

RE BUA MMOGO



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Message from the Executive Mayor

The recent heavy rains and floods have left many a family in the District without a roof over their heads. It has devastated the meager possessions of many of our rural communities.

I visited the families in Blikkiesdorp and Holpan with a heavy heart but also with a message of hope. To reassure them that we are with them in this and that we will help to ensure that their lives return to normal.

It is at times like these when we as a community must pull together and help one another where we can.

We are also approaching the local government elections, which is only the third elections since municipal governments were re-organised on a non-racial basis. It is a time of great expectation for all and a time for many changes.

Let us embrace it and do all we can to the betterment of all who live in this beautiful district and country.

Everyone of us has the privilege and responsibility to cast our votes. If you have not registered yet, please do so on 05 - 06 March 2011.

As the outgoing Council we have been glad to serve our community and we shall always support the endeavours of this district municipality in ensuring that the lives of the people are improved.

Only through hard work can we achieve our goals and we at Frances Baard District Municipality have certainly done just that.



**The Executive Mayor
Mr Achmat Florence**



Sod-turning for Waste Recycling Plants in Barkly West and Warrenton. Read more on **PAGE 6**

From the Municipal Manager's Desk

WATER: life-giving and life-threatening

Without water no life is possible. Water gives life to both plant and animal. The sea, rivers and dams are normally places of peace where one can relax and be energized. However, these same places of relaxation can become sources of extensive damage.

The recent floods shocked all of us. To see images of land, crops, houses, roads and streets under water makes one feel very small and helpless. People lost their houses, their belongings, their source of income, some even their lives. The devastating impact of the floods was felt by both people and animals in especially our rural areas where the dependency on the natural resources are felt with much more intensity.

The Northern Cape was the worst stricken province with damage in excess of R3 billion. 923 farms and 60 000 workers were affected. In the Frances Baard District damage to tarred as well as gravel roads, streets, stormwater drainage systems, electric power supply and houses amounted to nearly R13 million.

Frances Baard District Municipality have been declared a disaster region and is likely to receive funding towards meeting the cost of the flood damage. It is important to highlight that South Africa is a signatory to the Kyoto Protocol. Scientists have cautioned that activities conducted by developed and developing countries are detrimental to the future well-being of mankind.

Many countries are now limiting their carbon footprint by promoting activities with little carbon emission in order to reduce global warming. One of the principal effects of global warming in extreme weather conditions like the floods being experienced in Latin America, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, etc. and the harsh winter

conditions prevailing in the northern hemisphere at the moment. These extreme weather patterns will be with us for sometime to come

The Disaster Management Act requires municipalities to be prepared for disaster of any nature in as far as it is possible in order to mitigate the effect of such disaster.

In our case FBDM had, among other provision, trained disaster practitioners and trained volunteers in place in both Dikgatlong and Magareng where the effect of the floods was worst. These people stepped in to assist the victims immediately. The rains will return to normal and the rivers will subside to their usual levels again but the trauma of those who experienced the full force of the floods will never be forgotten.

It is one of the priorities for the municipality to now ensure that we are proactive when it comes to the risks of water damage and making sure that we are prepared. With the prediction of yet more rain to come before we see the end of April it is of the utmost importance that people be extra cautious around water sources, especially rivers.

Water is essential for all dimensions of life. Let us therefore treat it with respect. Nature gives and nature can take.



Acting Municipal Manager
Mr Frank Mdee

EVENTS CALENDAR

23/03/2011 - Council meeting

March 2011 -
Voter education programmes
in the DMA

March 2011 (Human Rights
Month) -
Various community
development programmes in
the DMA

Tourism Schools Business Plan Workshops 2011:

- Phokwane & Magareng
(11/03/2011)
- Sol Plaatje & Dikgatlong
(23/03/2011)

24 March - District LED
Forum

SMME Roadshow: 28 - 31 March 2011

- 28/03/2011 - Phokwane
- 29/03/2011 - Magareng
- 30/03/2011 - Dikgatlong
- 31/03/2011 - Sol Plaatje

Flood Update - Impact on the District

Magareng

25/01/2011

The low water bridges at Magareng, Gong-Gong and Waldecks Plant were closed due to the flooding of the Vaal River. A storm occurred in the Magareng Municipal area on the 01st November 2010. Two (2) RDP houses were damaged during the storm. The Frances Baard District Municipality repaired the damaged houses.

Houses / shacks in Majeng were also damaged as a result of the heavy rains. Two mud houses have fallen down but luckily no injuries were sustained. Thirteen families were affected when sections of their mud houses collapsed. A total number of sixteen families have been affected to date. The water levels of the Vaal River increased dramatically because of the water that was released at the Vaalharts Weir (24/01/2011) at 6pm.

Magareng local municipality ensured that people were temporarily housed with neighbours and their belongings are being kept at the community hall. The FBDM has liaised with the Provincial Disaster Management Centre who provided 20 tents. Tents were also received from Siyancuma Municipality in Douglas.

Dikgatlong

25/01/2011

On the 14th December 2010 the Dikgatlong Municipal Area (Windsorton and Holpan) were affected by a heavy storm. The most affected area was within Holpan, where 34 shacks were damaged. Residents were requested to use the materials available to repair the shacks.



Barkly West on Tuesday morning, 25/01/2011.

Three (3) RDP houses were affected in the Windsorton area. The roofs of these houses were blown off. The Frances Baard District Municipality repaired the three affected houses. The Delportshoop area also experienced heavy damages because of the continuous downpour.

It was suspected that a dam wall in Barkly West collapsed on the morning of 25/01/2011, and people were caught up in the rush of water. Access roads to the town have been cut off by the rushing water making it very difficult for people in the surrounding areas to access the town.

A joint operations meeting has been called between the Frances Baard District Municipality (FBDM), SAPS and Emergency Services to assess the damage and formulate a plan of action.

26/01/2011

The areas of Rooihuiskraal and Blikkiesdorp have experienced damages because of the heavy rains and approximately approximately 92 households have been displaced and are currently accommodated in a hall in De Beershoogte.

According to Cpt. Tony Modise of the SAPS the source of the water could not as yet be confirmed. A helicopter went up (25/01/2011) to inspect the area of the Spitskop Dam but because of bad weather conditions they could not get close enough to do a proper inspection. At this stage the collapse of parts of the wall of the Spitskop Dam is still under speculation. The road into Barkley West was opened



The low water bridge in Warrenton on Tuesday morning, 25/01/2011.

Continued on page 4.../

but the road surface has been badly damaged.

Phokwane

A hailstorm occurred in the Phokwane Municipal area on the 01st November 2010. 210 houses were affected in Bonita Park. Damages to the affected houses were mostly windowpanes that were broken.

02/02/2011 - Pampierstad

Kuruman pediment was flooded causing the flow of water downhill into the Phokwane area. No serious damages were caused as a result of this except on some roads where

puddles formed on the surface. The informal settlements in Pampierstad on the Northern Cape side is well drained which ensured that there were minimal damage to infrastructure.

DMA

Two children drowned in a hole at De Bads close to Smithsdrift as a result of the rising water caused by the heavy rains. The children did not realise that the water level in the hole had increased dramatically due to the amount of rain that has been falling. Structural damage

to gravel roads occurred in the DMA in areas such as Boetsap, Eierfontein and Blikfontein.

The Department of Agriculture reports: Losses suffered in terms of Agricultural Infrastructure

Losses suffered to agricultural infrastructure in the Vaal and Middle Orange River systems are very similar. The majority of losses were suffered by farmers in the Vaallus area, approximately 20 kilometers from Douglas. Typical damage to infrastructure includes damage to irrigation equipment, damage to access roads, damage to farm houses and worker’s houses and damage to fences. Electricity supply to most of the irrigation areas are also cut off.

Isolated reports of damage to irrigation equipment, fences and buildings were received from the Barkly West, Prieska and Hopetown areas.

Lower-Orange River

Losses suffered to agricultural infrastructure in the Lower-Orange River are much greater than the Vaal and Middle Orange Rivers due to the nature of farming practices and different crops being cultivated in this region. The majority of the irrigation area bordering the Orange River is protected by flood diversion walls.

The flood diversion walls keep the Orange River from flooding the adjacent lower-lying irrigation areas. The cultivation of grapes in the area is a common practice and

infrastructure related to grape production is very costly.

The flood diversion walls suffered great damage and in many cases failed to keep the lower-lying areas from flooding. Some diversion walls failed due to the lack of maintenance and because of the exceptional high level of the Orange River. The peak level of the Orange River was almost equivalent to the level it reached during the previous flood in 1988.

Vaal and Middle Orange River

Farmers are unable to gain access to irrigation areas as a result of damaged roads and flooded irrigation lands. Furthermore, an area of 900 hectares of crops was flooded, causing crops to suffocate. As a result of farmers not having access to irrigation areas, higher lying irrigation areas cannot currently be irrigated. This therefore leads to a green drought scenario where crops are suffering heat stress which consequently causes the grade and yield of the crops to deplete.

Lower Orange River

Farmers are unable to gain access to irrigation areas as a result of damaged roads and flooded vineyards and irrigation lands. An area of 7 539 hectares of irrigation lands is flooded, causing crops to suffocate and making vineyards inaccessible. As a result of farmers not having access to these areas, grapes are currently rotting in the vineyards. Since grapes are a high-income generating permanent crop, the losses farmers will suffer is tremendous.

Dam levels are as follows: Monday 31 January 2011

Dam	Capacity	Inflow	Outflow
Vaaldam	107%	Inflow 730m3/s	Outflow 800m3/s
Bloemhof	98%	Inflow 1600m3/s	Outflow 1400m3/s
Van Der Kloof	115%	Inflow 2700m3/s	Outflow 2900m3/s
Gariiep	119%	Inflow 1300m3/s	Outflow 2550m3/s



A police officer surveys the damage done to shacks and to ascertain whether there were people trapped in the shacks in Blikkiesdorp in Barkly West. Victims lost important items such as identity documents and chronic medication.



A mobile soup kitchen was opened at the De Beers Community Hall in Barkly West to help the many shack dwellers who were left without shelter.



The destruction to gravel road surfaces in the DMA. The road pictured above is located between Blikfontein and Boetsap farms.



One of the tents which was given to households at Majeng as an intervention and temporary shelter.



A view from inside the De Beershoogte Community Hall where the affected families (Blikkiesdorp) were housed.

Precuatory measures during floods

Due to the recent rains, our district and other parts of the country experienced incidents of floods accompanied by loss of life (drownings) and severe damage to infrastructure and properties.

Various pools of stagnant water which were formed during the recent flooding, can be a risk to the health of especially children and animals. In cases where the stagnant water will remain for some time, it could lead to an outbreak of mosquitoes.

The mosquitoes

Rift Valley fever (RVF) is a viral zoonosis (which means it is an animal disease which can be transmitted to humans) that primarily affects animals but also has the capacity to infect humans. Infection can cause severe disease in both animals and humans. The RVF virus is spread primarily by the bite of infected mosquitoes, mainly the Aedes species, which can acquire the virus from feeding on infected animals.

Humans may also become infected with RVF by ingesting the unpasteurized or uncooked milk of infected animals. Ways in which to control the spread of RVF involve control of the vector and protection against their bites by using insect repellents and bednets.

Water borne diseases

Residents are also warned not to consume river-water or any untreated water because it can lead to stomach illnesses and infections. One of such diseases is cholera. Cholera germs which are found in the faeces of infected people can end up in the flood water. These germs multiply rapidly in water and the disease is spread when the water, contaminated with human faeces, is consumed.

The main symptoms are profuse watery diarrhoea and vomiting. Although the arid weather conditions and high temperatures in the region minimize the threat, it exists. If you are uncertain about the quality of the drinking water, you should first boil the water.

If you have any questions about the disease described above, consult your nearest clinic or the Environmental Health Unit.

Voorkomings-maatreëls gedurende vloed

As gevolg van die onlangse reën het ons distrik en ander dele van die land oorstromings beleef wat met lewensverlies (verdrinkings) en ernstige skade aan infrastrukture en eiendomme gepaard gegaan het.

Verskeie poele stagnante water het gedurende die onlangse oorstromings ontstaan en dit kan 'n risiko wees vir veral kinders en diere. Waar hierdie stagnante water vir 'n ruk gaan bly staan, kan dit 'n uitbraak van muskiete veroorsaak.

Die muskiete

Slenkdalkoors (SDK) is 'n soönose ('n dieresiekte wat na mense oorgedra kan word) wat hoofsaaklik diere aantast, maar dit het ook die vermoë om mense te besmet. Infeksie kan ernstige siektes by beide mense en diere veroorsaak. Die SDK virus word primêr versprei deur die byt van besmette muskiete, hoofsaaklik die Aedes spesie, wat die virus kan opdoen deur besmette diere te byt.

Mense kan ook met die SDK virus besmet word deur die ongepasteuriseerde of ongekookte melk van besmette diere te gebruik. Maniere om die verspreiding van SDK te beheer sluit die beheer van die vektor in, en beskerming teen muskietbyte deur insekte afweermiddels en slaapnette te gebruik.

Water dra siektes

Inwoners word ook gewaarsku om nie rivierwater of enige onbehandelde water te drink nie aangesien dit na maagongesteldhede en besmetting kan lei. Cholera is een van hierdie siektes. Die Cholera bakterieë wat in die faeces van besmette mense voorkom, kan in die vloedwater beland. Hierdie bakterieë vermeerder vinnig in water en die siekte word versprei as die water, wat deur menslike faeces besmet is, gedrink word.

Die vernaamste simptome is oormatige waterige diarree en vomering. Alhoewel die droë weerstoestand en hoë temperature die impak verminder bly dit 'n risiko. Indien u onseker is oor die gehalte van die drinkwater, moet u vooraf die water kook.

Indien u enige vrae oor die siekte wat hierbo beskryf word het, raadpleeg u naaste kliniek of die Omgewingsgesondheideenheid.

Dikgato tsa tlhokomelo ka nako ya morwalela

Ka ntlha ya dipula tse di neleng sešweng, dikgaolo tsa rona le dikarolo tse dingwe tsa naga di itemogetse merwalela e e neng e kopane le tathegelo ya matshelo (ka go nwela) le tshenyoo e e tseeneletseng ya mafaratlhatlha le thoto.

Megobe e e farologaneng ya metsi a a sa tsamaeng e e neng ya nna teng ka nako ya morwalela ya sešweng, e ka nna kotsi mo pholong segolo thata mo baneng le mo diphologolong. Mo mafelong a metsi a tla aomang sebakanyana se se leele, go ka simolola menang. Various pools of stagnant water which were formed during the recent flooding, can be a risk to the health from especially children and animals. In cases where the stagnant water will remain for some time, it could lead to an outbreak of mosquitoes.

Mentsane

Rift Valley fever (RVF) ke bolwetse jwa diphologolo jo bo bakwang ke mogare jwa zoonosis (se se raya gore ke bolwetse jwa phologolo jo bo ka fetisediwang kwa bathong) jo bo tshwarang diphologolo mme bo na le maatla a go tshwaetsa batho. Tshwaetso e ka baka bolwetse jo bo setlhogo mo bathong le mo diphologolong. Mogare wa RVF o gasamisiwa thata ke go lomiwa ke monang o o nang le tshwaetso, segolo wa lotso lwa Aedes, o o ka bonang mogare go tswa mo go jeng diphologolo tse di tshwaetsegileng.

Batho le bona ba ka tshwaediwa ke RVF ka go nwa mašwi a a sa pasetirisiwang kgotsa a a sa apewang a a tswang mo diphologolong tse di tshwaetsegileng. Ditsela tse go ka laolwang go gasama ga RVF di akaretsa taolo ya selekano le tshireletso ya go lomiwa ka go dirisa dikganala-ditshenekegi le dinete tsa malao.

Malwetse a a go tsenang ka metsi

Baagi gape ba tsibosiwa gore ba se nwe metsi a noka kgotsa metsi a a sa phepafadiwang ka gone a ka baka malwetse a mogodu le ditshwaetso. Nngwe ya malwetse a go nna jalo ke Cholera. Ditwatsi tsa Cholera tse di fitlhelwang mo mantleng a batho ba ba tshwaetsegileng di ka feleletsa di le mo metsing a morwalela. Ditwatsi tse di ikoketsa ka bonako mo metsing mme bolwetse bo gasama fa metsi, a a kgotlhetšweng ka mantle a batho, a nowa. Matshwao a magolo ke letshololo le le ntsi le le metsi thata le go tlhatsa. Le fa maemo a bosa a komelelo le dithempereitšhara tse di kwa godimo mo kgaolong di fokotsa kalafo. Fa o se na bonnete ka ga boleng jwa metsi a a nowang, o tshwanetse gore o a bedise pele o a nwa kgotsa o a didirsa.

Fa o na le dipotso dingwe ka ga bolwetse jo bo tlhalositsweng fa godimo, etela kwa tleliniking e e gaufi nao kgotsa kwa Yuniting ya Boitekanelo jwa Tikologo.

One man's rubbish is another man's treasure

One of the requirements of the National Waste Management Strategy (NWMS) and the IDP Process is that all municipalities are obliged to compile a Integrated Waste Management Plan. In 2004 Frances Baard District Municipality (FBDM) appointed a service provider to assist with the compilation of an Integrated Waste Management Plan for the District Municipality as well as the four Local Municipalities they present. One of the outcomes of the IWMP was the identification of specific waste minimization strategies. In order to solicit government's goals and to continuously implement initiatives designed to improve the quality of life of the people in the district, FBDM identified the need to implement the Frances Baard Waste Recycling Project.

The Frances Baard Waste Recycling Project

The purpose of the project is to establish buy-back recycling centres in the town of Warrenton and Barkly West which will promote local economic development by:

- Providing opportunities for small and micro-enterprises
- Creating full time and part-time employment and income generating opportunities
- Promoting clean and healthy town environments
- Complementing FBDM's Integrated Waste Management Strategy and thereby reducing the cost of municipal services in Warrenton and Barkly West
- Promoting environmental management

How it works

The project involves the collection of recyclable waste (metal, paper, cardboard, glass and plastics) from dump sites, businesses, schools and from private individuals. The waste will be sorted into paper, plastic, glass and cans and sold to established waste

recycling industries such as Mondi, Consol and Collect-A-Can.

Groups of youths will be engaged in the project as independent contractors who will collect recyclables from various waste collection centers in Warrenton and Barkly West. The youth groups will be self-employed as waste collectors. Their total income will be generated from the volumes and types of waste collected and sold for cash to the recycling partners by the youth. The project will be driven at the outset as a Community-Public-Private-Partnership (CPPP) under the custodianship of FBDM.

Magareng Pick-it-up from Warrenton and Dikgatlong Waste Recycling and Cleaning from Barkly West will be the two partners who will implement and run the project sustainably and profitably according to acceptable sound business practices and principles.

Job Opportunities

The project will create about 6 permanent and approximately 15 temporary jobs in the short-to-medium term at each centre. It is foreseen that

the centres will be profitable ventures by the second year of operation.

The Department of Environment and Nature Conservation (DENC) is funding the project and is therefore the custodian thereof. A Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) between FBDM and DENC was signed to ensure that the Project is implemented in the District.

Buyisa-e-Bag

Buyisa-e-Bag Ltd. is a Section 21 institution under the National Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT). Buyisa-e-Bag Ltd has the technical expertise and competency in Waste Management in general and in waste recycling in particular. They will use their expertise and competency as "the Consultant" to DENC, to Frances Baard District Municipality and the recycling partners and give technical advice and guidance in the implementation of the Project. They will also be responsible for providing training and some equipment to the project.

Progress

Dikgatlong and Magareng Municipalities set aside land in Barkly West and Warrenton for the construction of the buy-back centres.

FBDM provided funds for the construction of steel structure with floor and roof in each town. A project manager has been appointed to oversee the implementation and completion of the project.

Sod-turning

On the 11th November 2010 the MEC of Environment and Nature Conservation, Mrs Sylvia Lucas, launched the project during a “sod-turning” in Barkly West.

Mrs Lucas said that the government through initiatives such as these want to curb the illegal dumping and littering of waste and also to create job opportunities.

The event was attended by the mayors, councillors and officials from Dikgatlong Municipality, Magareng Municipality, Frances Baard District Municipality, the recycling partners from Barkly West and Warrenton and other recycling stakeholders.



Mrs Sylvia Lucas, MEC of Environment and Nature Conservation was helped by Mayors, Councillors and officials to plant trees all along the entrance to the recycling plant in Barkly West.

Promoting Tourism Development



The overall winner, Hoërskool Hartswater received their cash prize check of R20,000 from Mrs Pauline Williams, MEC for Sport, Arts & Culture. Pictured with the winning school is from the back: The Executive Mayor, Mr A Florence; The Speaker, Mrs M Chwarisang; the MEC for Sport Arts and Culture, Mrs P Willaims. Front: The Chairperson of the Finance Committee, Mr W Johnson; the winning team and the late Mr T Nosi, Municipal Manager.

In September of every year the LED/ Tourism Unit of the Frances Baard District Municipality (FBDM) hosts the Tourism Schools Business Plan Competition.

The competition focusses on entries from High Schools in the Region offering tourism as a subject. Learners from Grades 10 - 12 are afforded the opportunity to enter and compile a business plan on the following sectors:

- Mining Tourism
- Leisure Tourism
- Tourism Route and Manufacturing

The purpose of the competition is to afford learners who have tourism as a subject to broaden their knowledge in tourism in general through study, research and technology.

Seven (7) out of a total of eighteen (18) schools in the district which offer tourism as a subject participated in the 2010 competition. The goal is to have all eighteen schools participating in the competition by 2014. To encourage the non-participating schools the principals and tourism teachers were invited to the prize giving ceremony.

On 16 September 2010 participating schools presented their business plans to a panel of judges who are experts in the fields of tourism and business. The judging panel assessed and scored each business plan presented to them.

The prize-giving ceremony took place on 11 October 2010 in Kimberley where all participants were awarded with a certificate for participation.

Each category winner and the overall winner for the best business plan was awarded with a cash prize.

The category winners were as follows:

- Tourism Route - Hoërskool Hartswater
- Manufacturing - Tshereleco High School
- Mining Tourism - William Pescod High School
- Leisure Tourism - St Patricks College

All of the category winners received a cash prize of R10,000 respectively.

Aim of the competition

- To promote tourism development
- To sensitize learners with regard to tourism promotion
- To promote entrepreneurship amongst learners by encouraging them to think creatively about the role of information and communication technology in tourism development

Upgrading of the Jan Kempdorp Wastewater Treatment Works

Jan Kempdorp Wastewater Works was designed for domestic wastewater treatment. The first treatment process in this plant was a Pond System. Due to high volume of Industrial waste, i.e. abattoir effluent; the plant was overloaded. It was upgraded and a bio-filter was constructed in order to accommodate the blood from the abattoir(s).

In a period of less than 10 years, the plant was overloaded again. The ponds were overloaded and smelling, the bio-filter was disfunctional, raw blood with pieces of fat and meat was continually flowing into the plant. This created an unpalatable environment in the plant causing an unbearable smell which accosted the Valspan and Jan Kempdorp community. Adding to the problem was the failure of effluent quality tests.

This problem called for several meetings with the abattoir, local and district municipality and the Department of Water Affairs (DWA). It was agreed that the plant had to be upgraded and the abattoir effluent needed to be pre-treated before entering the treatment plant. By-laws for regulating untreated industrial effluent were developed and industries were consulted for the amendment of the by-laws.

The objectives with this project are:

- To ensure that the effluent quality complies with the DWA compliance standards to reduce environmental impact
- To ensure sufficient capacity at the treatment works to accommodate sewerage for the communities in the Jan Kempdorp area

Progress to date

The project started on the 21st of September 2009 and its estimated completion date is the 26th of February 2011. The Consultant on the project is Kv3 and the main contractor is Khoisan Civils. Frank Lebaka (for masonry work) and SB Engineering (for fencing) are employed as sub-contractors on this project.

The budget for the project is R23,933,241.56 (R20,994,071.54 from MIG and R2,939,170.02 from own funds). Due to limited Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) allocation to Phokwane, Frances Baard District Municipality supplements the MIG funding from its own MIG allocation.

Job Creation

Currently the total local labourers employed are 16 males and 6 females. The sub-contractors employ a total of 9 local labourers.



Pictured above construction work in progress at the Jan Kempdorp Treatment Works.



The 2011 Local Government Elections

In preparation for the upcoming 2011 Local Government Elections and after the Municipal Demarcation Board (MDB) processes the Voting District (VD) Boundaries have been re-drawn based on the final wards.

The project in the Frances Baard Region started by engaging Municipal Party Liaison Committees (MPLC), these are members duly authorized by parties and independents that contest elections in the Region to represent such parties at this committee.

The Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) in the Northern Cape also engaged Municipal Councillors, Community Development Workers (CDW's) and Ward Committee members. The project will run till the Elections and by its completion communities at large should have been taken through this exercise.

Outreach Project Coordinators

To address voter negativity the IEC has appointed 5 outreach project coordinators in the Province; each one based in the same office as the Regional Supervisor i.e.:

- Frances Baard = 1
- Pixley Ka Seme = 1
- John Taolo Gaetsewe = 1
- Namakwa = 1
- Siyanda = 1

Amongst the tasks that these coordinators will be performing is to make the communities aware of their democratic rights covering issues such as:

- Why to vote
- How to hold your representatives accountable
- What is democracy participation, etc.

Mr Kagisho Makoloi, IEC Regional Supervisor in the Frances Baard District said; "It is our responsibility to make sure that voters have access to voting stations in a reasonable distance and that we do not inconvenience any voter come election day.

Since there are split ward boundaries after the MDB process, our voting district boundaries were also affected and as a result voter's details on our system must be corrected before we go for elections. This is driven by the statement that says "you vote where you are registered" as we will be voting for Local Government Elections, it is important to have voter's details corrected."

Targeted Communication Registration (TCR)

During the weekend of 03rd to 05th December 2010 the IEC launched the Targeted Communication Registration Project which aimed to correct voter details that were affected by the MDB process.

Door-to-door registrations were done and pamphlets distributed at houses where the residents were not at home. The pamphlets contained information on how to go about the re-registration process.

On the weekend of the 05th and 06th February 2011 voter registration stations were opened for all voters to inspect the voters roll to see if their details were correct and at the right voting station. In the case of mistakes the voters were allowed to re-register to ensure that they reflect on the correct segment of the voters roll.

On the 05th and 06th March 2011 a final opportunity will be afforded to those voters who might not have had a chance to visit the registration stations during the weekend of 05th and 06th February 2011, an opportunity to have their details corrected.

NATIONAL HEADLINES

New Ward demarcation for Frances Baard District (DC9)

Sol Plaatjie

- In the new demarcation of wards the boundary and area of Sol Plaatjie local municipality has been significantly changed
- About 10% of the DMA has been added to Sol Plaatjie and the wards have slightly changed
- The 10% added increased the area of ward 27
- A portion of ward 1 has been added to ward 28, a portion of ward 27 is now ward 30 and 29, and ward 2 reduced into wards 30
- The portion of ward 25 has been added into ward 26, and part of ward 7 took a small portion of ward 16
- The number of Sol Plaatjie wards has now increased from 28 to 31

Dikgatlong

- Dikgatlong Local Municipality boundary has changed and the area has significantly increased
- About 80% of the DMA has been added to Dikgatlong Local Municipality and has increased the area of ward 6
- Ward 7 is dissolved to ward 5 and the other wards remain untouched
- About 10% of the DMA has gone to Pixley ka Seme DM

Phokwane

- The boundary of Phokwane has not changed and the area has not increased
- A portion of ward 9, about 10% is now ward 5 and what were 5 & 6 dissolved to form what was formerly known as ward 9
- The ward 5, 6 and 70% of the former ward 9 has now made up the new ward 6 and about 20% has remained on ward 9
- A small portion of ward 6 has been added to ward 7 and a portion of 7 added to ward 8
- Wards 1, 2, 3 and 4 remain the same

Magareng

- The boundary of Magareng Local Municipality has not changed and the wards have slightly changed
- Wards 1 and 3 remain the same
- A portion of ward 4 has been added to ward 2 while a portion of ward 5 was added to ward 4

Editorial Note

In this issue we have focussed more on the floods which have affected so many lives in especially our rural areas in the District.

It is never easy for anyone to go through such heavy losses and still stay strong. It is usually at times like these that people rally together and help one another and we are sure that this time will be no exception.

The floods also brings many safety hazards in terms of drinking water especially among those communities who live near the river and use the river as their main source of water. We have included a few safety tips and precautionary measures for you to ensure that you use the water safely.

The local government elections is a very important process this year and we urge our community to make use of the opportunities to register as mentioned in the article, 'The 2011 Local Government Elections' on page 11. Remember, even if you are registered you still have to check to make sure that your voting district has not changed.

Please feel free to contact us for more information regarding the safe use of water from the river for human consumption.

Finally, as we always say, your views and inputs are important to us. We look forward to hearing from you about any of the articles carried in this publication.

Gerline Roman
Editor



CONTACT DETAILS

Frances Baard District Municipality
51 Drakensberg Avenue, Carters Glen
Private Bag X6088
KIMBERLEY, 8300/1
Tel.: 053 - 838 0911
Fax: 053 - 861 1538
E-mail: gerline.roman@fbdm.co.za