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DISTRICT RURAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

DR. RUTH SEGOMOTSI MOMPATI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

NORTH WEST PROVINCE

PREPARED BY: DITAU GEO-INFORMATICS SOLUTIONS
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<td>AHU</td>
<td>Agri-Hub Unit</td>
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<tr>
<td>AP</td>
<td>Agri-Park</td>
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<tr>
<td>APAP</td>
<td>Agricultural Policy Action Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>CASP</td>
<td>Comprehensive Rural Support Programmes</td>
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<tr>
<td>COGTA</td>
<td>Department of Cooperative Governance and</td>
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<td>CRDP</td>
<td>Comprehensive Rural Development Programme</td>
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<tr>
<td>DRDLR</td>
<td>Department of Rural Development and Land</td>
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<td>DAFF</td>
<td>Department of Agriculture, Forestry &amp; Fisheries</td>
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<td>DRSM DM</td>
<td>Dr. Ruth S Mompati District Municipality</td>
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<td>FPSU</td>
<td>Farmer Production Support Unit</td>
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<tr>
<td>GGP</td>
<td>Gross Geographic Product</td>
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<td>GVA</td>
<td>Gross Value Add</td>
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<td>IDP</td>
<td>Integrated Development Plan</td>
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<td>Local Economic Development</td>
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<td>READ</td>
<td>Rural, Environmental and Agricultural</td>
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<td>REID</td>
<td>Rural Enterprise and Industry Development</td>
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<td>RETM</td>
<td>Rural Economic Transformation Model</td>
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<td>RID</td>
<td>Rural Infrastructure Development</td>
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<td>RUMC</td>
<td>Rural Urban Market Centre Unit</td>
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<td>Spatial Development Frameworks</td>
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<td>SLLi</td>
<td>Strategically Located Land Index</td>
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<td>SPLUMA</td>
<td>Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act</td>
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1 SECTION ONE – BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction

The last decade has witnessed a shift in South Africa’s development planning policies and spatial planning processes and this shift has been characterised by a deliberate turn towards rural development. In other words, instead of focusing mostly on urban areas, the government is now investing a considerable amount of financial, technical and human capital in improving the lives of people residing in rural areas.

As such, the Department of Rural Development and Land Reforms (DRDLR) mandate of fostering rural development is premised on the realisation that the country can achieve significant socio-economic benefits by developing rural areas. As the DRDLR’s Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (CRDP) promises to address a number of challenges with delivery from identification, initiation, planning and importantly implementation, the need for credible, well-thought-out and implementable RDP’s becomes apparent.

The narrative on the everyday harsh realities faced by millions of people residing in South Africa’s rural areas is well documented in various policies and strategies. Apart from the CRDP, the National Development Plan (NDP) dedicates chapter 6 to the salience of reviving rural economies. In realizing these rural development aspirations, DRDPs must be formulated as a matter of urgency. These DRDPs are meant to complement existing strategic spatial plans located in all three spheres of government.

DRDPs will render the needed ‘rural development component’ to the country’s existing intergovernmental and cross-sectoral strategic spatial planning system. DRDPs therefore, infuse well-targeted developmental thrusts to a family of spatial planning instruments namely, the National Development Plan (NDP), the Spatial Planning and Land-Use Management Act (SPLUMA), the envisioned National Spatial Framework (NSF), Provincial Growth and Development Strategies (PGDSs), Provincial Spatial Development Frameworks (PSDFs), Integrated Development Plans (IDPs), and Local Economic Development Plans (LEDPs) across all three spheres of government.

Staying true to the spirit of the Constitution, all the aforementioned development-oriented strategies and plans attempt to promote optimal functioning of the State, as it progresses towards realising its development social contract. This means that all South Africans in urban, peri-urban and rural communities must get quality services from the State. The proposed DRDPs therefore will transform the rural space economy towards promoting even and quality service delivery to all South Africans.
The inequality of the past is more vivid in rural areas since spatial planning had neglected these areas for quite a long time. Land use practices in these areas were in most cases done in an unsustainable manner with no proper plans in place to manage and guide development to maximise improvement of livelihoods of the rural communities, and as a result these areas have been left displaced, segregated, underdeveloped and impoverished and in most instances people were left with no option but to travel long distances to places of better employment, access to services and economic opportunity.

Most of South Africa’s rural communities remain marginalised in socio-spatial and economic terms as a result of the outcomes of colonial and apartheid history. The Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality is among the areas that have been affected by those outcomes as they are characterised by socio-economic inequalities that result in high levels of poverty in the areas. However, the district consists of high potential agricultural land and tourism sites. There is also lack of access to basic needs such as portable water supply, which in turn affects the developmental objectives of the district municipality. Most of the rural areas in Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompati district municipality are still currently characterised by service delivery backlogs. The inability for communities to access these basic services will lead to constraints in improving the quality of life of the rural communities and also achieving economic development within those areas.

The compartmentalised spatial form of settlements and lack of economic opportunities in the district results in community members depending on services located far from their places of living. Consequently, rural communities have to spend more money and time in order to access places of employment and other opportunities. The land development in these regions is scattered with an absence of a strong nodal hierarchy. There are certain factors that influence land use patterns currently which mainly include uneven topography and membership of the community and traditional land allocation practices. Furthermore, the current land use pattern has evolved in response to the economic trends, settlement patterns, rural character of the districts, applicable planning policies and land use management practices such as formal and customary.

Rural Development Plans must be prepared and integrated with existing national, provincial and municipal plans, processes and priorities, in terms of both the content of the various plans and the various structures involved in the management and alignment of planning processes, such as IDP forums. There is a critical need for alignment between sector departments, parastatals and the municipal development agenda in ensuring integrated and sustainable development.
As a result, DRDLR deemed it necessary to develop District Rural Development Plans that will assist in identifying and unlocking opportunities of these rural spaces of South Africa to ensure that they achieve their development potential.

1.2 Vision for Rural Development
The Department of Rural Development and Land Reform (DRDLR) commissioned the formulation of Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompati DRDP in the 2013/2014 financial year. The DRDP aims to promote rural economic transformation through fostering agricultural development as well as other existing economic sectors such as mining, manufacturing and tourism. The envisaged transformational change is supposed to promote sustainable rural development i.e. improving the quality of life of communities in those areas. The DRDP therefore aims to:

- Improve competitiveness in the agriculture sector;
- Improve mining, manufacturing and tourism sectors;
- Target, invest and market non-agricultural economic activities;
- Promote the revitalisation of rural towns and villages;
- Promote competitive and sustainable rural businesses.

1.3 Methodology
This situational analysis was formulated through the distillation and synthesis of the following sources of information:

- Existing strategic spatial planning instruments and initiatives located at provincial, district and local scales of government. These include the National Development Plan (NDP), Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (CRDP), North West PGDP, APAP, district and local Integrated Development Plans (IDPs), Local Economic Development (LED) strategies, Spatial Development Frameworks (SDFs) and other related sector plans;
- Inputs and discussions from stakeholder engagements;
- Spatial mapping of all economic, socio-spatial and environmental issues was done to underscore this situational analysis with a sound spatial rationale.

The analysis of strategic planning documents, maps and inputs from the stakeholders for each district were categorised and presented in a table format as strengths, opportunities, threats and weaknesses (refer to section 5 SWOT Analysis below). Emerging from this synthesis was a synoptic situational analysis. The situational analysis informed the strategic thrust as well as the implementation plan of the DRDP.
1.4 DRDP’s as a National Directive for Rural Economic Transformation

From the discussions held with the DRDLR as well as inputs emerging from multi-stakeholder engagements, it became apparent that DRDPs must put emphasis on agriculture as the cornerstone of rural economic transformation. The President of the country also echoed this sentiment during his 2015 State of the Nation Address. Thus DRDPs must be characterised by the following:

- Emphasis on agriculture as the most critical sector that can transform rural economies: the presence of a vibrant and competitive agricultural sector plays an important role in generating and/or stimulating additional economic activities such as food processing, agro-tourism and trade;
- Promoting agricultural businesses: agri-businesses contribute immensely to economic growth and food security;
- Creation of sustainable jobs: agriculture is one of the major employers in all of North West’s district municipalities. It is imperative therefore for the DRDPs to ensure that all agriculturally based economic activities are optimally utilised;
- Promoting sector-specific. targeted funding and investment: sector specific strategies have a propensity of yielding high returns in investment. Leveraging the potential of agriculture therefore is likely to result in rural economic transformation.

1.5 Rural Development Priorities

The National Development Plan (NDP), the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (CRDP) and Outcomes 7 drive rural development priorities in South Africa. Read together these strategic documents aim to revitalise rural economic life primarily through agriculture by:

- Fostering knowledge transfer and innovation in agriculture and forestry in rural areas;
- Enhancing competitiveness of all types of agriculture and enhancing farm viability;
- Promoting food security and risk management in agriculture;
- Restoring, preserving and enhancing ecosystems dependent on agriculture and forestry;
- Promoting the green economy through resource efficiency and supporting the shift towards a low carbon and climate resilient economy in agriculture, food and forestry sectors.

Rural development priorities are underscored by the realisation that in lagging regions, the agricultural sector is complimented by other primary industries such as mining, tourism, manufacturing and other labour intensive economic activities that have a potential of creating
employment for semi-skilled and unskilled population groups. The unlocking of rural economic potential will be done through:

- Fostering knowledge transfer and beneficiation in mining, manufacturing and tourism;
- Mapping out the mining and manufacturing value chain;
- Harnessing the capacity of the energy sector through diversification of energy resources;
- Ensuring meaningful transformation and broad-based participation in the mining industry through empowering emergent black businesses in this sector;
- Ensuring that there is beneficiation within the mining and manufacturing sectors, leading to the improved quality of life for rural communities.

The unlocking and/or harnessing of economic potential of these sectors is envisioned to promote social inclusion, poverty reduction and economic development in rural areas. The DRDPs for North West provide a unique platform and opportunity to support the sustainable management and optimal utilisation of natural resources; growth of rural business and, improvement of the well-being of rural communities. The DRDP is designed to be innovative, adaptable and integrated with other strategic sectoral and spatial plans as a means of ensuring maximum value from investments.

The identification of agricultural business as a catalyst for revitalising rural economies does not neglect the vulnerability of this sector to climate change, drought as well as global market forces. To this end, DRDLR and other departments responsible for rural development have put emphasis on non-agricultural sectors. The DRDP for Dr. Ruth S Mompati therefore will employ a targeted approach to key sunrise sectors, notably tourism, creative industries and the service sector. Such an approach will create opportunities for small businesses to collaborate with established ones and contribute to the growth of rural economies.

The building of physical infrastructure such as road networks as well as the provision of decent housing, schools, hospitals and places of entertainment and socialisation has been identified by some participants in DRDP formulation as pivotal in promoting rural development. So, rural development is predicated not only on developing places, but also people.

The DRDP therefore will act as a catalyst for transformational medium to long-term change, creating resilient rural economies based on sustainable development principles.
1.6 Purpose Of District Rural Development Plans

1.6.1 DRDP as an Instrument for Coordinating Rural Strategic Spatial Planning

DRDPs are envisioned to act as critical levers for coordinating strategic spatial planning, specifically in rural municipalities. From 2009 onwards, South Africa’s development planning praxis has been steered towards harnessing rural development. This deliberate focus on rural development stemmed from the state’s quest for transforming the apartheid space economy. While Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) still remain the fulcrum of strategic spatial planning within the local government sphere, DRDPs are aimed at reinforcing strategic planning alongside IDPs mainly in our rural spaces. Put succinctly, DRDPs will act as a platform for harnessing cross-sectoral development (see Figure 1 below).

1.6.2 DRDPs as Rural Economic Transformation Instruments

As articulated above, DRDPs are viewed as strategic instruments for transforming the apartheid space economy. Informing this transformation of the apartheid space economy is the identification of key levers of economic transformation, notably land reform and restitution and the identification of transformative economic sectors. In light of this, DRDPs have identified the agricultural sector as one of the key sectors with potential to unlock integrated and inclusive rural economic development. To this end, the Department of Rural Development & Land Reform (DRDLR) has identified strategic sites for Agricultural Parks (Agri-Parks). Moreover, in the interest of promoting economic diversity and complexity, the DRDP will attempt to unlock other sectors such as tourism, mining and manufacturing in Dr. Ruth S Mompati.

Figure 1: DRDP in Context
1.6.3 Promoting Land Use Management & Productivity

Linked to the DRDP’s objective of rural economic transformation is the promotion of optimal utilisation of land in rural areas. This is tied to the application of sound land-use management principles in rural areas. This DRDP therefore is envisioned to assist the state as well as other stakeholders operating within the district’s development planning milieu to optimise land productivity. The optimal utilisation of land in rural areas takes into account a suite of other land uses i.e. economic, social and environmental as well as institutional factors.

1.6.4 Promoting Rural-Urban Functionality

District RDPs are meant to take into account existing as well as potential linkages and/or flows of an economic, social, institutional, cultural and environmental nature that promote regional (i.e. urban and rural) development. As the aforementioned factors intersect, they result in the emergence of specific rural development trajectories. Thus, DRDPs take into account existing and potential development nodes emanating as a result of urban-rural linkages. Dr. Ruth S Mompati’s geospatial positioning for instance (i.e. its proximity to Free State, Northern Cape and Botswana), renders it one of the most important sites for regional development.

1.7 Agri-Business as a Catalyst for Rural Development

The Dr. Ruth S Mompati DRDP is aimed at targeting specific sectors that will revitalise rural economies. As such, this plan is defined by sector-specific projects, thus acting as platforms for multi-sectoral programmes and projects. Some of the key areas of intervention that the DRDP focuses on are the setting up of Agri-Parks as a means of stimulating rural economic growth.

1.7.1 Agricultural Parks

Agri-Parks are geared towards transforming the agricultural sector across the country. Responding to the National Development Plan’s (NDP) call for rural economic transformation, as well as Outcome 7 its emphasis on promoting food security through agrarian reform, Agri-Parks will act as agricultural industrial hubs. These hubs will be linked to existing rural villages and towns, providing key institutional, financial and spatial mechanisms for harnessing agro-related value chain belts and functional regions. In Dr. Ruth S Mompati DM, Vryburg has been identified as a site for Agri-Park. Within the Agri-Park the following activities will take place:

a) Knowledge Transfer & Innovation – this will include development and training of farmers as well as people involved in agri-business, food and forestry sectors as well as agro-tourism. There will also be vertical and horizontal learning between emerging and established agri-business entrepreneurs. The Agri-Park will act as a hub for harnessing
competitiveness, resource efficiency, and environmental consciousness of agricultural research centres and firms;
b) **Advisory Services** – The Agri-Park will be a centre of excellence where experts disseminate information related to markets, investments, funding and other agriculture-oriented modalities;
c) **Cooperation** – there will be incubation of small-scale farmers as well as cooperatives within the district municipality. This will allow for small-scale agri-business operators to forge a critical mass that would enable them to compete in both local and global markets;
d) **Investment in Physical Assets** – the introduction of Agri-Parks will be accompanied by massive investments in existing and potential physical infrastructure i.e. roads, pack-houses, and other related supporting amenities. Tied to that is the provision of basic services such as water and electricity;
e) **Agri-Business Development** – The Agri-Park will act as critical hub for the identification and harnessing of agricultural belts as well as agricultural value-chains. The spin-offs from agri-business development will transform rural towns and villages into vibrant economies.
2 SECTION TWO – STUDY AREA

Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality (DRSM DM) is one of 4 district municipalities in the North West province and is situated centrally in the province. The DRSM DM is a category C municipality in terms of the Municipal Structures Act 58 of 1999 and also in terms of section 152 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Act 108 of 1996. The DRSM DM is surrounded by the republic of Botswana to the north, Dr Ruth S Mompati District Municipality to the northeast, Dr. Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality to the southeast, Lejweleputswa District Municipality (Free State Province) to the southeast, Frances Baard District Municipality (Northern Cape Province) to the south and Kgalagadi District Municipality (Northern Cape Province) to the west as illustrated on Map 1 below.

The DRSM DM has five local municipalities namely:

- Naledi Local Municipality;
- Mamusa Local Municipality;
- Greater Taung Local Municipality;
- Lekwa-Teemane Local Municipality; and
- Kagisano-Molopo Local Municipality. (Refer to Map 2)

The seat of the Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality is in Vryburg, which is in the Naledi Local Municipality.
Map 1: District Context
Map 2: Local Context
There are national, provincial and municipal policy frameworks in place that will influence and guide rural development planning for the Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District municipality. The national policy framework includes principles that underpin the rural development agenda, whilst the provincial policy framework translates this into an agenda for North West Province.

Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality aligns with these policies at the municipal level and requires a District Rural Development Plan to further enable it to contribute to the achievement of targets and objectives outlined for the country and province, and to deal directly with economic development and job creation in the district.

### 3.1 National Context


The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (hereafter “the Constitution”), provides a binding framework for the planning, coordination and implementation of development (including rural development) as one of its key foundations of South Africa as a developmental state. Schedule 4 (Part A) of the Constitution provides that “regional planning and development” as well as “urban and rural development” is within the domain of the national and provincial spheres of government.

"Rural development" is a functional domain allocated to the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform (DRDLR). In relation to departmental priorities and functions relating to development, the DRDLR is responsible for rural development (a concurrent national and provincial functional domain) and land (an exclusive national functional domain).

Rural development in South Africa is characterised by three distinct phases:

- 1994-2000 (the Reconstruction and Development Programme and related documents and their implementation);
- 2000-April 2009 (the Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Strategy (ISRDS) and its implementation); and
- April 2009+ (the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme and related documents).
3.1.2 National Development Plan (NDP), (2030)

The NDP (Vision 2030) recognizes progress made by the state to address issues such as poverty, inequality and underdevelopment, and acknowledges that many people still live below or close to poverty datum line. While fixing these problems will take time, the Vision 2030 advocates for a shift from passive citizenry to an approach where government works effectively to develop people’s capabilities to lead the lives they desire. It identifies drivers of change (both external and internal), and seeks to put the country on a development path that:

- Creates jobs and support livelihoods;
- Expands infrastructure;
- Supports transition to a low carbon economy;
- Transforms urban and rural spaces and building integrated rural economies;
- Improves education and training;
- Builds a capable state;
- Fights corruption and enhances accountability;

Transforms society and unites the nation.

Through a Diagnostic Report, the National Development Plan identifies nine key challenges that are:

- Too few people work;
- The standard of education for most black learners is of poor quality;
- Infrastructure is poorly located, under-maintained and insufficient to foster growth;
- Spatial patterns exclude the poor from the fruits of development;
- The economy is overly and unsustainably resource intensive;
- A widespread disease burden is compounded by a failing public health system;
- Public services are uneven and of poor quality;
- Corruption is widespread; and
- South Africa remains a divided society.

The commission then identifies two challenges that are interrelated, those being, too few people work and the quality of education for the majority is poor. Basically the NDP contains proposals for tackling the problems of poverty, inequality and unemployment.
The key challenges identified in the National Development Plan are deeply rooted within the District and as such, the approach of the DRDP will seek to develop strategies that will tackle these challenges.

3.1.3 Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (CRDP), (2009)

Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (CRDP) promotes Rural Development in general. Rural development is regarded as the actions and initiatives taken to improve the standard of living of communities in non-urban areas. These areas are usually characterised by a low ratio of inhabitants in wide-open spaces where agricultural activities are prominent, while economic activities relate mainly to the production of food and raw materials.

The CRDP forms part of government's Medium Term Strategic Framework. It has a vision to create vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities, through:

- Coordinated and integrated broad-based agrarian transformation (with a focus on the establishment of rural business initiatives, local markets, co-operatives, etc.);
- Strategically increasing rural development (with a focus on empowering rural people);
- An improved land reform programme.

3.1.4 National Rural Tourism Strategy (NRTS)(201)

The National Department of Tourism (NDT) has developed a National Rural Tourism Strategy, a strategy meant to ensure a developmental approach upon packaging rural tourism products and opportunities in South Africa. This approach is also meant to prioritise spatial nodes that have a growth potential in order to stimulate growth of the tourism industry in South Africa. The White Paper on the Development and Promotion of Tourism in South Africa (DEAT 1996) contends that prime tourism attractions are not located in the city centres but rather in rural areas. The Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (2009) (CRDP) of the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform states “between 10 – 15 million South Africans live in areas that are characterized by extreme poverty and underdevelopment.” In some of these poverty stricken areas, one can find world heritage sites and other major tourist attractions. This strategy therefore, further reviews product development, tourism marketing, human development, tourism infrastructure and tourism research and information for equal access of tourism opportunities in rural areas.

A number of problem areas have been identified in hampering rural tourism development, including:
Tourism has been inadequately resourced and funded in rural areas;
A number of key tourist attractions, such as National Parks and World Heritage Sites, are located in rural areas and are not receiving the benefits stemming from the tourism industry;
The limited involvement of local communities has also been identified as a major constraint in developing tourism in rural areas.

Following from the above-mentioned problematic areas, a number of goals and aims were identified as part of the strategy. The strategy aims to address the following objectives:

- To create a platform to share knowledge of best practice, development opportunities and challenges in rural areas for tourism development;
- To facilitate the coordination of rural tourism development initiatives amongst relevant stakeholders;
- To create an enabling environment for rural tourism development to stimulate job creation;
- To identify and recommend strategic areas/nodes for tourism development in rural areas within the sector;
- To guide strategy development within key documentation generated for tourism development and management in South Africa.

Rural Tourism allows rural people to share in the benefits of tourism development, promoting more balanced and sustainable forms of development.

3.2 Provincial Context

3.2.1 Provincial Spatial Development Framework, 2008

The North West Provincial Spatial Development Framework has been developed in order to achieve the goals and objectives of the PDP in a targeted and spatially coordinated manner. The Provincial Spatial Development Framework includes amongst others the identification of competitive nodes and corridors as indicated in the NDP. Each of the identified zones should in future have an integrated programme of actions developed to help realise potential or deal with problems. The outcome of these planning processes will be that a formal agreement should be reached amongst competing parties and other stakeholders, including relevant spheres of government, on the best optimisation model for a resource critical region. These agreements must become a spatial social contract binding on all spheres of government and relevant role-players.
Key actions are outlined for the spatial development framework that must:

- Complement the urban and rural areas of the province and the interdependence between them. The framework must include intervention areas for spatial development to address apartheid geography;
- Translate municipal and provincial plans into spatial contracts that are binding across all spheres of government.

### 3.2.2 North West Provincial Growth and Development Strategy 2004-2014

The North West Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS) provide a framework for integrated and sustainable growth and economic development for the province and its people. It fully prescribes to balanced development of economic sectors and spatial localities in accordance with the demands and potential of the people. It is also aimed at targeted investments in the second economy to offer opportunities to the poor in skills development, employment and improving their quality of life.

The PGDS recognizes that there is pressure on the provincial government to become proactive in promoting growth and development and facilitating greater private sector participation and partnerships with special focus on the second economy, however the North West Province is faced with a number of challenges, with the greatest of these being job creation, poverty eradication, and a low level of expertise and skills. Other challenges include:

- The Province is mostly rural in nature;
- It has a low population density and relative inadequate infrastructure, especially in the remote rural areas;
- The Province has inherited an enormous backlog in basic service delivery and maintenance that will take time to eradicate;
- The population is predominantly poor with high levels of illiteracy and dependency that seriously affect their productivity and ability to compete for jobs;
- The Province is characterized by great inequalities between the rich and poor as well as disparities between urban and rural;
- The Province is faced with HIV/Aids as a social and economic challenge;
- Available resources are unevenly distributed and offer limited potential for improved delivery of services and growth.

The primary goals of the North West PGDS are all aimed at addressing the challenges outlined above. The two macro goals are as follows:
The economic goal: requires an average growth rate of 6.6% per annum;
The poverty eradication goal: to wipe out the basic needs backlog.

Five key pillars for growth and economic development were selected in the PGDS to drive these goals:

- Agriculture and rural development;
- Mining and energy;
- Manufacturing, trade and finance;
- Tourism;
- Infrastructure and construction.

3.2.3 North West Provincial Development Plan (PDP) 2030

The North West Provincial Development Plan (PDP) is predominantly based on the National Development Plan (NDP) in an attempt to align with the objectives and priorities it identifies as well as with the vision for 2030 of a united South Africa.

The PDP states that it will place particular focus on the rural economy (due to the predominant rural character of the province) as well as on the upgrading, the provisioning and the maintenance of economic infrastructure as the precondition of overall economic growth and development and for its significant potential to sustain employment.

The main purpose of this PDP document is to begin the process of enabling the province to measure its progress in achieving the accepted growth and development goals. The chosen development priorities with which the North West intends to align to the National Development Plan (NDP) are the following:

- Economy and employment;
- Economic infrastructure;
- An integrated and inclusive rural economy;
- Human settlement and spatial transformation;
- Improving education, training and innovation;
- Building a capable and developmental state;
- Fighting corruption;
- Transforming society and uniting the province.
The PDP therefore translates the PGD strategy into a detailed implementation plan, inclusive of a detailed activity level framework with targets and responsibilities assigned to the appropriate government departments.

3.2.4 North West Environmental Outlook 2013

The North West Province recognises the dependence of the region on natural resources, and therefore reports on existing and potential threats to the ecosystems of the province and its natural environment in periodic environmental reports.

The North West Environmental Outlook report identifies a number of key themes or indicators that, when reviewed will reflect the environmental health of the province. These are as follows:¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2013 NW Environment Outlook Themes</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land and Transformation</td>
<td>Change in land use</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Change in land cover</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Land degradation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Quality and Atmosphere</td>
<td>Ambient air quality/emissions</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Point sources of pollution</td>
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<tr>
<td>Water Resources</td>
<td>Water availability</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Dam water quality</td>
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<td></td>
<td>River health</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Groundwater aquifer’s</td>
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<tr>
<td>Biodiversity and Ecosystem Health</td>
<td>Vegetation types</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Biodiversity planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Conservation status</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Threatened species, ecosystems and habitats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aquatic ecosystems</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ North West Environmental Outlook 2013
The report outlines the pressures on all of the themes mentioned above resulting from human activities. These include increases in population, urbanization, increasing consumption of materials and energy, and the nature of the economic activities taking place in the province.

### 3.2.5 Setsokotsane Programme 2015

The Setsokotsane programme is an approach developed by the North West Provincial government aimed at fast tracking service delivery to communities in all municipalities across the province. The programme is aimed at making government more accountable to the communities they serve, as well as monitoring the performance of government against the KPA’s set out in the provincial, district and local municipality plans.

Implementation of the programme is based on 3 pillars, namely:

- Community and intergovernmental relations objectives;
- Interventionist objectives;
- Performance monitoring and evaluation objectives.

These pillars are supported by a number of objectives for delivery, outlined as follows:

Address the backlog of service delivery;

- Obtain feedback from the public and present government plans to communities;
- Promote partnerships;
• Strengthen intergovernmental relations;
• Strengthen corporate governance;
• Promote and infuse activism across government;
• Facilitate performance monitoring and evaluation by the premier’s office.

The objectives of Setsokotsane will be achieved through the following outreach programs:

• Kago – with activities such as painting of schools and housing for the poor;
• Tlhaboloso – with activities such as planting of trees and revival of recreational facilities;
• Tlhokomelo – including registering children and senior citizens for grants as well as distributing sanitary products and toiletries to girls in disadvantaged schools;
• Botsalano – This program will promote the province through various musical plays and celebrate traditional music, Drama and story-telling;
• Dikotla - Setsokotsane will operate a feeding and nutritional kitchen throughout the province. This feeding scheme will target homeless people, children, the elderly and affected groups as a result of being unemployed and will include activities such as training programs on food security and subsistence farming targeted at young people.

The Setsokotsane programme began its rollout in the Dr. Ruth S Mompati District Municipality, where Kagisano Molopo LM and Lekwa-Teemane LM were the focus.

It is a partnership between government and business in the province, with a view to addressing some of the core issues facing the area.

3.3 District & Local Municipality Context

3.3.1 Dr. Ruth S. Mompati District Municipality IDP 2014/15

The vision of the Dr. Ruth S. Mompati District Municipality is “Developmental district, where sustainable service delivery is prioritised and realised”. This vision is supported by the deliverables of the DRSM DM Integrated Development Plan.

The Dr. Ruth S. Mompati DM IDP seeks to align and integrate with policies at the national and provincial level as well as with other spheres of government through the following key performance areas:

• Municipal transformation and institutional development;
• Basic Services and infrastructure development;
• Local Economic development;
• Financial Management and Viability;
• Good governance and community participation.

Each priority is supported by strategic objectives that address developmental challenges and provide actions to successfully achieve the goals identified in the key performance areas for the District. These include:

• **Corporate services and administration:** including recruiting, selecting and retaining skilled personnel, provision of good governance and ensuring the alignment of the municipal structure to the IDP;
• **Basic services and infrastructure:** Provision of Water to communities, provision of sanitation to communities, and develop a sustainable roads management plan;
• **Local Economic Development:** Build cohesive and sustainable communities for economic development and growth, create decent work and sustainable livelihoods.

The Dr. Ruth S. Mompati District IDP acts as a broad business plan for the district, and aims to tackle the challenges of poor infrastructure, high unemployment, poverty, provision of education, minimal access to water and sanitation, and the structure of the local economy amongst other challenges that it faces. Emphasis will be put on projects linked to budgets that support the objectives and priorities it outlines.

### 3.3.2 Dr. Ruth S. Mompati District Municipality SDF 2007

The DR. Ruth S. Mompati District Municipality SDF outlines the following spatial vision for the district, “Ensure integrated development planning by addressing key national, provincial and local priorities and focusing development support in areas in relation to their development potential”

The Dr. Ruth S. Mompati SDF outlines the following spatial objectives:

• To give expression to and integrate the strategic objectives as set in the national and provincial spheres of government with regards to sustainable development, natural resource management, regional economic investment, job-creation and poverty alleviation;

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2 Dr. Ruth S. Mompati District Municipality Integrated Development Plan 2014/15
• To provide guidelines that could assist the District Council with regard to the “where” of strategic development interventions;
• To assist the District Council to prioritise between strategic interventions in the various local municipal areas of jurisdiction;
• Provide specific guidelines to enable the District Council to fulfil its expected development role by guiding developers, investors and the public sector to appropriate locations and forms of development;
• Co-ordinate and align spatial development planning done in and by the Local Municipalities in the area of jurisdiction of the District Municipality;
• Provide guidelines for integrated rural development and land reform projects.

Despite clear spatial objectives, the DR.RSM DM is faced with a number of challenges in realising these goals, which it aims to mitigate in a series of SDF proposals.

The challenges and proposals are shown in the table below:

**Table 2: Dr Ruth Key Challenges**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Challenges</th>
<th>Proposals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Planning and financial related issues e.g. lack of financial management skills</td>
<td>Develop a nodal strategy that will refine decisions about development spending within the District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service delivery e.g. Insufficient funds to provide basic services</td>
<td>Emphasizing and providing guidelines for corridor development as part of a concentrated development approach within provincial and regional context</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Socio-economic development e.g. overdependence on agriculture</td>
<td>Providing guidelines for rural development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural development e.g. no business space in rural areas</td>
<td>Identifying and categorizing various intervention zones as part of a holistic district spatial development approach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental issues e.g. soil erosion as a result of overgrazing in the rural areas.</td>
<td>Emphasizing the importance of and providing guidelines for environmental and resource management</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.3.3 Dr. Ruth S. Mompati District Municipality LED Strategy 2009

The Dr. Ruth S Mompati District Municipality identifies local economic development (LED) as one of its key performance areas (KPAs)/thematic areas, with its overarching objective to create an environment that promotes the development of the local economy and facilitates job creation. The intended outcome of this objective is improved municipal economic viability.

The Dr. Ruth S Mompati District Municipality is faced with a number of challenges in respect of local economic development, some of which are outlined in the table below:

Key Challenges

- High levels of unemployment, poverty and inequality;
- Limited budget for development;
- Low skills level, human capital and experience;
- Attraction of major investment to the district;
- Poor infrastructure conditions.

The DRRSM DM has outlined a number of strategies that will promote local economic development and address the key challenges outlined. These include the following:3

- Intensify support for agricultural programmes and projects in partnership with relevant departments and associations;
- Ensure market access for existing and emerging small businesses and cooperatives;
- Develop and promote all tourism products and services with the aim of selling the district as an agricultural rich region.
- Ensure implementation of high impact projects aimed at attracting investment to the region in order to create more sustainable jobs.

3 Dr. Ruth S Mompati District Municipality Integrated Development Plan 2014/15
3.3.4 Dr. Ruth S Mompati District Municipality Growth and Development Strategy (Vision 2030)

The Dr. Ruth S Mompati District Growth and Development Strategy (DGDS) recognises that the attraction of major investments to the District remains a challenge because of poor infrastructure conditions, including roads, water networks or reticulation, communication, electricity and transport networks. During the DGDS review process the district adopted a strategic vision that spells out a sustainable economic development growth path. This vision is as follows “together we stimulate and accelerate rural development and sustainable communities”\(^4\). It is through this vision and the projects that support it that the Dr. Ruth S Mompati District will address long term growth and development in the region.

\(^4\) Dr. Ruth S Mompati District Municipality Integrated Development Plan 2014/15
3.3.5 Naledi Local Municipality

3.3.5.1 Naledi Local Municipality IDP 2013/2014

The Naledi Local Municipality (NLM) is situated to the north east of the Dr. Ruth S. Mompati District Municipality. The Naledi LM IDP indicates that the LM covers roughly 6 941 km² in area, which is approximately 15.7% of the total area of the Dr. Ruth S Mompati District Municipality. The administrative centre of the municipality is in the town of Vryburg, which is considered the agricultural and industrial centre of the Dr. Ruth S Mompati District Municipality. This makes NLM the main employer and most significant contributor to GDP. The municipality has aligned its strategies to a long-term vision, “We strive to be a prosperous and unified Municipality which is able to provide cost effective and sustainable quality service to all the residents which in turn will assist in the creation of jobs, alleviate poverty through our integrated and holistic programme of development wherein provision of social and economic security and safety will be our critical focus”.

The LM has formulated key priority areas after consultation with communities to act as guiding development areas. These priority areas aim to address the challenges facing the institution currently and include.⁵

- Priority 1 - Financial Viability;
- Priority 2 - Water and Roads;
- Priority 3 - Sanitation, electricity and Housing;
- Priority 4 - Sports Facilities and Crime Prevention;
- Priority 5 - Primary Health care and Refuse removal;
- Priority 6 - including Education, Local Economic Development and Employment;
- Priority 7 - Including Land Availability and Parks.

In line with the National Government’s strategic objectives and 10-point plan, the Naledi Local Municipality has crafted its strategic objectives to ensure that it delivers on the priority areas identified for the LM. The challenges and strategies are grouped into thematic objectives as follows.⁶

⁵ Naledi Local Municipality Integrated Development Plan 2013/14
⁶ Ibid
• **Thematic area 1 – Service Delivery**: covering water, sanitation, electricity, municipal roads, refuse removal, and human settlements;

• **Thematic area 2 – Local Economic Development**: including strengthening cooperation and coherence on LED initiatives and improving the socio-economic landscape (e.g. job creation) of local communities;

• **Thematic area 3 – Financial Management and Administrative Capacity**: Including enhancing and maximising revenue, maintaining sound financial management, and promoting financial accountability;

• Thematic area 4 – Governance, Public Participation and Intergovernmental Relations: Including improving communication, and community participation;

• Thematic area 5 – Municipal Transformation, Institutional Development and Labour Matters, including skills development, employment equity and performance management.

The local municipality has put in place key performance indicators and outcomes as well as budgets towards the attainment of the thematic objectives, with a focus on economic regeneration within the LM with projects including cattle farming, tourism development, mining and farmer support.

### 3.3.5.2 Naledi Local Municipality SDF 2007

The Naledi LM spatial development framework (SDF) is a component of the LM’s Integrated Development Plan (IDP) and must include the provision of basic guidelines for a land use management system for the municipality. The Naledi Local Municipality adopted its SDF in 2007 and it is currently under review. The SDF identifies Naledi LM as a priority-two investment area in terms of the Provincial Spatial Development Framework, mainly due to:

- Regional growth needs;
- Being the main trading centre in the district; and
- The main administrative centre in the district.

The SDF must also formulate a nodal strategy in order to direct spatial development where major capital development must take place. This should include the role and function of the rural
villages within Naledi (Devondale and Dithakwaneng) as well as Stella. The Naledi SDF identifies the following spatial development principles:7

- Densification and integration of urban areas;
- Curbing urban and settlement sprawl through the delineation of urban/settlement edges;
- Formalisation/settlement planning of rural settlements;
- Identification of suitable land for future housing development.

3.3.5.3 Naledi Local Municipality LED Strategy 2012

The aim of the Naledi Local Municipality LED strategy is to provide strategic direction to guide the Naledi LM in its actions and efforts to lead the local municipality towards achieving sustainable local economic development within the municipal area. The LED framework can be summarised as enabling local communities, business and private sector partners, local government and non-governmental organisations the opportunity to work together towards a shared vision and strategy for local economic development, allowing economic growth and job creation and enabling the achievement of set targets.8

The LED identifies key thrusts and programmes that will deliver against these strategic areas. These thrusts and programmes are outlined in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Thrusts</th>
<th>Programmes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low resource development and diversification</td>
<td>Cattle farming and value adding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tourism growth and development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mining and mining linkages development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sector diversification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Emerging farmer support and skills development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximise strategic regional location advantages</td>
<td>Raising the hierarchy of Vryburg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Logistics, warehousing and distribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Transport and connectivity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7 Ibid
8 Ibid
Sustainable town revitalisation and integration | Upgrading, improvement and maintenance of basic services  
| Beautification and clean-up  
| Carbon footprint Reduction

Community oriented business support and development | Education, skills development and mentorship  
| SMME/business development and support  
| Information technology

3.3.6 Mamusa Local Municipality

3.3.6.1 Mamusa Local Municipality Integrated Development Plan 2012 – 2017 (updated in 2015)

The Mamusa Local Municipality is situated to the east of the Dr. Ruth S. Mompati District Municipality. The LM IDP indicates that the LM covers roughly 3 615 km² in area, which is approximately 8.2% of the total area of the Dr. Ruth S Mompati District Municipality. The administrative centre of the municipality is in the rural area of Schweizer-Reneke situated on the banks of the Harts River and at the foot of Mamusa hills. The town of Schweizer-Reneke is the only town in Mamusa Local Municipality and is surrounded by agricultural farms.

The Mamusa Local Municipality IDP 2012-2017 outlined the following prioritised needs for the LM:

- Water and Sanitation;
- Local economic development and job creation;
- Electricity;
- Land and Housing;
- Roads and storm water; and
- Recreational/social amenities.

In line with the National Government’s strategic objectives and 10-point plan, the Mamusa Local Municipality has crafted its strategic objectives to ensure that it delivers on the prioritised needs.

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9 Mamusa Local Municipality Integrated Development Plan 2012 - 2017
identified for the LM. The challenges and strategies are grouped into thematic objectives as follows:10

- **Thematic area 1 – Basic Services:** covering water, sanitation, refuse removal, roads and electricity;
- **Thematic area 2 – Local Economic Development:** including promoting local economic development and tourism;
- **Thematic area 3 – Municipal Transformation, Institutional Development and Labour Matters:** Including political management and oversight, human resources management, and labour relations;
- **Thematic area 4 – Financial Management and Administrative Capacity:** Including revenue enhancement, improve credit rating and clean audit;
- **Thematic area 5 – Spatial rationale and environmental matters:** Including provision of housing, and development of an integrated land use management system for the municipal area;
- **Thematic area 6 – Community and Social Services:** Including development of a disaster management plan, and development of an integrated waste management plan;
- **Thematic area 7 – Cross cutting issues:** Including establishment of intergovernmental forums and ward committees.

The local municipality has put in place key performance indicators and outcomes as well as budgets towards the attainment of the thematic objectives.

### 3.3.6.2 Mamusa Local Municipality SDF 2007

The main purpose of the Mamusa Local Municipality SDF is to ensure that the objectives, strategies, projects and programmes, as well as the spatial strategies and land use management decisions of the Mamusa Local Municipality are based on a general awareness of spatial analysis.

Spatial constraints, problems, opportunities, trends and patterns of the Mamusa Local Municipality were identified as follows:11

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10 Ibid

11 Mamusa Local Municipality Integrated Development Plan 2012-17
The necessity for spatial restructuring;
The need for land reform; and
The spatial dimension of development issues.

Despite the existence of a spatial development framework, the Mamusa LM has not adequately addressed the historically distorted spatial patterns in the area as evidence of the imbalances of the past still persists.

3.3.6.3 Mamusa Local Municipality LED Plan

The Mamusa Local Municipality has developed and adopted an LED strategy. However this has not been socialized with the different stakeholders due to a lack of financial and human resources within the LM to drive its adoption. The LED strategy identifies economic assets and opportunities within the Mamusa LM. These include:

- Diversified Economic Base – with agriculture, retail trade and services contributing roughly one third respectively to the LM’s economic base;
- Secondary Economic Node – Mamusa has been earmarked as the secondary economic development node in the North West SDF;
- Regional Shopping Centre;
- Cultural Heritage and tourism – tourism contribution to the economy of the LM is growing;
- Commercial farming - Major opportunities exists in the development of agriculture, especially with the focus on farming crops like maize, wheat, groundnuts, and sunflower seeds as well as animal and animal products such as sheep, beef cattle, dairy cattle, milk and cream, wool, and game farming;
- Agro-processing;
- Small Scale Mining;

12 Adapted from the Greater Taung Local Municipality Integrated Development Plan 2011
13 Mamusa Local Municipality Integrated Development Plan 2012-2017
3.3.7 Greater Taung Local Municipality

3.3.7.1 Greater Taung Local Municipality IDP Amendment 2015-2016

The Greater Taung Local Municipality is situated to the west of the Dr. Ruth S. Mompati District Municipality. The LM IDP indicates that the LM covers roughly 5,635 km² in area which is approximately 12.9% of the total area of Dr. Ruth S Mompati District Municipality. The main towns in the municipal area are Reivilo, Pudimoe and Taung Central. About 95% of the municipal area is predominantly rural. There are about 106 widely scattered villages in the municipal area.

The Greater Taung Local Municipality IDP outlined the following prioritised needs for the LM through a ward planning process. These include:¹⁴

- Sanitation, water and electricity;
- Housing;
- Roads;
- LED and employment.

In line with the National Governments strategic objectives and 10-point plan, the Greater Taung Local Municipality has crafted its strategic objectives to ensure that it delivers on the prioritised needs identified for the LM. The challenges and strategies are grouped into thematic objectives as follows:¹⁵

- Thematic area 1 – Service Delivery;
- Thematic area 2 – Financial and Administrative Capacity;
- Thematic area 3 – Governance and Public Participation;
- Thematic area 4 – Labour Matters.

The local municipality has put in place key performance indicators and outcomes as well as budgets towards the attainment of the thematic objectives.

¹⁴ Greater Taung IDP Amendment 2015-2016

¹⁵ Ibid
3.3.7.2 Greater Taung Local Municipality SDF\textsuperscript{16}

The Greater Taung Local Municipality Spatial Development Framework was approved in 2005, and outlined the critical spatial issues that face the LM, including the existing rural settlement pattern of the area. The settlement pattern is characterised by numerous small rural villages, with the majority of the population distributed amongst these small villages.

Without the benefit of spatial guidelines, development took place in an uncontrolled manner causing the following problems:\textsuperscript{17}

- Proliferation of new housing projects outside villages whilst sufficient land is available within the villages;
- Impact on sensitive environmental areas (wetlands and hills and ridges);
- Impact on agricultural land;
- Provision and maintenance of services (water, sanitation, roads and electricity).

The lack of proper spatial guidelines complicates the spatial location and prioritisation of IDP projects; however the SDF indicates zones that, through the relevant projects, will positively impact the spatial development of the area. These include:\textsuperscript{18}

- Agricultural areas - high potential agricultural land;
- Grazing land - concentrated in the west of the municipal area;
- High Potential Crop production areas;
- Wetland areas.

The above zones or areas must be monitored to ensure the issues they face such as overgrazing and intensive agriculture do not have unintended negative impacts on the LM such as land degradation, soil erosion, and groundwater pollution.

3.3.7.3 Greater Taung Local Municipality LED 2006

The Greater Taung Local Municipality LED has been approved by the relevant municipal processes, however there needs to be a concerted effort within the LM to ensure the initiatives

\textsuperscript{16} Adapted from the Greater Taung Local Municipality Integrated Development Plan Amendment 2015-2016

\textsuperscript{17} Greater Taung Local Municipality Integrated Development Plan Amendment 2015-2016

\textsuperscript{18} Ibid
it proposes are put in place. The LM outlines its objective for local economic development as “To create a conducive environment in and around the Greater Taung Local Municipality to stimulate growth and development”.\(^\text{19}\)

The Greater Taung Local Municipality is rich in natural and mineral resources, including the rare dimension stone; however resource constraints have meant that the LM has not been able to take full advantage of these opportunities.

The emphasis of the LED is on four main strategic clusters, which are deemed able to stimulate growth and development within the Greater Taung LM’s economy. These clusters are agricultural development, SMME development, tourism development and industrial development. Each of these strategic clusters has its own strategy, themes, and anchor projects. Some of which is outlined below:\(^\text{20}\)

- **Agricultural Development**: including agricultural beneficiation and diversification, development programmes such as supporting emerging farmers;
- **SMME Development**: including utilisation of government programmes, development programmes such as local business support and development of SMME policy;
- **Tourism Development**: including development programmes such as environmental conservation, improved profile, and working partnerships, and transport;
- **Industrial Development**: including industrial cluster development programmes, innovation promotion programmes and networking programmes.

### 3.3.8 Lekwa-Teemane Local Municipality

#### 3.3.8.1 Lekwa-Teemane Local Municipality Integrated Development Plan 2014/15

The Lekwa-Teemane Local Municipality is situated to the south of the Dr. Ruth S. Mompati District Municipality. The Lekwa-Teemane IDP indicates that the LM covers roughly 3 681km\(^2\) in area, which is approximately 8.4% of the total area of the Dr. Ruth S Mompati District Municipality area. The administrative centre of the municipality is in the rural area of Christiana, whilst other municipal offices are located in Bloemhof.

\(^{19}\) Ibid

\(^{20}\) Greater Taung Local Municipality Local Economic Development Plan 2006
The Lekwa-Teemane Local Municipality IDP outlined the following municipal priorities that arose from the key issues/communities outlined during the IDP process. These include:

- Water and sanitation;
- Human settlement;
- Roads and storm water;
- Upgrading of electricity network;
- Local economic development and job creation; and
- Education.

In line with the National Government’s strategic objectives and 10-point plan, the Lekwa-Teemane Local Municipality has crafted its strategic objectives to ensure that it delivers on the prioritised needs identified for the LM. The challenges and strategies are grouped into thematic objectives as follows:

- Thematic area 1 – Municipal Transformation and Organizational Development;
- Thematic area 2 – Infrastructure Development and Service Delivery;
- Thematic area 3 – Local Economic Development;
- Thematic area 4 – Financial Viability and Management;
- Thematic area 5 – Good Governance & Public Participation;

The local municipality has put in place key performance indicators and outcomes as well as budgets towards the attainment of the thematic objectives.

3.3.8.2 Lekwa-Teemane Local Municipality SDF 2011

The Lekwa-Teemane Local Municipality reviewed its spatial development framework (SDF) in 2011 as part of the five-year review process. However, analysis undertaken during the preparation of the IDP shows that the historically distorted spatial patterns have not been fully addressed, despite municipal interventions.

21 Lekwa-Teemane Local Municipality Integrated Development Plan 2012 - 2017

22 Ibid
In order to proactively address this, the Lekwa-Teemane Local Municipality has put forward a number of spatial objectives. These include:\(^{23}\)

- Ensure spatial plans provide for commuter rail corridors as well as other modes of public transport;
- Develop spatial plans to ensure new housing developments are in line with national policy on integrated human settlements; and
- Eradication of historic spatial inequities;

3.3.8.3 Lekwa-Teemane Local Municipality LED Plan 2014

The Lekwa-Teemane Local Municipality developed and adopted an LED strategy in 2006, and this has been revised and updated in 2014. The vision for Local Economic Development in the LM is outlined as follows, "To develop and grow Lekwa-Teemane on a diversified economic basis and aligned along National, Provincial, District, Local Municipality priorities, with the explicit intention to create jobs and train people to skillfully handle those jobs in order to ensure sustainability and pride in the long term growth path of the area."\(^{24}\)

The Lekwa-Teemane LED plan outlines the major economic activity in the municipality as tourism and agriculture, amongst others and set out thematic areas for delivery of local economic development in the municipality. These include:\(^{25}\)

- Agriculture, Agri-Business, Land and Rural Development;
- Infrastructure Development and Transportation;
- Tourism;
- Trade, Manufacturing & Mining;
- Skills Development;
- Governance.

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\(^{23}\) Ibid

\(^{24}\) Lekwa-Teemane Local Municipality Local Economic Development Plan 2014

\(^{25}\) Ibid
3.3.9 Kagisano Molopo Local Municipality

3.3.9.1 Kagisano Molopo Local Municipality Integrated Development Plan 2005/6

The Kagisano Molopo Local Municipality is situated to the north of the Dr. Ruth S. Mompati District Municipality. The Kagisano Molopo IDP indicates that the LM covers roughly 23 827km² in area, which is approximately 54.5% of the total area of the Dr. Ruth S Mompati District Municipality area.

The Kagisano Molopo Local Municipality IDP prioritised needs for the LM. The top ten are outlined below:

- Water – increase the number of households with access to water;
- Housing – provide shelter to the needy;
- Health services – increase the number of health facilities;
- Electricity – increase the number of households with access to basic electricity;
- Road infrastructure – provide user friendly road infrastructure;
- Community lighting;
- Creation of job opportunities – reduce unemployment;
- Cemeteries;
- Police stations – to reduce crime and provide security;
- Local economic development – to create sustainable SMME’s projects.

In line with the National Government’s strategic objectives and 10-point plan, the Kagisano Molopo Local Municipality crafted its strategic objectives to ensure that it delivers on the prioritised needs identified for the LM.

3.4 Synthesis

In order to ensure that the North West Province achieves the intended growth and development envisaged within the PDP 2030, the policies and legislatives mentioned above should serve as tools for the spatial coordination of interventions. They will ensure that the synergies that exist between various government departments as well as the private sector are exploited to their full potential and in order to ensure that the investments of government have the maximum impact possible.

26 Dr. Ruth S Mompati District Municipality Integrated Development Plan 2014/15
These policies introduce a set of principles that are intended to influence the substantive outcomes of planning decisions, whether they relate to spatial development or decisions on land use change or development applications. The overall aim of these principles is to achieve planning outcomes that:

- Restructure spatially inefficient settlements;
- Promote sustainable development and use of natural resources;
- Channel resources to areas of greatest need and development potential, thereby redressing the inequitable historical treatment of marginalized areas;
- Take into account the fiscal, institutional and administrative capacities of role players, the needs of communities and the environment; and
- Stimulate economic development opportunities in rural and urban areas; and
- Support an equitable protection of rights to and in land.
4 SECTION FOUR – ISSUES AND VISION

4.1 Priority Issues and Challenges

The DRSM DM IDP summarises the existing level of development and challenges in the Dr. Ruth S Mompati District Municipality as follows:27

- DRRSM DM is endowed with minerals but this sector remains a small contributor to the GDP of the Province;
- The population is largely African with low education, low incomes, high unemployment and with minimal access to water and sanitation;
- The large African population is largely young with a small percentage of adults who are economically active;
- Functional literacy does not favor Africans. There is a great challenge in the provision of education to empower Africans;
- Heavy dependency on public administration as an employer. There is a critical need to develop the private sector in agriculture and mining. The development of the Small Medium Micro Enterprise (SMME) sector both in the formal and informal sectors is critical;
- Current access to water and sanitation services is a concern.

The DRRSM DM IDP further pinpoints specific prioritised needs for the district as follows:28

- Water and sanitation;
- Land and housing;
- Job creation
- Road, storm water and bridges.

4.2 Impact of Drought

The impact of climate change has affected the North West province and this has led to the province experiencing frequency of drought in the recent years. In March 2016, the Department of Rural, Environment and Agricultural Development called upon farmers in the North West province to participate in a drought assessment process to assist the Department to determine

27 Dr. Ruth S Mompati District Municipality Integrated Development Plan 2014/15
28 Ibid
how farmers have been affected by drought. An initial evaluation done by the department revealed that the province is facing poor conditions in both crop and livestock commodities and that is due to the sporadic rainfall accompanied by several heat waves as experienced this year.

Drought poses a major threat to the agricultural production, and consequently to the livelihood of the people dependent directly or indirectly on agriculture. The drought affects household economy directly by reducing crop and livestock production, and wage opportunities; and indirectly through a rise in food prices. Some strategies that North West province can adopt include adopting drought resistant crop varieties and livestock, change in production portfolio in favour of short-duration and water-efficient crops and also diversification towards non-farm activities.

4.3 Inputs from Stakeholder Engagements

The purpose of the stakeholder engagements was to solicit input from all relevant stakeholders regarding the key challenges and issues in Dr. Ruth S Mompati District Municipality pertaining to rural development.

To ensure adequate representation across various stakeholder groups, including the community and traditional authorities, the following structures were identified as key to any engagements on the formulation of the DRDP’s: IDP Representative Forum, the CRDP Council of Stakeholders and LED Managers as well as relevant sector departments in the district municipality.
4.4 Vision for Dr. Ruth S Mompati District Rural Development Plan

The shared vision for rural development in Dr. Ruth S Mompati was articulated, through consultation, as follows:

“By 2050, Dr. Ruth S Mompati District Municipality should be characterised by a robust and diverse economy where all of its residents participate fully in agriculture, mining, tourism and technological activities. The district should act as a critical nexus for harnessing integrated rural development, where economic, social, cultural and technological developments converge for the enhancement of quality of life for rural communities.”

In realising this vision, all local municipalities in Dr. Ruth S Mompati DM would have to ensure that the DRDP is meaningfully aligned to existing district strategic spatial plans, notably the district Integrated Development Plan (IDP). In the same vein, the DRDP should be viewed as complementing existing district plans, at the same time anchoring rural development objectives as articulated at provincial and national levels of governance.

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29 The crystallisation of North West rural development vision is informed by various vision statements embedded in a range of strategic spatial plans, notably district and local IDPs, SDFs and LED strategies.
5 SECTION FIVE – SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

5.1 Demographic Profile

5.1.1 Population

The total population residing in the Dr. Ruth S Mompati District Municipality is estimated at being 463,815 people and 125,270 households. Greater Taung LM has the largest population which is estimated at 177,642 people with 48,613 households. Greater Taung LM is followed by Kagisano-Molopo LM with approximately 105,789 people and 28,531 households, Naledi LM with roughly 66,781 people and 18,572 households, Mamusa LM with approximately 60,355 people and 14,625 households, and lastly Lekwa-Teemane LM with approximately 53,625 people and 14,930 households.\(^{30}\)

The 2011 census data indicates that the Dr. Ruth S Mompati District Municipality’s urban population accounts for 162,245 people or 35.0% of the total population. Tribal/traditional population accounts for 257,694 people (55.6%) and farms have a population of 43,809 people or 9.4% of the population. This is indicated in Table 4 below. The various settlement typologies in the district municipality are further depicted in Map 3 below.

\(^{30}\) Source Stats SA
Map 3: Social Institutions
Table 4: Population Distribution by Settlement Type

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>66 781</td>
<td>60 355</td>
<td>177 642</td>
<td>105 789</td>
<td>53 248</td>
<td>463 815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Households</td>
<td>18 572</td>
<td>14 625</td>
<td>48 613</td>
<td>28 531</td>
<td>14 930</td>
<td>125 270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Population %</td>
<td>76.8%</td>
<td>87.2%</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
<td>91.6%</td>
<td>35.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Population number</td>
<td>51 288</td>
<td>52 630</td>
<td>4 263</td>
<td>5 289</td>
<td>48 775</td>
<td>162 245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tribal/Traditional %</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>79.80%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>55.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tribal/Traditional number</td>
<td>2 738</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>170 536</td>
<td>84 420</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>257 694</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm %</td>
<td>19.1%</td>
<td>12.8%</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
<td>15.0%</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
<td>9.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm number</td>
<td>12 688</td>
<td>7 725</td>
<td>2 842</td>
<td>16 080</td>
<td>4 473</td>
<td>43 809</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.1.2 Age Distribution

In terms of age distribution, the youth component of the Dr. Ruth S Mompati population (younger than 15 years) accounts for 35.3%. This suggests that service provision and social development initiatives targeted at youth should be an important consideration in the district rural development plan.

An estimated 58.2% of the DRSM DM population are in the age group 15-64 years. As this is the most productive and independent age grouping, local economic development should have a clear focus on developing employment opportunities for this group. The dependency population (below 15 years and above 65 years) forms 42% of the population, which is indicative of a reasonable dependency ratio. This is reflected in Table 5 and Figure 2 below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local Municipality</th>
<th>0 - 4</th>
<th>5 - 14</th>
<th>15 - 34</th>
<th>35 - 64</th>
<th>65 +</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Naledi</td>
<td>11.9%</td>
<td>19.1%</td>
<td>34.1%</td>
<td>29.9%</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mamusa</td>
<td>13.3%</td>
<td>23.2%</td>
<td>33.6%</td>
<td>24.9%</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greater Taung</td>
<td>13.0%</td>
<td>23.2%</td>
<td>31.8%</td>
<td>24.1%</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kagisano Molopo</td>
<td>14.5%</td>
<td>31.0%</td>
<td>31.0%</td>
<td>25.2%</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lekwa-Teemane</td>
<td>11.7%</td>
<td>34.3%</td>
<td>34.3%</td>
<td>27.8%</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Ruth S Mompati DM</td>
<td>13.0%</td>
<td>22.3%</td>
<td>32.5%</td>
<td>25.7%</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Stats SA
5.1.3 Gender Distribution

Gender distribution in the Dr. Ruth S Mompati District Municipality is relatively even with approximately 48.4% men and 51.6% women. The higher percentage of women in the DM could be attributed to men leaving the district to find work, with the women staying behind to look after the family. Figure 3 below shows the gender composition of the district.

Figure 2: Age Distribution
Source Stats SA

Figure 3: Gender Distribution
Source Stats SA
5.1.4 Education

The Dr. Ruth S Mompati District Municipality is characterised by low levels of education with Naledi LM showing the highest percentage of people with no formal education (6.6%), see Table 6 below. This could in part be due to the fact that this LM is home to the administrative capital of the district – Vryburg – and people are drawn in to the town in search of employment opportunities. Naledi LM also reflects the highest percentage of people with higher/tertiary education, with the same reasoning being applicable here. Overall the DM has the bulk of its population – 51.4% - with no more than some primary school education.

Table 6: Education Levels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education Level</th>
<th>Naledi LM %</th>
<th>Mamusa LM %</th>
<th>Greater Taung LM %</th>
<th>Kagisano Molopo LM %</th>
<th>Lekwa-Teemane LM %</th>
<th>Dr. Ruth S Mompati %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No Schooling</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
<td>6.30%</td>
<td>4.50%</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Primary</td>
<td>47.5%</td>
<td>53.1%</td>
<td>50.9%</td>
<td>54.10%</td>
<td>50.50%</td>
<td>51.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completed Primary</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
<td>6.70%</td>
<td>6.10%</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some Secondary</td>
<td>28.5%</td>
<td>27.6%</td>
<td>31.2%</td>
<td>26.30%</td>
<td>28.40%</td>
<td>28.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completed Secondary</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
<td>7.0%</td>
<td>5.80%</td>
<td>8.20%</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher Education</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>0.50%</td>
<td>0.90%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>0.30%</td>
<td>1.50%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source Stats SA
5.1.5 Household Income

Census 2011 data reflects that approximately 17.1% of the population of Dr. Ruth S Mompati District Municipality have no average household income, and may rely on subsidies and grants for survival. This is shown in Table 7 below. The high levels of no income indicate that it is a challenge in the district for the population to invest in the local economy. Approximately 56.7% of the district population earn an average income below R19 600 per annum.

Table 7: Average Household Income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None income</td>
<td>13.0%</td>
<td>14.7%</td>
<td>20.5%</td>
<td>17.70%</td>
<td>12.80%</td>
<td>17.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R1 - R4,800</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>4.20%</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R4,801 R9,600</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
<td>10.3%</td>
<td>10.3%</td>
<td>11.90%</td>
<td>7.40%</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R9,601 R19,600</td>
<td>20.5%</td>
<td>22.4%</td>
<td>25.4%</td>
<td>26.90%</td>
<td>21.50%</td>
<td>24.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R19,601 R38,200</td>
<td>21.8%</td>
<td>23.6%</td>
<td>21.6%</td>
<td>20.40%</td>
<td>24.50%</td>
<td>22.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R38,201 R76,4000</td>
<td>12.7%</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
<td>7.70%</td>
<td>15.20%</td>
<td>9.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R76,401 R153,800</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
<td>4.60%</td>
<td>8.10%</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R153,801 R307,600</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
<td>3.20%</td>
<td>4.30%</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R307,601 R614,400</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1.30%</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R614,001 R1,228,800</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.30%</td>
<td>0.40%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.1.6 Employment

Table 8 below reflects employment for core work force of the Dr. Ruth S Mompati District Municipality – those aged 15-64 years. The bulk of this population is not economically active (49.5%), with a further 14.8% unemployed. Approximately a quarter of this population - 26.5% - are in employment. This raises concerns for local economic development in the region and will put a financial strain on the district municipality.

The reason for this could be due to a lack of education, a lack of skills as well as a lack of job opportunities in the region. The DRRSM DM rural development plan must focus on creating opportunities in skills development, education and creating opportunities for self-employment and entrepreneurship to enable the non-economically active workforce to actively contribute to the local economy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employment Status Ages 15-64 Years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Employment Status</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discouraged Work Seeker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Economically Active</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source Stats SA
5.2 Household Agricultural Activity & Value Chains

The following section provides an analysis of agricultural activity by household in each local municipality in the Dr. Ruth S Mompati District Municipality. Agriculture has been identified as one of the key sectors for food security and job creation in the region and across South Africa.

Determining the intensity and scale in which agricultural households engage in agricultural activity will enable the Dr. Ruth S Mompati District Municipality to quantify its potential to enhance food security and provide a decent living wage to cater for household basic needs.

5.2.1 Agricultural Activity by Household

The figure below depicts the number of households by local municipality, participating in agricultural activity in the Dr. Ruth S Mompati District Municipality per local municipality. The Greater Taung LM reflects 37% of households engaged in agricultural activity, Kagisano Molopo LM 41%, Lekwa-Teemane LM 16%, Mamusa LM 23% and Naledi LM 15%. For the Ruth S Mompati DM as a whole, the percentage of agricultural households stands at just 17.2%. This shows that the majority of households in the Dr. Ruth S Mompati DM are not involved in agricultural activity, with the Lekwa-Teemane LM having the fewest number of households involved in agriculture.

In order to boost the agricultural contribution from the district, the DM should aim to deliver on projects that increase household agricultural activity in the area.
Figure 4: Number of Households by LM

The figure below depicts the number of agricultural households by age group of head of household per local municipality in the Dr. Ruth S Mompati DM. The Greater Taung LM reflects the majority of agricultural households are in the +65 age cohort, Kagisano Molopo LM 46-55 age cohort, Lekwa-Teemane LM 46-55 age cohort, Mamusa LM 46-55 age cohort and Naledi LM 46-55 age cohort. For the Dr. Ruth S Mompati DM as a whole, the greatest numbers of agricultural households are headed by those in the +65 age cohort, mainly Driven by the large number of agricultural households in the Greater Taung LM.

This shows that the majority of agricultural households in the Dr. Ruth S Mompati DM are headed by people older than 65, which presents a concern when looking at the viability of agriculture as a long term economic development initiative.
Figure 5: Number of Agricultural Households by Age

The table below relates population in the Dr. Ruth S Mompati DM to agricultural household activity. As agriculture has been identified as one of the key sectors for food security and job creation, the spread of the population in relation to agricultural activity is important to note when looking at such things as placement of agro-processing facilities and key areas for investment.

Table 9: Population & Agric Household Comparison

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local Municipality</th>
<th>Population Contribution to DM</th>
<th>Agricultural Household contribution to DM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Greater Taung LM</td>
<td>38.3%</td>
<td>47.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kagisano Molopo LM</td>
<td>22.8%</td>
<td>30.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lekwa-Teemane LM</td>
<td>11.4%</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mamusa LM</td>
<td>13.0%</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naledi LM</td>
<td>14.8%</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 6 below reflects the educational attainment for agricultural households in the Dr. Ruth S Mompati DM, where we can see that the majority of agricultural households across all local municipalities are headed by individuals with grade 1 to 11 education (55%). However, almost a third (31%) of the agricultural households in the district are headed by individuals with no schooling. From this, the district would need to look at ways to enhance subsistence agriculture as a means of creating jobs for lower skilled populations, as well as innovative ways of training the population in agricultural occupations.

![Agricultural households by education](image)

**Figure 6: Agricultural Households by Education Level**

The ability of households to generate income has a direct impact on food security and rural development. Determining the potential of agriculture to be an income generating activity that will provide for basic household needs and thereby alleviate poverty is therefore critical. This will also have a direct impact on the willingness of the population to engage in the various types of agricultural activity.
Figure 7 below shows that the majority of agricultural households fall into the 'no income' or 'R1-R38 400' categories with all municipalities reflecting greater than 70% of households in this category. This gives an indication that the majority of farming activity in the Dr. Ruth S Mompati District Municipality is subsistence in nature.

Figure 7: Agricultural Households by Income Level of Household Head

The type of agricultural activity driving the income of the heads of agricultural households gives an indication of where to focus agricultural development strategies in the Dr. Ruth S Mompati rural development plan. Figure 8 below shows that the major farming activity across all local municipalities is animal farming only, with 77.7% of agricultural households across the district engaged in this type of agricultural activity, followed by mixed farming at 13.8%, crops only farming at 5.8% and other farming activities at 3.6%.

63
Figure 8: Agricultural Households by Type of Activity

When looking at specific types of agricultural activity per local municipality, Figure 9 below reflects that across all LM’s, livestock production and poultry production have the most agricultural activity. This correlates with Figure 8 above which reflects animal farming as the biggest contributor to agricultural activity.

Greater Taung LM has 80% of its agricultural activity in livestock production and poultry production, Kagisano Molopo LM 78%, Lekwa-Teemane 62%, Mamusa LM 50%, and Naledi LM at 71%.
Figure 9: Agricultural Household by Activity

Cattle production by scale in the district municipality is mainly at subsistence level. Commercial cattle production – viewed as households owning +100 cattle - is marginal in Greater Taung LM at 1.9%, Kagisano Molopo LM at 8.2% and Mamusa LM at 10.3%. The Lekwa-Teemane LM and Naledi LM show a much higher proportion of commercial cattle farming at 19.2% and 21.9% respectively. Further expanding commercial cattle farming in these areas should be considered as part of the district rural development plan.

Sheep production by scale in the Dr. Ruth S Mompati District Municipality is mainly at the subsistence level as with cattle farming. Commercial sheep farming is marginal in all LM’s in the district, with Greater Taung LM reflecting the lowest level of commercial sheep farming at 1.2%, and Lekwa-Teemane LM reflecting the highest level at 13.7%.
Goat production in the Dr. Ruth S Mompati District Municipality is very minimal, and there is very little commercial activity reflected here. The Mamusa LM has the highest level of commercial goat farming in the district at 7.3%, however when looked at in absolute terms, only 11 households engage in goat farming at this level in the LM.

Pig production in the Dr. Ruth S Mompati District Municipality is also minimal and largely at the subsistence level, although slightly higher than goat production. Again there is very little commercial activity reflected here, with the Lekwa-Teemane LM having the highest level of commercial pig farming in the district at 7.2%. In absolute terms this is 8 households.
Access to water is well provisioned across the Dr. Ruth S Mompati District Municipality, with very low numbers of households with no access to piped water. The biggest concern in this regard is Kagisano Molopo LM with 14.1% of agricultural households with no access to piped water either inside or outside the dwelling. For the purposes of rural development planning, this could point to the Kagisano Molopo LM being the first to benefit from irrigation schemes.

Also worth noting is the fact that both the Greater Taung LM (78.4%) and the Kagisano Molopo LM (50.9%) have the majority of their water supply outside the dwelling, making agricultural activities time consuming and potentially more costly. Lekwa-Teemane has the bulk of its water supply to agricultural households located inside the dwelling at 95.2%.

Figure 11: Agricultural Households owning Goats / Pigs
(d) Agricultural Household Water Access
Figure 12: Agricultural Households by Access to Water

The main source of water for the majority of LM’s in the Dr. Ruth S Mompati District Municipality is through a regional/local water scheme (operated by a Water Service Authority or provider), with the exception of Naledi LM where the bulk of the water in the area comes from boreholes (45.3%), albeit followed closely by the provision of water from a water services authority provider (43.8%).
(e) Key Learnings

From the information provided on agricultural households in the Dr. Ruth S Mompati District Municipality, it can be seen that there are a comparatively low number of households who engage in agricultural activity. Those households that do participate concentrate on subsistence farming, with relatively few involved in commercial farming activities.

Agricultural households on the district level are mainly headed by individuals +65 years of age, with low skills/education levels. This may make it challenging for the district when trying to inculcate new or different agricultural practices.

Most subsistence farming activity in the Dr. Ruth S Mompati District Municipality is focussed on livestock and poultry production, with much fewer agricultural households engaging in crop or mixed farming. There is therefore opportunity to encourage households in the area to form cooperatives in order to realise economies of scale for their efforts. Incubator programmes for these subsistence farmers will need to be considered in order to encourage households to increase their level of agricultural activity.
Other factors to consider are water scarcity and energy as both will impact on the potential for agro processing in the region. Service delivery challenges such as insufficient funds to provide basic services have been cited as a key issue facing the municipality. Therefore, increasing agricultural activity may exacerbate an already difficult situation from a service delivery perspective.

5.2.2 Agricultural Value Chain Analysis

5.2.2.1 The South African Beef Market Value Chain

Some of the largest Hereford herds in the world are to be found in the Vryburg area in the DRRSM DM, and the agricultural sector in the district is a significant producer of beef.\(^{31}\)

The South African beef value chain is illustrated in the picture below.

Some key issues impacting the beef value chain include:

- Inferior cattle genetics among the emerging farmers;
- Increasing standards across the value chain may lock out smaller farmers;
- Rising cost of red meat has seen poultry become the cheapest form of animal protein;
- Health concerns and growing consumerism has seen increased marketing of white meat as a healthier protein.

\(^{31}\) Ibid
5.2.2.2 The South African Poultry Meat Market Value Chain

Poultry production dominates the agricultural sector across South Africa, and is the main supplier of protein in the diet followed by beef.\textsuperscript{32} The DRRSM DM is no exception to this as agricultural statistics on poultry production in the Dr. Ruth S Mompati District Municipality show it is the main type of agricultural activity by household in four of the LM’s.

The poultry value chain is indicated below:

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\textsuperscript{32} A profile of the South African Broiler Market Value Chain 2013 - DAFF
Some key issues impacting the poultry value chain include:

- Barriers to participation by the emerging sector e.g. high transaction costs;
- Low priced imports;
- Chick costs are high;
- High input costs;
- Lack of finance for small scale farmers;
- Lack of strong farmers organisations.
5.2.2.3 The South African Goat Market Value Chain

South Africa is a relatively small goat producing country, with the majority of goats in the hands of small scale or subsistence farmers and used mainly for family needs.\textsuperscript{33} The North West Province overall contributes 11% to the countries goat production. In line with this, there are very few goat farmers in the Dr. Ruth S Mompati District Municipality that could be considered to be commercial farmers with the majority of these in the Kagisano Molopo LM.

There is a demand for goats in the informal market, and due to the relative shortage of goats, those who are farming goats get good prices. It is this informal market that drives the South African goat industry.

The goat meat market value chain can be seen below:

![Goat Market Value Chain](image)

\textbf{Figure 16: Goat Market Value Chain}

\textsuperscript{33} A profile of the South African Goat Market Value Chain 2014 - DAFF
Some key issues impacting the goat value chain include:

- Hard to compete for market share with established beef and mutton value chains;
- Small scale farmers do not see goats as a saleable commodity;
- Goat meat is seen as meat for the poor;
- Overgrazing.

5.2.2.4 The South African Maize Market Value Chain

According to the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (DAFF) in the maize market value chain profile, maize is the most important grain crop in South Africa, second most produced crop to sugar cane. It is the major feed grain and the staple food for the majority of the South African population. The North West province (23%), along with the Free State (39%), and Mpumalanga (21%) are the largest producers accounting for 83% of all production.

Maize is produced widely on a small scale and commercially in the North West province and can be grown in a side variety of soil types and conditions, making it an ideal crop for the Dr. Ruth S Mompati District Municipality to encourage small scale farming activities.

The maize value chain can be seen below:
Some key issues impacting the maize value chain include:

5.2.2.5 The South African Groundnut Market Value Chain

According to the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (DAFF), groundnuts contribute 1.1% to the gross value of field crops production in South Africa. As with maize production, three provinces dominate groundnut production with the North West province providing 24% of South Africa’s crop.

Groundnut production can be found in Dr. Ruth S Mompati in Schweizer-Reneke, Vryburg and Christiana. Groundnuts are a high value crop that can be marketed with little processing for use in a variety of products. The value chain for this crop is relatively simple and is shown below:
Some key issues impacting the groundnut value chain include the underdeveloped local market for groundnuts, so there is heavy reliance on export markets.

5.2.2.6 The South African Sunflower Seeds Market Value Chain

According to the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (DAFF), sunflower seeds are the third largest grain crop in South Africa, with the North West province producing a significant amount of sunflower seeds - 30% of South Africa’s crop in the 2012/13 season.34

34 Sunflower seed Market Value Chain Profile 2014 (DAFF)
The value chain for sunflower seeds is shown below:

![Sunflower Seed Market Value Chain](image)

**Figure 19: Sunflower Seed Market Value Chain**

Source: - Sunflower Seed Market Value Chain Profile 2014 (DAFF)

Some key issues impacting the sunflower value chain include:

- Highly capital intensive requiring high technology and specialized knowledge;
- Lack of black economic empowerment in the industry;
- Lack of funding to purchase equipment;
- Sunflowers can be grown on low potential soils;
- Refineries are situated outside of the North West.

### 5.2.2.7 The South African Wheat Market Value Chain

According to the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (DAFF), wheat is the second most important grain crop in South Africa. Although the North West province contribution to the countries total wheat production is relatively low at 6%, it is important to consider this crop in the development of the district rural development plan as wheat farmers will create work
opportunities in the district, with as much as 40 000 to 50 000 hectares of land being planted with wheat in the province.

The market value chain for wheat includes the milling industry, the baking industry and the retail sector and is shown below:

Figure 20: Wheat Market Value Chain
Source: - Wheat Market Value Chain Profile 2014 (DAFF)

Some key issues impacting the wheat value chain include:

- High input costs;
- Climatic variability resulting in variable production;
- Expensive crop insurance;

5.3 Land Reform

The reform of an unequal distribution of land along racial division was one of the greatest challenges facing South Africa in the transition to democracy in 1994. Popular expectations were high that the new democratic government would affect fundamental changes to address the historic dispossession of land.

The twenty years of implementation of the Land Reform Programme has seen several changes in strategy, the creation of numerous instruments to support redistribution, and more recently, a Recapitalisation and Development Programme to support production on farms.36

Despite years of Integrated Development Planning processes in the Dr. Ruth S Mompati District Municipality, issues of land reform and land ownership patterns remain core challenges for the district. The DRRSM DM is characterised by a particular political legacy, with a portion of the municipality located in the area of the former Bophuthatswana homeland. This has led to a distorted spatial distribution of land with the region made up of predominantly white owned commercial farms and black subsistence farming, typically on state owned land.37

Taking the above into consideration, as well as the fact that large areas of the DM are under the control of traditional authorities, it is necessary for the Dr. Ruth S Mompati District Municipality to engage directly with traditional leadership to ensure support for the DRDP.

To this end, land reform can become a significant contributor to poverty eradication, economic growth and job creation in the Dr. Ruth S Mompati District Municipality. This is dependent on alignment across all spheres of government, the community, tribal authorities and other stakeholders as well as the provision of adequate support services to new entrant black commercial farmers. It will also require the application of sound business practices to maximize production and explore opportunities in the agricultural value chain.

Map 4 below reflects that there has been progress made with respect to land restitution and land reform in the district municipality.

36 Department of Rural Development and Land Reform: Three years review of recapitalisation and development programme Sep 2013

5.3.1 Land Use Management

Land use management refers to the management and monitoring of “the purpose for which land is or may be used lawfully in terms of a land use scheme” or any other authorisation or permit of a municipality (SPLUMA). The DRSM DM has draft land uses schemes in the majority of its local municipalities due to the fact the majority of the local municipalities, with the exception of Lekwa-Teemane local municipality, are in the processes of developing or reviewing their schemes in order to align with the requirements of the recently adopted Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act 16 of 2013.

The table below shows an overview of the land use management schemes in place in the DRSM DM area.\(^{38}\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local Municipality</th>
<th>Date of LUMS/Scheme</th>
<th>Cover only Some Urban Areas</th>
<th>Cover – Total Municipal Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Naledi</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mamusa</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greater Taung</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lekwa-Teemane</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kagisano-Molopo</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Land use management policies are essential to the DRSM DM land reform program as they set the framework for future spatial planning in the area.

5.4 Environmental Features

The twelve national priority outcomes as set out in the National Development Plan (NDP) include outcome 10, which focuses on “Protection and enhancement of environmental assets and natural resources”. All municipalities are expected to take these outcomes into

\(^{38}\) Dr. Ruth S Mompati District Municipality Integrated Development Plan 2014-15
consideration when developing their IDP’s and budgets.\textsuperscript{39} The Dr. Ruth S Mompati District Municipality is no exception.

The need to ensure environmental sustainability is further outlined in the Millennium Development Goals, with goal 7 for 2015 outlining this. With this focus on the environment, there is a need to ensure the all the development plans in the district municipality take account of existing environmental problems and threats as well as environmental assets that require protection or controlled management.

5.4.1 Protected Areas

Protected areas in the South African context include national parks and marine protected areas managed by the national government, public nature reserves managed by provincial and local governments and private nature reserves managed by private landowners.

Protected areas are the primary strategy for ensuring that a representative portion of the provinces biodiversity is conserved for the benefit of current and future generations in the district.

Areas in the Dr. Ruth S Mompati District Municipality that are classed as protected areas in terms of the Protected Areas Act (57 of 2003) include:\textsuperscript{40}

- Molopo Nature Reserve (Kagisano Molopo);
- Leon Taljaard Nature Reserve (Naledi);
- S.A. Lombard Nature Reserve (Lekwa-Teemane);
- Bloemhof Dam Nature Reserve (Lekwa-Teemane).

Information on protected areas for the Dr. Ruth S Mompati District Municipality is sparse, which reflects that of the North West Province as a whole. In order to ensure the viability of the region’s vegetation and natural resources, extensive work must be done to fully enable the tracking of the status of protected areas that fall in the DM.

\begin{flushleft}
\textsuperscript{39} Dr. Ruth S Mompati District Municipality Integrated Development Plan 2014/15

\textsuperscript{40} North West Province Biodiversity Conservation Assessment Technical Report, DACE 2006
\end{flushleft}
5.4.2 Topography

The topography of the Dr. Ruth S Mompati District Municipality is interspersed with areas of dolomitic land, particularly in parts of the Kagisano Molopo LM, and large parts of Greater Taung. Due to the presence of cavities or very loose material in the dolomite and its susceptibility to natural erosion, sinkholes can develop in the surface topography of the area. This topographical characteristic may make large-scale commercial farming difficult and therefore costlier.

The ability to irrigate land is also a big consideration for crop selection and other farming activities, and the slope of the land contributes to this selection. A detailed topographic map of the DRRSM DM is therefore essential for the effective implementation of the district’s rural development plan.

5.4.3 Climate

Climate change refers to any change in the average long-term climatic trend, and is a natural phenomenon. Human activities such as industrialisation have interfered with this natural process to the extent where the atmosphere is heating up and weather and climate patterns are being altered. One of the outcomes of this process is increasing average temperatures.

Global increases in temperatures will in turn impact rainfall and temperatures in the Dr. Ruth S Mompati District Municipality. This will have a knock on effect on the economy and resources of the region as it will have a direct impact on how land can be used, dictating such things as crop selection, wildlife habitats and the availability of water for mining.

Climatic changes have been experienced to some extent in the DRRSM DM with high evaporation and elevated temperatures in summer, which is concerning given the reliance on environmental forces for agriculture and tourism which are pillars of rural development in the area. The district municipality is also prone to flooding incidences and this will need to be taken into consideration when disaster management plans are developed. The work that is expected to happen in the proposed agri-hubs should cover an element of research and development to put forward recommendations on commodities that can withstand such conditions.

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41 Dr. Ruth S Mompati Integrated Development Plan 2012/13

42 North West Environmental outlook 2013
The DRRSM DM can be classified as semi-arid with temperatures ranging from 18°C in June to 31°C in January. The DM receives an average rainfall of 600mm annually with occasional hail and frost. Most rainfall occurs during mid-summer.  

5.4.4 Water Resource Profile

Groundwater resources dominate water supply in the Dr. Ruth S Mompati District Municipality, although there is a constraint on this with the recharge rate of groundwater through rainfall being quite low in the region, especially in the Kagisano Molopo LM where rainfall averages only 250mm per year.

In some areas, groundwater is the only water source for the rural population, with over 60% of the people in the Dr. Ruth S Mompati District Municipality dependent on it. As with surface water, mining in the area, agriculture as well as informal dumping of waste is putting pressure on the quality of this supply. It has to be noted that the district is basically a semi-arid environment. As a result of this natural phenomenon, the district does not have sufficient surface water sources and relies heavily on groundwater as a source of supply.

5.4.5 Vegetation

Vegetation in the Dr. Ruth S Mompati District Municipality is characterised by turf thorn-veld and mixed bush-veld areas, which is good for breeding cattle, goats and wild animals. For rural development planning purposes, this would suggest that the DRRSM DM will lend itself to the development of game reserves which have the potential to boost tourism in the area.

Large parts of the vegetation in the Dr. Ruth S Mompati District Municipality remain natural, with some improved veld. However most of the vegetation in the area can be deemed as vulnerable in accordance with the definitions provided by Section 52 the Biodiversity Act. This status classification refers to the likelihood of a vegetation type persisting into the future, given the current degree its ecosystem has been transformed to other land uses.

Areas of vegetation in the Mamusa LM and parts of the Lekwa-Teemane LM fall into the endangered vegetation category, whereas parts of the Naledi LM vegetation can be deemed as

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43 Dr. Ruth S Mompati District Municipality Integrated Development Plan 2012/13
44 Dr. Ruth S Mompati District Municipality Integrated Development Plan 2012/13
locally extinct. Parts of the Kagisano Molopo LM and the Greater Taung LM are not currently threatened.\textsuperscript{46}

5.4.6 Geology and Soil Types

The main soil types in the Dr. Ruth S Mompati District Municipality area are Glenrosa, Red-yellow apedal, Mispah, Plinthic catena, euthrophic and the yellow clay. Clay type soil is the most commonly occurring, with the majority of the DM covered to some extent in sandy soils that have been deposited by the wind.

As the types of soil common to the DRRSM DM are low in nutrients, they will not support large-scale agriculture without the use of fertilizers to supplement them. This has implications for rural development as agricultural activity will be small, or carried out only by large commercial farmers that can afford expensive fertilisers.\textsuperscript{47}

Soil and land types define the agriculture potential of a region and a detailed analysis of these should be included in the development potential assessment of the DRRSM DM.

Soil degradation caused by formal agricultural activities as well as neglect and overutilization of communal land is present to some extent in the DM, with areas in central Kagisano Molopo LM specifically susceptible to degradation.\textsuperscript{48}

5.4.7 Biodiversity

Biodiversity can be referred to as the ‘variety of life’ in an area. This refers to both terrestrial and marine life, fauna and flora as well as diversity within and across species and within ecosystems. The health of these ecosystems is directly correlated with human wellbeing and development, and their erosion will eventually impact the economic development of the Dr. Ruth S Mompati District Municipality.\textsuperscript{49}

\textsuperscript{46} North West Environmental outlook 2013

\textsuperscript{47} Dr. Ruth S Mompati District Municipality Integrated Development Plan 2012/13

\textsuperscript{48} North West Environmental Outlook 2013

\textsuperscript{49} Ibid
A detailed biodiversity assessment is required for the DM to effectively manage biodiversity in the area, and ensure that rural development decisions – particularly those relating to agriculture - are made with this in mind.

The various biodiversity groups found in the district municipality are depicted in Map 5 below.
Map 6: Biodiversity Groups
5.5 Sites of Cultural, Heritage, Religious and Historical interests & Tourism

Heritage in the Dr. Ruth S Mompati District Municipality includes a full range of monuments, objects, culture and activities. One of the key features of the DRRSM DM is the Taung heritage site which forms part of the serial listed Fossil Hominid Sites of the South Africa World Heritage Site.\(^{50}\)

It was at the Taung heritage site that a fossilised juvenile skull of a hominid species Australopithecus Africanus was found in 1924. This brought the attention of the world to the Dr. Ruth S Mompati District Municipality.

Other key cultural heritage items include:

- London Missionary society – Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompati was amongst the prominent Africans trained at this institute;
- Taung Heritage Route;
- Diggers museum.

The DM faces challenges in maintaining its heritage sites due to lack of the necessary personnel and resources, but without proper maintenance such sites will fall into disrepair and cease to attract tourism to the area, which will in turn negatively impact rural development.

5.6 SYNTHESIS

Key strategic fundamentals to the Dr. Ruth S Mompati DRDP will be based on the interplay between people, places, employment and economy.

5.6.1 People

Key characteristics discerned from the DR.RSM district population include:

- General low population growth rate signifying an area experiencing out migration and low economic growth and opportunities;
- Higher female population and female headed households as the male population migrates to better performing economic geographies;
- Higher dependency ratios as the economically active population migrate to urban areas, leaving older generations in the rural areas;

\(^{50}\) North West Environment Outlook 2013
• Low education attainment with the bulk of the population with no more than primary school education; High youth unemployment, as the dominant growing tertiary sector cannot absorb a significant proportion of the unemployed youth due to low educational attainment.

Implications of these characteristics include:

• Increased rural urban migration that will result in the growth of informal settlements in urban economic growth centres; and
• Development of poverty nodes in deep rural areas as they lack food security and sustainable livelihoods.

5.6.2 Places

Key aspects to be considered include:

Land tenure and land use management systems, especially given the large tracts of communal land that mitigates security of tenure which could stimulate investment and access to finance to rural households;

The distorted spatial distribution of land with the region means that there is a need to restructure spatially inefficient settlements.

Implicating factors include:

• Need to identify mechanisms to enable and enhance land tenure and land use for productive agriculture, human settlements and increased access to credit. This could be enabled through utilisation of idle state owned land to spur productive agriculture, tenure reform, strategic land reform, and land restitution;
• Linkage of human settlements to economic activity through the quickest time to travel to and from work defining the development of a regional gateway and economic development node.

5.6.3 Employment

Aspects to be considered are:

• Job creation through adoption of labour intensive economic activity especially aligned to low levels of educational attainment. This is mainly enabled through agriculture in certain commodities that have natural bio resource in the district;
• Adoption of skills development and training to up-skill the local population and mitigate the level of low educational attainment. This could be done through social infrastructure such as libraries, TVET’s etc.

Impacts of these aspects include:

• Small rural town revitalisation through job creation in rural agricultural nodes;
• Increased extension support and rural education attainment to address rural entrepreneurship.

5.6.4 Economy

Key issues include:

• Growing tertiary (services sector) constrained by the level of growth of the primary and secondary sector;
• Economic and employment opportunities emanating from this growth not strategically aligned to the skills profiles of the local population (require skilled and highly skill), thereby resulting in high unemployment.

Implications include:

• Increasing rates of unemployment;
• Requires a rethink on how to stimulate rural economic development through agriculture and available land resources especially catering to low educational attainment and absorptive capacity of the local population; and
• Need to unlock land potential through evaluation of land tenure systems while stimulating the land restitution processes.
### 5.7 SWOT ANALYSIS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STRENGTHS</th>
<th>WEAKNESSES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| • Outstanding natural areas and cultural heritage sites  
  • Great variety of game species  
  • The DRRSM district municipality is endowed with primary mineral deposits  
  • The DRRSMDM is a significant beef producer | • Large youth population (younger than 15 years) which may put a strain on social development budgets  
  • Low education, skills and experience levels  
  • High unemployment means high dependence on subsides and grants in the DM  
  • Potential of over dependence on agriculture as a source of economic development  
  • High levels of poverty and inequality in the DM  
  • Due to soil types in the DM, there is a need for wide spread use of fertilizers for commercial agriculture which can be costly and have a negative impact on the environment  
  • Soil degradation  
  • Heavy dependency on public administration as an employer |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OPPORTUNITIES</th>
<th>THREATS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| • Agro -Tourism  
  • Growth in the Cultural Heritage and Tourism industries  
  • Growth in the game farming industry  
  • Development of commercial farming  
  • Development of the agro-processing industry  
  • Development of small scale mining operations  
  • Development of game reserves  
  • Underutilised agricultural land can be harnessed for rural development activities  
  • Increase the DRRSM DM’s contribution to provincial livestock production (Sheep, beef cattle, dairy cattle, poultry and goats)  
  • Increase the DRRSMDM’s contribution to provincial maize, groundnut, wheat and sunflower seed production  
  • Recently issued mining licences in Amalia, Mamusa LM and Greater Taung LM will assist in bringing economic development to the DR.RSM DM. | • Service delivery – there are insufficient funds to provide basic services throughout the DM  
  • Environmental concerns such as soil erosion which would impact on agricultural development  
  • Limited budget available for economic development  
  • Poor infrastructure conditions  
  • Maintenance and upkeep of heritage sites  
  • Topographical characteristics of the DM (e.g. the presence of sinkholes) could increase the cost of large scale commercial farming  
  • Quality of the water supply in the DM  
  • Access to water and sanitation services  
  • Competing uses for prime agricultural land e.g. mining and urbanisation.  
  • Land reform and land ownership patterns |
6 SECTION SIX – PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES

This section builds on the status quo overview as well as findings emanating from the distillation of district, provincial and national strategic spatial and economic development plans. The developmental challenges in Dr. Ruth S Mompati are multifaceted. However, there exists untapped potential and opportunities that can act as important levers for unlocking inclusive and sustainable rural development in the district.

The proposed strategies are also informed by an appreciation of complex relational economic, socio-spatial and environmental factors that define the district’s developmental setting. As the primary unit of analysis and intervention is the district, the proposed strategies are not set at a ward or village level. However, it must be noted that there exists a number of local plans that take into account village-specific needs, notably the local IDPs, LED strategies, and sector-specific plans.

The salience of this district rural development plan is that it contributes to a broader family of strategic spatial and economic development plans aimed at fast-tracking integrated rural transformation and development.

The analysis of Dr. Ruth S Mompati at a district level allows for the tracing and subsequent mapping of relational flows of goods, commodities, people and capital within and across the district. The existing economic system in Dr. Ruth S Mompati therefore, can best be captured through the employment of the functional regional approach outlined in Section Eight above.

In proposing development-oriented interventions in Dr. Ruth S Mompati District Municipality, an attempt was made to take into account the DRDP objectives as articulated in the preceding sections, as well as the findings from the status quo analysis.

This provided an opportunity for the formulation of operational strategies that are critical for the realisation of the DRDP objectives. The DRDP objectives are outlined as follows:

- Objective 1: Improving productivity and competitiveness in the agriculture sector;
- Objective 2: Improving tourism competitiveness in the district;
- Objective 3: Investment in rural industrialisation;
- Objective 4: Conserving the natural environment;
- Objective 5: Promoting small scale mining and mining beneficiation.
6.1 Objective 1: Improving Productivity And Competitiveness In The Agriculture Sector

Agriculture is an extremely important sector in the Dr. Ruth S Mompati District Municipality, yet one that is not fully utilised. It has been established in the analysis that the majority of the agricultural activity taking place in the district is subsistence farming by nature, with small pockets of commercial activity.

There is potential for increasing agricultural activity in Dr. Ruth S Mompati DM. Further agricultural development is likely to create jobs for many people residing in the district’s towns and villages. The pressing need for agricultural development however should be underscored by a sound appreciation and conservation of natural capital.

6.1.1 Development Action 1: Optimising the potential of Agri-Parks

The Agri-Park located in the Vryburg area will provide a unique opportunity for the realisation of transformative agricultural development and rural economic transformation in the district and beyond.
Figure 21: Proposed Agri Hub Concept

SOURCE: DRDLR AGRI-PARKS DRAFT CONCEPT MODEL 2015
The three components of Agri Parks i.e. Farmer Production Support Unit (FPSU), the Agri-Hub (AH), and the Rural Urban Market Centre Unit (RUMC) allow for targeted financial, intellectual and infrastructural investment in agricultural development. To this end, Agri-Parks are presented in this district rural development plan as providing a holistic operational strategy to agrarian reform and agri-business development.

The following projects are therefore recommended:

- Provision of agricultural related infrastructure in settlements and villages around the proposed Agri-Hub and FPSU locations i.e. Vryburg, Ganyesa, Taung, Christiana, Schweizer-Reneke, Stella and Piet Plessis as these are strategically located close to proposed FPSU sites and are connected by agri-links. Where there is already existing infrastructure, more focus is required on either further development and maintenance; see table below for more details;
- Development of Agri-villages in settlements and villages along the Agri-link route;
- Provision of infrastructure, especially roads, to promote access to markets to all farmers, with a specific focus on emerging farmers and rural communities;
- Maximise use of existing agro-processing, bulk and logistics infrastructure, including having availability of water, energy and roads;
- Access to funding for investment into new machinery and equipment, as well as agriculture and conservation-related research and development (R&D);
- Investing in Fresh Produce Market infrastructure in Vryburg.
Table 11: Projects for Agri-Park Development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROJECT</th>
<th>PROJECT DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Feedlots</td>
<td>• Handling Facilities&lt;br&gt;• Holding facilities (Kraals)&lt;br&gt;• Storeroom &amp; feed preparations&lt;br&gt;• Office Building&lt;br&gt;• Weighing Bridge/Cattle Scale&lt;br&gt;• Roads &amp; earthworks&lt;br&gt;• Collection pond&lt;br&gt;• Water supply&lt;br&gt;• Feeds&lt;br&gt;• Operation&lt;br&gt;• Workshop&lt;br&gt;• Hospital / Post mortem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abattoirs</td>
<td>• Expand existing Abattoirs&lt;br&gt;• Meat processing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auction Pens</td>
<td>• Upgrade existing auction pens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tannery &amp; Taxidermy</td>
<td>• Supply leather to local and regional leather product manufacturers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.1.2 Development Action 2: Supporting small-scale farmers

**PROJECTS:**

- The provision of agricultural implements, seeds, fertilisers as well as irrigation equipment to small-scale farmers;
- Access to funding for investment into new machinery and equipment, as well as agriculture and conservation-related research and development (R&D);
- Investment in quality livestock and dry-land cropping to be fast-tracked;
- Strengthening/Promoting the participation of small-scale farmers in the Agri-Park concept;
- Establishment of the following development support programmes and structures for small farmers:
  - mentorship and support programmes;
  - Farmers Support & Networking Forum.
- In the current financial year, small scale farmers in Dr Ruth S Mompati district municipality will be assisted through agricultural support programmes as follows:
  - 701 smallholder producers receiving support
  - 153 new hectares under irrigation used by smallholder producers
  - 1 project to support revitilisation schemes implemented
  - 1,517 smallholder producers supported with agricultural advice
  - 324 households benefitting from agricultural food security initiatives
  - 2,489 hectares cultivated for food production in communal areas and land reform projects
- Furthermore, in Section 6 above, it is clear that there is some level of subsistence farming in the district municipality, for poultry as well as livestock production. It is recommended that small co-operatives are formed among such households and these then formalised in the form of incubator programmes per local municipality.

Map 17 below depicts the types of agricultural activities taking place in the district municipality, as well as where small-scale farming occurs. These small scale farmers in the highlighted areas will need to be targeted for the above mentioned projects.
6.1.3 Development Action 3: Harnessing existing & new commodity value-chains

Various agricultural value chains exist to a greater or lesser extent in all of the district’s five local municipalities. Whilst red meat (beef) and poultry are the most established in the district, other value chains exist to a lesser extent namely wheat, sunflower seeds, groundnuts, maize and goat meat value chains. There is a need however to identify new agricultural commodities in light of the current harsh climate conditions such as drought, and flooding.

PROJECTS:

- Assist farmers in gaining access to both international and local markets through improving product quality as well as marketing strategies;
- Identification of new commodities and markets based on the Dr. Ruth S Mompati DM competitive advantages through continuous Research & Development conducted with the assistance of tertiary institutions (example: The University of the North West Agriculture Department) and private sector.

6.1.4 Development Action 4: Provision of Water Infrastructure

PROJECTS:

- Borehole refurbishment in identified FPSUs and surrounding settlements/villages;
- Re-instatement / refurbishment of dysfunctional water schemes including utilisation of the district’s river network;
- Maintenance of existing water supply in identified FPSUs and surrounding settlements/villages;
- Provision of new water infrastructure and electricity generating programmes in identified FPSU’s and surrounding settlements/villages
• Time frames: short to medium term (i.e. 0-5 years)
• Lead stakeholder: Department of Rural, Environment Agricultural Development (READ), Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF)
• Other Stakeholders: DRDLR, local municipalities where the proposed locations of the Agri-hub and FPSU’s reside, Department of Water & Sanitation, Commercial, Emerging and small-scale farmers, Private Sector entities such as Retailers (e.g. Woolworths, Checkers etc.) and manufacturers (e.g. Tiger Brands, Unilever, Nestle), Tertiary Institutions (e.g. North West University and Taung Agricultural College).
Map 8: Agri-Hub, FPSUs & Commodities
6.2 Objective 2: Improving Tourism Competitiveness in The District

The expansion of tourism in the district can boost employment and alleviate poverty. The Dr. Ruth S Mompati District Municipality has a number of natural attractions, monuments, reserves and heritage sites that can be better utilised for this purpose, including the Molopo Game reserve, the Leon Taljaard Nature Reserve and the Taung Heritage Route.

The close proximity of the DRRSM district municipality to Gauteng – which is the greatest source of domestic tourism in the country as well as a gateway to international tourism – offers a huge advantage to the area, which should be taken advantage of.

6.2.1 Development Action 1: Harnessing the existing Tourism Attraction Sites i.e. Taung Heritage Site and Molopo Game Reserve

A key feature of the Dr. Ruth S Mompati DM is the Taung heritage site which forms part of the serial listed Fossil Hominid Sites of the South Africa World Heritage Site. It was at the Taung heritage site that a fossilised juvenile skull of a hominid species Australopithecus Africanus was found in 1924. This brought the attention of the world to the Dr. Ruth S Mompati District Municipality.

The Dr. Ruth S Mompati District Municipality is also home to a great variety of game species including lion, buffalo and rhino. The Molopo Game Reserve offers game, birding, game drives as well as its special feature viz. the fossilised Phepane river bed which is many millions of years old.

The tourism potential of these sites could further be developed through the following proposed projects.
• An integrated tourism master plan for the district municipality needs to be developed in order to market and promote the area in a much more co-ordinated and effective manner. The Master Plan needs to be aligned to The White Paper on the development and promotion of tourism in South Africa, as well as the North West’s Tourism strategy, and include elements such as
  o branding and marketing strategy;
  o Identification of iconic projects;
  o Tourism Route strategy

• Initiating full-scale renewal projects that link all cultural heritage sites in Dr. Ruth S Mompati and the broader North West province;

• The DM faces challenges in maintaining its heritage sites due to lack of the necessary personnel and resources. Therefore, a Skills Development and Awareness Programme needs to be developed to upskill the local communities residing in the vicinity of the sites in how to maintain and look after the sites. This will not only help to address unemployment in the area, but will also contribute to getting the community involved in the tourism sector;

• Building effective, collaborative partnerships with existing tourist agencies and establishments in the area;

• Building effective linkages in the tourism industry across various sector players such as transport, accommodation and tour guides across the province.

The White Paper on tourism in South Africa states that tourism is government led, private sector driven and community based. Therefore, the stakeholders in the tourism projects proposed above will include communities, private sector (e.g. the hospitality industry and private game farmers), the provincial Department of Tourism, Dr. Ruth DM, as well as the local media. The Department of Roads and Transport will also be a key stakeholder to the extent that it can contribute to the development of the tourism master plan by providing and maintaining roads, signage, rail and other transport means to improve access to identified tourist attraction areas in the District Municipality. The EDTA (including Local Economic Development, Agriculture and Tourism) area of the DM is expected to play a lead role in the projects. The time-frames of the projects are short to medium term (0-5 years).
6.3 Objective 3: Investment in Rural Industrialisation

Integrated rural development is dependent on the strength of economic, social and technological relations between economic nodes such as Vryburg, Schweizer Reneke, Taung, Christiana and Ganyesa, as well as the townships and villages surrounding them. To this end, the economic functionality of the Dr. Ruth S Mompati district must take into account the flow of goods and capital as well as the movement of people within and between urban and rural spaces.

One of the key challenges of DRRSM DM is the low levels of skill among its communities. As a result, the businesses operating in the area have to import skills from other parts of the country. However, in order to be able to attract skilled labour into the area, there needs to be investment in modernising and or improving the towns and surrounding villages.

The following operational strategies are therefore proposed:

6.3.1 Development Action 1: Promoting urban-rural linkages and functionality

- Provision of roads, rail, freight and ICT infrastructure that can foster intra and inter-district connectivity and mobility within and beyond the Dr. Ruth S Mompati district;
- Improving access to communication technology, and harnessing the use of new media for promoting urban-rural business interactions and innovation;
- Develop a technology park that will foster innovation and act as an enabler for businesses in the district municipality. Ideally, this park should be located in Vryburg, the economic centre of the district municipality. The purpose of such a park would be to conduct research and foster innovation. The park is also meant to provide support to entrepreneurs, start-ups and small businesses to accelerate their competitiveness. Incubator programmes can also form part of the park. There will therefore be a need to identify potential partners and funding opportunities to develop such a park.

6.3.2 Development Strategy 2: Promoting the revitalisation of rural towns and villages

- Rural town revitalisation projects must be implemented in Christiana, Ganyesa and Stella. The renewal of these towns is important as it provides them with an opportunity to attract local and global investments of a financial, business and human capital nature;
- Township revitalisation projects for the entire district must be implemented to allow for infrastructural investments as well as the provision of basic services such as water,
electricity, and decent housing. As rural townships continue to grow, their revitalisation will attract more skilled people, as well as other forms of investments;

- Village revitalisation projects must be implemented in all densely populated villages such as Devondale and Dithakwaneng. The focus of these projects must be on provision of water, electricity and other social services critical for the improvement of quality of life, in accordance with the NDP.

6.4 Objective 4: Conserving the Natural Environment

The Dr. Ruth S Mompati District Municipality has natural resources that need to be nurtured when planning for development in the region. Rural industrialisation and economic development is important. However, there is also a need to ensure that the natural environment is protected. It is imperative to reiterate in the DRDP that need for the improvement of people’s quality of life in rural areas must not be separated from the need to conserve the natural environment. This would include:

6.4.1 Development Action 1: Preserving the regions biodiversity

Ensuring that a representative portion of the district’s biodiversity is conserved for the benefit of current and future generations should be integral to the Dr. Ruth S Mompati DRDP. Three biodiversity nodes have been identified in the district – between Britten and Bloemhof, between Taung, DeBeers and Reivilo and to the North including Pomfret, Vorsterhoop and Terra Firma – to which particular attention must be paid. This can be achieved through:

- Ensure rural development decisions – particularly those relating to agriculture, mining and human settlements - are made with this in mind. This would require cross departmental collaboration, including the representation of the Environmental unit of READ in all major projects in the District Municipality;
- Conduct road-shows and community awareness sessions on environmental management, during which communities can also be provided with guidelines. This will emphasise the importance of environmental issues such as soil erosion that is caused by overgrazing.
6.4.2 Development Action 2: Promoting the conservation of natural resources

- The protection of natural resources impacts agricultural efficiency and production. Resources must therefore be protected against poor veld management and alien invasive species that can detrimentally impact the ability to harness agriculture as a core DRDP objective in the Dr. Ruth S Mompati District Municipality. Managing the conservation of natural resources is critical and can be achieved by:
  - Maintaining an up to date database of protected areas that fall in the DM;
  - Promoting sustainable development in the use of natural resources through skills development and awareness programmes aimed at farmers and community members pertaining to the use of the natural environment.

6.5 Objective 5: Promoting Small Scale Mining and Mining Beneficiation

The Dr. Ruth S Mompati District Municipality is rich in natural and mineral resources with iron ore, alluvial diamonds and the rare dimension stone to be found within its borders. Resource constraints have meant that the district has not been able to take full advantage of these opportunities. However, utilising mineral resources for the purposes of community upliftment and alleviating poverty cannot be overlooked in the DRDP. With the recent mining licenses issued in the areas of Amalia, Mamusa and Greater Taung, it remains imperative that the mining companies operating in these areas are engaged in terms of community upliftment programmes as well as providing employment. Therefore, one of the proposed projects would be

- The development and promotion of services that are incidental to mining e.g. catering, cleaning services etc.
- Enforcement and monitoring of compliance of the Mining Charter by mining companies operating in the area;
- Enterprise Development programmes to support small businesses that operate in the manufacturing sector of mining (mining beneficiation businesses)

Draft Environmental impact assessment Vryburg WWTW 2014
6.5.1 Development Action 1: Mining beneficiation/value adding

Beneficiation entails the transformation of a mineral (or a combination of minerals) to a higher value product, which can either be consumed locally or exported. The term is used interchangeably with “value-addition”. This could include such activities as brickmaking, pottery and jewellery making. Due to the large amounts of minerals occurring in the North West, mining beneficiation is top of mind for the province, and the Dr. Ruth S Mompati District Municipality. The following activities are proposed:

- Create access to raw materials for beneficiation in communities utilising small-scale mining operators. This would require the creation of cooperatives as well as putting in place the relevant structural arrangements for the mining industry;
- Investment in and maintenance of local infrastructure such as rail and road networks and electricity provision;
- Develop a mechanism for skills transfer to local communities by promoting skills development and utilising the SETA’s and tertiary institutions for provision of development programmes;
- Improve access to markets both in South Africa and Internationally for goods that have been produced as part of the local mining beneficiation schemes.

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52 A beneficiation strategy for the mineral industry of South Africa June 2011
7 SECTION SEVEN – A FUNCTIONAL REGIONAL APPROACH TO RURAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

The rural development plan for Dr Ruth S Mompati district municipality is informed by a functional regional approach. The salience of this approach to rural development rests in its emphasis on the nodal-hinterland economic and socio-spatial linkages. In other words, the economic development of Dr Ruth S Mompati’s villages and rural townships is intrinsically dependent on these places’ linkages with established nodes, notably Mafikeng, Zeerust and Lichtenburg. A functional region therefore would typically have established nodes as well as areas in need of various forms of intervention from a development perspective.

Functional regions are defined as ‘a spatial economic system, which consists of a number of economically interdependent nodes (centres) of varying sizes and with varying geographical extensions’.

From a regional economic development perspective, rural districts such as Dr Ruth S Mompati can be identified as salient platforms for the harnessing of inclusive and sustainable economic development. What renders districts their functionality is the existence and interplay of a range of economic, demographic, infrastructural, cultural and technological flows and linkages. While administrative boundaries are important, the flow of goods, services, capital and people is not confined within these boundaries. As a result, in drafting a plan for Dr Ruth S Mompati, its linkages with Botswana, Limpopo and the other three district municipalities in the North West Province becomes even more important. A nodal and/or corridor-oriented approach to Dr Ruth S Mompati’s development therefore is imperative.

The market potential of a functional region is defined by its economic complexity i.e. the internal and external concentration of a range of economic activities within a functional space. The harnessing of the competitiveness of functional regions is dependent on the optimal utilisation of both internal and external market potential. In instances where niche commodities, and/ or skills exist within a functional region, value-chain potential ought to be fully nurtured. It must be noted that different areas within functional regions have different specialisations. In any given functional region, there exist areas with knowledge-intensive business services, land-intensive as well as transport-accessibility-dependent economic activities. Thus, while the centre/surrounding areas relations are important within functional regions, there has been a growing observation in regional economics and rural development discourse that functional

regions are dependent on the existence of a range of centres or regions with varying specialisations. Thus, there exists a range of regions namely: diverse/composite service regions; specialised service regions; agricultural regions; manufacturing regions and consumption regions.⁵⁴

Labour market characteristics and behaviour within a given functional region are also worth noting. This is intrinsically tied to the population size, density and levels of literacy. Moreover, the commuting patterns of labour from home to work have a direct effect on the economic productivity as well as the quality of life of the labour-force. Thus, functional regions are interconnected, as they defy administrative boundaries. These regions act as critical units for spatial economics analyses. As district rural development plans attempt to transform rural economies, a functional regional approach is likely to provide a more nuanced understanding of rural development.

In identifying and mapping functional regions and intervention areas for Dr Ruth S Mompati, various variables and datasets were used. These include:

- Population count per settlement as the considerable contributing factor as well as other aspects which incorporates;
- Population count in Dr Ruth S Mompati district municipality (decline and growth) – This value is indicative of urbanisation and depopulation trends in Dr Ruth S Mompati. Rural development is about improving people’s lives, and so the analysis of population trends allows for a more people-centric approach to municipal planning.
- Accessibility index – this depicts the availability of transport networks and total travel time between points. The existence of a developed and integrated transport network makes it possible for both intra-regional and inter-regional flow of goods, services and people to occur.
- Economic investment areas;
- proximity to agriculture-related infrastructure;
- Departmental Catalytic Projects;
- Development Nodes;
- DRLRD District Gateways;
- Agriculture Potential land; and

⁵⁴ Ibid.
- CASP Projects

Strategically Located Land Index (SLLi). The SLLi takes into account the following variables notably: proximity to physical infrastructure; proximity to major towns/gateways and markets; average rainfall; slope elevation and temperature and; soil types. The SLLi allows for the identification of strategically located land for various economic activities and land uses.

The Gross Value Add (GVA) – this data depicts average GVA contribution to district economy per sector (inter alia agriculture, mining, manufacturing, wholesale & retail, transport, community services and government services, and finance, and insurance services).
8 SECTION EIGHT – FUNCTIONAL REGIONS & INTERVENTION AREAS

The rural development plan for Dr. Ruth S Mompati District Municipality is informed by a functional regional approach. The salience of this approach to rural development rests in its emphasis on the economic development of the Dr. Ruth S Mompati villages and rural townships and its intrinsic dependence on these places as well as linkages with established nodes - notably Vryburg, Ganyesa, Taung, Bloemhof, Schweizer-Reneke and Christiana all of which have been identified as priority 2 investment nodes in the North West provincial SDF. A functional region therefore would typically have established nodes as well as areas in need of various forms of intervention from a development perspective.

The functional regions for Dr. Ruth S Mompati are identified through the use of the following:

- Strategically Located Land Index (SLLi). The SLLi takes into account the following variables:
  - Proximity to physical infrastructure;
  - Proximity to major towns/gateways and markets;
  - Average rainfall;
  - Slope elevation and temperature and;
  - Soil types.

- SLLi allows for the identification of strategically located land for various economic activities and land uses;

- The Accessibility Index, which depicts the availability of transport networks and total travel time between points;

- The existence of a developed and integrated transport network makes it possible for both intra-regional and inter-regional flow of goods, services and people to occur;

- The population count per settlement and population growth and decline. These values are indicative of urbanisation and population trends in the Dr. Ruth S Mompati District Municipality and are a considerable contributing factor to the development of the DRDP;

- Rural development focuses on improving people’s lives and as such, the analysis of population trends allows for a more people-centric approach to municipal planning;

- Departmental CRDP sites as identified in the national comprehensive rural development programme;

- The CRDP in the North West is focused on ‘enabling rural people to take control of their destiny’. The programme therefore supports the Dr. Ruth S Mompati District
Municipality in dealing effectively with rural poverty through the optimal use and management of natural resources;\(^5\)

- Land with agricultural potential, which includes an assessment of land in the Dr. Ruth S Mompati District Municipality. This assessment includes, but is not limited to:
  - Arable use – land suitable for growing a wide range of annual crops
  - Pastural use (grazing land) – land suitable for growing grass and fodder crops
  - Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme (CASP) Projects which were identified by the Department of Agriculture with the aim of supporting sustainable agriculture and promoting rural development;

Other inputs include

- Economic investment areas;
- Proximity to agriculture-related infrastructure;
- DRDLR District Gateways;
- District development nodes;

\(^5\) http://www.ruraldevelopment.gov.za
Map 9: Diverse Functional Regions and Intervention Areas
Map 10: Departmental Projects
The abovementioned datasets informed the spatial analysis and subsequent identification of functional regions for Dr. Ruth S Mompati District Municipality. From this analysis, it is apparent that functional economic regions are not only confined to administrative boundaries.

8.1 Diverse Functional Region 1: Ganyesa and Surrounds

This functional region covers a large part of the Kagisano - Molopo Local Municipality, with the main towns in the region including Ganyesa (administrative centre), Pomfret, as well as Piet Plessis. The majority of the functional region is characterised by sparse rural settlements. Some small-scale farming is currently occurring in the area but the majority of the land remains uncultivated.

There are departmental projects in the region which include a Catalytic project – targeted interventions whose main objective is to intervene to deliberately restructure settlement patterns and impact on the environment; REID projects; CASP projects, RID projects as well as a large CRDP site close to Piet Plessis town.

The Molopo Game Reserve is in close proximity to this functional region and should be utilised to develop tourism-based interventions.

The main routes that pass through the region include the R378 and R379. Secondary roads that connect the towns in the region to local settlements support these routes. Projects focussing on maintaining and improving these road systems will be important for the movement of people as well as goods and services through the region.

Targeted VTSD Projects

Two types of VTSD projects are located within the functional region (See Map 19). The Marele Goats project supports the farmers residing in Austrey with the purchasing of breeding stock, kraals, water sourcing and reticulation and the provision of production inputs. Kagiso Dry Land project is located in both Ganyesa and Tlakgameng settlements. The project aims to assist local farmers in dry land crop production. Focus on fully utilising the existing project infrastructure in this functional region can assist the Dr. Ruth S Mompati DM realise the development required here.
Proposed Interventions: Functional Region 1

- Upskilling and supporting existing small scale and subsistence farmers to ensure they are economically viable, and able to increase their level of farming activity. This would include the skills development and training required to enable the development of commercial farming in the region both in livestock and crop farming;
- Provision of irrigation schemes to promote farming and cultivation of land, utilising the river network that cuts across the functional region;
- Increase the provision of basic services such as water and electricity to the region;
- Fast-track job creation initiatives in this functional region to curb the high dependency rate;
- Development of the rural tourism industry through small scale tourism operators as well as providing training for game rangers and tour guides to stimulate job creation; focussing on engagement with existing larger scale tourism operations to understand best practice on a local and national scale;
- Development of the game farming industry as well agro tourism which will increase the income of the rural population in the region as well as contribute to its sustainability;
- Infrastructure maintenance and development in support of the proposed growth in the agriculture and tourism industries. This will ensure the necessary linkages between towns and settlements in the region and enable the movement of goods, as well as both agricultural and non-agricultural job creation;
- Ensure the agricultural linkages between diverse functional region 1 and other functional regions are effectively utilised.

8.1.1 Intervention Area 1 – Morokweng, Setabeng, Ga-Modikwe and Mmolayatshephe

Some of the villages and settlements found in the area include Morokweng, Setabeng, Ga-Modikwe and Mmolayatshephe, just to mention a few. The agriculture potential shows that the land is suitable for grazing. There is a red meat abattoir close to the settlements, a distance of 25 km.

There is a catalytic project in the area as well as CASP and REID projects. The Driefontein Livestock CASP project which supports various agriculture activities can be found here. These projects can be channelled to enhance development in the settlements and to alleviate poverty. In addition to that, an FPSU site has been proposed within the area in Mmolayatshephe. This should go a long way in supporting agriculture in the surrounding
settlements. The SLL Index shows that some parts of the settlements are highly suitable for agriculture.

8.2 Diverse Functional Region 2: Vryburg And Surrounds

This functional region covers the bulk of the Naledi Local Municipality, with slight overlap into the Kagisano-Molopo LM and Greater Taung LM. The main town in the region is Vryburg (service town) which is also identified as an Economic Development Department (EDD) district gateway. A number of land restitution claims are underway in this functional region, which must be taken into account when planning interventions.

The majority of the functional region is characterised by sparse rural settlements, with a dense rural settlement in close proximity to Vryburg. Sparse small-scale farming is currently occurring in the area around Vryburg, but the majority of the land remains uncultivated, with some high and medium cultivation areas close to the district border with Dr Ruth S Mompati.

There are 2 active mines in the region producing iron as a commodity. Iron is mined close to Vryburg and a mineral belt runs through this functional area almost to Piet Plessis town, with an active mine to the north of the functional region, and another to the west.

The town is well connected with main routes that pass through the region, including the R27, R378, R47, the N11 national road as well as a railway line. These routes link the functional region to key places both within and outside the Dr. Ruth S Mompati District Municipality and allow for ease of transport of goods and services. Secondary roads that connect the towns in the region to local settlements must support these routes. Projects focussing on maintaining and improving these road systems will be important for the movement of people, goods and services through the region and beyond.

There is a REID project and CRDP sites partially covering the areas close to the region. Focus on fully utilising the existing project infrastructure in this functional region can assist the Dr. Ruth S Mompati DM realise the development required here. The Dithakwaneng Development CASP project is located in close proximity to this functional region. A vegetable production ILLIMA project can be found within the functional region boundary in Naledi Local Municipality.

Agricultural potential in this functional region is at present limited to grazing. However there are numerous rivers and tributaries that cut across the area that can support irrigation. The agricultural SLLI index is moderate to high across the functional region, indicating this functional region has land suitable for various economic activities and uses.
Good agricultural infrastructure exists in this functional area with both red meat and poultry abattoirs close to Vryburg. Grain silos and SAGIS processors are also in close proximity. Vryburg has been identified as the location of the DRRSM DM Agrihub, enabling contact between producers, markets and processors as well as providing much needed linkages with farmers and the surrounding land.
Map 15: Functional Region 2
Proposed Interventions: Functional Region 2

- Upskilling and supporting existing small scale and subsistence farmers to ensure they are economically viable, and able to increase their level of farming activity. This would include the skills development and training required to enable the development of commercial farming in the region both in livestock and crop farming;
- Build out the Agri-Park Facilities to support the revitalisation of rural towns and settlements in the region, create employment and connect farmers on all levels (from subsistence to commercial);
- Utilise the Agri-Park concept to provide easy access to services for farmers – veterinary services, training facilities, financial services, etc. - that they may not otherwise have been able to access, thereby increasing the chance of developing sustainable livelihoods;
- Support the Agri-Park concept with the provision of ICT and connectivity across the functional area, thereby promoting employment and productivity;
- Provision of irrigation schemes to promote farming and cultivation of land, utilising the river network that cuts across the functional region;
- Further development of the mining industry in the functional area by introducing projects that focus on the local beneficiation of iron ore;
- Enable small scale mining to reduce unemployment and poverty rates;
- Infrastructure maintenance and development in support of the proposed growth in the agriculture and mining industries. This will ensure the necessary linkages between towns and settlements in the region and beyond, enabling the movement of goods as well as both agricultural and non-agricultural job creation. Secondary roads supplement the major route R372 which aids in providing the linkage of the settlements to towns;
- Provision of social infrastructure such as schools, shopping centres and entertainment areas, to allow for a better quality of life;
- Ensure the further development of existing agricultural linkages/corridors in diverse functional region 2 and 3, with particular reference to access to the abattoirs and grain silos in the functional region. Access the need for new corridors in the region.
- The potential for agriculture in the area as indicated by the moderate to high SLL index can be realised by fully utilising the FPSU proposed in the area. The area is suitable for grazing, which promotes livestock rearing.
8.2.1 Intervention Area 2 – Kgomotso, Mokasa, Buxton and Sekhing

The villages and settlements identified in the area include Kgomotso, Mokasa, Buxton and Sekhing. The potential of agriculture in the area as indicated by high SLL index and can be realised by fully utilising the FPSU proposed in the area. The area is suitable for grazing, which promotes livestock rearing. Some of the agriculture infrastructure close to the area includes poultry and red meat abattoirs.

There is a grain silo within 20km distance of the area. Secondary roads supplement the major route, the R372, which is close for the linkage of the settlements to towns for movement of goods and services. There are CASP projects in the area. The Ba Ga Mothibi veld and livestock project is located within this intervention area in Sekhing village. The focus of the project is livestock production.

The area also boasts the location of a heritage site where the Taung skull was found at the Buxton quarry. The site is being developed as a tourism attraction site which would help boost tourism in the area.

8.2.2 Intervention Area 3 – Chokonyane, Molelema and Mokgareng

Settlements and villages in the area include Chokonyane, Molelema, and Mokgareng Village. The area is close to an alluvium diamond mining area and there are active mines. Proximity to such mining activities should allow for the development of the area, by improvement of infrastructure by the mining corporations and employment of people from the identified villages. Government should implement measures that allow for the development of settlements close to the mines and mining commodities.

There is a catalytic project close to the settlements, as well as CRDP sites. The area is close to N12, which is a major route and does allow movement of goods and services. The area is suitable for grazing hence livestock rearing can be realised in the settlements. There is livestock production in Sekhing, Ghaapseberg, Vragas and Dithakwaneng. In Mokgareng and Ghanyesa there is vegetable production.

There are CASP and REID projects close to the area. The Lucern Production Inputs CASP project in particular supports dry land crop farming in the region. In Taung, an irrigation scheme supports various projects. Among them are:-

- Grain production in Nooitgedacht
- Ipeleng hydroponic vegetable production
- Lucerne for 30 farmers

In Ganyesa, there is dry land crop production while projects in Christiana and Bloemhof support the Agro-hub.

**Targeted VTSD Projects**

Three VTSD projects can be found within this intervention area (See Map 19). Rorisang food plot project supports vegetable production in Mokgareng. Phaphamani Bafazi project also supports vegetable production in Matolong settlement. Taung Hub project located in Taung Local Municipality aims to provide inputs, equipment and refrigeration trucks to the local farmers. Mamusa village is the location of the Baruakgomo Rhino farm which focuses on the sourcing of water and reticulation, construction of drinking troughs and a handling facility together with fencing. The Nooitgedacht ILIMA project supports local grain production.
8.3 Diverse Functional Region 3: Taung And Surrounds

This functional region partially covers the Greater Taung LM, Lekwa-Teemane LM, and the Mamusa LM. The main towns in the region are Reivilo to the West, Stella, Taung (service town), Amalia and Christiana to the South. Taung is also identified as an Economic Development Department (EDD) district gateway and an alternative site for an Agri-Park. A number of settlements are scattered throughout the area with a small number of land restitution claims underway, which must be taken into account when planning interventions.

The majority of the functional region is characterised by sparse rural settlements, with, dense rural settlements and high-density rural settlements in close proximity to the small towns in the functional area – mainly gathered around Taung. The majority of the land remains uncultivated in the functional area, with some high and medium cultivation areas in the Mamusa Local Municipality.

There are several active mines in the region some producing iron as a commodity while others produce alluvial diamond. Iron is mined close to Christiana and a mineral belt runs through this functional area up to Amalia town, with active mines close to the town. Active mines can also be found close to Bloemhof and Reivilo.

The region is well connected with a number of main routes passing through the area; these include the R372, R34 and the N12 national road. These routes link the functional area to key places both within and outside the Dr. Ruth S Mompati District Municipality and allow for the connection of the region to various towns and settlements and ease of transport of goods and services. Projects focusing on maintaining and improving these road systems will be important for the movement of people, goods and services through the region and beyond.

There are several departmental projects in the area, which include REID, RID and CASP as well as CRDP sites situated close to Stella and Taung. A Catalytic project – targeted intervention whose main objective is to intervene to deliberately restructure settlement patterns and impact on the environment – is underway in Taung. One VTSD project can be found in Huhudi village. The project aims to assist local farmers in growing vegetables. Focus on fully utilising the existing project infrastructure in this functional region can assist the Dr. Ruth S Mompati DM realise the development required here.

Agricultural potential in this functional region is mainly limited to grazing, with tracts of arable land in the Mamusa LM and Lekwa-Teemane LM which can support farming activities, however there are numerous rivers and tributaries which cut across the area which can
support irrigation. The agricultural SLLI index is moderate to high across the functional region, indicating this functional region has land suitable for agriculture.

Good agricultural infrastructure exists in this functional area with both red meat and poultry abattoirs close to Stella, grain silos and SAGIS processors close to Christiana and Bloemhof.

**Proposed Interventions: Functional Region 3**

Provision of irrigation schemes to promote farming and cultivation of land, utilising the river network that cuts across the functional region;

- The functional region has good agricultural infrastructure and is suitable for grazing, hence livestock rearing can be realised in the settlements which are in close proximity to the red meat and poultry abattoirs;
- Further development of the mining industry in the functional region by introducing projects that focus on the local beneficiation of iron ore and alluvial diamonds;
- Enable small scale mining close to the active mines. Proximity to such mining activities should allow for development of the area, through either improvement of infrastructure by the mining cooperation’s and or employment of people from settlements and villages in the area including Chokonyane, Molelema, Mokgareng and Taung Village;
- The Dr. Ruth S Mompati District Municipality should implement measures which allow for the development of settlements close to the mines and mining commodities;
- Ensure the further development of existing agricultural linkages/corridors in diverse functional region 2, 1 and 3, with particular reference to access to the abattoirs and grain silos in the functional region. Access the need for new corridors in the region;
- Develop the communications network in the functional area to enable the less developed communities in the region access to core economic activities and services, and increase economic efficiency;
- Implementation of frameworks to foster full utilisation of the available departmental projects.
Map 17: Intervention Area 2
The maps reflected in the DRDP show the spatial distribution of various transport and agricultural infrastructure as well as various commodities that were considered in locating diverse functional regions and subsequently Intervention areas.

In particular, proximity to such commodities, infrastructure and government projects (RID, REID, CASP projects, CRDP sites) contributed significantly in the selection of intervention areas, supplemented by the population count within an area. On the whole development needs to be implemented in close proximity to rural settlements and towns to gain maximum benefit for the people residing in the Dr. Ruth S Mompati District Municipality.
# 9 SECTION NINE – IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

## 9.1 Proposed DRDP Projects

### Table 12: Identified Projects

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>OBJECTIVE</th>
<th>SECTOR</th>
<th>DEVELOPMENTAL ACTION</th>
<th>PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS/PROJECTS</th>
<th>PROJECT TYPE</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION/ACTIVITIES</th>
<th>TIME FRAME</th>
<th>LEAD ROLE</th>
<th>STAKE HOLDERS</th>
<th>KPI's</th>
<th>LOCALITY</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Developing the rural economy</td>
<td>ENERGY</td>
<td>Development of a renewable energy research park</td>
<td>Development of a 'laboratory' for renewable energy research and demonstration</td>
<td>Catalytic – Game Changer</td>
<td>1. Develop a feasibility study for Dr Ruth DM to establish the viability of a renewable energy park to boost the creation of the renewable energy sector 2. Consideration of various forms of renewable energy sources including solar projects, 4. Identify pilot area(s) 5. Market and promote the venture 6. Identify funding opportunities and potential partnerships</td>
<td>Medium to Long term</td>
<td>Dr Ruth DM</td>
<td>Dept. of Energy/DRDLR/Eskom/ Independent Power Producers/</td>
<td>1. R&amp;D investigative activities completed and published 2. Number of renewable energy pilot projects undertaken 3. Funding identified and in place</td>
<td>Dr Ruth DM</td>
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<td>OBJECTIVE</td>
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<tr>
<td>Developing the rural economy TECHNOLOGY</td>
<td>Development of a technology park</td>
<td>Development of a technology park to foster innovation and enable its commercial application in the Dr Ruth DM</td>
<td>Catalytic – Game Changer</td>
<td>1. Develop a feasibility study for Dr Ruth DM to establish the viability of a technology park 2. Consideration of the infrastructure required 3. Engage local community 4. Identify pilot area(s) 5. Market and promote the venture 6. Identify funding opportunities and potential partnerships</td>
<td>Long term</td>
<td>Dr Ruth DM</td>
<td>Dept of Science &amp; Technology/Department of Trade and Industry/ Agri SETA/ Private Sector/</td>
<td>1. R&amp;D investigative activities completed and published 2. Number of R&amp;D pilot projects undertaken 3. Funding identified and in place</td>
<td>Dr Ruth DM</td>
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<tr>
<td>Developing the rural economy MANUFACTURING AND INDUSTRY</td>
<td>Establishment of district industrial hubs</td>
<td>Development of industrial hubs and manufacturing centres to foster small and medium-scale</td>
<td>High priority programme</td>
<td>1. Develop a feasibility study for Dr Ruth DM to establish the viability of industrial hubs 2. Consideration of the infrastructure required 3. Engage local community 4. Identify pilot area(s) 5. Market and promote the venture 6. identify</td>
<td>Medium to Long term</td>
<td>Dr Ruth DM</td>
<td>DTI/Department of Science and Technology/Agri SETA/ Private Sector/</td>
<td>1. R&amp;D investigative activities completed and published 2. Number of pilot projects undertaken 3. Funding identified and in place</td>
<td>Dr Ruth DM</td>
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<tr>
<td>Developing the rural economy</td>
<td>SKILLS DEVELOPMENT</td>
<td>Training and skills development</td>
<td>Development of an overall skills development programme development in the Dr Ruth DM</td>
<td>Key enabler</td>
<td>1. Develop a feasibility study for Dr Ruth DM to establish the reasons for the low literacy levels in the district municipality</td>
<td>Medium to Long term</td>
<td>Dr Ruth DM</td>
<td>Department of Basic Education, Dr Ruth DM Economic Development District Municipality</td>
<td>1. R&amp;D investigative activities completed and published 2. Number of pilot projects undertaken 3. Funding identified and in place</td>
<td>Dr Ruth DM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promoting of small scale mining and mining beneficiation</td>
<td>MINING</td>
<td>Establishment of Mining Hubs</td>
<td>The development and promotion of services that are incidental to mining e.g. catering, cleaning services etc.</td>
<td>High priority programme</td>
<td>Medium to Long Term</td>
<td>Dr Ruth DM</td>
<td>Department of Minerals and Energy, Private Sector</td>
<td>Create access to raw materials for beneficiation in communities utilising small-scale mining operators.</td>
<td>Dr Ruth DM</td>
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<tr>
<td>Conserving the natural environment</td>
<td>ENVIRONMENT</td>
<td>Preservation of the natural environment in the Dr Ruth DM</td>
<td>Ensure that the environment including biodiversity is considered in DM decisions and projects</td>
<td>Key Enabler</td>
<td>1. Identify and document protected areas, conservation areas, environmentally sensitive areas, etc in Dr Ruth 2. Ensure areas with protected status are properly registered as such 3. Ensure all</td>
<td>Short term</td>
<td>Dr Ruth DM</td>
<td>Dept. of Environmental Affairs/All government departments/ big business/ traditional leaders/ community forums</td>
<td>1. All environmentally sensitive areas, conservation areas, etc documented and database created 2. Registrations of all protected areas completed 3. Environmental analysis</td>
<td>Dr Ruth DM</td>
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<tr>
<td>Improving productivity and competitiveness in the agricultural sector</td>
<td>AGRICULTURE</td>
<td>Increase supply of water for agricultural use</td>
<td>Develop projects that address Water shortages that impede the development of agriculture in the district</td>
<td>Catalytic – Game Changer</td>
<td>Provision of irrigation schemes to promote farming and cultivation of land, utilising the available river network</td>
<td>Medium to Long term</td>
<td>DRDL R</td>
<td>Dr Ruth DM/Department of water/commercial farmers/emerging farmers/community</td>
<td>Plan articulating future water requirements developed</td>
<td>Dr Ruth DM</td>
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<tr>
<td>Improving productivity and competitiveness in the agricultural sector</td>
<td>AGRICULTURE</td>
<td>Farmer</td>
<td>Development of the FPSU for</td>
<td>Catalytic - Game Changer</td>
<td>1. Review existing FPSU plans and objectives 2. Incorporate into a development plan for identified areas 3. Access funding</td>
<td>Immedia te</td>
<td>DRDL R</td>
<td>Dr Ruth DM/DAFF/Department of small business/Traditional authorities/community/commercial farmers/private sector/Emerging farmers</td>
<td>1. FPSUs identified and developed</td>
<td>Dr Ruth DM</td>
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<tr>
<td>Improving productivity &amp; competitiveness of the agriculture sector</td>
<td>AGRICULTURE</td>
<td>Land Availability and land use for agricultural purposes</td>
<td>Unlocking high potential agricultural areas for production especially within Traditional Authority areas &amp; CPA's</td>
<td>Key enabler</td>
<td>1. Engage traditional authorities on how to make the land more accessible &amp; productive 2. Identify strategically located land with agricultural potential with a special focus on land belonging to CPA's 3. Identify community members who are interested in participating in farming activity 4. Fast track the process of land audits 5. Engage traditional authorities to resolve conflicts over land ownership 6. Embark on a project to integrate all land use</td>
<td>Short to Medium term</td>
<td>DRDLR</td>
<td>Dr Ruth DM/ Traditional leaders/community members/Dept. of Agriculture, DRDLR, CoGSTA</td>
<td>No. of meetings held with traditional leaders in the DM; Hectares of land made available for farming purposes; no. of community members identified to participate in farming projects; Land Alienation Policy developed; Land Use Schemes published for all LM's in the DM including one for the DM; Land Audits finalised, SDF’s for all LM'S updated</td>
<td>Dr Ruth DM;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Improving productivity &amp; competitiveness of the agriculture sector</td>
<td>AGRICULTURE</td>
<td>Building Capability &amp; Skills Development for small-scale farmers and other interested community members</td>
<td>Skills Development/Incubator Programmes/Agricultural colleges in alignment with the economic growth of Dr Ruth DM as well as the Agri-Parks concept skills needs, with a special focus on youth</td>
<td>Key enabler</td>
<td>1. Allocating Agriculture students via SETA to assist on small farms as part of their practical work 2. Capacity building programmes for small-scale farmers (e.g. Financial management, Basic Bookkeeping, sanitary standards). 3. Partnerships with commercial farmers as well as private sector entities (e.g. Clover). 4. Feasibility study to be conducted to determine the need for the building of more agriculture schools in the province. 5. Career guidance EXPO's at local</td>
<td>Medium Term</td>
<td>DRDLR</td>
<td>Private sector (e.g. Banks &amp; Clover); commercial farmers; Agri SETA; Dept. of Basic Education</td>
<td>No. of incubator programmes; no. of skills development programmes; No. of beneficiaries of the programmes; content relevance of programmes; No. of Career guidance EXPO's held; feasibility study conducted</td>
<td>Dr Ruth DM</td>
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<tr>
<td>Improving Tourism</td>
<td>TOURISM</td>
<td>Harnessing historical and cultural tourism corridors and ensuring the participation of local communities in the tourism products</td>
<td>Promotion of cultural tourism, investment in museums and heritage sites</td>
<td>Key enabler</td>
<td>Develop a Tourism Plan, which should include agro-tourism in order to improve the co-ordination of tourism opportunities; Develop a Heritage Management Programme for the DM; Support for community members to participate in tourism via arts &amp; crafts, curio shops, museums, provision of tourist accommodation via homestays</td>
<td>Medium to long term</td>
<td>Dr Ruth DM</td>
<td>Department of Tourism</td>
<td>Existence of Tourism Plans for the two identified LM's; no. of community members participating in tourism products; Heritage Management Programme completed</td>
<td>Dr Ruth DM</td>
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<tr>
<td>Investment in rural revitalisation</td>
<td>TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE</td>
<td>Improvement &amp; maintenance of existing roads</td>
<td>Improve access to urban and rural areas in the Dr Ruth DM</td>
<td>High Priority programme</td>
<td>1. Develop &amp; strengthen the road infrastructure leading to the Agri-Hub site to ensure efficient use of the site 2. Improve the condition of roads</td>
<td>Short to Medium term</td>
<td>Dept. of Roads and Public Works</td>
<td>Development of roads including improved road access to secondary nodes</td>
<td>Dr Ruth LM</td>
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<tr>
<td>Promoting Integrated Human Settlements</td>
<td>SUSTAINABLE HUMAN SETTLEMENTS</td>
<td>Formalisation of Rural Towns and villages</td>
<td>Promoting the renewal and revitalisation of rural villages</td>
<td>High Priority programme</td>
<td>Identification of priority rural villages, especially those closest to Agri-Hubs and FPSU’s to be targeted for renewal; Branding and Marketing strategies to be developed for these identified villages</td>
<td>Medium to long term</td>
<td>Dr Ruth DM</td>
<td>Department of Human Settlements/Department of Public Works/Dept. of Transport/Department of Water &amp; Sanitation/Department of Environmental Affairs/Private Sector/communities</td>
<td>No. of villages identified; Branding &amp; Marketing Strategy developed</td>
<td>Dr Ruth DM</td>
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<tr>
<td>Promoting Integrated Human Settlements</td>
<td>SUSTAINABLE HUMAN SETTLEMENTS</td>
<td>Housing developments to ensure sustainable human settlements</td>
<td>Reduction of service delivery backlogs; Reduction of service delivery backlogs, increase the number of communities with access to services; promoting an integrated rural</td>
<td>High Priority programme</td>
<td>Building of public amenities such as Rural Service centres &amp; Community Halls (Ramotshere Moiloa and Ditsobotla); reducing service delivery backlogs especially in</td>
<td>Medium to long term</td>
<td>Dr Ruth DM</td>
<td>Department of Human Settlements / Department of Public Works/Dept. of Transport/Department of Water &amp; Sanitation/Department of Environmental Affairs/Private Sector/communities</td>
<td>No. of service centres built; non-existence of unplanned settlements; service delivery backlogs eliminated; no. of households accessing services</td>
<td>Dr Ruth DM</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>spatial planning, building of houses</td>
<td>Ditsobotla; provision of basic services such as water &amp; sanitation to Ditsobotla and Mahikeng as well as refuse removal in Mahikeng</td>
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</table>
9.2 VTSD, ILIMA AND CASP Projects

The Dr Ruth S Mompati District Municipality has undertaken various socio-economic projects in support of the provincial repositioning and renewal objectives. Their spatial location is illustrated on the maps below and discussed in section 8 of this report.
Map 20: CASP & ILIMA Projects
9.3 Institutional Arrangements

The implementation of the Dr. Ruth S Mompati DRDP is dependent on the strengthening of the existing institutional framework. As aptly articulated in the NDP (chapter 13) the realisation of all development is intrinsically linked to the building of a capable state. A capable state therefore is defined by the existence of functional, well-capacitated and well-funded institutions. Put succinctly, a capable, developmental state is characterised by the existence of institutional thickness and resilience primarily within government. As the NDP outlines, the private sector, as well as civil society have an integral role to play in the development of communities.

In implementing the identified projects, programmes and initiatives, an integrated approach to development planning will be critical. As the DRDP is located at a district level, the Dr. Ruth S Mompati District Municipality will play a leading role in the implementation process. Moreover, the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform (DRDLR) will be one of the key custodians of the DRDP. The departments engaged in agricultural development, economic development, social development and environmental planning also have roles to play in realising the objectives of the DRDP.

The DRDP for Dr. Ruth S Mompati is also meant to allow for strategic planning and coordination within the internal branches of DRDLR i.e. Land Reform and Administration (LRA), Rural Enterprise and Industrial Development (REID), as well as Rural Infrastructure Development (RID). Moreover, the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management unit within the DRDLR is mandated with ensuring that there is alignment and harmonisation of spatial planning, land reform as well as rural development initiatives, projects and programmes.

The strategic partnership with the North West University (Mahikeng Campus) needs to be further strengthened. The University houses one of the best Agricultural Faculties in the province and has produced some of the best research in the sector. Furthermore, the partnership should not only be confined to the agricultural faculty only but should incorporate all relevant field of studies that can help increase production and mitigate costs, example of such study fields are Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS), Geographic studies which incorporate Geographic Information systems.

This institutional arrangement can be diagrammatically shown like in Figure 22 below.
Figure 22: Multi-Stakeholder mapping for rural development
10 SECTION TEN – CONCLUSION

What is apparent from the main issues outlined in this document is the persistence of hallmarks of underdevelopment in Dr Ruth S Mompati District Municipality’s rural areas. These markers of underdevelopment include the lack of basic services such as electricity, water, roads infrastructure and housing. The culmination of these absences is abject poverty, unemployment and a relatively poor quality of life.

As the DRDP is aimed at transforming the rural economies in the DRSM DM, there exist economic, socio-spatial and environmental endowments that can be harnessed. From various policy articulations, focus is given to the potential of the agricultural sector in revitalising rural economies. Hence the focus on the development of Agri-Parks, that will be critical hubs where investment in physical infrastructure and human capital will be harnessed to promote agri-business. While agriculture, mining and manufacturing are traditional sectors holding rural economies, there is a need to identify sunrise i.e. new economic sectors that can diversify rural economies.

Tourism as well as the service sector promise to provide new vistas for rural economic transformation. In fact, in his recent state of the province address on the 26th February 2016, Premier Supra Mahomapelo articulated that tourism remains critical in boosting the economy of the North West and he welcomed the development of the “a re yeng bokone bophirima” brand property that will hopefully have a positive impact on domestic tourism in the province.

Furthermore, programmes such as the DTI’s Black Industrialisation Programme, aimed at promoting the participation of black industrialists as manufacturers for the key sectors identified in the Industrial Policy Action Plan (IPAP) as well as other sectors driving economic growth and development will also contribute to rural development, as agro-processing becomes more emphasized. In addition, skills development, which is also highlighted in this DRDP, forms a key part of the Black Industrialist programme.

As rural economic development is taking place in the bedrock of a technological revolution, the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) sector has the potential to drive integrated rural development. In achieving this, the rural development approach for the North West at large is hinged upon the identification and fostering of urban/rural linkages. The functionality of urban/rural spaces is dependent on the flow of capital, goods, people and ideas between and within these two spaces in an integrated fashion. The revitalisation of functional rural regions therefore will be dependent on the creation of sector-specific economic hubs, such as Agri-Parks, Technology parks and all-purpose community centres.
As highlighted, the vision for rural development in Dr. Ruth S Mompati as well as the issues identified as levers and barriers to rural economic transformation have informed the strategic thrust of this DRDP. Moreover, these development issues have also informed the implementation plan of the DRDP, outlining specific programmes and projects that will act as catalysts for integrated rural development.

With numerous rural development projects already underway in the district municipality, it is imperative to ensure that such projects are monitored and evaluated continuously to ensure that they are brought to completion successfully and they do not become “white elephants”. Fostering of intergovernmental and interdepartmental coordination of such projects for strategic harmonisation and alignment of efforts is also crucial to successful implementation and steps may also need to be introduced enforcement of implementation.
# 11 ANNEXTURE 1 - KEY AGRICULTURAL & SIP PROJECTS

The District Municipality is currently involved in agricultural and SIP projects through its various sector departments. The district Rural development plan will therefore seek to avoid duplication of such projects, but if anything, rather complement these projects, especially where synergies exist. These are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MUNICIPALITY</th>
<th>INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMME / LED INITIATIVES</th>
<th>PLANNED JOBS</th>
<th>JOBS CREATED</th>
<th>CHALLENGES / BLOCKAGES</th>
<th>INTERVENTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dr. RSM District Municipality Kagisano-Molopo Local Municipality</td>
<td>Bonsmara Distribution Programme -Three-Bonsmara Breeders -Tosca Beef Commonage Project</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>The intention was to link this project with the Western Frontier Beef Beneficiation but taken from the district.</td>
<td>DR. RSM Council has resolved to revive the Western Frontier Beef Beneficiation Programme.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. RSM District Municipality All Local Municipalities</td>
<td>Agricultural Support Programe Hydroponic Project (Tosca, Ganyesa, Mogopela A, Palachoema, Moeding Ganyesa Field Crop Fencing Project Gaseatlane Extensive Cash Crop Production</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>a) Beneficiaries are unable to sustain the project due to high maintenance costs of structures. b) Some beneficiaries are too old to run the project.</td>
<td>The projects must be enlisted under the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development for support.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Number of Jobs Created Through Infrastructure Programme and Other LED Initiatives Per Municipality During 2009 to 2014

**Table 13: Jobs Created**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MUNICIPALITY</th>
<th>LED INITIATIVES</th>
<th>JOBS TO BE CREATED</th>
<th>CHALLENGES</th>
<th>INTERVENTIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dr. RSM District Municipality</td>
<td>Western Frontier Beef Beneficiation Program</td>
<td>None at this stage</td>
<td>Funding</td>
<td>Support from other levels of government is needed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. RSM District Municipality</td>
<td>Agro-Processing &amp; Manufacturing Programme</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>IDC off take agreements still outstanding</td>
<td>Transfer funds into newco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naledi LM</td>
<td>Food Extrusion Project</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Greater Taung LM</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Source: Presentation of Dr. Ruth S Mompati DM on LED
### Number of Jobs Created Through Infrastructure Programme and Other LED Initiatives per Municipality during 2009 to 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Municipality</th>
<th>LED Initiatives</th>
<th>Planned Job Opportunities</th>
<th>Planned Date of Implementation</th>
<th>Stakeholders</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dr. RSM District Municipality</td>
<td>Western Frontier Beef Beneficiation Programme.</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>Ready for implementation in 2012/2014 and will be on-going</td>
<td>DR. RSM DM Department of Agriculture &amp; Rural Development Department of Rural Development &amp; Land Reform. Local Municipalities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Processing Plant Bonsmara Distribution Program</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nguni Project</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. RSM District Municipality</td>
<td>Agro-Processing &amp; Manufacturing Programme - Food Extrusion Project</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>2012/2013 and ongoing (Business Plan already developed)</td>
<td>SEDA Dr. RSM DM Local Municipalities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naledi Local Municipity Greater Taung Local Municipality</td>
<td>Agro-Processing &amp; Manufacturing Programme - Food Extrusion Project</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>2012/2013 and ongoing (Business Plan already developed)</td>
<td>SEDA Dr. RSM DM Local Municipalities.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Presentation of Dr. Ruth S Mompati DM on LED
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MUNICIPALITY</th>
<th>LED INITIATIVES</th>
<th>PLANNED JOB OPPORTUNITIES</th>
<th>PLANNED DATE OF IMPLEMENTATION</th>
<th>STAKEHOLDERS / PARTNERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dr. RSM District Municipality</td>
<td>Aquaculture Programme</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>July 2013</td>
<td>DR. RSM DM Lekwa-Teemane Local Municipality Department of Agriculture &amp; Rural Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lekwa-Teemane Local Municipality</td>
<td>- Bloemhof Fish Farming Co-operative</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. RSM District Municipality</td>
<td>Field Crop Fencing Programme</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>On-going since</td>
<td>DR. RSM DM Kagisano-Molopo Local Municipality Department of Agriculture &amp; Rural Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kagisano-Molopo Local Municipality</td>
<td>- Ganyesa</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Presentation of Dr. Ruth S Mompati DM on LED
Table 14: SIP Projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SIP</th>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
<th>PROJECT DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>IMPLEMENTING AGENT</th>
<th>PROJECT VALUE</th>
<th>FUNDING (YES/NO/PARTIAL)</th>
<th>STATUS (PLANNING, DESIGN, IMPLEMENTATION)</th>
<th>CONSTRUCTION</th>
<th>JOB CREATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>NWTR 36/07a</td>
<td>Upgrading of Rd D201 from Mmamutla to Kgomotso 0 to 7.4</td>
<td>NW Public Works &amp; Roads</td>
<td>R46m</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Implementation</td>
<td>12-Nov-13</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>NWTR 36/07b</td>
<td>Upgrading of Rd D201 from Mmamutla to Kgomotso 7.4 to 18km</td>
<td>NW Public Works &amp; Roads</td>
<td>R68m</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Implementation</td>
<td>12-Nov-13</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>PWRT 194/10</td>
<td>Upgrading of Suid Street and Associated</td>
<td>NW Public Works &amp; Roads</td>
<td>R23m</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Implementation</td>
<td>16-Jan-13</td>
<td>29</td>
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<tr>
<td>SIP</td>
<td>PROJECT NAME</td>
<td>PROJECT DESCRIPTION</td>
<td>IMPLEMENTING AGENT</td>
<td>PROJECT VALUE</td>
<td>FUNDING (YES/NO/PARTIAL)</td>
<td>STATUS (PLANNING, DESIGN, IMPLEMENTATION)</td>
<td>CONSTRUCTION</td>
<td>JOB CREATION</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>PWRT 391/10b (i)</td>
<td>Storm water in Vryburg</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TBA</td>
<td>TBA</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>PWRT 120/12</td>
<td>Upgrading of Roads D221 from P25/1 via Maphoitsile to end tar (Magogong) 21.7Km</td>
<td>NW Public Works &amp; Roads</td>
<td>R134m</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>TBA</td>
<td>22-May-14</td>
<td>303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIP</td>
<td>PROJECT NAME</td>
<td>PROJECT DESCRIPTION</td>
<td>IMPLEMENTING AGENT</td>
<td>PROJECT VALUE</td>
<td>FUNDING (YES/NO/PARTIAL)</td>
<td>STATUS (PLANNING, DESIGN, IMPLEMENTATION)</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>PWRT 123/12</td>
<td>Upgrading of Road D3492 from Morokweng to Bonabona</td>
<td>NW Public Works &amp; Roads</td>
<td>R165m</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Implementation</td>
<td>21-May-14</td>
<td>20-May-16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>PWRT 391/10b (i)</td>
<td>Upgrading of Roads D221 from P25/1 via Maphoitsile to end tar (Magogong) 21.7Km</td>
<td>NW Public Works &amp; Roads</td>
<td>R134m</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Legal Intervention</td>
<td>11-Aug-15</td>
<td>10-May-17</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>PWRT 101/13</td>
<td>Rehabilitation of Road P34/4 (R506) from Delareyville to</td>
<td>NW Public Works &amp; Roads</td>
<td>R196m</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Design (Prelim)</td>
<td>08-May-18</td>
<td>07-May-20</td>
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<td>PROJECT NAME</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Schweizer-Reneke (56km)</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>PWRT 90/13</td>
<td>Rehabilitation of Road P34/5 (R506) from Schweizer-Reneke to Christiana (89km)</td>
<td>NW Public Works &amp; Roads</td>
<td>R325m</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Design (Prelim)</td>
<td>26-Jul-20</td>
<td>26-Jul-22</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>PWRT 91/13</td>
<td>Upgrading for Road D201 from Pampierstad to Mokgareng through Motsweding to Mokasa (60km)</td>
<td>NW Public Works &amp; Roads</td>
<td>R249m</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Design (Prelim)</td>
<td>24-Oct-20</td>
<td>25-Mar-23</td>
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<td>PROJECT VALUE</td>
<td>FUNDING (YES/NO/PARTIAL)</td>
<td>STATUS (PLANNING, DESIGN, IMPLEMENTATION)</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>PWRT 88/13</td>
<td>Rehabilitation of Road D201 from Pampierstad to Kgomo toso (26km)</td>
<td>NW Public Works &amp; Roads</td>
<td>R101m</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Design (Prelim)</td>
<td>26-Nov-19</td>
<td>25-Nov-20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>New 13 – 16</td>
<td>Reseal of road P12/2 from km 31.8 to 58.1 (P4/3) only 26.3km</td>
<td>NW Public Works &amp; Roads</td>
<td>R20m</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Planning</td>
<td>26-Nov-23</td>
<td>26-Jul-24</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>New 13 – 17</td>
<td>Reseal of road P23/3 from km 6.00 (S/Reneke) to 31.1 (Amalia) only 25.1km</td>
<td>NW Public Works &amp; Roads</td>
<td>R19m</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Planning</td>
<td>24-Feb-24</td>
<td>24-Oct-24</td>
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<td>STATUS (PLANNING, DESIGN, IMPLEMENTATION)</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>New 13 – 19</td>
<td>Reseal of road D313 from P68/1 to Morokweng only 34km</td>
<td>NW Public Works &amp; Roads</td>
<td>R26m</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Planning</td>
<td>22-Aug-24</td>
<td>22-Jun-25</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>New 13 – 20</td>
<td>Reseal of road D210 from km 0.0 Taung (P25/1) to 3.6 Khibitswane only 3.6</td>
<td>NW Public Works &amp; Roads</td>
<td>R3m</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Planning</td>
<td>20-Nov-24</td>
<td>21-Mar-25</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>New 13 – 21</td>
<td>Reseal of road P25/1 from km 65.3 (D221) Taung to km 73.8 (Manthe) only 11.5km</td>
<td>NW Public Works &amp; Roads</td>
<td>R9m</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Planning</td>
<td>18-Feb-25</td>
<td>19-Aug-25</td>
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<td>PROJECT DESCRIPTION</td>
<td>IMPLEMENTING AGENT</td>
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<td>FUNDING (YES/NO/PARTIAL)</td>
<td>STATUS (PLANNING, DESIGN, IMPLEMENTATION)</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>PWRT 119/13</td>
<td>District Maintenance Operations on a 3 year period in Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District.</td>
<td>NW Public Works &amp; Roads</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>01-Apr-14</td>
<td>31-Mar-17</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>NEW 11 – 42</td>
<td>Re-gravelling of Road Z214 from P25/1 to Tlapeng</td>
<td>NW Public Works &amp; Roads</td>
<td>R15m</td>
<td>Design (Scoping)</td>
<td>23-Sep-18</td>
<td>23-Mar-20</td>
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<td>SIP</td>
<td>PROJECT NAME</td>
<td>PROJECT DESCRIPTION</td>
<td>IMPLEMENTING AGENT</td>
<td>PROJECT VALUE</td>
<td>FUNDING (YES/NO/PARTIAL)</td>
<td>STATUS (PLANNING, DESIGN, IMPLEMENTATION)</td>
<td>CONSTRUCTION</td>
<td>JOB CREATION</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Taung Irrigation Scheme (part of Vaalharts)</td>
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<td>Agriculture</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Taung Agricultural College</td>
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<td>Agriculture</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Crop Processing Facilities</td>
<td>Fresh producing processing plant</td>
<td>Agriculture</td>
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Kagisano Rural Sanitation Program 2009-2014</td>
<td>Sanitation</td>
<td>R 85,158,000</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>01-Jul-09</td>
<td>30-Jun-14</td>
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<td>SIP</td>
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<td>PROJECT DESCRIPTION</td>
<td>IMPLEMENTING AGENT</td>
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<td>FUNDING (YES/NO/PARTIAL)</td>
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<td>Upgrading of Bulk Sewer Infrastructure in Boitumelong/Bloemhof</td>
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<td>R 9,652,607</td>
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<td>Kgokgojane Bulk water and Internal Reticulation</td>
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