

**Ward Development Plan
2002-7
Mangaung Municipality
Ward 2**

18 September 2001

Ward 2 Ward Committee
Mangaung Local Municipality

Signed as an approved plan produced by Ward 2, Mangaung Local Municipality

Councillor's name

Signature

Date

1 How we made the plan

1.1 Background

Mangaung Local Municipality has decided to develop its Integrated Development Plan from 2002-7 using a genuine participatory planning process. All wards will produce a development plan, which will inform the Municipality of the priorities of each ward, help the Municipality decide on the objectives for the whole area, and also help guide the Ward in what it will do to take forward its own development programme, with support from a variety of actors.

Ward 2 was the first ward to have a plan developed, and is one of 3 pilots for Mangaung, testing out the methodology.

1.2 Process used to develop the plan

Preliminary meetings were held with the Ward Committee on Monday 12th September. It was agreed to constitute a Ward Planning Forum to represent the wider residents of the ward in the planning process. This met on Thursday 15th September, where the overall IDP process and the role of ward planning was explained, and how the planning would be carried out the following week. Unfortunately due to heavy rain only 36 people met at that time. The Forum endorsed that they wished to undertake the plan. A series of socio-economic groups were identified and arrangements made for the planning which was to happen the following week.

During the week of 17th September the intensive planning process happened. The schedule was approximately:

Monday	Interviews with different socio-economic groups to assess their livelihoods
Tuesday	Continued, plus developing a timeline and services available in the community In the evening the planning forum met to produce strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats for the ward
Wednesday	Continued, plus developing a map of the situation, and wealth ranking. In the evening the Planning Forum met to agree a vision and goals
Thursday	Groups met to develop strategies and projects to reach the goals
Friday	The plan was written up
The week following	Ward Committee met to take the plan forward Mass meetings were held to discuss the plan

1.3 Involvement in the planning

X people participated in the planning process in the different groups. Groups that were met included the unemployed, employed, self-employed, single women with children, youth in a youth facility, mixed group of youth, elderly in Boicujo old age home, mixed group of elderly, At least one member of the Ward Committee attended all the sessions, and the majority most of the planning. The Ward Committee included Clr Annie Melamu, Maxwell Matease (secretary), Sam Dipholo, Paulas Matlotlo, Lucas Mokhotho, Kitsa ?, Joseph Kabi, Mantsali Moloji, Velaphi Rani (PR Councillor). The facilitators included 3 people from Khanya-managing rural change (Ian Goldman, Tankiso Dikibo and Malikhang Masia), 4 planners from the provincial Department of Local Government (Sheila Tseou, Machela Nyamane, Tseou Mekomatsili and Justice Matiso), 2 staff from the provincial Department of Social Development (Zine Mogorosi and Mpontseng Kumeke).

2 What is the situation in our community?

2.1 Background to the community

2.1.1 Description of the community

Ward 2 covers part of the oldest township for Bloemfontein, part of what is now referred to as Mangaung township. It includes part of Batho and Bochabela, located between Hamilton, Dr Belcher roads. Ward 2 has a population of about 28 000 people.

2.1.2 What are the major events or trends that have happened in our community over the last 30-50 years

The timeline below shows some of the major events affecting the community.

Year	Events
1943	No Pelonomi hospital. Home care workers delivered babies. The only high school in Mangaung was in Ward 2. Bochabela and Batho already existed, while the rest was veld with cheetahs
1948	National Party Government took over ANC published New Age newsletter, and ANC meetings held at Magasa Hall
1950	SACP established
1955	Freedom Charter adopted at Kliptown. Gangsters existed amongst the blacks, spoilers, sofa-sonke, Italian, msomi, scotch
1959	Malykamp established and the cheetahs removed
1960	Group Areas Act, pass laws enforced, and women revolt against the dompas
1961	Bantu Education Act introduced by Verwoerd. Paradise Hall built
1963	Mandela sentenced to life and ANC members went underground
1964	Pelonomi hospital opened Snow fell. Rocklands location established
1975	Riots started with students and communities
1976	Black consciousness started, Afrikaans enforced as language of instruction Student uprising, Sehuelo, Vulimasango and Lereko high schools Youth went underground, forming COSAS
1977	Steve Biko's death, students were killed and crippled. Shops, schools, buses, government buildings and businesses were destroyed. No transport, food or fuel.
1980s	Travel documents enforced
1987	Formation of COSATU
1989	Release of political prisoners
1990	Nelson Mandela released, unbanning of political parties, all high schools not functioning
1991	Negotiations between politicians and National Party
1993	Black political parties forced National Party to go for elections
1994	First democratic elections – reduced tension amongst non-whites
1995	First democratic municipal elections
1999	Second democratic national elections
2000	Second democratic municipal elections
2001	Election of ward committees, ward committees involved in community-based planning.

2.1.3 Map of the community area

A map drawn by the community is attached (a full plan will be drawn up for the IDP). Some of the spatial issues that were raised included:

Strengths

- There are tourist attractions, eg stadium where the ANC was founded, and these have been located on the map
- There are restaurants serving indigenous food and entertainment
- There is good access to transport

Weaknesses

- Poor infrastructure/facilities, eg lack of tarred roads

Opportunities

- Reuse of underused municipal assets such as halls
- Renovation of old buildings and for cleaning of parks
- Possibility of creation of a park around the spruit

Threats

- From crime hot spots which were identified (and projects identified to address these)

2.2 Who is our community and what are their livelihoods?

2.2.1 What are the different socio-economic groups in the community and what are their livelihoods?

The main socio-economic groups identified were:

Homeless	Old age and pensioners	Employed	Street children	Single women with children
Destitutes	Those with HIV/AIDS	Self-employed, hawkers	Out of school/work youth	Single men with children
Unemployed	Prostitutes		Employed and volunteer youth	
			Orphans	

The groups that were interviewed during development of the plan included: unemployed (2 groups), employed, self-employed, elderly, elderly in a home, mixed youth, youth in a home, single women with children, those providing home-based care. Over 100 people were interviewed in these different groups.

Map

Strengths and weaknesses of the different groups

Socio-economic group	Strengths	Weaknesses
Mixed youth (10 people, aged 17-35)	Technical skills Educated (all were Std 10 or matric)	Lack access to information eg on careers, projects Still financially dependent on parents, half living with parents
Unemployed people (14 people, aged 24-61)	Have skills (2 of 14 had degrees), others include building, painting. Are members of some clubs, eg ANC youth league, street funeral club.	Do casual jobs to sustain themselves 10 (71%) have 2 meals a day 8 (57%) had access to water at the stand 11 (79%) had electricity Do not have land, only 3 (21%) have backyard gardens, and lack water Lack of information on how to generate income
Self-employed people	Skills, eg welding, building, electrical, fencing, auto All have some equipment Men help women in the house	Not members of social groups except 1
Employed people (10 people, aged 28-70)	Educated to Std 8 and above, 1 with degree, 1 teaching diploma They are earning 8/9 lived in permanent houses All have access to water and sanitation, sometimes shared 75% involved in organisations	55% had 2 meals per day None have land apart from house plot
Disabled (14 users of APD centre, aged 20-66)	Work as a group Clinic provides services Have a centre which keeps them busy, and treatment Get disabled grant from gov.	Lack of self-acceptance by disabled Paid very little by APD centre (R100), of hich 30% deducted for a funeral scheme Diseases including arthritis and rheumatism Not all medication available at local clinic
Elderly ¹ (10 people, aged 63-83)	Healthy, varied skills eg crafts Aware of rights Well-nourished Have own houses Ave Standard 6 All have pension and all are in social groups	Disease problems including cancer, diabetes, arthritis, heart disease Having to care of relatives with HIV No title deeds for their plots
Single women	Have technical skills, eg sewing and gardening, poultry Positive outlook to HIV/AIDS Access to clean water	Mostly Std 2/3 Low self-esteem Malnourished Too dependent on family and friends No social support groups Lack of information on institutions

¹ 2 groups of elderly were interviewed, one in Bhoicujo home, one living outside a home. This reflects those outside the home.

Desired outcomes, threats and opportunities for different socio-economic groups

Socio-economic group	Desired outcomes	Threats	Opportunities
Mixed youth	Employment/income-generation for those not in school	No-one will finance them	Turn Old Market into multi-purpose centre. Convert Mapikela house into tourist attraction
	Education on issues affecting them	Manipulated by people in power	Create Youth Desk in Municipality
	Support on HIV	HIV/AIDS	
	Improved access to sports facilities		Use existing stadium
Unemployed people	Employment/income-generation Develop skills	Crime (4 of 10 had been burgled and 2 mugged) HIV/AIDS Rape Pressure to have sex Domestic violence	Voluntary work as way of building experience. Business support centre Businesses like belt-making, car wash etc
Self-employed	Wish to get more opportunities	Not getting contracts High up people use them and do not pay. People prefer builders from outside	Register so eligible for contracts Assistance from Municipality on contracts, eg housing Develop the market (given to ANC vets but not used)
Employed	Improve own skills so progress	Retrenchment	They need continuous training. Skills levy should be funding this
	Access to own home	Area redlined so can't get loans for houses	Develop Housing Advice Centre
	Education for children		Cadet school for street children
		HIV Fall in value of rand	
Disabled	Improvement at the centre Trained for other skills, eg needlework	Feel unsafe as drivers keep getting sacked.	Centre provides opportunities, including working as a group Develop other skills at the centre
	Grant increased to cover medication, clothing and food	New legislation has cut off some of their grants	
Elderly	Clean environment	Poor cleaning in the area, sanitation, and smoke pollution from adjacent squatter compound	
	Adequate safety and security		
	Title deeds		
	Children to get income		
Single women with children	Education for self and children	Creche	
	Employment/income-generation	Community gardening	
		They are facing it which can be built on	HIV/AIDS

2.2.2 Which are the most secure and most vulnerable groups?

The most vulnerable groups were the unemployed and single mothers.

2.3 Activities and services in the community

2.3.1 What are the main activities and projects in the community?

The table below lists the organisations and services in the community. Specific interviews were had with Iphameseng Trust, Boicujo Old Age Home, the local Police Station and the clinic, Kgauhelo project for home-based care.

Organisation	Importance (out of 4)	Accessibility (out of 3)	Comments
Government and parastatal			
Social Workers	4	1	People were confused about their role
Health (clinic)	4	3	
Health inspector	3	1	Some people felt it was important
Municipality	3	1	Water service felt to be good but sanitation poor as blocke up often and not repaired for a long time
Halls of municipality	3	1	Available but expensive at R110 per day
Swimming pool	3	1	Not one in the ward
Caleb Motsabi Sports Club	3	3	Felt to give good service
Boicujo Old Age Home	3	3	For aged who have no-one to look after them.
Telkom			
Post Office			
Court			
Police	3	2	
Bochabela boxing arena			
NGOs			
Oranje Vroue Verengining	4	1	Only 2 out of 13 knew it. Provides food and clothes
Day care centre for disabled	4	3	
Church groups ²	3	2	Accessible if pay contributions
Association of people living with HIV	3	1	Most people don't know of it
Association for the blind	3	1	Take a month to respond
Association for the elderly	2	1	Most people hadn't heard of it
Youth against Elderly Abuse	4	1	Again not well-known
CBOs			
Fairway Burial Society	4	3	
Iphameseng Trust	1	1	
Financial clubs including stokvels and grocery clubs	3	3	
Kgauhelo Project			Home-based care for HIV – not funded
Private sector			
Surgery			
Traditional healers	2	3	
Range of shops ³	4	1	Few shops in area
Vodacom			
Shebeens/taverns			
Computer school			Expensive and many don't know of it.

² Anglican, Methodist, Catholic, NGK, United, AME, ZCC, Ethiopian etc

³ Includes tuck shops, butchery, photographic studio, funeral parlours, MTN shop, filling station, spare parts shop, 4 hair salons

The services people felt were missing were shops in general, particularly clothing and chemist, and the lack of a real shopping centre. Other facilities required were a swimming pool and multipurpose centre. Groups receiving services by different groups are shown below.

Group	Services received from
Mixed youth	Hospice on HIV/AIDS, Dept of Economic Affairs, Social Development on projects
Unemployed people	None
Self-employed	
Employed	None
Disabled	Association of People with Disability, clinic
Elderly	Boichuco Old Age Home, clinic
Single women with children	Kgauhelo Home-Based Care Group, Social Development for plan for Kgauhelo

2.4 Strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, threats

Strengths	Weaknesses
People are thinkers and inquisitive, they have ideas and capacity	
Youth are involved in sports and they have energy	Many youth are addicted to drugs. Many children suffer from hunger and lack of education.
There are technical skills	Poor business skills, eg shop starts today and is gone tomorrow
Are community building and stadiums, eg 3 halls	Facilities are underused
There are old buildings with history, eg Mapikela's house and the stadium where ANC was born.	
Relative peace Police station is close	Crime is too high and police are slow to respond, and there is lack of discipline, eg staff drinking on the premises
Near to town and has good transport links	
Hospital, clinic, and police station are close	Lack of discipline in the hospital, service is slow in the clinic, there are staff shortages and there is a poor attitude from clinic staff
Good social networks	No pay point for pensioners
There is hospitality, people relate to one another	Poor roads and sanitation, eg buckets spill and sometimes the weekly collection is missed People are afraid to be tested for HIV and we need to change the way people with HIV are viewed High unemployment
Opportunities	Threats
Improving accountability of staff such as police and clinic to the community	Crime
Spruit could be part of a park	Danger from spruit – 2 people have died already
Develop satellite library	Retrenchment
Use historical places for tourism, as well as political veterans	HIV/AIDS
Use training to convert problems into opportunities	Poverty leading to prostitution
Use underused facilities such as halls, eg could convert part into offices for multipurpose community centre	Women, child and husband abuse
Use writing skills, eg from Victor, for example could write history of Batho	
Use fact we have people as volunteers, strengthening capacity of services and giving people work experience in process	
From provision of info. as well as motivating people	

3 What do we want to achieve

3.1 A vision for Ward 2

By 2010, ward 2 is an attractive and safe place, recognised as full of history, with good housing and tarred roads, well served by shops, facilities such as clinics, schools and library, people are healthy, skilled and self-reliant, and generating a viable income from a strong economic base. The area is well-maintained and services are sustained.

3.2 What are our goals?

The goals in order of priority are, by 2007, with the shaded goals those focused on in this plan:

- 1 Ward 2 is economically dynamic, the people are skilled, self-reliant and have access to sustainable income-generating activities (23%).**
- 2= We have decreased the infection rate of HIV/AIDS and those infected have access to good care and support (10%).**
- 2= Every community member in ward 2 has access to, and owns their own permanent house with services (10%).**
- 4= Unemployed people in ward 2 have acquired a range of skills to assist in employment, and employed people will have had their skills upgraded (8%)**
- 4= All the roads are tarred (8%)**
- 6= Ward 2 is a safe and secure area for all residents and crime hot spots have been eliminated (6%)**
- 6= Residents are confident in their ability to manage development in the area (6%)**
- 8= Clean environment (4%)
- 8= Improving services at hospital/clinic (4%)
- 8= Improving education for children (4%)
- 8= Improving spruit (4%)
- 8= Child malnutrition (4%)
- 12= Problems with poor sanitation (2%)
- 12= Improved shopping centre (2%)
- 12= Abuse of women/elderly/children (2%)

Additional practical points that were made which were not developed into goals were:

- Decentralised paypoints for Municipal services
- Decentralised pension paypoints
- Adding an entrance to a local sports stadium so the playing field could be used while it is renovated

It was recognised that the prioritisation would have been influenced by who was present at that meeting. However, it was decided to concentrate on the shaded goals in this first round of planning. Next year when this plan is rolled, some of the other priorities may have become more important.

The strategies we are proposing to achieve our goals are shown on the next pages, with each page a different goal and how we will implement it.

3.3 Goal 1 Income and employment

Income generation was the top priority for single women, the unemployed, the elderly, the disabled, and for the employed there was the fear of retrenchment. There is a major lack of information on opportunities, lack of support for business plans. There were a wide range of skills amongst those interviewed, but people have poor business skills. Batho in particular as one of the oldest townships has a significant possibility of tourism, especially if the area is restored and conserved, including the place the ANC was founded⁴. There is the possibility of training people to serve tourism ventures, eg as guides. There is also the reservoir of experience amongst older people and ANC veterans that can be tapped. A problem that was raised is nepotism in the awarding of contracts, and there needs to be an improvement in this.

Goal 1 By 2007 Ward 2 is economically dynamic, the people are skilled, self-reliant and have access to sustainable income-generating activities

The strategies proposed are:

- 1.1 Raise awareness of potential income-generating opportunities
- 1.2 Promote the image of the ward for investment
- 1.3 Build economic capacity of people through business and technical skills training
- 1.4 Establish business support capacity in ward
- 1.5 Establish job centre

Projects proposed are:

Project/activity	What the ward will do	Support needed from Municipality	Support from others
Strategy 1.1 Awareness			
1.1.1 Expand current SWOT analysis	Participate	Planners assist	
1.1.2 Disseminate information through campaigns, media and community meetings	X	X	Tourism
1.1.3 Establish an information desk		X	
Strategy 1.2 Improved image			
1.2.1 Identify and list historic buildings and veterans	X		
1.2.2 Identify condition and cost renovations			
1.2.3 Establish scheme to support renovation of historical buildings		Fund in IDP	Tourism and Public Works
1.2.4 Write history of the area	Victor?	Link to PRO in Munic.	
1.2.5 Clean up campaign	X		
1.2.6 Upgrade the spruit		IDP?	Tourism and private sector
1.2.7 Disseminate promotional material	X		X
Strategy 1.3 Training			
			Use existing agencies
Strategy 1.4 Establish business support centre			
1.4.1 Identify premises	X	X	
1.4.2 Identify and house local business advisors	X	Provide premises. Fund advisor?	DTEEA pay for running costs

⁴ Another idea suggested which was not planned for above is a competition for the best restored property.

3.4 Goal 2 - HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS has reached dramatic levels in the township. There is still a problem of it being a taboo subject, but there are local initiatives to address this, including the Kgauhelo group of home-care givers. This was raised as a major threat by all groups. There is no service for those with HIV/AIDS at the local clinic and people are referred to another clinic. The elderly complained of a security risk, and one of the problems suggested was a risk of rape as young men saw older women as not being an AIDS risk.

Goal 2 By 2007 we have decreased infection rate for HIV/AIDS and those infected have access to good care and support

The main strategies we propose to address this are:

1. Ensure proper care for HIV/AIDS infected and affected people, including voluntary counselling and testing (VCT), medical care and support.
2. Developing culture of openness and awareness by providing appropriate information about HIV/AIDS
3. Developing and mobilising care-givers and a volunteers

Projects and activities that are proposed include:

Project/activity	What the ward will do	Support needed from Municipality	Support from others
Strategy 2.1 Proper care for AIDS sufferers/carers			MoH to develop policy
2.1.1 Ensure policy in place for training all clinic staff on VCT			
2.1.2 Provide basic medicine such as vitamins in clinic and hospital			
2.1.3 Clinic to be involved in support groups in collaboration with community and ward committee	Kgauhelo members to avail themselves		Clinic to supply 1 nurse and room
Strategy 2.2 Culture of openness			
2.2.1 Marry ward 2 strategy on HIV/AIDS with all other strategies from NGOs and depts	Attend workshop and agree	Attend workshop and agree	Attend workshop and agree
2.2.2 Ensure availability of basic medication	Monthly meeting with councillor to inform on needs	Sit with clinic and discuss issues around medication eg stock	Provide medication and other equipment
2.2.3 Councillor and ward committee members to ensure that HIV/AIDS is a standing item on the agenda of committee meetings	Conference Majola to ensure	Inform Conference of all meetings	Include HIV/AIDS in agenda/ speeches
2.2.4 Revise strategy yearly	Ensure workshop takes place	Ensure workshop takes place	Attend workshop

Strategy 2.3 Mobilise care-givers			
2.3.1 Campaign for more people to join as volunteers (door-to-door, media, meetings)	Do the Campaign. Utilise R50 000 for meals	Provide free transport. Provide pamphlets	Health to provide pamphlets
2.3.2 Train volunteers in care-giving	Kgauhelo to provide training. Use R50k for meals	Provide transport to collect trainees. Provide training facility	Hospice/ATTIC/PPAS A to provide training
2.3.3 Network with business and private sector for sponsorship	Write requests	Support requests	Private sector to sponsor
2.3.4 As part of developing care-givers/ volunteers advocate for incentives	Inform munic of work schedule and costs involved	Advocate for incentives	Give incentives to volunteers
2.3.5 Fund Kgauhelo business plan		Include in IDP	Welfare to fund?

3.5 Goal 3 – Housing

Many people are living in squatter camps in the area, and even those employed often do not own their own houses. Owning their own house was specifically raised by the employed and the disabled. There is confusion about who owns RDP houses, people have very little information about the options available to the, and a major problem in the area is redlining, so that it is impossible to get loans. There is also a problem of people occupying land, perhaps with PTOs, but no title deeds. There is a challenge to integrate the suburb with “white” Bloemfontein, which it adjoins, separated by a railway line.

Goal 3 By 2007 every community member in Ward 2 should have access to, and own a permanent house with services

The main strategies we propose to address this are:

1. Establish a housing advice centre
2. Provide sufficient and adequate information
3. Ensure occupiers get title deeds
4. Promote the People’s Housing Process (self-build)

Projects and activities that are proposed include:

Project/activity	What the ward will do	Support needed from Municipality	Support from others
Strategy 3.1 Housing advice centre			
3.1.1 Visit Bothaville HAC and Kimberley	Visit – use R50 000 to pay		
3.1.2 Develop proposal for HAC	X		Bothaville HAC provide advice as well as PHP
3.1.3 Identify premises		Munic identify and provide	
3.1.4 Identify funders	X	X	DLGH
3.1.5 Establish centre	X	Provide support	Funders
Strategy 3.2 Provide information			
Strategy 3.3 Title deeds			
3.3.1 Identify site owners and permit holders		X	
3.3.2 Determine status of land		X	
3.3.3 Do legal transfer			DLGH
Strategy 3.4 People’s housing process			
3.4.1 Workshops on PHP	Participate – use R50k for meals	Can they fund?	DLGH provides training
3.4.2 Identify qualified beneficiaries and sites	Ward committee	MLM housing div	
3.4.3 Establish legal entity (HAC?)	X	Support	Support from DLGH
3.4.4 Set up housing support committees	X		
3.4.5 Develop housing proposal	Legal entity (HAC?)		
3.4.6 Train people to construct			DLGH
3.4.7 Fund and build	Participate and build		Fund

3.6 Goal 4 Adult education

The need for training was mentioned by many people from two perspectives: the need for the unemployed to obtain the skills to help them find employment, and by the employed to improve their careers. One suggestion that was made related to obtaining experience through volunteering.

Goal 3 By 2007 unemployed people in ward 2 have acquired a range of skills to assist in employment, and employed people will have had their skills upgraded

The main strategies we propose to address this are:

1. Ensure that unemployed people in Ward 2 have access to affordable training that is available in the Bloemfontein area
2. Promote the use of volunteers
3. Promote use of skills levy so employers are retraining their staff

Projects and activities that are proposed include:

Project/activity	What the ward will do	Support needed from Municipality	Support from others
Strategy 4.1 Access to training for unemployed			
4.1.1 Identify service providers	X	X	
4.1.2 Publicise the information on service providers			
Strategy 4.2 Promote use of volunteers		Include in IDP	
Strategy 4.3 Promote retraining		Include in IDP	

3.7 Goal 5 Improve roads

Goal 5 By 2007 all the roads in Ward 2 are tarred

This project is completely dependent on the Municipality's budget for roads. The community would like all the roads tarred and well-maintained. The Ward Committee will indicate to the Municipality the priority roads for inclusion in the IDP. The Municipality will focus on streets used by public transport, major arterial roads, the collector roads that feed into the arterial roads, or those with higher traffic volumes. It may be possible for the community to be trained in measuring traffic density to assist with this.

3.8 Goal 6 Reduce crime

Some parts of Ward 2 are peaceful, others less so. Some specific hotspots were identified, a crossing over the spruit, a footpath near St Bernards Church and scepticism over the operation of a youth centre, Iphameseng. The service from the Police was not seen as good, and they were seen to have a poor attitude to residents, and not be well disciplined (occasions where police were drinking in the police station were mentioned). There was also reported to be no police women dealing with rape cases and women reported being laughed at when they reported rape cases. They are not well-resourced, and there were complaints that resources were unequally distributed between “white” suburbs and the townships. It is proposed to establish satellite police stations near crime spots, using municipal buildings.

Goal 6 By 2007 Ward 2 is a safe and secure area for all residents and crime hot spots have been eliminated

The main strategies we propose to address this are:

1. Community takes more responsibility for safety
2. Ensure police are better resourced
3. Retrain police on rape issues
4. Target crime hotspots

Projects and activities that are proposed include:

Project/activity	What the ward will do	Support needed from Municipality	Support from others
Strategy 6.1 Community responsible			
6.1.1 CPF to educate community	Mass meet-ings in differ-ent places		
6.1.2 Ward Committee members to be part of CPF	Ward committee to write to CPF		
Strategy 6.2 Ensure police resourced			
6.2.1 Equitable distribution of resources between “white” areas and township	Ward Committee to write to Prov Commissioner		
6.2.2 Establish satellite police station		Provide existing buildings	
Strategy 6.3 Retrain police on rape issues			
6.3.1 Workshop police officers on rape issues			SAPS
Strategy 6.4 Eliminate crime hot spots			
6.4.1 Provide lighting at crossing on spruit and clean up	Clean the spruit	Install lights Transport and bags for rubbish	
6.4.2 Iphameseng to be closed down			Social Dev. To inspect and recommend
6.4.3 St Bernard’s footpath to be closed	Inform public and put notice explaining		Church and school to act

3.9 Improving governance

A range of governance issues were raised including those around building people's confidence in their own ability to take forward their development:

- In general people do have skills but are demotivated, especially in relation to government. This is reinforced by the arrogant attitude of some service providers (see below) and a lack of recognition of their own strengths and that of the area. It is essential that, as in developing this plan, the municipality and other service providers seek to strengthen people's confidence in their own abilities
- There is a particular problem of low self-esteem for the disabled, and the promoting of a union for the disabled was suggested
- The need for improved information flow and access
- Development of decentralised payments systems for Council services
- A decentralised pay point for pensions
- Addressing the problems with disabled people whereby new legislation had resulted in their grants being cut off
- Overcoming poor attitudes amongst some government service providers (the clinic and police were mentioned), perhaps by improving their accountability to local residents

4 Implementing the plan

4.1 Financing the plan

The projects can have 4 ways of being implemented:

- Actions by the community
- Actions by the community supported by the R50 000 being provided by the Municipality immediately
- Actions required by the Municipality (which may be funding or other actions)
- Actions required by other stakeholders

These are shown on the projects/activities tables above.

4.1.1 Budget for the R50 000

A proposed budget at this stage for actions within the R50 000 is shown below.

Goal	Project/activity	Funds required for	Amount required
1. Income	1.2.2 List building of historical or architectural interest	Surveyor to assess	R10000
	1.2.4 Write history of ward 2	Pay author, photographs etc	R1500
	1.2.5 Clean-up campaign	Meals for volunteers	R5200
	Sub-total		R16 700
2. HIV	2.2.1 Workshop to merge strategies from Ward/NGOs etc	400 people @ R25= R1000 + R100 for materials	R1100
	2.3.1 Campaign for volunteers	4 x 3 hour meetings of 30 people @ R10	R1200
	2.3.2 Train 40 volunteers	40 people x 10 days x R25	R10 000
	Sub-total		R12 300
3. Housing	3.1.1 Visit Bothaville Housing Advice Centre	Bus for 1 day = R2000, meal for 70 people @ R25	R3750
	3.1.1 Visit Kimberley	Same	R3750
	3.4.1 Workshops for potential participants/beneficiaries	100 people @ R25	R2500
	Sub-total		R10 000
Other	Add entrance to Johnson Bendile Stadium	?	R10 000
Total			R49 000

4.1.3 Summary of submissions to IDP

Goal	Project	Amount financed by Municipality	Financed by other (specify who)	Amount financed by other	Total (excl. local contrib.)
1 Income	1.2 Develop tourism potential of ward 2	231 000		106000	337 000
	1.2.3 Grant scheme for renovation	1 000 000	Would donors contribute?		1 000 000 per year
	1.4 Establish Business Support Centre	50 000 to convert building	Economic affairs for advisor and running costs	120 000 pa	170 000 yr 1 120 000 pa
2 HIV	2.3.5 Fund Kgauhelo business plan on HIV/AIDS	12 300	Social Development	126 800	139 100
3 Housing	3.1 Establish Housing Advice Centre				
	3.3 Ensure occupiers get title	Action – may not cost in itself			
6 Crime	6.4.1 Install lights at crossing on spruit	?			
	6.2.2 Satellite police station	140 000			140 000

4.2 Plan of things we need to do in the community to take forward our plan

This action plan was drawn up and will be revised at a Ward Committee meeting on 24th September. This meeting will also decide on working groups which are needed to drive each of these goals and to bring in outside support.

Action	By who	By when
General		
1. Typed plan submitted	Ian, Khanya	25.09.01
2. Allocate Ward Committee portfolios and organise convening of working committees for each goal, to include external stakeholders	Ward Committee (WC)	24.09.01
3. Mass meeting to publicise the plan	Ward Committee	26-27.09.01 ?
4. Submit ward plan to Municipality	Ward Committee	01.10.01
5. Confirm/appraise response time and when R50k to be released	MLM	08.10.01
6. MLM appraises plan	MLM	08.10.01 ?
7. Produce monthly report format, including by goal	Ian/Teboho	3 rd week
8. Produce monthly report	Ward Committee	End Oct. onwards
9. Mass meeting once plan approved	Ward Committee	10.11.2001
10. Feedback on approval in IDP	MLM	March 2002
Goal 1. Income/Employment		
1.1 Develop working group on income and tourism – plan a programme to take forward – include stakeholders	WC portfolio person	
1.2 Identify and list historical buildings	Commission	
Goal 2. HIV/AIDS		
2.1 Establish working group	WC, Kgauhelo, ATTIC etc	
2.2 Finalise funding of Kgauhelo business plan	Social Dev., Ward Comm., Kgauhelo	12010.2001
2.3 Kgauhelo negotiates for accommodation at clinic	Kgauhelo	25.09.2001
2.4 Convene workshop to align strategies – meet ATTIC and plan	ATTIC, Kgauhelo, Ward Committee	25.09.2001
Goal 3. Housing		
3.1 Develop working group	Ward Committee portfolio person	
3.2 Organise visit to Bothaville/Kimberly	Ward Committee working group	
3.3 After visit Ward Committee working group plans way forward		
Goal 4. Crime		
4.1 Develop working group	WC portfolio person	Decide on 24th
4.2 Identify volunteers to clean spruit	Ward Committee	
4.3 Liaise with MLM about street lights on crossing	Ward Committee	
4.4 Confirm with SAPS about idea of Satellite Police Station	Ward Committee ⁵	
4.5 Confirm with MLM about availability of buildings		
Goal 5. Adult Education		
5.1 Convene working group		Decide on 24th
Goal 6. Roads		
6.1 Ward Committee confirms priority roads and submit to MLM	Ward Committee	15.12001
7. Miscellaneous		
7.1 Negotiate with Social Dev. about decentralized pay point for pension	Ward Committee	
7.2 Negotiate with Munic. about decentralised paypoint for services	Ward Committee	
7.3 Feedback to Police and Health dissatisfaction with attitude of staff	Ward Committee ⁶	

⁵ Note the support of the Portfolio Chair on Public Safety and Security could be used here.

⁶ Note the support of the Portfolio Chairs on Health and Public Safety and Security could be used here.

Annexes: Project Profiles for Projects in IDP

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