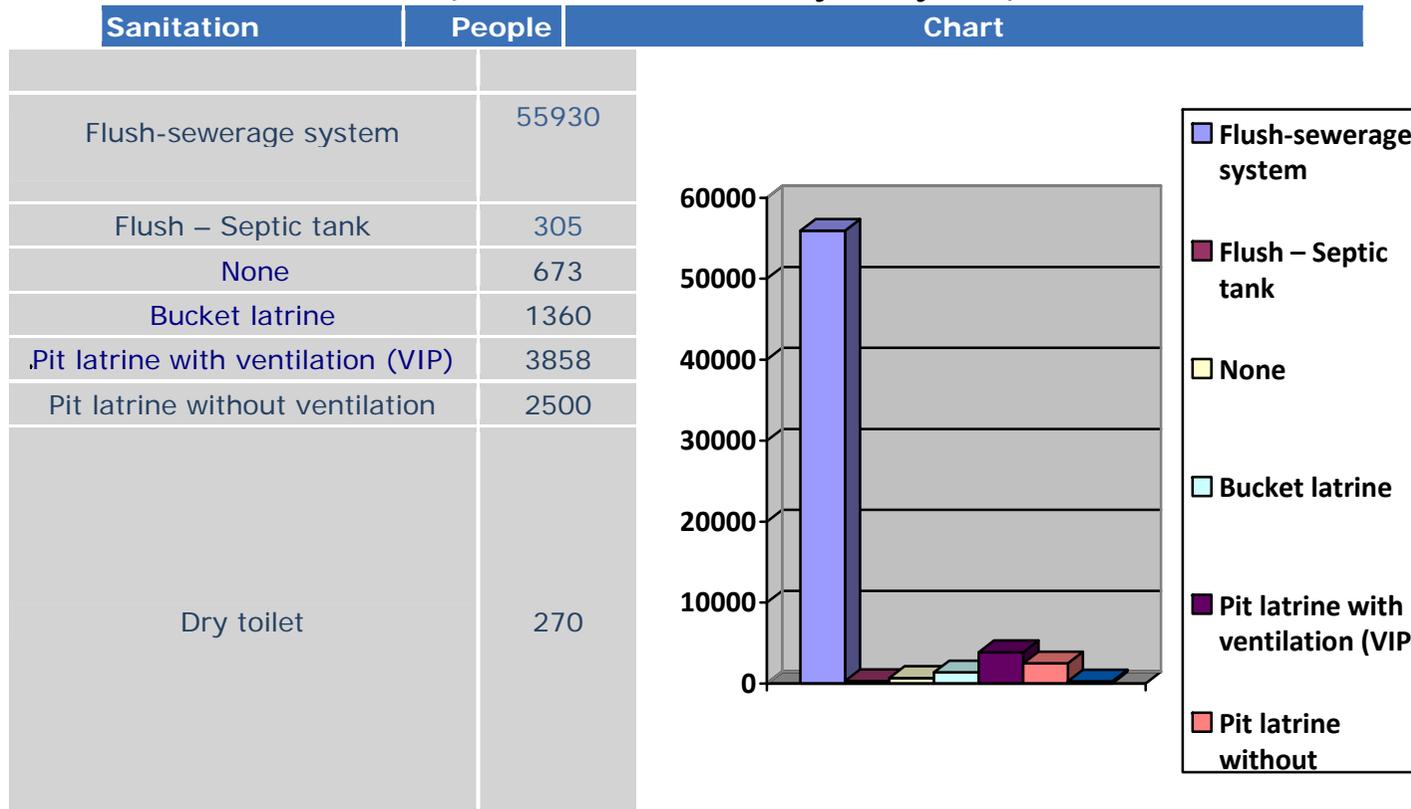
WATER USAGE

(Source: Statssa – Community Survey 2007)

Water Usage	No	Chart
Other	59	
Natural Sources		
Borehole	1822	
Tank	28	
Public Tap	1463	
On Site	40227	
Dwelling	21298	

SANITATION

(Source: Statssa-Community Survey 2007)

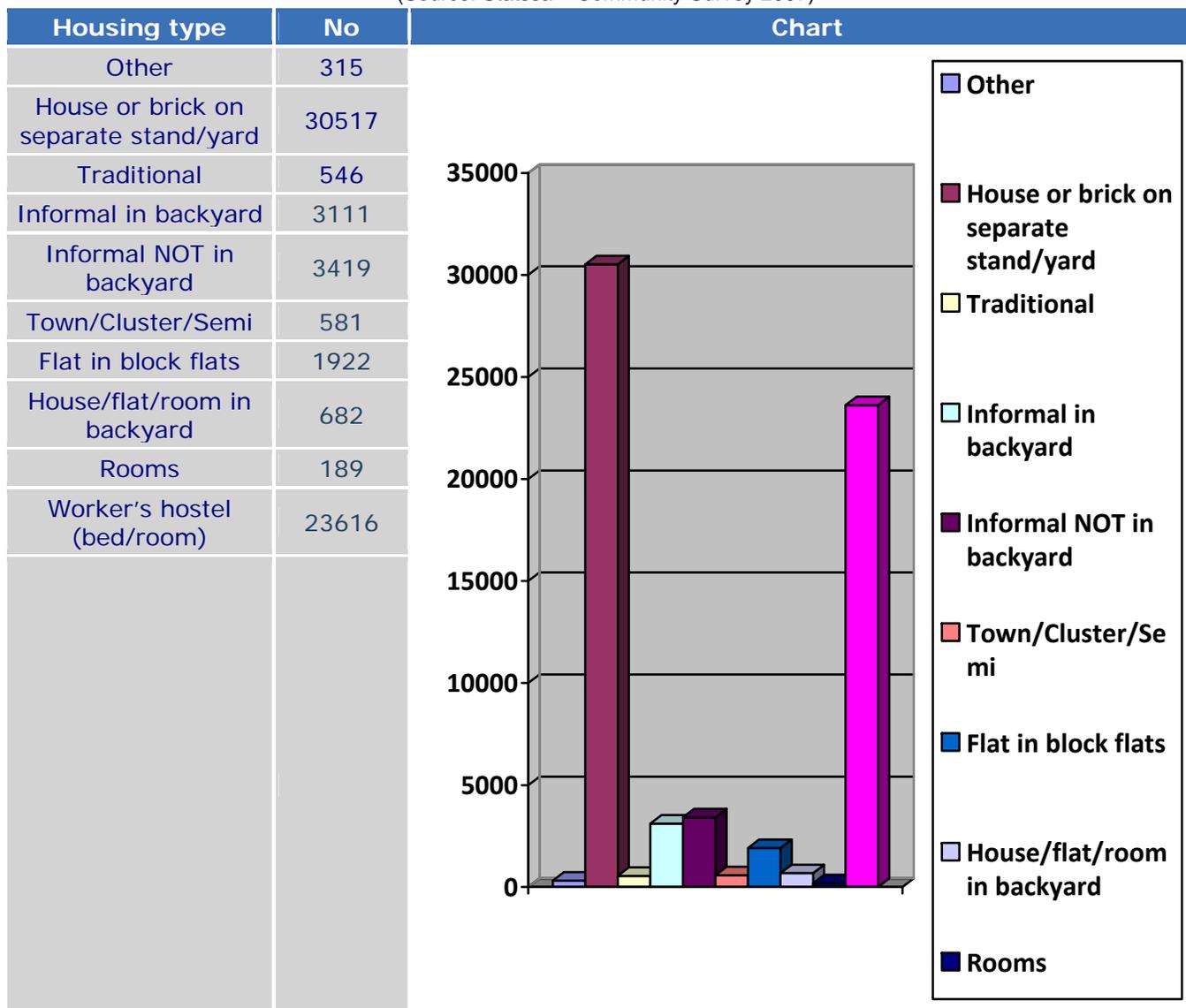


REFUSE REMOVAL
(Source: Statssa – Community Survey 2007)

Refuse Removal	No	Chart
Unspecified		
Other	118	
No disposal	1679	
Own dump	3920	
Communal dump	323	
Munic Other		
Munic Weekly	58856	

HOUSING TYPES

(Source: Statssa – Community Survey 2007)



COMMUNITY AND STAKEHOLDER LEVEL ANALYSIS : POVERTY

Kroonstad	Viljoenskroon	Steynsrus
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Job creation projects ▪ Food production schemes and activities ▪ Co-ordination of job creation programmes ▪ Availability of land for food production purposes ▪ Appointment of co-ordinator regarding poverty reduction programmes ▪ Utilisation of Spoornet property and buildings for these programmes ▪ Training of people regarding small and informal business skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Implementation of existing poverty alleviation programmes ▪ Initiating poverty alleviation programmes by the local community ▪ Community awareness and education on support to local business and on poverty reduction programmes and resources should be made available ▪ Market research to determine the local needs of the community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Co-ordination of job creation ▪ General need for job creation initiatives and programmes ▪ Need to attract any investors / industries to the town (provision of adequate infrastructure to accommodate the latter)

Key Issues

- Job creation programmes in Moqhaka local municipality
- Attracting of investors
- Implementation of existing poverty alleviation programmes
- Community awareness on poverty alleviation programme
- Training of entrepreneurs
- Land availability for food production schemes and activities
- Identification of existing facilities and buildings which can be used for poverty reduction activities
- Market research on ongoing basis to determine the needs of the community

COMMUNITY AND STAKEHOLDER LEVEL ANALYSIS : DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Kroonstad	Viljoenskroon	Steynsrus
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Co-ordination of all emergency services ▪ Availability of one emergency number to be co-ordinated by disaster management center to ensure the effectiveness of the emergency service (all municipal services included) ▪ Utilisation of the disaster management plan and center to cater for rural area as well ▪ Transportation of toxic chemicals ▪ Improvement of communication from rural area to emergency center is R7 million ▪ Utilise the center for the entire district (not only for local purposes) ▪ The improvement of public / private partnerships regarding disaster management ▪ Public awareness regarding the capability and service of the disaster center ▪ Extension of services to Viljoenskroon and Steynsrus ▪ Upgrading of emergency equipment / vehicles that can be utilized in all areas of town and rural 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proper investigation to determine the need for emergency equipment and vehicles to do proper disaster management ▪ Community education and capacity building regarding disaster management issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community awareness to be prepared for any possible disasters ▪ Determining the existing lack of all emergency and disaster equipment, facilities, resources, personnel, etc required

Key Issues

- Disaster Management in place just needs to make use of.
- Inadequate personnel structure to attend to Disaster Management
- Basic equipment
- Community awareness and feedback
- Coordination of all emergency services by means of regular rehearsal exercises

0 Policing

National guiding principles and standards determine response time norms at 30 minutes in urban areas/rural 1 hour depending distance and availability of vehicles. Vehicle availability (24 hours) norms in rural areas are 1 vehicle/10 000 population or 1 vehicle/1 000 km². The establishment of police stations is not guided by a set of norms and standards, but depends on a number of factors, which are evaluated by the SAPS Management Services. Also taking into consideration issues of personnel and resources.

The factors taken into consideration vary, but include aspects such as the crime rate in a particular area, the population size, the size of the area and distance to the nearest police station. The latter will also impact on the number and size of police stations to be constructed. Table 9 indicates the priority crimes from the police stations located in the region. Although the police stations are located in the urban settlements, their jurisdiction includes the surrounding rural areas.

Table 9
Five Priority Crimes per Police Station: Fezile Dabi Region
(Source: South African Police Services, 2005)

Police Station	Crimes According to Priority					Stock Theft
	1	2	3	4	5	
Viljoenskroon	House breaking	Theft	Business burglary	Common assault	Assault GBH/Rape	33
Vierfontein	Stock theft	Theft out of vehicles	House breaking	Assault with Grievous Bodily Harm/Rape	Theft	40
Kroonstad	House breaking	Theft out of vehicles	Business burglary	Shoplifting	Rape	161
Steynsrus						

0 Correctional Services

The Department of Correctional Services has facilities at the following locations:

- Groenpunt (Sasolburg region)
- Heilbron
- Frankfort
- Parys
- Kroonstad

COMMUNITY AND STAKEHOLDER LEVEL ANALYSIS : SAFETY AND SECURITY

Kroonstad	Viljoenskroon	Steynsrus
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Determining the existing lack of all emergency and disaster equipment, facilities, resources, personnel etc required ▪ Protection of municipal property ▪ Inadequate resources and personnel regarding safety and security and lack of local commando' ▪ Availability of vehicles to improve police visibility ▪ Inadequate public phones in residential areas and provision of lighting at public phones to be utilized at night ▪ Community awareness regarding protection of property and assets through the region ▪ More security personnel and traffic police personnel ▪ Adequate area lighting and effectiveness of existing street lights (replacement of old covers) ▪ Control over second hand dealers (buying of stolen goods) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision of a satellite and mobile police station in Rammulotsi ▪ Improved police visibility and availability of vehicles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ General lack of security for community and council assets and facilities due to a lack of finances and personnel ▪ Provision of a mobile police station in Matlwangtlwang with adequate personnel ▪ Improve police visibility through the availability of adequate police vehicles

DEPARTMENTAL CONCERNS: SAFETY AND SECURITY

- Maintenance of vehicles by personnel
- Replacement of boarded vehicles
- Street naming
- Manner in which rural community is being policed
- Non involvement of Local Municipality in Community policing Forums issues

6. Education

The provision of school buildings in rural areas is primarily facilitated by the Education Act (Act 84 of 1996). The Free State Department of Education prescribes that a rural school should service a radius of not larger than 10km. Although the provincial average teacher/pupil ration is 1:34, a teacher/pupil ration of 1:25 is determined for farm schools. Schools are not provided on a spatial basis only, but also on a density base. More than 1 school per 10km radius may thus be provided should the density of pupils justify the provision. Farm schools are further unique since they represent public schools on private land. The Education Department will assess private schools and take account of their capacity when new schools are to be provided. The Department naturally monitors school standards of these institutions.

Table 10
Existing Farm Schools : Fezile Dabi Region
(Source: Department of Education, 2004)

Local Municipal Area	Nearest Town from Farm School	Number of Schools		Number of Pupils			Teacher/Pupil Ratio
		Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary	Total	
Moghaka	Kroonstad	48	4	1 088	152	1 240	25,6
	Viljoenskroon	53	2	1668	1147	2 815	18,4
	Steynsrus	6	-	177	-	177	19,2
							18,5
		107	6	2 933	1 299	4 232	-

In order to provide reasonable facilities to schools, the Department adopted a policy of so called "Green Patches". The green patch concept refers to a larger school that is provided with facilities such as telephones, faxes, copiers, etcetera, which will serve smaller surrounding schools. The following is apparent interpreting the above table:

- Secondary schools are limited in the rural area to a total of ten. The provision of additional secondary schools in the rural area is not envisaged by the Department of Education. The large number of secondary school pupils in the Viljoenskroon area is attributed to a well known secondary agricultural school in the area. A large percentage of the pupils that attend this school reside in surrounding urban areas.

Table 11
Existing Urban Schools: Fezile Dabi Region
(Source: Department of Education, 2004)

Local Municipal Area	Urban area	Number of schools		Plenary System		Number of pupils			Teacher/Pupil Ratio	Sites provided	
		P	S	P	S	Primary	Secondary	Total		P	S
Moghaka	Kroonstad	4	5	-	-	2 206	2 195	4 401	33,8	4	6
	Brentpark	1	1	-	-	658	488	1 146	32,8	1	1
	Maokeng	16	7	4	-	13 245	4 234	17 479	35,4	25	7

	Viljoenskroon	1	-	-	-	567	-	567	31,8	-	-
	Rammulotsi	6	4	-	1	4 775	3 278	8 053	34,6	3	1
	Steynsrus	-	1	-	-	-	359	359	31,2	1	1
	Matlwangtlwang	3	1	-	-	1 993	402	2 395	23,6	3	1
	Total	31	19	4	1	23444	10956	34400		37	17

- Taking into account that the national teacher/pupil ratio is 1/34, it can generally be said that provision of rural schools is up to standard except for the anomalies as previously indicated.
- The Department of Education indicated that in the Free State in general, the number of pupils in the rural area has decreased considerably with approximately 43% since 1996. This is primarily attributed to urbanisation to urban centers, the tendency of farm workers to settle in urban areas in order to be in closer proximity to facilities and services as well as the long term impact of HIV/AIDS. Considering the above, it can be expected that the number of pupils per teacher could further decrease with the result of an even more acceptable teacher/pupil ration in the rural areas.

The following aspects are apparent regarding the provision of schools in the urban areas:

- School sites in urban areas are provided according set standards and adequate school sites were provided in all the involved urban communities. No need is therefore experienced in this regard. The situation differs drastically when school buildings are considered. Table 11 clearly indicates that a number of schools follow the platooning system indicating an under provision.
- It should, however, be mentioned that several schools were build in the urban areas the past few years which resulted to a much more acceptable teacher/pupil ratio and less schools that follow the platooning system.
- Although the platooning system is more familiar and perhaps acceptable in larger centres (in this case Kroonstad)
- The teacher/pupil ratio is not ideal (1/25) although the average is well within generally accepted norms (1/34). It is noticeable that in the traditional low cost residential areas, the ratio seems above average, which explains the platooning system and the need for additional facilities in these areas.
- Similar to the situation in the rural area, the department of Education indicated that a dramatic decrease in the number of pupils in the urban areas is generally occurring in the Free State. The number of pupils in the urban schools has declined to such an extent that the current number of pupils in the Free State. The above is primarily attributed to a large number of pupils that either abandon school since they are left orphan or abandon school as they have to care for family members that are left orphan due to the effect of HIV/AIDS.

COMMUNITY AND STAKEHOLDER LEVEL ANALYSIS : EDUCATION

Kroonstad	Viljoenskroon	Steynsrus
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adult education including Sesotho as the medium of instruction ▪ Additional secondary schools (platooning system) ▪ Boarding school facilities ▪ General dissemination of information and informing the community – Information center including database & website 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Intervention into existing school in Viljoenskroon to use a minimum of Afrikaans and English as mediums of instructions. ▪ Provision of additional secondary school buildings ▪ Upgrading of existing schools ▪ Provision of maintenance services ▪ Extension to the boarding and lodging at the Mpatlalatsane school for the disabled 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision of adequate schools (primary, secondary, technical) ▪ Schools infrastructure should user friendly to persons living with disabilities ▪ Provision of adequate school hostels for particular rural children that have to go to school in the town area ▪ Lack of adequate transportation for rural children from town to farms on weekends and holidays ▪ Provision of education community facility (adult learning, computer classes etc)

DEPARTMENTAL CONCERNS : EDUCATION

- A lack of funding is experienced to improve educational facilities and to establish additional facilities.
- A lack of human resources exists to execute general functions and responsibilities of the Department.
- Limited physical resources (buildings and facilities) which are evident considering the number of platooning systems.

7. Health & Environmental Health Services

The general aim of this section is not to provide an overall analysis of the entire health provision system in the area. It is merely portrayed since the involved communities determined health issues as a priority issue. An indication will only be given of facilities. It is, however important to note that health services should be considered in view of current government policies and guidelines. In this approach, emphasis is placed on a comprehensive District Health System with the focus on primary health care.

- Health services within the rural areas mainly rely on mobile clinics and services provided within urban areas.
- Services in urban area varies from clinics, community health centres to hospitals and in some instances regional hospitals.

θ Hospitals

There is one regional hospital, Boitumelo Hospital, provided for the entire district which is situated in Kroonstad and provides simultaneously in regional and district hospital services. District hospitals are provided in the four Local Municipalities of the district namely (See Table 12):

- 1 : Moqhaka District, which is also the Boitumelo Hospital situated in Kroonstad

θ Clinics and Community Health Centres (CHCs)

Clinics in the region are generally categorised in terms the specific services provided at a clinic. Clinics largely focus on primary health care. Community Health Centres differ from clinics since it deems to provide an enhanced health service with full time medical officers. Minor operations, normal deliveries (birth) and emergency care are provided at CHCs. The provision of clinics and CHCs is indicated in table 12.

θ Mobile Clinics

Rural health provision, similar to the national tenancy, is still an issue of concern in the region. Health services are normally provided on a monthly basis in the region.

Primary Health Care

In the national Health Plan of SA, the primary health care approach is the underlying philosophy for restructuring the health system. The performance area of personal primary health care service is mainly concerned with addressing the effects and consequences of detrimental stimuli on the personal health of the individual. The focus is thus on a curative level in lower level facilities such as clinics and CHCs. Through this approach only critical cases will thus be admitted to higher level services such as hospitals and district hospitals.

0 Environmental Health

Environmental health is coordinated from the Kroonstad office of the Department of Health with a smaller branch office in Parys dealing only with the Parys area. Although environmental Health is managed and co-ordinated from Kroonstad, environmental health officers are established, as indicated below, in all the regions. Environmental health deals greatly with ensuring a safer health environment in both urban and rural areas. Although the department mainly focuses on the provision of health services such as water monitoring, general hygiene relating to farming activities etc., focus is also placed and occupational health in the various health institutions such as hospitals in the region. Control over the sustainable delivery and maintenance of infrastructure services for all rural development is also the responsibility of the department. In this regard high density and other developments adjacent the Vaal River that is becoming more popular, need to adhere to specific health standards set by the Department. The greatest challenge for the department will, especially in view on the new demarcated local municipalities, be to establish a district based health care system. Manpower needs are presently the main constraint relating to environmental health and the following shortages are identified based on standards set by the World Health Organisation at one health office per 10 000 residents:

- Moqhaka Region : 7 need 7

Table 12
District Provision of Hospitals, Clinics and Community Health Centres
(Source: Department of Health, 2005)

level	Moqhaka
Hospital (OT = Operation Theatre)	Boitumelo Regional Hospital <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 419 beds after re-vitalization • Total population served 868 175 (Free State Health Department HRP 2010)
Fixed clinics	<u>8 Fixed Clinics</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kroonstad 6 - Steynsrus 1 - Viljoenskroon 1
Community Health Centres	<u>2 Community Health Centers</u> <p>Kroonstad – Lesedi CHC provide a 24 hour service including emergencies & Maternity services. All complicated cases are referred to Boitumelo Hospital.</p> <p>Viljoenskroon Maternity Services available for complicated labour on a 24 hour basis (No On-Call Maternity services rendered at clinics – only at Regional Hospital</p>
Ratio	Clinic/CHC Population Ratio : 1:17,987

Table 13
District Provision of Mobile Clinics
(Source: Department of Health, 2005)

	Moqhaka
Vehicles	EMS : 5 Commuter : 2 Vehicles : 19
Visiting Points	Kroonstad – 3 Mobiles : 172 points (incl. Edenville) 4 weekly Viljoenskroon – 3 Mobiles : 90 points 4 weekly Steynsrus – 1 Mobile : 54 points 4 weekly
Service Availability	

COMMUNITY AND STAKEHOLDER LEVEL ANALYSIS : HIV/AIDS

Kroonstad	Viljoenskroon	Steynsrus
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Representation of white community members on District AIDS Council ▪ Motivation of volunteers that assist the Department of Health ▪ Community care facilities for orphans ▪ Support groups are established in all the three towns. ▪ Prevention of Mother To Child Transmission Program available. ▪ Home based care program available. ▪ Support groups available. ▪ Dots Supporters are available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Accessibility of the HIV/AIDS center ▪ HIV/AIDS awareness campaigns by the Municipality e.g. Self acceptance and acceptance of the illness ▪ Voluntary Counseling and Testing Program available. ▪ Prevention of Mother To Child Transmission Program available. ▪ Home Based care program available. ▪ Support groups available. ▪ Dots Supporters are available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision of HIV/AIDS center to cater for patients and provide counseling (possible as part of the clinic) ▪ Proper community awareness regarding HIV/AIDS issues ▪ Voluntary Counselling and Testing Program available. ▪ Prevention of Mother To Child Transmission Program available. ▪ Home Based care program available. ▪ Support groups available. ▪ Dots Supporters are available

Key Issues

- Availability of volunteers
- Availability of medical services and facilities
- Availability of medicines
- Step down facilities
- Allocation of grants

COMMUNITY AND STAKEHOLDER LEVEL ANALYSIS : HEALTH

Kroonstad	Viljoenskroon	Steynsrus
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Availability of affordable home-based care facilities ▪ Education of the community of their responsibility looking after aged and terminal ill ▪ Provision of adequate medicine at clinics ▪ Inadequate ambulance service for entire area ▪ Implementation of School Health Services Policy (2005) ▪ Rolling out of Antiretroviral Program (2005) ▪ Continuous availability of clean drinking water ▪ Continuous availability of electricity ▪ A need for extension of the clinic in Dinoeng or availability of mobile clinics. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Control of livestock in the town area that is a health risk – proper commonage development ▪ Occupational health policies and regulations should be enforced and implemented ▪ Continuous availability of clean drinking water ▪ Continuous availability of electricity ▪ Installation of highmast lights between Pax CHC & Rammolutsi Township ▪ Building of new clinic at Rammolutsi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Extension of the ambulance service to be more effective ▪ Adequate public toilets at community gathering places ▪ Adequate waiting room for clients awaits commuter services ▪ Continuous availability of clean drinking water ▪ Continuous availability of electricity

Key Issues

- Extension of clinic hours
- Provision of adequate supplies and personnel
- Transport: of patients to medical facilities and transport of personnel to remote areas
- Protecting the status of Boitumelo as a regional hospital on our region
- Alignment of health services on regional and local level
- Provision of home care based facilities and step down facilities
- Provision of rural health services to all rural areas and upgrading of the existing facilities
- Availability and coordination of existing ambulance services

DEPARTMENTAL CONCERNS : HEALTH & ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

Health	Environmental Health
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Perceived shortage of personnel ▪ Improvement of services delivery - ▪ Provision of transport to ensure effective service delivery ▪ Transformation of the department to be aligned with legislation such as gender equity in personnel corps - Rather Institutional Need ▪ To ensure that as many possible people are reached in terms of health promotion ▪ Continuous promoting of the well being of people ▪ Continuous provision of health services to the remote and rural areas ▪ Ensure that the building and upgrading of clinics go according plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Perceived shortage of personnel ▪ Lack of Funds ▪ Lack of access to basic facilities in rural areas ▪ Lack of equipment to monitor service properly ▪ Continuous and uncontrolled rural development without proper authorization ▪ Establishment of a district base health care system

8. Social Development

The Department of Social Development has various decentralized offices in the Fezile Dabi area. The regional office is situated in Sasolburg and a sub-regional office in Kroonstad. These two regional offices co-ordinate all social and welfare services in the Fezile Dabi region. The Sasolburg regional office provide services to all the residential areas of Sasolburg, Deneysville, Oranjeville, Frankfort, Villiers, Tweeling and Cornelia. The Kroonstad sub-regional office renders services to all the residential areas of Kroonstad, Viljoenskroon, Steynsrus, Edenville, Vredefort, Parys and Koppies. Heilbron is serviced by both the regional and sub-regional office. Satellite offices are situated in Parys, Heilbron, Frankfort and Vredefort. All town areas are provided with the following services:

A) Social Work Practitioner(s) which includes:

- statutory work like children courts, foster care, alternative care and intermediary service,
- victim improvement programmes regarding children and women abuse, rape cases and family violence,
- support and rehabilitation regarding drug/substance abuse, addicted to life and
- care for orphans and so-called "street kids".

B) Social Development which includes:

- prevention programmes to youth, women, the elderly and children,
- poverty alleviation programmes,
- early childhood development,
- life skills education programmes,
- voluntarism programmes and
- HIV/AIDS programmes.

C) Social Security services which includes:

- Social Grants applications,
- Social Grants reviewing and
- Social Grants payouts.

The officials that are situated in the satellite offices serve the communities in their area. In-service training is provided to officials on an ongoing basis on how to deal with communities. Subsequently to the above services, reference is made in general to the following services rendered by the Department of Social Development and activities taking place:

- Subsidies are provided to the old age people. A centre is envisaged to be established to accommodate needy elderly people as well as disabled children in Koppies. Street kids as well as child headed households will benefit from this centre by receiving food and after care services. The objectives of this project is to provide livelihood support to at least 50 needy elderly people, to provide care to 50 children, disabled children and youth affected by HIV and to renovate the building provided by the Local Municipality to suit the needs of the people. There are two disability groups in the community. The one centre is operating from the old clinic and the other group is operating from the Town Hall.
- Home-based care is delivered to all terminally ill patients and not only for HIV people. There are a variety of organisations that are delivering services to HIV people including NGOs. The Cancer Association is responsible for the training of home-based caretakers and volunteers and the monitoring of the programme. The HIV Co-ordinator in the Kroonstad sub-regional office work in co-ordination with the Cancer Association.

It is proposed by the Department of Social Development to conduct campaigns in the different towns to inform the community on welfare issues. Welfare projects that are not sustainable are due to the lack of markets. An organisation was appointed by the Department of Social Development to assist the projects in their marketing strategy. Marketing of sustainable projects by the government would assist the projects to become more sustainable. ABET could effectively support relevant skills training required for the execution of various projects. Training such as business management training, financial management training and technical skills training are provided by the Department of Labour.

COMMUNITY AND STAKEHOLDER LEVEL ANALYSIS : SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Kroonstad	Viljoenskroon	Steynsrus
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adjusting current infrastructure to meet the minimum requirements for a user friendly infrastructure for people living with disabilities ▪ Improve turnaround time for bank payments in relation to social grants so as to encourage most Grant recipients to register as bank recipients ▪ Waiting facilities for pensioners at pay-out points ▪ Awareness regarding the different days of payout ▪ Inappropriate use of pensions by family members ▪ Investigate cash loan businesses at pension pay-outs – No capacity and No competency ▪ Facility to cater for the mentally disabled people ▪ Care for homeless and jobless people – “street kids” ▪ Effective utilisation and functioning of indigent system ▪ Extension and availability of old age care facility in Maokeng to accommodate old age with no income ▪ Abuse of old age people ▪ Affordable facility to cater for terminally ill patients ▪ Improvement of the home-based care system (not only to cater for HIV/AIDS patients) ▪ Improvement Value / moral system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision of an orphanage, old aged home and place of safety ▪ Intervention regarding the current policy of providing grants ▪ More accessible and regular home affairs services at the magistrate court 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adequate provision for pension pay points ▪ Establishment of a disabled center and place of safety (for specifically abused children) and relevant facilities including transportation, education etc ▪ More regular (weekly) home affairs services in Steynsrus ▪ Social development (welfare) services to be provided weekly

Key Issues

- Establishment of accurate data regarding the needs and addressing needs of the disabled
- Provision of sufficient Home Affairs facilities in the region
- Accommodation of old age people
- Pension pay out system
- Community support centre

DEPARTMENTAL CONCERNS : SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

- Insufficient welfare facilities (accommodation) and equipment at the satellite offices
- Insufficient venues and space for the execution of welfare projects and programmes
- Welfare projects are not sustainable due to the lack of markets.
- Insufficient human and financial resources to improve access to pension pay points (additional pay points are required)
- General lack of adequate human and financial resources
- Lack of access to adequate communication systems and networks at satellite offices
- Inadequate co-ordination regarding registration of crèches as community (not private) crèches

9. Culture

The Department of Sport, Arts, Culture, Science and Technology has no decentralised functions or offices within the Fezile Dabi District Municipal area regarding culture. All programmes and functions are rendered from the Provincial offices in Bloemfontein. The following programmes and actions are endeavoured by the Department:

- The promotion of performing arts including drama, music and speech as well as the visual arts (art exhibitions, etc.) through financial support.
- The promotion of cultural industries with regard to hand crafts including pottery, sewing, etc. In this regard, assistance is provided regarding finance, co-ordination, materials, education and skills training (hand crafting and business skills) and marketing of products.
- The promotion of cultural tourism for example hut decoration (farm worker houses), beadwork, grass work, basketry, traditional dancing, African drumming, traditional healing etc. In this regard, assistance is provided regarding finance, co-ordination and advice.
- Co-ordination regarding celebrations of national days (Freedom, Heritage, Youth and Women Days) and any other cultural events.
- The establishment of an accurate database regarding all culture groups, clubs, associations, etc. in order to provide financial assistance with events and activities.
- The compilation of cultural tourism maps.
- Library services also resort under the Department of Sport, Arts, Culture, Science and Technology. The regional library is situated in Kroonstad which co-ordinate library services in the Fezile Dabi region.

The following cultural related facilities / programmes have been established in the Northern Free State:

- An arts and craft market has been established in Frankfort.

- One cultural centre exists in the Northern Free State District and is situated in the Zamdela residential area in Sasolburg. The effective functioning, operation and management of the cultural centre should be strived to. For the short term, the establishment of various additional cultural centers or villages in the region is not considered to be viable by the above Department.
- Provincial museums exist in Kroonstad and Heilbron. A Municipal museum exists in Parys that is provided with advice from the Provincial Department.
- A beadwork project has been established in conjunction with the Hospice in Viljoenskroon.
- Basotho and/or AmaXhosa initiation school programme
- Biking rallies should be investigated on the impact of culture.

COMMUNITY AND STAKEHOLDER LEVEL ANALYSIS : YOUTH

Regional Aspects

- Establishment of youth development centres
- Establishment of youth council / commission / junior town council
- Capacity building and skills training amongst the unskilled youth (How?)
- Poverty reduction amongst the youth of the region
- Preference to local community (youth) should be given regarding training, capacity building and employment

DEPARTMENTAL CONCERNS : CULTURE

- Shortage of venues and facilities for cultural events and activities.
- Lack of communication between Provincial Governments (eg North West) regarding issues of mutual interest.
- Lack of communication between Provincial Government Departments and between the Department and Municipalities in general.
- Insufficient human resources (approximately 46% of all posts are vacant and no funds are available to fill these vacancies).
- Inadequate finances to effectively support all relevant programmes financially.
- Ineffective link and co-ordination between various programmes of different Government Departments, especially where programmes duplicate or overlap.
- No data base (asset register) exists of all government buildings to determine buildings not effectively utilised that could be utilised for multi purposes instead of building new buildings for cultural purposes for example.



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1. Summary of Current Housing Tendencies (Link to 2008/09 SDF page 15 &16)

RESIDENTIAL AREA	ERVEN			STRUCTURES			ERF & LAND REQUIREMENTS	REMARKS
	RESIDENTIAL ERVEN OCCUPIED	RESIDENTIAL ERVEN UNOCCUPIED	TOTAL RESIDENTIAL ERVEN	PERMANENT STRUCTURES	TEMPORARY STRUCTURES	TOTAL HOUSING NEED		
Kroonstad	3 890	941	4 831	3 890				
Maokeng	15 560	2 808	18 368	11 208	4 352	4 352	2 000	
Marabastad	559	725	1 284	489	70	70		
Brentpark	883		883	808	75	75	500	
SUB TOTAL	20 892	4 474	25 366	16 395	4 497	4 497	2 500	
Viljoenskroon	608	146	754	608				
Rammulotsi Off Farm Ext.	5 213 369		5 582	3 248	2 334	4 000	4 000	
Vierfontein	202		202	202				
Vaal Reefs	# 3 000		3 000	3 000				
SUB TOTAL	9 023	146	9 169	6 289	2 734	2 734	2 000	
Steynsrus	228	120	348	228				
Matlwangtlwang	1 671	587	2 258	712	959	959	600	
SUB TOTAL	1 899	707	2 606	940	959	959	600	
TOTAL	31 923	2 712	34 635	23 933	9 540	7 540	3 820	

COMMUNITY NEEDS	KEY ISSUES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Acquisition of additional land ▪ Backlog of houses ▪ Housing information center ▪ Quality of subsidy houses ▪ Awareness on community rights and responsibilities ▪ Upgrading of hostels into family units 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Acquisition of land ▪ Provision of housing ▪ "Inner City Development" (Welgelegen West) ▪ Future hostel development

2. Summary of Current Infrastructure Service Provision

PHYSICAL: INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES SUMMARY								
	Bulk Water	Internal Water (Reticulation Network)	Bulk Sewerage	Internal Sewerage (Water Borne)	Bulk Electricity	Internal Electricity (Network)	Cemeteries	Refuse Dumping Sites
Kroonstad	10 ML Reservoir	7	Increase capacity of sewer works	7	7	7	7	7
Brentpark		7		7	7			
Marabastad		1117 meters		1117 erven	7	Street lighting		
Maokeng		15560 meters		438 erven	7			
Steynsrus	7	7	Increase of capacity & pump stations	7	7	7	Extension	7
Matlwangtlwang	7	1671 meters	1671 erven	7	7	Street lighting	New site	
Viljoenskroon	7	7	New sewerage plant	Industrial area	Increase ring feed	7	Extension	New site
Rammulotsi	7	7		3847 erven		7	Street lighting	

	<u>Regional Aspects:</u> Provision of water to rural areas
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3.2 Bulk Sewerage and Network & Community and Stakeholder Level Analysis

SEWERAGE: BULK AND NETWORK	
COMMUNITY NEEDS	CURRENT REALITY NEEDS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision of water borne sewerage system or adequate alternative measures ▪ Effectiveness of bucket system ▪ Sanitation in rural areas ▪ Upgrading of existing system <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 15px; padding: 10px; margin-top: 20px;"> <p>Key Issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Awareness on correct utilization of system. ▪ Sporadic blockages of system (Constantia) ▪ Provision of water borne sewer system ▪ Replacement of bucket system and in mean time ensuring effectiveness ▪ Upgrading of bulk capacity </div>	<u>KROONSTAD</u>
	<u>Bulk Sewerage:</u>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Upgrading of existing sewer treatment works and main sewer outfall (Phase 1 has been funded and is in process).
	<u>Kroonstad Network:</u>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rehabilitate problem areas.
	<u>Maokeng Network:</u>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision of a waterborne sewerage network to proposed erven.
	<u>Brentpark Network:</u>
	<u>VILJOENSKROON</u>
	<u>Bulk Sewerage:</u>
	<u>Viljoenskroon Network:</u>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Installation of waterborne sewerage in Industrial area.
<u>Rammulotsi Network:</u>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision of a waterborne sewerage network to 649 erven. Phase II currently running. 	
<u>STEYNSRUS</u>	
<u>Bulk Sewerage</u>	
Oxidation pond system completed. Needs upgrading	
<u>Steynsrus Network:</u>	
<u>Matlwangtlwang Network:</u>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision of a waterborne sewerage network to 1 671 erven. Partially completed. 	
<u>VIERFONTEIN</u>	
<u>Bulk Sewerage:</u>	
<u>Eskom & Church Network:</u>	

3.3 Bulk Electricity and Network & Community and Stakeholder Level Analysis

ELECTRICITY : BULK AND NETWORK	
COMMUNITY NEEDS	CURRENT REALITY NEEDS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision of electricity network ▪ Prepaid electricity system ▪ Adequate area lighting ▪ Quality of supply ▪ Provision to rural areas <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 15px; padding: 10px; margin-top: 20px;"> <p>Key Issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adequate area lighting ▪ New substation for bulk provision to business area (Kroonstad) ▪ Installation of the pre-paid system ▪ Provision of additional vending stations ▪ Vandalism of electricity networks ▪ Upgrading of networks in certain areas ▪ Quality of supply ▪ Investigate Energy Saving Area Lighting </div>	<p><u>Kroonstad:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Building of a central substation to provide electricity to business area ▪ Consider high mast lights in the dark areas of Kroonstad (Safety and Security)
	<p><u>Maokeng:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Replacement of the portions of the electricity network in Marabastad that have been stolen. ▪ Provision of adequate street lighting (high mast area lighting).
	<p><u>Brentpark:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision of adequate street lighting (high mast area lighting). ▪ Upgrading of network
	<p><u>Viljoenskroon:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Upgrading of bulk electricity network especially regarding a ring feed to industrial area (project approved)
	<p><u>Rammulotsi:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Indicate to Eskom poor quality of the bulk supply to Rammulotsi. ▪ Provision of adequate street lighting high mast area lighting and main entrances to Rammulotsi.
	<p><u>Steynsrus:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Installation of a vending machine.
	<p><u>Matlwangtlwang:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision of adequate street lighting (high mast area lighting).
	<p><u>Vierfontein</u></p>

3.4 Streets and Storm water & Community and Stakeholder Level Analysis

STREET AND STORM WATER NETWORK	
COMMUNITY NEEDS	CURRENT REALITY NEEDS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Upgrading of existing streets ▪ Continuous maintenance ▪ Roads master plan ▪ Storm water network ▪ Street signs and road markings ▪ Tarring of gravel roads ▪ Access roads <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 15px; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>Key Issues</p> <p><u>Streets</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintenance and upgrading of all streets ▪ Tarring of main collector roads ▪ Signs and road markings ▪ Graveling of unsurfaced roads and upgrading of existing gravel roads. ▪ Identification of a heavy vehicle transport routes. ▪ Connector road: Brits Street and Smaldeel Road <p><u>Storm water:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision of a storm water drainage network with construction of streets including ground water table control </div>	<p><u>Kroonstad / Maokeng / Brentpark:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Municipal Offices Parking Area ▪ Maintenance and upgrading of all streets in Kroonstad. ▪ Tarring of main collector roads in Maokeng. ▪ Graveling of unsurfaced roads and upgrading of existing gravel roads. ▪ Identification of a heavy vehicle transport route. ▪ New connector road between Brits Street and Smaldeel Road <p><u>Storm water:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision of a storm water drainage network with construction of streets including ground water table control measures. <p><u>Viljoenskroon / Rammulotsi:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Upgrading of existing tar roads. ▪ Tarring of remainder of main collector roads in Rammulotsi not tarred. ▪ Graveling of unsurfaced roads and upgrading of existing gravel roads. <p><u>Storm water:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision of a storm water drainage network with construction of streets. ▪ Maintenance and proper cleaning of existing storm water channels. <p><u>Steynsrus / Matlwangtlwang:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tarring of collector roads. ▪ Graveling of unsurfaced roads. ▪ Upgrading of existing gravel roads. <p><u>Storm water:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision of a storm water drainage network with construction of streets. <p><u>Vierfontein – Eskom extension:</u></p> <p><u>Vierfontein – Church extension:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Upgrading of existing tar roads.

3.5 Refuse Removal & Community and Stakeholder Level Analysis

REFUSE REMOVAL	
Where new dumping sites are identified as a priority, it evidently implies that rehabilitation of the previous sites needs to be addressed, with a coupled financial implication.	
COMMUNITY NEEDS	CURRENT REALITY NEEDS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish new dumping sites ▪ Effective management of dumping sites ▪ Adequate dumping vehicles and equipment ▪ Additional dumping station ▪ Provision of dustbins notice boards to prevent littering <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 15px; padding: 10px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Key Issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ General public awareness regarding littering ▪ Notice boards ▪ Vehicles and equipment ▪ Management of existing sites ▪ Regular refuse removal </div>	<u>Kroonstad / Maokeng / Brentpark:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Management of the dumping site.
	<u>Viljoenskroon / Rammulotsi:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Management of the dumping site.
	<u>Steynsrus / Matlwangtlwang:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Management of the dumping site. (Provision of additional cells)
	<u>Vierfontein</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identification and establishment of a new refuse dumping site for the medium to long-term need to be used.

3.6 Cemeteries & Community and Stakeholder Level Analysis

CEMETERIES	
COMMUNITY NEEDS	CURRENT REALITY NEEDS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ New cemeteries ▪ Upgrading, fencing and maintenance of cemeteries ▪ Public facilities ▪ Facilities for rural communities ▪ Option of cremation 	<u>Kroonstad / Maokeng / Brentpark:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Effective management and maintenance of existing cemeteries. ▪ Investigate the storm water drainage problem at the Constantia cemetery. ▪ Fencing
	<u>Viljoenskroon / Rammulotsi:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Extension of the cemetery in Viljoenskroon. ▪ Identification and establishment of new cemetery base on thorough geotechnical investigations. ▪ Fencing

<p>Key Issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Awareness regarding vandalism of cemetery sites▪ Effective management and maintenance of existing cemeteries (fencing and cleaning).▪ Identification and establishment of new cemetery base on thorough geotechnical investigations.▪ Upgrading of existing cemeteries to provide ablution facilities▪ Investigate alternative methods of burial	<p><u>Steynsrus / Matlwangtlwang:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Investigate new area and commissioning of the new site.▪ Effective maintenance of the existing cemeteries.▪ <hr/> <p><u>Vierfontein</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Identification and establishment of new cemetery base on thorough geotechnical investigations.
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