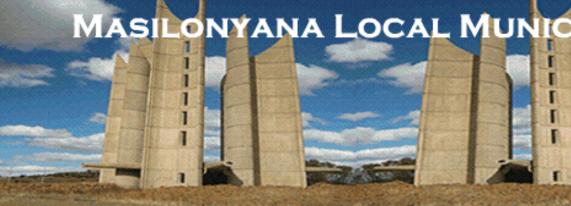


# MASILONYANA LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

2012-17





#### **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

Abbreviations

## **CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 Background
- 1.2 Goals and objectives the LED strategy
- 1.3 Scope of work
- 1.4 Facilitation
- 1.5 Concept of Local Economic Development
- 1.5.1 LED Roles and Responsibilities
- 1.6 Structure of the Report.

## **CHAPTER TWO: SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE**

# SECTION 1: Defining the Study Area

- 1.1.1 Municipality
- 1.1.2 Infrastructure and accessibility overview
- 1.1.3 Development Corridors
- 1.1.4 Development Nodes

## **SECTION 2: Demographic Indicators**

- 2.1 Population
- 2.1.1 Population Growth
- 2.1.2 Population Composition
- 2.1.3 Population Migration
- 2.2 Education and Human Capital

#### 2.5 Educations

- 2.2.1 Population Level of education
- 2.2.2 Adult Level of Education
- 2.3 Poverty and Inequality
- 2.3.1 Social Grants

## 2.6 Disparities

- 2.4.1 Household Income
- 2.4.2 Health
- 2.4.3 Water
- 2.4.4 Electricity
- 2.4.5 Telephone
- 2.4.6 Refuge Removal

- 2.2 Factors in the analysis of potential
- 2.2.1 Availability of resources
- 2.2.2 Economic linkages
- 2.2.3 Market trends
- 2.2.4 Technology and skill
- 2.2.5 Enabling environment
- 2.2.6 Policy alignment
- 2.3 Agriculture Value Chain Analysis
- 2.3.1 Livestock value chain
- 2.4 Agricultural Development Opportunities
- 2.5 Conclusion

## **SECTION 3:**

- 3.1 Overview of manufacturing in Masilonyana
- 3.2 Factors in the analysis of development potential
- 3.2.1 Economic linkages
- 3.2.2 Labour and Skills
- 3.2.3 Technology
- 3.2.4 Market Trends
- 3.2.5 Policy environment
- 3.3 Development opportunities
- 3.4 Conclusion

# **SECTION 4: Transport and Communication**

- 4.1 Overview of transport and communication in Masilonyana
- 4.2 Factors in the analysis of potential
- 4.2.1 Key economic linkages
- 4.2.2 Cross-cutting sector linkages
- 4.2.3 Enabling Environment
- 4.2.4 Market trends
- 4.3 Development Potential
- 4.4 Conclusion

## **SECTION 5: Utilities and construction**

- 5.1 Overview of utilities and construction
- 5.2 Factors in the analysis of development potential
- 5.2.1 Economic growth
- 5.2.2 Availability of resources

- 2.5 Housing
- 2.5.1 Housing
- 2.5.2 Tenure
- 2.5.3 Housing Type

## **SECTION 3: Performance and Structure of the Economy**

- 3.1 Labour and Employment
- 3.1.1 Unemployment
- 3.1.2 Employment per sector
- 3.1.3 Labour Income
- 3.1.4 Labour Productivity
- 3.1.5 Level of Employment
- 3.1.6 Occupation
- 3.1.7 Part-time Employment
- 3.1.8 Labour Participation Rate (LPR)
- 3.2 Production Profile
- 3.2.1 GDP per Economic Sector
- 3.3 Comparative Advantage
- 3.3.1 Locational Quotient
- 3.4 Business Trade Performance.
- 3.4.1 Retail Trade
- 3.4.2 Export Profile

# **SECTION 4: Environment and Sustainability**

- 4.1 Tourism
- 4.1.1 Reason for visit
- 4.1.2 Origin of Tourists
- 4.1.3 International Tourists
- 4.1.4 Tourist Expenditure
- 4.2 Sustainability Indicators
- 4.2.1 Land use
- 4.2.3 Inland Water Resources
- 4.2.5 Human Settlements

## **CHAPTER THREE: POTENTIAL ANALYSIS**

SECTION 1: Introduction SECTION 2: Agriculture

2.1 Overview of the agricultural sector

- 5.2.3 Enabling environment
- 5.3 Development opportunities in Masilonyana
- 5.4 Conclusion

## **SECTION 6: Mining**

- 6.1 Overview of Mining in Masilonyana
- 6.2 Factors in the Analysis of Mining Potential
- 6.2.1 Availability of extractable reserves
- 6.2.2 Market Trends
- 6.2.3 Economic linkages
- 6.2.4 Technology
- 6.2.5 Policy alignment (Enabling environment)
- 6.3 Development Opportunities
- 6.3.1 Precision instruments and tools
- 6.3.2 Jewellery design and manufacturing
- 6.4 Conclusion

#### **SECTION 7: Tourism**

- 7.1 Overview of Tourism in
- 7.2 Factors in the Analysis of Tourism Potential
- 7.3 Development Potential
- 7.3.1 Tourism products and packaging
- 7.3.2 Market entry and Marketing

**SECTION 8: Policy Alignment** 

**SECTION 9: Conclusion.** 

## **CHAPTER FOUR: IMPLEMENTATION GUIDELINES**

**SECTION 1: Purpose** 

**SECTION 2: General Guidelines** 

- 2.1 Projects from Potential Analysis
- 2.2 Public Sector Projects
- 2.3 LED Project Implementation Process

Private Sector Involvement

Municipal Budgeting and Funding

## **SECTION 3: Implementation Guidelines.**

3.2 Projects Group Matrix

- 5.1.1 Logistics, infrastructure and accessibility
- 5.1.2 Business support and incentives
- 5.1.3 Services, raw products and labour
- 5.2 Creation and maintaining of an economic information system
- 5.3 Making use of chambers and organised business bodies
- 5.4 Utilising marketing opportunities to promote LED

## **Section 6: Development Facilitation**

- 6.1 Creation of a skilled and suitably trained labour force
- 6.2 Enabling infrastructural environment
- 6.3 Rural development
- 6.4 SMME Development
- 6.4.1 Localised SMME support
- 4.4.1 Tools for SMME promotion
- 6.5 Human Resource Development

# Section 7: Integrated programming of projects and action plan

- 7.1 Local economic development thrusts
- 7.2 Timing of the implementation plan

# **Section 8: Monitoring and Evaluation framework**

- 8.1 Strategic thrusts
- 8.2 Development proxies
- 8.3 Development index
- 8.4 Targets
- 8.5 Monitoring and evaluation matrix

## **Section 9 Conclusion**

SECTION 4: Conclusion

- 1.1 Purpose of this section
- 1.2 Contents of this section

## Section 2: Status of the LED in Municipal Structure

- 2.1 Purpose
- 2.2 Importance of the LED unit in the municipal structure
- 2.2.1 LED in the municipal structure
- 2.2.2 Ideal structure of the LED unit
- 2.3 Existing Capacity and Required Capacity of the LED unit
- 2.4 How to optimise existing capacity
- 2.4.1 Development through training:
- 2.4.2 Capacity building programme:

#### **Section 3: LED Institutional Structure**

- 3.1 Role and structure of LED Forum
- 3.1.1 Goal
- 3.1.2 Role players
- 3.1.3 Coordination of Meetings
- 3.1.4 Decision Making

## 3.2 Relationship with external implementation agencies

- 3.2.1 Background
- 3.2.2 Purpose
- 3.2.3 Objective
- 3.2.4 Benefits
- 3.2.5 Legal framework
- 3.2.6 Mandate
- 3.2.7 Organisational structure
- 3.2.8 Conclusion
- 3.3 Focus on SMME
- 3.4 Cooperatives
- 3.5 Recommendations

## Section 4: Relationships and mentorship

- 4.1 Relationships with stakeholders
- 4.2 Alignment with IDP and SDF
- 4.2.1 Spatial Development Framework (SDF)
- 4.2.2 Integrated Development Plan (IDP)
- 4.3 Alignment with the Free State Growth and Development Strategy (FSGDS)
- 4.4 Alignment with Leiweleputswa LED Strategy

## **Section 5: Place Marketing and LED promotion**

5.1 Doing business in the Municipality

## The purpose of this LED strategy

The purpose of the LED strategy is to collate all economic information and investigate the coordinated and integration options and opportunities available to broaden the economic base of the Masilonyana. This will be packaged as a strategic implementation framework in order to address the creation of employment opportunities, investment and business development and the resultant positive spin-off effects throughout the economy of the Masilonyana Municipality.

This strategy provides a framework that can be used by all role players that seek to make a contribution in assisting the entry of new players into the formal economy, strengthening growth and sustainability of existing enterprises and creating necessary linkages in the continuum of enterprises graduation from local micro to globally competitive businesses.

It is the intention of this strategy to deepen and strengthen government's effort to transform the economy. Acceleration of the entry of new players is critical to addressing the historically skewed patterns of socio - economic quality of life, especially blacks in general, women, youth including people living with disabilities.

# **Brief Profile**

**Masilonyana Local Municipality (FS181)** has been established in term of the Municipal Structure Act and the Municipal Demarcation Act. The municipality forms part of Lejweleputswa District Municipality (FS184). The municipality head office, Theunissen is situated 102 kilometres from Bloemfontein and +/-55 kilometres from Welkom.

The municipality comprises of former five Transitional Local Councils, that is, Theunissen, Brandfort, Winburg, Verkeerdevlei and Soutpan. The administration head office of the municipality is at the town of Theunissen.

## **Brief Overview on the origins of Masilonyana Towns**

#### Theunissen:

The town is situated 11 kilometre from north of the Vet River and 102 kilometre north–east of Bloemfontein, Free State Province South Africa. It was laid out in 1907 on the farms Smaldeel and a portion of Poortjie and attained municipal status in 1912. At first the town was known as **Smaldeel, later was renamed afterCommandant Helgaart Theunissen who obtained permission for itsestablishment.** The town has only wine estate, the Theunissen Wine Farm.

## **Brandfort Town:**

The town is situated 56 km north-east of Bloemfontein and 115 km south-west of Winburg. It was established on the farm Keerom on the 30 October 1866 by Jacobus van Zilj and after he established a church, he invited President J.H. Brand, the fourth President of The Republic to visit the community, shortly afterwards the town was named in his honour. The town was proclaimed in 1874 and municipal status was achieved in 1884. It is sometime claimed that the town was so called

## Winburg Town:

The town is situated 116 km north-east of Bloemfontein and 51 km south-west of Ventersburg, it again situated along N1 Highway which links Cape Town to Johannesburg and it is in the centre between the Orange and Vaal rivers. It was established out on the farm Waaifontein in 1841 and it was proclaimed town in 1837 and became a municipality in 1872. The name Winburg, originally spelt Winburg, means "town of winning"; it may refer to a military victory over the Matebele at Mosega on 17 January 1837, or to the triumph of the protagonists of Waaifontein as site of the town.

When the Voortrekker reached the area of Winburg, there were no other tribes or inhabitants. The nearest community was that of a Tswana tribe under Chief Makwana at Thaba Nchu, 60 km south-east of the town and the Basotho tribes in the mountains of the current Lesotho, 100 km east of the town. The trade of cattle for land between the Vaal and Vet Rivers, undertaken by Andries Pretorius and the Bataung Chief Makwana in 1836, led to the settlement of a dispute between the black tribes. Winburg acted as settlement and religious centre and it was originally selected for the main Voortrekker Monument but Pretoria won favour and a five tiered secondary Voortrekker(settler) monument was built on the outskirts of Winburg instead, in the 1950's, it carries the names of the Voortrekker (settler) Leaders: Uys, Potgieter, Pretorius, Retief and Maritz.

#### Verkeerdevlei Town

The town is situated 39 km south-east of Brandfort, the name Verkeerdevlei, the name Verkeerdevlei originates from Afrikaans word which means "wrongmarsh", the name probably refers to an east-west flow of water in an area where the direction is normally west-east.

## **Soutpan Town**

The town is situated 45 km west of Brandfort; Soutpan is an Afrikaans word meaning "salt pan" or "depression" in English. The name is derived from a large geographical feature of that type, on the slopes of which the Florisbad archaeological site is situated.

#### **DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE**

The total population of Masilonyana LM which includes both male and female for all towns, that is, Theunissen/ Masilo, Brandfort/Majwemasweu, Winburg/ Makeleketla, Soutpan/Ikgomotseng, Verkeerdevlei/Tshepong, Rural, Star Diamond Mine, Beatrix Mine and Joel Mine is estimated at 63 870. This population includes Blacks, Coloureds, Indians and Whites.

The following population groups constitutes the following percentages out of the total population group of the entire municipality, that is, Blacks (91,2%), Coloureds(1,28%), Indians (0,03%), Whites (7,49%) respectively. (Source: Stats SA Census 2001).

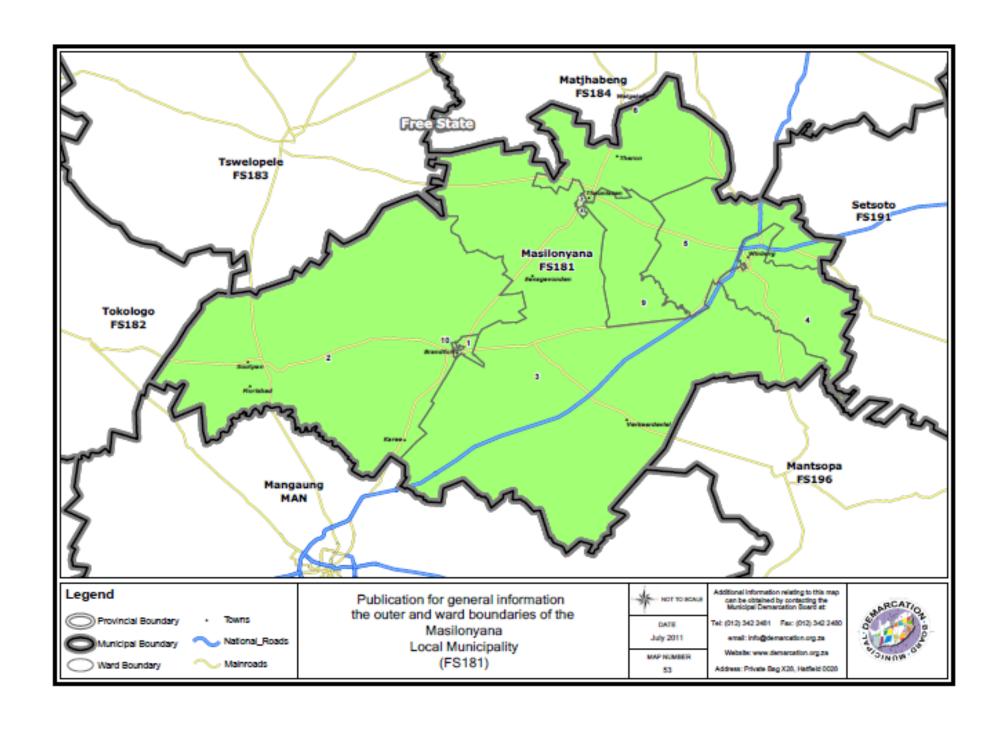
	Population Demographics										
		Race (%	(o)				Gend	er (%)	MaritalStat	us (%)	Literacy (%)
Ward	Population	African	Coloured	Indian	White	Other	Male	Female	Unmarried	Married	Illiterate
1	5484	97.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	45.9	54.0	53.6	26.6	18.5
2	6649	67.5	4.8	0.0	27.5	0.1	50.0	49.8	28.9	45.5	19.0
3	7717	94.5	2.1	0.0	3.0	0.4	47.1	52.9	47.7	34.6	16.3
4	5287	79.4	0.8	0.2	19.3	0.3	47.7	52.2	41.6	37.6	11.1
5	8886	96.3	1.0	0.1	2.0	0.7	83.1	16.8	19.2	74.3	25.2
6	4685	78.8	0.2	0.1	20.1	0.8	48.6	51.2	37.2	43.6	14.4
7	6274	99.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	47.8	52.2	48.9	37.9	13.6
8	5765	99.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	46.8	53.1	47.9	37.7	19.2
9	7001	87.7	1.3	0.0	10.9	0.1	49.9	50.1	37.2	45.4	23.2
10	8134	87.9	1.9	0.0	10.0	0.3	49.5	50.5	40.7	40.2	18.7

		Age(%)				Employme	nt Status(%)
Ward	Population	Children	Youth	Middle Age	Elderly	Employed	Unemployed
1	5,484.0	31.4	37.1	23.3	5.6	50.9	49.1
2	6,649.0	29.8	34.0	26.2	9.7	82.1	17.9
3	7,717.0	34.7	35.3	23.2	6.1	58.1	41.9
4	5,287.0	32.5	35.4	24.6	6.6	64.3	35.7
5	8,886.0	11.9	47.9	38.5	1.2	95.5	4.5
6	4,685.0	28.0	36.0	27.3	6.0	64.7	35.3
7	6,274.0	29.5	37.7	26.5	5.1	51.5	48.5
8	5,765.0	32.3	38.7	21.1	3.6	51.1	48.9
9	7,001.0	34.0	36.6	22.9	4.7	68.1	31.9
10	8,134.0	33.8	35.9	24.7	5.1	75.2	24.8

	First Home Language(%)											
Ward	IsiNdebele	IsiXhosa	IsiZulu	Sepedi	Sesotho	Setswana	Siswati	Tshivenda	Xitsonga	Afrikaans	English	Other
1	0.1	23.5	0.3	0.0	46.7	26.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.2
2	0.1	12.3	0.2	0.0	26.4	28.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.2	0.5	0.3
3	0.0	3.7	0.1	0.0	86.6	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.1
4	0.1	2.4	0.1	0.0	75.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.5	0.1
5	0.1	14.6	1.2	0.3	57.8	2.1	3.4	0.1	16.4	2.7	0.2	0.5
6	0.0	13.3	0.2	0.5	57.4	6.0	0.3	0.1	1.1	19.8	0.3	0.5
7	0.1	16.8	0.4	0.1	71.6	9.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.2
8	0.1	17.7	0.3	0.0	77.3	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1
9	0.1	12.2	0.3	0.0	70.9	3.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	12.1	0.3	0
	i sa Dalissas											

Servi	ce Delivery					
Ward	Households	Formal Dwellings(%)	Telephone at Home(%)	Electricity(%)	Sanitation(%)	Piped Water to Dwelling(%)
1	1394	40.3	9.0	73.2	2.5	58.4
2	1897	77.4	35.5	78.4	38.7	43.0
3	1693	56.9	13.9	67.6	6.7	23.2
4	1251	65.1	38.5	91.3	34.2	44.9
5	682	35.9	7.6	51.9	28.9	22.4
6	1344	63.0	26.6	68.9	26.0	65.7
7	1565	72.9	18.0	81.9	26.7	22.0
8	1299	7.9	0.0	74.7	0.3	26.1
9	1764	47.8	15.6	60.0	28.1	31.7
10	2142	55.2	19.1	73.0	23.2	26.8

Place	Code	Area (km²)	Population
Winburg	40716	70.22	3,371
Verkeerdevlei	40715	1.22	151
Tshepong	40714	0.54	1,710
Theunissen	40713	15.11	1,667
Star Diamond Mine	40712	0.11	212
Remainder of the municipality	40711	6,696.44	10,304
Masilo	40710	3.02	14,903
Makeleketla	40709	1.35	6,629
Majwemasweu	40708	2.50	10,328
Lusaka	40707	1.40	6,110
Joel Mine	40706	0.11	728
Ikgomotseng	40705	1.07	2,254
Fora	40704	0.05	530
Brandfort	40703	3.20	1,516
Boipatong	40702	0.31	1,501
Beatrix Mine	40701	0.17	2,492



Co-ordinate and align support to municipalities for LED through their IDP process;  2. Provide support to municipalities to implement their developmental mandate; 3. Provide the overall legislative and regulatory framework for LED; 4. Maintain strong inter-governmental relationships and institutions; 5. Provide the necessary resources to municipalities for the implementation of LED;  Align LED initiatives with national and local priorities;  2. Strengthen and support the capacity of local government;  3. Make available financial and technical resources to implement and sustain LED;  4. Share information regularly (provincial economic trends, land use, investment, new developments) with municipalities; and  5. Monitor and evaluate the impact of LED initiatives provincially.  5. Monitor and evaluate the impact of LED initiatives provincially.  4. Promote joint marketing, purcha and production activities;	development is prioritised within the municipal Integrated Development Plan.
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6. Disseminate information to provincial and local government about LED;  7. Increase administrative efficiency (such as access to land and finances); and  8. Monitor the outcomes and impact of municipal-led LED activities.  5. Promote networking of firms with district (e.g. tourism routes);  6. Collect and disseminate information assist local municipalities with LED policies;  7. Identify resource availability (e.g. grants, land, infrastructure, etc.);  8. Maintain a strong relationship with province; and grants, land, infrastructure, etc.);  9. Provide the necessary training to	2. Conduct local economic regeneration studies as part of the IDPs;  3. Establish capacity within the municipality to promote interdepartmental collaboration;  4. Establish an LED forum within the community to mobilise the efforts and resources of local stakeholders around a common vision;  5. Build and maintain an economic database to inform decisions and act as an early warning system for the municipality;  6. Identify and market new economic opportunities;  7. Create an enabling environment for

municipalities.	8. Improve the quality of life, and facilitate economic opportunities for the local population by addressing infrastructure and service delivery backlogs;
	9. Develop an understanding and communicate the complex local economic relations, limitations and advantages to role players;
	10. Network with key sectors and role players to create partnerships and projects;
	11. Motivate and support individuals, community groups and local authorities to initiate and sustain economic initiatives;
	12. Mobilise civil society to participat in LED and encourage public participation; and
	13. Establish sector linkages and clustering of economic activity.

