

LENTSWE LA KGOTLA

**10 YEAR REVIEW REPORT
FOR THE
KGOTLA YA GA TSHITE-BATLHAPING BA-GA-MAIDI MO TAUNG
NORTH WEST PROVINCE**



Matlhagola-tsela/Forword by



(Kgosi Kesekwaile II Konrad Motlhabane)

Kesekwaile II – O nnela pegelo ya dingwaga tse lesome go simolola la 24 September 2010, (Ten [10] years review report) a tlhomilwe mo setilong sa gobusa mo motseng wa Picong.

Ka pegelo e, ke ya motho a gadima ko morago ka boitumelo le ditebogo go Modimo le badimo ba gaetsho go ntshegetsatsa le go nthusa go direla morafe wa motse wa Picong le setshaba sa bogosi Boo – Maida, ka tirisano mmogo le morafe ee namatsang ka di nako tsotlhe go thusa gore re tswelolepele.

Ditiro tsotlhe di kgonagala ka thato ya Modimo yoo re tlhodileng a ba a re abela maikarabelo. Modimo o rwsa motho mongwe le mongwe selekano sa gagwe.

Bogosi bo thata ka morafe, ntle le one ga gona sepe se ka kgonagalang. Bukana e e kaya bontlhangwe jwa maiteko le tsela e re etsamaileng mmogo ka thuso ya Modimo, le tseregano ya Badimo ba rona.

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1. Background Information

In June 2010, the era of the reign of kgosi Mopalami Motlhabane for Picong community came to the end through natural attrition after on and off illness at the age of 83 years and him joining the ancestral community.

Shortly thereafter after a meeting of royal inner circle/ Royal family meetings, his son Kesekwaile Konrad Motlhabane (Nickname "Phemelo) was appointed to succeed him in accordance customs and traditions of Batlhaping Ba-ga-Maidi.

Tlhomo ya kgosi ya motse ke tshimologo ya botshelo jo boshwa jwa morafe o mongwe le o mongwe mme e kaya tatelano ya segosi /bogosi go ya ka setso.

Kgosi is not elected or voted for but follows established traditions that are also evolving and developing.

Therefore, it is imperative to take stock of the strides which have been made to change the lives of the people for the better by the sub office of Batlhaping Ba-ga-Maidi Traditional council which was virtual as all things were done from under the Traditional Kgotla tree by the local leader and from private house.

The road towards 10 years of local traditional leadership, under the democracy can be characterized into two distinct features namely:

- a. 2010-2015: A period of community cohesion and community Building through significant institutional transformation and introduction of new ways of doing things in alignment with established order of the democratic constitution;
- b. 2016-2020: A period of local socio- economic generational and cooperative development and an emphasis on job creation, infrastructure, poverty reduction and youth skills development.

Therefore, with the above in mind the purpose of this review report is to reflect on the achievements of the Kgotla ya ga Tshite in Picong under Ba-ga-Maidi Traditional authority, since the dawn of new era of this current traditional leadership. The report will categorise the achievements to be celebrated into the following key thematic areas:

- Changes in Traditional governance structure
- Societal cohesion
- Development in services provision and environment(Education ;Health & Social Development
- Challenges in rural settings

1.1 Inauguration into traditional leadership of Picong

Tlhommo ya Kgosi mo motseng wa Picong e ne ya dirwa ka la 24 Lwetsi 2010, ke ba Ntlo ya Bogosi e eteletswa pele ke Kgosi e kgolo Nyoko Charles a patilwe ke ke Rre Moshosho Joseph Motlhabane morwa Pholoholo le Ntlongwe yo ka nako eo a neng a agile ko motseng wa Kimberley/Teemaneng.

Morafe wa Picong/Pitsong one o tlele ka bontsi mme ebile o tshotse karolo go dira moletlo wa tlhommo go nna letsatsi la go tlhaba kgobe ka mmutlwa.

Bo Rakgadi le bo Malome baile ba latlhela tlhware legonyana le go laya Kgosi Kesekwaile¹¹.

Rra-bogosi, Keepeditse Motlhabane one a dira puo ee neng ya emisa ba tla moletlong ka dinao.

Kgosi e kgolo Nyoko Motlhabane one a dira puo kgolo ya tlhommo mo setilong, morago ga go neelwa ga Kgosi Kesekwaile, Lerumo la gae le thobane ke Rra-bogosi Moshosho Motlhabane.



Fano re bona ka mo Kgosi-kgolo Nyoko Motlhabane ane a laela rangwane wa gagwe, Kesekwaile II morago ga go neela setilo sa go busa morafe wa Picong le gore a" ikarabele ka botlalo mo go ene" ka se se diragalang mo morafeng.



Letsatsi le la tlhomo ya ga Kesekwaile II le ne le tsenetswe le go etelelwa pele ke Ntlo ya bogosi ya Ba ga Maidi, fa godimo re bona ale mogare ga borara jo bo neng bo tshotse karolo go tswa ntlheng go fitlhelela ka letsatsi la go tlhomiwa fa pele ga morafe mo Picong. Go tswa letsogong la molema go ya moja (L to R) Bone ke Rre Motlhabane Shakespeare Motlhabane (morwa kgosi-kgolo Nyoko I)le Rre Moshosho II Joseph Motlhabane; Rre Keatweng Thomas Motlhabane le Rre Keipiditse James Motlhabane (bo morwa Kgosi Pholoholo II ka boraro).



Fa godimo re bona bomme ba ba latelang R to L mma rona Mohumagadi "Mamatsie" Matlakala Junior Motlhabane, (maKgosi-kgolo), me Kentsheng Pinky Motlhabane, Mme Monnye Motlhabane-Mokone le boora Lebelo Dr Tumelo Ratefane (seated) & Maria Lebelo. Borre ke R to L Kalayame Motlhabane le morwa Toonyane Diseko (Mmoki-Poet) & Kesekwaile II.



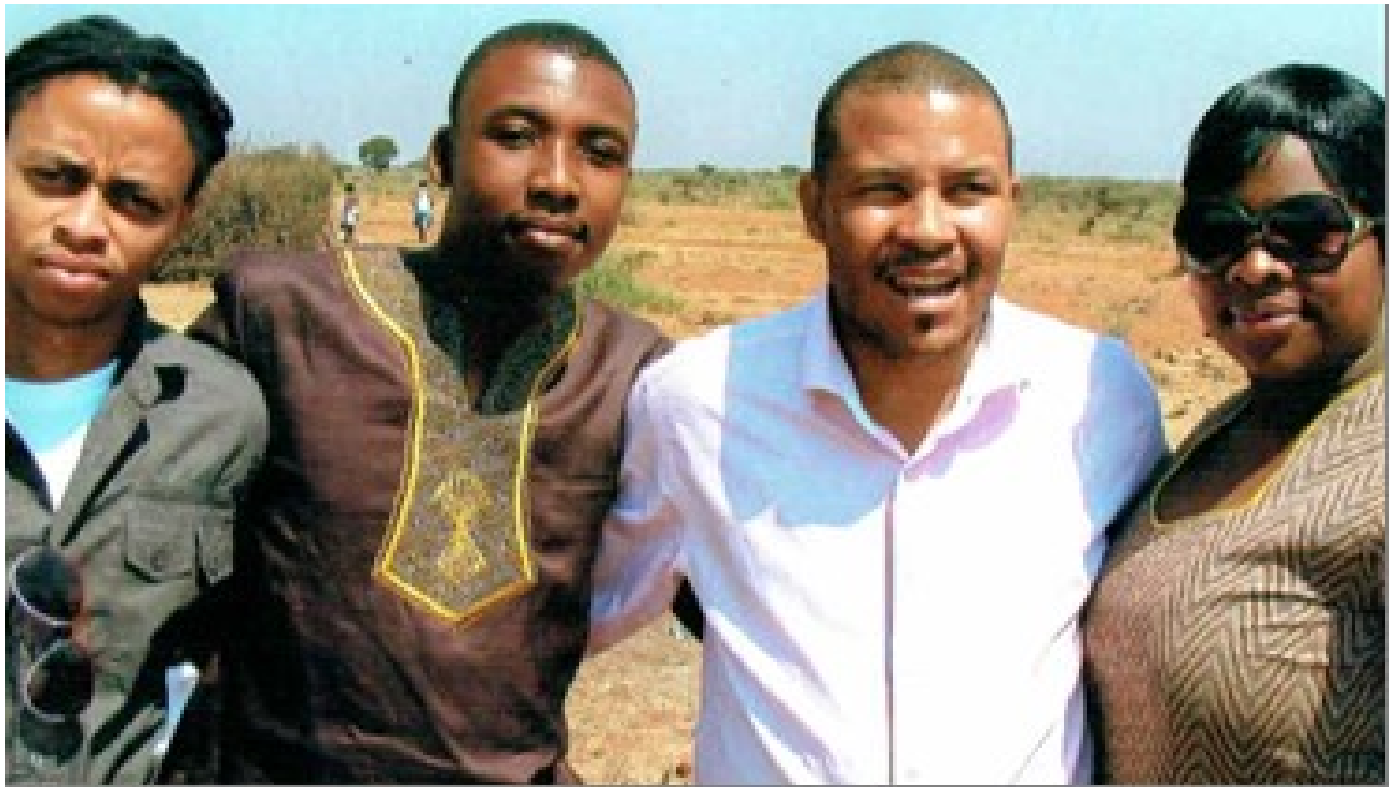
K.K. Motlhabane's Family



Re bona ko morago Rre Kagiso Peace Jantjie wa Manyeding –kudumane, le ba mo gae re bona fa godimo Rre Seodi Julius Mongwaketse le mme Virginia Mongwaketse.



Family friends R to L Mrs Maibi & Mrs & Mr Gugushe



Young once too, were in a friendly mood during this Festivity of heritage day and inauguration of royal leadership's celebration that made a day a memorable one.

R to L Kabelo Tlhabanelo, Pako Motlhabane, Ernest Shuping and a Family Designer Ms. Boitshoko Moeng (Now Mrs Thejane).

This report is summary of the event ant therefore does not cover everything and everybody who was present or contributed to the very success of the day A full record of this event is captured in electronic soft copies available for all to see and remember.

1.2 Initial Tribal council/local traditional council

Since the start of the month of September 2010, a new reorganised local traditional committee or council was established on the existing structure. "Motswana are letlhaku le lesa le agelwa mo godimo ga le legologolo."

The number of committee members remained as six and the following were members:

- Rre Motsusi Joel Maselo
- Rre Kodi Gasetlolwe
- Rre Mongwaketse Mongwaketse(nickname Forotlho)
- Rre Legabura Goitseone
- Rre Lebogang Gasetlolwe(New)
- Rre Itlhobogeng Sebico (new)

Balekgotla ba ba latetseng morago ga go tlhokafala ga bangwe ba dirile le Kgosi Kesekwaile a sa ale ko dtirong ya go direla puso mo lefapheng la Boitekanelo(Department of Health) go fitlhelela a rola tiro ka Motsheganong 2020.

Morago ga go tlhokafala ga molekgotla Rre Lebogang Gasetlolwe ka ngwana wa 2013, go ne a tsena Rre Phomolo Kwena.

Moragonyana Rre Kodi Gasetlolwe le Rre Mongwaketse"Forotlho"Mongwaketse baile ba ya goikhutsa go tswa mo balekgotleng ka Mophitlwe 2015. Mr Forotlho Mongwaketse was replaced by his younger brother and experienced community member Mr Mmutle Mongwaketse, mme Rre Motsusi Joel Maselo a nna letsogo la Kgosi go fitlhelela, a rolwa tiro ke kgosi ka ngwana wa 2020 mo kgwedding ya Phukwe.

1.3 Formation of Maleta-Motse/ Community guardians/Formation of village

To ensure broad-based community participation the committee of elders/advisors or guardians called in vernacular language as Maleta-motse were established to take charge of various community committees and to act as the "eyes and ears" of the traditional committee.

The intention of the guardians was to ensure that they advise the core Balekgotla on matters of community interest. *A list of maleta motse will be attached to this review report.*

1.4 Formation of community/village committees

To lead the various community development the committees were established and they were inducted by Kgosi Kesekwaile II at a first village workshop held at the Pitsong Primary school on 22 December 2010.

Some of these committees never came to fruition and only agriculture, Water committee and Maleta motse survive the first few years.

There is a need to revive these committees and to ensure functionality thereof. *A list of various committees is attached in this review report.*

1.5 Go amogelwa dipholo tsa maipelaetso mo bogosing / tabling the results of the Commission of traditional leadership's disputes and claims Report

Legato la bobedi la Commission ya dipatlisiso tsa bogosi e ne ya tla bokhutlong ka ngwaga October 2016 morago ga nako e telele Kgosi Kesekwaile a tlhomilwe, ka go rebola dipholo go ba ba amegang ka ipelaetso mme Commission ya tlhomamisa fa moswi Mopalami ane ale mo setilong sa gagwe ka jalo Kesekwaile II le mo setilong se eleng sa gagwe go ya ka dipatlisiso le bopaki jo ba bo bonweng ke ba batlisisa ba merero sa segosi. Bogosi jwa Batlhaping Ba-ga-Maidi bo ne bo emetswe ke Kgosi Kelebone Motlhabane yo o nneng a nelwa report/pegelo mme a laelwa go e tlisa ko bogosing le morafe oo amegang.



Picture Delegation of Motlhabane to commission

Borongwa jo bo neng jwa ya go amogela report ya commission ko Pusong, ke ba ba latelang – from Left (L) to Right (R) – (L to R) botlhe ke Boo rra Motlhabane: Dikgang; Keepiditse, Kesekwaillell; Moeti; Thibangkgosi; Gothusaone; Mopalami II; Pako le Pholoholo (Front)Rakgadi- Ngwanakhumo Kehusitse(nee Motlhabane)le le Mme Kentsheng Pinky-Motlhabane. (here under Kgosi Kelebone with some of Balekgotla)



Kgosi kelebone o neela morafe report ya commission on traditional leadership dispute and claims;



Magareng ga ba tla Pitso go nnele Mrs. Constance Golebilemang Moeng le Mme Tesanyo Motlhabane go reetsa pegelo jaaka morafe o



Morafe o ne otlile ka makatla namane, bomme le borre, makau le Makgarebe.

Dipholo tsa gore Kgosi ke mang di rebolelwa morafe ke Kgosi Kelebone Motlhabane - Dispute commissions report read to morafe eneelwa.



2. TRADITIONAL LEADERSHIP STRUCTURE

There have been little changes to the composition of the traditional leadership governance structure since 2010, although in recent years an ex-officio member (elected for Traditional councils) was invited to governance structure.

Furthermore the acting minute scribes for Traditional Kgotla were Mr Batsile Diphae then Mr Thabang Tsatseng who all acted as secretaries of kgotla for the time being while still not at work and later **Mr Lesego Matong** became secretary of kgotla.

Balekgotla started meeting every Mondays and Thursdays in the morning for two hours to listen to any case/issues or complaint from the community in the absence of Kgosi. This created an opportunity for committees to give any interim reports to them in between monthly meetings.

2.1 Meetings/Dikopano /Dipitso

Dipitso tsa morafe di ne di tsena bonnye gangwe ka kgwedi, mme pitso ya morafe e epiwa ke kgosi.

Fa Kgosi a se gone balekgotla ba tsamaisa/tsenya pitso ee biditsweng ke kgosi.

Fa gona le pitso ya tshoganyetso kgotsa ee kgethegileng e bidiwa ke kgosi mme e tsamisiwe ke Balekgotla.

Dikopano tse dingwe ke tsa mokhanselara wa masepala, mme tsone go nna lekemedi ya bogosi ko go tsone, mme tsone di tsenela mo falelong jaaka dikolo.

Year ngwaga	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Palo ya Pitso ya morafe	4	10	9	12	9	8	10	11	13	7	1
Total attendance	123	492	617	722	405	415	731	766	844	323	44

2.2 Structures and committees established since 2010

There are various community committees established by traditional leader to help the community with this developmental agenda.

These communities were not all active and effective.

There has been a continuous drive from the kgotla ya ga Tshite to capacitate village committees and induction workshops were for each committee and each member of a village committee was provided. The following committees were identified for establishment:

TSAMAISO YA KGOTLA YA BATLHAPING BA-GA-MAIDI-GOTLA YA GA TSHITE-PICONG

VILLAGE COMMITTEES as at 18-07-2019

KOMITI YA TIRO	MALOKO A KOMITI
Komiti ya basha/youth committee	1. Oduetse Gabonnwe 2. Dukkier Maruping 3. Keneilwe Gaoboihe
Temo le Thuo/livestock	1. Mr Thatayakgosi Motlhabane 2. Rre Valala Gasetlolwe 3. Naledi Sebico 4.
Metsi/Water	1. Mme Poppy Kgope 2. Mme Peggy Mocwiri 3. Mme Boheto Mocwiri 4. Rre Lenong Manthe 5. Mme Mapaseka "Pazo" Matrass 6. Morwane Seetelo
Ditlhabololo tsa kgwebo	
Tshireletso ya Motse/Public Order	1. Mme Manthibogelang Maruping 2. Mme Morwane Seetelo 3. Rre City Madzinza 4. Re Mothusi Khudunyane
Tsa Sedumedi/Faith Based Organization	1. Baruti /religious Leaders 2. Rre Buru Maroke 3. Rev Thatayakgosi Motlhabane
Kabo ya ditsha/mabala/Site allocation	1. Rre Wanda Sereo 2. Balekgotla botlhe
Social and health sector/Tsa Boitekanelo le Katlatlelo Loago	1. Rre Phomolo Kwena-Clinic committee 2. Mme Poppy Kgope 3. Rre M Maselo 4. Rre Onkokame Matong
Thuto le ngwao	1. Mme Neo Manthe 2. Mme Lerato Matras 3. Mme Gobotsamang Matshelo
Maleta Motse/Bagakuludi ba Lekgotla	1. Rre R Gareoganele 2. Rre Lenong Manthe

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Rre Valala Gasetlolwe 4. Rre Kagiso (Buru) Gasetlolwe 5. Mme Poppy Kgope 6. Mme Baby Kemonye 7. Rre Matsie Mocwiri 8. Mme Jane Modise 9. Rre Raditsheke J Diphae 10. Rre Mokhutsane 11. Mme Manthibogelang Maruping 12. Mme Marienyane Thupayatlase 13. Rre Pitiki Alexander 14. Rre Motseokae Goitseone
BADISA –KGOTLA-	BORRA LEKGOTLA
	1. Rre Motsusi Maselo
	2. Rre Legabura Goitseone
	3. Rre Itlhobogeng Sebico
	4. Rre Phomolo Kwena
	5. Rre Mmutle Mongwaketse
	6. Vacant
	Secretary :Rre Lesego Matong
	Ex officio :Bo rangwane ba bogosi/

NB: Participation and membership to village committees is voluntary and all residents' members of the community are free to be nominated or volunteer their participation.

All are expected to work towards the common good of realizing community development and social cohesion of Batlhaping bag a Maida in line with development strategy.

By: Kgosi Keskwaile K Motlhabane (Kgotla ya ga Tshite- Picong -Revised dated 31March 2015)

3. EDUCATION AND SKILLS

3.1 Education Access

The two local schools were functional and Pitsong primary led by Mrs. March and working closely with the community and kgotla for the period of her principal ship, She retired at due time and the school gave her a befitting farewell function where kgotla and community participated. The building of Pitsong Primary became physically unsafe for occupation leading to the school relocating to the Tshite Middle school buildings where there was sufficient space, during 2013/14 academic year.

The second school was Tshite Middle school led Mrs. Tshenolo Mocwiri as a principal and it was also functioning fairly well and local pupils were attending school in the locality however as time goes on in the first five years of this review report the numbers started dwindling in June 2012 at Tshite as parent started to remove their kids from school to neighbouring schools in Manthe and some going as far as Taung amidst dissatisfaction by some parents as reported to Kgotla.

The low numbers of learners resulted in low teacher ratio and this became a fertile grounds when the schools were rationalized in 2013/2014 by department of education, leading to a total closure of Tshite Middle school which was a serious draw back for initiative of the community to have their children getting better education where they live. Learners started commuting to Manthe and other learning centres or schools.

School Governing Bodies, for both schools were operational and as currently the primary school has now occupied the Tshite school building under the new Principal Ms. Seokamo who has been cooperating well with the Kgotla and community at large.

No fee School Policy

Pitsong Primary is supposed to be 100% of schools are covered by the No Fee School Policy every year.

Early Childhood Development

A very small ECD centre in Pitsong initiated by Ms. Masera Mocwiri to cater for the little ones before grade R after being granted stand for this purpose by the late kgosi Mopalami.

Adult Basic Education

In order to build a society that is literate, the ABET training for adults was started but has a very low turn up. Some elders learned to basically write their names.

3.2 GENERAL CHALLENGES CONFRONTING EDUCATION SECTOR

Challenges of learner transport are still persistent with learners in some instances unable to write exams due to lack of transport. This affects learning of children in rural villages in

Ba-ga-Maidi. Child headed families are hard hit because those attending school on commuting are more of the drop outs.

3.3 WHAT WE NEED TO THINK ABOUT AND TO DO DIFFERENTLY

Improve on job creation so that mothers could work close to home and supervisor the learners.

The community to provide teachers with accommodation on school premises or out of school to attract teachers to work in Picong village.

Community through its school governing bodies need to be mobilised to monitor and support schools, teachers and learners. They need to be informed of their roles and responsibilities and obligations towards education.

School governing bodies needs to be able to draw support from civil society. They should continue to be trained to be able to fulfil their mandate of promoting the effective governance of school.

4. HEALTH/ BOITEKANELO

4.1 THE JOURNEY earlier than 2006

The community of Picong has started by building their own clinic, spearheaded by Kesekwaile II Konrad Motlhabane as a professional Public health officer and health worker and supported by Mr. Seodi Mongwaketse in those early years as a teacher to solicited the funding from mining houses in Johannesburg to continue on the work started by Kgosi Kesekwaile I Squire Motlhabane and the community, for a health facility in Picong.

Later through the introduction of Imbizo by President Mbeki the then health worker KK Motlhabane mobilized the community representatives in the names of Ms. Marienyane Thupayatlase and Ms. Morwane Seetelo- It was through this two that shouted load ad government Imbizo held at Amalia that the clinic that was open on 2006 by Ms. Nomonde Rasmeni was accelerated in being completed by government.

Kgosi Kesekwaile II shall forever be thankful to these two ladies who accompanied him to the Imbizo to speak on behalf of the community of Picong.

The current clinic provide basic PHC) Primary Health Care services to the community and has a ward-based PHC component.

The clinic for some time was led by Professional nurse as a facility manager Ms. Gaoraelwe, who has done a good work among community.

The clinic building (structure) is due to be refurbished towards the end of the 2020.

The clinic is driven by the need to achieve the following objectives which are central to the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) deliverables:

- Halve, between, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger
- Reduce by two-thirds, the under-five mortality rate
- Reduce by three-quarters, the maternal mortality rate in facilities at provincial hospitals
- Have halted, and begin to reverse the spread of HIV and AIDS

4.2. How can the clinic serve Better to improve health status of its community?

The following are key issues the local clinic for will focus in the next 10 years.

- Strengthen community based health care services in order to prevent diseases and identify diseases on time to can get treatment. This will be done through PHC re-engineering.
- Promotion of healthy lifestyle to prevent and reduce the cases of the diseases of lifestyle.

5. SOCIAL PROTECTION

Social Grants play a pivotal role in the alleviation of poverty and since 2010, the primary school building was used for elderly to receive social pensions. Since, 2010 there has been increased access to social grants by targeted beneficiaries in the all parts of greater Taung and the numbers also increased in Picong village.

5.1 KESEKWAILE SERVICE CLUB

Through the initiative and forward looking of a retired teacher Ms. Makgarebe , who approached the kgosi and kgotla to start the centre for the elderly for improving them into active aging group,

Tiro ya ponelopele le bodiredi ya ga mmarona Ms. **Motlalepula** "Makgarebe" Mothami e ne ya tlhola setheo sa bagodi mme lekgotla la ba abela tiriso ya sekolo sa Pitsong se segologolo.

Mme Motlhami one a register/kwadisa se molao mokgatlo wa bagolo mme a ngokela bagodi ka bontsi mo setheong ka tshegetso ya mma Kgosi Tesanyo Motlhabane.

Bomme ba ba latelang ba ile ba tsaya karolo e kgolo go ema mme Mothami nokeng:-

Ms. Keikanetswe Goitseone

Ms. Tshegohatso Gaoboibe

Mme Poppy Kgope le Ba bangwe.

Morago ga go tlhamiwa ga mokgatlo o, mme Mothami oile a ya bo ya batho/tlhokafala mme ga sala botsamaisi jo bosha jo bo etshweleditseng pele mme ea dira ka thuso ya Social development.

Through the appointed social worker and working with the Service club the following were achieved:

- More pensioners have been enrolled in the social grant programmes;
- More children benefits from child support and foster care grants;
- Persons with disabilities also benefits immensely from social grants

5.2 Moletlo wa bagodi

Ba ba tsayang karolo mo moletlong wa bagolo le bao ba fetileng dingwaga tse 80-100YRS jaaka Mme-mogolo Gadinthee Ntuku.



(i) Ntuku 100 years: Birthday cake

Picong motse o monnye mo Ba-ga-Maidi o ipela ka gonna le mogolo wa di ngwaga di le (100) lekgolo tsa botshelo jo bontle.

Se ke letsatsi la moletlo wa bagolo wa ngwaga 2017 o o rulagantsweng ke bogosi ka thuso ya lefapha la Social Development / older persons events. Ba dingwaga tse 80 le go feta ba ile ba abelwa dimpho le dikobo.



ii) Senior citizen(s)

5.3 Intervention for RDP houses for indigent families

Picong village has been neglected in the allocation of RDP houses and in the past ten (10) years it was not benefiting at all.

This necessitated that our traditional leadership to intervene by asking special consideration for the following persons; namely Ms. Malebogo Spikinyake Mojanaga and the 100 old Ms. Gadinthee Ntuku to be built RDP houses. Both houses were built after along and serious pleading with politicians because Picong village was not on their plans,



Fa godimo ke sekao sa ntlo e mme Gadinthee Ntuku aneng a nna mo go yone pele., mme jaanong o agetswe ntlo ee nang le tebego e ntle.(Mrs. Gadinthee Ntuku le Mrs. Pinky Motlhabane)



Fa godimo ke Rre **Pitso Senwedi** ona le Mme G. Ntuku mo meletlong yotlhe ya go tlotlomatsa mme mogolo yo, fano one ale teng ka letsatsi la nneelo ya ntlo entsha.

Tiro e ne ya simololwa ka thapelo , ka kereke ya UCCSA e eteletse pele ke Mrs matong,a patile ke maloko as Kesekwaile service club.





Fa godimo re bona ditshwantsho tsa ntlo e ntsha e mme G Ntuku a e agetsweng ke puso mme le ee seriti , le go siamela mogolo.



Kgosi Keskwaile II le baeti le baagi ba mo nakong ya kgobe ka mmutlwa le moletlonyana wa go itumedisa mme G Ntuku mo moletlong wa "sejo senye ga se fete molomu".

6. Policing /Neighborhood watch/Maleta- Motse

6.1 Monitoring and Oversight /Maleta –Motse ba baya leitlho

Go netefatsa fa baagi ba sireletsegile, lekgotla le ne la ikaega ka maleta motse le go rotloetsa gore baagisane ba kue mokgosi fa go na le bosinyi. Ka lesego diganana dingwe le basinyi ba ile ba tshwarwa, bangwe ba ile Bo-ya-batho ka lebaka la ditiro tsa bone.

6.2. Goneela baagi diphala/Whistle blowing-

Ka ngwaga ya 2012/13, lekgotla la bogosi jwa Picong, ka boeteledi-pele, ba ne ba roma makolwane a mophato oneng o sa tswa go aloga go tsena ntlo le ntlo le go neela baagi di phala/whistle gore fa ba le mo kotsing ba di letse gore baagisane ba thuse ka go tsiboga. (These whistles were donated by SAPS).

6.3. Community Policing

Community policing' is an effective vehicle to ensure that the SAPS remain accountable to the people they serve. In ensuring that the community policing remains the voice of the communities, efforts continue to be made to ensure that such structures continue to exist and remain functional within the community.

7. ENVIRONMNET

Kabo ya Ditsha tsa dikago:-

Mo tshimologong ya ngwaga ya 2013, Kgosi le morafe ba ile ba lemoga gore ba dire sengwe ka kabo ya ditsha le gore di nne mo taolong. Se se dirwa ka temogo ya gore lefatshe ga le tote/ga le ate kgotsa gogola, mme le a fokotsega, fa palo ya baagi yone e gola.

Go ne ga dira tshwetso mo kgotla gore lefatshe le laolwe sentle ka ditsela tse dilatelang:-

- Ditsha di kwadisiwa mo bukeng le go kopiwa ko kgosing jaaka gale.
- Motho yo o batlang Setsha o tshwanetse abe ale mogolo, a na le bana kgotsa lelapa.
- Motho ele moagi wa Afrika Borwa ka botlalo.
- Ga go nee batswa ntle ditsha (Foreigners are not allocated land)
- Kabo ya ditsha e fokodiwa go tswa ko 45m x45m square go nna 35mx35m Squire meters.
- Setsha se ntshiwa ke Kgosi mme ba go segelwa ditsha di dirwa ke mogolo yoo tihopilweng ke kgotla, a patilwe ke molekgotla.
- Ditsha tsa kgwebo di rerwa pele mo kgotla mme morago go dirwe lekwalo gore di rebolwa ke (ba ga Maudi Traditional council) ko kgotla kgolo, le ditsha tsa dikereke. (tsone dia, sekasikiwa.
- Fa motho wa Setsha a sa tswelole ka sone se boela mo kgosing mme o ka se abela yo mongwe. Ga go letlelelwe boipei mo lefatsheng la morafe wa Kgosi, yoo dirang jaalo oa sekisiwa mme Setsha sea tsewa.

7.1. The Agricultural initiatives

- **Agricultural development**
- Food security: Expansion of food Gardens and mixed agriculture,
- Increasing farm and non-farm production in small scale in villages e.g. chicken or poultry or piggery
- Poverty alleviation: Increasing the incomes of poor rural men and women by improving the quality of stock;

7.2. Livestock Improvement

- During the first 5 years from 2010 to 2014, the Agriculture Committee was functional to some extent – reporting to kgotla regularly. This Temo-Thuo Committee led by Rre Motsewame Mocwiri – supervised the acquisition of two Bonsmara Bulls that were subsidized by the government. These two bulls were kept in the community but had not being cared for better resulting in one getting injured and died and the second bull which did not yield any calf was later sold.
- At that time (2017) the committee members were, Mrs. Nurse Morwaeng; Mrs. Koohilwe Gaoboihe; Ms. Keitsisitswe Gasetlolwe and Mrs. Mmaphokwane Mocwiri.
- Again during the period 2018/19 a pair of Bonsmara Bulls were purchased by bulls with one staffing to death and the other left to graze freely and wandering into neighboring villages of Dikhuting and Ga-Mokake in the Baga Phuduhucwana area.

7.3 Land care and control of encroaching unwanted plants/ debushing

After lengthy suggestions by the community of Pitsong to kgosi to seek help, from relevant departments, the effort of Kgosi yielded fruits in that the department of Forestry and Agriculture in Potchefstroom committed some money to help Phase One of the de-bushing project in Ba-ga-Maidi.

Regrettably the project was aborted at a very advanced stage, as result the Ba-ga-Maidi in general, and the Picong community in particular, lost this opportunity which would have benefited the whole Ba-ga-Maidi in creating better and sufficient grazing.

7.4 Establishment of grazing camp

- Letsema led by balekgotla in support of the Agriculture Committee started fencing in two camps in the Gaposhe area and requested assistance for water for livestock related land management but this did not happen as the camps were without water. There was cooperation from Barui / Livestock farmers however the department did not come to play immediately.
- Baagi ba leruo ba a dirisana le ba boagisane mo go baakanyeng di wind-mill Dipompo tsa leruo la bone, mme segolo ba motse wa Picong.



Picture of windmill repairs

It is a common practice for the community of Picong to take part in repairs of boreholes, windmills that are of communal nature for the best interest of their animals. Some among them have skills of repairing windmills and they do so voluntarily under leadership of local agriculture committee.



Mothusiotsile "Bigboy" Mojanaga,
high up the windmill

This picture shows one of the days in which some met and negotiated with neighboring village of Manthe to repair a windmill at Gaposhe.

Reported to be part are the following:
Phomolo Kwena (Molekgotla);Motseokae Goitseone (Moleta-motse)Mothusiotsile Mojanaga; (ward committee member)Motsewame Mocwiri; Motseothata Sebico;Itumeleng(Doctor) Mogapi; Sekgotlane Goitseone(Moleta-motse);Boitumelo(Tlhokomelang) Gabonnwe, and representatives from Manthe such as Mr. Lekwete Mojanaga and Katong representing those from Manthe in this joint venture.

7.5 Establishment of Lemogang Sechaba -Garden Project

Establishment of the gardening project led by community members under the leadership of Mrs. M Maruping created food garden and other projects which were beneficial to the community.

A garden has provided some work & jobs opportunities to some community members and it was supported by government departments to fund for stipends of volunteers. The garden still have potential to grow if people and department of agriculture can work together in developing this project.



Vegetable Garden



Picture of Garden project



7.6 Establishment of cooperative by local women: Emang Basadi- Bakery Project

As part of the 5th Administration call for rural women to establish cooperatives, the local women in Picong established a cooperative named "Emang Basadi" (Meaning, Women arise) that applied to the Iekgotla for site to build a community based Bakery in a meeting held on 27/04/2015. That facility was built by the relevant government department. However, due to unfair competition and influence local women are still struggling to get it operational despite all efforts been done by department. The Traditional office has to be approached for clarity as it's reported that the women in Manthe wanted the bakery to be in Manthe while they have not initiated or established any business plans like Emang Basadi in Picong.

7.7. Challenges that we Still Face and Lessons Learnt

There shouldn't be competition in one community of Ba-ga-Maidi instead there should be support for local economic development to ensure better living conditions for the people. This project seems to be going the abortion route that de-bushing by agricultural department took.

The main bottlenecks for rural villages like Picong, is the limited opportunity to gaining access to farming land and the utilization of land, farm management abilities, and a lack of group action.

The main lessons learnt is that if traditional leadership works in partnerships with community-based committees much can be achieved.

Rural projects that involve beneficiaries in identifying their own choice of alternatives tend to succeed, unlike projects parachuted from outside the community to overtake planned project – thus resulting in the abortion of projects as it happened in other instances.

7.8 What we need to do differently.

- Ba-ga-Maidi will have to encourage initiatives for economic development by promoting diverse projects in each of the twelve villages. This will bring sustainability and business viability;
- We will have to establish local economic activities to suite local needs and small scale jobs creation where people live;
- We have to continue in developing agriculture in terms of crop and livestock farming;
- To group the community members of small farmers into clusters of interest to ensure cooperation and cohesion;
- To further develop camps for clusters of small farmers & for traditional leadership;
- To assign a livestock advisor to each cluster;
- To assign a agricultural or extension officers for garden services;
- To advice these on farming for economic and commercial purposes;
- We have to develop a preferential procurement packages for new entrants into

- To also strengthening links between agriculture and nutrition; agriculture;
- To outline policy measures to increase the intake of fruits and vegetables and reduce the intake of saturated fats, sugar and salt.
- To develop innovative measures to create local buffer stocks.

8. The Initial infrastructure

8.1 The Journey since 2010: Kgotla of Picong (Developmental measures)

- The virtual office of local Kgosi Kesekwaile Motlhabane, started by purchasing for itself nine (9) plastic chairs before contacting various government departments and municipalities / to help with chairs for meetings.
- Secondly, to further assist with prefabricated structures for safe keeping of community assets.
- The department of public works, Taung sub office responded positively and helped with construction two porta camp houses on the premises of royal household for purposes of storage of community assets.
- Two porter houses- storages;
- Ba-ga-Maidi Traditional Authority/ through Kgosi e kgolo Nyoko Motlhabane helped the virtual office with(10) ten chairs which were requested to serve as chairs for visitors during the kgotla meeting , otherwise community members brought own chairs or tins to sit during a such meetings/ pitso.
- Later on during the year 2011/12 the district municipality (Dr Ruth S Mompoti) responded positively and purchased one hundred (100) "Kerina" plastic chairs to be used for (Pitso ya morafe) community meetings and this was a start to restore human dignity and respect for women who were sitting flat on the ground during meetings/Dipitso.

NB: Morafe one wa dumalana gore Rakonteraka ya (Amawakawaka) a ka dirisa sekolo sa morafe sa kgale jaaka Site office / dikantoro ya go baya dithoto, mme morafe o bakanyetswe diphapose tsa sekolo le go ba rekela ditilo tse 300 boemong jwa tuelo. Ditilo tse di amogetswe ke ba lekgotla le Kgosi ka 17/09/2020.

8.2 Construction of Community Hall by Greater Taung municipality

After a protracted struggle to get some infrastructure development in our community, the municipality helped by put up the Community Hall at an appropriate site allocated on 24/08/2013 by kgotla /the traditional office in Picong.

This infrastructural development by local government, which was actually replacing the initially requested multi-purpose center, was the first of its kind in our village. We are grateful for that.

The Hall was handed over by the late Mayor of Greater Taung Cllr Kaone Lobelo, at the close of the 5th administration, just before local government election which were held on 3 August 2016.

ELA Tlhoko: It must be noted that this facility is still to be furnished and running water to connect to its effective functioning.

The community hall was vandalized during the protest march for service delivery when the community demanded for road constructions in and around Ba-ga-Maidi.

In August 2020 as part of the social responsibility, Kgosi Kesekwaile II requested the contractor Pela-Tona to provide a stand tap on the premises to enable the local municipality to make connections to the facility. This was done during August 2020 and a further stand pipe was extended to the cemetery to enable the community to have access to water when at funerals or working on grave sites.

9. Arts and Culture and Sports infrastructure projects

In trying to help the young people in recreational activities the following were initiated;

- Community choir was supported with uniforms of T-shirts
- A new team established in the community and a new football ground, together with sports grounds, were graded with the assistance of Kgosi and support by Greater Taung local municipality.
- Local teams were supported with balls, training tools, from the department of sports.
- Local Kgosi/Traditional leader and the Department of Education sponsored refreshment & medals for a healthy lifestyle Fun-walk / Fun-ran respectively for the locals of Picong to Dikhuting and during December of 2013/14, a handing over ceremony was held outside Tshite Middle school.

9.1 Celebration of Heritage day in Picong in 2015

To mark the first 5 years of this local leadership a joint venture was organized with the Department of Social Development to celebrate National Heritage day in Picong.

The event was full of innovation in music, songs and traditional dance by the local youth group and volunteering adults.

This was a day well spent in celebrating our cultural heritage and traditional foods (African cuisines).

Department of social development led by the District Director, Mr. Morapediemang Desmond Setlhauno partnered with the Traditional leadership of Picong to celebrate Heritage day in a special way in Picong village, bringing experienced traditional dance groups such as Serampetshane from Ganyesa in Kagisano-Molopo municipality

Mrs. Constance Nnana Moeng (nee Motlhabane) prepared delicacies of traditional foods and drinks to the delight of everybody.



"Department of Social Development (Dept of Soc Dev)

A Joint Venture with the Department of Social Development Heritage-day was a celebration to mark the 5th Anniversary in Traditional leadership of Kgosi Keskwaile II on 25/9/2015

The theme was: **"Our indigenous Knowledge, Our Heritage"**



Youth at heritage

Local youth doing their thing during Heritage Day & 5th Anniversary celebration on 25/9/2015

- A tournament was organized for local teams and the virtual office of Kgosi participated in handing over of medals and trophies in 2019

Healthy lifestyle/Fun run & Tournaments –this day was very successful with participants walking or running from the current Tshite School to Dikhuting and return. Trophies were handed over to all participants.

The sustainability of these initiatives has been poor due to the failure of participating groups who were lacking in organizational and leadership skills.

9.2 Letsema/Campaigns

Fa borre ba boa ko letsolong kgotsa letsema rea buisana le gonaya moeteledipele wa letsema tshono ya go leboga ba tsaya karolo, morago ga go buga legaba



Debriefing with males in circle

Go bonala fa mo dingwageng tse di fitileng go fitlha mo ngwageng ya 2020 baagi le morafe wa Picong one o dira matsema a go ikaga sesha, jaaka tse di latelang go ya ka dingwaga:

Moono wa letsema ke gore “*Letsema le thata ka mong wa lone*” se se kaya fa Kgosi ya motse a dirile; le morafe go fitlhelela dilo tse dilatelang:

1. Katoloso le kago ya terata/legora ya Mabitla a Morafe ledirilwe ka 27/04/2012;
2. Kago ya mantloana boithusetso ko Mabitleng a morafe / Public toilets at community cemetery 2012/13;
3. Kago ya matlo boithusetso ko Kgotla ya morafe /building of toilets latrines for Kgotla, during the 2013 and additional in 2016;
4. Kago tlhabololo ya lesaka la moentelo ya Morafe le Mogotlha – ka Phatwe 2020;
5. Kago kgotla ka matlhaku le go remela kgotla ngwaga le ngwaga;

6. Morafe o ile wa tswa letsholo go ntsha terata ee neng e dirilwe ntle le tumalano ya bogosi Ba-ga-Maidi magareng ga Picong le Dikhuting.



Debriefing continues

7. Letsema la **Letlhaku la Kgotla** – Kago tihabololo ya Kgotla ka mokgwa o mosha ke baagi. Tshwetso ya go aga kgotla ene ya tsewa mo pitsong ya Morafe ka 29 May 2018, mme baagi ba ikaelela gore ba tla ikagela yone ka go ntsha ledinyana le go dira letsema la go ikagela kgotla. Kgosi one a itsise Kgosi e kgolo ka maikaelelo le tshwetso e. Ka lebaka la kganelo ya ditiro ke Covid-19 kago ya Kgotla go tshotse lobaka, mme egaofi le go fela ga karolo ya ntlha- Phase 1 of the project.

8. Tihabololo ya matshelo le thuso ya Morafe ka Kadimisano ya dithoto tsa Kgotla mo malapeng aa nang le loso/kgotsa phitlho, sekai – Big JOJO Water Tanks.

ELA Tihoko: Go lebega gore mmogo re tshwelelapele, ebile bao ba sa direng mmogo le rona ga ba ka ke ba re nyemisa moko.

Year/ ngwana	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Palo ya letsema e.g. go remela kgotla, ke morafe, paakanyo terata,spanaisi	0	2	1	1		2	1	0	1	2	3
Palo ya ba tsaya karolo number	-	161	22	30	-	96	37	-	32	91	49

9.3 Marata Setso

Ngwaga wa 2016, rene ra dira metlholo, wa go aloga ga moeteledipele wa motse Kesekwaile II yo o neng a patilwe ke ntsalae, Kekaetswe Peter Kehusitse fa bane ba dira moletlo wa kalogo ka go thaba kgomo ya matseno mo mophatong wa gagwe **wa 1968, oo neng o eteletswe pele ka nako eo ke morwa** rragwe Kgagane Motlhabane wa Madira-kgosi, Ke lebogela tirisano mmogo le katlego eo ya setso le tsamaiso ya sone.

Kgotla ya ga Tshite e ne ya tlala phetelela ka borra Mephato Ba-ga-Maidi, ba ba dirileng jalo go tlotla moswi – Mopalami, yoo neng a rata setso ebile a dirile le bone thata.

Kgosi Kesekwaile II o leboga bo rra mogolo ebong Keatweng le Keepeditse Motlhabane go mo kgabagantsha molatswana oo go itumedisa Badimo ba boo Motlhabane segolo setona Kgosi Kesekwaile I le Mopalami.

Mophato wa Madira-kgosi , O amogela Kesekwaile II & Kekaetswe Kehusitse mo go ona.



Madira-kgosi kalogo ko kgotla



Kalogo ko Kgotla

Borre ba emeng ke Kemedi ya bogosi jwa Ba ga Maldi R to L go ya ka Motse go latelana:

1.Keepiditse-(Mothanthanyaneng) 2. Blanket (Longaneng) 3. Monnatau (Morokweng)
4.Kebalepile(Matsheng) 5. Keseokile (Khudutlou) 6.Kgaile (Dikhuting)le 7.
Keatweng(Grasspan) 8.Mogonono (Molelema) one thusa ka dipitsa fa lapeng mme
Kgotla ya “banna” go tsene mogolole **Ipeleng Motlhabani** o dutse mo setilong.

NB: Ba ba seng gone ke Tlhabane Senwedi-(Tlapeng) le Mashoboka Motlhabane (Kokomeng)



*Fa godimo go eme letlharapa ,motho wa go katoga monyo, ekare motho a tshasitswe mbu wa marela wa noka e tshetlha (mmula ditsela) Rre **Mmui Reuben Matsepe**, “Mokgaga”-wa Tafelkop ,ke ngwana wa kgoro ya Kope (Mmantlotlwane) bogosing ba Bakopa; ko Motse mogolo waga **Kgoshi Boleu Rammupudu**:- “Motsamaisa bosigo ke moleboga bosele”*



Banna le makawana ba reeditse ka kelo tlhoko pegelo ya go tswa mo baeting ba go tswa botlhabatsatsi, ko sekolo sa setso se diregileng gona. Go ne go rometswe motlhokomedi wa mophato le bomankge ba koma, mmogo le kemedi ya ba ba tswang go aloga le Kgosi Kesekwaile.

Kgosi o leboga morafe ka kemo nokeng thata ya letsatsi leo.

Mo dingwageng tse Pedi tse di latelang ka 2018, Kgosi a isa morwa rragwe wa gofejana le Ketlhaudihelang Motlhabane le morwa rragwe mo kgotleng ebong Gaopalelwe Motlhabane ko mophatong go diragatsa taela ee reng re o rutiwa gore o rute ba bangwe setso se seka sa nyelela.

10. Roads Infrastructure

The communities of Picong village and other neighboring villages have endured the use of terrible roads that have never been maintained in more than 25 years.

Picong is the only village in Ba-ga-Maidi where you have to cross two big streams without any bridge in rainy session sometimes resulting in people left stranded.



- The condition of the D208 road between Manthe, Picong & Mothanthanyaneng is very bad and there is no prospect from the department to be tarred any time soon, due to the fact it will start at Matsheng through to Molelema as per (Protestors demand) and not based on the prioritization of communities according to merit.
- Paving projects in our villages is still lacking behind, as only in August 2020 did the first paving happen from the main road to Ba-ga-Maidi traditional offices in Manthe, the first paving as compared to many internal roads in the other two traditional authorities in Greater Taung and we wish to see this improving in the next decade.

Due to inadequate funding for roads infrastructure, there is an impression that is created, that the Provincial Government seems to be prioritizing areas where there are regular unrests as compared to rural, peace abiding communities such as Ba-ga-Maidi.

10.1 Transport Operations

Public Transport

The village is served by once a day bus services which transports our community members with a “one directional route service” – to Taung returning late. The only alternative transport is one or two taxis which also travel either before or after the bus.

This mode of transport serve teachers of both Pitsong primary school and Tshite Middle a school as well as the local Picong clinic which only operate five days per week & for only 8hours a per day.

HOW WE CAN OVERCOME THESE CHALLENGES THAT FACE US

The challenges that still face us are:

- Our road condition that are declining at an unprecedented rate.
- The roads maintenance programme has never included D208 for the period of more than 25 years.
- Our Communities have become impatient with delays in terms of the provision of roads infrastructure and as result has resorted to vandalizing the only infrastructure (Community Hall) built by the Greater Taung municipality.

The remedial issues identified by the local community to overcome the challenges are:

- Focus on gravel roads maintenance as a priority for 2021/22 onwards.
- Plan and start the upgrading of road D208 surfacing by Tar from 2022 onwards.
- Paving of main streets, street leading to government facilities such as clinics, schools and virtual traditional offices.
- Funding of cooperatives to create local jobs and skill development.

Unemployment remains one of the major challenges for the Ba-ga-Maidi in particular, the unemployment rate remains between 30% and 35%. This challenge needs to be seriously addressed to ensure that poverty and inequality are addressed.

10.2. INTER-GOVERMENTAL SERVICES

10.2.1 Public Service

There are only two public service institutions in Picong village that is the school & clinic. The schools were reduced to one during rationalization of schools by Department of Education in late 2016/17 leaving other grades having to commute to school by bus.

The PHC clinic operates for 8 hour5 days per week.

10.2.2 Progress achieved: Challenges and remedial actions

There number of EPWP programme that employs people since 2013, for short term contract of three months to 12 months for rehabilitation of streets damaged by storms and Cleaning of schools.

EPWP are required for contractor support for clearing of shrubs along the Tshite road

NB: All these appointments were fairly done, in a transparent and fair manner at a community meeting especially called for this purpose.

11. Working together with Local Government

The community/morafe were motivated during the period towards local government election to go in numbers to register to vote for the good representation and local government.

This was led by Kgosi K K Motlhabane, who also moved his voting station from where he was employed in Vryburg/Naledi Local municipality to Greater Taung local municipality and he too registered for the local government elections to vote in Ward 16

The local municipality still provides minimal services to villages, such as tinkering for families during funerals when there is no water supply by sediment water supply.

It should be pointed out that municipalities has been experiencing low revenue base and a number of challenges since their establishment due to low tax base.

It is evident however, that the above are merely symptoms of a far greater problem statement, which actually is:

- Most Municipalities lack a sufficient economic base to be sustainable;
- A process of quality service delivery is not functioning and virtually impossible without a comprehensive plan and support system in place
- Many municipalities in Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati are technically under debt restructuring with millions owed to institutions such as DBSA, Eskom and Water Supply Authorities
- The culture of non-payment for services rendered is rife in all five local municipalities and this is compromising the ability of municipalities to render quality services.

IMPROVING ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

Bulk Water Reservoir

A big reservoir is currently under construction and Picong village benefitted in construction of a local reservoir.

Local people were employed in the laying pipe lines and construction of this reservoir and reticulation of water pipes and stand pipes. Example of companies/contractors who were involved were Amawakawaka &JV and Pela-Tona (PTY)LTD respectively.

A further infill line of water has been completed towards the end of September 2020

The community did request social responsibility from contractors in kind towards improving the school infrastructure.

Furthermore, the contractor was requested to compensate the community for the use of its facilities by purchasing additional chairs to the Kgotla to ensure people have dignified sitting during community activities.

Sanitation

All established households have access to sanitation and this has been brought about by various projects of rural sanitation which employed local people to work on latrines superstructure construction and digging of holes for these latrines.

Approximately 90% of the formal houses have toilets.

Refuse removal

There are no refuse removal services in villages and therefore dumping continues to be a problem. This is a negative effect to our environmental health although it cannot be compared to health hazards in township and local towns.

Electricity

Across Picong village about 3 000 households have access to basic electricity. The provision of electricity to all formal households has been achieved during the remainder of the year 2020. However, village informal households called motlaagana/ will remain a challenge and the likelihood of achieving access in this area is rather remote.

The advantage at this stage is that there is no illegal or informal settlements in Ba-ga-Maidi and our communities are cooperating with traditional leadership except for a very few individuals known to the community of Picong. However, the traditional office will continue to deal decisively with these individuals and where practicable take legal actions.

Free Basic Services

Access to free basic services has increased as follows:

- Water – 100% of households at 200 meters distance from the stand pipe
- Sanitation /latrine– in households
- Electricity – all formal households pay for electricity with some indigent getting additional R50.00 electricity per month

Year/ ngwaga	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Facilitated employment e.g. ko kgotla ya morafe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	2	2
Palo / number	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	33	38	22

Picong Youth Dialogue of June 2020

The first ever virtual meeting with the representatives of the young people of this village was held on 28 June 2020 through the use of IT Zoom that allowed connectivity through various forms of cellphones, Ipad tablets ,computers Ipad etc.

The purpose of the meeting was to listen to the voice of young people on how they would like the future to be. The following young people participated in the virtual meeting from various part of South Africa on that day and raised issues that must translate in to actionable plans for development of their village.

They were:-Lethogonolo Motlhabane; Pako Motlhabane; Dukie Maruping ;Sebico Sebico, Motseothata Sebico, Mothusiotsile Mojanaga, Oduetse Gabonnwe;& Obopeng Goitseone

Key among things raised for traditional leadership and municipality were:

- *Recreational facilities for rural villages such as parks, where kids and young people can play. Utilisation of community facilities for recreational purposes*
- *Basic services such as connectivity of water to residential sites young people in department to act as ambassadors.*
- *Creation of educational and vocational guidance to ensure youth go to university-local*
- *Job creation and poverty alleviation through development of small scale farming development of grazing camps, Cooperatives for business opportunities.*
- *Motivation of young people to focus in education to ensure they go beyond grade 12*

A plan of action with responsibilities is being developed to ensure progress towards achievements of these objectives. In future there will be youth dialogue at least once a year.

12. KAGO SESA YA KGOTLA- 2019

Maikaelelo ene ele go dira seshupo sa ngwaga ya abo lesome go latelelana ya bogosi jwa ga Kesekwaile II. This was to mark a decade (10years) of this generational traditional leadership period.

Baagi le morafe wa motse wa Picong o ile wa tsaya tshwetso ya go tlabolola le go aga Kgotla ya bone sasha. Tshwetso e e tshotswe mo pitsong ya morafe 29 Motsheganong 2018, mme ba dumalana ka go ntsha madi le go tlhopa batho ba ba tshepagalang go phutha madi. Bomme Marienyane Thupayatlase, Poppy Kgope le Manthibogelang Maruping ba dirile go phutha madi aa beilweng mme madi/matlotlo a tshwarwa ke Mme Kantsi Gaoboihi a thusiwa ke Mme Keneilwe Gaoboihe. Baagi ka bontsi jwa bone ba tshotse karolo ka go ntsha Letlhaku la kgotla.

Letsema le tshwerwe ga bedi mo nakong ya go repisiwa ga maemo a tshoganyetso a Covid-19.

Banna ba dirile ka thata mme ba dirisa bokgoni/skills jwa ditiro tsa bone tsa kwa makgoeng tse difarologaneng, le tsa boagi/construction, ka tshimego ya Kgosi jaaka ene ene yoo shupileng leano/plan ya kgotla.

Madi a dirisiwa nako le nako go reka ditlamelo tsa letlhaku le go dira letsema la kago, Kgotla e nang le dikarolo tse pedi, (Phase 1 & phase2) ee dirwang ke kgotla ya Di Pitso Morafe le moletlo le lemorago la kgotla ya ntlha ya bogosi.



Letsatsi la ntlha la letsema... Re a semelela.....



Ba ke kemedi ya bao ba ne ba le gone mo letsatsing la ntlha la letsema la kago ya kgotla bontsi jwa borre /batho bo ne o setse bo tsamaile. Re bona bomme Poppy Kgope le Mme Marienyane Thupayatlase mmogo le borre Sereo, Mmutle, Gothusaone, Phomolo, Kesekwaile le Motsusi.



Fa godimo re bona tiro ya letsatsi la ntlha la letsema la kgotla



Setshwantsho se se bontsha borre ba dinatla, rangwane-Kgagane Mothabane,(white overall) o itshupile gore kgotla e ke ya gaabo, ka go nna teng mo dinakong tsothle, (During covid-19) o na le badiri kaene ebong;; Shimmy Mabote le se Gabonnwe. Rre Bahentse Gabonnwe ke mongwe wa bagolwane ba ba tlhaga thata mo kgotla, ka boikobo jo bo sisimosang.



The second handyman in the project was Raneo Gaoboihe who was operating a drilling machine a, while Raditsheke Diphae was one of the foreman for the day.by the way each day was having its own foreman depending on the task/work at hand and Kalayakgosi and Sekgotlane were also very skillfull in the project.

The all presence of Kgobotlwetso and ready to help cannot be overlooked. This gallant worker, and elder of our community succumbed to covid19 during the period of this year 2020, and he will be greatly missed by royal family and community. May the soul of Ketlamoreng "Kgobotlwetswe/Chechisa" Mojanaga rest in peace and our merciful God grant his soul eternal repose?



Rre Keepeditse Mothabane wa motse wa Mothanthanyaneng one a tlile go etleletsa letsema ona le molekgotla Legabura Goitseone ka letsatsi la letsema la bo bedi.



Borre ba semeletse, tiro e tshaba diatla, mongwe le mongwe o thagisa bokgone jwa gagwe jwa ka makgoeng. Maitemogelo a borre ba ba fa godimo mo tirong e a feta dingwaga tse masome a matlano tsa tiro. Re dirile ka natla ebile re ikemeseditse go dira go feta fa. "Bobedi bo bolaya noga", ebile "sedikwa ke ntsha pedi ga se



Borre ba ba raro ba b,a ne ba netefatsa gore tsie e fofa ka moshwang-ba apeile ka bokgabane bonne ke Phomolo Kwena (orange overall-Molekgotla); Kekaetswe Kehusitse (blue overall-Moleta-motse) le Mothusiotsile Mojanaga (Ward committee ya mokhanselara).



Modira-nosi yo o fa godimo ke Rre Pete Morwaeng, ene o dira go tshasa dipale ka leokwane/ollie ee leswe go thibela motlhwa. O dirile ka botswapelo thata Monna yoo wa Modimo, bangwe ba ka monyatsa, o tsaya karolo ele tota.



Fa godimo fa re bona bontlha ngwe jwa mautlwa kgosi , ba baneng ba ithapile go aga kgotla ka mokgwa wa se gompieno. Sethopa se sa banna se ne se eteletse pele ka kitso ke Kebonyemotse “Shimmy” Mabote. Fa Kesekwailell ene ele mokaedi fela.

*Baagi ba kgotla ka letsasi la bo bedi la letsema fa pele. **L to R ke balekgotla:-** Mmutle Mongwaketse, Itlhobogeng Sebico (standing);Kgagane Motlhabane, Kesekwaile II; Keepiditse Motlhabane(Borara) Legabura Goitseone (Phomolo Kwena one ale ko dipitseng)*

***Ba ba emeng L to R:-**Kalayakgosi More, Kebonyemotse Mabote, Raditsheke Diphae, Sekgotlane Goitseone, Morethebe More, Pete Morwaeng, Bahentse Gabonnwe, Raneo Gaoboihe, Obakeng Dikokwe, Senyatso Mocwiri, Lesego Matong le ketlamoreng/Kgobotlhetso Mojanaga.*

Challenges

13. Conclusion

In conclusion it can be pointed out that too many strides have been made in addressing the social cohesion of this small village of Picong, and the majority of people cooperated and help to support Kgosi and Ba lekgotla in advancing the community in projects and letsema. With respect to the changes in the wellbeing of our people, in gaining access to education and health services, conditions have not improved satisfactorily.

“Tloga -tloga e tloga gale, modisa wa dikgomo o tswa natso sakeng”, Se ke pegelo ya Bodisa, jo ke bo neilweng ke badimo ba me le Modimo oo tshelang. Ke a itse ke timentse tse dingwe nageng, dingwe dimphalaletse, dingwe di utswitswe mo gonna ke “dibatana-tsagae,” mme tse di kgotsofatsang di gone ke letsomane la me, Ke tla tswelapele go disa!

Modisa wa mmanete ene o di disa ga raro, O dintsha go di phokisa/mesong letsatsi le ese le tlhabe, morago a dibolotse go ya mafulong a motshegare, adi gorotshe, ka mampa a pudi ere morago a di ntshe go ya go fula mootlwana go fitlhelela a ditlathela ka lotlatlana.

Bathaping ba gaetsho Ke a leboga! , tshegetso ya lona mo dingwageng tse lesome tse lo nkemeng nokeng go lo busa ke le ngwana wa lona, lo nkeme nokeng, Ke a leboga, ka bo nna nkabe ke sa kgona, mme Ke kgonne go le kananyana, Ke paletswe ke tse di mpalentseng, Ka thuso ya lona morafe, Ke tla dira gape mo dingwageng tse di ntshaletseng le lona, go sega motlhala, o bana ba Rona ba tla o bonang, gore ba o sale morago go direla morafe wa Bathaping ba ga Maldi , bana ba mmala wa sebito le Setshaba sa Afrika Borwa ka bophara. Amogelang go le kana bagaetsho, lo buisetse ba bangwe / ba ba sa baleng.

A PULA ENE!
KATLEGO LE NALA!
KE A LEBOGA!



**Batlhaping Ba ga Maiti
Kgotla ya ga Tshite-Picong**

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