Comprehensive Rural Development Programme

PROGRESS REPORT

MARCH 2011

1. INTRODUCTION

This report outlines the progress made in implementing the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (CRDP) since its inception in August 2009 to
March 2011.

2. BACKGROUND

The new Department of Rural Development and Land Reform has been given the mandate by the President of South Africa to develop and implement a Rural Development Programme throughout the country. To achieve this mandate the Department embarked on developing a fresh approach to rural development.

The programme focuses on enabling rural people to take control of their destiny, with support from government, and thereby dealing effectively with rural poverty through the optimal use and management of natural resources. This will be achieved through a co-ordinated and integrated broad-based agrarian transformation as well as the strategic investment in economic and social infrastructure that will benefit entire rural communities. The programme will be successful when it becomes apparent that "*sustainable and vibrant rural communities*" are **developing** throughout South Africa and there is social cohesion and development.

A three pronged strategy to ensure that the Department achieves its objective are:

1. Agrarian Transformation: this includes increasing all types of agricultural production; optimal and sustainable use of natural resources; the use of appropriate technologies; food security; and improving the quality of life for each rural household.
2. Rural Development: At the heart of rural development is that rural communities become vibrant socially and economically through optimal utilization of natural resources; infrastructure is developed and revitalised; communities become socially cohesive through social facilitation and mobilisation; job creation models implemented.
3. Land Reform including restitution, redistribution, land tenure reform

3. CRDP STATUS QUO REPORTS:

Status Quo reports provide a spatial analysis of the area that is selected for development. The table below indicates the CRDP status Quo reports completed or nearing completion for the period 2009 – 2011.

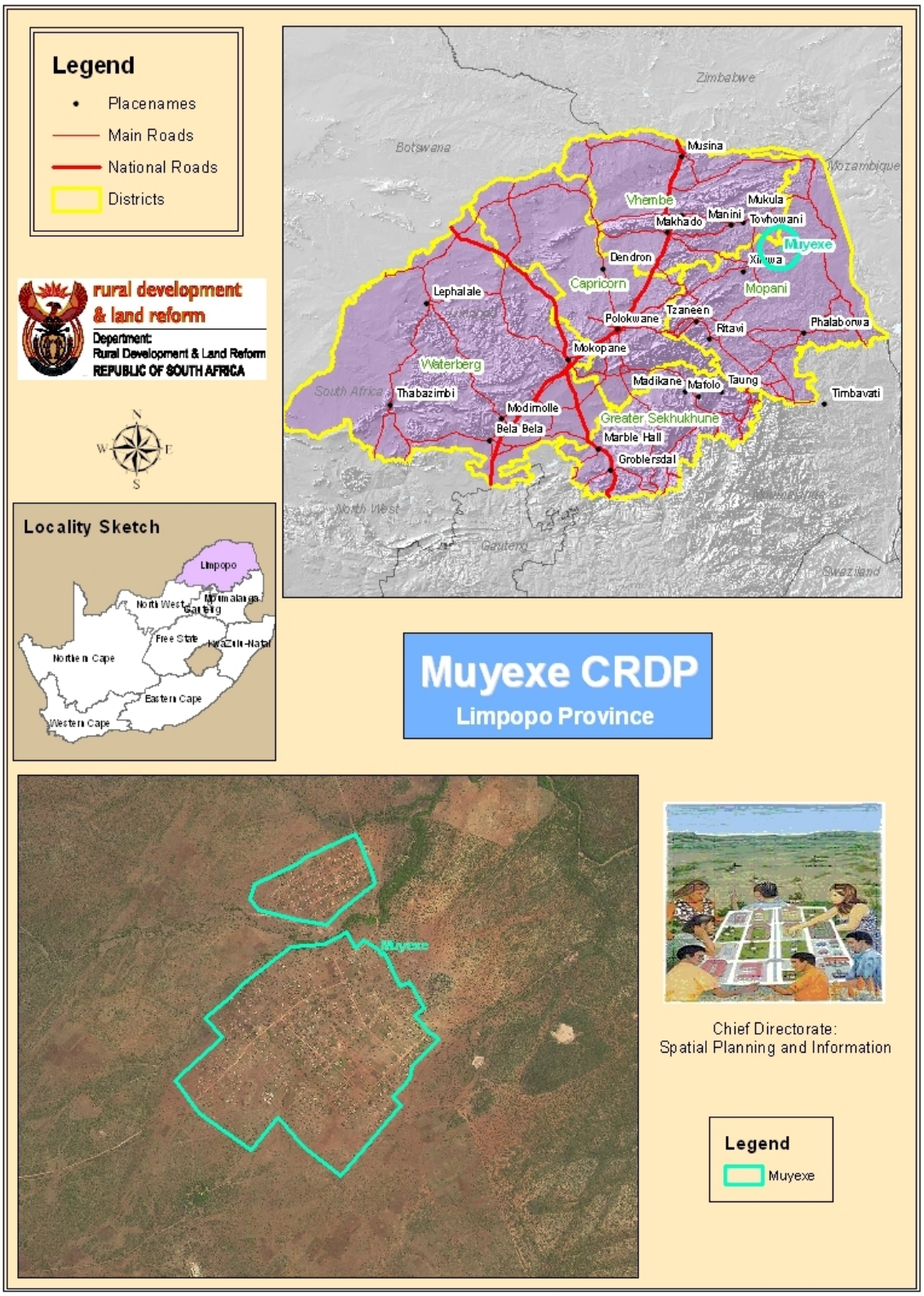
SUMMARY OF COMPREHENSIVE RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME STATUS QUO REPORTS

PROVINCE	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	CRDP SITES	CRDP WARDS	STATUS
EASTERN CAPE	Mhlonto	Nombodlelana	Ward 2	Status Quo Completed
		Goqwana	Ward 5	
		Ngxakolo	Ward 13	
		Gqunu	Ward 13	

PROVINCE	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	CRDP SITES	CRDP WARDS	STATUS
		Mqobiso	Ward 2	
	KSD	*Mvezo*	*Ward 14*	*Socio-Profiling Report Completed*
FREE STATE	Letsemeng	Jacobsdal	Ward 2	Status Quo Completed
	Maluti A Phofung	Diyatalawa/ Mokgolokong/ Tshiamo	Ward 3/ Ward 3/ Ward 1	Status Quo Completed
	Dihlabeng	Paul Roux	Ward 15	Status Quo Completed
GAUTENG	Mogale	Hekpoort	Ward 32	Status Quo Completed
	Kungwini	Sokhulumi	Ward 7	Status Quo Completed
	Sedibeng	Bantu Bonke	Ward 1	Status Quo Completed
	Lesedi	Devon	Ward 1,2	Status Quo Completed
KWAZULU NATAL	Msinga	Msinga	Ward 6, 7, 8 & 9	Status Quo Completed
	Abaqulusi	Vryheid	Ward 5 & 7	Status Quo Completed
	Ingwe		Ward 1	Status Quo complete
	Ingwe		Ward 3	Status Quo complete
	UMzimkhulu		Ward 9	Status Quo complete
	UMzimkhulu		Ward 6	Status Quo complete
	Nkandla		Ward 7	Status Quo Report in final Draft format.
LIMPOPO	Greater Giyani	Muyexe Gonono/Dingamanzi	Ward18, Ward 3 & 4	Status Quo Completed
	Makhuduthamaga	Jane Furse/Mokwete & Riverside	Ward 18/Ward11 &Ward9	Status Quo Completed
	Makhuduthamaga	Ga-Molepane	Ward 11	In progress. To meet with the municipality and the councilor.
	Makhado	Ha-Matsila	Ward 8	Status Quo Completed
	Greater Giyani	Thomo	Ward 17	Status Quo Completed
MPUMALANGA	Mkhondo	Donkerhoek 1/	Ward 3 & 4	Status Quo Completed
		Donkerhoek 2 (Emahashini)	Ward 10	
		KwaNgema	Ward 2	
	Mkhondo	Water Smeeth	Ward 10	Status Quo Completed
		Jabulani Bafazi	Ward 4 & 11	
NORTH WEST (DRDLR)	Moses Kotane	Disake/ Mokgwalwaneng & Matlameng	Ward 5	Status Quo Completed
	Moses Kotane	Mokgalwaneng	Ward 29	Status Quo Completed
NORTHERN CAPE	DMA	Sending/ Vredesvallei (Riemvamaak)	N/A	Status Quo Completed
	Moshaweng	Heuningvlei	1	Status Quo Completed

PROVINCE	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	CRDP SITES	CRDP WARDS	STATUS
	Siyancuma	Schmidtsdrift	5	Status Quo Completed
	Siyancuma	Douglas	Ward 3 & 5	Status Quo Completed
	Ga-Segonyana	Kuruman	Ward 2, 3 & 5	Status Quo Completed
WESTERN CAPE	Oudshoorn	Dysselsdorp	Ward 10 & 11	Status Quo Completed
	City of Cape Town	Mamre	Ward 29	Status Quo Completed
	Witzenberg		Wards 1 / 6	Status Quo Completed

4. LIMPOPO CRDP PROGRESS



5.1 Muyexe CRDP Progress

MUYEXE		
MUNICIPALITY	**Greater Giyani Local Municipality**	
WARD NO	**18**	
POPULATION		
NATURAL SYSTEMS	Mixture of high and medium potential soil. Dominated by small rocks. A stream passes through the village.	
BUILT SYSTEMS	*Land Uses*	Dominated by residential land Uses including, Limited commercial activities including a house shops, industrial (brick yard, bakery)
	Water	No water reticulation but the infrastructure is in place. To gain access to water, the community is forced to buy water from people who own private boreholes. The problem is compounded by high unemployment levels and the reliance on social grants to pay for water.
	Sanitation	Sanitation infrastructure is not comprehensive.
	Electricity	Electricity supply is available but not in all households.
	Roads	The access roads need to be upgraded to an all weather gravel road, rebuilding the road crossing over annual flowing streams. Taxis will not enter the village because of the state of the road. Internal road network needs to be reconstructed to repair the erosion and dealing with the rock outcrops within the road area.
SOCIO – ECONOMIC	*Demographics*	Male 45% Female 55%
	Employment	High levels of Unemployment. There is a lime quarry close to the village which employs a few people.
	Income Levels	Most of household are reliance on social grants due to high unemployment.
	Education	The area has a crèche, primary school and high school.
	Economic Activities	Agriculture predominant economic activity (Vegetable and Cattle farming). Industrial limited to a lime quarry and small brickworks. Limited commercial activity.
	Health Facilities	There is no clinic and the mobile clinic visit the area twice a month.
	Recreation	No sports or recreational facilities.

KEY FINDINGS	No water reticulation but the infrastructure is in place, High Unemployment Levels and reliance on social grants, the access road and internal roads in bad state, most of mud houses dilapidated, not all household have RDP, no clinic, the close proximity to the Kruger National Park and the village is being located within the fenced in zone of the foot and mouth disease buffer (red line area) an issue which constrains the community from selling their animals outside of their village.

5.2 RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS UNDERWAY/COMPLETED

- Fencing at the Macena Women's Garden completed
- Shed constructed at Macena Women's Garden
- Pump house at Macena Women's Garden rebuilt and secured, to prevent theft of the pump.
- 280 Households fenced
- Satellite Police Station Complete and operational
- E- Rural Access Centre Complete, with 16 computers, a meeting room and a government room, electricity supply is currently be upgraded.
- Clinic upgraded, now provides a 5 day a week service
- Community Hall Constructed and in use
- 385 Houses constructed
- 275 Toilets constructed
- 520 rainwater harvesting tanks installed.
- ECD constructed and in use, currently being furnished.
- The Library that was constructed has been identified to be used as a Visitors Centre and Tribal Office and is currently being furnished.
- A Drop in centre has been completed by DSD.
- 100 Solar panels have been installed for the poorest residents; the programme has been successful and will be further expanded.
- The 17km Gabion fence between the Kruger National Park and Community grazing lands is under construction. This fence will be electrified to keep damage causing animals out.
- The agriculture (17km) and grazing (10km) fences are being constructed with cattle grids and gates.
- Two play pumps installed by Vodacom
- Temporary Poultry Structure and 500 chick on 1 HA completed by FAO/Agriculture. 1000 broiler facility under construction by DOA.
- Palisade for the sport centre is being erected by the LM.
- New block of classrooms at Primary School under construction.

- ❑ Borehole and pump house, and hydrological study contractor appointed
- ❑ Construction of plunge dipping tend and animal handling facilities contractor appointed
- ❑ Manganyi Reservoir contractor appointed.
- ❑ Sanitation upgraded at primary school.

5.3 INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS IN PLANNING / DESIGN PHASES

- ❑ Reservoir and drinking troughs with pipe works in design phase
- ❑ Communal drinking points, boreholes with tanks in design phase
- ❑ Internal water reticulation. Awaiting documentation from Mopani DM funding (delivery agreement) to be concluded
- ❑ Bakery being implemented by the NDA, design underway
- ❑ Multipurpose sports centre being implemented by the Greater Giyani local Municipality in planning phase
- ❑ Storm water drainage for 6km being implemented by the Dept of Roads and transport, in design and construction
- ❑ Muyexe Roads Programme (Paving) in planning phase
- ❑ Thomo: Design and Construction of a Thusong Centre. Planning phase (project start-up)

5.4. STRIF PROGRESS (SOCIAL FACILITATION,TECHNICAL SUPPORT AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT; RURAL LIVELIHOODS; INSTITUTION BUILDING; FOOD SECURITY)

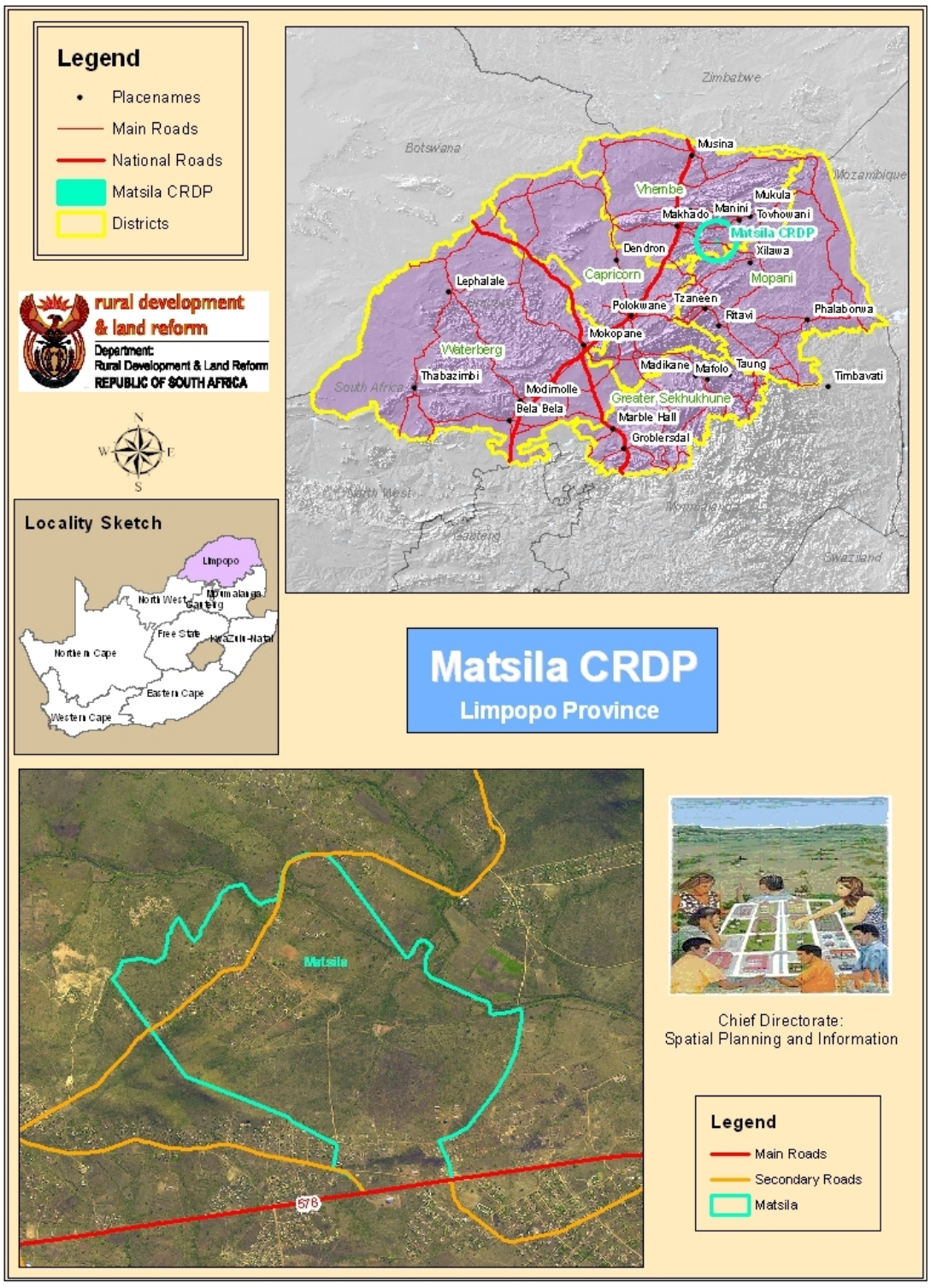
5.4.1 LIMPOPO (Muyexe, Dingamanzi, Gonono, Thomo)

SOCIAL ORGANISATION AND MOBILISATION		
Project Description	**CRDP Site**	**Project Status / Progress**
Social Mobilisation • Stakeholder engagement • Community mobilisation	Muyexe, Dingamanzi, Gonono, Thomo	Completed
Household Profiling and data capturing using NISIS	Muyexe, Dingamanzi, Gonono	Completed
Community Profiling using Participatory Rural Appraisal methodology (PRA); PRA report and action plan	Muyexe, Dingamanzi	Completed
Capacity Building: • Unemployed youth trained in social survey and PRA methods.	Muyexe, Dingamanzi, Thomo	Completed
Community Profiling using Participatory Rural Appraisal methodology (PRA); PRA report and action plan	Thomo	Ongoing

Total Number of households profiled	Muyexe, Dingamanzi, Gonono	1202
Needs and referral registered and captured	Muyexe, Dingamanzi, Gonono	18026
TECHNICAL SUPPORT AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT AND NURTURING		
Training of 36 unemployed youth and 35 community development workers in household profiling and data capturing using NISIS	Muyexe	Completed
Training of 20 unemployed youth in PRA	Muyexe	Completed
36 Macena women trained in bookkeeping and vegetable gardening	Muyexe	Completed
120 people trained in various skills (i.e. sewing, project management, computer, construction	Muyexe	Completed
Training of 25 members of Council of Stakeholders on legal entity	Muyexe	completed
Training of 150 members of the community on arts and craft work	Muyexe	completed
RURAL LIVELIHOODS AND FOOD SECURITY		
Establishment of Household Food Gardens	Muyexe	300 x Household gardens established and fenced towards food security;
Community gardens	Muyexe	Garden expanded to 5Ha and inputs supplied for the Machena gardens (36 women involved)
Debushing of fallow crop fields (150Ha) for Planting of summer crops	Muyexe	Debushing of fallow crop fields (150Ha). Planting of summer crops to commence in October 2010
Telefood Project: 500 birds provided by FAO. DRDLR to expand current project to 2 000 for youth enterprise	Muyexe	500 birds provided by FAO. DRDLR to expand current project to 2 000 for youth enterprise
Arts and Crafts producers	Muyexe	One only for 2010. Expected to commence after completion of RFP process end of September 2010
	Muyexe	Budget for four provinces (Limpopo, Mpumalanga, KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape
INSTITUTION BUILDING AND MENTORING		
Project Description	**CRDP Site**	**Project Status/Progress**
Establishment of Council of Stakeholders	Muyexe	Completed
Establishment of Village Sector Committees	Muyexe	Completed
Establishment and registration of Cooperatives	Muyexe	36 established and 3 registered and fully operational
Establishment of Community Benefit Organisation	Muyexe	Muyexe Public Company (Secondary cooperative) has been registered
NUMBER OF JOBS	**COMMENTS**	
544	542Temporary jobs and 2 Permanent jobs (From ongoing projects)	

The interventions in Muyexe (the first pilot site) have changed the socio-economic landscape of the village. The benefits of the pilot site are clearly evident. Social mobilisation interventions have yielded the intended results, as the community in Muyexe is sufficiently empowered to drive rural development initiatives on its own. There is vibrancy that is clearly evident and the Council of the Stakeholders is a real decision-making body, as all projects are assessed and approved by it. A number of cooperatives have been formed and some have been registered. Though it is too early to measure the actual impact per household, due to the current CRDP processes of capacitation and institution building, there is a huge difference in the livelihoods of the household compared to when the process started.

The CRDP site is still experiencing a challenge as regards access to water for both household consumption and agricultural production. The Municipality, DRDLR, DWA are working on alternatives including the maintenance of current boreholes, installation of rain water harvesting tanks, upgrading of internal reticulation and the Nondoni dam project.


Legend
Placenames
Main Roads
National Roads
Matsila CRDP
Districts
rural development & land reform
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Rural Development & Land Reform
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
Locality Sketch
Limpopo
North West
Gauteng
Mpumalanga
Free State
KwaZulu-Natal
Northern Cape
Eastern Cape
Western Cape
Zimbabwe
Botswana
Mozambique
South Africa
Swaziland
Musina
Vhembe
Mukula
Makhado
Manini
Tshiwani
Matsila CRDP
Dendron
Xilawa
Capricorn
Mopani
Lephalale
Tzaneen
Polokwane
Ritavi
Phalaborwa
Mokopane
Waterberg
Madikane
Mafolo
Taung
Thabazimbi
Timbavati
Modimolle
Greater Sekhukhune
Bela Bela
Marble Hall
Groblersdal
Matsila CRDP
Limpopo Province
Matsila
578
Chief Directorate:
Spatial Planning and Information
Legend
Main Roads
Secondary Roads
Matsila

5.4 MATSILA STATUS QUO REPORT

HA-MATSILA (HLANGANANI)		
PROVINCE	**Limpopo**	
MUNICIPALITY	**Makhado Local Municipality**	
WARD NO	**8**	
POPULATION	**14578**	
NATURAL SYSTEMS	Gentle undulating hills. Highest elevation 860m above sea level. Characterized by lowlands with scattered hills. Minimum temperature is 6 - 8°C and maximum temperature is 29 -33 °C. The mean annual rainfall varies between 400mm and 1000 mm. 3 prominent dams and rivers. Dominated by siliciclastic rocks and sandy soils. Ward 8 has moderate potential for agriculture.	
BUILT SYSTEMS	*Land Uses*	Dominated by formal residential housing- ranging from traditional mud huts to brick housing. Small scale economic activities including shops and hardware stores. Informal trading along main road intersections. Limited number of clinics, police stations and recreational facilities.1 community hall.
	Water	Availability of bulk infrastructure and ample underground water. Most households have access to piped water (standpipes and communal taps).
	Sanitation	Most household do not have access to proper sanitation.
	Electricity	Most of the houses are electrified.
	Roads	Major provincial roads are tarred and in good conditions. The internal road system is in bad conditions (gravel and potholes).Low lying access bridges.
SOCIO – ECONOMIC	*Demographics*	Dominant race is African, dominated by females (54%), Economic Active population of 46%.
	Employment	High levels of Unemployment
	Income Levels	Income levels vary, 85% of households survive on an income of less than R 2000 a month
	Education	Low levels of education. Only 34% of population has completed their high schooling and only 4% with tertiary education. Most villages do have primary and secondary schools.

	Economic Activities	Limited commercial activity. Informal trading is dominant. There are 4 agricultural schemes.
	Health Facilities	There is limited number of clinics and mobile clinics. No hospital in any of the villages.
	Recreation	There is no formal sport or recreational facilities within all the villages. Existing show ground neglected.
KEY FINDINGS	Water reticulation problems; transportation problems in the other areas linked to connectivity to tarred roads; Constant blockages of sewerage systems in Hlanganani township due to the shortage of water and also limited access to sanitation facilities; High teenage pregnancy levels; Access to health facilities is a challenge; High employment levels; no proper ECD. There are vast tracks of agricultural land that are underutilized. Lack of support for people interested in subsistence farming and lack of commercial farming.	

5.5 PROJECTS IN PLANNING / DESIGN PHASES

- Masia: Design and Construction of a community sporting facility. TOR compiled for the appointment of a professional team to oversee design of the facility

5.6 JANE FURSE STATUS QUO REPORT

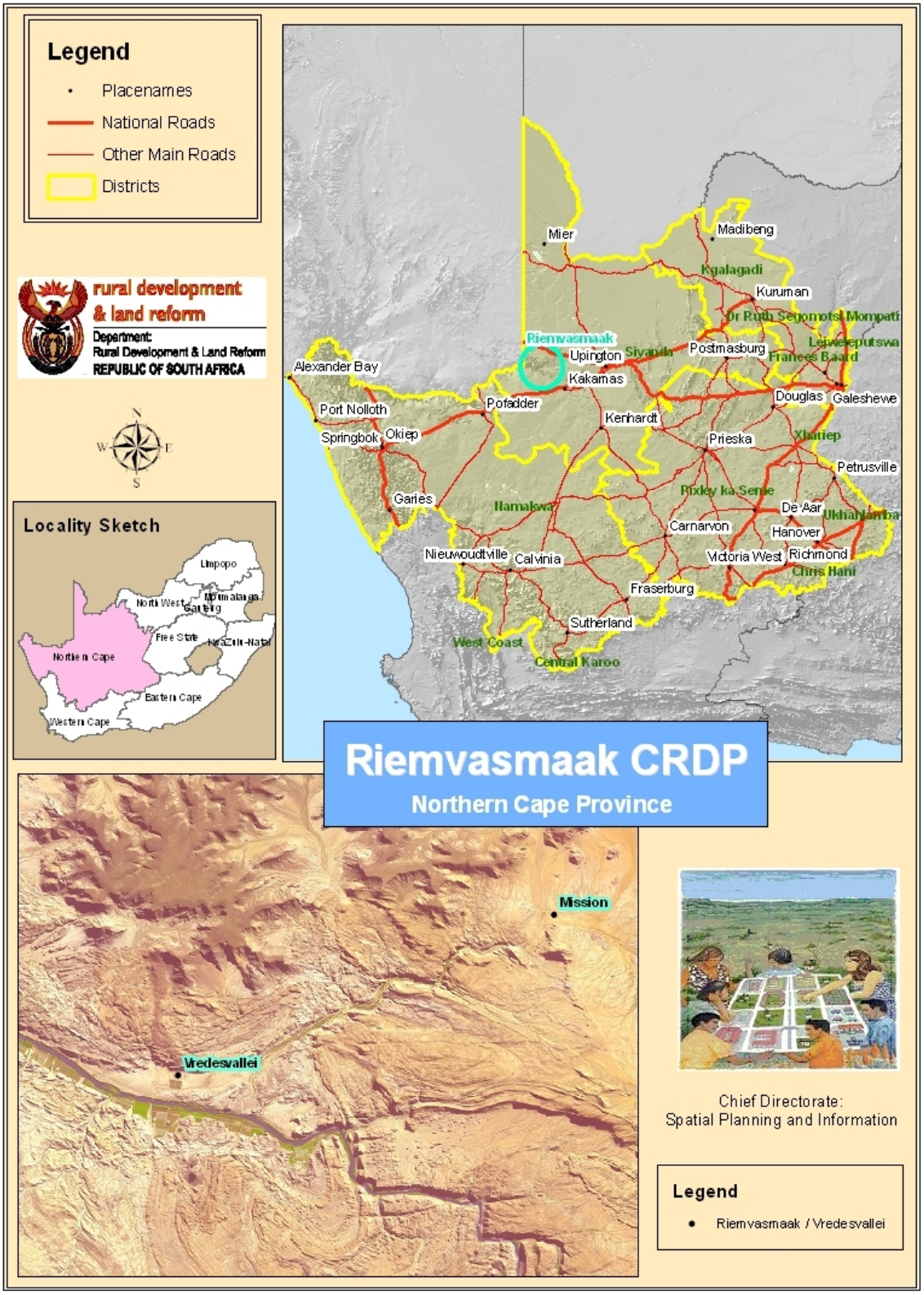
JANE FURSE		
PROVINCE	Limpopo	
MUNICIPALITY	Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality	
WARD NO	9, 11, 18	
BUILT SYSTEMS	*Land Uses*	Mixed residential typologies. Built up towns and scattered villages. The RDP housing model types should be eliminated, and replaced by more sustainable human settlement models. Resolution of land claims and fast-racking the disposal of land processes in identified areas for township establishment is a priority need. Land ownership disputes between the traditional leaders and the municipality need to be resolved.
	Water	There is a backlog of water provision and building of bulk water infrastructure. Causes are: water pressure which is either too low or variable – with the latter causing problems with electrical equipment such as geysers, bad taste, dark colour, sand in the water. Jane Furse may use Vergelegen Dam as their main water supply. The fencing of the Vergelegen Dam would assist in saving water..
	Sanitation	Mainly VIP sanitation facilities in use. The complaints are about the VIPs which are dilapidated, have bad odours and are faulty due to age; these should be regularly maintained.

	Electricity	General infrastructure available in most areas however the major complaint is that power interruptions occur without warning. Some of the respondents felt that electricity costs more than it should and are overcharged. Other issues pertaining electrical power supply include: mass lights, electricity post connection and the need for free basic electricity and network coverage.
	Roads	Streets generally in poor condition. Gravel roads are dusty during conditions and muddy during wet periods.
SOCIO – ECONOMIC	*Employment*	There is an extremely high level of unemployment. Job opportunities could be created in the tourism and agricultural sectors and through Local Economic Development initiatives. Small business opportunities for women should be created such as the development of subsistence farms and bakeries.
	Income Levels	Generally low income levels throughout the wards
	Education	Education to the grade 12 level should be encouraged and the value of education should be promoted. Agricultural and building construction skills training centers should be developed. The Enhanced People's Housing Process (ePHP) and the EPWP are useful initiatives, which provide skilled people with the momentum required in order for them to sustain their competitive edge. HIV/ AIDs awareness campaigns should be taught in schools in order to decrease the mortality rate.
	Health Facilities	There is general dissatisfaction with the health care services provided and concerns include: being located too far away, delays in being attended to due to under staffed state and lack of medicine, inadequate support and information (e.g. for rape victims and HIV infected persons) and the unfriendly attitude of staff.
	Recreation	Jane Furse is better equipped with sporting facilities than other rural areas.

5.7 PROJECTS IN PLANNING / DESIGN PHASES

- Jane Furse: 40 ha community owned agricultural venture, Public Private Community Partnership. Planning phase (project start-up)
- Working on a development plan with the District Municipality

6. NORTHERN CAPE CRDP SITES PROGRESS



6.1 RIEMVASMAAK STATUS REPORT

RIEMVASMAAK		
PROVINCE	**Northern Cape**	
MUNICIPALITY	**Siyanda District Municipality**	
WARD NO	**Located in District Management Area (DMA)**	
POPULATION	**1 500**	
NATURAL SYSTEMS	Area where settlements are located is generally flat with an estimated slope gradient of 1:10, but surrounded by mountains. Dominated by alluvium with supporting gneiss with an inserted layered amfibolite. Soils not suitable for arable agriculture but suitable for grazing where climate permits it. Dry hot summers and mild winters. Mainly surface Water from the Orange River at Vredesvallei and groundwater at the Mission.	
BUILT SYSTEMS	*Land Uses*	There is informal and formal housing development on both villages. The formal housing in this instance refers to popularly known as RDP houses. The most pre-dominant land uses in the Vredesvallei are agricultural activities for both commercial farming, subsistence, and grazing in general. There are also a sport facility, a church, a library, a primary school and a municipal office as well as a cemetery. In the Mission there is a primary school, crèche, municipal building, church, cemetery, sport facility, tourism office, mobile clinic, few house shops.
	Water	Most of the population struggle with access to water, especially during summer months where water need to be transported to Mission
	Sanitation	Municipal buildings have flush toilets and households have access to VIP toilets
	Electricity	Most Households have access to electricity
	Roads	Good Access at Vredesvallei where most internal roads are gravel but are currently being upgraded to tar. Access to the Mission is poor as the gravel road is not in good condition. This village still serviced by gravel roads internally.
SOCIO – ECONOMIC	*Demographics*	52.2 % are female, and 47.8% male
	Employment	High levels of unemployment
	Income Levels	60% of the inhabitants have a monthly household income of between R0-R800.
	Education	Two primary schools as well as two crèches, one in each settlement.

		Learners attend secondary school in Kakamas.
	Economic Activities	Agriculture predominant economic activity in Vredesvallei and Vaaldrift (Grapes). Limited commercial activity.
	Health Facilities	Mobile clinic that visits both settlements once a month
	Recreation	Sport facilities in both settlements. No parks for children
KEY FINDINGS	High Unemployment Levels, certain areas within town require infrastructure upgrading, High Teenage pregnancy levels, need for additional Early Childhood Development centres, need for Internet Access at library, need to upgrade and maintain sports complex, limited activities for Youth, no existing communal agricultural projects,	

6.2 RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS UNDERWAY/COMPLETED

- 128 Houses constructed
- 60 VIP toilets constructed
- 2 x E- Rural Access Centres Established (one in Sending and one in Vredesvallei)
- Clinic has been completed in Sending
- Sport Field upgrades completed in Sending and Vredesvallei, solar lighting for the sport fields and surfacing of the soccer fields currently underway.
- Solar lighting installed to 100 homes
- 37km Water pipeline being constructed from Orange river to Riemvasmaak (Sending)
- Roads in Vredesvallei tarred (5km)
- Revamping Community halls at Vredesvallei and Sending nearing completion.
- 100 solar units installed.
- Upgrade of the roads from Riemvasmaak (Sending) gate to settlement is currently underway (4km).
- Detailed Tourism Plan developed
- Cattle Handling facility completed
- Community Farming area development in Vredesvallei.

6.3 INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS IN PLANNING / DESIGN PHASES

- Tourism Infrastructure/Facilities based on the Completed Tourism Plan. In planning phase MOU with NDA being drafted.
- Rehabilitation for roads 20km based on Roads master plan. Roads Master plan being drafted by IDT
- Kgomo Lemetsi Water Improvement project. Consultant appointed to compile specifications

- ❑ Perimonkie fencing 50km. On tender for appointment of contractor
- ❑ Geisemap Fencing 78km and boreholes. On tender for appointment of contractor
- ❑ Appointment of consultants to design & supervise services for Sewer network and oxidation ponds. Awaiting designs from Siyanda District Municipality

  Solar lighting of sports fields. Design Specifications drafted.

a) 128 Houses constructed

b) 60 VIP toilets constructed

c) 2 x E- Rural Access Centres Established (one in Sending and one in Vredesvallei)

d) Clinic has been completed in Sending

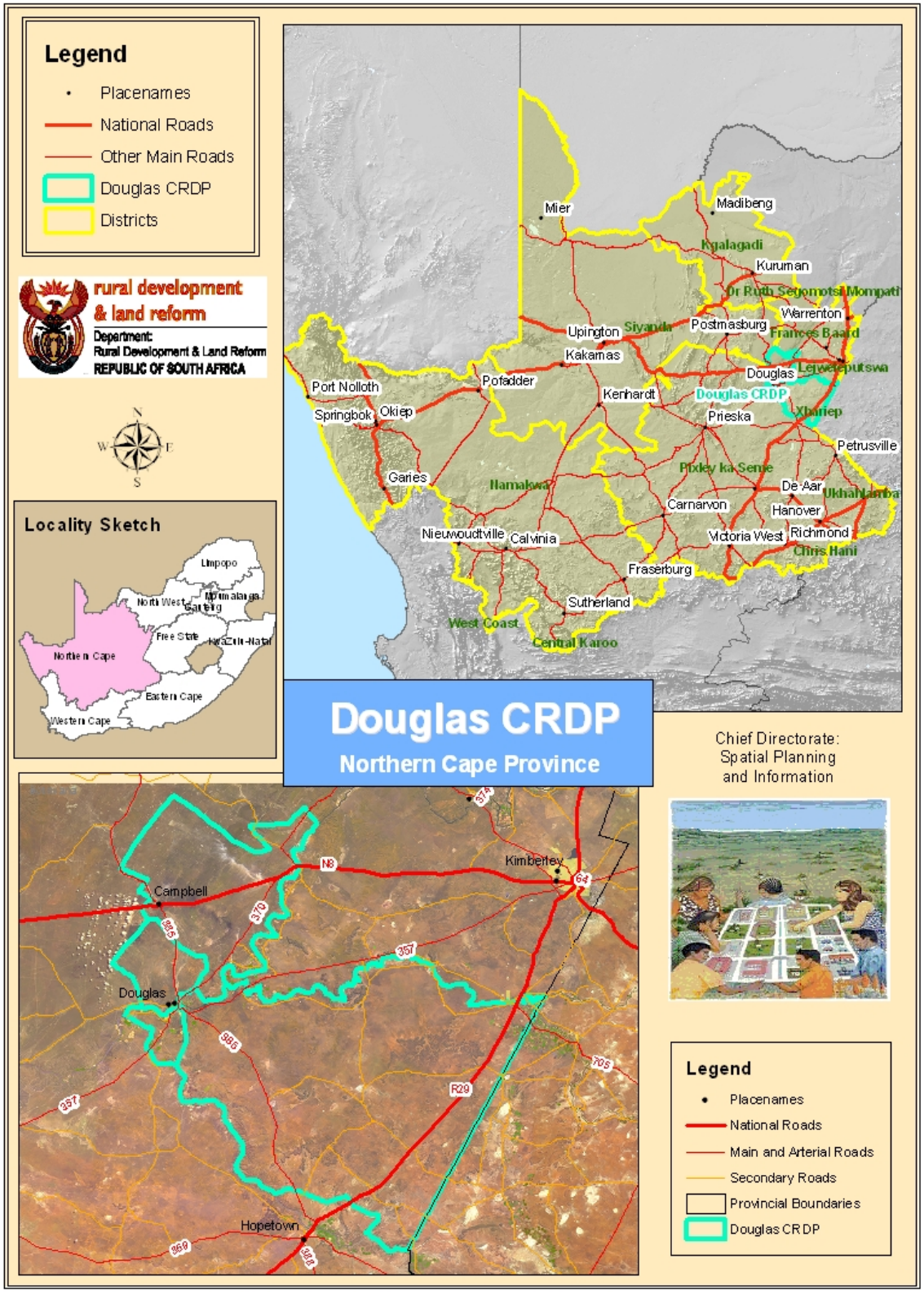
e) Sport Field upgrades completed in Sending and Vredesvallei

6.4 STRIF PROGRESS REPORT

6.4.1 NORTHERN CAPE (Riemvasmaak)

SOCIAL ORGANISATION AND MOBILISATION		
Project Description	**CRDP Site**	**Project Status/Progress**
Social Mobilisation • Stakeholder engagement • Community mobilisation	Sending , Vredesvalei	Completed
Profiling of households (300 households)	Sending , Vredesvalei	Completed
Community Profiling (Participatory Rural Appraisal-PRA)	Sending , Vredesvalei	Completed
Capacity Building: • Unemployed youth trained in social survey and PRA methods.	Sending , Vredesvalei	Completed
TECHNICAL SUPPORT AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT AND NURTURING		
Project Description	**CRDP Site**	**Project Status/Progress**
15 trained in Household Profiling Training	Sending , Vredesvalei	Completed
20 unemployed youth provided with training on PRA	Sending , Vredesvalei	Completed
RURAL LIVELIHOODS AND FOOD SECURITY		
Project Description	**CRDP Site**	**Project Status/Progress**
100 x Household gardens to established by April 2011	Sending , Vredesvalei	On-going
INSTITUTION BUILDING AND MENTORING		
Project Description	**CRDP Site**	**Project Status/Progress**
Establishment and registration of Cooperatives	Sending , Vredesvalei	12 organised and established
Establishment of Community Benefit Organisation	Sending , Vredesvalei	A Community Trust exists
NUMBER OF JOBS	**COMMENTS**	
100	Temporary Jobs created from ongoing projects (From ongoing projects)	

The Riemvasmaak CRDP site has provided change for the community, with the STRIF interventions. There are some institutional (The Riemvasmaak Trust under administration and communities not well represented in the Council of Stakeholders) and operational challenges that have been registered and need to be attended to so that the area and projects implemented become sustainable and also become the growth development centre. The harnessing of the human capital assets through skills development, technical support and nurturing and the formation of community institutions will go a long way in ensuring that the site is sustainable.


Legend
Placenames
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Other Main Roads
Douglas CRDP
Districts
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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
Locality Sketch
Limpopo
North West
Gauteng
Mpumalanga
Free State
KwaZulu-Natal
Northern Cape
Eastern Cape
Western Cape
Mier
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Kuruman
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati
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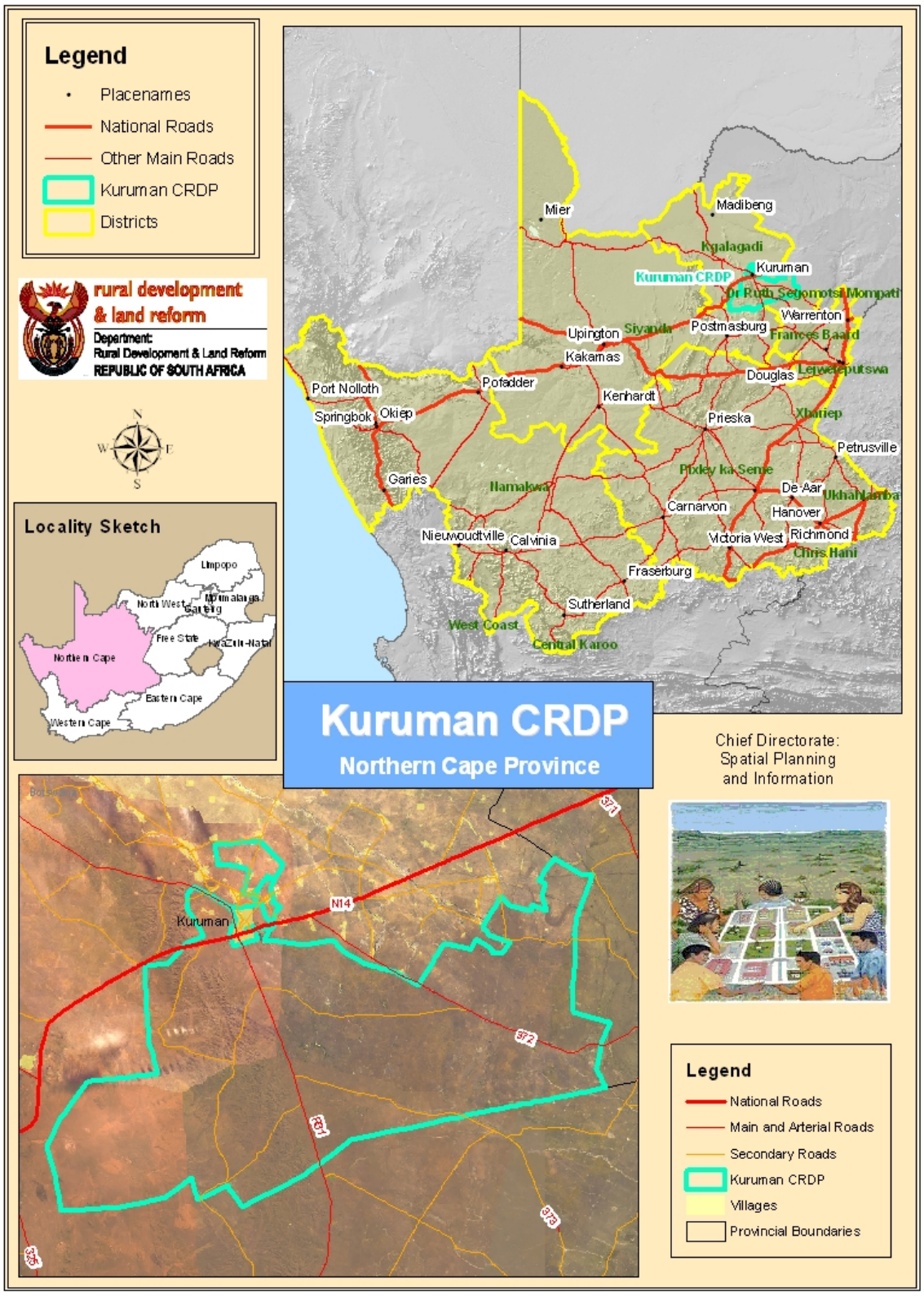
Legend
Placenames
National Roads
Main and Arterial Roads
Secondary Roads
Provincial Boundaries
Douglas CRDP

6.5 DOUGLAS STATUS REPORT

DOUGLAS		
PROVINCE	**Northern Cape**	
MUNICIPALITY	**Seyacuma Local Municipality**	
WARD NO	**3 & 5**	
POPULATION	**15 488**	
NATURAL SYSTEMS	It's a flat area with large pans and interior drainage. The northern portion of Siyancuma is covered by quartzite, shale, dolomite, chert, limestone and andesite. The minimum temperature is -10^0c with 40^0c as maximum. The Douglas region receives an average of between 175 – 250mm of rain annually.	
BUILT SYSTEMS	*Land Uses*	The area has two townships which are Bongani and Breipaal. Bongani has formal houses with two informal settlements. Breipaal has formal houses which vary in sizes and typologies with few informal housing.
	Water	Both townships have tap connections with communal taps at the informal settlements.
	Sanitation	Flushing toilets in both settlements and none in the informal settlement.
	Electricity	Formal townships have access to electricity.
	Roads	Partly tarred road within the townships not in good conditions.
SOCIO – ECONOMIC	*Demographics*	Afrikaans is the dominating language at 73%in Bongani with Setswana at 16% Isixhosa and others at 11%. In Breipaal 98% is Afrikaans with Setswana at 1% and others at 1%.
	Employment	Employed its 63%, unemployment 22% and not finding work at 15% in Bongani. And at Breipaal 57% employed, unemployed at 38% and 5% could not find work.
	Income Levels	Income level of the highest percentage ranges between R401- R800 per month.
	Education	No schooling – 30%; Some primary – 27%; Complete primary 8%; Some secondary – 20%; Grade 12 – 10%; Tertiary – 5%.
	Economic Activities	The predominant employment sectors are agriculture and community services with nearly two thirds of the formal employment in these sectors.

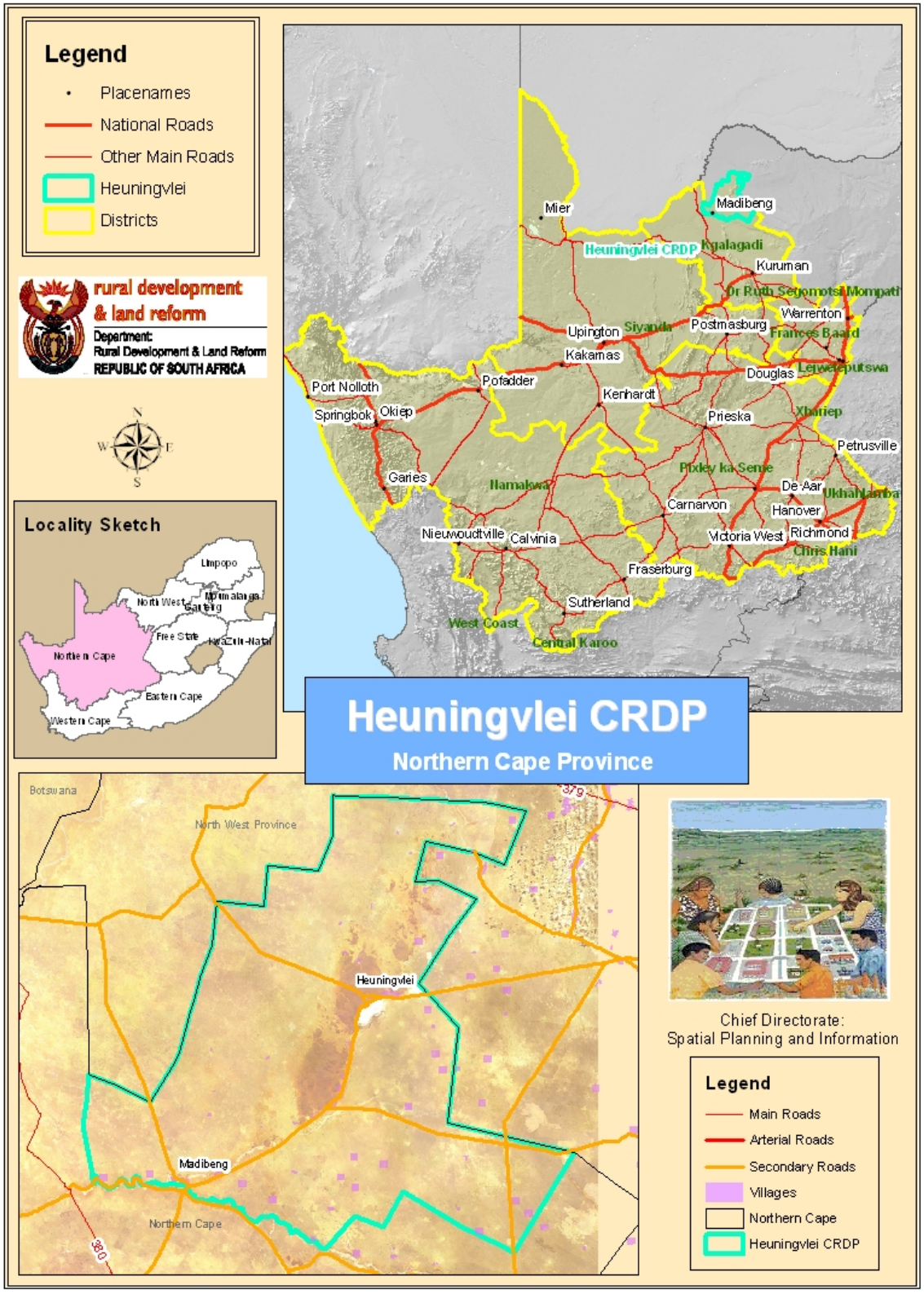
	Health Facilities	Each area has one day clinic which operates only from Monday until Friday. There is one regional hospital in Douglas which services the two areas
	Recreation	The township of Bongani has only a small park for children and one soccer playground. There are no recreational facilities in Breipaal
KEY FINDINGS	Many of the internal roads in the residential area are gravel and are in poor condition; A number of informal settlements exist within the two townships of Breipaal and Bongani; There is a high teenage pregnancy level; High levels of Alcohol and drug Abuse High crime rate; There is only one clinic in Bongani and none in Breipaal centradition; There is no ambulance service in the townships; It has been indicated that there are high levels of unemployment in the community; The two townships lack proper recreational facilities; The area of Breipaal has adequate water supply but agricultural projects are not enhanced; Lack of support for people interested in subsistence farming.	


Legend
Placenames
National Roads
Other Main Roads
Kuruman CRDP
Districts
rural development & land reform
Department:
Rural Development & Land Reform
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
Locality Sketch
Limpopo
North West
Mpumalanga
Gauteng
Free State
KwaZulu-Natal
Northern Cape
Eastern Cape
Western Cape
Mier
Madibeng
Kgalagadi
Kuruman
Kuruman CRDP
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati
Warrenton
Upington
Siyanda
Postmasburg
Frances Baard
Kakamas
Douglas
Lejweleputswa
Port Nolloth
Pofadder
Kenhardt
Springbok
Okiep
Prieska
Xhariep
Petrusville
Pixley ka Seme
Garies
Namakwa
De Aar
Ukhahlamba
Carnarvon
Hanover
Nieuwoudtville
Calvinia
Victoria West
Richmond
Chris Hani
Fraserburg
Sutherland
West Coast
Central Karoo
Kuruman CRDP
Northern Cape Province
Chief Directorate:
Spatial Planning
and Information
N14
Legend
National Roads
Main and Arterial Roads
Secondary Roads
Kuruman CRDP
Villages
Provincial Boundaries

6.6 KURUMAN STATUS REPORT

KURUMAN (BANKARA-BODULONG, MOTHIBISTAD, MAGOJANENG)		
PROVINCE	**Northern Cape**	
MUNICIPALITY	**Gasegonyana Local Municipality**	
WARD NO	**2 (Bankara Bodulong), 3 (Mothibistad) & 5 (Magojaneng)**	
POPULATION	**4 161**	
NATURAL SYSTEMS	South to west and northwest is mountainous but fairly flat at the east with non perennial rivers. Characterized by dolomite, limestone and chert, Kalahari sand, andesite, quartzite iron formation, shales and schist. Soil is of poor condition for arable agriculture but suitable for forestry, wildlife and intense grazing where climate permits. Rainfall varies 500mm east and 300mm west with a natural spring (kuruman eye) and Kuruman natural reserve. Depends on bore holes with low underground water.	
BUILT SYSTEMS	*Land Uses*	Dominated by residential, commercial, community facility and recreational land Uses. Residential is formal, Informal dwellings in all wards. Commercial includes shops and tuck shops. Community facilities - Mothibistad enjoys public amenities such as municipal buildings, library, clinic, sports ground and a Police Station ad churches. Magojaneng - there is a primary school and a few crèches. Bankhara-bodulong – newly built high school and existing primary school. All has community halls and sports ground.
	Water	Mothibistad – Have erf water connection; Bankhara-Bodulong – access to erf water connection although it cuts sometimes, due to insufficient supply; Magojaneng – Communal stand water pipe supply.
	Sanitation	Mothibistad - waterborne sewerage; Bankhara-Bodulong – low flush system; Magojaneng – Pit latrines and V.I.P system.
	Electricity	Most Households have access to electricity
	Roads	Bankhara-Bodulong and Mothibistad has most internal roads tarred while Magojane has gravel roads
SOCIO – ECONOMIC	*Demographics*	Mothibistad – 2149 population; Bankhara-Bodulong – 1733 population; Magojaneng 279 population. All three settlements are female dominated.
	Employment	High levels of Unemployment
	Income Levels	Income levels vary from high number of no income of households and income of less than R 6500 a month.

	Education	No schooling – 13%; Some primary – 37%.; Complete primary 24%; Some secondary – 8%; Grade 12 – 9%; Tertiary – 9%.
	Economic Activities	Only shops and tuckshops.
	Health Facilities	Functional Day clinic in Mothibistad with no health facility in Magojaneng and a mobile clinic at Bankhara -Bodululong.
	Recreation	Only sports grounds in all.
KEY FINDINGS	Need more high mast lights in Magojaneng; Continuous power dips are experienced. There are gravel roads in a bad condition particularly in Magojaneng and Bankhara-Bodulong; However there are households that rely on communal water pipes and some households have taps which are in a bad condition; V.I.P system in a bad condition in Magojaneng; There is a high teenage pregnancy level; High levels of Alcohol and drug Abuse; Request for high school at Bankhara-Bodulong; informal sports and recreational facilities; There are existing communal agricultural projects but vast tracks of land are underutilized; Lack of support for people interested in subsistence farming.	


Legend
Placenames
National Roads
Other Main Roads
Heuningvlei
Districts
rural development & land reform
Department: Rural Development & Land Reform
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
Locality Sketch
Limpopo
North West
Mpumalanga
Gauteng
Free State
KwaZulu-Natal
Northern Cape
Eastern Cape
Western Cape
Mier
Madibeng
Heuningvlei CRDP
Kgalagadi
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Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati
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Postmasburg
Frances Baard
Kakamas
Douglas
Lejweleputswa
Port Nolloth
Pofadder
Kenhardt
Springbok
Okiep
Prieska
Xhariep
Petrusville
Pixley ka Seme
Garies
Namakwa
De Aar
Ukhahlamba
Carnarvon
Hanover
Nieuwoudtville
Calvinia
Victoria West
Richmond
Chris Hani
Fraserburg
Sutherland
West Coast
Central Karoo
Heuningvlei CRDP
Northern Cape Province
Botswana
North West Province
Heuningvlei
Madibeng
Northern Cape
Chief Directorate:
Spatial Planning and Information
Legend
Main Roads
Arterial Roads
Secondary Roads
Villages
Northern Cape
Heuningvlei CRDP

6.7 HEUNINGVLEI STATUS REPORT

HEUNINGVLEI		
PROVINCE	**Northern Cape**	
MUNICIPALITY	**Moshaweng Local Municipality**	
WARD NO	**1**	
POPULATION	**11 785 (Total of 10 settlements)**	
NATURAL SYSTEMS	The Heuningvlei area and its 9 surrounding settlements are mostly in the form of flat plains with an altitude ranging from 920-1782 meters above mean sea level. The geology of the area comprises largely of well jointed banded iron formation; dolomites and weathered lava. It is characterized by poor soils. The region experiences climate extremes, with summer temperatures ranging from 33 to 44°C whilst winter temperatures can fall below 0°C. Ground water is an important resource and in some areas is the only source of water for consumption.	
BUILT SYSTEMS	*Land Uses*	Dominated by residential land uses. Limited commercial activities including a few spaza shops and general dealers in most of the 10 villages. Only Heuningvlei have a clinic. The main recreational facilities available in the villages are open grounds where kids play street soccer. Other land uses include churches/places of worship, cemeteries. Madibeng and Heuningvlei also have police stations.
	Water	Communal standpipe water and boreholes
	Sanitation	Heuningvlei and its surrounding villages make use of pit latrine toilets
	Electricity	Only Heuningvlei and Madibeng have access to electricity but Madibeng only gets electricity on certain days of the week.
	Roads	The access and internal roads in all 10 villages are gravel
SOCIO – ECONOMIC	*Demographics*	Dominated by females (53%). The population in this area consists of a large number of children and elderly.
	Employment	High levels of Unemployment
	Income Levels	Income levels vary, 85% of households survive on an income of less than R 2000 a month
	Education	Most of the villages have a primary school. Heuningvlei has two primary schools and one secondary school.
	Economic Activities	Agriculture predominant economic activity, mostly livestock farming. Limited commercial activity.
	Health Facilities	The only hospital servicing the villages is in Kuruman and it is open all day everyday of the week Heuningvlei has a clinic but the clinic does not have

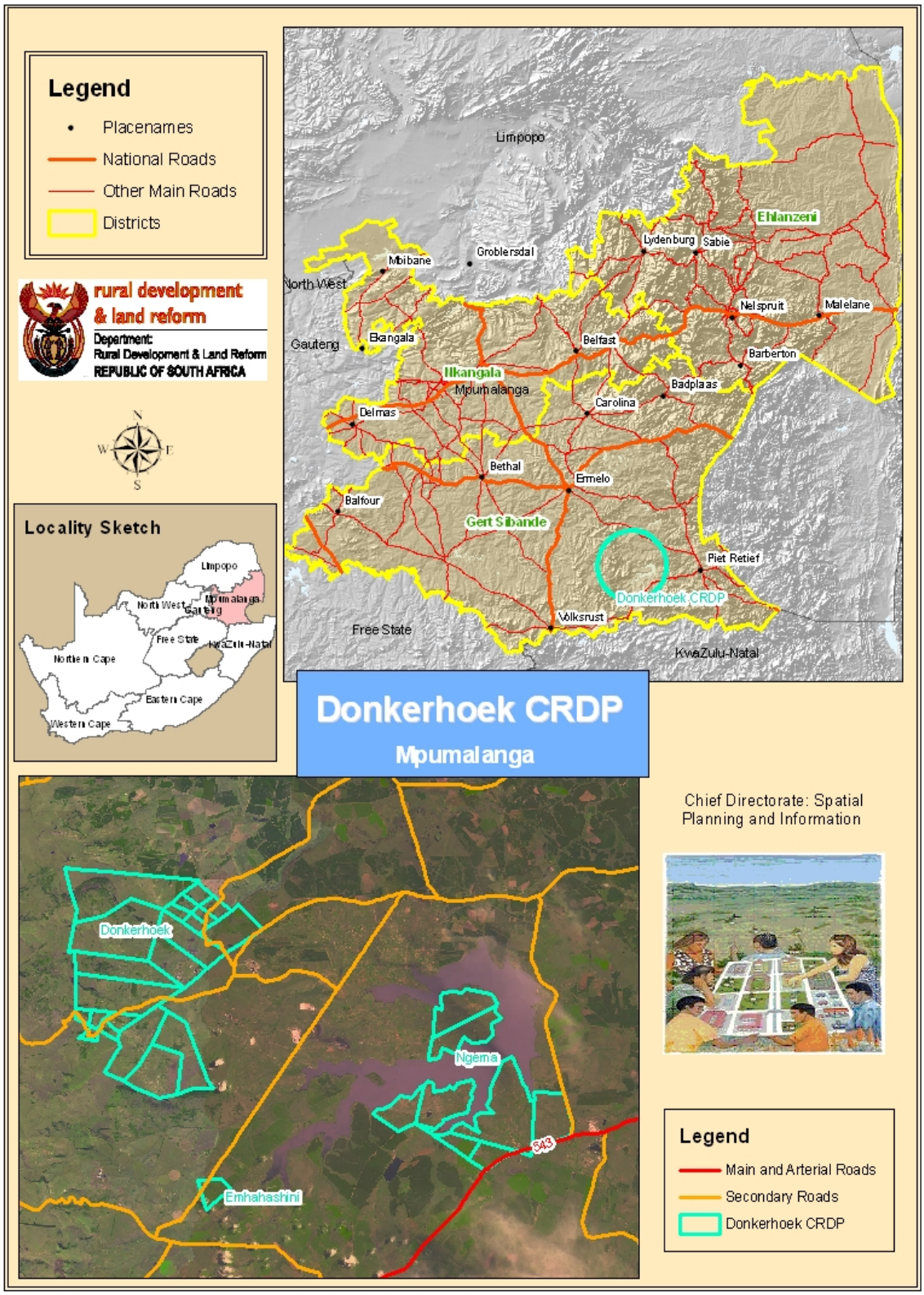
		a nurse and there is no medication.
	Recreation	The main recreational facilities available in the villages are open grounds where kids play street soccer.
KEY FINDINGS	High Unemployment Levels, no access to electricity for most households, all main access roads are gravel and internal roads are in poor condition, most households do not have access to piped water (lack of water resources), no public transport and communities rely on hitch hiking. Most households do not have access to proper sanitation and still use pit latrine toilets. No proper landfill site in all villages, limited or no access to health services, high levels of drug and alcohol abuse, high levels of teenage pregnancy, livestock theft , no facilities such as libraries for the youth.	

6.8 SCHMIDTSDRIFT STATUS REPORT

SCHMIDTSDRIFT		
PROVINCE	**Northern Cape**	
MUNICIPALITY	**Siyancuma Local Municipality**	
WARD NO	**5**	
POPULATION	**3 040 (800 households)**	
NATURAL SYSTEMS	Generally flat featuring irregular plains which slope gently from east to west. The site is covered by surface limestone, which is underlain by shale and quartzite of the Black Reef Formation. The soil is not suitable for arable agriculture but suitable for forestry or grazing where climate permits. The region experiences moderate to hot summers and the winters are cold and dry with moderate frost occurring at night. The area is highly dependent on ground water for community/house hold water needs and livestock watering.	
BUILT SYSTEMS	*Land Uses*	Dominated by residential land uses. Limited commercial activities including two (2) spaza shops, a disused tavern and a structure where local women bake bread. No clinic and one (1) school (Grade 1-9). A satellite police station and a cemetery.
	Water	Most households have access to tap water (taps on site), but not in Zone 5.
	Sanitation	Flashing toilets with mini tanks on top have been erected in zones four and five but there is no water for the toilets to function properly. Zone one to three are using dry Pit toilets for sanitation.
	Electricity	Households in Zone 4 have access to electricity but in the other zones access is poor.
	Roads	Internal roads are gravel
SOCIO – ECONOMIC	*Demographics*	Dominated by males (57%). community age breakdown are 24% teenagers, 23% youth and 53% adults including pensioners.

	Employment	High levels of unemployment and poverty
	Income Levels	Income levels vary, 42% of households have no income and 6% survive on an income of less than R 5000 a month.
	Education	58% of people in SCHMIDTSDRIFT have no schooling. One school (Grade 1-9).
	Economic Activities	Community, social and personal services is the predominant sector that offers employment to the community. Other members in the community supplemented their income by working in the Kimberley diamond mines.
	Health Facilities	No clinic, there is only a mobile clinic that visits the area three times a week. There is no ambulance when there are emergencies.
	Recreation	Apart from the one informal soccer field there are no recreational facilities in the area
KEY FINDINGS	High unemployment levels and poverty, poor access to electricity for most zones, the area is invaded by informal settlements that are poor in conditions. Poor access to water for some of the zones, poor access to sanitation due to a lack in water, Department of Transport is currently paving the main access road from the provincial route (N8). Agricultural camps for grazing are needed in the 9000 hectares of land just outside zone four. The Vaccination of livestock is a problem since farmers do not bring their livestock when government vaccinates in the area, no dumping site	

7. MPUMALANGA CRDP SITES OVERVIEW



7.1 EMAHASHINI STATUS REPORT

EMMAHASHINI		
PROVINCE	**Mpumalanga**	
MUNICIPALITY	**Pixley KaSeme Local Municipality**	
WARD NO	**10**	
POPULATION	**279 households**	
NATURAL SYSTEMS	*Topography*	Emahasini area partly lies in the floodplains of the Heyshope dam, this is indicative of a relatively flat elevation of between 1331 and 1360.
	Geology	
	Soil Capability	The farm is currently owned by a commercial farmer that cultivates the bigger part of the farm leaving very little for the rest of the occupiers to utilize. The soils on the farm is of high potential that could give good returns of any type of crop planted
	Climate	The climate of the area is characterized by higher rainfall (approximately 766mm per annum) compared to the other two areas. The main rainfall starts from October and last until April. The rainfall during winter is sparsely, the temperatures are moderately cold during winter months and moderately warm during summer months
	Hydrology	The potential to develop the land for irrigation is possible since the water table is high and a sizable dam is close to the farm.
BUILT SYSTEMS	*Land Uses*	The current land uses include typical labour tenancy occupation consisting of household and cultivation of maize, dry beans and livestock. Other produce that should be investigated include soybeans and other types of livestock production. The area is categorised by its rural nature with limited basic services and most commodities and service need to be sourced.
	Water	There is an underground water source with self-made boreholes in the area. There is also a river running through the area.
	Sanitation	There are VIP toilets in the area while there are concerns with regards to the underground water pipes and location of VIP toilets and the possible contamination of water sources.
	Electricity	Electricity network in this area is available.
	Roads	Internal roads need upgrading and the rivers do not have any bridges to cross over during heavy rainfall

SOCIO – ECONOMIC	*Demographics*	279 households
	Employment	There are low levels of employment
	Income Levels	Not determined however the community is employed nearby commercial farms and as migrant workers.
	Education	The schools nearby are being used for children from this area. Edelsteen primary school are being used by children but there are concerns regarding access and alternative uses of the school building (i.e. as a shed at night)
	Economic Activities	There is no major economic activity but there is commercial farmini for the owner of the farm and subsistence farming for labour tenants as well as livestock shedding
	Health Facilities	There is no health facility, the community has to travel to a nearest area where there is a clinic
	Recreation	There are no recreational facilities
KEY FINDINGS	Social cohesion in sparsely placed households is within the area might be a challenge. There is a need for infrastructure (roads, electricity, telecommunication and amenities) and provision of basic services. The Emahhasini community is a dispersed settlement and they utilize small holder properties in agricultural environment. They are vulnerable to contaminate their water due to sewer. The children of the area are denied access to the Edelsteen Primary School and there is a lack of facilities hence during the day the school building is used for schooling activities and at night it is used as a livestock shed. There have an unreliable scholar transport system due to the bad conditions of their roads. In the area there are 5 properties belonging to the Department of Public Works and could be explored for utilisation: Portion 1 of the Farm Duitschland 27 HT, Portion 1 of the Farm Grootspruit 23 HT, Portion 4 (a portion of portion 1) of the Farm Poortjie 32 HT,Portion 1 and 2 of the Farm 19 HT Roodekraal, Portions 1 and 2 of the Farm Maquasa 21 HT ,Eerstegeluk, Hamburg. Some of these properties are under lease for commercial farming by a private farmer and some are being utilised illegally due to expiry of the leases.	

7.2 JABULANI BAFAZI STATUS REPORT

JABULANI BAFAZI		
PROVINCE	**Mpumalanga Province**	
MUNICIPALITY	**Mkhondo Local Municipality**	
WARD NO	**4 and 11**	
POPULATION	**9932**	
NATURAL SYSTEMS	*Topography*	The study area generally slopes in a south-easterly direction. Several valleys and hills occur throughout the area with fairly undulating terrain. The study area ranges from 600m above sea level to 1 600 and 1 700.
BUILT SYSTEMS	*Land Uses*	The current uses include residential, agricultural activities such as subsistence livestock farming, institutional such as primary school, forestry, water bodies, graveyard, sports field and business such as tuck shop.
	Water	• Community relies on water from the Dam. • The water is pumped from the dam • There is a water purification plant • There is water reticulation in the area and stand pipes are installed but the community only has access to water in the evening.
	Sanitation	• The community has no ablution facilities. • No sewerage bourn-system • Not every household has pit-latrines
	Electricity	There is no electricity in the area.
	Roads	Bad access, most internal roads are gravel.
SOCIO – ECONOMIC	*Demographics*	Dominant race is Blacks, dominated by females,
	Employment	High levels of Unemployment however the community relies on mondi employment.
	Income Levels	Income levels vary, 85% of households survive on an income of less than R 2000 a month and are dependent on social grant.
	Education	One Primary school named Thathakusa which is closed down due to the low number of enrolled pupils in the community. No high schools in the area, learners are dependent on school buses to transport them to Esibusisweni Combined School which is located in Webber.

	Economic Activities	Agriculture and forestry, is the largest economic sector in the community. The community practice Subsistence agriculture and farming.
	Health Facilities	• No mobile clinic visits to the area. • The nearest health facilities are in Iswepe and Piet Retief.
	Recreation	No recreational facilities
KEY FINDINGS	High Unemployment Levels, certain areas within town require infrastructure upgrading, High Teenage pregnancy levels, need for additional Early Childhood Development centres, need for Internet Access at library, need to upgrade and maintain sports complex, limited activities for Youth, no existing communal agricultural projects,	

7.3 KWAGEMA STATUS REPORT

KWANGEMA		
PROVINCE	**Mpumalanga**	
MUNICIPALITY	**Mkhondo Local Municipality**	
WARD NO	**2**	
POPULATION	**21 622 (Stats SA, 2001)**	
NATURAL SYSTEMS	*Topography*	Kwangema area lies around the Heyshope dam, this is indicative of a relatively flat elevation of between 1288 and 1380.
	Geology	
	Soil Capability	The soil depths can support planting of tree crops and grain crops as there is no restriction on root development. Due to the soil depth and content it is suitable for irrigation.
	Climate	The climate of the area is characterized by moderate high rainfall (approximately 754mm per annum). The main rainfall starts in October and last until April. Temperatures are moderately cold during winter months and slightly warm during summer months.
	Hydrology	The water sources on the farm include 7 boreholes that need to be repaired. Livestock receive drinking water from the dam that belongs to the Department of Water Affairs.
BUILT SYSTEMS	*Land Uses*	The current land uses include residential, cultivation of maize, dry beans, potatoes, soybeans, livestock

		production ,subsistence farming, postbox facility, cemetery, general dealer, the dam,clinic and several schools as well as mines in close proximity of the area
	Water	There is water reticulation in the area and standpipes that are currently installed are mostly done illegally. There are also a number of boreholes in the area but many of them are not operational.
	Sanitation	According to the 2001 census 85, 8% of the average population had access to toilets. Currently most of the stands in Kwangema have VIP toilets on the stands
	Electricity	There is an electricity network in the area and the 2001 census data indicate that 43,7% of the average population have access to lighting.
	Roads	Internal roads are drivable but during rainy season is very muddy and not accessible
SOCIO – ECONOMIC	*Demographics*	Dominant race is blacks with 21587 people, 15 coloureds, 12 Asian and 8 whites (Stats SA, 2001),
	Employment	Economic active population is about 4513 and only 24% is employed. The community is mostly employed in mining sector, commercial farming, civil service, migrant workers and self employment (SMME).
	Income Levels	The average annual income for the area according to the 2001 census date is R9698 per small area as divided in terms of the statistics.
	Education	There are two schools in the area namely a primary and combined school
	Economic Activities	There is informal trading, general dealer, taverns as well as subsistence farming and most of the formally employed people work outside the area.
	Health Facilities	There are three clinics: One in the southern area of Kwangema; And the other two in Driefontein.
	Recreation	No recreational facilities e.g. playparks or sport facilities
KEY FINDINGS	The community has no telecommunication infrastructure that exists in the area to enhance efficient communication. Also, the social cohesion in sparsely placed households is a constraint and there is a great need for infrastructure (roads, electricity, telecommunication and amenities) to better the living standard of the community. The area has a low provision of basic services. The Ngema community is split by the Heyshope dam which posses a need for linkage through a bridge. The community uses small holder properties in agricultural environment their water is contaminated by sewer and mining activities	

7.4 DONKERHOEK STATUS REPORT

DONKERHOEK		
PROVINCE	**Mpumalanga**	
MUNICIPALITY	**Mkhondo Local Municipality**	
WARD NO	**3 & 4**	
POPULATION	**The available statistics are not up to the local level i.e. Donkerhoek**	
NATURAL SYSTEMS	*Topography*	The Donkerhoek area lies within a basin which indicates the mountainous sides that are very steep. This is indicative of the high elevation of between 1386 and 1766 becoming moderate slopes in the valleys.
	Geology	The geology or soil formation is dominated by these elements such as Hu, Av, Cv, Gc, Sd, Gs, Ar, My, Va, and Rg.
	Soil Capability	Suitable for dry land cropping which it is suggested should be supplemented by irrigation.
	Climate	Moderate cold winter months and slightly warm summer.
	Hydrology	The water table is relatively high and there are few boreholes are in use in the community.
BUILT SYSTEMS	*Land Uses*	The current land uses of Donkerhoek include residential, agriculture and forestry. Community members also practice subsistence farming. Livestock farming, residential and Timber plantation and crop farming (blue gum) is also prevalent in the area.
	Water	The Assegaai and Hlelo rivers flow parallel to the settlements of the CRDP. There is no bulk water infrastructure and the community relies on water from the river, boreholes/underground and natural springs. Most of the crops in the area are cultivated under dry land. Livestock receive drinking water from the river.
	Sanitation	The community has no ablution facilities. No flushed toilets and there are 20 VIP toilets have been developed recently.
	Electricity	There is no electricity in the area however the electrification process has started. A recent site visit revealed that most households in Donkerhoek now have electricity.
	Roads	All the roads were requiring grading and maintenance and this has been as observed from a recent site visit. Need for bridges as the area is inaccessible during rainy seasons

		Soil erosion next to internal roads prevalent The community has challenges with transport to interconnecting areas made worse by road conditions.
SOCIO – ECONOMIC	*Demographics*	The Dominant race is the African people, dominated by females.
	Employment	The community relies on migrant labour and selling of timber at the processing mill. Some community members are dependent on Coal mine employment. Adjacent commercial farms leasing the land and a heavy reliance on government grants. Some community members derive their livelihood thatch grass cutting.
	Income Levels	Income levels vary and an overwhelming majority of the households survive on an income of less than R 2000 a month. This can be attributed to an extent to the fact that there is a relative high illiteracy rate in the area.
	Education	The Twyfelhoek Primary School in the area has been upgraded to cater for higher grades. There is no high school in the area. Scholar transport transports high school learners to Driefontein high Schools. Furthermore, Kangra mine has committed to build an additional 10 classroom for the local school.
	Economic Activities	Agriculture is by far the most predominant economic activity in the area, this include livestock farming (Goats, cattle, sheep, horses, pigs and limited poultry) and crop farming. Therefore provides more jobs for the local people. Some community members in Donkerhoek are involved in the selling of timber at the processing mill while others are employed at the Coal mine(s). Yet another section of the community relies on thatch grass cutting as a source livelihood.
	Health Facilities	No mobile clinic visits the area and the nearest health facility is in Driefontein (which can be considered as a Rural Service Centre for the study area). Burial grounds are located in homesteads which have the potential for contaminating the Perennial Rivers and underground water.
	Recreation	There are no formal recreational facilities in the area nonetheless there is a soccer field that the community members use to play football.
KEY FINDINGS	The following are some of the challenges that were noted to be prevalent in the area: ✓ No telecommunication infrastructure exists in the area. ✓ Social cohesion in sparsely placed households within the area is a challenge. ✓ Infrastructure (roads, electricity, telecommunication and amenities) ✓ Provision of basic services in the area is also a huge challenge exacerbated by the sparsely fabric of the settlement. ✓ The community is split by the municipal boundary therefore some community members are both in Mkhondo and Pixley ka Seme Local Mucipalities.	

	✓ Burial sites are situated within the homesteads of the Donkerhoek Community and this poses a health hazard.

7.5 RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS UNDERWAY/COMPLETED

- Agricultural Fencing completed.
- 130 Houses constructed
- 100 solar panels installed.
- Establishment of mobile gym
- Grading of Internal roads
- 100 backyard gardens and 200 homestead (fencing, micro irrigation, ploughed and planted).
- Agricultural fencing delivered 150km
- Maintenance of Siyatentela 100 km Road. Ongoing(EPWP).
- Establishment of Maize Mill (DARDLA) underway.
- Establishment 6 cattle handling facilities (DARDLA), design completed and 3 contractors has been appointed
- Construction of 4 classrooms, 4 toilets and fencing of Twyfelhoek primary school (Dept Education) contractor appointed.
- Construction of Culvert bridge (PWRT) project underway.
- Farm and Road fencing(265 Km), completed.
- Establishment of 100 backyard gardens and 200 homestead(fencing, micro irrigation, ploughed and planted, completed
- Construction of 25 houses in Kwangema underway.
- Re-graveling/grading and resurfacing of roads, completed

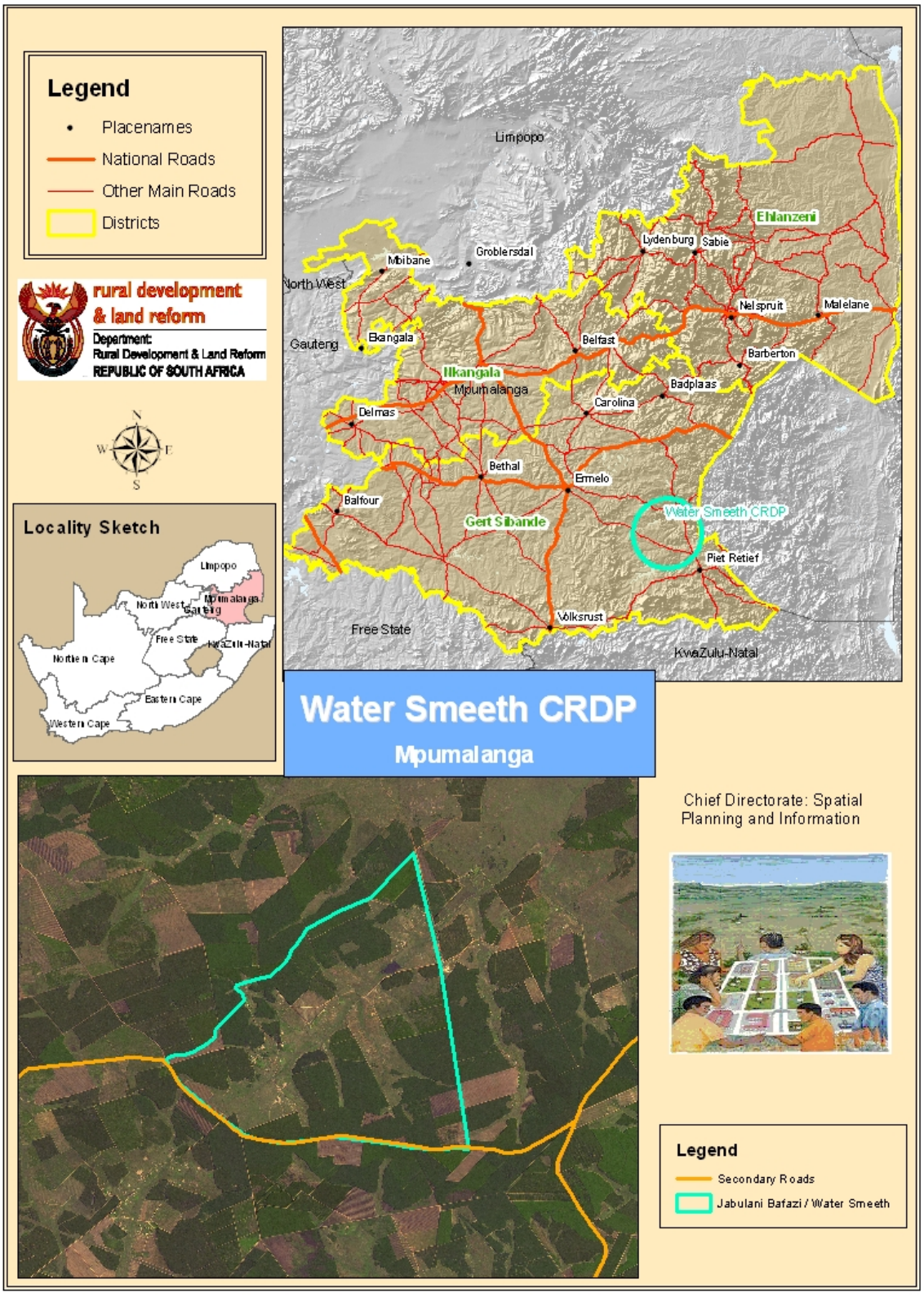
7.6 INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS IN PLANNING / DESIGN

- Water reticulation project connecting remaining stands in Kwangema (COGTA) in planning.
- Establishment of early childhood development centre in planning.
- Establishment of water bottling plant (DEDET) in planning.
- Establishment of a drop in centres (DSD) in planning.
- Brick making factory (DEDET, DARDLA, MRTT) in planning.

- Construction of 2 class rooms, 4 toilets and fencing of Bazenzele school (Dept Education), design completed.
- Water reticulation, connecting remaining stands Kwangema, in planning
- Construction of 25 houses in Emahashini in planning phase

7.7 MKHONDO STRIF PROGRESS

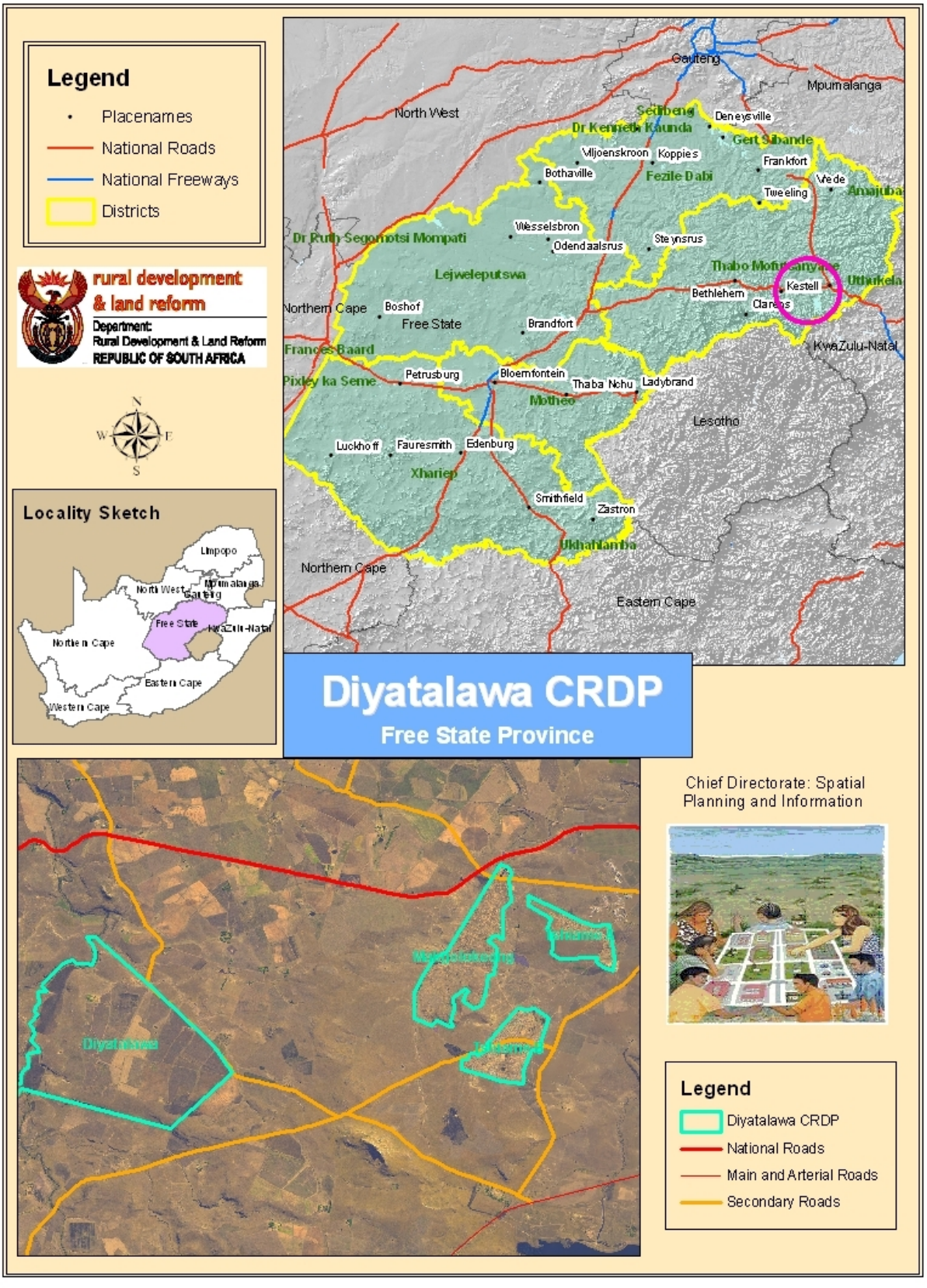
SOCIAL ORGANISATION AND MOBILISATION		
Project Description	**CRDP Site**	**Project Status / Progress**
Household profiling and data capturing using NISIS	Emmahashini, Kwangema, Donkerhoek,	Household profiling completed and data capturing ongoing
TECHNICAL SUPPORT AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT AND NURTURING		
Project Description	**CRDP Site**	**Project Status / Progress**
Training of 150 member of the community of art and craft work	Emmahashini, Kwangema, Donkerhoek	completed
RURAL LIVELIHOOD AND FOOD SECURITY		
Project Description	**CRDP Site**	**Project Status / Progress**
Establishment of 100 Household Food Gardens	Emmahashini, Kwangema, Donkerhoek	On-going


Legend
Placenames
National Roads
Other Main Roads
Districts
rural development & land reform
Department: Rural Development & Land Reform
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
Locality Sketch
Limpopo
North West
Mpumalanga
Gauteng
Free State
KwaZulu-Natal
Northern Cape
Eastern Cape
Western Cape
Limpopo
Ehlanzeni
Lydenburg
Sabie
Groblersdal
Mbibane
North West
Nelspruit
Malelane
Gauteng
Ekangala
Belfast
Barberton
Ikangala
Mpumalanga
Badplaas
Carolina
Delmas
Bethal
Ermelo
Balfour
Water Smeeth CRDP
Gert Sibande
Piet Retief
Volksrust
Free State
KwaZulu-Natal
Water Smeeth CRDP
Mpumalanga
Chief Directorate: Spatial Planning and Information
Legend
Secondary Roads
Jabulani Bafazi / Water Smeeth

7.8 WATER SMEET STATUS QUO REPORT

WATER SMEET		
PROVINCE	**Mpumalanga Province**	
MUNICIPALITY	**Mkhondo Local Municipality**	
WARD NO	**6**	
POPULATION		
NATURAL SYSTEMS	*Topography*	The study area generally slopes in a south-easterly direction. Several valleys and hills occur throughout the area with fairly undulating terrain. The study area ranges from 600m above sea level to 1 600 and 1 700.
BUILT SYSTEMS	*Land Uses*	The current land uses include residential, agricultural activities such as subsistence livestock farming, light industrial such as charcoal production and forestry, institutional such as primary school, sports field, business such as tuck shop and multipurpose facility such as a community hall.
	Water	• Stand pipes are installed • There are a number of boreholes in the community
	Sanitation	• The community is currently using sewerage bourn-system • Poor maintenance/ overflow of septic tanks
	Electricity	Few numbers of households have access to electricity.
	Roads	• Bad access, most internal roads are gravel. The community has challenges with transport to interconnect to other settlements.
SOCIO – ECONOMIC	*Demographics*	Dominant race are blacks.
	Employment	High levels of unemployment however the community relies on Mondi and a charcoal factory for employment.
	Income Levels	Income levels vary, 85% of households survive on an income of less than R 2000 a month and are dependent on social grant.
	Education	• Siyeza Primary School is currently running • No high schools in the area, the learners are dependent on school bus to transport them to Esibusisweni Combined School in Webber.
	Economic Activities	• Agriculture and forestry, is the largest economic sector in the community. The community practice Subsistence agriculture and livestock farming (cattle, chickens and pigs).
	Health Facilities	• No mobile clinic visits to the area. • The nearest health facilities are in Iswepe and Piet Retief.
	Recreation	No recreational facilities
KEY FINDINGS	High Unemployment Levels, require infrastructure upgrading, need for additional Early Childhood Development centres, need for Internet Access and a library, need to upgrade and maintain sports field, limited activities for Youth, lack of basic services, poor accessibility in terms of orientation to the village, there is need for a burial site, the community uses homesteads for burial, poor public transport and there is a need for telecommunication infrastructure.	

8. FREE STATE CRDP SITES OVERVIEW



8.1 DIYATALAWA, MAKGOLOKOENG AND TSHIAME STATUS REPORT

Diyatalawa, Makgolokoeng and Tshiame		
PROVINCE	**FREE STATE**	
MUNICIPALITY	**Maluti–a–Phofung Local Municipality**	
WARD NO	**DC 19, FS194, Tshiame A & Makgolokoeng fall under Ward no.4, Tshiame B and Diyatalawa Ward No.1**	
POPULATION	**Approximately 360,797**	
NATURAL SYSTEMS	***Topography***	Relatively flat/gentle slope and compliments well for engineering services
	Geology	The area is underlain by andesitic lava of the Drakensberg formation, dolerite, alluvium and talus, sandstone and shale.
	Soil Capability	Moderately well adapted cultivation land with high agricultural potential.
	Climate	Frequent snowfalls, particularly on the higher ranges whilst the west can be extremely hot in summer
	Hydrology	The community has good access to water supply as the area receives its water from Elands River which flows through the area.
BUILT SYSTEMS	***Land Uses***	Diyatalawa is dominated by agriculture whilst Makgolokoeng and Tshiame are dominated by residential land uses including, industrial, and some few commercial activities
	Water	No water supply to households and communal stand pipes are not functional, water trucked from Qwaqwa.
	Sanitation	Dry Pit Latrines at Diyatalawa and Makgolokoeng some in poor condition, Water Borne/VIP in Tshiame.
	Electricity	No household connection at Diyatalawa and Makgolokoeng but the Chief's residence, school and the farm house have got connections. Tshiame has got households connection
	Roads	Diyatalawa and Makgolokoeng have gravel access roads in poor conditions and no public transport, whilst Tshiame has got tarred roads and regular public transport.
SOCIO – ECONOMIC	***Demographics***	Dominant race is African, with females being the majority.
	Employment	High levels of Unemployment
	Income Levels	Income levels vary, 67% of households survive on an income of less than R 9600.00 per annum
	Education	Diyatalawa there is one primary school, no school at Makgolokoeng and Tshiame has got one primary school and a secondary school. Low level of school attendance is one of the challenges facing within the local municipality.

	Economic Activities	The community relies heavily on subsistence farming for survival. This involves farming activities such as apple and livestock farming as well as community gardens. But there are also existing commercial farming projects.
	Health Facilities	No health facilities, there is a mobile clinic that comes twice a month.
	Recreation	No formal sporting facilities or recreational parks.
KEY FINDINGS	**Diyatalawa Findings**: Electricity supply is a challenge as there are no house connections except for the original farm house. The access road to Diyatalawa is in a poor state. Farmers at Diyatalawa need an orchard tractor (small tractor); tree sprayer, grass cutter; nets and a pack house. Black emerging farmers do not have the technical skills to produce crops such as apples. Water for residential use is sometimes a problem as it needs to be trucked in from Qwa Qwa. There are no transport facilities. Residents have to hitch-hike if they need to travel to Harrismith or Kestell to buy groceries. There is a building available but farmers need financial assistance and technical assistance. There is a mobile clinic twice a month that attends to approximately600 people including the surrounding areas. Grade 4 learners need to find accommodation in Harrismith, Kestell and Qwa Qwa as the school only caters for learners up to Grade 4. Solar panels for solar energy to operate the water pump. **Makgolokoeng Findings:** Electricity supply is a challenge as there are no house connections. All internal roads are gravel with some of them in a poor condition. Water for residential use is a problem as water need to be trucked in to fill up the water tanks that has been placed strategically around the village. Transport is a challenge in that taxis are only available at certain times during the day. There is a mobile clinic every two weeks that need to attend to approximately 12 000 people. Housing mostly consists of traditional structures. Pit latrines with poorly constructed top structures are observed everywhere. There are no schools in both Tsele and Mahaseng extensions. Learners need to attend school in Tshiame A and B by walking there or taking a taxi. In Tshiame A there is a primary school that accommodates 925 learners and in Tshiame B there is a secondary school that accommodates 410 people. There are challenges in terms of communication between Redistribution and Restitution and this is halting the processing of the land claim of the residents of Makgolokoeng. The area is too small for commercial livestock farming due to the carrying capacity of the land. **Tshiame Findings:** Tshiame is a formal area that needs little intervention except for formally demarcated grazing areas for their livestock.	

8.2 RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS UNDERWAY/COMPLETED

- ❑ Gravel Access Road to Diyatalawa 3,2 km completed
- ❑ 37 Houses constructed
- ❑ 50 Solar units installed
- ❑ Harrismith Diyatalawa New School
- ❑ Harrismith Diyatalawa School Fencing
- ❑ Harrismith Diyatalawa New Crèche
- ❑ Harrismith Diyatalawa Crèche Fencing
- ❑ Harrismith Makgolokoeng New Hall
- ❑ Harrismith Makgolokoeng Hall Fencing
- ❑ Harrismith Makgolokoeng New Crèche
- ❑ Harrismith Makgolokoeng Crèche Fencing

8.3 INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS IN PLANNING / DESIGN PHASES

- ❑ Milking Parlour and Pivots, design Stage/ Preliminary designs completed/ community consultation
- ❑ Jacobsdal Sport Complex and Multi Purpose Centre Upgrade, design Stage.

8.4. STRIF PROGRESS REPORT

8.4.1. FREE STATE

SOCIAL ORGANISATION AND MOBILISATION		
Project Description	**CRDP sites**	**Project Status / Progress**
Social Mobilisation • Stakeholder engagement • Community mobilisation	Makgolokoeng, Diyatalawa, Jacobsdaal	Completed

Profiling of households using NISIS (2 039 households)	Makgolokoeng, Diyatalawa, Jacobsdaal	Completed
Community Profiling (Participatory Rural Appraisal-PRA)	Makgolokoeng, Diyatalawa, Jacobdaal	Completed
Capacity Building: • Unemployed youth trained in social survey and PRA methods.	Makgolokoeng, Diyatalawa, Jacobsdaal	Completed
Total No. Household profiled	Makgolokoeng, Diyatalawa, Jacobsdaal	2039
Number of needs and referrals registered and captured	Makgolokoeng, Diyatalawa, Jacobsdaal	17984
TECHNICAL SUPPORT AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT AND NURTURING		
Project Description	**CRDP sites**	**Project Status/Progress**
41 unemployed youth trained on Household Profiling	Makgolokoeng, Diyatalawa, Jacobsdaal	Completed
20 unemployed youth provided with training on PRA	Makgolokoeng, Diyatalawa, Jacobsdaal	Completed
RURAL LIVELIHOOD AND FOOD SECURITY		
Project Description	**CRDP sites**	**Project Status/Progress**
Establishment of Household Food Gardens	Makgolokoeng, Diyatalawa, Jacobsdaal	100 x Household gardens to established by October 2010
418Ha of wheat planted in Diyatalawa and 485Ha of summer crops under preparation	Diyatalawa,	Completed
INSTITUTION BUILDING AND MENTORING		
Project Description	**Responsible funding Department/Stakeholder**	**Expected completion timeframe**
Establishment of Council of Stakeholders	Makgolokoeng, Diyatalawa, Jacobsdaal	Completed and functional
Establishment of Village Sector Committees	Makgolokoeng, Diyatalawa, Jacobsdaal	Completed but not functional
Establishment and registration of Cooperatives	Makgolokoeng, Diyatalawa, Jacobsdaal	
NUMBER OF JOBS	**COMMENTS**	
585	585 temporary jobs (From ongoing projects)	

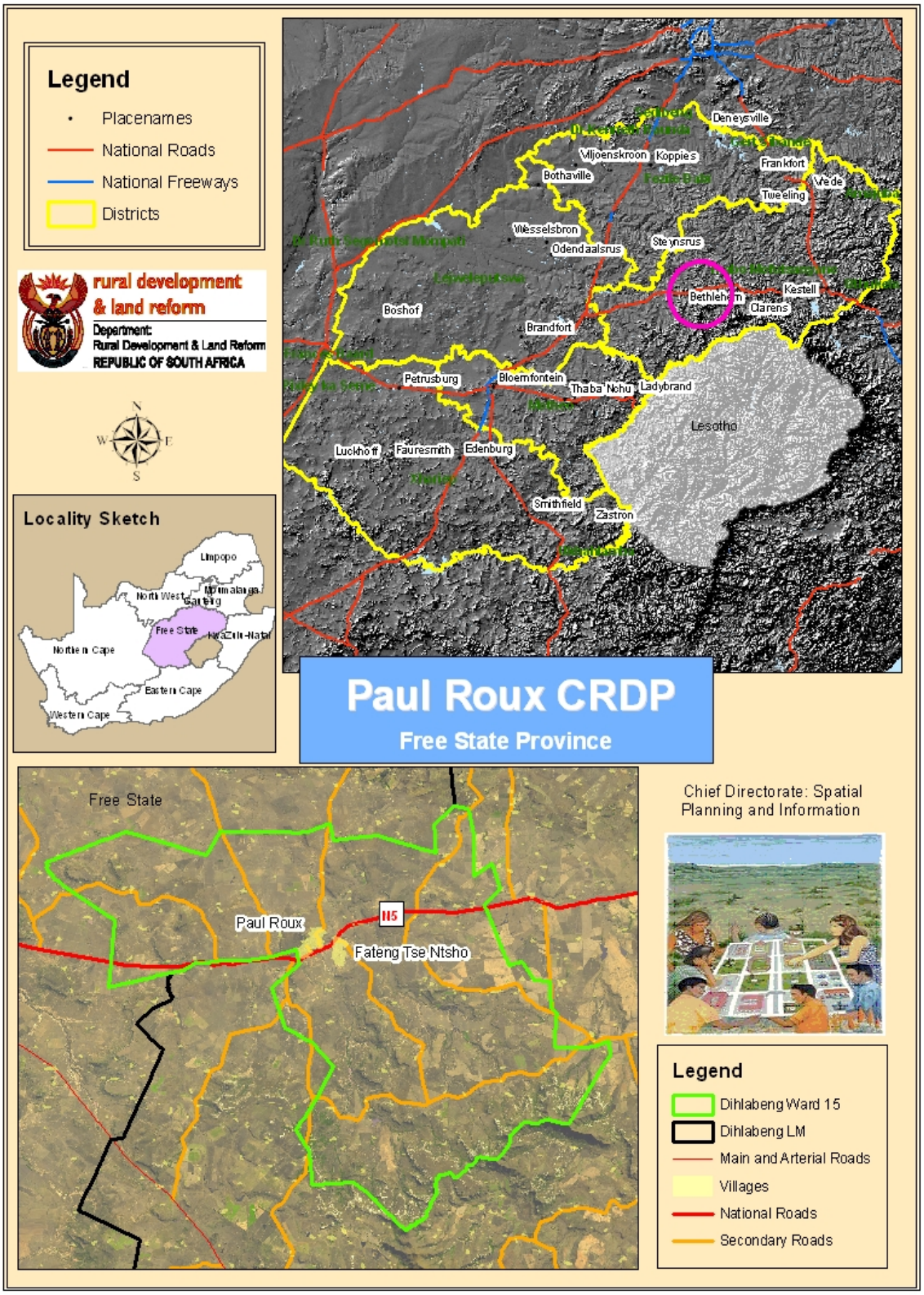
8.7 JACOBSDAL STATUS REPORT

JACOBSDAL	
PROVINCE	**Free State**
MUNICIPALITY	**Letsemeng Local Municipality**
WARD NO	**2**
POPULATION	**6563**
NATURAL SYSTEMS	The topography in the district is generally low lying and undulating slopes with high altitude areas along the mountainous pockets in the southern part of the district. It is mainly covered by

	Eastern grasslands and dry Karoo savannas. In general, altitudes vary from 2060m above sea level at Bakenkop in the north-eastern quadrant to 1100 m above sea level in the western quadrant of the area. Slightly irregular plains and pans characterize the Jacobsdal area. The Modderriver is in close proximity and supply all water.	
BUILT SYSTEMS	***Land Uses***	The area is dominantly residential with a few scattered informal businesses. The area is divided into 4 settlements namely Ratanang, Saundershoogte, Donkerhoek and Riemvasmaak.
	Water	Most of the population have access to piped water
	Sanitation	Most household have access to VIP toilets
	Electricity	Most Households have access to electricity
	Roads	Good Access, most internal roads are gravel, however certain areas within the town are paved
SOCIO – ECONOMIC	***Demographics***	Dominant race is African, dominated by females (50.8%), Economic Active population 46% in Agri-Sector as labour, with the majority being below 35years.
	Employment	High levels of Unemployment
	Income Levels	Income levels vary but are limited to mining and agricultural activities with minimum wages being paid.
	Education	Two pre primary schools, two primary and a secondary school. Adult population mostly literate.
	Economic Activities	Agriculture predominant economic activity (Lucerne, Grapes and sheep farming. Industrial limited to a Winery and a small businesses next to the CBD area of Jacobsdal. Limited commercial activity.
	Health Facilities	No Day clinic, area services by a mobile clinic
	Recreation	Multipurpose sports complex, but is underutilized, limited parks for children to utilize
KEY FINDINGS	High Unemployment Levels, certain areas within town require road and refuse infrastructure upgrading, High Teenage pregnancy levels, need for additional Early Childhood Development centres, need for library and ICT POP, need to upgrade and maintain sports complex, limited activities for Youth, no existing communal agricultural projects.	

8.5. PROJECTS IN PLANNING / DESIGN PHASES

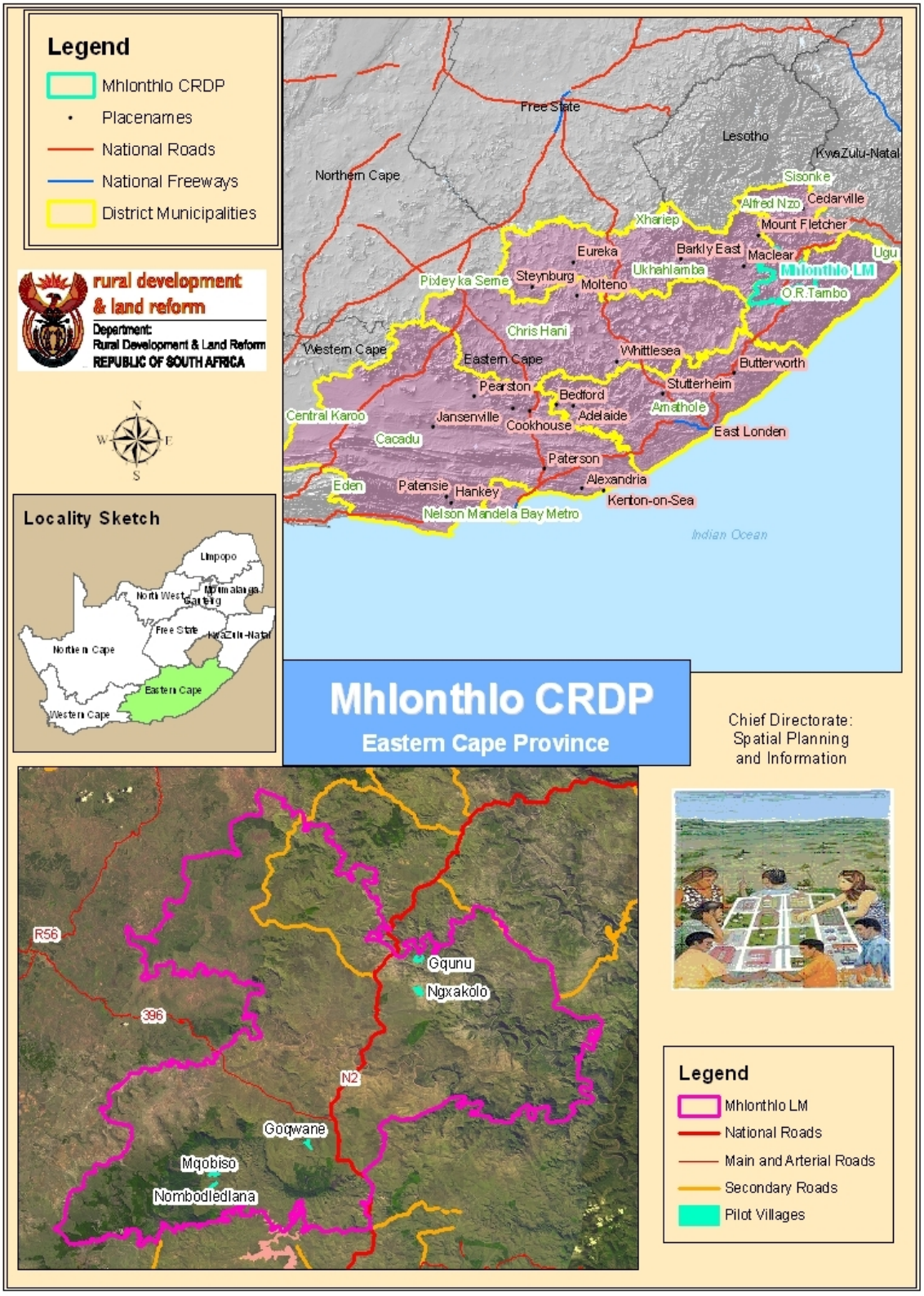
- Jacobsdal Sport Complex and Multi Purpose Centre Upgrade, design Stage.


Legend
Placenames
National Roads
National Freeways
Districts
rural development & land reform
Department:
Rural Development & Land Reform
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
Locality Sketch
Limpopo
North West
Mpumalanga
Gauteng
Free State
KwaZulu-Natal
Northern Cape
Eastern Cape
Western Cape
Deneysville
Viljoenskroon
Koppies
Bothaville
Frankfort
Wesselsbron
Odendaalsrus
Steynsrus
Tweeling
Bethlehem
Kestell
Clarens
Boshof
Brandfort
Petrusburg
Bloemfontein
Thaba Nchu
Ladybrand
Lesotho
Luckhoff
Fauresmith
Edenburg
Smithfield
Zastron
Paul Roux CRDP
Free State Province
Free State
Paul Roux
N5
Fateng Tse Ntsho
Chief Directorate: Spatial Planning and Information
Legend
Dihlabeng Ward 15
Dihlabeng LM
Main and Arterial Roads
Villages
National Roads
Secondary Roads

Paul Roux		
PROVINCE	**Free State**	
MUNICIPALITY	**Dihlabeng**	
WARD NO	**15**	
POPULATION	**7618**	
NATURAL SYSTEMS	Paul Roux is relatively flat with a slope interval of 5m allowing for a downward flow of water from the seepage. The prominent water sources are the Liebenbergsvlei, Jordaan, Klein Caledon and Sand Rivers, including the Saulspoort Dam and a series of weirs and smaller dams such as Loch Lomond, Loch Athlone and Gerrands Dams in the vicinity of Bethlehem. The Vaal River also has its source in the area to the west of Bethlehem.	
BUILT SYSTEMS	*Land Uses*	A majority of the residents reside in formal housing followed by informal housing typologies. There are 2 fixed clinics, no secondary schools in the rural area of Dihlabeng and agricultural land use practices.
	Water	There has been an increase in the number of water connections inside the yard since 1996 however most of the residents derive their water from communal taps 200m from dwellings.
	Sanitation	The majority of the residents make use of bucket latrine system. The use of flush toilets has decreased by 68.18 % since 1996.
	Electricity	The most prominent source of energy is electricity, used for heating, lighting and cooking.
	Roads	The major provincial road network is generally tarred and provides sufficient accessibility within the region. The main railway line between the North-West Province via Kroonstad and KwaZulu-Natal extends through the area.
SOCIO –	*Demographics*	The area is dominated by African people, Sesotho speaking people

ECONOMIC		with a total number 7618 people reported in the year 2001.
	Employment	Most of the residents are not economically active and there has been a decrease in the number of employed persons since the year 1996.
	Income Levels	In the year 2001 the majority of the population earned between R 19 201 and R 38 400 annually. An increase in annual household income levels has been noted since 1996. The highest household income received is between R 4 801 and R 9 600.
	Education	There are 8 primary schools in Paul Roux serving 194 pupils. There are no secondary schools or combined educational facilities in the area.
	Economic Activities	Paul Roux, is located in areas of agricultural and tourism significance and mainly provide services in this regard.
	Health Facilities	There are two fixed clinics and no hospitals, community health centers or mobile clinics in the area. The community is served by Senekal mobile clinics.
	Recreation	Recreational areas and facilities are further predominantly confined to the urban areas. Subsequently, the following areas and attractions are prominent in the area Saulspoort Dam, Loch Lomond and Loch Athlone in the Bethlehem vicinity provide popular recreational and tourism opportunities, the Gerrands Dam Nature Reserve and the Private Nature Reserve at Clarens.
KEY FINDINGS	There is access to water and electricity, high unemployment from the number of not economically active persons, a variety of housing structures mostly permanent formal structures, high agricultural potential, primary level schooling, and recreational facilities close to the dams and nature reserves. The provision of adequate sanitary use should be highly prioritized.	
IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS		

9. EASTERN CAPE CRDP SITES OVERVIEW



9.1 MQOBISO STATUS REPORT

MQOBISO VILLAGE		
PROVINCE	**Eastern Cape**	
MUNICIPALITY	**Mhlontlo Local Municipality**	
WARD NO	**2**	
POPULATION	**774**	
NATURAL SYSTEMS	Moderate terrain. Elevations vary from 800m to 1000m above sea level. Dominated by Siliciclastic rock type. High to medium potential arable land (Class II & III). Dry hot summers and mild winters. Restricted to groundwater and surface water from the Mthatha Dam fed by Mthatha River. Lies adjacent to a large reservoir which constitutes a group water scheme servicing 3 villages including Mqobiso.	
BUILT SYSTEMS	*Land Uses*	Mainly residential land uses including formal and informal smallholdings. The village also consists of a primary school and a church.
	Water	Drinking water is readily available in communal tank.
	Sanitation	Adequate sanitation for each household.
	Electricity	There is no electricity supply to the village.
	Roads	All access roads are gravel and are generally not in good condition. Damaged low-water bridge. Internal roads are non-existent in other parts of the village.
SOCIO – ECONOMIC	*Demographics*	Dominant race is Africans (Xhosa speaking), dominated by females (61%) and the youth consist of 47% of the population.
	Employment	71% unemployed while only 1% is formally employed, 3% casual employment and 25% did not specify.
	Income Levels	Income levels vary, greater number of households survives purely from government remittances in the form of child grants and old age pension.
	Education	1 Primary school exists in the village.
	Economic Activities	Agriculture predominant economic activity (sheep and food gardening production).
	Health Facilities	No health facilities. A mobile clinic visits the village once a week.
	Recreation	No recreational facilities. Restricted to informal/undeveloped playfields.

KEY FINDINGS	High unemployment levels, 6% of the population have reached matric level. Lack of access roads maintenance, no electricity supply to the village, no permanent health facility available, need for provision of a crèche, provision of sports fields and playing areas that can be shared with the village community
	Action/Implementation Plan completed. Household gardens completed through provision of the following support: a) Rakes, spades, hand hoes, watering cans, Jojo tanks and wheel-barrows provided to 158 households as identified for the pilot site intervention. b) Seedlings, (cabbage, spinach, potato, beetroot, carrot, onion and green pepper), fertilizers and chemicals for all the 158 households. c) Fencing equipment (40 km) for households and (16 km) arable land.

9.2 NGXAKOLO STATUS REPORT

NGXAKOLO VILLAGE		
PROVINCE	**Eastern Cape**	
MUNICIPALITY	**Mhlontlo Local Municipality**	
WARD NO	**13**	
POPULATION	**499**	
NATURAL SYSTEMS	Elevations vary from 200m to 400m above sea level. Dominated by Siliciclastic rock. Soil capability ranges from arable soil (Class III & IV) to poor non-arable soil (Class VII). Climate is characterized by dry hot summers and mild winters. Hydrology is restricted to groundwater. Receiving only 600-800mm mean Annual Rainfall	
BUILT SYSTEMS	*Land Uses*	Mainly residential land use including formal, informal smallholdings, a primary school and a church.
	Water	No water provision. Depend on nearby non-perennial rivers.
	Sanitation	No sanitation provision
	Electricity	No electricity supply
	Roads	All access roads need maintenance
SOCIO – ECONOMIC	*Demographics*	No data.
	Employment	No data.
	Income Levels	No data.

	Education	One school Ngxakolo Junior Secondary school
	Economic Activities	CSIR: Agriculture (goats & sheep, donkeys and food gardening production) and retail are main economic activities.
	Health Facilities	No health facility available
	Recreation	No recreation facilities.
KEY FINDINGS	High unemployment levels, average access roads requires maintenance, no electricity supply, no permanent health facility available, degraded grazing land and dongas, need for provision of a crèche, need for analysis of suitable crops to be grown and suitable forms of agriculture to be practiced in this dry area.	
IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS	Action/Implementation Plan completed. In Ngxakolo & Gqunu Villages, each homestead was given an opportunity to choose one from the options listed below. The options above came with medicines and feed as well as equipment for the small stock: a) 3 Dohne merino ewes per homesteads. Bucks were shared at a ratio of 1:25 b) 3 Boer goats (does) per homesteads. Bucks were shared at a ratio of 1:25. c) 25 Layers with a cage.	

9.3 GQUNU STATUS REPORT

GQUNU VILLAGE		
PROVINCE	**Eastern Cape**	
MUNICIPALITY	**Mhlontlo Local Municipality**	
WARD NO	**13**	
POPULATION	**774**	
NATURAL SYSTEMS	Moderate terrain. Elevations vary from 1000m to 1200m above sea level. Dominated by Siliciclastic rock. Soil capability is classified as poor non-arable land (Class VI). Climate is characterized by dry hot summers and mild winters. Hydrology is Restricted to groundwater and surface water (Tsitsa River on the boundary of the municipality). Receiving only 600-800mm mean Annual Rainfall	
BUILT SYSTEMS	*Land Uses*	Mainly consists of residential land uses including, formal and informal smallholdings. It also consists of 1 house shop, a church and a primary school.
	Water	No water provision. Source of water is springs.
	Sanitation	No sanitation provision. Community uses bushes in the area.
	Electricity	There is no electricity supply to the village.

	Roads	Access roads exist but are not maintained and there is no adequate stream crossing. Internal roads are not maintained and in some parts are non-existent.
SOCIO – ECONOMIC	*Demographics*	No data: STIRFF is still in the process of capturing the socio-economic survey data for analysis.
	Employment	No data: STIRFF is still in the process of capturing the socio-economic survey data for analysis.
	Income Levels	No data: STIRFF is still in the process of capturing the socio-economic survey data for analysis.
	Education	The village has a new primary school that need to be upgraded.
	Economic Activities	CSIR: Agriculture (goats & sheep, donkeys and food gardening production) and retail are main economic activities.
	Health Facilities	No health facilities. Mobile clinic has not visited that area because of the bad state of the roads.
	Recreation	There are no recreational facilities for the community.
KEY FINDINGS	Noticeable high poverty/unemployment levels, average access roads requires maintenance, no electricity supply, no permanent health facility available, degraded grazing land and dongas, need for provision of a crèche, need for analysis of suitable crops to be grown and suitable forms of agriculture to be practiced in this dry area.	
IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS	Action/Implementation Plan completed. In Gqunu & Ngxakolo Villages, each homestead was given an opportunity to choose one from the options listed below. The options above came with medicines and feed as well as equipment for the small stock: d) 3 Dohne merino ewes per homesteads. Bucks were shared at a ratio of 1:25 e) 3 Boer goats (does) per homesteads. Bucks were shared at a ratio of 1:25. f) 25 Layers with a cage.	

9.4 NOMBODELEANA STATUS REPORT

NOMBODLELANA VILLAGE	
PROVINCE	**Eastern Cape**
MUNICIPALITY	**Mhlontlo Local Municipality**
WARD NO	**2**
POPULATION	**740**
NATURAL SYSTEMS	Moderate terrain. Elevations vary from 800m to 1000m above sea level. Dominated by Siliciclastic rock. Soil capability is characterized as high to medium potential arable land (Class II & III). Climate characterized by hot summers and mild winters. Hydrology is restricted to groundwater and surface water from the Mthatha Dam fed by Mthatha

	River.	
BUILT SYSTEMS	*Land Uses*	Mainly residential (made of mud-blocks and cement plastered) land use including formal, informal smallholdings and a primary school.
	Water	No water provision. Source of water is springs
	Sanitation	Sanitation has been provided, mainly VIP
	Electricity	No electricity supply to the village
	Roads	All access roads are gravel and are generally not in good condition
SOCIO – ECONOMIC	*Demographics*	Dominant race is Africans (Xhosa speaking), dominated by females (55%) and the youth consist of 34 % of the population.
	Employment	71% currently unemployed while only 4% are formally employed
	Income Levels	Income levels vary, greater number of households survives purely from government remittances in the form of child grants and old age pension.
	Education	One new Primary School and it is worth noticing that majority did not complete matric (grade 12) and this could be attributed to the fact that there is no high/secondary school adjacent to the area.
	Economic Activities	Agriculture predominant economic activity (goats & sheep, chickens and food gardening production).
	Health Facilities	No permanent health facility available. A mobile clinic visits the village once a week.
	Recreation	No recreation facilities. Restricted to undeveloped/informal soccer field.
KEY FINDINGS	High unemployment Levels, Lack of access roads maintenance, no water provision, no electricity supply to the village, no permanent health facility available, degraded grazing land and dongas, need for provision of a crèche, need for an upgrade of the primary school facilities, provision of sports fields and playing areas that can be shared with the village community	
IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS	Action/Implementation Plan completed. The communities of Nombodlelana & Mqobiso Villages (Ward 2) were assisted with fencing equipment (40 km) for households and (16 km) arable land, ploughing and planting of homestead gardens, preparation of the soil in the arable lands for planting later.	

9.5 RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS UNDERWAY/COMPLETED

- Mvezo fencing contract complete
- Agriparks established in Alice, Idutywa.
- Fencing (Grazing Camps-Mhlontlo) contractor appointed
- Mvezo Bridge and 10km access road, design and EIA underway.

9.6 INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS IN PLANNING / DESIGN PHASES

- Infrastructure for Livestock Management i.e. Shearing shed, dipping tanks, stock water dams (DARD) in planning
- Upgrading of Roads Qumbu and Tsolo cost estimates completed.
- Electricity for 99 HHs in Ward 13 (Qumbu village) planning phase.
- 4 Temporary Clinic Structures (DOH) in planning phase
- 4 Temporary ECD Centres (DSD) in planning phase
- 3 Thusong Centres - ICT Connectivity for approximately 800 HH (GCIS) in planning phase.

9.7 STRIF PROGRESS

9.7.1 EASTERN CAPE (MHLONTO)

SOCIAL ORGANISATION AND MOBILISATION		
Project Description	**CRDP Site**	**Project Status / Progress**
Social Mobilisation • Stakeholder engagement • Community mobilisation	Gqunu, Ngxakolo, Nombodlelana, Mqobiso	Conpleted
Profiling of households using NISIS	Gqunu, Ngxakolo, Nombodlelana, Mqobiso	Completed
Community Profiling (Participatory Rural Appraisal-PRA)	Gqunu, Ngxakolo, Nombodlelana, Mqobiso	Completed
Capacity Building:	Gqunu, Ngxakolo,	Completed

• Unemployed youth trained in social survey and PRA methods.	Nombodlelana, Mqobiso	
Total number of households profiled	Gqunu, Ngxakolo, Nombodlelana, Mqobiso	2148
Number of needs and referrals registered and captured	Gqunu, Ngxakolo, Nombodlelana, Mqobiso	3845
TECHNICAL SUPPORT AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT AND NURTURING		
Project Description	**CRDP Site**	**Project Status / Progress**
23 unemployed youth and 38 CDWs and officials trained in Household Profiling using NISIS	Gqunu, Ngxakolo, Nombodlelana, Mqobiso	Completed
31 unemployed youth and 8 officials trained in PRA	Gqunu, Ngxakolo, Nombodlelana, Mqobiso	Completed
450 community members trained in Arts and Craft	Gqunu, Ngxakolo, Nombodlelana, Mqobiso, Peddie , Kent-on-Sea	Completed
RURAL LIVELIHOODS AND FOOD SECURITY		
Project Description	**CRDP Site**	**Project Status/ Progress**
158 x Household gardens established and fenced towards food security;	Gqunu, Ngxakolo, Nombodlelana, Mqobiso	Completed
586Ha of crop fields planted	Gqunu, Ngxakolo, Nombodlelana, Mqobiso	Completed
1 Agri-park established in Alice 1 Agri-park in Idutywa		Completed Building complete and agricultural production in progress
Arts and Crafts producers	Gqunu, Ngxakolo, Nombodlelana, Mqobiso	Enterprise Development at an advanced stage
INSTITUTION BUILDING AND MENTORING		
Project Description	**CRDP Site**	**Project Status / Progress**
Establishment of Council of Stakeholders	Gqunu, Ngxakolo, Nombodlelana, Mqobiso	Completed
35 organised and established and 10 registered	Gqunu, Ngxakolo, Nombodlelana, Mqobiso	Completed
NUMBER OF JOBS	**COMMENTS**	
199	149 Temporary jobs, 36 Permanent Jobs from Agri-park in Alice and 24 Permanent jobs from Agri-park in Idutywa (From ongoing projects)	

10. WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE CRDP SITE OVERVIEW

10.1 DYSSELSDORP STATUS REPORT

DYSSELSDORP		
PROVINCE	**Western Cape**	
MUNICIPALITY	**Oudtshoorn Local Municipality**	
WARD NO	**10 & 12**	
POPULATION	**111 047**	
NATURAL SYSTEMS	*Topography*	Relatively Flat. Highest elevation 545m above sea level
	Geology	Dominated by Silicisated bed rock.
	Soil Capability	Mixture of high and medium potential soils. Good soils found along the floodplains of Orange River
	Climate	Dry hot summers and mild winters
	Hydrology	Mainly surface Water from the Olifants River
BUILT SYSTEMS	*Land Uses*	Dominated by residential land Uses including, Formal, Informal and Smallholdings, Limited commercial activities including a small shopping complex and house shops, Small Industrial area including a Liqourice factory. There is also a day clinic, sports complex, police station and community hall and a 5 churches.
	Water	Most of the population have access to piped water
	Sanitation	Most household have access to waterborne sewerage
	Electricity	Most Households have access to electricity
	Roads	Good Access, most internal roads tarred, however certain areas within the town are still serviced by gravel roads
SOCIO – ECONOMIC	*Demographics*	Dominant race is Coloureds, dominated by females (52%), Economic Active population of 41.3%, small aging population of 15.5%.
	Employment	High levels of Unemployment
	Income Levels	Income levels vary, 85% of households survive on an income of less than R 2000 a month
	Education	Two pre primary schools, three primary and a secondary school. Adult population mostly literate. Only 15% of population have

		completed their High Schooling
	Economic Activities	Agriculture predominant economic activity (Ostrich, Vegetable and Cattle farming. Industrial limited to a Liquorice plant and a small brickworks. Limited commercial activity.
	Health Facilities	Functional Day clinic
	Recreation	Multi purpose sports complex, but is under utilized, limited parks for children to utilize
KEY FINDINGS	High Unemployment Levels, certain areas within town require infrastructure upgrading, High Teenage pregnancy levels, need for additional Early Childhood Development centres, need for Internet Access at library, need to upgrade and maintain sports complex, limited activities for Youth, no existing communal agricultural projects,	

10.2 RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS UNDERWAY/COMPLETED

- Clinic Food Garden Revamped
- 40 Rainwater harvesting tanks installed
- 20 Household Gardens established
- POPLAP Crèche Construction underway
- Dysselsdorp Secondary School Renovation
- Dysselsdorp Secondary School Pavilion completed
- St Conrad Primary School (Dysselsdorp) Upgrade completed
- Dysselsdorp Primary School Upgrade completed.
- PJ Badenhorst Primary School Upgrade completed.
- Old Age Home upgrade completed.
- Witzenburg walkway, play park, community facilities, swimming pool and square underway
- Witzenburg sewer expansion underway.
- Upgrading of elderly underway.

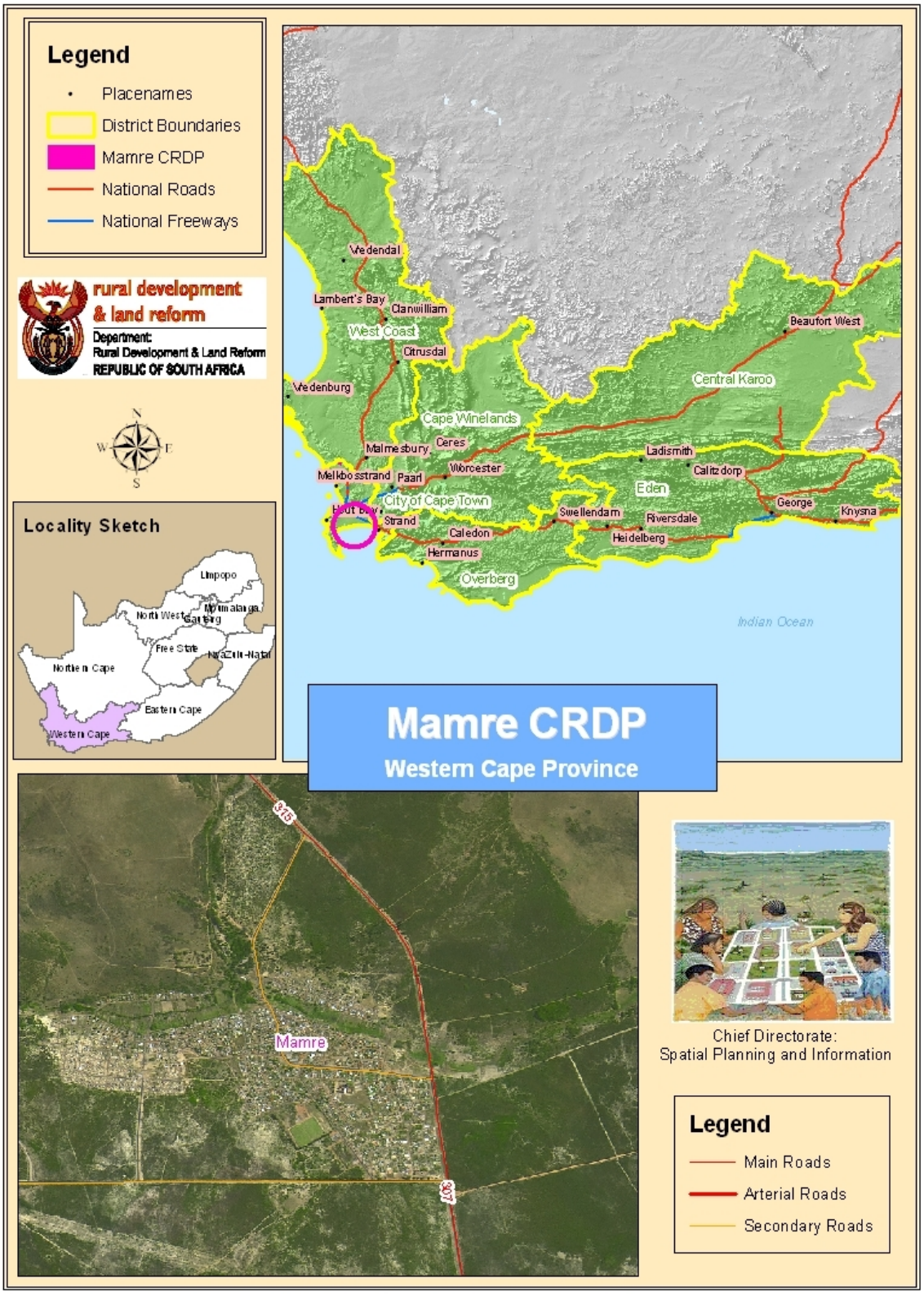
10.3 INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS IN PLANNING / DESIGN PHASES

- Paving of Dysselsdorp industrial park, planning phase
- Reconstruction of 10 houses and 1 Crèche due to flooding appointment of contractors underway.
- Solar water heater project in planning phase.

10.4 STRIF PROGRESS

10.4.1 WESTERN CAPE (DYSSELSDORP, MAMRE)

SOCIAL ORGANISATION AND MOBILISATION		
Project Description	**CRDP Site**	**Project Status / Progress**
Social Mobilisation • Stakeholder engagement • Community mobilisation	Dysselsdorp, Mamre	Completed
Profiling of households using NISIS (1 500 households)	Dysselsdorp	Completed
Community Profiling (Participatory Rural Appraisal-PRA)	Dysselsdorp	Completed
Capacity Building: • Unemployed youth trained in social survey and PRA methods.	Dysselsdorp	Completed
Total number of households profiled		2700
TECHNICAL SUPPORT AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT AND NURTURING		
Project Description	**CRDP Site**	**Project Status / Progress**
Household Profiling Training	Dysselsdorp	Training provided to 24 unemployed youths
PRA Training	Dysselsdorp	To commence in January 2010
Agricultural training	Dysselsdorp	To commence in January 2010 for 100 households
RURAL LIVELIHOODS AND FOOD SECURITY		
Project Description	**CRDP Site**	**Project Status / Progress**
60 Household gardens Establishment	Dysselsdorp	Complete
INSTITUTION BUILDING AND MENTORING		
Project Description	**CRDP Site**	**Project Status / Progress**
Establishment of Council of Stakeholders	Dysselsdorp	Completed
Establishment of Village Sector Committees	Dysselsdorp	Completed
NUMBER OF JOBS	**COMMENTS**	
23	23 Temporary jobs (From ongoing projects)	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District Boundaries
Mamre CRDP
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Free State
KwaZulu-Natal
Northern Cape
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Western Cape
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Lambert's Bay
Clanwilliam
West Coast
Citrusdal
Beaufort West
Central Karoo
Vredenburg
Cape Winelands
Malmesbury
Ceres
Ladismith
Worcester
Calitzdorp
Melkbosstrand
Paarl
Eden
City of Cape Town
George
Knysna
Strand
Swellendam
Riversdale
Caledon
Heidelberg
Hermanus
Overberg
Indian Ocean
Mamre CRDP
Western Cape Province
Mamre
Chief Directorate:
Spatial Planning and Information
Legend
Main Roads
Arterial Roads
Secondary Roads

10.5 MAMRE STATUS REPORT

MAMRE		
PROVINCE	**Western Cape**	
MUNICIPALITY	**City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality**	
WARD NO	**29**	
POPULATION	**7267**	
NATURAL SYSTEMS	Flat but some what undulated coastal plains. It is characterized by granite hills ranging in heights of 150m – 300m. It has long and gentle slopes of less than 30°. The highest elevation in the area is 565m above sea level whereas 115m is the lowest point. The area has warm to hot summers and cool winters that are subjected to the Atlantic Oceanic activities. The coldest temperature measured in the nearby areas is 2.2°C while the hottest has been 38.2°C The area receives winter rainfall during the months of May to September. The soil has the potential to produce wheat and grazing.	
BUILT SYSTEMS	*Land Uses*	The dominant land uses in the area are residential and agriculture. Dominant residential type is single dwelling units and there are pockets of informal dwelling structures. There are mainly small scale commercial land uses. There is an area where there is a conglomeration of commercial activity including a few retail shops, night clubs, ATMS, etc. Other businesses include: general dealers, hardware, food outlets, spaza shops, bottle stores, cafes, etc. There is also small scale brickworks in the area. Community facilities include a library, sport facilities, municipal offices, youth centre, a police station and a cemetery. There are also recreational facilities such as playgrounds and parks. There are six registered churches.
	Water	89% of the population in Mamre has access to piped water inside the house. The other 11% have access to water within their household stands.
	Sanitation	Most of the households have access to waterborne sewerage.
	Electricity	Most of the properties have access to electricity.
	Roads	Mamre has easy access to the Cape Metropolitan Area via the R307 and R21Main Roads, these roads are generally in a good condition. The internal roads are tarred and in a good condition.
SOCIO – ECONOMIC	*Demographics*	Males account 49% of the population and females account to 51%.Dominant race is Coloureds.
	Employment	High levels of economically active population of 77% and only 23 % being economically inactive. However this does not reflect the high rates of unemployment and poverty in the area. The distortion could be as a result of people practicing subsistence agriculture.

	Income Levels	45% of the working population earns between R0 - R1600 per month, 53% earn between R1601 - R6 400 and 2% earn between R6 401 - R25 600.
	Education	One pre-primary school and one primary school. There is no high school. Almost 50 % of the population completed their Grade 12.
	Economic Activities	Economic activities that are evident in the area include agricultural activities which vary from pig farming, cattle farming. Commercial activities come in the form of retail shops, informal shops, general store, super market and bottle stores. Other economic activities include restaurants, cafes and brick works. Most of the population are employed in the industries that are found in Atlantis and others are employed in Cape Town.
	Health Facilities	There is a one day clinic.
	Recreation	There is a sport complex which is used for playing rugby, soccer, cricket, tennis and netball. The sport facility is not in good condition and this is due to lack of maintenance.
KEY FINDINGS	There is a high teenage pregnancy level. High levels of Alcohol and drug Abuse. The organization for disabled require a facility for their activities. There is a need for increased policing capacity as only one policeman is on duty and it is only operational between 08h00 to 16h00. Community members indicated that the healthcare facility provided is small and they requested that the clinic be expanded. The community members have indicated that there is a need for high school in the area. High levels of unemployment in the community. The existing sport complex is poorly maintained and under utilsed. The community members have requested that a swimming pool be provided. There are existing communal agricultural projects but vast tracks of land are under utilized. Lack of support for people interested in subsistence farming.	
IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS	The draft status quo report was compiled and community stakeholders were established. The Minister had a meeting with the community of Mamre and at this meeting it came to light that there was some in fighting within the community. A decision was taken that the project will be placed on hold until the community has resolved their issues amongst themselves.	

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National Freeways
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North West
Mpumalanga
Gauteng
Free State
KwaZulu-Natal
Northern Cape
Eastern Cape
Western Cape
Vredendal
Lambert's Bay
Clanwilliam
West Coast
Citrusdal
Beaufort West
Vredenburg
Central Karoo
Cape Winelands
Ceres
Malmesbury
Ladismith
Worcester
Calitzdorp
Melkbosstrand
Paarl
Eden
City of Cape Town
George
Hout Bay
Swellendam
Knysna
Strand
Riversdale
Caledon
Heidelberg
Hermanus
Overberg
Indian Ocean
Witzenberg CRDP
Western Cape Province
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Ceres
Chief Directorate:
Spatial Planning and Information
Legend
Main Roads
Arterial Roads
Secondary Roads
Witzenberg CRDP Wards

WITZENBERG: NDULI & BELLA VISTA		
PROVINCE	**Western Cape**	
MUNICIPALITY	**Witzenberg Local Municipality**	
WARD NO	**1 & 6**	
POPULATION	**83 568**	
NATURAL SYSTEMS	Topography varies from approximately 750 to 1900 m above sea level in the Kouebokkeveld, 900 to 1850 m in the Agter Witzenberg, 450 to 2000 m in the Ceres Valley, and 250 to 2100 m in the Upper Breede River Valley. Taller peaks include Drie Koppe (1781 m above sea level) and Tafelberg (1910 m) (Kouebokkeveld). Shale soils are typically clayey and fertile, and serve as the base for most of the agricultural activity in the valleys. Witzenberg is best known for its fruit and wine products. The region is also well-known for producing other agriculturally-linked products such as olives and grain, as well as for producing beef and pork products. Horse and cattle stud farms are also found within the municipal area. The area falls under the Mediterranean climate of the Western Cape, with cool, wet winters and warm, dry summers. The average temperature range is 2,4°C to 29,9°C. The average annual rainfall in Ceres is about 1088 mm. Winds are seasonal and generally North-westerly or South-easterly. The area falls within the western part of the Cape Floristic Region (CFR). It covers the major mountain ranges of the southern Cedarberg, Kouebokkeveld, Groot Winterhoek, Skurweberg (north and south), Gydoberg and the northern part of the Hex River range. Witzenberg municipality includes portions of the following river systems, namely the Olifants River, the Long River, the Breede River and the Klein Berg River.	
BUILT SYSTEMS	*Land Uses*	**Ward 1 :** Nduli is a town that is urban in nature and is built up in its entirety. The dominant land use is residential followed by commercial in the form of shops and taverns. Educational and recreational land uses are also found in the town. Community facilities include a cemetery, community halls and churches. **Ward 6:** There are various land uses within Bella Vista. The dominant land use is agriculture. Residential housing and industries are also found. In terms of commercial uses there are 4 spaza shops, 4 mega stores and 3 taverns. Various community facilities in the form of churches, halls and a library are located within the ward. There is a clinic,

		recreation facilities and educational facilities in the ward.
	Water	**Ward 1:** Most of the formal dwelling units have access to piped water inside the dwelling. The 5 informal settlement sites within the town have communal taps on the site. The STRIF household profiling showed that 67,6% of households have connections to water, 20,6% has communal water services and 0,7% make use of a river or well for water. **Ward 6:** Bella vista has 1992 dwellings which have access to piped water inside the dwelling. The STRIF household profiling showed that 85% of the dwelling units have access to water and only 15% does not have access to water.
	Sanitation	**Ward 1:** Most of the formal dwelling units are connected to a water borne sewer system. The STRIF household profiling confirmed this figure as 87,2% of the community. The 5 informal settlement sites within the town have communal ablution facilities. **Ward 6:** Most of the formal dwelling units are connected to a water borne sewer system. The SRTIF household profiling confirmed that 85% of the dwelling units have access to sanitation and only 15% does not have access to sanitation.
	Electricity	**Ward 1:** The single residential properties have access to electricity. In the informal settlements the shacks are connected to centralized electricity points and it has also been observed that people use wood for cooking. In terms of the STRIF household profiling 69,2% of the community have access to electricity. **Ward 6:** There is a visible power line running across the community and electrical substations have been noted in the community. In terms of the STRIF household profiling 84% of the community has access to electricity.
	Waste disposal	**Ward 1:** The STRIF profiling confirmed that 87,2% of the population have access to refuse removal services. There are however many of the public open spaces that are used as dumping sites for refuse and

		rubble. No formal communal dumping bins are located within the suburbs of the town. **Ward 6:** The Witzenberg municipality provides a waste removal service to the town. There are a number of dumping sites available with the community. In terms of the STRIF household profile 84% of the population have access to refuse removal services.
	Roads and Transportation	The Nduli and Bella Vista Mini Bus Taxi rank facilities in Ceres, accounts for 35% of total passenger demand in Witzenberg Municipality. **Ward 1:** Most of the roads within the town are tarred or paved. There is a formal taxi rank in approximately the centre of the town. **Ward 6:** Most of the internal roads in the settlement are well maintained and are all tarred. Bella Vista does not have a formal taxi rank or shelter facilities for passengers. All the schools in Bella Vista have subsidized transport services for transportation of school children.
SOCIO – ECONOMIC	*Demographics*	**Ward 1:** The STRIF household profiling confirmed that Nduli has 2210 households with a total population of 6620 which constitutes 7.9% of the total population of the municipality. The number of males accounted for 3236 (48,9%) and the females for 3384 (51,1%). The dominant race in the area is black african people. **Ward 6:** The STRIF household profiling confirmed that Bella Vista has 2101 households with a total population of 8176 which constitutes 11% of the total population of the municipality. The number of males accounted for 3741 (45,7%) and the females for 4435 (54,3%). The dominant race in the area is coloured people.
	Employment	**Ward 1:** Nduli have the highest figure for unemployment in Witzenberg municipality and it accounts for 1737 people. Most of the people is seasonally employed in line with the fruit farming industry. **Ward 6:** Unemployment levels are high in the community due to limited job opportunities. Agricultural sector provides the most employment in

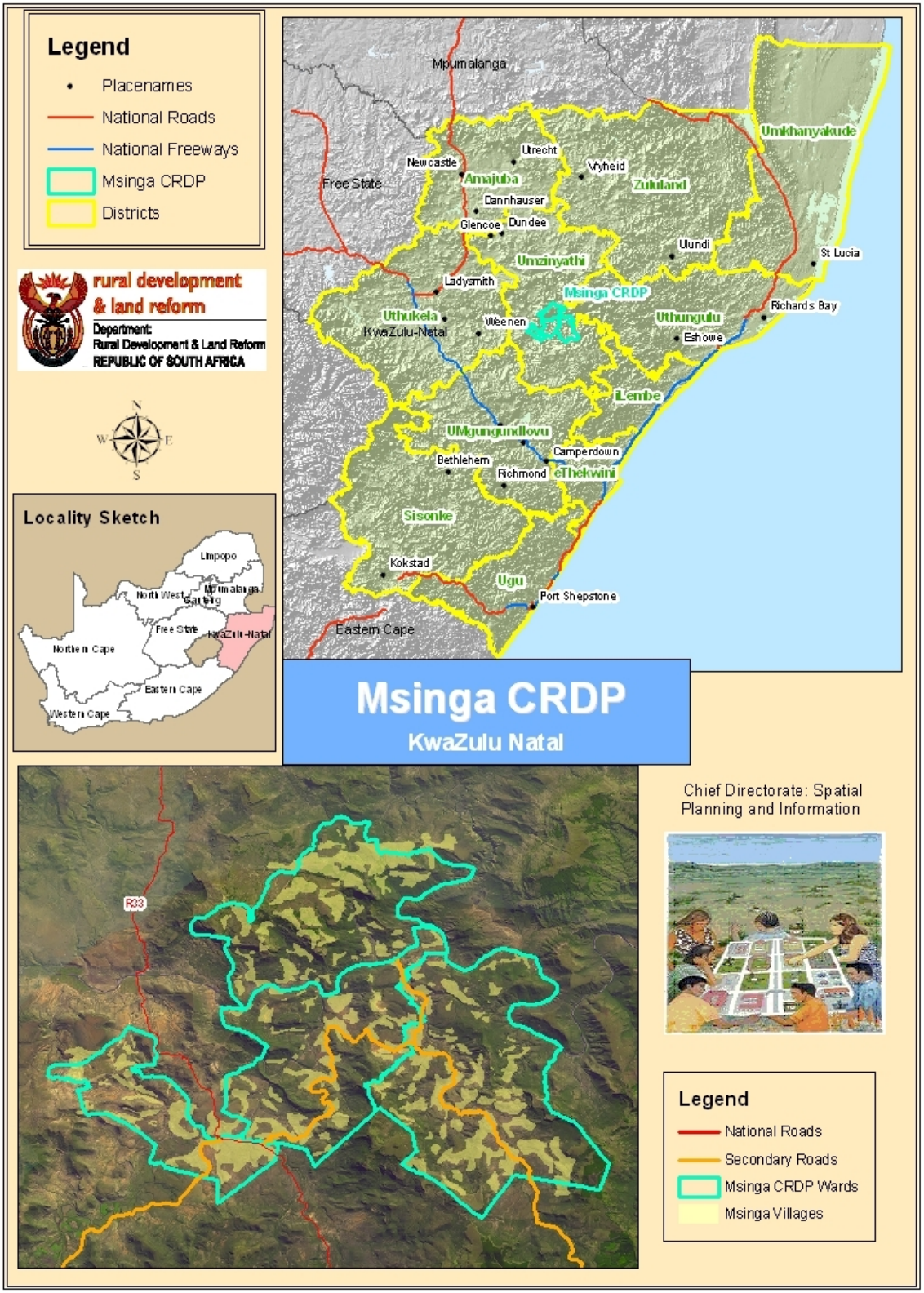
		the community.
	Income Levels	Income levels vary within the various settlements within the municipality. **Ward 1**: 654 persons within the ward has no income **Ward 6**: 116 persons within the ward has no income.
	Education	**Ward 1**: The town has 3 educare/daycare centres, 1 primary school and 1 secondary school. The STRIF profiling revealed that 7% of the population has no schooling. 44% of the population has schooling up to Grade 9 and 1.6% has tertiary qualifications. It can thus be seen that the literacy levels of Nduli is relatively high. **Ward 6**: The town has 1 educare/daycare centres, 2 primary schools and 1 secondary school. The STRIF profiling revealed that 6% of the population has no schooling. 45% of the population has schooling up to Grade 9 and 9% has tertiary qualifications. It can thus be seen that the literacy levels of Bella Vista is relatively high.
	Economic Activities	**Ward 1**: The STRIF profiling revealed that half of the population are skilled in four industries including cooking and catering(19%), followed by baking(12%), thirdly painting of walls(10%) and farming(8%). 8% of the population has no skills. **Ward 6**: The STRIF profiling revealed that 22% of the population has no skills. The three main industries where the people are skilled in includes cooking and catering (14%), followed by baking (10%) and thirdly computer skills (7%).
	Health Facilities	There is a hospital in Ceres that serves the entire municipal area. **Ward 1**: 1 functional clinic. **Ward 6**: 1 functional clinic.
	Recreation	**Ward 1:** There is a sports complex including a rugby and soccer field as well as netball courts. The sports complex is in need of upgrading. Many public open spaces are located in the town but it is not being utilized due to poor conditions thereof.

		Ward 6: There is a sports complex that is used for soccer, basket ball, netball, rugby and tennis. It was indicated that the sportsfield experience flooding during the rainy season and that upgrading of the stands are needed. There is a swimming pool complex within Bella Vista and it is in good condition and well maintained. Play lots are located everywhere in the community but they are not maintained properly.
KEY FINDINGS	**Ward 1:** Most of the households have access to the basic services. The schools are well maintained but there is a need for assistance with food gardens at the schools. The playgrounds of educare centres are poorly maintained and in need of upgrading. Public open spaces are poorly maintained and used as dumping sites in certain areas. There are no swimming pool facilities in Nduli and the sports complex is in need of upgrade. There are no youth facilities. Old age home needs assistance with food garden. Upgrading of outside areas at community halls. There are high levels of alcohol abuse. **Ward 6**: Most of the households have access to basic services. Some of the roads in the industrial area need to be tarred/paved. There is no taxi rank facilities within the town. A new Thusong Service Centre has recently been completed. The play areas are poorly maintained. The sports complex experience flooding problems during winter season and there is a need for roof shelter over the stands. There is a need for a bigger swimming pool for adults at the swimming complex.	

10.6 PROJECTS UNDERWAY/COMPLETED

- Witzenburg walkway, play park, community facilities, swimming pool and square underway
- Witzenburg sewer expansion underway.
- Upgrading of homes of the underway.

11. KWAZULU NATAL CRDP SITE OVERVIEW



11.1 MSINGA STATUS REPORT

Msinga CRDP site		
PROVINCE	KwaZulu-Natal	
MUNICIPALITY	Msinga Local Municipality	
WARD NO	6, 7, 8 & 9	
POPULATION	Estimate of 9000 households in 4 wards (surveys will provide exact numbers)	
NATURAL SYSTEMS	Very bad for any kind of development. The municipality has very mountainous areas. Igneous and metamorphic rocks dominate, very rocky. Poor soils, pervasive degradation, shallow, rocky/stony soils. Unpalatable (for livestock) shrubs dominate. Mild-Cold winters, hot summer with convectional thunderstorms & flash floods. Mainly boreholes and two rivers traversing the area i.e. Tugela & Mooi River. The area is very dry.	
BUILT SYSTEMS	*Land Uses*	Mainly traditional villages with 2 rural service centers where there are no shopping centers and no industries. Goat and cattle farming takes place on mountains while vegetable farming is found along the rivers where there are patches of cultivable soils.
	Water	Most of the population relies on boreholes, rainwater and rivers.
	Sanitation	No waterborne sewerage, a few pit-latrines exist in some villages. Generally poor sanitation.
	Electricity	A few villages have access to electricity.
	Roads	Poor access due to topography, gravel roads are under construction, one tarred road passing through the area.
SOCIO – ECONOMIC	*Demographics*	99% African/Black population, good mix of young and old generation. Young people moving to urban center outside the area.
	Employment	High levels of unemployment especially among the youth.
	Income Levels	High dependence on grants and old age pension.
	Education	High illiteracy levels, schools are being built but learners still walk long distances. No tertiary institutions in the local municipality.
	Economic Activities	Vegetable farming and some dry land agriculture dominate, no industries, farming is mainly for subsistence.
	Health Facilities	There are clinics within wards and one regional hospital.
	Recreation	Limited recreational facilities.
KEY FINDINGS	Huge need for water, sanitation and sustainable energy, need to encourage / help youth to study further, need to fence& support small scale agric initiatives, extend grants/pension to those that qualify, intensify fight against HIV & TB, Attract non agricultural/ non land based industries, create employment.	

IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS	Status Quo Completed. STRIF and RID progressing on Projects.

11.2 RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS UNDERWAY/COMPLETED

- ❑ Sekhame Crèche Completed
- ❑ New storm water drain in Sekhame Completed
- ❑ 300 VIP toilets installed
- ❑ 20 Household Gardens established
- ❑ Installation of bonnox fencing at Tugela Ferry Irrigation, Msinga completed (10km)
- ❑ Provision of water between Muden and Ndaya/ Boreholes
- ❑ Erection of 10km fencing for Msinga Pomeroy
- ❑ Supply, deliver & erect bonnox fencing in the irrigated arable areas for the Nxamalala Farm
- ❑ Erection of fencing for the Ngwalana Project
- ❑ Erection of 4.5km fence for Farm Bloemendal (Mnyathi Community Trust)
- ❑ Supply, deliver & erect 2 x 200 broiler units and related equipment for the Boschoek (Igalelo CPA)
- ❑ Supply, deliver & erect of 4.8 km fence for the Boschoek No. 156 / Mgobhozi CPA
- ❑ Irrigation at Galelo 4 ha(Boschoek)
- ❑ Erection of 23.5km fence for Willowfontein and Ematsharheni Communities (Msunduzi Fencing Project)
- ❑ Supply of fencing material for 26km game fence at KwaXimba under Umgungundlovu District
- ❑ Erection of 23km mesh fencing on Zulu farms
- ❑ Erection of fencing on Cedars Farm/Sibusiso
- ❑ Erection of 16km fencing for the Farm Nyathi (Mkhuthali Trust)

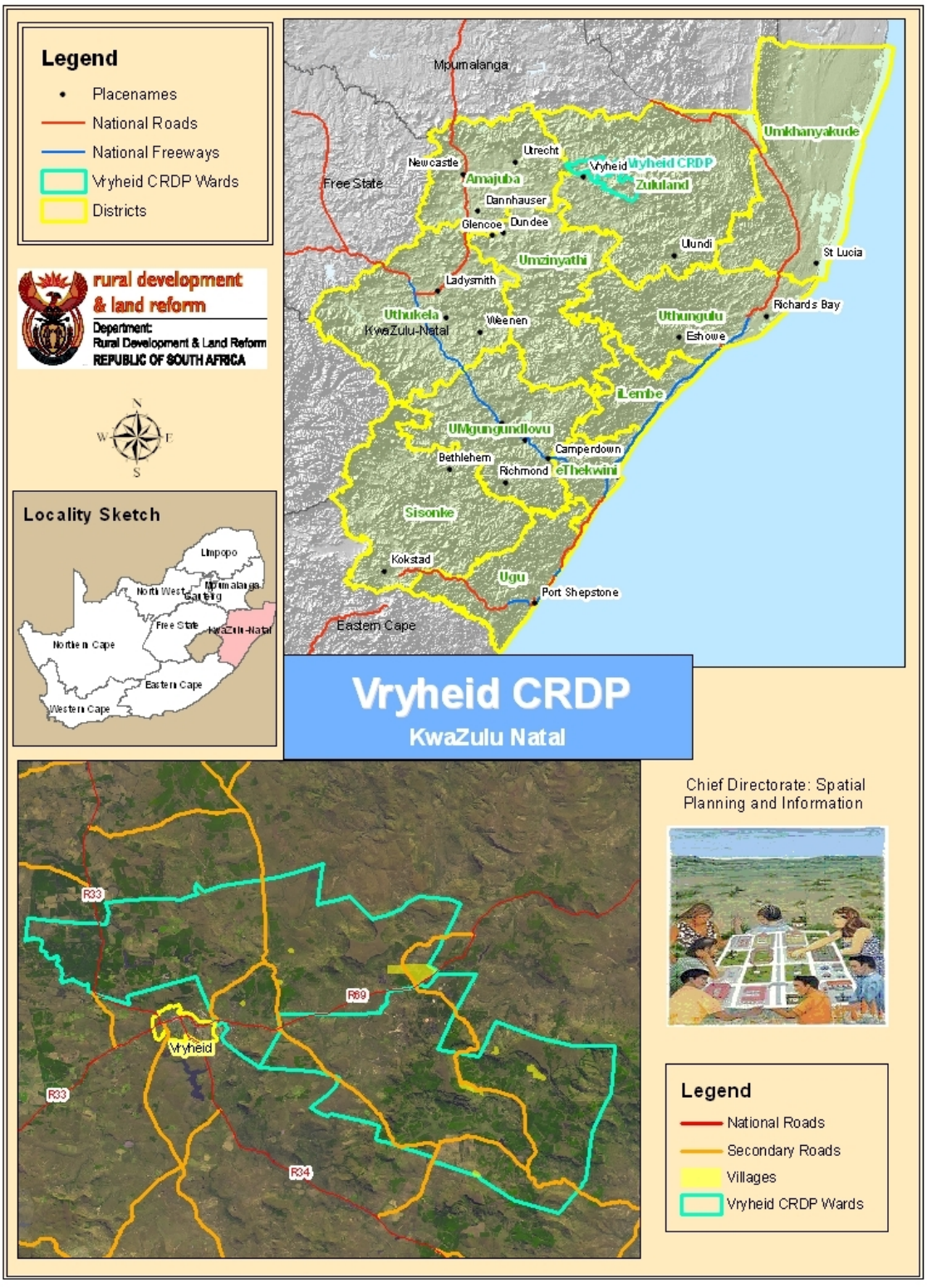
Supply, deliver & erect 7.52 km of fencing for the Bilanyoni Trust

11.3 STRIF PROGRESS

11.3.1 KWAZULU NATAL (MSINGA)

SOCIAL ORGANISATION AND MOBILISATION		
Project Description	**CRDP Site**	**Project Status / Progress**
Social Mobilisation • Stakeholder engagement • Community Mobilisation	Msinga	Completed
8000 households profiled (3816 captured in NISIS)	Msinga	Completed

Community Profiling (Participatory Rural Appraisal-PRA)	Msinga	Completed
Capacity Building: • Unemployed youth trained in social survey and PRA methods.	Msinga	Completed
TECHNICAL SUPPORT AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT AND NURTURING		
Project Description	**CRDP sites**	**Project Status / Progress**
141 unemployed youths trained in household profiling	Msinga	Completed
30 unemployed youth and 7 officials trained in PRA	Msinga	Completed
150 community members trained in Atrs & Craft	Msinga	Completed
RURAL LIVELIHOODS AND FOOD SECURITY		
Project Description	**CRDP Site**	**Project Status / Progress**
Establishment of Household Food Gardens	Msinga	100 x Household gardens to be assisted by April 2011
Arts and Crafts producers	Msinga	Expenditure for four provinces (Limpopo, Mpumalanga, KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape
INSTITUTION BUILDING AND MENTORING		
Project Description	**CRDP Site**	**Project Status / Progress**
Establishment of Council of Stakeholders	Provincial Departments and DRDLR	To commence in January 2010
Establishment of Village Sector Committees	Provincial Departments and DRDLR	To commence by December 2010
Establishment and registration of Cooperatives	Provincial Departments and DRDLR	To commence in December 2010
Establishment of Community Benefit Organisation	DRDLR	Secondary cooperative to be organized by January 2011
NUMBER OF JOBS	**COMMENTS**	
141	141 Temporary jobs (From ongoing projects)	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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
Locality Sketch
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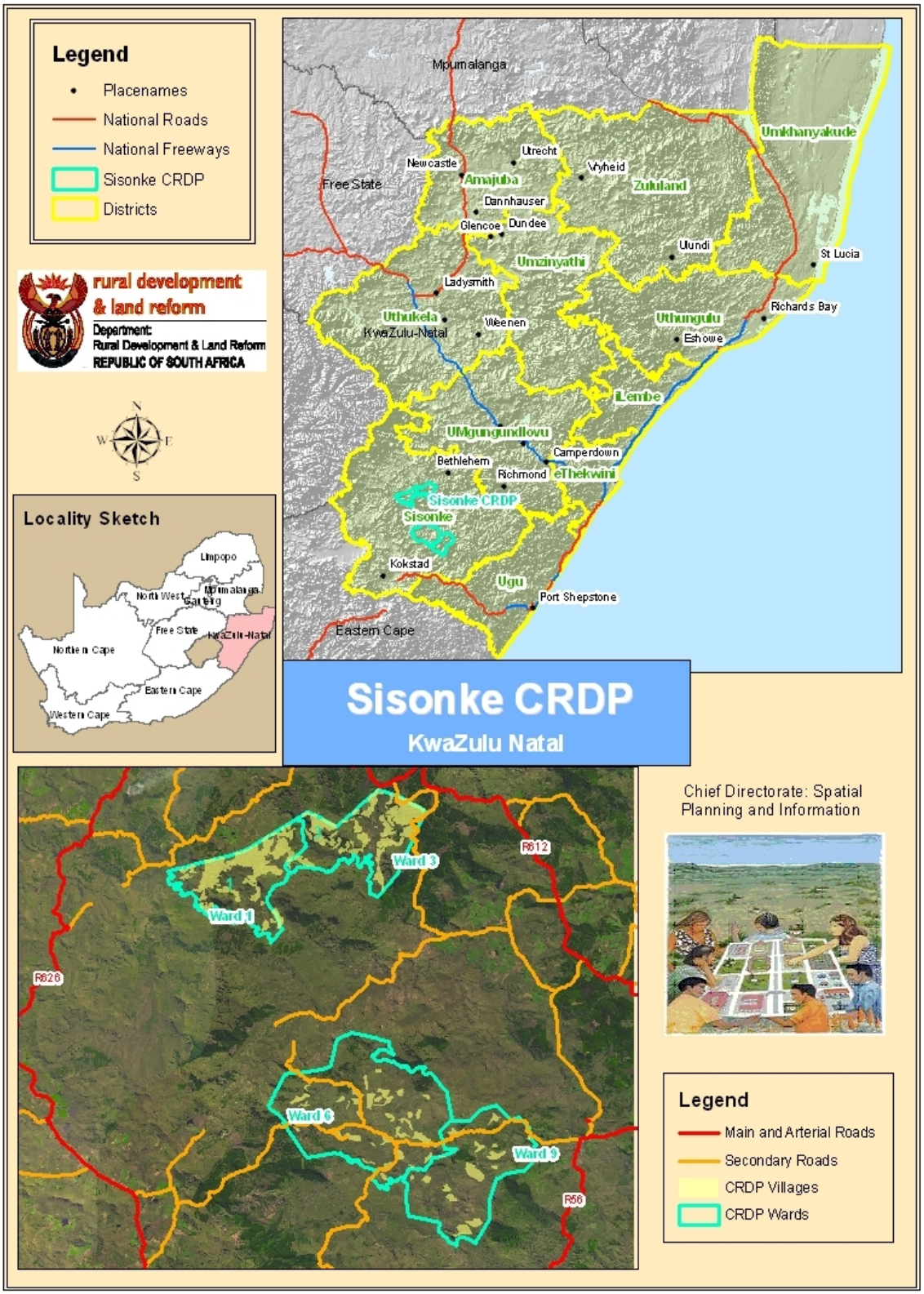
KwaZulu-Natal
Weenen
Umkhanyakude
Ulundi
St Lucia
Richards Bay
Uthungulu
Eshowe
iLembe
UMgungundlovu
Camperdown
Bethlehem
Richmond
eThekwini
Sisonke
Kokstad
Ugu
Port Shepstone
Vryheid CRDP
KwaZulu Natal
R33
R69
Vryheid
R33
R34
Chief Directorate: Spatial Planning and Information
Legend
National Roads
Secondary Roads
Villages
Vryheid CRDP Wards

11.5 VRYHEID STATUS REPORT

Vryheid CRDP site		
PROVINCE	**KwaZulu-Natal**	
MUNICIPALITY	**Abaqulusi Local Municipality**	
WARD NO	**7 & 5**	
POPULATION	**34 058 (Vryheid LM)**	
NATURAL SYSTEMS	Consists of a terrain that is largely rugged but hosts a varied topography, a combination of mountainous thorn veld in the South East near Louwsburg to areas that lie 400m above sea level. Coal reserves around Vryheid. Poor soils dominated by grasslands. Dry Moderate winters, Mean annual rainfall between 640mm and 800mm. mean annual Temperatures between 17 – 19 ºC. Two main catchment areas in the area, Umfolozi catchment and Mkhuze catchment, present good potential.	
BUILT SYSTEMS	*Land Uses*	Mixture of Formal, Traditional and Informal Dwellings. Dormitory towns but not maintained. The township of Vryheid serves as economic and social hub for local municipality.
	Water	Most of the population relies on boreholes, rainwater and rivers. Most have access to piped water in towns.
	Sanitation	Some access to water borne sewerage, mostly pit-latrines exists in small villages. Generally poor sanitation.
	Electricity	Town has access to electricity. A few villages have access to electricity.
	Roads	Roads in town in fair condition. Rural roads in a poor condition.
SOCIO – ECONOMIC	*Demographics*	Predominantly African/Black population, High percentage of population younger than 21 years old.
	Employment	High levels of unemployment especially among the youth.
	Income Levels	High dependence on grants and old age pension.
	Education	Most people have primary and secondary education, limited access to tertiary education.
	Economic Activities	Timber, Field Crops and livestock are dominant Agricultural activities; Some mining also takes place in area.
	Health Facilities	Two public hospitals in area, most people have access to clinics.
	Recreation	Limited facilities.
KEY FINDINGS	Need for water, sanitation and sustainable energy especially in rural areas, Infrastructure maintenance in towns, need to support small scale agric initiatives,	

	create employment and further explore mining as a key economic activity in area.
IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS	Status Quo Completed. STRIF and RID progressing on Projects.


Legend
Placenames
National Roads
National Freeways
Sisonke CRDP
Districts
rural development & land reform
Department:
Rural Development & Land Reform
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
Locality Sketch
Limpopo
North West
Gauteng
Mpumalanga
Free State
KwaZulu-Natal
Northern Cape
Eastern Cape
Western Cape
Mpumalanga
Free State
Eastern Cape
Newcastle
Utrecht
Vryheid
Amajuba
Zululand
Dannhauser
Glencoe
Dundee
Ulundi
Umzinyathi
Ladysmith
Uthukela
KwaZulu-Natal
Weenen
Umkhanyakude
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Richards Bay
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Bethlehem
Richmond
eThekwini
Sisonke CRDP
Sisonke
Kokstad
Ugu
Port Shepstone
Sisonke CRDP
KwaZulu Natal
Ward 3
Ward 1
Ward 6
Ward 9
R612
R626
R56
Chief Directorate: Spatial Planning and Information
Legend
Main and Arterial Roads
Secondary Roads
CRDP Villages
CRDP Wards

11.6 SISONKE STATUS REPORT (UMZIMKHULU LM)

Sisonke CRDP Site		
PROVINCE	**KwaZulu-Natal**	
MUNICIPALITY	**Umzimkhulu Local Municipality**	
WARD NO	**6 & 9**	
POPULATION	**243 242 (Umzimkhulu LM)**	
NATURAL SYSTEMS	The municipality lies at an altitude range of 900m to 1 400m above sea level and the area has a humid climate, with an annual rainfall ranging from 800mm to 1 280mm. Approximately 9.24% of the municipal area is under commercial plantations. Overgrazing, excessive/uncontrolled removal of vegetation, road construction activities, veld and forest fires and pollution are regarded as the main threats to the environment.	
BUILT SYSTEMS	*Land Uses*	18.2% of the overall municipal area consists of Degraded Unimproved Grassland. Only 0.07% of the municipal area is under commercial cultivation, whilst 15.6% is under subsistence cultivation.
	Water	Water is mainly drawn from natural sources like streams, rivers and fountains.
	Sanitation	Most residents use pit latrines and very few areas use septic tanks.
	Electricity	Many villages in Umzimkhulu have limited or no access to electricity. As a result other alternative forms of energy are being used (i.e. candles and paraffin).
	Roads	Access to some villages is only possible through the use of light delivery vehicles (bakkies). It is estimated that 45% of access roads become unusable during the rainy season.
SOCIO – ECONOMIC	*Demographics*	Dominant race is Black Africans (99%), Coloureds (0.60%), Asians (0.30%) and White (0.10%).
	Employment	High levels of unemployment.
	Income Levels	More than 52% of individuals have no income.
	Education	Ward 6 consists of five junior secondary schools, two primary schools and one combined school. Ward 9 consists of one secondary school and four junior secondary schools.
	Economic Activities	Agriculture, forestry and tourism have been identified as key economic growth. A wide variety of products are currently

		produced, including cattle, red meat and dairy, poultry, wool, maize, sugar cane, citrus, vegetables and timber. Forestry makes up most of the income generation.
	Health Facilities	Umzimkhulu has currently 15 built clinics; it is also serviced by 41 mobile clinics, which provide the service once a month to the remote areas.
	Recreation	The whole municipal area still lags far behind in the development of a range of sports codes. Of particular concern is the absence and poor condition of facilities.
KEY FINDINGS	Access to proper sanitation, clean water and health services are among the key challenges that these wards are faced with. They are also characterised by high levels on unemployment among the youth and the general lack of economic opportunities	
IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS	Status Quo Report Completed. STRIF and RID progressing on Projects.	

11.7 SISONKE STATUS REPORT (INGWE LM)

Sisonke CRDP Site		
PROVINCE	**KwaZulu-Natal**	
MUNICIPALITY	**Ingwe Local Municipality**	
WARD NO	**1 & 3**	
POPULATION	**114 116 (Ingwe LM)**	
NATURAL SYSTEMS	Quality of soil varies, i.e. soils of low agricultural potential to soils of higher potential. Mean annual rainfall ranging from 800mm to 1,116 mm. Diverse topography, from gently undulating land to the Drakensberg Mountains.	
BUILT SYSTEMS	*Land Uses*	The Municipal area is dominated by residential Land Uses mainly traditional houses. Kilmun serves as a service node for the area.
	Water	Community members travel long distances to obtain water. Some have standpipes and they are often an unreliable source of water.
	Sanitation	Lack of adequate sanitation facilities, pit-latrines exits in some households. Poor service.
	Electricity	The community still depends on wood, candles and paraffin as their source of fuel.
	Roads	Good access, gravel roads in good conditions.
SOCIO – ECONOMIC	*Demographics*	98% African/ Black population. Majority of the population

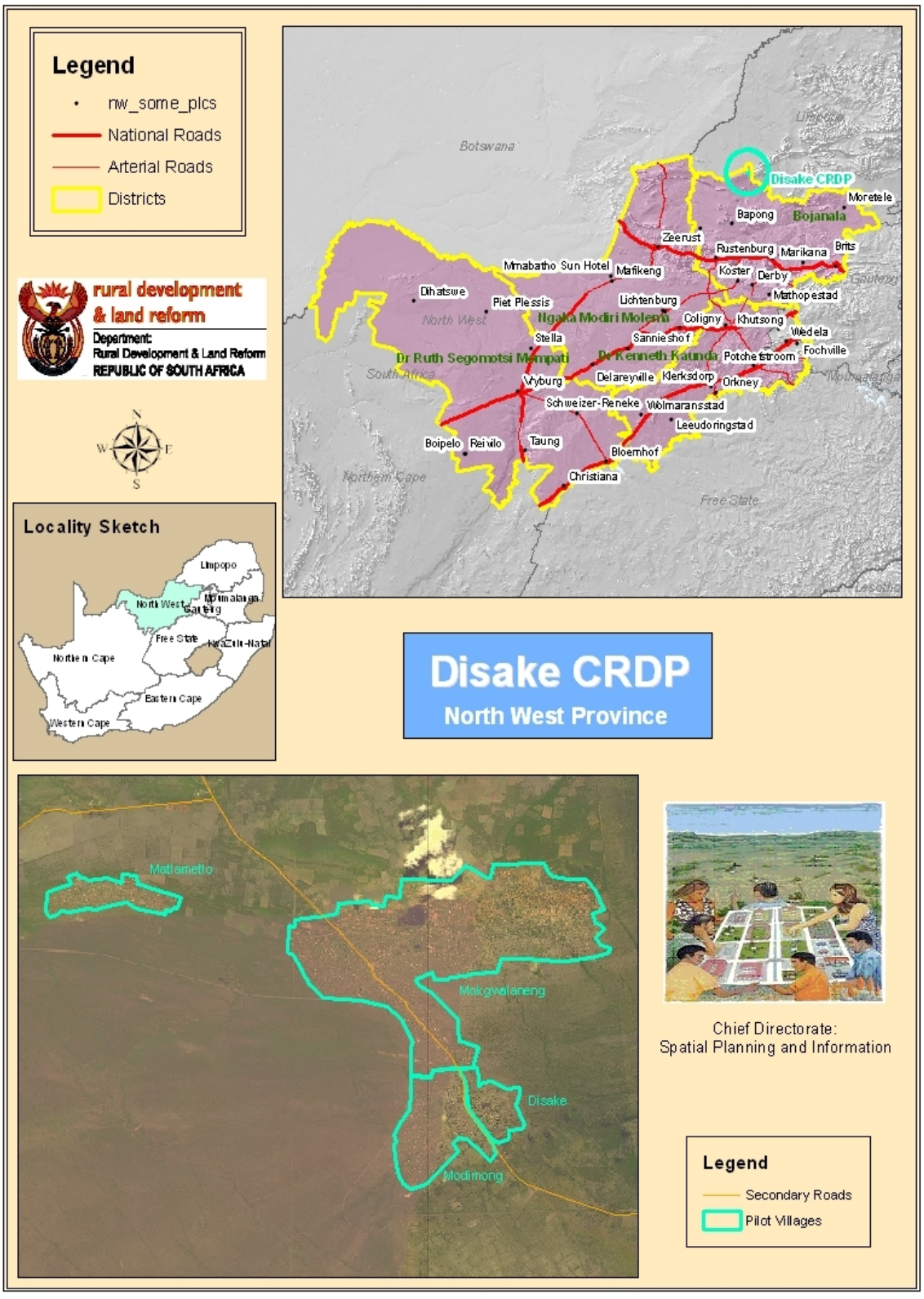
		speaks IsiZulu with few speaking IsiXhosa. Mix of young and old generation.
	Employment	High unemployment rate, especially amongst the woman who were historically left behind to look after the kids.
	Income Levels	Income levels vary, with some still dependant on grants.
	Education	Reasonable number of schools, but learners walk long distances to access these facilities.
	Economic Activities	Well-established commercial farming. Tourism sector is small at present.
	Health Facilities	Accessibility to clinics and hospitals is very poor. The community has to walk long distances to access these facilities.
	Recreation	Kilmun Sports field under construction
KEY FINDINGS	High unemployment levels especially amongst the youth. Alcohol abuse in some communities. Poor access to proper sanitation, water sources and electricity. Difficulty in accessing social services and institutions due to poor transport infrastructure.	
IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS	Status Quo Report Completed. STRIF and RID progressing on Projects.	

11.8 NKANDLA STATUS REPORT

Nkandla CRDP Site		
PROVINCE	**KwaZulu-Natal**	
MUNICIPALITY	**Nkandla Local Municipality**	
WARD NO	**7**	
POPULATION	**22 387 (Nkandla LM)**	
NATURAL SYSTEMS	The terrain is quite steep with a few areas being even, the majority of the land cover within the municipal area is bushland and bushland thicket. The main rivers that run across the area are the uThukela, uMhlathuze and Nsuze rivers. Climatic conditions are very diverse due to the topography of the area. The mean annual rainfall decreases from an average 1200-1400mm to an average of 650mm inland.	
BUILT SYSTEMS	*Land Uses*	Predominantly traditional dwellings with educational land uses as well.
	Water	There is access to piped water but it is not reliable. The communal taps at times runs out of water because of certain technicalities. As a result water from the river is

		used.
	Sanitation	Ward 7 has neither waterborne sewage system nor pit-latrines. The area is one of the least serviced wards with regards to sanitation.
	Electricity	Most Households have no access to electricity.
	Roads	The area is serviced by gravel roads which in some areas are good and in some are in a very bad condition. There are tar roads being constructed in Nkandla.
SOCIO – ECONOMIC	*Demographics*	There has been a decrease in the total population of Nkandla according to the 2007 statistics SA from 133 602 in 2001 to 127 451. 57% of the population is females and 43% are males.
	Employment	There is a high level of Unemployment which in turn creates a high dependency rate in Nkandla.
	Income Levels	Approximately 37% earn between R1-R801 per month and only 13% of the households earn between R801-R1600 per month. Within Nkandla municipal area 77% of the population is dependent on the remaining economically active group.
	Education	Adult population is the most illiterate. Only 15% of population has completed their High School education.
	Economic Activities	A good climate and availability of land makes the entire Nkandla a promising centre in terms of agricultural production. The area has these potential economic growth pillars: Livestock, timber (Qhudeni and Nkonisa), tea (Ntingwe), herbs (essential oils), peaches and vegetables are some of the products of the area.
	Health Facilities	There are three clinics used by the community in ward 7 and the Nkandla District Hospital.
	Recreation	A dilapidated sports field exists.
KEY FINDINGS	90% of Nkandla has good agricultural soils that need to be utilized. A high unemployment and poverty rate exists. Sanitation, water and electricity are basic needs that are at a shortage in the area. Schools need to be renovated	
IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS	Work in progress.	

12. NORTH WEST CRDP SITE OVERVIEW



12.1 DISAKE, MOKGALWANENG AND MATLAMETLONG STATUS REPORT

Disake and Matlametlong		
PROVINCE	**North West**	
MUNICIPALITY	**Moses Kotane Local Municipality**	
WARD NO	**29**	
POPULATION	**6800 est**	
NATURAL SYSTEMS	*Topography*	Moderately sloped to the northeast and south between 1220 and 1120 meters above sea level
	Geology	The area is dolomitic in nature.
	Soil Capability	Mostly Medium potential soils and Patches of high potential at the north.
	Climate	Moderately hot in summers and single digit in winters
	Hydrology	The community is highly dependent on scarce ground water
BUILT SYSTEMS	*Land Uses*	Dominated by residential land Uses including, mining, and some few commercial activities
	Water	Though most households has stand pipes ground water is not sufficient
	Sanitation	1323 latrines without ventilation, 3 bucket latrines, 08 with no toilets, 09 has waterborne sewerage
	Electricity	Most Households have access to electricity
	Roads	Most Internal roads are drivable but during rainy season is very muddy and not accessible, Road from Matlametlong to Disake is very bad, The part of the road from Kraalhoek turnoff from Disake to Northam is not tarred in Limpopo Province.
SOCIO – ECONOMIC	*Demographics*	Dominant race is African, with females being the majority,
	Employment	High levels of Unemployment
	Income Levels	Income levels vary, 78% of households survive on an income of less than R 1500 a month
	Education	Five primary schools, one middle school and a secondary school. Adult population mostly literate.
	Economic Activities	The community is mainly reliant on mining and subsistence farming
	Health Facilities	1 standard and 1 deteriorating clinics, Shortage of nurses, No

		ambulance' and shortage of equipments.
	Recreation	No formal sporting facilities or recreational parks.
KEY FINDINGS	No central economic hub in the area. All people travel to Northam and Mogwase for groceries, No incentives for investors to build infrastructure and invest in the CRDP study area (no tax rebates for developers), Poor infrastructure and basic service provision (roads, electricity, telecommunication and amenities), Contamination of groundwater due to poor sanitation, No central economic hub in the area. All people travel to Northam and Mogwase for groceries	
MOKGALWANENG		
PROVINCE	**North West Province**	
MUNICIPALITY	**Moses Kotane Local Municipality**	
WARD NO	**29**	
POPULATION	**9,205**	
NATURAL SYSTEMS	*Topography*	Mokgalwaneng village borders a moderate hill that rises to 1200 meters above mean sea level in the north eastern part of the village. This is indicative of the undulating terrain that varies between 1220 and 1120 meters becoming moderately sloped to the northeast and south.
	Geology	Predominantly dolomitic formations..
	Soil Capability	The whole of Disake falls within an area that is non-arable and low to moderate grazing land. This is due to dolomite outcrops. These outcrops contain water rich aquifers suitable for groundwater for potable water.
	Climate	Temperatures are moderately cold during winter months and hot during summer months.
	Hydrology	Mainly ground water
BUILT SYSTEMS	*Land Uses*	The current land uses include residential, agriculture and forestry. Community members also practice subsistence farming. There are nine schools and four clinics in the three villages. There is a community hall in Disake that is used on week days as a crèche and occasionally is a social grant pay point. There are a few shops.
	Water	Ground water is the only source of water. There are a few reservoirs in the villages and surrounding areas.
	Sanitation	Most households have Ventilated Pit Latrines. Not all dwellings

		have toilets.
	Electricity	There is an Eskom electricity network. Most of the households have access to electricity.
	Roads	Poor condition of roads, especially between Matlametlong and Mokgalwaneng. Access road to the nearest town, Northam is of a poor condition in the Limpopo side. Some of the internal roads are tarred.
SOCIO – ECONOMIC	*Demographics*	Dominant race is Africans, dominated by females (52%), Economic Active population of 24.7 %,
	Employment	High levels of Unemployment.. Mokgalwaneng (53%), Matlametlo (47%) and Disake (43%)
	Income Levels	Income levels vary, The average household income for the area is between R35 000 and R50 000 per annum
	Education	There are 3 primary schools and 1 High school in Mokgalwaneng. There is one primary and 1 secondary school in Disake. Scholars from Matlametlong have to travel daily to access these schools. 49.9% of the population have had no schooling or attained some primary education. Only 11.86% of population have completed High School or tertiary education.
	Economic Activities	Agriculture is a predominant economic activity (mainly livestock, goats and vegetable gardens). There is a PPC cement factory and mine, in Dwaalboom, 15 km north of the study area and a mine in Kraalhoek.
	Health Facilities	There is one clinic in Mokgalwaneng and a clinic and health centre in Disake. There are no health facilities in Matlametlong.
	Recreation	There is a community hall that doubles for a crèche in Disake.
KEY FINDINGS	High Unemployment Levels, certain areas within town require infrastructure upgrading, Poor infrastructure (roads, electricity, telecommunication and amenities). Lack of provision of basic service infrastructure. Contamination of groundwater due to poor sanitation. Very poor local economy. No central economic hub (the nearest is in Northam in Limpopo province. No incentives for investors to build infrastructure and to invest in CRDP study area.	

12.2 RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS UNDERWAY/COMPLETED

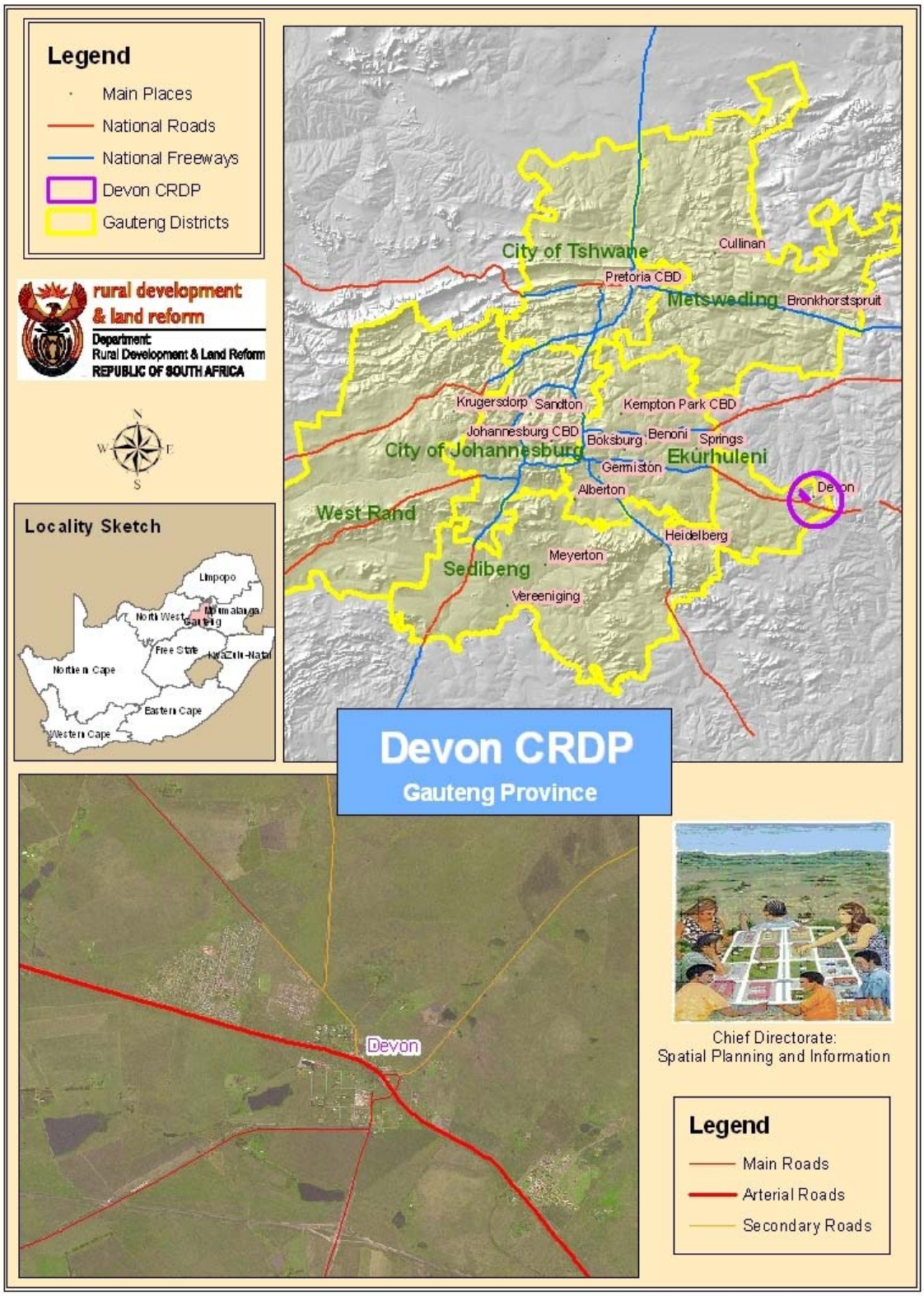
- ❑ 300 houses completed
- ❑ 100VIP toilets installed and 200 under construction.
- ❑ Livestock Handling Facilities, contractor appointed.
- ❑ 30 High-mast lights contractor appointed.
- ❑ Water Connection and Construction of Water Tank contractor appointed.
- ❑ Fencing of Farm Lente (Ratshikana), Farm 929 JQ and Greystock farm completed.
- ❑ Upgrading of Road Z554 linking Mokgalwaneng to Matlametlong, (5km road) tender advertised

12.3 STRIF PROGRESS

12.3.1 NORTH WEST (MOKGALWANENG / DISAKE / MATLAMETLONG)

SOCIAL ORGANISATION AND MOBILISATION		
Project Description	**CRDP Site**	**Project Status / Progress**
Social Mobilisation • Stakeholder engagement • Community mobilisation	Makgalwaneng / Disake/ Matlametlong	Completed
1733 households profiled using NISIS	Makgalwaneng / Disake/ Matlametlong	Completed
Community Profiling (Participatory Rural Appraisal-PRA)	Ward 2 (Ratlou)	Completed
TECHNICAL SUPPORT AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT AND NURTURING		
Project Description	**CRDP Site**	**Project Status/ Progress**
50 unemployed youth trained in Household Profiling	Makgalwaneng / Disake/ Matlametlong	Completed
25 unemployed youth and 10 officials trained in PRA	Ward 2 (Ratlou)	Completed
RURAL LIVELIHOODS AND FOOD SECURITY		
Project Description	**CRDP Site**	**Project Status/ Progress**
Establishment of Household Food Gardens	Makgalwaneng / Disake/ Matlametlong	100 Household gardens by April 2011
INSTITUTION BUILDING AND MENTORING		
Project Description	**CRDP Site**	**Project Status/ Progress**
Establishment of Council of Stakeholders	Makgalwaneng / Disake/ Matlametlong	
Establishment of Village Sector Committees	Makgalwaneng / Disake/ Matlametlong	
Establishment and registration of Cooperatives	Makgalwaneng / Disake/ Matlametlong	
NUMBER OF JOBS	**COMMENTS**	

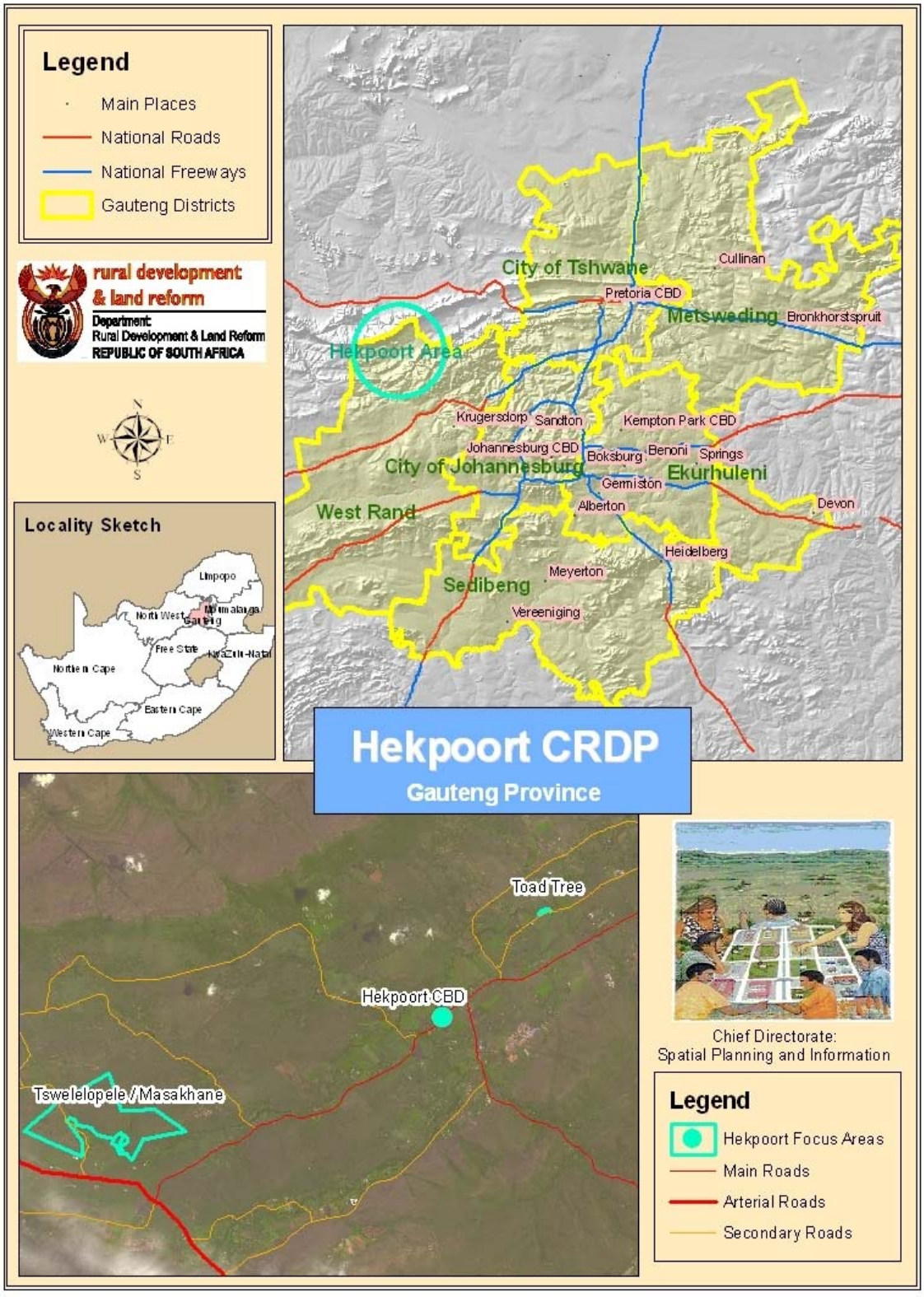
13. GAUTENG CRDP SITE OVERVIEW



12.1 DEVON STATUS REPORT

DEVON		
PROVINCE	**Gauteng**	
MUNICIPALITY	**Lesedi**	
WARD NO	**1**	
POPULATION	**7750-11000**	
NATURAL SYSTEMS	Devon is an area characterized by a height above sea level of between 1600 and 1660 meters. The land slopes are moderately undulating culminating to moderate hills. The drainage of the area is earmarked by several non-perennial rivers and valleys.	
BUILT SYSTEMS	*Land Uses*	There are two primary schools and one secondary school within the area. There is also a Thusong Service Centre, Churches, Tuck shops, Municipal offices, Police Station, Liquor stores, Super Markets Correctional Service centre, the library, industrial areas and residential units within the area. The area is close Devon Town.
	Water	The area has access to water.
	Sanitation	The formal areas have proper sanitation. The informal areas do not have proper sanitation system because people currently use communal facilities.
	Electricity	Eskom and the Municipality provides electricity to the community though the Informal areas do not have access to electricity
	Roads	Roads in the area are functional and supportive of each other. The access and internal roads are tarred and in good condition. However, some of the unpaved pedestrian paths erode into the tarred roads.
SOCIO – ECONOMIC	*Demographics*	Devon is a black community. The population grew by 11.34% from 2001 to 2007.
	Employment	The unemployment in Impumelelo is high due to minimal economic activity and few economic opportunities.
	Income Levels	38% of households in Lesedi municipality earn less than R3 200 and the majority of these people are located in Devon / Impumelelo.
	Education	There are 3 schools in the area. One secondary and two primary schools.
	Economic Activities	There is a minimal economic activity in the area.
	Health Facilities	One clinic with primary health care and HIV/Aids sections. The

		nearest hospital is 35km away.
	Recreation	There is a swimming pool and sports complex but it is not in a good condition.
KEY FINDINGS	There is access to water, high unemployment, incomplete low-cost housing structures, proper sanitation in the formal section and communal toilet facilities in the informal section, electricity access is only in the formal section, high agricultural potential, three schools in the area, various businesses (petrol station, butchery, supermarkets, etc.), high crime rate, and recreational facilities, among others.	

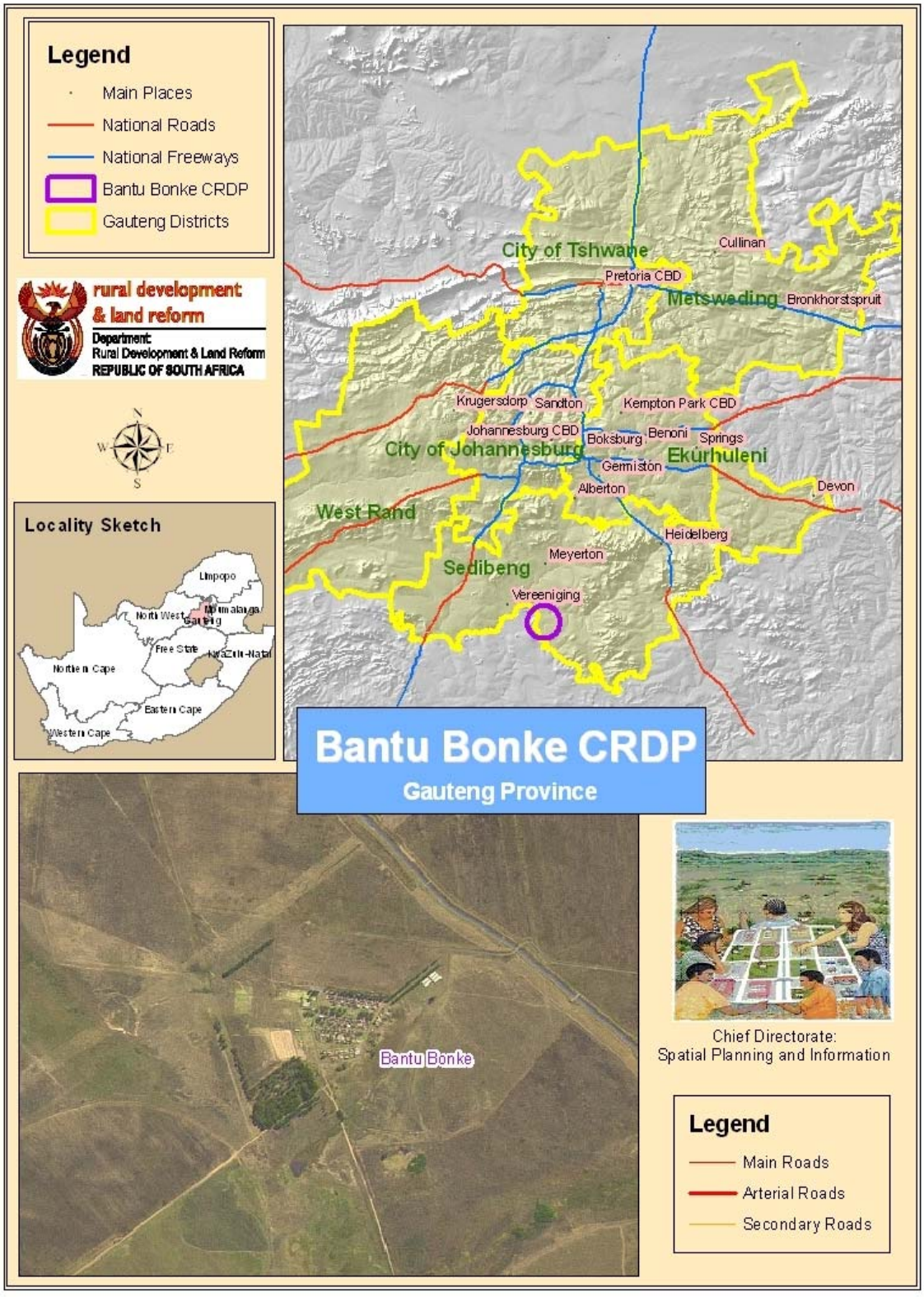

Legend
Main Places
National Roads
National Freeways
Gauteng Districts
rural development & land reform
Department:
Rural Development & Land Reform
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
Locality Sketch
Limpopo
North West
Mpumalanga
Gauteng
Free State
KwaZulu-Natal
Northern Cape
Eastern Cape
Western Cape
City of Tshwane
Cullinan
Pretoria CBD
Metsweding
Bronkhorstspruit
Hekpoort Area
Krugersdorp
Sandton
Kempton Park CBD
Johannesburg CBD
Boksburg
Benoni
Springs
City of Johannesburg
Ekurhuleni
Germiston
Alberton
Devon
West Rand
Heidelberg
Meyerton
Sedibeng
Vereeniging
Hekpoort CRDP
Gauteng Province
Toad Tree
Hekpoort CBD
Tswelelopele / Masakhane
Chief Directorate:
Spatial Planning and Information
Legend
Hekpoort Focus Areas
Main Roads
Arterial Roads
Secondary Roads

12.2 HEKPOORT STATUS REPORT

Hekpoort CRDP		
PROVINCE	**Gauteng**	
MUNICIPALITY	**Mogale City Local Municipality**	
WARD NO	**32**	
POPULATION	**Hekpoort has 23 775 inhabitants, 55 people in Tswelelopele & 15 Toad Tree**	
NATURAL SYSTEMS	*The CRDP site identified for Hekpoort in Mogale City Local Municipality has 3 focus areas namely: Tswelelopele/Masakhane owns the farm* portions 37 and 38 (portions of portion 6) of the farm Doornkloof 393 JQ, and a share in the remainder of portion 6 of portion 2 of the farm Doornkloof, *Vogelzang and Toad Tree farms.* The terrain types are level plains with some relief and also rolling or irregular plains with low hills or ridges. The area is characterized by a relief between 1280 and 1480 meters above sea level. The land slopes are moderate to steep availing enough energy for soil erosion during raining seasons. The drainage of the area is marked by Klein river and several non-perennial channels.	
BUILT SYSTEMS	*Land Uses*	Hekpoort CBD has a public garage; a general dealer and liquor store, Hekpoort Thusong Service Centre, mobile Home Affairs that services the area every Tuesday, a clinic, library, community hall and municipal offices and a cemetery. Tswelelopele comprises of a few informal housing structures and a community centre that includes an ECDC which was donated by South African Breweries (SAB/ABI). Toad Tree settlement is also an informal settlement with informal housing structures
	Water	Currently Hekpoort settlements are not yet proclaimed as townships as a result it is difficult for the municipality to provide permanent services. There is no proper water infrastructure in Tswelelopele, Toad Tree settlements and Hekpoort relief site. In all the Hekpoort focus areas, water is supplied by municipal tankers once a week.
	Sanitation	Hekpoort is one of the farm areas in which Mogale City managed to provide ventilated improved pit latrine (VIPs) toilets during the 2008/9 financial year (Mogale City Draft IDP Review, 2010/2011). The municipality provided VIP toilets to Tswelopele and Toad Tree, except for the Hekpoort relief site which has one hired toilet.
	Electricity	Most households in Mogale City use electricity for cooking, lighting and heating (see graph below) but none of the CRDP focus areas in Hekpoort have electricity supply. They depend on firewood, paraffin and other sources of energy for cooking,

		lighting and heating. They use candles and paraffin for lighting.
	Roads	The settlement in Hekpoort CBD is along a tarred main road.The gravel road to Tswelelopele is 2 km in distance to the settlement. The gravel road to Toad Tree is in a slightly better condition because it appeared to be better maintained.
SOCIO – ECONOMIC	*Demographics*	Dominant race is African. Economic Active population
	Employment	High levels of Unemployment
	Income Levels	Income levels in the Hekpoort area are low due to a lack of economic activities around the area. Some people earn about R200 per week as contract workers. Farm workers earn about R600 per fourth night and between R1500 – R1700 per month in the Hekpoort area. People employed in road construction earns about R1200 per month. The main source of income in the area is employment of community members on surrounding farms. In Tswelelopele / Masakhane some form of income is generated by selling grass for thatching. However, most of the community members of the 3 focus areas depend on social grants.
	Education	Learners from Tswelelopele / Masakhane attend Primary school at the Rand Gold Primary school further away along the main road (R24). Next to the Hekpoort Thusong Service Centre there is Hekpoort Primary School but learners from the Hekpoort CBD settlement attend Die Poort Primary and Schumberg Secondary schools which are close to Brits. There are no schools close to Toad Tree Settlement and learners have to travel long distances to attend school. Bicycles were donated to some of the learners, but it is not safe as some learners on bicycles in the area have been hit by cars.
	Economic Activities	There is lack of economic activities around the area. Some people are employed as contract workers (Building construction), farm workers and road construction.
	Health Facilities	A mobile clinic services Toad Tree and Tswelelopele. There is a clinic in the Hekpoort CBD.
	Recreation	There are no sports fields in the area, there's a community centre in Tswelelopele donated by SAB/ABI.
KEY FINDINGS	The settlement in Hekpoort CBD is used as a temporary relief site for farm evictees. There are some old permanent housing structures as well as a tent donated by the United Nations. There are 25 people currently residing in the area. Water is also provided by the municipal water tankers once a week. There is a small stream flowing through the relief site property. There is no sanitation or electricity. Tswelelopele is situated far from the main transport networks. The settlement consists mainly of a few informal housing structures and a community centre that includes an ECDC which was donated by South African Breweries (SAB/ABI). There is poor service delivery due to	

	the settlement not being proclaimed as a township. The VIP pit latrines toilets in the settlement are sealed to prevent groundwater pollution. Water is provided by the municipal water tankers once a week. Toad Tree settlement is also an informal settlement with informal housing structures. Water is also provided by the municipal water tankers once a week and there are VIP latrines provided by the municipality. There is no electricity. A mobile clinic services the settlement once a week. Toad Tree is situated far from the main transport networks. There are no social amenities and no school in the settlement and some learners travel to school with donated bicycles. Most of people residing at Toad Tree are elderly people. These areas are characterized by High Unemployment Levels,


Legend
Main Places
National Roads
National Freeways
Bantu Bonke CRDP
Gauteng Districts
rural development & land reform
Department:
Rural Development & Land Reform
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
Locality Sketch
Limpopo
North West
Gauteng
Mpumalanga
Free State
KwaZulu-Natal
Northern Cape
Eastern Cape
Western Cape
City of Tshwane
Cullinan
Pretoria CBD
Metsweding
Bronkhorstspruit
Krugersdorp
Sandton
Kempton Park CBD
Johannesburg CBD
Boksburg
Benoni
Springs
City of Johannesburg
Ekurhuleni
Germiston
Alberton
Devon
West Rand
Heidelberg
Meyerton
Sedibeng
Vereeniging
Bantu Bonke CRDP
Gauteng Province
Bantu Bonke
Chief Directorate:
Spatial Planning and Information
Legend
Main Roads
Arterial Roads
Secondary Roads

12.3 BANTU BONKE STATUS REPORT

Bantu Bonke CRDP		
PROVINCE	**Gauteng**	
MUNICIPALITY	**Midvaal Local Municipality**	
WARD NO	**1**	
POPULATION	**± 86 Households**	
NATURAL SYSTEMS	Bantu Bonke is characterized by a height above sea level (i.e. elevation over a given area of land) of between 1440 and 1460 meters with gentle slopes and boasts convex hills. This area is predominantly a class III type of land capability due to its moderate slopes that are capable to sustain a wide range of land uses. It is suitable for wildlife (note: browsers are not suitable for this area due to lack of shrubs, but grazers are suitable due to large supply of grass), forestry, stock farming (intensive grazing) and moderate cultivation. The moderate slopes in the area pose a risk of erosion only in cases where intensive cultivation is practiced.	
BUILT SYSTEMS	*Land Uses*	Bantu Bonke used to be a housing compound for farm workers *employed by Anglo American Farms Limited*. There is formal mix of residential housing typologies. It has suitable layout structures which include streets, erven and open spaces.
	Water	Every household in the community of Bantu Bonke is provided with running water from Rand Water. The Rand Water Canal runs adjacent to the hydroponic tunnels project in the settlement.
	Sanitation	The community of Bantu Bonke has access to septic tank sanitation system. One septic tank is shared between 4 households. Currently the sewerage system is being upgraded to a waterborne sewerage system.
	Electricity	Most Households have access to electricity
	Roads	A portion of the access road to Bantu Bonke is a gravel road which is shared with trucks transporting coal to the ESKOM substation. The gravel access road belongs to ESKOM. The streets in Bantu Bonke are tarred, but contain big potholes and uneven surfaces. The village is located far away from any public transport routes and there is limited access to public transport.
SOCIO – ECONOMIC	*Demographics*	There is a population size of approximately 86 households in Bantu Bonke, but it is probably more because most of the households have backyard housing structures. The dominant race is African.

	Employment	Unemployment rate in Bantu Bonke is relatively high.
	Income Levels	20 Community members are currently employed on the hydroponic farming project. There are 15 female and 5 male employees. More phases of the farming project – including chicken and fish farming - will be rolled out and will create more jobs for the community in the future. Other few people in the area employed at Skysand earn between R2500 and R7000 per month and at Canine between R1200 - R3500.
	Education	There is only a primary school with 50 learners enrolled and 18 staff members. , a pre-school which is located opposite the primary school which accommodates children from 4 years and there is a monthly fee payable which not all people in the community can afford. There are buses which transport learners from neighbouring farms to the school.
	Economic Activities	There is a hydroponic farming project, a tuck shop and a shebeen in the community.
	Health Facilities	There is a mobile clinic servicing the community once a week between 11 am and 2 pm. The closest public hospital is Kopanong Hospital in Sebokeng. The community also uses the clinic services at Vereeniging.
	Recreation	There is a sports facility and a community hall that was built by the department of Sports, Arts and Culture (now department of Sports and Recreation) which is not fully functional due to lack of furniture / chairs
KEY FINDINGS	Bantu Bonke is not accessible to the public transport system and main road network, due to its location. There is a long, partially gravel access road to the village, which is also shared with trucks going to the Eskom substation. The area is located far away from economic opportunities.	

Legend

- Main Places
- National Roads
- National Freeways
- Sokhulumi CRDP
- Gauteng Districts

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Department:
Rural Development & Land Reform
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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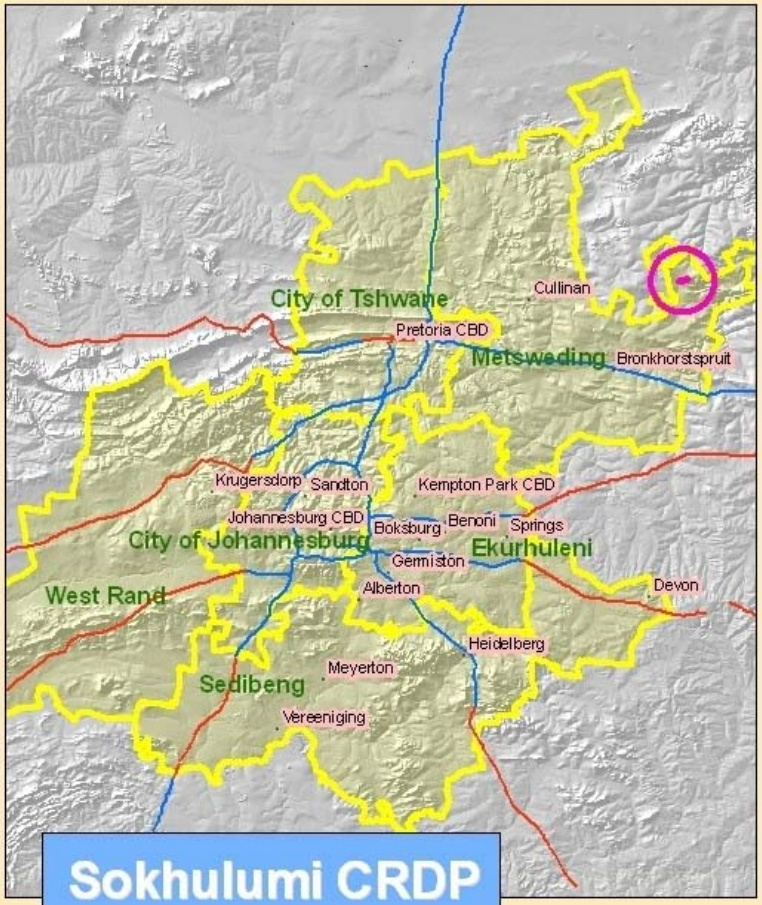
Locality Sketch



Sokhulumi CRDP

Gauteng Province

Chief Directorate:
Spatial Planning and Information

12.4 SOKHULUMI STATUS REPORT

SOKHULUMI		
PROVINCE	**Gauteng**	
MUNICIPALITY	**Kungwini**	
WARD NO	**7**	
POPULATION	**± 610**	
NATURAL SYSTEMS	The area is characterized by a height of between 1400 and 1480 meters above sea level. The land slopes are moderately undulating. It culminates into moderate convex hills. The drainage of the area is marked by the Moses and Wilge rivers. The lowest side of Sokhulumi is bordered by a marsh or vlei.	
BUILT SYSTEMS	*Land Uses*	Currently no formal land use management system in place. However, the area is dominated by residential land uses (both formal and informal structures), small business activities (Spazashops), Livestock farming (Cattle), There is also a community clinic, degraded sports fields. There is no police station, community hall, and church.
	Water	Most of the population has access to stand piped water.
	Sanitation	The community is using pit latrines sanitation system.
	Electricity	Most Households have access to prepaid electricity.
	Roads	Good Access, most internal roads tarred, however certain areas within the town are still serviced by gravel roads and There is visible soil erosion on some of the roads due to lack of storm water channelling.

SOCIO – ECONOMIC	*Demographics*	Sokhulumi is a black community and there are more females than males in the area.
	Employment	High levels of Unemployment.
	Income Levels	Income levels vary, 66 % of the population earn less than R 1600 a month.
	Education	There is a primary and secondary school in the area.
	Economic Activities	Agriculture is predominant economic activity (Vegetable and Cattle farming). Small business activity.
	Health Facilities	Functional community clinic (Temporary) but a permanent structure is already proposed.
	Recreation	The existing sports field is much run down, dilapidated and not fenced.
KEY FINDINGS	High unemployment, not enough housing structures, the community is using pit latrines sanitation system, insufficient public transport, the internal roads are not tarred and there is visible soil erosion on some of the roads due to lack of storm water channeling, no ICT infrastructure, no sports facilities, low crime, limited business activities, there is a prepaid system of electricity but not all households are connected.	

14. RECAPITALISATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The RADP was introduced as a land reform development intervention in the DRDLR and it is expected to meaningfully contribute towards the realization of the objectives i.e. Agrarian Transformation, Rural Development & Land Reform of Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (CRDP).

The programme aims to respond to the challenges of the collapsing land reform projects and defunct irrigation schemes in the former homelands as well as distressed farms owned by private individuals. The objectives of the programme are:

- to increase production,
- to guarantee food security,
- to graduate small framers into commercial farmers,
- to create employment opportunities within the agricultural sector,
- to establish rural development monitors

The programme was successfully piloted and launched in the Free State province on the 20th November 2010 whereby a Red Meat Value Chain project was launched in Cecelia farm. A total of 11 farmers are part of the latter project and have all entered into a strategic partnership arrangement with Bloemfontein Abattoir..

The core principles of the programme are mentorship and strategic partnership (co-management, share equity and contract farming) arrangements. Furthermore, the programme is articulated in line with the outcome based approach as adopted by the current government administration. This approach introduced twelve outcomes and DRDLR is responsible to drive implementation of activities which will lead to the achievement of Outcome 7: Vibrant, Equitable & Sustainable rural communities and Food security for all.

In the signed Delivery Agreement for the latter outcome, the department targeted 1807 projects to be under RADP within the Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF: 2010-2014. To implement this programme, the Department has set-aside 25% of the baseline from the land reform budget amounting to R900 million within the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF: 2010-2014) for RADP.

In the current financial (2010-2011) 504 distressed farms are targeted under RADP and currently, there are 852 projects advertised for Recapitalization and Development (RAD) across the provinces of which 411 projects are selected by either strategic partners (316) or the mentors (95) through the normal tender

process and direct sourcing. A budget of R531 257 770 million was allocated for RADP in the current financial year of which R222 045 547.46 million (42%) is currently spent on selected projects. The total jobs that were created as the result of RADP are 933.

In addition, the Department has committed itself to ensure acquisition and warehousing of repossessed properties from financial institutions. In the current financial year (2010/2011), the Department together with the Land Bank has identified 232 distress farms in the debt book of Land Bank qualifying for recapitalization. The Department provided guarantees to the amount of R208 million for mortgage and R24 million are production loans to be covered by DAFF.

Lastly, the DRDLR assisted 156 emerging farmers (41 Land Reform & 115 Private farmers) affiliated with Grain SA at the cost of R27 422 700.00.

Cumulatively, the total budget spent and committed under RADP amount to R457 468 177.80 which represents 86% of the set-aside budget (R531 257 770) for RADP.

Furthermore, the department in consultations with other stakeholders (DAFF, DWA, Provinces and Municipalities) has targeted to revitalize twenty-seven (27) irrigation schemes in the MTSF. This commitment was informed by the reality that most of the irrigation schemes located within state land have degraded infrastructure, became moribund and inactive for many years. In this regard, three (3) irrigation schemes on state land are targeted for revitalization in the current financial year of which the actual implementation (revitalization) will depend on their readiness in terms of the availability of credible developmental plans e.g. Business Plans, Scheme design etc.

The above progress analyses provide a high level outlook regarding the contribution of RADP towards the realization of the objectives i.e. Agrarian Transformation, Rural Development & Land Reform of CRDP. The tables below (Table: 1-3) provide summaries of progress related to RADP per province.

Table 1: Illustrates the distribution and progress summary per province in terms of RADP on distressed land reform farms in the current financial year.

Province	SP/Mentor (No. Farms)	Jobs Created	STATUS/PROGRESS		Budget Spent
			Infrastructure	Inputs	
Eastern Cape	SP=4(44) Men=1(23)		Installed fence, Constructed Piggery structure,	Acquired Tractors, Seeds, livestock, implements etc	R15 479 799.30
Free State	SP=3(54) Men=10(73)	371 (295 temporary & 76 permanent)	Improvements on: Dwellings, Handling facilities, Windmills, Drinking troughs, dams, fencing etc.	Acquired: 1180 large stock (cattle) & 1252 small stock (sheep)	R6 501 418
Gauteng	SP=1(13) Men=9(16)	NONE	Revamped Boreholes, ceilings, curtains, cold rooms. Installed water pumps, Electricity, Windmills	Seeds for Lucerne, Tractors, Implements, Sheep, livestock, Medications	R8 339 157. 40
KZN	SP=5(89)	758 (557 seasonal and 201 permanent)	Revamped irrigation systems, fencing, cane replanting and roads.	Fertilizers & Seeds	R39 042 182.00
Limpopo	Men= (28)	177 permanent	Constructed chicken structure, Revamped boreholes & irrigation systems. Installed grazing facilities e.g. feeding troughs	Seeds, Fertilizers, Tractors, Vaccines, Implements, Cattle	R62 230 974.46
Mpumalanga	Sp=5(26) Men= 4(17)	184	Revamped irrigation systems, Improved handling facilities.	Livestock, Fertilizers & Seeds	R34 259 746.32
Northern Cape	SP=1 (24) Men= 2 (73)	10	Installed fence	Purchased livestock, Implements & Medications	R5 502 886.91
North West	SP= 4(52) Men= 0(23)	337 (99 seasonal and 238 permanent)	Installed feeding equipments, cooling & drinking systems, Storage	Tractors, Fertilizers & seeds	R28 543 905.30
Western Cape	SP= 1(14) Men=0(3)	30	Revamped Boreholes, Installed fence	Purchased livestock, Seeds, Implements	R22 145 477.77

Table 2: Illustrates the distribution and progress summary per province in terms of RADP on distressed farms in the debt books of Land Bank.

Province	Costs	Number of Farms
Eastern Cape	R 12,376,583.34	41
Free State	R 8,992,858.80	31
Gauteng	R 58, 808, 822,06	36
KZN	R 31,607,969, 16	21
Limpopo	R 45,444,269.14	47
Mpumalanga	R 49,376,959.01	22
Northern Cape	R 2,367,538.19	8
North West	R 5,362,601.27	15
Western Cape	R 18,052,849.09	11
Total	**R 232,390,450.06**	**232**

Table 3: Illustrates the distribution and progress summary per province in terms of RADP on Irrigation Schemes in the current financial year.

PROVINCE	DISTRICTMUNI-CIPALITY	NAME OF IRRIGATION SCHEMES	STATUS
EC	Chris Hani	Keiskamma Irrigation Scheme	Stakeholder consulted, Business Plan (BP) Developed, Contract signed with SP for Implementation
LP	Waterberg	Mapela Irrigation Schemes	Stakeholder consulted, BP developed, Implementation
FS	Motheo	Thaba-Nchu Irrigation Scheme	Stakeholder consulted, BP to be developed.
KZN	Umkhanyakude	Makhathini Flats Irrigation Schemes	Stakeholder consulted, BP developed, Implementation
MP	Ehlanzeni	Phiva Irrigation Schemes	Stakeholder consulted, BP developed
NW	Dr. Ruth Mompati	Taung Irrigation Schemes	Stakeholder consulted, BP developed,
NC	Franscisbaarrd	Valharts Irrigation Schemes	Stakeholder consulted,