MODIREDI

A FREE PUBLICATION OF FETAKGOMO LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

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FETAKGOMO LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

MULTIPLE AWARD WINNER

DIFOKA KA DIFOKA

Ge eba dipoelo le maikutlo a baahlodi bao ba ikemego ke sengwe re ka yago ka sona , gona masepala wa Fetakgomo ke nkgwete! Seo se latela difoka tša go tlala seatla tšeo Fetakgomo e di thopilego ka mengwaga ye mene. Ngwageng wa ditšhelete wa 2007/8 Fetakgomo e hweditše tsitsinkelo yeo e hlwekilego ya dilabinyana. Ngwageng wa go latela 2008/09 masepala o ile wa boeletša moputso woo. Ke wona ngwaga woo Fetakgomo e bilego maemong a bobedi (runner up) ka Sefoka sa Vuna (Vuna Awards).

Ka ngwaga wa 2009/10 Fetakgomo e hweditše tsitsinkelo ya tšhomišo ya mašeleng yeo e hlwekilego ntle le selabi.. Ke ngwageng woo kgoro ya dintlo le pušo selegae e felego Fetakgomo bonkgwete bja IDP Rating. Ke wona ngwaga woo masepala o bilego nkgwete ya sefoka sa pušo ya go hlwekasa Tracy Malatji (Good Corporate Governace Award). Mongmošomo (SALGA) o ile a bona Fetakgomo e le wo mongwe wa mebasepala ya go šoma ka thata moo go lekanego e bile go kgotsofatšago. 2009/10 e tloga ele ngwaga wa difoka!

Masepala o thopile sefoka go tšwa go Institute for Municipal Financial Officers(IMFO) goba wo mongwe wa mebasepale ye šupa ya go hwetša pego ya go hlweka go tšwa go molekudi pharephare wa dipuku (Clean Audit Award). Lenyaga Fetakgomo e hweditše maemo a boraro go sefoka sa masepala o motala. Sefoka se se ahlola ka moo masepala o abago tirelo ya hlwekišo ya tikologo le tšhomišo ya mohlagase. Mafelo ao a lebelelwago ke renke ya ditaxi, meepo, diholo le mabenkele kgoparara a Bopedi. Ka bokgabo le go seketša mohlagase Fetakgomo e phadilwe ke dimasepala Ephraim Mogale le Elias Motswaledi. Ditswerere tša kiba tšeo di gatišitšego dikoša tše malwa bjalo ka Monti, Mafološa Nkwe Thabeng le yona e file masepala lengwalo la kabo ya ditirelo le go thekga mmino wa selegae.

""Tse dingwe tsa difoka tseo di thopilwego di tletse wa go falala bobolokelong bja Masepala wa Rena"

FETAKGOMO Wishes the Matric Class of 2011 Well for Their Examinations

Mayor, Councillor: Elizabeth Sefala

The examinations period for the Grade 12 class of 2011 has begun in earnest. Fetakgomo Local Municipality through its Mayor, Councillor Raesetja Elizabeth Sefala takes this opportunity to wish all our learners who are sitting for this final examination of their schooling career everything of the best. This is a culmination of 12 years of schooling, and a period that usually determines whether one goes on to be a productive citizen, who participates actively in the economy, or remains trapped in a life of poverty.

The matric class of 2011 started school in 1994. This was an epochal year in which the country saw the peaceful ruination of the apartheid system and subsequent liberation that follows the extermination of innocent student souls for decades. The product of that new dispensation, as the Municipality, we would like the learners to know that there are various avenues that are available to them as they leave the schooling system. Learners will pursue learnerships, artisan training and internships, Further Education and Training (FET) colleges and universities offering a range of courses in fields such as business management, engineering, commerce, health and social sciences etc.

There is also financial assistance available for students from poor families, in the form of the National Financial Student Aid Scheme (NSFAS). **Learnerships and bursaries**: For learners who wish to enter the world of work or need to increase their skills capabilities, they can consider the options of learnerships, apprenticeships and skills programmes based on NQF Registered Qualifications, funded via the SETAs as per the demand identified by employers in the various sectors of our economy. Fetakgomo offers learnerships consisting of a structured learning component and practical work experience of a specified nature and duration. We encourage learners to use available progressive opportunities. At Fetakgomo, we have seven interns – four in finance, two in internal auditing and one in information technology. The latter benefited from our bursary for studying his IT qualification before. You must remember that the municipality, King and Chiefs and relevant stakeholders love you and support you. The entire education community is standing by you as you prepare to acquire the most important certificate of your lives. Good Luck and God Bless You

THE MYSTERY OF THE LOGO

FETAKGOMO LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

The story is an excerpt from the PRESIDENTIAL HOTLINE complain about ownership of the FETAKGOMO LOCAL MUNICIPALITY logo (read more on page5)

COMPLAINT Mystery surrounding Fetakgomo Logo Community members were requested to design sample Fetakgomo logos in 2001. It emerged in 2004 that one participant complained that his design was used without compensation.
RESPONSE The community designed freely and Mamogobo's design was edited and manipulated through other designs. The logo is presently a registered trademark of Fetakgomo and has a copyright*.
*This is the information at the time of going to press

SO HERCULIAN A TASK
ATOK PEOPLE ON A CLEAN UP CAMPAIGN

A tripartite endevour between Fetakgomo Municipality, Economic Development, Environment and Tourism department and Bokoni Platinum Mine saw 400 community members on a clean-up campaign and tree planting in Atok yesterday (27 September 2011). The mayors (district and local) joined the dedicated mass to literally pick up litter along Atok major roads and eventually culminated into tree planting.

Acting Mayor of Fetakgomo, Mphage Mashabela was succinct that "cleanliness is next to godliness". This Himalayan endevour, with only volunteers was attended by various stakeholders. There were the traditional leadership, waste management and environment compliance organizations. All the organizations echoed the same sentiments encouraging people to keep their environment clean and to recycle and reuse wasted material. "Recycling besides being environment friendly, creates jobs". Said Nyatja Letsoalo, an Enviromental Officer in the employ of Fetakgomo Municipality School learners and their educators also took part in the campaign. These future leaders did not leave their school premises to the Atok roads. Learners cleaned their school premises and planted trees only in theirs schools. The trees which were planted at Motsepe Clinic, Fetakgomo-Atok Services Centre (commonly known as Multi Purpose Services Centre/MPCC) and Motsepe School were donated by Limpopo Department of Development, Environment and Tourism, Bokoni Platinum Mine and others.

"Recycling besides being environment friendly, creates jobs" - Nyatja Letsoalo

The clean-up campaign was punctuated by tree planting in schools and the Atok-Thusong Service Centre

TLHOMAMISO YA BORAMOTSE

Ebe ele marega kgwedi ya Mosegamanye e nale matšatši a senyane ge Mologadi Sefala a hlomamišwa go la Jane Furse mabaleng a dipapadi a sepetlele. Seo se direga ge ramotse wa selete Mogobo á Hlabirwa a hlomamiša boRamotse ba ba tlhano ba dimasepala tša Sekhukhune. BoRamotse e be ele Cllr Matemane wa masepala wa Elias Motswaledi, Cllr Matlala wa Makhuduthamaga, Cllr Mahlake go tšwa Tubatse, Cllr Mmakola wa Ephraim Mogale; ga mmogo le yena Cllr Mologadi Sefala wa rena.

Tlhomamišo ye e bone goba gona ga baetapele. Makhanselara a di masepala, Balekgotla phetiši ba thuto Namane Masemola le dintlo le pušo selegae Soviet Lekganyane. Maaparankwe e be ele Kgosikgolo Puso Gaborone, Kgošikgolo Thulare III. Ditiragalo ka moka di be di hlakelelwa ka mmino wa ZCC Brass Band and le wa Professor wa kwaito.

"It was at the inaugural event of five Sekhukhune based mayors that our Fetakgomo also received her medal"

LESOLO LA MOHLAGASE WA MAHALA

LESOLO LE LA KGOPARARA LE BE LE SWERE DIHOLONG TSA MASEPALA, MESATE LE DIKOLONG GE BANA BA LOKOLOTSWE LE FASE KAMEHLARE MOO DITSHABA DI KOPANAGO GONA.

Dikgweding tše pedi Magaraneg ga Mosegamanyi le Lewedi Fetakgomo e swere lesolo la mohlagase wa go se lefelwe (FBE). Ka lona badudi ba be ba ngwadišwa ebile ba bangwe ba phumulwa goba ba holegi ba mohlagase woo. Lesolong le dikopano e bile tše 52 moo ka kakaretšo go be go go iponagatša batho ba 60. Ke ka moo go holegilego batho ba 3120 ka kakaretšo. Mabaka a go phumula batho lenaneong la go abelwa mohlagase wo abe a lebane:

- Moo beng ba ditsha ba hlokofetšego gomme go nale beng ba baswa bao ba sa swanelego ke go abelwa mohlagase wo.
- Ge motho a rekešitše setsha gomme modudi o moswa a e se wa dikobo di magetleng ka ge mohlagase wo ole beletše bona) Ela Hloko: Motho o hwetša mohlagase wo ge letseno la lapa e le R1650 ka kgwedi.
- Ba bangwe ke bao ba lobago ka ge ba tšere dikgwedi tše tharo tša go latelana ba sa dire kgopelo ya ona. Ka kgwedi mohlagse wo o kgopelwa ka magareng ga di1 le di7.

Bao ba phumutšwego ka mabaka a go fapana, gomme e le ba dikobo di nagetleng ba swanetše go dira kgopelo ye nngwe gape goba lenanegong.

DITHLOTHLO

- Go se dire dikgopelo le go sedi dire ka nako tša mohlagase wo.
- Dikgopelo tša go se felele (dihloka mohlomongwe boikano/affidavit).
- Go se kgone go ngwala le go bala ga badudi. Badudi ba ka hwetša thušo go makhanselara le dikomiti tša ward go tlatša diforomo tšeo

Ntle le masepaleng, diforomo tša go kgopela mohlagase di ka hwetšwa go dikomiti tša diward, diCDW le makhanselara a diward.

Ge diforomo re re di tladitšwe gabotse ebile di feleletše ke ge dinale:

- Setlankana sa mogolo wa go se fete R1650
- Setlankana sa mohlagase seo se šomišitšwego.
- Bohlatse go tšwa go mokhanselara.
- Pukwana ye tala ya boitsibišo ya Afrika Borwa.
- Boikano go dirwa maphodiseng (affidavit).
- Lenwalo la kgopelo ya mohlagase (application form).

SERVICES AT THE DOORSTEP OF ROKA LEBEA VILLAGERS

"We are doers, not just speakers"
- Cllr, Mphage Mashabela

Politicians, community members and departments have never been so unanimous as they have been at Fetakgomo, Ga Seroka Lebea on 12 October 2011. The unanimity was about government fulfilling its electoral promises and carrying mandates by bringing services to the people. "We are doers, not just speakers", said Mphage Mashabela , Fetakgomo councilor who was the programme director. The event was never that of speeches as people queued for government services from 10h00 to 16h00. The services ranged from Home Affairs IDs, birth certificates and related documents applications, SASSA's grant applications to Justice's small claims court. Fetakgomo Local Municipality itself provided services such as proof of residence and free basic electricity applications. The following departments made their services available for the whole day:

☐ Environment, Development and Tourism - helped people on bursaries, business development and consumer rights information.

☐ The departments of Education, Labour, Public Works and the Sekhukhune District Municipality effectively did at Seroka village Happy Hearts sports ground what they customarily do in their offices from 7h30 to 16h00.

PRESIDENTIAL HOTLINE

"Of fourteen Fetakgomo incidents, there was a 100% response and by implication resolution."

Nationally, in its second year of operation, the Presidential Hotline has achieved a resounding 75% case resolution rate – once again demonstrating that the hotline had been well received and utilized by the larger populace. To give testimony that helpless members of the public have been longing for a platform to communicate their concerns and frustrations about how their experience when seeking help from different tiers of government.

The Presidential Hotline had registered over 4000 valid queries in the first week of operation in September 2009. This indicated that this service was long overdue. Since then the Presidential Hotline has received a large number of calls which to date amounts to 111,751 valid queries. A staggering 84 700 of the cases have been attended to and resolved. There are some in our country who still face quite a number of service delivery challenges. At the launch of the Presidential Hotline, President Zuma mentioned the aim of the Presidential Hotline as enhancing participation of the public in their government.

The Presidential Hotline is instrumental in defining a government that understands the needs of its people and responds faster to those needs. The initiative does not ask if government will or is able to provide the services. It focuses on how government should improve the service by working faster and smarter. Of all the calls logged 70% are complaints, 27% are enquiries, 1.8% are suggestions and compliments. A resolution rate of 75% by the Presidential Hotline marks the highlight in our government in responding to the need of our people and transforming public service culture. Below see only Fetakgomo-based complaints and the subsequent responses.

N.B: Of fourteen Fetakgomo incidents, there was a 100% response and by implication resolution.

FETAKGOMO PERFORMANCE ON PRESIDENTIAL AND PREMIER HOTLINES COMPLAINTS

1. Cell: 072 077 6010, ID No: 7609091210089 – Ga Nchabeleng
COMPLAINT(S): After signing for a 3-year contract, only six people were employed for the Mohlaletse-based (3rd) phase (this is not clear-what is the initiative-is its refuse removal/food for waste? Those who are employed are not poor.
RESPONSE(S): The beneficiaries for the pilot phase served until the 31 January 2011, which marked the end of the 24 months contract. However, the replication phase to Mohlaletse saw 20 beneficiaries from the pilot phase being absorbed. The break down for the 20 is as follows: 6 beneficiaries: Apel 6 beneficiaries: Ga Nkoana 8 beneficiaries: Ga Nchabeleng
2. Cell: 079 434 6376 , ID No: 8812255786089 – Ga Mampa
COMPLAINT(S): No water, electricity, roads, network signal and unaccessibility of Cllr Lydia Madutlela.
RESPONSE(S): Part of Mampa electrified and the remainder (46 houses) are to be electrified through Twickenham Mine intervention. Unfortunately Eskom realised lack of capacity, hence we are still awaiting increase of capacity for Twickenham intervention. Mampa uses boreholes. Were water cannot be pumped upwards (as is the case with some areas), a letter has been written to Sekhukhune District Municipality.
3. Cell 071 154 2177 –Makate Nwanatsomane- GA-SEROKA
COMPLAINT(S): Complain about water supply, transport and proper roads.
RESPONSE(S): Roads to moshate and Ga-Phasha have been tarred. For water boreholes are used and taxis from Apel taxi rank are now operational.
4. Cell: 079 808 7177 – Samuel Modubatse – Mohlaletse
COMPLAINTS(S): No libraries in Mohlaletse
RESPONSE(S): Fetakgomo has a library approximately 12 km from Mohlaletse.
7. Cell: 074 874 1297 – Makgotso Tjebane – GaNchabeleng
COMPLAINT(S): No bridge, no electricity, government employees not given sanitation services
RESPONSE(S): The bridge problem was sent to SDM; being their competency. Government employees do not qualify as only indigents do qualify for such sanitation construction services. GaNchabeleng is electrified except Ditlokwe section which is a post connection – now included in the 2011/2012 IDP. COMPLAINANTS: Oscar Seimela, Olebogeng Mothaga; Lazarus Mohlala; Stephina Mahlangu, Sifiso Lebona, Wilson Ramalekane; Kgomotso Pholoane– Ledingwe, GaPhasha and Mampa Villages
8. COMPLAINT(S): No water, no electricity
RESPONSE(S): The areas use bore holes + storage tank in Mampa. The electricity grid is complete but a few post connection households which await capacity increase and Twickenham intervention still remain.
9. Cell: 082 370 9654 - Mamogobo Benedict (SEE PAGE TWO STORY "The mystery of the logo"

Mayor Sefala proudly carrying one of the infants who were given presents during a breastfeeding event

BREASTFEEDING CAMPAIGN IN FETAKGOMO

"Never hunt for cleavages at the expense of breastfeeding".

Limpopo MEC for Health and Social Development

"Never hunt for cleavages at the expense of breastfeeding". Limpopo MEC for Health and Social Development was frank in addressing Fetakgomo people at Nchabeleng Health Centre on 10 August (Women Month) when encouraging women to breastfeed. The Fetakgomo Mayor (Cllr Raesetja Sefala) also proudly remembered her breastfeeding experience when advising women how healthy breast milk is. Breastfeeding is the feeding of an infant or young child with breast milk directly from female human breasts (i.e., via lactation) rather than from a baby bottle or other utensils. Babies have a sucking reflex that enables them to suck and swallow milk. It is recommended that mothers breastfeed for six months or more, without the addition of infant formula or solid food. After the addition of solid food, mothers are advised to continue breastfeeding for at least a year, and can continue for two years or more. Human breast milk is the healthiest form of milk for babies. There are few exceptions, such as when the mother is taking certain drugs or is infected with human T-lymphotropic virus, HIV, or has active untreated tuberculosis. Breastfeeding promotes health and helps to prevent disease. Artificial feeding is associated with more deaths from diarrhea in infants in both developing and developed countries. Experts agree that breastfeeding is beneficial, and have concerns about artificial formulas but there are conflicting views about how long exclusive breastfeeding remains beneficial. The World Health Organization (WHO) and the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) emphasize the value of breastfeeding for mothers as well as children. Both recommend exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months of life and then supplemented breastfeeding for at least one year and up to two years or more. While recognizing the superiority of breastfeeding, regulating authorities also work to minimize the risks of artificial feeding.

History of breastfeeding

Before the 20th century, breastfeeding was the main way of feeding babies. If for any reason the natural mother was unable to breastfeed, a wet nurse was used. Attempts were made in 15th century Europe to use cow or goat milk, but these attempts were not successful. In the 18th century, flour or cereal mixed with broth were introduced as substitutes for breastfeeding, but this did not have a favorable outcome, either. True commercial infant formulas appeared on the market in the mid 19th century but their use did not become widespread until after WWII. As the superior qualities of breast milk became better-established in medical literature, breastfeeding rates have increased and countries have enacted measures to protect the rights of infants and mothers to breastfeed. Sociological factors with breastfeeding Researchers have found several social factors that correlate with differences in initiation, frequency, and duration of breastfeeding practices of mothers. Race, ethnic differences and socioeconomic status and other factors have been shown to affect a mother□s choice whether or not to breastfeed and how long she breastfeeds her child. Role of marketing. Controversy has arisen over the marketing of breast milk vs. formula; particularly how it affects the education of mothers in third world counties and their comprehension (or lack thereof) of the health benefits of breastfeeding. The most famous example being the Nestlé boycott, which arose in the 1970s and continues to be supported by high-profile stars and international groups to this day. In 1981, the World Health Assembly (WHA) adopted Resolution WHA34.22 which includes the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes.

MOLETLO WA BASADI

Magoši, Capricorn FM, Kgoro ya Dintlo Le Pušo Selegae di kitikile moletlo wa basadi Ga Nchabeleng, mabaleng a Lion Brothers kgweding ya Phato (Agosetose) lenyaga. Mokete woo o bone diboledi tša dikgoro, Maaparankwe bjalo ka bo Kgoši Sekororo, Makgeru, Dikgošigadi Nchabeleng, Mashabela le babangwe bao letlakala la Modiredi le ka se ba lekanego go ba bala ka moka. Ke moo Kgosigadi Mashabela, Mag-eseterata ka sebele a gateletšego gore tlaišo ye banna batshwenyago basadi ka yona e gakatšwa ke go homola ga bona. O laeditše le gore mebala ya kgaka e taga kgakaneng. O re bophelo bja lapa le itšego bo bonala baneng. Gore lapa le na le molao, moeng mang goba mang o ile go laetšwa ke bana. Ge ešita le moo go nalego tlaišo goba serebelana sa ka mapaing motho a ka bona ka bana.

WARD COMMITTEE ESTABLISHMENT FOR THE 2011/12 TO 2015/16 PERIOD

Fetakgomo employees and politicians took their Saturday, the 13th August 2011 to conduct ward committee elections. Indeed ward committee members were elected freely and fairly! The following results were produced:

WARD 1: Seroka Tseke Philipus , Seroka Ditholong Ernest ,Molatudi Mathabathe Philistus, Manyaka Ramaabele Lucy , Mashabela Mmalooko Samson, Sekhukhune Shoba Glory, Thoobane Moshabane Andrew, Tjatji Legaseane Rahab.

WARD 2: Ngake Motubatse Zacharza, Matlakaneng Matjatji Matshidisho, Sekgala Monyadiwe Gedrude Kgaphola Nkabakgoshi Pat Phogole Mmakodi Irene, Makola Madire Josphine, Sekgala Letau David, Mashego Raisibe Maria, Mmako Seopo Phillip, Maefa Mafule Joseph

WARD 3: Mabogoane Mareketle Judith, Matjie Sedietsane Phineas, Radingwana Maroale Release, Mampuru Mookoane Julia ,Mositsa Mabushe Moses, Makola Maateke Nancy , Seroka Makgwale Georgina ,Lesufi Senyatsi Johaness Phasha Makgalanoto Sam Mahlare Makgwale Tiny

WARD 4: Moraba Mantyeng Conny, Mamphekgo Taumang Lawrence, Phahlamohalaka Mabidikeng Johannes, Radingwana Podile James, Mabowa Mogope Lord, Ranta Mafogonyane Constance, Mahula Senyane Maria, Radingwana Madinoge Doris, Mahlakwana Modupi Robert, Thamaga Bolale Phillip

WARD 5: Leseilane Raesetse Julia, Khoza Makaepea Paulinah, Maesela Malegapuru Ishmael, Hlakudi Kgolane Frans, Mashego Maakopi Shiela, Mampuru Mohube Phillemon, Matsemela Raesibe Queen, Matsimela Mareme Maxwell, Sekhukhune Mamogudi Mpho, Sekhukhune Mapitsi Jeminah.

WARD 6: Manabeng Magalaweng Michael, Shaku Mokgadi Alice, Moroaswi Disego Kgomo, Marutla Ntjile Edwin, Ramakwa Mokopu Zephora, Maletsiri Malese Elmon, Lekgoro Mashienyane Anna, Malatje Lesetje Olga, Nchabeleng Madinale Esther, Lebopo Mohlware Refilwe.

WARD 7: Hlakole Sealane Daniel (M) Masha Raisibe Joyce, Rachidi Mashienyane Dinah, Mogowe Dinah, Raphela Phadishi Lilly Matseba Hlabane Joseph, Nchabeleng Seroroke Eunice, Nchabeleng Maakgoko Eesterus, Diphofa Matholane Virginia, Matlala Phetlwane Philemon.

WARD 8: Manotoane Selatole Piet, Maisela Ramoraswi Grace, Sebapu Mabiletja Marble, Phasha Mmakhashane Maggy, Ramushu Seotane Jenniffer, Mabotha Matsebe Harrison, Magoma Motjekelane Lux, Mengwai Lesetja Chalie, Dinala ramadimetje Francina

WARD 9: Phaladi Makwatse John, Modingwana Ramorwane Rachel, Mathabatha Radibile Lucy, Maisela Mabidike Wessel, Molatudi Marwale Phillemon, Maphakane Sekubate Jimmy, Phasha Diphale Dineo, Talane Mampse Neria,Lesufi Matime Atwell, Lesufi Hunadi Phyllistus.

WARD 10: Makgopa Malope Willie, Moropane Kgolane Thandy, Mosamedi Tlababa Ephraim, Mathipa Ntsweletau Navigator, Matlou Mshatu Peter, Moraka Leseilane Granny, Phaladi Magalane Florah(F) Mohuba Makgone Samson,Selepe Motsatsi Agnes, Moela Katlego.

WARD 11: Koboyja Mahlako Nomsa, Phasha Ramoko Billy, Makgaretse Moshe Moses, Mmola Mmathaka Deborah, Mphoka Khunedi Lucas, Phasha Kgoboko Nelson, Rapulana Ramakgahlele Lefa, Manthata Kubatang Francina, Magopa Moshibudi Mumsy, Sebetha Phauwe Goldins.

WARD 12: Mabotha Modipadi DinH,Molora Raseekele Gladys, Mongala Lephondo Daniel, Matheba Ramorwane Vinolis, Sekonya Segopotse Magdeline, Matsemela Ramabele Stephina, Twala Masekhanyise Elizabeth, Seleme Baleseng Thomas, Mashego Ramatsimele Salome, Lesufi Setemere Cedric

WARD 13: Mashako Makgaranye Harry, Mahlatji Sekgopetsane Emily, Maphakane Senyatse Rockshell, Phasha Ramathabathe Mustard, Malatji Makgwale Nerea, Mokgothu Leseilane Elizabeth, Malesa Raisibe Julia, Modungana Matulwe Abram, Ratheko Matale Grace, Sekgobela Makgwale Cylia.

FETAKGOMO HELD ITS SPORTS INDABA

"...creating conducive environments, providing resources and facilities and providing scientific support and training"

"It has always been my practice since the mid 1970s not to drink liquor during the week". These were the honest words of the chairperson of Fetakgomo Sports Committee during the Sports Indaba held on 19 September 2011 in Moses Mabotha Civic Centre. This was through encouraging youth to actively participate in sports than to indulge (in Alcohol) as it has become common in youth of today. The Indaba was informed by the notion that the future of sport and recreation in Fetakgomo is not just the responsibility of a single entity, but of all the stakeholders in the sports sector. The Indaba was intended to pave the way forward for sports in Fetakgomo and its purpose is more than just creating conducive environments, providing resources and facilities and providing scientific support and training. It provided a platform where sports and recreation issues were discussed frankly and without prejudice; where policies can be translated into practice and a sequel to the Provincial Sports Plan. The national Sports Indaba will be held in November 2011. The all-encompassing Indaba was supported by structures and individuals with interests in sports and recreation. The key stakeholders in the sports and recreation sector include politicians, business people, federations, public entities, NGOs, public servants, youth formations and other relevant stakeholders.The overall objective is to reach a people-centred, developmental and transformative discourse that will continue to evolve organically from every nook and cranny of the Fetakgomo society. The Sports Committee hopes that the thoughts and opinions of all sports loving people in their organised and voluntary formations will result in a vibrant debate and solid platform for sports dialogue."

ABRIDGED PERSPECTIVE DOCUMENT The National Sports and Recreation Indaba "From policy to practice" INTRODUCTION The department of Sports and Recreation updated White Paper on sport and recreation and as such a Road Map outlining priority areas was adopted. Minister Mbalula will be hosting a National Sports and Recreation Indaba to reconstruct and revitalize the sports and recreation sector for an active and winning nation, improving the lives of all South Africans. BACKGROUND Although a very tedious process, the ruling party has also paved the way in the field of sports and recreation by building a democratic sport system that addresses the imbalances of the past. Under the guidance of the new democratic Government the process of unifying South African sport bodies was institutionally achieved in the early nineties. The first White Paper on sport and recreation was released in 1996. The White Paper was the first official policy on sport and recreation since the establishment of this Ministry on 1 July 1994. Five years later the Department of Sports and Recreation released an updated White Paper. VALUE OF SPORTS

In contributing to an inclusive citizenship the sport and recreation sector involves "more than just playing". Sports is an investment. It is firstly an investment in the health, vitality and productivity of one's people. VISION Sports and Recreation South Africa has a clear vision regarding sports and recreation in our country. A „rallying cry that is lived on a daily basis across the total sport system everywhere and in every way across the country – NATIONAL SPORTS AND RECREATION INDABA 2011 The Ministry of Sports and Recreation South Africa, together with priority sports federations and a plethora of significant role-players in the sector, resolved at a landmark Strategic Planning Workshop held on the 10 – 12 January 2011 at Misty Hills, on the outskirts of Johannesburg, to hold a National Sports and Recreation Indaba that will be all inclusive and all encompassing. THE NATIONAL SPORT AND RECREATION PLAN The National Sports and Recreation Plan will outline the implementation plan for the policy framework for sport and recreation as captured in the White Paper. TRANSFORMATION CHARTER AND SCORE CARD In preparing the National Sports and Recreation Plan we will embark on a broad consultative process that will involve the entire nation in a national and robust debate on transformation that will culminate in a conceptual and contextual transformation framework for the country. ALIGNMENT OF GOVERNMENT PROCESSES In conjunction with National Treasury, SRSA will ensure that the implementation of the National Sports and Recreation Plan will adhere to the regulated budgetary and planning cycles COORDINATION AND COOPERATION. Without a coordinated, integrated and aligned sports system within which all component parts are focused towards a common set of goals and objectives, the potential value of sports to the South African society cannot be fully realised. All sectors must buy-in and commit to the strategic direction that will emerge from the national sports indaba. CONCLUSION Our stated and unstated assumptions are placed here in order to canvass public opinion and develop solutions and recommendations to the challenges of our age. In this context there must be no holy cows and we must leave no stone unturned in our quest to transform South Africa for the better. Let us embark on genuine and constructive debates and fire chat conversations aimed in the altar of public discourse to be rigorously interrogated and subjected to public scrutiny. The debate is open to all, peasants, farmers, rural and urban women, teachers and students, players and coaches, sports administrators and managers, politicians and bureaucrats, young and old! Whenever and wherever South Africans meet, Sports and Recreation must exist and the ideals of a sporting and healthy nation should be our pre-occupation and clarion call! Let us all seize the moment and make meaningful inputs and contributions.