

PART-2
REGIONAL ANALYSIS

DRAFT

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2.1. DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

Before a more detailed analysis can be made, a number of comments in respect of the available data are required. The following should specifically be emphasised:

Two baseline data sets were used¹. Census data from Statistics South Africa were used in respect of especially the population trends. Economic data² were sourced from the Global Insight database. This database probably has the best available data at sub-regional level in South Africa. (All sources of data are indicated).

For a proper understanding of a situation, it is important not to look merely at one set of data (e.g. the Census figures for 2001), since that could provide a very one-sided and uncharacteristic picture. For example, in an arid area a data set that would focus on agricultural production in a year when rainfall exceeded the annual average precipitation by say, 40%, such an approach is destined to ensure a wrong picture and therefore wrong conclusions. It is therefore better to get data sets that are comparable over a period of time in order to determine trends.

In the case of census data, we have focused on comparisons between 1996 and 2001. In the case of economic data, we refer to data for 1996 and 2004. Predictions will be made in respect of population data. These predictions are based on the trends identified since 1996.

An attempt was also made to contextualise the situation of Metsimaholo within the provincial and district picture. This provides an indication of the scale of Metsimaholo in relation to the rest of the Free State.

2.1.1 Population Distribution

According to the latest available statistics, the population of Metsimaholo was 115 971 in 2001. Between 1996 and 2001, population growth in Metsimaholo (1.64% per annum) has been higher than that of the District (0.42% per annum). The estimated figure for 2010 suggests that a population of just over 134 000 is present in Metsimaholo.

Municipality	1996	2001	Annual growth/decline 1996 - 2001 (%)	Estimated population for 2010	% of the district (2010)	% of the province (2001)
Moghaka	170482	167893	-0.31	163267	34.0	6.2
Nqwathe	120011	118813	-0.20	116691	24.3	4.4
Metsimaholo	106918	115971	1.64	134255	27.9	4.3
Mafube	53372	57639	1.55	66197	13.8	2.1
Fezile Dabi	450783	460316	0.42	480410	100.0	19.0
Free State	2633503	2706771	0.6			

Table 2.1.1. Population distribution in Metsimaholo (Source: Statistics South Africa, 1996 and 2001)

According to Gaffney Resource Book for Local Government 2010/2011 the population distribution is as follows:

Municipality	Total	Black		Coloured		Indian / Asian		White	
Metsimaholo	152,863	121,603	79.6%	378	0.2%	228	0.1%	30,654	20.1%

¹ The statistics used in this overview are from the same sources as those used in the FS GDS. There is thus no discrepancy between the data used in the two documents and comparisons are therefore easy and statistically valid.

² Gross Value Added (GVA) is mostly used instead of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) since GDP is not available at sub-regional level. The main difference between GVA and GDP is that GVA does not include taxes and subsidies. In practice, there is thus virtually no difference when growth rates and relative economic contributions are determined.

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It should be noted that official statistics is not available per municipal area and therefore an estimated population figure was extrapolated

The highest annual population growth rate in the District was in Metsimaholo with an annual growth rate of 1.64%. This means that Metsimaholo's population grew almost three times quicker than the provincial population. This municipality also had the largest economic growth in the district between 1996 and 2001. Consequently, Metsimaholo's share of the population will increase to nearly 28% of the district's population in 2010.

2.1.2 Urban/rural changes

The urban/rural shift or migration in the municipality (as a whole) should be acknowledged, despite the challenges of the application of rural and urban boundaries, such as mining areas consistently seen as urban or rural in both the 1996 and 2001 censuses.

Category	1996	2001	2010
Urban	88741	107514	129755
Rural ³	18177	8457	4500
Total	106918	115971	134255.3

Table 2.1.2. Change in urban/rural population in Metsimaholo (Source: Statistics South Africa, 1996 and 2001)

The rural population declined by nearly 10 000 between 1996 and 2001. The urban population has increased. In the majority of cases the rural decline leads to urban growth. Metsimaholo is somewhat of an exception in this respect as a great deal of its urban growth is also related to growth from other areas. This increase in the urban population demands the provision of additional urban stands and urban services in many towns without neglecting rural areas.

2.1.3 Gender composition

The percentage of males in Metsimaholo has dropped and is according to the 2001 data 51.1%. There seems to be a slight decline from the 51.8% in 1996. This trend can be associated with a decline in mining activities and probably also suggests that male migrant labour in hostels is in decline.

2.1.4 Age Distribution in Metsimaholo

The following statistics are available for Metsimaholo (2001):

Gender	Metsimaholo	Fezile Dabi	Metsimaholo (%)	Fezile Dabi (%)
Male	59246	226369	51.1	49.1
Female	56732	232947	48.9	50.9
Age Breakdown				
0-4	10106	41559	8.7	9.0
5-14	22020	93949	19.0	20.4
15-34	45869	167668	29.6	26.4
35-64	33701	131532	29.1	28.6
Over 65	4281	25609	2.7	5.6

Table 2.1.3. Gender and Age Breakdown of Metsimaholo

³ A rural decline of 14% per annum was reported between 1996 and 2001. In order to project the estimates for 2010 a decline of 7% per annum was used.

2.2.2 Employment per sector

Table 2.2.2 provides an overview of employment per economic sector and for Metsimaholo for 1996 and 2004.

Sector	1996 (n)	2004 (n)	1996 (%)	2004 (%)
Agriculture	1739	1829	5.6	5.0
Mining	1999	2900	6.5	8.0
Manufacturing	9323	9724	30.1	26.7
Electricity	1030	1033	3.3	2.8
Construction	1700	2045	5.5	5.6
Trade	3230	5000	10.4	13.8
Transport	1558	1477	5.0	4.1
Finance	1298	2182	4.2	6.0
Community services	4079	5464	13.2	15.0
Households	4986	4698	16.1	12.9

Table 2.2.2. Changing employment per economic sector in Metsimaholo, 1996 and 2004 (Source: Global Insight, 2006)

Once again, the impact of the recession should be taken into account, although not represented in the figures. The following conclusions should be observed in respect of the above table:

The dominant role of the manufacturing sector in Metsimaholo should be acknowledged. Yet, in terms of its relative contribution to the Municipality's employment, this sector has lost its share. The 27% employment in the manufacturing industry is also in stark contrast to the overwhelming contribution of this sector to the GDP of the Municipality.

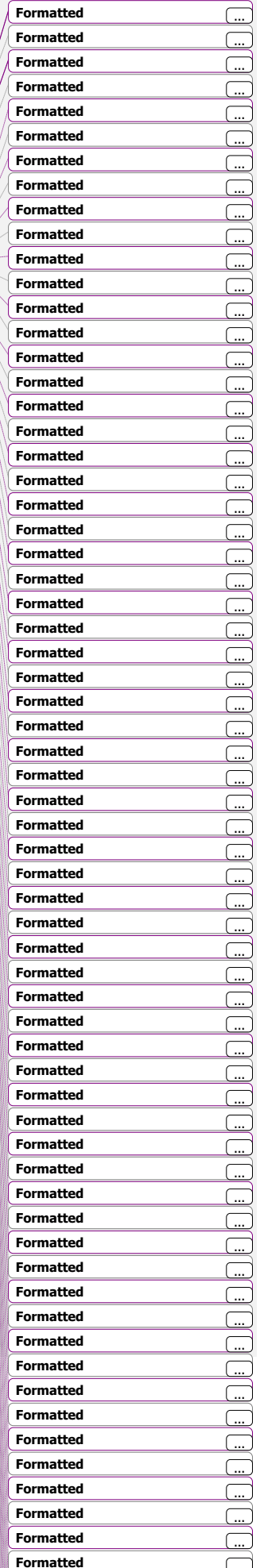
Sectors which have increased their share of employment remarkably are mining, trade and finance.

2.2.3 Economic Profile

This section provides an overview of the economic profile of Metsimaholo as part of the Fezile Dabi District. The analysis starts off with a broad comparison of economic change in the Free State while emphasising the situation in the Fezile Dabi District (see Table 2.2.3). GVA is basically GDP (discussed in paragraph 2.2.4) without taxes and subsidies. The section finally looks at Metsimaholo in particular.

District	1996		2004		Annual growth rate based on constant figures, 1996 – 2004*
	GVA (000)	% of the FS	GVA (000)	% of the FS	
Metsimaholo	41279527	7.3	269459638	21.6	2.8%
Fezile Dabi	8 550 566	12.6	18 567 251	21.8	2.10%
Free State	32 774 594	100	58 449 305	100	0.7%
South Africa	565 472 968	100	1 230 409 307	100	2.8%

Table 2.2.3. GVA of Fezile Dabi in relation to the Free State, 1996 – 2004 (2004 figures) Source: Statistics South Africa, 1998; Global Insight, 2006. * Growth rates have been determined in respect of constant 2000 figures.



Economic sector	% of district (2004)	% of Free State (2004)
Agriculture	12.9	2.7
Mining	15.1	3.3
Manufacturing	94.9	73.2
Electricity	95.9	65.9
Construction	64.7	14.2
Trade	39.8	6.9
Transport	45.9	8.0
Finance	62.1	12.8
Community services	27.0	4.1

Table 2.2.5. The relative contribution of Metsimaholo per sector to the Free State and the Fezile Dabi economies, 2004

Approximately 95% of all manufacturing output is produced in Metsimaholo. Metsimaholo is the main contributor to the economic output for all other sectors, with the exception of Community Services which is largely driven by Government Services.

2.2.6 Economic diversity

The Tress index measures economic diversity in a specific location. The nearer the index is to 0, the more diverse the economic nature of the specific location is. Overall, the economic diversification in the District is lower than that of the Free State. The Tress Index in Fezile Dabi is 67.5 compared to 40.4 in the Free State. These data reflect the increasing dependency of the District on the manufacturing industry, which in the long term poses a threat.

Area	1996	2004
Metsimaholo	74.57	76.24
Fezile Dabi	64.17	67.47
Free State	35.58	40.41

Table 2.2.6. Economic diversification as measured by the Tress Index. Metsimaholo in Fezile Dabi, 1996 and 2004 Source: Global Insight, 2004

2.2.7 Economic growth

Economic output is usually measured in terms of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). At national level the Gross Geographic Product (GGP) is used. The economic growth rate in Fezile Dabi was considerably higher than the rate for the Free State between 1996 and 2004. Metsimaholo recorded a growth rate of about 2.8% per annum while the District recorded 2.1% per annum. Obviously, the economic recession of the past two years would have had a negative influence on these economic growth rates. An indication of the GDP per capita is provided below.

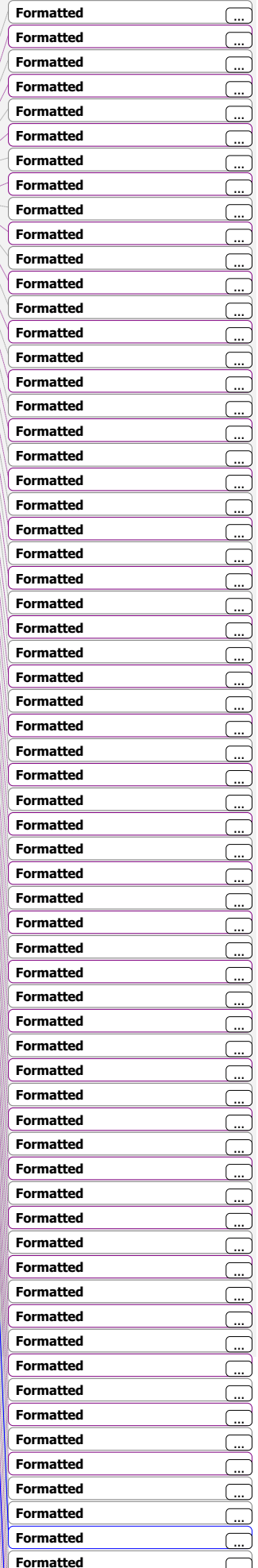


Table 2.2.7 provides an overview of the increase in the GDP per capita in Metsimaholo and Fezile Dabi between 1996 and 2004.

Area	1996	2004
Metsimaholo	73600	84575
Fezile Dabi	28385	31192
Free State	16 633	16231

Table 2.2.7. GDP per capita in Metsimaholo and Fezile Dabi, 1996 and 2004 (constant 2000 figures)

The per capita GDP in Fezile Dabi has increased from 171% of the Free State GDP per capita in 1996 to 192% of the Free State per capita in 2004. This is also visible in the GDP per capita in terms of current prices. Overall, the GDP per capita has increased in constant figures from 1996 to 2004 for Fezile Dabi and in general from R28 385 per capita to R31 192 per capita. A large increase was recorded for Metsimaholo Municipal area where the per capita GDP increased from 442.5% of the provincial average per capita GDP in 1996 to 521% in 2004.

2.2.8 Economic analysis per sector

In this section a brief overview of the proportional contribution of the various broad sectors are profiled.

Economic sector	% contribution in Metsimaholo (1996)	% contribution in Metsimaholo (2004)
Agriculture	1.4	1.0
Mining	1.4	1.5
Manufacturing	60.2	66.7
Electricity	17.6	11.8
Construction	1.6	0.9
Trade	3.6	3.9
Transport	3.0	2.7
Finance	5.3	6.3
Community services	6.0	5.2

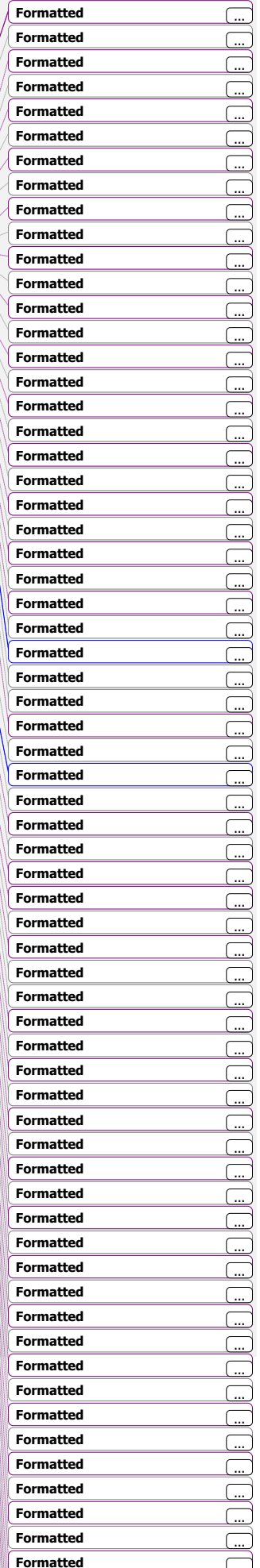
Table 2.2.8. Proportional contribution of various economic sectors to the Metsimaholo economy, 2004

The following sectors experienced an increase in their share of the Metsimaholo economy:

- Mining (a slight increase from 1.4% to 1.5%)
- Manufacturing from 60.2% to 66.7%
- Trade from 3.6% to 3.9%
- Finance from 5.3% to 6.3%

Sectors which have declined are:

- Agriculture
- Electricity
- Construction
- Transport
- Community services



The above analysis reinforces the previous conclusion in respect of the dominant nature of manufacturing in the Metsimaholo economy (mainly linked to the high tech petro-chemical industry).

2.2.9 Exports

This section considers exports from Fezile Dabi, but whilst it provides some indication, exports of fuel or chemicals from Sasolburg are not captured since these exports are indexed at the Sasol Head Office. Fezile Dabi is considered as no information was available for Metsimaholo alone.

Sectors	Rand value	%
Agriculture	765769	6.8
Textiles, clothing and leather products	493761.2	4.4
Wood and wood products	162393	1.4
Fuel, petroleum, chemical and rubber products	863212	7.6
Other non-metallic mineral products	6880	0.1
Metal products, machinery and household appliances	7,640,178	67.6
Electrical machinery and apparatus	9153	0.1
Electronic, sound/vision, medical & other appliances	294387	2.6
Transport equipment	316786	2.8
Furniture and other items NEC and recycling	260732	2.3
Other non-metallic mineral products	482586	4.3
Total	11295840	100

Table 2.2.9. Export from Fezile Dabi, 2004 (Source: Global insight, 2004)

The largest percentage of exports is produced in the manufacturing sub sector of metal products, machinery, and household appliances (68.1%).

2.2.10 Development potential (according to the NSDP)

In the FSGDS data were interpreted in the six development potential categories to determine the potential of the five District municipalities. In that report, two of the local municipal areas of Fezile Dabi are listed as being amongst the top areas with development potential.

The area of the local Municipality of Metsimaholo is one of two with high development potential in the Free State.

The following basic methodology was used for assessment at the settlement and for local municipal levels (this includes the assessments for need and potential):

The average per settlement or municipality was determined.

The standard deviation was determined.

The high potential areas were determined by areas which had percentages or real numbers higher than the average plus the standard deviation (allocated a 4).

Above average potential was allocated to areas which had a rating above the average but below the standard set for high potential (allocated a 3).

Below average potential was allocated to areas which had a rating between half the average and the average (allocated a 2).

Limited potential was allocated to areas with ratings less than areas rated below average potential (allocated a 1).



The figures for the different areas of potential were added for the various indicators and divided by the number of indicators to arrive at a figure of between 1 and 4.

The gap between the highest and the lowest was determined and divided into 4 equal parts. This was then proportionally added to the lowest rating and the final total was thus once again divided into 4 categories.

Finally, the same procedure as above was used to determine the total for the various categories of need.

Based on this overlay of both developmental potential and developmental needs, the locations qualifying for priority investment of national, provincial, and local government (beyond addressing basic needs) will be listed. It should be pointed out that this does have some methodological problems which sometimes assign ratings to places without the necessary contextualisation. In addition, it does not always convey a message about scale.

2.3. SOCIAL AND HUMAN PROFILE OF METSIMAHOLO

2.3.1. Introduction

The previous section provided an overview of the economic profile and economic potential of Metsimaholo in relation to the Fezile Dabi District. The emphasis now shifts to the social and human profiles of Metsimaholo. A specific effort has been made to ensure that the data used are aligned with that of the Free State Growth and Development Strategy. Where required, the differences within municipalities in the District are highlighted. Profiles of the following aspects will be outlined in this section:

Education

The skills base

Health

Housing

Additionally, the following aspects will be addressed separately:

Basic infrastructure

Social services

The criminal justice system

Disaster management and

Governance issues

Methodology

This analysis considers the following aspects:

Comparison of Metsimaholo with the Fezile Dabi District in the Free State,

Emphasis on timelines and how the situation has changed between 1996 and 2001/2006,

2.3.2. Education

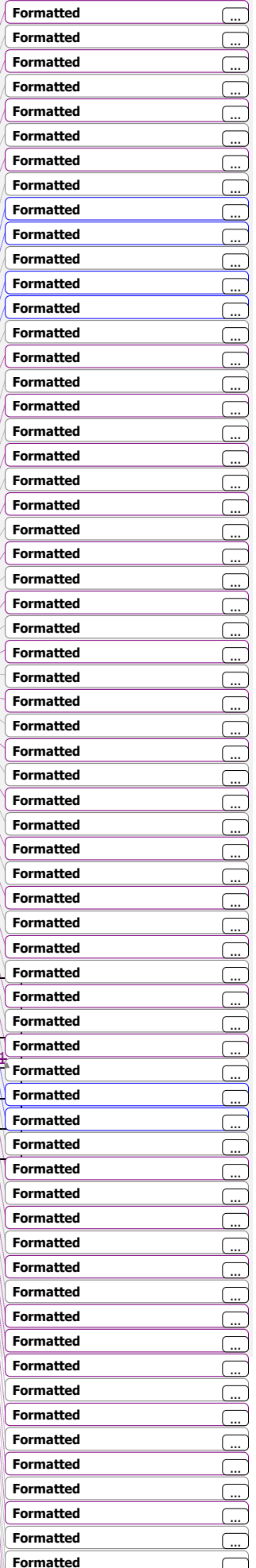
Educational profile

As education level is one of the crucial aspects in determining human development, a basic profile of the educational status in Metsimaholo is of the utmost importance (see Table 2.3.2 (a)).

Area	% no schooling		% some Primary		% completed Primary		% some Secondary		% Std 10/ Grade 12		% higher	
	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001
Free State	17.3	13.1	27.6	30.3	7.9	7.2	26.1	25.5	8.4	10.9	3.0	3.7
Fezile Dabi	16.3	11.9	28.2	29.8	7.6	7.2	27.0	26.8	8.4	11.5	3.2	3.8
Metsimaholo	14.5	10.8	25.0	29.2	7.3	7.2	33.1	31.6	13.4	15.3	6.5	5.9

Table 2.3.2 (a) The changing educational profile of the Free State, by district, 1996–2001.

* It should be noted that those of five years and younger were not included in these percentages. (Source: Statistics South Africa, 1998; 2003*)



A decline in the percentage of people with no schooling is visible in the Free State, Fezile Dabi and Metsimaholo. Overall, in Metsimaholo there was a decrease from 14.5% of the population older than five years without any form of education in 1996, to 10.9% in 2001. The Fezile Dabi District has the lowest percentage of people older than five years with no schooling (compared to other districts). The decrease in the percentage of people with no schooling can be attributed to the normal demographic changes (older people with no schooling pass away) linked to improved access to schools, which have improved over the past ten years, as well as the possible impact of ABET. The large percentage of the population with post-Grade 12 qualifications is also significant.

The skills base of the District

Linked to the education profile of the total population is the skills base of the working population in Fezile Dabi (the population of 15 years and older). Unfortunately, the data from the 1996 Census used different categories, which makes it difficult to compare the figures for 1996 and 2001.

Area	No schooling	Completed at least Primary school	Grade 12	Certificate/ diploma with less than Grade 12	Certificate/ diploma with Grade 12	At least one degree
Free State	13.7	43.7	15.8	0.4	3.7	1.7
Fezile Dabi	11.9	44.7	16.3	0.4	3.9	1.5
Metsimaholo	8.9	25.4	19.3	0.03	5.1	2.1

Table 2.3.2 (b) The skills base of the population (15 years and older) in the Free State and South Africa, 2001 (Source: Statistics South Africa, 2003)

From Table 2.3.2 (b) above, it is evident that the percentage of people with no schooling in Metsimaholo is lower than the percentage for the Free State and lower than the percentage for Fezile Dabi. The percentages of people with at least a Grade 12 Certificate or with post-Grade 12 qualifications are significantly higher in Metsimaholo than in the remainder of the Free State or the District. In the case of having obtained at least one degree, Metsimaholo (2.1%) has a higher percentage than the Free State (1.7%).

Secondly, the data (at a technical level) reveals that a major post-school training gap exists for those who do not go on to tertiary education. For example, only 4.3% of the population older than 15 years received some form of post-school education (those attending tertiary education excluded).

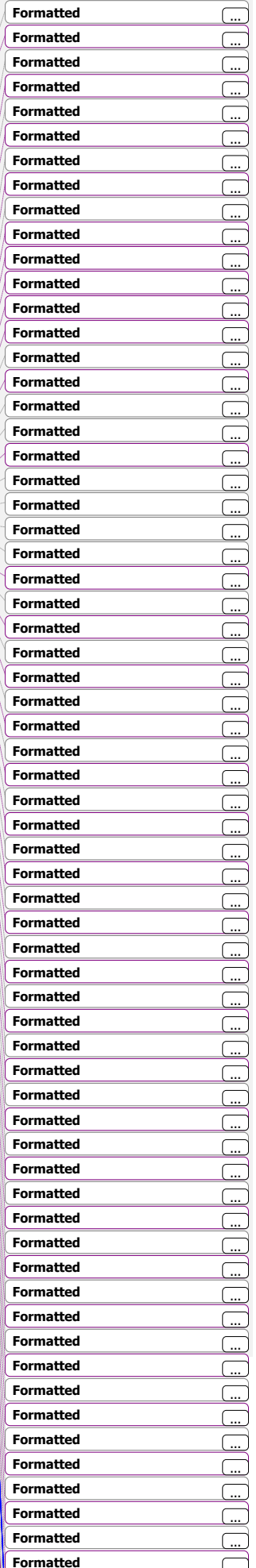
Educational infrastructure

The above profile should be complemented by an overview of the current educational infrastructure (see Table 2.3.2 (c) in Metsimaholo).

	Schools	Learners	Educators	Pupil: teacher ratio	School: pupil ratio
Metsimaholo	51	30073	1019	29.5	589.7
Fezile Dabi	378	114898	4024	28.6	304.0
Free State	1927	692239	23571	29.4	359.2

Table 2.3.2 (c) Access to educational infrastructure in Metsimaholo, 2005 (Source: Department of Education, 2006)

From the information provided it is clear that Fezile Dabi has 19.6% of the schools in the Free State. This is slightly more than the District's proportion of the Free State's population (17%) and also of the proportion of learners in the Free State (16.5%). In terms of the pupil: teacher ratio the District has one



The above results suggest that there is fairly good provision in terms of educational infrastructure. It seems as if the former black townships are slightly worse off in respect of learner: educator ratios.

Grade Twelve results

The Grade Twelve results in the Free State have shown a rapid increase from 42.5% in 1999 to nearly 80% in 2005 (see Table 2.3.4 (c)). The exemption rates also increased from 11.7% per school in 1999 to 21% by 2005. In the case of Fezile Dabi, the pass rate improved from 54.7% in 1999 to 80.5% in 2005 and in Metsimaholo it increased from 63% to 86.1% in five years. The exemption rate, in turn, increased from 11.8% to 21.8% in Fezile Dabi and from 16.9 to 24.7% in Metsimaholo. However, the increase in the exemption rate is significantly lower than that of the pass rate. At the same time, the number of pupils passing Grade Twelve with Physical Science, Mathematics and Computer Science as subjects remains small. Only about 300 candidates passed Mathematics (Higher Grade), and 400 passed Physical Science (Higher Grade) in the District. Worldwide, these subjects are regarded as important for economic development.

Municipality	Pass rate (1999)	Pass rate (2005)	Exemptions (1999)	Exemptions (2005)
Metsimaholo	63.0	86.1	16.9	24.7
Fezile Dabi	54.7	80.5	11.8	21.8
Free State	42.5	80.0	11.7	21.0

Table 2.3.2 (f) Grade Twelve pass and exemption rates by school in Metsimaholo, 1999 and 2005 (Source: Department of Education, 2006)

2.3.3 Health

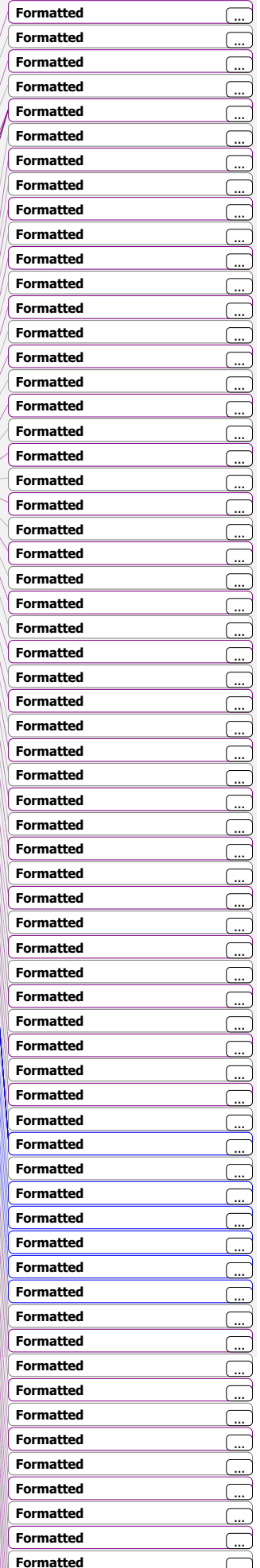
Health infrastructure at district level

The emphasis in this section shifts to an overview of health infrastructure at the sub-regional level, viz. the five districts of the Free State (see Table 2.3.3) (no detailed information is available from the Department of Health in respect of local municipalities).

Health district	Facility type	No.	Population	Indicators of service utilisation	Rate
Fezile Dabi	Non-fixed clinics	20	465 958	Primary Health Care total headcount	1 077 897
	Fixed clinics	23			
	Community health centres	5		Utilisation rate Primary Health Care	2.3 visits per capita
	Subtotal clinics and community health centres	58		Utilisation rate Primary Health Care under five years	3.6
	District hospitals	4			
Free State	Non-fixed clinics	107	2 756 251	Primary Health Care total headcount	6 113 418
	Fixed clinics	233			
	Community health centres	13		Utilisation rate Primary Health Care	2.2 visits per capita
	Subtotal clinics and community health centres	358		Utilisation rate Primary Health Care under five years	3.7
	District hospitals	24			

Table 2.3.3 (a) Health infrastructure per district, 2005 (Source: Department of Health Annual Report 2004/05)

There is one district hospital for every 116 000 people in the District. The average for the Free State is one hospital for 114 000 people. Only one clinic for every 8033 people in Fezile Dabi is available. The comparative figure for the Free State is one clinic for every 7808 people. It seems as if the overall visits to a clinic per year in Fezile Dabi are slightly more than those for the province (2.3 visits per capita versus 2.2



2.4. LEVEL OF INFRASTRUCTURE

2.4.1. Water

Access to water has important health benefits for the beneficiaries. There are international examples of the positive relationship between access to water and a decline in the death of children below five years of age, as well as of a decline in the percentage of people dying from diarrhoea. Furthermore, the provision of water cannot be isolated from the operation and maintenance of the service.

The current minimum norms and standards for basic water supply are: "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 ten litres per minute (in the case of communal water points) or 6000 litres of potable water supplied per formal connection per month (in the case of yard or house connections). Table 2.4.1(a) provides an overview of access to water by households in Fezile Dabi in comparison to the respective Districts of the Free State. It should be mentioned that the 1996 Census did not distinguish between communal water supply within 200m and communal taps farther than 200m away. This distinction will be made in Table 2.8 where the backlog in terms of the municipalities is portrayed.

Area	Piped water inside dwelling or on stand (%)		Communal water supply (%)		Other (%)	
	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001
Free State	66.1	85.3	28.2	14.2	5.7	9.5
Fezile Dabi	65.9	93.1	27.4	6.7	6.7	9.2
Metsimaholo	83.9	91.2	12.6	16.9	3.4	1.9

Table 2.4.1 (a) Access to water per household in South Africa, the Free State, and Districts in the Free State, 1996 and 2001. (Sources: Statistics South Africa, 1998; 2003)

Table 2.4.1 (a) shows that access to water in Metsimaholo increased considerably between 1996 and 2001. For example, the percentage of households with access to water on their stands increased from 83.9% to 91.2%. The percentage of households with piped water on the stand is 5% more than the Free State average but slightly lower than the average for the District.

Access to water in Metsimaholo

Having provided the overview for Fezile Dabi as a whole, we now focus on the need within Metsimaholo (see Table 2.4.1 (b)).

Municipality	Number of households with communal tap farther than 200m	% of municipal households	% of District
Metsimaholo	2491	7.3	23.4
Fezile Dabi	7460	5.9	

Table 2.4.1 (b) Number of households with communal tap farther than 200m in Metsimaholo and Fezile Dabi, 2001

The above table suggests that Metsimaholo has one third of the District's households with communal water access. At the same time, the levels of households with communal water access further than 200m away is slightly higher in Metsimaholo than in the remainder of the District.



Raw Water Provision

The Lesotho Highlands Water Project delivers water to South Africa via a transfer tunnel with its outlet in the upper reaches of the Ash River, a small tributary of the Vaal River near Clarens in the Eastern Free State. The water is currently released directly into the Ash River, from where it flows via the Ash, Liebenbergsvlei and Wilge Rivers into the Vaal Dam. Water from the Vaal Dam is then extracted, treated and pumped to the various users in the Rand Water supply area.

The Northern Free State District is located within the Middle and Upper Vaal Water Management Area. Rand Water also acts as service provider in the area, although most of its potable water is supplied to Gauteng (approximately 10 million people). The Vaal Dam and Vaal River Barrage (as backup reservoir to the Vaal Dam) serve as primary sources of raw water supply in the area, especially to the Metsimaholo region.

The significance of the Lesotho Highlands Water Scheme is also relevant in this regard, especially the current initiative to construct a major water pipeline from Clarens (inlet of water from the Lesotho Highlands Project) to Suikerbosrand (Rand Water Treatment Works).

The following raw water sources provide water to the respective town areas in Metsimaholo:

The Vaal River provides raw water to the urban areas of Villiers, Parys, Vredefort (via a pipeline from an extraction point near Parys), Viljoenskroon (via a pipeline from the Rhenoster River) and Sasolburg Industries (Sasol 1). Raw water is provided directly from the Vaal Dam to Deneysville and Oranjeville.

Raw water is extracted from the Unieffes Dam and a nearby fountain to provide bulk water predominantly to the Heilbron and Sandersville residential areas. Additional bulk treated water is pumped from the Rand Water Reservoir (Sasolburg) via a pipeline to a reservoir situated in Phiritona.

2.4.2 Sanitation

As already mentioned, the provision of sanitation infrastructure is important in high density areas such as urban areas and such provision usually has major health benefits, but it also assists in business development in poorer areas. The provision of sanitation should additionally be considered against the operational and maintenance costs involved.

Sanitation provision

The Strategic Framework for Water Services sets out the minimum norms and standards in respect of sanitation provision. According to this document, the minimum norms and standards are: "the infrastructure necessary to provide a sanitation facility which is safe, reliable, private, protected from the weather and ventilated, keeps smells to the minimum, is easy to keep clean, minimises the risk of the spread of sanitation related diseases by facilitating the appropriate control of disease carrying flies and pests, and enables safe and appropriate treatment and/or removal of human waste and waste water in an environmentally sound manner."¹⁰⁶ In respect of this definition of the minimum norms and standards, a profile of sanitation access for the Free State is provided in Table 2.4.2 below.

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Area	Flush / Chemical toilet		Pit latrine with ventilation (VIP)		Pit latrine without ventilation		Bucket		None	
	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001
Free State	283205	366923	157143	15724	-	121960	128915	150525	55037	70107
Fezile Dabi	56797	79394	18568	3765	-	13446	22740	19800	6908	8120
Metsimaholo	17146	23922	3422	488	-	4315	3173	1559	1798	3117
Percentages of the total										
	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001	1996	2001
Free State	45.4	48.5	25.2	6.0	-	16.1	20.6	19.9	8.8	9.5
Fezile Dabi	54.1	63.6	17.7	3.0	-	10.8	21.7	15.9	6.6	6.7
Metsimaholo	66.7	70.9	13.3	1.5	-	12.8	12.3	4.6	7.3	5.3

Table 2.4.2. A profile of sanitation in South Africa, the Free State, and districts in the Free State, 1996 and 2001.

It should also be noted that the 1996 Census did not distinguish between a pit latrine with or without ventilation. (Source: Statistics South Africa, 1998; 2003^{xxv})

Concerning the importance of the programme for the eradication of buckets, a few comments need to be made in respect of the above table.

In Metsimaholo there was a significant decrease (12.3% – 4.6%) in respect of percentages for households using the bucket system. A marked decrease also occurred in the real numbers of households dependent on buckets in Metsimaholo. The same trend was also visible in respect of the data for Fezile Dabi.

It is also significant that the percentage of households dependent on a bucket system in Metsimaholo and Fezile Dabi was considerably lower than the average for the Free State.

Overall, the percentage of households with no sanitation in Metsimaholo increased slightly from 7.3% in 1996, to 10.1% in 2001.

On the positive side, there seems to have been an increase of more than 4% in the percentage of households with access to a flush or chemical toilet in Metsimaholo between 1996 and 2001.

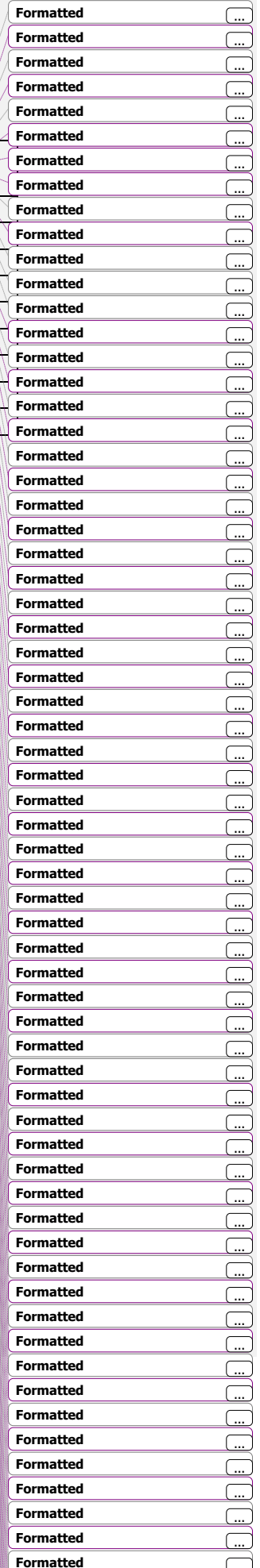
2.4.3 Service Backlogs

According to the Local Government Turnaround strategy (LGTAS) the service backlogs for Metsimaholo is as follows:

Total Households	Water	Sanitation	Electricity for heating	Refuse Removal	Households in informal dwellings
37321	0.20%	11.50%	26.60%	4.20%	19.50%

Table 2.4.3 Service Backlogs. Source Local Government Turnaround Strategy 2009.

It is evident that demand for electricity supply is recorded as a priority service.



2.4.4 Access to energy

Access to basic energy is important for business creation, but it also has important health benefits. Having access to electricity also reduces the number of respiratory diseases. At the same time though, the financial viability of electricity should also be considered.

Energy provision per district municipality

Area	Electricity		Gas		Other	
	1996 (n)	2001 (n)	1996 (n)	2001 (n)	1996 (n)	2001 (n)
Free State	258047	567546	1536	1428	266756	188210
Fezile Dabi	55393	100821	282	153	49712	23853
Metsimaholo	17280	26211	59	442	49712	7421
	1996 (%)	2001 (%)	1996 (%)	2001 (%)	1996 (%)	2001 (%)
Free State	57.2	75.0	0.2	0.2	42.6	24.9
Fezile Dabi	52.6	80.8	0.3	0.1	47.2	19.1
Metsimaholo	25.8	76.9	0.1	1.3	74.1	21.8

Table 2.4.4 (a) Access to energy in Metsimaholo, 1996 and 2001

It is clear from the above table that access to electricity has increased sharply. In Metsimaholo only 25% of the population had access to electricity in 1996. By 2001 this has increased to 76.9%. Yet, there is still one out of four households without access to energy.

Energy in Metsimaholo

Table 2.4.4 (b) provides an overview of the number of households in Metsimaholo and the District without access to electricity.

Municipality	Number of households without access to electricity for lighting	% of district
Metsimaholo	7490	21.2
Fezile Dabi	24006	100.0

Table 2.4.4 (b) Number of households without access to electricity in Metsimaholo, 2001

The above table reveals that about one in three households in Fezile Dabi without electricity is located in Metsimaholo.

2.4.5 Access to refuse removal

Refuse removal is ultimately a local government responsibility and reflects on how well the municipality can provide services to its residents. Refuse removal is also an important consideration for businesses as they usually generate large amounts of waste. The figures used in this section should be understood against the fact that refuse removal on commercial farms is usually the responsibility of the owner. Adequate refuse removal also has major environmental advantages in that it reduces pollution. It should also be noted that higher densities also support a more cost effective delivery of this service.

Refuse removal in Metsimaholo

Metsimaholo is one of three municipalities in Fezile Dabi with the largest number of households without access to refuse removal. See the following figure for more detail.

First, the safety of the service appears to be the highest rated problem in the whole of Fezile Dabi (nearly 40% of respondents gave a response to this effect). This is significantly more than the average for this response in the Free State (28%). The 25% in Fezile Dabi who indicated that there was no service should also be noted, while a further 18% in the District indicated that transport is simply too expensive.

Freight transport

The Free State is located in the centre of the country, which implies that a significant part of the freight movements on the Free State roads both originate in and are destined for places outside the province. The growth in freight in the country has surpassed most of the growth forecasts made. This has placed massive pressure on the available road infrastructure throughout the country.

According to Moving South Africa, the Free State currently services three main transport routes.^{xx} Two of these cross the Fezile Dabi District. The first main route is the freight between and to Gauteng and the Western Cape. Freight transport on this route is expected to grow by 40% by 2020, with 85% of the transport taking place by road and the remaining 15% by rail. Approximately 90% of the freight will be for domestic purposes, while 10% will be for exports. The dominant commodities on this corridor will be processed foods, coal, chemicals, beverages and fruit produce. The second route, the N3, is the route between Gauteng and Durban. The export related freight on this route is close to 20%.

2.4.9. Sports and recreation

Obtaining adequate information on the availability of all sports fields was not possible. However, an overview of libraries, museums, arts and culture centres and sports centres is provided in Table 2.4.9 below.

Districts	Libraries	Museums	Arts and Culture centres	Sports centres	Other	Total
Fezile Dabi	20	3	1			24
Total	102	12	6	2	6	128

Table 2.4.9. Arts and culture facilities in the Free State, 2006 (Source: Department of Sport, Arts, Culture, Science and Technology, 2006^{xxx})

Fezile Dabi has approximately 18% of all cultural facilities in the Free State. More specifically, the District has 19.6% of the libraries and 25% of the museums. It is estimated that approximately 80 000 individuals make use of the library facilities in the District while there are probably just over 40 000 registered members in Fezile Dabi.

2.5. SOCIAL SERVICES

2.5.1. Poverty and social need in the Free State

As addressing poverty is one of the main priorities of the Department of Social Development, this section attempts to provide a profile of poverty in the Free State. Although it is possible to measure poverty by means of various indicators and mechanisms, the census data provide information on household income. The inflation rate of 5.58% between 1996 and 2001 was taken into consideration and an income of R630 per month in 1996 was estimated to equal R800 per month in 2001. The poverty indicator of the United Nations stands at \$1 per day, which approximates an amount of R800 per month for a household size of



approximately four for these poorer households. In the light of this indicator, R800 per month is viewed as an appropriate benchmark with which to measure the United Nations' indicator.⁴

Income poverty in the Districts and the Free State

The results are portrayed below:

Area	% of households earning less than R800 p/m (1996) prices	Number of households earning less than R800 p/m (1996) prices	% of households earning less than R800 p/m (2001)	Number of households earning less than R800 p/m (2001)	% of Free State households earning less than R800 p/m (2001)	Percentage of Free State population (2001)
Free State	45.8	286731	57.1	432579	n.a.	n.a.
Fezile Dabi Municipality	43.1	45455	53.2	66439	15.4	17
Metsimaholo	19.8		24.3		2.2	

Table 2.5.1. Household income below R800 per month in South Africa, the Free State, and Districts in the Free State, 1996 and 2001 (Source: Statistics South Africa, 2003¹⁰)

The poverty levels in Fezile Dabi (53.2%) were markedly lower compared with the Free State (57.1%). This is even more so in the case of Metsimaholo where 39.2% of households earn less than R800 per month.

According to the statistics provided, the percentage of households earning less than R800 per month grew by 10.1% in Fezile Dabi between 1996 and 2001. In terms of real numbers, the households with an income of below R800 per month increased by approximately 21 000.

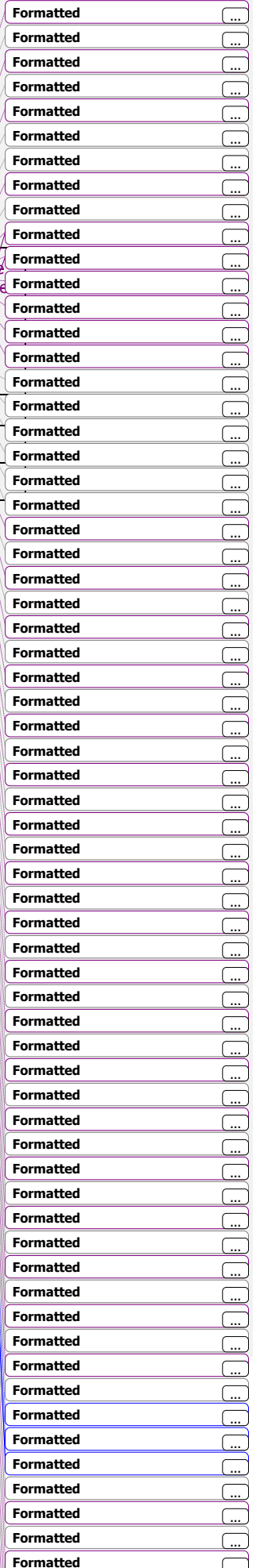
Social security

The proportion of the Free State population living in poverty is 53.2%. At present there are 100 000 beneficiaries in the Fezile Dabi District. The Child Support Grant is currently R170 per child per month and there are now approximately 50 000 children benefiting from this grant. The care dependency grant is received by approximately 500 people in the District, while nearly 20 000 people received disability grants; nearly 4 000 people provide foster care and about 21 000 people receive old age pensions.

A profile of disability in Fezile Dabi

Although there is a specific emphasis on disability in the White Paper on Welfare, the concept of disability is viewed as an integral aspect in various other policies. For example, the housing policy makes provision for an extra amount for disabled people when subsidies are allocated. Approximately 7% of the Fezile Dabi population is disabled compared with 6.8% at the provincial level. The percentage varies between the different Municipalities, with 5.8% in Metsimaholo.

⁴ Although the average household size in the Free State is 3.6, the household size of poorer households is probably significantly larger. At the same time, it should also be borne in mind that household income is generally underreported in surveys such as the census.



2.5.2. Culture

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

The promotion of performing arts including drama, music and speech, as well as the visual arts (art exhibitions, etc.) is facilitated through financial support.

The promotion of cultural industries with regard to handicrafts including pottery, sewing, etc. In this regard, assistance is provided regarding finance, co-ordination, materials, education and skills training (handcrafting and business skills) and marketing of products.

The promotion of cultural tourism for example, hut decoration (farmworkers' houses), beadwork, grasswork, basketry, traditional dancing, African drumming, traditional healing etc. are implemented. In this regard, assistance is provided regarding finance, co-ordination and advice.

Co-ordination regarding celebrations of national days (Freedom, Heritage, Youth and Women's Days) and any other cultural events are evident.

The establishment of an accurate database regarding all culture groups, clubs, associations, etc. in order to provide financial assistance with events and activities, is undertaken.

The compilation of cultural tourism maps is undertaken.

Library services also fall under the Department of Sport, Arts, Culture, Science and Technology.

The following culture related facilities / programmes have been established in Metsimaholo:

One cultural centre exists in the Fezile Dabi District and is situated in the Zamdela residential area in Sasolburg. The effective functioning, operation and management of the cultural centre should be striven for. For the short term, the establishment of various additional cultural centres or villages in the region is not considered to be viable by the above Department.

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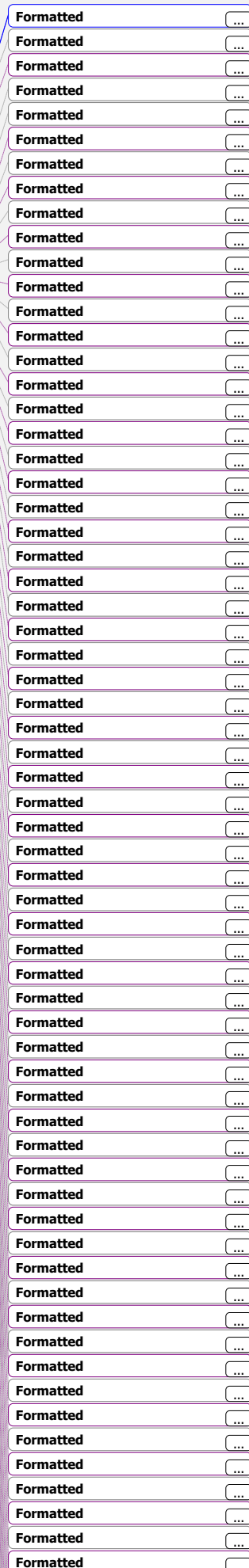
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2.6. THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

The incidence of serious crime in the Free State has declined since 1994. Against this background, Table 2.6 below provides a profile of crime in Metsimaholo with relevance to Fezile Dabi. It should always be considered that crime statistics be interpreted with the utmost care.

Type of crime	Metsimaholo	Fezile Dabi	Free State	% of FS in Fezile Dabi
Murder	48	119	896	13.3
Rape	171	626	2953	21.3
Attempted murder	118	202	1317	15.3
Assault with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	694	2439	17858	13.7
Common assault	1796	4904	24965	19.6
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	241	707	4518	15.6
Common robbery	228	618	4857	12.7
Indecent assault	27	136	708	19.2
Kidnapping	2	11	61	18.0
Abduction	7	21	278	11.2
Neglect and ill-treatment of children	21	85	403	21.1
Culpable homicide	29	143	786	18.2
Public violence	2	6	68	8.8
Carjacking (Sub-category of robbery with aggravating circumstances)	19	21	156	13.5
Truck hijacking (Sub-category of robbery with aggravating circumstances)	25	66	88	63.6
Bank robbery (Sub-category of robbery with aggravating circumstances)	0	0	0	0.0
Robbery of cash in transit (Sub-category of robbery with aggravating circumstances)	0	2	2	100.0
House robbery (Sub-category of robbery with aggravating circumstances)	28	27	111	23.3
Business robbery (Sub-category of robbery with aggravating circumstances)	0	0	14	0.0
Arson	21	66	501	13.2
Malicious damage to property	717	1908	10579	18.1
Crimen injuria	282	1641	7543	21.8
Burglary at residential premises	1231	2210	17739	18.1
Burglary at business premises	197	657	4008	16.4
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	239	713	3277	21.8
Theft out of or from vehicle	249	877	2349	33.3
Stock theft	72	729	4683	15.6
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	21	82	422	19.9
Drug-related crime	232	786	4049	19.4
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	88	274	1145	23.9
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	1907	5516	21721	17.4
Commercial crime	113	247	2541	13.7
Shoplifting	219	636	2256	19.5

Table 2.6. The number and types of crimes in the respective municipalities in Metsimaholo in relation to the situation in Fezile Dabi and the Free State, 2004



The proportion of the following crimes is considerably more than the proportion of the Free State population in Metsimaholo: Shoplifting, driving under the influence of alcohol, drug related crime, illegal possession of a firearm, theft of a motor vehicle, crimen injuria, house robbery, robbery of cash in transit, truck hijacking, ill treatment of children, indecent assault and common assault. The close proximity to Gauteng probably plays a role in the high incidence of these violent crimes.

2.7. –DISASTER-MANAGEMENT

Potential disasters in the Free State and more specifically in Fezile Dabi are directly dependent on the climate and on economic activities in the province. Although no direct information is available in respect of disasters, the following list of potential disasters should be mentioned:

Climatic: droughts, floods

Agriculture related: veld fires

Related to the road network: accidents and chemical spillage

Related to industry, especially in Metsimaholo: chemical spillage and accidents

2.7.1 Disaster management infrastructure

The table below reflects the existing disaster management infrastructure in Fezile Dabi and Metsimaholo (see Table 2.7.1).

Municipality	Disaster Management Centre	Firefighting Services	EMS	Provincial Roads and Traffic Inspectorate	Local Roads and Traffic Inspectorate	SAPS	South African National Defence Force (SANDF)	Hazardous Materials Spillage Cleaning Company
Fezile Dabi	X							
Metsimaholo	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Table 2.7.1. Disaster Management infrastructure in place in the Free State, 2006 (Source: Department of Local Government and Housing, 2005²⁰⁰⁶).

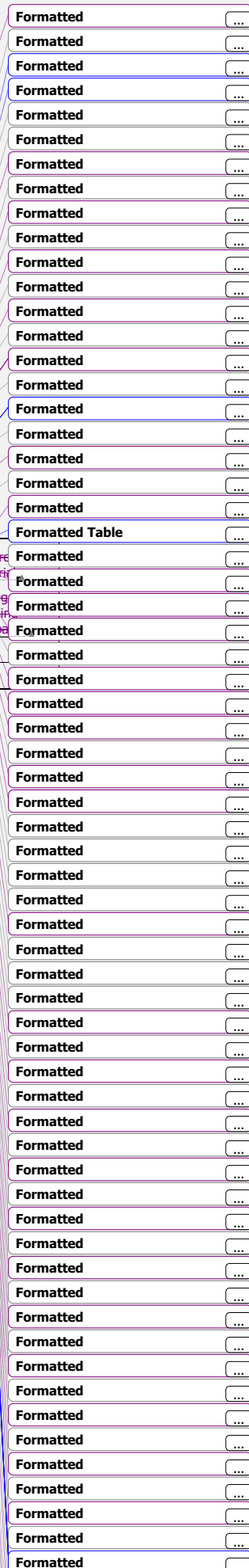
Every municipality in Fezile Dabi has an EMS, a Provincial Roads and Traffic Inspectorate and a SAPS. There are only four disaster management centres in the entire province. Firefighting services are available in only three out of the five municipalities. This is primarily the responsibility of the District Municipalities. There is an SANDF presence in all the Districts. Only Metsimaholo has a spillage cleaning company. At the same time, none of the District Municipalities have disaster management centres as required by the Disaster Management Act (no 57 of 2002).

Traffic Management

As large volumes of people travel through the Free State, traffic management is vital. This should include law enforcement, road safety education and overload control. At the moment, a large number of traffic management posts are vacant. Currently there are 286 traffic officers in the Free State, of which approximately 50 are in the Fezile Dabi District. At an educational level, the Arrive Alive Programme is still being prioritised. During 2005, 1014 people died in car accidents in the Free State, of which approximately 200 were in the Fezile Dabi District.

2.8. –ENVIRONMENTAL FRAMEWORK

Two aspects will be considered in respect of the environmental framework. Firstly, the applicability of soil potential in respect of agricultural activity and secondly, consideration will be given to environmental sensitivity. These analyses are important considering the notion of sustainable development which has become important worldwide over the past 20 years. Data were only available for the Fezile Dabi District.



2.8.3 Other environmental considerations

Although the soil potential in the Fezile Dabi District is relatively high and the environmental sensitivity is low, a number of potential environmental problems should be identified:
the existing pollution (also air pollution) of the chemical industry in Metsimaholo;
the potential pollution by new industries such as the bio-fuel industries;
the existing pollution by the mining industry;
the existing pollution created by commercial farming; and
the existing pollution related to sewage and solid waste management in urban areas.

2.9 GOVERNANCE ISSUES

Financial viability of the municipalities is a challenge. In September 2005 the outstanding debts in Metsimaholo was R160 million. Metsimaholo's share of the debt was substantially larger than their share of the Free State population. In addition, none of the local municipalities or Fezile Dabi has received unqualified audit reports in the past three financial years.

According to the Free State Growth and Development Strategy, another challenge is to provide support and to facilitate the implementation of a legislative and policy framework for local government. This challenge includes the following aspects:

- Monitoring and supporting municipalities in implementing systems of local government
- Facilitating the effective implementation of Project Consolidate
- Facilitating the effective implementation and monitoring of Free Basic Services in local municipalities
- Coordinating the Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Programme (ISRDP) effectively
- Promoting and strengthening access to government services
- Supporting municipalities in the implementation of Ward Committee systems
- Strengthening cooperative government.

A number of other aspects should be mentioned in respect of governance:
In terms of compliance with the Municipal Systems Act, 20% of the municipalities in the Free State have been classified as municipalities with high capacity, 40% with medium capacity and 40% with low capacity.
Overall, local governance struggled with the problem of stability and was struck by a number of local social unrests during 2005.

2.10 CURRENT DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES

- The District Municipality offices as well as Regional Government Departments' offices are located in Sasolburg.
- Additional industrial park is proposed to be developed in Metsimaholo.
- The Chem City industrial development and Naledi Park industrial development in the Sasolburg Industrial Area.
- Golf Course development along the rive banks of the Vaal River.
- A real estate development policy, regarding holiday accommodation, is endorsed in Oranjeville to stimulated growth of the tourism sector
- The Pandam farm was purchased in the vicinity of Deneysville for the purpose of farming and grazing for the residents of Refenggotso
- The Deneysville Community consists of and active tourism forum which was recently awarded funds to enhance tourism in the area
- Water from the Lesotho Highland Project will ensure permanent full levels of the Vaal Dam and it is envisaged that the potential of the dam as tourism destination will be improved
- Proper and strict development control adjacent to the Vaal Dam and Vaal River Barrage by means of the Vaal River Complex Regional Structure Plan, 1996 (formerly known as the Vaal River Complex Guide Plan, 1982) ensure a sustainable environment and enhances the tourism potential in the area
- Casino Development at portion 9 of the farm Rietfontein

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- Shopping Mall Development at subdivision 52 Hereward 409

Long-term Economic Prospects

- The chemical industry is perhaps the most prominent in the region especially regarding its national and international significance. The possibility of translating earth gas to the region by means of pipeline may impact significantly of the region.
- The agricultural sector of the area is extremely prominent. The latter could result in industrial development that is agricultural dominant. The possibility of establishing irrigation schemes should also be considered in view of the water resources available in the region.
- The area has significant tourism potential. The latter refers especially to the weekend tourism market from the Gauteng Province, water related recreation, guesthouses and game farming.
- Additional open cast coal mining potential is located in the vicinity of Sasolburg. Although the North-West Mine project did not materialize during 1999, future mining opportunities still exist.
- Development opportunities exist adjacent to the Vaal River and Vaal Dam. These developments should, however, take cognizance of the ecologically sensitive nature of the riparian areas.
- The significance of the Lesotho Highlands Water Scheme is also relevant in this regard especially the current initiative to construct major water pipeline from Clarens to Suikerbosrand. The initiative is a long-term endeavour, which, would probably not realize within the next 10 to 15

2.41. NEEDS ASSESSMENT

During a ward-based community participation process the following needs were identified:

Ward	Prioritised needs	Project list
Ward 1 (Amelia) Cllr. S Ramathesele	Roads and storm water	Tarr internal street Speed hump in R72
	Electricity	Need electricity
	Infrastructure	Sewer network and drainage system
	Housing	RDP houses
	Sports and recreation	Community hall Clinic Pre-schools SASSA pay point in the area

Ward	Prioritised needs	Project list
Ward 2 Cllr. N.M Mafika	Roads and storm water	Completion of the passage – it has been dug up and left uncovered Renaming of streets
	Electricity	Street lightning Maintenance of electricity high mast lights
	Infrastructure	For 52 houses
	Housing	RDP houses Convert all open spaces to gardening project and build an old age home and orphanage
	Sports and recreation	Sport centre Community hall

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Metsimaholo IDP 2010/2011 Review

Ward	Prioritised needs	Project list
Ward 3 and 4 Refenggotso Clr. T.L. Soetsang Clr. D. Motloung Clr. K.J Makhoba	Roads and storm water	Tarr of pace of all our internal streets Street names ward 3 and 4 Speed humps Proper storm water drainage ward 3 Refenggotso taxi rank
	Water	Bulk water supply (Themba Kubheka)
	Electricity	High mast lights at taxi rank Electricity network at Themba Kubheka
	Housing	Build a house for the old age, orphans and traditional healers
	Land availability	Land for sites with full infrastructure – water and electricity
	Safety and security	Satellite police station
	Health	Extending of clinic Need a ambulance
	Sports and recreation	Stadium Name board for Ntai Mokoena Library Multi purpose sports centre/ youth centre Upgrade and development of resort Training centre for skills development
	Refuse removal	Need dustbins

Ward	Prioritised needs	Project list
Ward 5 [Deneyville] Clr. A.N. Radebe Clr. S. Moreki	Roads and storm water	Tarred of Union Street from Main Street to LDYC Tarred of Hospital street from Horace In need of a taxi rank
	Water and sanitation	Upgrading of water supply Planning of sewer system
	Electricity	Vending machines Electricity for extension 6
	Disaster Management	Fire brigade
	Health	Ambulance Repair and upgrading of Deneyville clinic building
	Land and Housing	Sites for houses and churches Complete incomplete houses PHP

Ward	Prioritised needs	Project list
Ward 5 Clr. A.N. Radebe	Roads and storm water	Tar Scot, Model, Oranjeville weg and Henley road
	Water and sanitation	Completion of sewer network in town
	Electricity	Street lights in main road from Deneyville and Oranjeville – provincial road

Ward	Prioritised needs	Project list
Ward 6 Clr. M.M. Mthimkhulu	Roads and storm water	All internal streets to be paved Strom water drainage Overhead bridge at the railway station
	Housing	RDP houses Amendment of township established
	Education	Library – an educational centre for after hours Upgrade of the clinic (extension)
	Health	
	LED	Business centre [incubator]
	Prioritised needs	Project list
	Cemeteries	Fencing of cemetery
Parks and recreation	All playing facilities needs to be upgraded	

Ward	Prioritised needs	Project list
Ward 7 Cllr. M.R. Raboroko	Roads and storm water	Paving of streets Street humps in main road Water drainage storm water drainage Overhead bridge at the railway station
	Electricity	Strengthening of electricity network Maintenance of high mast lights Electrification of remaining 8 RDP houses
	Housing	RDP houses Amendment of township established
	Sanitation	Rebuilding of outside toilets (20)
	Health	Need a clinic
	Water	Installation for water for vegetable gardens
	Prioritised needs	Project list
	Cemeteries	Fencing of cemetery
Parks and recreation	All playing facilities needs to be upgraded	

Ward	Prioritised needs	Project list
Ward 8 Cllr. L.S. Semonyo	Roads and storm water	The passage between ward 08 & 09 needs to be fixed it is dangerous Naming of streets Tarring of internal streets Upgrading of open storm water channel
	Housing	RDP Houses
	Electricity	Upgrade of high master light Upgrade of electricity vending machine
	Sports and recreation	Centre for youth skills development or training centre
	Social	Development of sports facility next to Cedar Secondary school
	LED	Facilities for old age people with disabilities
	LED	Gardening project
	Environment	Development of dumping site

Ward	Prioritised needs	Project list
Ward 9 Cllr. Rev SM Mkhwanazi	Roads and storm water	Water drainage (all hostels) Maintenance to Main street between Chishani Maintenance of streets at BelinaPark Proper call boards Paving of streets Speed humps at Success
	Electricity	Street lights (Chishani and Belindapark) Street names for all Hostels
	Land and Housing	Hostels – demolishing of old hostels Building of RDP houses
	Cemeteries	Lightning at cemetery
	Sports and recreation	Ward 9 lack of sports fields in general

Ward	Prioritised needs	Project list
Ward 10 Clr. L.S. Lempe Clr J.M. Lelahla	Note: All previous projects to continue.	

Ward	Prioritised needs	Project list
Ward 11 Facilitated by Councillor T. Mabasa	Roads and storm water	Tar all internal streets Tarred the street near Bofula-Tshepe school it is in bad conditions when it rains Maintenance of all roads, e.g. corner AME church & Old road leading to Ebenezer Church Paving of all internal streets around Zamdela, preference Midville, Thubelitsha, Sefripol and Bofula-Tshepe Primary school. Naming and renaming of streets and public areas Repair potholes Repair drainage, yards, accounts, title deeds and toilets 1208, 1209 a, b, c and 1210 Speed humps at Midville road, Zamdela Hall near Bafula Tshepe and Lusaka road near Bofula Tshepe Sefripol houses, near 3364 Tailorpark and St John Apostolic Church Provision of bridging rails around Midville garages Provision of additional road HUMPS around Zamdela Upgrading of storm water channel pipes around Zamdela area Storm water drainage system in Midville
	Water	Provision of water channel pipe around house no. 21 Midville. Improving Water drainage system around Thubelitsha Area
	Electricity	Maintenance of electricity machine [vending machine] at local Municipality offices Installation of pre-paid electricity to houses Maintenance of high mast lights (Midville) and street lights
	Sports and recreation	Upgrade the shopping centre near the Tsatsi school for the youth to use it as youth or sport centre Upgrading of Moses Kotoane and swimming pool
	Social	Repair leaking roofs of old location
	Cemeteries	Fencing
	Environment	Assistance with dustbins

Ward	Prioritised needs	Project list
Ward 12 Facilitated by Clr. W.M. Khonto	Roads and storm water	Internal streets to be paved (Protem and Angola) Strom water drainage between Boiketlong and Municipal offices
	Electricity	Street lights High mast lights for Proteam and Angola
	Land and Housing	Rezoning of stand 2314 to be residential Hostels
	Other	Name tags for ward committee members and councillors Stipends for ward committee members
	LED	Shopping centre around taxi rank and old Proteam shops Funding of sewing projects
	Sports and recreation	Community hall next to TLC offices Funding of indigent games, Morabaraba, soccer, Diketo, cultural groups

Ward	Prioritised needs	Project list
	Roads and storm water	Tarr or pave internal streets
	Sanitation	Sewer connection for incomplete RDP houses of 2005/2006
	Infrastructure	Water, electricity and sewer fro stands extension 15
Ward 13 Councillor JM Lelahla	Cemeteries	Fencing of small and old cemeteries in ward 13
	Local Economic Development	Shopping complex
	Education	School
	Business	Vending machine
	Sports and recreation	Maintenance of parks

Ward	Prioritised needs	Project list
Ward 15	Roads and storm water	Speed humps near all the schools and traffic officers Storm water drainage system Tarred all internal streets
	Sports and Recreation	Conney island – upgrade the sport grounds there for our kids

Ward	Prioritised needs	Project list
Ward 16	Roads and storm water	Paving at De Villiers needs to be upgraded and parking area Road signs Street names

Ward	Prioritised needs	Project list
Ward 17 Clr. J.J. Grobbelaar Clr. M.C. van der B	Cemeteries	Fencing of cemetery
	Parks and recreation	All playing facilities needs to be upgraded

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