



HOUSEHOLD SURVEY REPORT 2020

EDENVILLE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT



The Experiences of Poverty: Voices of the Poor

“When one is poor, she has no say in public, she feels inferior. She has no food, so there is famine in her house; no clothing, and no progress in her family.”

—A poor woman from Uganda

“For a poor person, everything is terrible – illness, humiliation, shame. We are cripples; we are afraid of everything; we depend on everyone. No one needs us. We are like garbage that everyone wants to get rid of.”

—

Executive summary

Development can be seen . . . as a process of expanding the real freedoms that people enjoy. —Amartya Sen, Nobel laureate in economics

In his Statement on Further Economic and Social Measures in response to the Covid -10 Epidemic, 21 April 2020, President Cyril Ramaphosa made the following statement:

“Our country and the world we live in will never be the same.

We are resolved not merely to return our economy to where it was before the coronavirus, but to forge a new economy in a new global reality.

Our economic strategy going forward will require a new social compact among all role players – business, labour, community and government – to restructure the economy and achieve inclusive growth.

Building on the cooperation that is being forged among all social partners during this crisis, we will accelerate the structural reforms required to reduce the cost of doing business, to promote localisation and industrialisation, to overhaul state owned enterprises and to strengthen the informal sector.

We will forge a compact for radical economic transformation that ensures that advances the economic position of women, youth and persons with disabilities, and that makes our cities, towns, villages and rural areas vibrant centres of economic activity.

Our new economy must be founded on fairness, empowerment, justice and equality.

It must use every resource, every capability and every innovation we have in the service of the people of this country.

Our new economy must open new horizons and offer new opportunities.”

Based on this statement, this household survey and research exercise and the resulting report was developed with a dual purpose:

Firstly, it is part of the outcomes of a practical assignment to a group of 30 Agricultural Extension Officers, who participated in a one-year qualification for a National Certificate: Agricultural Extension, NQF 6, and *secondly*, the report is a crucial document that will serve as an official household survey to be part of the motivation and strategy to obtain funding for the sustainable development and regeneration of the Edenville communities’ social-, infrastructural livelihood and economical existence.

This survey and report were done within acceptable international research standards and the results is an exact confirmation of the absolute poverty and inhumane conditions that human beings in a typical South African rural community and township are facing in obtaining their day

to day bread. It emphasises the real struggle of a typical poor community in a third world country, with individuals who are demonstrating the highest level of resilience, just to survive.

LEAP Agricultural services (Pty) Ltd (**L**ocal **E**conomic **A**ctivation **P**rogramme), is a special purpose vehicle registered as an equal equity partnership between the Sernick Group, and the International Agricultural Academy for Africa (i3A). The training of the 30-extension officers who participated in this research, was a first LEAP for this partnership. 15 of the extension officers are employed by the Sernick Group as extension staff and field officers in the Sernick Farmers Development Programme, whilst the other 15 are extension officers employed by the Free State Department of Agriculture.

The extreme poverty found in Edenville is not unique to Edenville, as this similar situation is found in merely every township across South Africa where poor communities fall into distress as a result of a failing local government system who cannot provide the most basis of basic services, being water and sanitation.

As in all similar poor communities, this report again confirms, and can be tested against the characteristics of a poor community as identified by Todaro & Smith in the 12th Edition of Economic Development:

1. Low levels of Living and Productivity

- The average income per person per day in Edenville is R 36.00
- The majority of children only eat once a day, from food parcels at school
- The daily challenges are to provide water, food and sanitation
- 40% of the Edenville community lives critical under the breadline
- Daily activities are to watch TV, fetch water and worry about the next meal

2. Low levels of Human Capital

- Only 3% of the community have higher educational qualifications
- Only 15% have certified technical skills qualifications
- Only 12% have a National Senior Certificate (Grade 12)

3. Higher population growth Rates

- Population growth rate over the past 9 years was 8,84% per year
- "In the old days there was a smaller population, therefore, there was enough resources for all"
- "If kids can go to tertiary institutions after Grade 12 it would reduce the population"

4. Greater Social Fractionalisation

- Negativity between community members to start uplifting the area
- The social conditions differ between Edenville town, and different parts of the Ngwathe township.

5. Larger Rural Populations but Rapid Rural-to-urban Migration

- Grade 9 learners: "We have no choice but to leave town after school and work far from home and our families."

6. Lower Levels of Industrialization and underdeveloped markets

- No production of any products taking place in Edenville
- No industrial resources
- Merely no shops to buy fresh food (Owned by "Indians")
- Monthly shopping is done in Kroonstad or Heilbron
- Lack of public transport, banks, and shops

7. External Dependence

- 75% of income is from social grants and old age pensions
- Food and clothing supplies is obtained from Kroonstad and Heilbron
- Water is transported from Heilbron

8. Lingering Colonial Impacts

- "During apartheid, the political situation was worse, but the services were better. Because of democracy, white people stepped back from participating in the community financially, hence the prevailing struggle in the community."
- The lack of ownership through Title Deeds for homes

The need of economic development and general upliftment of the community is strongly supported by the survey. The community is not supported by a large base of young people. Most of the people fall into the adolescent category, therefore, between the ages of 35 – 50. Only 47% of the people are formally employed and a large percentage of these are involved with the Sernick Feedlot and farming activities.

A big concern is that a large percentage of the incomes are reflected by the pensioners, would it not have been for the pensions and grants these dimensions would have looked even more dramatically negative. A dramatic intervention must be launched to ensure that these people are not depleted altogether.

The LEAP professional team has done a lot of research as to why most of the development interventions in helping communities out of poverty, is not successful. Some of these reasons were found to be that the real need of the community is not addressed, as the funders decided what the community need, the projects was not initiated by the community, therefore they did not take ownership, the economics of scale did just not fit the intervention, there were no primary market for products, and so the explanations go on and on. The matter of the fact is that after many decades of pilot projects across the globe, less than 2% of these projects were successful. What the LEAP team however found, is that developers very rarely look at the correct ENTRY POINT of community intervention. We found that one of the biggest mistakes made by developers and funders, is to enter the community intervention by trying to take care of the most crucial and basic needs of food and financial security. This is mainly because it sounds so logic! Having a different look at the most basic needs of people, we have found that this is actually based in the ability of people be able to think. It is thoughts about poverty and hunger that is bringing the community in distress, relating to the wrong coping mechanism of turning to crime, domestic violence, alcohol, and drugs. This negative coping mechanism is causing a devastating and destructive spiral relating to the wrong demand, which again spirals into wrong decision making, no productivity, no contributions to the local economy and ultimately a failing system, again leading to a community in more distress.

The solutions we found are explained in a new model developed by the LEAP team, referred to as the LEAP Cycle for Local Economic Rehabilitation.

The Edenville community is a community in distress for more than 2 decades. Besides that, they have developed an internal resilience of survival, as described in this report. Economic rehabilitation is not going to happen through a quick fix solution by entering a development intervention at the wrong place.

Our proposals are unique and out of the box. It will take a minimum period of 6- months to start seeing a turn in the distress levels of households, this will bring new thoughts, new ideas and a shift towards taking own responsibility towards foreseeing the basic needs of food security, water and sanitation. Of course, there must be assistance for Mental Wellness training and feeding schemes as part of a successful entering, but ultimately the economic rehabilitation will start with a new demand shift towards commercialisation, with the market for production only 170 km's further in Gauteng.

We as a LEAP team are positive and is looking forward to replicating this intervention in South Africa and ultimately Africa, towards total economic rehabilitation. This is what our continent need in a new economy to recover after Covid-19.



Image 1. The Ngwathe township

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"We will forge a compact for radical economic transformation that ensures that advances the economic position of women, youth and persons with disabilities, and that makes our cities, towns, villages and rural areas vibrant centres of economic activity."

Cyril Ramaphosa, 21 April 2020

Historical background of Edenville town

The town Edenville is in the northern Free State Province of South Africa, within the administration of the Ngwathe Local Municipality, under Fezile Dabi District Municipality. The geographic coordinates are at 27° 33'08.38" S and 27° 40'11.64" E.

The town Edenville was proclaimed in 1912, through the amalgamation of the farms Erfdeel-Noord, Langland and Welgelegen.

The total extent of the commonage land is 993 hectares. According to municipal records the total population is approximately 15 000 people, which are living on 2220 stands. Furthermore, there are 310 empty stands, with another 500 stands on the commonage, earmarked for development. On own measurements the available communal grazing land for farming activities, is in the vicinity of 450 Hectares.



Image 2: Edenville Commonage, 933 hectares in extent.

For any person traveling through Edenville, there is sense of sadness of the realism of Edenville town. Edenville, like almost all other rural communities, are facing the disastrous failure of the democratic government to provide in the most basic municipal services of water, sanitation, electricity, and basic infrastructure maintenance.



Image 3. Decaying buildings and unsupervised refuse sites is evidence of a failing local government, relating to increased poverty and unemployment.

For economic reasons it is important to notice that Edenville town is situated approximately 48 kilometres from Kroonstad, where the more privileged residents currently do their entire bulk monthly shopping, and 50 kilometres from Heilbron. It is clearly visible that the town is currently experiencing a recession, most of the residents spend very little to keep their homes up to standard, in some cases the buildings appear to be dilapidated, and the expectation is not that there will be any improvement in the near future.

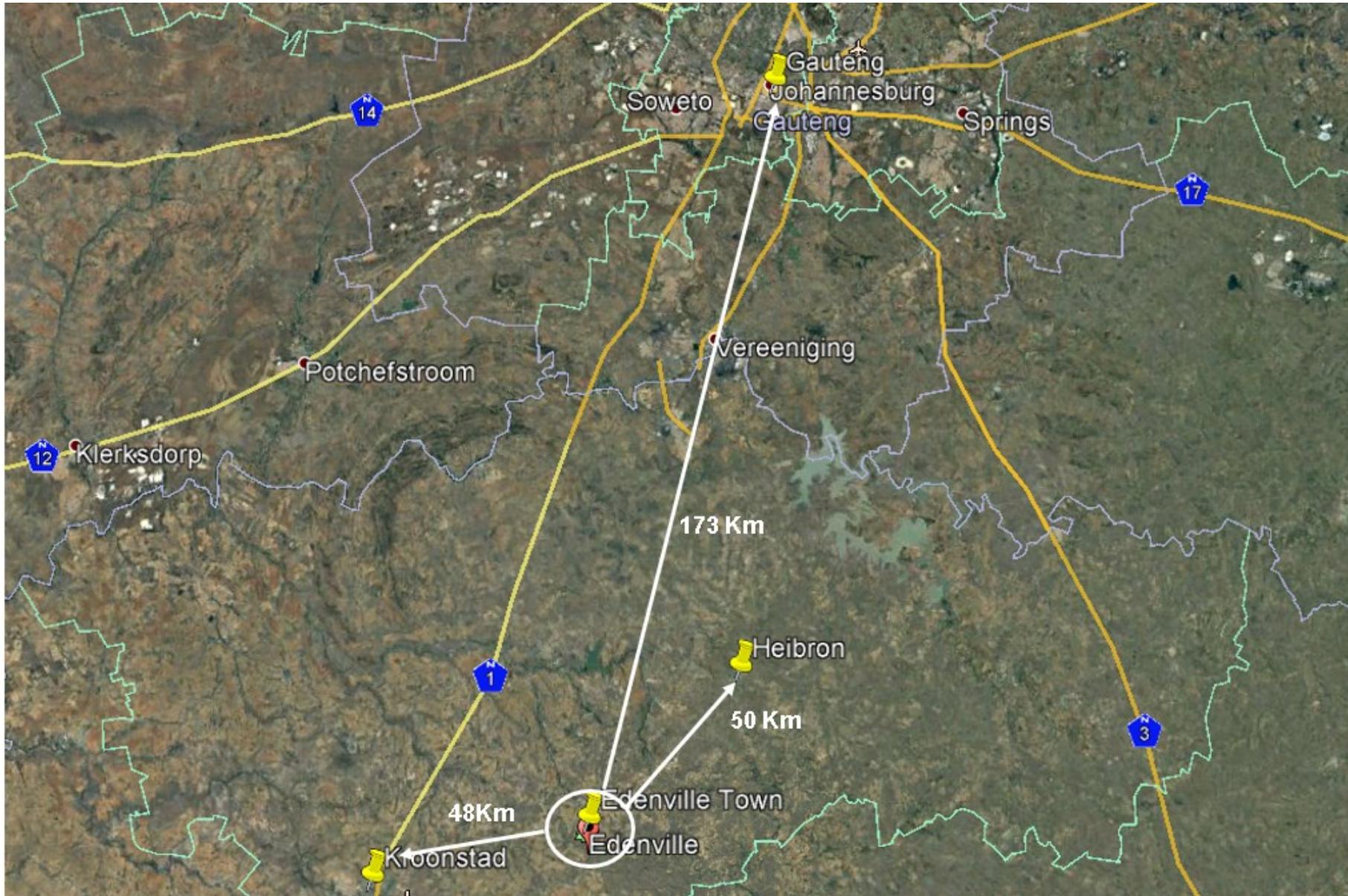


Image 4. Location and distances of Edenville from bigger business centres. The biggest advantage is the Gauteng area, only 173km north.

According to the Edenville Tourism website, the area used to be very rich in game and offered tourists to do some hunting activities, but this was never really exploited to the maximum. As a result, the accommodation provided to tourists itself is not completely up to standard to attract tourists from outside the region, e.g. Gauteng, or any international interest.

According to the last census (www.citypopulation.de/php/soutafrica-freestate- Edenville) in 2011, the population was 6994 People – Male 2952 and 3342 Females. Density 860/km².

Population groups: (2011 Census)

Black African 5959 – White 250 – Coloured 54 – Asian 15 and Others 16
Sotho = 88% – Afrikaans = 4.7% English = 1.7 – Other = 5.6%.

Population as per Municipality office at the time of the survey is:

Edenville	5000
Ngwathe	<u>10000</u>
TOTAL	<u>15000</u> (Population)

Ownership in the Ngwathe township

Towards the end of 2019, a total of 250 Title Deeds to secure ownership of households in the Ngwathe Township was sponsored by Betterbond. The applications to the Deeds Office was made by the Free Market Foundation, who also handed the Title Deeds to the 250 new owners.

A further 115 Title Deed applications and consequently transfer of ownership, was sponsored by Betterbond and is in the process of registration.

Strategic Planning & Methodology

The strategic planning preceding the actual execution of the survey, was part of the theoretical and practical exercise of the extension training and was done under the professional guidance of the i3A facilitator.

1. Communication plan: Edenville Community Development Research Survey

Date of survey: Monday 27, until Wednesday 29 January 2020.

Purpose:

To provide Candidate Extension Officers the opportunity to plan, conduct and execute a community development research survey and thereafter draft a viable survey report. The data of this report will be used by LEAP Agricultural Services (Pty) Ltd to formulate a realistic development project for the Edenville Community.

Preceding information meetings

Prior to the survey being conducted, the LEAP management team scheduled 2 meetings with the Edenville Community Leaders, to achieve the following outcomes:

The first meeting was conducted on 29 August 2019. The meeting was attended by 34 leaders from various community organisations.

The following objectives and outcomes were achieved:

- a) The LEAP programme, its objectives, and outcomes to be achieved, with the Edenville Community as beneficiaries, following the result and further actions of the community profile study
- b) An overview of the methodology to be followed was communicated to the leaders
- c) The leaders undertook to communicate the information with the members of their respective organisations and to give their permission and feedback on a follow-up meeting

The second meeting was conducted on 24 October 2019. The meeting was attended by 28 leaders from various community organisations.

The following objectives and outcomes were achieved:

- a) Permission was granted to continue with the community survey and the assurance was given that the broader community was well informed and promised their full participation
- b) The leader group were given some training on Mental Wellness in leadership, to be better prepared for their task as leaders of the community
- c) The methodology of the survey and group discussions were confirmed and approved
- d) The members of LEAP conducting the survey will be clearly identified wearing yellow aprons, clearly branded as representatives of the Sernick Group and i3A.
- e) The dates for 27 – 29 January was confirmed
- f) Communication channels were established for the communication of all information regarding the survey



Image 5. The aprons used to identify the survey conductors

2. Operational Guidelines for Planning and Conducting the Community Survey: Day 1 & 2

2.1. Venues and accommodation

- All candidate participants were accommodated in Kroonstad.
- Sernick Group provided for bus transportation between Kroonstad and Edenville

2.2. Planning of the survey

- Questionnaires were compiled, tested, and printed before the survey was conducted
- The survey strategy as again discussed and all participants were briefed between 09H00 and 10H30 on Monday morning, 27 January 2020
- The survey was completed within two days, being Monday 27, and Tuesday, 28 January 2020
- The survey was conducted in 8 groups of 2-participants each (Two participants working together)
- The residential areas were divided into manageable sectors on a map
- A minimum of 150 surveys was planned to be conducted over the two days

2.3. Conducting the survey

- The survey was conducted with the head of the household and as many members of the household present
- One Candidate Extension Officer asked the questions, whilst the other one completed the recording of the questionnaires, on behalf of the household
- The purpose of the survey was explained in detail before commencement
- The household members were placed at ease before commencement of the survey questions
- The survey questions were studied thoroughly by the Candidate Extension Officers before commencement of the survey
- All questions were explained properly to the household members in order to gather accurate information
- All the questions were answered in an honest manner, and household members were also cross questioned to confirm and reflect the correct interpretation of each answer

- During the survey volunteers from the various households was identified and encouraged to participate in the group discussions that was conducted on day three, being Wednesday, 29 January 2020

Each of the survey groups (as listed below), was planned to consist of at least a minimum of 10 individuals per group

- All members were instructed to meet at a specific venue at a time as determined
- The following groups participated in the group discussions:
 - The youth. These were both men and women between the age of 20 – 35
 - Adults. These were both men and women between the age of 36 to 60
 - Elderly. These were both men and women between the age of 61 and older
 - School Kids. These were both boys and girls from grade 8 to 12 (at least 10 per grade) who should be interviewed at the school
 - Commonage Farmers and livestock owners. These are both men and women

3. Guidelines for Group Discussions on Day 3

- The Candidate Extension Officers were grouped in order to run all surveys simultaneously
- The group discussion questions were studied and interpreted thoroughly before commencement of the survey
- Regarding the youth, adult and elderly groups and Commonage farmers, it was suggested that they should divide in 8 groups (separating women from men) before commencement of the survey
- Regarding the school kids, it was suggested that they should be interviewed in the different grades (8-12)
- All feedback was carefully and accurately recorded

3.1 Group discussion questions:

During each group discussion, the following questions were discussed and recorded on a white board for the whole group to see and agree to the recordings.

- What are your hopes for the future to live in Edenville?
Dreams | Desires | Wishes | Longings | Opportunities | Future
- What are your fears to living in Edenville?
[Doubts – Worries – Discomforts]
- What are your daily living challenges? *[Ways to survive.]*
- Describe your living conditions.
 - What do you eat?
 - Where do you buy food and clothes?
 - Where do you get water from?
- What are your needs?
 - Daily living needs
 - Financial and employment needs?
 - Social needs
 - Health and medical needs
 - Educational needs
 - Needs towards self-employment
- Describe the living conditions in the "old days".

- I. Were the living conditions better in the past than now?
- II. Why do you say so?
- III. Will it be applicable to live that way again today?

g) What are your dreams to make a better living?

- I. What projects would enhance employment?

h) Describe your daily routine from morning to night.

3.2 Guidelines for Drafting the Survey Report on Day 4 and 5

3.2.1 Planning the compilation of the Survey Report

The candidate Extension Officers were organised in 2 groups to draft the report

- Group 1 participated in drafting the household survey report
- Group 2 participated in compiling the group discussions report

The final report was submitted in writing by a responsible person on behalf of each group.

4. Logistical Arrangement Guidelines

4.1 Transportation. The Sernick Group provided buss transport to travel to Edenville Training Centre and back to Kroonstad

4.2 Lunch. Lunch was provided by Sernick at the training Centre daily, Monday to Wednesday, and at Kroonstad Agricultural School on Thursday and Friday.

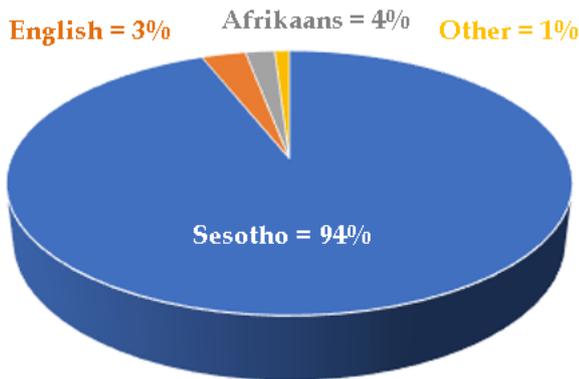
4.3 Dress Code. Members had to ensure that they were dressed to meet the challenges during the survey (Nice walking shoes (tekkies), hats or umbrella against the sun, dark glasses, etc.). A yellow branded apron was issued to identify the candidates in doing the survey.

Part 1: Household Survey Results

Information on the Heads of Household

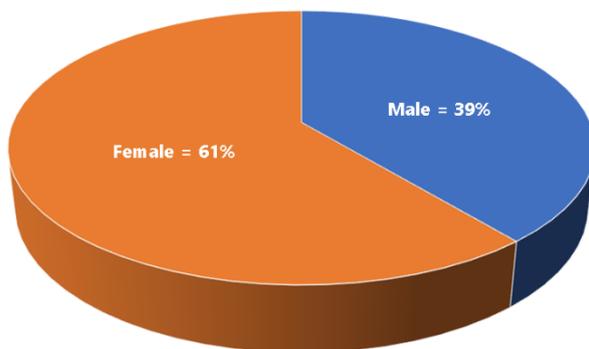
DEMOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION (Including the head of the household)

1. Languages spoken



Graph 1. Percentage of languages spoken by heads of household

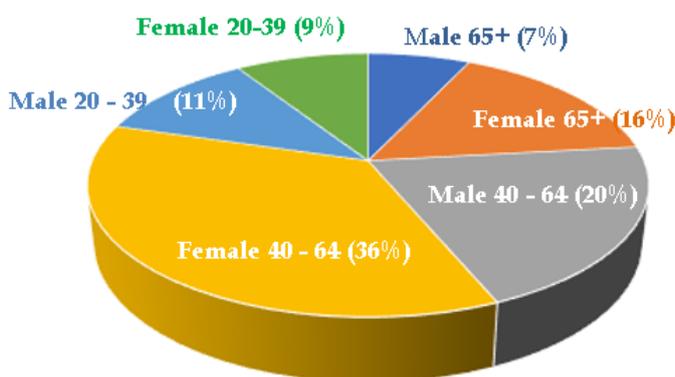
2. Gender of the heads of household



When moving into the streets of Edenville, it is clear that there are far more women than men, it could also be clearly seen during the group work sessions, there were about three times as many women as men. In the older generation, it is clear that the woman is basically outliving the men, and in the midlife category, most men are deployed to finding jobs outside Edenville as a means to sustain their households and families.

Graph 2. of Heads of household gender ratio

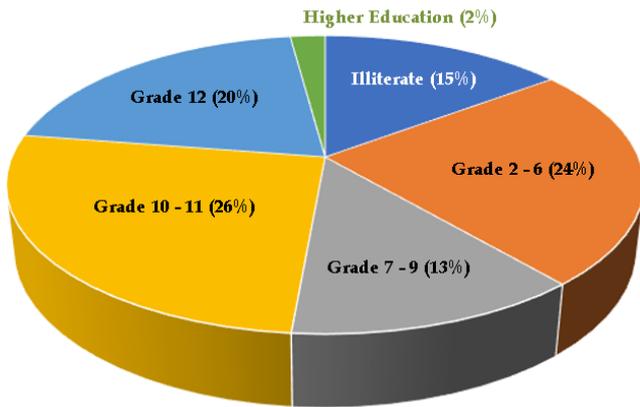
3. Age distribution of the heads of household



The Edenville community has the majority of female headed households. This is especially found in the age group of 64-40. The reason for the difference is uncertain but the suspicion is that most of the men working elsewhere in order to support the household. However, it is also found that the same outcomes apply to both the other groups. 65 and more as well as 39-20. There are no household heads under the age of 20.

Graph 3. Age distribution of the heads of household

4. Level of education of the heads of household



Only 3 of the 142 heads of household interviewed (2%), indicated Higher Educational qualifications.

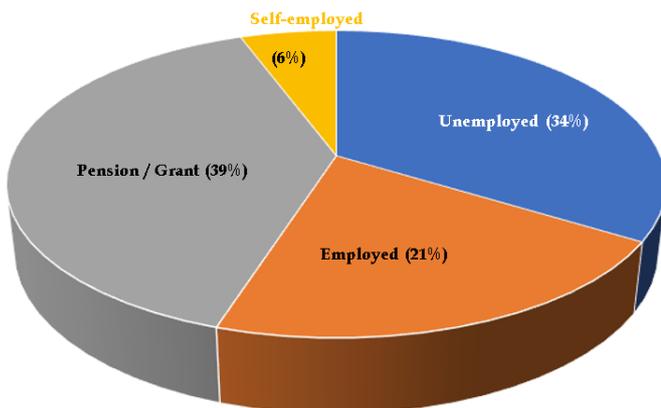
The qualifications listed are:

- Nursing Diploma – Self Employed
- Diploma in Human Resources – Unemployed
- Diploma in Education – Permanent employed

Graph 4. Ratio of the level of education of heads of household

- 39% of Heads of Household are illiterate or left school before Grade 7 (GET Certificate)
- 20% of Heads of Household completed Grade 12 (National Senior Certificate)

5. Employment status of the heads of household



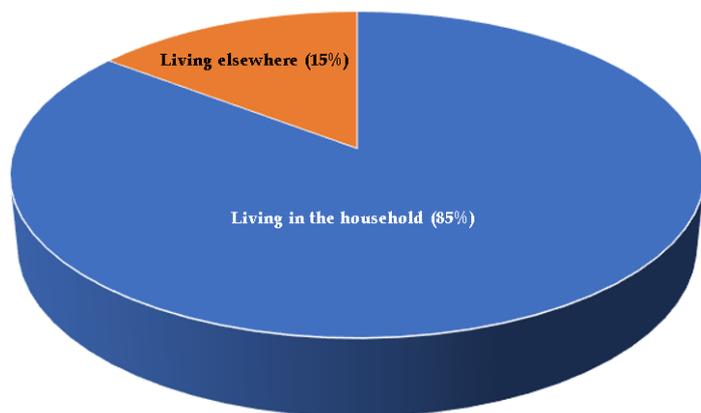
Self-employment trades are:

- Builders
- Tailors (Dress making)
- Street Hawkers
- Making and selling traditional beer

Graph 5. Ratio of the employment status of heads of household

Information on other members in the household

6. Dependants living in the household



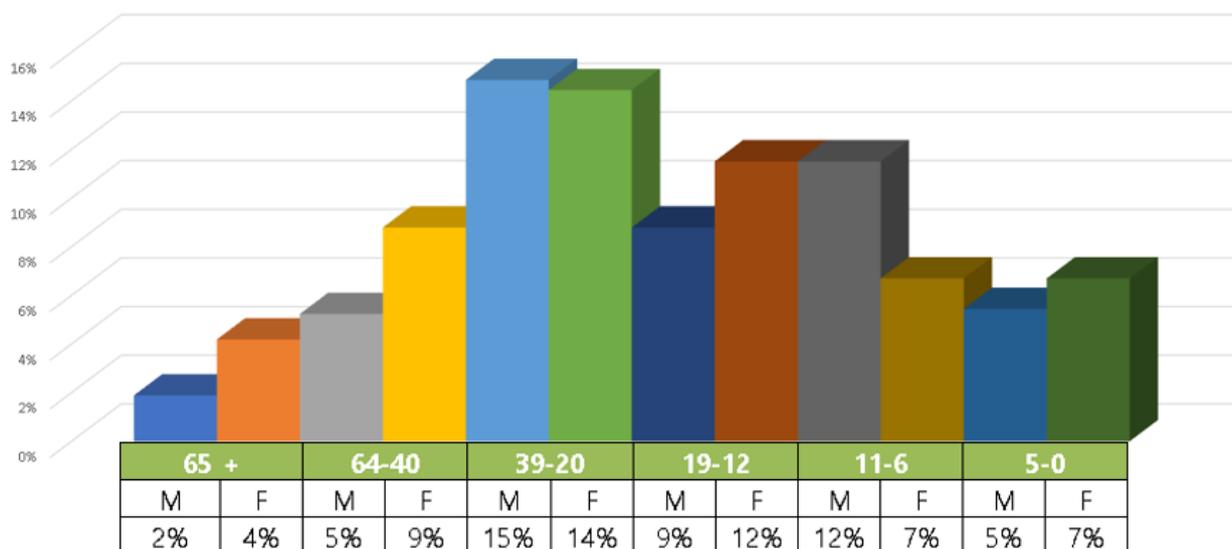
The 15% dependants living elsewhere, are employed in Gauteng, from where they are making monthly financial contributions to their households

Graph 6. Ratio of dependants living in each household

- The average household is 4.4 members (Including the head of household)
- 2220 Households reflect a total population of 9768 people

7. Age distribution of all household members. Excludes the head of household (information of the extended household)

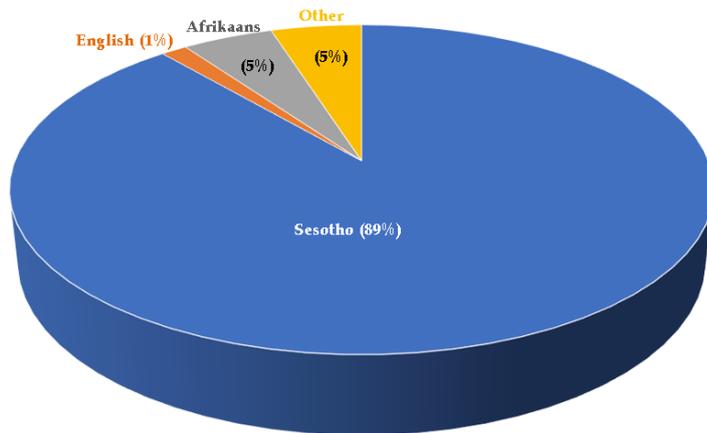
Table 1. Age distribution of all household members



Graph 7. Age distribution of all household members

The age distribution fits the normal curve distribution with females in the age group 20 – 39, the most in the population. Interesting is also the more female births noted in the 1 – 5-year age group.

8. Language spoken by household members

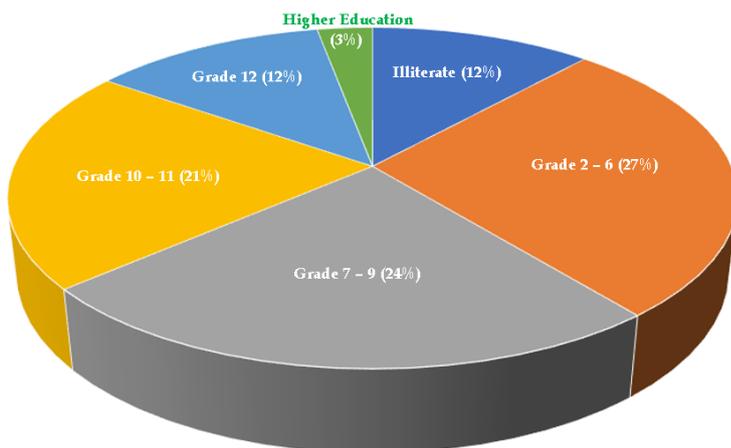


The mostly Afrikaans speaking commercial farming community around Edenville, enforces the Afrikaans language to play a bigger role than the English language. It is derived that this is due to employment provided by the farming sector.

5% other languages, is mostly a mixture of Xhosa and isiZulu

Graph 8. Languages spoken by household members

9. Educational level of the household members



12% of the elder group of household members are illiterate (Age 40 -65+), whilst also 12% of the younger groups achieved the National Senior Certificate.

Only 3% of the members completed a Higher Educational Certificate, indicating the level of poverty causally linked to further educational opportunities.

Graph 9. Education level of household members

10. Other certificated skills within the household

It was determined that 15% of Community members do have other certified skills such as:

- Animal production
- Crop production
- Mixed farming
- Teaching
- Cooking
- Welding
- Plumbing
- Waste management
- Machine operating etc.

11. Additional 'Non-certificated' skills within the household

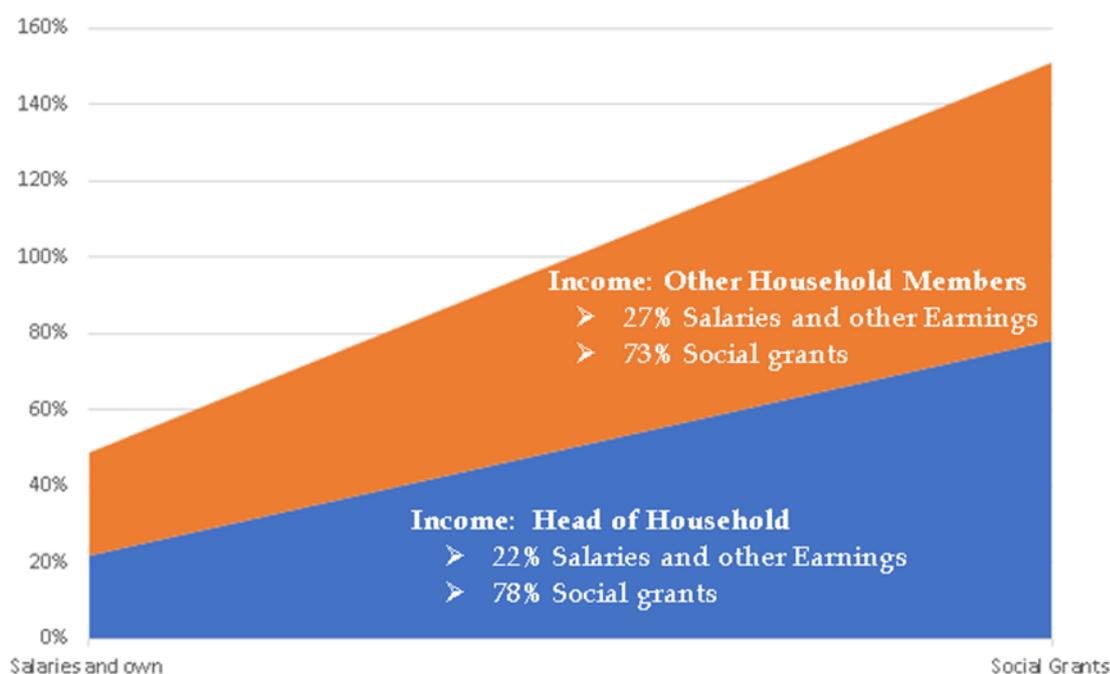
It was also determined that 25% of Community members do have usable skills to contribute to the upliftment of the region, such as:

- Animal production
- Domestic worker
- Gardening
- Hospitality and cooking
- Hairdressing
- Building/ plumbing/ fencing/ painting/ handyman/ construction/ paving/ roofing.
- Farm work/ broiler production, etc.

12. Income distribution per household

Table 2. Income distribution per household

Category	Salaries and Other		Social Grants		Total Income	
Heads of Household	R	500,00	R	1 780,00	R	2 280,00
Other household members	R	721,26	R	1 945,30	R	2 666,56
Total Household income	R	1 221,26	R	3 725,30	R	4 946,56
Income per household member / month	R	1 221,26	R	1 095,68		
Income per household member / day	R	40,71	R	36,52	R	77,23
Persons per Household						4,4



Graph 10. Income distribution per household

- Edenville households are 76% dependant on Social Grants from the Government
- Only 25% of household income is earned from salaries, other informal business and assistance from household members living and working mostly in Gauteng.

13. Information on Schools

There are four main schools in Edenville:

- Edenville Intermediate High School (Grade 7, 8 and 9)
- Ngwathe Secondary school (Grade 10, 11 and 12)
- Mofube Primary School
- Katlego Pre-school

Some of the supporting schools attended by Edenville learners are:

- Zenith Secondary School – Kroonstad
- Hlolo Pre-School
- Ntatisa Pre-School
- Flovious Mareica College
- Botshabelo Secondary School
- Sedibeng College – Vereeniging
- Emfuleni Primary – Heilbron
- Itumeleng Pre-school
- Lesedi Pre-school

Group discussions were only conducted at the Edenville Intermediate High School and the Ngwathe Secondary school. All the learners were very excited to answer the survey questions in their groups. Most of the learners were focussed on adult matters, things that concern them for the future, other issues also emerged that will be discussed under the group discussion section of the report.

14. Farm and domestic animals owned per household

The following totals of farm and domestic animals were declared for 142 households. From these totals, and previous experience, a projection is made of the total amount of animals to be owned by residents in and around Edenville Commonage.

Table 3. Projection of farm and domestic animals per household and in the total community

Category	142 HH	Ave / HH	Total	Factor
Cattle	101	0,71	474	30%
Sheep	38	0,27	178	30%
Pigs	74	0,52	347	30%
Chickens	434	3,06	2036	30%
Dogs	42	0,30	591	90%

In the survey, no person indicated that farm animals are used for production and trading purposes. Farm animals are only kept as so called “bank on hooves” and animals are exchanged to one another to help family and friends with funerals, weddings, etc.

15. Logistics of household animals (Where they are kept and what they eat)

Farm animals are kept on the Edenville commonage, or sometimes grazed under limited supervision in the main road reserves. Almost all household members stressed the difficulty to care for farm

and domestic animals and it is also clearly visible on the poor condition of farm and domestic animals. The purchasing of food is kept to a minimum, as there are hardly enough to eat for the household members themselves. Dogs are kept for security purposes and as pets, but the poor animals are mostly left to themselves to find food on the dumping sites.

16. Resource description of the household – Model / Type and condition- Refer to photo
(Vehicles – Tractors – Implements – Garden equipment)

Table 4. Equipment available per household for own food production purposes

Category	Total	Ave/HH
Vehicles and LDV's	26	0,18
Tractors	3	0,02
Implements	1	0,01
Garden spade	27	0,19
Garden rake	11	0,08
Garden fork	12	0,08
Wheelbarrow	6	0,04
Hosepipe	3	0,02

The residents of Edenville are not providing themselves through household or community gardening. On average, there is no equipment available per household, as reflected in Table 4 above.

About 1.5% of households do own a vehicle, of which also only 1% of such vehicles are in a roadworthy condition.

17. Household vegetable gardens (Yes/No – Size)

50% of household members indicated a “Yes” on the question, do you keep and maintain a household vegetable garden in your backyard. On inspection during the survey, the surveyors indicated that 7 of the 142 households had a visible vegetable garden, that can be defined as an effective contribution to feeding the household family.

It can be derived that 5% of domestic households do provide in their own need for fresh vegetables.

18. Possession and / or access to land to grow crops (Yes/No – Crop type – Size / Hectares)
(Co-manage – Private / Title deed – Lease – Own yard)

None of the households indicated access or ownership to any additional land, besides the small yards where they reside.

Table 5 below gives an indication of household backyard space available, and how many Household gardens projected to participate to produce an effective 1 hectare of vegetables and fruits in the community.

Table 5. Available backyard space in M² per household for vegetable and fruit production

Type of crop	M ² / HH	M ² 500 Gardens	Hectares
Spinach, beetroot, carrots, pumpkin, beans, tomatoes	4	4000	0,4
Fruit trees	2	2000	0,2
Potatoes and Cabbages	2	2000	0,2
Maize and soyabeans	2	2000	0,2
TOTAL	10	10000	1

On average, each household has 5M² land space available for vegetable and fruit production. To average 1 hectare of land under full horizontal production, a total of 1000 households will have to participate in such a production project.

19. Energy used in the household (Where from and cost)

(Electricity – Wood – Paraffin – Gas)

89% of households depends solely on electricity as energy source to provide for cooking and lighting. It is interesting however that electricity as only source of energy, is also the most expensive energy source.

Some households use electricity in combination with paraffin, gas, and firewood, and the savings are remarkably reflected in Table 6 below.

Table 6. Energy used and the cost of energy per household

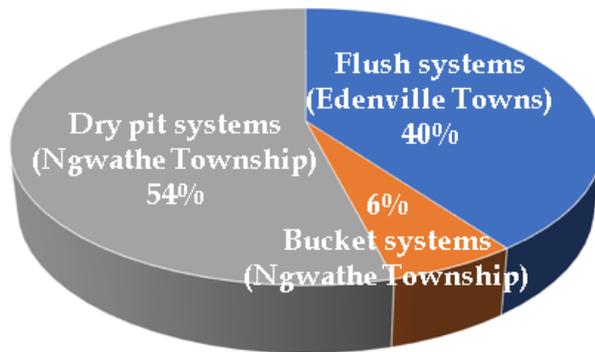
Energy source	Source	Total 142 HH	Ave/HH
Electricity only	Municipality	R 30 220,00	R 212,82
Firewood only	Local suppliers	R 1 020,00	R 7,18
Paraffin only	Local suppliers	NIL	Nil
Gas only (1xHousehold)	Local suppliers	R 240,00	R 240,00
Electricity and firewood	Municipality & Local	R 12 804,00	R 90,17
Electricity and paraffin	Municipality & Local	R 2 250,00	R 15,85
Electricity and gas	Municipality & Local	R 5 187,00	R 36,53
Electricity, wood and gas	Municipality & Local	R 950,00	R 6,69

20. Water source for the household (Where from and cost)

Water is supplied by the municipality and 92% of the community who resides in the Ngwathe Township do not pay anything for water. In the Ngwathe Township, water is supplied to communal taps, centrally placed in each block and people fetch water by hand in containers and buckets to take home.

In Edenville town, residents pay on average R 265.00 per month per household for water to the Municipality. Some residents in the Edenville Town also have their own boreholes, and cost of electricity to pump water is about R 350.00 per month.

21. Description of sanitation / toilet system



54% of the community are using a dry-pit toilet and 6% a bucket system.

40% are using a flush system in an own septic tank and French-drain

Graph 11. Sanitation systems used in Edenville community

22. Description of refuse removal

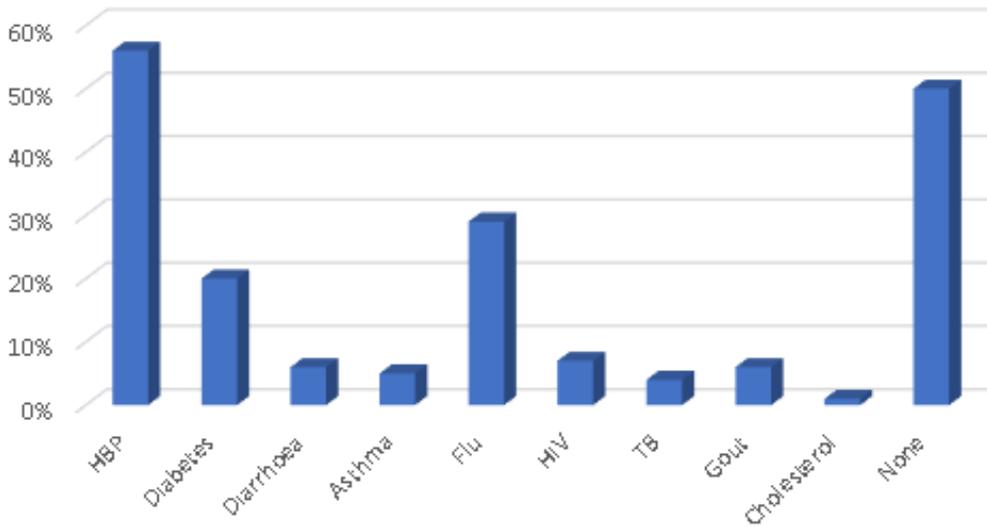
The Municipality do garbage collection in the community, but it does not happen often and within the regular times.

The municipal dumping site is an unmanaged disaster and health risk to the community, animals and complete in violation with Health-, Safety and Environmental acts.



Image 6. Edenville Municipal refuse dumping site

23. Health and Health System



Graph 12. Common illnesses of the household

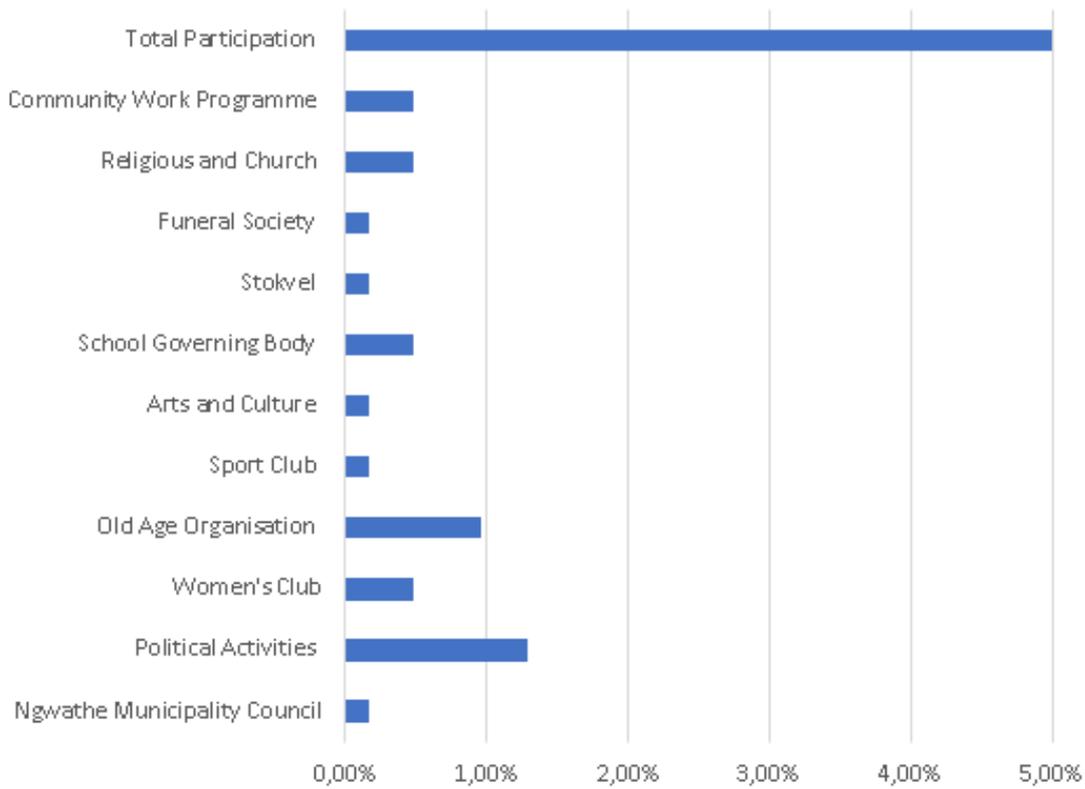
- 62% of household members visits the local Department of Health Clinic in Town
- 13% of household members make use of a private doctor who is hosting a private clinic on a cash patient to doctor fee.
- An emergency ambulance service is delivered either from Kroonstad, or Heilbron, is very unreliable and the response time is between 2 to 4 hours to reach Edenville.

24. Transport

(Type – purpose – how often used – cost)

- Most community members make use of Taxi transport once a month to travel to Kroonstad or Heilbron to buy monthly groceries. The Taxi fees are R 160 per return trip. Shopping is thus done once a month.
- The 1% of households owning a private vehicle, make use of such vehicle and also transport children to school at a fee of R 2.00 per Km.

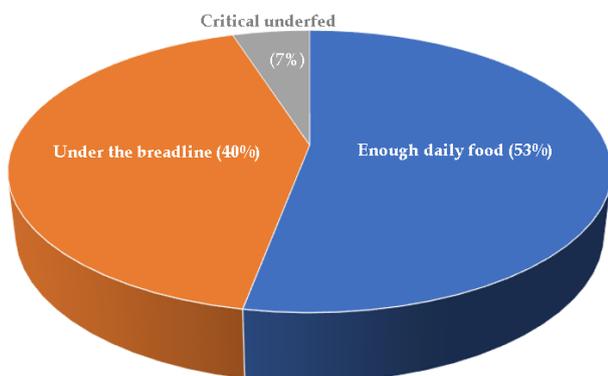
25. Participate in community structures and social upliftment systems
(Yes/No – Name of organisation)



Graph 13. Community structures and participation

- Only 5% of the community members are actively involved in community structures, as indicated in Graph 12 above.
- Such community and social activities require between 2- and 18-days involvement per month

26. Enough food for the household



- 53% of people have enough food
- In the most serious cases, we met at least ten households (7%) who were concerned about where their next meal was coming from.
- 40% of people have insufficient food to eat and the available food does not meet adequate nutritional value.

Graph 14. Status of household food

27. Social Trust between family and community members

The level of social trust between family members, and between members of the community is an important aspect in community development programmes.

There are two main arguments concerning the effects of family relationships on social trust.

- The first argument claims that the intensity of the family relationship reduces the capacity of the family members to interact in the outside world, where social uncertainty prevails.
- The second argument considers that trust inside the family spills over into trust in strangers.

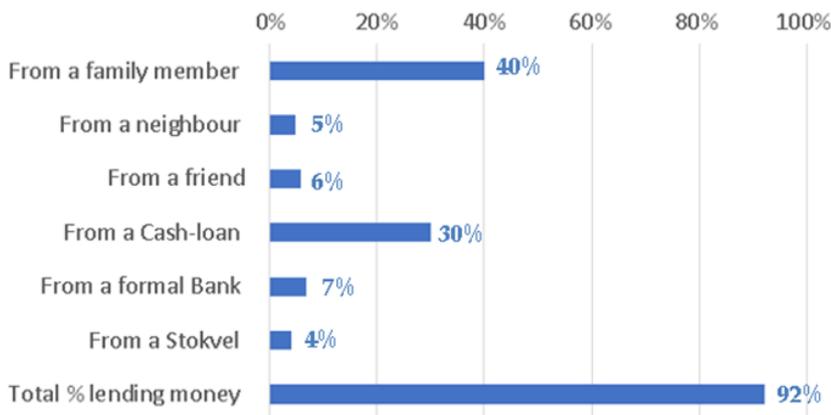
There is a corollary to the first argument: intense family relationships, by reducing social trust, affect community development negatively.

The social trust aspect in this report was measured against the following:

- **Trust of lending of money between**
 - Family members
 - Neighbours
 - Friends
 - Cash-loans
 - Formal Banks
 - Stokvel
 - Total percentage of members lending and borrowing money
 - Amounts of money being lent
- **Safety at night in the family**
- **How the household is affected by crimes**
 - Theft
 - Assault
 - Rape
- **Police reliability and response**
- **Social help in time of personal need**
 - Help from family members
 - Help from a neighbour
 - Help from a friend
 - Help from the community

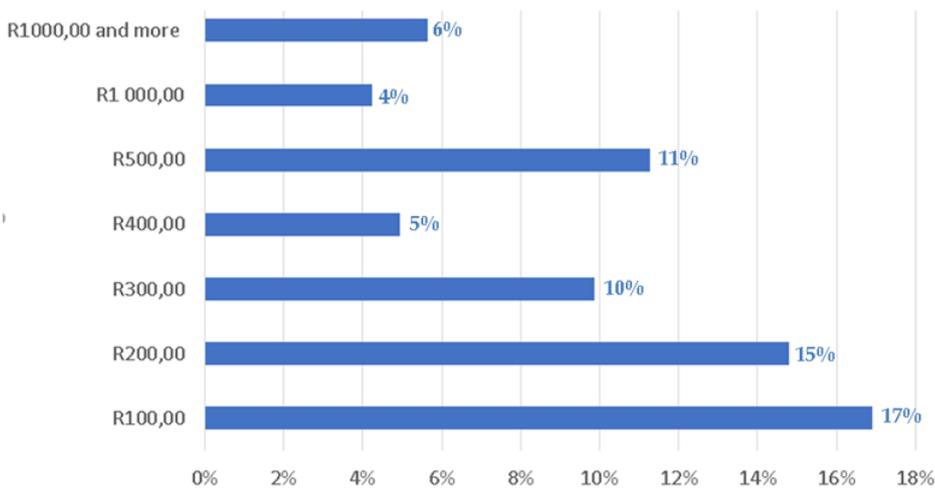
The level of social trust is derived from Graphs 15 – 20 below, that is reflecting a summary of the statistics on the data collected during the household survey.

Lending of money



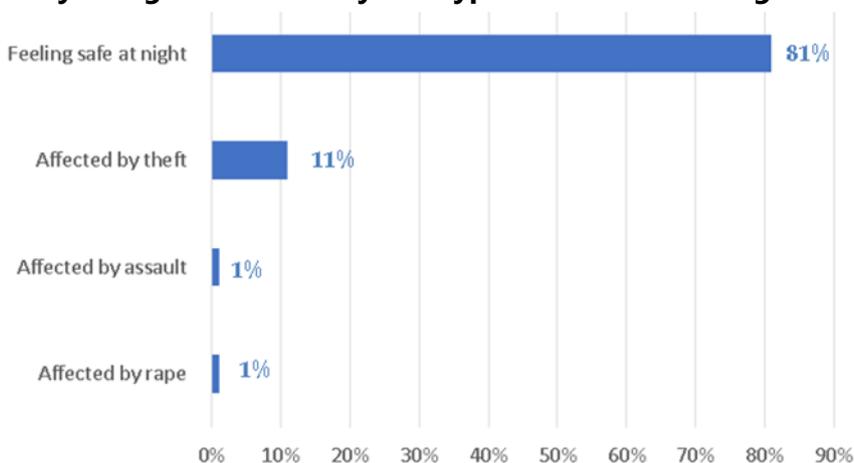
Graph 15. Lending of money

How much money is lent and borrowed?



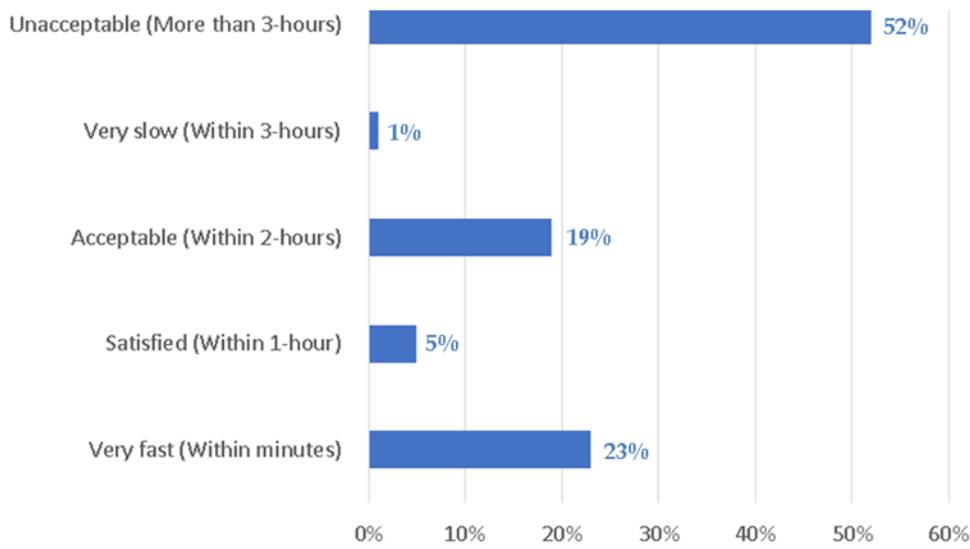
Graph 16. How much money is lent and borrowed?

Safety at night in the family and types of crime affecting households



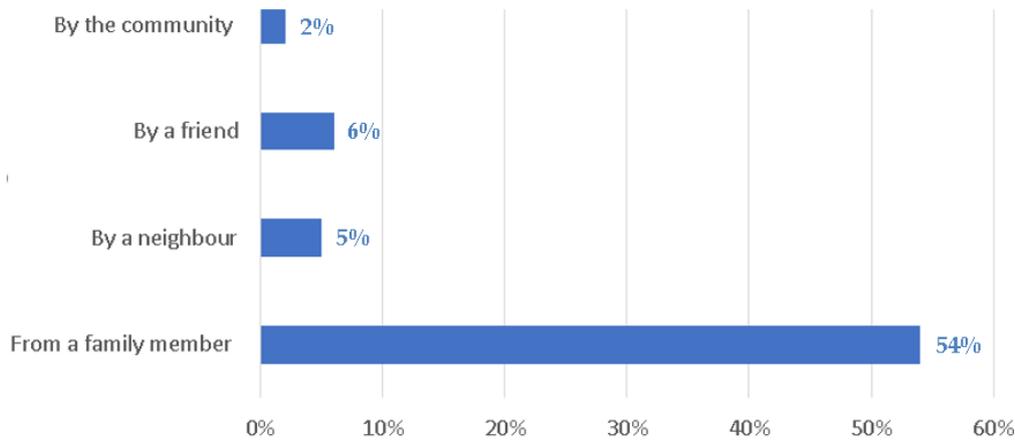
Graph 17. Safety at night in the family and types of crime affecting households

Police reliability and response



Graph 18. Police reliability and response

Availability of help in time of personal need



Graph 19. Availability of help in time of personal need

In overview

- 92% of community members do lend money on a monthly basis. This is a reflection on poverty to sustain household expenses, but also a good reflection of social trust.
- 40% of lending is happening between family members in the same household.
- 30% borrowings from cash-loans, indicates a 30% inflow of outside money at some stage during the month, but also a constant approximately outflow of 30% of money earned. Cash-loans thrive on the pensioners, making them poorer by the day.
- 58% of borrowings are for R 500 and below, indicating money needed to sustain basic food.
- 81% of the household members do feel safe at night, reflecting a sound and safe social stability, mostly maintained by community members themselves.
- 52% of household members are not happy with the response time from the police, which is a social safety risk.
- 54% of social help in time of need, comes from within the household. This is a high index of social stability, as only 67% of household members indicated that they do need social support in some stage of time in need.

28. Discussion on challenges:

During the household survey discussion, the household members were asked to list the 5 most important challenges they do face, as well as 5 possible solutions to these problems.

These 5 challenges are listed in Table 7 below, according to the priorities identified by household members.

Table 7. Top 5 priority challenges and possible solutions proposed by Household members

Challenge	Proposed solutions
1. No Bank or ATM to draw cash money	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A local business in Edenville Town to negotiate and motivate to any commercial bank to install an ATM in town
2. Unemployment rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Display board in town to advertise local job opportunities • Skills training at Sernick Training Centre in town • Agricultural projects such as poultry and vegetable production • Municipality to make fenced land available for community agricultural activities • A greater care and skills project to ensure the people to become more compliant and informed on how to do business
3. Lack of basic service delivery by the Municipality	<p>The local Municipality to address the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental awareness to clean up the town • Recycling of refuse • Restore the dumping site and manage according Environmental Legislation • Restore the Community Work Programme regarding better recruitment, supervision, and control • Deal with Dept. of Home Affairs regarding ID-books, birth-, and death registrations • Road maintenance

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved basic service deliver on water, sanitation, electricity, and infrastructure maintenance • Improved emergency services such as Police, Clinic and Ambulance • Registration and control illegal businesses • Restore and maintain sport fields for the youth clubs • Address the RDP Housing system to benefit the homeless
4. Poor schooling systems for children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Readdress the quality of food parcels for school children • Social wellness and awareness programmes towards holistic development of school going youth • Maintenance of school infrastructure • Improved technology aids for pupils as part of education system
5. Shortage of food	<p>Development of home-based food production schemes such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetable gardens • Poultry production • Improved cattle and production of weaner calves • Permaculture

End of the household survey and feedback.

Part 2: Target Group Discussions – Edenville Community



Image 7: Members of the Edenville Community participating in group discussions

Target group discussion data

Introduction

Given the methodology and objectives for interviewing target groups from different genders and different age groups within each gender groups (Refer Paragraph 3 on page 7), the planned venues for different group discussion did not realise as planned, and the community who attended, were divided in the following groups.

- **Women**
These were women between the age of 18 – 67
- **Men.**
These were men between the age of 18 to 71
- **School Kids.**
These were both boys and girls from grade 7 to 9 at least 10 per grade. and 10 -12 at least 45 – 55 per grade, who participated in the survey.
- **Commonage Farmers and livestock owners.**
These are both men and women and were part of the Women and Men groups

A total of 290 community members (35 men, 80 women and 175 school children), representing 13% of the Edenville Community participated in the discussions.

The discussions and formulation of the responses was concluded within a 2-hours timeframe.

Women's group discussion outcomes

Outcome of discussions:

a) What are your hopes for the future to live in Edenville?

- Enough and constant water supply
- At least 2 clinics that are opened 24/7 for emergencies with available ambulances.
- More visibility of the police patrolling the area, especially at night
- Establishment of another primary school, old age home and care centre for the disabled.
- Maintenance of roads and sport facilities

b) What are your fears to living in Edenville?

- Lack of moral support for youth to minimize the prevailing drug and alcohol abuse.
- Escalating rate of poverty together with a very slow response of ambulance when called for emergency
- High accident rate on the main roads, not safe for children and older people to cross.

c) What are your daily living challenges? [Ways to survive.]

- Water shortage (Constantly out of water from the Municipality)
- Delay in emptying of the VIP toilets – smell and hygienic risk
- Poor and weak electricity (Frequently without electricity)
- Prevailing unemployment rate
- Lack of public transport, banks, and shops
- Lack of cooperation between Police and the Community Police Forum (CPF)
- Criminal effect; high rate of theft in schools (such as computers at Mofube School), cars and livestock theft.

d) Describe your living conditions.

i. What do you eat?

Our daily staple food is maize meal, and it is supplemented with available vegetables (Mostly spinach), and chicken waste products, such as heads-and-feet, skin, and livers.

ii. Where do you buy food and clothes?

We buy from Kroonstad, Heilbron and township tuck shops. Mostly from cheap Chinese shops.

iii. Where do you get water from?

We get water from a Municipality truck (although it does not reach other areas), municipal taps and far situated boreholes, when the municipal water is off.

e) What are your needs?**i. Daily living needs**

- Basic food and enough clean water to drink, cook and wash
- Sanitation (The daily emptying of the toilet buckets)
- Reliable electricity to cook and have lights and heat at night

ii. Financial and employment needs?

- Employment opportunities to provide food and clothes for our families
- Banking services (At least an ATM in town to get cash)
- Skills to employ ourselves through small businesses

iii. Social needs

- Access to public Wi-Fi at the Library
- Security in Police visibility and reaction
- Social support to women and children being abused
- Title Deeds to own our homes

iv. Health and medical needs

- A local medical doctor and surgery to stabilize injured and sick people and pregnant mothers about to give birth
- Better clinical services with an own ambulance system
- A better sanitation and toilet system in the townships
- A mobile clinic for the elder people

v. Educational needs

- Special education and care for special need scholars
- Financial aid to buy school uniforms for needy children
- Career guidance to schools, as from Grade 9, basic computer literacy classes, bursary opportunities
- Renovation of school infrastructure
- Free sanitation pads to girls in school

vi. Needs towards becoming self-employed

- Agricultural projects to grow food for ourselves
- Financial sponsors for projects
- Technical skills such as brickmaking, building construction, hair dressing, etc.
- Renovation of school infrastructure as practical for construction training in the community

f) Describe the living conditions in the "old days".**i. Were the living conditions better in the past than now?**

- There was more employment in town and on the farms, hence much better living conditions
- Things were cheaper and money had more value, although we did not get government grants
- We were a much smaller population, therefore, there was enough resources for all
- Electricity was always stable and more affordable

- The education system was much better, our kids went to tertiary institutions, or found jobs in Gauteng, thus reducing the local population

ii. Why do you say so?

- The municipal service delivery was much better, the roads and infrastructure were maintained, there was always water and electricity
- There were more shops in town to provide food and clothes
- The community could sustain themselves much better
- Health services was much better, and medication was always available at the clinic
- The population was much smaller

iii. Will it be applicable to live that way again today?

Yes, we believe so if the Government can fulfil all their promises

g) What are your dreams to make a better living?

i. What projects would enhance employment?

- Agricultural projects for food and to add value on agricultural products
- A shopping complex or market in town
- Opening of a mine in Edenville (there is gas, coal and oil)
- Old age home and disability centre for the community

iii. Describe your daily routine from morning to night.

- Watching TV
- Prepare children for school, bath, eat, go to library
- Worrying about my next meal
- Walk far to get water

Men's group discussion outcomes

Outcome of discussions:

a) What are your hopes for the future to live in Edenville?

- Local economic development with employment opportunities
- Establishment of a shopping centre with commercial bank and enhanced service delivery.
- Improved sanitation services

b) What are your fears to living in Edenville?

- Lawlessness and prevailing drug and alcohol abuse.
- Increasing rate of poverty

c) What are your daily living challenges? [Ways to survive.]

- Water shortage making it impossible to have vegetable garden
- Prevailing unemployment rate for both youth and old people

d) Describe your living conditions.

i. What do you eat?

Maize meal porridge

ii. Where do you buy food and clothes?

Kroonstad, Heilbron and Indian shops (with expired food)

iii. Where do you get water from?

Unreliable Municipal taps and tanks

e) What are your needs?

i. Daily living needs

- Water and food
- Internet access
- Access to cash withdrawals

ii. Financial and employment needs?

Financial support to start small business

iii. Social needs

- Parks
- Men and women clubs
- Art and culture groups
- Business and leadership workshops
- Serviceable sanitary systems
- Improved educational

- Career guidance
- Finance and information scarcity
- Needs towards self-employments
- Improvement and training for basic skills

iv. Health and medical needs

- Access to medical facilities
- Ambulances
- Full time health services
- Confidentiality in collection of chronic medication

v. Educational needs

- Career guidance
- Finance
- Better information and computer technology for the schools

vi. Needs towards self-employment

- Improvement and training for basic skills

f) Describe the living conditions in the “old days”.

i. Were the living conditions better in the past than now?

There were more employment opportunities in the older days, thus better living conditions

ii. Why do you say so?

During apartheid, the political situation was worse, but the services were better. Because of democracy, white people stepped back from participating in the community financially, hence the prevailing struggle in the community.

iii. Will it be applicable to live that way again today?

Yes, because there were basic facilities and retail shops in the olden days.

g) What are your dreams to make a better living?

What projects would enhance employment?

- Agricultural project (primary agriculture and agro-processing)
- Recycling or purification of water

h) Describe your daily routine from morning to night.

- Gym, bath, eat, go to library
- Check emails
- Check on cattle, mornings, and evenings



Image 8. Male group discussions taking place

School Children's group discussions

Both boys and girls from grade and 10 - 12 were part of the discussions. Between 45 and 55 learners on average, participated in an incredibly positive manner.

Outcome of discussions:



Image 9. School going boys and girls from grade 7 participating in group discussions.

Outcomes: Grade 7 discussions

- a) The Grade 7's feel that they are not willing or ready to leave the small town as they have hope that if the necessary measures are instilled in developing the town and its people, it would make it a better place to live in. (They were told in the pre-briefing the objective of the survey is to improve the conditions)
- b) The learners' main concern is the significant amount of substance and drug abuse amongst the youth, leading to gangsterism, dropping out of school and sexual abuse/assault.
- c) A large number of learners struggle to get to school, especially those living on farms, the insufficiency of food in their systems make it unbearable to concentrate in class and the current feeding scheme is not sufficient to feed the entire school, as some of them don't receive anything to eat.
- d) Water and electricity seem to be an extreme challenge for some learners, who do not have access to clean running water as they must depend on rainwater and electricity installation, especially those living in informal settlements which are not properly structured.
- e) The need for proper and nutritional food is the main concern. Many of their parents are unemployed, making it difficult to sustain themselves.
- f) Amongst other issues is the need for ambulances as they do not have a stationed ambulance for the town, and this becomes a concern in cases of emergency.
- g) The learners feel that they are too young to relate to historical happenings as they are experiencing all the happenings currently, having nothing to compare to.

- h) The students have discussed amongst themselves that if stores/supermarkets were to be built, there would be job creation and even lessen the trouble and expenses of travelling to neighbouring towns for shopping. This will improve their own town's growth.
- i) The students share similar routine, as most are involved in daily house chores when they come home from school, doing homework, socialise, etc.

Outcomes: Grade 8 discussions

- a) The learners drafted down that they wished that if developments such as FET Colleges, libraries, businesses/stores were to be developed, it would create employment and encourage children to study further instead of dropping out.
- b) They also regarded a safehouse for children and women who are being abused.
- c) Domestic violence, substance abuse and gangsterism are amongst the crimes that the students witness daily.
- d) The fear of not having doctors, ambulances and fire controlling departments is also a concern, as they must depend on resources from neighbouring towns.
- e) The learners say witnessing domestic violence in their homes frustrates them. At times they do not know what to do.
- f) The lack of availability of water and clean water in their communities that causes health problems, as they are forced to drink unhealthy water because there is no other reliable source.
- g) Struggling households that need assistance with social grants are also one of the greater challenges of the small town.
- h) The learners feel however, still with all the problems and challenges that they are living in satisfactory conditions at their homes as several of them have access to clean running water and electricity.
- i) The learners feel a great need for improvement in their educational system as some feel like they do not get enough support from their teachers and need more support and care from their parents/families, as they feel neglected.
- j) Learners feel that they do not have enough background to share about historical events or conditions, because they cannot identify with it.
- k) The learners aspire of becoming good role models in future, as their choice of study fields will help build the Edenville community and its people.
- l) This group of learners have similar routine and challenges. Most live far from the school, having to wait for transport, and being involved in the same daily house chores when they arrive home.

Outcomes: Grade 9 discussions

- a) The learners hope that the future of the town will improve, more job creating opportunities arise, building a community centre to be proud of, which will hopefully reduce the abuse of substances amongst youth.
- b) Gangsterism among their peers is a major concern for the learners, as other problems such as sexual assault and trafficking of children can then be more prominent.
- c) The daily challenges involve insufficient or lack of clean water and electricity, as some areas do not have electrical connections, due to cable theft.

- d) One of the more urgent problems they stressed was that some of them do not always have enough food to eat at home and that the sanitary needs for girls are not met.
- e) The learners' living conditions differ as some reside in informal settlements, which are not safe, and houses not properly built, some areas do not have electricity and use paraffin and wood as a source of energy for cooking. Some hardly have any food in their homes, making it a struggle and rely on the feeding scheme at school for food, which is not always up to standard either.
- f) The learners have touched on a few needs which include social needs, lack of assistance with their schoolwork and education program, enough stationary and after school programs and extra classes to assist them in their schoolwork.
- g) The learners feel that their living conditions have improved since they have houses, although they do not have halls that they can use to empower the community.
- h) The dreams that the learners share is as youth to come together to strategize and plan their lives in the small town in order to better the quality of lives of the Edenville people, and to grow the community.
- i) Basic routine is followed daily as most of them are involved in house chores.

Outcomes: Grade 10 discussions

- a) Grade 10 learners are willing to stay in Edenville when things they are longing for to be considered.
 - For example:
 - Job opportunities
 - Health facilities
 - Self-employment ventures
 - Having sport facilities
- b) Learners feel threatened and unsafe because they need police presence to protect them from outside people who:
 - Destroy ATM's,
 - Rape,
 - Use drugs at school,
 which are all caused by the high rates of unemployment.
- c) Daily challenges for school kids are water, electricity, and sanitation whereby they need improved service delivery from the municipality.
- d) Living with their parents and others with their grandmothers, conditions are not particularly good. They are often unable to afford electricity and are dependent on child grants to afford food.
- e) Food are bought on a monthly basis from Kroonstad and Heilbron.
- f) Water is delivered by truck from Heilbron.
- g) Grade 10 learners' main concern is the standard of education at school, sanitary needs for girls and funds to open their own small businesses and to buy some equipment.
- h) Some of the children struggle with transport to school because they live far away on farms. They need a bus or other means of transport to get to school.
- i) They also need government to intervene in the provision of or to donate school uniforms to all school children.

- j) Other needs recorded are:
- Access to computers or laptops and Wi-Fi, even if it is only available at school
 - Clean water throughout the whole area
 - Social workers, if needed to talk to.
 - Accessible HIV/AIDS Centre that can supply all necessary medication.
 - Healthy food.
- f) Students think that in the olden days their parents enjoyed travelling and walk to school because they knew that there was no transport available, but now things have changed. They have transport services, but they do not get access to them and they are suffering more than their parents.
- g) They want to have access to farms / land so that they can be farmers and provide food and decrease the rate of unemployment of people hence they are studying agricultural subjects at school.
- h) The daily routine is described as waking up in the morning to go to school and coming back, do homework and go fetch water for the family needs.

Outcomes: Grade 11 discussions

- a) Grade 11 learners are positive to stay in Edenville, if the municipality can solve:
- The water crisis
 - Job opportunities for the unemployed
 - Better service delivery and electricity
- b) Learners fear to stay in Edenville due to the high percentage of poverty and rise in crime, as there is a shortage of police. Other fears are:
- We are too far from getting this means we, so we must leave town after school and work far from home and our families.
 - Poverty is a huge problem and government must help with food parcels.
 - The lack of medical services at the town clinic
 - Ambulances are slow and unreliable
- c) Their most urgent needs are running water, more teachers at school, sanitary needs for females and clinic services (to be open daily even on weekends).
- d) Students feel sad as they buy food from one shop that is not clean, some travel long distances to get water from JoJo tanks and also, they need health inspectors check on food they buy, and also to inspect the water from JoJo tanks, where they take their drinking water from.
- e) Students needs job opportunities, Banks or ATM's and new shops to improve Edenville's economy, rebuild of the town hall, have a mini hospital and access to transport. They also need more school infrastructure and classrooms to avoid the overcrowded classrooms and the toilet system to be changed to proper facilities.
- f) The learners feel that the current rate of unemployment is the biggest problem, as fixed jobs and income can improve their location.
- g) Their dreams are to restructure things to provide for better living conditions, so they need the following: -
- Home affairs services
 - Fair employment system

- Bursaries to enable the tertiary level of education
 - Old age home to be built
 - Increase on number of nurses working in clinic
 - Advisors on handling of animals
 - Improvement on school equipment (chairs, tables and doors)
 - More teachers with new information
 - Mini hospital
 - Orphans to be considered and be given food parcels and uniforms.
 - IT help, computers and relevant equipment.
 - Animal health treatment
- h) Some learners help their parents with work at home before going to school. Others must get up early to fetch water in the morning if they did not get it in the evening or feed the animals before they are allowed to go to school.

Outcomes: Grade 12 discussions

- a) The grade 12 learners are concerned about job opportunities, sports facilities, community to have good supply of water from the municipality, improved toilet systems, a 24-hours clinic service and a park for recreational purpose.
- b) Learners want dams to be fenced and supervised, as their younger brother and sisters are swimming there and some children have already drowned.
- c) The main challenge from students are:
- Household water as they must fetch it far away
 - The lack of electricity as the new location has none
 - Lack of jobs
 - Animals roaming around and some are sick
 - The library having little information and books
 - Transport as when it rains others cannot reach to school.
- d) Most of the learners and community get their water from Heilbron and they do shop in Kroonstad (Monthly groceries).
- e) The learners' main needs are:
- The improvement of clinic services (24hrs)
 - Ambulance availability
 - Stationery and textbooks with new information
 - Recreational centres and financial stability (jobs).
- f) The learners feel that it was better before because there were ATMs available and their parents had access to other things than today.
- g) These learners feel that there must be new shops (Shoprite, PnP) to create jobs and improve their economy, better roads to be built, proper communal structure that is safe, construction of an Edenville college and have a communal garden to sustain the community.
- h) The majority of the learners eat at school, as they do not have enough food at home. After school many have home chores, like washing and cooking, while others go to the library to do their homework.

Summary of Male and Female Group Discussions

With the analysis and compilation of the information during the week of 10 - 14 and again 17-18 and 20, it was found that we will focus on the following important outputs to make the best approach to a positive change in lifestyle and circumstances, of the people in Edenville.

Refer to the matrix below which has been agreed to focus on the following five issues: -

1. Negotiation, acquisition, and installation of an ATM in the town.
2. Motivation, establishing and maintaining of own vegetable gardens. A garden per household.
3. Sernick delegates, Municipality members, Business Forum members, Farmers Association, Women's Association, Police, all Leaders, and community members involvement in decision making and service delivery, to get together and discuss the mentioned issues. At the end of this meeting there must be at least 2 outcomes with doable activities to uplift the lifestyle of the total community.
 - Employment and notification of possible work
 - Municipality itself
 - Business owners
 - Sernick - Job opportunities
 - Small parts manufacturing projects (Investigate possibility)
 - E.g. School furniture, Steel brackets etc.
 - Notice/ advertising/pin boards - erected at 3 distinct points
 - CWP Workers
 - Alcohol and drug abuse
 - Recycling, scattered rubbish and the dumping area.
 - Negativity between community members to start uplifting the area
 - Roads and potholes
 - Bonds and Title deeds
 - Reestablishment of hunting game in the area
 - Empower community members
4. Water
 - Clean, purified water for drinking thus expectable for human consumption.
 - Boreholes
 - Accessibility to water in the whole town area
5. The awareness of the community needs must become a school project.

Summary of School Children Group Discussions

a) Hopes

- Job opportunities for the community
- Sport and other activities for all, including children
- Enough clean water and water for the animals and irrigation.
- Flush toilets for all residents
- A free and functional gym
- Clinic to operate 24/7
- Recreation facilities with pool and community center

b) Fears

- The dams and gardens to be fenced and dumping site to be maintained

c) Challenges

- Resolve issue of water. Clean water for people and animals
- Resolve the issue of electricity as per household
- For girls to have their needed toiletries.
- Children to have school uniforms, stationary, textbooks and all they need
- Bridge to be restored for use during the raining season

d) Living conditions

- Too little nutritional food and at times no food.
- Better parental control
- Parental care in general

e) Needs

- Financial stability
- Access to computers or laptops and Wi-Fi, even if it is only available at school
- Clean water throughout the whole area
- Social workers if needed to talk to.
- Accessible HIV/AIDS Centre that can supply all necessary medication.
- 24/7 Clinic service
- Police service to improve
- Ambulance service to improve
- Healthy food.

- Clothes and school uniforms
- Textbooks, stationary and other helpful material

f) "Old days"

- It was better in the old day as there was ATM's, good working facilities and a cleaner environment

g) Dreams

- Employment for those who want to work
- Vegetable garden to sustain the community
- Have farm animals – Cattle, sheep, goats, pigs and chickens
- Proper shops: - Pick 'n Pay, Shoprite, Saverite, etc.
- Better roads and proper maintenance
- Better communal structure
- More schools and educational facilities

h) Daily routine

- The majorities of the group usually do not eat breakfast and will only eat at school.
- They attend school and then go home. Most of them do not have after school activities and some of them visits the library or will do laundry.
- Most of the girls then start preparing the food for supper for the family, do the dishes before doing their homework for school
- Kids normally go to bed before 20h00, as they get up very early in the morning

The Way Forward: Professional Overview and Recommendation

“ If we want stability in our family, society, nations, and the world, we need to create stability in individual human beings.” *Sadhguru*

“Reality is not the cause of human suffering – it’s our thoughts about reality that causes suffering” *Sydney Banks*

“We have more than enough food for the 7.6 billion people, but still 815 million people are not eating. This is not because of a failure of agriculture – it is a failure of the human heart.” *Sadhguru*

Introduction

"I have faith in the strength and resilience of ordinary South Africans, who have proven time and time again – throughout our history – that they can rise to the challenge."

Cyril Ramaphosa, 21 April 2020.

The success of any project proposed in this document is of crucial importance. For this reason, the LEAP team took a huge effort to think "Out of the box".

There have been teams of experts, commissions, and individuals, who have investigated some areas and project implementation methodologies in depth, and who have put forward solutions for improved project development. Vast information from research and reports of pilot projects is available to study and to improve, but implementation of schemes or programmes for such increased production is sadly lacking in most circumstances. However, developers are making the same mistakes over and over again, if we look back in history on all the unsuccessful projects.

In many cases, development and upliftment interventions is due to politicians' response as a "quick fix" after a community protest, where infrastructure and people were demolished due to poor basic service delivery. Millions of Rands are spent by politicians on infrastructure, sport fields, poultry and other projects, only to find the infrastructure demolished by an angry and frustrated community again. Proof of this, for example found is the number of school infrastructure that was burned and vandalised since the virus lock-down on 26 March 2020.

During the Edenville Survey, we also found a similar attitude that was established by the current government over merely three decades:

1. The majority of people in this country have developed a culture of "I demand" over the past 30 years as a result of the non-fulfilment of political promises made. The ignorance and failure of basic service delivery to communities is relating to the ideology that the authorities only respond to requests for assistance, after violence and destruction has already taken place.
2. Secondly, a perception has established itself deeply among communities that the government is responsible for satisfying and providing at a "free of charge" rate, all needs such as employment, housing, health services, education, transportation, social grants, etc., without any counter-performance from any individuals, or the community.

The LEAP team acknowledges all written and so-called proven development criteria, such as that projects must be needs driven, the initiatives must come from within the community or project members, etc.

The ENTRY POINT

One of the crucial mistakes done in community development in the initial stages, is the selection of the *Entry Point* for intervention in a community development programme. This mistake was first identified and recorded by Dr. George Pransky, a Mental Health Educator, after studying the successful economic rehabilitation of an African American Community in a public housing scheme called Modello, in Miami Florida. We refer to this as the "ENTRY POINT" of Community Intervention, and thus developed the following Socio-economic model.

When doing a community profile study and needs analysis, as what we have done and documented in this report, the most logic "entry point" of intervention is to address the *direct basic community needs*. We regard this "logic" assumption as one of the crucial mistakes leading to project failure.

In this proposal, the *ENTRY POINT* have been shifted to focus on the *Communities Wellness*, with a first investment to be in the Human Capital of Edenville. We will also refer to this model as the **LEAP Cycle for Local Economic Rehabilitation**.

This model is based on the following Core Values as entry point to develop the Edenville Community.

The 3- Core values to achieve in the Edenville Community

The project development strategy is based on 3-core values, being ***Mental Wellness, Sustenance and Freedom of choice***. These common goals are sought by all individuals and societies. They relate to fundamental human needs that always find their expression in almost all societies and cultures.

- a) **Mental Wellness** – Every human, without choice or control, does think. Mental Wellness reflects the individual persons' understanding of his or her own thinking. The problem is that the individual with no understanding of Mental Wellness, have very little, if any, understanding of how thought really works. Thought is the source of all our experiences: Every decision, action or reaction, opinion, mindset, and belief. Mental Wellness relates to a better understanding of the current reality, taking own responsibility for your life, your community, and the world you live in. In this proposal, ***Mental Wellness of the Community, is the intervention ENTRY POINT***
- b) **Sustenance**: All people have certain basic needs without which life would be impossible. These life-sustaining basic human needs include food, shelter, health, and protection. When any of these is absent or in critically short supply, a condition of "absolute underdevelopment" exists. A basic function of all economic activity, therefore, is to educate as many people as possible to understand where the feeling of helplessness and misery is coming from. **Self-sustainability is an own responsibility.**
- c) **Freedom of choice**: Freedom is found in the understanding that poverty is not a predestined condition that is caused by circumstances, conditions of life, other people, misery, oppressive institutions, and dogmatic beliefs. Freedom involves an expanded range of choices for societies and their members in the pursuit of their expected and planned goals. **Any person has the freedom to dream, and the freedom to make that dream come true.**

Entry Point Models

There are two community development Intervention Entry Point models.

1. The Entry Point at COMMUNITY DEMAND

The most common and seemingly Intervention Entry Point after determining a communities' needs through a profile study, is to start the intervention on the Communities most crucial needs.

In this proposal forward, we will refer to the community needs as their DEMAND.

This Edenville Community survey and report typically highlighted the following critical DEMAND of the Edenville Community, as highlighted in all the group discussions:

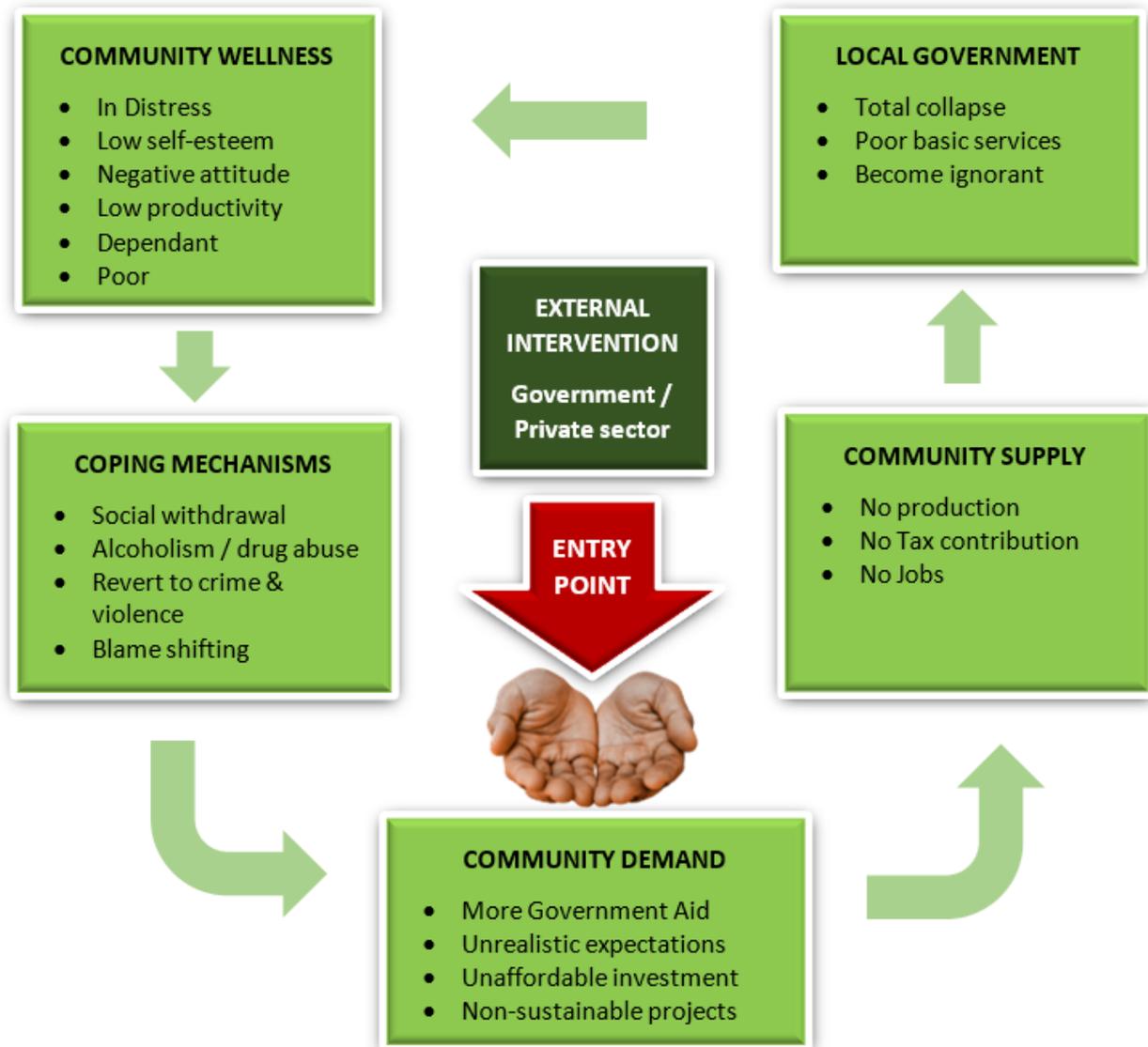
-
- We need banks and or an ATM
 - We need enough and clean water
 - We need stable electricity
 - We need workable sanitation systems
 - We need food and feeding schemes
 - We need money to start our own projects
 - We need sport fields, a gym and recreation parks

The fact that these are needs identified and listed by all the community group discussions are not denied.

The question we are asking is if the ENRTY POINT for Intervention to first address these basic needs, is the correct entry point, if thousands of similar projects were proved not be sustainable, based on the Entry Point of Demand?

Like almost all other communities in the world, the vandalised skeletons of infrastructure such as sport fields, swimming pools, computer centres, creche's, irrigation systems and fenced food gardens (and the list can continue), is today visible proof that at some stage in the history of Edenville, such projects were initiated according to and on an Entry Point based on DEMAND, unsuccessfully.

Refer to Model 1 (on the next page), The Vicious Cycle of Local Economic Intervention Failure.

Model 1: The Vicious Cycle of Local Economic Intervention Failure**Discussion**

This model is based on the following economical and socio-economical aspects involved in any community development project. These are:

1. The **Community Wellness** - and their social security and state of social welfare
2. **Coping mechanism** – how the community cope with their social security and social welfare situation and reality
3. **Community Demand** – The basic survival needs identified by the community to improve their living conditions
4. **Community Supply** – The outputs delivered and supplied by the community to improve their conditions and the contribution that they make financially to the local economic development
5. The **Local Government** –the Local Authority or Local Municipal structure and the rate of success toward the successful fulfilment of the basic services of infrastructure and security and health services.

6. **External Intervention** – Development initiatives through external intervention by Government, or Private Organisations.

In this vicious cycle model, the **Community Wellness** (Like Edenville as highlighted in this survey report) is under distress, that they put the blame mostly on the Local Government (System), due to the Local Municipality, Police and Health Services' failure to provide in the basic community demand.

The **Coping Mechanism** of the community is to turn to social withdrawal, a low self-esteem, alcoholism and drugs, violence, and crime.

The result is that the **Communities Demand** is focussed on basic needs, instead of being focussed on commercialisation and production.

The lack of commercialisation and production relates to a community not being able to contribute to the growth of the local economy. They make no tax contribution to the Local Municipality, which again relates to a collapsed system. The ongoing effect due to a lack of basic services continues to complete the vicious circle of the community being in growing distress.

This is exactly what is currently the situation in Edenville and is exactly the picture painted by this social survey and report.

2. The Entry Point at COMMUNITY WELLNESS

Any external intervention based on the Community **DEMAND** as **ENTRY POINT**, has been proved by history not to be sustainable, as it only addresses the symptoms of the community being in distress, and not the actual cause.

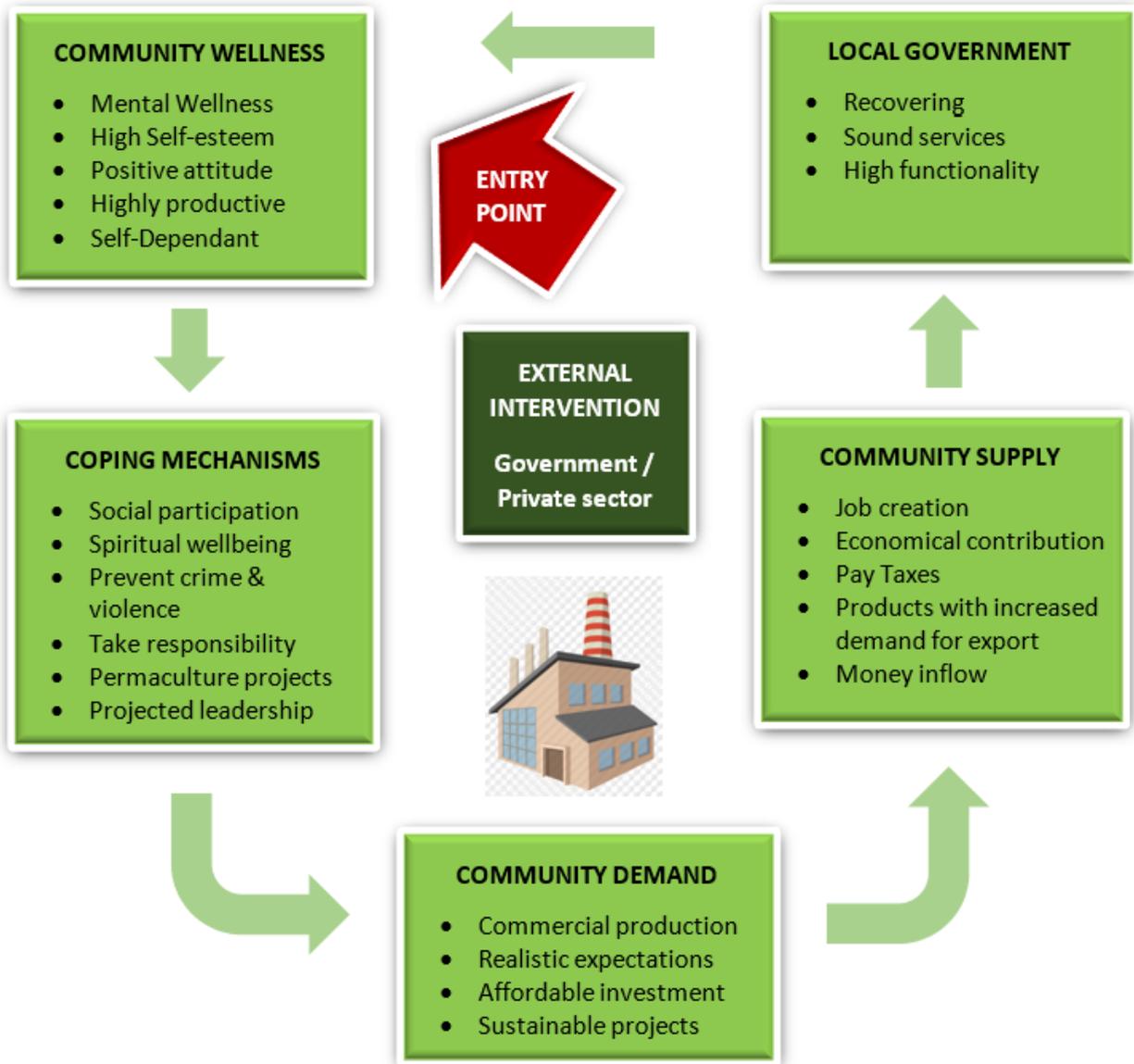
With the **ENTRY POINT** of Intervention shifted to address the **Mental Wellness** of the Community as shown in Model 2 below, the community's distressed situation will dramatically improve their Mental Wellness, with a better understanding of the current reality, taking own responsibility to provide in food security, basic sanitation and water.

Take in mind that the Edenville Community developed an extremely high level of resilience in order to survive. By taking the responsibility to proceed to do so, whilst starting to reap the benefits for example of their own homebased food gardens, their coping mechanism will change to social participation, spiritual wellbeing, and more projected leadership.

This will shift their focus towards a more **commercialised demand**. Due to an improvement of the communities Mental Wellness, they will take ownership and understand more realistically some economic factors such as limited resources, economics of scale, market demand, etc.

The positive attitude and increasing economic improvement, will also relate to taking control of basic services in the system, with a positive spiral effect as explained in Model 2 below.

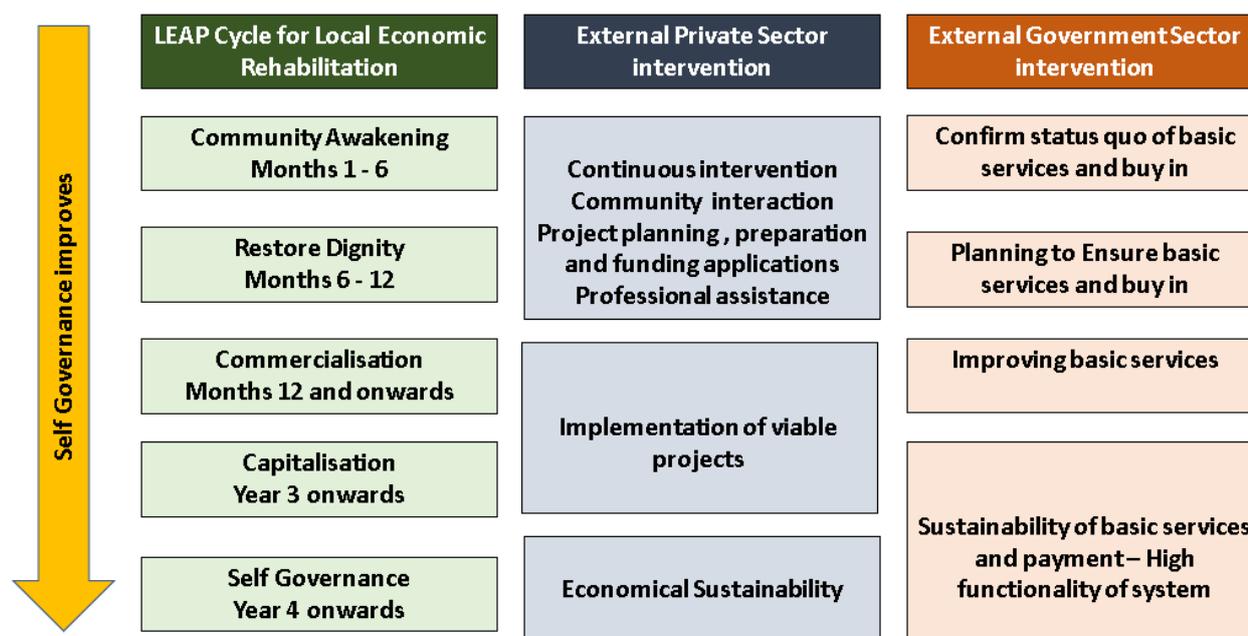
Model 2. The LEAP Cycle for Local Economic Rehabilitation



The Edenville Community Development Programme

The Edenville Community Development Programme will be initiated over a 4- year period through various stages, and projects according to various phases, as identified under the LEAP Cycle for Local Economic Rehabilitation.

The Edenville Community Development Strategy and Stages for implementation



Stage 1: Community awakening

- The Edenville report is discussed with the community and leaders and the buy-in and approval must be obtained with a clear understanding of Mental Wellness as the Entry Point of intervention.
- The community is invited to attend continuous information and training sessions, with invitations to specific leaders and groups on Mental Wellness training.
- A private Investigation must be made on the current Municipal water system, as to why it is not working, why water is transported from Heilbron, and if more water tanks and pipelines are required to sustain household gardens and domestic use.
- The iHeart Mental Wellness Training Programme offered as a 12-week programme to the schools and teachers.
- Water supply must be addressed in consultation with the Local Municipality

Stage 2: Restore Dignity

This stage will be a result of a successful completion of phase 1, where the impact of mental wellness and the taking of own responsibility will become visible after approximately six- months.

The community will come forward with ideas and solutions towards taking responsibility and providing own inputs and labour for:

- o Household vegetable gardens
- o Responsibility to clean up the town and to keep it clean
- o Other Permacultural household projects such as own sanitation, use of greywater, alternative energy sources, household sanitation and construction of own pit-toilets
- o Spontaneous food exchange and informal trade is happening between household members

The successful achievement of stage 2 is the beginning of the restoration of dignity in the community.

Further strategic planning and fundraising towards the implementation of stage 3 will start.

Stage 3. Commercialisation

The commercialisation stage will follow as a result of the restoration of dignity stage, and the community demand will have a shift in focus, with professional assistance of LEAP (External Intervention), towards projects that are focussed on more commercialised production towards surplus export products, such as:

- Egg production (Graded and packed under an Edenville Brand)
- Broiler production (Slaughtered, packed, and frozen)
- Packed vegetables
- Weaner calves for the Sernick feedlot and abattoir

The market will be focussed on export to Gauteng / Soweto

Stage 4: Capitalisation

The capitalisation phases can be described when project members start investing own profit in restoring critical infrastructure to improve production of the Commercialisation phase. Money will start flowing in from products sold in Gauteng and other markets.

Stage 5: Own Governance

The own governance stage is integrated with stages 1 – 4, where community leaders start interacting with the local government on negotiations, planning, maintenance and delivering of basic services, together with some private sector role-players.

Edenville Community Projects

All further business plans and budgets of projects identified and found viable as a result of the community awakening stage, will be provided at later stages, as the programme unfolds.



This is called "Foodscaping." Each yard has a vegetable garden with fruit trees. Neighbors consult with each other so they can trade the food that is grown. Imagine if people did this everywhere?

ANNEXURE A

THE EDENVILLE COMMUNITY MENTAL WELLNESS EDUCATION AND RESILLIENCE TRAINING PROGRAM

Introduction

“What if Edenville will become the ‘factory’ of Garcias for Africa who will lead communities all over South Africa from hopelessness and distress to mental well-being?”

Hans Heinze, Founder Garcias for Africa

This intervention was designed and is based on the **The LEAP Cycle for Local Economic Rehabilitation Model** for the Edenville community.

The aim of this intervention is to create an understanding amongst participants to become “change agents” in the Edenville community, in order to assist them to free themselves from their self-imposed “imprisonment” due to a misunderstanding of how the mind works and to help them to regain hope through the rediscovery of their mental well-being and restoring their own dignity before embarking on creating a sustainable economic future for all.

Implementation Strategy

The implementation of the intervention is based on the so called “Oil Spill Strategy” where a specific point within a larger area is selected where the intervention will be initiated (Entry Point), from where a rippling effect will extend the intervention purpose.

In the Edenville intervention project, three such areas within the town and township will be identified and 20 individuals from each area will be selected and trained to act as change agents (Garcias – ‘sowers’ to win the hearts and minds of the community)

The Project will be implemented through 8 phases over a period of at least 14 weeks (For more detail see **Appendix 1 of Annexure A**)

Target Groups

We have identified the following target Groups to participate in the project:

- A) 3 groups of 20 individuals from each identified area in the town and township to be trained to become ‘Garcias for Africa’
- B) 20 schoolkids to be trained in the iHeart (Innate Health Education and Resilience Training) programme, to become ‘Garcias for Africa’
- C) 20 officials from selected local authorities to get a better understanding of how the mind works
- D) Nine individuals who have distinguished themselves as real go-getters, to be trained as Garcias for Africa Facilitators (job creation opportunity) to give momentum to the **LEAP Cycle for Local Economic Rehabilitation Model** not only in the Edenville Community, but wherever this new approach for change may take them.

Participant Profile

It is of utmost importance that participants are selected to get involved in this project. Selection criteria will be based amongst others on the following:

- They must participate as volunteers.
- They must provide a good reason why they wish to participate
- They must be passionate
- They need be available and committed
- They should not be expecting any financial rewards from participating in the project
- They should not be involved in any political activities
- They must have a basic extent of literacy
- They must have good communication skills

Training Program Content

The following content will be presented (For more detail see **Appendix 2 of Annexure A**)

- 1) **Part 1:** Your Current Realities – to identify and become aware of the devastating misunderstand that leads to distress and self-destruction of human beings
- 2) **Part 2:** The logic of how our minds work
- 3) **Part 3: Applications** – Daily challenges facing people of the Edenville community and how to address them using the understanding gained during Part 2

Budget

The budget for the first stage of the **The LEAP Cycle for Local Economic Rehabilitation Model** is attached as Appendix 3 of Annexure A.

The Way Forward

Once mental wellness has been regained a more stress-free community will be able to think more clearly, more often, which will assist them to find practical and sustainable ways to ultimately experience a more hopeful and prosperous live.

Following the next logic step of the **LEAP Cycle for Local Economic Rehabilitation Model** (regaining dignity) as suggested, is certainly one way of overcoming their current experience of their self-created reality and help them to beat the innocently self-imposed monster of poverty.

Appendix 1 to Annexure A: Edenville Community Mental Health Education and Resilience Training Schedule

Group	Week 1	Week2	week 3	week4	Week 5	Week 6	week 7	week 8	week 9	week 10	week 11	week 12	Week 13	Week 14	
Group 1 Sector 1	Phase 1 3 days consultation and planning		Phase 2 3 days	Planning	Phase 3 1 day	Phase 4 1 days consultation			Phase 5 1 day	Phase 6 1 day consultation		Phase 7 3 days		Phase 8 1 day	
Group 2 Sector 2			Phase 2 3 days	Planning	Phase 3 1 day	Phase 4 1 days consultation			Phase 5 1 day	Phase 6 1 day consultation		Phase 7 2 days			
Group 3 Sector 3					Phase 2 3 days	Planning	Phase 3 1 day	Phase 4 1 day consultation			Phase 5 1 day	Phase 6 1 day Consultation			
Group 4								Phase 2 3 days							
School Children				Lesson 1	Lesson 2	Lesson 3	Lesson 4	Lesson 5	Lesson 6	Lesson 7	Lesson 8	Lesson 9	Lesson 10		Lesson 11
Phase 1	Project preparation and selection of program participants														
Phase 2	Garcias for Africa Program: Mental Health Education and Resillience Training over 3 days. Issuing planning guidelines for phase 3														
Phase 3	Presentation and discussion of community awakening intervension activities - when, how & what to share														
Phase 4	Educating the community and compiling of feedback information from the community														
Phase 5	Follow-up Training and changing direction where required.														
Phase 6	Community discuss, share and plan 'dignity restoring' needs, structures, activities and projects														
Phase 7	Traning of selected members from the community as Garcias for Africa Facilitators is presented as fase 6 is in progress														
Phase 8	Celebrating a new understanding: General community feedback and the way forward towards restoring dignity in the community														
Schools Program	This program is based on the iHEART content and will be presented in 10 sessions of two hours each from week 3 till week 13														

Appendix 2 to Annexure A

Mental Wellness Training Program Content

Garcias for Africa Curriculum Outline

Part 1. Foundations

The Logic of How Our Mind Works

Session 1: Our Amazing Psychological System

Learning how our psychological system is intelligent operating system which is perfectly equipped to deal with life

Session 2: We Have Everything We Need Inside of Us

Discovering how qualities such as resilience, wisdom, compassion, and peace of mind are innate and realising the true source of our wellbeing, allowing us to experience more of our built-in resilience

Session 3: Where Do Our Feelings Come From?

Discovering why it is so important to know the source of our emotions and exploring where feelings seem to come from and where they actually come from

Session 4: Feelings Come from Thought

Establishing the inseparable connection between Thought and feeling leading to an understanding how only Thought – and nothing else – can create a feeling in us

Session 5: So, what is Thought?

Learning how, in every moment, we experience the world through the constant life-force that is Thought and understanding the difference between the fact that we think and the content of what we think

Session 6: Separate Realities

Introducing the implications of this logic – that we all experience our own thinking – providing a gateway to exploring the barriers to healthy relationships

Part 2. Applications

Daily Challenges Facing the Community

Session 7: Making Sense of Worry, Stress & Anxiety

Knowing where anxiety and worry comes from – rather than attributing these feelings to outside factors – empowers the confidence to handle stress and life's challenges

Session 8: Appreciating Difference:

The source of prejudice and what makes acceptance possible The emergence of greater respect for difference emerges when we understanding how conflict and intolerance are born of the insecure thinking that someone should think, be or look a certain way in order for us to feel secure and comfortable

Session 9: Self-image & Identity: Labels are for Jars!

Appreciating that we are not born with a self-image or identity – we are born with a clean slate – means that we are not defined or limited by our experiences

Session 10: The Misunderstanding that Drives Addictive & Compulsive Behaviour

When we understand that all habits and addictions are the result of misunderstanding where our feelings come from, we appreciate that addictive behaviour never gives us a solution; at best, it may offer temporary relief or superficially distract us

Session 11: Understanding Bullying, Bad Behaviour & Anger

Through learning that no one has the power to make us feel bullied or inadequate – however aggressive or poor their behaviour – empowers us to deal with aggressive or bullying behaviour in a considered and appropriate way

Appendix 3 to Annexure A

Budget: The LEAP **Cycle for Local Economic Rehabilitation** Model

Stage 1: Community Awakening

The budget is based on an education fee @R 350 per adult participant per day, an education fee @R 150 per scholar per lesson, and a consultation fee @R 4500 per day

Group	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4	Phase 5	Phase 6	Phase 7	Phase 8	Total days	Total RC
Education										
Group 1: (x 20)		3 days	1 day		1 day			1 day	6 days	R 42,000-00
Group 2: (x 20)		3 days	1 day		1 day				6 days	R 42,000-00
Group 3: (x 20)		3 days	1 day		1 day				6 days	R 42,000-00
Gov Grp: (x 20)		3 days							4 days	R 28,000-00
School: (x 20)									11 sessions	R 33,000-00
Facilitators: (x 9)							5 days		5 days	R 16,520-00
Consultation	3 days for all groups			3 days		3 days			9 days	R 40,500-00
Total	3 days	12 days	3 days	3 days	3 days	3 days	5 days	1 days	35 days	R 244,020-00

EDENVILLE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Project Summary & Budget for funding: 2020



EDENVILLE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

1. Background to the Sernick Emerging Farmers Programme

During 2018 to 2020 the Sernick Group together with the Jobs Fund at National Treasury undertook the very successful Sernick Emerging Farmers Programme with regards to cattle production. The aim of the programme is to develop emerging cattle farmers into commercial cattle farmers over a long-term period. A number of valuable lessons were learnt from this exercise that was done in the Free State.

It is not only about the development of each individual farmer, but it is very much about community development.

2. Edenville

Edenville is 50 km from Kroonstad on the Heilbron road (R34) and forms part of the Ngwathe Local Municipality that is based in Parys. It has about 11,000 inhabitants and 2,000 stands.



The extreme poverty found in Edenville is not unique to Edenville, as this similar situation is found in merely every township across South Africa where poor communities fall into distress as a result of a failing local government system who cannot provide the most basic of basic services, being water and sanitation.

The Edenville community is a community in distress for more than 2 decades. Besides that, they have developed an internal resilience of survival. Economic rehabilitation is not going to happen through a quick fix solution by entering a development intervention in the wrong manner.

3. Household survey – January 2020

This household survey and research exercise and the resulting report was developed with a dual purpose:

Firstly, it is part of the outcomes of a practical assignment to a group of 30 Agricultural Extension Officers, who participated in a one-year qualification for a National Certificate: Agricultural Extension, NQF 6, and *secondly*, the report is a crucial document that will serve as an official household survey to be part of the motivation and strategy to obtain funding for the sustainable development and regeneration of the Edenville communities' social-, infrastructural livelihood and economical existence.

This survey and report were done within acceptable international research standards and the results is an exact confirmation of the absolute poverty and inhumane conditions that human beings in a typical South African rural community and township are facing in obtaining their day to day bread. It emphasises the real struggle of a typical poor community in a third world country, with individuals who are demonstrating the highest level of resilience, just to survive.

LEAP Agricultural services (Pty) Ltd (**Local Economic Activation Programme**), is a special purpose vehicle registered as an equal equity partnership between the Sernick Group, and the International Agricultural Academy for Africa (i3A). The training of the 30-extension officers who participated in this research, was a first LEAP for this partnership. 15 of the extension officers are employed by the Sernick Group as extension staff and field officers in the Sernick Farmers Development Programme, whilst the other 15 are extension officers employed by the Free State Department of Agriculture.

As in all similar poor communities, this report again confirms, and can be tested against the characteristics of a poor community as identified by Todaro & Smith in the 12th Edition of Economic Development:

9. Low levels of Living and Productivity

- The average income per person per day in Edenville is R 36.00
- The majority of children only eat once a day, from food parcels at school
- The daily challenges are to provide water, food and sanitation
- 40% of the Edenville community lives critical under the breadline
- Daily activities are to watch TV, fetch water and worry about the next meal

10. Low levels of Human Capital

- Only 3% of the community have higher educational qualifications
- Only 15% have certified technical skills qualifications
- Only 12% have a National Senior Certificate (Grade 12)

11. Higher population growth Rates

- Population growth rate over the past 9 years was 8,84% per year
- "In the old days there was a smaller population, therefore, there was enough resources for all"
- "If kids can go to tertiary institutions after Grade 12 it would reduce the population"

12. Greater Social Fractionalisation

- Negativity between community members to start uplifting the area
- The social conditions differ between Edenville town, and different parts of the Ngwathe township.

13. Larger Rural Populations but Rapid Rural-to-urban Migration

- Grade 9 learners: “We have no choice but to leave town after school and work far from home and our families.”

14. Lower Levels of Industrialization and underdeveloped markets

- No production of any products taking place in Edenville
- No industrial resources
- Merely no shops to buy fresh food (Owned by “Indians”)
- Monthly shopping is done in Kroonstad or Heilbron
- Lack of public transport, banks, and shops

15. External Dependence

- 75% of income is from social grants and old age pensions
- Food and clothing supplies is obtained from Kroonstad and Heilbron
- Water is transported from Heilbron

16. Lingering Colonial Impacts

- “During apartheid, the political situation was worse, but the services were better. Because of democracy, white people stepped back from participating in the community financially, hence the prevailing struggle in the community.”
- The lack of ownership through Title Deeds for homes

The need of economic development and general upliftment of the community is strongly supported by the survey. The community is not supported by a large base of young people. Most of the people fall into the adolescent category, therefore, between the ages of 35 – 50. Only 47% of the people are formally employed and a large percentage of these are involved with the Sernick Feedlot and farming activities.

4. Entry point Approach

One of the crucial mistakes done in community development in the initial stages, is the selection of the *Entry Point* for intervention in a community development programme. This mistake was first identified and recorded by Dr. George Pransky, a Mental Health Educator, after studying the successful economic rehabilitation of an African American Community in a public housing scheme called Modello, in Miami Florida. We refer to this as the “ENTRY POINT” of Community Intervention, and thus developed the following Socio-economic model.

When doing a community profile study and needs analysis, as what we have done and documented in this report, the most logic “entry point” of intervention is to address the *direct basic community needs*. We regard this “logic” assumption as one of the crucial mistakes leading to project failure.

In this proposal, the ENTRY POINT have been shifted to focus on the *Communities Wellness*, with a first investment to be in the Human Capital of Edenville. We will also refer to this this model as the **LEAP Cycle for Local Economic Rehabilitation**.

This model is based on the following Core Values as entry point to develop the Edenville Community.

The 3- Core values to achieve in the Edenville Community

The project development strategy is based on 3-core values, being ***Mental Wellness, Sustenance and Freedom of choice***. These common goals are sought by all individuals and societies. They relate to fundamental human needs that always find their expression in almost all societies and cultures.

- d) **Mental Wellness** – Every human, without choice or control, does think. Mental Wellness reflects the individual persons’ understanding of his or her own thinking. The problem is that the individual with no understanding of Mental Wellness, have very little, if any, understanding of how thought really works. Thought is the source of all our experiences: Every decision, action or reaction, opinion, mindset, and belief. Mental Wellness relates to a better understanding of the current reality, taking own responsibility for your life, your community, and the world you live in. In this proposal, ***Mental Wellness of the Community, is the intervention ENTRY POINT***
- e) **Sustenance**: All people have certain basic needs without which life would be impossible. These life-sustaining basic human needs include food, shelter, health, and protection. When any of these is absent or in critically short supply, a condition of “absolute underdevelopment” exists. A basic function of all economic activity, therefore, is to educate as many people as possible to understand where the feeling of helplessness and misery is coming from. **Self-sustainability is an own responsibility.**
- f) **Freedom of choice**: Freedom is found in the understanding that poverty is not a predestined condition that is caused by circumstances, conditions of life, other people, misery, oppressive institutions, and dogmatic beliefs. Freedom involves an expanded range of choices for societies and their members in the pursuit of their expected and planned goals. **Any person has the freedom to dream, and the freedom to make that dream come true.**

There are two community development Intervention Entry Point models.

3. The Entry Point at **COMMUNITY DEMAND**

The most common and seemingly Intervention Entry Point after determining a communities’ needs through a profile study, is to start the intervention on the Communities most crucial needs.

In this proposal forward, we will refer to the community needs as their DEMAND.

This Edenville Community survey and report typically highlighted the following critical DEMAND of the Edenville Community, as highlighted in all the group discussions:

- We need banks and or an ATM
- We need enough and clean water
- We need stable electricity
- We need workable sanitation systems
- We need food and feeding schemes
- We need money to start our own projects
- We need sport fields, a gym and recreation parks

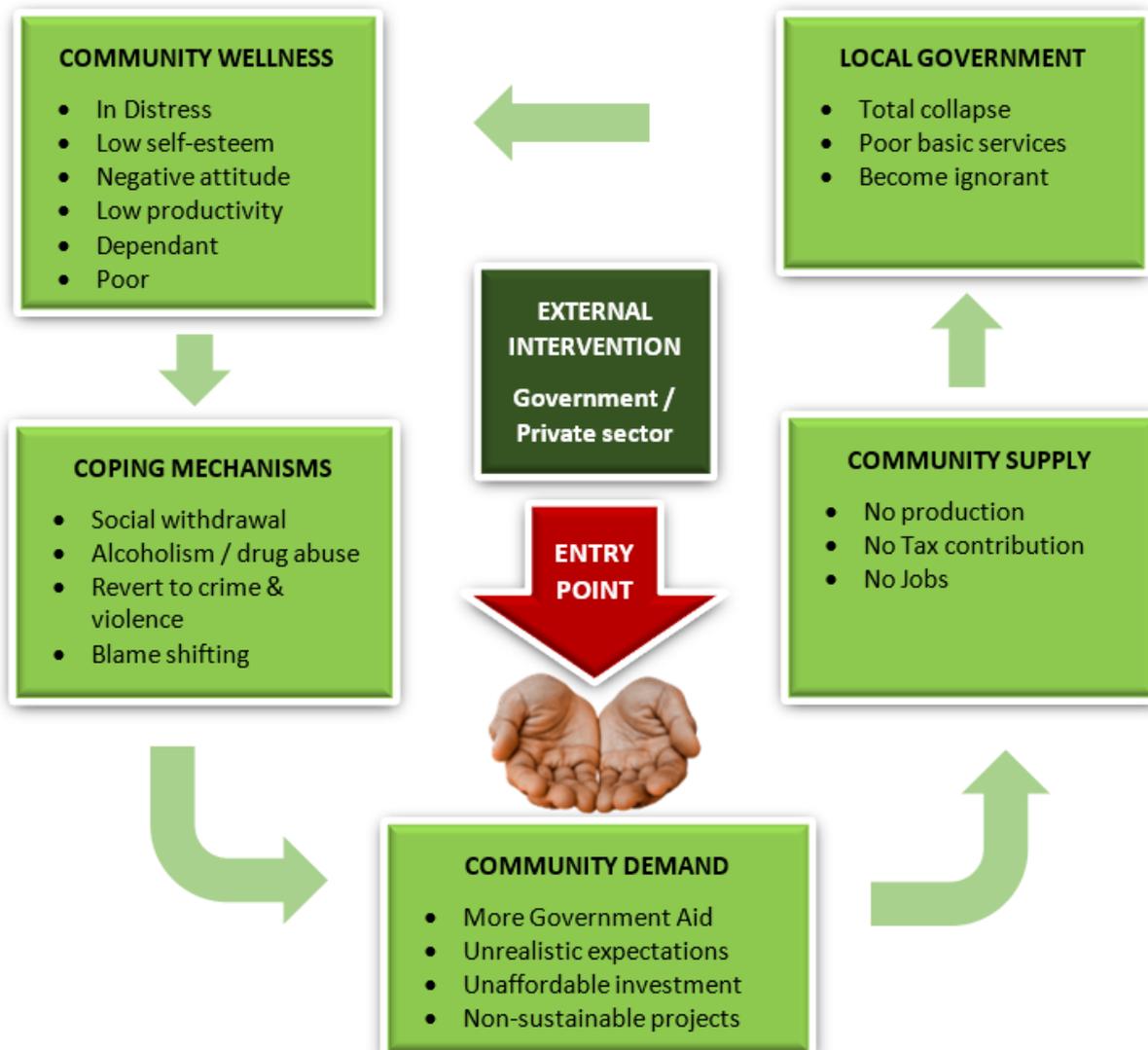
The fact that these are needs identified and listed by all the community group discussions are not denied.

The question we are asking is if the ENRTY POINT for Intervention to first address these basic needs, is the correct entry point, if thousands of similar projects were proved not be sustainable, based on the Entry Point of Demand?

Like almost all other communities in the world, the vandalised skeletons of infrastructure such as sport fields, swimming pools, computer centres, creche’s, irrigation systems and fenced food gardens (and the list can continue), is today visible proof that at some stage in the history of Edenville, such projects were initiated according to and on an Entry Point based on DEMAND, unsuccessfully.

Refer to Model 1, The Vicious Cycle of Local Economic Intervention Failure.

Model 1: The Vicious Cycle of Local Economic Intervention Failure



Discussion:

This model is based on the following economical and socio-economical aspects involved in any community development project. These are:

7. The **Community Wellness** - and their social security and state of social welfare
8. **Coping mechanism** – how the community cope with their social security and social welfare situation and reality
9. **Community Demand** – The basic survival needs identified by the community to improve their living conditions
10. **Community Supply** – The outputs delivered and supplied by the community to improve their conditions and the contribution that they make financially to the local economic development
11. The **Local Government** –the Local Authority or Local Municipal structure and the rate of success toward the successful fulfilment of the basic services of infrastructure and security and health services.
12. **External Intervention** – Development initiatives through external intervention by Government, or Private Organisations.

In this vicious cycle model, the **Community Wellness** (Like Edenville as highlighted in this survey report) is under distress, that they put the blame mostly on the Local Government (System), due to the Local Municipality, Police and Health Services' failure to provide in the basic community demand.

The **Coping Mechanism** of the community is to turn to social withdrawal, a low self-esteem, alcoholism and drugs, violence, and crime.

The result is that the **Communities Demand** is focussed on basic needs, instead of being focussed on commercialisation and production.

The lack of commercialisation and production relates to a community not being able to contribute to the growth of the local economy. They make no tax contribution to the Local Municipality, which again relates to a collapsed system. The ongoing effect due to a lack of basic services continues to complete the vicious circle of the community being in growing distress.

This is exactly what is currently the situation in Edenville and is exactly the picture painted by this social survey and report.

4. The Entry Point at **COMMUNITY WELLNESS**

Any external intervention based on the Community **DEMAND** as **ENTRY POINT**, has been proved by history not to be sustainable, as it only addresses the symptoms of the community being in distress, and not the actual cause.

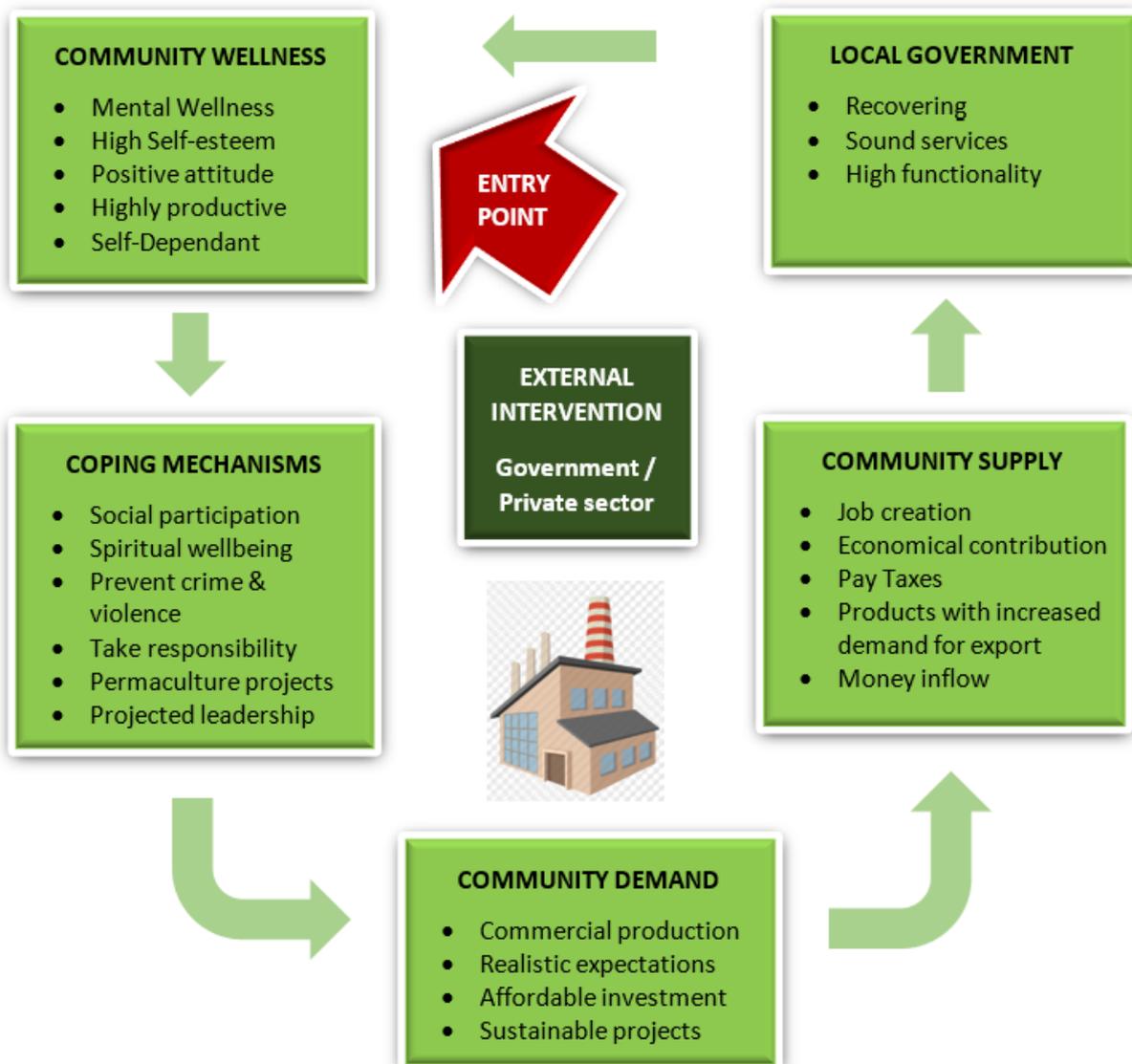
With the **ENTRY POINT** of Intervention shifted to address the **Mental Wellness** of the Community as shown in Model 2 below, the community's distressed situation will dramatically improve their Mental Wellness, with a better understanding of the current reality, taking own responsibility to provide in food security, basic sanitation and water.

Take in mind that the Edenville Community developed an extremely high level of resilience in order to survive. By taking the responsibility to proceed to do so, whilst starting to reap the benefits for example of their own homebased food gardens, their coping mechanism will change to social participation, spiritual wellbeing, and more projected leadership.

This will shift their focus towards a more **commercialised demand**. Due to an improvement of the communities Mental Wellness, they will take ownership and understand more realistically some economic factors such as limited resources, economics of scale, market demand, etc.

The positive attitude and increasing economic improvement, will also relate to taking control of basic services in the system, with a positive spiral effect as explained in Model 2 below.

Model 2. The LEAP Cycle for Local Economic Rehabilitation

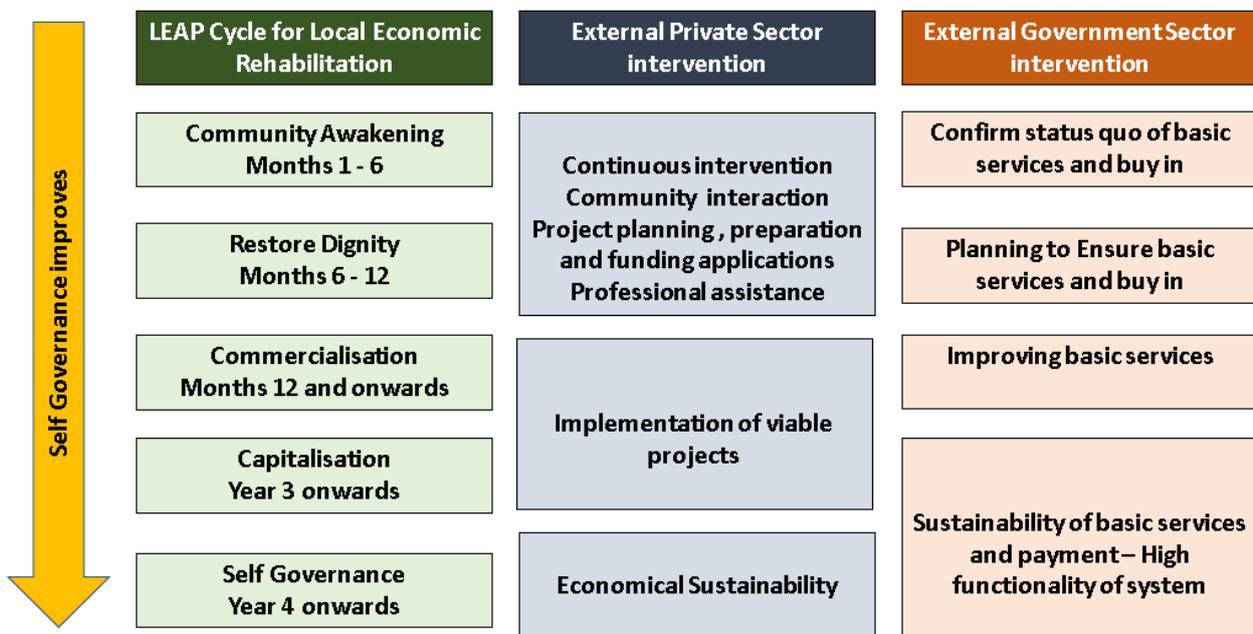


5. Three level Approach

Whilst we are working at community wellness it is also important to work on a private and governmental level with planning.

The Edenville Community Development Programme will be initiated over a 4- year period through various stages, and projects according to various phases, as identified under the LEAP Cycle for Local Economic Rehabilitation.

The Edenville Community Development Strategy and Stages for implementation



Stage 1: Community awakening

- The Edenville report is discussed with the community and leaders and the buy-in and approval must be obtained with a clear understanding of Mental Wellness as the Entry Point of intervention.
- The community is invited to attend continuous information and training sessions, with invitations to specific leaders and groups on Mental Wellness training.
- A private Investigation must be made on the current Municipal water system, as to why it is not working, why water is transported from Heilbron, and if more water tanks and pipelines are required to sustain household gardens and domestic use.
- The iHeart Mental Wellness Training Programme offered as a 12-week programme to the schools and teachers.
- Water supply must be addressed in consultation with the Local Municipality

6. Organisation

Whilst LEAP can assist the community in the early stages, it will become important to establish a well-represented community leadership to enhance the development in future.

As stated above it will take more than four years to get the appropriate model of the ground.

7. Proposed Funding

The essential funding required is R250 000 to kick off the community wellness programme as stated in the proposed way forward in the Household survey.

The following budget represents the likely projects that could be developed by the community, but it must be distilled from their own plans. The budgets for the Private and Government sector is based on actual projects that could benefit and stimulate the economy of Edenville.

The total funds required in the first three years are as per the table below and the detail is specified on the next page:

	Total	Grant Funding	Loan Funding
Year 1	3 260 000	3 260 000	-
Year 2	36 200 000	27 200 000	9 000 000
Year 3	39 200 000	30 200 000	9 000 000
Total funding Required	78 660 000	60 660 000	18 000 000

In 2020 Sernick will utilise their Agriseta grants to create jobs and training opportunities in Edenville. This will amount to at least R2 000 000.

Sernick will make land available for the pomegranate project. There will be BEE partnership in the Pomegranate project, the leather project and the container retail park. The commonage projects will be completely black-owned. The community will own all the projects that they initiate.

Bettabond in conjunction with the Free Market Foundation will ensure that 215 households receive their title deeds free of charge.

Sernick Emerging Farmers Programme
Edenville Development Programme

Version 1

Edenville Community Development Budget

Year 1	Total Funding	Grant Funding	Loan Funding	Notes
LEAP Cycle For Local Economic Rehabilitation				
Month 1 - 6				
14 week course by Garcias	250 000	250 000		Mental wellness Training
Project Office cost	60 000	60 000		Project Management
Month 6 - 12				
Ongoing Restoration of dignity				
Vegetable gardens	100 000	100 000		Household security
Further Garcias awareness	100 000	100 000		Mental wellness training
Project Office Costs	100 000	100 000		Project Management
Various business plans - topics to be identified (20 000 x 5)				
External Private sector Intervention				
Month 1 - 6				
Sernick Business Plan - Pomegranates	40 000	40 000		
Sernick Business Plan - Leather and curios	50 000	50 000		
Sernick Business Plan - Container retail park	40 000	40 000		
Sernick Business Plan - Commonage - cattle and Land Use management				
Month 7 - 12				
Securing funding for Pomegranates	10 000	10 000		
Securing Funding for leather and curios	10 000	10 000		
Securing Funding for Container retail park	10 000	10 000		
Securing Funding for commonage	10 000	10 000		
External Government Sector				
Month 1 - 6				
Seeking partnership with municipality	10 000	10 000		
Month 7 - 12				
Fix water issue - private intervention	2 000 000	2 000 000		Long Term solution
Purchase additional tractor and sewage tanker	400 000	400 000		Long term solution
Total Year 1	3 260 000	3 260 000	-	

Year 2	Total Funding	Grant Funding	Loan Funding	
LEAP Cycle For Local Economic Rehabilitation				
Project Office costs	200 000	200 000		
Secure funding and start project 1	1 000 000	1 000 000		Viable Business
Secure funding and start project 2	1 000 000	1 000 000		Viable Business
Secure funding and start project 3	1 000 000	1 000 000		Viable Business
Secure funding and start project 4	1 000 000	1 000 000		Viable Business
Secure funding and start project 5	1 000 000	1 000 000		Viable Business
Training Project - SETAS Special	2 000 000	2 000 000		Major training programme
External Private sector Intervention				
Pomegranates Project	5 000 000	2 000 000	3 000 000	Viable Business
Leather and curios Project	5 000 000	2 000 000	3 000 000	Viable Business
Container retail park Project	5 000 000	2 000 000	3 000 000	Viable Business
Commonage Project	10 000 000	10 000 000		Viable Business
External Government Sector				
Paving Project Conceptualisation and implementation	2 000 000	2 000 000		Long term solution
Rubbish Dump Renovation and recycling - plan	2 000 000	2 000 000		Long term solution
Total Cost for Year 2	36 200 000	27 200 000	9 000 000	

Year 3	Total Cost	Grant Funding	Loan Funding	
LEAP Cycle For Local Economic Rehabilitation				
Project Office costs	200 000	200 000		
Secure funding and start project 1	1 000 000	1 000 000		
Secure funding and start project 2	1 000 000	1 000 000		
Secure funding and start project 3	1 000 000	1 000 000		
Secure funding and start project 4	1 000 000	1 000 000		
Secure funding and start project 5	1 000 000	1 000 000		
Training Project - SETAS Special	5 000 000	5 000 000		Major training programme
External Private sector Intervention				
Pomegranates Project	5 000 000	2 000 000	3 000 000	
Leather and curios Project	5 000 000	2 000 000	3 000 000	
Container retail park Project	5 000 000	2 000 000	3 000 000	
Commonage Project	10 000 000	10 000 000		
External Government Sector				
Paving Project Conceptualisation and implementation	2 000 000	2 000 000		
Rubbish Dump Renovation and recycling - plan	2 000 000	2 000 000		
Total Funding	39 200 000	30 200 000	9 000 000	