



Comprehensive Rural Development Strategy and Implementation Plan for Mogale City

REPORT

Submitted to Mogale City
Local Municipality, Rural
Development Unit

NRM Consulting (Pty) Ltd

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Project Manager: Shimi Phate
Address: P.O. Box 94, Krugersdorp, 1740
Tel: +2711 951 2511/41
Fax: +2711 951 2433
Email: shimip@mogalecity.gov.za
Web address:
www.mogalecity.gov.za

Report prepared by:



Project Manager: Mr. Shepherd Ncube
Address: PO Box 74340, Lynnwood Ridge,
0040
Tel: +2711 318 0895
Fax: +2711 318 0889
Email: admin@nrmconsulting.co.za
Web address: www.nrmconsulting.co.za

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1.1 Background

In the last ten years, Mogale City Local Municipality (MCLM) has experienced phenomenal growth in households and population size when compared to other local municipalities in the West Rand District Municipality (See the table on the key demographics section). This growth has had both positive (Such as the availability of skilled manpower) and negative implications to the municipality. An increasing population and household size exerts pressure on service delivery and job opportunities that are already low.

The economic base of Mogale City closely resembles that of Gauteng. Manufacturing and trade play a significant role both in terms of GDP contribution and employment creation (See the table on the economic overview). With its abundant natural resources and the agricultural sector, Mogale City does have the potential of increasing the size of its manufacturing sector in food, agro processing, and other opportunities.

If well-structured and implemented, the development of the manufacturing and other sectors in Mogale City has the potential of creating jobs and business opportunities for the rural population. It is against this background of the urgent need to create jobs and business opportunities, alleviate poverty and to improve service delivery in the rural wards of MCLM that the study to develop a comprehensive rural development strategy and implementation plan was commissioned.

1.2 Building on the provincial and national vision

The current South African (SA) National Government is focusing on the following five priority areas as part of its commitment to improve service delivery and alleviate poverty in the country:

- a) Education
- b) Housing
- c) Rural development
- d) Job creation
- e) Safety and security

In response to the set national priorities, specialised rural development units were established at all three levels of Government (national, provincial and local). Numerous programs were and are being developed to spearhead rural development and improve service delivery. This includes the development of a Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (CRDP) in 2009 by the Ministry of Rural Development and subsequently the establishment of the Council of Stakeholders in 2010 at both national and local level. The

Council advises the Minister of Rural Development and the local leadership on rural development issues.

The need for a comprehensive rural development strategy and an implementation plan for MCLM follow a recent provincial rural development strategy developed by the Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (GDARD). The nature of settlements in MCLM is sporadic outside Krugersdorp (main urban area) and the rural economy is mainly driven by agriculture and tourism.

1.3 Focus areas and objectives of the CRDS

The Comprehensive Rural Development Strategy (CRDS) and implementation plan places a strong focus on action as opposed to nice to have ideas. The success of the CRDS will be determined by the level of implementation of the projects identified to improve socio-economic conditions in the rural wards. While it is acknowledged that implementing all the identified projects and activities is going to be very challenging, the aim of the CRDS is to make Mogale City an ideal a place to work and reside.

The following seven wards in Mogale City were identified as predominantly rural and used as study areas for this project.

Ward number	Main town (s)
23	Rietfontein, Driefontein & Van Wyks Restante
27	Oaktree, Protea Ridge, and Game Reserve
29	Honingklip, Heuningklip and Steynsvlei
30	Tarlton
31	Magaliesburg
32	Hekpoort, Sterkfontein and Kromdraai
33	Rhenosterspruit, Lindrey & Nooitgedacht

The Map of the MCLM is presented herewith underneath.

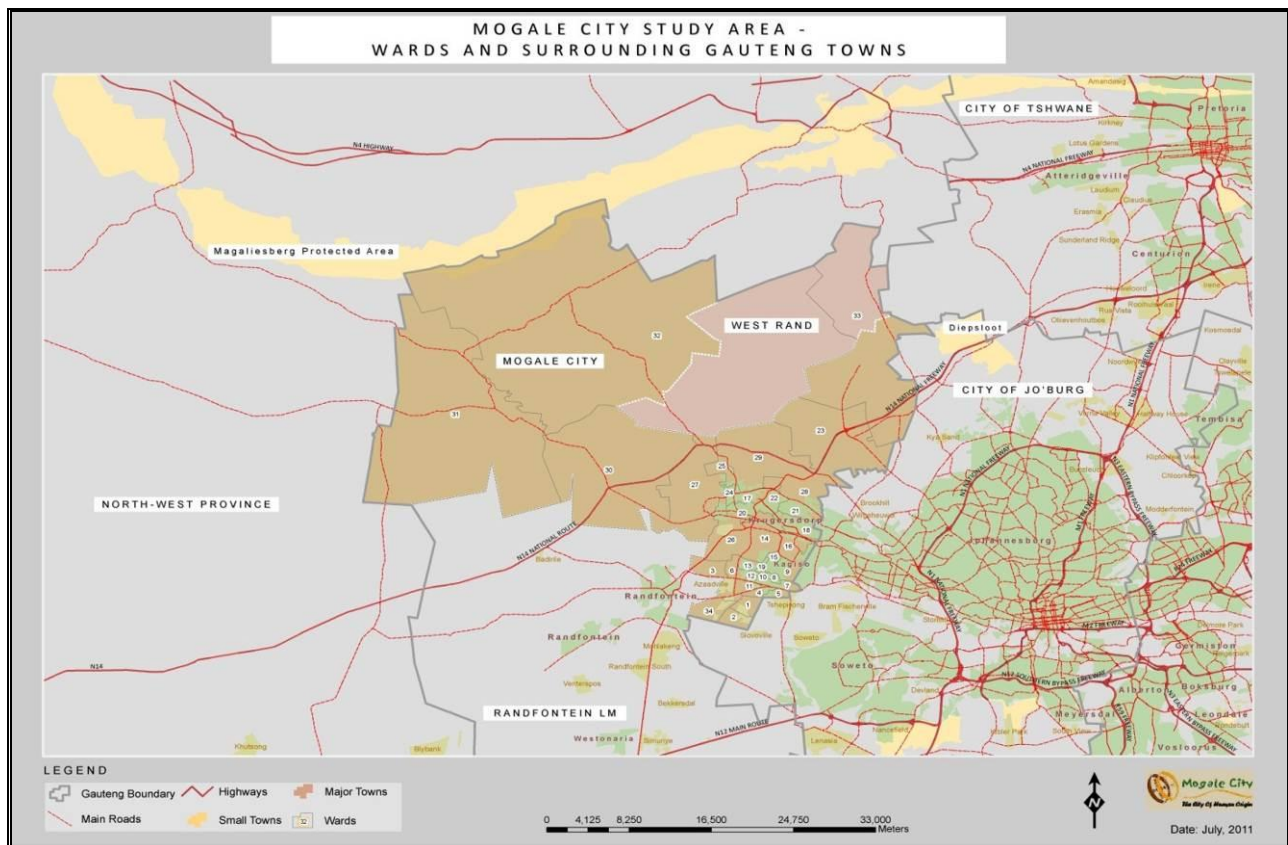


Figure 1: Mogale City Map

1.4 Observed challenges

Some of the key challenges in the rural wards that were confirmed by the CRDS study include the following:

- A notable degree of disintegration in the Mogale City community along racial lines and political affiliation. There is a dire need for a shared vision on rural development so that all communities play a part in poverty alleviation initiatives / programs.
- There is a shortage of land for economic and empowerment programmes as well as human settlements.
- A shortage of skilled and educated youth to drive rural development programs.
- There is a backlog on the provision of bulk infrastructure, public, sporting and recreational facilities in most rural wards of Mogale City.
- The apparent reluctance or inability of residents to pay for basic services rendered is impacting negatively on the Municipality's revenue base.

1.5 Strategic Vision

The rural strategic vision of MCLM is influenced by core governance systems as captured in the 2011–2014 strategy documents of the municipality. The vision strives for the *improved quality of life for all communities of Mogale City*. This can be made possible if

the rural wards of Mogale City are turned around and made vibrant and sustainable communities where residents live in harmony and positively contribute to the growth of the local economy.

The following principles are key anchors to this CRDS strategy:

- a) The MCLM's role is to create a business environment for rural development and to work with rural communities to support locally developed initiatives, programs, plans and projects.
- b) All rural communities should have access to a minimum level of basic services.
- c) Each member of the community should show good stewardship where land, water and other resources are responsibly consumed.
- d) Action must be initiated and developed at rural wards to build strong and sustainable enterprises managed by locals. There is a need for communal ownership of projects.
- e) The key focus must be on educating and building the skills base of the communities so that they can effectively participate in the economy.
- f) Sustainable cooperatives and mentorship models should be implemented in order to drive economic empowerment programmes and bulk infrastructure issues.

2 PROJECT APPROACH AND CONSULTATION PROCESS

The process of developing the CRDS for MCLM commenced with a review of the current status quo of the municipality in areas such as key demographics, key strategic documents, access to basic services, as well as bio-physical data. Literature synthesis was carried out using socio-economic data from Quantec Research and Statistics South Africa (Stats SA).

The secondary data was complemented by community surveys that specifically targeted rural wards. Community Liaison Officers (CLOs) who administered the surveys were appointed from each rural ward. Key stakeholders from government and public entities, as well as those from the private sector were also consulted.

The findings were presented to relevant stakeholders at ward level as part of the verification process. The status of roads, public transport, water, and other services was also assessed to ensure that identified strategic objectives are aligned with the status quo conditions.

3 KEY DEMOGRAPHICS AND THE ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

3.1 Key Demographics

Effective resource allocation requires that interventions on local economic development and service delivery be aligned with the growth patterns of the key demographics. Undoubtedly a growth in the population and households' base has implications on the job opportunities that will need to be created beforehand, access to bulk infrastructure and other basic services.

Mogale City (MCLM) is currently the most populated of all local municipalities in the West Rand District. Between 2007 and 2010, MCLM has recorded an above average growth increase in population.

Table 1: Population Estimates in Mogale City and its Surrounding Areas, 2001-2010

Area	2001	2007	2010	2001-2007 Change		2007-2010 Change	
				Total Increase	/ Year	Total Increase	/ Year
Mogale City	295,000	328,656	343,664	33,656	1.9%	15,008	1.5%
The DMA	5,781	2,917	N/A	(2,864)	-8.3%	N/A	N/A
Westonaria	113,306	111,273	118,874	(2,033)	-0.3%	7,601	2.3%
Merafong City	189,291	199,044	204,919	9,753	0.9%	5,875	1.0%
Randfontein	130,407	130,486	130,816	79	0.0%	330	0.1%
West Rand	733,785	772,376	798,273	38,591	0.9%	25,897	1.1%
Gauteng	9,440,446	10,612,976	11,192,029	1,172,530	2.1%	579,053	1.8%

Notes: N/A is for details not available

Sources: NRM Consulting from Quantec Research

Contrary to the population size, the number of households in Mogale City decreased from 93,183 in 2007 to 92,965 in 2010, amounting to a total reduction of 218 households. In terms of relative size, Mogale City has the highest number of households in the West Rand District Municipality. Westonaria lost a total of 2,304 households between 2007 and 2010 alone. The figure could be related to families that likely lost jobs in Westonaria at the height of the global recession period.

Table 2: Number of households in Mogale City and its Surrounding Areas, 2001-2010

Area	2001	2007	2010	2001-2007 Change		2007-2010 Change	
				Total Increase	/ Year	Total Increase	/ Year
Mogale City	89,475	93,183	92,965	3,708	0.7%	(218)	-0.1%
The DMA	2,015	1,430	N/A	(585)	-4.8%	N/A	N/A
Westonaria	33,018	30,215	27,911	(2,803)	-1.4%	(2,304)	-2.5%
Merafong City	52,624	59,082	59,799	6,458	2.0%	717	0.4%

Area	2001	2007	2010	2001-2007 Change		2007-2010 Change	
				Total Increase	/ Year	Total Increase	/ Year
Randfontein	40,080	40,518	39,966	438	0.2%	(552)	-0.5%
West Rand	217,212	224,428	220,641	7,216	0.6%	(3,787)	-0.6%
Gauteng	2,899,463	3,260,923	3,378,314	361,460	2.1%	117,391	1.2%

Sources: NRM Consulting from Quantec Research

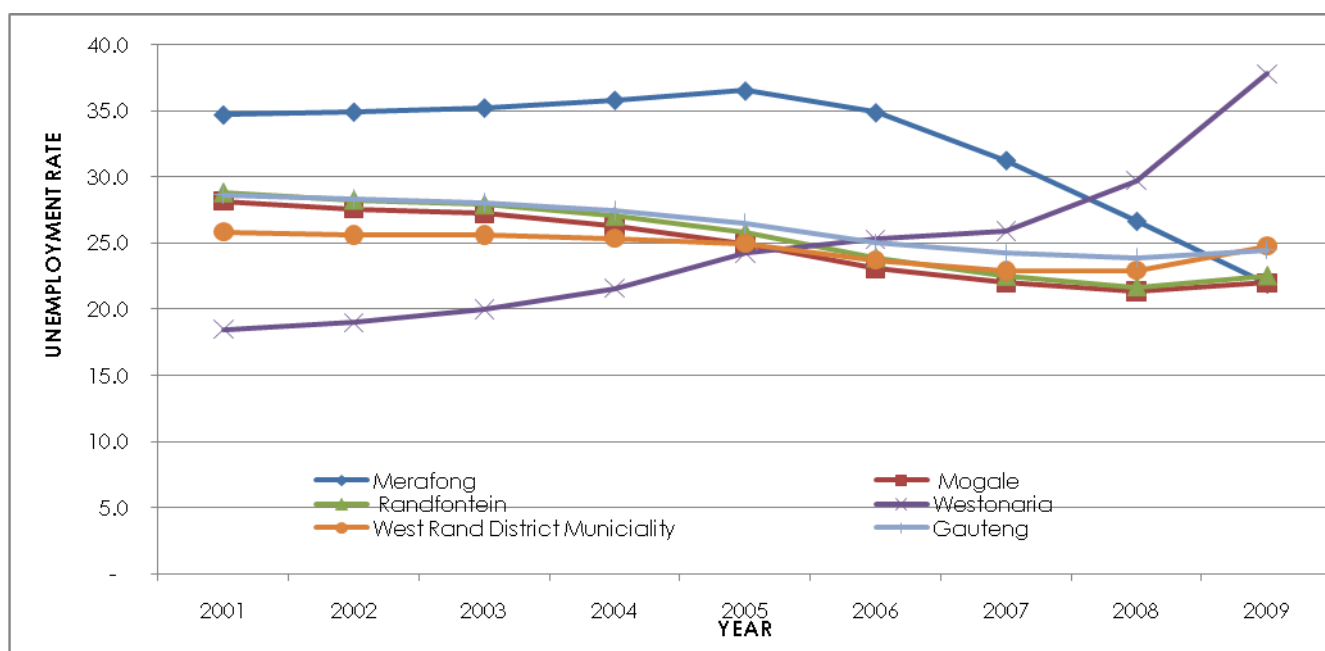
Those between the 20 and 65 year-age group accounted for 60% of Mogale City's population base in 2010. Such level of analysis is vital in assessing the proportion of the limited financial resources to be allocated towards programs / projects (For example schools, clinics, recreational facilities, social grants, old people's homes, etc.) benefiting the youth and the old.

Table 3: Population for Mogale City by Age Group, 2001-2010

Age Group	2001	Share	2010	Share	2001-2010 Change
0 to 4	28 776	10%	28 814	8%	0%
5 to 9	25 078	9%	33 362	10%	4%
10 to 14	23 618	8%	30 411	9%	3%
15 to 19	24 152	8%	28 228	8%	2%
20 to 24	32 086	11%	27 934	8%	(1%)
25 to 64	151 323	51%	177 933	52%	2%
Above 65	9 968	3%	16 981	5%	8%
TOTALS	295 000	100%	343 664	100%	2%
Source: NRM Consulting from Quantec Research					

3.2 Unemployment rate

The table below shows the rate of unemployment in Mogale City and other areas during the period 2001-2009. Unemployment rate in Mogale City has decreased over the period under observation from 28.2% in 2001 to 22.0% in 2009. Other local municipalities within the West Rand District, such as Merafong and Randfontein, also displayed a significant decrease in the unemployment rate during the eight year period. The two municipalities have over the past eight years involved in aggressive local economic and infrastructure development projects that have led to sustainable job creation. These include the following amongst other projects; the development of business centres that provide support to SMME's, adoption of agricultural strategy and policies , roads and waste management projects and the implementation of the land alienation policy for sustainable availability for residential, business and social developments.



Source: Statistics SA, Quantec Research and NRM Consulting

Figure 2: Unemployment rate graph for Mogale City and the surrounding areas, 2001-2009

The implementation of such aggressive activities in Mogale City could improve the resident employment in the following critical sectors; Manufacturing, Construction and Agrifore which are currently shedding 557, 467 and 480 jobs per year respectively. The activities could further enhance job creation in the Trade (from 139 jobs per year) and Business Services (from 543 jobs per year) sectors.

3.3 Average Incomes

Based on the 2005 constant prices, average incomes in Mogale City are currently averaging R3, 246 per month and are below the average for West Rand District Municipality (R3, 320 per month) and Gauteng (R3, 395 per month).

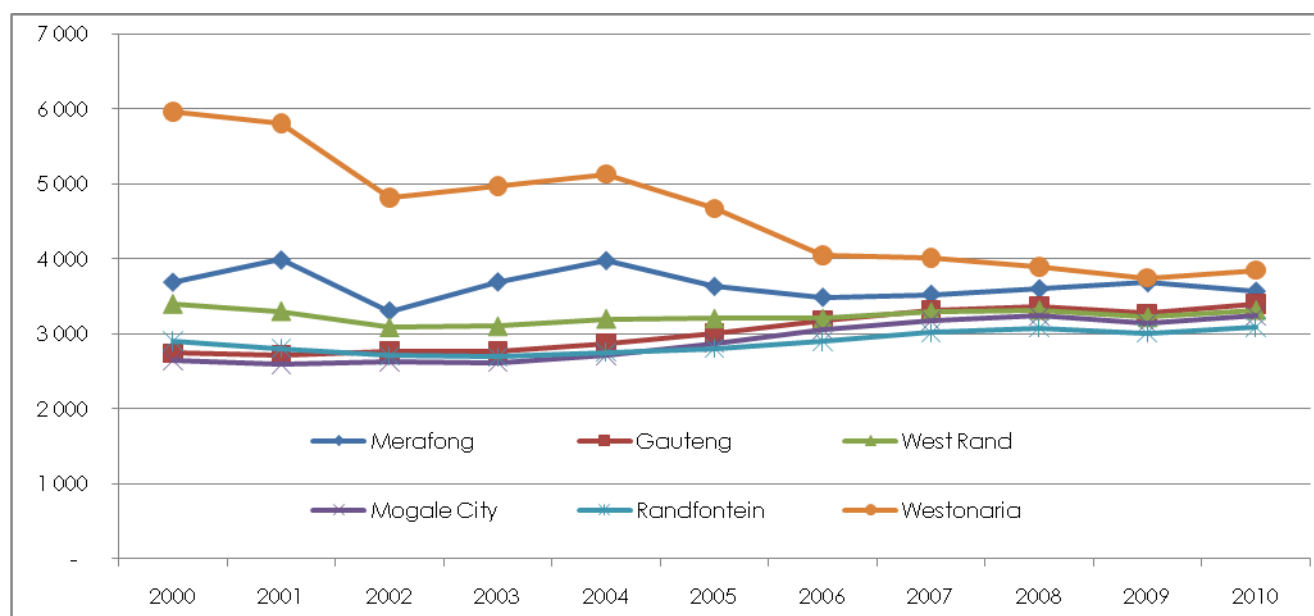
Table 4: Average Incomes at 2005 Constant Prices, Mogale City and its Surroundings, 2000-2010

Area	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Merafong	3,692	3,991	3,303	3,695	3,983	3,635	3,487	3,527	3,605	3,684	3,569
Gauteng	2,743	2,724	2,776	2,766	2,874	3,002	3,183	3,319	3,374	3,272	3,395
West Rand	3,401	3,305	3,089	3,105	3,203	3,206	3,206	3,293	3,319	3,224	3,320
Mogale City	2,646	2,594	2,633	2,621	2,721	2,876	3,060	3,177	3,238	3,148	3,246
Randfontein	2,904	2,810	2,710	2,691	2,757	2,810	2,909	3,018	3,082	3,015	3,093
Westonaria	5,964	5,813	4,820	4,974	5,132	4,673	4,045	4,016	3,892	3,749	3,850

Source: NRM Consulting from Quantec Research

Incomes in Westonaria (Currently averaging R3, 850) are the highest in the West Rand District Municipality. This might be as a result of stable mining activities in the Westonaria

area. When implemented, the comprehensive rural development strategy is expected to raise the average income levels for Mogale City as a whole.



Source: NRM Consulting from Quantec Research

Figure 3: Average incomes at 2005 Constant Prices, Mogale City and its surroundings, 2000-2010

Based on a survey that was undertaken by NRM Consulting, average incomes in Mogale City's rural wards were found to be lower than the above average for the local municipality (That averaged R3, 246 per month in 2010). Based on the same survey, average incomes are highest in Ward 32 and lowest in Ward 27. The key objective of implementing the strategy is to uplift the below average income levels in the rural wards of Mogale City.

Table 5: Average Real Incomes for Rural Wards in Mogale City

Ward	Average Monthly Incomes
27	1,177
30	1,374
23	1,393
31	1,498
29	1,902
33	2,065
32	2,546

Source: NRM Consulting Survey, 2011

3.4 Economic Overview

The economic overview for Gauteng, West Rand and Mogale City both in terms wealth creation and resident employment as at the end of 2010 can be summarized as below. The key contributors towards Mogale City's total Gross Value Additions are Manufacturing

(20.0%), General Government (18.7%), Trade (13.7%) and Business Services (11.2%).

ECONOMIC OVERVIEW, MOGALE CITY AND ITS SURROUNDINGS, 2010

Criteria	Gauteng	West Rand	Mogale City
By Gross Value Addition (GVA)-† is GDP excluding subsidies and taxes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manufacturing (19.3%) General Gvt (17.7%) Finance, Insurance & Real Estate (14.2%) Trade (13.0%) Bus. Services (12.5%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manuf. (18.5%) Gen. Gvt (18.1%) Trade (12.1%) Mining (11.1%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manuf. (20.0%) General Gvt (18.7%) Trade (13.7%) Bus Services (11.2%)
By Resident Employment- Number of jobs in that sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trade (19.9%) Bus. Services (19.4%) Manufacturing (13.6%) General Gvt (13.6%) Com. Services (13.6%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trade (18.5%) Bus Services (15.9%) Com. Services (14.1%) General Gvt (12.9%) Manuf. (12.7%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trade (19.9%) Bus Services (19.1%) Comm Services (14.0%) Manuf. (13.4%) General Gvt (13.1%)

Source: Quantec Research and NRM Consulting

Key Observations:

- ❖ Manufacturing and Trade are key drivers of Gauteng, West Rand & Mogale economies both in terms of GVA and resident employment. There is a need for manufacturing to also lead in creating jobs in Mogale City as shown by the GVA
- ❖ The weakest link is in Mining and Agriculture.
- ❖ Government driving employment and this is not sustainable in the long run and not ideal for economic growth

The key contributors towards Mogale City's total Gross Value Additions are Manufacturing (20.0%), General Government (18.7%), Trade (13.7%), Business Services (11.2%), Finance, and Insurance & Real Estate (10.5%). These five sectors account for nearly three quarters (74.1%) of Mogale City's total Gross Value Additions base. Mining (2.3%) and agriculture (0.6%) have been the worst contributors and seem to be continuing to decline in contribution.

In terms of resident employment, trade (19.9%), business services (19.1%), community services (14.0%), and general government (13.1%) are the key anchors of Mogale City's employment base.

Table 6: Resident Employment (formal and informal jobs), Mogale City, 2001-2010

INDUSTRY	2001	Share	2007	Share	2010	Share	2007-2010 Change	
							Total jobs	Jobs / Year
Agrifore	5,936	6.5%	3,853	3.4%	2,414	2.2%	(1,439)	(480)
Mining	2,254	2.5%	2,186	1.9%	1,253	1.1%	(933)	(311)
Manufacturing	14,506	15.8%	16,720	14.8%	15,050	13.4%	(1,670)	(557)
Utilities	321	0.4%	765	0.7%	955	0.9%	190	63
Construction	5,762	6.3%	7,880	7.0%	6,480	5.8%	(1,400)	(467)
Trade	15,691	17.1%	21,867	19.3%	22,284	19.9%	417	139
Catering & Accommodation	3,289	3.6%	3,359	3.0%	3,114	2.8%	(245)	(82)
Transport	2,709	3.0%	3,313	2.9%	3,689	3.3%	376	125
Communication	1,280	1.4%	1,433	1.3%	1,766	1.6%	333	111
FIRE	2,799	3.0%	3,301	2.9%	3,235	2.9%	(67)	(22)

INDUSTRY	2001	Share	2007	Share	2010	Share	2007-2010 Change	
							Total jobs	Jobs / Year
Business Services	13,719	14.9%	19,722	17.4%	21,352	19.1%	1,630	543
Community Services	13,656	14.9%	16,259	14.3%	15,659	14.0%	(600)	(200)
General Government	9,920	10.8%	12,668	11.2%	14,680	13.1%	2,012	671
TOTALS	91,841	100%	113,328	100.0%	111,931	100.0%	(1,397)	(466)

Notes:

- The statistics exclude private households
- Agrifore is for Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing
- Utilities is for electricity, gas and water supply
- Retail is for wholesale and retail trade
- FIRE & Services is for Financial, insurance, Real Estate
- Transportation is for transport, storage and communication

Sources: NRM Consulting from Quantec Research

A total of 1,397 jobs were lost in Mogale City between 2007 and 2010. Job losses were severe in manufacturing (1,670), agriculture (1439), construction (1400) and mining (933).

3.5 Potential Projects for Mogale City based on Resident Employment

Based on the three digits 1996 and 2001 StatsSA data in context of resident employment, Mogale City has potentials in projects such as mining, cropping, market gardening, horticulture and animal husbandry, forestry and logging, manufacturing of food, beverages and tobacco, chemical & rubber products, furniture and recycling. A majority of the listed sectors / projects were also confirmed by the stakeholder consultations.

Table 7: Resident employment of key economic activities in Mogale City form 1999 - 2001

Sector	1996	2001	Change	Jobs / Year
Cropping, Market Gardening, Horticulture & Animal husbandry	5,474	5,167	(307)	(61)
Forestry and Logging	70	92	22	4
Fishing, Operation of Fish Farms	12	11	(1)	(0)
Mining: Coal and Lignite	43	14	(29)	(6)
Crude Petroleum, Natural Gas; Oil and Gas	34	5	(29)	(6)
Mining : Gold & Uranium Ore	1,560	737	(823)	(165)
Non-Ferrous Metal Ores	212	160	(52)	(10)
Manufacturing: Food, Beverages and Tobacco	2,186	2,009	(177)	(35)
Textiles, Clothing and Leather Goods	680	725	45	9
Footwear	1,104	192	(912)	(182)
Chemical and Rubber Products	1,687	1,647	(40)	(8)
Furniture and Other items NEC and Recycling	366	503	137	27

Sector	1996	2001	Change	Jobs / Year
TOTALS	13,428	11,262	(2,166)	(433)

Source: Statistics South Africa and NRM Consulting

4 ASSESSMENT OF KEY SERVICE DELIVERY ISSUES

The assessment of the status of service delivery and availability of necessary infrastructure is based on physical technical assessment on the ground, community views and data from Stats SA (2007 Community Survey).

4.1 Housing

The population explosion in Mogale City, compared to other areas within the West Rand District, might be the cause of the lag in this service delivery area. Based on the rate of growth of the population and number of households in Mogale City between 2001 and 2007, housing needs to be prioritized.

According to the community survey conducted by NRM in Mogale City Rural wards, the following was observed:

Table 8: Community survey on the status of housing in the rural wards of the MCLM

Ward	No House	Informal Structure	Formal Structure
23	71.4	18.7	9.9
27	55.4	28.6	16.1
29	85.0	0	15.0
30	58.0	42.0	0
31	9.4	72.9	17.7
32	8.4	88.4	3.2
33	40.4	46.9	12.7

Source: NRM Consulting Survey, 2011

Eighty five (85%) of surveyed residents in ward 29 indicated that they do not have houses of their own. This is due to the fact that because they stay in hostels which do not belong to them. The housing situation seems to be bad in ward 23 where 71% of the respondents do not have houses, followed by 58% in ward 30, 55% in ward 27, and 40% in ward 33. Most of the respondents in ward 32 (88%) and ward 31 (73%) are accommodated in informal settlements, followed by ward 33 (47%), ward 30 (42%) and ward 27 (29%). Only a few respondents have formal housing structures (less than 13%).

In order to fast-track housing delivery, projects need to be identified in the housing and construction sectors. The same projects will also provide communities in the areas with employment opportunities and construction skills. The possibility of linking up with the Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) in this regard should be considered.

4.2 Access to Roads and Public Transport

In principle the mandate of the MCLM is to provide road infrastructure for public transport. With sufficient public transport demand, taxis will be able to operate and make decent returns from the business. Statistics on the status of the roads in the rural wards of Mogale City was collected through the community surveys and the following was revealed:

Table 9: Community survey on the status of roads in the rural wards of the MCLM

Ward	No accessible	Gravel	Tarred road
23	6.7	88.9	4.4
27	21.4	71.4	7.1
29	18.0	45.0	37.0
30	18.0	81.0	1.0
31	35.4	56.3	8.3
32	12.8	85.1	2.1
33	21.6	75.1	3.3

Source: NRM Consulting Survey, 2011

According to the survey results, Ward 29 fares much better compared to other wards in terms of road infrastructure (37% of people have access to tarred roads and 45% gravel, with only 18% reporting no access). Ward 31 has the highest percentage of respondents with no access to roads (35%), followed by ward 33 (21.6%) and ward 29 and 30 (18% each). Ward 23 has the highest percentage of residents having access to gravel roads (89%), followed by ward 32 (85%), ward 30 (81%), ward 33 (75%) and ward 27 (71%). This is further confirmed by the rating each ward has given to infrastructure as follows:

Table 10: Rating of road infrastructure in the rural wards of MCLM

Ward	23	27	29	30	31	32	33
Rating	2.3	1.9	2.8	2.0	1.6	1.4	1.5

Source: NRM Consulting Survey, 2011

The area of road infrastructure needs attention as it impacts on public transport, social and economic development of the area. Even though some people suggested rail and buses as other forms of transport that they would like to see in their areas during ward leadership consultations, it became very clear that the most accessible form of public transport is taxis.

4.3 Water and sanitation

MCLM has a total length of rivers of ± 1228 km traversing the entire municipality. The surface water bodies within the MCLM cover an area of ± 280 hectares. Indications are that there is significant untapped groundwater potential in this region.

MCLM has eight primary groundwater aquifers which represent substantial groundwater reserves generally present throughout the year. In the more urbanised and industrialised

areas of MCLM, high levels of human influences, i.e. mining, industrial and residential areas, have exerted pressure on the quality of surface and ground water due to pollution, while the rural areas are generally under lesser pressure due to lower levels of human influences.

The main water sources in the rural wards of MCLM were visited and sampled (i.e. in rivers, dams and boreholes). Water supply and water quality are the two parameters that are considered to be key inputs in the crafting of a comprehensive rural development strategy for the rural wards. One of the most significant pollution risks in MCLM is mining activities, especially wastewater discharge and solid waste disposal from slimes dams and derelict mine dumps, which cause acid mine drainage. Acid mine drainage (AMD) pollution from abandoned mine lands has been identified as the most detrimental forms of water pollution that now threatens the lives of the very communities that mining was meant to serve. There are four types of abandoned mine lands:

- Sites that were previously surface mined;
- Sites that were previously underground mined;
- Sites that were both surface and underground mined; and
- Sites that had mine refuse/tailings deposited on the surface.

These sites are frequently left unreclaimed and unvegetated leading to pollution discharges of various chemical contaminants into water sources which cause environmental damage and threaten the health and safety of nearby communities long after the closure or decommissioning of the mines. AMD is often characterized by high concentrations of mineral acids, sulphates and ions of iron, chromium, nickel, aluminium, manganese, cobalt and heavy metals like mercury, lead, etc. A major concern though has been the absence of a national view on the development of optimal and integrated solutions to the management of AMD.

It was also observed that in most rural wards septic tanks are used since bulk water borne sewage is not available. This is a high pollution risk to both ground and underground water resources in the area. The proliferation of informal settlements situated next to rivers in the rural wards results in increased surface water pollution. People from these settlements illegally dump all kinds of wastes close to and in streams and rivers causing severe pollution as seen on the image in the insert.



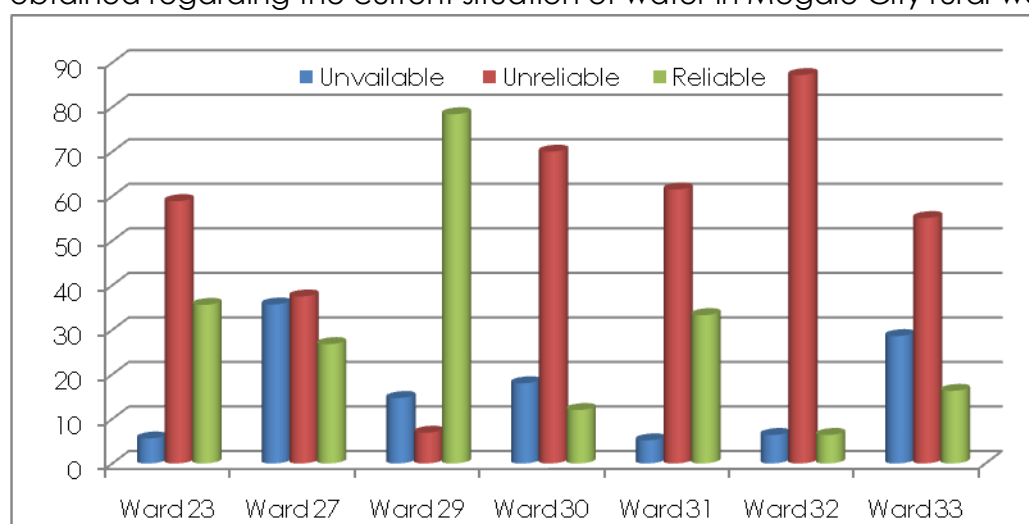
Pollution on the Magalies River

Agricultural activities including irrigation, use of fertilisers, pesticides and herbicides next to rivers result in increased pollution loads in the surface water. Piggeries and chicken batteries that are situated next to streams cause nutrient levels in water bodies to increase dramatically polluting the water. This ultimately results in eutrophic (i.e. nutrient loads) conditions.

Dolomitic instability causes sinkholes to develop in river systems which may cause channelling that transports surface pollution into ground water resources. Geological faults and dykes that cross river systems may divert surface water pollutants to ground water resources.

Although over 96% of the households in Mogale City had access to tap water in 2007 compared to a 90.8% figure for 2001, the majority of rural communities still have difficulties in accessing tap water. They source their drinking water from mobile water bowser / tank trucks. This method of delivery of such an essential service is not reliable and cannot deliver sufficient quantities that can encourage and stimulate high impact developmental projects. Rand Water boreholes are scarce and mostly concentrated in areas with higher economic activities. Very few of these boreholes exist in the more remote areas.

From the community survey conducted by NRM Consulting, the following results were obtained regarding the current situation of water in Mogale City rural wards:



Source: NRM Consulting Survey, 2011

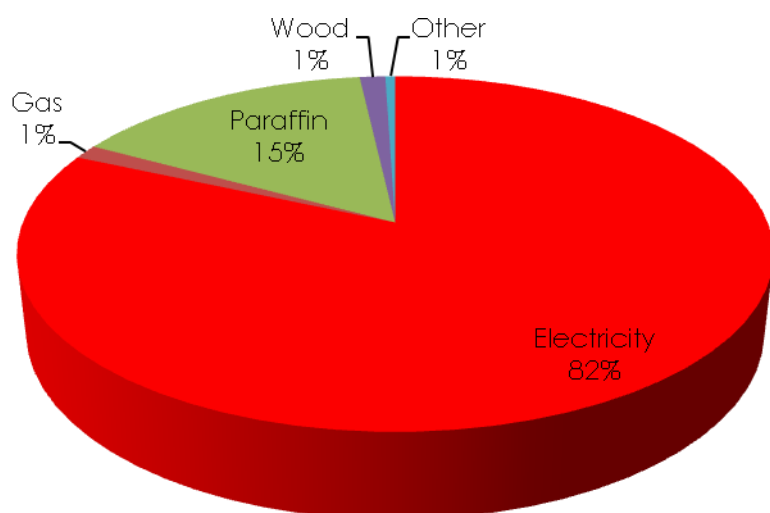
Figure 4: Access to water in the rural wards of Mogale City

In line with Stats SA data, most households in the Mogale City rural wards do have access to water, even though water supply is unreliable and the percentage is lower than that reported in the Stats SA data (86% vs 96%). The ward that is affected most by unreliable water supply is Ward 32 (87%), followed by ward 30 (70%). Ward 29 is the only ward in which water is reported as being completely reliable for a large number of the respondents (78%).

4.4 Access to Energy

As at 2007, 81.8% of Mogale households had access to electricity for cooking, 85.2% for lighting, and 72.7% for heating. Significant strides have been made in the provision of service delivery with regard to the supply of energy. All areas that were previously under Mogale City had access to electricity by 2007. The addition of the DMA has led to the emergence of some houses that do not have access to electricity.

Some rural households only use electricity for lighting, while cooking and heating with other sources of energy like paraffin and gas. The availability of other sources of energy, especially renewables, would have positive impacts on the environment and a possibility for usage in some of the projects that will be proposed as part of the strategy.



Source: NRM Consulting Survey, 2011

Figure 5: Households with access to energy for cooking in the MCLM between 2001 and 2007

The number of households that shifted from using wood, paraffin, gas and other forms of energy to electricity for cooking purposes increased significantly in Mogale City between 2001 and 2007. At least 85.2% of Mogale City's households used electricity for lighting by end of 2007, up from a proportion of 74.2% in 2001.

In the rural areas, the status of electricity access and use differs with the Stats SA figures as there are some rural settlements in which all households do not have access to electricity. This issue is also linked to private land ownership, where government is unable to provide services. From the community surveys, in line with the Councillors' concerns that were raised in the status quo report, it would seem that access to electricity is the biggest challenge in Mogale City rural wards as confirmed in the table below:

Table 11: community on the access to electricity needs (%) in the rural wards of the MCLM

Ward	Not available	Unreliable	Reliable
23	85.7	8.8	5.5
27	83.9	7.1	8.9
29	45.1	10.8	44.1
30	97.0	3.0	
31	70.2	2.1	27.7
32	71.3	24.5	4.3
33	76.8	8.0	15.2

Source: NRM Consulting Survey, 2011

Ward 30 reported the highest percentage of surveyed residents with no access to electricity (97%), followed by 86% in ward 23, 84% in ward 27, 77% in ward 33, 71% in ward 32 and 70% in ward 31. This presents a huge challenge for Mogale City.

The only ward that is doing very well in the area of access to electricity is ward 29. The issue of lack of electricity is also linked to private land, wherein the municipality cannot provide this service where people are not staying in the municipal land, suggesting that the overarching challenge that needs to be addressed is land. In almost all wards, electricity has been cited as the first priority service delivery issue/need.

During ward leadership consultations, it became very clear with all the evident in all the wards that access to electricity is linked to housing and the two should come as a package. There are however, certain ward-specific suggestions that were made as follows:

- Eco-villages should implement alternative forms of energy as proposed by ward 23
- As an immediate measure, government must look into providing solar energy even before the proposed housing developments are implemented as proposed by ward 32 and ward 33

4.5 Access to Refuse Disposal Means

Households in Mogale City with no access to a rubbish, personal refuse dump and a communal refuse dump decreased by 59.7%, 26.2% and 3.6%, respectively between 2001 and 2007. Access to the removal of refuse by the local authority increased from 62,019 households in 2001 to 75,695 in 2007.

The presence of personal refuse dumps, together with no access to refuse, if not controlled, may pose a threat to the environment. At the same time, this may provide opportunities for recycling projects that could be pursued as part of job creation and poverty alleviation initiatives. This is one of the areas that still require attention from the municipality, including the exploration of economic opportunities that might arise.

4.6 Access to Toilets and Sanitation

A significant number of households in Mogale City (about 83%) were using flush toilets by 2007. Between 2001 and 2007, there was a significant decrease (about 35%) of households with pit latrines without ventilation. At the same time, there were still bucket toilets being used in some of Mogale City areas during 2007. Sanitation is also one of the areas that need attention in Mogale City more so in view of the population explosion in the area.

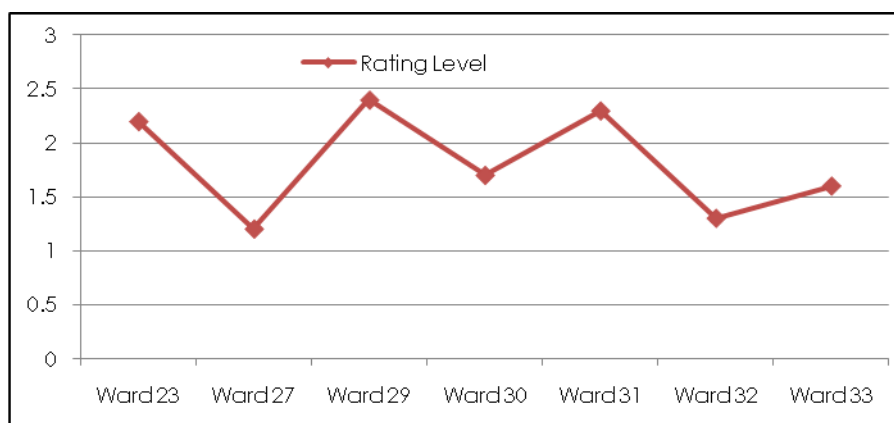
The community survey that was conducted by NRM Consulting in Mogale City rural wards indicated the following:

Table 12: Community survey on access to toilets and sanitation in the rural wards of the MCLM

Ward	Not available	Use pit latrines	In house / piped
23	7.7	85.7	6.6
27	60.7	35.7	3.6
29	59.8	2.0	38.2
30	26.0	69.0	5.0
31	5.2	75.0	19.8
32	13.8	81.9	4.3
33	40.3	51.9	7.9

Source: NRM Consulting Survey, 2011

Figure 6: Rating of current service delivery in terms of access to toilets and sanitations



Source: NRM Consulting Survey, 2011

A significant number of surveyed residents use pit latrines (ranging between 86% and 2% per ward), while another significant number (especially in ward 27 (61%) and ward 29 (60%) do not have access. This is further confirmed

by the rating of this service by the residents, where ward 27 rated the lowest (1.2), followed by ward 33 (1.6) and ward 30 (1.7). None of the wards rated this service above 3, meaning that there is general dissatisfaction with the service delivery in this area.

There is a big concern around the hygienic status of the sanitation facilities especially for families that are sharing. The situation also presents an opportunity where communities could be involved in erecting some of these facilities, thereby creating job opportunities for them. In all ward consultations, it was agreed that the issue of sanitation is linked to the issue of housing.

4.7 Access to Education and Literacy Levels

The community survey conducted by NRM in Mogale City rural wards has revealed the following concerning access to education in Mogale City rural wards:

Table 13: Community survey access to toilets and sanitation in the rural wards - MCLM

Wards	Primary (no school) (%)	Secondary (no school) (%)	Tertiary (no school) (%)
23	12.1	93.3	98.9

Wards	Primary (no school) (%)	Secondary (no school) (%)	Tertiary (no school) (%)
27	58.2	61.8	90.9
29	100.0	100.0	100.0
30	1.0	96.0	99.0
31	3.1	3.2	11.7
32	10.6	78.5	97.8
33	58.7	61.4	95.4

Source: NRM Consulting Survey, 2011

Ward 29 is hardest hit on all school levels. There are no primary, secondary or tertiary education facilities or access to such facilities reported in the area. Ward 27 and ward 33 also reported low levels of education for all levels. Ward 31 seems to be the best-resourced when it comes to education at all levels. In all wards, except ward 31, the majority of respondents indicated that there is no tertiary institution (100% in ward 29; 99% in ward 30; 99% in ward 23, 98% in ward 32, 91% in ward 27 and 95% in ward 33). This, combined with the fact that some residents have indicated that skills development is one of the priority needs, suggests that there is an immediate need for the establishment of a college and/ skills development institution in a central location that will be accessible to all wards. This is further confirmed by the rating given by Mogale City rural ward residents surveyed who reported as follows:

Table 14: Rating on the education facilities in the rural wards in the MCLM

Ward	Primary school	Secondary school	Tertiary
23	3.0	1.1	1.0
27	1.9	1.8	1.2
29	1.0	1.0	1.0
30	3.9	1.0	1.0
31	3.8	3.8	3.3
32	2.4	1.2	1.0
33	2.1	2.0	1.0

Source: NRM Consulting Survey, 2011

Ward 32 received the best ratings, when compared with all other wards, while ward 29 received the lowest ratings at all levels. Except for ward 31, tertiary education received the lowest ratings. Concerning the educational levels of residents in Mogale City Rural residents, the following was reported:

Table 15: Education profile of the respondents in the rural wards in the MCLM

Ward	23	27	29	30	31	32	33
Sample Size	67	45	88	100	90	98	229
None (%)	11.9	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	6.1
Grade 1 to 5 (%)	11.9	35.6	21.6	10.0	10.0	17.3	15.7
Grade 6 to 8 (%)	9.0	17.8	20.5	25.0	18.9	24.5	19.2
Grade 9 to 12 (%)	59.7	40.0	58.0	64.0	70.0	53.1	59.0
Tertiary (%)	7.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	0.0

Source: NRM Consulting Survey, 2011

In line with Stats SA results, most residents of the Mogale City rural ward possess Grade 9 to 12, while very few have tertiary qualifications (7.5% in ward 23, 2% in ward 32 and 1% each in ward 30 and 31). This further enhances the argument about the need for the establishment of a tertiary institution in the area. An ABET centre is also necessary to cater for Ward 23, 27, 33 and 32.

4.8 Access to Public and Recreational Facilities

The provision of recreational facilities is one of the competencies of local municipalities. Most rural wards in Mogale City do not have access to public and recreational facilities, and this is linked to the land and housing problems. In terms of ratings, there was no specific question relating to recreational facilities.

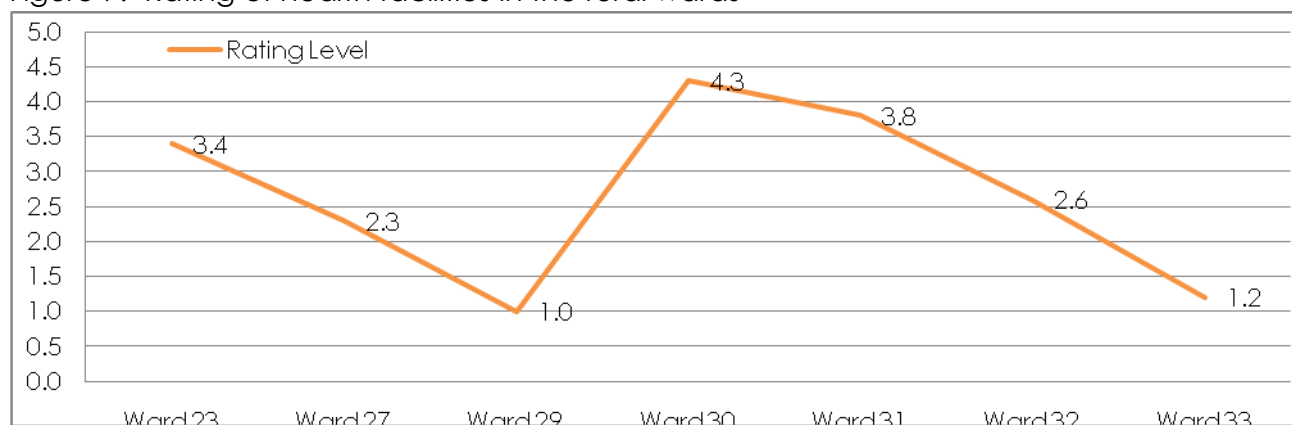
An insignificant percentage of surveyed residents from all wards have indicated public facilities as their priority need for development. During ward leadership consultations, it was confirmed in all wards that there is a great need for recreational facilities e.g. sporting complexes, parks, etc. Some ward-specific suggestions were as follows:

- No new sporting complex needs to be built - the existing one needs to be upgraded as suggested by ward 31.
- A separation of the arts and culture centre from the library as suggested by ward 31.
- An establishment of a multi-purpose centre with sports facilities. This centre should be located next to the road to facilitate easy travel with public transport as proposed by ward 33.

4.9 Access to Health Facilities

Mogale City is home to 9 public clinics, 3 provincial hospitals, and 2 private health institutions. The community survey revealed the following concerning the health situation of the Mogale City rural wards:

Figure 7: Rating of health facilities in the rural wards



Source: NRM Consulting Survey, 2011

Ward 29 seems to be the hardest hit concerning availability of health facilities, with 100% of the surveyed residents indicating no health facility in the area, followed by ward 33 (87%), and ward 32 (21%). Other wards do have health facilities, even though they are inadequately resourced (e.g. in ward 32, 65% indicated that these facilities are not well-resourced). Ward 30 and 31 seem to be doing fairly well in terms of availability of the facilities with only 1% each of respondents reporting no access to a health facility.

Ward 30 received the highest rating (4.3), followed by ward 31 (3.8) and ward 23 (3.4). The two wards that are lagging behind are ward 29 and 33 for reasons mostly related to private land, where public amenities cannot be supplied.

During ward leadership consultations, all findings of the survey were validated as being a true reflection of the status of conditions on the ground. A few ward-specific comments that were made included a need for the establishment of a 24-hour health facility in ward 32 which should have a maternity ward.

4.10 Safety & Security Issue

According to the SAPS report, Muldersdrift has been reported as having the highest crime rate between 2007 and 2010 when compared with other locations in Mogale City. This area borders parts of ward 23 and ward 33. The community survey revealed the following about the crime levels;

Table 16: Assessment of levels of crime (%) in the rural wards of the MCLM

Ward	High	Moderate	Low
23	32.2	45.6	22.2
27	37.7	26.4	35.9
29	56.9	15.7	27.5
30	35.0	51.0	14.0
31	25.8	32.3	41.9
32	11.7	73.4	14.9
33	55.6	22.7	21.8

Source: NRM Consulting Survey, 2011

Fifty seven percent (57%) of surveyed residents from ward 29 indicated that high crime is a challenge, followed by 56% in ward 33, 38% in ward 27, 35% in ward 30, 32% in ward 23 and 26% in ward 31. The ward that seems to have the lowest crime concerns is ward 31. Furthermore, the ratings of current crime status from the wards were as follows:

Table 17: Ratings of crime levels in the rural wards of the MCLM

Ward	23	27	29	30	31	32	33
Rating	2.2	2.4	1.8	3.1	3.3	2.7	2.1

Source: NRM Consulting Survey, 2011

From some interviews with residents it would seem that the presence of police stations together with Community Police Forums (CPF's) is one of the effective ways of curbing crime. It is of utmost importance to have police stations in all the wards that do not have police stations or at least satellite police stations.

5 THE FRAMEWORK AND STRATEGY

Based on the analysis of the key demographics, economic overview, key stakeholder consultations and service delivery assessment, the Comprehensive Rural Development Strategy was crafted. The Strategy outlines key strategic objectives and action plans paramount in growing and developing sustainable rural communities.

5.1 Land acquisition strategy

One of the major challenges currently hindering development in all Mogale City Rural wards, as cited by almost all key stakeholders that were interviewed and the residents consulted, is the availability of land. This challenge is caused by different variables including private ownership of land (i.e. non-availability of land), inflated prices when the municipality wants to buy from private owners, among others. The non-availability of land is negatively impacting on the provision of other services such as housing, electricity, water and sewage. Land availability is also linked to economic activities. The municipality cannot provide fully-fledged services communities residing on privately owned land portions.

According to the Hekpoort Precinct Plan 2020, the Mogale City Local Municipality owns a relatively small land parcel, consisting of 3 portions, situated on the intersection of the R560 and the R401. The northern part of this land parcel was purchased for the development of a rural village to house informal households within Hekpoort. The southern part of this land parcel is intended to be used for community-based commercial farming.

Based on our consultations, the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform has not traced any approved or active land claims within the municipality except for a few that were dismissed (for various reasons). Some of the private sector players that were interviewed are keen to partner with the Municipality in finding a solution to the provision of land for long term employee owned housing for their communities. Linked to the issue of land availability are evictions (i.e. most prevalent in ward 23).

Opportunity or challenges

- Some of the private sector players are keen to work with the Municipality in finding a solution to the land availability issue.
- The primary concern from most private land owners is the location of low income housing near their properties (perceived as increasing crime and lowering property values).

- Very little land available for sale, and where available exorbitant prices are being quoted.

Strategic objectives

- Ensure that there is land available for housing, public and recreational facilities (Such as libraries and Parks) economic projects such as agriculture, tourism and manufacturing.
- Secure funding for the land acquisitions and develop land financing schemes.
- Quantify the amount of land that will be required in each rural ward as part of rural development and incorporate the proposed land uses in the aerial precinct plans.

Priority Actions

- Quantify the need for land linked to specific objective,
- identify appropriate land and device acquisition strategy,
- Engage property owners in the Municipality on the acquired land portions and the potential / approved land uses.
- Educate property owners on the benefits of partnering with the government in delivering service to the people. This may include harmonising the relationship between property owners and those who are in need of land, reduced crime, and organised development in the area.
- Integrate the proposed development in the rural wards into the aerial precinct plans,
- The possibility of structuring Community based Public Private Partnerships (PPP) on land ownership models should be considered and evaluated.
- Government should consider exercising the Expropriation legislation in order to obtain land to deliver services to the people in cases where property owners are deemed unreasonable in their demands.

5.2 Housing development strategy

As revealed by the population and household growth rates for the area since 2001, Mogale City continues to be a favourite destination for a majority of people intending to settle in the West Rand. Like other Gauteng communities, Mogale City has not been spared from an influx of people from other provinces. Illegal immigrants sadly increase the pressure for housing in the area. Housing is one of the priority needs that came up strongly in our community surveys. Unfortunately the housing issue in Mogale City is closely linked to the land availability challenge (The two must be dealt with interchangeably). The non-availability of land for housing in Mogale City will require that the Municipality consider formalizing most of the informal settlements, among other initiatives.

Some of these informal settlements are located in unsafe areas and will require that some of the communities be resettled to more secure and safer areas. With the increase in farm and other evictions, housing ought to be prioritized. Farm hostels are also prevalent in the area.

Opportunity / Challenges

- There is very little land portions available for housing in the area.
- Some of the secure informal settlements have a potential to be formalized.
- Incomes in the rural wards are very low and currently not attractive to most private developers / banks unless subsidized by the government.
- The challenge of how to provide additional / improved housing on land pieces that are privately owned (such as farm hostels).

Strategic objectives

- Provide sustainable housing to the rural population / attend to the housing backlog in the area.
- Formalize some of the informal settlements.
- Secure funding for housing for some of the community members
- Ensure that the new housing comes with basic and proper infrastructure to safeguard the health of the community members

Priority Actions

- Profile all households to determine their detailed housing needs, their affordability for housing, the exact number in need of housing now and in the future, and establish the magnitude of the housing problem.
- Consider the provision of additional housing through the concepts of eco-villages and agri-villages.
- Develop an inventory of all open public spaces that could be considered for housing at ward level.
- Engage the community including the property owners on the areas being identified for housing.
- Acquire land for housing development
- Organize the community and form structures such as Housing Cooperatives at ward levels and engage other stakeholders such as banks, NGOs with detailed housing strategies / plans at ward level.
- Explore the agri-village concept in areas such as Tarlton and Hekpoort.
- Consider formalisation of informal settlements and implementation of mixed housing models including site and services for self-development.

5.3 Provision of bulk infrastructure strategy

The rural areas of Mogale City are in dire need of bulk infrastructure. Due to the low income levels prevalent in the rural areas, bulk infrastructure services will need to be subsidized. The provision of bulk infrastructure will likely attract private sector investments in agriculture, tourism and manufacturing, which will in turn serve to attract and retain skilled manpower in the area.

5.3.1 *Water and sanitation*

Water supply and water quality are considered key in the crafting of the CRDS for Mogale City. In the more urbanised and industrialised areas of MCLM, the reported high levels of contamination (i.e. mining, industrial, and residential areas) have had a detrimental effect on the quality of water resources.

Mining is considered the most significant sources of pollution in Mogale City predominantly through wastewater discharge and solid waste disposal. Acid mine drainage (AMD) in abandoned mines has been prioritised as an emergency problem of national concern. Research studies are being conducted to address this problem. AMD results in the accumulation of high concentrations of mineral acids, sulphates and ions of iron, chromium, nickel, aluminium, manganese, cobalt and heavy metals like mercury, lead, etc.

It was also observed that in most rural wards septic tanks are used since water-borne sewage is not available. People from these settlements illegally dump all kinds of waste close to and in streams and rivers. From the field study it became apparent that there is an acute shortage of water resources in the greater part of the rural settlements of the MCLM.

Most dams that were identified and visited within the rural wards are privately owned. The dams are therefore not available for use by the general population of the area. Another observation is that most of these dams are not built on rivers but on isolated catchments where they receive water from storm water runoffs. According to Mogale City's infrastructure Master Plan, water lines will be installed in all rural areas over the next 3 years for a reported budget of R15, 6 million.

Opportunity or challenges

- Most of the dams in the farming areas are privately owned, placing some restrictions / limitations on the public usage of the water.
- Delivery of water through the bowser / tank trucks is often not reliable.
- Boreholes in the rural areas are generally few and largely concentrated in areas with high economic activities.
- Borehole water can realistically only be utilised for domestic consumption with limited potential for usage in projects in the rural development strategy context.
- The few dams that are built are along rivers. Dams built off rivers tend to have high levels of contamination and high fertiliser content, as well as sewage effluents and other pollutants.
- There are no sewage systems in most rural parts of Mogale City and most people use septic tanks. This poses a high risk of pollution to both ground and underground water resources in the area.
- There is widespread dumping of litter and waste by residents residing near or along river banks. Opportunities in waste recycling could be considered in areas such as Magaliesburg.
- There are high concentrations of chemicals in some water sources.

Strategic objectives

- Provide tap water to all formal settlements.
- Ensure that there is sufficient water to support economic development programmes
- Ensure that residents and their livestock are safe from the Acid Mine Drainage challenge.
- Provide residents with access to garbage / waste collections in all formal settlements and in the most densely populated informal settlements.
- Minimise or eliminate river/stream and ground water contamination

Prioritized Actions

- Profile all households in the rural wards to determine their water needs, affordability levels, and establish the magnitude of the water problem.
- Consider developing a water strategy for the area with cost estimates on building bulk water distribution system that is sustainable.
- Investigate and address the issue of non-reliability of water distribution through bowser tanks.
- Provide alternative sources of drinking water for communities like Tarlton, whose water sources reportedly have high concentrations of solutes such as sulphates (SO_4) and nitrates (NO_3).
- Develop concept documents for proposed water and sanitation projects and engage the local business community on potential areas of cooperation where Public Private Partnerships (PPP) can be initiated for project funding.
- Create a separate Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) to ring-fence all funding from the private sector and other government agencies specifically being released for the local bulk infrastructure services.
- Educate people about the use of ground water and hygiene in general.
- Initiate sustainable agricultural practices that can reduce contamination of water through the use of hazardous chemicals.

5.3.2 Energy

Access to electricity for cooking, heating and lighting is generally very poor in most rural parts of Mogale City. Of all the rural wards, ward 29 is the only one with suitable access to energy. The lack of access to electricity in the majority of rural wards is closely linked to the private ownership of land and the cost associated with supplying electricity.

During ward leadership consultations, it became evident in all the wards that access to electricity is very much linked to housing and the two should come as a package. In almost all wards, electricity has been cited as the highest priority service delivery need.

Opportunities / Challenges

- Sustainable long term provision of energy such as solar can be effectively pursued on formalized settlements.

- Illegal electricity connections and the risk that this poses on the surrounding areas informal settlements. Normally when fire starts in one shack, the nearby shacks are also set ablaze.
- The majority of people in the rural parts of the MCLM cannot afford to pay for the escalating costs of electricity (i.e. from the tariff increases granted to Eskom every year by the National Energy Regulator of South Africa).
- Some informal settlements are located far apart with low population densities making with the result that electrifying the settlements is not cost effective.
- The continued usage of wood as a source of energy exposes parts of the rural settlements to health and safety hazards.

Strategic Objectives

- Ensure that all formalized settlements have access to electricity and other forms of energy such as solar and gas.
- Ensure that there is adequate electricity for socio-economic projects identified as part of the CRDS or other planning exercises in the Municipality (i.e. IDP, LED, etc.).
- Work with utility providers to ensure that citizens pay for services.
- Promote the use of renewable energy sources where communities and households can receive assistance to mount solar panels on their houses to supplement their electricity.

Prioritized Actions

- Quantify energy consumption levels and develop a sustainable energy supply plan for the rural wards.
- Consider undertaking a feasibility study for solar energy projects as well as innovative projects such as generating energy from waste and biomass in the rural areas of MCLM.
- Engage communities on the rampant illegal connections to services to find amicable ways of addressing revenue leakages and improving health and safety for residents.

5.3.3 Road and transport

The condition of roads affects transit time for goods. Access to roads is closely linked to levels of investment in an area. Access to public transport also contributes to the social and economic well-being of residents in a particular area. Access to roads and transportation determines access to shopping, health facilities, schools and all other essential amenities. Generally, public transport availability determines mobility of communities.

Taxis normally follow communities with improved access to roads. Much larger settlement areas with higher traffic volumes ought to be supplied with suitable roads. There are currently no formal taxi routes in the WRDM CPTR even though taxis were observed within the communities. Formalised taxi stop bays have recently been introduced on the main access routes, to the apparent satisfaction of the communities.

Opportunities / Challenges

- The maintenance of privately owned farm roads.
- Low commuter numbers in some rural areas to attract long term taxi operators.
- Inaccessibility of some rural areas with gravel roads during the rainy seasons.
- Investment in expensive road infrastructure and the provision of public transport and suitable roads can only take place after the settlements have been formalized.

Strategic objectives

- Prioritize the provision of roads and a public transport system in all settlements.
- Provide suitable road access and public transport to improve safety in rural settlements.

Prioritized Actions

- Prepare a detailed plan of all gravel roads in the rural areas that need to be tarred. The plan should also indicate bridges that need to be built on the roads.
- Ensure timely re-graveling and road maintenance for communities with gravel roads.
- Provide street lighting along some major roads.
- Build taxi bays along some major roads.
- Increase road safety in some areas through pedestrian crossings, sidewalks, etc.

5.4 Public facilities and public amenities development strategy

The provision of suitable public (i.e. clinics, government offices such as Social Welfare, libraries, etc.) and recreational facilities (i.e. parks, botanical gardens, museums, etc.) is one of the competencies of local municipalities. It is important for municipalities to have policies on the usage of such public and recreational facilities. Most rural wards in Mogale City do not have access to such facilities. Our ward consultations confirmed a need for both public and recreational facilities in the rural parts of Mogale City.

Opportunities / Challenges

- Public facilities such as libraries and sporting complexes are normally built in formalized settlements after the land has been acquired legally by the municipality.
- Some public facilities for the rural areas can be funded by the business community through their Corporate Social Responsibility programmes or by NGOs..
- The low population densities in some rural settlements do not justify (in financial terms) the need for new public facilities such as clinics.

Strategic Objectives

- Provide the full suite of services to rural residents of Mogale City through the provision of value adding public and recreational facilities.
- Attract private sector funding to assist in the provision of public and recreational facilities for the rural settlements in Mogale City.
- Ensure grassroots development of art and sport in the rural settlements of Mogale City

Prioritized Actions

- Perform a detailed inventory of public and recreational facilities (including analysing the status / condition) in all the rural wards and assess the need / market for each facility.
- Develop a plan that will guide the process of upgrading / renovating public and recreational facilities.
- Develop concept documents for proposed public and recreational facilities and engage the local business community on areas of potential partnerships.
- Create a separate Special Purpose Vehicle to ring-fence all funding from the private sector and other government agencies that are specifically made available for public and recreational facilities.

5.4.1 Education facilities

The public survey conducted revealed that most rural settlements require both primary and secondary education facilities. The current situation implies that it is expensive to educate a child in Mogale City since the majority of pupils have to be transported to schools. This situation may lead to many children missing lessons and not attending classes. It must be noted that these rural wards face unique challenges in offering the full range of programs to small numbers of students as well as attracting qualified teachers and transporting pupils to the nearest school.

These unique challenges ought to be addressed. Consideration should be given to encouraging School Governing Bodies to share schools and resources whenever possible. In areas where it is not feasible to provide a school as a result of low numbers of pupils (i.e. where building a well-resourced school cannot be justified), the concept of school hubs needs to be investigated and developed. These schools are supposed to be located strategically where pupils from the surrounding communities are enrolled, educated and boarded in the facility. This will assist in attracting skilled teachers and ensuring that children are safe and receive the best possible education.

The school hub concept provides an opportunity to resource schools for learning, sport or art development, and leadership. This has proved to be a very successful model.

Strategic Objectives

- Provide the best possible education facilities and learning aids that will reduce the cost of education while improving learning opportunities in Mogale City.
- Increase access to both primary and secondary education in all rural wards of Mogale City.
- Encourage good teachers to work in and develop their careers in the rural wards of Mogale City
- Make it possible to attract best possible teachers to develop their career in the rural wards of Mogale City

Priority Actions

- Establish a Mayoral Advisory Committee to oversee a rural school development programme to provide on-going advice on ways of improving education in rural schools
- Investigate the feasibility of developing schools in each rural ward as opposed to building central, well-resourced schools with boarding facilities.
- Provide incentives for rural school jurisdictions to share recreational facilities, teachers, transportation, libraries, and laboratories.
- In partnership with both the provincial and national departments of Education, secure school capital development fund for the construction and renovation of schools to ensure that the schools development programmes addresses the needs of rural wards in Mogale City.

5.4.2 *Improve access to health facilities and healthy environment*

According to the National Health Act (Act 61 of 2003), the Municipal Health Department is responsible for:

- a) Water quality monitoring
- b) Food control
- c) Waste management
- d) Health surveillance in premises
- e) Surveillance and prevention of communicable diseases, excluding immunisation
- f) Vector control
- g) Environmental pollution control
- h) Disposal of the dead
- i) Chemical safety

According to the Act, the provision of primary health care remains the competency of provincial government. However, access to good quality health care services by rural communities is a high priority of the South African Government. The ability to provide this service in the rural wards of Mogale City remains a major challenge. Considerable work is being done at national level to overhaul the health system in South Africa through the creation of the National Health Insurance. The NHI will improve access to quality health services for all citizens.

Primary health care approaches are feasible in rural areas where attracting doctors, physicians, nurses, pharmacists, technicians, and other essential health care service providers remains a big challenge for the government. New technologies are available where certain basic treatments that require a specialist are done through telephone link.

As plans for the overhaul of the national health system continue (i.e. through the NHI), special attention needs to be paid to the unique circumstances and opportunities in the rural wards of Mogale City. The plans should include making the maximum use of the new and innovative approaches to delivering care, making better use of existing hospital facilities in towns, and developing mobile primary health care systems.

Strategic Objectives

- Ensure that people in rural wards have access to quality primary health care services closer to home.
- Provide for emergency services to ensure that Mogale City treats special cases in the rural wards.

Priority Actions

- In partnership with the provincial government, identify key areas that have limited access to primary health care and develop feasible facilities to ensure that community members have easy access to health care services.
- Through the provincial health department, promote the use of technology to access specialised health services through telephone health link concepts.
- Ensure that all rural wards of Mogale City are serviced in accordance with the provisions of the National Health Act (Act 61 of 2003) to ensure that residents live in a healthy environment where the risk of health hazards is low.
- Link each rural ward to a functional water reticulation solid waste collection/management system.

5.4.3 Safety and security

Mogale City has not been spared from the national challenge of crime. Generally areas with ballooning informal settlements (i.e. such as Muldersdrift) have the highest crime statistics in Mogale City. Having an effective policing system alone cannot alleviate crime in South Africa. Combating crime requires that the community and SAPS work together.

Opportunities / Challenges

- Ward consultations revealed that the South African Police Services is generally slow in responding to crime in most rural parts of Mogale City.
- Owing to a lax legal system where criminals are released on bail or escape from jail, community members who witness crime incidents are afraid to report such incidents or to stand as witnesses for fear of being victimised by criminals.

Strategic Objectives

- To significantly reduce crime in Mogale City
- Use the low rates of crime in the rural wards to attract critical skills and private sector investments into Mogale City.

Prioritized Actions

- Increase the number of police stations / satellite stations in the rural settlements.
- Increase visibility of policing in the rural wards
- Continuously engage the SAPS on their turnaround on crime.
- Empower or support the existence of neighbourhood watch committees / Community Policing Forums especially in the formal settlements.

5.5 Economic development and empowerment strategy

It is important that Mogale City (and its rural wards) leverage on the comparative advantages of agriculture and tourism on which the whole economic system can be supported. Agriculture and tourism are not the only economic sectors in the rural wards of Mogale City, but represent the strongest sectors upon which the economy of the area depends. There are great opportunities in the primary and tertiary agriculture sectors as well as tourism (i.e. agro-villages, crafts, art, etc.) that can still be developed to create opportunities for the local communities.

Furthermore, Mogale City possesses an excellent opportunity to develop a green economy using waste. With the current waste generated in the Mogale City, innovative enterprises can create businesses that support the local economy and create much needed jobs (i.e. *Waste to Energy*; *Waste to Fertiliser*; *recycling of paper, bottles, metals, etc.*).

In partnership with the relevant sector departments and authorities, Mogale City should assist in developing enterprises that present employment opportunities for the local communities. One key strategy would be to improve the capacity to invest in value-added products such as packaged and processed foods. Opportunities exist in vegetables, grain related products, and small stock (mainly pork and chicken) products.

On tourism, it is important that tourists are given an opportunity to experience full suite of evolutionary lessons at the Cradle of Humankind along with the concept of agro-villages in Mogale City. This will create an excellent opportunity for secondary enterprises such as arts and crafts to emerge.

The commonage farms that are being developed in partnership with the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform will enhance the potential of agri-villages and improve primary production in Mogale City.

Strategic Objectives

- Build on the traditional economic strengths of agriculture, tourism, and manufacturing in the rural wards of Mogale City.
- Expand innovative and value-adding business opportunities.
- Develop the green economy.
- Increase the diversity of employment opportunities as a thrust to sustainable economic development.
- Improve the availability of highly skilled and trained entrepreneurs through capacity building programmes (i.e. especially the youth).

Priority Actions

- Identify and profile key enterprises that have a competitive advantage in the market and develop them from primary to tertiary industries.
- Develop appropriate and sustainable cooperative and entrepreneurial models that can take advantage of developing enterprises.

- Explore the idea of integrating knowledge generated in the Cradle of Humankind into agri-villages where tourists can experience the knowledge at a household or farm level.
- Explore and develop a green economy through innovative projects where waste is converted to energy and fertiliser.
- Develop appropriate enterprise development and mentorship models linked to successful business people to transfer skills to locals.
- Enforce partnerships with local entrepreneurs to leverage procurement opportunities.
- Facilitate stronger linkages between rural and urban businesses in response to market opportunities and development of a-CAP and LOP.
- Improve tourism opportunities in rural wards by:
 - Developing appropriate agri-village facilities to provide accommodation;
 - Package and market eco-tourism and agro-tourism
 - Developing new tourism destinations based on the agri-village concept
 - Develop Municipal parks and camps to support rural tourism and enhance the quality of life in rural wards
 - Improve access to various destinations and visibility of signage
 - Build annual mega events to showcase culture, tourism packages and agricultural products of the Mogale City and its people.
- Work with established sustainable cooperative models to provide services on bulk infrastructure such as water reticulation and solid waste, roads development and maintenance, etc.
- Assist established cooperative models and proven entrepreneurs to create facilities to generate energy and fertiliser from waste.
- Encourage young people to become entrepreneurs and take advantage of the developing renewable energy market.

5.6 Capacity building strategy

Access to education and skills development is very important to facilitate development of rural communities. South Africa and the people of Mogale City understand that educated and skilled people will fast-track development. While the study revealed that most rural settlements do not have access to suitable education facilities, there is an opportunity to develop technical skills that will support both the primary and tertiary agricultural sectors, tourism and manufacturing industries. In a fast developing society, artisans and engineers are the key professions that drive development.

Young people who have already completed their secondary education should be encouraged to pursue tertiary education opportunities in colleges, technical institutes, universities, or to undergo some apprenticeships/learnership training and come back to build Mogale City. Mogale City comprises a higher number of unemployed matric graduates. These unemployed matriculates should be encouraged to become artisans. With a post matric qualification, people stand a better chance of securing job opportunities and good careers.

Furthermore, given the rapidly changing business environment, people working in and operating businesses in the rural communities should constantly enhance and upgrade their skills and knowledge. This is essential to ensure that value-adding businesses and industries can develop and thrive in Mogale City, especially in the rural wards. Upgrading skills will enable communities to identify business opportunities in the areas where they live. For example, there are endless opportunities for the creation of business in the areas of plumbing, mechanics, construction, electric, water services, etc.

It may not be feasible to expect Matriculates to gain access in Technikons or universities while it is relatively affordable for them to access specialised training centres. Two specialised centres are proposed to address the skills gap in the rural wards. One should focus on developing artisans and business management in similar business streams while the other should focus on key agricultural and tourism skills.

Strategic Objectives

- Increase opportunities and support for youth in the rural wards of Mogale City to obtain post-secondary education qualifications.
- Provide programs and services to help rural wards of Mogale City to manage their careers and adapt their skills to meet the ever-changing needs of the market and that of their communities.
- Improve access to apprenticeships, learnerships, and training in rural communities

Priority Actions

- Increase awareness of the importance of post-secondary education and the trades to young people, adults and community members in the rural wards
- Create opportunities for people with post-secondary qualifications to have access to the Accredited Apprenticeship Program (a-CAP) and the Learnership Opportunity Programme (LOP)
- Investigate the feasibility of establishing specialised skills development centres and provide resources for the design, development and operation of such specialised skills development centres
- Establish bursaries for rural students to support their post-secondary education and ensure that they return to rural communities to work. The bursaries should provide financial assistance over a three year training period and should be established jointly by the Executive Mayor, Business Forum, and generous community members.

6 POTENTIAL PROJECTS

Detailed below are the potential social, economic and infrastructural projects in Mogale City's rural wards namely Tarlton, Magaliesburg, Hekpoort, Rietfontein & Driefontein, Lindrey & Nooigedacht and Honingklip. The project selection is based on our field assessments, aspirations of affected communities, stakeholder consultations; and socio-economic data interpretations.

The proposed projects are also consistent with the precinct plans for the individual areas.

6.1 Tarlton

The following projects are recommended for the Tarlton area:

Figure 8: Tarlton Precinct Plan

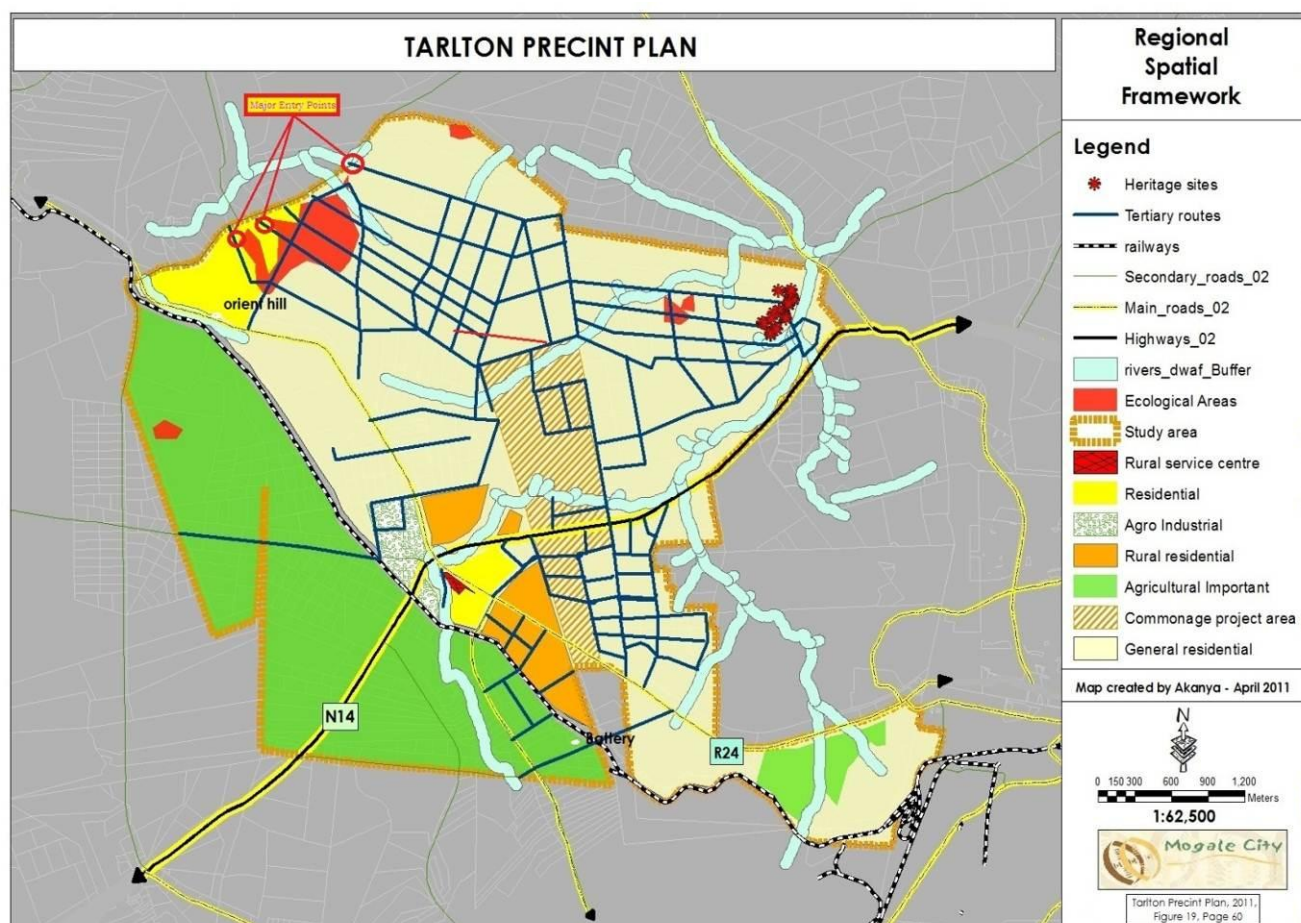


Table 18: Tarlton potential projects

Type	List of projects
Social and infrastructure projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water Access Roads Access- surfacing of recorded access roads within informal settlements. Public Transportation- Construction of Taxi bays along the taxi routes. Housing Construction
Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electricity Agriculture-Milling projects Manufacturing-Agro processing Green economy/Waste Recycling- Glass, Plastic & Paper

Magaliesburg

The following projects are recommended for the Magaliesburg in context of the approved precinct plan for the area.

Figure 9: Magaliesburg Precinct Plan

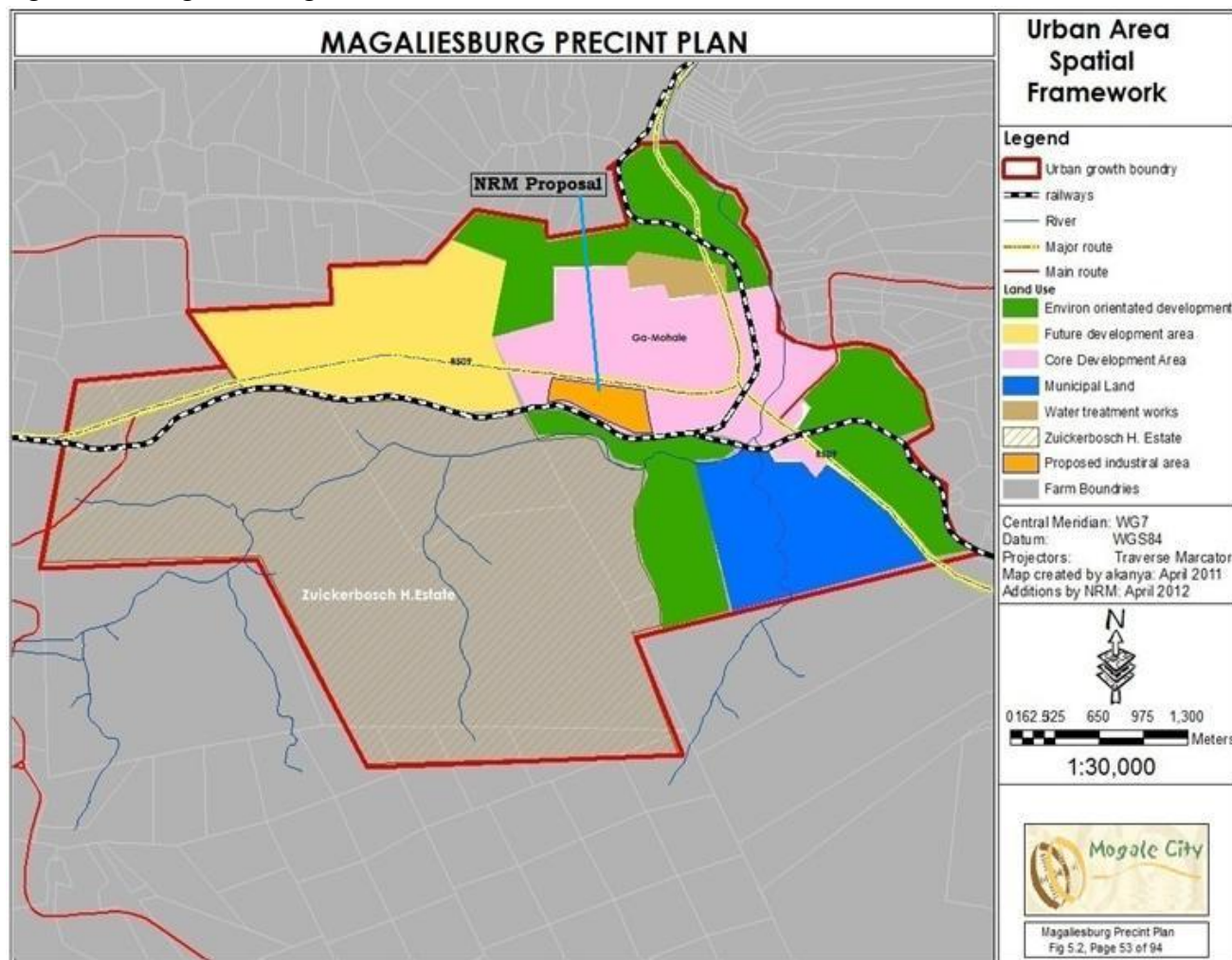


Table 19: Magaliesburg potential projects

Type	List of projects
Social and infrastructure projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electricity-Magaliesburg town street lights project Housing-Formalisation of informal settlements Access roads Public Transportation Water Access Agric College Boarding School Skills Centre Construction
Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture Manufacturing Recycling- Waste (Glass, Plastic & Paper)

Type	List of projects
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eco or Agri Villages Tourism-Magaliesburg brand-museum

Hekpoort

The following projects are recommended for Hekpoort and the same are consistent with the approved precinct plan for the area.

Figure 10: Hekpoort Precinct plan

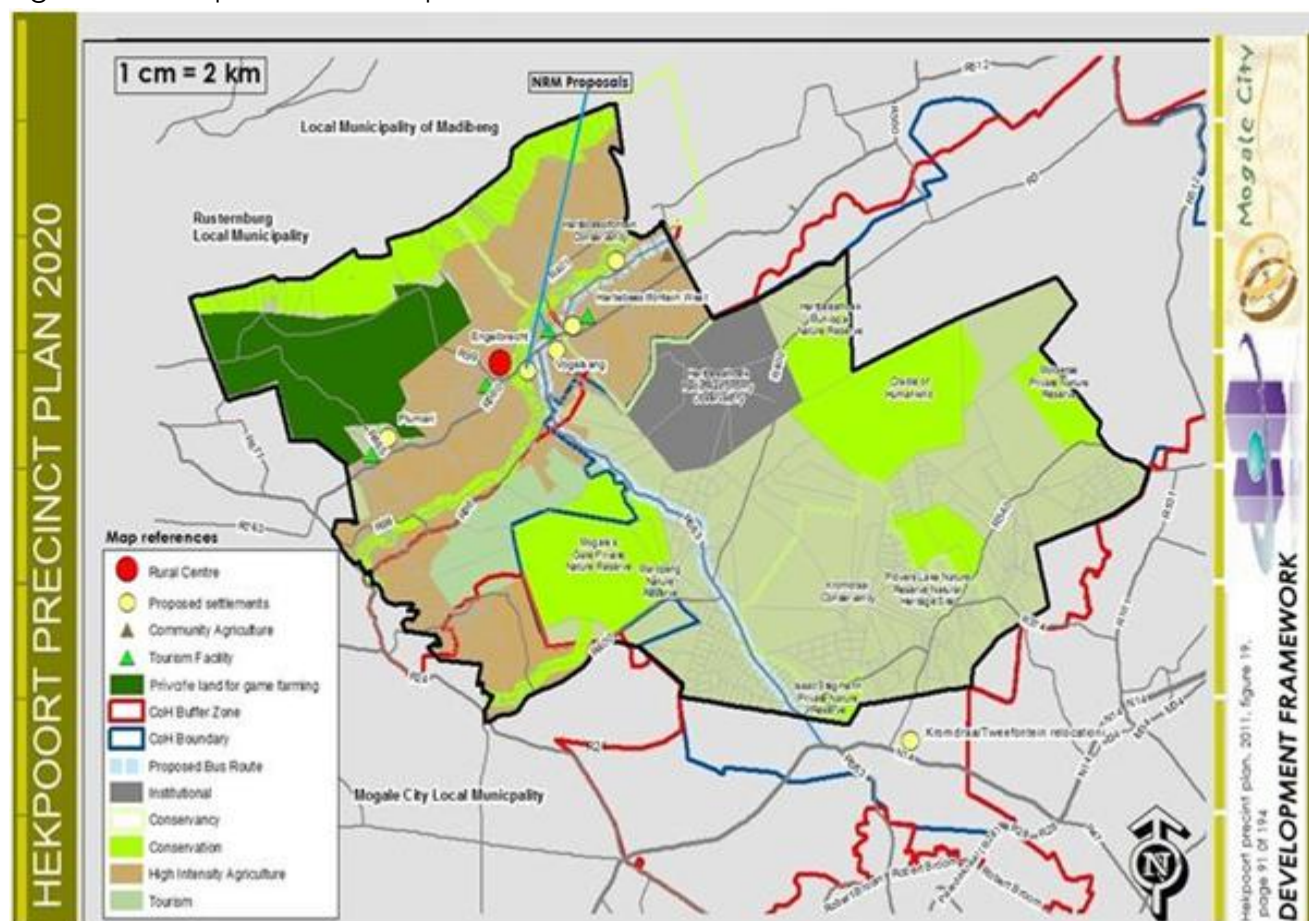


Table 20: Hekpoort potential projects

Type	List of projects
Social and infrastructure projects	Electricity- Hekpoort street lights Housing- Vogelsang project Roads Access- Gravel road maintenance programme Water Access
Economic	Agriculture Manufacturing Construction Retail Tourism

Type	List of projects
	Waste recycling- glass, plastic, paper, metal, aluminium Renewable energy

Honingklip, Rietfontein & Driefontein, Lindrey & Nooitgedacht

The following projects are recommended for the Muldersdrift Development Framework, an area covering Honingklip, Rietfontein, Honingklip, Rietfontein, Driefontein, Lindrey and Nooitgedacht. The proposed projects are consistent with the below approved precinct plan for the entire area.

Figure 11: Honingklip, Rietfontein & Driefontein, Lindrey & Nooitgedacht Precinct plan

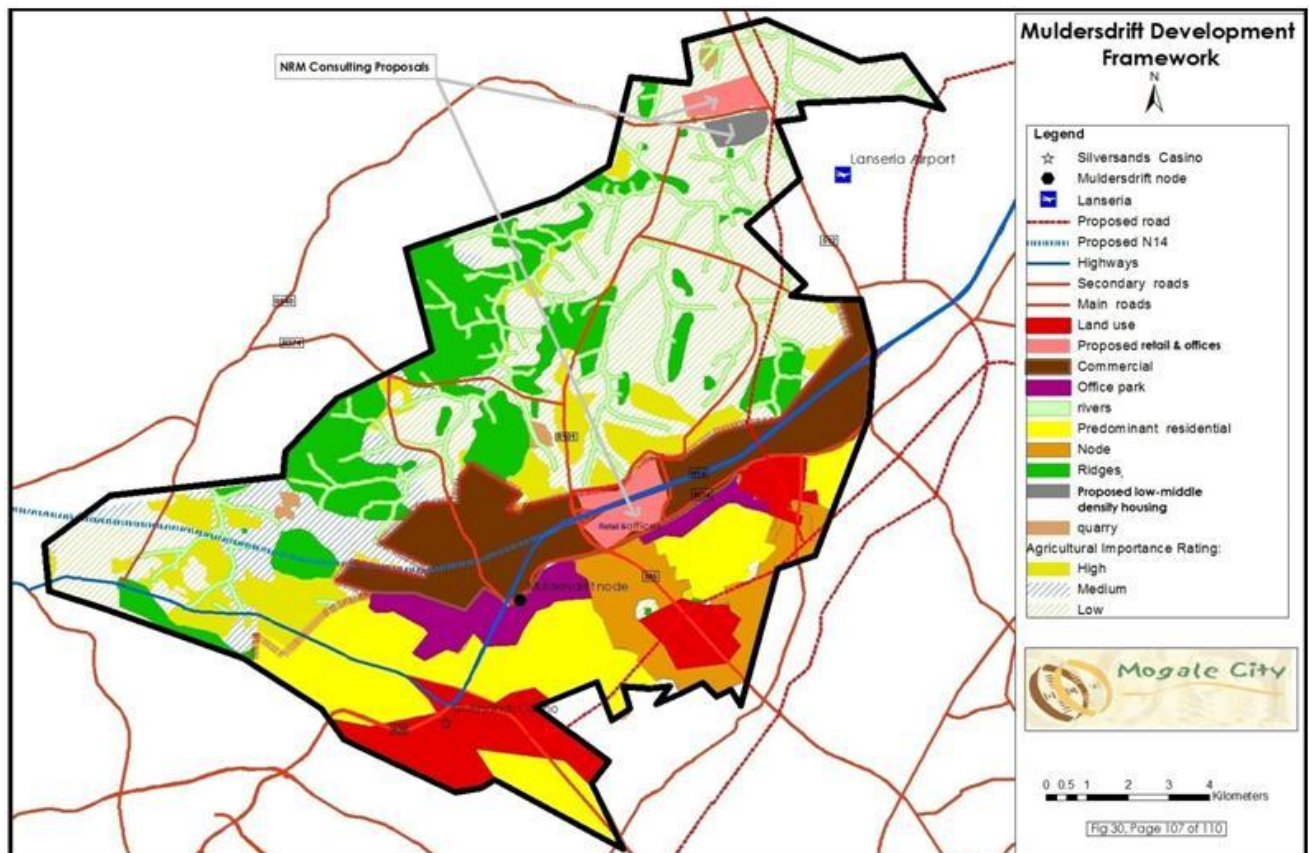


Table 21: Honingklip, Rietfontein & Driefontein, Lindrey & Nooitgedacht potential projects

Type	Potential projects		
	Honingklip	Rietfontein & Driefontein	Lindrey, Nooitgedacht
Social and infrastructure projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing Development Municipal Infrastructure Services Construction Social arts and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing Development Construction Water and Sanitation Electricity Cleaning Services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing Development Construction Water and Sanitation Electricity Sewing

Type	Potential projects		
	Honingklip	Rietfontein & Driefontein	Lindrey, Nooitgedacht
	services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arts
Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture (Horticulture) Commercial Hospitality Recycling - Waste(Glass, Plastic & Paper) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture Commercial Tourism Mining Recycling - Waste(Glass, Plastic & Paper) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture Manufacturing Warehousing Tourism Recycling - Waste(Glass, Plastic & Paper), iron and aluminium recycling Internet cafe

7 FUNDING MODEL AND STRATEGY

Effective implementation of the proposed social, economic and infrastructural projects will require a funding model that fits into the context of the rural dynamics of Mogale City. Mogale City will to a certain extent make available certain funds from its sources however this will not be enough to address the needs of the rural wards.

The funding strategy will need to address the priorities identified and recommendations of this report and will be determined by:

- The type of projects to be implemented.
- The sources of potential funding that can be from international development partners (DP's), national government, provincial government, Development and Investment Banks and agencies as well as private sector;
- The conditions and requirements of each funding options;

7.1 Sources of Potential Funding for the Strategy

The following is a summary of the main categories of funding available for the CRDS. The nature of the suggested projects will require that Mogale City combine different sources of funding of the broad categories described below.

7.1.1 Official Development Assistance (ODA)

ODA is international aid that is available through government to government agreements. This include grant funding, exchange programme, twining arrangements and provision of international Technical Assistance (TA's) that can be made to provide support to development programmes in support of priorities of the South African Government. This

source of support is coordinated at National Treasury, International Development Cooperation Unit (IDC). International development aid, including donor funds is aligned with government priorities. Different development partners have different focus areas and procedures. Funding available through this option is mostly in the form of grants.

7.1.2 *Funding Instruments of the South African National Government*

The SA National Government has made available several incentive schemes and specific funds in support of government priorities set out in current and previous State of the Nation addresses. Different national departments are responsible for managing these instruments and in some have appointed agencies to manage them on their behalf. Each scheme/fund/programme has its own procedures and administrative requirements. A major challenge is that no central database exists that provides information related to all these national support facilities. Funding available through this option is mainly grants.

7.1.3 *Development Financial Institutions*

Funding for specific purposes, in particular infrastructure development, bulk services, plants and equipment can be accessed through institutions such as the Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA), European Investment Bank, French Investment Bank, German Investment Bank, Chinese Investment Bank, etc. Funding available through this source is normally in the form of soft loans and can sometimes be a mix between grants and soft loans.

7.1.4 *The Private Sector*

Funding and technical support is available through social responsibility investments from the private sector. Funding is mainly grants, but can also be a mix of grants and profit-sharing arrangements.

7.2 The Strategic Approach

No single database of all the different sources of funding and technical support is available. Each project proposal therefore needs to be unpacked in different components, according to specific sources of funds. It will also require a monitoring and reporting system that will satisfy needs of different sources of funding. Some international donors require the use of their financial and procurement procedures.

8 IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK AND PLAN

The value inherent in the CRDS for Mogale City will be significantly influenced by the implementation framework and plan. The implementation framework provides the critical structure on how the rural development strategy will be implemented / rolled out while the

implementation plan provides estimates of timelines, budgets / cost implications, as well as the responsible offices to run with various key strategy items.

8.1 Implementation Framework

Capacity building, key strategic partnerships, funding, compliance to legislative requirements, the implementation process, and the review of the final strategy were cited as key items to anchor the implementation framework. The six strategic items will need to be implemented in sequence as they are interdependent.

8.2 Implementation Process & Review of the Strategy

Some of the key implementation processes that the strategy will need to go through include the following:

- Finalizing the strategy
- Soliciting approval from the Council's economic cluster
- Soliciting approval from the Council
- Soliciting some roll out budget for the strategy from the Municipal
- Engaging and obtaining buy-ins from all key stakeholders
- Appointing a board / committee to oversee implementation of this Strategy.
- Defining the Terms of Reference to the existing Project Management Unit
- Attending to the key legislative and compliance issues
- Soliciting funding for the implementation of the identified projects

8.3 Capacity Building

The need to build capacity within and outside Mogale City's Rural Development Unit will play a pivotal role in the roll out of the strategy. The municipality will need to ensure that the capacity required for the successful implementation of the Strategy is in place and possesses adequate expertise and experience to deal with the challenges identified in the CRDS (i.e. land, housing, bulk infrastructure, education, public and recreational facilities, economic empowerment issues, etc.). The team will need to have some hands-on experience in navigating the diverse dynamics and challenges in the municipal work environment.

Mogale City should consider appointing a Special Rural Development Board / Committee to independently monitor and oversee the implementation of the strategy. The budget for the additional capacity required to implement the strategy will need to be incorporated into the total grant funding to be raised by the Municipality or an appointed service provider.

8.4 Key Strategic Partnerships

Apart from the common financial and capacity related constraints, the successful roll out of the strategy will require that both public and private sector strategic partners play important roles in the implementation phase. In addition to the signing of Memorandums of Understanding (MOU), Mogale City will need to enter into contractual agreements with key stakeholders entrusted with certain parts of the strategy. The following were identified as potential key strategic partners in the rural development strategy.

8.4.1 Internal Departments

This will include the Department of Local Economic Development (LED), Human Settlement, Infrastructure and Engineering Services, Finance, and Planning and Development. The Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to be signed with the relevant internal key partners ought to specify the roles and responsibilities of internal key strategic partners. The roles will range from the acquisition of land, provision of basic and bulk infrastructure services, as well as supporting and providing key input to the detailed feasibility studies and designs.

8.4.2 Government Departments and Agencies

This will include the Gauteng Department of Rural Development, Rand Water, Eskom, DWA, Department of Housing, Department of Labour, Department of Education, Department of Higher Education, Independent Development Trust (IDT), National Development Agency, National Youth Development Agency, Department of Agriculture, Department of Tourism, and Department of Trade & Industry, etc. Mogale City will need to establish partnerships with the government departments and state agencies on issues around funding, project management, capacity and skills development, and programme support.

8.4.3 Educational & Training Institutions

Effective implementation of the strategy will require that South African educational and training institutions play a leading role in improving Mogale City's skills base especially in the rural communities. The envisaged Skills Development Centre will require backing from various government departments (such as the Department of Agriculture), as well as established universities in Gauteng who would deliver value-added education programmes in Mogale City.

8.4.4 International and Local Development Funders

Mogale City will need to source grant and donor funding from institutions such as the Development Bank of South Africa (DBSA) and the NGO community. The focus will be to source grant and donor funding ahead of any potential loans / borrowings.

8.4.5 The Private Sector Community

Key private sector players in areas around Mogale City (i.e. such as Greenways Farm) are keen to have discussions with Mogale City on issues such as long-term housing, infrastructure, and other needs of the rural communities.

8.5 Legislative & compliance issues

The implementation of the strategy will require compliance with the Municipality's internal processes, policies and procedures, as well as the broader SA legislation. Some of the key external legislative pieces that the strategy will need to ensure compliance with include the following.

- Physical Planning Act, 1991 (Act No. 125 of 1991)
- Land Titles Adjustment Act, 1993 (Act No. 111 of 1993)
- Distribution and Transfer of Certain State Land Act, 1993 (Act No. 119 of 1993)
- Land Reform: Provision of Land and Assistance Act, 1993 (Act No. 126 of 1993)
- Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 (Act No. 22 of 1994)
- Land Administration Act, 1995 (Act No. 2 of 1995)
- Land Reform (Labour Tenants) Act, 1996 (Act No. 3 of 1996)
- Communal Property Associations Act, 1996 (Act No. 28 of 1996)
- Interim Protection of Informal Land Rights Act, 1996 (Act No. 31 of 1996)
- Transformation of Certain Rural Areas Act, (Act No. 94 of 1998)
- Communal Land Rights Act, 2004 (Act No. 11 of 2004)
- Tourism Act, 1993 (Act No. 72 of 1993)
- Environmental Conservation Act, 1989 (Act No. 60 of 1996)
- Environment Conservation Act Extension Act, 1996 (Act No. 100 of 1996)
- National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998)
- World Heritage Convention Act, 1999 (Act No. 49 of 1999)
- National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act No. 57 of 2003)
- National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No. 10 of 2004)
- Water Services Act, 1997 (Act No. 108 of 1997)
- National Education Policy Act, 1996 (Act No. 27 of 1996)
- Higher Education Act, 1997 (Act No. 101 of 1997)
- National Student Financial Aid Scheme Act, 1999 (Act No. 56 of 1999)
- Adult Basic Education and Training Act, 2000 (Act No. 52 of 2000)
- General and Further Education and Training Quality Assurance Act, 2001 (Act No. 58 of 2001)
- Further Education and Training Colleges Act, 2006 (Act No. 16 of 2006)
- In addition to compliance with the various legislative tools above, the strategy should also take note of the following issues that are imperative for successful implementation of the CRDS in the context of the rural wards of Mogale City:
- Biophysical attributes and key features of importance in Mogale City

8.5.1 *High potential agricultural areas*

MCLM comprises vast tracts of mapped high potential agricultural areas. From a food security point of view, the South Africa government (i.e. through the Department of Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries) has prioritised the protection of high potential agricultural areas.

Mapped high potential agricultural areas must either be prioritized for agricultural projects or protected from any high-impact development activities that are contemplated as part of the rural development strategy. Any agricultural developments/projects must be seen as a priority in the context of the rural wards as they would maintain the rural character of the area and have innumerable socio-economic benefits for the rural communities.

8.5.2 *The Gauteng C-Plan version 3*

The Gauteng biodiversity conservation mapping exercise (i.e. C- Plan version 3) classified parcels of land in the Mogale City Local Municipality rural wards (and in the whole Gauteng Province) according to their perceived conservation status. The most prominent categories which would serve as a deterrent for development projects are those sites which have been classified as irreplaceable or important areas. Any development activities or projects that are proposed in irreplaceable or important sites will likely not be approved during EIA applications. It is important that these areas be isolated and excluded from any sites that are earmarked for the locality of proposed developments, especially high-impact activities that are likely to change the character of an area.

8.5.3 *The Dolomites*

The occurrence of dolomitic material does not necessarily exclude development activities. It must be stressed that large parts of the Gauteng Province (especially areas in the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Council) are underlain by dolomite. The dolomite in these areas has not necessarily precluded development activities. Specialist geological investigations are undertaken as part of EIA applications for proposed developments which do include suitable mitigation measures to minimise negative effects. In many cases, this normally suffices to address any concerns about the geology of an area. It is only in cases where high-impact activities are sited in areas that are prone to high subsidence risks that alternative sites may need to be considered.

8.5.4 *Access to Water*

Water is a necessity for most irrigation agricultural projects in rural areas. The National Water Act stipulates that water uses such as irrigation ought to be registered. Where development projects that would require water for irrigation are contemplated, the necessary Water Use Licences will need to be obtained from the Department of Water

Affairs. In cases where projects are earmarked as part of the rural development strategy, it would be ideal that the necessary Licences are obtained by the municipality on behalf of beneficiary communities.

This water can either be in the form of boreholes or water that can be accessed from dams in the rural wards. The Department of Water Affairs prioritizes access to water for socio-economic development purposes by previously disadvantaged communities as part of the water allocation reform process. Any applications from disadvantaged communities are likely to be prioritized if deemed to be socio-economic activities.

8.5.5 Permits and licences

Regulations that have been published as part of the National Environmental Management suite of legislation (i.e. NEMA, AQA, Biodiversity Act, Waste Act, etc.) include Listed Activities and specified thresholds for activities that cannot proceed without the necessary authorizations or permits. Specifically, the notices include activities and levels that would result in significant environmental impacts or change in the state of the biophysical, economic and social environmental parameters. Typical examples of development activities that require authorization before commencement include the following:

- Construction of facilities or infrastructure;
- Change of land use through agriculture, industrial development, etc.
- Construction of roads;
- Release of significant quantities of waste;
- Activities that impact on protected trees and species;
- Release of emissions;
- Water uses requiring licences

In all instances, the Listing Notices published under NEMA and other legislation ought to be consulted to ascertain whether proposed projects require licences/permits or not. For projects requiring permits, the Municipality will likely be the applicant on behalf of the beneficiary communities as these are socio-economic.

- The EMF for Mogale City Local Municipality
- The Environmental Management Framework (EMF) for Mogale City Local Municipality has been prepared to serve as a decision support tool that assists authorities to factor environmental sustainability in their decision-making. The EMF was prepared following a rigorous stakeholder consultation process and detailed mapping of biophysical variables in the municipality.

Table 22: Environmental Management Zones in Mogale City Local Municipality

Environmental Management Zone	Land Use Categories
Natural zone	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protected areas • Irreplaceable sites • Intact grasslands • Indigenous vegetation

Environmental Management Zone	Land Use Categories
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ridges • Wetlands and rivers • Impacted grasslands
Agricultural zone	• All agricultural areas according to land use
Urban zone	• All built up areas
Rural zone	• All rural towns and development
Industrial zone	• All industrial areas
Mining zone	• Active and dormant mining areas

The rural wards of Mogale City are dominated by the agricultural zone, natural zone, as well as fragments of the rural zone (i.e. as evident around towns such as Hekpoort). Each EMZ is the result of analysis of biophysical attributes and conditions as well as the sensitivity rating of the area. The three sensitivity levels used in the EMF study are: high, medium, and low. Among others, the sources of information and data on biophysical conditions in each zone are given in Table 23 below.

Table 23: Data on relevant features used to assess sensitivity rating in the Mogale City EMF

Feature	Information/data used and potential sources of the info
Biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gauteng C-Plan data, SANBI ecosystem and vegetation maps, etc.
Agricultural sensitivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gauteng Agricultural Potential Atlas – GAPA; Land Type information from ARC, etc.
Geological data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Council for Geoscience;
Mining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Geology information from the Council for Geoscience
Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Heritage information and data from SAHRA
Landscape sensitivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Contour data, GDARD Ridges Policy, a combination of information on the rural character of Mogale City
Rivers, wetlands,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DWA, SANBI, etc.

Specifically, the management guidelines and recommended/preferred land uses are especially relevant when considering possible infrastructural development projects recommended as part of the CRDS. The EMF serves as a guide of potential developments that are compatible with the Environmental Management Zones but does not replace the need for authorisations that are required before the commencement of development activities.

The necessary permits or authorisations will need to be factored into the project cycles so that authorisation is obtained before the commencement of development activities (i.e. environmental authorisations or Water Use Licences as required by NEMA, National Water Act, or other relevant legislation).

Mogale City is characterised by vast swathes of undeveloped land. This undeveloped land represents an asset which must be better managed and utilised. The management guidelines given in Annexure “D” are for the three Environmental Management Zones corresponding to the rural wards. The preferable land uses listed in the table should be consulted when making decisions about specific development activities in the wards. It must be noted that these guidelines do not exclude the need for undertaking the necessary permitting processes required for different development activities. The management guidelines do reiterate the point about the need to obtain the licenses or permits for proposed development activities in the zones.

8.5.6 Decision making process

As indicated already, the EMF is an environmental decision making tool that must be applied to development activities in the rural wards. While an EMF does not replace the need for permitting or the requisite licences, it serves as a guide to expedite decision making in an environmentally responsible way.

The following process as highlighted in the decision-making flow chart for the EMF (i.e. Annexure D) must be followed:

- Assess if activity requires an EIA (i.e. according to the Listing Notices published under NEMA – Notice R. 544, Notice R. 545, Notice R 546, etc.)
- If activity requires EIA and is in line with the SDF/EMF, consult other local or environmental planning tools;
- If activity requires an EIA but is not in line with the SEF/EMF, conduct workshop with sector departments to determine appropriate decision to be made having taken all relevant issues into account;
- If activity does not require an EIA but is in line with the SDF/EMF, consider approval with the necessary conditions are in place;
- If activity does not require an EIA and is not in line with the SDF/EMF, then resolve action through holding a workshop with all sector departments to decide on appropriate course of action.
- See detailed management guidelines and preferred land uses for the predominant zones in the rural wards in Annexure D.

8.6 Implementation Plan

Detailed below is an implementation plan for the strategy's key issues with the estimated cost implications as well.

Table 24: Implementation plan for Mogale City CRDS

Key Result Area	Key Action Plans / Activities	Responsibility	Timing	Estimated Budget
Approval Processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that the strategy has complied with all internal 	MCLM, Rural Development	May 2012 to 30 June	R0

Key Area	Result	Key Action Plans / Activities	Responsibility	Timing	Estimated Budget
		processes, policies, procedures and legislative requirements.	Unit	2012	
Engagement of key stakeholders and Promotion of the Strategy		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obtain the critical buy ins and written commitments from all internal and external key stakeholders such as the suppliers of bulk infrastructure such as Rand Water, Eskom, Department of Roads, Health, Human Settlements, Housing and Public Works. For sustainability purposes, ensure that the housing beneficiaries pay for the bulk infrastructure. Sell the rural development strategy in various forums. Arrange a local development summit. 	MCLM, Rural Development Unit	July to 30 Sept 2012	R0
Capacity Building		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do resource skills assessment for the implementation of the identified projects. Engage the Magaliesburg FET College and the Agriculture Institute on how they could assist in building capacity for the strategy. Ensure that the Rural Development Unit has hired additional resources and capital resources to fully implement the strategy. Define the Terms of Reference and create a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) to implement the strategy including ring fencing of the financial systems. Ensure total accountability of grant and donor funding. Appoint a service provider to develop an institutional framework, identify projects for implementation, raise funding and project management on an adhoc 	MCLM, Rural Development Unit	Sept 2012 to Mar 2013 (6 months)	10 to 15% of the value of the economic & infrastructure projects to be implemented.

Key Area	Result	Key Action Plans / Activities	Responsibility	Timing	Estimated Budget
		basis and on a success fee based arrangement.			
Fund Raising		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The appointed service provider to do a detailed costing of all prioritized economic & infrastructural projects including detailed business plans. ▪ Finalize on the suggested funding models and sources. ▪ Submit applications for funding. ▪ Avoid borrowing in the implementation of the strategy. ▪ Develop transparent structures, systems, processes and controls at the SPV that will ensure total accountability and attract increased funding of the strategy. 	MCLM, Rural Development Unit	April 2013 to Sept 2013 (6 months)	Total budget to be ascertained upon finalization of projects for implementation.
Land Acquisition		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Do detailed needs assessment of the land that will be needed. ▪ Appointment of a service provider to do a land acquisition and disposal strategy. ▪ Engaging with various key stakeholders. ▪ Estimating the cost of the potential land portions. ▪ Source funding for the land acquisitions for both human settlement and economic growth opportunities. 	MCLM, Rural Development Unit	Start: Sept 2012 to Dec 2012	To be ascertained
Economic Projects & Empowerment of Locals		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop criteria for screening economic projects. ▪ Finalize on the list of economic projects to be implemented. ▪ Conduct detailed feasibilities, EIAs and other project processes for the identified projects. ▪ Develop a strategy on how the intended beneficiaries 	MCLM, Rural Development Unit	Start : Mar 2012	To be ascertained

Key Area	Result	Key Action Plans / Activities	Responsibility	Timing	Estimated Budget
		<p>on the economic projects will be organized-cooperatives, trustees, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Solicit an approval from the Council that allows locals (Through Cooperatives, individual firms) to own at least 20% equity on projects that will be implemented in the rural settlements as part of the empowerment process. ▪ Social empowerments through various methods-road shows, media, etc. 			

9 CONCLUSION

Mogale City is geographically well located on the peripherals of Gauteng, the SA's economic and financial hub. Unlike other rural areas found in the impoverished communities, the critical access to markets is readily available for most of the final products that will come from the implementation of the identified projects. As indicated in the report, the critical success factors for the successful implementation of this strategy include the acquisition and the availability of land for housing, and for socio-economic projects.

ANNEXURE A: DETAILED RESEARCH FINDINGS

Below are some of the detailed research findings that our technical and non-technical team gathered about Mogale City's rural wards.

Ward 23: Rieffontein and Driefontein

The Rietfontein community is located south of the N14 and north of the M34, close to the M5 intersection. The majority (46%) of the respondents from Ward 23 indicated that they would prefer to have economic development projects in the agricultural sector, while about 20% wish to be involved in infrastructure development projects like housing, electricity and sanitation, followed by mining (14%). Some people in this ward even mentioned that they wish to be organised into co-operatives. Other projects that have been mentioned by insignificant numbers of people include construction, cleaning, refuse-removal, manufacturing, tourism and arts.

Manufacturing is the highest contributor to the economy or employment prospects in the area (39%), followed by information services sector (17%), retail (15%) and community services (15%).

Opportunities around the existing nodal points (i.e. at the intersection of Malibongwe drive and R28 / N14 and at the existing Muldersdrift retail node) need to be carefully considered in the short term as there is no engineering infrastructure to support a corridor development. However, the areas within the proposed development corridor could be used based on the current potential, i.e. tourism related uses and for agriculture purposes in the short term.

Even though the majority of residents indicated that they would like to be involved in projects in the agricultural sector, this sector currently accounts for only 14% of employment in this ward. Given the opportunities presented by the thriving hospitality industry in the area, there is a need for Community Public Private Partnerships (CPPP) that will ensure that the industry benefits the community around these establishments. During the ward leadership consultations, the findings of the surveys were validated. Specific suggestions that were made are as follows:

- Youths that were trained in poultry and manufacturing of chemicals need to be linked to markets.
- Communities to participate in new project involving waste collection
- NGO's and Community Based Organizations (CBO) that operate in the area need to be profiled and in order to play a role in the implementation of projects.
- The possibility of arts and craft production to supply the Cultural village that will be operationalized very soon.

Electricity

Even though currently most residents in the wards do not have access to electricity, there is a plan to build the Muldersdrift 33/11kV substation, which will provide electricity in the area.

Housing

A large population of residents in ward 23 is accommodated in informal settlements. There is a high number of evictions and high population of illegal immigrants in the ward.

During consultations with ward leadership, it was validated that the housing situation in ward 23 is really not up to standard even though the government has already started doing something about it through township development plans. The new village that has been developed is about to be commissioned to house 203 families, which is not a large number. Another new development that has been approved for Ward 32 is Rietfontein village.

Access roads

A recently surfaced access road from Elands drift Road gives access to the Rietfontein community. The Rietfontein community therefore has good access to the road network. The settlement has been formalized recently and the majority of the gravel roads have been surfaced. (Please note however that the satellite imagery have not been updated to reflect this)



According to the MCLM Infrastructure Master plan, ward 23 is among the targeted beneficiaries for the storm water maintenance, side walk maintenance and gravel road maintenance programmes.

Public Transport



There is currently no formal taxi routes recorded in the WRDM CPTR, however taxis were observed within the community. Formalized taxi stop bays have recently been introduced on

the access road, and appeared to be met with great enthusiasm by the community.

Road Condition

Ward 23 consists of 31.5km of dirt and gravel municipal roads, according to the PMS system (2008 Ward demarcation). Re-gravelling of the gravel roads or gravelling of the dirt roads could be considered.

Water

The prominent surface water feature draining through ward 23 is the Crocodile River, a major perennial river in MLCM. A few dams were also identified within Ward 23. The dams are however largely private dams, built and owned by the local farmers. These private dams are mostly not built along river courses implying that they receive water from storm water harvesting during the rainy seasons and permission to sample the private dams was denied. In ward 23, most of the economic activities revolve around tourism and agriculture where extensive and thriving market gardening activities were observed. There is practically no piped water in the ward and very limited borehole water is available, the community gets its drinking and domestic water from the water tankers/bowsers.



The Clinic Borehole



Crocodile River sample 2

The Crocodile River was sampled in two locations, one location where the river passes through an informal settlement, i.e. where the community from the settlement does its washing, laundry, bathing and other uses and the other location a bit further away from the settlements. A borehole located next to the clinic was also sampled in this ward.

The analysis of the water from this ward shows that the pH (pH – i.e the measure of the acidity or alkalinity of water, a pH of 7 being neutral and pH below 7 is acidic), electrical conductivity (EC – is a direct measure of the levels of dissolved substances in the water) and the TDS (total dissolved solids) are generally below the DWAF limits for safe drinking and cooking water, however the Crocodile River sample 1 taken at a location that drains through a settlement indicates *unacceptable levels* of faecal coliform, which measures the pollution levels from human waste / sewage.

Table 25: Laboratory water test results in wards 23

Water Source	Conductivity ($\mu\text{S} / \text{cm}$)	pH	Dissolved O_2 (mg/l)	Faecal Coliform (counts/100ml)	TDS (mg/l)
Clinic Borehole	167	8.08	8.92	0.2	120
Crocodile River 1	208	7.96	9.49	1.2	165
Crocodile River 2	252	7.97	9.2	0.65	220
Dwaf Limits	< 700	5-9.5		< 1	< 450

There is generally low contamination of the water from dissolved heavy metals and mineral metals in ward 23 where practically all the metals' concentration levels are below the DWA limits. The only metals that are above the DWA limits are Calcium (Ca) from the clinic b/h and Iron (Fe) from Crocodile sample 2, and the two metals are generally not harmful (low risk issues).

According to the infrastructure master plan, there is an existing water reticulation infrastructure in Muldersdrift, whose main water line needs to be refurbished for R1million. A 6Ml Reservoir was constructed in Western Muldersdrift area in 2008 for an amount of R15million. Other reservoirs in other 2 areas were constructed to the value of R31million in 2009 and 2010. Plans to complete the Muldersdrift reservoir bulk water pipeline are underway.

According to the infrastructure master plan, 22 PRV's in Muldersdrift will be dismantled, serviced and re-installed over the next 3 years for a total cost of R4million. The plan also mentions that over the same period, Muldersdrift bulk water supply line will also be installed for a total cost of R5, 3m.

Dissolved metals concentration in water from ward 23

The figure below shows a significant presence of nitrates (NO_3) in the Crocodile River at levels that are very close to the DWAF limits. This could be due to pollution from fertilizers and other related agricultural chemicals as well as effluent from fields.

Anion concentrations in Water

From the water survey standpoint the indication is that water in this ward is not heavily polluted. Low levels of pollution have been reported in informal settlements.

Ward 27: Oaktree and Game Reserve

The majority of community members in Ward 27 (50%) cited agriculture as their main priority sector in terms of projects, followed by manufacturing (19%). This seems to be feasible, as currently the majority of employees in this ward are in the agricultural sector. Specific mention has been made of roses and nursery within agriculture, also including poultry. These projects could be considered for economic activity of the community around this ward. Other projects that were mentioned include services, infrastructure and construction. Manufacturing is currently taking place at very insignificant levels in this ward, which could present an opportunity for processing plants for some of the agricultural projects.

Housing

The rural area within ward 27 is hardly visible but the few that were found during the NRM Consulting survey indicated a great need for housing (58% with no houses), some are housed within informal settlements and a few within formal structures. The results could not be validated with the ward leadership.

Water

This is the smallest rural ward in MCLM in terms of the surface area. The main water features in this ward are the Crocodile River and Rietspruit River. This ward is adjacent to an urban ward and therefore experiences more pressure from human influences.

The supply side of water in this ward is moderate. For most of the community domestic water is mainly supplied by mobile tankers / bowzers and Rand Water communal taps. Water contamination from acid, sewage waste and nutrients are below DWA limits for safe drinking and cooking. Levels of some dissolved heavy metals like Aluminum, Iron and Manganese marginally higher than DWA limits were detected in the rivers, indicating some contamination from mining activities upstream.

The community survey in the area revealed that 64% of the respondents indicated that they do have access to water, even though 38% indicated that the water supply is unreliable. A worrying percentage (36%) indicated that they do not have access to water at all. Again in this ward, the majority of people prioritize housing more than just water on its own, where if you sort out the housing issue it will be coupled with other services including water.

Ward 29: Honingklip

The Protea ridge community is located on both sides of the R24 between Tarlton and Magaliesburg.

The majority of community members (27%) in Ward 29 cited agriculture as their main priority sector, followed by cleaning (19%) and construction (11%). Other sectors that were mentioned include horticulture, social, arts and services. The area however does have potential for commercial and housing development as shown below.

Agriculture currently accounts for 53% of employment in the ward, thereby suggesting that projects in this sector could thrive. The hospitality industry in this ward is also thriving but the benefits have not flowed to the surrounding communities as yet. The majority of respondents who are land owners would not like to see any projects implemented in the area because of concerns about negative impacts of projects on the natural character of the area.

Housing

The majority (85%) of residents within ward 29 indicated that they do not have houses of their own, according to the survey conducted by NRM Consulting. This is mainly due to the fact that housing is provided by employers especially within the domestic, hospitality and agricultural industries. The people from the ward have however, indicated that they would like to have houses of their own. A number of lodges and up-market estates are available in the area, in which mostly white people reside.

During the ward leadership consultations, it became very clear that the current private land owners would like to maintain the status quo as they believe that low cost housing will devalue their properties.

Road Access

The Protea Ridge community has good access to the road network. Various direct dirt access roads to the R24 are present on both the northern and southern sides of the R24. These accesses are however creating an unsafe condition and the accesses is most probable unapproved. A single surfaced formal access road at one location along the R24 is proposed, which in turn need to give access to the internal dirt roads. Gravel roads are present within the informal settlement.

The future formalization of the settlement will consist of the providence of more formal structures for houses together with the supporting municipal infrastructure services (water, roads and storm-water, electricity, sanitation). Surfacing of internal roads is always very desirable and recommended for these communities, but with implementation most appropriate during the formalization phase.

Public Transport

There are formal taxi routes between Magaliesburg and Mogale city along the R24. Taxis are currently picking up passengers near the entrance to the community.



The providence and taxi bays on the access road to the Protea Ridge Informal Settlement will be most appropriate from a pedestrian safety point of view, or along the R24 as a more practical solution.

A significant number of pedestrians cross the R24 to interact with other members of the community that reside on the other side of the R24. Speed restrictions along the R24 are already in place.

Water



The pH, electrical conductivity, total dissolved solids (TDS) and the faecal coliform (*E. coli*) levels recorded in Honningklip river/stream, Leo River and Letaba dam are well below the DWA limits for safe drinking water. The implication is that the water is generally uncontaminated by mining, industrial and agricultural activities. The community in informal settlements and farms within this ward use water from these water bodies/sources to do their laundry and to bath and as in other rural wads the drinking water is supplied from

water tankers/bowsers.

Field work at Letaba Dam

There are very few Rand Water boreholes in the area, and most of the dams are privately owned.

Table 26: Laboratory water test results in wards 29

Water Source	Conductivity ($\mu\text{S} / \text{cm}$)	pH	Dissolved O_2 (mg/l)	Faecal Coliform (counts/100ml)	TDS (mg/l)
Letaba Dam	355	7.58	6.72	0.4	245
Honningklip River	257	7.28	9.72	0.75	190
Leo River	100	7.77	9.43	0.65	345
DWA Limits	< 700	5 to 9.5		< 1	< 450

The levels of metal Iron (Fe), Aluminum (Al) and Manganese (Mn) in the water bodies sampled are marginally higher than those prescribed by the DWA limits for safe drinking water. These levels of metal concentration could be as a result of some mining activities upstream of the rural ward.

According to the infrastructure master plan, there is an existing water reticulation infrastructure in Protea Ridge, which is in good condition with no need for refurbishment.

Dissolved metals concentration in water from ward 29

The nutrient levels are within the limits of DWA for safe drinking water.

Anion Concentrations at Ward 29

During the survey conducted by NRM Consulting, the majority of surveyed residents (85%) indicated that they do have access to water, even though a small percentage (7%) indicated that the water supply is unreliable. The remaining 15% indicated that they do not have access to water at all.

During the consultation with ward leadership, it became evident that white residents (who are land and property owners) are concerned about any form of development in the area as they believe this will negatively affect their property values and increase crime levels.

Ward 30: Tarlton

The Tarlton community is located near the R24/N14 intersection. The majority of residents in ward 30 (62%) would like to see manufacturing projects being implemented in their area. This suggests that residents would like to see value-addition to some of their agricultural projects. Milling was cited a number of times. Agro-processing can thrive a lot in this area since there are already a lot of primary agricultural activities taking place. This could also save them on transport costs that they currently incur when transporting their products to be processed elsewhere.

Other projects that were mentioned include agriculture (28%), construction (5%) and panel-beating. Few of the residents would like to be involved in water projects. During the ward leadership consultations, the findings were confirmed to be a true reflection of conditions in the ward. The only concern was that tourism was not cited as a priority sector.

Housing

Tarlton is one of the areas that are challenged by the presence of dolomite in the greater part of the area. This therefore means that housing options are difficult and expensive. Currently, there are very few formal housing structures in this ward. There are few formal settlements within the Valksdrift Commonage.

Housing is the main priority that was mentioned by residents even during the ward leadership consultations. Dolomite was highlighted as an obstacle that is difficult to comprehend as it seems to apply only to blacks and not whites.

Road Access

A gravel access road is located to the north of the Tarlton Community, taking off from the R24 and the N14 respectively. The Tarlton community therefore has very good access to the road network. Direct access from the informal settlement to the R24 is also gained from the western side of the informal settlement. This situation however creates unsafe and unapproved accesses. Dirty roads are present within the Tarlton informal settlement.

The future formalization of the settlement will consist of the provision of more formal structures for houses together with the supporting municipal infrastructure services (water, roads and storm-water, electricity, sanitation). Surfacing of internal roads is always very desirable and recommended for these communities, but with implementation most appropriate during the formalization phase.

The surfacing of the recorded access road can be considered as a project, even before commencement of the possible future formalization of the Tarlton informal settlement.

Public Transport

There are formal taxi routes between Magaliesburg and Mogale city along the R24. Taxis are currently stopping along the R24 in the vicinity of the shops located to the south-west of the R24, opposite the Tarlton Informal Settlement.



The provision of taxi bays on the access road to the Tarlton Informal Settlement will be most appropriate from a pedestrian safety point of view, but most probably impractical as a result of the dead kilometres for taxi operators as oppose to stopping alongside the R24 or at the shop service road. The provision of taxi bays along the R24 and at the shop service road could therefore be considered. A significant number of pedestrians cross the R24 at the location of the shops, inclusive of scholars to and from the school located on the western side of the R24.

The community participation or school patrollers to assist with safe crossing of school children will improve the safety situation in the area of the shops.

Road Condition

The latest dirt-and-gravel road condition measurements as performed for the Pavement Management System (PMS) in 2008 for Ward 30 indicate that 46 km of dirt and gravel municipal roads, according to the PMS system (2008 Ward demarcation). Re-gravelling of the gravel roads or gravelling of the dirt roads could be considered.

According to the MCLM Infrastructure Master Plan, Ward 30 is part of the MCML gravel road maintenance programme.

Water

Water supply to the greater part of Tarlton rural ward communities is also in the form of mobile water tankers / bowsters from Rand Water taps. Few communities obtain their water from boreholes and there is no piped water going into the households. In this ward four water bodies / sources were sampled, namely the Rietspruit river, a privately owned dam in Vlarkdrift (built along a stream) which we called the Vlarkdrift dam, a river passing through Bagale village informal settlement which we called Bagale River and Tarlton river 2 (we could not establish a name of the river).

The observations in this ward were that people use the water from the rivers and dams for bathing, watering their gardens and laundry. However, a few households that are situated far from where the water bowsters/tankers go through generally boil the river and dam water and use it for drinking and cooking.



Tarlton River 2

In general, the electrical conductivity, pH, total dissolved solids (TDS) and the faecal coliform of the water bodies found in Tarlton is below the limits set by DWA for safe domestic consumption. The exception is the Tarlton River 2 which shows a very high electrical conductivity, indicating that the river contains a high quantity of dissolved substances. The water from this river is also very acidic with much higher total dissolved solids (TDS).

This is confirmed by the heavy metal content of the water, which shows very high levels of Manganese (Mn), Iron (Fe), Cobalt (Co), Calcium (Ca), Sodium (Na) and Magnesium

(Mg). All these metals are at concentration levels above those set by DWA for safe consumption.

Table 27: Laboratory water test results in wards 30

Water Source	Conductivity ($\mu\text{S} / \text{cm}$)	TDS (mg/l)	pH	Dissolved O ₂ (mg/l)	Faecal Coliform (counts/100ml)
Bagale River	438	185	8.33	9.32	0.4
Tarlton 2 River (solids)	3200	3520	2.83	12.81	0.8
Tarlton Dam 1	446	350	8.33	12.99	0.65
Rietspruit River	464	400	7.83	11.59	0.45
Vlarkdrift Dam	434	290	9.27	20.7	0.65
Tarlton 2 River	3180	3720	2.94	11.21	0.75
DWA Limits	< 700	< 450	5 to 9.5		< 1

Lithium (Li), Boron (B), Aluminum (Al), Strontium (Sr), Cobalt (Co) and Nickel (Ni) are also well above the DWA limits in Table 18. Rietspruit River also contains metal values that are above the safe limit, though much less those for Tarlton River 2.

Dissolved metals concentration in water from ward 30

The Sulphate (SO₄) and nitrate (NO₃) content of the Tarlton River is also well above the DWA limits. The ingredients of the Tarlton river 2 water point to this water being heavily contaminated by acid mine drainage (AMD) decanting from a mining activity upstream.

From the survey conducted by NRM Consulting, 82% of the surveyed residents from ward 30 indicated that they do have access to water, even though a high percentage (72%) indicated that the water supply is unreliable. The remaining 18% do not have access to water at all. During the ward consultation process, it became evident that the issue of water, just like any other service, is linked to housing and land availability. The ward is inundated with private land, with almost no land that belongs to the municipality. The municipality is therefore challenged in terms of providing quality services, including water.

Ward 31: Magaliesburg

The Ga Mohale (Magaliesburg) community is located north west of the R509/ R24 Interchange. In ward 31, the majority of residents (92%) see agriculture as their priority sector in terms of projects that need to be implemented. Other projects include manufacturing, cleaning, catering, water and construction. During ward leadership consultations, it was cited that the area is well-known for its beauty and this must therefore benefit the surrounding communities. Specific projects that were cited include:

- Projects must be long-term rather than short-term. Do not train people in a vacuum, this must be linked to long term projects;
- Consider establishing eco or agri-villages in the ward;
- Resuscitation of youth projects and linking them up with markets;
- Buya Africa Tourism opportunity to be resuscitated;
- Building the Magaliesburg brand-Museum and beautification of the place;
- Wetland opportunities to be exploited;
- Engage the private sector such as Mount Grace and Cradle of Humankind for leadership and contribution to development of local community, and
- Rustenburg corridor opportunities exploitation.

Electricity

According to the infrastructure master plan, there was a plan to construct Magaliesburg town street lights to the value of R1million during the period 2009/10 and 2010/11.

Housing

Magaliesburg is one of those wards in which housing is not a big problem. Formalization has taken place in the form of the township, while there are still some informal settlements which need to be formalized.

During the ward leadership consultation, it was indicated that Magaliesburg seems to be two worlds in one, with some people having good housing, while others continue to live in informal settlements with very few services even though they have been in the area for a very long time.

Road Access



Surfaced and gravel access roads to the Ga Mohale Community are located along and to the north of the R509. The Community therefore has very good access to the road network. A number of residential units have been formalized and most of the roads in the community have been surfaced. Some areas still need to be formalized and roads surfaced. The

formalization of the balance could therefore be considered as a project.

Public Transport

There are formal taxi routes between Magaliesburg and Mogale City along the R24 as well as in the area of the Magaliesburg Town. Taxis are currently picking up passengers near the entrance to the community. The providence and taxi bays on the access roads to the Magaliesburg Informal Settlement will be most appropriate from a pedestrian safety point of view.



A number of pedestrians walk along the R509 between Ga Mohale and the Magaliesburg Town. The implementation of walkways/cycle paths along, but a safe distance away, from the roadway could be considered.

Road Condition

The latest dirt-and-gravel road condition measurements as performed for the Pavement Management System (PMS) in 2008 for Ward 31 indicates that 2.1 km of dirt and gravel municipal roads, according to the PMS System (2008 Ward demarcation). Re-gravelling of the gravel roads or gravelling of the dirt roads could be considered. According to the MCLM Infrastructure Master Plan, Ward 31 is part of the MCML gravel road maintenance programme.

Water



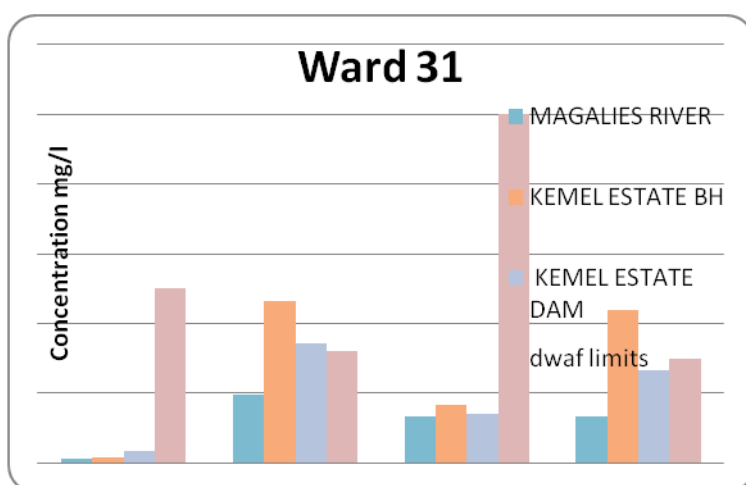
The main water feature in this ward is the Magalies River that cuts across the entire ward. Magalies river passes through the central business district (CBD) of Magaliesburg therefore it's likely to pick up significant contamination due to illegal and uncontrolled dumping of waste into the river. The faecal coliform levels of the Magalies River as shown in Table below indicate that there is significant sewage contamination of the river. Farmers with properties that are traversed by the Magalies River chemically treat the water from

the river before use. Water from the Camel Estate Borehole and Camel Estate Dam was also sampled and the results show that the water is generally uncontaminated as all the measured parameters are well within acceptable range according to the DWA standards.

Table 28: Laboratory water test results in wards 31

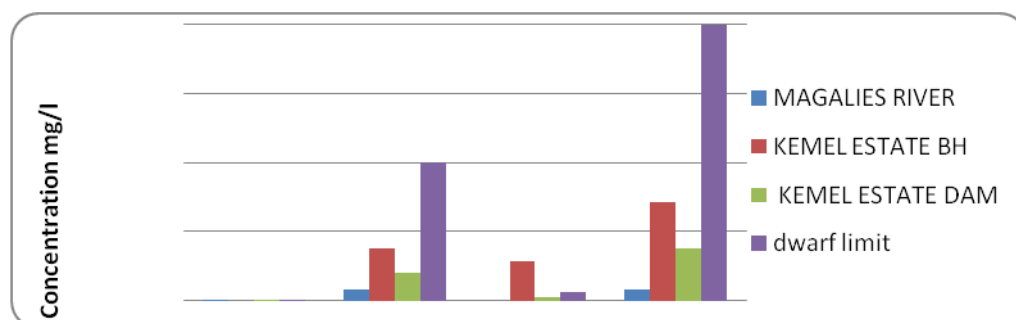
Water Source	Conductivity ($\mu\text{s} / \text{cm}$)	Ph	Dissolved O_2 (mg/l)	Faecal Coliform (counts/100ml)	TDS (mg/l)
Magalies River	234	7.97	12.17	1.2	245
Camel Estate bh	569	6.73	7.77	0.7	230
Camel Estate Dam	381	8.33	12.7	0.65	244
DWA Limits	< 700	5 to 9.5		< 1	< 450

The Calcium (Ca) and the Magnesium (Mg) levels of the Camel Estate borehole are considerably higher than the DWA limits. This is caused by the “hardness” of water, implying that water from that borehole would need to be treated and “softened” before safe use, though these metals are not very harmful since they are minerals.



Dissolved metals concentration in water from ward 31

The sulphate and nutrient levels of the water bodies tested in Magaliesburg indicate that they are within safe limits.



Anion Concentrations at Ward 31

During the survey conducted by NRM Consulting, the majority (95%) of ward 31 surveyed residents indicated that they do have access to water, even though 62% indicated that the water supply is unreliable. The remaining 5% indicated that they do not have access to water at all. These are from the surrounding informal settlements as was confirmed

during the consultation with ward leadership. It also became clear that the water issue arises only because there are issues pertaining to housing (formalization of informal settlements required).

According to the infrastructure master plan, ward 31 is the one among Mogale City rural wards that has an existing bulk pipeline infrastructure.

Ward 32: Hekpoort

The Hekpoort rural community is scattered along the R560 and R563 between the Magaliesburg and Hartebeespoort area.

Ward 32 is the largest rural ward in MCLM in terms of the surface area, in this ward the main economic activity is farming and the population density is very low due rural informal settlements being far apart. Much lower pollution levels were recorded in this ward because of the reduced pressure on the environment by the low intensity of human activities.

Agriculture and manufacturing has been cited by 43% of the respondents. Both sectors make a lot of sense in this area as already the majority of employment (53%) is in the agricultural sector and where manufacturing activities are already beginning to take place. These are both sectors that need to be strengthened through projects that will benefit the community. Other projects that were mentioned include construction and retail.

According to the Hekpoort Precinct Plan 2020, the key employment sector is the agricultural sector. Other employment sectors employing Hekpoort residents are the community sector, the retail sector and the manufacturing sector.

According to the Hekpoort Precinct Plan 2020, apart from agriculture, tourism is a primary economic activity found within the Hekpoort. This potential is to a large extent derived from the proximity to Maropeng, the Cradle of Humankind and the Hartebeespoort Dam. Tourism activity is largely vested in tourist accommodation, such as lodges and guest houses. These tourist accommodation facilities are scattered throughout Hekpoort. The largest and most significant tourist facility within the Hekpoort is the Maropeng Museum and Hotel, situated in the southern side.

A rural settlement is proposed within the Hekpoort Rural Node is order to:

- (a) Achieve a more diverse nodal environment
- (b) Fully utilize the advantage of the close proximity of community facilities and retail opportunities.

Currently, Mogale City is located on a parcel of land which is situated on the R560. However, this land parcel is considered more suitable for retail purposes (see Hekpoort Rural Node design) and it is therefore proposed that this parcel of land be exchanged for a parcel of land located further away from the R560. It was estimated that a land parcel

of approximately 3ha in size is available for rural housing development, and that this land parcel can accommodate approximately 70 residential stands. This land parcel should be developed as the third-phase rural settlement development, after the Vogelsang and Hartebeesfontein West developments have been completed.

Because the need for affordable housing will be absorbed by the Vogelsang and Hartbeesfontein West developments, the Hekpoort Rural Node development can be considered for bonded rural housing development. Co-operatives have also been cited as vehicles for organisation and growth of the residents. The findings were validated during the ward leadership consultations. The only finding that was disputed is the fact that the ward has the lowest unemployment rate and the highest income levels amongst all wards.

The Councillor believes that the tourism industry in the area needs to be marketed properly. There is also a need to profile all economic projects occurring in the area.

Electricity

According to the MCLM Infrastructure Master plan, there was a plan to build Hekpoort Street lights to the total value of R1million between 2009/10 and 2010/11.

Housing

Most people in ward 32 (88%) are accommodated in informal settlements, with very few who own houses or with no house at all. The ward houses the Cradle of Humankind, which is a World Heritage Site, meaning that developments are restricted. This was cited as one of the main challenges, even though it was supposed to be an opportunity.

According to the Hekpoort Precinct Plan 2020, a small-scale affordable housing project is underway in Hekpoort to provide affordable housing in the ward. The project is known as Vogelsang and is funded by the Gauteng Department of Housing affordable housing subsidy programme. The township is situated on Portion 1 of the farm Vogelsang 429-JQ, which is located on the intersection of road. The Municipality also owns the Remainder of the farm Vogelsang 429-JQ, which is situated south of the R560. The portion (i.e. Remainder of Farm Gogelsang 429 JQ) does not have the access requirement needed to allow the development of affordable housing. Consequently, the Municipality intends using the Remainder of Vogelsang for community-based commercial farming purposes associated with the Vogelsang affordable housing development.

Road Access

Rural communities mainly consist of farm workers with residents on small pockets of land within privately owned land. The rural communities have good access to the road network located in the vicinity of the R560 and R563. Several gravel access roads are located on either sides of the R560.

According to the infrastructure master plan, ward 32 is part of the MCML gravel road maintenance programme.

Public Transport

While no formal taxi routes have been recorded in the latest West Rand District municipality (WRDM) Current Public Transport Record (CPTR), several taxis were noted during a site visit. Passengers gather along the road and await taxis. The Thusong Service Centre and the nearby shops attract more passengers although not in significant numbers to justify the proposal for additional supporting public transport road infrastructure.

Road Condition

The latest dirt-and-gravel road condition measurements as performed for the Pavement Management System (PMS) in 2008 for Ward 32 indicate that 81% of the roads are poor (59%) to very poor (22%). Re-gravelling of the gravel roads or gravelling of the gravel roads could be considered.

Water

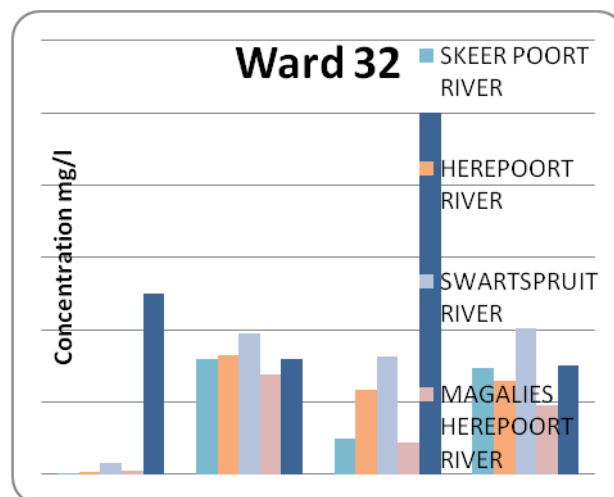
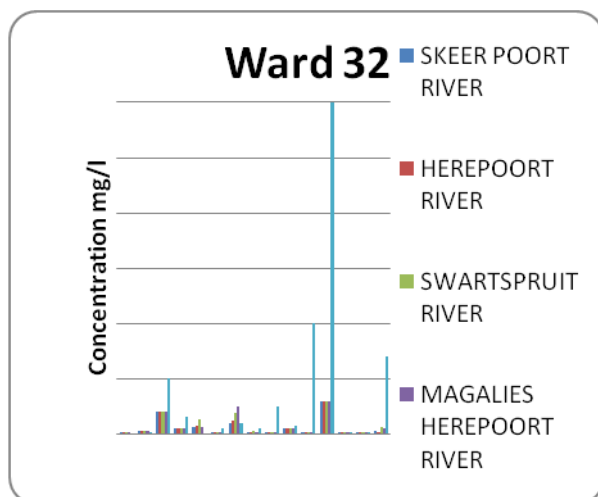


In this ward Heerkpoort River, Magalies River, Swartspuit River and Skeerpoort River were sampled, no boreholes or dams were sampled as most are privately owned and access was denied. Generally people get drinking water from bowzers like in many wards and from private dams and boreholes.

Swartspuit River

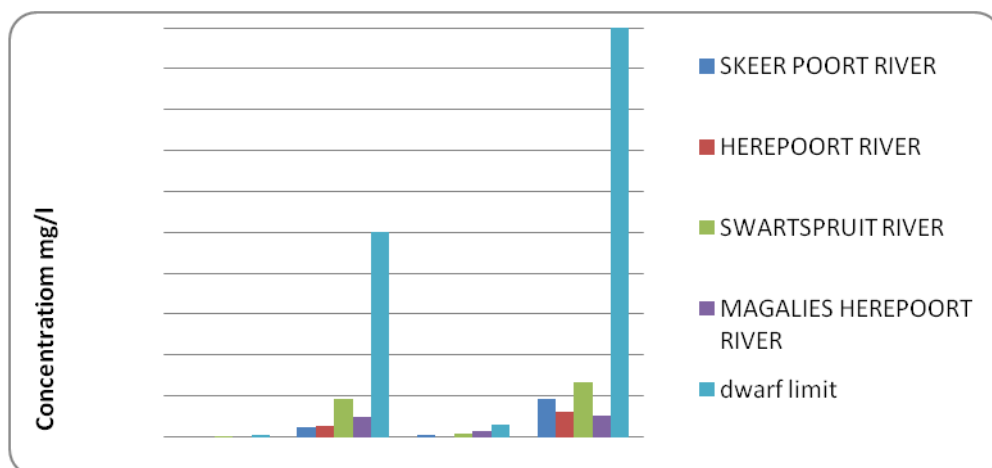
Table 29: Laboratory water test results in wards 32

Water Source	Conductivity ($\mu\text{S} / \text{cm}$)	pH	Dissolved O ₂ (mg/l)	Faecal Coliform (counts/100ml)	TDS (mg/l)
Skeer Poort River	345	8.05	9.64	0.2	290
Herepoort River	328	8.32	9.36	0.45	135
Swartspuit River	485	8.1	9.42	0.35	280
Magalies H.poort River	285	8.02	9.43	0.3	355
DWA Limits	< 700	5 - 9.5		< 1	< 450



Dissolved metals concentration in water from ward 32

The calcium (Ca) and the magnesium (Mg) levels of all the rivers in the ward are fairly high and marginally higher than DWA limits indicating slight "hardness" of water. The chlorine, nitrate and Sulphate levels are much lower than the DWA limits indicating that there is no contamination from acid mine drainage or agro-chemicals.



Anion Concentrations at Ward 32

The survey conducted by NRM Consulting indicated that about 94% of the surveyed residents do have access to water, even though over 87% indicated that the water supply is unreliable. The remaining 6% indicated that they do not have access to water at all. During the ward consultation process these findings were validated. Moreover the more pressing problem within this ward is private land and challenges associated with housing, which also have an effect on all other services, including water.

Ward 33: Lindley, Nootgedacht

The Lindley community is located on the south western corner of the R540/R512 intersection. The majority of residents in Ward 33 (61%) would like to be involved in infrastructural projects like installation of street lights, water and sanitation, while 25% would like to be in agriculture and 8% in manufacturing. The ward is currently inundated with lack of service delivery and involvement of communities in such projects might relieve the load from government. Other projects that were mentioned include agriculture, arts, sewing, warehouses, garbage removal, recycling, and tourism and internet cafés.

During the ward leadership consultation, the findings were validated to be a true reflection. A specific project that was suggested is the World Heritage Site: a Committee of Beneficiary Forum needs to be established to ensure community influence and benefits from this facility

Housing

A large number of people within Ward 33 (over 40%) do not have houses and another large number (46%) is housed within informal settlements, with very few within formal structures. More than 80% of the residents indicated housing as one of the top priorities during the survey conducted by NRM Consulting. During the ward leadership meeting, the findings were validated.

Road Access

Gravel access roads are located to the north and east of the Lindley Community, taking off from the R540 (direct access) and R512 (indirect access) respectively. The Lindley community therefore has very good access to the road network.

The future formalization of the settlement will consist of the provision of more formal structures for houses together with the supporting municipal infrastructure services (water, roads and storm-water, electricity, sanitation).



Gravel roads are present within the informal settlement. Surfacing of internal roads is always very desirable and recommended for these communities, but with implementation most appropriate during the formalization phase. The surfacing of the access roads from the R540 can be considered as a priority project, due to the present condition of the road. The access road also gives access to St Angus School, located next to the Lindley rural community.

Public Transport

There is currently no formal taxi routes recorded in the WRDM CPTR, however taxis were observed in the vicinity of the community. It appears as though the taxis only stop at the entrance to the access road, this is due to the condition of the road. The provision of taxi bays on the access road to the Lindley Informal Settlement will be most appropriate from a pedestrian safety point of view, but probably also impractical as a result of the dead kilometres for taxi operators as opposed to stopping alongside the R540 or R512.

The provision of taxi bays along the R540 or the R512 could therefore be considered. A walkway of approximately 1km between the community and the R512 could also be considered for implementation.

Road Condition

The latest dirt-and-gravel road condition measurements as performed for the Pavement Management System (PMS) in 2008 for Ward 33 indicates that road condition are good (42%) to fair (58%). Re-gravelling of the gravel roads or gravelling of the dirt roads could be considered.

Water

In ward 33 the Crocodile River, a private dam in Rhenospruit, and 2 boreholes were sampled. The community mainly uses the water from the dam and the river for laundry and not for drinking and cooking. Water bowsters/tanks provide the bulk of the water requirements and some communities get water from the few Rand Water boreholes.

Table 30: Laboratory water test results in wards 33

Water Source	Conductivity ($\mu\text{s} / \text{cm}$)	pH	Dissolved O_2 (mg/l)	Faecal Coliform (counts/100ml)	TDS (mg/l)
Crocodile River (Lanseria)	652	8	8.74	0.4	205
Rhenospruit (borehole) 2	378	7.1	7.03	0.1	70
Rhenospruit (borehole) 1	706	6.92	3.6	0.1	110
Rhenospruit dam	498	8.19	9.42	0.55	280
DWA Limits	< 700	5 - 9.5		< 1	< 450

The water electrical conductivity, pH, faecal coliform and TDS generally show levels that are below the DWA limits, this means that water would be safe for domestic consumption. The anomaly in Table above is the Rhenospruit borehole 1's electrical conductivity that shows a value that is above the safe limit. The Rhenospruit borehole 1 also shows high values of nitrates (NO_3), calcium (Ca) and magnesium (Mg). In general water in ward 33 has high content of calcium (Ca) and magnesium (Mg). According to the infrastructure master plan, bulk water lines will be installed in Nooitgedacht.

ANNEXURE B: IDENTIFIED CHALLENGES

Challenges	Details
Lack of cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of cooperation and active involvement of MCLM employees • Lack of commitment, dedication and follow ups to the project and decisions taken at meetings by MCLM senior officials • Non-attendance of meetings, thus, lack of reporting and commitment by senior officials of MCLM • Quarterly bilateral meetings between the Municipal Manager and CEO of Cradle rendered ineffective due to lack of reporting by MCLM despite provision of secretariat by Department • Lack of cooperation and buy-in by the community; and different interest group forums that need to pull together • Lack of trust between government and stakeholders • MCLM undertakes projects without public participation
Uncoordinated approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disjointed approach or working in silo by spheres of government • The three spheres of government, private sector and state owned enterprises need to coordinate and integrate programmes for benefit of communities • An integrated/holistic approach to development such as agri-village concept
Insufficient capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MCLM needs to be fully capacitated to deliver bulk service • Inadequate human & financial resources • MCLM does not monitor progress • MCLM not providing adequate resources to ensure development of Vlakdrift & Camel Estates commonages
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lobbying Department of Education to build boarding schools to circumvent girl children to walk long distances due to lack of transport. Two boarding schools are targeted with support of the Premier • MCLM does not provide adequate services to the school • Four (4) schools are currently being renovated in Hekpoort and are funded by GDARD rural development branch • Lack of land for school buildings and sporting facilities • Learners walk long distances from schools. • Scholar transport only available to Schaumburg Combined School. • The Shovakhulula bicycle project financed by the WRDM for shorter than 5 kilometres. Riding on main road is dangerous for school kids; and • Growth in learner numbers a challenge because we are not

Challenges	Details
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> always able to add classes and increase staff complement.
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing backlogs remains a challenge Establishment of Housing Development Agency
Budget and finding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate CASP budget from the department Proper coordination amongst stakeholders especially on funding; and Provision of budget by MCLM Secure property and resources to build proper schools and sporting facilities Availability of budget including CSIs in farming and tourism Budget adjustment by MCLM in favour of rural areas
Lack of knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental division of MCLM lack budget & participation for effective hand-over & sustainable maintenance (continue buying herbicides); and Local communities lack of education & awareness of natural resources issues
Procurement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MCLM technical procurement slow, thus, experiencing delays in implementing water services projects; MCLM fails to report promptly on contractual obligations Managers need to be capacitated and empowered to honour contracts
Land issue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High rate of evictions in MCLM High land prices in high potential agricultural land such as Tarlton the MCLM should be prepared to sign agreements with land owners and fund the projects Lack of corporate governance on land use Private property land owners hostile towards human settlements of poor as it threatens cheap labour; Evictions are highest in Mogale City approximately 100 households evicted per annum. Reasons for evictions in Muldersdrift include the fact that the area is fast developing and land use changing Migration for in the area is rife due to potential employment and xenophobia is also rife; and Lack of infrastructure because of private property settlements There is a great need for government to purchase land for development in our ward
Empowerment and entrepreneurial issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mind-set not entrepreneurial, business culture not good and there is dependency syndrome Establishing functional forums that are capacitated and well informed. There is also a need for kiosks and business information platforms Running awareness programmes Designing projects and programmes for which they can access funding and create jobs. For example, need to design projects

Challenges	Details
	<p>to suit the Department of Economic Development' criteria to access the R9 billion budget; and create a buy-back centre and establish market for waste recycling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide feedback on public participation e.g. Camel Estates • Reinforce Public Private Partnership • The government must enforce by-laws and encourage private sector to fund NGOs through the CSI budgets • Strategy to empower and capacitate beneficiaries in MCLM not available
Water and environmental issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited water resources • Percy Stuart treatment plant a threat to environment and killing species in the rivers • Dolomite prevents major housing development • The MCLM and DWA do not seem to have plans to resolve the problem that threatens sustainability and compliance of Cradle as World Heritage Site • GDARD too slow on EIAs. Bureaucracy creating obstacles and should short circuit it; and Legislative framework on objections is also an obstacle that stifles development • Fluid situation on private ownership & waste removal • Government be serious with environmental issues such as mine water drainage
Rural setting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sparsely located communities which creates a challenge for bulk planning; • Farm schools with few children had to be closed and that resulted in kids having to walk long distances to school • Expensive to roll out rural infrastructure due to sparsely populated area. Cost benefit analysis to benefit for few households; and creating bulk capacity e.g. No services provided to private property. These challenges could be resolved through integrated and holistic rural and urban infrastructure planning and provision • Unsafe environment in rural areas • Sort out lawlessness and safety of rural communities – SAPS

ANNEXURE C: KEY STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

NAME OF ENTITY	EXISTING PROGRAMMES / PROJECTS & ACHIEVEMENTS
Department of Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries (DAFF): Land Use & Soil Management Division	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing support and monitoring government programmes such as the Working for Water of Department of Water Affairs; and • Monitoring and supporting government programmes to ensure sustainable use of natural resources (soil, water, vegetation & control of alien invasive plants)
Department of Water Affairs (DWA), Gauteng Region Water Services Sector Support Represented by Messrs Patrick Makhado & Pogiso Gerald Mfoloe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing bulk water supply and sanitation pump stations; • Upgrading pump station in Lusaka; • Extension of Percy Stuart waste water treatment works to a 10 mega litre per day (251); • Employing youth as part of WCDM War on Leaks Programme to repair leaks. The ten youth employed identify high water users and repair leaks including schools; and • Has a dedicated official to assist/support MCLM team with water services. The support is endless.
Department of Rural Development & Land Reform (DRDLR): (Land Reform Branch) Gauteng Region	<p>The DRLR has been assisting the population of MCLM since 1994. The focus of their involvement has been implementation of land reform projects. In particular DRDLR has:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchased two properties namely; Vlakdrift and Camel Estates for use as commonage; and • Implementing the CRDP Pilot in Hekpoort.
Department of Health & Social Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The provision of skills development and establishment of entrepreneurial/income generating/social cooperatives through the Lanseria Development Centre covering Lanseria, Zandspruit and Kromdraai.
Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development	<p>GDARD is the lead department in the province to coordinate implementation of the CRDP by all departments. This coordination entails amongst other activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture, environmental, economic and infrastructure development within the CRDP sites; and • CRDP strategy was launched in March and approved in July 2011 after intensive consultations with all departments and local government. Though approved, it is an unfunded mandate at both the province and local government. • Provincial Steering Committee has been established and is running.

NAME OF ENTITY	EXISTING PROGRAMMES / PROJECTS & ACHIEVEMENTS
	<p>Furthermore, department is involved in the following projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Magaliesburg resurfacing of 1.9 kilometres road; • Re-gravelling of three (3) Hekpoort roads; • Re-gravelling of 18.25 kilometres road in Nooidgedacht; • Re-gravelling of 6.14 km at Hartebeesfontein; and • Re-gravelling of 4.29 km at Dam walk.
<p>Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development: Regional Office in Randfontein: Focus is agriculture.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical advisory / extension services to farmers; • Providing on-farm infrastructure through the CASP (funded infrastructure include fencing, borehole, chicken house' irrigation and electrification); and • Coordinating key stakeholders for the national Department of Rural Development and Land Reform programmes. <p>GDARD is involved in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-Settlement feasibility study to assist DRDLR to assess farms prior to purchasing; and • Post-Settlement technical support tailor made to the feasibility study. Concerted effort is made to closely collaborate with municipalities.
<p>Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has been implementing the EPWP phase 2 of job creation and skills transfer by controlling alien species and plants in Wards 27, 29 and 32 for the past 12 years.
<p>Gauteng Department of Local Government and Housing: Sedibeng Housing Region</p>	<p>The department has been involved with the MCLM for 15 years and current projects include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rietfontein village housing; • Ithembaletu Infrastructure development; • Nooidgedacht Planning stage; • Tarlton also planning; and • DMA also planning stage.
<p>Department of Cradle of Humankind World Heritage Site and Dinokeng Projects</p>	<p>The department has been involved in this project for 2001 and by its nature is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intervention is rural development; • Promotes tourism; • Collaborates closely with municipalities; • Train potential entrepreneurs as tourist operators; and • Collaborate with SAPS on tourism safety. <p>Basically, the department has ability to leverage funding from various departments and private sector to ensure that</p>

NAME OF ENTITY	EXISTING PROGRAMMES / PROJECTS & ACHIEVEMENTS
	the site is well developed. The department funded the development of Environmental Management Framework of which stakeholders included GDARD, WRDM, MCLM, Department of Environmental Affairs and the North West Government (10% of Cradle falls under the NW province).
Gauteng Department of Education	<p>The department has been involved in implementing rural projects for the past 16 years. Projects currently underway include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The possible merger of De Poort and F J Kloppers Primary Schools with Schaumburg Combined School (only the primary) and develop Schaumburg as high school only in Hekpoort to ensure viability in terms of number of learners that should not be less than 100; • F J Kloppers built by brick and has sporting facilities whereas Die Poort, though strategically located, is mud built; • Running ABET training centre to equip parents with skills for their work in farms and lodges; and • Involved in the Hekpoort CRDP initiative
Ward 23: Muldersdrift (Rietfontein, Van Wyksreestant & Nooitgedacht)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing project in the whole ward; • Infrastructure such as water supply and sanitation are under construction; and • Installing street lights for all settlements to ensure illumination.
Ward 27: Sterkfontein, Rietvlei, Oaktree & Game Reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ward 27 is 70% urban and 30 % rural. Houses are being built in Munzville Ext 5, an urban area. There are no developments in rural areas.
Ward 29: Honingklip & Pinehaven	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No, I have just started term but will be involved in the future
Ward 30: Tarlton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Newly appointed Ward Councillor
Ward 32: Hekpoort and Kromdraai	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identified infrastructure need; • Refurbishing schools; • Enterprise identification & training; • Identified 100 ha land for housing development; and • Strategic partner also identified.
Ward 33: Lanseria (Lindley, Nooitgedacht & Rhenosterspruit (DMA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supply of water and sanitation is at 50%; and • Serithi Expanded Public Works Programme for cleaning and gardening, livelihood and children's feeding scheme are underway
Ward 31: Magaliesburg	<p>Projects implemented include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blaauwbank; and • Maloney's eye.
MCLM Water & Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of water & sanitation;

NAME OF ENTITY	EXISTING PROGRAMMES / PROJECTS & ACHIEVEMENTS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning & provision of services; and • Intermediate provision of bulk water network to Lanseria
MCLM Environmental Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Services provided and on enforcing legislation and compliance
MCLM Electricity Distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of design criteria for street/high mast lights; and • Provision of reasonable and sustainable standards for electricity.
MCLM: Health Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community environmental health services business such as restaurants etc.; • Sampling water, milk parlours etc. and issuing certificates of acceptability.
Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently providing relief potable water to community
Enterprise Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SMMEs business registration, business plan development, facilitation of training and providing mentorship; and • Tourism development and promotion by facilitating grading and signage. • The tourism unit was involved in the development of Lesedi Cultural Village formerly under the district.
Development and Planning	<p>The unit has been involved in the spatial development framework for MCLM such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Precinct planning for Tarlton and Magaliesburg; and • Rustenburg/Magalies Development Corridor.
Hekpoort Itumeleng Clinic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing the health care services to the community for the past nine (9) years.
NARYSEC: Hekpoort Thusong Service Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learnership for skills development programmes to empower youth for effective participation in the development of the community.
WARD 31 Community Liaison Officer: MCLM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure compliance with by-laws of MCLM; and • Facilitate public participation in development programmes for all spheres of government.
West Rand District Municipality Infrastructure: Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertaking need assessments; and • Devising plans and strategies to address the needs.
West Rand District Municipality Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently not involved with MCLM. However, developed the Lesedi Cultural Village in former DMA now incorporated in MCLM.
West Rand District Municipality Environment and Waste Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing the state of environment document currently as a draft for LMs; • Applied for concurrency from the GDARD MEC to do Regional Environmental Management Framework;

NAME OF ENTITY	EXISTING PROGRAMMES / PROJECTS & ACHIEVEMENTS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed an Integrated Waste Management Plan that was approved by GDARD; and Developed quality plan. The unit would be involved in the implementation of rural development in assisting and supporting LMs.
Independent Development Trust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The IDT has been involved with Mogale City as an implementing Agency for DWA and Department of Environmental Affairs Working for Water Programme. In particular, the IDT has been involved in removal of alien species in the Munzville and Kagiso townships. This project employs 5 contractors and 55 beneficiaries.
National Development Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identified agricultural project in Tarlton for funding; and Engaging community of Hekpoort to establish a project of capacitating coops to manage their projects.
Mogale City-Rustenburg Development Corridor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying appropriate projects and developing outline business plans
Rand Water Wetlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitating the Happy Acres wetland in Magaliesburg
Mogale Tourism: Section 21 Company	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of cultural village at the gate of Rhino and Lion Park in collaboration with the West Rand District Municipality
AGRI-SA West Rand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water quality for agriculture; Rural Safety in collaboration with SAPS, Local Government etc.; and Partnership on human upliftment with local government in terms of legislative elements. Commodities include: Fruit trees, flowers, grain, vegetable, Agri-tourism and game farming.
Nkunzi Development Association: Section 21 company	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unfair dismissals; Labour related issues; Evictions; and Intervenes, mediate, negotiates and assist in court.
Independent Development Trust: Municipal Support Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IDT not yet started supporting MCLM, but has an MOU with the WRDM signed by the MM Mr David Mokoena
Aganang Community Home Based Care (NGO) based in Ward 23, Muldersdrift	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holiday programme on Plot 4 for school kids; Poverty alleviation programmes such as food gardens for local unemployed people; Social support for food and school uniforms for poor community members; and Monthly support group forums for HIV youth headed households and child care forum.
Rural Legal Trust: A Section 21 company	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education and awareness raising about laws and regulations affecting farm workers and dwellers to

NAME OF ENTITY	EXISTING PROGRAMMES / PROJECTS & ACHIEVEMENTS
	<p>enable them to engage public service departments directly. Raise the consciousness of communities; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing support through mediation, arbitration and litigation. • MCLM supported through the North West University's Potchefstroom Campus' Legal Clinic.
African Farmers Association of South Africa (AFASA): This is the NAFU breakaway group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement in the GDARD (agriculture) working group comprising of the Department and MEC's office; and • Participation and involvement in MEC Mayathula-Khoza's rural development and agricultural road shows to municipalities.
LoveLife Hekpoort	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LoveLife is involved in HIV/AIDS awareness targeting youth in Hekpoort. The organisation has been operating in the area for the past two (2) years.
Azania Agri Project in Rhenosterspruit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skilling and promoting agricultural activities amongst the unemployed members of the community.
Tshwaranang Dropping Centre in Hekpoort	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We have been operating in the area for the past 3 years in distributing food parcels.
Ward 31 Committee Member	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involved in community projects including social responsibility and environment.
Bula Matlho Project in Ward 30 Tarlton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Started to bring all small businesses together and help them to sustain their businesses through training.
Greenway Farm: Biggest Carrot Growing Farming Enterprise in Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The enterprise has been operating in MCLM for the past 23 years. However, started specialising in carrot production since 1990. Specific activity is carrot production. • The monthly wage bill is over R1 million. It employs a minimum of 150 employees and the number goes up to 170 seasonally. The top 50 farm workers own 10% shares (profit share) of the operations. These shares are hosted by Farm Worker Trust.
Datacomb (Pty) Ltd	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job creation projects through the lodge; • Entrepreneurial training in agriculture, pottery, ceramics and tourism; and • Hospitality training of tour operators, tour guides, chefs, managers, housekeeping (project funded by Rivers Foundation) a church in Johannesburg.
DKSK Trading Enterprise cc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DSKS Trading Enterprise has been involved with the MCLM for 3 years and his projects entail: • Developing a corncorp of Economic Development of Magalies; and • Running community project in Masakhane
Avianto Estate: Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avianto has been in existence and operating in MCLM

NAME OF ENTITY	EXISTING PROGRAMMES / PROJECTS & ACHIEVEMENTS
Lodge/Hotel	<p>for the past 14 years. Other than the hotel, Avianto is planning rural development of the area and has made applications to MCLM as part of the Muldersdrift development node for the following developments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop 250 units of low cost housing in the Driefontein area close to where the hotel is located. These low cost houses are aimed at accommodating both employees of Avianto , other businesses around the estate and the public in general; and • Develop 1 500 high cost housing estate/luxury stands on the opposite side of the hotel. This development will also host a Maragon Private School (preparatory to high school level) that will be operational by 2013, sporting facilities, health spa and expansion of hotel (adding 80 extra rooms).
Rhino and Lion Nature Reserve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R & L has been operating in the DMA area for the past thirty-five (35) years and involved in: • In partnership with government, L & R donated land at the entrance of their property to develop Katlego Cultural Centre over the past 5 years. R & L donated the land as a contribution to corporate social responsibility to Kromdraai community and WRDM for the building which eventually cost government R20 million. An MOU and several documents forming partnerships exist. To date, after 5 years, the building is not operational and lying empty. R & L would like to rent the building and operationalise it but government is not playing its part. • In 2000 they got an allocation of R1 8 million LED funding from the West Rand District Municipality (WRDM) to assist in development of forty (40) houses (restricted developments by UNESCO World Heritage Site) on Portion 26, the municipal land next to its property. The idea was for government to establish a village that would also house satellite police station, cash store, a clinic and government offices. However, this project is also on standstill; and • R & L employs ninety (90) people from the local communities and accommodates them on servant's quarters in the property

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<p>Department of Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries (DAFF):</p> <p>Land Use & Soil Management Division</p> <p>Represented by Ms Esther Mampane</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that natural resources are used sustainably; and • Undertake rehabilitation through enforcement of the conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, 43 of 1983 focussing on commercial, smallholder, subsistence agricultural land users and also on non-agricultural land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement the natural resources management education and awareness programme through avenues such as farmers or smallholders' days; and • MCLM should participate in the District Steering Committee involving the DRLR. DAFF offers assessments & advice on natural resources such as water, land degradation & environmental aspects. 	<p>Short-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure land rehabilitation through Conservation of Agricultural Resources (CARA) enforcement on 8000-10000 hectares in Gauteng; and • Run awareness programmes on farmer and smallholder gathering days and schools. <p>Medium-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase targets on rehabilitated land and enforce CARA; • Strengthen working relationships with District Steering Committee and encourage MCLM to be active participants; and • Run awareness programmes on farmer and smallholder gathering days. <p>Long-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued land use rehabilitation

Name Of Entity	Mandate	Proposed Projects/Programmes & Activities	Planned Projects For West Rand / Mogale City
			programme, awareness and enforcement.
<p>Department of Water Affairs (DWA), Gauteng Region</p> <p>Water Services Sector Support</p> <p>Represented by Messrs Patrick Makhado & Pogiso Gerald Mfoloe</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supporting Water Services Authorities (WSAs) and Water Services Providers (WSPs) on contract compliance; Providing support to WSAs & WSPs with regards to drinking water quality and wastewater issues (Blue Drop & Green Drop); Supporting MCLM on Water Conservation & Demand Management (WCDM) on awareness & technical support; and Providing financial support to WCDM. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation & maintenance plans for the MCLM's water infrastructure; Support municipality in developing the WSDP's to address water related issues; and Ensuring tankering of water to those without supply in rural areas. Contingency funds be made available due to the rapid mushrooming of informal settlements as a result of evictions. 	<p>Short-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing a dedicated technical official to assist MCLM on water services Tankering water to those communities without supply and providing contingency funds to MCLM in case of emergencies; and Negotiate supply of water on private property with the farmers. <p>Medium-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation & maintenance of plans for their drinking and wastewater (blue and green drop); Ensure that the Water Services Development Plans are aligned to the MCLM IDPs and Provide endless support <p>Long-term</p>

Name Of Entity	Mandate	Proposed Projects/Programmes & Activities	Planned Projects For West Rand / Mogale City
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement Accelerated Community Infrastructure Project in rural areas using the MIG and DWA funding; • Focus on conservation, water supply and wastewater infrastructure; and • Provide endless support
<p>Department of Rural Development & Land Reform (DRDLR)</p> <p>(Land Reform Branch) Gauteng Region</p> <p>Represented by Mr Malesela Manaka</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To create vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities through implementation of Land Reform & Comprehensive Rural Development Programmes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As a starting point, MCLM need to sign lease agreements with intended beneficiaries of Vlakdrift & Camel Estate and facilitate sustainable institutional arrangements: • Operationalise the two commonages in order to create economic opportunities for aspirant farmers; and • Have more settlement projects to cater for housing needs of farm dwellers. • DRLR would assist with acquisition of land and provide support to land reform projects through recapitalisation and development projects. 	<p>Short-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To implement proposed settlement projects (Nooitgedacht and Vlakplaats/Tarltan Agri-village); and • Implement PLAS projects for aspirant farmers <p>Medium-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To acquire strategically located land (agricultural hubs) for agricultural purposes <p>Long-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To facilitate tenure security and to improve the livelihood of rural communities in MCLM

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<p>Department of Rural Development & Land Reform (DRDLR)</p> <p>(Rural Development Branch) Gauteng Region</p> <p>Represented by Ndivhuho Ranwedzi</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (CRDP) through execution of Rural Infrastructure Development as follows: It starts with provision of basic needs; Enterprise development; and Industrialisation or commercialisation of the commodities. Overall objective is to create vibrant communities with secure food security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing partnerships with land owners; Exploring the supply of water from Hartebeespoort Dam; Establishing a proper settlement area; Undertake agricultural and tourism projects; Implementing Land Reform & CRDP projects; and Execute social programmes. 	<p>Short-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of basic needs such as water, roads, electricity, food gardens and develop social infrastructure such as schools. <p>Medium-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of enterprises which captures the indigenous resources. This will cut across all areas with potential to create business opportunities. <p>Long-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of value chain based commodities which are produced in the area, industrialise/commercialise.
Department of Health & Social Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target training on skills that are job oriented; Establish a Memorandum of Understanding with local companies to ensure their absorption of trained beneficiaries; and 	<p>Short-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Job placements for trained youths and adults. <p>Medium-term</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Link with other stakeholders to secure project members' stipends. • Specific projects should include plumbing, bakery, laundry services and brickmaking. Other than community mobilisation & facilitation, the department can provide start-up funding for local entrepreneurs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish sustainable social cooperatives for income generating projects. <p>Long-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable business entities with members taking home at least R1 000 per member per month.
<p>Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development</p> <p>Represented by Mr Aluoneswi Mafunzwaini</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broad mandate of department is: • Promote agriculture, food security, rural development, environmental protection/ enhancement and conservation of natural resources; and • Coordinate various departments to prioritise rural areas in terms of budgets to ensure vibrant rural development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing project named Chief Mogale Housing Project in Mogale. This is a flagship project; and • Roads re-surfacing and re-gravelling in Hekpoort. • GDARD would like to be involved in the: • Implementation of agriculture projects and has a mechanisation plan to leverage tractors to assist farmers for crop planning including at household level; • Conservation, environment and waste removal and disposal; and • Coordination of projects as lead 	<p>Short-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create awareness and conscientise key stakeholders on rural development. This process also entails establishing their rural development projects and activities; • Establishing plans for stakeholders; and • Target Hekpoort, the CRDP site for baseline survey currently underway to establish national needs. <p>Medium-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Galvanise departments to support rural development.

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		<p>department in implementing rural development.</p> <p>The department believes the success factor for development strategies include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better coordination, engagement and communication amongst key stakeholders and beneficiaries; • Mainstreaming, alignment and reporting by all those involved; and • Media reporting and promotion of the programme. 	<p>Long-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstreaming rural development to ensure that all departments always have standing programmes for rural areas.
<p>Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development: Regional Office in Randfontein: Focus is agriculture.</p> <p>Represented by Mr Thomas Tlhale</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mandate is the implementation of GDARD agricultural programmes and projects in the region (WRDM) including; Westonaria, Mogale City, Randfontein and Carletonville Local Municipality and JHB Metro. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future projects should be on agricultural development in the region. • GDARD will provide both technical and advisory support to the farmers. • Success factors for development strategies hinges on better coordination amongst key stakeholders in government at all levels including DRDLR, MCLM and availability of national budget. 	<p>Short-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On-farm infrastructure development. <p>Medium-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On-going support to farmers to ensure improved productivity. <p>Long-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable farming and markets

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<p>Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development</p> <p>Represented by Mr Harmen Dendulk</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mandate is to implement the EPWP PHASE 2 job creation and skills transfer to the jobless and poorest of the poor. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alien plant removal; Wetland rehabilitation; River cleaning of solid waste; and Burning of firebreaks in game reserves. The department would like to be involved in advising on drafting business plans; contracts and monitoring & evaluation of projects during implementation. The success of development strategies hinges on proper planning, availability of budget, bankable business plan, contract in place, and monitoring and evaluation. 	<p>Short-term to medium term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement the EPWP to enhance job creation. Negotiate rehabilitation of wetlands with MCLM <p>Long-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement sustainable environmental conservation projects in MCLM. Develop an implementation strategy from the housing Master Plan.
<p>Gauteng Department of Local Government and Housing: Sedibeng Housing Region</p> <p>Represented by Mr</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide and facilitate development of sustainable human settlements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bulk services; Roads & storm water; and Regeneration of inner-city to promote housing rental and accommodation. This will improve CBD economy because currently it is dead at night in Krugersdorp. 	<p>Short-term to medium term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and complete the: Rietfontein village; Ithembaletu; DMA; and Tarlton.

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Lesiba Sekele		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The department is guided by municipal IDPs (bulk) for to enable them to provide internal reticulation and top structure. Department would be involved in implementing the strategy. However, ideally, the MCLM should be the implementer. An agri-village concept seems attractive and it would perhaps assist department in reviewing their housing policy that is predominantly urban biased. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long-term Development of strategy and Implementation Plan exploring alternative use of local materials and resources such as appropriate technology for on-site sanitation and borehole for water.
<p>Department of Cradle of Humankind World Heritage Site and Dinokeng Projects</p> <p>Represented by Mr Fana Jiyane</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core business is: Development of the Cradle of Human Kind area as a Premier Tourist Destination focussing on infrastructure development; and Protection and conservation of World Heritage Site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of Maropeng and Sterkfontein that cost R180 million done; Development of Magaliesburg Tourist Orientation Centre. This project is in the pipeline; and Development of Lanseria Tourist Orientation Centre also in the pipeline. All these developments are implemented through the PPP arrangements. In all these 	<p>Short-term to medium term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement the: Magaliesburg and Lanseria Orientation Centres; Complete the hiking trails; and Facilitate merger with Gauteng Tourism Authority. <p>Medium-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of branded

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		<p>developments, the Cradle is predominantly developing infrastructure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific projects by MCLM should include: • The 5 years LED strategy of MCLM should devote a chapter on tourism; and • MCLM allocate sufficient budget (IDP) and human resources to plan and implement tourism projects. • Notwithstanding budgetary constraints experienced by most municipalities, the CEO is confident that the department can leverage funds for projects through Public, Private Partnership arrangements to assist MCLM in this regard. • Specific projects developed and in the pipeline for implementation by Cradle: • Maropeng Hotel and Sterkfontein Caves developed through PPP at 	<p>distance markers, route identifiers and milestones; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cave tourism plan. <p>Long-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-sustaining and financial independence of the initiatives.

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		<p>the cost of R180 million and operational;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Magaliesburg Orientation Centre in the pipeline and same PPP arrangements will be made; and • Lanseria Orientation Centre also being implemented using the PPP. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In all these projects, Cradle develops roads infrastructure and tourist routes through the Strategic Economic Infrastructure Programme. It also contributes in marketing, research and protection of environment. <p>Social responsibility projects include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close collaboration with SAPS for tourist safety. Upgraded two (2) police stations to the Superintendent status to curb crime on tourists. As a result, additional resources were made to police. There is also a tourism awareness programme and intelligence (two-way radio) in collaboration with the MCLM. This also includes resources for 	

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		<p>patrolling the area. The initiative has contributed to a crime free area in the Cradle;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established and sponsors Tourism Awards for the West Rand District Municipality. This occasion will be held in September at Maropeng. The costs of media work and promotion will be borne by the Cradle; and Established a job creation and skills development programme to employ 200 local unemployed youth and train them in tourism related skills. Budget for this is R10 million. It is envisaged that after the two (2) years of employment and training, the unemployed youths would be marketable and find jobs on their own. 	
<p>Gauteng Department of Education</p> <p>Represented by Mr Sarel Streicher</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Departmental mandate is education and also does: School nutrition; and Parental training on their responsibilities towards their children' education. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specific programmes to be implemented include: Identifying property to relocate Tarlton Primary School; Identify site for relocation of Lesego Primary School in Muldersdrift; and Secure site within Gauteng to 	<p>Short term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Merger of Hekpoort Schools to ensure viability (number of learners less than 100 not viable); and Due to numbers, teachers including school principal teach full time and have no time for administration.

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		<p>relocate Schaumburg Combined School which is in the North West boundary.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The department would like to: • Uplift communities through education; • Create sporting facilities to develop their talents and entertainment to eliminate teenage pregnancies; and • Undertake ABET programme to encourage literacy in communities. • The success in implementing development strategies hinges on: • Consistency in supporting, developing and overseeing the project from inception through to operation and maintenance; and • Monitoring & evaluation especially by department of social development. 	<p>Medium term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To move Lesego Primary School in Muldersdrift closer to where the majority of learners come from (notwithstanding funds and availability of site). Sports & cultural activities are suffering; and • Tarlton Primary School initially a farm school has 600 learners and space very limited. Need to secure land to build proper school.
Ward 23: Muldersdrift (Rietfontein, Van	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To serve as a link for community to access essential government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The problems of land could be resolved by policies that clearly state the nodes of development 	<p>Short Term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchase more land for

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<p>Wyksrestant & Nooitgedacht)</p> <p>Represented by Cllr Molefi Selibo</p>	<p>services and ensure delivery thereof</p>	<p>in the MCLM area. There is also a need to finalise the Spatial Development Framework and Precinct Plans in order to reduce hostility of private land owners. MCLM should also purchase more land and consider expropriation where necessary. Specific projects and programmes could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hospitality industry to accommodate the poor through Private Public Partnership arrangements for lodges; • Agricultural projects such as poultry, vegetables and livestock be considered; and • Recycling and waste management. 	<p>development (housing and agriculture); and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide services to the area (electricity, water and sanitation plans in the pipeline). <p>Medium-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Get approval for township establishment and develop infrastructure (IDP alignment); • Build sustainable human settlements that incorporate schools, employment, markets etc.; and • Establish integrated & sustainable economic development such as the agri-village. <p>Long-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build on medium term plans for sustainable socio-economic livelihoods and human settlements with taxi/bus ranks, MPCs, agriculture, churches, sports facilities, markets etc.
<p>Ward 27: Sterkfontein, Rietvlei,</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure services delivery to community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of multi-purpose centres for ease of 	<p>Short-term</p>

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<p>Oaktree & Game Reserve</p> <p>Represented by Cllr Paul Molapo</p>		<p>communications;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder engagement; and Establishment of business centres including an office of department of home affairs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stabilise provision of services such as trucking water & electricity to settlements; and Provide safety to evicted people. <p>Medium-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Security of tenure ACT; and Ensure acquisition of identity documents. <p>Long-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of agri-villages to ensure holistic development approach
<p>Ward 29: Honingklip & Pinehaven</p> <p>Represented by Cllr Jacques Hoon</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public representative for service delivery such as housing to community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Projects & activities could include: Basic education ABET for skills development; and Clinic/health facility Would facilitate collaboration through consultation and encourage openness and transparency amongst stakeholders. 	<p>Short-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Street lights & electricity; Road surfacing & maintenance; and Crime reduction. <p>Medium-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing formal townships to accommodate informal settlements. <p>Long-term</p>

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish schools & hospitals and clinics in Pinehaven.
<p>Ward 32: Hekpoort and Kromdraai</p> <p>Represented by Cllr Dennis Thabe</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring services delivery; and Linking community with government services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of sports facilities and activities; Skills development; Involve NYDA and other agencies in developing specific aspects; and Establish youth clubs e.g. LoveLife. The council will facilitate engagement of all stakeholders and provide advice. He believes that will proper planning and commitment by all stakeholders, development projects will be sustainable. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of agri-villages to ensure holistic development approach
<p>Ward 33: Lanseria (Lindley, Nooidgedacht & Rhenosterspruit (DMA)</p> <p>Represented by Cllr Osborn Ramadi</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Service delivery to community for all areas. We have three big settlements and seven small ones. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening the Health & HIV awareness programmes; Improving safety & security. Perhaps have a satellite police station; Need health centre, clinic; and Provide recreational facilities and activities for youth development. 	<p>Short-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to water supply and sanitation; Provide access roads to all places; and Provide access to electricity. <p>Medium-term</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cllr will coordinate and facilitate community involvement. He believes that clear communication and commitment by all stakeholders will ensure sustainable development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government must purchase land for development of housing and agriculture <p>Long-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop an agri-village, an integrated development once land is available. Department of agriculture Gauteng approached community for agricultural projects.
<p>Ward 31: Magaliesburg</p> <p>Represented by Ms Dipuo Mosese</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core business is to ensure service delivery to community in Magaliesburg. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific project to be implemented should include: • Camel Estate implementation of commonage (operationalise); • Boarding facility at Weskol Agricultural School for remotely located school children; • Render Ubuntu Arts and Cultural Centre a tourist attractive place;; Formalisation of informal settlements; and • Development of new landfill site and relocation thereto appropriate place. • MCLM must take care of every development initiatives from the 	<p>Short-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct roads and install street lights for Ga-Mogale township. <p>Medium-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleaning of roads and current dumping site. <p>Long-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installing high mast lights in informal settlements; • Upgrade sewer networks site and services; and

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		province.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extend the water reticulation pipelines.
<p>MCLM Water & Sanitation</p> <p>Represented by Mr Bongani Mtshali</p>	<p>Mandate is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support construction of schedule 5 provision of water and sanitation; and National Water Act Water Resource Management, treatment & discharged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bulk infrastructure for water, sewer and electricity; and Backlog of 300 households on roads & housing. The unit envisions playing an advisory role in planning and taking lead in development of Water Services Development Plans, and financing project. On success factors for implementation, the unit says: Visionary planning integrated/holistic approach to planning & implementation of projects; Malibongwe Corridor financial model be adopted (PPP); and Blue IQ. 	<p>Short-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bulk water pipelines in Muldersdrift, Hekpoort, Magalies & Tarlton; and Reticulation. <p>Medium-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand bulk infrastructure <p>Long-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bulk infrastructure mainly sewer, develop business plan for water and sanitation using the Spatial Development Framework.
<p>MCLM Electricity Distribution</p> <p>Represented by Mr</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electricity distribution for Mogale City as a whole. However, in some cases, Eskom also provides electricity with MCLM facilitating the process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop database of all informal settlements; Establish services provided and backlogs e.g. housing, sanitation, water etc.; and Establish population growth in 	<p>Short-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide all informal settlements with streetlights or high mast; and Illuminate sports complexes in areas such as Munzville, Thembaletu and Rietvlei.

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Frikkie Erasmus		terms of commercial, industrial, big and small criteria.	<p>Medium-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide site and services electricity on all proclaimed land. <p>Long-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formalisation of informal settlements ensuring EIA's timely process; and • Facilitate grant funds from Integrated National Electrification Programme
<p>MCLM: Health Services</p> <p>Represented by Mr Dominique Nyokana</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mandate is: • Municipal & public environmental health services; • Collection, transportation and disposal of solid waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Embarking on baseline survey to establish status quo database e.g. statistics on the magnitude of backlogs and service levels in rural areas; • Better integrated/holistic planning within MCLM; and • Possible recycling projects for job creation. Currently happening informally. • Waste removal programme should be expanded to rural areas in terms of placement of skip containers and collection. In 	<p>Short-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring that all communities receive refuse collection, skip bins & plastics. <p>Medium-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide refuse collection services. <p>Long-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ultimately, provide 240 litre bins to all households.

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		Tarlton, Matshelapata municipal bags and skips are provided.	
<p>Infrastructure Development</p> <p>Represented by Acting Executive Manager Mr Andre Botes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mandate: Infrastructure development (roads, storm water, sanitation electricity); and Transport and fleet management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake a cost benefit analysis and consider appropriate technology such as boreholes instead of piped water and on-site sanitation; and Planning and provision Success factor in implementing development strategies include good planning, following procedure with input from various stakeholders. For example, lack of transport for scholars in MCLM urban and rural areas need integrated planning by Departments of Education & Infrastructure & MCLM. 	<p>Short-term to long-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> See plans in the Integrated Infrastructure Master Plan document that also addresses rural areas of the MCLM
<p>Enterprise Development</p> <p>Represented by Mr Vuyani Bekwa</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mandate is Section 152 of the Constitution to provide Local Economic Development for the MCLM. In particular: SMME development & capacity building; Tourism promotion; and Business licencing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of agri-hubs; Development of agro-processing facilities; Explore biogas production for LED with Gauteng Department of Economic Development; and Promotion of tourism. <p>The Section could contribute in:</p>	<p>Short-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> LED Strategy is in the process of approval. This strategy highlighted establishment of agricultural hub in Tarlton; and Organisation of organic farming (agro-processing) that has been approved with budget of

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	(restaurants 7 gambling for less than 5 machines)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning, commissioning and implementation of LED initiatives; and Assisting SMMEs in registration of businesses with CIPRO at cost. <p>Success factors include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involvement of key stakeholders and beneficiaries from inception through implementation to ensure ownership of projects; Development of an economic data for areas such as GDP, number of beds and grading of lodges and B & Bs; and Formalising institutional arrangements with assistance of Gauteng Tourism Authority as well as the West Rand District Municipality. 	<p>approximately R1 5 million.</p> <p>Medium-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organise emerging farmers and secure markets for their produce; and Link tourism to agriculture (agri-tourism concept). <p>Long-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Growth and sustainability of the agricultural sector.
<p>Development and Planning</p> <p>Represented by Ms Glaudi Turner</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Town planning and building control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural nodal development with amenities such as solar power; Appropriate technology; and Water tinkering (promote on-site service delivery such as water supply and sanitation. 	<p>Short-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of Muldersdrift area; Rehousing and inclusion; Central Business District (CBD) renewal; and

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The success factors in implementing the strategy include the robustness in implementing projects and creation of sufficient buy-in and involvement of the all stakeholders and beneficiaries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of urban renewal strategy. <p>Medium-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban renewal of Munzville and Kagiso townships; Development of Muldersdrift area; and CBD renewal. <p>Long-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of the Lanseria/ Malibongwe node; Continue development of Munzville and Kagiso township; and Focus on the Rustenburg / Magalies corridor.
Hekpoort Itumeleng Clinic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mandate is to provide health care services to the Hekpoort community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specific projects should include: Business education; Skills development; Social housing projects; and Health and hygiene awareness campaigns and events to capacitate community with knowledge on health issues. 	<p>Short-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Having a clinic that operates on Sundays and other public holidays. <p>Medium-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing the rate of HIV/AIDS infections in the community.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The clinic would like to implement the strategy through: Taking advantage of it servicing a large number of people on day-to-day basis to educate and raise awareness given minimal resources; and Assist in mobile clinics to accommodate remotely located and scattered communities. The success factors hinge on well-equipped health care facilities to cater for the needs of community. 	<p>Long-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Having a fully resourced clinic in the community to better service the growing number of people. This clinic should also employ additional staff to compliment improved facility.
<p>NARYSEC: Hekpoort Thusong Service Centre</p> <p>Represented by Ms Baleseng Moilwanyane</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mandate of NARYSEC are: This is a youth development programme aimed at assisting the DRDLR and MCLM to reach out to community and encourage working together in developing the rural area seeing that this is a CRDP node. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specific project should include: Development of strategy for Skills development; and Training and capacity building programme on business management skills. At NARYSEC, we are working hand-in-glove DRDLR to develop a strategy for youth involvement. Success factor for development strategies include reduced unemployment and acquisition of self upliftment skills. 	<p>Short-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obtaining components of construction qualifications for involvement in building RDP houses planned for the area. <p>Medium-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Skills development for running own businesses. <p>Long-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Own a petrol station

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<p>Tarlton Clinic: Health Promotion Centre</p> <p>Represented by Sister Rita Zwane</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mandate is to provide health services to the community and take part in whatever development initiatives in the community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Projects that could be implemented in MCLM could include: Training of self-help groups to initiate own businesses, thus, sustainable jobs; and Skills development. Health promotion through awareness campaigns should be implemented. The success factor for development strategies hinges on skills development, participation and involvement of community in determining their future. 	<p>Short-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involving youth on health awareness campaigns. <p>Medium-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of the campaign. <p>Long-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth development.
<p>Tarlton Primary School</p> <p>Represented by Mr Khahlane, the school principal.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core mandate is to teach the learners – Education. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specific projects to be implemented could include: Computer literacy; Leadership skills; and Life skills. The school could be involved effectively because they know how to engage and educate learners on various activities. Success factor for implementation 	<p>Short-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To get all the children of Tarlton out of the streets and in school. <p>Medium-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To give the necessary and best education for all the kids in Tarlton. <p>Long-term</p>

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		of development strategies hinges on focussing on one project and finish before starting new one.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Produce strong and learned leaders of tomorrow.
<p>WARD 31 Community Liaison Officer: MCLM</p> <p>Represented by Mr Daniel Mlilo</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community liaison or facilitation for Ward 31. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specific projects could include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of the Camel Estate Commonage project; Greening the Ga-Mogale township; Implementation of sporting code in the area; and Initiation of agricultural projects; and Social cohesion to unify different cultures in the community <p>CLO would be involved in implementation of strategy by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social facilitation; Monitoring; and Ensuring sustainability of projects. 	<p>Short-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Skills development for youth. <p>Medium-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To see our township grow economically and educationally. <p>Long-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Having facilities for education and sports facilities and conserving what we have for the future.
<p>West Rand District Municipality Infrastructure: Housing</p> <p>Represented by Mr</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination of housing development; Capacity building and skills development; and Funding (grant) on need basis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future projects as per our mandate should be on housing development. <p>The three-fold involvement of housing unit will be in:</p>	<p>Short-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop an implementation strategy from the housing Master Plan. <p>Medium-term</p>

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Mashudu Nevhungoni		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning; • Development of an implementation plan; and • Housing project implementation. <p>Success factor for development strategies hinge on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOU with clear roles and responsibilities; • Better or enhanced communication; and • Accreditation on Vision 2016 Unicity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a road map to implementation. <p>Long-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement sustainable housing projects
West Rand District Municipality Tourism Represented by Ms Amanda Kruger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism development; and • Marketing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism route development; and • Training of tour guides and operators. • The unit will make inputs into Vision 2016 Unicity. Success factors for the implementation of development strategy depend on adequate funding. 	<p>Short-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently developing revised West Rand Tourism Sector Strategy; and • Developing tourism route. <p>Medium-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make input into the Vision 2016 Unicity strategy and plan. <p>Long-term</p>

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of the Unicity Vision 2016.
<p>West Rand District Municipality Environment and Waste Management</p> <p>Represented by Ms Susan Stoffberg</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core mandate is to coordinate and provide support to local municipalities in Environmentally related issues such as waste and air pollution management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Separation at source for waste; Basa Njengo Magogo method for fire making of Mbawula without smoke. This programme could be rolled out to all informal settlements; and Awareness raising at schools through for example establishment of Enviro Clubs. The unit believes the success factors for implementing development strategies hinges on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper understanding and stakeholder commitment to strategy; Capacitated and focussed officials; and Financial and human resources to roll out projects identified in the strategy 	<p>Short-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development and finalisation of Environmental Management Framework; and Planting of trees targeting 10 000 per annum. <p>Medium-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing regional plans with the Vision 2016 Unicity in mind. <p>Long-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable environment, acid mine, air pollution and water pollution management.
Independent Development Trust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementing Agency for government development projects with special 		<p>Short-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove alien species and hand

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Represented by Ms Jane Mavhutha	reference to poverty alleviation programme adopting the Expanded Public Works Programme.		<p>over project to municipality for maintenance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Together with DWA' Working for Water Directorate, the IDT is anxious to hand over the project to the MCLM for maintenance as they have been implementing the project for more than 10 years without cooperation from municipality
<p>National Development Agency</p> <p>Represented by Mr Solly Setlhodi</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary mandate is to eradicate poverty through granting to civil society organisations that implement development projects of poor communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture; Manufacturing; and Advocacy NDA believes that development agencies should be allowed to drive the process and that civil society organisations should be capacitated to run projects in community. 	<p>Short-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish development organisation in Hekpoort; and Provide grant funding for coops to Tarlton. <p>Medium-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacitate community to manage & implement projects <p>Long-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish civil society organisation to drive social development in their communities
Mogale City-Rustenburg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic development along the R24 Mogale- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training and capacity building; Establishing market facilities for 	Short-term

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<p>Development Corridor</p> <p>Represented by Desmond Sweke of Dladla Development</p>	<p>Rustenburg Corridor which is 92 km between Krugersdorp and Rustenburg.</p>	<p>small farmers; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing agricultural processing plants. These could be achieved through correct institutional structuring, access to funding and good marketing to profile projects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop corridor plan; Identify anchor projects; Identify and outline institutional arrangements and new authority; and Investigate funding options for business plans. <p>Medium-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop outline business plans; and Develop business plans further. <p>Long-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement projects or programmes
<p>Rand Water Wetlands</p> <p>Represented by Mr William Mabothe</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community capacity building and empowerment about the use of wetlands; Capacity building on farming, greening and sanitation; and Implementing Agent for government. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future projects should include: Creation of parks – construction; Greening to beautify the area; Implementing sanitation projects; and Cleaning the environment. MCLM should prioritise sanitation and rehabilitation of the many wetlands damaged. Cooperation of multi-disciplinary team of stakeholders and 	<p>Short-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fire fighting Health & safety Capacity building & training community for skills Starting own businesses; and Concrete mixing skills. <p>Medium-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacitate community start own

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		information sharing should be adopted principles.	<p>construction businesses.</p> <p>Long-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure environmental cleanliness on sustainable bases.
<p>Mogale Tourism: Section 21 Company</p> <p>Represented by Ms Dehlia van Staden</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information office; and • Promotion of tourism in the MCLM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Street market; • Contests/competitions for Mr & Mrs Mogale; • Mountain bike raise; • Artists performances e.g. Elvis Blue; • Krugersdorp vegetables; and • West Stars performances. • Mogale Tourism proposes that its business plans should be aligned with those of for the MCLM to avoid duplication, share experience and promote job creation. Even if it means being drawn into the municipality would make a big difference. 	<p>Short-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish Regional Tourism Offices in Randfontein, MCLM and Muldersdrift <p>Medium-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the Regional Tourism Office is operational and sustainable. <p>Long-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a Unicity by 2016
<p>AGRI-SA West Rand</p> <p>Represented by Dirk Hanekom</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agri-Gauteng chapter of Agri-SA's mandate is to provide a platform for agricultural community in Gauteng to farm commercially and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculturally related issues to derive workable solutions with government and community stakeholders; • Skills transfer to emerging farmers; and 	<p>Short-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transformation support for emerging farmers through committee; • Improve food security through value chain etc. – ownership of the

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	successfully.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote best practice and market products for farmers. Success factors for implementation of development strategies include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alignment of mind-sets for stakeholders; Strong leadership; Media and marketing campaigns; Re-alignment of resource and budgets; and Sustainability in project execution and capacity building throughout the project. 	<p>project; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conserve natural resources and environment. <p>Medium-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish big and core of successful black commercial farmers; and Have a safe rural agricultural community and consolidate variety of people's expertise. <p>Long-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support government in improving road and rail link for markets and communication with stakeholders.
<p>Nkuzi Development Association: Section 21 company</p> <p>Represented by Ms Ntokozo Nzimande</p>	<p>Land Rights organisation focussing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land reform beneficiaries; and Farm workers. The organisation represents these vulnerable people to know their rights, intervenes, provide advice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agri-village concept that could accommodate livestock and crop production. Holistic approach not the RDP type of development because these communities own livestock and their source of income was for a long time dependent on agriculture. Moreover, communities that have been evicted in the former DMA due to 	<p>Short-term to medium term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish people's forums comprising of workers and rum awareness and educational programmes; and Facilitate access to basic services. <p>Long-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of agri-villages suitable for farming because evicted farm

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	<p>on labour related issues of farm workers. Support workers through to CCMA, labour court and legal clinic.</p>	<p>the Cradle of Human Kind heritage issues, need to be accommodated in a rural setting to continue surviving;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide service delivery such as water tinkering and sanitation; and • Provide access to Home Affairs and schools. <p>The organisation feels it can make significant contribution in assisting the MCLM on human rights issues of farm workers and evicted people. Success factors include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close collaboration amongst key stakeholders and communities; • Consistency; • Monitoring and Evaluation; • Interim reporting and reviewing; and • Proper joint planning. 	<p>workers have skill thereof. At this stage capacity building and training for entrepreneurial development would be facilitated.</p>
<p>Independent Development Trust: Municipal Support Programme</p>	<p>Core business is municipal support on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional support e.g. LED and Performance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clinics; • Multi-Purpose Centres (halls); • Sports field; and • Water & sanitation. 	<p>Short-term to medium term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide institutional support on implementation of their projects such as MIG. Involved at various stages

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Represented by Mr Nceba Njongwe	<p>Management Systems; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation Support e.g. Municipal Infrastructure Grant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IDT would be involved in implementing the strategy as they are already an Implementing Agent of CRDP for the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform. Success factors for development strategies include close collaboration and partnerships of all sector stakeholders. 	<p>from inception, planning, implementation and exit strategy of projects.</p> <p>Long term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On a need basis of the MCLM
Aganang Community Home Based Care (NGO) based in Ward 23, Muldersdrift	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rendering Ward 23 community HIV/AIDS services for the infected and affected people in the ward; Establishing support groups; Running HIV/AIDS campaigns to support groups for orphans and vulnerable youth; and Distributing food parcels and providing emotional support during school holidays and keeping kids off the streets. 	<p>Proposed projects for MCLM include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recreational facilities for children and youth; Schools be given adequate transportation for pupils; Enforce by-laws; and Prioritise women's groups for skilling and empowerment. <p>Furthermore, Aganang would like the government to assist them with funding for broader consultation and new projects in the community as they are familiar with all areas and people as well as struggles they are going through.</p>	<p>Short-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting daily community needs; Helping immediate community to secure identity documents; and Skilling women's groups in sewing and business skills. <p>Medium-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainable establishment of women's cooperatives adding on to the support groups we have at the moment. <p>Long-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Securing funding for building and transportation;

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		<p>The success factors for development strategies include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community stakeholder involvement and participation; • Proper management (using skilled people for the jobs); • Minimise corruption in government; and • Committed community members to the strategy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring beneficiaries are developed to move forward; • Establishing a drop In Centre for feeding scheme of the poor; • Building an orphanage or shelter (managing); and • Building an Old Age Home (managing).
<p>Rural Legal Trust: A Section 21 company</p> <p>Represented by Mr Buti Chakache</p>	<p>Core business is the provision of legal services for the rural farm based communities especially farm workers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness raising on farm workers/dwellers right and protection. Capacitate them with sufficient knowledge of their rights; and • Engage government on need to create call centres using technologies such as cell phones so they could be urgently assisted. • The Rural Legal Trust would like to be involved in conceptualisation, planning, implementation and review with biasness to primary beneficiaries. • The Trust believes that success 	<p>Short-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social mobilisation to ensure that people are well informed about the dos and don'ts of legal or illegal evictions, and dismissals <p>Medium-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate government take over responsibility for farm workers' basic service delivery such as water, sanitation and electricity; • Ensure that rural dwellers participate fully in the IDP process of MCLM; and • Facilitate creating of new forum for owners and workers.

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		<p>factors for development strategies include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public and beneficiary participation and involvement from inception to end of the project to ensure ownership and pride in the project; and Accountability of all stakeholders especially public officials to the community or people 	<p>Long-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainability of forums to run on their own. Rural Legal Trust has already established forums in seven (7) provinces except KwaZulu-Natal and part of the Western Cape.
<p>African Farmers Association of South Africa (AFASA): This is the NAFU breakaway group</p> <p>Represented by Mr Jabulani Khumalo</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organise farmers; and Represent farmers' interests to ensure viability of their businesses through improvement of productivity. In line with the President's priority of rural development, AFASA would like to ensure sustainability of farming and create jobs in the rural areas. They are constantly engaging government on best options to support its initiatives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access for farmers to Vlakdrift and Camel Estate Commonages; Establishment of fresh produce market; and Venue for convening training workshops of farmers. <p>AFASA would like to be involved in the implementation of the strategy as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning, inception implementation and monitoring and evaluation of all programmes; and Tailor making projects according to their needs and visions. 	<p>Short-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building of the organisation. <p>Medium-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building capacity of farmers for involvement in agricultural value chain. <p>Long-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involvement in agro-processing; and Establishment of fresh produce market of which WRDM has completed a feasibility study.

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<p>LoveLife Hekpoort</p> <p>Represented by Joel Motau, Ground-breaker</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HIV/AIDS Awareness and education of youth including teenage pregnancy and substance abuse. The main target is the youth. 	<p>Specific projects and activities could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Socio-economic education and awareness; Teenage pregnancy awareness campaign; and Career guidance and exhibition. LoveLife would like to be involved in implementation of the strategy as far as their area of specialisation is concerned. The success of strategy for HIV/AIDS will dependant on career guidance for the youth and having low HIV/AIDS infections. 	<p>Short-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that our youth is more vigilant about good sexual behaviour lack of which could jeopardise their future. <p>Medium – term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every youth reached with the LoveLife message. <p>Long-Term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> HIV/AIDS infection rate drastically reducing.
<p>Azania Agri Project in Rhenosterspruit</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involved in agricultural projects predominantly livestock (chicken and pigs). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Projects could include establishing an Agri-Village that will provide space for agricultural activities and residences. Azania would like to be involved in mobilising and managing activities at community level during implementation of the strategy. 	<p>Short-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial assistance <p>Medium – term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding for production and establishing community market. <p>Long-Term</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The success factor hinges on well organised community structures and availability of funds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community training and capacity building.
<p>Tshwaranang Dropping Centre in Hekpoort</p> <p>Represented by Ms Precious Makwindila</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core mandate of Tshwaranang is distribution of food parcels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Skills development; and Business skills training. Tshwaranang would be involved in developing the strategy to ensure that the needy and poor are being catered for in terms of blankets and food parcels. Success factor would be access to shopping, government offices and other convenient facilities for rural community 	<p>Short-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Catering for the needs of the community at least to an acceptable extent. <p>Medium – term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Making sure that every household has minimal food to eat daily.
<p>Community Works Programme of Department in Tarlton Ward 30</p> <p>Represented by Mr Anthony</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keep the environment tidy whilst creating jobs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Projects that could be implemented include development of sports facilities and activities for the youth and construction of access roads. Would participate in implementing the strategy through training children and fill up the potholes in the area. Success factors depend on 	<p>Short-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing development. <p>Medium – term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rate of abuse reduced.

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		trustworthiness of responsible officials and working selflessly on the project.	
Tarlton Youth Desk in Tarlton Ward 30.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing young people of Ward 30 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed projects and activities should include provision of skills to the youth through training workshops. The skilling should include starting and running business enterprises. Youth Desk could assist in implementing the strategy through community mobilisation. 	<p>Short-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Young people having ability to start their own businesses. <p>Medium – term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project sustainability. <p>Long-Term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth of the Ward should be vibrant and their businesses sustainable.
Bula Matlho Project in Ward 30 Tarlton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organising business enterprises in the ward and uniting them for common vision. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Skills development programme required. Success factor for development strategies hinges on working together and commitment to render projects successful. 	<p>Short-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All businesses understand what they are doing. <p>Medium – term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that all businesses create jobs. <p>Long-Term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Growth and sustainability of

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			businesses in community to ensure job creation and poverty alleviation..
<p>Greenway Farm: Biggest Carrot Growing Farming Enterprise in Africa</p> <p>Represented by Mr Vito Rugani: Owner</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The core business of Greenway is to grow carrots and produces 150 tons per day. This is an intensive farming that is capital and labour intensive grown on 2 500 ha of land. 	<p>Specific project is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing for farm workers and making property affordable to farm workers. They should be afforded free land tenure. Greenway would be involved in implementing the strategy through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buying back shares to empower workers for housing; and Is willing to capacitate emerging farmers in sharing information and technical know-how to grow carrots; and labour and water technics. He is open to negotiation to assist farmers on whatever needs they may have. Current Corporate Social Responsibility Greenway is involved in is: Contracted an SMME company of 	<p>Short-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Declare and pay dividends for top 50 workers with shareholding; and Train and capacitate emerging farmers as and when need arises. He views information sharing positively and would assist as much as possible. <p>Medium-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amass wealth through 25 ha of farm which is equivalent to 10% and buy-back for housing of workers; and <p>Long-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buy houses for farm workers

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		<p>a black woman who has been a chef in restaurants to provide catering services to 150/170 workers on the farm daily; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mr Rugani is a Pastor of the Magalies River Christian Centre in Magaliesburg. He believes in paradigm change that is currently taking place with membership of the church being 50/50 black and white. 	
<p>Datacomb (Pty) Ltd</p> <p>Represented by Mr Percy Mkhosi</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourism – Lodge in Hekpoort; Farming – small agricultural enterprise growing vegetables and rearing goats; and Consulting services in rural development especially agriculture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of tourism information centre in Hekpoort; Training on agri-tourism for unemployed matriculants; Rental scheme to be established on farms. i.e. Rent – to Buy Scheme. Farmers need training and support; Establish agri-village to ensure people have houses. Currently, businesses have to accommodate workers; and Train tour guides and operators. <p>Datacomb believes it could work with government in:</p>	<p>Short-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring that the centre is fully established and running <p>Medium-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kromdraai, municipality to ensure that the centre is expanded; and Manarandt centre is private land. <p>Long-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Growing and expanding enterprises to run and own businesses.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contributing resources and provide opportunities for job creation; Government should provide housing for people; and Could assist in securing bursary opportunities for students. 	
<p>DKSK Trading Enterprise cc</p> <p>Based in Magaliesburg</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Property Developer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Town Planning for Magaliesburg; Provision of bulk services for water & sanitation; Development of sports facilities; and Provision of houses. As property developers, we will advise on housing and infrastructure development to expedite service delivery. The success factor for development strategy hinges on authentic stakeholder engagement from project inception to the end. 	<p>Short-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building of Magaliesburg leaders especially in agricultural sector. <p>Medium-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing fresh produce market to cater for West Rand as a whole. <p>Long-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing sustainable local economic development and serving in the development forum.
<p>Avianto Estate: Tourism Lodge/Hotel</p> <p>Represented by Mr Trevor D Olivier</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hotel, conferencing and weddings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specific projects that could be implemented in the area include: Regular and consistent municipal clean-up to ensure there is no litter 	<p>Short-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build the Maragon Private School to open in 2013; Construct public sporting facilities;

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		<p>on the road; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repair potholes or provide regular and consistent maintenance of the road. Avianto would like to be involved in the implementation of the strategy because with these initiatives, it will in a way be controlling more land. The success factors for development strategies hinge on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Service delivery; Facilitating developers' cash flow. The issue here is that once stands are proclaimed, MCLM expect developer to start paying rates and taxes despite the fact that the properties would have not been bought. This contributes to financial constrain to developer as markets fluctuate. Avianto believes rates and taxes should only be paid upon transfer of property to buyers. 	<p>and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Embark on Phase 1 to build 115 houses on luxury stands. <p>Medium-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand the hotel by adding 80 extra rooms; Build the health spa; and Implement low cost housing initiative. <p>Long-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participate in commercial node development of buildings and economic activities along the highways in Muldersdrift.
Oakfield Farm: Tourism Lodge/Hotel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Function venue and 90% of the business is weddings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of serviced land to people so they could build houses 	Short, medium to long-term

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<p>241 Beyers Naude Drive.</p> <p>Represented by Mathew Tubbs</p>		<p>with assistance by government; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MCLM should be diligent in providing services. • Mr Tubbs believes that provision of free houses will yield disastrous results. Therefore, communities should contribute something towards their houses so as to reinforce the spirit of ownership of the asset. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preserve the property and conserve its natural resources. <p>Mr Tubbs believes that the success factor for development strategies hinges on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Driver with energy; • Trust amongst stakeholders; and • Success breeds success
<p>140 IQ 189 Rietfontein plot, a property next to Oakfield Farm 189 Beyers Naude Drive.</p> <p>Represented by Mr Mathew Tubbs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This 8 ha property was jointly bought by Mr Mathew Tubbs and two other property owners in the area. Mr Tubbs in particular purchased this land motivated by business interests to ensure control of developments taking place thereon. • Previous landlord had converted a chicken house into shack dwelling housing approximately seventy (70) families. Over and above 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rent to buy arrangements with the owners; and • Solar electricity and MCLM has undertaken to continue providing water and sanitation to the people. There is also a need for skip waste bin. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In view of challenges currently experienced and uncertainty on future, the land owners' have short-term plans to resolve the current accommodation problems of dwellers.

Name Of Entity	Mandate	Proposed Projects/Programmes & Activities	Planned Projects For West Rand / Mogale City
	<p>the chicken house, there are some staff quarters and a farm house also accommodating a number of families therein. This was shack farming until owners left.</p>		
<p>Boitshoko Burial Services</p> <p>Represented by Mr Bobby Tlapi</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funeral services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of sporting and recreational facilities; • Employment of qualified people to operate the sporting facilities and arrange various activities; and • Ubuntu cultural centre need to be rendered functional and needs to separate library from other activities. Currently, it is inconvenient to be in the same venue. • As a businessman and SANCO chairman, Mr Tlapi would like to be part of the decision making body for activities of the library & performers. He believes that people should book and pay to use the facilities. 	<p>Short-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the building of vibrant and active youth committee in Magalies. <p>Medium-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SANCO would like to service stands to accommodate farm workers/dwellers. <p>Long-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support all new developments coming to MCLM for suitable job creation and skills development.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The success factor in implementing development strategies hinges on the employment of qualified and experienced people who understand project management. 	
Rhino and Lion Nature Reserve Represented by Messrs Ad Hens and Frank Wessels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The core business of Rhino and Lion (R & L) reserve is tourism. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of Portion 26 village with facilities such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clinic; Government offices e.g. Home Affairs; and Control through traffic on Heritage Site through booms and humps; establish a satellite police station and shops. The R & L is keen to partner with government for community development on Corporate Social Responsibility basis. 	Short-term <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to grow the business; and Follow up with the WRDM and MCLM Executive Mayors to take decision on the Katlego project to ensure its operationalisation. Medium-term to long-term
Tarltan Central Supermarket	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core business is to sell groceries and runs a bottle store 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specific programmes should include building a bridge, not pedestrian crossing 	Short-term <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sell affordable goods Medium-term <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure availability of all goods required by community

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			<p>Long-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build a big super market in order to create jobs.
Dream Finders Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing small projects such as roads and housing; and • Installing DSTV 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programmes should include building houses, roads, sewerage and sports field 	<p>Short-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create jobs <p>Medium-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of houses <p>Long-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grow the business
<p>Tswella Picture Frame</p> <p>Represented by Mr Solly Mataboge</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Picture framing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing; • Educational programmes and training; • Job creation in agriculture; and • Infrastructure development. <p>Tswella would get involved in implementing the strategy through establishment of consortia with other service providers. The success factors in implementing development strategies are availability of both</p>	<p>Short-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of infrastructure <p>Medium-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operation of infrastructure <p>Long-term</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full rural development programme embracing all aspects.

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		financial and human resources.	

ANNEXURE D: ZONES AND LAND USE

Zone	Subzone	Management guidelines	Preferable land uses
NATURAL ZONE	A - urban	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Consult EIA Regulations b) Maintain ecological linkage in an urban environment c) Insist upon indigenous landscaping d) Alien plant management implementation e) Ensure buffers for rivers and wetlands are in place f) Ensure development is compatible with land use g) Ensure that the proposed development takes the visual environment into account h) Implement GDARD Ridges Policy if ridge is present i) Ensure Water Use License is in place if required. 	<p>Open space systems Parks Low density development relating to tourism or conservation</p> <p>Any development or activity that will not have a detrimental impact on biodiversity within the urban environment</p>
	B – natural or rural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Consult EIA Regulations b) Suggest agricultural study to ensure site is sustainable for agricultural land use suggested c) Ensure that no heritage features will be lost due to agricultural activities d) Ensure compliance with National Water Act e) Ensure General Authorisations are adhered to. f) Ensure Water Use License is in place if required. g) New water uses must be monitored through the use of meters h) No urbanisation in these areas to take place in these areas i) Ensure sustainable rural development i.e. no urban sprawl and large scale development such as industry etc. j) Ensure buffers on wetlands and rivers are implemented k) Ensure that heritage sites are protected if present. 	<p>Dryland cultivation (subsistence and commercial) Irrigated cultivation (subsistence and commercial) Agricultural supplies and services, including agri-industrial facilities and storage Farm worker villages/housing Nature based tourism and associated recreational facilities that are compatible with agricultural activities Nature and resource conservation Natural open space/protected areas Farm stalls Conservancies</p>

Zone	Subzone	Management guidelines	Preferable land uses
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> l) Implement GDARD Ridge policy if ridge present m) Water usage must be conducted in a sustainable manner in order to conserve water resources. n) The establishment of "green villages" in agricultural areas must be not jeopardise high agricultural land and must take sustainable rural development into consideration. 	<p>Hiking, horse riding and adventure trails</p> <p>Any development or activity that will not have a detrimental impact on arable land or the environment as a whole</p>
AGRICULTURAL ZONE		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Consult EIA Regulations b) Suggest agricultural study to ensure site is sustainable for agricultural land use suggested c) Ensure that no heritage features will be lost due to agricultural activities d) Ensure compliance with National Water Act e) Ensure General Authorisations are adhered to. f) Ensure Water Use License is in place if required. g) New water uses must be monitored through the use of meters h) No urbanisation in these areas to take place in these areas i) Ensure sustainable rural development i.e. no urban sprawl and large scale development such as industry etc. j) Ensure buffers on wetlands and rivers are implemented k) Ensure that heritage sites are protected if present. l) Implement GDARD Ridge policy if ridge present m) Water usage must be conducted in a sustainable manner in order to conserve water resources. n) The establishment of "green villages" in agricultural areas must be not jeopardise high agricultural land and must take sustainable rural development into consideration. 	<p>Dryland cultivation (subsistence and commercial)</p> <p>Irrigated cultivation (subsistence and commercial)</p> <p>Agricultural supplies and services, including agri-industrial facilities and storage</p> <p>Farm worker villages/housing</p> <p>Nature based tourism and associated recreational facilities that are compatible with agricultural activities</p> <p>Nature and resource conservation</p> <p>Natural open space/protected areas</p> <p>Farm stalls</p> <p>Conservancies</p> <p>Hiking, horse riding and adventure trails</p> <p>Any development or activity that will not have a detrimental impact on arable land or the environment as a whole</p>

Zone	Subzone	Management guidelines	Preferable land uses
RURAL ZONE		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Consult EIA Regulations b) Ensure preservation of sense of place and cultural landscapes c) Ensure that developments adhere to GDARD ridge policy d) Ensure the removal of exotic and alien invasive plants e) Ensure services are available for proposed developments f) Consult zonation plan to confirm / deny the presence of dolomite g) Ensure development is compatible with land use h) Ensure Water Use License is in place if required. i) Ensure that the proposed development takes the visual environment into account j) Develop standards and parameters for subdivisions in the rural environment k) Consult MCLM environmental management guidelines for subdivisions l) The review of the special consent guidelines and procedure. An environmental process must be incorporated into special consent applications m) Consult with GDARD and other water management authorities regarding surface water concerns, 	Small scale residential, agri-tourism, conservation, leisure and ecotourism