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GAUTENG PROVINCE
AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

GAUTENG PROVINCE



27 PRIORITY DISTRICTS		
PROVINCE	DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	PROPOSED AGRI-HUB
Gauteng	West Rand	Randfontein (Brandvlei)
17 Districts		
PROVINCE	DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	PROPOSED AGRI-HUB
Gauteng	Sedibeng	Doornkuil

SECTION 1: 27 PRIORITY DISTRICT

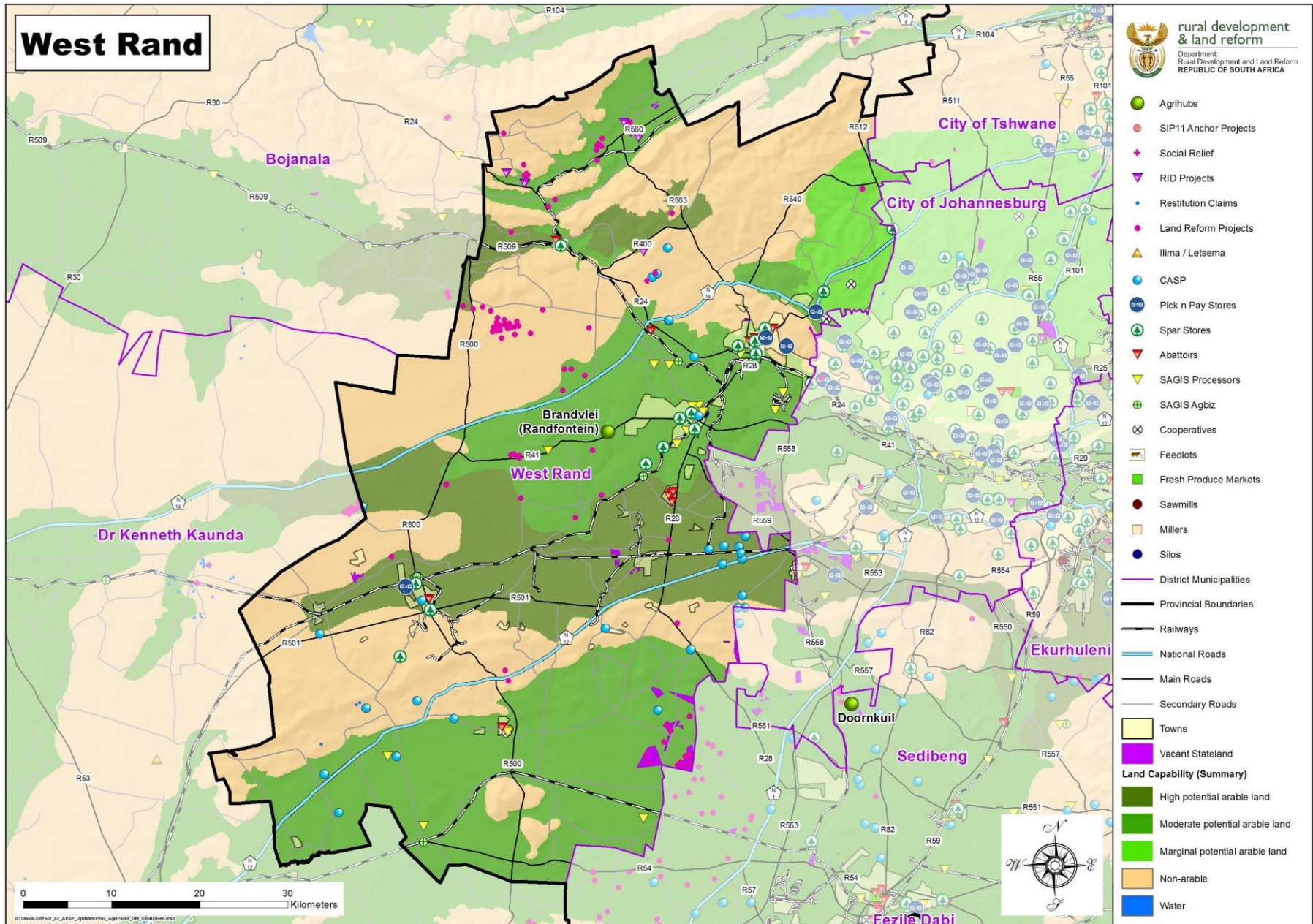
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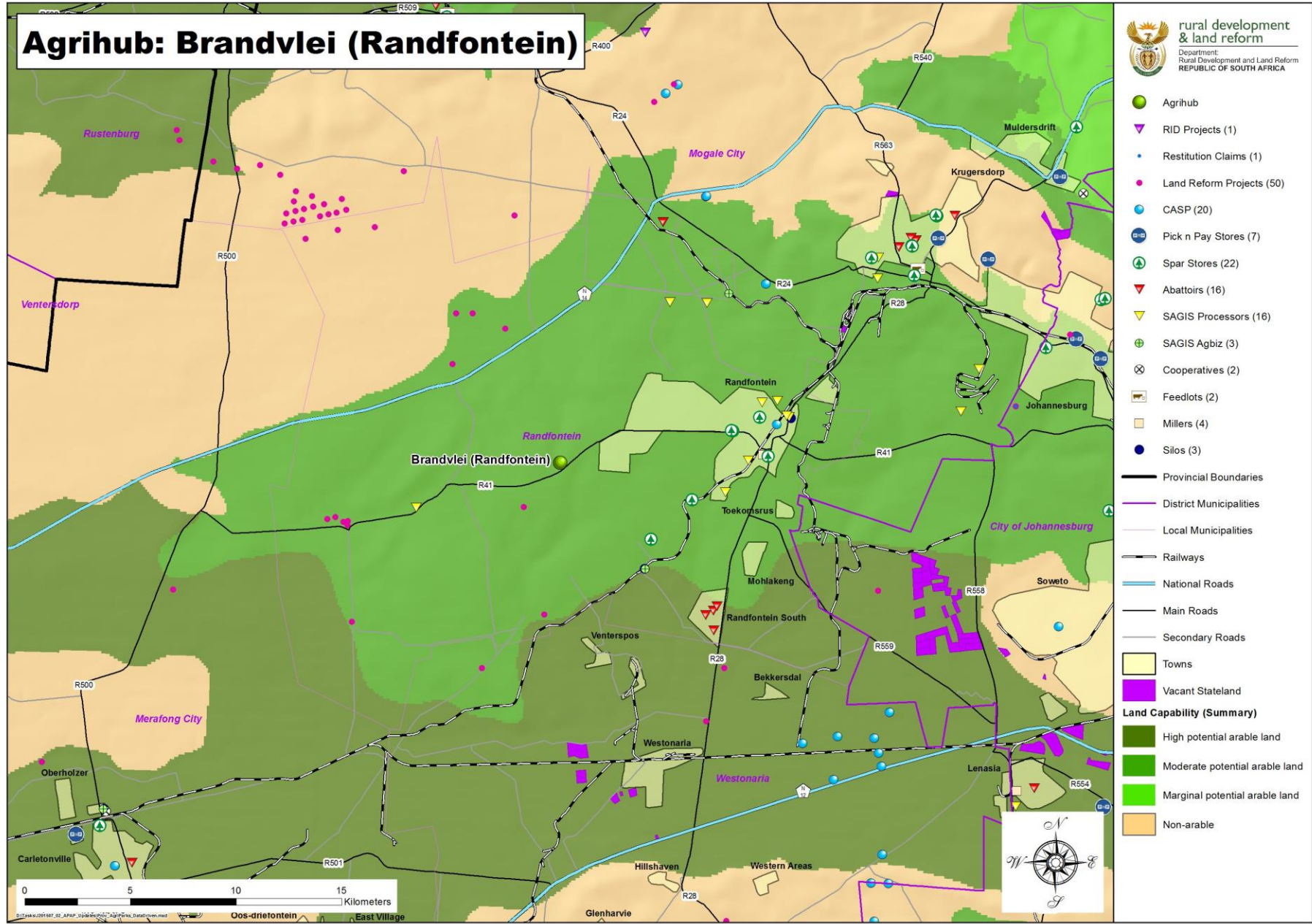
GAUTENG PROVINCE

















<p>West Rand District Municipality</p>	<p>Proposed Agri-hub: Randfontein (Brandvlei)</p>
<p>District Context</p> <p>This district has been added recently as part of the 27 priority districts and the department of Rural development has made significant inputs into spatial planning issues in the district, A district SDF has been done for this district, as well as precinct plans (Uncle Harris Corridor, Randfontein land audit and SDF, Badirile Brandvlei N14 Precinct Plan, all completed since 2013-14 financial year. The two major national roads are the N14 and N12 between Johannesburg and Kimberly that links the Gauteng province with Northern Cape Province. There are at least 700 NARYSEC youth field workers that are deployed in this district. The district is characterized in terms of agricultural enterprise in the following manner: the bottom 80% of the area: Cattle, maize and Woolled sheep (in that order), and the 20% northern part (cattle, tobacco, peanuts, cotton and citrus). There are a few Letsema agricultural projects in the northern part of the district. There are many CRDP sites in this district, Hekpoort and ward 32 in Mogale City (Tswelelopele), Bekkersdal, and others which Branch</p>	<p>Demographics</p> <p>The district has 820 995 people and the total number of households is 267397 with an average household size of 3.1 (Census 2011).The population age group of 15 to 64 years stands at 71.9%. The unemployment rate is at 26.3% . There are 267397 households with an average household size of 2.8. Female headed households is at 31.1%. The Black population group made up the largest proportion in West Rand at 654,998 persons (79.9 percent). The White population group was the second largest at 135,209 persons (16.5 percent) in West Rand. The Coloured and Asian population groups were the third and fourth largest groups in the West Rand at 20,781 persons (2.5 percent) and 9,177 persons (1.1 percent) respectively. At 763,639 in 2003, the West Rand's population had increased to 827,622, or 7.6 percent of the province's total, by 2013. Mogale City had a population of 312,844 in 2003, and this had grown to 370,090 by 2013. It is the most highly populated local municipality in the West Rand district, accounting in 2013 for about 2.9 percent of the province's</p>

<p>SPLUM supported for the 2010-11 and 2012-13 financial years. There are also at least 8 millers in this district. Total Area: 4 087km²</p> <p>Description: West Rand District Municipality is located in the west of the Gauteng province. The Cradle of Humankind falls under the jurisdiction of Mogale City and Merafong City, and forms part of the World Heritage Site. The West Rand extends from Randfontein (the seat of the district) in the west to Roodepoort in the east, and includes the town of Krugersdorp. It is bordered by Bojanala Platinum to the north-west, City of Tshwane to the north-east, City of Johannesburg to the east, Sedibeng to the south-east and Dr Kenneth Kaunda to the south-west. Cities/Towns: Carletonville, Fochville, Krugersdorp, Magaliesburg, Muldersdrift, Randfontein, Wedela, Westonaria. Main Economic Sectors: Manufacturing (22%), mining (19%), community services (19%), finance (16%), trade (10%), transport (6%), construction (4%)</p>	<p>population and 44.7 percent of its district. Randfontein had a population of 133,686 in 2003 and 152,878 in 2013. Westonaria's population was 103,903 in 2003 and had increased to 110,211 by 2013. Merafong City has the third largest population of the Gauteng local municipalities. However, in contrast to almost all local municipalities in the province, which had growth rates of between 0.6 and 4.8 percent between 2003 and 2013, it is the only local municipality to have had a negative population growth rate over the period.</p>
<p>Agriculture</p> <p>There is agricultural activity and agri-related economic activities in Gauteng Province. This is one of the key informants for the strengthening and expansion of the rural economy in the province. There are some large farm portions in Gauteng province which are being used for maize and vegetable production. The activities provide useful information for supporting smaller-scale up-start farming activities, and a broader overview of larger-scale farming activities. In this regard, it is clear that the central part of rural Gauteng is primarily used for diverse farming activities, while the north eastern parts of the south-eastern and the south-western segments are primarily used for cattle farming, and the southern and parts of the south-eastern parts are used for grain production. The West Rand District map provides useful information regarding the location of abattoirs, silos and fresh produce markets, which is of crucial importance in proposals for expanding the agricultural economy in the province. There are areas with excellent or good agricultural potential, especially in Mogale City, as well as in Westonaria and Merafong City. Mogale City is also by far the most important agricultural district in the West Rand. Even though Westonaria has been identified as an area with high potential agricultural land, it is rarely used for these purposes due to high mining activity. The strategic location of the WRDM in relation to the Gauteng Province creates a huge potential for the agriculture sector to grow and stimulate economic development in the region. The advantage held by farmers within the West Rand is their close proximity to the largest consumer market of perishable goods in South Africa (i.e. City of Tshwane and City of Johannesburg), coupled with the fact that the region has areas with good to excellent agricultural potential. Furthermore, the region possesses the potential to develop agro-processing within its borders, as the majority of required resources are available. Mining is still a very important economic sector in the West Rand, both in terms of production and employment and its influence in the economy of the West Rand is still to be felt for many years to come. Therefore it's critical that the mining sector be used as a catalyst for developing other economic activities within the region.</p>	<p>Analysis</p> <p>Randfontein (Brandvlei) is proposed by the Province as the location for the district Agri-hub due to the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Randfontein is not an EDD District or Regional Gateway • There are no other gateways in the district to choose from • The land capability is moderate to good • The road and rail makes connectivity easy • There are at least 5 SPAR food stores in the area • There are many CASP 15-16 projects in the area • Close proximity to Mogale City, which is an EDD Regional gateway • Many Land Reform acquisition projects to the west of the proposed location • AVMP farms to the north west and south east of the proposed location • located within the 150 poorest wards (PIMD) • There are some pieces of State Land available in the area (not vacant) • Ginner, CASP Projects in the area • There is a CRDP site to the south • There is good water sources available from rivers in the area



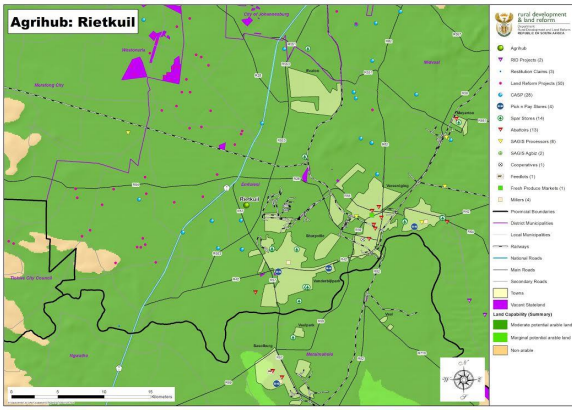
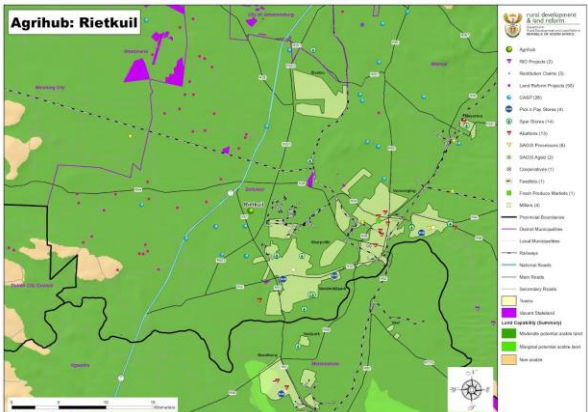
Agrihub: Brandvlei (Randfontein)



-  Agrihub
-  RID Projects (1)
-  Restitution Claims (1)
-  Land Reform Projects (50)
-  CASP (20)
-  Pick n Pay Stores (7)
-  Spar Stores (22)
-  Abattoirs (16)
-  SAGIS Processors (16)
-  SAGIS Agbiz (3)
-  Cooperatives (2)
-  Feedlots (2)
-  Millers (4)
-  Silos (3)
-  Provincial Boundaries
-  District Municipalities
-  Local Municipalities
-  Railways
-  National Roads
-  Main Roads
-  Secondary Roads
-  Towns
-  Vacant Stateland
- Land Capability (Summary)**
-  High potential arable land
-  Moderate potential arable land
-  Marginal potential arable land
-  Non-arable

SECTION 2: 17 DISTRICTS

GAUTENG PROVINCE

<p>Sedibeng District Municipality</p> 	<p>Proposed Agri-hub: Rietkuil</p> 
<p>District Context</p> <p>The Sedibeng District Municipality is a Category C municipality found in Gauteng Province. It is the only area of the Gauteng Province that is situated on the banks of Vaal River and Vaal Dam in the Southernmost part of the Province, covering the area formerly known as the Vaal Triangle. It includes the towns of Vereeniging, Vanderbijlpark, Meyerton and Heidelberg as well as the historic townships of Evaton, Sebokeng, Boipatong, Bophelong, Sharpeville, and Ratanda, which have a rich political history and heritage. The massive improvement in road network axis of East/West and North and South with the N17, N1, N3, and R59-highways transverse the District, and it is seen as one of the most accessible Districts in the country and Southern Africa. This accessibility has improved even more, and making the District an ideal site for investors who wish to focus on export via the N3 route to Durban Port and the N1 and the R59 routes to OR Tambo International Airport. The R59-corridor and the northern parts of the Midvaal Local Municipality seem to be the primary areas of overflow of industrial relocation from Central Gauteng and further a field into the District. The SDM covers the entire southern area of Gauteng Province. The total geographical area of the municipality is 4,185 square kilometers. Cities/Towns: De Deur/Walkerville, Devon, Eikenhof, Evaton, Heidelberg, Meyerton, Nigel, Sebokeng, Vaal Marina, Vaal Oewer, Vanderbijlpark, Vereeniging, Vischkuil Main Economic Sectors: Manufacturing (30.8%), government (17.8%), business services (17.8%), trade (13.7%).</p>	<p>Demographics</p> <p>According to Global Insight 2010 figures, the total population of Sedibeng 2010 is 805 168. According to Statistic SA Community Survey 2007, with its limitations, the total population of Sedibeng 800 819. Emfuleni Local Municipality represents 80.9% of the entire Sedibeng District Municipality population, which effectively means that more people reside in the Emfuleni. Although Emfuleni represents the largest population of SDM, it is Midvaal that has the biggest land area of 41.3% followed by Lesedi at 35.6%. Emfuleni has the highest number of people living in urban areas at 95.1% with Midvaal reflecting the lowest rate at 48.2%. Sedibeng urbanisation figures have been declining from 93.6% in 2000, to 92.2% in 2007 and 88.8% in 2008. The total population in 2011 was 916484 with 279768 households with an average household size of 3.1. Unemployment rate is at 31.9% with 69.5% of the total population in the 51 to 64 years age group.</p>
<p>Agriculture</p> <p>Commercial agriculture takes up the largest area within the district and makes up ±33% of the total land usage. Agricultural activity in the district is dominated by large-scale commercial farming operations[crop production including maize, grain, sorghum, wheat, soya and dry beans, ground nuts, sunflower seeds and vegetables, and animal production including milk, beef, mutton and lamb, eggs and poultry]. Sedibeng is a very important resource to Gauteng in terms of food production, and this fact should be taken into Consideration in the spatial planning of the area. The primary sector of the economy consists of the agricultural as well as the mining sectors. Mining contributes 0.3% while agriculture contributes 1.8 % to the Sedibeng GVA and together</p>	<p>Analysis</p> <p>Rietkuil is proposed by the Province as the location for the district Agri-hub due to the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good road and Rail connectivity (next to N1) • At least ± 4 Pick n Pay food stores in the area • At least 11 SPAR food stores in the area • 28 CASP Projects in the area • Land Reform acquisition projects to the west of Doornkuil • Moderate and High potential land capability • 9 Abattoirs in the area • Many land reform projects to the north west of Rietkuil • 4 SAGIS processors in the area • Potential vacant state land to the north and north west of the location

contributing 2.1% which is an increase of 0.1% compared to the 2008 figures of 2.0%. The rural settlement pattern in the district is characterized by a large number of small holdings/small farms settlements ranging from 1 – 5 ha properties located around the fringes of the urban areas, especially in the western part of the district, in Midvaal and Emfuleni. Agricultural holding areas in Lesedi are limited to the Vischkuil/Endicott area in the northern part abutting the N17 national road, and some settlements on the edges of Nigel northeast of Heidelberg/Ratanda. The performance of the agricultural sector is very dependent on climatic conditions and may fluctuate from year to year. The agricultural sector does however present potential opportunities for downstream economic activities and job creation in terms of further processing of agricultural produce (e.g. Karan Beef, Eskort, all of which are going concerns within Lesedi). In the short to medium term the area west of the R59 should be reserved for agricultural purposes and rural residential uses, to strengthen the development corridor. Emphasis should be placed on exploring the opportunities in the agricultural sector, through production and local processing of products for the export market.

- Proximity to the CRDP site to the east of Sebokeng
- 1 Cooperative close to the Rietkuil location
- Close proximity to N1 national road between Gauteng and the Western Cape
- Moderate land capability
- At least one fresh produce market to the east of Rietkuil

