

MR. L D MOTOKENS.



**Ntsoana-Tsatsi Ancient Ancestral Communal
Territory
the origin of the
Bafokeng Ba-Mutla-o-Jeoa-Tala Nation
nominee
Mathebe 5515 Investment Trust
(registration number 1 Trust 100/03)**

Attention: Ms Mavis Baker

Claim by the Bafokeng Ba-Mutla-o-Jeoa-Tala Nation to the Commission on
Traditional Leadership Disputes and Claims (CTLDC)

Date: 7 August 2009

Contents:

1. CTLDC application form
2. ID of claimant
3. Supporting documents:
 - Maps of the ancient ancestral territory:
 - Location of certain Sotho archaeological sites
 - Sotho settlement areas
 - African Chiefdoms in Early 19th Century
 - South Sotho Area during Early 19th Century
4. Southern Sotho settlement patterns (of Ntsoana-Tsatsi territories) (one page)
5. Executive Summary of Project Iketsetseng
6. Précis Business Plan of Project Iketsetseng
7. Agreement of sale for the acquisition of the Ntsoana-Tsatsi Fortress, today known as Tafelkop¹, where the Nation first emerged, plus other heritage sites which are in the heartland of the Bafokeng Ba-Mutla-o-Jeoa-Tala Nation, the original Basotho

¹ The fortress Ntsoana-Tsatsi is today named Tafelkop ('Table Hill', in the Afrikaans language, meaning a flat-topped small mountain). It is situated midway between the present-day town of Frankfort, to the east of the Namahali (Wilge) river and the present-day town of Vrede, which is west of the Maloti (Drakensberg) mountain range as it traverses across in a south-westerly direction towards the craggy high peaks which form the eastern border of Lesotho

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**Commission on Traditional
Leadership Disputes and Claims**

23rd Floor SAAU/SALU Building
Cnr Schoeman & Andries Streets
Private Bag X 196
Pretoria
0001
Tel: (012) 392 9900
Fax: (012) 392 9913

The President of the Republic of South Africa has appointed a Commission on Traditional Leadership Disputes and Claims in terms of Section 23 of the Traditional Leadership and Governance Framework Act No. 41 of 2003. The tasks of this Commission are set out in this can be summarized as follows:

The Commission has authority to investigate:

- When there is doubt if a kingship, senior traditional leadership or headmanship was not established according to customary law;
- Any traditional leadership position where the title and right of the incumbent is contested;
- Claims by the communities to be recognised as traditional communities;
- The legitimacy of the establishment or disestablishment of "tribes"; and
- Disputes resulting from the determination of traditional authority boundaries and the merging or division of "tribes"

A copy of the Traditional Leadership and Governance Framework Act No. 41 of 2003 is available from the website of the Department of Provincial and Local Government at: www.dplg.gov.za.


For you to claim in terms of this Act, you must please provide the Commission with the following documentation:

- Claim form attached to this letter;
- Copy of ID-document;
- Detailed description of your claim as advised in the claim form; and
- Relevant supporting documentation.

The documentation can be posted, couriered or delivered to the address above and must reach the Commission before (date to be provided).

For more information and enquiries the Commission can be contacted at the above-mentioned contact numbers.

*Prof RT Nhlapo (Chairperson), Prof JC Bakker, Mr AS Hlebeta, Ms SR Mdfuli, Prof MA Moleleki, Adv SD Ndengezi,
Dr RM Ndou, Prof PP Ntuli, Prof JB Peires, Adv S Poswa-Lerotholi, Adv ZP Pungula, Ms PP Robinson, Mr MS Mokake (Secretary)*



FORM FOR CLAIMS AND DISPUTES: TRADITIONAL LEADERSHIP

The following information is required for the Commission to process your dispute or claim. Please supply as much information as possible. Please indicate if the information is not available. The more information you can supply, the more helpful it will be. Please note that the Commission is there to assist you, where needed.

Contact details of Claimant

Surname and first names

MDEKENG LEBINA DAVID (also NTSUKUNYANE MOTSEKI MATETE)

Male / Female (Mark with a cross)

ID-Number (please attach photocopy of ID document)

4707275635 080

Physical address

NR 27 MADELINE STREET

Florida

Johannesburg

Postal address

P.O. BOX 1620

FLORIDA

1710

Telephone numbers

Home: _____

Work: _____

Cellphone: 082 596 6640

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Contact Details of Next of Kin

Surname and Name

MOFOHENG Edmund Colas MAHAO NTSURUNYANE MATETE

Relationship

SON

Telephone numbers

Home: _____

Work: _____

Cellphone: 073 196 7459

Location of Relevant Traditional Authority

Province:

KwaZulu-Natl	Free State	Eastern Cape	Mpumalanga	Limpopo	North-West	Northern-Cape	Gauteng	Western Cape
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Name of traditional authority

NTSORNO-TSISI ANCIENT ANCESTRAL COMMUNAL TERRITORIES NOMINEE
MATHEBE 5515 INVESTMENT TALIST REG NR 1 TAUSI100/03

Name of metro or district municipality

MAFUBE Municipality and PUMELELA Municipality

Name of magisterial district

FRANKFORT ("CORNEIL VILERS, Vrede MEMEL'SWARREN) including Harrismith etc.

Name of Local Municipality

MAFUBE Municipality and PUMELELA Municipality (including Hornswith ETC)

Information on Current Traditional Leader

Surname and first names PRINCE

MOFOKENG LEBINA DAVID (also NISUBUTYANE MOTSEHI MATETE) R.S.A
EMPEROR CHIEF QAMAKO N'LIBI MATETE of MATHEBE FORTRESS LESOTHO

Information on claim and claimant/s

Select from the following, the best description of your claim or dispute.

Description	Mark your choice with a cross	
Dispute of an existing traditional leadership position	Kingship	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Senior Traditional Leader	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Headman	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Traditional community	<input type="checkbox"/>
Land and Boundaries	Dispute	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Claim	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PP
Claim to a new traditional leadership position <u>KINGSHIP CLAIM PP</u>	Kingship	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PP
	Senior Traditional Leader	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Headman	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Traditional Community	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PP

If other, please explain briefly:

SEE THE ATTACHED DOCUMENTS INCLUDING GENEALOGICAL GLANCE OF THE ORIGIN OF THE BAFONENG BA-MUTLA-O-JEOR-TALA NATION IN Southern Africa

What steps were taken to address the dispute?

Action taken	Mark with a cross
Case was heard in court	<input type="checkbox"/>
Commission of enquiry was convened	<input type="checkbox"/>
Case was taken to the provincial or national government	<input type="checkbox"/>
Did acquire a legal opinion	<input type="checkbox"/>

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Please provide detail if you selected any of the opinions in the table:

What was the outcome of the above-mentioned actions?

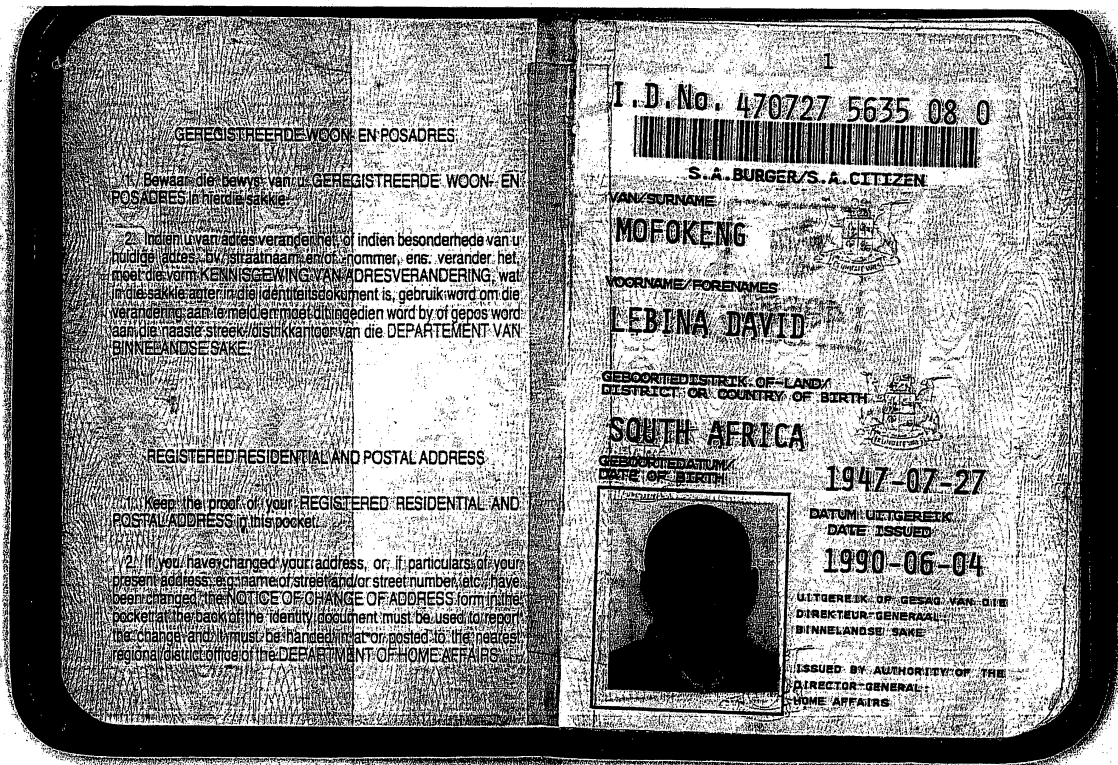


Provide a **detailed** background to the claim/dispute on a **separate page**. Provide as much detail as possible and where available provide documentation as evidence. The following items are a guide as to the kind of information that you must provide:

- A detailed description of events that lead to the dispute;
- Describe customary practices that are relevant to this claim/dispute;
- Provide a family tree if possible.

Date: *THE 7th August 2009*

Signature: *[Handwritten Signature]*



GEREGISTREERDE WOON- EN POSADRES

1. Bewaar die bewys van u GEREGISTREERDE WOON- EN POSADRES in hierdie sakke.
2. Indien u wettig adres verander het of indien besonderhede van u huidige adres, byvoorbeeld straatnaam, en/of nommer, ens. verander het, moet die vorm KENNISGEWING VAN ADRESVERANDERING, wat in die sakke aan die identiteitsdokument is, gebruik word om die verandering aan te meld. Dit moet dit geleë dien word by of gepos word aan die naaste streek/distrikkantoor van die DEPARTEMENT VAN BINNELANDSE SAKE.

REGISTERED RESIDENTIAL AND POSTAL ADDRESS

1. Keep the proof of your REGISTERED RESIDENTIAL AND POSTAL ADDRESS in this pocket.
2. If you have changed your address, or if particulars of your present address, such as name of street and/or street number, etc., have been changed, the NOTICE OF CHANGE OF ADDRESS form in the pocket at the back of the identity document must be used to report the change, and it must be handed in or posted to the nearest regional district office of the DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS.

I.D. No. 470727 5635 08 0



S. A. BURGER/S. A. CITIZEN

VAN/SURNAME

MOFOKENG

VOORNAME/FORENAMES

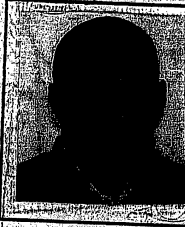
LEBINA DAVID

GEBORTEDISTRIK OF LAND/DISTRICT OR COUNTRY OF BIRTH

SOUTH AFRICA

GEBORTE DATUM/DATE OF BIRTH

1947-07-27



DATUM UITGEREK/DATE ISSUED

1990-06-04

UITGEREK OP GESAAG VAN DIE DIREKTEUR-GENERAAL BINNELANDSE SAKE

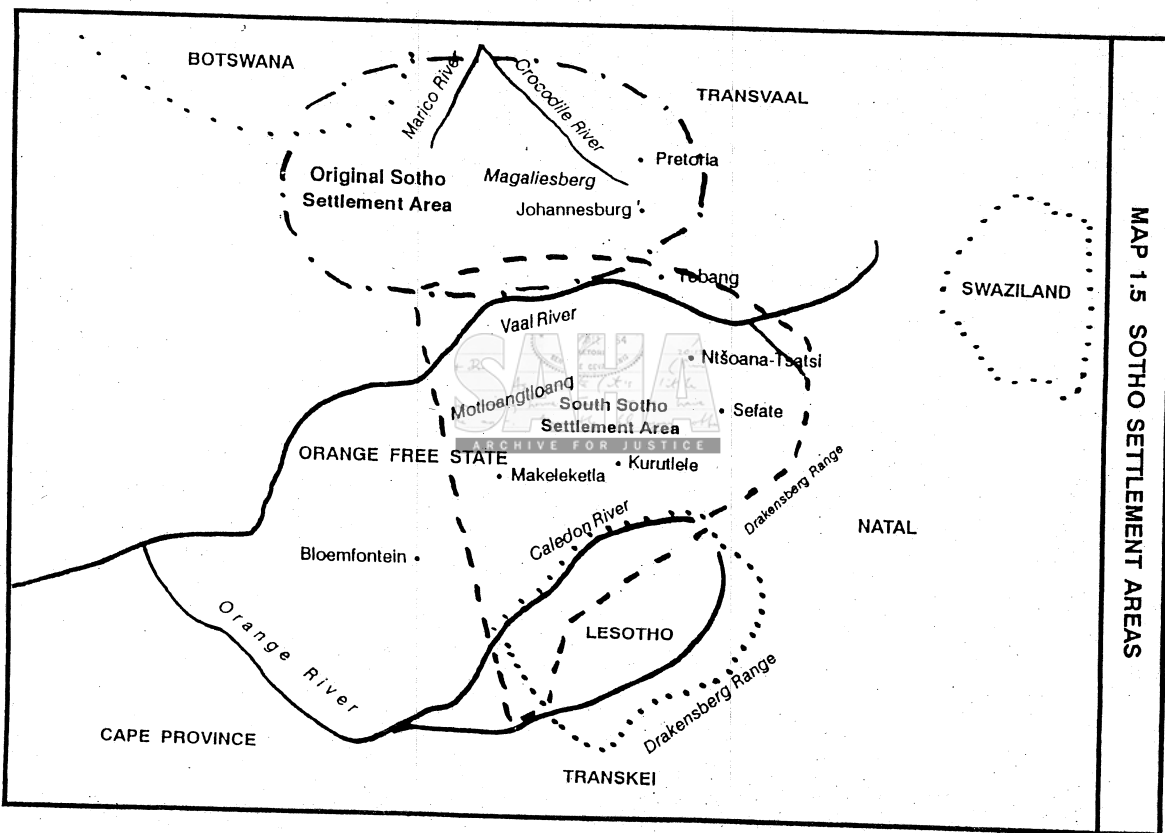
ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL HOME AFFAIRS



“*ola Mtsukunijane Motsehi Matšê*”

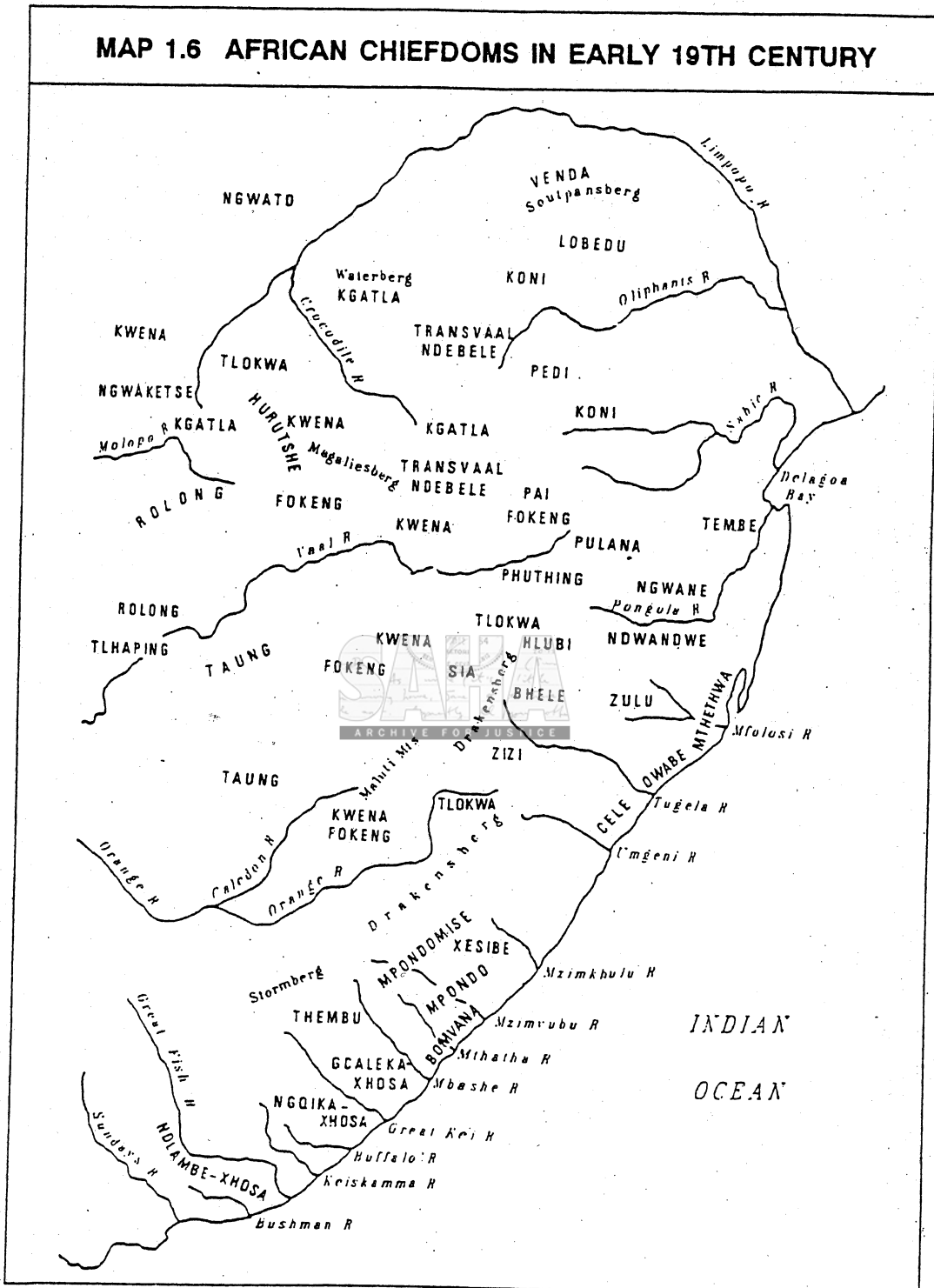
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MAP 1.5 SOTHO SETTLEMENT AREAS



MAP

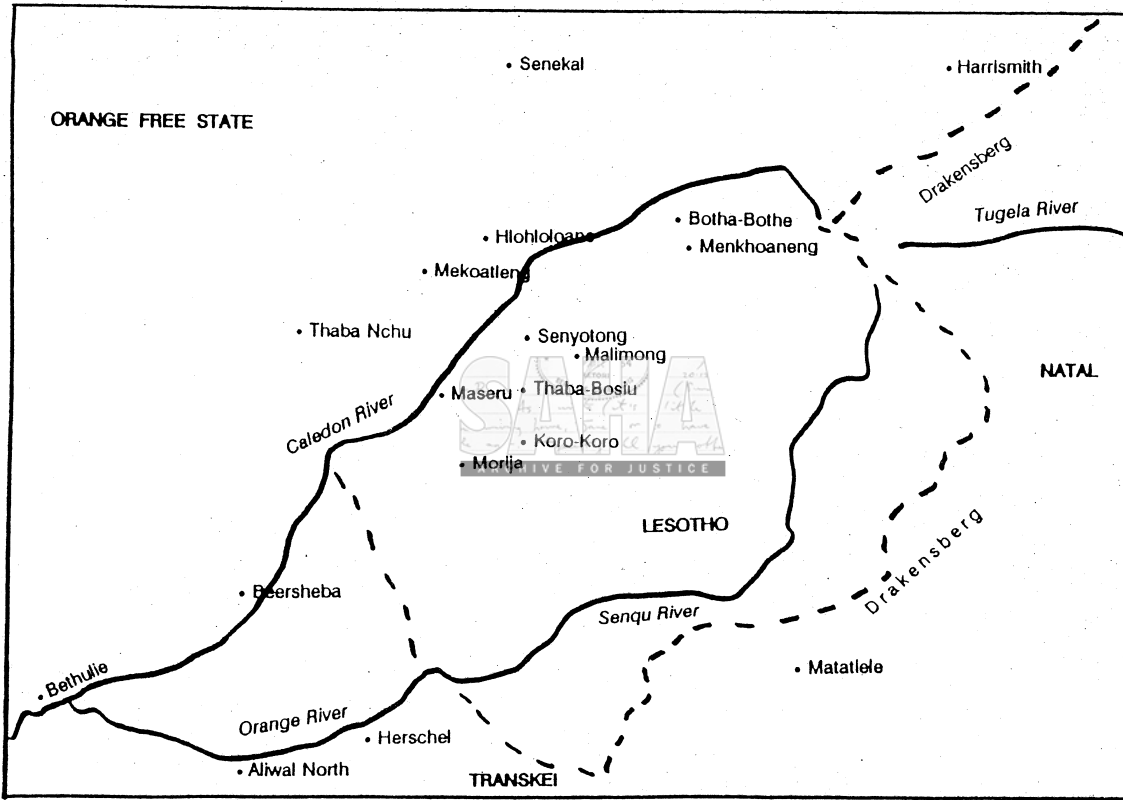
MAP 1.6 AFRICAN CHIEFDOMS IN EARLY 19TH CENTURY



(Reproduced from Maylam 1986:24)

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MAP 3.2 SOUTH SOTHO AREA DURING EARLY 19TH CENTURY



Southern Sotho Settlement Patterns

After having examined the settlement of Southern Africa in the previous section, it is logical that we should begin our examination of Sotho culture with a study of settlement patterns and material culture. Only then shall we look briefly at the complexities of material form and its symbolic meaning. Finally, the political, economic and religious aspects of Sotho culture will be discussed.

A variety of settlement patterns employed by the southern Sotho have emerged from a careful study of archaeology and early written records. These indicate that in general, the southern Sotho preferred to build their homesteads on ridges overlooking river valleys where building materials were close at hand, either wood and reeds for the *mohlangoa-fatše* style house (one whose pole structure is planted in the ground) or stone for corbelled houses. A reliable

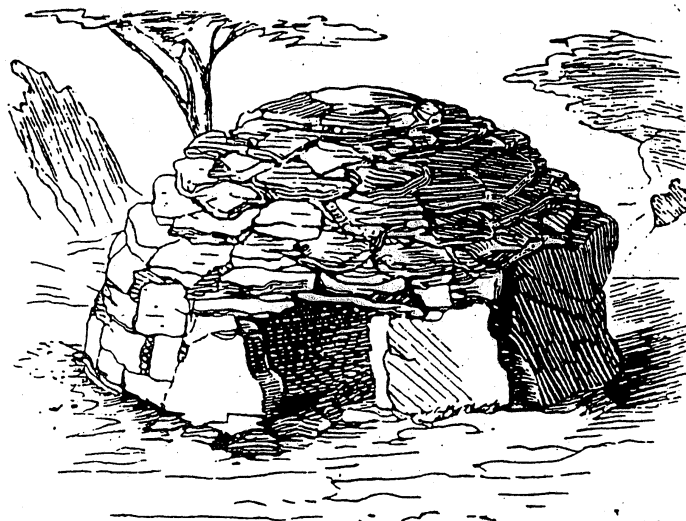


Fig.2.1 Above: *Mohlangoa-fatše* style house; Below: Corbelled stone house. (Reproduced from Walton 1965:17)

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AGREEMENT OF SALE

MADE AND ENTERED INTO BETWEEN :

1. DOUW WENTZEL EIENDOMS TRUST
2. FRANS WENTZEL EIENDOMS TRUST
3. WENTZEL BOERDERY TRUST



MATHEBE 5515 INVESTMENT TRUST

MELAMED & HURWITZ INC
ATTORNEYS
70 OXFORD ROAD
RIVIERA
2193

1877

JM/AZ MATHEBE
FINAL

AGREEMENT OF SALE

MADE AND ENTERED INTO BETWEEN :

1. **DOUW WENTZEL EIENDOMS TRUST**

NO.IT.319/1997

herein represented by **DOUW WENTZEL,**

he being duly authorised

2. **FRANS WENTZEL EIENDOMS TRUST**

No.IT.320/1997

herein represented by **FRANS WENTZEL,**

he being duly authorised

3. **WENTZEL BOERDERY TRUST**

NO.318/97

herein represented by **DOUW WENTZEL N.O.** and

FRANS WENTZEL N.O. they being duly authorised

[hereinafter referred to as "the **SELLERS**"]

and

JM

JM

FRANS WENTZEL
DOUW WENTZEL

MATHEBE 5515 INVESTMENT TRUST**No. I Trust 100/03**

Identity Number 470727 5635 080

[also known as **DAVID LEBINA MOFOKENG**]

being duly authorised hereto

[hereinafter referred to as "the **PURCHASER**"]**WHEREAS** the said **DOUW WENTZEL EIENDOMS TRUST** is the owner of the farms:-1. **Portion of the Farm De Hoop 1319**

District Vrede
 Free State Province
 Extent: 572,7583 hectares
 Title Deed: T18392/2000
 Diagram Deed : T1180/1993
 GIS Code : F03700000000131900000
 Deeds Office : Bloemfontein

2. **Portion 3 of the Farm De Hoop**

District Vrede
 Free State Province
 Extent : 61,3137 hectares
 Title Deed : T18392/2000
 Diagram Deed : T2945/1934
 GIS Code: F03700000000131900003
 Deeds Office : Bloemfontein

3. **Portion of the Farm Wydegelegen 589**

District Vrede

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Free State Province
Extent : 86,2322 hectares
Diagram Deed : T55415/1899
GIS CODE: F03700000000058900000
Deeds Office : Bloemfontein

4. **Portion 1 of the farm Wydegelegen 589**

District Vrede
Free State Province
Extent: 274,0902 hectares
Title Deed : T28190/2002
Diagram Deed : T225/1937
GIS CODE : F03700000000058900001
Deeds Office : Bloemfontein

5. **The Farm Maggiesdeel 455**

District Vrede
Free State Province
Extent : 360,3224 hectares
Diagram Deed : T46058/1894
GIS Code : F03700000000045500000
Deeds Office : Bloemfontein



6. **The Farm Grootklip 370**

District Vrede
Free State Province
Extent : 156,5969 hectares
Title Deed : T33088/2005
Diagram Deed : T2197/1914
GIS Code : F03700000000037000000
Deeds Office Bloemfontein

7. **The Remaining Portion of the Farm Uitgedacht 382**

District Vrede
Free State Province
Extent : 708,9658 hectares

8. **The Farm Cypresdal 334**

District Vrede
Free State Province

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Extent : 140,3171 hectares

9. The Portion known as Annandale 1132

District Vrede
Free State Province
Extent : 140,3171 hectares

10. The Farm Ellono 845

District Vrede
Free State Province
Extent 593,3382 hectares

11. The Farm Inhoek 1344

District Vrede
Free State Province
Extent : 502,7092 hectares
Title deed : T2539/2005
Size : 3 596,96 hectares



AND WHEREAS the **FRANS WENTZEL EIENDOMS TRUST** is the owner of the farms:

12. Portion 2 of the Farm de Hoop 1319

District Vrede
Free State Province
Extent : 511,4447 hectares
Diagram Deed : T4275/1970
Title Deed : T1181/1933
GIS Code : F0370000000131900002
Deeds Office : Bloemfontein

13. Portion 1 of the Farm De Hoop 1319

District Vrede
Free State Province
Extent ; 572,7583 hectares
Title Deed : T4275/1990

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Diagram Deed : T 1182/1933
GIS Code : f0370000000131900001
Deeds Office : Bloemfontein

Size 1084,20 hectares

[all the aforementioned farms are hereinafter referred to as "the property"]

AND WHEREAS the **DOUW WENTZEL EIENDOMS TRUST** and the **FRANS WENTZEL EIENDOMS TRUST** conduct the business of a lodge and a farming enterprise on the farms;

AND WHEREAS the **WENTZEL BOERDERY TRUST** owns all the cattle, sheep and wild life and movable assets on the farms;

AND WHEREAS the **SELLERS** have agreed to sell to the **PURCHASER** the fixed property together with the business of the lodge and farming enterprise as a going concern.



NOW THEREFORE THESE PRESENTS WITNESSETH:

1. The **SELLERS** hereby sells to the **PURCHASER** the fixed property together with the lodge business and the farming venture carried on by the **SELLERS** on the fixed properties. Attached hereto are schedules showing the movable assets which are included in the sale:-
 - 1.1. The cattle, sheep and horses on the farm ["Annexure **"A"**];
 - 1.2. The wild game on the farm ["Annexure **"B"**];

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- 1.3. The workshop equipment ["Annexure "C"];
- 1.4. The farm implements ["Annexure "D"];
- 1.5. The furniture to be taken over by the **PURCHASER** ["Annexure "C"];
2. The total purchase consideration payable by the **PURCHASER** to the **SELLERS** shall be the sum of **R246 240 000.00 [TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY SIX MILLION TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY THOUSAND RAND];**

2.1. Within **90 [NINETY]** days from date of signature hereof the **PURCHASER** will furnish a guarantee from the **STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED** in favour of the **SELLERS** for the full purchase price, which guarantee shall be expressed payable against registration of transfer of the property into the name of the **PURCHASER**.

2.2. Should the guarantee referred to above not be furnished timeously then this sale shall be null and void and the provisions of clause 11 shall not apply to the furnishing of the guarantees.

3. VAT

- 3.1. It is recorded that the **SELLERS** and the **PURCHASER** will be registered for VAT.

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- 3.2. For the purpose of the VAT Act practice note and in compliance with the provisions of VAT Practice Note, it is specifically recorded that :-
- 3.3. The sale referred to in clause 1 is one of a going concern of the business and not merely the sale of the sold property;
- 3.4. The business is currently an active income generating business and will remain so in the future, even after the transfer date;
- 3.5. The business is sold as a going concern VAT inclusive at the rate of zero percent.
- 3.6. In the event of VAT being payable as a result of the sale, such VAT shall be paid by the **PURCHASER** and shall be paid on demand thereof by the **SELLERS**.

ARCHIVE FOR JUSTICE

4. **ACKNOWLEDGMENT BY PURCHASER**

- 4.1. The **PURCHASER** acknowledges that :-
- 4.2. It has acquainted itself with the nature, condition, beacons, extent and locality of the property; and
- 4.3. It will have no claim whatsoever against the **SELLERS** for any deficiency in the size of the property which may be revealed on any re-survey, nor shall the **SELLERS** benefit from any possible excess; and

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- 4.4. The property and the movable assets are sold to the extent that it now lies "voetstoots," without warranties, whether expressed or implied and the **SELLERS** shall not be liable for any defects, whether latent or otherwise in the property and the movable assets nor for any damage suffered by the **PURCHASER** by reason of such defects.

5. **WARRANTY BY THE PURCHASER**

- 5.1. **CHIEF NTSUKUNYANE DAVID MATETE** [also known as **DAVID LEBINA MOFOKENG**] hereby warrants:-

5.1.1. That he is duly authorised by the Trustees of the **MATHEBE 5515 INVESTMENT TRUST** ["the Trust"] being the **PURCHASER** to act for the Trust.

5.1.2. That the Trust is the nominee for the **KINGDOM OF MATETE**.

5.1.3. Within **14 [FOURTEEN]** days from date of signature hereof, the **PURCHASER** will produce the letter from those persons who are authorised to represent the **KINGDOM OF MATETE** confirming that the **PURCHASER** is acting as nominee for the **KINGDOM OF MATETE**. This period can be extended by the parties in writing. The failure to obtain the written authority will result in the agreement becoming null and void, and the provisions of clause 11 shall not apply to the furnishing of this letter of authority.

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6. POSSESSION, RISK AND OWNERSHIP

- 6.1. Possession of the property will be given to the **PURCHASER** on registration of transfer.
- 6.2. With effect from registration of transfer all the risks of ownership of the property shall pass to the **PURCHASER**.
- 6.3. The **PURCHASER** shall be responsible for rates and taxes, water, electricity and other imposts from date of registration of transfer.
- 6.4. The **SELLERS** are liable for the rates and taxes and other imposts on the property and undertake to make payment to Attorneys **MELAMED & HURWITZ INC** of the amount required to obtain a current valid rates clearance certificate. The **PURCHASER** shall be obliged to pay to the **SELLERS** a pro rata share of any rates paid in advance.

7. BENEFICIAL OCCUPATION

Beneficial occupation of the property will be on date of registration of transfer.

8. TRANSFER

- 8.1. The **PURCHASER** shall, on demand, pay all expenses of and incidental to the registration of transfer of the property into the name of the **PURCHASER**, including the costs of this

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[Signature]
[Signature]

agreement, transfer duty and/or VAT and survey and diagram fees [if any].

8.2. The **SELLERS** and the **PURCHASER** undertake to sign all documents required to be signed in connection with the transfer, immediately upon being requested to do so.

8.3. Transfer of the property shall be effected within a reasonable time after the **PURCHASER** has complied with the provisions of 2 above.

8.4. Transfer of the property shall be undertaken by **ATTORNEYS MELAMED & HURWITZ INC** of 70 Oxford Road, Riviera, Johannesburg, 2193.

9. In terms of Section 1977 of the Labour Relations Act, No. 66 of 1995, it is recorded that:

9.1. The sale of the business, as provided for in the Sale of Business Agreement, results in the automatic transfer of the employees' employment, from the Seller to the Purchaser, as contemplated in Section 197[2] of the Labour Relations Act ["LRA"].

9.2. Given that the conditions of employment of the employees are not determined by a Collective Agreement, and further given the absence of an agreement as contemplated in Section 197[6] of the LRA, and in accordance with Section 197[2] of the LRA:

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MELAMED & HURWITZ INC.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Reg. No. 95/00787/07

Directors: Sydney Ellis Hurwitz, B.A., LL.B. – Joel Melamed – Stephen Melamed

70 Oxford Road, Riviera, Johannesburg 2193, P.O. Box 9000, Johannesburg 2000

OFFICE MANAGER : I VALLI

ONS VERW / OUR REF : MRS ZIDEL

U VERW / YOUR REF :

DATUM / DATE : 17TH JUNE 2008

Phones: 486-0940/1/2/3/4/5/6

DOCEX NO. 251 JOHANNESBURG

FAX (011) 486-0947

ada@melamedhurwitz.co.za

MR DAVID MOFOKENG
P O BOX 1620
FLORIDA
1709

Dear Sir

**RE: DOUW WENTZEL PROPERTY TRUST AND FRANS WENTZEL
PROPERTY TRUST / MATHEBE 5515 INVESTMENT TRUST**

ARCHIVE FOR JUSTICE

As requested by you, we enclose our account for transfer costs.

No provision has been made in the account for penalty transfer duty [should there be any] nor the buyer's share of the rates etc.

Our banking details are as follows :

**MELAMED & HURWITZ INC - TRUST ACCOUNT - NEDBANK LIMITED - BUSINESS
NORTH RAND - ACCOUNT NO. 1469 031779 - ACB CODE 146905**

Please fax a copy of the deposit slip to us.

Yours faithfully
MELAMED & HURWITZ INC
PER:



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MELAMED & HURWITZ INC.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW
Reg. No. 95/00787/07

Directors: Sydney Ellis Hurwitz, B.A., LL.B. – Joel Melamed – Stephen Melamed
70 Oxford Road, Riviera, Johannesburg 2193, P.O. Box 9000, Johannesburg 2000

Phones: 011 486-0940/1/2/3/4/5/6
Docex No: 251 Johannesburg
Fax No: 011 486-0947
CONVEYANCING FAX NO: 011 646-8955
LODGEMENT NO. 318 (JHB)
NO. 1277 (PRETORIA)

Our Ref: JM / Ada Zidel / DOU1/0001

Your Ref:

Date: 16 July 2008

THE TRUSTEES FOR THE TIME BEING OF THE MATHEBE 5515 INVESTMENT TRUST

Proforma Account

TRANSFER TO MATHEBE FAMILY TRUST

Description	VAT	Amount
Registration Fee	70,364.00	502,600.00
Postage & petties	56.00	400.00
Rates Clearance Certificate		150.00
Transfer Duty		19,699,200.00
Deeds Office Registration Fee		1,000.00
FICA verification	28.00	200.00
To deeds office searches		845.00
To consultations, discussions, drafting and preparing agreement of Sale and Addendum to Agreement of Sale, including discussions with Adv Anton Louw and Sellers	1,400.00	10,000.00
Sub Total	71,848.00	R20,214,395.00
VAT		R71,848.00
Total		R20,286,243.00

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Ntsoana-Tsatsi: The Ancient Ancestral Territories

nominee:

Mathebe 5515 Investment Trust

(registration no. IT 100/03)

of

The Bafokeng Ba-Mutla-o-Jeoa-Tala Nation

(The Bafokeng of the Hare which is eaten raw)

The Emergence of the Basotho Nation



Their Sesotho language

Their customary Law

Their cultural way of life, and

Their religion

In conjunction with:

Iketsetseng Family Life and Burial Co-operative Ltd

(Registration no. 2005/000451/24)

A handwritten signature in black ink, located at the bottom center of the page.

Ntsoana-Tsatsi Ancient Ancestral Communal Territory

Nominee:

Mathebe 5515 Investment Trust

(Registration no. IT 100/03)

in conjunction with

Iketsetseng Family Life and Burial Co-operative Limited

(Registration no. 2008/000451/24)

Executive Summary – Project Iketsetseng¹

(An initiative to re-establish and re-settle the Bafokeng Ba-Mutla-o-Jeoa-Tala Nation)

1. Original inhabitants:



The Bafokeng Ba-Mutla-o-Jeoa-Tala, the original Basotho nation, with their clans, were the first inhabitants of the Ntsoana-Tsatsi Communal Territory. Although most modern histories do not reflect this, it has been conclusively shown by several prominent archaeologists that the first human occupation of Ntsoana-Tsatsi territory began several thousand years ago.

2. Foreign Rulers; how the territory was lost:

Starting in about the year 1816, a series of destructive wars known as the Lifaqane, emanating from the convulsions produced by the Zulu leader Shaka, spreading westward into Ntsoana-Tsatsi from east of the Maloti (Drakensberg) range of mountains, shook all of the Southern African region. The Lifaqane, and the chaos it created, lasted almost 40 years before peace eventually came back to the area, leaving it, however, dramatically changed politically.

To the north, during this same time, the Korannas and Bergenaars, a mixed band of desperado Griqua and Koranna, armed and abetted by Boer outlaws such as Buys, Bloem & co., contributed to the already confused situation by

¹ Iketsetseng, roughly translated, means to 'do it for oneself'

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launching attacks on certain Basotho settlements, massacring some down to the last man, woman and child, destroying their kraals, stealing their cattle and driving the survivors away. It was at this time that the Basotho first saw and experienced the long-range power of firearms, which they were unable to resist.

The Basotho came also under attack internally, from tribes and clans with whom they had previously peacefully co-existed. One of the worst offenders was the Sotho-speaking widowed Queen Manthatisi with her clan the Batlokoa, her relatives the Basia clan and her son Sekonyela (1804 – 1856), who, in an attempt, disputed by the elders, to put her son at the head of her clan, murdered and pillaged throughout the territory for more than 6 years, eventually being defeated in the far North West by the Griquas and, when in retreat, being finally attacked again and scattered by Mzilikazi. Sekonyela survived to settle in the Caledon valley, but was constantly under pressure from the legitimate owners of the land and the Trekboers and he eventually fled under British protection to the Wittenbergen reserve, near Hershell.

The exiled Zulu Chief Mzilikazi, for long after the deaths of Shaka and Dingane, broadly pillaged and murdered throughout Ntsoana-Tsatsi, but eventually, after being repelled at Thaba-Bosiu and being treated generously in defeat, made no more war against the Basotho and moved north to finally settle in what is now Zimbabwe, forming the Matebele tribe. Two other exiled Zulu chiefs, Matiwane of the AmaNcwane and Mpangazitha of the AmaHlubi, added to the confusion by also raiding Basotho settlements.

Within a few years Ntsoana-Tsatsi had been laid to wasteland and many of the starving remnants of uprooted tribes, wandering around without cattle or cropped fields were sometimes forced to turn to cannibalism for survival.

The survivors of the Bafokeng nation, jointly with their relatives the Ba-Mokoteli clan, of their daughter Princess Kholu of Chief Ntsukunyane of the Bakhoele clan, of the true Bafokeng nation, mostly resettled along the Caledon River valley within Free State and Lesotho, from where they could rapidly reach and take refuge on mountaintops such as Thaba Bosiu.

The Trekboers, themselves looking for a "Free State" where they could escape from their perception of repressive British Governors, moved into the area from both the Cape and from Natal and capitalised on all of this confusion. They had already formed, in 1837, after the victory by the Boers over Mzilikazi at Winburg, a Voortrekker Republic, and, through a series of

treaties, were eventually by 1854 able to gain possession of the land to form their Republic of the Orange Free State.

In the years 1842 to 1845, however, well before land purchase could be made 'legal' by treaty, speculative land buying had already become rife in the area, whereby farms were quite illegally purchased by some of the Trekboers, under a Field-cornet by name Bezuidenhout, in the district of Winburg. At that time this land was rightfully the property of the original inhabitants, namely the Basotho Bafokeng Ba-Mutla-o-Jeoa-Tala Nation. Disputes over this land continued right up until 1869, when the last 'Basotho war' was fought between the Free State Republic and the Basotho.

It is worth noting that, due to their crafty defence tactics of using the rugged Lesotho terrain to their advantage, especially the mountain fortress at Thaba-Bosiu, the Basotho were never defeated in any of the wars waged against them.

3. The Future:

The Bafokeng Ba-Mutla-o-Jeoa-Tala clans within their Nation have formed an organisation to represent their federation, namely the Iketsetseng Bafokeng Ba-Mutla-o-Jeoa-Tale Federated Organisation (IBBFO).

ARCHIVE FOR JUSTICE

The Project Iketsetseng is an initiative of the IBBFO to peacefully re-establish and re-settle their Nation within their Territory of Origin, known universally amongst the members as Ntsoana-Tsatsi.

3.1 The Purpose of the Initiative:

It is intended to harness the collective economy of an estimated 6,5 million people, living in both RSA and Lesotho, into a renewed and again united Nation using business principles and the principles of sustainable development. Strategic partners, who can understand the breadth and scope of this initiative, will be sought who can co-invest in some or all of the benefit areas listed below. All of the benefit areas will be a large source of employment for the new and existing residents.

3.2 Expected benefits:

The benefits² to families of the Nation will be many, including:

3.2.1 Housing:

In and around the heartland of Ntsoana-Tsatsi it is intended to construct around one million spacious yet economical affordable houses for each family applicant, on 100-year unalienable leasehold, to the value of an estimated R 500 billion.

3.2.2 Education:

To service the re-settled people in Ntsoana-Tsatsi it will be necessary to construct schools, primary and secondary, Colleges, libraries, training academies for a wide range of vocational training and at least one University.

The budget for these activities is set at around R 120 billion.

3.2.3 Health-care Centres

As in any other well-established community, health care will be catered for by constructing a network of clinics, hospitals, old-aged homes, centres for the disabled, etc. as required

The budget for these activities is set at R 90 billion.

3.2.4 Palaces and fortresses:

The construction of administrative centres and palaces for the senior Chiefs, as well as reconstruction of the old fortresses, as heritage sites, will also be undertaken.

The budget for these activities is set at R 60 billion.

3.2.5 Public works and infrastructure:

Road works, dams, water and sewage reticulation, electricity and other services is budgeted at R 60 billion.

3.2.6 Transportation services:

The supply of public transport, industrial and agricultural cartage and other logistical support (filling stations, mechanical workshops, spares shops, tyres and exhausts, transport termini, etc) is budgeted at R 120 billion.

² Note that, in order to understand the quanta of budgets quoted, it should be taken into account that the Iketseng Project is a 100-year initiative

3.2.7 Tourism:

Many parts of Ntsoana-Tsatsi, such as the Drakensburg resorts, are already well developed for tourism, but there is still enormous potential to further develop this sector, possibly even more so now that a cultural tourism attraction is being created by the re-settlement activities. The tourism centre intends to be expanded by the construction of hotels, guest houses, game lodges, conference centres and related services such as catering.

The budget for these activities is set at R 90 billion.

3.2.8 The Iketsetseng Family Life Club:

Cultural activities, sports development, entertainment and a wide range of other family activities and social development will be catered for.

The budget for these activities is set at R 30 billion.

3.2.9 Iketsetseng Family-owned Cemeteries, parks and recreation sites:

The Nation sets high store in proper and dignified burial for its members, something that has not been catered for properly in normal urban settlements within RSA and Lesotho. It is intended to set up adequate cemeteries, with their own mortuaries and other on-site facilities, having large family plots where the remains of all of the generations of a family may be accommodated in one place.

The budget for these activities is set at R 30 billion.

3.2.10 Iketsetseng Funeral Undertakers:

Sensitive to the large sums of money that have been taken by outsider funeral undertakers, coffin and tombstone manufacturers, caterers and other such related suppliers and servicers, the project will invest in 'one-stop' internal services of that nature.

The budget for these activities is set at R 30 billion.

3.2.11 Iketsetseng Monument Masons:

As mentioned above, in addition to the need to cater for current funerals, the restoration of many sacred cultural sites will be an important feature of Project Iketsetseng. This would include the excavation and re-creation of ancient villages and fortresses and the restoration of many old buildings, often made of sandstone, as well as the erection of museums and monuments to commemorate past battles and honour ancestors with tombstones at or near the sites where they were originally interred. There is scope to open sandstone quarries within Lesotho and RSA and stone-working operations for the cutting and polishing of granite and marble in the Project. Specialist teams of masons and other such disciplines will have to be funded and created.

The budget for these activities is set at R 30 billion.

3.2.12 Livestock and game:

Agriculture, and especially breeding of livestock, has long been an integral part of the lifestyles of the Nation. In addition, at the time when Ntsoana-Tsatsi was undeveloped for commercial agriculture as it is today, the wide plains of Ntsoana-Tsatsi used to teem with game such as black wildebeest and springbok, kudu, red hartebeest, white rhino and buffalo, the African wildcat, black wildebeest, zebra, eland, white rhino and wild dogs. Cattle, goats, horses and sheep all do well in the various climatic zones to be found in Ntsoana-Tsatsi. An important part of Project Iketsetseng will be to purchase good breeding stock to restore and exploit the territory's natural assets.

The budget for these activities is set at R 30 billion.

3.2.13 Return of land:

It is obvious that a large expanse of land within the territory will have to be re-acquired for the Project Iketsetseng to have effect. It is estimated that at least 1000 large farms, situated both near the heartland of Fortress Ntsoana-Tsatsi as well as around and on previous ancient and traditional settlements throughout the territory will have to be secured for the project.

The budget for these activities is set at R 30, 4 billion.



3.2.14 Commercial properties, industrial and agricultural development

A large range of projects, with the objective of creating large-scale employment in primary and secondary industries for the people living in Ntsoana-Tsatsi will be launched in conjunction with suitable technology and business partners. These include shopping centres, manufacturing plants, commercial farms and agro-processing plants.

The budget for these activities is set at R 300 billion.

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Précis of Administration Business Plan

4. Introduction:

4.1 History

The Bafokeng Ba-Mutla-o-Jeoa-Tala Nation³ (hereinafter referred for brevity as the Bafokeng, or the Nation, or the Basotho) is the true and original Basotho Nation. The histories that have been written about this Nation have been either deliberately or inadvertently incorrect. However the Nation itself has kept its genealogy⁴ and its own oral and other history well recorded. Fortunately, although also suppressed by vested interests, archaeological excavations done by Tim Maggs and others have gone a long way to confirm the ancient origins of the Nation and the fact that they were resident in their ancient territory of Ntsoana-Tsatsi⁵ for many thousands of years before colonisation of Southern Africa took place.

How did the Bafokeng come to lose their territory? The answer begins in about 1813 with the Lifaqane, a period of chaos and confusion, known in Sesotho as the Lifaqane (in Zulu as the Mfecane) as the Nguni nations to the East of the Maloti (Drakensberg) Range and along the coastal plain of Natal were consolidating their own empire and ends with the British, by their devious negotiating with Moshoeshoe, giving away the territory to the incoming Trekboers.

Although Shaka's forces did not directly attack any Bafokeng to the West of the Maloti Range, the instability that was caused, starting in about 1813, spilled over to the interior, led by Manthatisi of the Batlokwa, Mpangazita of the AmaHlubi, Matiwane of the AmaNgwane and Mzilikazi of the Khumalo clan (later known as AmaNdebele), the latter three being refugee Nguni clans fleeing to the West from the wars on the coastal plains. The resulting chaos cost the extinction of almost 30 clans of the Bafokeng and resulted in the surviving clans and tribes, previously living for thousands of years at Ntsoana-Tsatsi, taking refuge with other Bafokeng tribes at their already established (since about 1600 AD or even before) Mohokare (Carlton) River Valley strongholds in the safety of the mountains of today's Lesotho.

At about the same time, from 1836 onwards, the Trekboers, dissident settlers of mostly Dutch, German and French extraction, were also starting to move

³ Translated into English, this means the Bafokeng of the Dew-hare, eaten raw. The Dew-hare (African Hare) is a revered totem of the nation, having been studied in ancient times as a very clever animal and thereafter adopted as the Nation's totem animal

⁴ See Section 1.2

⁵ Ntsoana-Tsatsi (the place of the rising sun) refers to both the mountain fortress capital of the Nation and the entire territory that they occupied. The heartland of this territory is shown on the accompanying map provided in this document on page 5

into the area, seeking a 'Free State' where they could get out from under British rule. By arming Griqua and Korannas, who had trekked with them, with fire-arms, something the Bafokeng had never encountered before, the Trekboers added to the woes of the embattled Basotho by raiding their villages, killing the people and stealing cattle.

Paulose Matete, great-grandfather of the present Matete Princes, after an initial abortive attempt by others, personally went in 1833 to fetch French Missionaries from Philippolis in the hope of bringing peace to the territory. This resulted in the House of Matete becoming literate. Unfortunately, the decision was taken to lean on the British Empire for protection against the invaders. This resulted in a protectorate being formed, then known as Basutoland, in the territory today known as Lesotho. Several treaties were signed with the British (known as the Napier treaties), but these treaties also resulted in the entire Free State being given by the British to the Boers. As can be seen from the map below, this effectively cost the Basotho (Bafokeng) about 80% of their territory.

It is a matter of record, however, that in those treaties the Basotho never agreed to give up ownership of their land. This fact, as will be seen, is an important factor in part of the legal case that the Bafokeng will make to regain their territory.

Another unfortunate development, considered today by the Bafokeng to have been part of the 'divide and rule' strategy of Britain, was the status afforded by the British to Moshoeshoe, who forever thereafter became known by historians as the 'founder' of the Basotho Nation. Moshoeshoe was actually the nephew of the Chief (Emperor) Makakane, then leader of the Bafokeng. Moshoeshoe was a child born to Makakane's sister, the Princess Kholu and her husband Mokhachane of the Ba-Mokoteli clan. It was Makakane (Ratsiu), tiring of bearing his responsibility, who allowed Moshoeshoe to take over his authority, instead of correctly passing it to his legitimate son Tsiu. This was done without authorisation, as control of the Bafokeng (True Basotho) can never come down through a maternal line, and resulted, due to the ensuing dispute, in the control of the Nation passing from Prince Ntsukunyane's House, to Prince Modise, to the House of Matete, where it still sits today. However, 'British history' still incorrectly records that Moshoeshoe was the legitimate Basotho Nation leader, which is incorrect, as the only indigenous Basotho consist of Bafokeng, of which Bakoena are not Basotho but rather émigrés who formed relationships with Bafokeng by way of marrying Bafokeng Princesses (the daughters of Bafokeng Chiefs).

Today the Bafokeng Nation is widely dispersed across the entire Lesotho and parts of RSA. They, along with the other émigré tribes such as the Baphutung of Chief Moorosi, the Bataung of Chief Moletsane, the Batlokwa of Chief Sekonyela and others, did not and do not recognise the imposition by Britain of a 'Kingdom' on them, as they have always ruled their nation as a Federated Empire. Their Empire is, however, as cohesive as ever and through the leadership of the Iketsetseng Bafokeng Ba-Mutla-o-Jeoa-Tala Federated Organisation (IBBFO), this current project has been designed and planned to meet the needs of the members of the Nation.

(Details of these historical corrections of the British history will be available from time to time from the ongoing research of an IBBFO task team, (Grievances Committee), which has been mandated by IBBFO, under the leadership of Prince Ntsukunyane Motseki Matete (alias David Mofokeng) of the Ntsoana-Tsatsi Fortress)



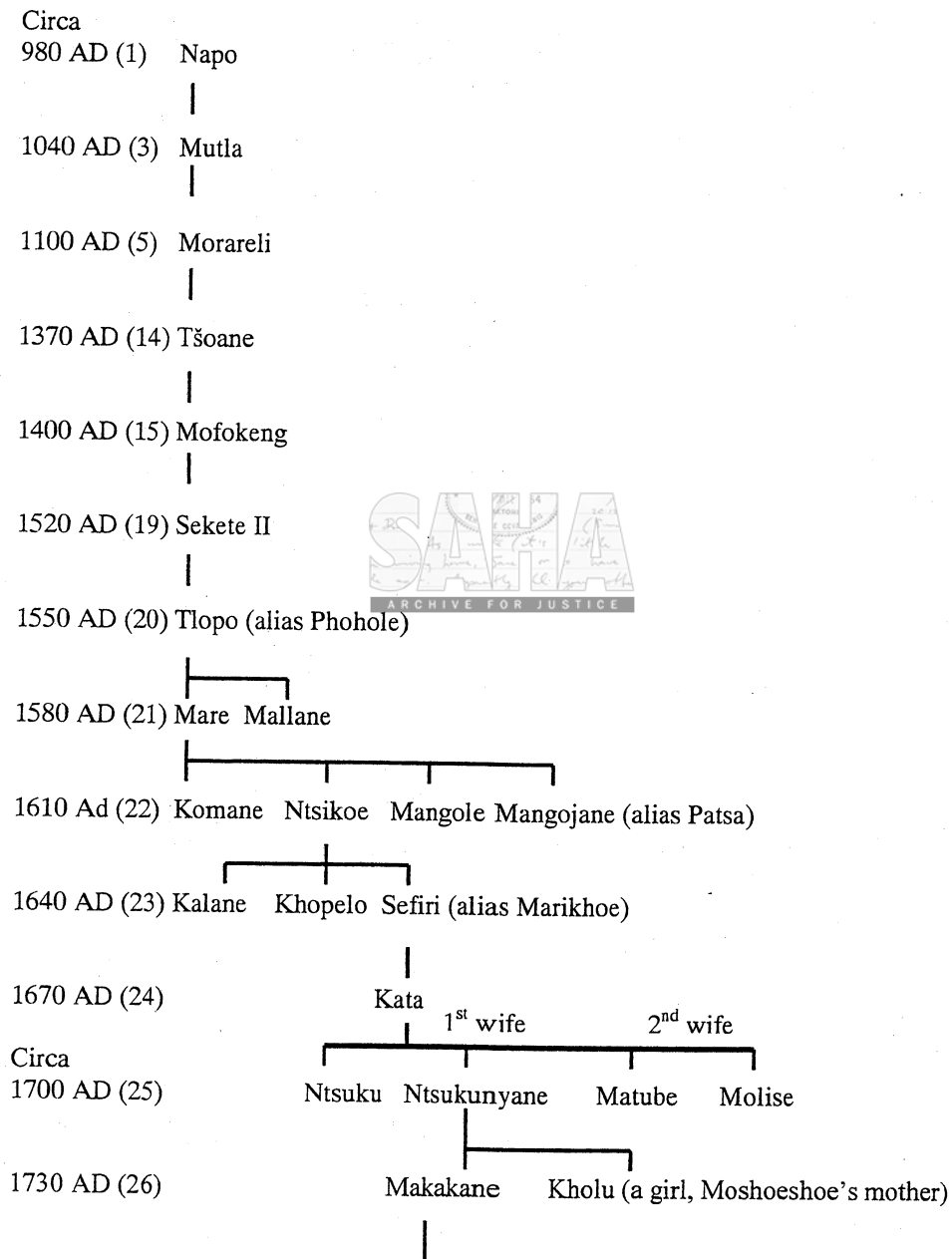
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A Genealogical glance at the origin of the Bafokeng Ba-Mutla-o-Jeoa-Tala Nation

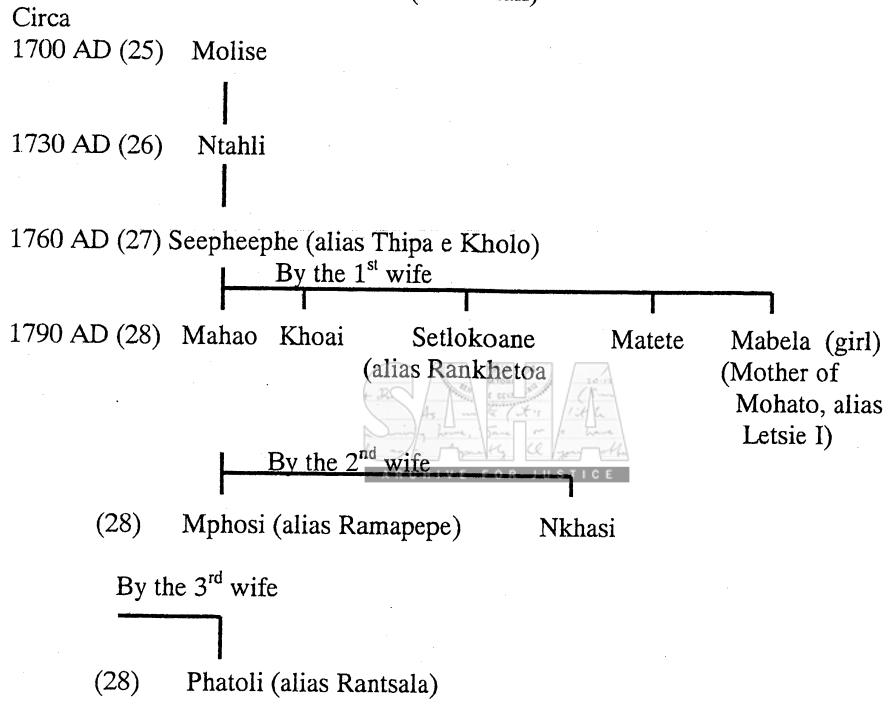
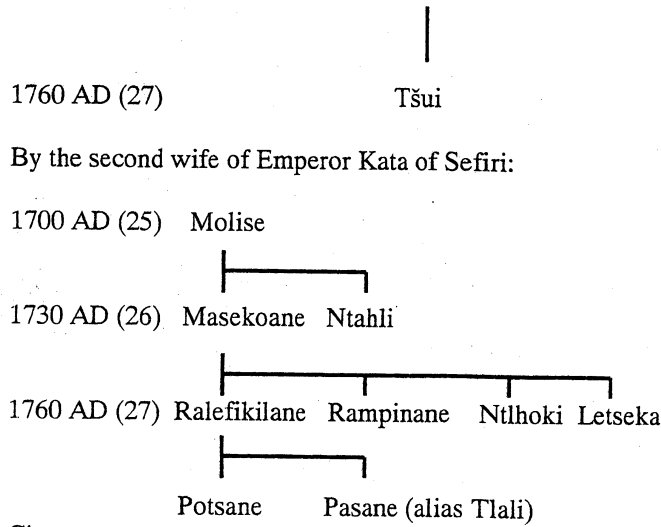
The Bakhoele Tribe (Clan)

of

Ntsoana-Tsatsi Ancient Ancestral Communal Territories



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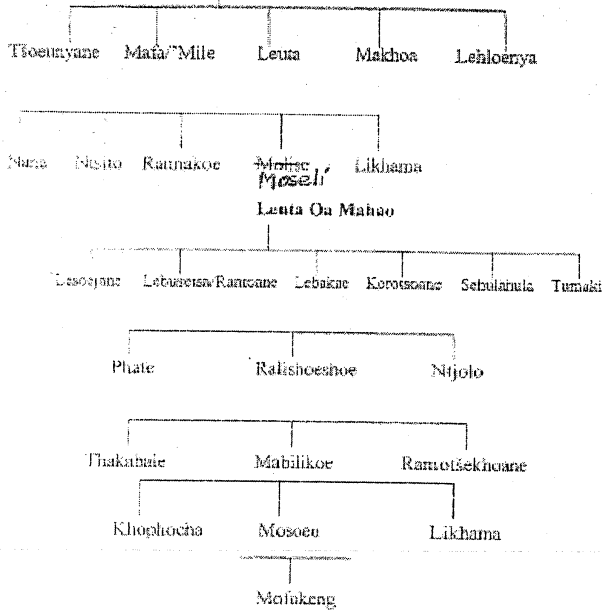


Circa 1820 AD (29) Mahao of Emperor Seepheephe of Emperor Ntahli of Emperor Modise

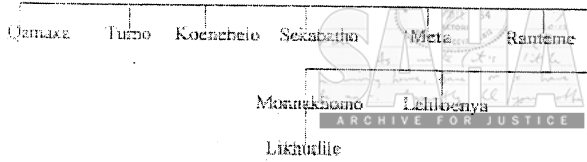
See pages 148 to 174

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Mahao Oa Seephephe Oa Ntshli Oa Molise

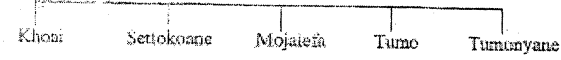


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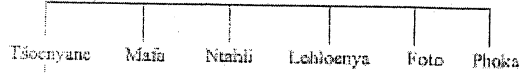


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Qamako Oa Tsoenyane Oa Mahao Oa Seephephe

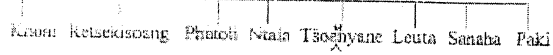


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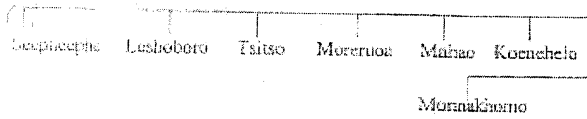


Setlokoane

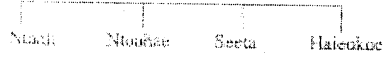
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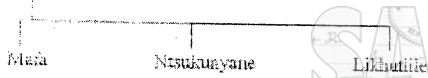
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Poto Oa Setlokoane Oa Qamako Oa Tsoenyane



Phoka Oa Setlokoane Oa Qamako Oa Tsoenyane



Tumo Oa Tsoenyane Oa Mahao Oa Seephephe



PP Ken

Sekabatho Oa Tsoenyane Oa Mahao Oa Seephephe

Koenehelo

Meta Oa Tsoenyane Oa Mahao Oa Seephephe

Ntlibi Tsoene Secta Ntele

Makilikoe

Ranteme Oa Tsoenyane Oa Mahao Oa Seephephe

Moseli Kemakere Hobanamang

Mojalefa Oa Qamako Oa Tsoenyane Oa Mahao

Mahao Matete
Kemaere Khoa Tsoenyane Matete

Matete Oa Mojalefa Oa Qamako Oa Tsoenyane

Phatoil Keentseng Mahao Qamako Mojalefa Tsoene Ntele

Mafa/Mile Oa Mahao Oa Seephephe Oa Ntali

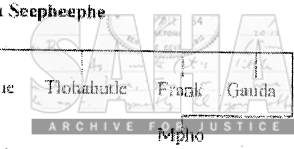
Qaba ~~Matete~~ Semapo Mokokoana
Ntali be

Qaba Oa Mafa/Mile Oa Mahao Oa Seephephe

Malealea Setlakotiako Tsoenyane Tlotahade Frank Ganda
Mpho

Malealea Oa Qaba Oa Mafa Oa Mahao

Qaba Tšitso Moferefere George Kopano Fusi Mokhoele



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Qaba Oa Malealea Oa Qaba Oa Mafa



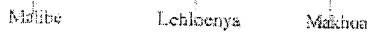
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Fusi Oa Malealea Oa Qaba Oa Mafa



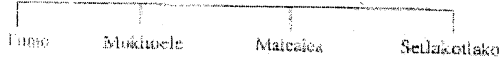
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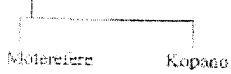
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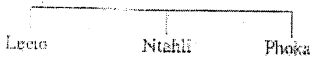
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Leboho Oa George Oa Malealea Oa Qaba



Malibe Oa Mokhoele Oa Malealea Oa Qaba

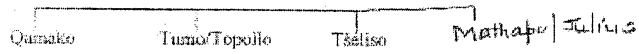


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Setlakotlako Oa Qaba Oa Mafa Oa Mahao

Maletica

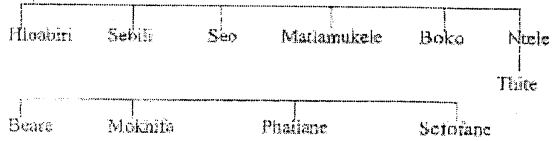
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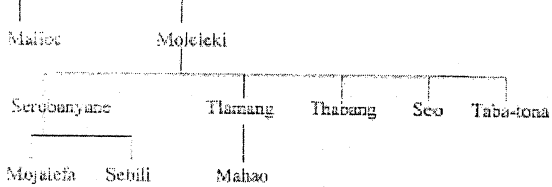
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Malibe/Semapo Oa Mafa Oa Mahao



Hloahiri Oa Malibe Oa Mafa

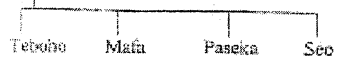


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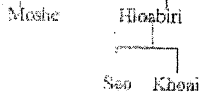


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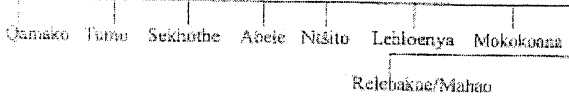
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Seo Oa Malibe Oa Mafa



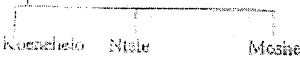
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Qamako Oa Matlamukele Oa Malibe



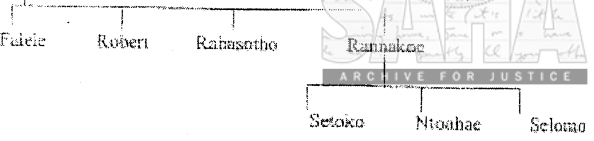
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Liphapang Oa Qamako Oa Matlamukele Oa Malibe

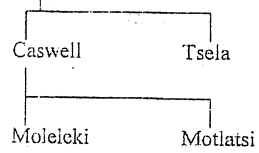


Beare Oa Malibe Oa Mafa



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Mokhifa Oa Malibe Oa Mafa



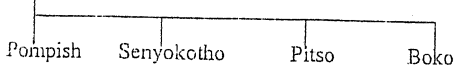
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Sefofane Oa Malibe Oa Mafa



Falele Oa Beare Oa Malibe Oa Mafa



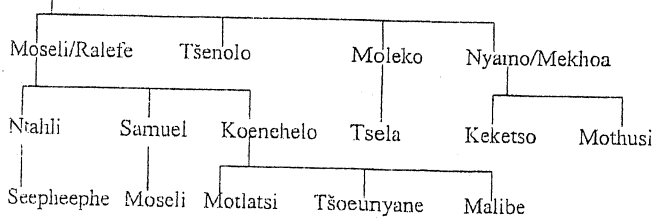
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Rabasothe Oa Beare Oa Malibe Oa Mafa



Mokokoana Oa Mafa Oa Mahao

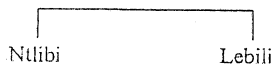
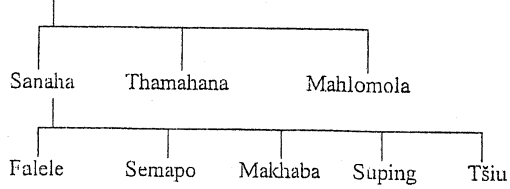


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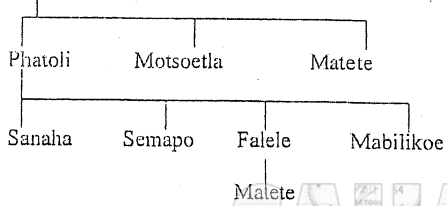
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Lesojana Oa Leuta Oa Mahao Oa Seephephe



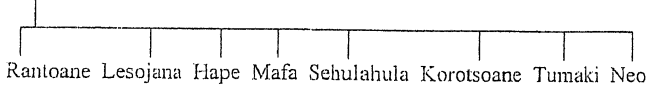
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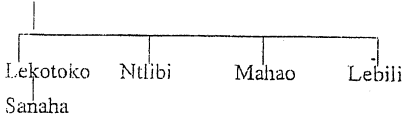
Makhaba Oa Sanaha Oa Lesojana Oa Leuta

Matete

Ntlibi Oa Sanaha Oa Lesojana



Hape Oa Ntlibi Oa Sanaha Oa Lesojana

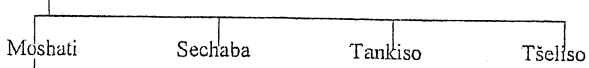


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Mafa Oa Ntlibi Oa Sanaha Oa Lesojana

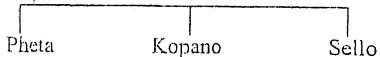
Nkheche

Sehulahlala Oa Ntlibi Oa Sanaha Oa Lesojana

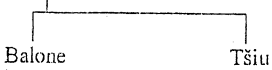


Tlhokomelo

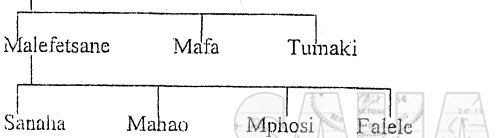
Korotsoane Oa Ntlibi Oa Sanaha Oa Lesojana



Tumaki Oa Ntlibi Oa Sanaha Oa Lesojana



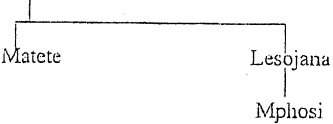
Thamahana Oa Lesojana Oa Leuta Oa Mahao



Mafa Oa Thamahana Oa Lesojana Oa Leuta

Thamahana

Tumaki Oa Thamahana Oa Lesojana



Handwritten signature

Sapaha Oa Malefetsane Oa Thamahana

Mpho

Mphosi Oa Malefetsane Oa Thamahana

Rapelang

Thamaha Oa Mafa Oa Thamahana Oa Lesojana

Lebakae Malibe Mafa Malefetsane Tumaki

Rantoane/Lebusetsa Oa Leuta Oa Mahao

Motsoetla Kalaelo Mahlomola Potsoko Heneri Ntshli Kuttano Ntlhakeng Keizara

Motsoetla Oa Rantoane Oa Leuta

Mahlomola Letoao Ramaphoko Thabo

Ntshli Oa Rantoane Oa Leuta

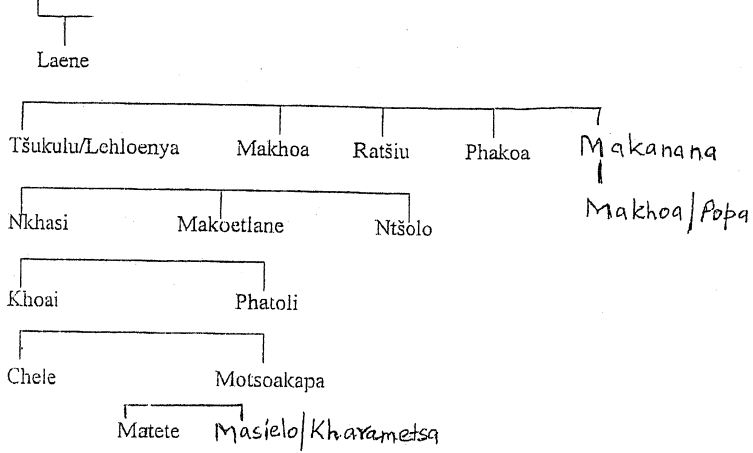
Seephephe Liphapang Paki Patric Thabo

Ntlhakeng Oa Rantoane Oa Leuta

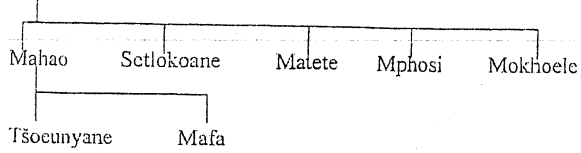
Phate Ralishoeshoe Potsoko Makhasane Makhobalo Keizara

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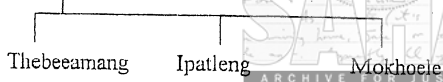
Lebakae Oa Leuta Oa Mahao



Laene Oa Lebakae Oa Leuta Oa Mahao



Tšoeunyane Oa Mahao Oa Laene Oa Lebakae

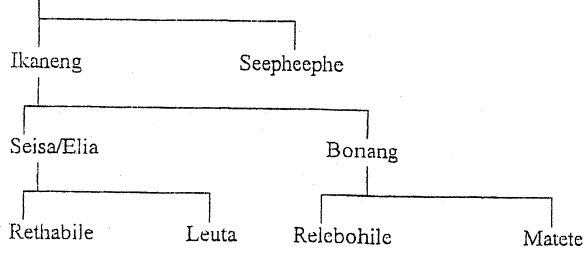


Mafa Oa Mahao Oa Laene Oa Lebakae

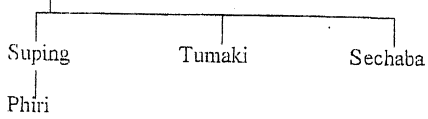


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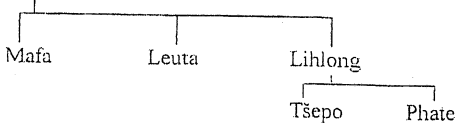
Mphosi/Ramapepe Oa Mahao Oa Laene Oa Lebakae



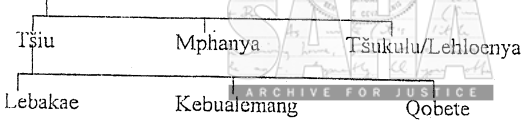
Tšukulu/Lehloenya Oa Lebakae Oa Leuta



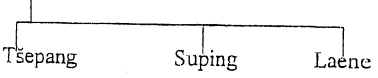
Makhoa Oa Lebakae Oa Leuta



Ratšiu Oa Lebakae Oa Leuta



Lebakae Oa Tšiu Oa Ratšiu Oa Lebakae

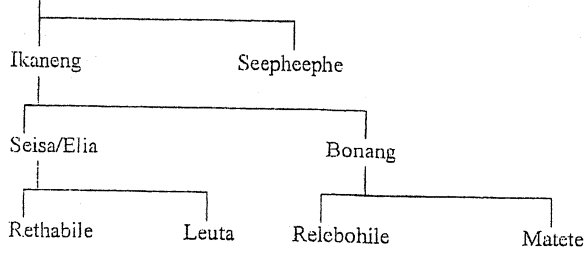


Qobete Oa Tšiu Oa Ratšiu Oa Lebakae

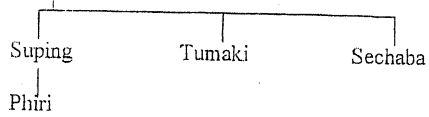


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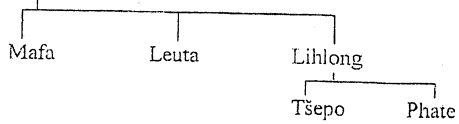
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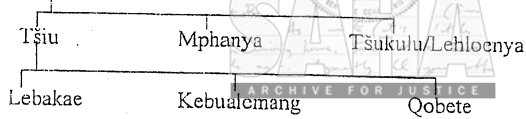
Tšukulu/Lehloenya Oa Lebakae Oa Leuta



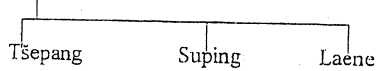
Makhoa Oa Lebakae Oa Leuta



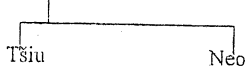
Ratšiu Oa Lebakae Oa Leuta



Lebakae Oa Tšiu Oa Ratšiu Oa Lebakae

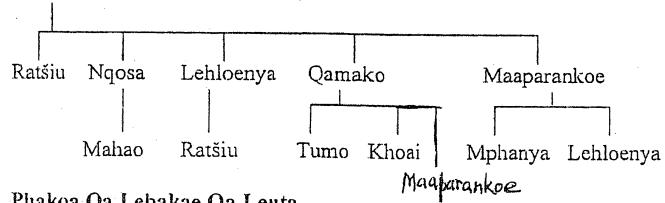


Qobete Oa Tšiu Oa Ratšiu Oa Lebakae

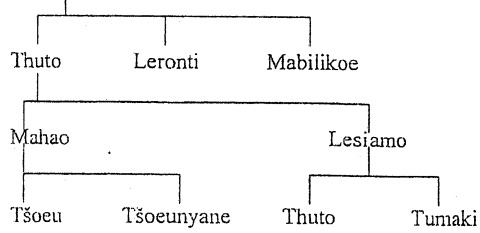


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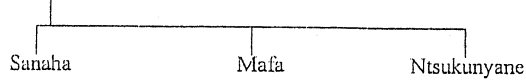
Mphanya Oa Ratšiu Oa Lebakae



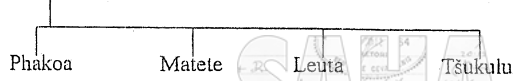
Phakoa Oa Lebakae Oa Leuta



Leronti Oa Phakoa Oa Lebakae Oa Leuta



Mabilikoe Oa Phakoa Oa Lebakae Oa Leuta



Nkhasi Oa Lebakae Oa Leuta

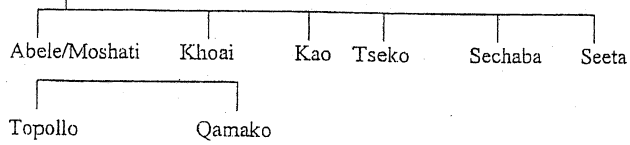


Makoetlane Oa Lebakae Oa Leuta

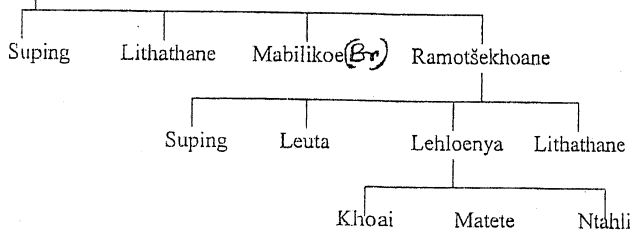


PP *lan*

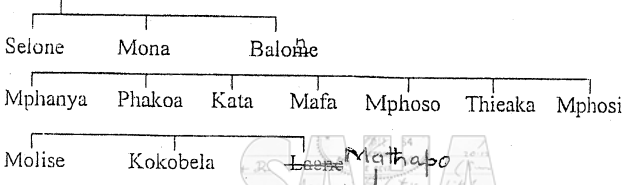
Sehulahula Oa Leuta Oa Mahao



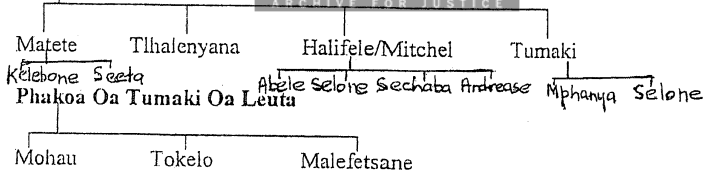
Abele/Moshati Oa Sehulahula Oa Leuta



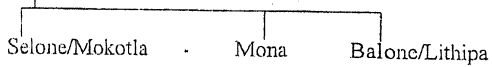
Tumaki Oa Leuta Oa Mahao



Mphanya Oa Tumaki Oa Leuta Oa Mahao

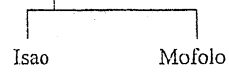


Kata Oa Tumaki Oa Leuta Oa Mahao

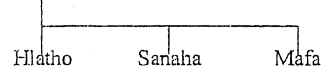


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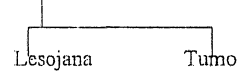
Mphoso Oa Tumaki Oa Leuta



Mphosi Oa Tumaki Oa Leuta



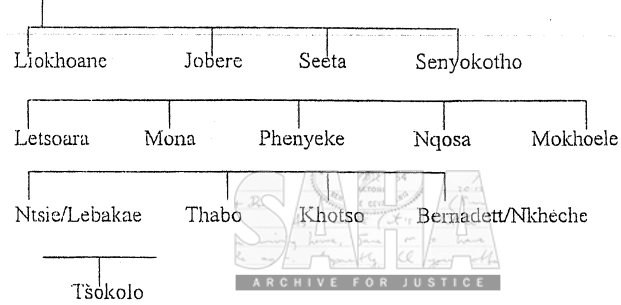
Molise Oa Tumaki Oa Leuta



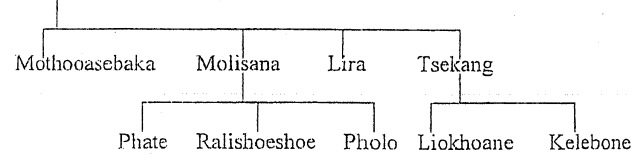
Kokobela Oa Tumaki Oa Leuta



Phate Oa Leuta Oa Mahao

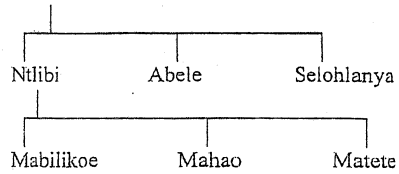


Liokhoane Oa Phate Oa Leuta

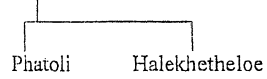


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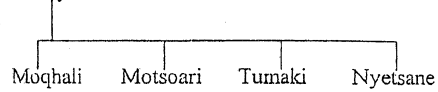
Jobere Oa Phate Oa Leuta Oa Mahao



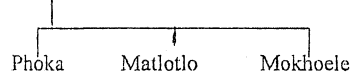
Seeta Oa Phate Oa Leuta Oa Mahao



Phenyeke Oa Phate Oa Leuta Oa mahao



Nqosa Oa Phate Oa Leuta Oa Mahao



Ntsic/Lebakae Oa Phate Oa Leuta Oa Mahao

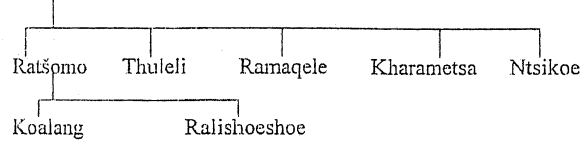
Kemong

Thabo Oa Phate Oa Leuta Oa Mahao

Setlokoane



Ralishoeshoe Oa Leuta Oa Mahao

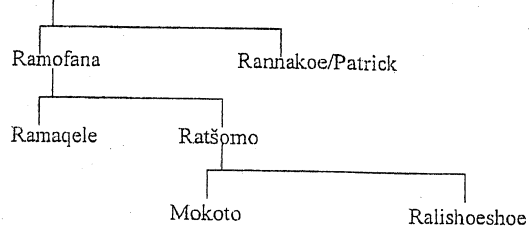


Thuleli Oa Ralishoeshoe Oa Leuta

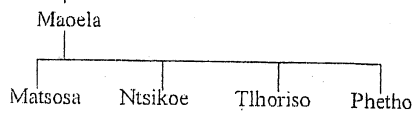


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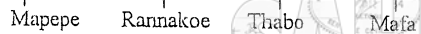
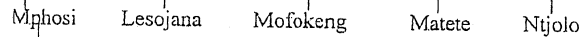
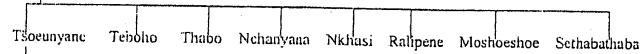
Ramaqele Oa Ralishoeshoe Oa Leuta



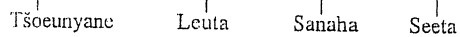
Kharametsa Oa Ralishoeshoe Oa Leuta



Ntjolo Oa Leuta Oa Mahao



Lesojana Oa Tšoeunyane Oa Ntjolo



Mofokeng Oa Tšoeunyane Oa Ntjolo

Mabilikoe

Matete Oa Tšoeunyane Oa Ntjolo



PP la

Ntjolo Oa Tšoeunyane Oa Ntjolo

Mahao

Mapepe Oa Mphosi Oa Tšoeunyane

Nkhasi

Thabo Oa Mphosi Oa Tšoeunyane

Setlokoane Thabang Thabiso

Mafa Oa Mphosi Oa Tšoeunyane

Lehloenya

Tepoho Oa Ntjolo Oa Leuta

Tumo

Letlotlo Alexis Lebohang

Thakabale Oa Leuta Oa Mahao

Nkhethoa Lepekola Lebakae Mokhoele Likhama
Phate Mohatla
Liokhoane
Nkhethoa



Lepekola Oa Thakabale Oa Leuta Oa Mahao

Falele Tello Malibe
Nkhethoa Lebakae Lepekola Remaketse Bereng Malibe

Lebakae Oa Thakabale Oa Leuta

Moshe

PP *[Handwritten signature]*



Mokhoele Oa Thakabale Oa Leuta

Ntšala Ntjolo Pholo Mabilikoe Ramotšekhoane Ntoahae Senyokotho

Ntšala Oa Mokhoele Oa Thakabale Oa Leuta

Semapo Tello
Phatoli Thakabale Ramotšekhoane

Tello Oa Ntšala Oa Mokhoele Oa Thakabale

Lijabatho Naha Ntšala Ntjolo

Ntjolo Oa Mokhoele Oa Thakabale

Leuta

Pholo Oa Mokhoele Oa Thakabale

Nkhethoa Likate Lebakac Lepekola Nko
Phate Likhama Secta

Mabilikoe Oa Mokhoele Oa Thakabale

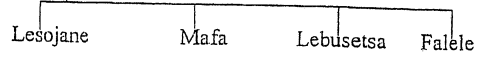
Ntšito Mokhoele Morokeng Ntsukunyane
Lehloenya

Senyokotho Oa Mokhoele Oa Thakabale

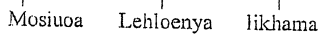
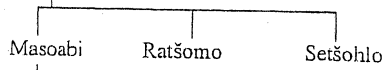
Lechesa Makhobalo Ntahli

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Ramotšekhoane Oa Mokhoele Oa Thakabale

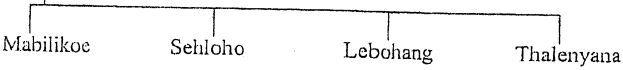
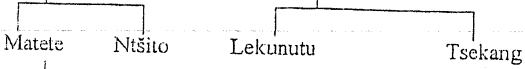
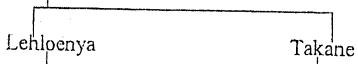


Likhama Oa Thakabale Oa Leuta



Mabilikoe Oa Leuta Oa Mahao

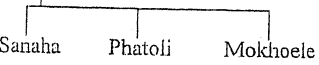
Ntšito



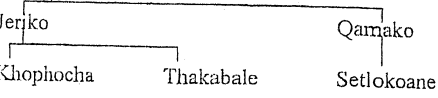
Ntšito Oa Lehloenya Oa Ntšito Oa Mabilikoe



Lekunutu Oa Taka Oa Ntšito Oa Mabilikoe

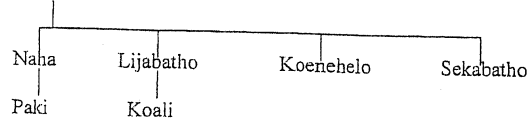


Khophocha Oa Leuta Oa Mahao

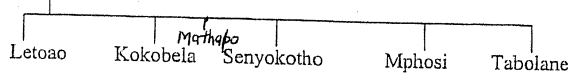


PP LAK

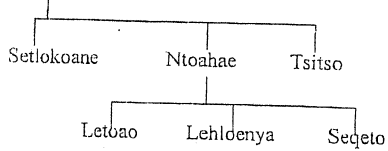
Mosoou Oa Leuta Oa Mahao



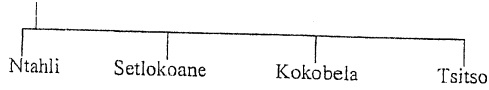
Makhoa Oa Mahao Oa Seephephe



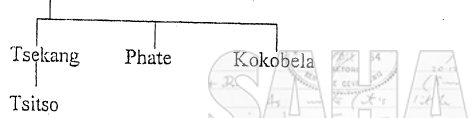
Letoao Oa Makhoa Oa Mahao



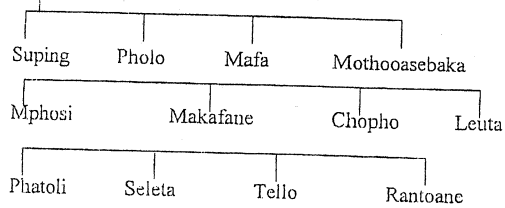
Tsitso Oa Letoao Oa Makhoa



Letoao Oa Ntoahae Oa Letoao Oa Makhoa

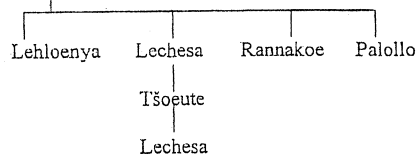


Lehloenya Oa Mahao Oa Seephephe

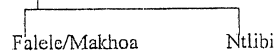


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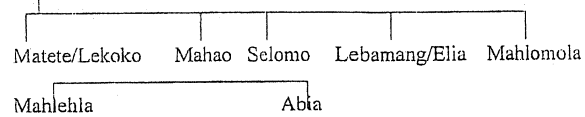
Suping Oa Lehloenya Oa Mahao Oa Seephephe



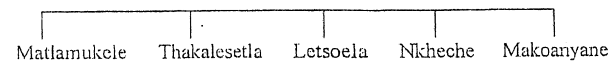
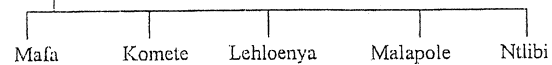
Pholo Oa Lehloenya Oa Mahao Oa Seephephe



Mafa Oa Lehloenya Oa Mahao Oa Seephephe



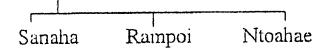
Matete/Lekoko Oa Mafa Oa Lehloenya Oa Mahao



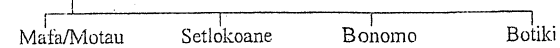
Mahao Oa Mafa Oa Lehloenya Oa Mahao



Selomo Oa Mafa Oa Lehloenya Oa Mahao

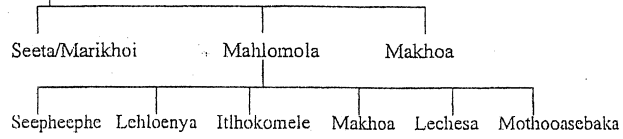


Lebamang Oa Mafa Oa Lehloenya Oa Mahao

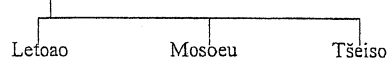


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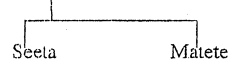
Mothooasebaka Oa Lehloenya Oa Mahao



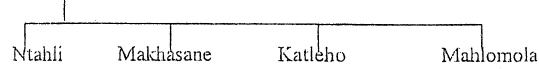
Makhoa Oa Mothooasebaka Oa Lehloenya Oa Mahao



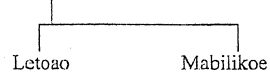
Seephephe Oa Mahlomola Oa Mothooasebaka



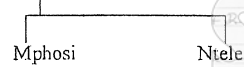
Ithokomele Oa Mahlomola Oa Mothooasebaka



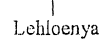
Makhoa Oa Mahlomola Oa Mothooasebaka



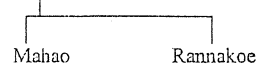
Seeta Oa Seephephe Oa Mahlomola Oa Mothooasebaka



Matete Oa Seephephe Oa Mahlomola Oa Mothooasebaka

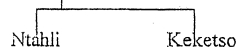


Letoao Oa Makhoa Oa Mothooasebaka



pp lma

Makafane Oa Lehloenya Oa Mahao Oa Seephephe



Chopho Oa Lehloenya Oa Mahao Oa Seephephe

Makhobalo

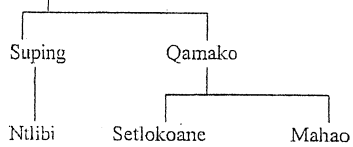
Leuta Oa Lehloenya Oa Mahao Oa Seephephe



Seleta Oa Lehloenya Oa Mahao Oa Seephephe

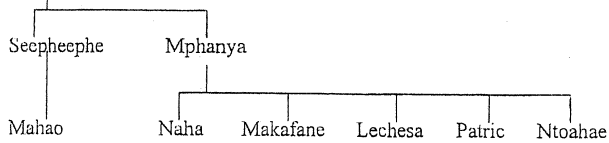


Lehloenya/Patric Oa Suping Oa Lehloenya Oa Mahao



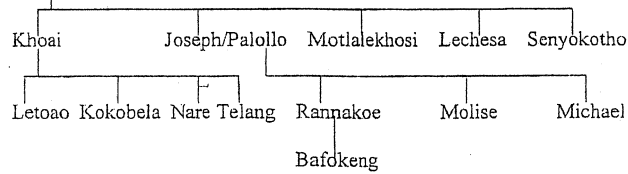
Tsoenyane

Rannakoe Oa Suping Oa Lehloenya

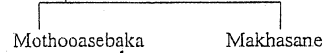


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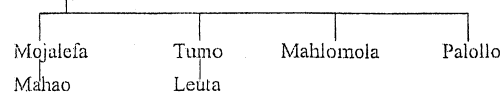
Palollo Oa Suping Oa Lehloenyana Oa Mahao



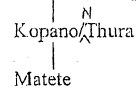
Lechesa Oa Palollo Oa Suping Oa Lehloenyana



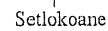
Komete Oa Matete/Lekoko Oa Mafa Oa Lehloenyana



Lehloenyana/Ngekeli Oa Matete/Lekoko Oa Mafa



Matlamukele Oa Matete/Lekoko Oa Mafa



Letsoela Oa Matete/Lekoko Oa Mafa



Nkheche Oa Matete/Lekoko Oa Mafa



Mafa

Motlalekhosi oa Palollo oa Suping oa Lehloenyana
Tumaki Mabilikoe Mabilikoane Ratsomo Senyokotho
Liphoto

PP *[Signature]*

Makoanyane Oa Matete/Lekoko Oa Mafa

Majara
Leshoboro

Naha Oa Mahao Oa Seephephe Oa Ntahi

Tsilane
Fako Ramakatsa Leepa Mosiuoa
Naha Tefo Nkhaulise Mosiuoa

Ramakatsa Oa Tsilane Oa Naha Oa Mahao

Joane/Nyatso Josefa/Polo Molise 'Meta
Ntšito Naha

Naha Oa Fako Oa Tsilane Oa Naha

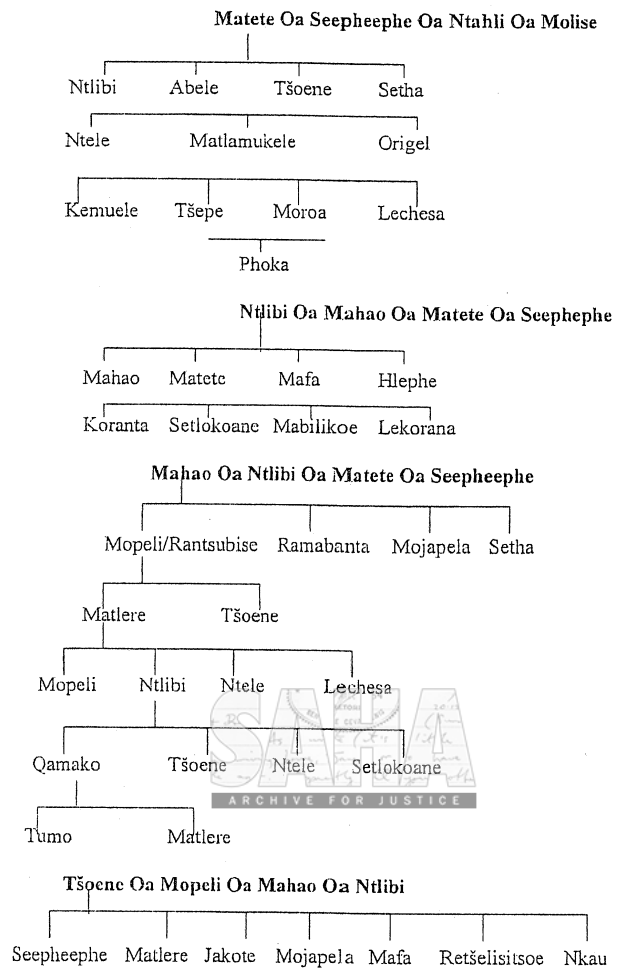
Thaba
Polo/Joane Khoai 'Meta
Nkhaulise Oa Fako Oa Tsilane
Tsilane Qamako
Nqosa



Circa 1820 AD (29) Matete of Emperor Seephephe of Emperor Ntahi of Emperor Modise of Emperor Kata of Emperor Sefiri (alias Marikho) of Emperor Ntsikoe of Emperor Mare of Emperor Tlopo (alias Phohole II) of Emperor Sekete II the great grandson of Emperor Mofokeng about 1400 AD

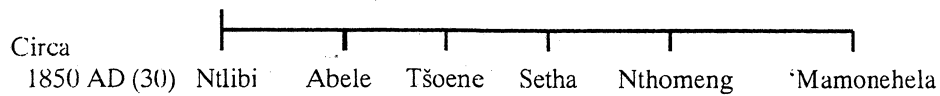
pp dm

By the first wife/Queen:



PP

P Matete (christened Paulose) and Queen 'Mantlibi



Location: Mathebe, Lesotho

Locations of the 1st house of 'Mantlibe:

Ntlibi (alias Ramabilikoe)

- 1) Mathebe
- 2) Mafeteng
- 3) Mantšonyane Ha Mafa
- 4) Maseru/Thabe-Tseka
- 5) Ha-Koranta/Mafeteng
- 6) Ha Moshati/Quthing
- 7) Ha Mamphosi/Linakeng
- 8) Qacha's Nek/Thaba-Tseka
- 9) Lithipeng Ha Mabilikoe
- 10) Fika-La-Tšoene – Phamong/Mohales Hoek
- 11) Manemaneng Ha Lekorana (Qacha's Nek)/ Thaba-Tseka
- 12) Setleketseng/Maseru
- 13) Thaba Chitja/Maseru
- 14) Ha-Matete Moriija (Ha-Setha) (Makhoarane)
- 15) Ha-Abele Senqunyane (Maseru)

Matete and 2nd wife, Queen 'Mantele



Location: Mafeteng, Lesotho

Locations of the 2nd house of 'Mantele:

Ntele:

At Bolumatau

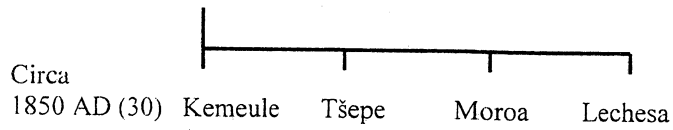
Matlamukele:

At Bolumotau

Origel:

At Matelile

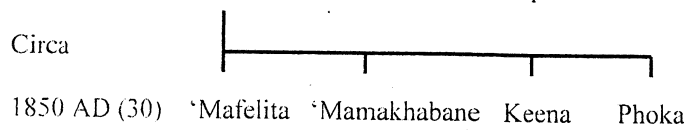
Matete and 3rd wife, Queen 'Makemeule



Locations of the 3rd House of 'Makemeule :

- Kemeule, at Mateanong, Mokhotlong, Lesotho
- Tšepe, at Ntlholoetsane, Mokhotlong, Lesotho
- Moroo, at Machekoaneng/Maseru
- Lechesa, at Matomaneng/Sehlabathebe/Qacha's Nek and Matomaneng/Maseru

Matete and 4th wife, Queen 'Maphoka

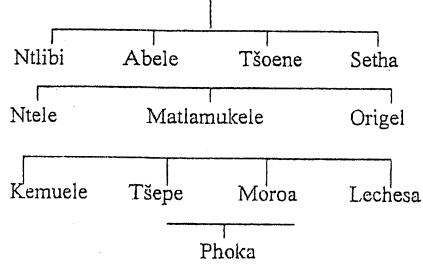


Mathebe Clan: see pages 175 to 194

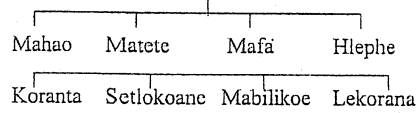


PP Les

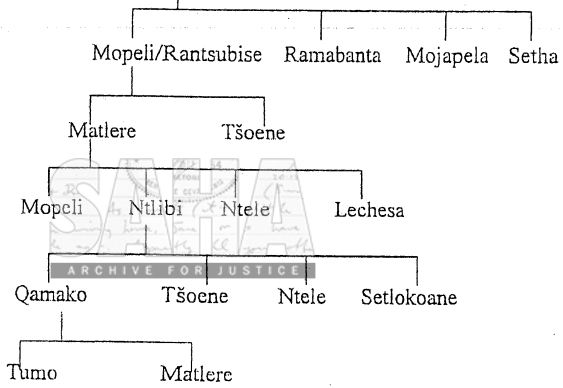
Matete Oa Seephephe Oa Ntshli Oa Molise



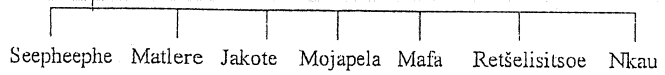
Ntshli Oa Mahao Oa Matete Oa Seephephe



Mahao Oa Ntshli Oa Matete Oa Seephephe

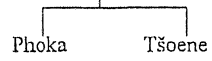


Tsoene Oa Mopeli Oa Mahao Oa Ntshli

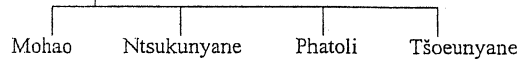


pp [Signature]

Mojapela Oa Tšoene Oa Mopeli Oa Mahao Oa Ntlibi



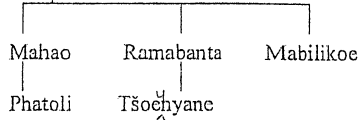
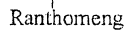
Mafa Oa Tšoene Oa Mopeli Oa Mahao Oa Ntlibi



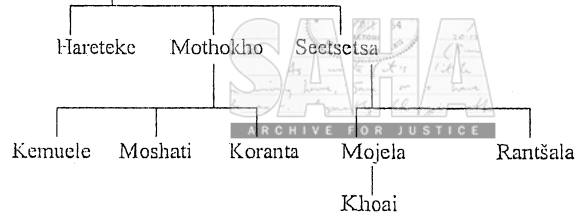
Retšelisitsoe Oa Tšoene Oa Mopeli Oa Mahao Oa Ntlibi



Ramabanta Oa Mahao Oa Ntlibi Oa Matete Oa Seephephe

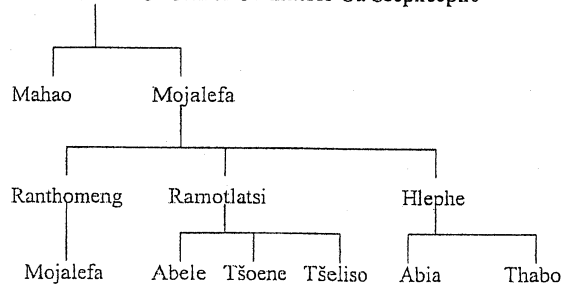


Setha Oa Mahao Oa Ntlibi Oa Matete Oa Seephephe

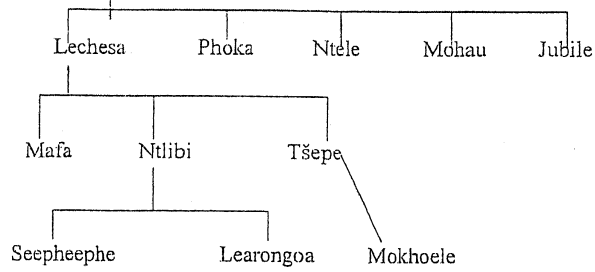


PP Mr

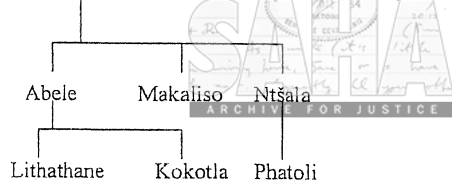
Matete Oa Ntlibi Oa matete Oa Seephephe



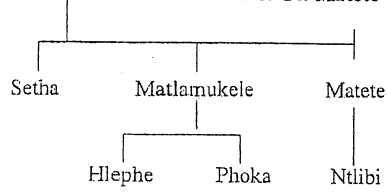
Mafa Oa Ntlibi Oa Matete Oa Seephephe



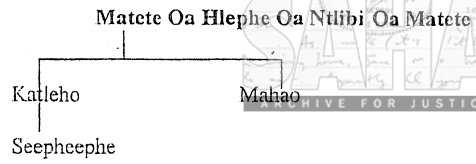
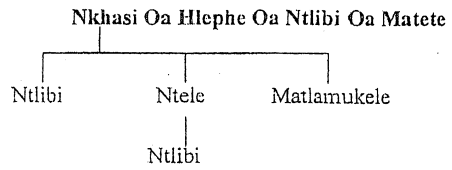
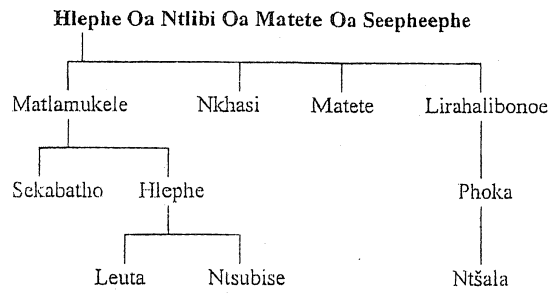
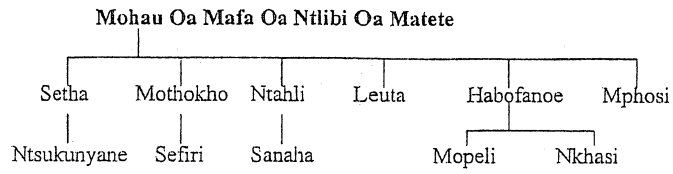
Phoka Oa Mafa Oa Ntlibi Oa Matete



Ntele Oa Mafa Oa Ntlibi Oa Matete

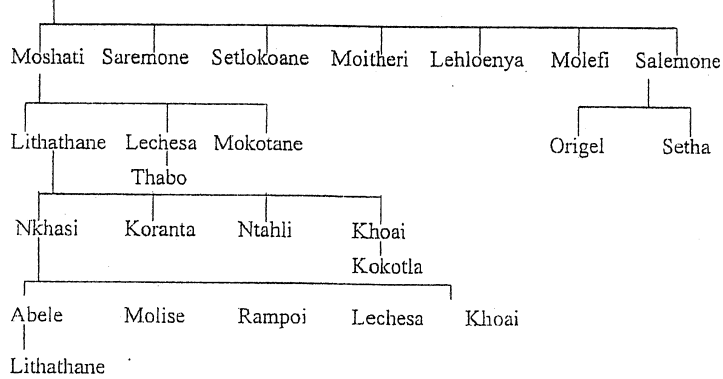


PP *[Signature]*

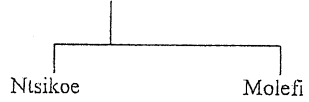


PP [Signature]

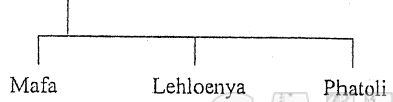
Koranta Oa Ntlibi Oa Matete Oa Seephephe



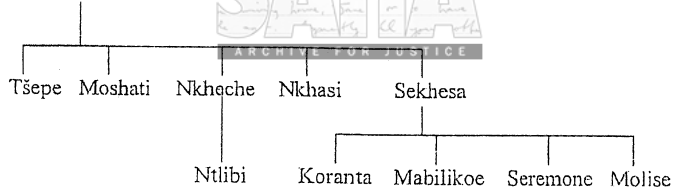
Koranta Oa Lithathane Oa Moshati Oa Koranta



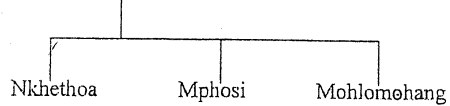
Ntali Oa Lithathane Oa Moshati Oa Koranta



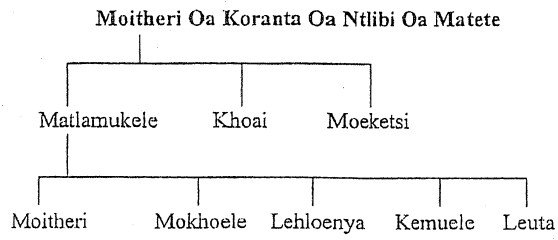
Saremone Oa Koranta Oa Ntlibi Oa Matete



Setlokoane Oa Koranta Oa Ntlibi Oa Matete



PP *[Signature]*



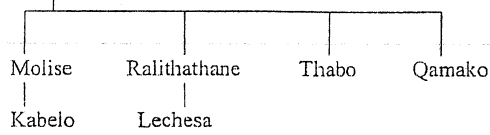
Khoai Oa Moitheri Oa Koranta Oa Ntlibi

Thabo

Lehloenya Oa Koranta Oa Ntlibi Oa Matete

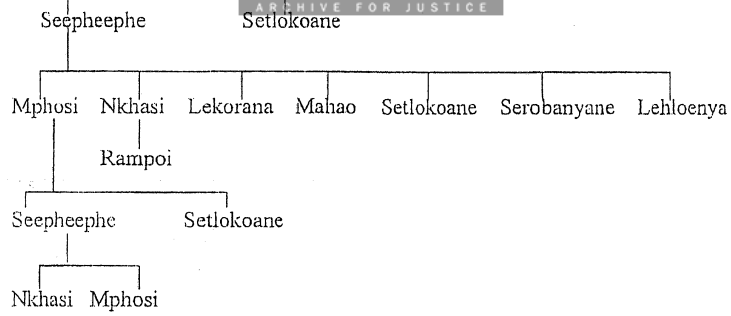
Suping

Mokotane Oa Moshati Oa Koranta Oa Ntlibi



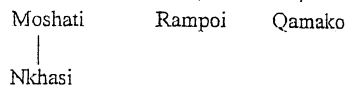
Setlokoane Oa Ntlibi Oa Matete Oa Seepheephe

Mphosi

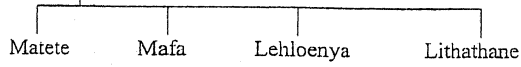


PP Um

Lekorana Oa Seephephe Oa Mphosi Oa Setlokoane



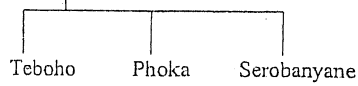
Mahao Oa Seephephe Oa Mphosi Oa Setlokoane



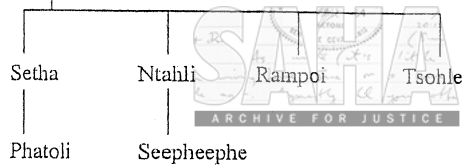
Serobanyane Oa Seephephe Oa Mphosi Oa Setlokoane

Rethabile

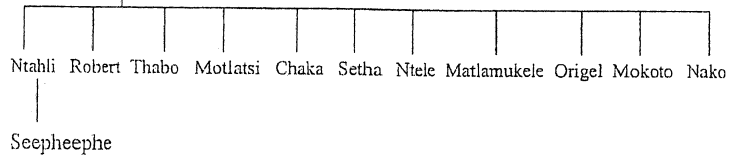
Lehloenya Oa Seephephe Oa Mphosi Oa Setlokoane



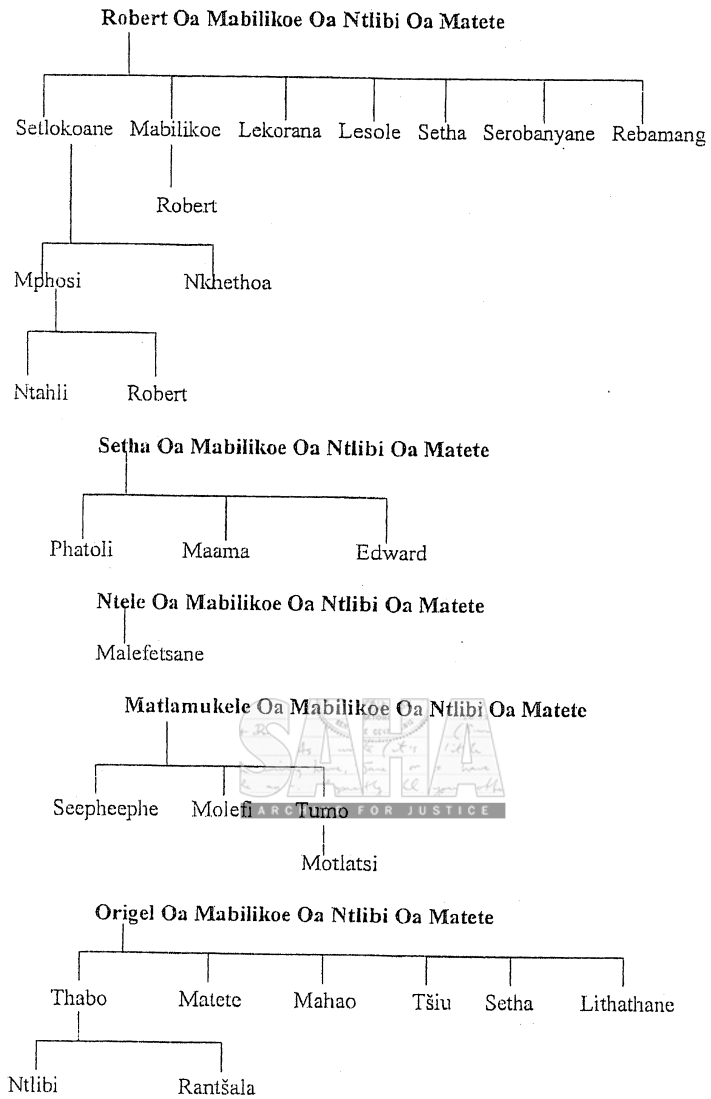
Setlokoane Oa Mphosi Oa Setlokoane Oa Ntlibi



Mabilikoe Oa Ntlibi Oa Matete Oa Seephephe

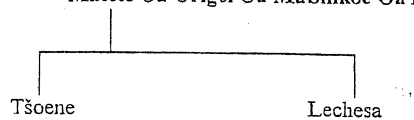


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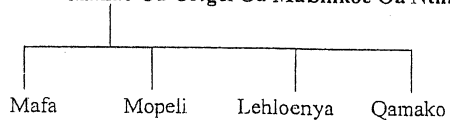


PT *[Signature]*

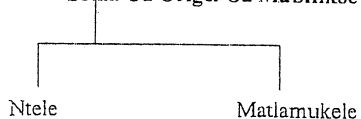
Matete Oa Origel Oa Mabilikoe Oa Ntlibi



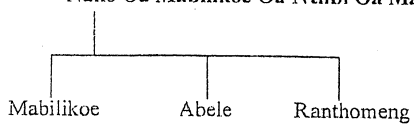
Mahao Oa Origel Oa Mabilikoe Oa Ntlibi



Setha Oa Origel Oa Mabilikoe Oa Ntlibi



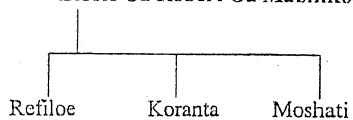
Nako Oa Mabilikoe Oa Ntlibi Oa Matete



Lekorana Oa Robert Oa Mabilikoe Oa Ntlibi



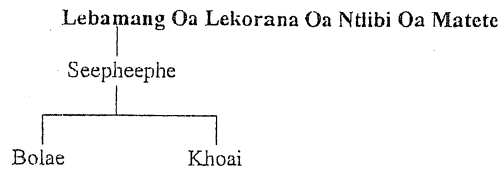
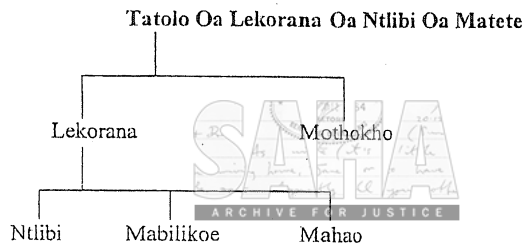
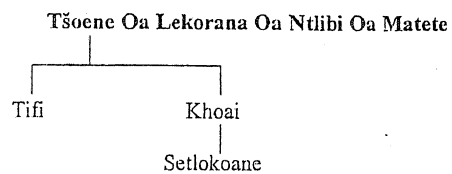
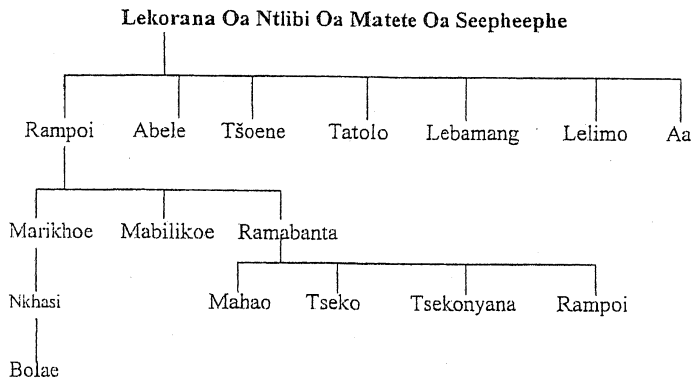
Lesole Oa Robert Oa Mabilikoe Oa Ntlibe



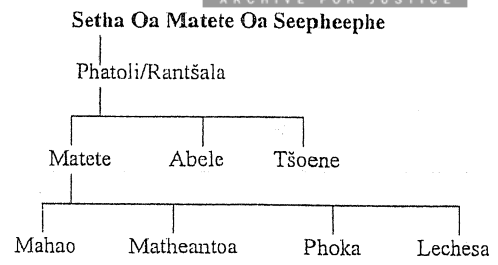
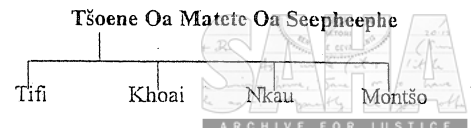
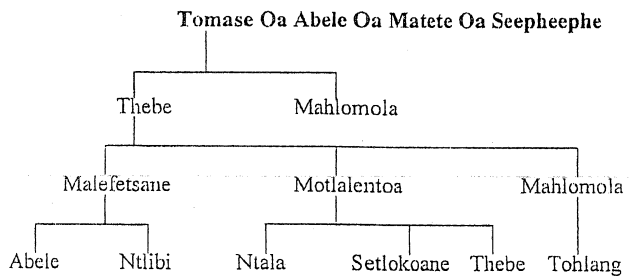
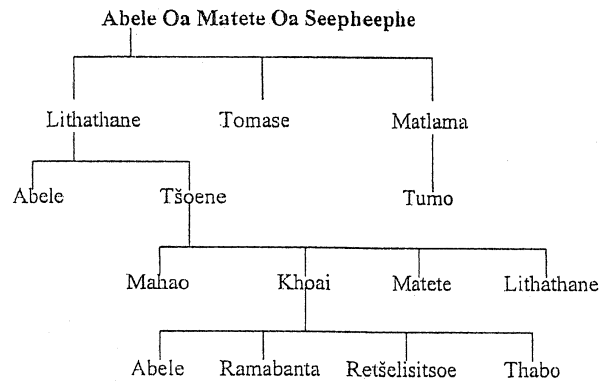
Setha Oa Robert Oa Mabilikoe Oa Ntlibi



pp. 183

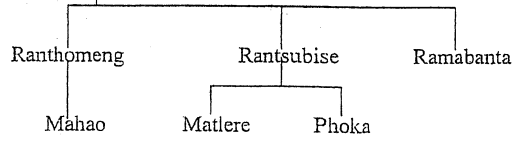


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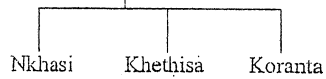


Handwritten signature

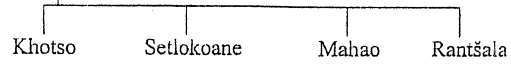
Mahao Oa Matete Oa Rantšala/Phatoli Oa SETHA



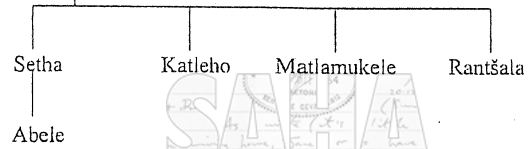
Matheantoa Oa Matete Oa Rantšala/Phatoli Oa SETHA



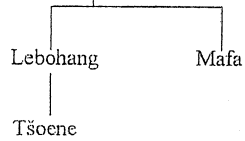
Phoka Oa Matete Oa Rantšala/Phatoli Oa SETHA



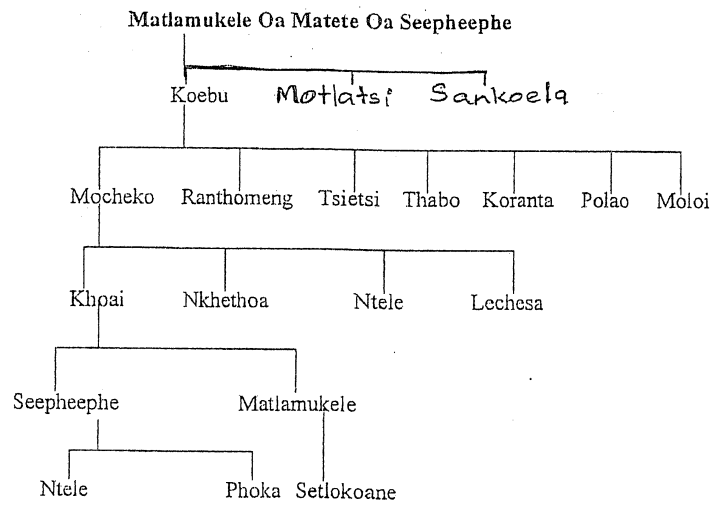
Abele Oa Phatoli/Rantšala Oa SETHA Oa Matete



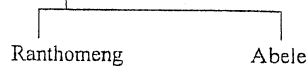
Tšoene Oa Phatoli/Rantšala Oa SETHA Oa Matete



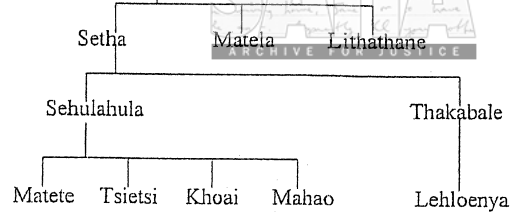
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Nkhethoa Oa Mocheke Oa Koebu Oa Matlamukele



Ranthomeng Oa Koebu Oa Matlamukele Oa Matete

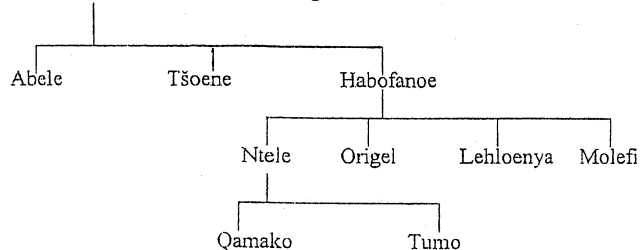


Matela Oa Ranthomeng Oa Koebu Oa Matlamukele

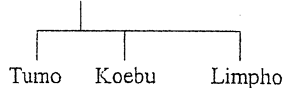


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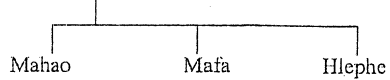
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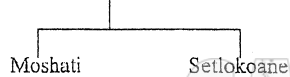
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Thabo Oa Koebu Oa Matlamukele Oa Matete



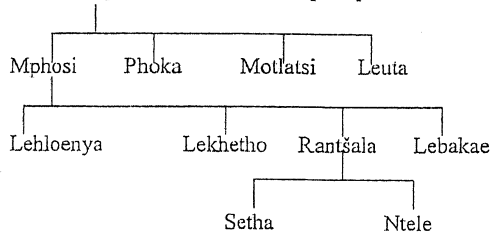
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Polao Oa Koebu Oa Matlamukele Oa Matete

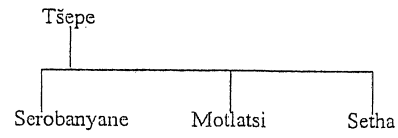


Origel Oa Matete Oa Seephephe

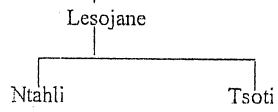


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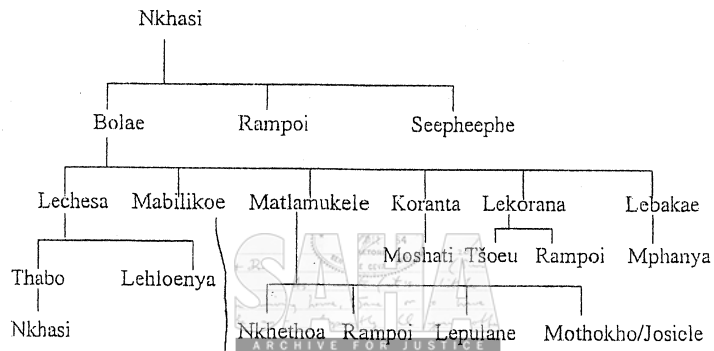
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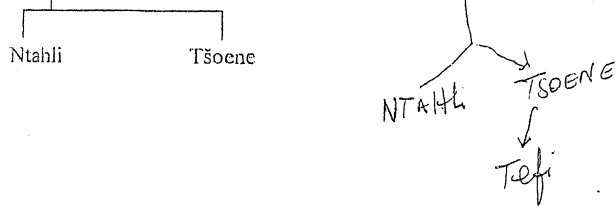
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Kemuele Oa Matete Oa Seepheephe

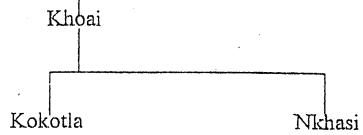


Mabilikoe Oa Bolae Oa Nkhasi Oa Kemuele

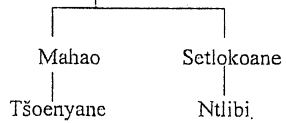


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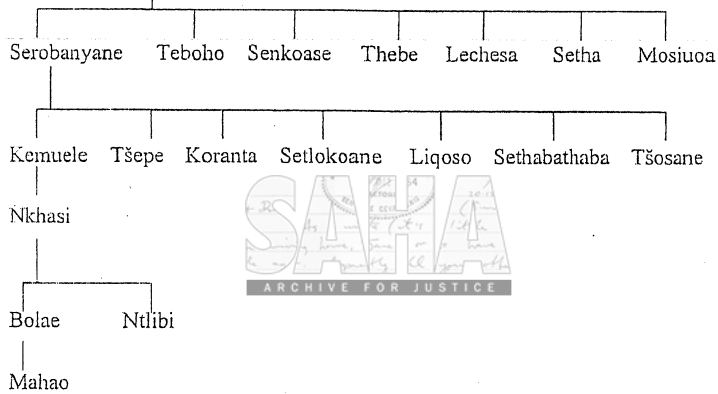
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Seephephe Oa Nkhasi Oa Kemuele Oa Matete

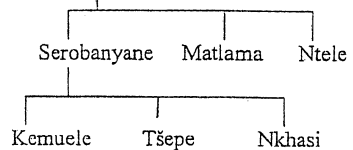


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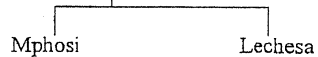


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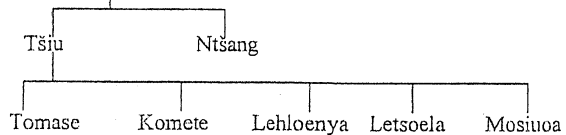
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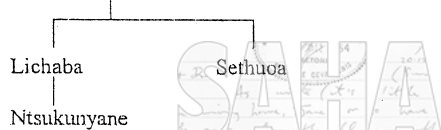
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Liqoso Oa Serobanyane Oa Tšepe Oa Matete



Sethabathaba Oa Serobanyane Oa Tšepe Oa Matete

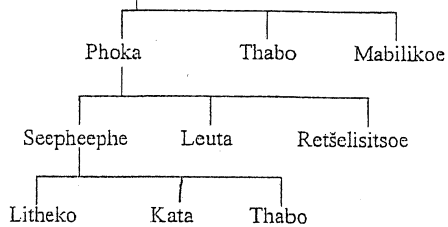


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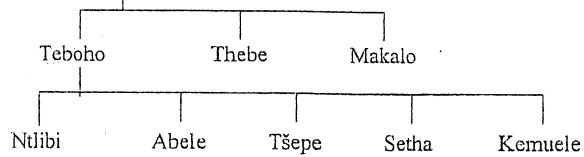


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Thebe Oa Tšepe Oa Matete Oa Seephephe



Thabo Oa Thebe Oa Tšepe Oa Matete



Thebe Oa Thabo Oa Tšepe Oa Matete



Mabilikoe Oa Thebe Oa Tšepe Oa Matete



Lechesa Oa Tšepe Oa Matete Oa Seephephe

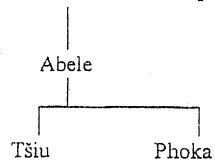
Mahlomola

Setha Oa Tšepe Oa Matete Oa Seephephe

Khoai

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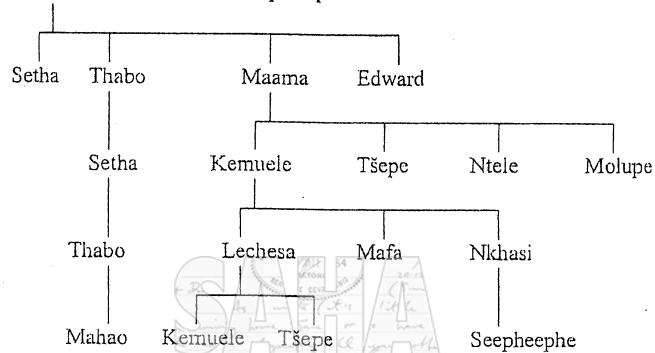
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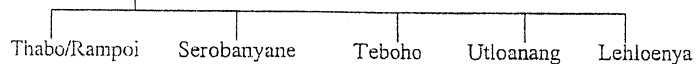
Moroa Oa Matete Oa Seephephe



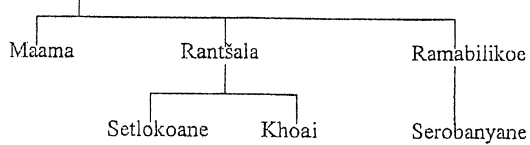
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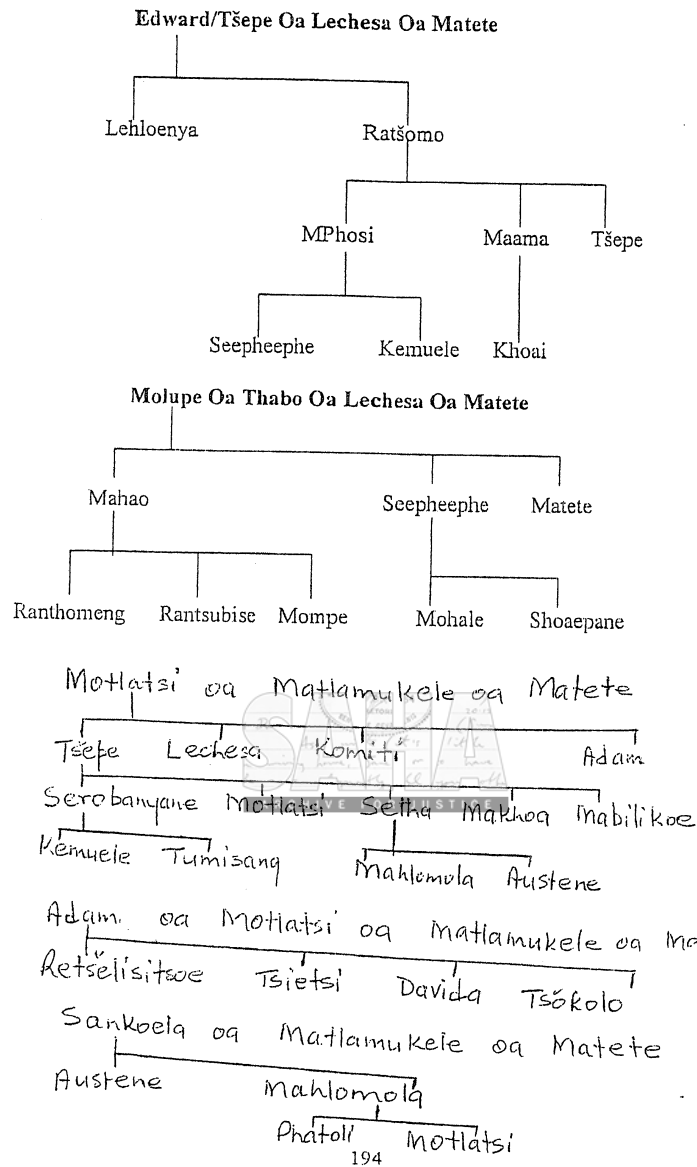
Tšepe Oa Maama Oa Lechesa Oa Matete



Ntele Oa Maama Oa Lechesa Oa Matete



PP



Note: In the 5th house below, it should be understood that forceful removals of 1913 to the Pass Laws of 1957 in RSA forced the clan to take the surname of Mofokeng, from the Emperor Mofokeng of the 15th generation of the Nation (circa 1400 AD). This was done in an attempt to force the Matetes into Lesotho. The rightful surname and present surname is correctly Matete, taken from their great grandfather Matete.

By the 5th wife:

Matete (Paulose) and Queen Masekoai

Circa

1850 AD (30) Sekoai (Nickname Semache) Matsekenyane Setona

Matete

Sekoai (nickname Semache)

Sehloho 'Muso Libete

At Ntsoana-Tsatsi area Bohloko (Bethlehem)

Tlhoriso Ralekoete Kata Tšepiso Lifu

Tlhoriso

Lefi Thabo

Ra-Lekoete

Mahao Tlhoriso

Sehloho Mofalali

Kata

Kata

Tšepiso

Mafa Fanyana Paseka

Lefu (unmarried)

At Germiston

At Bethlehem

At Cape Town

At Spruitview

At Thokoza



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Lefi At Bethlehem

|
Taole

Thabo (unmarried) At Germiston

Matete (nicknamed Samoraile)

|
Matsekanyane
|
├── Motseki
├── Taole
└── Komane

Motseki At Ntsoana-Tsatsi (Free State)

|
├── Tšepiso
├── Mafa
├── Abele
├── Matete (nickname Samoraile)
└── Ntsukunyane (alias David Mofokeng)

Motseki

|
Tšepiso At Vereeniging
|
├── Leloko
├── Matsekanyane
└── Nkhasi

Leloko

|
├── Mosebetsi
└── Tšepiso

Matsekanyane

|
├── Motseki
└── Tokoloho (alias Ntsuku)

Motseki

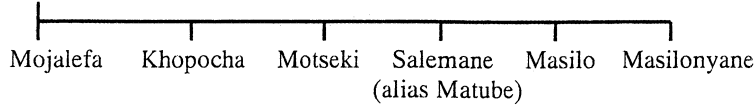
|
Mokhoele

Motseki



Mafa

At Vereeniging



Mafa



Molalefa

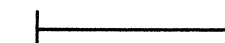


Mare (alias Martin) Lehloholo

Mafa



Khopocha

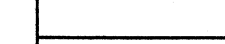


Tšepang

Mafa



Motseki



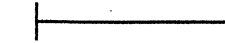
Mafa



Mafa

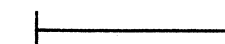


Masilo

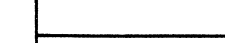


Thapelo (alias Mallane)

Mafa



Salemane (alias Matube)



Tšepo

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Motseki
|
Abele
|
Malefetsane Taole Mahao Lebohang

Abele
|
Taole
|
Tumelo (alias Seepheephe)

Abele
|
Mahao
|
Thabang Tšepo

Motseki
|
Matete (nicknamed Samoraile)
|
Sekoai (nickname Semache) Tumelo (alias Seepheephe) Kalane

Motseki
|
Ntsukunyane (alias David Mofokeng) The Future Prince/Emperor at Ntsoana-Tsatsi
Ancient Ancestral Communal Territories
The Heartland Prince
|
Musox Mahao (alias Tšeliso) Komane (alias Thabiso) Seepheephe Phatoli
(alias Ayanda)

Ntsukunyane
|
Mahao
|
Ntlibi (alias Sechaba)

Matete
|
Matsekenyane
|
Taole
|
Seepheephe (alias Tumelo) Motsoahae Matsekenyane Motseki

Taole
|
Seepheephe
|
Motseki Sehloho Motsoahae

Seepheephe
|
Sehloho
|
Teboho Thato

Taole
|
Motsoahae
|
Tšokolo Tšepiso Mafa Semache Motlalentoa Abele Khopiso

Taole
|
Matsekenyane
|
Motsoahae

Taole
|
Motseki
|
Tšepo Thabang



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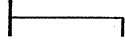
Matete



Matsekenyane



Komane



Mofihli Sepinare

Komane



Mofihli



Komane

At Ntsoana-Tsatsi at Metsi-Maholo

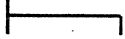
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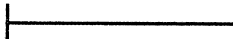
Setona



Monyofane



Khanya Litabe



Monyofane

At Koa-koatsi -- Heilbron



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4.2 A Vision:

The vision of Project Iketsetseng is to:

1. Establish a new, booming economy in the Ntsoana-Tsatsi ancient territory of the Bafokeng Ba-Mutla-o-Jeoa-Tala Nation
2. To relocate and resettle members of the Nation into Ntsoana-Tsatsi
3. To create a sustainable and safe environment in Ntsoana-Tsatsi where the Nation can flourish and prosper
4. To upgrade the existing settlements of Bafokeng within Ntsoana-Tsatsi to be dignified and productive places to live
5. To unite the tribes and clans of the Bafokeng Nation into a powerful group, within their own territory, able to determine their own destinies for hundreds of years

4.3 Mission:

With the vision in mind, the mission will be:

To mobilise the Nation and register all members

To continuously ensure that all members of the Nation are informed about the plans and programmes and understand their roles

To secure suitable properties within the territory where Project Iketsetseng can begin to implement

To mobilise development partners able to finance and erect the structures, factories, farms and commercial centres that will make up the new economy

To ensure that the spirit of 'Iketsetseng' is applied at all times, with maximum exposure and utilisation of the members of the Nation in all aspects of Project Iketsetseng

4.4 An Essay on the Economic Rationale for the Project:

"WEALTH CREATION: RURAL AND TOWNSHIP COMMUNITIES.

(A Comprehensive Solution to our Plight)

Proposition:

If the beginning lies with the origin then the start should mark the beginning! Similarly, if the economy seeks to fulfill the unlimited human want and needs through employment of limited and scarce resources then the employment of the resources in the production of goods and services is the economic function whereas the production process is the business function.

Business therefore is founded on Economy as is **income** earned on **production**.

Consideration:

Since production of goods and services is undertaken by business formations, business cannot direct the economy; as such, business initiatives can only benefit those who are established and recognized in the economic system.

Logic/Reason being found on the conclusions asserting the premise for validity, it follows that for economic participation where everyone benefits from the economic boom as defined by growth and development. It is through economy structuring that such a goal can be realized. Based on needs, a market arises if the economic principle of unlimited needs must be satisfied with scarce resources. It follows that the common good market will be served by a social business in what is known as Politics Economy; for, the common unity found on common good defines politics. Community is the issue of politics whereas common good is the object of politics; much the same as the business is the function of the economy.

Commercialization:

The nature of business is to produce goods that attract maximum profits. The challenge therefore is to transform those excluded from economic participation into active participants in the economy as producers of what they consume. Factor market targeted for development. Commercialize rural communities through development of agriculture — the primary sector. Utilize communal land for massive food production. Transform and empower townships as demanders of fresh produce from villagers. Rural communities also become the market for the goods manufactured from industrial townships. Economic exclusion dealt with through collective participation.

LB-1

Dignity and rule of law:

The economically empowered individual as the demander of goods and services translates to ownership and buyer. Free-riders in the economy are eliminated. Value thus obtained will be protected. Communities become defenders of the democratic dispensation and protect life and limb because we can only give what we have. Dignities of people are then restored and people are transformed as custodians of values and principles that promote human rights. Rule of law is upheld and citizenship respected and honoured.

Crime and criminality

With everyone as a stakeholder, the criminality environment is negatively influenced when people can provide for their needs in the normal course of economic activities. People become investors in other sectors of the economy. Cross-investment promotes general ownership as a collective. Communalism reduces risk and market is grown. Interdependence breeds common good. Politics enjoys massive participation. The community grows economically.

Business initiative

Having transformed everyone into being demanders of goods and services, the scene is now set for business initiatives with members of the community as investors and producers. As shareholders in various industries, transformation of the economy is complete.

Funding and Finance

When members of the community contribute to their cause the investment fund thus created will form the basis for financing various productions. Cash-cow projects will be the first to be operated. Financial service providers will be invited to the market and have their products exposed to this huge and developing market. Participation by major suppliers seeking concessions will be elicited through a tender process requiring of non-refundable **R 2.5 Million**, to be paid upfront and detailed programmes on value being brought to the initiative.

BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION:

Economic growth and development finds expression in people not only providing for their needs but also making quality choices in **satisfying** those needs. The level occupied by the people in the hierarchy of needs determines the goods and services to be produced for a specific community. This readily tells us that economic development needs to be structured around community needs, which should then be translated into a market at the same time as the community is transformed as the demanders of produce. In being demanders



of goods and services produced by the business, the community will be introduced into the economy as suppliers to the production of goods and services. It is in the **Factor Market** that empowerment for the members of the community will occur.

The Bafokeng Tribe under the traditional leadership of Morena Ntsukunyane David Matete have recognized and identified their source of plight as originating from dispossession, oppression and deprivation, resulting in them being servitudes to the economy. Instead of influencing economic conditions, they are subject to economic conditions. When retrenched they return to the tribe with nothing to show for their labour. On that basis and being obliged by custom, Morena Matete had taken the initiative of restoring the dignity of the nation by mobilizing their scarce resources so as to produce for their needs. Dealing effectively with colonization therefore requires dealing with the economy. Those who benefited from the exploitation have an obligation to plough back in terms of skills transfer through engagement in the production process to satisfy the common goods market. On the other hand, the previously disadvantaged have an opportunity to own into the means of production and develop as industrialists in their own right. The legacy of the past is then addressed.

POLITICS: The common unity defined by common good founds Politics and the common good defined by collective protection and individual freedoms founds the State to which we can conclude that common good is the object of Politics whereas collective protection and individual freedoms is the object of the State. The State being a delegated right of the people from the community, it follows that the State exists with and within the community. The State therefore carries with it community mandate, hence economic mandate, because the wellbeing of the community is its ability to provide for its needs. In this regard both the State and the Economy count as issues of politics. Issues of politics reciprocate each other thus creating a thread that intertwines them into a thread that unites the people on national issues and motivate them on social matters. Community being found on common good and Society being found on common interest have commonality as their common denominator such that when community is compromised society falters. Community founds the State and Society founds government and this explains why government is elected.

THE ECONOMY: With autonomous consumption calculated at R 3, 150 bn per month, Bafokeng Tribe have committed a once off contribution of R 1, 050 bn as its investment funding with a monthly contribution of R87, 5m to sustain their economy development that will include construction of residential houses, retail centres, manufacturing industries and other related sectors. This will grow the economy by R4, 875 bn monthly when credit multiplier is factored of which R 975 m will contribute to re - investment and R3, 9 bn being the income generated by the economy. Additional income from agricultural activities will be at R4 bn per month of which R 3, 3 bn translates to income and R800m being investment savings. Total monthly income of R7, 2 bn with monthly investment savings of R 1, 775 bn is a feat that is

realistic when community members are the masters of their destinies. The capacity to build capital makes this economy not only a viable proposition but sustainable, feasible and bankable.

PARTICIPATION: With risk being absorbed by the community, the environment allows free participation in this economy and those who choose to close their respective markets will be considered only if they pay for such rights. After all, participation in this market that is ready for pickings is on payment of a non-refundable fee that is calculated on the size of that market at point of entry. Business entities should jump and grab this opportunity whilst competition has not picked up.

MANUFACTURING: The very existence of a township has been due to manufacturing. It is the skill that matters in township development. With the massive retrenchments that greeted the dawn of our constitutional democracy, skilled labour would be unemployed. It is this skill that will be organized as a business unit so as to ensure quality production in manufacturing. Manufacturing will be owned by the society based on interests and competencies. This is how empowerment will be administered. The garment industry would be the first to benefit.

TOWNSHIP UPGRADINGS: Townships were established as reserves for cheap labour. This explains why township houses lack space and room for comfort. The idea would be to transform the four-roomed houses into residential and decent homes consisting of Three Bedrooms, Lounge, Dining Room, Kitchen, a separate toilet and a bathroom with hot water from the geyser. It is the new township values based on economic participation that will create a sense of ownership and translates to citizenship with duties to protect and develop life and limb. Because the people will be active participants in producing what they consume, the expenditure on cost of production will form the income base for the township in question. This income will extend to the creation and development of the hospitality industry where everyone in the township will either be the investor, operator or security provider to the community and the tourist alike.

SERVICES: Earnings from manufacturing that will supply to the rural food production will be the need for further services. One of these is the laundry for the overalls worn by the villagers in the fields. Food processing for consumption by both the villagers and the township residents will expand the business network. An abattoir, bakery, gymnasium, shopping mall, coffin manufacturing, school uniform shop and other business activities become possible when there is such a type of income. Catering, Hotel, leisure and conference facilities for the township will add sparkle to the vibrant economy and will increase the revenue for the township. Productions Solutions and Management Services will be established to provide management services to all business activities in the township. Our graduates will be accommodated in this special service and our youth will be absorbed in this field of operations.



TRANSPORT INDUSTRY: The plan would be to establish a night repair service station for all our taxis and cars in our residential town. This will create opportunities for the bush mechanics to be properly trained and regulated. Spares and lubricants facility will be set up.

FUEL SUPPLY: Fuel Supply Companies will be approached for this exclusive market and it is anticipated that she should invest in this economy initiative due to the income that will be realized both in fuel sales and lubricants.

INVESTMENTS: All participants in the economy are required to comply with the economy concept of sourcing and supplying social structures such that their activities are intertwined in a web of trading. This will be made possible if we invest in other activities. Labour Supply business units must have joint savings that will be invested in Equipment Supplies Business Unit. This will ensure that we develop into investors in ourselves. This is what is commonly known as the domestic investment. Our GDP (Gross Domestic Produce) as demonstrated above will amount to billions. In this way we would have addressed the deprivation and marginalisation that divided the country into First and Third Worlds with Blacks as servitudes to the economy.

FINANCIAL SERVICE PROVIDER: As we produce what we consume our dignity as the nation would have been restored. Through earnings we become demanders of products and this will give rise to a need for credit. Any financial service provider who wants to identify with economic growth and development can come on board and make a contribution. Benefits for such a financial institution would be phenomenal in that they will be exposed to the huge customer/client base that will be emerging and enjoy monopoly. This is where our financial muscle will be strengthened in that we shall be in a position to serve this need and this will make it possible for us to establish our own financial service providers. Talk of Economic Revolution and you have it.

REGIONAL TELEVISION: The economic activities of the anticipated magnitude will make it possible for the regional television to be launched because of regional economic influences that will begin to compete for advertising. Community programming will attract local interest and with viewership that is a demander of products surely the advertising revenue will sustain regional television. This will be preceded by the license revenue collection, as more people with income who participate in this initiative will be bound to pay for their licenses, which will be passed on to the national broadcaster. We shall be entitled to a collection fee.

TOURISM AND HOSPITALITY: South Africans have diverse cultures that reflect on different ethnic groups. It is these cultures that can be exploited to stimulate domestic tourism industry — cultural tourist. A large number of people from each group will die never having experienced the life of another. In our drive for nation building through tourism, we can arrange for the elders to visit each other by way of organized trips during the festive season. As for school children, mid year vacations will also count as educational excursions.



4.5 The purpose of this memorandum is to:

4.5.1 Summarise the status of the Ntsoana-Tsatsi Ancestral Communal Territories (nominee Mathebe 5515 Investment Trust)

To allow for the conversion of an existing company (Ziltrex 73 Pty Ltd) already owned by Mathebe 5515 Trust, to be renamed Bakhoele Properties Development Pty Ltd, which is to be the 'DEVCO' or 'Promoter' company of the Project.

Proposed ownership is to be 60:40, with the Mathebe 5515 Investment Trust holding 40%. Details and arrangements will have to be made for issues such as Board representation, shareholders agreement, management and business planning and staff appointments, etc.

4.5.2 Identify the key activities required to take the project further.

5. Interim Financing:

5.1 The initial capital requirement will be for approximately R 35 million, in addition to the technical work need for site evaluations

5.2 The expenses are detailed in the cash flow forecasts, which include training, marketing, administration, promotions, launch and other support costs, in Ntsoana-Tsatsi (RSA) and Mathebe (Lesotho).

5.3 The set-up costs will be recovered from the Bafokeng members, as follows, as a R 500 once-once registration fee on their joining the already registered Co-operative:

2.3.1: R 500 x 100 000 members = R 50 million for Phase One costs

Phase 2 = R 50 million

Phase 3 = R 50 million

Phase 4 = R 50 million

Phase 5 = R 50 million

=====

R 250 million



Repayment of the loans (start-up capital) will be funded by the registration fees, as participants commit themselves.

Note that the first three months of registration fees brought in will be kept as reserve funds and not used for repatriation of start-up costs.

6. Project Roll-out

The project deliverables will be rolled out in both the Ntsoana-Tsatsi heartland for Bafokeng families resident in RSA and in the Mathebe district for families in Lesotho. Note that the first phase is expected to relocate about 500 000 families (at five members per household, an estimated 2,5 million people) into the ancient ancestral communal territory of Ntsoana-Tsatsi and at the same time to create an estimated 100 000 dignified dwellings in Lesotho (at five members per household to house an estimated 500 000 people).

7. Current Project Status:

7.1 Activities:

The 'MANCO' administration functions consist of:

- Prior to launch, an official approach will be made to the key stakeholders in all spheres of government in Lesotho and RSA
- Setting up operations with the primary function of registration of the members of the Bafokeng Nation
- Operational offices will need to be established in Johannesburg as well as a few key areas in Ntsoana-Tsatsi, such as Maseru, Cornelia, Frankfort in the Free State
- Securing of land is a key requirement before any on-the-ground investigations are conducted. The consortium should be sensitive to the need for working closely with the current land-owners to ensure that the transition is smooth
- On-line call centres to process application will be established in Maseru and Johannesburg
- A large number of caravans (up to 200) may be deployed within Lesotho and RSA to facilitate registration, with a back-office processing facility in Johannesburg and Lesotho
- A full set of information packs, and training in how to use them, will be distributed to all Bafokeng Chiefs so that they can provide front-line membership facilitation

- Once ready for delivery, a media release will be made in all appropriate channels, calling for all Bafokeng to register. This launch will be preceded by two official launch days, in both Lesotho and RSA, with full media coverage and attended by key stakeholders, on invitation
- Registration consists of members supplying their genealogical and other demographic information, in addition to making application to join the housing and relocation programme. (Note that many Bafokeng are expected to join the Co-operative, even if they do not wish to immediately come into the relocation and housing programme)



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7.2 Time scales Planned and suggested

Task #	Task Name	Duration	Schedule Start	Schedule Finish	3rd Quarter							4th Quarter							Jan													
					Aug	24	31	7	14	21	28	5	12	19	26	2	9	16	23	30	7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25				
1	Establish Base offices	105d	09/01/09	01/25/10	[Gantt bar spanning from 09/01/09 to 01/25/10]																											
2	Secure rental or purchase of premises	11d	09/01/09	09/15/09	[Gantt bar from 09/01/09 to 09/15/09]																											
3	Purchase furniture	9d	09/01/09	09/11/09	[Gantt bar from 09/01/09 to 09/11/09]																											
4	Commission software for data capture	11d	09/01/09	09/15/09	[Gantt bar from 09/01/09 to 09/15/09]																											
5	Arrange phone lines	11d	09/01/09	09/15/09	[Gantt bar from 09/01/09 to 09/15/09]																											
6	Appoint staff	11d	09/01/09	09/15/09	[Gantt bar from 09/01/09 to 09/15/09]																											
7	Train staff	11d	09/16/09	09/30/09	[Gantt bar from 09/16/09 to 09/30/09]																											
8	Do dry runs and go 'live'	6d	10/01/09	10/08/09	[Gantt bar from 10/01/09 to 10/08/09]																											
9	Ongoing data capture	77d	10/09/09	01/25/10	[Gantt bar from 10/09/09 to 01/25/10]																											
10	Establish Communications Plan	21d	09/01/09	09/29/09	[Gantt bar from 09/01/09 to 09/29/09]																											
11	Appoint PR firm	4d	09/01/09	09/04/09	[Gantt bar from 09/01/09 to 09/04/09]																											
12	Design of plan	6d	09/07/09	09/14/09	[Gantt bar from 09/07/09 to 09/14/09]																											
13	Arrange for media launch	11d	09/15/09	09/29/09	[Gantt bar from 09/15/09 to 09/29/09]																											
14	Appointment of field teams	1.8w	09/01/09	09/11/09	[Gantt bar from 09/01/09 to 09/11/09]																											
15	Training of field teams	9d	09/14/09	09/24/09	[Gantt bar from 09/14/09 to 09/24/09]																											
16	Conduct Lesotho launch	1d	09/28/09	09/28/09	[Gantt bar from 09/28/09 to 09/28/09]																											
17	Resource the advance team	53d	09/01/09	11/12/09	[Gantt bar from 09/01/09 to 11/12/09]																											
18	Find anchor designer and Project Manager	11d	09/01/09	09/15/09	[Gantt bar from 09/01/09 to 09/15/09]																											
19	Appoint town planner and engineers	11d	09/01/09	09/15/09	[Gantt bar from 09/01/09 to 09/15/09]																											
20	Present the brief	5d	09/01/09	09/07/09	[Gantt bar from 09/01/09 to 09/07/09]																											

21	Monitor progress	53d	09/01/09	11/12/09	[Redacted]
▼	22 Prepare and issue tender documents	104d	09/01/09	01/22/10	[Redacted]
	23 Produce draft Expression of Interest	16d	09/01/09	09/22/09	[Redacted]
	24 Issue Eoi and visit suppliers	88d	09/23/09	01/22/10	[Redacted]
	25 Produce presentation material for Lesotho	19d	09/01/09	09/25/09	[Redacted]
▼	26 Design the MANCO structures	39d	09/01/09	10/23/09	[Redacted]
	27 Produce draft MANCO Org Board	39d	09/01/09	10/23/09	[Redacted]
▶	28 Project Management	105d	09/01/09	01/25/10	[Redacted]

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7.2 Potential Partners:

Partnership will be sought in a number of key areas, inter alia:

- Developments, especially infrastructural interventions, can only take place with competent partners of a size appropriate to the action proposed. This is the scope of the present document.
- Certain commercial farmers in Free State will be invited to assist in running going-concern farms, with skills transfer over a number of years
- Full retail operations of Co-operatives will be launched on a number of sites, subject to viability, with the ultimate objective of having a branch in virtually every Bafokeng village or settlement. Direct sourcing of a large percentage of consumer goods will be a goal
- Value-adding of agricultural produce (maize meal, starches, fertilisers and composts, abattoirs, etc) will be sought through strategic alliances, with partners requiring to invest through equity and technology transfer
- Industrial partners will be sought to provide technological establishment of manufacturing companies, supplying a wide range of goods needed by the Project and for 'export' to other areas outside of Ntsoana-Tsatsi
- Liquid fuels suppliers will be invited to participate, with a view to establishing long-term beneficial supply contracts
- A large range of hardware and building supplies, including bricks, roof tiles, timber, cement, glass, steel, etc will be sought through strategic partners
- Fleet purchases of vehicles, tractors and implements will be sought from strategic partners
- Tourism partners will be sought to assist in setting up, running and training of hotels, lodges, conference facilities, etc.

7.3 Advisors:

7.3.1 Roles:

- Auditors, financial advisors, etc
- Legal and general statutory advice

- Project management
- Strategic advisors
- PR – communication and media
- Merchant Banker

8. Procurement:

Within the philosophy of Iketsetseng, meaning there should be maximum empowerment of the members of the Nation in all aspects of the project, it is also recognised that other resources, particularly from the private sector, will have to be mobilised if Project Iketsetseng is to be accomplished in the fastest possible time and so that some specific technologies may be transferred to the Nation

As stated above, particularly due to the fact that the project is so large (example housing alone is estimated at R 250 billion), with such large opportunities for profit, no development partner will be allowed to enter unless guarantees or deposits have been placed that are commensurate to the size of the project. A guideline guarantee or deposit could be in the order of 10% of the overall contract value (say R 25 billion). As such a sum would place the Project out of the reach of all but the largest global consortia, a nominal figure of R 500 000 000 (Five Hundred Million Rand) would be acceptable as sufficient in this regard.

Development partners will also have to prove, if they contract to do large parts of the project, that they either have or can mobilize resources to be able to fulfil their obligations.

It should be appreciated that the reason why the need is provided for 'Development partners', as opposed to mere contractors, is that almost all of the detailed work such as land surveying, geo-physical surveys, township layout, EIA's etc, has not been done yet. Such Development Partners would be required to perform those functions to a standard acceptable to the Nation in order to get approval to proceed. Thus the Development Partner should also bring sufficient start-up working capital, apart from the guarantee, to be able to perform such work prior to construction. Ongoing work of this nature would in future be able to be rolled over from the proceeds of completed work.

One of the considerations why this preparatory work has not been done up to now is that any amount of work that starts in that regard has the possibility of driving up land prices. It may be better to quietly, insofar as possible, acquire the land first.

In particular it should be noted that the investigatory work needed to be done has to be shadowed by the preparatory work done in mobilising the Bafokeng

11. Key financial results:

Based on a very conservative 'worst-case' scenario

Notes:

- The financials that follow include salaries for all people playing an executive role in the roll-out programme of Project Iketsetseng.
- It will be noted that a high lease cost has been included in the cash flows, which includes a fleet of vehicles, to a value of approximately R 24 million, for the use of the officials and staff. Quotations are already in hand for the cost of these full-maintenance leases, but suitable guarantees will also have to be provided to the company that is chosen to do the fleet financing
- Although cash purchase of up to 200 caravans has been provided for in the cash flows, note that these ancillary vehicles will only be bought on demand, as the need is seen to do on-the-ground facilitation of registrations.



MANCO Year 1

Expense Items Capex spent	Vehicles Properties (caravans)												Totals	
	Income statement													
	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul		Aug
Income:	R 0	R 9,930	R 39,980	R 49,970	R 5,769,960	R 9,609,950	R 10,459,940	R 11,334,430	R 13,339,420	R 19,554,410	R 21,279,400	R 23,651,900	R 29,524,360	R 140,623,630
Less MANCO salaries:	R 1,828,750	R 2,116,750	R 2,116,750	R 2,116,750	R 2,116,750	R 2,116,750	R 2,116,750	R 2,116,750	R 2,116,750	R 2,116,750	R 2,116,750	R 2,116,750	R 2,116,750	R 27,225,750
Less Expenses	R 199,275	R 2,833,815	R 2,227,215	R 2,341,215	R 2,281,215	R 2,341,215	R 2,281,215	R 2,341,215	R 2,281,215	R 2,341,215	R 2,281,215	R 2,341,215	R 2,281,215	R 28,363,411
Secretarial staff (Grade 10)	R 15,000	R 15,000	R 15,000	R 15,000	R 15,000	R 15,000	R 15,000	R 15,000	R 15,000	R 15,000	R 15,000	R 15,000	R 15,000	R 180,000
Accountant	R 22,000	R 22,000	R 22,000	R 22,000	R 22,000	R 22,000	R 22,000	R 22,000	R 22,000	R 22,000	R 22,000	R 22,000	R 22,000	R 264,000
Bookkeeper	R 12,000	R 12,000	R 12,000	R 12,000	R 12,000	R 12,000	R 12,000	R 12,000	R 12,000	R 12,000	R 12,000	R 12,000	R 12,000	R 144,000
Receptionist	R 3,500	R 3,500	R 3,500	R 3,500	R 3,500	R 3,500	R 3,500	R 3,500	R 3,500	R 3,500	R 3,500	R 3,500	R 3,500	R 45,600
Personnel Officer	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0
Drivers	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0	R 0
Comm IC (IT, fax and telex)	R 9,000	R 9,000	R 9,000	R 9,000	R 9,000	R 9,000	R 9,000	R 9,000	R 9,000	R 9,000	R 9,000	R 9,000	R 9,000	R 108,000
Cleaners and other	R 32,500	R 32,500	R 32,500	R 32,500	R 32,500	R 32,500	R 32,500	R 32,500	R 32,500	R 32,500	R 32,500	R 32,500	R 32,500	R 390,000
Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF)	R 11,168	R 11,168	R 11,168	R 11,168	R 11,168	R 11,168	R 11,168	R 11,168	R 11,168	R 11,168	R 11,168	R 11,168	R 11,168	R 142,238
Skills Development Levy (SDL)	R 8,288	R 8,288	R 8,288	R 8,288	R 8,288	R 8,288	R 8,288	R 8,288	R 8,288	R 8,288	R 8,288	R 8,288	R 8,288	R 102,288
Consulting fees	R 0	R 120,000	R 480,000	R 480,000	R 480,000	R 480,000	R 480,000	R 480,000	R 480,000	R 480,000	R 480,000	R 480,000	R 480,000	R 6,270,000
Audit fees	R 1,200	R 1,200	R 1,200	R 1,200	R 1,200	R 1,200	R 1,200	R 1,200	R 1,200	R 1,200	R 1,200	R 1,200	R 1,200	R 15,000
Office rent (own use)	R 11,667	R 11,667	R 11,667	R 11,667	R 11,667	R 11,667	R 11,667	R 11,667	R 11,667	R 11,667	R 11,667	R 11,667	R 11,667	R 140,000
Office rent Lesotho	R 38,000	R 38,000	R 38,000	R 38,000	R 38,000	R 38,000	R 38,000	R 38,000	R 38,000	R 38,000	R 38,000	R 38,000	R 38,000	R 456,000
Plates and taxes paid	R 30,000	R 30,000	R 30,000	R 30,000	R 30,000	R 30,000	R 30,000	R 30,000	R 30,000	R 30,000	R 30,000	R 30,000	R 30,000	R 360,000
Tea and coffee	R 2,000	R 2,000	R 2,000	R 2,000	R 2,000	R 2,000	R 2,000	R 2,000	R 2,000	R 2,000	R 2,000	R 2,000	R 2,000	R 24,000
Telephone	R 10,000	R 10,000	R 10,000	R 10,000	R 10,000	R 10,000	R 10,000	R 10,000	R 10,000	R 10,000	R 10,000	R 10,000	R 10,000	R 120,000
Electricity	R 2,500	R 2,500	R 2,500	R 2,500	R 2,500	R 2,500	R 2,500	R 2,500	R 2,500	R 2,500	R 2,500	R 2,500	R 2,500	R 30,000
LAM charges	R 6,000	R 6,000	R 6,000	R 6,000	R 6,000	R 6,000	R 6,000	R 6,000	R 6,000	R 6,000	R 6,000	R 6,000	R 6,000	R 72,000
Fuel	R 30,000	R 30,000	R 30,000	R 30,000	R 30,000	R 30,000	R 30,000	R 30,000	R 30,000	R 30,000	R 30,000	R 30,000	R 30,000	R 360,000
Stations & Photocopying	R 15,000	R 15,000	R 15,000	R 15,000	R 15,000	R 15,000	R 15,000	R 15,000	R 15,000	R 15,000	R 15,000	R 15,000	R 15,000	R 180,000
Printing & maintenance	R 3,000	R 3,000	R 3,000	R 3,000	R 3,000	R 3,000	R 3,000	R 3,000	R 3,000	R 3,000	R 3,000	R 3,000	R 3,000	R 36,000
Meals & Refreshments	R 5,000	R 5,000	R 5,000	R 5,000	R 5,000	R 5,000	R 5,000	R 5,000	R 5,000	R 5,000	R 5,000	R 5,000	R 5,000	R 60,000
Security	R 10,000	R 10,000	R 10,000	R 10,000	R 10,000	R 10,000	R 10,000	R 10,000	R 10,000	R 10,000	R 10,000	R 10,000	R 10,000	R 120,000
Insurance	R 100,000	R 100,000	R 100,000	R 100,000	R 100,000	R 100,000	R 100,000	R 100,000	R 100,000	R 100,000	R 100,000	R 100,000	R 100,000	R 1,200,000
Equipment leases	R 12,000	R 12,000	R 12,000	R 12,000	R 12,000	R 12,000	R 12,000	R 12,000	R 12,000	R 12,000	R 12,000	R 12,000	R 12,000	R 144,000
Vehicle costs, leases, insurance, tracking etc	R 113,768	R 113,768	R 113,768	R 113,768	R 113,768	R 113,768	R 113,768	R 113,768	R 113,768	R 113,768	R 113,768	R 113,768	R 113,768	R 1,365,216
Transport & Travel	R 45,000	R 45,000	R 45,000	R 45,000	R 45,000	R 45,000	R 45,000	R 45,000	R 45,000	R 45,000	R 45,000	R 45,000	R 45,000	R 540,000
Advertising and promotion	R 2,000	R 2,000	R 2,000	R 2,000	R 2,000	R 2,000	R 2,000	R 2,000	R 2,000	R 2,000	R 2,000	R 2,000	R 2,000	R 24,000
Licenses & Registration	R 2,000	R 2,000	R 2,000	R 2,000	R 2,000	R 2,000	R 2,000	R 2,000	R 2,000	R 2,000	R 2,000	R 2,000	R 2,000	R 24,000
Executive expenses	R 7,500	R 7,500	R 7,500	R 7,500	R 7,500	R 7,500	R 7,500	R 7,500	R 7,500	R 7,500	R 7,500	R 7,500	R 7,500	R 90,000
Caravan towing compensation	R 60,000	R 60,000	R 60,000	R 60,000	R 60,000	R 60,000	R 60,000	R 60,000	R 60,000	R 60,000	R 60,000	R 60,000	R 60,000	R 720,000
PHS and events	R 24,000	R 24,000	R 24,000	R 24,000	R 24,000	R 24,000	R 24,000	R 24,000	R 24,000	R 24,000	R 24,000	R 24,000	R 24,000	R 288,000
Staff accommodation, S & T	R 119,846	R 119,846	R 119,846	R 119,846	R 119,846	R 119,846	R 119,846	R 119,846	R 119,846	R 119,846	R 119,846	R 119,846	R 119,846	R 1,438,152
Call centre costs	R 119,846	R 119,846	R 119,846	R 119,846	R 119,846	R 119,846	R 119,846	R 119,846	R 119,846	R 119,846	R 119,846	R 119,846	R 119,846	R 1,438,152
Net Profit	R -2,019,025	R -4,969,325	R -4,329,485	R -4,446,245	R 1,320,995	R 2,776,235	R 3,139,475	R 3,406,215	R 4,847,205	R 5,726,635	R 6,282,435	R 7,179,684	R 7,749,393	R 26,648,229
Cum cash flow	R -2,019,025	R -26,972,350	R -1,301,935	R -36,748,091	R -34,427,096	R -31,651,851	R -29,510,376	R -25,971,162	R -20,269,967	R -14,553,262	R -9,280,927	R -1,101,164	R 6,648,229	



12. Other profit generating Initiatives:

As mentioned in 4.2 above, the Nation will be investing in a large number of job-creating commercial ventures, which include going-concern agricultural activities, value-adding agro-processing plants, manufacturing activities, tourism, transport logistics ventures, etc. All of these activities will require some form of equity participation by strategic partners, along the same lines as this current proposition.

13. Ownership structures:

This memorandum attempts to illustrate the most likely ownership structures of Ntsoana-Tsatsi ancient ancestral communal territories, nominee M5515 Inv Trust

Considerations in determining the share ownership structure

- 1) All key shareholders should participate
- 2) The share structures should be simple
- 3) Control should vest with the Ntsoana-Tsatsi ancient and ancestral Communal Territories Trust and its Promoters
- 4) First stage financier should be a potential business partner of the Trust where synergies other than pure financial returns should be exploited.

Stakeholders:

- Owners
- Key individuals
- Promoter and consortium
- Financiers
- Institutions
- Employees
- General public
- All spheres of government within RSA and Lesotho

The Promoter and the consortium should keep control of the process especially during the development stages of the business. As the business matures, this may become less important.

A shareholders' agreement between the first stage financier and the Promoter Group should be put in place. This would probably provide additional comfort to the financiers and the Trust.

Confidentiality by the Promoter and the consortium through the appropriate use of trust structures would be ensured.



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