



**KGOSI NCHAUPE MAKAPAN (III)
2223 MOSATE SECTION
MAKAPANSTAD, 0404**

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BAKGATLA BAMOSETLHA TRADITIONAL COUNCIL

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1. Introduction

Bakgatla ba Moseitlha nation has a population of over 400 000 people with the most of them spread over a number province. It comprises of 32 villages which are spread over 120 000 Hectares of Land in the North West and now the also the Limpopo Province the land is underdevelopment and it is mostly used for Agriculture. The villages are presided over by the Bakgatla ba Moseitlha tribal Council, under the leadership of King Kgosi Nchaupe III Makapan

Bakgatla ba Moseitlha community is a tribal community that resides in the Moretele district of the Bojanala Municipality in the Northwest Province. The area is on the outskirts of the Tshwane Municipality, the contrast between our municipality and the areas under Tshwane is so vast and so great, that it seems that we are two different worlds. It is in the books of History that Bakgatla Ba Moseitlha tribe were one of the different tribes that occupied what is later known as Pretoria and now known as Tshwane when Mzilikazi on his retreat to Zimbabwe settled in the late 1600.

Our Villages Include the Following

Makapanstad (Mmamudu) (Sections; Mosate, Sechabeng, Maseding, Matebeleng, Mmekwa, Maropeng, Phomolong, Motlhabeng, Greenside, Sefikantswe, Maseding East, Phake, Boiketlo, Maudu, Stellenbosch, Radipapanna, Majakaneng, Berea, Mmakgadile, Nazareth, Moratele)

Tladistad, Moretele (Sutelong), Kgomo-Kgomo (Sections; Pitsagaeloye, Malope) Ngobi Marks, Ngobi Matlala, Moratele Swartdam (Morekhuaneng), Norokie, Lebalangwe, Legaganeng, Rabosula, Mmatlhawele, Selepe, Moema (Ngope di metlhaje), Mocheke, Mmotong, Bollantlokwe, Rantsime (Blackrock), Ralefyinya (Flynkzyndrift), Slaagboom, Dipetlwane, Mmukubyanne Transactie (Tlhakadiawa), Jumbo (Ramakgwakgwa), Swartboom, Lekgolo, Madirogo, Dikebu, Bodulong, Mogotlhaneng (Syferskuil), Mmakaunyane, Mankgekgetha, Little (Restitution De Grens), Tlholwe (Restitution De Grens), Phedile (Restitution De Grens), Legkraal (Marapo a thutlwa) Ga Montsho, Kontant, Raborotho, Mmapetlwane, Selepe (Mookane), Fafung (Mamahutsane)

Tambotielaagte, Waterval, Klipportjie (Ntswaetsane), Klipdraai (Lepanya), Tower, Worcester, Lochness, Vooruitzicht, Leeukraal, Haartebeeslaate (Kgomo a Thaba)

Vision 2050

Fast forward to circa 2000 the political influence of the tribe amongst other tribes has diminished and the Bakgatla Ba Moseitlha tribe is even struggling to feed itself let alone other nations on our borders. The situation is now dire that something needs to be done urgently in order for the tribe to survive this and other onslaught from policy makers. And also we need to now look into how we can preserve the culture of the tribe in the 21st century, where we are forced to neglect or sacrifice to be part of more global culture.

Though different researches, consultations and observations have been made and numerous discussion has been held it lead us to the following realizations.



1. We won't be able to feed our self as a nation, we won't be able to feed our children.
2. We will depend on the national government and handouts from various departments.
3. There will be more civil unrests and protests, which will be brought about by societies dissatisfactions with the high level of poverty and forever increasing levels of crime and drug abuse.
4. We will never know peacefulness and tranquillity that our nations has come to observe in the previous years before 1994,
5. There will be more outbreaks of diseases and ailments that will continue to ravage our land without us being properly equipped to deal with them.
6. In the next 50 years our culture will be more obscure and irrelevant and our heritage and kings and our rich history will be lost and replaced by a more aesthetic global culture and capitalist political course.
7. Our areas will experience an outflow of young members of the tribe to more affluent areas in Tshwane and other CBD's in search of better economic prospects,
8. We will be forced to give up our land or sell for next to nothing in order to feed our nation or to provide little economic activities,
9. Our rich history will be wiped from the minds of our nations

In our attempt to counter this bleak future we intended to embark on a variety of activities to improve our chances of surviving as a culture. All this activities are contained in the first draft of the Master plan of the Bakgatla ba Mosetlha. For us to develop a proper plan we need to engage with different stake holders and partners that are affected by this draft, and attempt to come up with a master plan on how we can reverse this dire situation that we find our self in lead our community to a more sustainable and prosperous future.

The Master Plan was compiled following an exhaustive situational and opportunity analysis that identified the regions socio-economic challenges, infrastructure needs, and investment opportunities. The Plan advocates the promotion of economic systems through investment in infrastructure, technology and innovation, and skills development. It outlines how we need to achieve this and milestones we need to have in 5 years, in 10 years, in 15 years, in 20 years up until the end year 45.

The first five to ten years will be used by the Bakgatla Ba Mosetlha tribal council and its partners to create an enabling environment, implement catalytic projects, and focus on employment creation.

The 10 to 15 year vision will strive to achieve a diversified and growing economy characterized by growth in the mining, manufacturing, agriculture, and tourism sectors. Coordinated investment in skills development and technology will include wireless technology, tertiary education facilities, and research and industrial innovation. Urbanization will be accommodated through the transformation of Makapanstad into a city.

And in the years twenty to 45 years it is envisioned that the region will achieve economic maturity characterized by diversification, sustainable growth, and a skilled labour force. The 32 villages will be integrated logistically and economically with abundant employment in farming, mining, manufacturing and tourism. Moretele district will experience growth in eco-tourism, retail, green industry, commercial and recreational activities, attracting skilled workers and investment. At this stage poverty will be eradicated in the region and all residents will enjoy a rich quality of life



The objective of the plan has to be the same as that of the Bakgatla Ba Mosetlha Traditional Council; the master plan needs to put into perspective what needs to happen in different stages of the life cycle up until the objectives are met





The objectives of the Bakgatla Ba Mosetlha Traditional Council;

- 1.To develop strategies and implement projects aimed at the economic and social development of the region and its people. Education, healthcare, infrastructure, job creation and poverty alleviation have been identified as among the major priorities for the region.
- 2.To mobilize partnerships with the community and the private sector to develop these resources in the best interest of the community.



- 3.Form joint ventures with major mining groups to participate in mining activities especially in the platinum group of minerals. These projects are expected to stimulate the revitalization of the region's economy.
- 4.Initiate bold interventions to address the skills shortage in the area including the granting of scholarships to deserving students who wish to further their studies.
- 5.Implement projects aimed at the empowerment of women and the youth as well as to social development projects in the region to address issues related to poverty and unemployment.
- 6.To preserve and advance the cultural heritage of the Bakgatla Tribe.

The traditional Council is faced with this immediate challenges;

1. Lack of proper water resources
2. Lack of sustainable economic activities
3. Low food productivity and poor rain falls
4. Low skill levels amongst the youth
5. High unemployment rates amongst the youth



6. Low level of investments and economic opportunities
7. Poverty
8. Poor health care and diseases/ailments
9. Diminishing standards of primary education
10. Diminishing interests in cultural heritage



Unlike the Bakgatla ba Kgafela and Bafokeng nation who also embarked on similar visionary plans to map out the economic prosperities of their perspective nation, Bakgatla ba Mosetlha lacks the financial wealth of these two great Batswana nations. We aim to achieve what is outlined by this plan with a Zero budget, which means we need a strong team to lobby and market our interests to a larger group of politicians and prospective investors, and therefore it will require us to be lax in some of our controls and also it will require us to have in our team a large and vast array of skilled personnel and advisors, so that we won't miss anything that might impact negatively on our objectives.

In the short term we need to alleviate poverty, increase the skills level, create social cohesion and activate the economic, and in the long term we need to create sustainable industries and thrive.

Education and training

For our plan to gain any grounds we need to increase the quality of education that will ultimately add more value to school leaving qualification. Bring back technical skills in our secondary and high schools. The plan need make sure that any kids who leaves school has at least the skills to sustain them self's economically

- Our education system should be in a manner that it reflects the community that we leave in, kids should be taught on how to solve the different social problems that they are currently experience in their own homes and in and around their community.
- E.g. Agriculture education and training should be offered from primary as part of the curriculum and extra-curricular activities.
- Kids need to be taught how to produce food for their families using gardens and existing farming spaces in their own back yards. Also they must be taught in various techniques of farming and farming support activities i.e.
- How to create compost,
- How to recycle various materials
- Mechanical skills of how to repair pumps, tractors and other equipment's
- How to care for domestic animals and livestock



Kids should be encouraged to go into farming at an early age using manageable livestock like chickens, donkeys, goats and sheep's and be allowed to graduate to more complex farming activities when they show initiative.

School Extracurricular activities should also be exposed to other various skills forms that are historically not prevalent in the black communities. I.e. Engineering, Aviation, Astronomy, etc.

The International Computers Driving License (ICDL) should be offered from primary school level, computer literacy should be included in the same level as math literacy reading and writing skills.

While long-term measures are being developed to address the challenges, there remains an immediate local deficiency in both skilled and semi-skilled labour. To this end, BBMTC must embark on a number of initiatives to address this challenge. Recognizing the skills crisis that the country is facing and the urgent need to equip the youth Bakgatla Ba Mosetlha Traditional Council must introduce the following interventions:

Bursary scheme that will assist the school leavers within the community in getting a tertiary education. The Tribal Council through partnerships that it would have created and through various Corporate CSI and Government initiatives must offer or align available financial support to encourage youth to pursue different professional careers in education, Math, Science, Mining, Engineering, Health, Agriculture, Arts, Logistics, Manufacturing, Aviation, Technology, etc.

The BBMTC must also create a platform that will absorb these various skills as soon as the kids graduate or complete their courses, and also through various partnership we must make sure that those we can't accommodate into various programs and projects they receive experiential training through those partnership until we have found a way to utilize the said skill. The BBMTC must make sure that not more than 30 percent of the skilled learners leave the area to go and work outside for them. The BBMTC must be able to retain their skilled learners for 3 years at least after they graduate.

The BBM Tribal administration together with members of the communities need to support the local schools with afternoon classes, boys and girls youth camps, Computer literacy (ICDL) Spelling bees, Arts, Agriculture, Math science academies and Saturday schools. The education system must include cultural and heritage education and training and also sexual health education.

Since our villages have a lot of retired education practitioners in a form of former lectures, teachers and school principals and also former education officials including school inspectors and former nurses. We must tap into such resources and partner with them as a base to increase the education level in our youth. Such skills should be used to run the FET colleges the after school and Saturday programs youth camps and cultural centers.

There should be an FET College and an Abet Centers and or a technical skill development center that will focus on the training and skilling of the youth, on a tertiary level. With a high dropout rate and high teen pregnancy rate that we are currently experiencing, the community art center and the FET college and the skill development center should be used to reskill the youth and prepare them to contribute to society.



Currently we are producing one engineer and 3 medical practitioners 2 accountants 6 lawyers every 3 years, 10 agricultural scientists 20 general administrator and financial clerks 1, 25 computer technicians and 100 security guards and general skills workers per year in our communities. While there are, kids doing agriculture in school but we are not producing enough advanced skilled agricultural practitioners to cater for our dire need to create and produce our own food. For an agrarian society, this phenomenon is very amazing to say the least. Since we need to get back at being the center for food production in our area we need to produce more agricultural specialist to help with that. We also need to encourage kids to take up math and science so as to increase the number of skilled professionals, scientists, aviators and engineers.

Preferred Outcomes

1. School food gardens,
2. Neighbourhood localized food garden using abandoned houses, schools, and other properties. Dikgoro and other local groups must group them self to start producing food.
3. Kgosi Bursary Scheme, every year Kgosi will hand pick a number of students from various villages to fund for skills development, tertiary education.
4. The Traditional office and local traditional kgotla's must set up to absorb skilled youth in order to give them experiential training and work integration.
5. The traditional council must be registered a Skills Development Levy, with which we can apply for learnership and pay for labour using the skills development fund instead of tribal funds.
6. Converting closed schools and abandoned houses into youth Centre, skills development centre, also training, arts and community centres.
7. We need to open the Former Moretele Training College and convert it into a University, or Further education and training (FET) College.
8. We need alternative schools that will emphasize its training of developing teaching programs that will solve local programs more instead of global problems. i.e. Schools the teaches local history, art and culture, technology and others.
9. Convert more High schools into technical high schools like Mmankala Technical High School in Makapanstad
10. Lephasha or Traditional youth work program, which will use current infrastructure programs to offer different skills to the youth.

Infrastructure Development, Business districts, CBD, Industrial centres

There is a dire need for real estate in the Makapanstad CBD and business district, the village has been identified as suitable to house different Government structures and department. The Justice precinct, Home affairs, Agri-Park are one such development. The Government is planning to bring the regional courts and community law centres to the area of Makapanstad. The plans are at an advanced state as the department of Justice has already been offered 12 ha of land on which they can do their development. The Department of Rural Development is already being offered 100ha to develop a Agri-Park.



The constructions of such a massive building development will bill require a variety of skills and it will also provide a vast amount of opportunities to the area. This and such development projects will provide numerous opportunities as follows.

1. Skilled and unskilled labour will be required in the project; it will provide various short term and long term employment opportunities to the village youth and the youth from other near-by villages.
2. Business opportunities – construction opportunities provide various business opportunities to local small and medium enterprises in form of short term of sub contracts to a larger construction company and also BEE partnerships.
3. Housing developments – an influx of professionals and semi-professional support skilled personnel will create a need for housing, most of these skilled personnel will require temporary and permanent lodges and this will lead to the development of urbanized areas and suburban's housing setups such as how it come about in Mafikeng and Mmabatho Moruleng, Rustenburg and similar areas. Where there was an influx of the middle class to somewhat rural area. It is up to the tribal office and its partners to start planning ahead to accommodate and forecast this need.
4. With a development of such housing projects there will be a need for water, water treatment centres, sewage treatment centres transportation, fresh produce and agricultural food supply, mini industrial centres and shopping centres. Our plan should also talks to how we are going to cater for such emerging needs.
5. If the BBMTC can agree to re-open the former Moretele College of educations, this will create an urgent need for corporate offices to house the current government departments. In addition to the justice precinct we might also need to create a corporate park in Makapanstad or a near-by village.
6. Bakgatla Ba Mosetlha Open Source Ecology – We aim to produce open source farming equipment and technology, so as to avail different equipment to our farmers at a very low price.
7. Bakgatla Ba Mosetlha Green Ecology – We need to develop a green eco-friendly standard that all development must meet and cater for so as to help protect and or restore our natural resources.
8. Roads – We need to go back to the plan constructing roads
9. Schools, Clinics and other high priority facilities – We need to go back to building for our self.
10. Water reticulation and pipelines to fetch water from the river and from other villages – We need to do it ourselves

Preferred Outcome

1. Work integration program (Lepasha)
2. Green ecology standards – Bio digesters, restorative villages, solar energy, wind energy, bio fuel.
3. Local professional's committees – (Engineers, Teachers, Lawyers, etc.)
4. Establishing a Bakgatla ba Mosetlha chamber of business
5. Brick Manufacturing plant

Makapanstad has gradually developed in to a mini business district where most of the services canters and skilled labours are based, it is more a centre for all the Bakgatla baa Mosetlha villages as most have to go through Makapanstad to reach their primary destinations.



So it is fitting that most of the developments be done in Makapanstad so as to not disturb other naturally preserved occurrences in other villages, for every major services present at Makapanstad we might need to create a miniature format or a satellite office if the need arises.

Shopping Centres

In lieu of the expected influx of skilled professionals and others and the building of the justice precinct there will be a more urgent need to have a shopping complex and business complex.

Youth and community centres, Art and Cultures

The centres are aimed at coordinating all the Art, development, economical and all other related activities for each and every village.

The centres should stimulate all types of arts in the village from the primitive to current, there should be art training. The artists in every centre will be allowed space to work and do their art and in return they should train the up and coming in different arts. These will be coordinated with schools in the area, so that as much kids as possible can be accommodated, Old people in the village should be given an opportunity to run this centre and those that are capable should train and facilitate the transfer of skills.

The centres should also be used to capture and educate and preserve the Bakgatla cultures. And competitions should be made every year to pit villages against each other's and select the best of the best from all villages to represent Bakgatla and to be cultural ambassadors.

Given that there is growing pressure on Traditional Authorities to take charge of the socio-economic advancement through use of their natural and indigenous resources, the BBK and the Bafokeng communities are seen as role models for this much-desired advancement of the countries' Traditional and mostly rural communities. Bakgatla Ba Mosetlha needs to learn from these two tribes which cultures are similar to ours in many ways, we need to partner with them and facilitate for indigenous knowledge system.

These communities and or youth centres in all the different villages will be used as tourism attraction and coordinators, and also serve as a link to the main cultural village to be constructed in Moretele.

Preferred Outcomes:

1. Artists, Cultural groups,
2. Teachers, tutors, mentors,
3. Computer centre,
4. Business training,
5. Skills development centres,
6. TV Stations, Radio Station, Recording Studio,
7. Youth information service centre,
8. Internet access, Wi-Fi kiosks, Wi-Fi hotspots
9. Young leaders, Youth Lekgotla
10. Research Centres,
11. Mephato.



Technology

The Community centres will also be technology hubs where they would be communication infrastructures and computer training; such centres should also be centres for innovations

A mix of elected executive and members of the royal family members should run these centres from the local kgotla, in a 40/60 split which will report to the traditional council. The centres should also be used as an analysis of the local issues and problems and also be used to support the local tribal kgotla as a shadow.

Preferred outcomes

1. Youth Service centres,
2. Internet access, Wi-Fi kiosks, Wi-Fi hotspots, Computer centre,
3. Assembling Factories, Production Plants,
4. Youth Lekgotla.

Economic Development

Economic development strategies must be developed in consultation with various local stakeholders and business partners.

All local business must fund and mentor kids at this centres, there should be a computer room with internet where kids can be taught computers and also afternoon classes can be conducted at such centres. The Spelling bee afterschool care should be at the Community centre. The centre can also serve as a youth development office, where by all youth activities and economical participation can be coordinated. There should be a youth organization that will make sure that all projects that are done in the villages the youth can benefit and the youth organizations can organize business training for the villagers. The organization will also ensure that they fundraise so that they can fund businesses so that villages can prosper and kick hunger out.



We need to establish mutual trade agreements with local and nearby tribal administrations. i.e. the major tribal economic giants like Bafokeng, Bakgatla ba Kgafela, Bakwena ba Mogopa, Bapo ba Mogale and others with more similar culture and heritage like ours. We need to position our self to cater to their agricultural needs. i.e. since most of their land is been mined and mostly destroyed by extensive mining activities. We also need to create more skills that this aforementioned communities need so as to include the skills in out trade agreements. And we must also position out communities to take advantage of the various other opportunities that are created in those communities that the locals might not be taking advantage of.

Preferred Outcomes

1. Chamber of Business,
2. Youth service Centres,
3. Mentors,
4. Lepasha, Work Program
5. Research centres.
6. Industries,
7. Assembling Factories,
8. Bakeries,
9. Agricultural co-ops,
10. Youth Business centre,
11. Skills development Centre.
12. Economic development policy
13. Bakgatla ba Mosetlha Cultural Village
14. Brick Manufacturing plant
15. Sand Mining
16. Firewood production plant
17. Deforestation policy and control

Fund Raising Strategy

1. Bakgatla ba Mosetlha has different organizational structure, Royal Council, Traditional Council, Executive Council, Village Traditional Council, Sebeso (Borangwane), Sebeso youth, Borakgadi, Dikgoro, Diphiri, Farmers Forum, Church council, etc.
2. All committee's executive is to form a business structure, and register at least 2 NPO's and 2 Co-ops, and
3. All chairperson of the committees is to form a Board of the Bakgatla ba Mosetlha Development Trust, and all organization must register their beneficiaries
4. The Tribal Office will be the custodian of this organizations,
5. Business plans will be drawn for each organization, and a concerted marketing plan will be made to sell the business and raise fund for the development trust,

Agriculture and food security

Agriculture production in the region is largely concentrated in the cattle industry and includes commercial and small-scale farming. Households and cooperatives also engage in the production of vegetables for personal consumption and sale at informal markets. Crop production, although limited, generates local revenue and produces cattle feed.

The Master Plan acknowledges the important role of agriculture in the region as a tool for rural development and poverty alleviation. It advocates the further commercialization of cattle farming through the development of Bakgatla ba Mosetlha owned farms and the establishment of a local dairy industry and Bakeries. The Master Plan also identifies opportunities for investment in the red meat value-chain including feedlot, abattoir and tannery facilities.



The Master Plan seeks to diversify the local agriculture industry by introducing new farming methods, innovative products, and agro-processing. These activities offer investment opportunities in areas such as hydroponics, bio-fuels, leather manufacturing, and vegetable canning. They also generate employment and business opportunities for the community's most vulnerable members.

The majority of the land should be reserved to agricultural and food security activities. Masimo a sechaba in all villages will be fully occupied with the production of food, residents will also be encouraged to plant in their yards to provide for themselves and the centres in the different villages will be used as mini markets during certain times of the week where farmers can come and sell their excess produce. A major market in the business district of Makapanstad will be used for all villagers to also come and sell their excess produce. The Markets will also be for both crop and animal produce. In the major markets in Makapanstad there will also be an auction where outside traders will be invited to come and trade.

The national agricultural sites (Masimo a Sechaba) will be deployed to full capacity in food production like how it was done before so as to supply the local villages and nearby villages with food and the excess will be sold to other nearby markets, and in different towns and cities across South Africa. Masimo a sechaba and national cattle farms (Dikampa tsa di kgomo) should have feeding lots to cater for cattle's and other livestock during the dry seasons.

Within the first 5 years we should be have processing a packing centers in a main business district. The mini industrial centers will make sure that most of out produce leave the village at an advance stage so as to get more value from them. And it should make sure that the produce leaves the village ready for the market.

There is a milling company situated in Tladistad the company should be used as a market for wheat and maize, and also, we should look into having local brands of maize meal and ting (brown pap) so as to grow our economy.

The villages must be encouraged to buy local produce and must also be encouraged to eat healthy so that they can prevent illness.

We need to have veterinary centres and animal treatment and recovery centres with best medical care and feed lots where sick, contaminated and or quarantined animals can be kept and treated so as to prevent plagues and a break out of diseases such as madcow and other similar animal ailments.

The role of Dikgoro in Local Economic Development

The Tribal office has not been able to grant farming permit, by decentralizing the issuing of permits and allocating 100ha to all the main dikgoro, for them to give to re-allocate to their beneficiaries the strategy might help ease up the backlog of applications, and do away with Red tapes for locals to access land,



Preferred Outcomes

1. Agri-Park,
2. Pasture Management policy,
3. Land Management Policy,
4. Land Use Policy,
5. Communal Farming Policy,
6. School Gardens policy,
7. Livestock management Policy,
8. Economic Development Policy,
9. Subsistent Farming and localized food production systems and Policy,
10. Disaster management Policy,
11. Disease Management,
12. Bakgatla ba Mosetlha Cultural Village,
13. Brick Manufacturing plant.

Agricultural products that can create a sustainable economy

- Soya Beans – it is one of the most sort after dry products as in most instances such as in feeding scheme is more preferred than meat. And it is also used for plant based meat products for vegans, which is the next gold standard in food production.
- Peanuts and Macadamia Nuts– there is still a large demand for peanuts in the primary and most in the secondary informal markets. By products are Peanut butter and oil
- Maize – Maize is the staple food of most of all of the south African tribes, since there is also a milling company, we also can produce our own brand of maize meal
- Wheat and barley – Ting is also the most preferred type of pap and the healthier option. Also, since we will be looking to producing our own bread it will be highly sort after.
- Sunflower – Most animal feed include sunflower in the mix
- Hemp – As hemp is continued to be deregulated we must position our self to use the vast number of farms to supply the market. The need for hemp fabric and eco houses build from hemp also provides a greater possibility for eco-friendly structures.
- Marijuana for medical purpose – Also other possibilities are in the medical marijuana sector which is heralded as the best in pain management and for use in the treatment of cancer, asthma, aids and other chronic illnesses.
- Chicken Broilers – The demand for chicken is also on the increase and since the regulating of imported chicken meat the price per Kg of locally produced chicken has risen to 24 per Kg, which makes it more profitable. And with a monotorium being imposed on imported chicken and other animals it makes locally produced meat valuable
- Beef production – with over 100 000 herds of cattle in the Moretele area and surrounding areas we should be leading in the production of beef and related products.
- Moringa tree – due to its numerous health benefit the production of Moringa can lead to a healthy nation and also we can be a number one supplier of the plant to other tribes and nationally.
- Morula tree and Mopani tree – these two plants are the most sort after in Africa due to their fruits, so if we have dedicated farms of this plants then we can be central to the supply of this fruits and delicacies.
- Olive tree – virgin olive oil is more expensive than sunflower cooking oil and it is way healthier than almost all the cooking oil there is.
- Dikgong (Firewood) – as part of Pasteur management the trees that will be cut will be packaged and sold.



We should also make our farms available for trials done by ARC and other agricultural agents and organizations.

Preferred outcomes

1. Get water rights,
2. Develop business plans,

Other Agricultural activities that we should be investing on are as follows:

- Hydroponic Farming
- Fish Farms
- Bakeries
- Farming for Biofuels
- Feedlot and Abattoir
- Dairy Facilities
- Plant based meat and Vegan diets.

Transportation and logistics

Currently there are 100 taxis and 40 busses are operating in the area so it is more than enough in ferrying people from different villages to outside areas, what might be necessary is donkey carts that can take people from inside the residential areas to the main roads where they can catch buses and taxis. The fact that there will be an increased volume of people coming to Makapanstad, The BBMTC in partnership with different transport stakeholders (Taxis, Buses, Department of roads and transport, Department of public works) to cater for these increases. Also we need to improve the state of our roads to cater for this increase in traffic volume, also we need to create donkey or horse drawn cart and bicycle lanes to encourage the use of such modes of transport in our attempt to limit greenhouse gas emissions.

For transporting produce from in and out of the different villages, donkey or horse drawn carts can be used. And villages with tractors, trucks and bakkies can also be hired to move around animals and fresh produce to different areas.

Preferred Outcomes

1. Bakgatla ba Mosetlha Transport services (Buses, Taxis, Scooters)
2. Delivery vehicles (Trucks, Bicycles, Moto-Bikes, Bakkies (1ton, half ton, etc.))
3. Earth Movers Tippers, TLB, Excavators, Bulldozers
4. Donkey carts production centre

Environmental care and Tourism

Eco-tourism tourism that focuses on natural areas and undeveloped parts of the globe. It is generally used to describe tourism activities that are conducted in harmony with nature, as opposed to more traditional 'mass tourism activities

Preferred outcome



1. Scouts
2. Rangers
3. Nature conservation clubs and Education programs
4. Rotary clubs
5. Youth service Centre
6. Nature Conservation Policy
7. Bakgatla ba Mosetlha Cultural Village
- 8. Makanye Wild Life Conservation**
9. Tourism Centre

Cultural Tourism

Cultural aspects which are of interest to the visitor and can be marketed as such, including the customs and traditions of people, their heritage, history and way of life'. An important aspect of cultural tourism is visiting cultural villages.

The Cultural village planned will have from 3 to 5 star rates accommodation to cater for the growth of the local and international tourists. There will be two hundred beds that will be crested in the lodge we also aim to work with the Borakalalo game reserve to also accommodate their visitors.

Preferred outcomes

1. Heritage Day
2. Letsholo/ Loma Thotse
3. Bakgatla ba Mosetlha Cultural Village,
4. Ditrupa,

Agri-tourism

Agri tourism is based on the premise of attracting visitors to farms. It often comprises tourist activities linked to game, crop and cattle farming, wineries and aquaculture.

1. Bakgatla ba Mosetlha Cultural Village,
2. Farming development,

Adventure tourism

Adventure tourism, another relatively new branch of the sector, has been identified as one of the fastest-growing tourism segments, particularly popular with foreigners, with activities as diverse as abseiling, rock climbing, mountaineering, horse riding, white-water rafting, skydiving, parachuting, paragliding, micro lighting, off-road motorcycling, mountain biking and off-road driving being offered.

Environmental education is that component of education that enlightens and making people aware people about their immediate environment.



Organizations and institutions are involved in the distribution of information on environmental education principles, which leads to people being knowledgeable about conservation matters and thus implementing them in order to achieve sustainable living. One such institution is the Borakalalo National Park. It is concerned with ecotourism issues but also has an education centre, which is aimed at making people aware people, not only Eco tourists, regarding conservation matters and environmental education, as an act of adding value to society.

One of the major issues in the area is the problem of over grazing in certain farms poor rainfall. Also the low level of the Moretele River, the extreme weather conditions also continue to plague the area. Youth scouts must be trained in conjunction with Borakalalo the Pretoria Zoo and other game farms in the area. The scouts must be the leaders in teaching the villagers about how they can take care of their environments and how to preserve nature, so that they can be a sustained benefit from it.

The Training should include how to take care of domestic and wild game and fishing also the bird watch programs, also how to solve the problems of over grazing, learning about different plants and their benefits.

The individual youth or business organizations must also be trained on how different villages can coordinate farming and fishing that happens in the different villages, as these centres in different villages will be used as tourism attraction and coordinators, these will serve as a link to the main cultural village to be constructed in Moretele.

The cultural village together with the Borakalalo Game reserve the wild game hunting and the bird watch and the wetlands can be used to bring in tourism and it will give us the opportunity to show case out arts and craft and also our culture and heritage. And these activities can be used to fuel an increase in economic activities.

Events

A relay of events leading to the 1st January at the Moretele Bridge should be planned and used to create economic activities. Other Activities

1. New Year's Day celebration (Moretele Bridge) (1 January)
2. Youth Day (April)
3. Sebeso (Thanksgiving / Harvest time celebration Ceremony) (May)
4. National Prayer day (16 June)
5. Kamogelo ya Mophato (Initiation Ceremony) (end June)
6. Tsatsi la Matswalo a kgosi (6 July)
7. Kgotha-Kgothe (General Community Meeting) (10 July)
8. Thapelo ya Pula (Praying for Rain Ceremony) (1 September)
9. Ngwao-Boswa (Heritage Ceremony) (29 October)
10. Badimo (Ancestral Ceremony) (November)
11. Sedibelo (Go beiwa ga Kgosi mo Setulung sa bogosi) (December)

Sports

12. Sports should be also used to create a social cohesion and development; there should be teams from different villages. There should be team from different age groups and different sporting codes and also different indigenous games. Getting young and the old to participate in sports will encourage the community to exercise and be healthy. And it might help in the fighting of disease, teen pregnancy, drug abuse, underage drinking and other unwanted social ills.



Bakgatla-Ba-Mosetlha Traditional Administration has an obligation to provide recreation and the development of young people in all the 32 villages. The Administration acknowledges that participating in sport can improve the quality of life of individuals and the community at large.

Sport promotes social cohesion, improve health, and counter anti-social behaviour, raise individual self-esteem and confidence. Sport services are valued for their contribution to a sense of community and personal wellbeing. Other benefits include physical fitness and good health. It is against this backdrop that the BBM Tribal administration is working hard to ensure that there is adequate provision of facilities for recreation and sporting activities.

Types of sporting events

Soccer

Netball

Softball

Cricket

Athletics and other Olympic sports

Marathons – on road and cross country, triathlon

Adventure sports (Mountain bike, kayaking, dirt bikes, others)

Iron man sports (running, log cutting, swimming)

Farm sports competitions

Health & Social development

The primary objective of this program is to ensure that all the members of the Bakgatla-Ba-Mosetlha traditional community have access to health care. BBMTC has to make a commitment that all members of the community will not be more than 15 kilometres from a health care depot or centre.

Also by grouping villages that are within the same proximity into cluster. A cluster model will be used, which will consist of improving present small health centres that will support major health centres. A public, private partnership will be established for capacitating the health centres.

Currently most villages have their own health care facilities and Makapanstad CBD has a health centre also, our plan should focus more on making sure that all villages has health centres and old age care centres and the they are properly resources to deal with all type of illnesses and emergencies. To add to that a major health facility with all sorts of health practitioners and medical specialist should also be constructed in the business centre of Makapanstad. The clinics must include reproduction centres and midwifery and circumcisions. Investigations are underway conducting a feasibility study for the establishment of a public / private hospital that will ensure that health Services are brought to the doorstep of our communities



While it is best to have treatment facility available, our focus should shift more into preventative care. i.e. healthy eating and good dietary practices, exercising, Herbal medicine and others.

Preferred Outcome

1. Lepasha for building more health centre,
2. Gardening and health farms,
3. Herbal plants farming,
4. Soya production and processing centre,
5. Alternative meat products,
6. Centre for the Aged,
7. Outdoor gym equipment,
8. Recuperative health centre
9. Spars
10. Herbal treatment centre

Water

To be able to supply all the villages, the business districts and all the farming projects we need to create a capacity to be able to supply more than 100 000 litter per week. We need to have a water purification facility and a sewage treatment plant we need to build 4 more dams that can hold 100 000 Mega liters.

Preferred Outcomes

1. A pipe network that can fetch water from other villages and farms with an abundance of water,
2. Revamping of old boreholes,
3. Creating a cluster per boreholes per families
4. Water reticulation and cleaning plant

Electricity/ Energy

To be able to supply power to the focus influx, economic development activities, mining, agriculture, industrial area, office park, Dams, Water treatment areas, residential development, etc. We need to be able to supply to the current grid an additional 1000-megawatt of power.

Solar power station can be ideal in our situation.

Preferred Outcome

1. Solar energy plant,
2. Wind energy plant,
3. Bio digesters,
4. Bio Gas and Bio fuel
5. Green energy Policy

Communication

All villages must have a communication infrastructure, which will connect all villages on a wireless network then connects all youth centres in different villages to major cities using Mikrotik and WUGs among others. The traditional Council should also have a communications department that will be the public affairs wing of the tribe and the Kgosi.



Preferred outcomes

1. Communication Policy
2. Computer centre,
3. Business training,
4. Skills development centres,
5. TV Stations, Radio Station, Recording Studio,
6. Youth information service centre,
7. Internet access, Wi-Fi kiosks, Wi-Fi hotspots,
8. Communication Protocol

Media Centre

We need to have a media communication and information centre in Mosate that will collect coordinate and share information amongst the villages and to the outside world using Internet, Radio, Modisa newspaper, Television and many other communications infrastructure.

Radio

- We need to have our own radio station based in the village or we should lobby for the Moretele community radio station to come back to Moretele.

TV

- We need to create our own television station similar to Bakgatla ba kgafela that we will be used to communicate and educate our nation. Maybe in the meantime we can piggyback on the BBK channel if we agree on a partnership with them.

Preferred Outcome

1. Skills development centres,
2. TV Stations, Radio Station, Recording Studio,
3. Youth information service centre,
4. Internet access, Wi-Fi kiosks, Wi-Fi hotspots,
5. Communication Protocol

Sociology

Currently in the villages we have many kids between the ages between 0 and 17 and adults between the ages of 60 and 100 and more

There are not many young adults as most of them are out in major cities trying to earn a living. We for any projects to be sustainable we need to attract back our young professionals to the villages, so we need to be able to create housing projects to accommodate them and also we need to create a sustainable growing economy.

Preferred Outcomes

1. Research Centre
2. NGO's
3. Community Centre
4. House Hold Gardens and localized food production Centres
5. School Gardens
6. Old age centre and Day cares
7. Early Child Development centre
8. Agricultural Development Policy



Housing

There need to be a housing development that will accommodate the current young professionals in the villages, those that are employed by various government departments and in the education and health and emergency services.

We need to build at least a thousand bond houses in the first phase of the project, which will. Accommodate the available professionals and the incoming ones once we will have a need for them. And also a thousand more low cost housing developments that will be used to accommodate the incoming general skills laborers once the Department of justice has build its offices, and also another 1000 low cost housing for farm workers that we would have recruited from outside the village.

Also we should look at fully capacitating the villages turning over the abandoned houses ad vacant stands and increasing the density of the current villages with another 1000 houses in Makapanstad.

Preferred Outcome

1. Restorative villages
2. Perma culture policy and activities
3. Green energy Policy (Bio digester, Wind and Solar Energy)
4. Brick Manufacturing plant

Mining

There is an increased possibility that we will soon be engaged in mining as most of our farms has coal so we are still in the process of looking for a partner that will help us in this regard. The success that comes form mining and the profits will be used to fund all this development and all the related projects.

Preferred outcome

1. Mining policy
2. Inter village mining committees
3. Beneficiaries
4. Beneficiation lists

Partnership

For us to be able to plan proper and come up with a fully-fledged development strategy we need to align our self with strategic partners

- Royal Bafokeng – The Bafokeng nation has to be the leading nation amongst the ba Tswana groups, with how they managed to develop their communities, and also with social investment. We need to partner with them and seek mentorship on how we can develop our area, also learn and study their strategies on how they managed to achieve.
- Bakgatla ba Kgafela – we need to also align our self with them, as they are our cousins, and nephews. And our culture is also the same as them we need to do a cultural exchange and also study what they already gathered and what they already achieved.
- Institutions of higher learning and other organizations - we need to partner with different institutions of higher learning like UNISA University of Pretoria, TUT, University of Limpopo, Medunsa amongst others so as we can use their academicals studies to develop of to conduct a proper studv on different



of our villages and answer most of the troubling questions we are currently experiencing in our villages. Other institutions or organizations include ARC (agricultural research council) Sasol, Eskom, Cell phone companies, Council for geoscience, Military, PTA Zoo Borakalalo and others

Also by aligning with such institution the can also provide professional and value services to be able to support our different programs. And supply us with the following academically supported skills and research projects in:

Veterinary science, Sociological and anthropological studies, archaeologist, Literary sciences, Dental care, Specialized medical practitioner, Engineering, Survey, nature and environmental and nature conservationist, Scouts, Ecological studies. Agricultural Studies. Also Banking and Economics and financial studies.

Other partners can be international companies and foreign countries e.g. Germany, Sweden France, England, Botswana and China amongst others

We need to align our self with Agricultural Co-ops and consultants like Obaro, etc.

Finance

We need a aggressive plan to raise funds to fund such a massive and ambitious plan. There are various sources of funding that can assist. We need to segment the plan and position our self to access these different funding sources. The segmentation process will actually make sure that various local organization whose mission statements can be linked to our Master plan, o out and seek funds from various sources. When they eventually receive the funding for their programs, the more they achieve on their objective will lead to us to achieve on various aspects of our plan.

We have identified the following organization to approach for funding

- The DTI (and their various agents, i.e SEDA, etc.),
- IDC,
- SIFA,
- Municipality,
- NYDA,
- Lotto,
- MDDA,
- Ford Foundation and other similar foundations
- SITA (Learner-ships) and Training grants,
- Corporate Social Investments (CSI),
- Land bank,
- Department of Rural Development and land reform
- Department of Social Development
- International partnerships and Embassy development grants,
- Department of Agriculture, Education, Rural Development and land reform, Social Development, Small Medium Enterprises, Arts, Sports and Recreation, etc.

We should recruit various NGO's, CC, Companies, Social Clubs, and Mostly Cooperatives and cluster them into different segments based on the BBM Master Plan, and set them to successfully apply for funds for their various programs that will enable us to achieve in our objectives. Local Youth and or community development organizations in various village should be the ones that coordinate the formation and activities of this various organization and they must also see to it that they comply and they are adequately capacitated.



Dikgoro (clans) of the Bakgatla are the most organized groups in the Community,

Kgoro	Kgoroana	Kgosana/Moeteledipele
Mosate	baKgosing	Kgosi
	Madibu	Mmusi
	Motshware	Motshwara
	Tshwane	Tshwane
	Malope	Moeng
	Matshirima	Morekhure
	Moratela	Manne
	Mothiba	Mothiba
	Khunwana	Khunwana
Mmekwa (Matsididi)		Mareme
Mosadimogolo	Masonryeng	Setshedi
	Maswana	Mmushi
	Molema	Motaung
	Tsopye/Rantsima	Moloisane
Mmamarama	Modikwe	Kgope
	Radiale	Sepeng
	Pitsi (Batlhako ba Mabe)	Tshire
	Batlhako	Tabane
	Kgoka (Matebele)	Tladi

As a social structure dikgoro has an even bigger role to play in our community in terms of development. Dikgoro can spear head the following

1. The Bank of Bakgatla ba Mosetlha,
2. Commercial communal farming,
3. Register as NGO in order to fund raise for different communal projects,
4. To register a co-operative to receive grants for communal farming projects.

Other means to raise funds

- Lease Agreements



- Land Restitution and CPA
- Governments Grants
- Proceeds from assets and royalties (Rental, Mining)
- Events and Tourism

We need to create our own development bank that we will use to do business with the outside world. The bank can be funded by the nation and it can be used to lend money to entrepreneurs at low interest rates.

We can also ask our partners to fund the bank. If we can succeed in mining then all our mining proceeds will be stored in that bank so that we create reserves to be able to lend and collect deposits online with the Reserve Bank Act and the Treasury Act.

Investment opportunities

- ❖ Steel Products
- ❖ Plastics Production
- ❖ Shopping complex and malls
- ❖ Colleges and training Facilities
- ❖ Industrial Areas and agricultural production centres
- ❖ Dairy and Bakery
- ❖ Office Park
- ❖ Bio ethanol Facility
- ❖ Solar Water geysers
- ❖ Waste Recycling Facility
- ❖ Tannery
- ❖ Brick manufacturing and Fencing
- ❖ Glove Making facility
- ❖ Public-Private Hospital
- ❖ Cultural Convention Centre Museum Art exhibition centres
- ❖ Green Transport Solutions
- ❖ Residential Flats
- ❖ Community Housing Recreational Facilities
- ❖ Golf Estate and Bond houses
- ❖ Eco-Tourism Lodge and Game farms
- ❖ Eco-Friendly Chalets
- ❖ Cultural Village
- ❖ Bed and Breakfasts
- ❖ Restaurants bars and pubs
- ❖ Mining
- ❖ Dams and water treatment centres
- ❖ Automobile workshops
- ❖ Sports facilities
- ❖ Communications infrastructure
- ❖ Crèches and old age care centres
- ❖ Roads and Pavement
- ❖ Fire woods

Land ownership and management (CPA)



The BBMTC must make sure that all land of the Tribe are under the control of the BBMTC. This includes farms that are under the Bakgatla ba Mosetlha Communal Property Association (BBMCPA) and the farms that are still to be transferred through the restitution process, also proclaimed land.

More work and more consultation needs to be done to make sure that these plans are inclusive of all the community needs and aspirations. And also that plans go straight to the heart of the different community problems and seek to address those problems without any prejudice.

For us to achieve the above plans we need to do the following:

1. Develop policies that advise on

- Agricultural development,
- Youth Development
- Deforesting and Firewood
- Nature conservation
- Pasture Management
- Livestock Management
- Disaster Recovery
- Disease Management
- Communication
- Wetland protection
- Green and eco friendly
- Land use and management

2. Develop Factories

- Brick Manufacturing,
- Firewood
- Sand washing
- Waste management and recycling
- Bio energy
- Herbal medicine
- Milling and thrashing
- Solar energy plant,
- Wind energy plant,
- Bio digesters,
- Bio Gas and Bio fuel

3. Mining

- Sand,
- coal
- Lime
- Platinum
- Other minerals
- Beneficiation

4. Construction and facilitation of;

- Research Centre
- NGO's



- Community Centre
- House Hold Gardens and localized food production Centres
- School Gardens
- Old age centre and Day cares
- Early Child Development centre
- Skills development centres,
- TV Stations, Radio Station, Recording Studio,
- Youth information service centre,
- Internet access, Wi-Fi kiosks, Wi-Fi hotspots,
- Communication Protocol,
- Tourism centre
- Cultural Village
- Events committee
- Scouts
- Rangers
- Nature conservation clubs and Education programs
- Rotary clubs

- 5.** Draw up a Beneficiary list and Database,
- 6.** Zoning and Land allocation,
- 7.** Raise Funds,
- 8.** Young leaders, Youth Lekgotla
- 9.** Mentors
- 10.** Make Strategic Partnership,
- 11.** Restorative Villages
- 12.** BBM Farmers forum
- 13.** Bakgatla ba Mosetlha Development Agency
 - Business plans
 - Youth Advocacy
 - Farming Development
 - Community Centre
 - Infrastructure development plan



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