

# **Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Programme (ISRDP) Maluti a Phofung Local Municipality**



## **Maluti – A- Phofung Nodal Municipality background**

### **1. Introduction**

The objective of this report is to:

- To assess whether the programme is being implemented as intended-integrated implementation
- To determine whether the programme is achieving intended objectives- fast track service delivery
- To determine progress made implementing the programme of action in the nodes
- To identify interventions required to improve implementation of the POA;
- To make policy recommendations to cabinet
- To identify technical support required by nodal coordinators based on challenges
- To facilitate planning for the remaining term of the programme

### **2. Integration and Coordination**

The District Mayor's and municipal manager forum was launched during 2005, however coordination and strengthening of these structures is necessary.

It should be emphasized that the Municipal Cluster has been established and approved by council for proper implementation and political buy-in. Clusters are aligned with Provincial Government Clusters. Coordination of clusters and the integrated planning within the municipality needs to be strengthened. Municipal directorates operate in silos and that made it difficult for the ISRDP objectives to be achieved. Municipal clusters are structured as follows:

- Social sector cluster
- Economic Development and investment cluster
- Governance and Administration

### **3. Public Participation of stakeholders in IDPs**

The participation of government departments in the IDP is improving tremendously. Partnerships have been forged with some government departments (Agriculture, Social Development, Minerals and Energy, Economic Affairs and Tourism and Environment, Transport, Housing and Local Government, DWAF, DEAT) in the implementation of programmes. The participation of departments, which are committed to the IDP process, is highly commended. Presidential

National Commission on Information Society and Development (PNC ON ISAD) showed an interest on accelerating the development of ICT at the node.

Thabo Mofutsanyana District municipality has a Planning Information Management Support Service (PIMSS) Center that supports Local Municipalities (including Maluti-a-Phofung) with the development and management of the IDPs. IDP training for new Councilors was conducted in 2006.

The Maluti-a-Phofung Local Municipality IDP is based on five key performance areas, namely,

- The promotion of best service delivery
- The promotion of Local Economic Development, and other job creation initiatives
- Municipal transformation and institutional development
- Municipal financial viability
- Good corporate governance

#### **4. Traditional Leadership**

Qwaqwa, also referred as Wetsieshoek, was first inhabited in 1830 by a group of Kgoloqwa tribe under the chief Wetsi. In 1856 a Free State commando besieged the Wetsi cave, and Wetsi escaped to Lesotho. In 1874 the friendly Kwenya and Tlokwa tribes were settled in Witsieshoek by the then Free State Republic. A mission station was opened to serve the people after the Anglo Boer War British rule was established.

As part of the homeland policy of the previous government, Qwaqwa was established as a self – governing territory during 1969, and it was incorporated within the Free State Provincial Government in 1994. It is against these background that QwaQwa has a rich historical background of traditional leadership. It

The role of Traditional Leadership in Maluti a Phofung Municipality is visible and important because of the Historical background of QwaQwa. Traditional Leaders participate in the Ward Committee structures of all 34 wards of Maluti a Phofung Municipality, as an ex officio. Coordination of land issues is still a challenge as there is no formal structure within the three spheres of government. The implementation of Communal Land Right Act, which will establish Land Committees, shall assist in fast tracking transfer of Land to Local Municipality. These issue delays service delivery and economic growth within the jurisdiction of Maluti a Phofung.

#### **4. Institutional Arrangements**

##### **Political Support**

The political champion's team of Maluti-a-Phofung consists of the following ministers and deputy ministers: Mosioa Lekota, Manto Tshabalala-Msimang, Susan Shabangu and R Davies.

On the 12 April 2007, Minister Mosioua Lekota visited the node as one of the political champions. The Executive Mayor of Maluti a Phofung Dr B.E Mzangwa is the Local Political Champion.

The Minister emphasized on qualitative service delivery to our communities. He reminded the node of the importance of meeting the November 2007 target of Bucket Eradication as stated by the State President. He further raised the importance of ensuring that proper toilets are constructed in the area and other parts of the country. Political Champions further indicated that the councilors have to account to the people on the ground. They therefore need to come up with the plans; otherwise it will impact negatively.

During the 10 May 2007 DPLG National Portfolio Committee visited the node. The Chairperson of the Portfolio Committee put emphases, amongst others the issues relating to moral regeneration and social cohesion. He also raised issues relating to infrastructure development, water and sanitation.

- **District support**

The district Communication's forum has been established and it is functional. The forum has improved communication within the node.

A need for a closer working relationship between the district and the node was emphasised. The champions warned against developing the node while neglecting the surrounding areas as this might create pressure and influx of people from surrounding areas to Maluti-A-Phofung. They further pointed out that in the case of wards there is a need for the councilors to work together to ensure effective service delivery of services.

- **Planning at the District level**

The need for involvement of the district in nodal work including the following was further emphasized:

- The importance of long term and short term planning at the district level
- The need for a clear programme of action for the district and the node
- Setting clear targets by the district
- The need for the province to set a clear programme of support to the node

- **Skills Development**

The municipality should identify the economic development opportunities that will drive the municipality holistically and the kind of capacity needed to build and grow the district. The node needs to identify skills that are required in addressing the local economic development projects and ensure that local people are capacitated.

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## **7. National Technical Support**

When the programme was announced it was also announced that dplg be the national coordinator. IDT was announced as an organization that would provide support to dplg. In order to provide support at local level the IDT has entered into agreements with both the provinces and the nodes. These agreements led to IDT seconding staff to the nodes to provide technical support on daily basis.

## **8. Provincial Technical Champion**

A Provincial Technical Champion is an official who has been appointed to provide technical support to the node and province in the implementation of the programme, promote a coordinated

implementation of the programme and maintain an interface between national, provincial and local level.

Provincial technical champions have changed consistently. The province has however appointed an official who is located in the node permanently. This has a positive effect in terms of coordination and contribution of sector departments. Since 2006 there has been visible technical support from the office of the premier for the implementation of the programme.

## **9. Local technical champions**

At local level the implementation of the programme faces some challenges. Under normal circumstance the Municipal Manager is supposed to be a Local Technical Champion. This function is however delegated to officials in the municipality. These officials have other responsibilities e.g. IDP management, LED management and ISRDP coordination.

## **10. Impact of Project Consolidate**

Of the 139 municipalities that have identified for supports through Project Consolidate 12 are in Free State and Maluti-A-Phofung is one of them. The Department of Provincial Local Government and Housing (LG&H), entered into a partnership with the Independent Development Trust (IDT), in establishing and establishing a dedicated team to manage Project Consolidate in the Province. As a result of this partnership, the IDT seconded dedicated personnel to the node to monitor progress, identify needs and assist in deployment of support organizations in the node as well as other Project Consolidate municipalities in the District. Through Project Consolidate, the Provincial Department Of Local and Government and Housing funded the installation of high mast lights in Makgolokweng to the value of R2 Million. The project has since being completed. This project has benefited local laborers in job creation and has brought safety and security measures in the area. LG&H funded the municipality with an amount of R60 000 towards the development of Spatial Development Framework. Furthermore, the IDT has entered into a partnership with Nestle to assist emerging farmers with dairy production projects. Furthermore, Project Consolidate has mobilized Government Garage to develop a proposal towards the utilization of Yellow Fleet and this will include creating partnerships with the Provincial Department of Public Works and other municipalities. Other benefits gained through this intervention at local level include the development and implementation of plans aimed at addressing specific nodal challenges based on the local priorities.

**Sixty (60) EPWP** projects have been implemented in the District at the cost of **R50.29 million**. By the end of March 2006 the expenditure was at **47% (R23.682 million)**. **818** job opportunities were

created for the youth, women and disabled persons. In addition 74 285-person days' employment opportunities have been created.

Maluti-a-Phofung has been allocated resources from the Provincial Infrastructure Fund (PIF) for planning and surveying of Makgolokoeng area and installation of four additional high mast lights in Intabazwe. These projects have been completed. Furthermore, the municipality has been provided with technical support in the development of Spatial Development framework.

## **11. Contribution of sector departments**

Participation by provincial departments in the provincial coordinating structure has improved drastically.

One of the priorities of the government programme of action is the implementation of the financial protocol. The January 2005 Cabinet resolved that:

- Sector departments should indicate in their strategic plans how they intend to support the nodes
- Sector departments indicate in their MTEF (Medium Term Expenditure frameworks) how they intend to support the nodes

Departments like Social Development, agriculture, health etc. were able to indicate both financial commitments and technical support directed to the node. Some departments, however, still contribute outside the IDPs.

The South African Police Services (SAPS) conducted joint sessions with the preventatives of nodal municipality, Provincial Departments of Safety and Security, Provincial Department of Housing and Local Government and **the dplg** in the Free State Province. The objective of the session were to promote integrated planning, understanding and participation of the SAPS in the IDP processes and ensuring that SAPS supports the Community Safety units in the municipality. These contributed positively towards establishment of partnership with the nodal municipalities.

The Department of Home Affairs is rendering services to farms, rural areas and schools. The information sessions are undertaken on daily basis, especially to inaccessible areas. The department is also in the process of building a model office in Phutaditjaba

The Department of Arts and Culture, labour, Social Development is implementing the following projects in the node:

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Project Description</b>	<b>Total Funding Required</b>	<b>2005/06 Financial year</b>	<b>2006/07 Financial year</b>
Thaba Blinds	Grass weaving project (blinds)	R 1 000 000	R 500 000	R 250 000
Lejwaneng Itshepeng	Grass and leather work	R 500 000	R 250 000	R 125 000
Tsohang Iketsetse Basotho	Grass work, Sewing and Beading	R 500 000	R 250 000	R 125 000
New Essence	Performing Arts	R1 250 000	R 937 500	R 312 500
Raohelang Bahahlaodi	Sewing, Beading, Pottery, Glass Recycling	R 500 000	R 250 000	R125 000
Flonel African Beauty	Traditional Jewellery	R 750 000	R 375 000	R187 500
Community Cultural Tourism	Beading Pottery, Heritage	R 500 000	R 250 000	R 125 000

## **SOCIAL SECTOR PROGRAMMES**

### **Integrated Human Settlement**

#### **Water, Sanitation and refuse removal**

#### **12. Progress with regard to service delivery**

The impact assessment study undertaken by **the dplg** in June 2006 revealed that there has been progress made in terms of delivery of basic service in Maluti-A-Phofung Municipality.

From the health survey it is evident that many households still use other sources of energy, especially for heating purposes in the cold winters. This could indicate that the supply of electricity may not be adequate for the household size, or the households need additional sources of energy during winter.



### **12.1. Water**

A progressive increase of 15% in the provision of water has been noted in the node. The number of houses with standpipes increased from 18719 in 2000 to 36030 in 2006.

### **12.2. Sanitation**

The number of households that have access to waterborne sanitation increased from 8000 in 2000 to 3 1527 in 2006. The delivery of VIP toilets moved from none in 2000 to 5 700 in 2006. A total of 4819 buckets have been eradicated since 2000. There were only 164 buckets that still had to be eradicated in 2006.9.3.

### **12.3. Solid Waste Management**

Currently refuse is collected at 29897 points. Consultants were appointed to execute a feasibility study for the rendering of services in areas that are mainly in the rural area and have no access. Illegal landfill sites were closed and the Intabazwe landfill site was rehabilitated at an amount of R 2 224 248.24.

### **12.4. Electricity Connections /supply**

A total number of 4880 new connections were completed by the 30 September 2005/06. Funds to the amount of R 1 000 000.00 were approved by the Department of Minerals and Energy for the 2006/2007 financial years. The following projects related to electricity were implemented:

- Electricity expansion of existing network Harrismith
- Upgrading of electricity lines Harrismith
- Upgrading of substations in Qwa Qwa
- Section 78(2) process electricity ring fencing
- Public lights MAP
- Upgrade of electricity lines in Qwa Qwa

The Department of Mineral and Energy (DME) further approved the building of a 20 MVA substation in Tsheseng. The substation has been completed and it enables the Municipality to extend electricity connections to other rural areas of Qwaqwa. The table underneath indicates additional projects that have been implemented. Electricity interruptions occur on regular basis

around QwaQwa area. These as a result of huge electricity consumption, which is caused by population, increase around the area.

800 electricity house connections at Bluegum Bosch cannot be done, as there are delays for Township Establishment registration from Department of Local Government and Housing.

### **Eskom Intervention**

Eskom has provided funding for the Demand Site Management System. Maluti a Phofung Municipality will be amongst the first municipalities where this system is going to be piloted. The objective of the project is to reduce electricity consumption in the area. For the first three years the community of Maluti a Phofung shall not benefit in monetary terms, however the system will regulate the electricity cut off 's. Annually the municipality will make a saving of R3M.

<b>Electricity</b>	<b>05 December 2000</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>Backlogs/2007</b>
Prepayment meters	32000	63000	23000
Conventional meters	4213	5982	0
Bulk meters	712	991	0

### **Electricity House Connections**

<b>Planned 2005/6</b>	<b>Connected Jan-July 2006</b>	<b>Outstanding</b>
4880	1300	3580

## 12.5 Expenditure on the Municipal Infrastructure Grant

### MIG allocations from 2004/05 to 2006/07

Allocation per Municipality	2004/05 (R' 000)	2005/06 (R' 000)	2006/07 (R' 000)	2007/08 (R' 000)	2008/09 (R' 000) *	2009/10 (R' 000) *
	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
Maluti-a-Phofung	37,639	52,684	50,946	82,218	99,101	111,139
<b>Total</b>	<b>37,639</b>	<b>52,684</b>	<b>50,946</b>	<b>82,218</b>	<b>99,101</b>	<b>111,139</b>

\*Are indicative figures published in the Division of Revenue Act, 2007

Maluti-a-Phofung Local Municipality received R37, 639 million in 2004/05 financial years to implement the MIG programme. The MIG allocation for Maluti-a--Phofung Local Municipality during the 2005/06 financial year was R52, 684 million. In the 2006/07 financial year the MIG allocation for Maluti-a-Phofung Municipality was R50, 946 million. The allocation for the current financial year is R82, 218 million.

## 12.6 MIG Financial Progress

### Financial Progress since 2004/05 up to 31 March 2007

Financial Year	Allocation (R'000)	Exp March (R'000)	%	Exp June (R'000)	%
				Exp April 2005	
2004/05	37,639	36,218	96.23	37,639	100.00
2005/06	52,684	44,177	83.85	52,684	100.00
2006/07	50,946	50,946	100.00		

Source: Consolidated Division of Revenue Act reports received from the municipalities via provinces.

Of the 2004/05 allocations Maluti a Phofung Municipality reported R36, 218 million (96%) expenditure as at 31 March 2005. The Municipality only managed to report 100% expenditure at the end of April 2005.

During the 2005/06 financial years Maluti-a-Phofung reported R44, 177 million (83%) expenditure as at 31 March 2006. The municipality only managed to report 100% expenditure at the end of June 2006. The municipality was one of the few municipalities in the Free State Province who managed to report 100% expenditure as at 31 March 2007.

### Reasons for under expenditure

The under expenditure during the 2004/05 financial year was due to the late registration of projects. This delayed project implementation and expenditure.

During the 2005/06 financial year the under expenditure was due to the heavy rains during January and February 2006. Construction was severely affected and this impacted on the performance of the municipality.

### Expenditure per Project Category since 2004 until 31 March 2007

#### Expenditure per project category

Municipality Name	Project Category (eg. water, sanitation, PMU etc)	Project Status (Reg	MIG Funds	Total Expenditure
	Roads		R 44,690,400.00	R 26,599,286.99
		Completed	R 5,191,680.00	R 5,134,353.66
		Construction	R 34,380,120.00	R 21,464,933.33
	Registered	R 5,118,600.00	R 0.00	
	Sanitation		R 59,570,880.42	R 53,437,513.99
		Completed	R 24,413,547.00	R 24,388,995.44
		Construction	R 31,741,892.42	R 29,048,518.55
	Registered	R 3,415,441.00	R 0.00	
	Street / Community Lighting		R 1,567,873.00	R 724,454.74
		Completed	R 1,567,873.00	R 724,454.74
	Water		R 77,249,412.00	R 62,682,061.60
			Completed	R 16,046,000.00
Construction		R 58,622,727.00	R 45,392,470.52	
Design & Tender		R 2,580,685.00	R 1,243,591.08	
			R 231,891,535.42	R 145,727,187.32

Source: MIG project list received from municipalities via the provinces – March 2007

Water related projects have registered the highest expenditure amount of R62, 7m from the allocated MIG funds of R77,3m. The Street / Community Lighting projects, which have a least allocation of MIG funds have an expenditure of R724 454.00 from the R1, 57m allocated. Commitments on MIG Allocation for 2006/07, 2007/08 & 2008/09 Financial Years as on 31 March 2007

**MIG Commitments**

Municipality	2006/07 (R'000)		2007/08 (R'000)		2008/09 (R'000)	
	Allocation	Commitment	Allocation	Commitment	Allocation	Commitment
Maluti-a-Phofung	50 946	50 946	57 249	57 249	70 721	70 721

*Source: MIG Commitments received from municipalities via the Free State Province – March 2007*

Maluti a Phofung Local Municipality was fully committed for the 2006/07 financial year. As on 31 March 2007, the municipality is now fully committed for the 2007/08 and 2008/09 financial years. The commitments for the 2009/10 will be provided once the PPMU has forwarded the updated commitments data that includes projects registered for this financial year.

**Project Management Units (PMU's)**  
**PMU allocations**

MUNICIPALITY	ALLOCATION 05/06	DATE APPROVED	ALLOCATION 06/07	DATE APPROVED	ALLOCATION 07/08	DATE APPROVED
Maluti-a-Phofung LM	R 1,949,000.00	9-Apr-06	R 1,885,000.00	17-Jul-06	R2,192,000.00	None

*(The dplg MIG Unit, March 2007)*

Maluti a Phofung Local Municipality established a PMU during the 2004/05 financial year. During the 2005/06 financial year, the municipality received an allocation of R1, 949m. Subsequently, the municipality forwarded a business plan, which was approved on 9 April 2006. Another allocation of R1, 885m was provided to the municipality for the 2006/07 financial year, and a business plan in this regard was approved on 17 July 2006. Maluti a Phofung Local Municipality received an allocation of R2, 192m for the 2007/08 financial year. A budget is still awaited from the municipality for approval by the dplg.

**Interventions by the MIG Unit**

The dplg and the Provincial Programme Management Unit (PPMU) in the Free State had working sessions with Maluti a Phofung Local Municipality to assist them on challenges related to financial and non-financial reporting as well as project registration through MIG - MIS. The interventions have resulted in 100% percent commitment by the municipality for the 2006/07 and 2008/09 financial years. The dplg is in the process of registering projects for the 2009/10 financial years.

## 12.6 Road

The Municipality has the responsibility of construction and maintenance of roads and bridges. The size of the network is 4,000kms, some of which are tracks, which need to be upgraded to be accessible in all weather conditions. The rural network in QwaQwa is spread over a wide geographical area, and its condition has badly deteriorated due to the effects of traffic, adverse climate and environmental conditions. More over, the deterioration has been due to the fact that there has been no maintenance on the entire network, especially road maintenance.

Some of the reasons for road maintenance are to reduce deterioration and keep the roads open continuously. Roads serve as accesses to economic centers of population and industry and, if roads are closed for whatever reason, then there are serious social and economic consequences.

One of the objectives of Maluti-A- Phofung Municipality is to provide and ensure functional rural road communication in order to allow smooth access to social services. Therefore there is a need for sufficient resources (human resource, funds and plant and equipment) to operate and maintain the road network on a sustainable long-term basis.

## 11.7 Basic Service Delivery

This is one of the municipalities that are doing well in terms of the provision of free basic services. The municipality has the indigent policy and register which is updated regularly. The Council has allocated R43, 4million to fund Free Basic Services (FBS), of which R11; 1m is utilized to fund indigent households, R14m for the provision of Free Basic Electricity and further R17, 9M to subsidize free basic water to households. All Households are entitled to rebate on their first R25 000 on site improvement value per annum.

Ninety seven percent (97%) of the indigent household's benefit from Free Basic Water and sixty six percent (66%) benefits from Free Basic Electricity.

**Table below shows the provision of Free Basic Water**

Households (HH)		Total Served				No Infrastructure		Below RDP
Total HH <sup>b</sup>	Total Indigent	Total HH %	%	Total Indigent	%	Total HH	Total Indigent	Total HH
96 693	55 595	93 542	97	53 761	97	3 151	1 834	13 377

(It must be noted that the indigent register has increased by 2000 households from January 2006 to date.)

### **13. Land transfer and Development Planning**

The municipality is not affected by land claims except the one case that has been resolved, which is Schroomplatz. Most of the land within the Qwaqwa area is state land and the problem that the municipality encounters is when development has to take place. The process of township establishment takes long as the issue of land ownership has to be clarified with Land Affairs.

Most of the people within Maluti-A-Phofung reside in Qwaqwa on communal land. The land has not been planned and surveyed and others are residing on the land that is not habitable. The geotechnical investigation indicates that some people live below the flood lines and on steep slopes. It is essential therefore for the Municipality to make available alternative land for relocation.

Because of shortage of land for development within Qwaqwa the municipality has formed a task team together with Department of Land Affairs to deal with the acquisition of land as most of the land is state land. The municipality is in the process of formalizing the rural areas but the challenge faced is the regulations, which inform Communal Land Act.

The municipality has prepared the Spatial Development Framework and has completed township establishment applications for the following areas:

Schoomplaat (Land restitution)	1004
Tsiame E	1000
Intabazwe-Harrismith corridor	2500
Thlong Extension 5	743

Intabazwe-Harrismith Corridor is the model township based on the Breaking New Grounds (BNG) on human settlement whereby low, middle and high- income earners are residing within the same area. 2500 units are going to be developed in Intabazwe. The estimated temporary job opportunities that are going to be created is 1000.

### **14. Housing**

The table underneath indicates the number of housing projects and housing backlogs per area. These projects have created employment opportunities for 1200 persons.

<b>Area</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Housing Backlogs</b>
<b>Tlholong</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>500</b>
<b>Intabazwe</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>3000</b>
<b>Tshiame</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>1440</b>

<b>QwaQwa Rural</b>	<b>2673</b>	<b>25000</b>
<b>Disaster Park</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>2000</b>
<b>BluegunBosch</b>	<b>1490</b>	<b>2450</b>
<b>Mandela Park</b>	<b>1100</b>	<b>1000</b>
<b>Total Number of houses</b>	<b>7935</b>	<b>35860(2006)</b>

For the period under review the Free State Department of Local Government and Housing allocated 3 projects, amounting to 1700 housing subsidies to poor households in Maluti - A - Phofung Municipality. The total investment was R62.42mil. The Department has already spent R14.9m for completed housing units

Out of the 1700 plus 800 subsidies allocated during December 2005/6 to date 1140 housing units have been completed, 1360 are under construction and 980 units still have to be constructed. This is due to delays that were caused by unprecedented and incessant rainfall that occurred in this Municipality during that period.

#### **Houses completed per ward**

Ward Number	Location	Number Of Houses Completed
1	Tshiame C	681
2	Matsikeng	260
3	Tlholong Kestell	435
5	Intabazwe	870
10	Tseki	440
11	Monontsha	94
13	Bolata	100
14	Phamong	350
18	Thaba Bosiu	396
20/21	Tsheseng	592
23	Namahadi	275
25	Riverside	50
28	Mabolela	87
30	Mandela Park Phase 4/ Slovo Park	637
31	Makwane	395
32	Tebang	600
34	Disaster Bluegumbosch	4326
<b>Houses Built And Completed</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>10 588</b>

(Maluti-a-phofung October 2006)

Twelve thousand (12000) job opportunities were created during construction phase.

#### **15. Transport infrastructure and services**

Like in all other nodes the public and stakeholders in Maluti-a-Phofung report that transport infrastructure and services poses a serious challenge regarding access to services that are available and the turnaround time for rendering other services. Parents in the nodal indicate that



children either walk long distances to schools or cannot reach their schools in the rainy season due to lack of bridges across the rivers. The public indicates that they have to travel or walk long distances to reach health facilities while health officials report that ambulances cannot reach some residential areas due to lack of or poor transport infrastructure. Other health officials report challenges related to turn around time for sputum testing for TB cases. The SAPS also indicates that some of the reasons for poor response and turn around time are related to the poor conditions of roads and lack of involvement in environmental design during planning phase.

The Department of Transport has finalised the Integrated Rural Mobility and Access Strategy and is piloting the Rural Transport Development Programme in three nodes. In addition most of the projects that the department intends to implement are at design and planning stage. There is a need to prioritise access roads taking into consideration existing public facilities that are not easy to access e.g. schools, health facilities, police stations etc.

Various maintenance programs for the patching of tarred roads and regravelling were initiated in the node. Maintenance programs also include the construction of storm water channels and stone pitching projects.

### **Intervention by Department of Roads and Transport**

The Department of Roads and Transport in consultation with the Municipality introduced the Rural Transport Development Programme. Maluti a Phofung node was identified as one of the pilot for the programme. The objective of the programme is to provide accesses to mobility in rural villages. One of the programme deliverables is:

- Improvement of taxi ranks
- Construction of accesses bridges
- Promotion of cycling as a mode of transport.

The department committed R7M to Maluti a Phofung Node. The programme has not commenced and no close out report was done to the Municipality.

### **Logistical Hub at Harrismith**

The other major project planned for this municipality is the Logistical Hub at Harrismith. The feasibility study has already been concluded and handed over to the relevant Provincial Departments. The spin-offs for this project are economic as well social.

## **Renovation of the Harrismith Landing strip (Airodrome)**

### **16. Health**

The municipality has a Local Aids Council and has adopted HIV/AIDs Strategy in partnership with Department of Social Development and Health which focuses on:

- Orphans and Vulnerable Children
- Information, Education & Communication, and
- Care and Support for the infected and affected persons by HIV/AIDS

The district has 8 ARV sites with 3558 patients on treatment to date. In the node, the assessment and treatment sites are a Tseki and Namahadi Clinics.

Thabo Mofutsanyana health district is servicing a total population of 760 000 people in all the twenty towns of the five local municipalities. The primary Health Care Services are provided in 65 fixed clinics. Maluti-a-Phofung has one regional and two district hospitals servicing the communities. In addition to that, it has 7 mobile clinics and 33 fixed clinics. These provide services to 386 000 people in the node.

#### **16.1. Home based care**

350 volunteers are being used to render home-based care, Directly Observed Treatment and Support and Lay Counseling. They are being given a stipend of R500 per month.

There are 43 health care facilities (ranging from clinic to regional hospital) in Maluti-a-Phofung. The Department through the implementation of provincial rural health strategy delivered health care services through the mobile clinics that have reached 57 525 rural community members at Maluti-a-Phofung. The table underneath provides a breakdown of health facilities in the node:

<b>Fixed clinics</b>	<b>Mobile clinics</b>	<b>District Hospitals</b>	<b>Regional Hospitals</b>	<b>Total number of health facilities</b>
33	7	2	1	43

(Department of Health: October 2006)

### Breakdown of Medical vehicles

Ambulances	Response cars	Patient transport	Total number of vehicles
14	8	6	28

(Department of Health October 2006)

Town	Name of clinic	Scope of project	Allocated budget
Qwaqwa	Bluegumbosch Clinic	New	1,545,000.00
	Tseki Clinic	New	1,770,000.00
	Eva Mota Clinic	Upgrading	870,000.00
	Tshirela Clinic	Upgrading	
	Paballong Clinic	Upgrading	660,000.00
	Monontsha Clinic	Upgrading	77,000.00
	Thabang Clinic	Upgrading	1,042,000.00
	Phuthaditjhaba Clinic	Upgrading	172,000.00
	Makoane Clinic	Upgrading	148,000.00

## COMPREHENSIVE SOCIAL SECURITY

### 17. Integrated food security

Progress in implementation	Beneficiaries		
Project	Youth	Women	Village /Ward
90 Households each received a food security package to the value of R4500 that included 20 layers and layer feeds, vegetable garden equipment and production inputs. Eggs were delivered to the Harrismith prison for an additional household income		90	Kestell
500 vegetable boxes of seeds and fertilisers were distributed to households, clinics, community gardens and crèches. The recipients were trained to cultivate vegetable	1000		Qwaqwa wards

gardens of 20 square meters each. The beneficiaries were able to put food on the table during the production season.			
School Food gardens at Letlotlo, Qwabi and Justice Lefuma schools	1000		Qwaqwa Wards
100 Vegetable packets, including seeds, Fertilizers and basic garden equipment distributed to home gardeners	200	100	Intabazwe
21 beef cattle were delivered to each of 18 farmers		2	114 Qwaqwa farmer project
14 farmers were supported with subsidies on production input loans for dry beans, wheat and maize		2	114 Qwaqwa farmer project
Fencing- training and labor	8	21	Diyatalawa project
Fencing- training and labor	10	4	Weltevrede Project
Fencing- training and labor	6		Maluti Dairy project

The Feasibility Study conducted in September 2006 revealed the following:

- A potential of food production in the node for poor farmers
- Various small farmers are entering into small scale farming of various products
- Limited markets are locally available
- Lack of funding and other support sources create an environment that is not economically viable and sustainable for the small farmers

A service provider was contracted to investigate the possibility of creating a marketing link between the small farmers and the food processing markets in Gauteng. It was agreed that farmers should work together on a single programme where they enter into a contract with the vegetable processing market in Johannesburg to sell their products in bulk to be processed for the wholesale industry.

## **18. Social Security/ Dependency on grants**

The table underneath provides a comparison of the number of the people who were receiving grants in the node between October 2005 and September 2006. The number of people who receive has grants increased by in the period under review. It must be noted that the higher increase was on females. There was a slight decrease in the number of males who receive old age pensions.

Grant type	October 2005		September 2006		
	Male	Female		Male	Female
Old Age	3485	10218		3469	10240
War Veteran	1	0		0	0
Disability	4298	4512		4376	4530
Grant In Aid	61	68		78	74
Foster Child	153	1407		172	1737
Care Dependency	23	423		24	442
Child Support	1200	27825		1205	27970
Total	9221	44453		9324	44993
Grand Total	53674			54317	
% Increase	1.2%				

The highest number is in the category of children that are receiving grants, followed by the old age pensioners then the disabled. It must be noted that the majority of the people who receive grants are children (foster care and child support). Taking into consideration the fact that this grant is subject to the means test this is an indication of low-income levels and unemployment among the women (primary care givers in the nodes). In the case of the old age pension it must be noted that most beneficiaries in this category are females. This is an indication that women have high life expectancy or that some males are recipient of pension provided by the employer again pointing to unemployment levels of the women in the rural areas. What is also worth noting is the high number of people who receive disability grants. This can be attributed to an increased in the number of people who are recipients to grants related to HIV and AIDS

By September 2006 the school nutrition programme was being implemented in 179 schools feeding 75186 learners.

Key to the interventions directed to the node will be integration of the elements of comprehensive social security programmes, ensuring that children whose parents cannot afford benefit from other elements of comprehensive social security e.g. school fee exemption programme and that the indigents benefit from the interventions directed the nodes and the labour intensive jobs provided thorough the implementation of the expanded public works programme

## 19. Local Economic Development

According to the study conducted by the **dplg** in Maluti-a- Phofung in July 2006 the programme has contributed to fast tracking service delivery and improving the quality of life of the citizens in these areas. The challenge is still in the area of Local Economic Development and the benefits directed to the community. Most of the projects that are implemented in this area are small community development projects that provide income to a limited number of the people in the nodes. Lack of income therefore leads to the community not enjoying some of the services provided to them. Information on labour intensive projects (MIG and EPWP) however indicates that, although mostly temporal, the communities have benefited from jobs created and skills development.

No. HH	Women	Men	Youth women	Youth men	TOTAL
174145	16932	32432	16921	10247	403677

The dplg has conducted economic profiling exercise in all the nodes. Each nodal profile will be produced in the form of a booklet for use as a resource by all nodal districts, municipalities, provinces and key national sector departments;

The information will be turned into Nodal Economic Development Implementation Plans for each key department and critical stakeholders identified as being significant for encouraging economic growth in the Nodes in line with the financing protocol.

### Local Economic Development Projects

Project Name	Budget Allocated	Expenditure to Date	Source of Funding	Jobs Created	Challenges
Hydroponics Project	R2.69 m	R2.69 m	Municipality	33	Additional funds Project Registration Training of beneficiaries
Maluti Dairy Project	R2.4m	R2.4m	DPLG	15	Additional funds to acquire additional cows and construct water facilities Project Registration
Morena Wa Letlalo Project	R850 000.00	R850 000.00	Municipality	17	Additional funds to acquire remaining machinery and equipment for setting up a complete production line.
Tshwarisanang Mafumahadi	R250 000.00	R250 000.00	Municipality	14	Secure long-term market

Project Name	Budget Allocated	Expenditure to Date	Source of Funding	Jobs Created	Challenges
Project					
Youth Piggery Project	R460 000.00	R460 000.00	Municipality	10	Additional funds to acquire additional (100 more) sows Project Registration
Youth Brick Making Project	R1.3m	R1.3m	Municipality	20	Additional funds to acquire remaining machinery and equipment for setting up a complete production line. Project Registration
Sandstone Project	R550 000.00	R550 000.00	Municipality	25	Secure long-term market
Poultry Project	R1 530 000.00	R1 530 000.00	Municipality	46	Additional funds to construct more poultry houses Secure long-term market

#### DEAT/MAP PROJECTS

Project Name	Description	Budget	Implementer	Progress and challenges
Sentinel Peak Car Park Access	Construct car park access, construct tourism route	3,500,000	Hentiq 2715 Pty Ltd	Initial payment for phase 2 still have to be transferred from implementation to commenced
Building a Guest House in QwaQwa	Design and construct a guest in QwaQwa.	12,000,000	Nambo Property & Project Managers	EIA processes underway. Consultant has submitted findings to the Province for approval.
Infrastructure Development: Monontsha	Design and upgrade an access road through Monontsha to Lesotho border gate	13,000,000	Lesedi Development Trust	Implementation has not started
Black Water Fly Fishing & Trout Breeding	Setting-up a fly-fishing resort and a trout hatchery and river rangers to secure fish stock and limit poaching.	2,700,000	River Ranger Management	Site identified and inspected  Project stakeholders and beneficiaries have been identified and consulted
Maluti Thusa Batho Trail, Fly Fishing and Accommodation	Tourism route facility development and Tourism Guide development	5,000,000	Nambo Property & Project Managers	Project stakeholders and beneficiaries have been identified and consulted

Project Name	Description	Budget	Implementer	Progress and challenges
				Inputs to business plan made Support solicited from Traditional Councils Site survey conducted
Development of Cave Route	To develop a route that promote Drakensburg	2,500,000	Nokusa Consulting Pty Ltd	Stakeholder consultation Feasibility study report outstanding
Eastern Free State Tourism Signage	To develop tourism signage for District Municipality	1,000,000	CSIR-Transortek MAMLYS	Project stakeholders identified
Establishment of Central Communication Centre	Establish a communication center at Maluti-a-Phofung	2,000,000	Seyana Marena Trading Enterprise CC	Project stakeholder identified Stakeholder consultation Meeting held Uncertainty in terms of project site. Feasibility Study Report outstanding Identification of beneficiaries Inputs to business plan
Accommodation Facilities at Metsi Matsho Dam	Accommodation facilities at Metsi Matsho with self-catering, overnight accommodation and restaurant	2,500,000	Seyana Marena Trading Enterprise CC	Project stakeholders identified Project beneficiaries identified Stakeholder consultation meetings held. Support solicited from Traditional Councils
Community Tourism & Crafts	To develop an art workshop area with a museum and cultural heritage trail incorporated in the whole	1,500,000	JH Oberholder Urban-Econ Development Economist	Project stakeholders and beneficiaries identified and consulted Support from traditional council solicited Inputs to business plan made
Establish Five Recycling Centers	Establishment of five waste recycling Center in Thabo Mofutsanyane District Municipality.	6,000,000	VML Trading CC	Project stakeholders and beneficiaries identified and consulted Inputs to business plan made Local service providers identified  Facilitation of EIA (RODs) for land fill sites  Waste Information not



Project Name	Description	Budget	Implementer	Progress and challenges
				up to date.  Project expansion to Motheo
Youth Guest House and Conference Project	Development of Guest house and conference facility	1,800,000	Hentiq 2715 Pty Ltd	Implementation not started

## 20. Social Cohesion and National Identity

The Municipality has developed the second generation Multi Purpose Community Centers (MPCC) at Namahadi, Tseki and Tlholong. One of the objectives of these centers is to support the needs of communities in the rural villages of QwaQwa. The center provides communities with business and government information.

### Facility development

Development of Facilities is a mandate of the Department and Municipalities are expected to budget through MIG (Municipal Infrastructure Grant) Municipalities are expected and obliged to ensure that communities within their area of jurisdiction do have adequate access to these facilities. Through this programme this Municipality has been able to upgrade the Charles Mopeli Stadium as a multi –purpose facility to be accessed by all communities within the Maluti-A-Phofung area.

### Background of Charles Mopeli Stadium

The revitalization and upgrading of the Stadium is a direct result of the requirements for a venue to host local PSL matches and to ensure that Free State Stars who recently obtained promotion to the premier soccer league have access to a facility that meets FIFA requirements and to ensure that the community around Maluti-A-Phofung have access and usage of such facility. This excellent facility with capacity of 35 000 and a replacement value of R100m will further be upgraded to accommodate up to 45 000 and will meet all the requirements as set by FIFA. This Municipality has committed itself to ensure that the stadium is fully upgraded to be considered as practice venue for 2010. This is an initiative that will be driven by MAP to ensure that the Eastern Free State as a region benefits from the 2010 World cup. The intention is to put facilities that will be used beyond 2010.

## **VIP area and Corporate Hospitality**

The facility can comfortably accommodate 220 VIP Guests in a specially secure and comfortable presidential suite with a lounge and a bar to ensure the best service. There are eight (8) corporate hospitality suites that can comfortably view the playing field and can seat up to 480 guests. Toilets and sanitary facilities in the direct vicinity. The Stadium has the following:

- Additional functional rooms
- Media areas i.e. media area as well as TV and Radio.

## **Stadium Equipment**

- Public address system
- Floodlights
- Emergency power supply
- Refreshment stalls will be upgraded to conform to what is regarded as international best practice.

## **Financing Backlog**

The total cost of upgrading the facility so far has cost 4.7 million rand. The first work was carried out during 2004 under CMIP budget of R2, 2m for emergency repairs to reinstate the plumbing and drainage services and basic electrical service and security lighting as well as the internal security fence which is in line with the proposed revitalization plan. The recently completed phase of the revitalization plan to the tune of R4.7m, which was called emergency upgrade, was to fund the following:

- Main pavilion upgrade to include 10000new seats, main suite, conference rooms, entrance foyer, dressing rooms and roof leaks.
- Access control and ticket offices, new 4 entrances with control gates, and temporary fence to separate VIP from open stand.
- Main entrance
- Restoring ablution blocks for open stands and renovating badly vandalized toilet blocks.
- Electrical installations i.e. public address and emergency power supply.

There is a backlog of R12M which is needed before 2010 to upgrade the stadium to required FIFA standard. A good marketing strategy of QwaQwa as an area can attract other international soccer teams for their training sessions.

### **Bluegumbosch Stadium**

This sports facility with two soccer fields and a grand stand to accommodate about 1000 spectators is in fairly good state. The irrigation system is currently functioning well and the maintenance staff is committed to ensure that the facility is constantly in a good condition to be accessed at all times by the communities. This facility is mostly used by second division teams and can readily be accessed by schools for their matches. The proposed plan to have practice fields at the Charles Mopeli Stadium will enable local teams and schools to access and make use of the stadium as well. The netball as well as basketball is also in good condition. The stadium is also equipped with clubhouse and a kitchen as well as a caretaker's house. The facility is also equipped with dressing room as well as (20) toilet facilities for the spectators.

### **Thibella Stadium**

This is another facility the Municipality has availed for the people of Thibella .It are about 10 kilometers from Charles Mopeli Stadium and near Fika Patso Hotel. It is a facility with one soccer field, tennis and netball track. The pitch is in a good condition.

### **Intabazwe Stadium**

The Intabazwe Sport facility has been funded by Thabo Mofutsanyane District in partnership with the Provincial Department of Sport to the tune of R1.2 M however this facility has been handed officially to Maluti-A-Phofung Municipality, As result of lack of proper co ordination in terms of handing the facility over a lot of damage has occurred at the facility. The two Municipalities are addressing this matter.

### **Intervention Required**

The two Municipalities will co ordinate finalizing the repair work and to ensure that all the necessary services are connected to the facility. The Municipality of Maluti –A-Phofung has budgeted R1m for upgrading the facility for the current financial year. The following have been budgeted for improving the sporting facilities for Intabazwe:

- Purchasing of the filter system to the swimming pool to the value of R87 000.

- Playing equipment for the children of Intabazwe to the value of R55 000.
- To ensure proper security and maintenance of the stadium caretaker and office structure to the value of R75 000 has been set aside.

#### **CAPITAL PROJECTS**

<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>AMOUNT</b>	<b>REMARKS</b>	<b>RESPONSIBLE</b>
Install sand filters for indabas swimming pool	R57114	Completed	Parks Directorate
Purchase playing equipment for children. Phuthaditjhaba, Thlolong, Tsiamé and Intabazwe.	R203219	Completed	Parks Directorate
Erection of wire fence for the extension of Tsiamé Cemetery	R18 000	Completed	P.M.U
Purchase of Barstone irrigation systems for sports field.	R57917	Completed	Parks Directorate
Purchase of equipment for Parks. 3 Tractor propelled mowers. 4 Self propelled lawn mowers. 2 Chainsaws, Brush cutters. 2 Telescoping tree pruners. 1 Heavy- duty cylinder mower.	R233588	Completed	Parks Directorate
Purchase Top Line marker for Sport facilities	R11500	Completed	Parks Directorate
Palisade fencing of Thlolong and Kestel Cemeteries.	R500 000	Completed	P.M.U
Fencing Intabazwe Cemetery	R640 000	Doringkop Cemetery Fencing now	P.M.U

		complete	
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## 21. Skills development

The department of Labour implemented 15 projects where 432 people were trained at the cost of R 1,850 082 in 2006 (March 06- August 06) Maluti-A-Phofung Municipality. The skills development plan has been developed. Maluti a Phofung Local Municipality conducts Learnerships in conjunction with Maluti FET College.

These initiatives created 20-job opportunity for 20 youth (11 women and 9 men) from Maluti a Phofung area. The municipality temporarily appointed four of the learners to assist with the updated of HR information in the municipality. This initiative will better the life of Maluti a Phofung municipality, as it will assist the Municipality to realize its mission and vision. The table underneath indicates resources allocated by the Deartment of Labour to Thabo Mofutsanyane DM including Maluti-a-Phofung.

Programme/sub-programme	Funds allotted	Funds allocated	% allocated	Amount spent	Numbers trained
Thabo Mofutsanyane	R 1,384,652	R 1,384,652	100%	R 645,700	230

(Department of Labour October 2006)

## 22. Functionality of Ward Committees

The municipality consists of 34 wards. By September 2006 32 wards committees had been established and 2 were still outstanding. Ward committees have been trained on Community Based Planning Methodology. Fifteen ward plans have been developed and 320 ward committee members have been trained, and 12 ward members have been trained as lead trainers. All infrastructure projects identified in the ward plans are incorporated in the IDP. The CBP improves the quality of the IDP and also enhances the involvement of community in the municipality planning processes. It also improves the relationship of ward councilors and ward committees.

### **23. Number and contribution of the Community Development Workers**

The Department of Local Government and Housing in partnership with MAP have recruited and appointed 34 CDWs for a CDW Learnership Programme. All CDWs have completed their Learnership on the 31 March 2006 and 31 October 2006 respectively. 19 CDW's have absorbed in the establishment and inducted and the second intakes are awaiting absorption and indication.

### **24. Crime Prevention**

From January 2005 SAPS has been involved in projects aimed at reducing the levels of crime against women and children in identified crime zones. The focus is on child abuse, rape and domestic violence.

Victim support centers aimed at the provision of victim counseling services at the five police stations, namely, Phuthaditjhaba, Makoane, Namahadi, Tseseng and Tseki, have been initiated. The crime awareness programmes are run regularly. These include anti drug campaigns, domestic violence, and anti-rape. The entire community benefited from awareness campaigns. Youth were also employed during the implementation phase.

The following programmes are conducted by the Department of Correctional services to rehabilitate the offenders:

- Community Services - offenders run food garden projects in clinics to support HIV/AIDS patients and run cleaning projects where they clean colleges and schools, e.g. Tshiya, Mehlooding, and Letsibolo.
- After care programmes to Offenders - NICRO is provides support through Life skills programmes and rehabilitation of offenders
- Skills programmes- the Department of Labour, conducts skills training in paving, shoe repairs and computer skills.

### **25. Monitoring and Evaluation**

In preparation for the evaluation of the effectiveness of this program, the ISRDP / URP M&E Framework have been developed and tested in two nodes. The framework serves as a guideline for key performance areas to be evaluated. The implementation of the monitoring and evaluation model will commence in the current financial year. Nodal municipalities will also be capacitated in implementing the model.

It must also be noted that the programme is at midterm stage. In order to assess progress made thus far several studies will be conducted in all the nodes. These studies include;

- Midterm review
- Lessons learnt
- An audit of the status quo of the projects implemented in the nodes and
- Impact assessment studies in the nodes that have not been covered

## **26s. Conclusion**

The node has made great strides in ensuring access to municipal services including free basic services by the citizens. There is however a need to focusing strongly on local economic development. The economic profiling exercise that was conducted will contribute positively to this area.