



Section C Situation Analysis





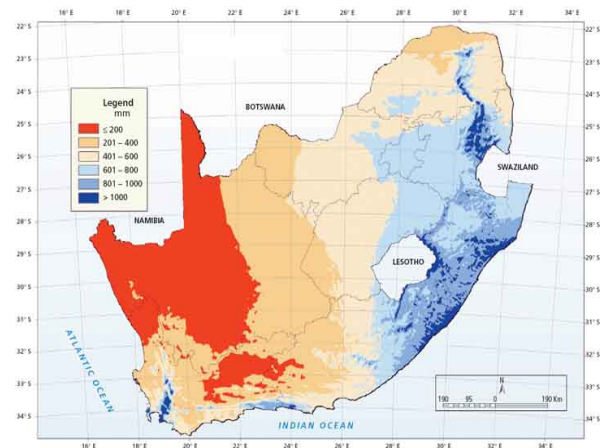
2.1 Land and the Environment

The Phumelela Local Municipality forms part of the **Mofutsanyane District**. It consists of 7 wards and covers an area of **7,550.4910 km²**. Phumelela Local Municipality is situated in the North Eastern Free State, bordering on the Kwazulu Natal Province border to the east and the Mpumalanga Province border to the north. Phumelela is situated in the eastern Free State, to the north east of Bloemfontein. The local municipality area measures 7531.24km² in extend and comprises the former TLCs of Vrede, Warden and Memel, as well as a parts of the former Riemland and Drakensberg TRCs.

The individual sizes of the various town units are: Vrede: 49.00 km², Memel: 12.02 km², Warden: 18.22 km², and Farmland: 7452.00 km². Most of the population (38 %) is resident on the rural farm areas. There is not definite predominant urban concentration of people, although Vrede has slightly higher population numbers.

The terrain morphology indicates that the most eastern part of Phumelela, including Memel and a stretch of ground towards the northwest, consists of low mountains. The Warden and Vrede areas are strongly undulating irregular land. The whole Phumelela local municipality grounds falls in the Vaal River catchment's drainage region.

Table 2.1: Rainfall patterns, South Africa



Phumelela falls in the 650mm–800mm mean annual rainfall region. Temperatures are extreme, and the area experiences hot mid-summer conditions and very cold winters.

Average Rainfall patterns in the District

The eastern parts of the Free State are mountainous. The eastern area included Vrede receives in the region of 580 to 1 224mm of rainfall per annum.

Topography and Drainage

The terrain morphology indicates that the most eastern part of Phumelela, including Memel and a stretch of ground towards the northwest, consists of low mountains. The Warden and Vrede areas are strongly undulating

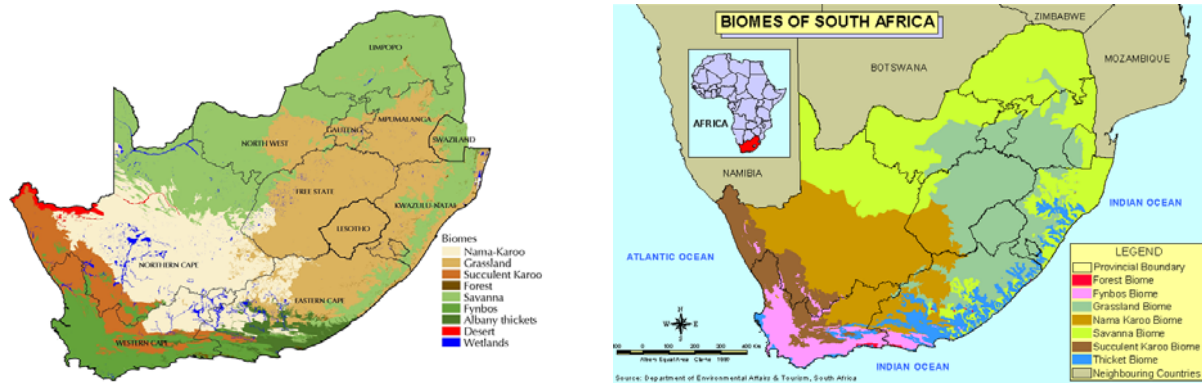


irregular land. The whole Phumelela local municipality grounds falls in the Vaal River catchment's drainage region.

(Municipal SDF, 2008 review)

The whole Phumelela district is Adelaide geological formation. Except for a very narrow piece of land to the far north east of Phumelela, bordering on the Mpumalanga Province, that is Ecca geological formation.

Table 2.2: Biomes – Phumelela area within national context



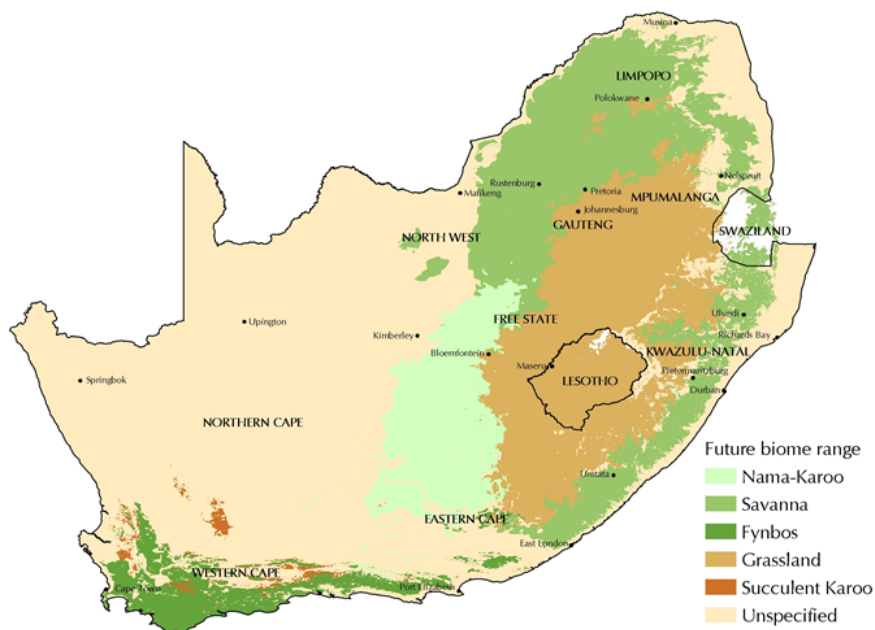
(Source: Department of Environmental Affairs)

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Vegetation types can be grouped into biomes, based on shared ecological and climatic characteristics. South Africa has nine biomes. Some biomes have a richer variety of vegetation than others. Just over 60% of South Africa is covered by only two biomes, namely the Grassland and Savanna biomes, whereas the Desert and Forest biomes cover the smallest area in total.

(Source: Department of Environmental Affairs)

Map 2.3: Anticipated future biomes (Phumelela within national perspective)

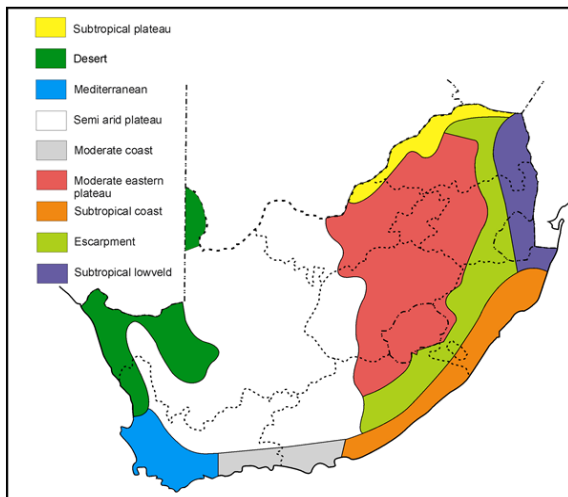


(Source: Department of Environmental Affairs)

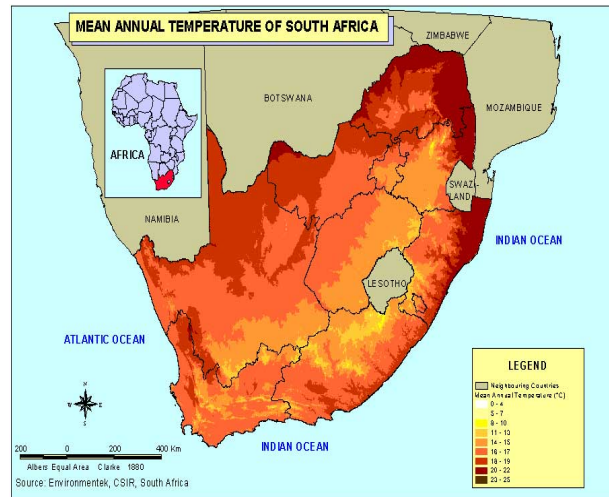


Temperatures are extreme, and the area experiences hot mid-summer conditions and very cold winters.

Map 2.4: Temperatures (Phumelela within national context)



(Source: <http://cnx.org>)

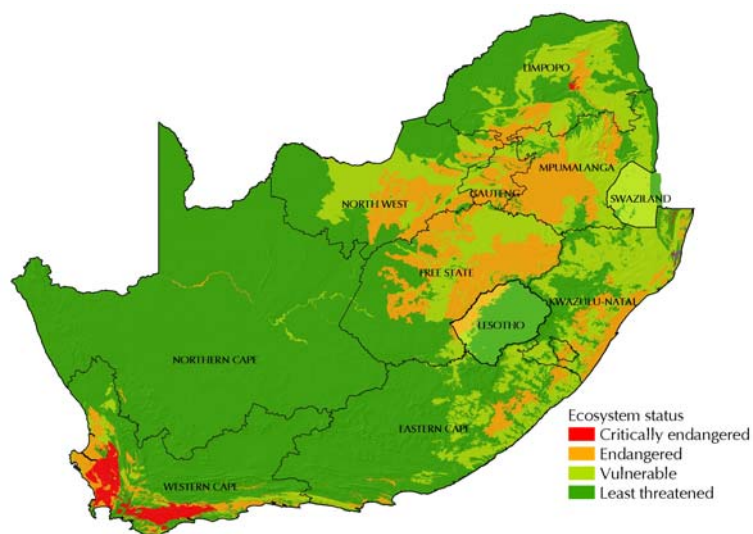


(Source: <http://www.southafricaholiday.org.uk>)

According to the Department of Environmental Affairs, thirty-four percent of terrestrial ecosystems are threatened across South Africa. Of these 21 terrestrial ecosystems (5%) are critically endangered, fourteen of these are in the fynbos biome, five are in the forest biome, one is in the grassland biome, and one is a wetland vegetation type. A total of 58 terrestrial ecosystems (13%) are endangered which are mostly in the grassland and savanna biomes, and 70 terrestrial ecosystems (16%) are vulnerable. Most are in the fynbos and grassland biomes.

The Phumelela municipal area falls in one of the areas classified as endangered.

Map 2.5: Ecosystem status (Phumelela within national context)



(Source: Department of Environmental Affairs)



2.1.1 Mining

No mining activities take place in Phumelela, seeing that the main form of income and business activity is Agriculture.

(1) Warden / Ezenzeleni

The area is underlain by intercalated sandstone and shale of the Escourt Formation, Beaufort Group, Karoo Sequence. Drainage, steep slopes and availability were found to be the main engineering geological problems, particularly with regard to low-cost development.

(2) Memel / Zamani

The area is underlain by mudstone and sandstone of the Adelaine Formation which is part of the Beaufort Group within the Karoo Supergroup. Post Karoo dolerite intrusions prevail over a large area. The presence of expansive colluvial soils may require specialized founding methods such as modified normal rafts, reinforced split construction or founding on unweathered bedrock. Complete soil removal and replacement or removal and recompaction of potentially collapsible soil may also be required.

(3) Vrede / Thembalihle

The area is underlain by shale and sandstone of the Normandien Formation, and sandstone, shale and mudstone of the Frankfort member, Beaufort Group, Karoo Supergroup, with post Karoo dolerite intrusions. Excavation problems can be expected to occur during the installation of services in some areas, due to the presence of sandstone, shale and outcrop. The presence of expansive soil in colluvium may require specialized founding methods, such as rafts, split construction or founding on unweathered bedrock. Complete soil removal and recompaction of potentially collapsible soil may also be required.

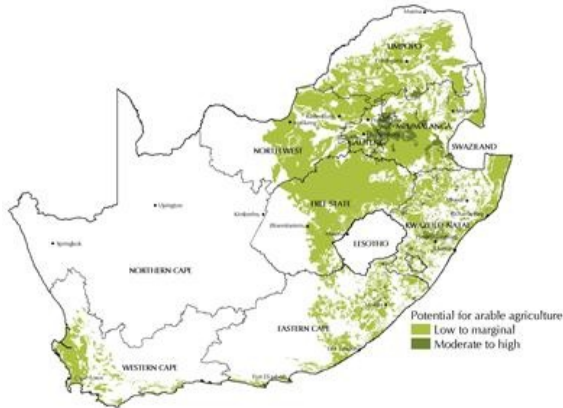
2.1.2 Arable Potential

Map 2.6: *Arable Potential-Phumelela in national context*

Although 80% of South Africa's land surface area is used for agriculture and subsistence livelihoods, only about 11% has arable potential. The remaining 69% is used for grazing. Areas of moderate to high arable potential occur mainly in the eastern part of the country, in Mpumalanga and Gauteng (see the map above). Scattered patches also occur in KwaZulu-Natal, the Eastern Cape, and Limpopo. Low to marginal potential areas occur in the eastern half of the country and in parts of the Western Cape. The map below shows large areas in the drier parts of South Africa that are being cultivated (for example, in the south-western Free State, the western parts of the Eastern Cape, and the North West Province), but which are not classified as having any potential for arable agriculture. Repeated crop failure and subsequent abandonment of these less than marginal lands can have important consequences for soil



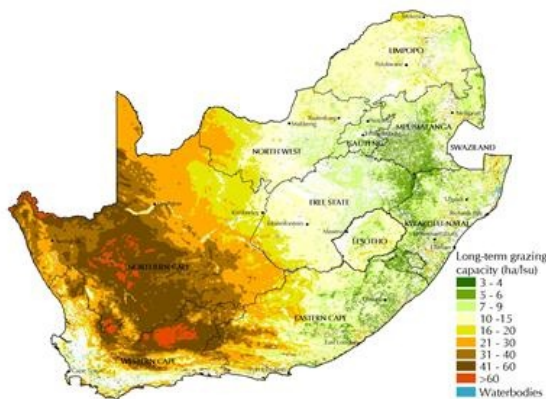
erosion and land degradation.



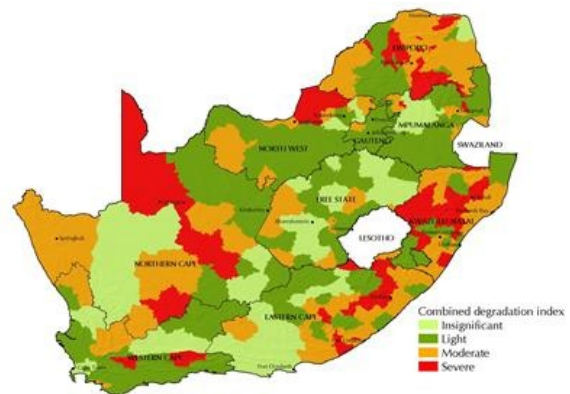
(Source: Department of Environmental Affairs)

Map 2.7: Long-term grazing capacity_ Phumelela in national context

Map 2.8: Land Degradation_ Phumelela in national context



(Source: Department of Environmental Affairs)



Both degradation and desertification are important forms of land transformation and are among the world's – and South Africa's – most critical environmental issues, intricately linked to food security, poverty, urbanization, climate change, and biodiversity.

South Africa has grappled with land degradation issues for over a century. Although the importance of desertification and its potential impacts on agriculture, food security, and biodiversity are acknowledged, there have been no comprehensive national-scale studies of land degradation and desertification trends.

Areas of severe degradation (that is, degradation of both soil and vegetation) and desertification in South Africa are perceived to correspond closely with the distribution of communal rangelands, specifically in the steeply sloping environments adjacent to the escarpment in Limpopo, KwaZulu-Natal, and the Eastern Cape. Many communal areas in the Limpopo, North West, Northern Cape, and Mpumalanga provinces are also severely degraded.

The commercial farming areas with the most severe degradation are located in the Western and Northern Cape provinces. Wind and water erosion are the major natural causes of soil degradation, while change in species composition, loss of plant cover, and bush encroachment are the most frequent forms of vegetation degradation.

(Source: Department of Environmental Affairs)



2.2 Demographic Profile

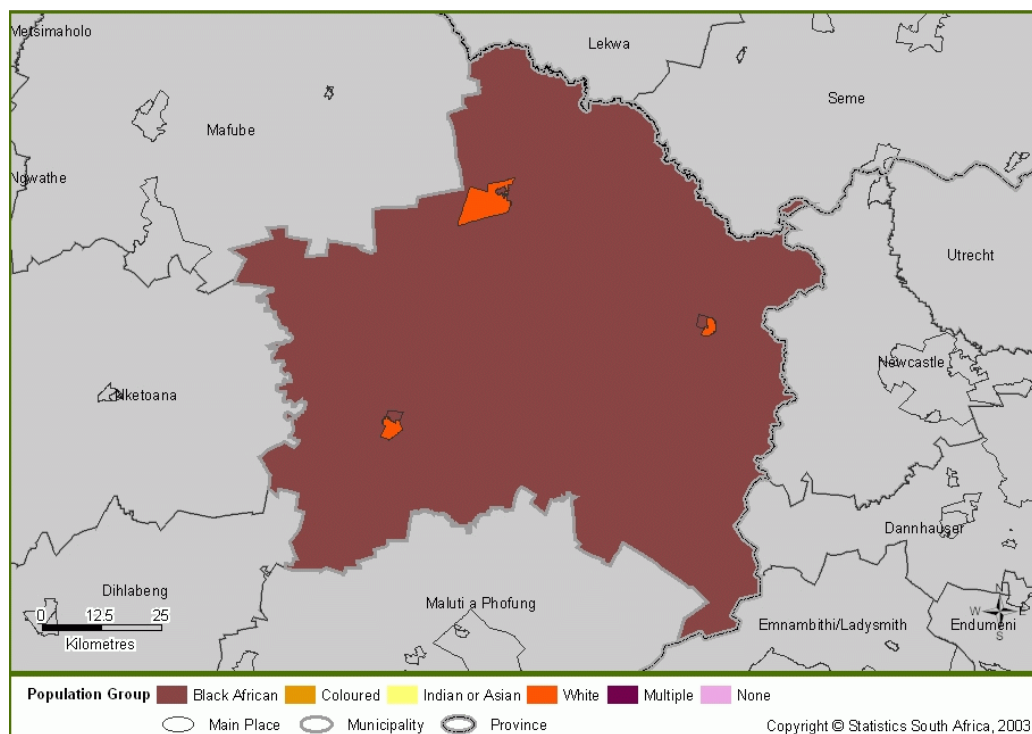
According to Census 2001, there were 50 907 persons living in the Phumelela area of jurisdiction, translating into 12 041 households; 93,18% of the population belongs to the African population group, 6,57% to the White population group, 0,19% to the Coloured population group and 0,05% to the Asian group.

Table 2.9: Population trends

| Population Trends | Census 2001 | Community Survey 2007 |
|-------------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| Population | 50 906 | 35 090 |
| Households | 11 934 | 11 531 |

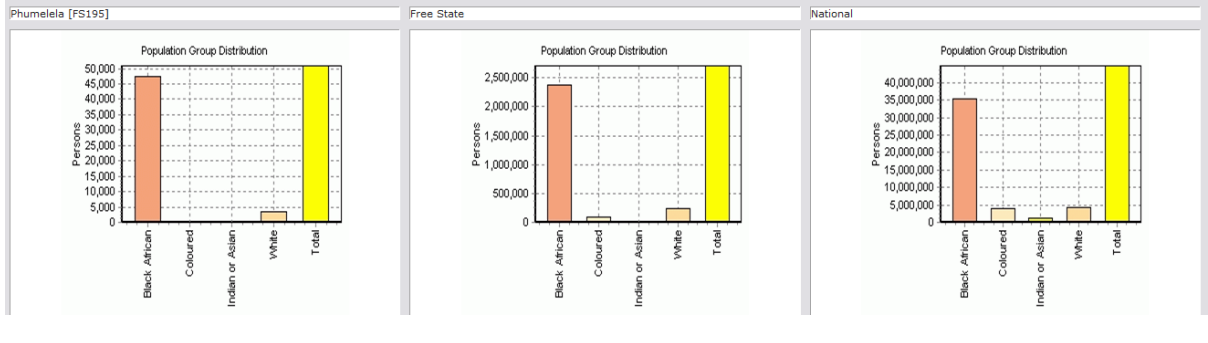
(Source: Community Survey 2007)

Table 2.10: Population Groups





Dominant* Population Group, 2001

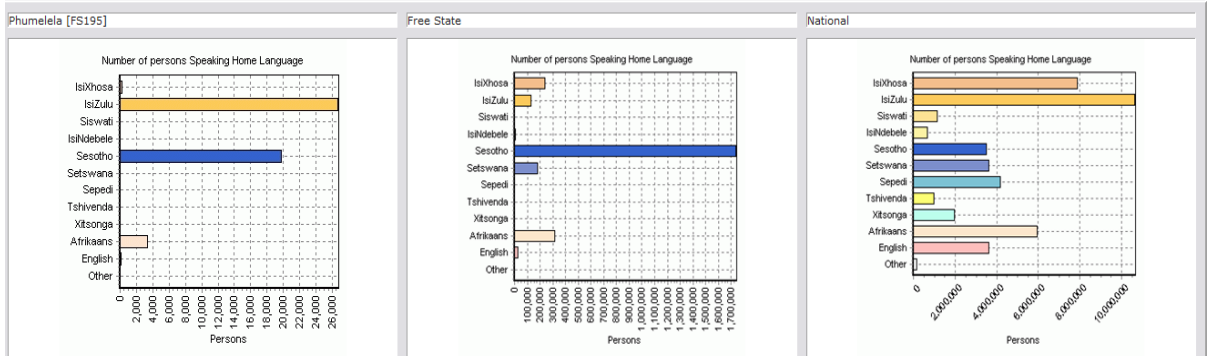


(Source: Census 2001, Stats SA)

The dominant population group in the Phumelela municipal area is African, and then specifically the IsiZulu speaking group, followed by the Sesotho speaking group and then the Afrikaans speaking group.

Table 2.11: Population group (language)

Dominant* Home Language, 2001



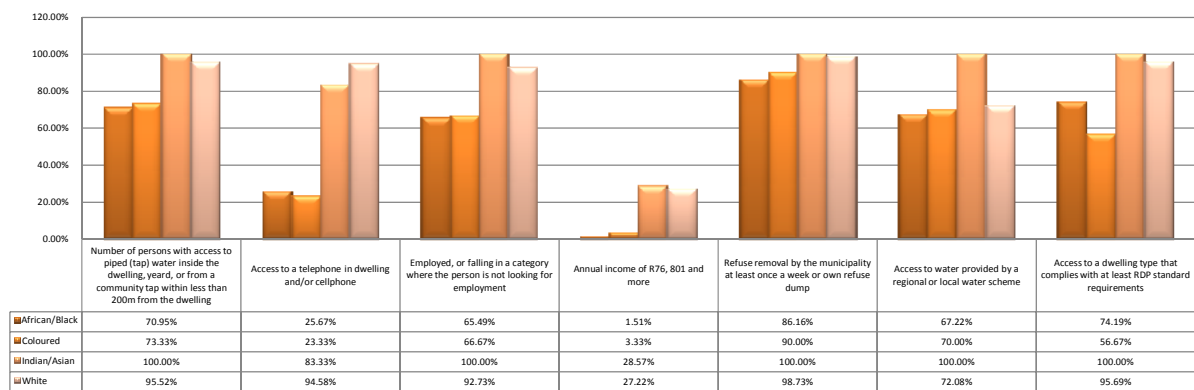
(Source: Census 2001, Stats SA)

If a comparative analysis based on a number of key development indicators is done (see Table below) it is clear that the main development gap in the Phumelela area of jurisdiction is still primarily in among the African and Colored population groups.



Table 2.12: Access to basic services (profile)

| Area | Standard Indicator | African/Black | Coloured | Indian/Asian | White |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|----------|--------------|--------|
| Water | Number of persons with access to piped (tap) water inside the dwelling, yard, or from a community tap within less than 200m from the dwelling | 70.95% | 73.33% | 100.00% | 95.52% |
| Communication | Access to a telephone in dwelling and/or cellphone | 25.67% | 23.33% | 83.33% | 94.58% |
| Employment status | Employed, or falling in a category where the person is not looking for employment | 65.49% | 66.67% | 100.00% | 92.73% |
| Income | Annual income of R76, 801 and more | 1.51% | 3.33% | 28.57% | 27.22% |
| Basic Services | Refuse removal by the municipality at least once a week or own refuse dump | 86.16% | 90.00% | 100.00% | 98.73% |
| | Access to water provided by a regional or local water scheme | 67.22% | 70.00% | 100.00% | 72.08% |
| | Access to a dwelling type that complies with at least RDP standard requirements | 74.19% | 56.67% | 100.00% | 95.69% |



(Source: Community Survey, 2007)

Table 2.13: Age groups in the Phumelela Municipality

| Table: Census 2001 by municipalities and age group | | |
|----------------------------------------------------|-------|--------|
| Age 0 – 4 | 5,546 | 10.89% |
| Age 5-9 | 5,847 | 11.49% |
| Age 10-14 | 6,458 | 12.69% |
| Age 15 – 19 | 5,881 | 11.55% |
| Age 20 – 24 | 4,529 | 8.90% |
| Age 25 – 29 | 3,729 | 7.33% |
| Age 30 – 34 | 3,217 | 6.32% |
| Age 35 – 39 | 3,058 | 6.01% |
| Age 40 – 44 | 2,712 | 5.33% |
| Age 45 – 49 | 2,280 | 4.48% |
| Age 50 – 54 | 1,915 | 3.76% |
| Age 55 – 59 | 1,444 | 2.84% |
| Age 60 – 64 | 1,402 | 2.75% |

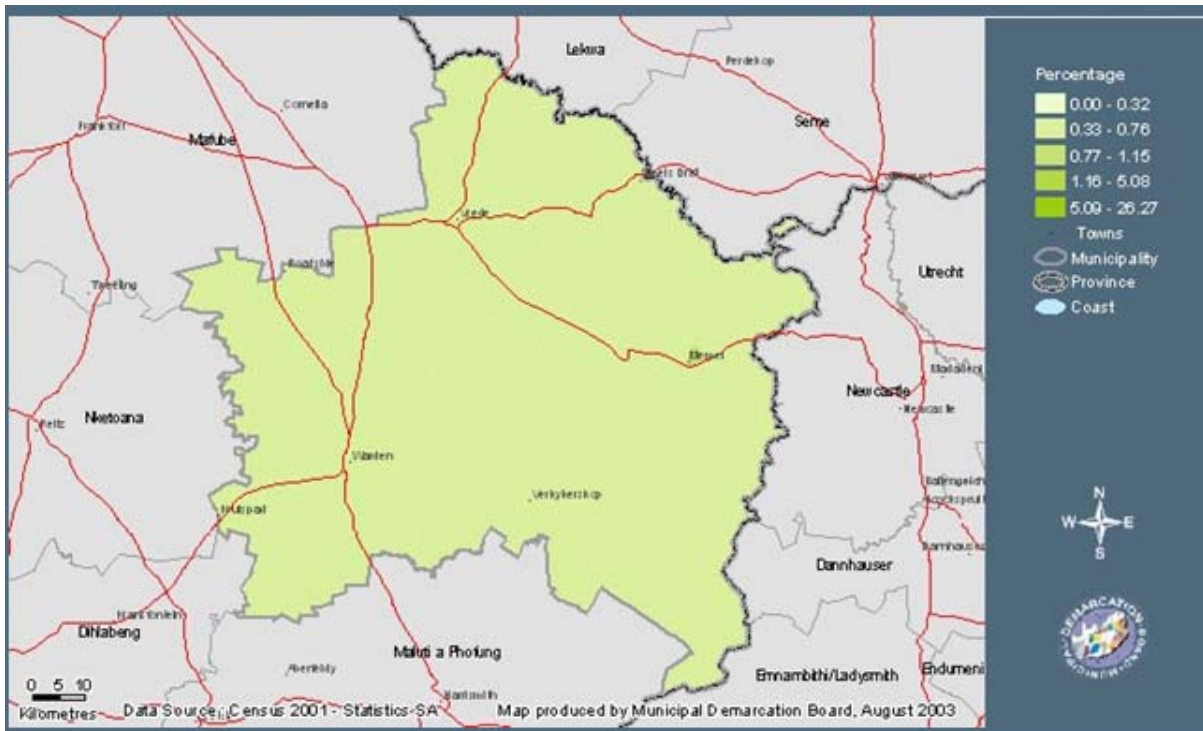


Table: Census 2001 by municipalities and age group

| | | |
|-------------|---------------|-------|
| Age 65 – 69 | 1,048 | 2.06% |
| Age 70 – 74 | 843 | 1.66% |
| Age 75 – 79 | 440 | 0.86% |
| Age 80 – 84 | 363 | 0.71% |
| Age 85+ | 195 | 0.38% |
| | 50,907 | |

(Source: Census 2001)

Map 2.14: Age Dependency



(Census 2001, Municipal Demarcation Board)

In published international statistics, the dependent part usually includes those under the age of 15 and over the age of 64. The productive part makes up the population in between, ages 15 – 64. It is normally expressed as a percentage:

$$(Total) \text{ Dependency ratio} = \frac{(\text{number of people aged 0 to 14 and those aged 65 and over})}{\text{number of people aged 15} \rightarrow \text{64}} \times 100$$

As the ratio increases there may be an increased burden on the productive part of the population to maintain the upbringing and pensions of the economically dependent. This results in direct impacts on financial expenditures on things like social security, as well as many indirect consequences.



The (total) dependency ratio can be decomposed into the child dependency ratio and the aged dependency ratio:

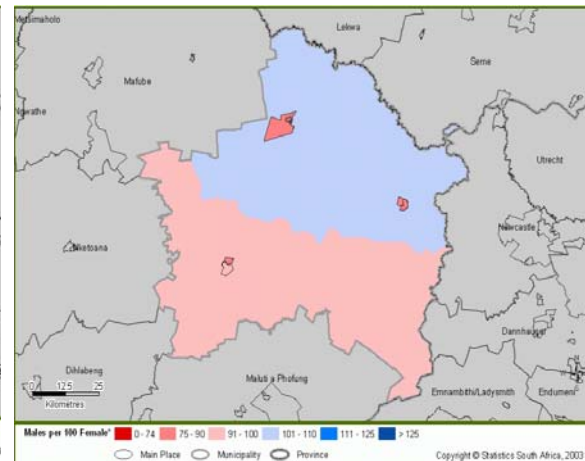
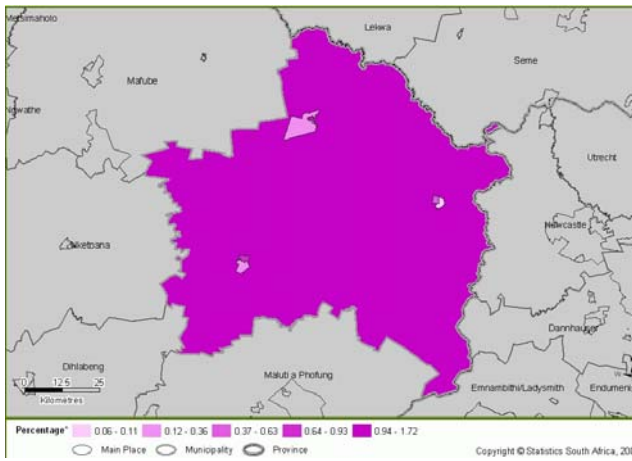
$$\text{Child dependency ratio} = \frac{\text{number of people aged } 0 - 14}{\text{number of people aged } 15 - 64} \times 100$$

$$\text{Aged dependency ratio} = \frac{\text{number of people aged } 65 \text{ and over}}{\text{number of people aged } 15 - 64} \times 100$$

(Source: Wikipedia: <http://en.wikipedia.org>)

Map 2.15: Persons with disabilities

Map 2.16: Sex ratios



(Source: Census 2001, Stats SA [Digital Census Atlas])



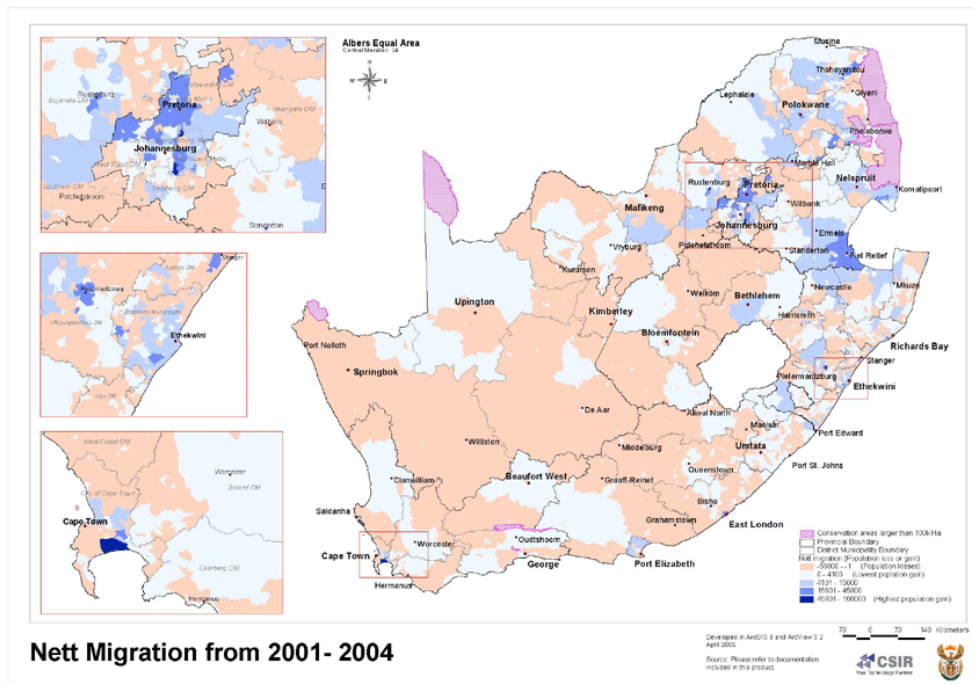
Figure / Table 2.18: Persons with disabilities

| Table: Census 2001 by municipalities and type of disability | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| None | 46,913 | 92.16% |
| Sight | 1,017 | 2.00% |
| Hearing | 522 | 1.03% |
| Communication | 91 | 0.18% |
| Physical | 1,079 | 2.12% |
| Intellectual | 166 | 0.33% |
| Emotional | 655 | 1.29% |
| Multiple | 462 | 0.91% |

(Source: Census 2001)

There are a total of 3 992 persons with disabilities in the area.

Map 2.19: Nett Migration: 2001-2004 (Phumelela in national context)



(Digital Housing Atlas, Department of Housing)

The first element of population change is the migration patterns within the borders of the country between 2001 and 2004. Nett migration is the estimated gain or loss of people each main place experienced over this period, due to the movement of people. Demographic Information Bureau has taken the 2001 Census as basis and corrected it. Birth and death statistics were collected from several data sources and analysed until a final figure for each of the years 2002, 2003 and 2004 was derived. The final birth and death figures were then added and subtracted respectively from the 2001 corrected census data for each main place. A positive value for a main place indicates in-migration and a negative value reflects out-migration of people.



(Digital Housing Atlas, Department of Housing)



Implications for Strategy formulation

- ❏ Emphasis needs to be placed on prioritizing women related developmental activities. These activities should include opportunities in formal employment capitalizing on national policy provisions such as broad based black empowerment initiatives, Equal Employment Act and employers being gender sensitive in their quest to bring parity of gender in their employment strategies.
- ❏ The age categories suggest a number of interventions in the area. For instance, in age category 5-14 the number is moderately high and therefore indicates the need for a number of primary schools, sports and recreation facilities for children, among other initiatives. In particular, the age group 5-14 has a higher percentage population in the combined categories of 0-4. This category indicates a 15.71 to 16.47% of the total population in the province. It is significant that Phumelela has a high percentage of youth.
- ❏ The 15-64 category bears relevance to employment creation, employment opportunities in the district, and a number of training institutions around and/or in the nearby municipalities. The Municipality must be prepared to equip the youth to be competitive in case they decide to migrate to other areas in order to find employment.¹ The aged, requires that thought be given to existing infrastructure for their purposes, i.e. old age homes as well as the existing family support structures for their safe keep in their times of need.

2.3 Economic Profile

When the economic profile of the Phumelela municipal area is considered, the approach followed in formulating the National Housing Atlas could be mirrored, which is as follows: Two indices of economic potential were formulated:

- ❑ a formal economic potential index and an informal employment index. The formal economic potential index was derived from combining existing and trend information of Gross Value Added (GVA) and formal employment numbers. In addition to the total economic potential index, a disaggregated index for each of three types of economic activity was prepared: predominantly labour-intensive, mass-produced goods, predominantly high value differentiated goods and services.

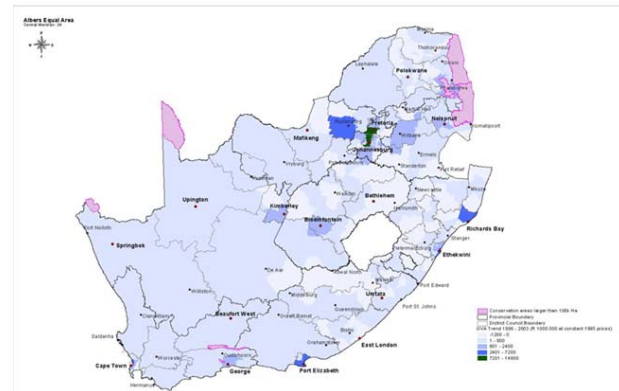
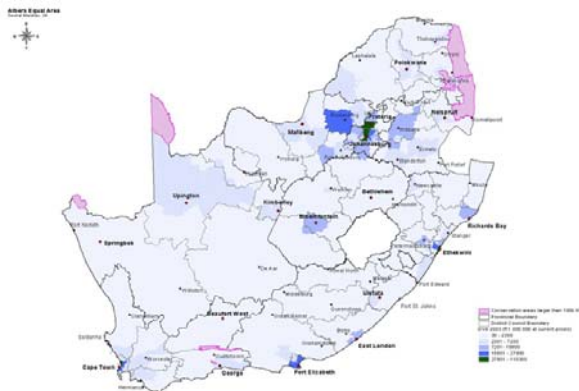


- ❑ The informal employment index was derived only from existing and trend employment figures as informal activity by its very nature is excluded from any measures of GVA.

From this perspective, the economic profile of the Phumelela Local Municipality could be presented as follows:

Map 2.20: Existing GVA (2003)-National patters

Map 2.21: GVA: Anticipated trends-National patters



(Source: Housing Atlas, Department of Housing)

*In economics, the difference between the sale price of a product and the cost of materials to produce it is the **value added**. In national accounts used in macroeconomics, it refers to the contribution of the factors of production, i.e., land, labor, and capital goods, to raising the value of a product and corresponds to the incomes received by the owners of these factors. The national value added is shared between capital and labor (as the factors of production), and this sharing gives rise to issues of distribution.*

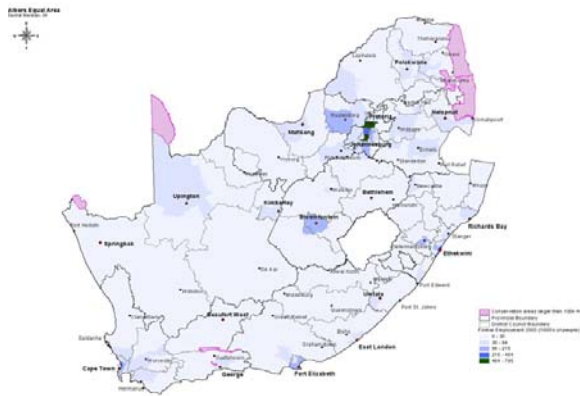
Table 2.22: Employment Status

| Table: Census 2001 by municipalities and official employment status | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Employed | 10,585 | 34.81% |
| Unemployed | 5,540 | 18.22% |
| Not economically active | 14,285 | 46.97% |

(Source: Census 200, Stats SA1)

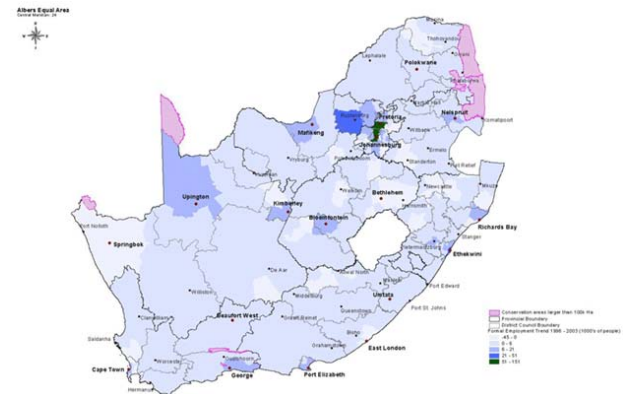


Map 2.23: Existing formal employment-National patters

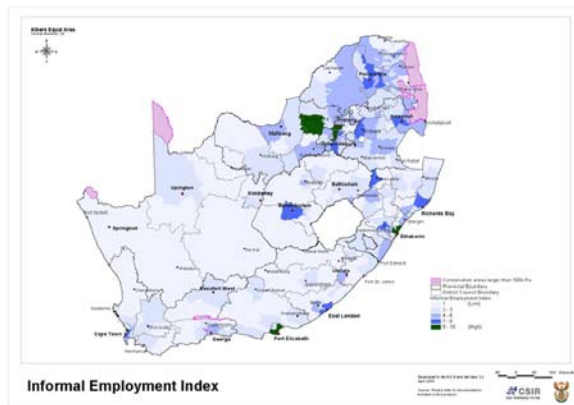


(Source: Housing Atlas, Department of Human Settlements)

Map 2.24: Formal employment trends-National patters

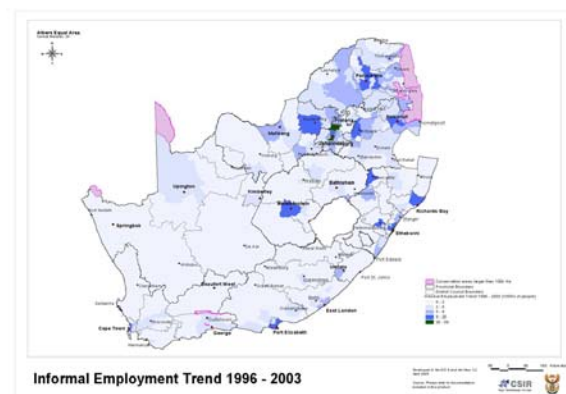


Map 2.25: Informal employment-National patters



(Source: Housing Atlas, Department of Housing)

Map 2.26: Informal employment trend-National patters



Only 34,8% of Phumelela's population is formally employed. However, if categories such as homemaker or housewives, pensioners and retired persons and those that chosen not to work are added to the 34,8% it adds up to 69,74%. Unemployment nevertheless remains a critical challenge in the municipal area.

Table 2.27: Employment per sector

| Table: Census 2001 Occupation amongst the employed aged 15 to 65 years | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Legislators, senior officials and managers | 220 | 0.72% |
| Professionals | 193 | 0.63% |
| Technicians and associate professionals | 545 | 1.79% |
| Clerks | 375 | 1.23% |
| Service workers, ship and market sales workers | 400 | 1.32% |
| Skilled agricultural and fishery workers | 1,760 | 5.79% |



Table: Census 2001 Occupation amongst the employed aged 15 to 65 years

| | | |
|--------------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Craft and related trades workers | 417 | 1.37% |
| Plant and machine operators and assemblers | 1,835 | 6.03% |
| Elementary occupations | 4,253 | 13.99% |
| Undetermined | 587 | 1.93% |
| Not applicable | 19,823 | 65.19% |

(Source: Census 2001, Stats SA)

Agriculture is the main economic activity in the town. Others of importance are private households, wholesale, retail and community and social services. If these statistics are analyzed, it is clear that, additional to agriculture, the only meaningful job opportunities in the area are provided by private households (for domestic workers) and by the shops and other businesses in the main towns. The ability of the Phumelela Municipality to create additional employment opportunities is also limited.

No major industrial developments are taking place in Phumelela. The promotion of agri-processing plants and other value adding industries should be encouraged in order to diversify the economy of the area. Warden is thought to be an ideal area to stimulate most of these investments, because of its warehousing facilities and larger and better-managed truck stops. One of Memel's largest industrial assets is the knitting factory situated to the north of Memel. Other industrial activities include a woodwork factory, transporters and steel works; all of which is aimed at satisfying local market needs.

Currently there are no facilities available for the development and training of skills. The promotion of skills development programmes locally are a crucial part of industrial and general employment stimulation. The utilization of existing facilities (e.g. land, buildings, and railways) for industrial promotion purposes is important.

The northern boundary of the Eastern Free State forms part of the Highlands tourism route, due to its natural and scenic beauty, historical value and fairly good accessibility. The area has a tremendous potential for tourism development. The Seekoeivlei wetlands bird sanctuary forms part of the tourist attractions. A conservation area is planned between the two dams of Vrede.

Table 2.28: Monthly income for the employed, aged 16-65 years

| Table: Individual monthly income for the employed aged 15-65 years | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|--------|
| No income | 278 | 2.63% |
| R 1 - R 400 | 5,813 | 54.93% |
| R 401 - R 800 | 1,928 | 18.22% |
| R 801 - R 1600 | 815 | 7.70% |
| R 1601 - R 3200 | 828 | 7.82% |
| R 3201 - R 6400 | 617 | 5.83% |
| R 6401 - R 12800 | 205 | 1.94% |
| R 12801 - R 25600 | 59 | 0.56% |
| R 25601 - R 51200 | 26 | 0.25% |
| R 51201 - R 102400 | 11 | 0.10% |
| R 102401 - R 204800 | 0 | 0.00% |
| R 204801 or more | 3 | 0.03% |

(Source: Census 2001- Stats SA)



The demand for social service intervention will therefore be high.

Table 2.29: Income: All persons

| Table: Income all persons | | |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|
| No income | 34,661 | 68.09% |
| R 1 - R 400 | 7,000 | 13.75% |
| R 401 - R 800 | 6,125 | 12.03% |
| R 801 - R 1600 | 1,010 | 1.98% |
| R 1601 - R 3200 | 1,012 | 1.99% |
| R 3201 - R 6400 | 721 | 1.42% |
| R 6401 - R 12800 | 250 | 0.49% |
| R 12801 - R 25600 | 68 | 0.13% |
| R 25601 - R 51200 | 31 | 0.06% |
| R 51201 - R 102400 | 16 | 0.03% |
| R 102401 - R 204800 | 9 | 0.02% |
| R 204801 or more | 3 | 0.01% |

(Source: Census 2001- Stats SA)

The population of the area is very poor. Excluding those returns where no conclusion could be made (“not applicable”), 83,47% of the employed population has an income of R1,600 per month or less. Add to that the 65% of the population that is either unemployed or not economically active, the poverty levels in the area became apparent.

An alarmingly high percentage of the Phumelela population reflects no income, implying extremely high poverty levels. Statistics indicate that at least 68 % of the population is poor.

Table 2.30: Industrial Development

| Vrede/ Thembalihle | Memel/ Zamani | Warden/ Ezenzeleni |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| NUMBER OF SITES AVAILABLE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT | | |
| 12 | 4 | 0 |
| SPECIFIC INDUSTRIES AVAILABLE | | |
| Fertilizer Factory Mills Tannery | Wool factory Mills Mohair Factory Brick making | Poison warehouse Mills |

(Source: Census 2001-Stats SA)



Risks / Capacity Assessment

| OPPORTUNITIES | THREATS |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The municipality is in the process of integrating its spatial development framework into its LED strategies • The spatial development plan makes provision for issues relevant to economic development • The target in terms of the finalization of LED structures are set for 2009/10 • Competitiveness and comparativeness of the area will be addressed in the LED strategy within the context of the Spatial Development Framework • The municipality have strategies in place to develop the second economy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate stakeholder and community involvement to be included in the LED strategy • The municipality does not have resource capacity to adequately support small enterprises |
| STRENGTHS | WEAKNESSES |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The LED strategy that match institutional capacity are included in the IDP • The LED strategy/ objectives are linked to a time frame • The IDP is specifically relating to good governance and investment strategy • Job creation is a priority of the Municipality although they are facing severe resources limitations • The organizational structure makes provision for an IDP/ LED officer reporting to the Municipal Manager | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The municipality does not have an approved LED strategy or plan • There is no capital budget for LED for 2009/10. The emphasis will be on the finalization of the LED strategy • The review of institutional factors that need to be in place, to be incorporated in the LED strategy • Insufficient staff and resources |



Priority Risk Issues

- The LED strategy not yet approved
- No provision for LED projects on the budget due to a shortage of funds

Alignment Considerations

| Relevant programme / strategy | Requirement |
|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| National Spatial Development Perspective | Rapid economic growth that is sustained and inclusive is a pre-requisite for the achievement of other policy objectives, amongst which poverty alleviation is key. |
| National Spatial Development Perspective | Beyond the constitutional obligation identified in Principle 2 above, government spending on fixed investment should be focused on localities of economic growth and/or economic potential in order to gear up private sector investment, stimulate sustainable economic activities and create long-term employment opportunities. |
| National Spatial Development Perspective | Efforts to address past and current social inequalities should focus on people, not places. |
| National Spatial Development Perspective | In localities where there are both high levels of poverty and demonstrated economic potential, this could include fixed capital investment to exploit the potential of those localities. |
| National Spatial Development Perspective | In localities with low economic potential, Government should, beyond the provision of essential services, concentrate primarily on human capital development by providing social transfers such as grants, education and training and poverty relief programmes and reducing migration costs by providing labour market intelligence so as to give people better information, opportunities and capabilities to enable people to gravitate, if they chose to, to localities that are more likely to provide sustainable employment and economic opportunities. In addition sound rural development planning, aggressive land & agrarian reform & expansion of agricultural extension services are crucial. |
| Free State Growth and Development Strategy | Reduce unemployment by half through new jobs, skills development, assistance to small businesses, opportunities for self-employment, and sustainable community livelihoods |
| Free State Growth and Development Strategy | Provide the skills required by the economy, build capacity, and provide resources across the society to encourage self-employment with an education system geared towards productive work, good citizenship, and a caring society |



| Relevant programme / strategy | Requirement |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Free State Growth and Development Strategy | Reduce poverty by half through economic development, comprehensive social security, land reform, and improved household and community assets |
| Strategic Plans of National or Provincial Departments | Free State Department of Agriculture: Proper utilization of resources on municipal communal land Implications for agriculture development and land use management |
| Strategic Plans of National or Provincial Departments | Free State Department of Agriculture: Support to emerging farmers |
| Asgi-SA | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Targeting economic sectors with good growth potential. <input type="checkbox"/> Developing the skills of South Africans, and harnessing the skills already there. <input type="checkbox"/> Building up small businesses to bridge the gap between the formal and informal economies. <input type="checkbox"/> Creating a macroeconomic environment more conducive to economic growth. |

2.4 Infrastructure & Housing

The Constitution enjoins that local government must:

- ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner
- promote social and economic development
- promote a safe and healthy environment

There is clear and demonstrable progress made by local government in accelerating access to basic services for the poor. The comparison of access to basic services in 2001 when the system was established to the results in 2007 from Community Survey data proves this point. And according to the National Treasury's recent review of local government, access to electricity has increased by 10% since 2001, flush toilets by 6% and water by 4%8. National government has played an important role through direct financial support to municipalities, policy reforms and legislation. Yet, according to the same review, there is considerable scope for further improvement in both the quantity and quality of provision bearing in mind the size of the service backlogs and the pressures from population and economic growth.

(Source: Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs, 2009: State of Local Government in South Africa: Overview Report, National State of Local Government [Assessments: Working Documents, COGTA])



2.4.1 Water

Table 2.31: Access to water

| Percentage distribution of households by type of water sources | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Indicator | Census 2001 | Census 2007 |
| Piped water, inside the dwelling | 13.9 | 48.2 |
| Piped water, inside the yard | 59.4 | 35.9 |
| Piped water, from access point outside the yard | 18.3 | 5.6 |
| Borehole | 3.0 | 6.4 |
| Spring | 1.0 | 0.4 |
| Dam/pool | 1.1 | 0.8 |
| River/stream | 0.9 | 0.4 |
| Water vendor | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Rainwater tank | 1.0 | 1.3 |
| Other | 1.3 | 0.7 |

(Source: Community Survey, 2007)

Table 2.32: Comparative perspective on progress made with access to water, based on the results of Census 2007

| Percentage distribution of households by main source of water | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------|--------------------|-----------|
| Category | National | | Thabo Mofutsanyane | | Phumelela | | Analysis | | |
| | Census 2001 | Census 2007 | Census 2001 | Census 2007 | Census 2001 | Census 2007 | National | Thabo Mofutsanyane | Phumelela |
| Piped water inside the dwelling | 32.3 | 47.3 | 17.2 | 36.1 | 13.9 | 48.2 | 15.0 | 18.9 | 34.3 |
| Piped water inside the yard | 29.0 | 22.2 | 43.4 | 46.9 | 59.4 | 35.9 | -6.8 | 3.5 | -23.5 |
| Piped water from access point outside | 23.2 | 19.1 | 33.1 | 13.3 | 18.3 | 5.6 | -4.1 | -19.8 | -12.7 |
| Borehole | 2.4 | 2.6 | 0.8 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 6.4 | 0.2 | 1.3 | 3.4 |
| Spring | 1.9 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.4 | -0.9 | 0.0 | -0.6 |
| Dam / pool | 1.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 0.8 | -0.5 | -0.3 | -0.3 |
| River / stream | 6.5 | 5.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 0.4 | -1.4 | 0.0 | -0.5 |
| Water vendor | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Rain water tank | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 0.0 | -0.1 | 0.3 |
| Other | 2.4 | 0.6 | 3.8 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 0.7 | -1.8 | -3.5 | -0.6 |

(Source: Community Survey, 2007)



Water Service Authority
 Thabo Mofutsanyane District municipality
 30 November 2009
 WSA Summary View
Water Services National Information Systems (www.dwaf.gov.za)

Service level view

| Total Households Served | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Service Level | Above RDP | at RDP | Below RDP | No Infrastructure | Total |
| Total | 37 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 38 |
| Served | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| % | 0.00% | 0.00% | N/A | N/A | 0.00% |

Service level view

| Total Poor Households Served | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------------|------------|
| Service Level | Above RDP | at RDP | Below RDP | No Infrastructure | Total |
| Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Served | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| % | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |

Water Service Authority
 Phumelela Local Municipality
 30 November 2009
 WSA Summary View
Water Services National Information Systems (www.dwaf.gov.za)

Service level view

| Total Households Served | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------|------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Service Level | Above RDP | at RDP | Below RDP | No Infrastructure | Total |
| Total | 12,145 | 1,112 | 0 | 0 | 13,257 |
| Served | 12,145 | 1,112 | 0 | 0 | 13,257 |
| % | 100.00% | 100.00% | N/A | N/A | 100.00% |

Service level view

| Total Poor Households Served | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Service Level | Above RDP | at RDP | Below RDP | No Infrastructure | Total |
| Total | 7,411 | 668 | 0 | 0 | 8,079 |
| Served | 7,411 | 668 | 0 | 0 | 8,079 |
| % | 100.00% | 100.00% | N/A | N/A | 100.00% |

Service Levels :

| | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Above RDP</i> | Household have access to `in-house` or `in-yard` water supply connections. |
| <i>at RDP</i> | The infrastructure necessary to supply 25 litres of potable water per person per day supplied within 200 metres of a household and with a minimum flow of 10 litres per minute (in the case of communal water points) or 6 000 litres of potable water supplied per formal connection per month (in the case of yard or house connections). |
| <i>Below RDP</i> | Household have access to infrastructure but at a BELOW RDP standard e.g. Standpipe > 200m |
| <i>No Infrastructure</i> | Household have no access to any infrastructure i.e. those people that still drink unsafe water from a dam, spring, river or receives water from vending (e.g. trucking) projects. |

Poor Classification :

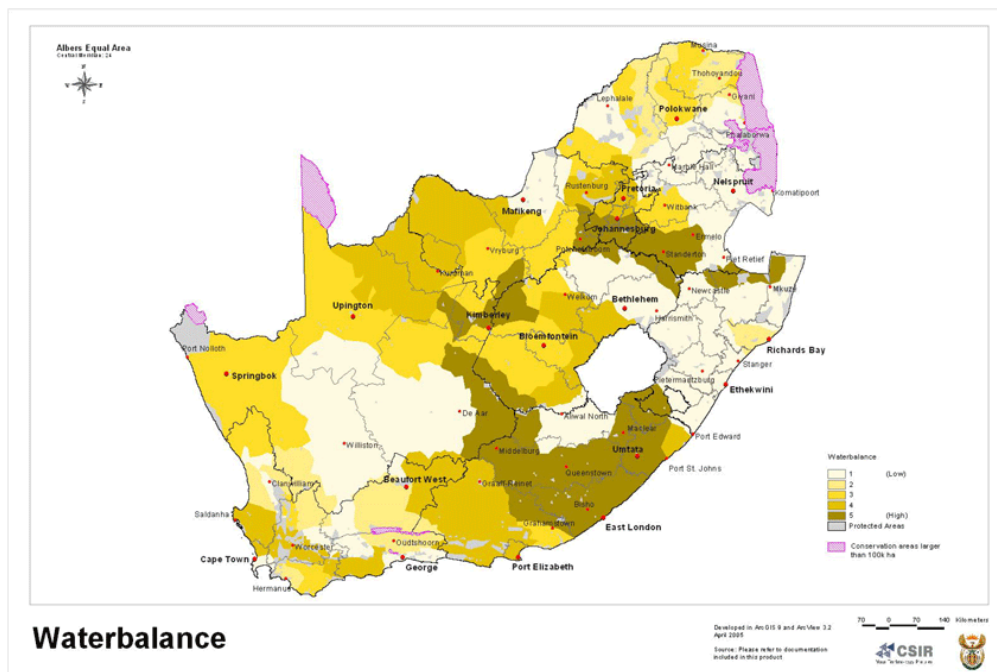


| | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Poor household</i> | A household who has a total income of less than R800 p/m |
| <i>Poor population</i> | Total number of people that live in poor households |
| Definitions : | |
| <i>Served</i> | Population or Household that receives a basic water supply at no charge / for free |
| Data : | |
| <i>Datestamp</i> | Census 2001 with a growth factor to 2008 is used |

Water is a scarce and valuable commodity in the Phumelela municipal area; as is the case in most areas of South Africa. If recently rainfall patterns are analyzed, the situation became even more disturbing, because it is clear that the monthly average rainfall for the Free State as a whole is gradually deteriorating (*see the map below*).

Map 2.33: Water balance²-Phumelela in national context

(Source: Housing Atlas, Department of Housing [www.doh.gov.za])



Implications for Strategy formulation

Emphasis needs to be placed on prioritizing women related developmental activities. These activities should include opportunities in formal employment capitalizing on national policy

² In hydrology, a **water balance** equation can be used to describe the flow of water in and out of a system. A system can be one of several hydrological domains, such as a column of soil or a drainage basin. Water balance can also refer to the ways in which an organism maintains water in dry or hot conditions. It is often discussed in reference to plants or arthropods, which have a variety of water retention mechanisms, including a lipid waxy coating that has limited permeability. A general water balance equation is: $P = Q + E + \Delta S$, where P is precipitation, Q is runoff, E is evapotranspiration, ΔS is the change in storage (in soil or the bedrock). A water balance can be used to help manage water supply and predict where there may be water shortages. It is also used in irrigation, flood control and pollution control. The water balance can be illustrated using a water balance graph which plots levels of precipitation and evapotranspiration often on a monthly scale. Several monthly water balance models had been developed for several conditions and purposes. Monthly water balance models had been studied since the 1940s. (Source: From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia)



- ✘ Within Vrede, the high number of un-serviced erven can be mainly attributed to the undeveloped Extension 4, which cannot be serviced due to its topography in relation to bulk water supply. This problem is currently being attended to and the first phases of the area should be serviceable within the next two years.
- ✘ The Warden / Ezenzeleni area is generally well serviced with water and only about 400 households make use of communal standpipes for their daily water supply. However, the addition of 271 houses within the coming year will need to be serviced in order to maintain the same level of services. Within Memel / Zamani a large number of erven are not serviced with water at all. Approximately 1,300 households depend on communal standpipes or have to gather water elsewhere.
- ✘ The rural areas mostly make use of fountains and boreholes as their water source, due to, difficulties experienced with water supply from farm owners. In some cases surrounding farm workers even collect water from communal stands in nearby urban areas.

Risks / Capacity Assessment

| OPPORTUNITIES | THREATS |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Finalization of the Water Services Development Plan will improve the management framework for water services | <input type="checkbox"/> The national target to ensure that all households have access to basic water by December 2008 will be difficult to be achieved due to limited resources. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> STRENGTHS | <input type="checkbox"/> WEAKNESSES |
| <input type="checkbox"/> The municipality performs water quality monitoring as part of its operational water management activities. The matter is dealt with in the Water Service Development Plan <input type="checkbox"/> The approved staff establishment makes provision for a Water Purification and Maintenance Section as well as a Sewer Purification Section <input type="checkbox"/> R4 500 000 has been budgeted for 2009/10 | <input type="checkbox"/> Inadequate resources in terms of budget and limited specialized skills for example engineers <input type="checkbox"/> The Water Services Development Plan are not as yet finalized and approved |

Alignment Considerations

| Relevant programme / strategy | Requirement |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| National Spatial Development Perspective | Government has a constitutional obligation to provide basic services to all citizens (e.g. water, energy, health and educational facilities) wherever they reside. |
| Strategic Plans of National or Provincial Departments | National Department of Water Affairs and Forestry: DWAF regulations and policies related to water and sanitation to be adhered to. |



| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Strategic Plans of National or Provincial Departments | National Department of Water Affairs and Forestry: Utilise financial and capacity support from DWAF in planning for and providing water and sanitation services in the Phumelela municipal area. |
| Asgi-SA | Aims to guide and improve on the South Africa's economic recovery. Beefing up public administration. |

2.4.2 Sanitation

Table 2.34: Sanitation

| Percentage distribution of households by type of toilet facilities | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Indicator | Census 2001 | Census 2007 |
| Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system) | 29.4 | 44.8 |
| Flush toilet (with septic tank) | 2.0 | 1.1 |
| Dry toilet facility | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Chemical toilet | 1.2 | 7.2 |
| Pit latrine with ventilation (VIP) | 2.6 | 14.1 |
| Pit latrine without ventilation | 18.3 | 0.2 |
| Bucket latrine | 27.1 | 21.2 |
| None | 19.3 | 11.2 |

(Source: Community Survey, 2007)

Table 2.35: Analysis of access to sanitation, based on the results of Census 2007

| Percentage distribution of households by type of toilet facilities | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| Indicator | %-Census 2007 | No. of households |
| Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system) | 45.00% | 5,189 |
| Flush toilet (with septic tank) | 1.00% | 115 |
| Dry toilet facility | 0.00% | 0 |
| Chemical toilet | 7.00% | 807 |
| Pit latrine with ventilation (VIP) | 14.00% | 1,614 |
| Pit latrine without ventilation | 0.00% | 0 |
| Bucket latrine | 21.00% | 2,422 |
| None | 11.00% | 1,268 |

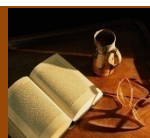
(Source: Community Survey, 2007)



Table 2.36: Comparative perspective on progress made with access to sanitation, based on the results of Census 2007

| Percentage distribution of households by type of toilet facilities | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------|--------------------|-----------|
| Category | National | | Thabo Mofutsanyane | | Phumelela | | Analysis | | |
| | Census 2001 | Census 2007 | Census 2001 | Census 2007 | Census 2001 | Census 2007 | National | Thabo Mofutsanyane | Phumelela |
| Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system) | 49.1 | 55.1 | 26.8 | 37.0 | 29.4 | 44.8 | 6.0 | 10.2 | 15.4 |
| Flush toilet (with septic tank) | 2.8 | 2.8 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | -0.9 |
| Dry toilet facility | 0.0 | 4.1 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 4.1 | 2.1 | 0.2 |
| Pit latrine with ventilation (VIP) | 5.7 | 6.5 | 1.4 | 6.5 | 1.2 | 7.2 | 0.8 | 5.1 | 6.0 |
| Pit latrine without ventilation | 22.8 | 20.6 | 7.8 | 35.9 | 2.6 | 14.1 | -2.2 | 28.1 | 11.5 |
| Chemical toilet | 1.9 | 0.4 | 33.4 | 0.1 | 18.3 | 0.2 | -1.5 | -33.3 | -18.1 |
| Bucket toilet system | 4.1 | 2.2 | 19.5 | 12.7 | 27.1 | 21.2 | -1.9 | -6.8 | -5.9 |
| None | 13.6 | 8.2 | 9.5 | 3.7 | 19.3 | 11.2 | -5.4 | -5.8 | -8.1 |

(Source: Community Survey, 2007)



Implications for Strategy formulation

- ✘ The bucket system is still the main prevalent method of sanitation in the district only second to waterborne systems. The eradication of the bucket system is a high government priority. All other forms of sanitation need to adhere to standards set by the Departments of Water Affairs and Forestry and Health standards.
- ✘ In general the bulk sanitation infrastructure in all the urban areas are either insufficient for any future expansion or is close to reaching its full potential in the near future. Before any major internal sanitation upgrading can be considered, the bulk infrastructure will need to be upgraded to accommodate such expansions.

Risks / Capacity Assessment

| OPPORTUNITIES | THREATS |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government's assistance through the MIG and EPWP will enable the municipality to address backlogs in terms of sanitation of the short, medium and long term • Although there are no projects identified for 2009/10, projects totaling R13 450 000 has been budgeted for 2010/11 and R11 960 000 are budgeted for 2011/12 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The bulk sanitation infrastructure in all the urban areas are either insufficient for any future expansion or is close to reaching its full potential in the near future. • No projects were identified for 2009/10 due to budget constraints. |



| STRENGTHS | WEAKNESSES |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The soon to be finalized Water Services Development Plan makes provision for bulk infrastructure development • Waste water treatment to be addressed in the Water Services Development Plan • Provision is made on the staff establishment for a Sanitation Section that is adequately resourced | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate budget to achieve the national target of providing basic sanitation to all households by 2010. • The municipality's capacity in terms of infrastructure maintenance and upgrading are limited • The municipality's resource constraints limits its capacity to deal effectively with waste water treatment requirements |

Priority Issues

- Lack of sustainable and affordable systems
- Insufficient financial resources
- Insufficient human resources

Alignment with National and Provincial Plans and Priorities

| Relevant programme / strategy | Requirement |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| National Spatial Development Perspective | Government has a constitutional obligation to provide basic services to all citizens (e.g. water, energy, health and educational facilities) wherever they reside. |
| Strategic Plans of National or Provincial Departments | National Department of Water Affairs and Forestry: DWAF regulations and policies related to water and sanitation to be adhered to. |
| Strategic Plans of National or Provincial Departments | National Department of Water Affairs and Forestry: Utilise financial and capacity support from DWAF in planning for and providing water and sanitation services in the Phumelela municipal area. |
| Asgi-SA | Aims to guide and improve on the South Africa's economic recovery. Beefing up public administration. |



2.4.3 Refuse Removal

Table 2.37: Access to refuse removal services

| Percentage distribution of households by type of refuse removals | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Indicator | Census 2001 | Census 2007 |
| Removed by local authority / private company at least once a week | 60.9 | 70.9 |
| Removed by local authority / private company less often | 1.5 | |
| Communal refuse dump | 0.2 | |
| Own refuse dump | 26.4 | 14.2 |
| No rubbish disposal | 10.9 | 14.9 |

(Source: Census, 2001)

Table 2.38: Comparative perspective on progress made with access to refuse removal services, based on the results of Census 2007

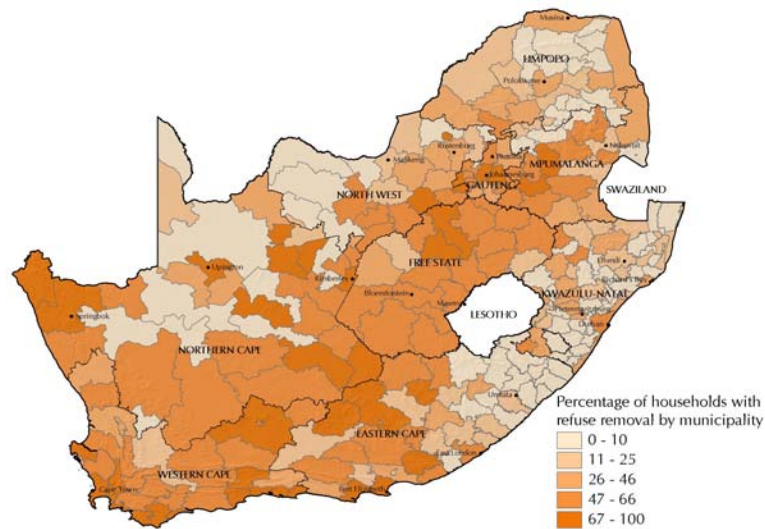
| Percentage distribution of households by type of refuse disposal | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------|--------------------|-----------|
| Category | National | | Thabo Mofutsanyane | | Phumelela | | Analysis | | |
| | Census 2001 | Census 2007 | Census 2001 | Census 2007 | Census 2001 | Census 2007 | National | Thabo Mofutsanyane | Phumelela |
| Removed by local authority at least once a week | 55.4 | 60.1 | 40.8 | 47.1 | 60.9 | 70.9 | 4.7 | 6.3 | 10.0 |
| Removed by local authority less often | 1.5 | 1.7 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 | -0.5 | -1.5 |
| Communal refuse dump | 1.7 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 | -0.2 |
| Own refuse dump | 32.6 | 28.6 | 39.6 | 36.7 | 26.4 | 14.2 | -4.0 | -2.9 | -12.2 |
| No rubbish disposal | 8.7 | 7.1 | 13.7 | 10.5 | 10.9 | 14.9 | -1.6 | -3.2 | 4.0 |
| Other | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 |

(Source: Community Survey, 2007)



Table 2.39: Percentage of households with refuse removal by municipality

(Source: Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism)



Municipal waste collection has improved countrywide by only 2.7% between 1996 and 2001, and almost 50% of the population is still not receiving a regular waste collection service. The metropolitan municipalities deliver an almost complete service, while local municipalities in many remote rural areas deliver no service at all. Yearly assessments of the ability of local municipalities to perform their refuse removal and disposal functions, which is undertaken by the Municipal Demarcation Board, show a growing inability of municipalities (in terms of staff, capacity, and budget) to deliver efficient waste-collection services.

A total of 475 general landfill permits has been granted for the country as a whole, and 12 new applications are under consideration. This represents a 64% compliance with Section 20 of the Environment Conservation Act, as evidence exists of more than 760 sites (legal and illegal) across the country. There could, however, be as many as 15 000 unrecorded communal sites in the rural areas. More than 300 incineration facilities were operating in South Africa in 1997, many of which failed to comply with the required emission standards for human health and environmental protection.

In the Phumelela Local Municipality, access to weekly refuse removal services, according to the results of the 2001 Census, were as follows:



Table 2.40: Percentage of households with access to weekly refuse removal services

(Source: Statistics South Africa, 2001 Census)

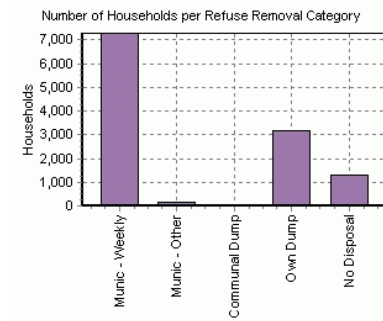
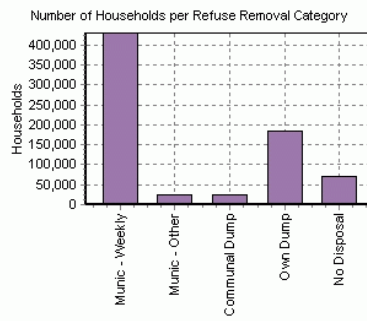
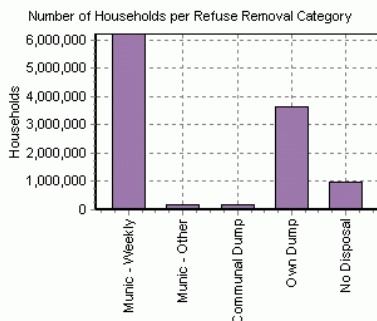
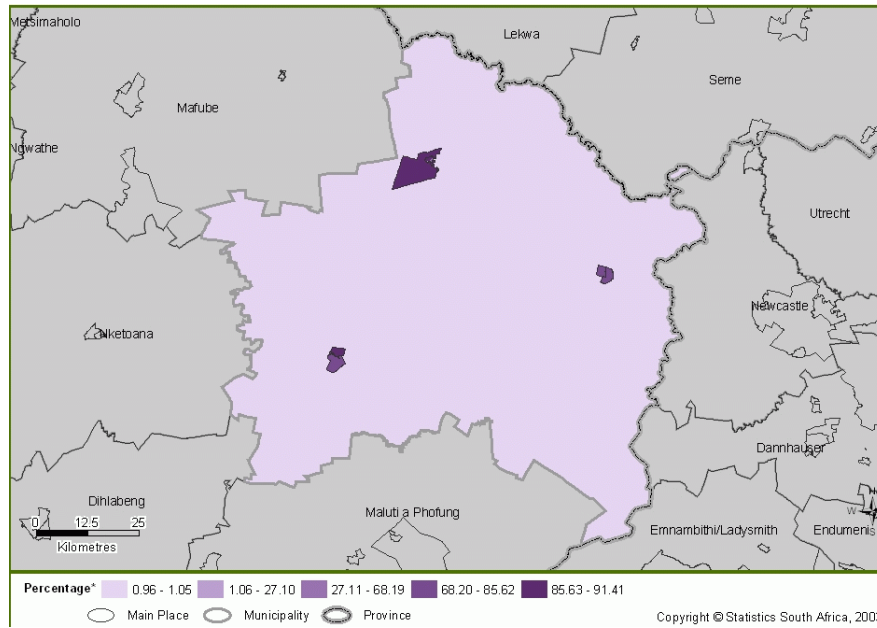
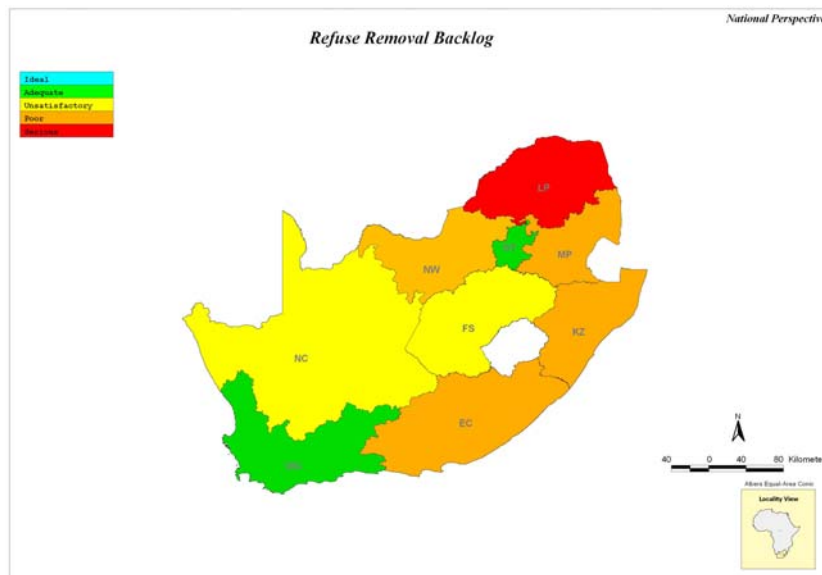




Table 2.41: Refuse Removal Backlogs

(Source: Department of Water Affairs)



The Phumelela Municipality falls in the category where refuse removal services is classified as unsatisfactory.

Most towns experience problems with the management of their waste disposal sites, and do not adhere to the requirements of the Department of Water Affairs. A plan to establish a regional framework for effective waste disposal, including the possibility of regional dumping sites and how to deal with toxic waste, is required.

All the urban areas are serviced, with refuse removal on a weekly basis. However, the effective and co-ordinated functioning of this service will have to be addressed. The equipment used for removal (mostly a tractor and trailer) are old and in poor condition.

Each of the urban units has one waste disposal site. However, the capacity and condition of two of these sites need to be improved as soon as possible. The Vrede site is located near the airstrip and is not fenced in, (because of theft). Furthermore the site has insufficient capacity for even short-term use. The site within Memel is situated close to the Pampospruit, which is a tributary to the Seekoievlei wetland area. This site is also unfenced as a result of theft, and will have to be expanded or relocated for future demands. Warden's site was upgraded recently with the addition of an incinerator.

Table 2.42: Percentage distribution of households by type of refuse removals (number of households)

| Area | Waste sites | Legal status | Refuse removal | Equipment | Personnel |
|------------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|-----------|
| Vrede | 1 | Legal | 4 times p/m | Tractor | 20 |
| Thembalihle | - | Legal | 16 times p/m | Tractor | 20 |
| Memel | 1 | Legal | 4 times p/m | Tractor | 5 |
| Zamani | - | Legal | 12 times p/m | Tractor | 5 |
| Warden | 1 | Legal | 4 times p/m | Tractor | 12 |
| Ezenzeleni | - | Legal | 12 times p/m | Tractor | 12 |
| Phumelela | 3 | Legal | | Tractor | 74 |



Implications for Strategy formulation

Most towns experience problems with the management of their waste disposal sites, and do not adhere to the requirements of the Department of Water Affairs. A plan to establish a regional framework for effective waste disposal, including the possibility of regional dumping sites and how to deal with toxic waste, is required.

Risks / Capacity Assessment

| OPPORTUNITIES | THREATS |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greater cooperation with the District Municipality is envisaged Identification of new dumping sites and investigation into environmental friendly waste management systems | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental unsafe dumping sites: to close to residential areas and located on private land |
| STRENGTHS | WEAKNESSES |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The municipality is working together with a private service provider to perform an environmental impact assessment and waste recycling for some of its waste management sites | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to a lack of resources and capacity, the municipality will not be able to compile its own integrated waste management plan in the short to medium term. No provision made for capital projects for 2009/10 Inadequate resources in terms of budget and human |

Priority Risk Issues

- Landfill sites to close to residential areas
- Utilisation of private land as a landfill site

Alignment Considerations

| Relevant programme / strategy | Requirement |
|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| National Spatial Development Perspective | Government has a constitutional obligation to provide basic services to all citizens (e.g. water, energy, health and educational facilities) wherever they reside. |



| | |
|---------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Asgi-SA | <p>Aims to guide and improve on the South Africa's economic recovery.</p> <p>Beefing up public administration.</p> |
|---------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

2.4.4 Cemeteries

Cemeteries form part of authorizations for implementation by local municipalities in the district. The general management of cemeteries is a problem and in most cases there is a lack of funds to ensure effective maintenance and care of cemeteries. The high rate of HIV and AIDS in the region is reaching alarming proportions and need to be considered in the planning for cemeteries. In general the combination of old cemeteries and the increase in the number of local deaths (caused by HIV/AIDS and burials from other areas with insufficient cemeteries) is increasing the pressure on the existing facilities. In Vrede the two cemeteries, currently in use, are completely full and not properly developed.

A site of approximately 5 hectares has been provided in Extension 4 and the speedy development thereof should be sufficient for short-term future demand. The cemeteries found in Zamani are completely occupied while the cemetery in Memel has sufficient space at the current rate of occupation. Within Ezenzeleni there are two cemeteries, of which one is already reached maximum capacity and the other is expected to be filled completely during the current financial year. The cemetery in Warden has sufficient space available for future demand.

The bulk electrical network is well established specifically around Thabo Mofutsanyane area. Eskom serves all towns in the District Municipal area and therefore sufficient bulk infrastructure is available to service the whole area. However, a change in cost recovery and the current subsidization policy has made it very expensive to electrify the rural areas, which include farms and farming communities that are in need of basic power supply.

Priority Risk Issues

- Inadequate space for cemeteries
- Fencing to prevent vandalism
- Increase demand for pauper's burials
- Limited resources

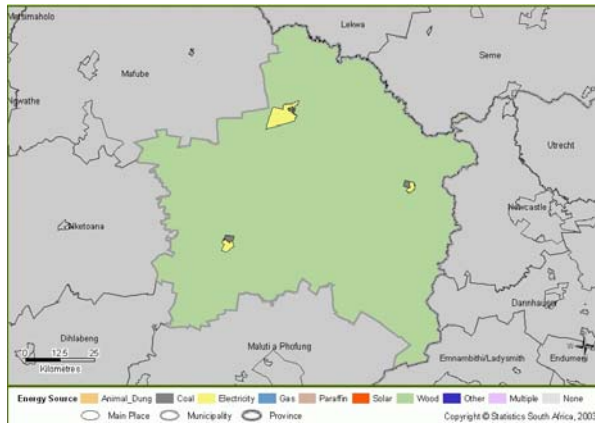
Alignment Considerations

| Relevant programme / strategy | Requirement |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Asgi-SA | <p>Aims to guide and improve on the South Africa's economic recovery.</p> <p>Beefing up public administration.</p> |

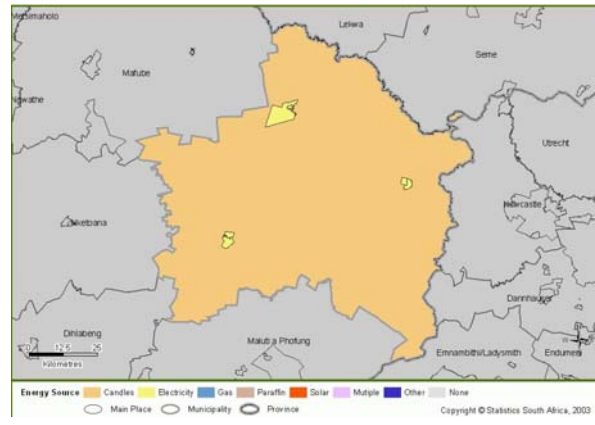


2.4.5 Energy / Electricity

Map 2.43: Energy source for cooking

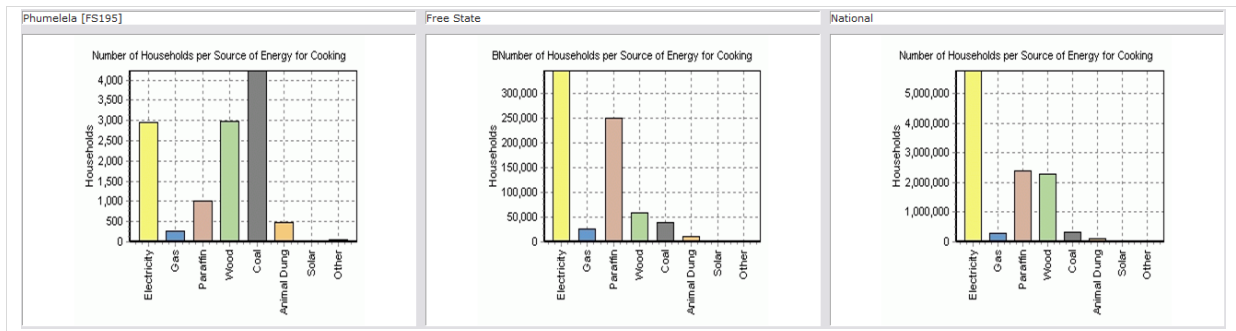


Map 2.44: Energy source for lighting



(Source: Census 2001 (Atlas): Stats SA)

Table 2.45: Energy Source for cooking



(Source: Census 2001 (Atlas): Stats SA)

Table 2.46: Energy Source for lighting

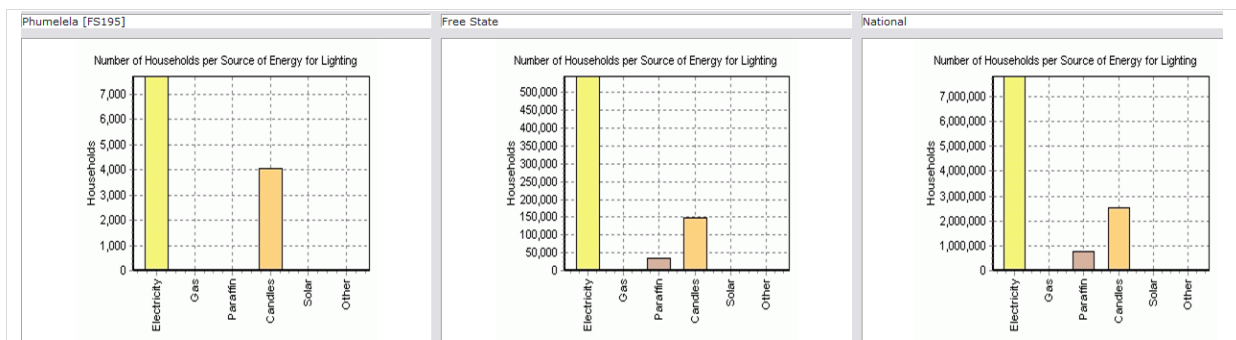




Table 2.47: The electricity provision in Phumelela

| Town/area | Individual connections | Network only | None | Area lights required |
|------------------|------------------------|--------------|-------------|----------------------|
| Vrede | 522 | 205 | 0 | 0 |
| Thembalihle | 3541 | 0 | 2200 | 30 |
| Vrede | 4063 | 205 | 2200 | 30 |
| Memel | 192 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Zamani | 900 | 0 | 350 | 12 |
| Memel | 1092 | 0 | 350 | 15 |
| Warden | 779 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ezenzeleni | 1474 | 0 | 0 | 20 |
| Warden | 2253 | 0 | 0 | 20 |
| Phumelela | 7408 | 205 | 2550 | 65 |

Table 2.48: Comparative perspective on energy sources, based on the results of Census 2007

| Percentage distribution of households by main type of energy used for lighting | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------|--------------------|-----------|
| Category | National | | Thabo Mofutsanyane | | Phumelela | | Analysis | | |
| | Census 2001 | Census 2007 | Census 2001 | Census 2007 | Census 2001 | Census 2007 | National | Thabo Mofutsanyane | Phumelela |
| Electricity | 69.7 | 80.0 | 63.4 | 80.9 | 64.6 | 78.1 | 10.3 | 17.5 | 13.5 |
| Gas | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.1 |
| Paraffin | 6.8 | 5.3 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 0.5 | 0.9 | -1.5 | 0.0 | 0.4 |
| Candles | 22.7 | 13.8 | 33.2 | 15.8 | 34.0 | 20.6 | -8.9 | -17.4 | -13.4 |
| Solar | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.0 | -0.3 | 0.2 |
| Other | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | -0.5 |

(Source: Community Survey, 2007)

| Table 2.49: Percentage distribution of households by main type of energy used for cooking | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------|--------------------|-----------|
| Category | National | | Thabo Mofutsanyane | | Phumelela | | Analysis | | |
| | Census 2001 | Census 2007 | Census 2001 | Census 2007 | Census 2001 | Census 2007 | National | Thabo Mofutsanyane | Phumelela |
| Electricity | 51.4 | 66.5 | 34.5 | 64.5 | 24.6 | 55.5 | 15.1 | 30.0 | 30.9 |
| Gas | 2.5 | 2.0 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 2.1 | 1.0 | -0.5 | -1.0 | -1.1 |
| Paraffin | 21.4 | 14.9 | 33.3 | 18.4 | 8.4 | 1.3 | -6.5 | -14.9 | -7.1 |
| Wood | 20.5 | 15.1 | 13.6 | 7.8 | 25.0 | 18.9 | -5.4 | -5.8 | -6.1 |
| Coal | 2.8 | 1.2 | 12.4 | 5.6 | 35.4 | 20.6 | -1.6 | -6.8 | -14.8 |
| Animal dung | 1.0 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 3.9 | 2.3 | -0.8 | -1.1 | -1.6 |
| Solar | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | -0.2 | -0.2 | 0.1 |
| Other | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | -0.1 | -0.3 | -0.4 |

(Source: Community Survey, 2007)



Table 2.50: Percentage distribution of households by main type of energy used for heating

| Category | National | | Thabo Mofutsanyane | | Phumelela | | Analysis | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------|--------------------|-----------|
| | Census 2001 | Census 2007 | Census 2001 | Census 2007 | Census 2001 | Census 2007 | National | Thabo Mofutsanyane | Phumelela |
| Electricity | 49.0 | 58.8 | 27.6 | 40.8 | 23.3 | 45.4 | 9.8 | 13.2 | 22.1 |
| Gas | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 0.8 | 1.2 | -0.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Paraffin | 14.6 | 13.1 | 21.9 | 17.4 | 5.6 | 0.8 | -1.5 | -4.5 | -4.8 |
| Wood | 24.6 | 20.0 | 18.5 | 14.1 | 25.2 | 21.4 | -4.6 | -4.4 | -3.8 |
| Coal | 6.6 | 3.9 | 26.5 | 22.3 | 40.0 | 28.5 | -2.7 | -4.2 | -11.5 |
| Animal dung | 0.7 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 4.0 | 2.3 | -0.5 | -1.0 | -1.7 |
| Solar | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | -0.1 | -0.1 | -0.1 |
| Other | 3.1 | 2.9 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 0.9 | 0.4 | -0.2 | 0.5 | -0.5 |

(Source: Community Survey, 2007)

Risks / Capacity Assessment

| OPPORTUNITIES | THREATS |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESKOM is primarily responsible for providing electricity in the municipal area • Increased access to high-mast lights • Close cooperation with ESKOM to facilitate increased access to electricity as a source of energy is a priority for the municipality | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A change in cost recovery and the current subsidization policy has made it very expensive to electrify the rural areas, which include farms and farming communities that are in need of basic power supply |
| STRENGTHS | WEAKNESSES |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The staff establishment makes provision for an electrician • R700 000 has been budgeted for high-mast lights in Thembalihle | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of adequate expertise in terms of electricity • Due to the lack of expertise and resources no alternative energy options can be considered in the foreseeable future. |

Priority Risk Issues

- Cost recovery
- Power failures especially during thunderstorms
- Weak networks
- Limited infrastructure



Alignment Considerations

| Relevant programme / strategy | Requirement |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| National Spatial Development Perspective | Government has a constitutional obligation to provide basic services to all citizens (e.g. water, energy, health and educational facilities) wherever they reside. |
| Strategic Plans of National or Provincial Departments | To build and enhance the governance system in order to enable sustainable development and service delivery. |
| Asgi-SA | Aims to guide and improve on the South Africa's economic recovery. Beefing up public administration. |

2.4.6 Housing

Table 2.51: Access to housing

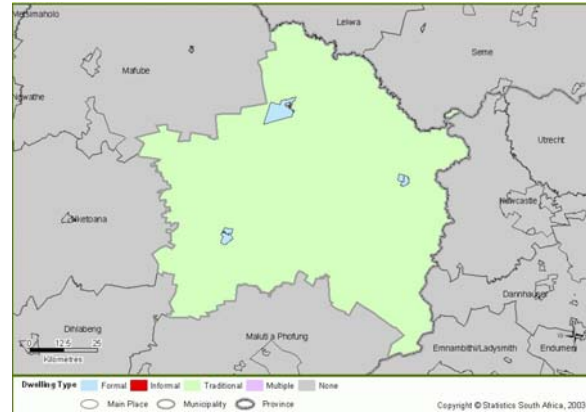
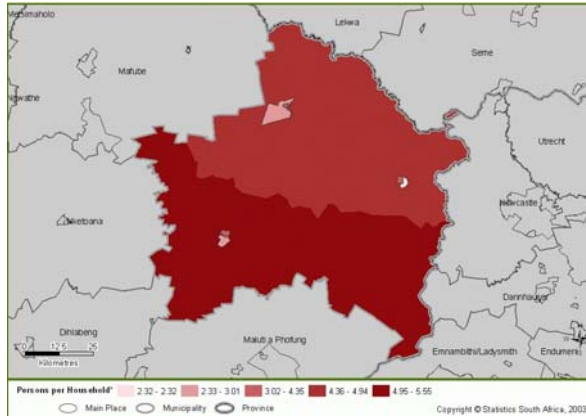
| Percentage distribution of households by type of main dwelling | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Indicator | Census 2001 | Census 2007 |
| House or brick structure on separate stand or yard | 53.7 | 63.0 |
| Traditional dwelling Structure made of traditional materials | 22.6 | 15.9 |
| Flat in block of flats | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Town/cluster/semi-detached house (simplex, duplex, triplex) | 0.3 | 0.9 |
| House/flat/room in backyard | 2.0 | 2.8 |
| Informal dwelling / shack in backyard | 4.7 | 4.8 |
| Informal dwelling / shack not in backyard-e.g. Informal/squatter settlement | 15.7 | 9.6 |
| Room/flatlet not in backyard but on a shared property | 0.5 | 0.8 |
| Caravan or tent | 0.2 | |
| Other | 0.0 | 2.0 |

(Source: Community Survey, 2007)



Map 2.52: Household size

Map 2.53: Dwelling type



(Source: Census 2001 (Atlas): Stats SA)

Table 2.54: Household size

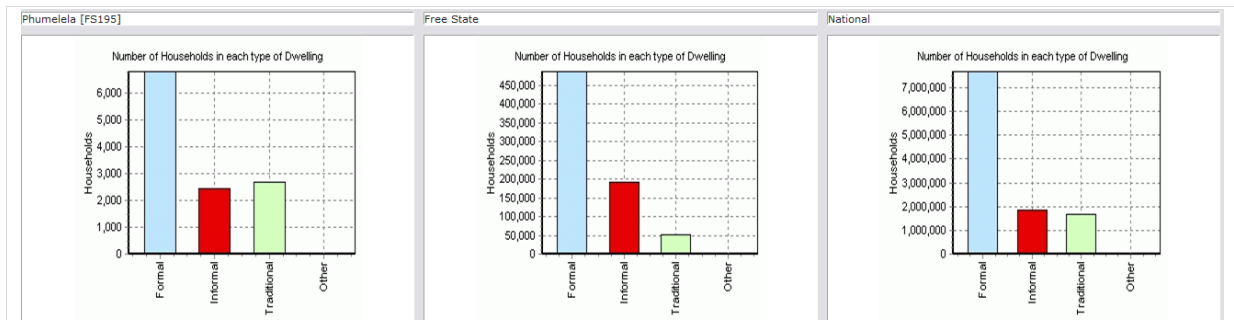


Table 2.55: Dwelling type

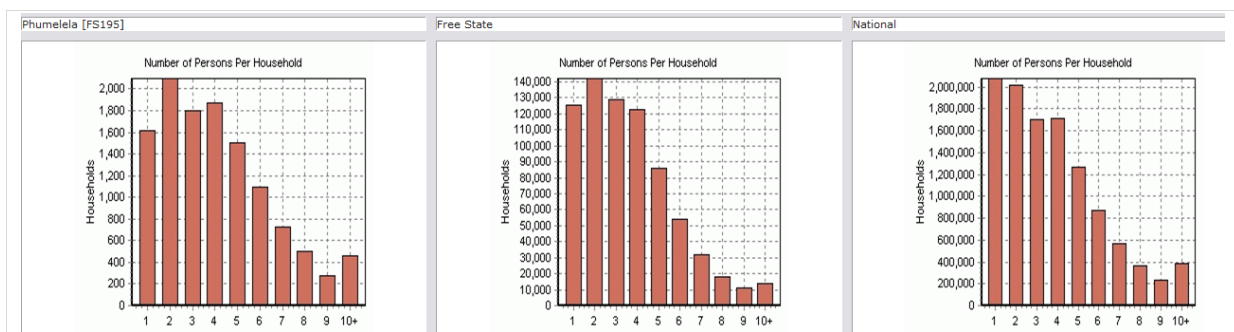




Table 2.56: Comparative perspective on access to housing, based on the results of Census 2007

| Category | Thabo Mofutsanyane | | Phumelela | | Analysis | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|-----------|
| | Census 2001 | Census 2007 | Census 2001 | Census 2007 | Thabo Mofutsanyane | Phumelela |
| House or brick structure on a separate stand or yard | 56.1 | 67.5 | 53.7 | 63.0 | 11.4 | 9.3 |
| Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials | 17.7 | 13.7 | 22.6 | 15.9 | -4.0 | -6.7 |
| Flat in block of flats | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | -0.4 | -0.1 |
| Town/cluster/semi-detached house (simplex: duplex: triplex) | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.6 |
| House/flat/room in back yard | 2.1 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 2.8 | -0.7 | 0.8 |
| Informal dwelling/shack in backyard | 5.6 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 4.8 | -0.8 | 0.1 |
| Informal dwelling/shack NOT in backyard; e.g. In an informal/squatter settlement | 16.1 | 10.1 | 15.7 | 9.6 | -6.0 | -6.1 |
| Room/flat not in back yard but on separate property | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Caravan or tent | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | -0.2 | -0.2 |
| Workers' hostel | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Other | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 2.0 |

(Source: Community Survey, 2007)

Risks / Capacity Assessment

| OPPORTUNITIES | THREATS |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Spatial Development framework is currently under review that will address the linkage between housing and urban renewal. Satisfactory level in terms of linkages between housing and bulk services, social amenities and economic opportunities taking into consideration the nature of the municipality. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no direct link between housing and urban renewal available. The integration between housing, planning and transportation framework. |
| STRENGTHS | WEAKNESSES |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The approved structure of the municipality makes provision for a building inspector The budget for town planning has increased from R155 665 to R285 203 and will further increase to R344 931 by 2011/12 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An updated complete assessment of housing needs and priorities are not available. Inadequate personnel Inadequate funds for the administration of the function |



Priority Risk Issues

- Backlog- lack of resources to address it
- Non-payment of services
- Identification of suitable land for expansion

Alignment Considerations

| Relevant programme / strategy | Requirement |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Strategic Plans of National or Provincial Departments | National Department of Provincial and Local Government: Utilize the support provided by the National DPLG and Provincial Department of Local Government and Housing in planning and executing municipal planning and service delivery initiatives |
| Asgi-SA | Aims to guide and improve on the South Africa’s economic recovery. Beefing up public administration. |

2.4.7 Streets and Stormwater

Table 2.57: Status of streets in the Phumelela LM

| Town / Area | Tarred streets (km) | Graveled streets (km) | Graded streets (km) | Total length (km) |
|------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Vrede | 14 | 36 | 0 | 50 |
| Thembalihle | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Vrede | 14 | 36 | 0 | 50 |
| Memel | 4 | 30 | 0 | 34 |
| Zamani | 1 | 50 | 0 | 51 |
| Memel | 5 | 80 | 0 | 85 |
| Warden | 8 | 24 | 24 | 56 |
| Ezenzeleni | 1 | 36 | 0 | 37 |
| Warden | 9 | 60 | 24 | 93 |
| Phumelela | 28 | 176 | 24 | 228 |



Table 2.58: Break down of Infrastructure to be constructed over the next 5 years

| Targeted Categories of Infrastructure (Outputs-Kms) | 2004/5 | 2005/6 | 2006/7 | 2007/8 | 2008/9 | Total |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Provincial Roads (Km) (Regravelling, light seals) | 4,300 | 4,800 | 5,300 | 6,000 | 6,400 | 26,800 |
| Municipal Roads (Km) (Regravelling, Light Seals and Roads < 500 vpd) (Km) | 1,600 | 1,900 | 2,100 | 2,300 | 2,500 | 10,400 |
| Water Reticulation (Pipelines) (Km) | 4,100 | 4,800 | 5,400 | 5,800 | 6,300 | 26,400 |
| Sanitation (Pipelines) | 850 | 990 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,100 | 5,240 |
| Storm water (Km) | 230 | 270 | 300 | 320 | 350 | 1,470 |
| Pavements (Km) | 20 | 25 | 30 | 30 | 35 | 150 |

(Source: Infrastructure Sector Plan for the Expanded Public Works Programme)

Regular maintenance on the road network in the region is required. The road condition is deteriorating at a rapid pace and very little maintenance is done due to a lack of funding. It is very important to maintain and upgrade all main routes in order to continue the flow of traffic throughout the area. An emerging fact is that since the drive to curb the overloading of vehicles, secondary roads are more frequented by overloaded trucks to avoid demarcated truck routes. These secondary roads are not designed to carry these loads and are therefore causing damages in a short space of time.

There are two railway lines operating in the Phumelela vicinity. The one railway line runs from Gauteng, through Standerton, to Vrede. The second railway line connects Warden with Harrismith. No railway line operates near Memel and no air transport takes place within the Phumelela area. There are no airfields or airstrips recorded in Vrede, Memel or Warden.



Table 2.59: Road Network in Phumelela

(Source: Department of Provincial and Local Government)



Continued maintenance of tertiary roads is important as it forms the lifeline for the rural community, health, emergency and educational services. In the urban areas the main problem is the poor condition of the streets and storm water drainage in the townships. In most of the townships, streets are in poor conditions with very little water drainage systems. This is not only a problem to the local inhabitants but also complicates effective service delivery, policing, emergency services, public transportation, economic development and accessibility in general. Due to high cost of road construction this problem also has to be resolved in a systematic, integrated and sustainable way.

The older roads within Vrede/ Thembalihle were tarred in 1992, although now deteriorating at a notable rate. The biggest threat to road maintenance in Vrede is the absence of proper bulk storm water drainage systems. The roads within certain areas of Thembalihle are regarded as the worst in the region.

The situation in Memel/ Zamani is slightly different; although the roads are also in a fairly poor state, there is sufficient storm water drainage. The main problem in this area is the dilapidated and unsurfaced state of access roads, especially in Zamani.

Where both Thembalihle and Zamani have a small portion of tarred ring roads, Ezeneleni has no tarred roads at all, and only a small section is paved.



Implications for Strategy formulation

Regular maintenance on the road network in the region is required. The road condition is deteriorating at a rapid pace and very little maintenance is done due to a lack of funding. It is very important to maintain and upgrade all main routes in order to continue the flow of traffic throughout the area. An emerging fact is that since the drive to curb the overloading of vehicles, secondary roads are more frequented by overloaded trucks to avoid demarcated truck routes. These secondary roads are not designed to carry these loads and are therefore causing damages in a short space of time.

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Where both Thembalihle and Zamani have a small portion of tarred ring roads, Ezenzeleni has no tarred roads at all, and only a small section is paved.

Risks / Capacity Assessment

| OPPORTUNITIES | THREATS |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sufficient storm water drainage systems in Memel and Zamani | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The road condition is deteriorating at a rapid pace and very little maintenance is done due to a lack of funding |
| STRENGTHS | WEAKNESSES |



| | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> R11 178 000 are budgeted for 2009/10 for the maintenance and upgrading of roads and pavements | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to a lack of adequate resources the capacity with regard to the integration of roads and the transport system No budget for 2009/10 for the upgrading and maintenance of storm water drainage not even an operational budget due to insufficient financial resources There is insufficient capacity in terms of human and financial resources |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Alignment Considerations

| Relevant programme / strategy | Requirement |
|-------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Strategic Plans of National or Provincial Departments | Free State Department of Public Works, Roads and Transport: Upgrading and maintenance of roads in the Phumelela area Indirect benefit of job creation in the Phumelela area Opportunity to improve transport infrastructure in the Phumelela area |
| Asgi-SA | Aims to guide and improve on the South Africa's economic recovery. Beefing up public administration. |

2.4.8 Infrastructure Planning

Risks / Capacity Assessment

| OPPORTUNITIES | THREATS |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The municipality is cooperating with sector departments and EPWP in infrastructure maintenance and upgrading | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A persistent management problem is the lack of information about the status of infrastructure in the municipality |



| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The municipality is striving to implement infrastructure maintenance and upgrading programmes according to requirements of its special development framework | |
| STRENGTHS | WEAKNESSES |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MIG grant are used for investment planning over the next MTEF | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The municipality is aware that there is a lack of infrastructure upgrading and maintenance. Inadequate resources necessitates crisis management in the management and maintenance of infrastructure The municipality's infrastructure plan is still in the process of review and refining |

2.5 Education and Health

Table 2.60: School attendance

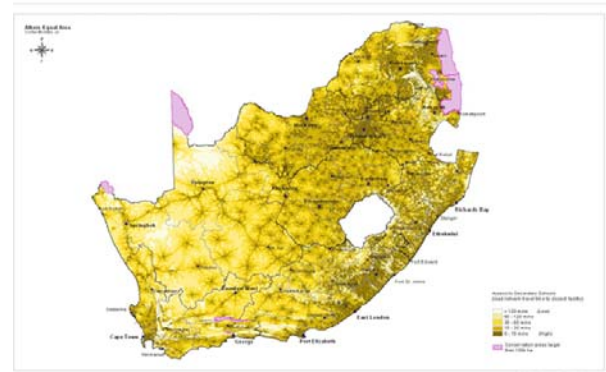
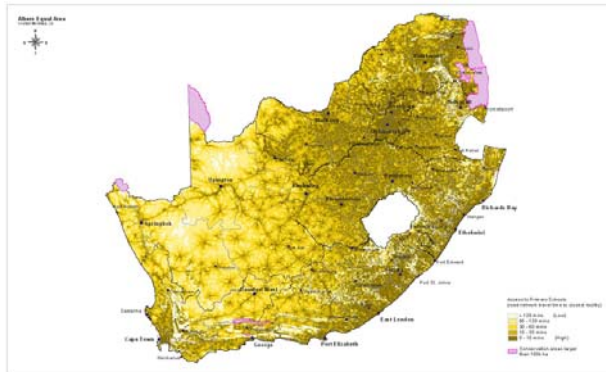
| Table: School attendance | | |
|--------------------------|--------|--------|
| None | 6,019 | 11.82% |
| Pre-school | 682 | 1.34% |
| School | 15,913 | 31.26% |
| College | 29 | 0.06% |
| Technikon | 9 | 0.02% |
| University | 15 | 0.03% |
| Adult education centre | 31 | 0.06% |
| Other | 15 | 0.03% |
| Not applicable | 28,192 | 55.38% |

(Source: Census 2001)



Map 2.61: Access to primary schools-National Perspective

Map 2.62: Access to secondary schools-National Perspective



Access to Primary Schools

Access to Secondary Schools

(Source: Housing Atlas, Department of Housing)

Table 2.63: Highest educational level

| Persons | 2001 | 1996 |
|------------------|-------|-------|
| No Schooling | 6 744 | 6 269 |
| Some Primary | 7 621 | 6 646 |
| Complete Primary | 1 863 | 1 554 |
| Secondary | 6 184 | 4 971 |
| Grade 12 | 3 473 | 1 928 |
| Higher | 1 289 | 71 |

(Municipal Demarcation Board, Census 2001)

Table 2.64: Health Facilities

| ITEM | Vrede | Memel | Warden | Rural Areas |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|--------|-------------|
| Regional Hospital | Monapo Regional Hospital | | | |
| District Hospital | Vrede hospital which is equipped with 32 beds, theatre services, a mortuary (6 corpses) and laundry services. | | | |
| Community Health Centre | None | | | |
| Fixed Clinics | 12 | | | |
| Mobile clinics | 1 team; 20 routes 4 weekly | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Vehicles | 18 Government vehicles, 2 Subsidised vehicles (includes Harrismith) | | | |
| Emergency Medical Services | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Radiographic Services | Make use of Harrismith Hospital – X-Ray machine and 1 radiographer | | | |
| Laboratory Services | Make use of SAIMR (Bethlehem) | | | |
| Rehabilitation Services | Services available in QwaQwa | | | |



| ITEM | Vrede | Memel | Warden | Rural Areas |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|--------|-------------|
| Drug Depot | None, make use of those in Bloemfontein | | | |
| Oral health services | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Environmental Health Services | Sessions once a month in Warden. | | | |
| Nutrition Programmes | Only on District Level | | | |
| Pharmaceutical services | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| District Office Seat | QwaQwa | | | |
| District Health Services: Personnel | 36 | | | |
| Local Authority: Personnel | 44 | | | |
| Sessional Medical Officers | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Community Medical Officers | None (Harrismith - 2) | | | |
| Full time medical officer | None (Harrismith - 2) | | | |
| Administration and support centers | Yes | - | - | - |
| Health Forums | None | | | |
| Voluntary Care Groups | None | | | |
| Contract Services | Stationary Purchase of Equipment Service of Equipment Medical Supplies Transport | | | |
| Traditional Healer Structure | Yes - 3 | | | |

(Phumelela Health Services and Facilities Source: Department of Health, 2002)

2.6 Social Profile

There is inadequate sport and social facilities, in the region, and that contributes to the social problems experienced in most of the communities. Unemployed youth loiter in the street and recreational facilities and programs must be implemented to direct their behavior towards active participation and to serve as a deterrent to unsociable and criminal behavior. Sport does have the potential to unite communities across cultural and racial boundaries and all inhabitants must be encouraged to participate in sport and social activities. It is therefore essential to improving on creating the necessary infrastructure and facilities in both urban and rural areas. Although effective recreation activities, such as sport support development, there is only 1 sport centre in the district.

There is no disaster management center in the district. The challenges recorded in the FSPGDS include:



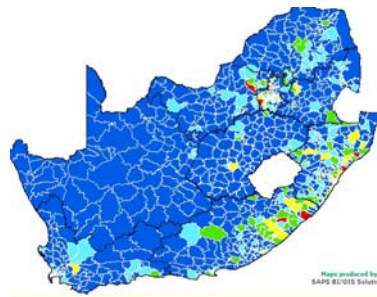
- The transfer of fire fighting services to the district municipality
- Establishment of fire protection areas
- Establishment of fire fighting services
- Procurement of firefighting equipment

2.6.1 Safety & Security

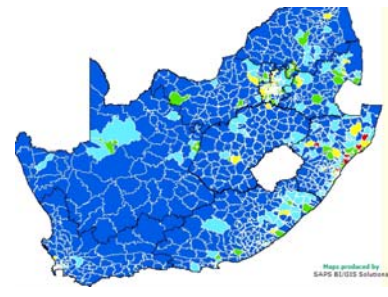
Maps 2.65: Crime Statistics

| NATIONALCRIME STATISTICS LEGEND 20% Percentile Station Grouping: Burglary Residential | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Highest 20% Stations Contributing | 42 |
| Higher 20% Stations Contributing | 70 |
| Middle 20% Stations Contributing | 108 |
| Lower 20% Stations Contributing | 178 |
| Lowest 20% Stations Contributing | 716 |

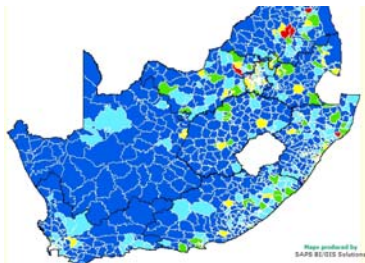
Murder



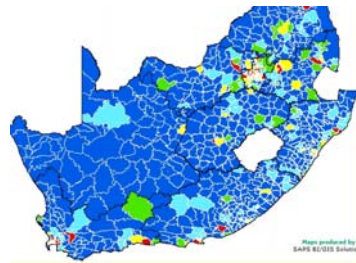
Attempted Murder



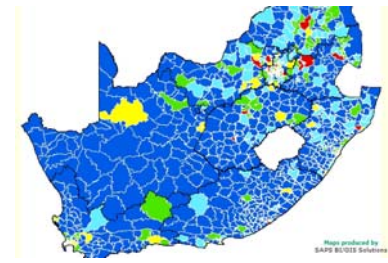
Sexual Offenses



Residential Burglary



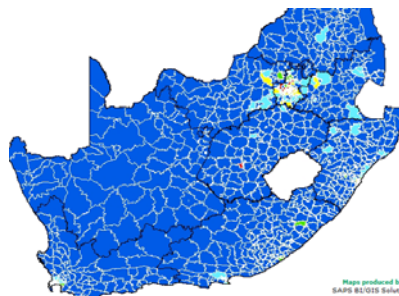
Business Burglary



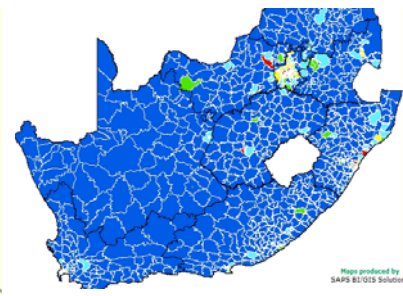
Maps 2.66: Crime Statistics

| NATIONALCRIME STATISTICS LEGEND 20% Percentile Station Grouping: Burglary Residential | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Highest 20% Stations Contributing | 42 |
| Higher 20% Stations Contributing | 70 |
| Middle 20% Stations Contributing | 108 |
| Lower 20% Stations Contributing | 178 |
| Lowest 20% Stations Contributing | 716 |

Vehicle thefts



Aggravated Robbery

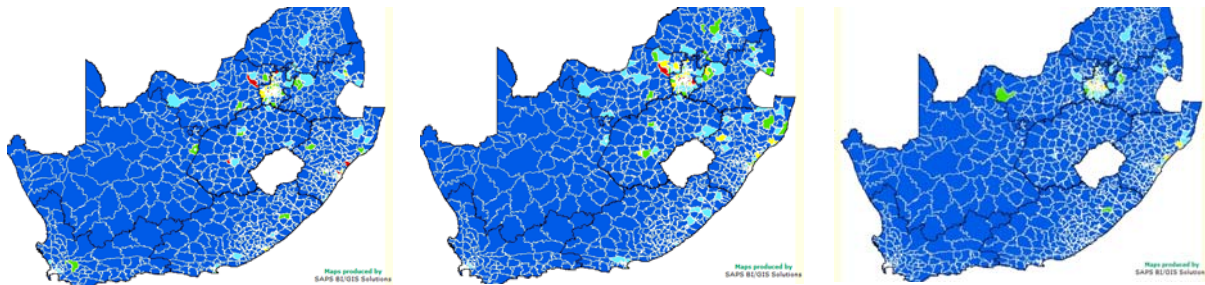




Street robbery

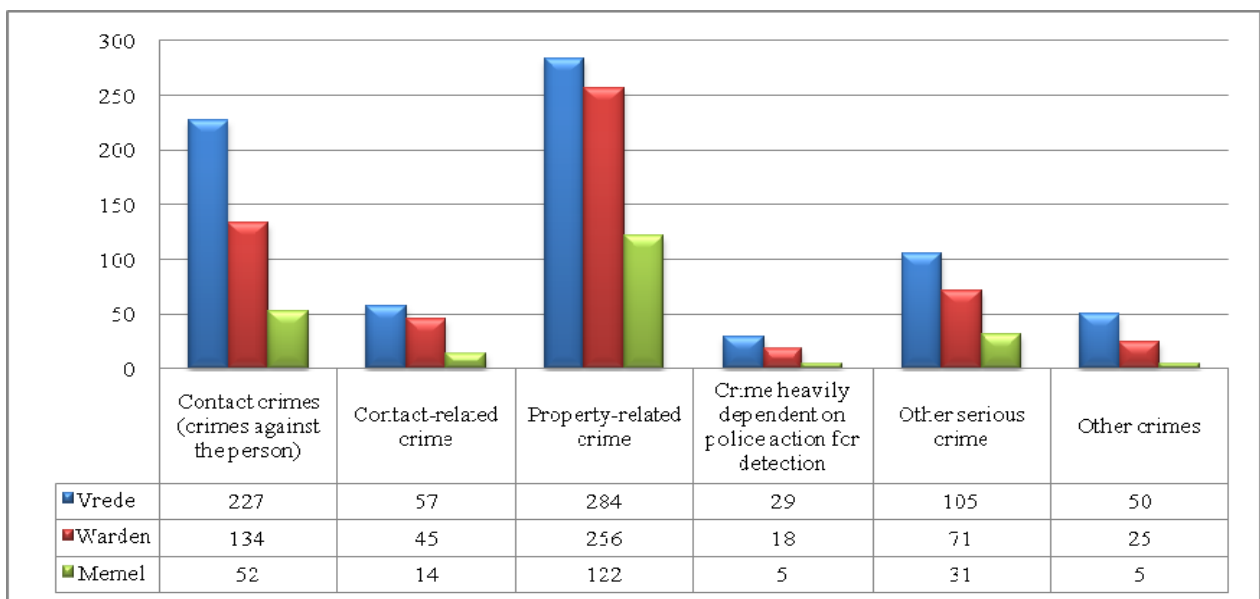
Business robbery

Carjacking



(Source: www.saps.gov.za: SA Police Service)

Graph 2.67: Crime profile, Vrede, Warden and Memel (2008/2009)



(Crime Information System, SAPS)

Table 2.68: Safety and Security

| Unit | South African Police Service | Flying Squad | Neighborhood Watch | Detective Unit |
|-------------|------------------------------|--------------|--------------------|----------------|
| Vrede | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| Thembalihle | Yes | No | No | Yes |

(Safety & Security Source: Phumelela Municipality, 2002)



The general crime rate is lower than other urban nodes in the province, due to the area being rural. However, certain crimes are more prevalent and on the increase. Within urban areas these particularly include crime associated with alcohol abuse, such as vandalism, assault etc. Within the rural areas stock theft is constantly increasing and personal attacks on farms are also emerging.

Within particular areas such as Memel and Warden housebreaking is also increasing at an alarming rate. Within Warden an increase in rape cases and truck hi-jacking is also evident and these are directly associated with the high transport industry activities in the area.

The ability to combat crime is hampered through a lack of proper communication equipment on farms, a lack of information from community members and under resourced police stations. It is believed that a greater community involvement through existing structures should address most of these problems.

Table 2.69: *Safety & Security Source: Phumelela Municipality, 2002*

| Unit | South African Police Service | Flying Squad | Neighbourhood Watch | Detective Unit |
|-------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|----------------|
| Vrede | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| Thembalihle | Yes | No | No | Yes |
| Memel | Yes | No | No | Yes |
| Zamani | Yes | No | No | Yes |
| Warden | Yes | No | No | Yes |
| Ezenzeleni | Yes | No | No | Yes |

According to the Municipality's Spatial Development Framework³, the following trends are evident in the Phumelela Municipal area:

- Within the urban areas, crimes associated with alcohol abuse and vandalism is on the increase;
- Housebreaking in Warden and Memel is increasing;
- Within Warden an increase in rape and truck hi-jacking is taking place owing to the high transport industry within the area; and
- Within the rural areas, stock theft is constantly increasing and personal attacks on farms are emerging.

³ SDF, 2008 review



2.6.2 Sport and Recreation

Priority Risk Issue

- Inadequate funds to maintain and upgrade facilities

Alignment Considerations

| Relevant programme / strategy | Requirement |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| The Free State Growth & Development Strategy | Significantly reduce the number of serious and priority crimes as well as cases awaiting trial, with a society that actively challenges crime and corruption, and with programmes that also address the social roots of criminality |
| Government's Programme of Action, 2008 | Governance and Administration cluster: Implementation of the Local Government Anti-corruption Strategy |
| Strategic Plans of National or Provincial Departments | Free State Department of Sports, Art and Culture: Proper maintenance and expansion of sporting opportunities and sport facilities |

2.7 Institutional Analysis

The Municipality faces several challenges in optimizing its response capacity over the last couple of years. Some of the most noticeable of these were the following:

- Key senior positions were vacant, including those of the Municipal Manager, the Manager Administration, the Chief Financial Officer and the Manager Technical Services. The post of Chief Financial Officer is currently vacant again after it has initially being filled for a short period of time.
- The Municipality was faced with the challenge to implement several key local policies at a time when it was most vulnerable due to personnel vacancies. These include the municipal planning systems prescribed in Chapters 4 and 5 of the Municipal Systems Act, 2000. In summary, the initiatives of the Municipality in this regard could be summarized as follows:



Table: Legislative Regulation: Institutional

| | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Integrated Development Planning | The Municipality is currently engaged in a process of streamlining its IDP and related planning activities in order to improve the credibility of its strategic planning documents. | <i>3-year period:</i> 2009/10-2011/12 |
| Organisational Performance Management System | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☑ Finalisation of the Municipal Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan. ☑ Finalisation of the 3-5 Year IDP Implementation Plan. ☑ Design and implementation of a municipal performance scorecard. ☑ Streamlining of the contents and processes for the compilation of quarterly, mid-year and annual performance reports. | <i>Initial implementation:</i> 2007/08 – 2008/09 <i>Streamlining:</i> 2009/10-2011/12 |
| Individual Performance Management System | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☑ Implementation of the Regulations for the Performance Management of the Municipal Manager and Managers directly accountable to the Municipal Manager, 2006 ☑ Finalization of Performance Agreements for section 57 managers. ☑ Preparation of annual Performance Plans for senior managers. ☑ Annual evaluation of the performance of section 57 managers. | <i>Initial implementation:</i> 2008/09 <i>Streamlining:</i> 2009/10-2011/12 |

A major institutional challenge for the Municipality is the lack of funds it is facing. This is especially the case in terms of its capital projects. The Municipality has received a grant from the MIG, amounting to R16,378,000 for the 2009/10 financial year; which is the only money available for capital projects. This enables the Municipality to perform the following projects:

Table 2.70: Roads, 2009/10 MIG Allocations

| PROJECT | Budget |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------|
| Roads Thembalihle | 4,178,000 |
| Roads paved Zamani | 3,500,000 |
| Roads paved Ezenzeleni | 3,500,000 |
| High Mast Lighting Thembalihle | 700,000 |
| Rural water supply | 1,500,000 |
| Warden upgrade of Water treatment works | 3,000,000 |



The Municipality faces several challenges in respect of risk-related control requirements. The situation, based on an analysis of selectively identified key indicators, are as follows:

Table 2.71: *Challenges faced by the Municipal Administration*

| Item | Status quo | Initiatives | Risk Assessment |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Asset register | Not yet in place and compliant with MFMA. | Long-term: No funds currently available. | High risk; major potential losses |
| Entrance control | Inadequate | Long-term: No funds currently available. | Moderate risk |
| Safety of cashiers/pay points | Adequate, considering municipal capacity and affordability. | NA – improvements long-term | High risk; major potential losses |
| Alarm system and armed response | Not yet in place. | Not affordable – long-term initiatives. | High risk; major potential losses |
| Insurance | Selective done, but inadequate | Major risk exposures identified and insured. | High risk; major potential losses |
| Vehicle management system | Inadequate. | To be addressed as part of the financial turnaround strategy | Moderate risk; relates to administrative inefficiencies, which could cause irregular and/or wasteful expenditure |
| Clock-card system | Not yet in place. | Not affordable – long-term initiatives. | Low risk; productivity losses |

Management Control

No system for the measuring of productivity is in place. The municipality's strategic plan should be implemented simultaneously with the IDP, after finalisation. The IDP Specialised Plan namely the Performance Management System, will allow for increased productivity and measuring of performance to the lowest job level in the organisation. An electronic management information system, which allows for budget and votes allocation control, but could be utilised more effectively. Management Support Team: No Management Support team is appointed to assist the municipality.

Priority Risk Issues

- The Human Resources Strategy to be finalized
- The organizational structure are under revision
- Lack of properly established and functional administrative systems and processes

2.7.1 Financial Viability and Management

- The Municipality was faced with the challenge to implement several key local policies at a time when it was most vulnerable due to personnel vacancies. These include the implementation of a revised financial



management framework, as prescribed in the Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003. In summary, the initiatives of the Municipality in this regard could be summarized as follows:

| | | |
|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| <p>Implementation of the MFMA</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☞ Risk Management systems and procedures. ☞ Implementation of the Budget and Reporting Regulations for Municipalities ☞ Implementation of supply chain management policies, structures and procedures. ☞ Revenue, debtor and creditors management policies and procedures. | <p><i>Ongoing</i></p> |
|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|

Priority Risk Issues

- Lack of financial capacity
- The non-submission of annual financial statements will be addressed as a matter of the highest priority.
- The budget and reporting systems and procedures of the Municipality will be aligned with statutory and policy formats and requirements.
- Greater interaction and co-operation with the district municipality is a priority of the Council.
- No audit committee are in place
- No funds are allocated for spatial development due to budget constraints
- A major weakness of the municipality is that no financial statements were submitted for the past 3 financial years
- There are no internal audit committee

2.7.2 Governance Issues

Political Management

The Phumelela Local Municipality was established in terms of Section 14 of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, Act No 117 of 1998) and was published in Provincial Gazette No 109 dated 28 September 2000. The new Local Municipality is a category B Municipality with a plenary executive system as contemplated in Section 3(b) of the Determination of Types of Municipality Act, 2000 (Act No 1 of 2000).

Compilation of wards and registered voters

The Phumelela area of jurisdiction consists of 7 wards with a total of 22606 registered voters.

The distribution of these voters amongst the different voting wards is indicated below:

- Ward 1 : 3393
- Ward 2 : 3592
- Ward 3 : 3009
- Ward 4 : 3533
- Ward 5 : 3023



Ward 6 : 3526

Ward 7 : 2530

Council Functioning

The powers and function assigned to the Municipality are stipulated in sections 156 and 229 of the Constitution and Sections 83 and 84 of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998. There are 14 Councillors with the speaker and plenary being full time. The organizational structures and levels of administration and existing human resources are indicated in the diagrams in this Chapter. The Council meets 6 times per annum and special council meeting take place as the need may arise. Management meets weekly. The political groupings in the Council are mainly as follows:

- a) ANC (Majority)
- b) Democratic Alliance
- c) Freedom Front plus
- d) PAC

To investigate all matters with reference to the relevant department and to make recommendations to Council via the Mayoral Committee which include:

- Centralization of administration
- Human resources
- Rendering of Services
- Integrated Policies and By-laws
- Integrated financial and IT systems
- Integrated financial management
- Administration infrastructure
- Stationary and printing
- Creation of new identity
- Integrated Development Plan

Policies and legislative requirements

Table 2.72: *Policies and legislative requirements*

| Item | Status Indicator |
|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Human Resource Policy | <i>To be finalized in the 2009/10 Financial Year. (Included in this IDP as an objective).</i> |
| Language Policy | <i>Not yet available. Inadequate funds to address at in this IDP.</i> |
| Integrated Development Plan | <i>Reviewed – finalized.</i> |
| Municipal Code (councillors and employees) | <i>Finalized.</i> |
| Guidelines for Community Participation | <i>Finalized.</i> |
| Performance Management System (Institution) | <i>Refer to explanation above.</i> |
| Performance Management System PMS | <i>Refer to explanation above.</i> |
| Delegation of Powers | <i>Finalized. To be reviewed annually.</i> |



| Item | Status Indicator |
|----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| Tariff Policy | Approved by Council in 2008/09 financial year. |
| Competitive Bidding System | Available. |
| Credit Control and Debt collecting System | Approved by Council in 2008/09 financial year. |
| Election of Speaker, Mayor and Mayoral Committee Members | In place. |
| HIV/AIDS Policy | Not yet finalized. Inadequate funds to address at in this IDP. |
| Communication Policy | Approved by Council in 2008/09 financial year. |
| Sexual Harassment Policy | Not yet finalized. Inadequate funds to address at in this IDP. |
| Procurement (Tender) Policy | Not yet finalized. Inadequate funds to address at in this IDP. |
| Cash Management and Banking Arrangement Policy | Not yet finalized. Inadequate funds to address at in this IDP. |
| Investment Policy | Not yet finalized. Inadequate funds to address at in this IDP. |
| Establishment of Audit Committee | Not yet finalized. Objective in this IDP. |
| Financial Regulations | |
| Compilation of annual financial statements | To be finalized for the 2006/07 – 2009/10 financial years. |

Risks / Capacity Assessment

| OPPORTUNITIES | THREATS |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The IDP Rep forum as well as the steering committee is in place. Engagement session with the community take place. IDP/ Budget road shows for 2008/09 has been finalized before May 2009 The municipality constantly strive to improve its participation structures and systems IDP road shows are held to inform communities of the priorities for the current and coming financial years Transversal programmes to address youth, women and persons with disabilities are in place The municipality strives towards the improvement in terms of dept collection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The establishment and functioning of the ward committee system needs to be improved HIV/ Aids are not prioritized as a main stream due to budget constraints |
| STRENGTHS | WEAKNESSES |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The IDP process plan has been adopted The municipality adopted a communication strategy that address internal and external communication during 2009/10 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greater emphasis to be placed on gender equity in terms of the promotion of access to economic opportunities The Human Resources Strategy to be |



| | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The IDP details support initiatives to other special groups as required (disabled, youth) • The organizational structure makes provision for one IDP/ LED officer • Financial strategies are in place • A clear budget are in place • There is a clear indication in terms of National and Provincial allocations and resources • There is a clear indication of own funds in the budget • The organizational performance management policy and strategy are adopted in 2008/09 • The organization performance management evaluation are aligned with the IDP and annual Plan Indicators • The performance management system is in place. The policy and strategy are in place and has been adopted in 2008/09 • The IDP cater for the timeous submission of financial statements to the Office of the Auditor General • The manager administration are responsible for administration and legal services as well as community services • The staff establishment makes provision for a Financial Services Directorate which makes provision for the following sections: supply chain, income, budget and financial administration as well as expenditure | <p>finalized</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The organizational structure are under revision • No audit committee are in place • No funds are allocated for spatial development due to budget constraints • A major weakness of the municipality is that no financial statements were submitted for the past 3 financial years • There are no internal audit committee |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Alignment Considerations

| Relevant programme / strategy | Requirement |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Free State Growth and Development Strategy | To eliminate the municipalities under extraordinary support from provincial or national government (Project Consolidate) by 2010 |
| Government's Programme of Action, 2008 | Facilitation of public participation at the local government level |
| Free State Growth and Development Strategy | Ensure that all South Africans, including the poor and those at risk - children, youth, women, the aged, and people with disabilities – are fully able to exercise their constitutional rights and enjoy the full dignity of freedom |
| Free State Growth and Development Strategy | Compassionate government service to the people; national, provincial, and local public representatives who are accessible; and citizens who know their rights and insist on fair treatment and efficient service. |



| | |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Government's Programme of Action, 2008 | Social cluster: Improve capacity of municipalities to ensure that the target of providing basic service is met. |
| Government's Programme of Action, 2008 | Governance and Administration cluster: Implementation of the Gender Equality Strategy in the Public Service. Implementation of the Local Government Performance Management System. |
| Government's Programme of Action, 2008 | Governance and Administration cluster: Facilitation of public participation at the local government level. |
| Government's Programme of Action, 2008 | Governance and Administration cluster: Implementation of the Local Government Performance Management System. |
| Strategic Plans of National or Provincial Departments | To build and strengthen the capability and accountability of Municipalities to implement their constitutional mandate. |
| Strategic Plans of National or Provincial Departments | To monitor, evaluate and communicate the impact of government programmes in municipal areas in order to enhance performance, accountability and public confidence. |