



Mining multi-national corporations and natural resource's governance issues: The case study of Bakubung and Wesizwe mining company in South Africa.

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DECLARATION

I Osley Ntlhopeng Dikobe, consciously and fully declare that, this thesis, titled "Mining multinational national corporations and natural resource's governance: the case study of Bakubung and Wesizwe Mining Company" is the work that I have personally developed unaided. This work has not been used before for the attainment of any academic qualification or non-academic purpose. This work is for the full attainment and compliance to acquire Doctoral Studies

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Dedication

This doctoral thesis is dedicated to my parents for making me who I am. Who I am, defines my destination, certainly defines how I want to be remembered. My boys, Ketumile Lethabo_Dikobe and Tumisang Omphemetse_Dikobe, once more, the bar is raised. This is one of your benchmarks!! You become what you want to be in life. It is achievable my sons. Stay focused.

Abstract

The African Countries are endowed with an abundance of a variety of natural resources. These natural resources are highly sought after worldwide, particularly by the developed countries. Most of these natural resources are extracted by the Multi-National Companies, which have interest in the mining sector.

The fact these Multi-National Companies operate in more than one country provides them with an unfair advantage over the mining host communities. It implies that these MNC's are able to draw their agreements and plans on the basis of their previous experiences. This will certainly enable the MNC's to perfect their plans to make more profit.

The existing literature has been perused. The limitation on the existing literature is that there is inadequate literature, particularly on the mining community of Bakubung Ba Ratheo of South Africa. Most of available literature is on the technical part of the mining sector. The literature gap is that after the interrogation of the existing literature, it has become apparent that no ample work exists on issue of governance and this presents a good position for the relevancy this thesis.

The resource curse theory is used to explore the effect of platinum in the Bakubung Ba Ratheo area. This enabled the researcher to conclude that availability of the platinum in the Bakubung Ba Ratheo has not positively contributed to the development of the host community. The Governance theory has also been studied to explore governance of the MNC's and natural resources matters by the community. The conclusion is that there is general poor application of the good governance principles such as transparency, honesty and accountability. The host community is generally not informed about the agreements between the community

and mining company and no transparency about the royalties and the shares held by the community.

This thesis sought to explore governance of Multi-National Corporations and the natural resources. The qualitative research method, with open semi-structured questions has been adopted to undertake this thesis. The judgment sampling approach selectively targeted the knowledgeable and experts in the area of mining, particularly the interested stakeholders in the host community and government. The collected data was analysed using the content analysis method.

The findings were that during the inception of the mine in the Bakubung_Ba Ratheo area, community consultation was not adequately undertaken. There are no plans about the infrastructure of the mining company beyond the lifespan of the mining company. It has been found that the mining community is mostly conflict-ridden most of the times. The manner in which government is resolving the conflict is favouring the mining company rather than the mining host community. The population displacement affected the farmers. Some of these farmers had to quit farming due to the fact the relocation area was too far for them. This has an adverse effect on food security.

The emergence of the informal settlements in the area badly affected the planning aspect of the government, particularly on the provision of the basic services such housing, education, sanitation etc. The proliferation of the informal settlement overlaps into the livestock grazing land. This perpetuates shortage of land for food production and security. Poor communication is discovered as one area that affects the flow of information in the community. This happens despite the government having structures such as ward committees, councillors and Community Development Workers.

The Social and Labour plans do not address the challenges of the Bakubung Ba Ratheo, but is more of the public relations campaign by the mining company. The appointment of the community representatives on mining issues is not based on merit, but on the level of their criticism of the mining company. This does not necessarily translate into the ability to efficiently represent the community. The community and labour protests/unrests stretches the South African Police Services to focus on the protests, thereby deviating from actual plans of crime prevention. These findings expose the inability of the government to promote good governance.

Contribution to the body of knowledge: The community development model has been developed for the mining host community. This model encourages the traditional leaders not to be part of the negotiation team during the inception of the mine processes; rather there must be a dedicated team of the trained negotiators. The agreements between mine and mining host community must be developed by a team of legal experts. The model further recommends for the establishment of the Community Rehabilitation Fund. The adoption and the implementation of this model will improve the livelihoods of the mining host community.

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1.0 General Introduction

Almost all the countries on the African continent are endowed with huge amounts and concentrations of natural resources. According to Al Jazeera (2018), the natural resources are spread across the African countries. The following minerals are found in the continent of Africa: diamonds, gold, pozzolana, timber, titanium, iron ore, aluminium, copper, oil and many more. The oil reserves are estimated to have grown by huge volumes.

These minerals have the ability to take this continent to the highest developmental heights because most of these minerals are highly valued and consumed in the World. It is thus indisputable that if these minerals are well used, they can propel African countries to the greatest heights of socio-economic development in the world. Although the African countries are endowed with abundance of different minerals, the scourge of poverty among the Africans is a major concern.

Many scholars have reflected on the manner in which African countries are exploited by the developed states, through the Multi-National Corporations (MNC's). Most of the MNC's originate from the developed states. However, these scholars, as indicated in the literature gap, have failed to provide a clear and practical narrative in the context of good governance propositions, as illustrated in the governance theory. Furthermore, the scholars have not proposed a mining host community development model. This thesis includes a mining community development model.

However, according to Maphosa (2012), the minerals in the African continent have contributed to most of the conflicts in many countries. These minerals should make a huge contribution in building peace and stability by establishing cohesion in the fragile

mining host communities and their governments. The host communities lack a standardised community development model. This model must be adapted to the

communities that host the mining companies. These communities are conflict ridden and this is a setback to the developmental plan of the mining communities.

The raw materials are exported to the developed states for processing and polishing. They are then brought back to the host countries as the finished products and at a very increased price. Lack of the host government to enforce the investors to benefit the minerals in their countries is counter-developmental, as it denies these communities job opportunities and other benefits associated with mining. The extraction of the natural resources, undoubtedly, would diversify the economic activities of the host community. The mining companies do not demonstrate the keenness to propel beneficiation initiatives in the host communities.

It is a fact that mining can have positive spin-offs and increase the prospects of such communities. However, if it is not well managed, this may aggravate the social position of the host government from bad to worse and may result in the prolonged conflict and economic deprivation of the majority, and these results in a challenge. The contradiction is that these minerals ultimately lure foreign direct investment, of which its ownership patterns are skewed because it is broadly favouring the foreign investors.

The Multi-National Corporations, notably, are part of the mining companies and play a significant role in the African Economy. Many countries have accepted these institutions with their elements of conditions. The conditions set by MNC's make little contribution in the development of the mining host communities. The existence of these mines stir instability in the MNC's host communities and governments. For example one of the conditions is the liberalization of the economy, hoping that, through a trickle-down approach, the private sector will be able to resolve the local

problems such as unemployment, lack of skills development and other socio-economic ills. The paradox is that, the socio-economic ills worsen in these areas.

When addressing the mining *lekgotla*, Ramathodi (2014) argued that most of the mining communities have high levels of conflict. In most instances the causes of the conflict are attributed to the struggle to occupy the positions of influence in the mines. The other causes of conflict are the high rate of in-migration and over-reliance on socio-economic facilities. Subsequently this results in increased demand for services.

There is a growing perception that the communities become worse off, and their development is enormously retarded, due to the fact their traditional modes of survival are now changed by the mining operations. This creates a fallacious perception that the existence of the mine will now start to provide many developmental opportunities that will propel community development to greater heights.

The communities now change from driving their own development through agrarian means of survival, which they have practised for years. These communities start to be highly dependent on social welfare and hand-outs from the mining companies. They further serve as reserves for cheap labour, which ultimately benefits the mining companies. Those who cannot be employed obviously become agitated and begin to vent their dissatisfactions through violent and destructive actions.

1.2. Colonialism and the Natural Resources.

The discovery of natural resources in the African Continent has triggered the emergence of colonialism of the African Continent. This has further led to the division of the African continent into various countries. One of the motives that has resulted in colonisation of the African continent was the demand for raw materials by the western states. Their industrialization was growing at a rapid pace and this then pushed a high demand for the natural resources.

According to Greer and Kavaljit (2000), the end of World War II has experienced the proliferation of foreign direct investment under the umbrella of the MNC's. The proliferation of the MNC's occurred during the 19th and 20th century. It is important to mention that this epoch stimulated skewed industrialisation, which favoured the developed states across the various governments in the world.

This factor was propelled by the desire to process food stuffs which will last for longer periods. This period also anchored the demand for petrochemicals and products made from the precious stones, and were largely consumed by the developed states. The value chain of the minerals has been designed in such a way that the benefits such as industrialization favour the developed states, rather than the countries which produce the raw materials.

The proliferation of the MNC's throughout the world, in pursuit of natural resources, has enormously demonstrated the ability and huge potential to remedy the socio-economic challenges of the host communities and government. However, it is worth noting that the MNC's most notable positive character can be described as and mostly limited to job creation and transfer of technology to the host government, and less to the hosting community members.

This technology is invented mainly to serve the interest of the MNC's rather than with the sole intention of serving the host government. The introduction of technology often results in retrenchments. In fact, the common feature of the host community is a stagnant and deteriorating standard of living, with escalation of poverty levels.

Tirimba et al. (2014) posit that the MNC's persuaded their host nations to adopt capitalist/profit-making policies, with the view that development will have a trickle-down effect. The benefits to the host government were largely limited to job

creation and transfer of skills, through social labour and labour plans. The inverse is that the capitalist policies turn many people destitute who end up living below the poverty datum line and those who control the means of production continue to be excessively rich.

The job creation for the mining host community does not provide sustainable remedial measures to address the challenges of the community. The MNC's importance is mostly viewed and assessed along prospects of job creation. The other narrative is that these companies use the host communities, especially in Africa, as a reserve for cheap labour. The provision of cheap labour by African countries is counter-developmental, because most of these people who are sourced as cheap labour leave work being weak, frail and subject to many ailments.

This implies that the relationship between the mining company and the host community is mostly exploitative. It further creates the impression that the community is well-off because there are ample job opportunities brought by mining companies. This may have the negative effect of removing the necessity of the government to provide welfare services.

The fact that most of the mining companies are obligated to have social labour plans, may also make the government reluctant to fully channel developmental projects to such communities. It is through the profit-making approach that many people are living in squalid conditions since they cannot afford some of the basic commodities.

1.3. Dig and Export of the Mineral Resources in Africa

The United Nation's Economic Commission for Africa (2018) contends that the dig-and-export model needs to stop. The host governments must now focus on the

maximum exploitation of the natural resources, primarily focusing on adding_value by the processing and polishing of the mineral resources. This process of adding_value will definitely increase the employment of the local people and enhance the revenue base of the government. The revenue can thus be used to transform the position of the mining sector. Stoppage of the dig-and-export model must be accompanied by strong elements of accountability, transparency and openness, primarily with the intention to eliminate the inadequacies of effective governance.

It is against this background that this study is initiated in order to investigate and explore the prospects of MNC's in extracting the natural resources and the challenges and problems encountered by the host community and governments. The role and the character of the MNC's will also be looked at and investigated.

1.4. Statement Of The Problem

Natural resources attract foreign direct investment through MNCs to an area which is endowed with natural resources. In most instances, the people of that area have a positive view that these natural resources would change their lifestyle from poor living conditions to a better standard of living. The paradox is that most of these people, by observation, become worse off than before the existence of mining operations in their area.

The government, as custodian of the laws and regulations in the mining sector, is obliged to ensure that there is adequate compliance by the mining companies. The government must further serve as a protector of the interests and the rights of its society. The policies that protect the community must be fully implemented.

Through observation, the common feature is that there is poor compliance to the regulations, and this subsequently results in poor governance. The mining host communities, therefore, become vulnerable and exploited.

The common features of the host communities are perpetual escalation of socio-economic ills in the society, aggravated by the population growth caused by the immigration of the job seekers. This statement of the problem highlighted factors that have compelled the investigations of this research.

More often, the host communities of the MNC's, particularly in the mining sector, are continuously ridden with conflicts and perennial complaints. Generally, these complaints relate to biased employment, community development aspects and suspicions about squandering of money by those working very closely with the mining companies. These issues have a negative bearing on the stability of the host community, traditional authority, and the government.

The traditional authority and the government, as custodians of the community interests and programmes, become suspected of serving as the vanguard of the MNC's at the expense of the community interest. Subsequently, communities become divided into the underdeveloped and the developed areas, in which access to the resources is the main factor. However, the paradox is that, despite the abundance of the natural resources in such areas, the majority of the people are trapped in a cycle of poverty and live in conditions of squalor. It is therefore imperative that governance of MNC's and natural resources is investigated.

1.5 The Aim of the Study

The aim of this study is to investigate the governance of the Multinational Corporations and natural resources in the platinum region of the North West Province.

1.6 Objectives of the Study

The research objectives mainly put emphasis on two areas, namely, the units of analysis that are the focus of investigations. These units will be looked at, against each objective. It is therefore inevitable that the units of analysis will be explained and outlined in this research project, they will be investigated, and ultimately a conclusion will be arrived at.

Secondly, the variables will be explored and assessed. The conclusion drawn will be derived from the observation report and assist in mapping the way forward for the host community and government (Terre Blanche et al., 2006).

The main objectives of this study, as listed below, are to:

- Explore the nature and character of the crisis inflicted upon communities that host natural resources.
- Investigate MNC's in line with problems of natural resources
- Examine the effects of the MNC's and natural resources on the livelihoods of the host communities
- Identify the disposition of the government towards issues generated by natural resources in the communities

1.7 Research Questions

The research questions seek to investigate the governance of MNC's and natural resources prospects, challenges and problems across the spectrum. Maree et al. (2014:295) guide that the researcher must develop the questions with precision that will enhance comprehensive answers to all the questions; it is against this background that carefully constructed questions are crafted to provide answers to the research questions.

This section will enable a researcher to holistically understand the research in question, in line with peace studies and international relations. This will be able to provide sufficient, accurate answers to the research questions. Underneath, the research questions are:

- i) What is the nature as well as the character of the crisis inflicted upon communities that host natural resources?
- ii) Are there problems created by MNC's created in the exploration of natural resources?
- iii) Do MNC's make any positive impact on the livelihood of the host communities while exploring resources?
- iv) How does the government react towards issues generated by natural resources in the communities?

1.8 Rationale of the Study

This research will identify broad prospects that can develop the mining host community. Lessons will be drawn from other countries, particularly the developed states. This will assess the level of consistency on the operational standards of the MNC's in implementing their Social Labour Plans. The other focal point will be to critically identify the challenges and the problems

associated with mining to the development of the mining host community and the actions of the MNC's in addressing these challenges.

This study will employ an explanatory approach. A new trajectory will be discovered and recommended to reduce and eliminate high levels of socio-economic challenges in the mining communities. Furthermore, opportunities associated with mining, that can benefit the host community will also be revealed.

1.9 Theoretical framework

The relevance of a theoretical framework is to assist a researcher to answer the research questions. These theories further assist in broadening the understanding of the research question. Three theories will be critically analysed for the purpose of this research project. Below are these theories.

1.10 Governance Theory

This will investigate and explore the role played by the government in ensuring that the MNC's are complying with rules and regulations as laid out by the host government to protect its communities and the environment. The management of the natural resources will also be scrutinised. All these issues boil down to governance aspects. It is therefore inevitable that a theory that models governance issues should be employed to provide a framework for exploration.

Stoker (2002) argues about the importance and relevance credible and good governance. This theory advocates for more accountability to the communities, in order to promote inclusivity of all the role players. The governance elements and principles embodied in this theory will be elaborated to provide more information on government and actors beyond the government. The narrative about the prospects, problems and challenges will be critically investigated.

1.11 Resource Curse Theory

The MNC's are primarily attracted by the natural resources. For the purposes of this study, the focus will be on natural resources, MNC's and community development in the North West Province, with special focus on the platinum region. Logically, this is due to the fact that there is an abundance of natural resources in this province that can propel development to greater heights.

Richard Auty(1990) developed a theory which attempted to provide an explanation as to why the host countries of the natural resources are not developing. This Management of the natural resources will be scrutinised to assess their bearing on governance issues.

Perry (2010) argues that countries with an abundance of natural resources bring hope to their citizens; however, less is achieved in terms of development of such nations, despite the abundance of the resources in the host communities.

The factors which are assembled in this theory will assist to assess if the resources are efficiently used to benefit the host communities. The MNC's tend to tap the best and talented skilled people since they are able to pay better salaries than the public administration. Most of the nations in resource-blessed countries have a perception that the focus should be on mineral resources rather than diversifying or venturing on other economic projects

1.8.0 Research Methodology

1.8.1 Study Area

This study was conducted in the platinum area of the North West Province. Bakubung ba_Ratheo in Ledig Village was used to provide information and shed more light on this study.

1.8.2 Target Population

Bakubung Ba Ratheo community, in Ledig village of the North West Province, in South Africa was used as the target population. Ledig village is a mining area in which Wesizwe Platinum Mine is extracting platinum.

1.8.3 Sample Size

The sample size is as follows: 2 officials from each of the government departments:- Health, South African Police Services, Home Affairs, Education, Labour, Social Development, Department of Mineral Resources, Mining Council in the Office of the Premier, Economic Development, Community Safety and Transport, ward councillors, ward committee member, Integrated Development Plan Official, ward councillors, Wesizwe Platinum Mine, 8 community members and two traditional leaders. Additional appropriate stakeholders may be considered during the collection of data. The targeted research participants is 40.

1.8.4. Sample Selection Method

The judgement sampling technique was used to select the research subjects. This sampling technique, under non-probability sampling, is relevant because it enables the selection of research subjects on the basis on their expertise and professional knowledge.

The judgement sampling method is appropriate due to the fact that a researcher is fully aware about the embedded valuable mining knowledge of the targeted research subjects. This provides an opportunity on value adding in the existing body of knowledge. Furthermore, the additional the research participants may be interviewed until at the point of information saturation. Brink (2011:141) interprets information saturation as a point where new data no longer emerge. This is a point where data collection for this thesis will stop.

1.8.5 Data Collection

1.8.5.1 The Role of the Researcher

The researcher, within the acceptable research norms and standards of data collection, had collected research data. The permission to collect data was sought from the relevant targeted departments and North West University Research Ethics Committee. Below is the process that was followed to collect data from the research participants. The research subjects' rights and such rights were observed and respected.

1.8.5.2 Data Collection Method

Data collection is the vital component that is important in the research process. The data collection process would be credible and free from suspicion of any wrong-doing. Bryman (2015) asserts that a researcher may significantly depart from the schedule or questionnaire in order to trade on new horizons. During the data collection process, a researcher had slightly departed from the questionnaire, in order to venture into the new horizon. This provided new information in order to add impetus in the research information.

Broadening the horizon, this posed a challenge of prolonging the interview session. The researcher would always avoid any possible infringement of the research

subjects' privacy rights. The research subject or participants were accorded an opportunity to give permission to always consent or refute.

A researcher adopted the qualitative research method as the best suited method to provide an in-depth understanding of this research project. The character of the multi-national corporations was adequately investigated and explored. Their actions, in terms of their responsibilities, was studied and described in order to bolster better understanding of this study.

The development which led to instabilities and protests in the communities of the North West Province in the mining of platinum would be investigated, adequately probed and well-interrogated through an open-ended semi-structured questionnaire.

1.8.5.3 Secondary Data Collection

A lot of information, that is, secondary data, was gathered through relevant books, newspapers articles, news (electronic and print), magazines, relevant government information sources such as annual reports/plans, available community resolutions, court decisions etc.

1.8.5.4. Data Analysis Methods

The content analysis method would be applied to analyse data collected in this study. The common words that emerged through descriptive were turned into various categories and thereafter be formulated into various groupings which relate to each other.

Bryman (2015) purports, the content analysis allowed categories to emerge out of data and on recognising the significance for understanding the meaning of the context in which an item was analysed. Various themes that appeared from the gathered data are formed into sub-themes..

1.8.6. Ethical Consideration

It is incumbent on every researcher to ensure that all research ethics are complied with. The researcher will ensure compliance on all ethical consideration. The researcher sought ethical clearance from the university higher degree committee.

1.8.6.1 The Right to Anonymity and Confidentiality

Mouton (2011: 243) argues that the informants of research project always have the right to remain anonymous. Codes are used to conceal the actual identity of the research participants. The purpose of the codes is to protect the research participants from any possible victimization.

Mouton (2011: 243) outlines the following as measures to assist and guide researchers. It is therefore noteworthy that during the collection of data, through interviews, the right to anonymity of the research subjects will be highly observed and respected. The welfare of the researcher participants was always upheld and protected.

1.8.6.2 The Right to Privacy

The targeted research subjects have all the rights conferred on him or her through the Act 108 of 1996, Chapter 2 Section 14. In case a research subject refuses to participate in this research, his or her rights would be highly respected.

In case the research participants felt that the environment was not conducive for the interview, the researcher changed the venue. In some instances, the research participants changed the interview time, the researcher abode by the request of the research participants.

The duration of the interview was taken into consideration and long interview sessions were avoided. The researcher had carefully place and prioritised the safety

of the research participants by avoiding group members for focus groups who could physically or emotionally hurt such research subjects.

1.8.6.3 The Justice Principle

The elements of research ethics were highly upheld and recognised. All the research subjects, irrespective of their culture, race, gender or creed were fairly and equally treated. No research participant was coerced into providing information to a researcher.

No information either harmful or harmless was provided without their consent. The research participants were briefed about their rights. The researcher undertook to be personally liable for any violation or any encroachment of any right of a research subject.

1.8.6.4 The Right to Full Disclosure about the Research

To some extent, some of the research outcomes are predictable, guided by the observation of the development in the area of Bakubug Ba Ratheo. A research subject should be willing to provide full consent to participate in the research (Mouton, 2011: 243). The importance of this research project was fully explained to the research subjects and all their entitlement such as rights and access to the findings of research was well explained to them. .

1.9.0 Research Design

Research design outlines the plan which a researcher had embarked on in order to provide a solution to the identified problem. This plan had undergone various processes until it was evident that the plan would yield the desired outcome. This must predict and demonstrate the possible results of the study (Babbieand Mouton, 2001)

1.10. Contribution to the Body of Knowledge

The Wesizwe Mining Company, through the extraction of the natural resources in the Bakubung Ba Ratheo region, inflicts different crises, but it also benefits the community in different positive ways. This thesis had drawn the attention of the actors in this industry to improve the quality of governance in the host community, and provide the community development model for the mining host communities. The government, as custodian of the legislations and vanguard of the interests of the communities was able to provide a balancing act between the community and Wesizwe mining company

1.11 Division of the Research Chapters

This is a full research dissertation for Ph.D. Study. The full dissertation is therefore allocated and divided as follow:

Chapter 1 (One)

This section entails the introduction, the aims of the study, objectives, the research questions and the rational of the study. This chapter further outlines the contribution of this thesis to the body of knowledge.

Chapter 2 (Two)

Literature Review

Research is an on-going process. This chapter includes the existing literature in the field of governance of natural resources. The theories that are appropriate to the topic of this thesis are also explored, with the intention to provide a proper governance of the natural resources. The literature gap is also highlighted.

Chapter 3 (Three)

Research Methodology

The research method, which is employed to enable a researcher to undertake this study has been identified and explored. The researcher has adopted the qualitative research method, with the judgmental sampling. The area of the study is also included. The research participants, with codes in order to protect their identity have been identified.

Chapter 4 (Four)

This section presents the findings and analysis of the two questions which are:

- i) The nature as well as the character of the crisis inflicted upon communities that host natural resources.
- ii) The problems created by MNC's in line with exploration of natural resources.

Chapter 5 (Five)

This section presents the findings and analysis of the two questions which are listed below:

- i) The impact of Wesizwe_Mining Company on the livelihood of the host communities while exploring resources.
- ii) The government's reaction towards issues generated by natural resources in the communities.

Chapter 6 (Six):

This section is the gist of this study because it presents a solution to the mining host community. This chapter presents value adding to the body of knowledge by

presenting a mining community model titled: Towards a New Model of Resource's Governance.

Chapter 7 (Seven):

This section entails recommendations that must be used to develop the communities, and a conclusion

2.0 Chapter Two

Literature Review

2.1 Introduction

This section provides the information relevant to the area of study for the purpose of providing a solution to the research problem. Appropriate documents, books, articles, and current issues from the media have been perused to assist in providing the answer to the research question. The documented evolution of mining has also been investigated. The geographical area point of study is Bakubung Ba Ratheo and Wesizwe mine in South Africa, in the North West Province.

This section, literature review, entails the Scramble of Africa. This is a period which triggered economic interests from countries outside Africa. The role of the mining companies during Bophuthatswana "pseudo" government era is also outlined. The stakeholder's governance is also investigated and scrutinised.

In providing a balancing act in the mining sector, two African countries, which are South Sudan that resembles a bad governance model, and Botswana, that represents a generally perceived good model for good governance, have been studied. Two theories, viz. resource curse and governance, have been critically analysed. Some experiences have also been drawn on from other mining towns

across the globe. The legislative framework has also been investigated to provide impetus in the provision of the answers to the research questions.

2.2 The Scramble for Africa.

The continent of Africa is one of the continents which has plenty of mineral resources. These natural resources have attracted interest from foreign-based companies, which are predominantly referred to as the Multi-National Corporations

(MNC's). Ross(1993) attributes the economic interests, more than political and administrative powers, to be the main factors which trigger colonial interests. The colonial masters found their colonies to be perfect solution to their problems in order to satisfy their need for raw materials.

To elaborate further, the colonial masters played a significant role in the development of the colonies by shaping the character of the economic, social and political outlook. Most of the colonies were still lacking the administrative capacity for their governments. This provided the colonial masters with an added impetus of directing the social programmes to suit the needs of foreign direct investment.

This has thus led to the emergence of skewed power relations amongst various countries, which in the end favoured the colonial masters, at the expense of the development of the colony. The relationship between these countries was formalized through the establishment of the MNC's. This was later referred to as globalization. The globalization in theoretical existence gives the impression that all the countries have equal powers and relations.

This was viewed differently as it adversely affected the power relations, especially in economic terms. This will ultimately give the country with stronger economic terms

more power(Gonclaves:2000). The primary interest of the MNC's was to extract the targeted precious raw material from the host countries, in order to manufacture finished products for the developed states. The economic patterns through colonialism were structured to be mono-cultural.

Mothusi (2016) argues that the exit of Britain from the EU will have an effect on the Botswana's economy. This is prompted by the fact that the economy of Botswana is heavily reliant on Britain. The mono-cultural economic structure serves as an enabler for economic relations beyond the colonial epoch. This means that the Under-developed state's raw materials are conditioned to serve the interest of the developed states for many decades to come.

Some of the colonies had more of a mono-cultural economy which was meant to serve the interests of their former colonial masters. Mauritius specialized in the production of sugar and Ghana produced cocoa. Most of the former colonies were forced to produce for export rather than for the consumption of their local societies.

This was made possible by the supply of raw materials and cheap labour to these developed countries. Colonialism established a mono-cultural economy by preventing external competition in the colonies. This approach has made the effect of colonialism to be felt even beyond the colonial period. This is known as trade Monopoly. The exploitation of mineral and other resources provided a huge base of wealth for the colonial masters, especially precious stones such as gold, diamonds and platinum (Ash, 2006).

This has led to unequal economic trade relations Conclaves(2000). The countries focus on mutually agreed products and this allows for competitive advantage between the countries. Lack of appropriate technology by the former colonies

provides the former colonies with an edge over the underdeveloped countries, and thus makes the host communities to be weaker in terms of discussing better deals.

The weak host communities put such society in a very vulnerable position in discussions and these results in the exploitation of the host communities. On the other side, the mining MNC's bring positive development by employing some of the community members. With these divergent views, at their centre, the governance becomes very important. Due to the profit-driven approach, the mining MNC's end up taking a lot from the host communities. The host communities have little to benefit due to various factors.

(Haufler: 2010) argues that disclosure is an essential tool for good governance. The disclosure of all the key elements, including the impact of the mining company must be adhered to in order to inform and keep the mining company accountable. The promotion of disclosure will thus be able to alert the host communities about the negative impact of the mining company in the host community.

The extractive industry, more often, disregard this issue of disclosure because communities will ensure that their rights are not disregarded by the mining company. Hence it is imperative that the extractive industry initiative must be advocated for and promoted in all the host communities. This will promote wise utilization and management of the resources.

The host communities are mostly promised job creation rather than participation in value chain processes of the raw materials, hence these countries are perceived to be the reserves for cheap labour. Most of the raw materials are exported to the developed countries. It is vital to note that the host countries and communities are not adequately participating in the beneficiation process and this makes them to only

focus on job creation, rather than the value chain process, in order to maximise the gains in the mining sector.

2.3 Governance of the Stakeholders in the Mining Community.

The Mining Host Community has many stakeholders in the area. These stakeholders have a role to play in the mining area, due to their respective mandate. The mining stakeholders may be derived from the public sector, private sector or non-governmental organizations. The stakeholders are expected to provide services to the community in order to improve the livelihoods of the communities.

According to Smith(2011), the quality of good governance relies heavily on the functional efficacy of the relationship of all the stakeholders from the community, representatives from mines and the government. However, in the South African context, the community representatives do little to honestly represent the aspirations of the communities.

This is proven by the fact that development in the community is in a regressive state, as the mines are often let off the hook without consequence management. There is a growing tendency of hoping that the national government has sole powers to ensure that mines play their part. This is an oversight, because local government is not adequately empowered by the legislation. However, through formulation of inter-departmental plans, local government can hold the mining companies accountable.

Most of the mining companies, theoretically, have good and sound governance principles(Integrated Annual Report, 2016).The integrated annual report of Wesizwe mining company advocates for trust, openness and fairness. These values are an illustration that coerces trust with the community members. These principles

are upheld by the view that there is an inclusive approach in which the society is well represented.

Without any hesitation, if there is sound governance which is reciprocal between the community and the mining companies, there will be a solid platform for skills transfer in the management of the mines and community development. The contradiction is that most of the mines employ members of the communities in lower positions and senior positions are provided to outsiders. Notwithstanding the skills base of the host community, this becomes a perfect means to disempower the host community in managing their own mining company in the future.

Lack of knowledge and transparency on extraction of natural resources inhibits the community members to make informed decisions. Communities are found wanting in understanding the complexities and the dynamics of the extractive industry of natural resources. This thus results in the community not understanding the complex environment of the mining industry. Such communities are bound to take detrimental decisions.

2.4 Extraction of Platinum during the Bophuthatswana era.

The South African apartheid regime instituted numerous homelands in order to increase divisions among the South African Nation. Bophuthatswana became one of the homelands and this homeland compromised the Setswana-speaking people (Knight, 1984). Internationally Bophuthatswana has been known as a pseudo-state, because this state never achieved international recognition of statehood qualities.

This pseudo-government largely relied on the South African regime for number of issues. This *de facto* government relied on Mining MNC's which were owned by the

whites, who used the Tswana people as a reservoir for cheap labour. Black people were still exploited, like their counterparts in apartheid South Africa.

According to Totem Media (2010), most of the mines which produced platinum were located in the Bophuthatswana homeland. It is also important to highlight that Bophuthatswana was largely dependent on South Africa to sustain these mines. The greatest burden of funding was that the repressive apartheid policies were entrenched through conditions attached to funding.

It therefore becomes evident that the independence of Bophuthatswana was largely curtailed and limited. In fact Bophuthatswana was a pseudo-government that perpetuated unequal relations of the races, in which the white race was installed as the super-race.

This becomes clearer because the lifestyle of the black people in Bophuthatswana was not better than that of the blacks in the old South Africa. The black majority in the mining communities were not empowered in terms of the mining operations in their area. This position perpetuated divisions and suppression of the black people by the white minority. The host communities of the mining companies were living in abject poverty and had no access to basic services such as clean water, sanitation, health facilities, quality education and roads.

The mining host communities theoretically owned mines but pragmatically did not have a say in the mining companies. They could not dictate to the mining companies how and what should be included in the social responsibility plans. Through observation, it appears that the host communities were not reserved special jobs, but they competed like any other person.

The Bafokeng had struggled and pursued this matter through the courts of law to get the royalties. According to Totem Media (2010), the mining companies found it easy to exploit the communities because the government of Bophuthatswana did not have laws that prevented the exploitation of the host communities, or to compel the mining companies to redress the damage they caused.

In 1998, the Mafikeng High Court ruled that the demands of the Bafokeng were fair and reasonable. The Bafokeng became encouraged and strove for 50:50 shares in other areas of mining. This is a contradiction, because currently most of the mines find it difficult to provide a fair share to the mining communities.

According to Kouteu(2017), short term economic benefits accrued from the mining MNCs are far outweighed by the long-term negative effects on the health of the dwellers in the mining areas. The burden of this high employment is that it becomes too costly for the hosting government to take care of these communities because it needs to provide basic services to these people. The job-seekers also add to the burden because the government must care for them. The job-seekers have little contribution to the economy because they are essentially dependent on the government for their survival.

The migrant labourers also have a negative effect on the cultural and tribal identity of the host communities. The influx of different races and tribes dilutes the original identity of the host community. This has an adverse impact on the traditional authority, as many migrants are not conversant with cultural norms and practices. However, there is little that the host community can do to avert this.

2.5 The Ownership patterns of Mining Companies in South Africa

The ushering-in of the democratic dispensation in South Africa liberalised the economy. This exposed the South African economy to global competitiveness across the world. The envisaged position of the South African government is to transfer economic power from the white minority to the black majority.

The apartheid policies had entrenched the dominance of white minority in all facets of life by making them to be a superior race over all other racial groups in South Africa (Nduru, 2004). These segregationary policies had subjected the black majority to abject poverty and inhumane living standards. The fact that policies were more biased towards whites have entrenched inequality and unemployment on blacks because whites control the means of production.

According to Fieldhouse(2000), the state should be in a powerful position to dictate the rules of the game. Most of the mining companies are still largely owned by the foreign based nationals. This leads to the marginalization of the local communities in terms of the employment and other economic opportunities. The local communities have less role in terms of the beneficiation of the minerals extracted from the local communities.

The mining companies always have edge over the communities because the beneficiaries are few, who mostly are the elites in the host communities. The fact that the mining companies have dominance over the host communities becomes a recipe for conflict due the fact that the interests of the communities always come at the tail end.

2.6 Legislative Framework

The South African government can be looked at on two main epochs. The first period can be by and large viewed as the apartheid regime, which was suppressive

to the black people. Human rights were only provided for and considered to be for the small white population. The post-1994 epoch resembled more of an inclusive democratic government with more generally acceptable legislation.

There are many logical legal frameworks that guide the operations of the mining operations. All the mining multinational companies are expected to be bound to comply with such legislation, without any exceptions.

2.6.1 The South African Constitution Act 108 of 1996.

The Constitution of South Africa is the supreme law of the country. The MNC's are also obligated to comply with all the prescripts of the Constitution. Without any doubt, compliance to the constitution will protect and uphold good governance principles.

According to the (South African Constitution, Section 24) all people in the republic of South Africa have the right to an environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being.

This clause demonstrates the willingness of the South African government to ensure that the wellbeing of its citizenry across the spectrum is well taken care of. However, compliance in this area is found lacking. Most of the community members in the mining area enduring continuous suffering through the polluted air and contaminated water. This demonstrates that the environment is not harmless to the habitants of the environment. To have the environment protected, for the benefit of present and future generations, through reasonable legislative and other measures.

Mining MNC's have caused severe environmental degradation in most of the environment through a variety of pollutants. This situation, does not guarantee the handing over of the well-protected environment to the future generations. The

element of effective governance is not well promoted due to the fact that the government looks to be weak to control the MNC's.

This is because most MNC's are viewed as the main contributors of job creation, and this sustains the leaders of the government in power. The traditional leaders and councils are not well empowered to diagnose and robustly handle deviation from various legislation by the MNC's.

Prevent pollution and ecological degradation;

The pollution of the soil, water and air are daily occurrences in many areas in the platinum region. The soil is no longer as productive as it used to be. The community members are not empowered to serve as stewards to ensure this. In the absence of adequate government measures, the community members must serve as the advance guard to prevent and deter pollution in many areas. In a nutshell, the Constitution is highly compromised.

2.6.2 The Implication of the Environment on Governance of Mining MNC's

The environment is legislatively defined as "the surroundings that are made up of land, water and atmosphere of the earth, micro-organisms, plant and animal life...and conditions that influence human health and wellbeing." (National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) Act No. 107 of 1998).

The key component of the environment is inter-relationship of the species that are in that environment. The notable common feature of interrelation is common cultural practices. The communities who live in the same environment use that environment for their survival, socially and economically. Since the mining MNC's attract huge

numbers of the job-seekers, this leads to cultural diversification. The initial cultural bond of the indigenous people is going to be negatively affected. This demonstrates

that the host communities and the government should do much better to leverage the interests and the traditions of the host communities.

2.6.3 National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) No 107 Of 1998

This act acknowledges that many community members still live in an environment which is unhygienic and harmful. This piece of legislation seeks to allow everyone to live in an environment which is harmless to the health of all its habitants. The government is obligated to protect, respect, promote and fulfil socio-economic rights to enable attainment of the basic needs (National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) No 107 Of 1998).

The primary aim is to ensure that the historically disadvantaged individuals and communities are empowered to be on the same playing field with people of other races, particularly in the area of economic development. The majority of the people in the mining areas are still languishing in poverty and living below the poverty datum line.

This Act seeks to prohibit pollution in all aspects, and prevention of the environmental/ecological degradation. The environmental degradation is a common feature of many mining areas. These mines are largely owned by the MNCs. Nature conservation is not well taken care to ensure that the original indigenous plants are preserved for future generations.

The government fails to put in place well-capacitated mining forums to enable adequate monitoring. The community members are better placed to protect the implementation of the environmental management plan. The community members are made to only focus on jobs that are created by the MNC's rather than pay

attention to other related aspects like the environment. These issues are likely to cause more harm in the long term if not well managed.

The public participation is at its lowest ebb in terms of the environment. This is an illustration of the weak governance on the side of the government, through the lead department of rural, environment, agriculture and development of the north west provincial government. This act forces all government departments across all spheres to deal with the matters that affect the environment to constitute a committee to preserve the environment.

2.6.4. Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act No. 28 of 2002

This legislation was passed in 2002 and implemented in 2004. This act was developed to override the Minerals Act of 1991. This Act provides the South African government with autonomous powers to be a custodian of all the minerals in the republic. Though the traditional leaders have a major role to play, the fact is that the government has more legislative powers in this regard.

Though mining is compelled to create employment under this act, it fails to forcefully compel the mining MNC's to provide employment for the local communities in strategic positions, which will enable these communities to manage the mining operations beyond the lifespan of the mining company. The Act's proposition on job creation is vague and is not specific in terms of the targets. This is therefore subject to exploitation and abuse by the mining company.

The fines which are imposed for failing to implement the Act are too little for MNC's. Some of these companies may choose to pay the fines and continue to maintain the status quo as set out in the pre-democratic dispensation. The pre-democratic era

remains a symbol of the painful past in which the oppression of blacks was the order of the day.

Although this Act guarantees safety of the mineworkers, the Marikana tragedy has revealed that mine workers are still working under harsh and unsafe conditions. Fulani(2018) reported that over 900 mineworkers were trapped at Sibanye Gold Mine in Welkom, due to a power outage caused by storms. This took place while this piece of legislation was in force.

The Sibanye Gold Field incident casts aspersions over the ability of the government to implement measures that promote effective governance in the mining sector. It is a clear demonstration of low compliance, which attests that some of the mining MNC's are making governance sub-standard.

If the power outage was not dealt with in time, tragedy could have struck South Africa again, over many atrocities that took place in the mining sector. The government's inability to institute and implement effective mechanisms in place is cause for concern. This is a reflection that the government is not using its authority to command the mining MNC's to, without any reservation, comply with all the legislations appropriate to the mining sector.

The organizational mechanisms, coupled with high breed of capacity building projects for all the relevant stakeholders (Cooper & Vargas, 2004:63). This will propel sustainable development in a wide range of development aspects. The enacted legislations are key to guarantee sustainable development for the current generations, without compromising the future generations.

The greatest shortcoming of these Acts is that the infringers are punished mostly through paltry fines. The impact of non-compliance on the host communities is not a

primary issue. Non-compliance often results in common diseases in the community. The perpetrators are often not punished through the courts of severely.

According to (LandLord & Tenants Rights Obligation:2012), the Emerlo Regional Court had in 2012, had convicted the golf view mining (PTY) for contravention of numerous clauses of the National Environmental Act, no 107 of 1998 and National Water Act no 36 of 1998. This mining company was found to have committed the following offences: Illegally mining in the wetland, the diversion of the water resources, the inadequate pollution control and unauthorised transformation of the indigenous vegetation.

The mining company entered into a plea agreement of paying ZAR 4 million despite committing offences that could be too costly in the long term. This will have adversarial effect on the host government and the community. The admission of guilt and plea agreement does serve as a deterrent to the potential offenders in this sector.

It becomes easy for the mining MNC's to avoid punitive measures, let alone attempts to hold these companies accountable. This is another demonstration that the governance responsibility of the host communities is lacking. It then becomes worse at the level of the community because the community members are uneducated in this regard.

The human rights commission (2018) asserts that, the rights of the mining host communities are trampled upon by the mining companies. The mining companies fail to adequately communicate with the communities. As a result of poor communication, this provides an opportunity for the mines to grossly violate the rights of the communities. This result on negative impact on the communities, hence regression in terms of the community development.

2.7.1 The Effect of Mining Companies on Social Challenges

The World Bank Report on the mining industry concluded that mining operations have not reduced poverty in many areas (Pegg, 2006). This is aggravated by the fact that many activities in the mining areas change the patterns of life in many instances. The mining operations often result in population displacement within the society.

The African Union Kampala Convention (2017) seeks to protect the rights of the migrant and internal displacement. Although the targeted population is those who are displaced during the wars, the fact is that, there are many people who are displaced in order to pave way for the extractive mining of the minerals. The community of Bakubung Ba Ratheo have lost their land that was used for agricultural purpose.

Most the affected community members were not assisted during the displacement. These community members were further, not well consulted. The migrant workers, are perceived to be having lesser rights. The fact that land is lost and population is displaced, the ultimate results are that, communities ways of living will drastically change.

This, without any doubt, changes the way people have been surviving. If people have been surviving through agriculture in the past, then they will have to look towards other means of survival. Though the mining companies consume agricultural produce, they do not purchase from the local people, who are then forced to look for employment for their survival.

Most of the local produce is perceived to be of inferior standard and unhealthy. Mining operations severely affect bio-diversity which will ultimately have a detrimental effect on the agricultural sector. This thus strengthens the case of the mining companies for not purchasing from the local people due to the alleged low quality of the agricultural produce (Pegg, 2006).

The water and air are polluted and affect the health of the local people. This becomes worse in the platinum region because, by observation, the local people are not empowered with knowledge to make sure that they are able to protect themselves against any abuse by the mining companies.

Since water pollution, water contamination and land degradation becomes a daily occurrence; it is inevitable this would cause sickness for the people who are living in the area. The local people are likely to contract lung diseases and other diseases; subsequently this would increase the number of people who will need health and other social services. The severe blasts from explosives which are taking place underground also have an adverse impact on the houses of the local population.

The quality of air in Rustenburg is generally in a poor state, which is hazardous to many local communities in the platinum region. The North West Provincial Government Chief Air Pollution Control Officer describes air quality to be at its worst state. This has a negative bearing on the health of the neighbouring villages and would continue to aggravate over-reliance on social facilities (Ecological & Environmental Consultants, 2003).

Nkolola(2003) presents that society in the Rustenburg platinum belt has been using pressure groups as a tool to report health-related problems. Although the mining communities have legislation which protects them, it is important to reveal that most

Mining operations take place in the rural areas, which lack appropriate and adequate infrastructure which would enable the government to measure the quality of the air.

Poor monitoring and promotion of compliance of the legal frameworks governing the mining area epitomizes general poor governance by the government of the day, particularly the department that deals with environmental aspects. The victims of

poor and weak governance are always the innocent community members who are supposedly only benefitting through employment. The place also becomes uninhabitable and unsuitable for agricultural purposes, due to the polluted air which is caused by the dust, liquid droplets and by other means which contribute to air pollution.

The World Bank Report also concurs with the notion that mining companies are likely to exacerbate poverty and negatively affect the living standards of the local people (World Bank, 2001). The presence of the government in protecting the rights of the people is not conspicuous enough. The government, through the relevant Departments, is visible during the phasing-in of the mining companies. During that stage, the communities are by-and-large briefed only about the benefits of allowing mining operations in their area.

The monitoring mechanisms of the responsible Department are weak and not visible. Society has few effective means to raise their concerns about their displeasures. The community members are excluded from the value chain processes; subsequently, these communities become more spectators than important role players in the economic activities in their area.

Firstly they are displaced from their agricultural land to pave the way for mining operations. Secondly they are indirectly channelled to be employees of the mining company. It is vital to highlight that not all members of such communities will be

employed. Most of those who are employed are occupying low-ranking jobs, which will not allow them to manage the mines.

The government officials have more latitude and are more empowered to enforce the social and labour plans. The flip side of this is that these officials may not be clued up about the real challenges of the host community. In most instances, the little development appears to be more of a public relation exercise than an appropriate intervention for community development. On the other side, the rule of law protects the private property ownership, which unfortunately is perceived to be in the hands of the few.

2.7.2 The Traditional Authority on Governance of the Mining Royalties.

The traditional authority is the entry point for the prospective mining company. The mining company normally comes to request the traditional authority to give permission to extract minerals from the community. It is at that point where the mining company would normally commit to provide the traditional authority with some financial proceeds, which are commonly referred to as the royalties.

It is very common that in the South African context, there are substantial numbers of allegations that the royalties are abused by the royal house or the traditional authority. The Bakgatla-Ba-Kgafela is one mining community that has had a conflict caused by the royalties.

According to Molaole(2016), a forensic investigation was undertaken to probe the alleged maladministration of the Bakgatla-Ba-Kgafela. The bone of contention was the allegation of embezzlement by this tribe. The main source of the revenue of the tribe is the money paid by the mines into the coffers of this tribe. A lack of

application of the transparency proposition, which is fundamental to the promotion of good governance, was severely compromised.

It is alleged that Kgosi_Pilane and his cronies refused to hand over the important documents to Kgosi_Kgafela and the tribe. The findings of a private investigator revealed that indeed there had been abuse of the community funds. It is vital to indicate that projects were implemented without the community taking resolutions, notwithstanding that the Chief could have the prerogative to take certain decisions.

Most of the traditional leaders are highly recognised by the mining companies. Most of these traditional leaders are close to and have good relations with the mining companies. However, their roles and influence is of less significance to the governance of the mining companies, because the mines have an already established culture of governance and management. In fact, the lifestyles of the traditional leaders blossom faster and become better than those of their subjects.

This is attributed to their closeness to the mines. The paradox is that most of the community members' lifestyles change from better to worse off than before the existence of the mines. This subsequently results in perennial conflict. The ability to control the resources is in the chieftaincy, hence this has led to the deposing of some of the traditional leaders.

The same characteristics displayed and observed at community level are observed at a macro-level in the leaders of government. Some of the leaders are share owners and live better than most people in the society. Tokyo Sexwale, one of the prominent leaders in South Africa, through his empowerment vehicle called *mvelaphanda*, has shares in enterprises ranging from diamonds, through health care to construction (Donnelly, 2012).

The implication of this is that since the leaders have lucrative deals in the mining sector, the likelihood is that government leaders will withhold information from the

society in order not to hold the mining companies accountable. This, without any hesitation, causes severe harm to the promotion and protection of good governance propositions and principles. The host government become more of a spectator than an actual player in protecting the interests and the rights of its citizenry.

2.7.3 Over-Reliance on the Mining Sector

The discovery of natural resources attracts attention from various interested parties. The economically active community members may also be trapped into believing that the newly-discovered natural resources will bring prosperity to the economically interested parties. This ultimately causes neglect of other existing business ventures.

According to Ross (2001), large inflow of foreign income results in the increase of corruption and greed. Politicians, as the decision makers, are targeted to make resolutions in favour of the mining MNC's. The plans are inclined to be more favourable to a short-term approach, which unfortunately favours the elites in a society by acquiring more wealth. This ultimately creates unexplained wealth of the leaders, particularly African leaders.

When the society start to question those who are in power, the military is used to suppress those who hold a different view. In the context of the communities in the platinum region, community marches and protests have been managed through the South African Police Services. Most of the demands that are put forth by the communities relate to the absence or lack of socio-economic services. The communities endure suffering at the hands of the leaders, both at government and traditional level.

The inception of a mining sector in the community leads to the demise of other economic pillars such as agriculture and other means of survival. Most communities

existed long before the existence of the mines in a particular area, surviving on various aspects such as trading with local commodities, practising farming and other modes of survival.

The influx of mines and related aspects shifts the community to new means of survival, thereby abandoning their traditional means. This is epitomised by what transpired in some of the countries around the world with a focus on one new venture. This resulted in negative growth in other areas of the economy, which are less valued due to the influx of interest in the newly-discovered resource.

According to Mining Review Africa (2013), the CEO of the Chamber of Mines argues that "The economic opportunity cost of the failure to get the policy, legislative, administrative and operating environment right to promote investment, growth, transformation and job creation in South African mining is material." It is vital to highlight that the benefits of the mining community should not only be limited to the number of jobs created, transformation must bring benefits in all areas, the reason being that the jobs that are created through mines do not mostly benefit the local community members. The mining sector is famous for bringing in migrant labourers.

Good governance in the platinum area must be able to strike and maintain a balance which will propel development for all stakeholders. The greatest challenge in the platinum region is transformation. It should acknowledge that societal needs and interests are diverse. This means that they should be accommodated by diversified

sectors (Mining Review Africa, 2013). In most instances, investment in the platinum region is skewed in favour of natural resources.

The focus tends to assume only one sector is good enough to satisfy the needs of all the community members. The importance of other sectors is undervalued. This subsequently leads to over-concentration of interests in one area. Many community members are excluded from the economy, which mostly benefits the elites. This becomes a breeding ground for conflict. Ultimately other areas are neglected, through lower and decreasing investments.

Many people in the mining area rely on the mines for employment. When the prices of the mining commodities are on a downward trend, it becomes very difficult for the mining companies to save jobs and sustain job creation. This, subsequently, leads to many people losing their jobs. The jobless people will therefore rely on the available assistance from the government, for their survival. This will certainly increase the responsibility of the government to care for and attend to the social ills in the society.

2.8.1 Mining MNC's Social labour plans and Governance in the Platinum Region.

The South African government, through the Mineral Petroleum Resource Development Act (2004), provided guidance on the role of the mining MNC's regarding Social and Labour Plans. These plans, ideally, should be constituted through needs identified from the host community. They should therefore make it easy for the host communities to reach their developmental targets. The commitments made by the mining companies must be discussed with the communities and agreed upon.

The Rustenburg Community Report (2011: 6) suggests that "...this government body has grown to become a partner with the mines and has not played their role as custodian of community lives". This assertion illustrates that the government is more

in support of the mining companies rather than looking at the interests of the host community. The government should become a custodian of community lives but gives more support to the mining company.

This is proven by the fact that the mining host communities become more impoverished than they were before the arrival of the mining companies. The fact is that, during the pre-introduction of the mines, the communities are promised that their livelihoods will improve. After the inception of the mining operations, the standard of living deteriorates to the lowest standards. Ultimately, these community members become more dependent.

The mining companies are expected to develop social labour for the host communities. The composition of social responsibility must address the socio-economic challenges in the host communities. It is very clear that the constitution of the social responsibility plans should be a collaborative effort between the mining company and the host communities. This is an opportune moment for the mining company to fully understand the needs of the host community.

It is reported that the air quality is very poor in Chaneng, which is part of the platinum belt. According to the Rustenburg Community Report (2011:6), the carbon emission is very high in the Rustenburg area, though the community members are not aware about this. If the governance was effective, the social responsibility plan would be in position to address the socio-economic ills in the host community. The fact that the community members are not aware serves as an impediment to constitute an effective social plan to bolster the governance in this area.

The community members allege that their water has high levels of nitrate and have thus requested the Department of Water Affairs to test the water and allay the concerns of this community. Since the government has demonstrated to be weak in

managing the mining MNC's, it is therefore not surprising that government has not honoured the demands of the community.

The prominent social ills in the Bakubung Ba Ratheo_area are no different from other areas in the platinum belt. There is a huge number of migrant job seekers and workers, lack of adequate basic services, poor road infrastructure in Ledig village, poor roads and sanitations, escalation of crime, alleged corruption by the royal house, exclusion of the local communities in the value chain process.

2.8.2 Symptoms of the Dutch Disease in the Platinum Belt

The inception of mining in the area normally creates hope that the host community will be able to solve its socio-economic challenges. The host community sees itself being prosperous and very successful. The discovery of the mines, indirectly, draws the attention of the host community to the mining company, with the hope that the community members will develop better than before mining in their area. This tends to pull the focus now onto one sector, which in this instance is the mining sector.

The dutch disease phenomenon, commonly refers to a situation which a country focus on one sector of the economy and ignores other sectors. This will subsequently result in loss of jobs in other economic mainstream sectors. The aggravating factor is that, the community members have less significant role due to being marginalised.

Dolan (2014) argues that the typical model of the Dutch disease is when the commodity prices are significantly rising. In the late 2000's, the Chile economy experienced a situation in which oil prices had boomed. The impact of booming of one sector of the economy often results in trade imbalance. This attracts investors into the

booming industry because the booming industry becomes a force of attraction to investors. The profit margins in that industry, though not sustainable, are very large and tend to undermine the importance of other sectors.

In the case of the platinum region, the effort of good governance is undermined by the assumption that mining would solve all the social challenges in the region. The South African socio-economic situation is aggravated by the fact the economy is still in the hands of a few, who are predominantly white.

The whites were previously favoured by the apartheid regime and this has widened the gap between the rich and the poor, as in this case, whites are rich and the blacks are poor. There is trade imbalance in many communities and the local community members are not owning or controlling the local economy. This is due to the fact most local community members still lack skills to manage businesses.

The effect of allowing the economy to be owned by foreign nationals is that the government of the day lacks absolute control over the economy. The development situation of the host country is not genuine, because in most instances, jobs which are seen as the mode of survival by the local communities are to a great extent controlled by foreign investors. When these investors control the greater share of the economy, the government will have little say in controlling them.

This, without any doubt, reduces the ability and the desire of the government to implement greater transparency. One of the symptoms of the Dutch disease in this area is aid (Dolan, 2014). Foreign aid is likely to come with conditions which will

create huge dependency. In some instances, aid to the community is presented in the form of a public relations exercise, with the intention to coerce the community members to support these mines. The economy should be diversified to allow development of human capital and technological improvement in various sectors.

2.8.3 Conflict in the Mining Communities

Most African countries and communities are poverty stricken. In some areas which host MNC's, conflict is a common phenomenon and daily occurrence. The exorbitant profits generated by MNC's from these minerals mostly benefit the developed states rather than the MNC's host states. The supporters of the MNC's argue that jobs are created to benefit the host nations.

Warner (2000) argues that wider participation of the stakeholders is key to minimise the conflict in the communities endowed with natural resources. The stakeholders, particularly the community, must be adequately involved in all phases. This will provide an array of opportunities, through acquisition of knowledge by the community. This means that, through job creation, the community will be able to be propelled to greater heights in the mining structure.

Despite these facts, the local communities are provided with mostly inferior jobs in such companies, because of the lack of the requisite skills in the community. This will certainly obstruct the community from being able to continue with mining operations in the absence of the company, and the community will be wholly dependent on the mining company in terms of the operations. This may be a source of conflict due to low wages which are not linked to the cost of living.

According to Bruce (2016), the culmination of events and demands that resulted in the Marikana tragedy bears testimony to this, as it was reported that the rock drill operators worked long hours in order to reach their daily targets. This solidifies the

perception that on the African continent, the natural resources have brought misery, conflicts, poverty, escalation of social ills, wars, population displacement, air pollution and many other undesirable aspects.

The hosting government has the constitutional responsibility and obligation to protect the welfare of its citizens across various sectors such as education, safety, health, social development, education, etc. Without any doubt, this places a huge burden on the resources of the hosting government.

The migration further inflicts more woes on the hosting government's already limited, or in some instances depleted, social facilities. Failure by the government to provide social services may inflame conflict in the host communities. In the light of the above, it becomes important and relevant that the role of natural resources and MNC's should be investigated with regard to governance issues.

It is apparent that, as much as these precious minerals have built many communities' and states' economies, it is worth mentioning that the same natural resources have reduced and destroyed many economies. The patterns of life of the affected communities have drastically changed, particularly on the African continent. The indigenous ways of surviving for such communities have dramatically changed from better to worse and brought an ever-persistent reliance on social programmes.

Most of the communities which have relied on the agricultural sector have now transformed into providing labour for the MNC's. The people who bear the effects of mining operations in most cases are in the lower echelons of the societal structure and have less influence and are too vulnerable. They are unable to influence policy directives to protect their interests.

According to Kuzwayo_(2007:22), "you can never buy a politician or a policeman, but you can rent them". The growing perception, which aggravates conflict between mining company and the communities, which ultimately has a bearing on the hosting

government, is that the leaders of government are more lenient to the mining companies, which implies that politicians connive with the MNC's

This view attests that, since these are the people who, by virtue of their positions in the country, are very important and influential in a society, MNC's through money are able to sway their moral allegiance from their communities. These people are highly corruptible and therefore are rentable. In the long term, this becomes a breeding ground for conflict and greed, thereby alienating the masses.

The moral posture of the multi-national-corporations is mostly under serious question and scrutiny from various sectors and interest groups in various countries, especially the host nations. It is often alleged that such companies do not adhere to the legal instruments of the host nations to the fullest.

Sheldon(2002) presents that responsible mining goes hand-in-hand with healthy partnerships with the host community. The cooperation between the mining company and the community is vital for sustainable development. This partnership should enable the community to have full control of the land beyond the lifespan of the mine, especially extraction of the mineral resources. The reality on the ground proves the contrary since, by observation, most of the areas do not seem to have been rehabilitated. This, subsequently, results in illegal mining and illegal trading of the precious minerals.

There has always been correlation between mining and conflict. The former Secretary General of the United Nations, Kofi Annan (2013), supports this argument by saying that, for many years, the natural resources have proven to be the main

driver of conflict in many countries on the African continent. Countries such as Nigeria, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Sudan, Liberia and many more, are the classical examples of this view.

However, it is worth mentioning that, under all circumstances, African countries are the biggest losers because in the realm of conflict, the beneficiaries are the countries which are manufacturing and selling weapons, most of which are based in the developed states. This, ultimately defocuses the African states from managing the conflicts.

As much as natural resources present an opportunity for growth and development of many nations on the continent of Africa, they spell misery and chaos, and destine many host countries to underdevelopment. This certainly has a huge bearing on governance of the hosting nation, since the government must increase its social welfare resources to tackle ills.

2.8.4 African Leaders and the Mineral Resources

The African communities do not adequately benefit from their natural resources. This is prompted by the fact that in theory, most of the African leaders present a strong case for exploitation of the mineral resources by foreign countries. However, the disturbing factor is that these leaders demonstrate little intention to change the rules of the game, but focus on amassing wealth for themselves. The maladministration, corruption and greed which is embedded in African governance aspects results in affecting governance in all spheres.

According to Ojatorotu (2010:121), in the Niger Delta area in Nigeria, the communities are on daily basis, confronted by a gross deprivation of access to the oil wealth extracted from their area, and these community members are no longer able

to practice farming due to displacement. The mining operations have led to environmental degradation caused by chemicals used in the extraction of oil.

It means that many indigenous plants can no longer effectively grow under these circumstances. This will surely make people to abandon their traditional means of survival, and adopt the means dictated by the foreign companies; this will certainly promote dependency on the mining companies. For these communities to survive, most of them will be compelled to work for these companies or rely on hand-outs.

The mining workers always feel abused by the mining companies because labour laws of the host countries are flouted. Alexander et al. (2013) espouse that, in Marikana, leading to the tragedy, the normal working hours in South Africa were contravened, which is blatant disregard of the labour laws. Lonmin set out daily targets which were difficult to attain. Subsequently, these workers indirectly worked overtime which may have lasted for 12 hours. Painfully, they ended up not being paid for overtime and were paid salaries which were a pittance.

This can be equated to violation of the South African labour laws. Some of the MNC's do not take heed of the transformative measures adopted by the hosting government. The case in point is the casualties of the Marikana tragedies, all of whom were Africans, and did not resemble the South African rainbow nation. Most of the miners who were on strike were black migrant workers coming from various African countries. Among the casualties, none was white.

The South African President, Jacob Zuma, has been under tremendous pressure to release the Marikana report. The delay of the release of this report has been perceived as the government wanting to conceal real facts, justice and the truth about the Marikana tragedy.

Heard (City Press: 02 August 2015) on the article titled "Zuma must act in the interest of Marikana victims and public". The Lonmin mining company was at the

centre of this furore. This article prompted the government to take some form of responsibility on the civil claims laid by the victims' families. It was perceived that the government had abdicated its role of protecting its citizens.

These MNC's have footprints visible in more than one country; therefore their impact is felt in numerous countries. These companies are highly profit-driven and capitalist-oriented. North West province in South Africa is no exception to the vitriolic character of the MNC's which extract platinum. According to South Africa Survey (2014/2015:344), the platinum group metals are classified as iridium, osmium, palladium, rhodium, ruthenium and osmium.

In some instances, these companies are viewed as being "stateless", although the actual fact is that they have a country of origin. These MNC's serve the interest of their country of origin rather than the host country or community, and further, they provide more solutions for their country of origin.

The MNC's have the propensity to cause harm to various aspects in the hosting community. According to ETV news bulletin (2015), the communities of Soweto are at risk of being infected with water-borne diseases. This is propelled by the fact that the mines, due to their highly toxic chemicals, have contaminated water and air in the area.

Some of the residents have developed breathing problems and are now reliant on an oxygen supply. Without any doubt, this shows that the government, through the Department of Health will have to re-invest a lot in the spectrum of health, in order

to undo the injustices of mining houses, thereby improving the health services in the host communities.

The local firms find it difficult to compete with the MNC's, due to the fact these have modern and sophisticated systems in place which are venerated by many people. In terms of social status, people feel more important working for the MNC's rather than for local firms.

These MNC's boast huge machinery and better organised management skills, despite the fact that these systems which in place, are not in favour of the local communities, except for few elites, such as traditional leaders, politicians and a few influential community members. This factor, without any doubt, becomes a fertile environment to breed instability, thereby negatively impacting on the governance aspects across spheres and sectors.

All human beings, in the Republic of South Africa, are guaranteed the right of respect and protection. Hence the South African government has established the Chapter 9 state institution, which supports the constitutional democracy as agreed by the citizens, and approved by the international community.

The government of South Africa has thus established the SAHRC (South African Human Rights Commission). This institution has the fundamental aim of ensuring that all the human rights are preserved and not violated (The Constitution of The Republic of South Africa, 1996:93). It is within this setting that all organizations in their operations, must always uphold the constitution as the bedrock of the nation.

Mining The Future-The Bafokeng Story (2010:52) states that during the reign of Kgosi Lebone 1st, the manner and the character which the mining houses adopted to exploit the platinum was brought to the scrutiny of the public in the area of

Phokeng. The operation of the mines led to the destruction of houses, contamination of water and pollution of the air.

It has been through this effort that the public began to put more pressure on the mining houses, as it was evident that mines were doing harm to the host communities. It is of paramount importance to highlight that this was an era in which labourers were paid low wages. The area became hugely underdeveloped, and subsequently the socio-economic ills escalated.

The plethora of these events compelled the Bafokeng tribe to understand and adopt the message in their Vision 2030 that survival is not enough. It is common knowledge that the MNC's have led to the escalation of a wide range of socio-economic challenges compounded in the host communities. Most of the host communities are continuously affected by protests and instabilities, linked to the existence of the mining houses.

The SABC (2015, 12:04) reported that the community of Ledig village, under the Bakubung Ba Ratheo Traditional Authority, launched a violent strike which resulted in burning of the property of the mining company and resulted in attacks on foreigners. The core of the strike was the allegation of the misappropriation of the royalties paid to the royal house, in support of the communities. The money never reached the targeted communities.

The sensible alternative would be that in the process of paying royalties to the traditional authority, certain funds should have been committed to community empowerment projects, to boost and elevate the livelihood of the community members, rather than the individuals. The traditional authority may be negatively affected if the royalties are not well managed or do not reach the intended population.

During the protests, the social facilities and amenities are severely damaged. The high volume of in-migration diversifies cultural aspects from homogeneity to being heterogeneous. Certainly this will develop discomfort and displeasure in the communities.

2.8.5 The Labour Movements in Mining

Some of the labour movements, such as the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) fell into a trap by buying shares from the mines. The National Union of Mineworkers then looked more like an employer, rather than being on the side of the workers. This issue had presented an arena for conflict of interest because, loosely translated, it meant that NUM had a say on how the mines should operate in order to maximise profit.

This factor, if not well managed, may end up compromising and limiting the reasons which prompted the formation of this movement. This certainly will place this movement in a perilous situation. The labour movement then becomes suspected of being hypocritical by playing two positions.

It will not be clear to draw the difference between the mining company and the interest of the labour movement (Harvey, 2012:106). An impression has been established that NUM is always on the side of the mining company rather than taking the side of the workers/members. This has severely compromised and tarnished the integrity and ability of this labour movement to protect its members.

The relationship between mining companies and labour movements has been perceived as the factor that compromised the labour movements' governance. The perception that existed in the platinum belt between Lonmin Mining Company and National Union of Mineworkers has eroded the confidence of workers in the labour movement.

According to the Business Times (2015), the Anglo American mining company is shedding some jobs globally, of which 25% of these jobs are in South Africa. This will have calamitous effect on the government, the ruling party and labour movements, especially under the circumstances where unemployment is high, especially among the youth.

The African National Congress (ANC), due to the aftermath of Marikana tragedy, has become unpopular in the platinum belt. This happened due to the fact that society believes that the ANC is unassertive when dealing with the mining company. This matter was also fuelled by the fact that the deputy president of the ANC, Mr Cyril Ramaphosa was a share-holder in the Lonmin mining company.

The Economic Freedom Fighters (EFF) a political party which is relatively new, appears to be more acceptable to the communities in this area. This is due to the fact that the EFF is seen as being more vocal and uncompromising towards the mining companies. The EFF is further seen as the voice of the host communities by raising pertinent issues that affect the host communities.

In 2010, the National General Council of the ANC, took a stance that benchmark studies must be undertaken in order to provide information and guidance on how the South African government, as led by the ANC, should tackle societal problems such as poverty, inequality and unemployment. An optimal profit-making approach has not adequately addressed socio-economic challenges through a trickle-down effect as expected; instead, the problems have been aggravated.

The scientific approach would serve as enabler for proper decision making (Umrabulo Special Edition:2012). The ANC was compelled to review its approach because the mining sector continued to make a huge profit, whereas social ills continued to escalate.

Radio Motsweding (2015) reported that mining companies in the platinum region of North West Province find it difficult to exist, because some of the shafts which have been utilised as a major source of platinum are no longer profitable; consequently, these shafts are being closed.

The closing of these shafts will surely result in job losses and, logically, the labour movements will be infuriated. The families of the workers who will lose jobs will be trapped in a cycle of poverty, so the government will be under pressure to create jobs and provide the basic services to these people. Failure to create jobs and provide services certainly will serve as a trigger for violence in the community. This may further be aggravated by the inability to employ local people.

Countries which host the mines have a particular reputation on how they create an environment for the management of the natural resources. Some of these countries have a good reputation which largely influenced by political stability. Botswana is one of the countries which is hailed for its reputation for good governance. Some of the countries are conflict ridden, though striving with mining under such circumstances. Below are models derived from a variety of the countries.

2.8.6 Governance of Mining in Botswana

South Africa and Botswana are in the same region, the Southern African Development Community. Mining in Botswana, just like in South Africa, seems to be the pillar of the economy. The economy of Botswana seems to be more stable than South Africa due to the fact that the Botswana labour force hardly ever goes on strike. It therefore becomes inevitable to look into the governing approaches of Botswana.

It is also important to highlight that South Africans come from a suppressive, painful and exploitative past. According to Oledeye(2010), the demise of the apartheid

regime ushered in a new way of doing business in South Africa. This means that people are now going to be equal before the law. The success of the mining MNC's was largely built through the toil of Africans.

At the centre of this, there was exploitation carried out through unfair labour practices, wage differentiation along racial lines and land expropriation from the indigenous

population. The effort to undo the previous injustices, in most instances, often results in a chaotic situation.

According to Dougherty(2011), the economy of Botswana consistently grows at 7% annually due to the proper management of mines in that country. This is surprising because most of the countries that rely on minerals, like Botswana, are struggling to sustain their economies. In fact the mineral resources in many African countries are set to be more of a burden and a curse to development than an economic booster that enhances development indices.

Most of the governments that are endowed with mineral resources tend to focus more on mining and ignore other sectors. However the contradiction is that most of these mines are owned by foreign-based companies through foreign direct than perpetuation of a dependency syndrome. The host citizenry suffers a lot because in most instances they do not have the requisite skills to occupy key positions in such companies. Botswana is perceived as a successful model of choice for mining in Africa, more than most countries. These companies have little to offer in terms of social labour plans other investment.

Leith (2005) argues that Botswana has had a long-time relationship with the de Beers mining company. This relationship has played a fundamental role in crafting and shaping the policy of mining in this country. The geological lay-out of minerals

in this country makes it easy to monitor the mining operations, due to the fact that most minerals are naturally funnelled into narrow pipes. This makes monitoring to be simple and appropriate.

The Botswana government, through its mining laws, is channelling the mining companies to pay royalties into the coffers of the government (Mines and Mineral Act,

1999). The royalties from the mines are invested to propel social infrastructure like health, schools, telecommunications etc.

The paradox is that in South Africa, most of the mining companies play a smaller role in the development of social infrastructure, whereas most of the socio-economic challenges are associated with mining. These include high levels of unemployment, population growth, and over-reliance on the social amenities. It is very rare to find a school being built by a mining company, except for community halls. The contradiction is that community halls are more rarely used by the community members than social amenities such as schools, clinics etc.

2.8.7. Mining Policy of Botswana

The country of Botswana is well known for its stability and sound approach in terms of mining. This occurs in Botswana, despite the fact the African countries are generally viewed as not doing well in managing the mineral resources. The general perception is that these minerals contribute to the conflict in the community. Botswana presents a different positive image in the management of its resources.

According to Matshediso(2005), the primary aim of Botswana's mining policy is to ensure that the gains from the minerals fairly benefit all the stakeholders, primarily the citizens of Botswana. It is important to highlight that the Botswana government has a long-term plan or multi-year based plan called the Mining Development Plan.

The tax system of Botswana enables attractive investment from foreign-based investment companies.

Irrespective of high levels of unemployment in Botswana, the government has analysed the policies of the successful mining nations in order to bolster the Mines and Mineral Act. At the centre of this, the government has been able to promote

transparency and accountability. The most important aspect is the reciprocal benefits to the Botswana nation, particularly in the education sector.

The host communities are accustomed to well-managed royalties and taxes in the mining industry (Matshediso, 2005). The geological layout of minerals is well developed and supported by the government. This geological report assists in promoting investments in the mining sector.

The transparency factor and accountability of the royalties shows the difference between Botswana and South African governments. Most of the communities in South Africa which are hosting mines are prone to perpetual conflict. The cases in point are Bakubung Ba Ratheo in Ledig Village, Bapo Ba Mogale at Brits, Bakgatla Ba Kgafela at Moruleng and the neighbouring villages of Moruleng are classic examples of abused royalties.

The political overtures also make matters worse because they fail to promote the principled proposition of the South African Mining Position. As opposed to the Botswana's Mining Policy, the South African Mining Policy lacks certainty as to the actual position of mining. This fails to take into cognisance the aspirations of the investors (Mining online, 2015).

South Africans are polarised in terms of their stance on policy approach. One opinion suggests that nationalization will certainly improve governance of the mining

relationships with the host community. The other view seeks to maintain the status quo. The policy uncertainties introduce doubt on the willingness of the mining MNC's to fairly invest in infrastructure and human capital because of an unclear future. It also becomes a challenge for those prospective investors to invest because they are not sure about the future policy position.

The uncertainty arose due to poor governance, which often resulted in embezzlement of the community funds. In some instances, there was lack of transparency and accountability by those who have authority over the royalties. The policy position does not necessarily improve governance ability, but provides a framework of operation. The threats to good governance are corruption, greed and dishonesty.

Nationalisation will certainly provide an opportunity to distribute wealth to the entire society but does not guarantee effective implementation (UKessays, 2015). The revenue generated from public enterprise would form part of total government revenue, thereby increasing amounts available to spend on social welfare such as education and welfare. The South African government is confronted by the triple challenges of inequality, poverty and unemployment. Nationalization may give greater access to the leaders to abuse the resources if these leaders are looking at their personal interests.

Lewin(2011) argues that the government of Botswana has expedited the implementation of governance principles and ethos earlier than South Africa. This has allowed mining companies in Botswana to be aligned to the expectation of the Batswana people. It is of paramount importance to note that, despite the enormous role which the mining companies are playing in the economy of Botswana; this

country has averted concentration in one sector, because cattle farming is one of the bedrocks of the Botswana's economy.

Mines in Botswana have better advantage because the political system of Botswana has been more stable than South African politics. In South Africa, the change of the political outlook from exclusion to inclusion has a bearing on policy development. Mines in Botswana begun to operate immediately after independence and have thus

had ample opportunity to influence the direction of the Botswana mining policy, plans and legislations.

In South Africa, policies were developed to segregate the majority of the black South Africans. The era of transition became difficult because the mining companies were compelled to abide by the reformed rule of law. The host communities were to be informed about the expectations. The result of all this has now led to emergence of the conflicts.

Governance principles such as transparency, accountability and inclusion have been easy to implement in Botswana due to the fact that the nation of Botswana is largely homogenous whereas the South African nation is heterogeneous. The Botswana nation is homogenous and as such, it becomes very easy due to the fact that this nation shares the same customs and values. South Africa's and Botswana in common, are producing what is required by their colonial masters. But their mining policies are and have been diametrically opposed to each other.

According to Statistics Botswana (2013), the revenue from the minerals had alleviated poverty by 19%. This demonstrates the efficacies of the Botswana mining policies. However, as alluded to before, the incidence of social ills such as poverty, elite corruption, AIDS and other illnesses and unemployment remains to be escalated, irrespective of these policies.

This is due to the fact that the government believes that the private sector, through a capitalistic approach will address socio-economic challenges through the trickle-down effect. However, the political system in Botswana guarantees inequalities due to the profit-driven and maximization approach. The inequalities are higher in rural areas than in urban areas, despite the revenue from the minerals amounting to a substantial figure.

2.8.8 The Impact of Minerals in the Development of Botswana

The government of Botswana has always been perceived as a good example in governing their natural resources and mining MNC's. It is further perceived that the government of Botswana is able to use the revenue derived from the mining companies appropriately to benefit the Botswana nation. This, without any doubt, is able to have an enormous impact on the livelihood of the nation.

Harvey(2015) argues the revenues from the mining companies are well used to propel development. However, the other challenge is that, this revenue is not optimally utilised to model a good example of human capital development. This happens even if Botswana government has had consistent economic growth. Most of the revenues from the mineral resources are channelled to the state to benefit the entire nation, rather than community members. It is important to highlight that Botswana is admired for its transparent and accountable governance system.

However, it is also important to note that, irrespective of the sound governance principles in Botswana, as in South Africa, Botswana is marred by corruption that takes place at elite levels, high levels of poverty, inequality, unemployment and a high prevalence of HIV and AIDS. It is further important to highlight that Botswana has a low level of professionals. It is therefore apparent that the mining companies will rely more on an imported labour force for specialised skills.

According to Harvey(2015), the Gini Coefficient depicts that about 18% of the Botswana nationals are living below the poverty datum line. This is perpetuated by unequal attention provided to the Botswana citizenry. The proceeds from the mining companies have not been strategically used to uplift all citizens out of poverty and provide hope for all. Unlike South Africa, the Botswana mining development plan does not concentrate on development in the communities. It is further noteworthy to mention that the model of governance in South Africa is a source for conflict.

2.8.9 Mining in South Sudan

South Sudan is a relatively newly formed country in the African Continent. Like many countries in the African continent, this country has an abundance of natural resources, particularly oil. However, it is important to highlight that South Sudan is still riddled with conflict.

South Sudan, like many countries on the African continent, is endowed with valuable mineral resources such as oil, copper, gold, copper etc. Oil is the most valuable and precious mineral because it provides a good revenue for the government of South Sudan. The government has attempted avoid the possible Dutch disease, in which there is concentration on one sector of the economy and ignoring other sectors. In most instances, agriculture as the food security sector tends to suffer a lot.

According to the World Bank report (2013), oil accounts for more than 80% of the revenue base of this government. The government has thus enacted a Minerals Act to oblige mining companies to extract the minerals with caution and huge responsibility.

The South Sudan had the opportunity to benchmark with other countries who have been mining the minerals. After acquiring its independence in 2011, this government passed an act referred to as The Petroleum Act of 2012. The thrust of this act promotes transparency in terms of the revenue raised from the oil sales, ownership of the companies, taxes paid and other essential issues in this sector.

The fact is, minerals are reliant on international dynamics in terms of prices. Proactively the government of South Sudan has established a Stabilization Account and Future Generation Account, primarily to assist in times of need when the oil no longer generates adequate revenue for the government. This approach is conspicuously lacking in South Africa.

A good model for governance should embrace, protect and promote institutional and legal setting, an enabling environment, reporting, safeguards and controls. According to Tiitmamer(2014), South Sudan was found wanting in terms of fulfilment of key indicators for good governance.

This clearly demonstrates a weak institution that can be prone to abuse by the elites. This is highly likely because revenue is directly collected from the mining companies, rather than individuals. This country was further inhibited by poor infrastructure such as roads to enable delivery of the commodities to the markets.

According to Tiitmamer (2014), the Sudanese government has developed policies that seek to address the anomalies and bolster economic growth by aligning their plans with mining operations. The infrastructure of this country is still in a nascent phase, which is an indication that a lot should be done to develop this country. The South Sudan Policy lacks ability to promote investment in the infrastructure and in social amenities such as schools, clinics etc.

The paradox is that in South Africa, the infrastructure development is mostly aligned to the mining operations not the host communities. Most of the communities that house the mining companies are lagging far behind in terms of road infrastructure, clinics and other socio-economic amenities. This becomes a trap which will soon

explode. That is precisely the reason that coerces conflict in the mining companies. Furthermore, in the South African context, most of the host communities are prone to conflict because they do not know what is happening with royalties and other issues.

Although the South African government has integrated development plans, less is committed from the mining MNC's. The government of Botswana is perceived to be

doing better on revenue derived from the mines because it is able to assist the entire nation. This is pioneered by the fact that mines do not pay royalties but taxes. The South Sudan is only at the starting phase of developing and aligning its plans with the plans of the mines.

2.8.10. Energy Supplies in the Mining Area

The mining activity requires plenty of energy so that the mining company can be fully operational. Energy supply is one of the most crucial services to enable efficient extraction of mineral resources in mining areas. Ranganathan and Bricenno-Garmendia(2011) argue that South Sudan's infrastructure is still at a nascent stage and it serves as a hindrance to propel mining to greater heights. This makes electricity to be too expensive, far more than most countries in Africa.

The infrastructure in rural areas is not accessible due to non-availability of the energy infrastructure. Most of the mines still draw energy from diesel generators, which makes it one of the popular and reliable sources of energy for mines. This is a clear illustration that mines in this country are not at the level of optimally contributing to the economic growth. The other factor is that diesel generators may be too harmful to the environment and may cost the government extreme amounts to rehabilitate the environment.

The contradiction is that, in South Africa, the mining companies irrespective of the location have access to electricity. The limited access to electricity is experienced by the host communities because, very often, communities protest demanding access to basic services, which include an energy supply. There is a huge imbalance in terms of the provision of services in South Africa.

The communities are less favoured in terms of the provision of the services whereas the mining companies are more favoured. This is due to a belief that most of the mining companies are beneficial and do more good, like creating jobs, bringing new technology and developing the host communities through community development

projects. This is a fallacy because most of these communities are more impoverished than before the era of mining. This is further exacerbated by poor stakeholder relations.

2.8.11 Land Management in the Platinum Region

The land is an important resource for the community and the mining company. This is because the natural resources are embedded in the belly of the land. This is one of the important phases that allows for mining activities to take place. It is therefore inevitable that the land management becomes relevant for this study.

The land has always been a highly contested issue from the inception of the mining MNCs in the area, and the management thereof. After the inception of the mining operations in an area, the community no longer actively participates in the management of the land. Further, the government too, often neglects its responsibility over the land.

According to Mnwana and Capps (2015), land is a precious asset that should provide a leverage to the community during negotiations with the mining companies. The ownership of land by the community is a far-fetched matter psychologically because of the historical aspects, which deprived black people of owning land or having title

deeds. Most community members do not acknowledge or use land ownership for their benefit.

The land is viewed as a commodity owned by the traditional authority, mainly the Chief. This becomes prone to subjective usage and being used to benefit the royal house and associates, rather than the entire community. This further proves weak governance of the land. The land should be well-managed as a potent tool to be used by the community.

Motlhabe Village is in the precinct of Bakgatla ba Kgafela. The residents used the land for farming, mainly crop production and livestock farming. It is also important to highlight that land has also been used for household food production such vegetables and poultry production. This implies that land is a precious commodity in the lives of many community members. Land acquisition is mainly vested in the Chief and his traditional authority. Like in many areas, the Chief was very instrumental in allocating the land for mining purposes.

Manson and Mbenga(2014) present "...It emerged that Anglo Platinum had in fact been mining in Spitzkop illegally..." The company failed to disclose this even if it became aware of it at a later stage. Is also clear that the company made proceeds irrespective of the illegality of its mining operations.

The shortfall is that most of the community members do not have the apparatus to ensure that the mining company does not extract minerals beyond the allocated land. It becomes worse if the mining company utilises the underground approach to extract the minerals because of poor monitoring.

In case of any conflict that arise in the mining community, land is used a tool to attack or defend. The Motlhabe community has been in a continuous feud with the

Bakgatla Royal Administration. This community believes that they do not get equal access to the benefits from the mining activities. This is fuelled by allegations that Kgosi_Pilane is in support of the mining companies because he is benefitting a great deal in terms of the royalties.

The community complains about lack of meaningful development that benefits the entire community. The only sign of development is a benefit to the royal family, through royalties. The community members opine that the meetings of this community

are dominated only by the struggle for chieftainship as to who is the rightful heir to the throne. Buda (2017) argues that the challenges, such as a high unemployment rate, crime levels and lack of infrastructure, are not a priority of the traditional authority.

The youth who form the majority of the community members and have more needs in relation to economic needs are mostly affected by socio-economic challenges. This is understandable because youth hosts more aspirations embedded in their future plans. The governance structure of the headmen of Bakgatla is broadly derived from the Pilane lineage.

2.8.12. The Geographical Location of Platinum Minerals

The platinum mines have significantly changed the geographical focus of mining. The gold deposits were more concentrated in the urban areas but platinum is found more in the outskirts and deep rural areas. The provinces which are more endowed with the platinum minerals are North West and Limpopo, which happen to be situated in the former homelands of Bophuthatswana and Lebowakgomo.

It is in the homelands where the rule of law was blatantly disregarded and people had less say in the affairs of the mines. These mines were controlled by the government (Mnwana and Capps, 2015). The regulations regarding the mines were

weak during the Bophutatswana era. The host communities were very vulnerable to abuse by the mining companies and the government.

The common denominator of these homelands were bitter hallmarks of high levels of poverty, unemployment, inferior education and paucity of basic services. The mines did not do much to play their part in social responsibility. However, the chiefs had more favours from the mining companies and were protected by the homelands'

pseudo-governments. This situation caused deprivation and resulted in high rates of poverty, unemployment and inequality.

It is thus not surprising that South Africa remains the most unequal society and nation in the world today, caused by the profit-driven economy, with the hope that wealth will trickle down to the lower classes. The paradox is that this approach has perpetuated the gap between the rich and the poor, hence the retention of a class society. The status quo remains, irrespective of South Africa boasting the largest production of platinum in the world.

2.8.13. The Challenges of Farming in the Platinum Belt

The introduction of mining activities in an area always affect other sectors. This is caused by the fact that in most areas in the platinum region, (but not exclusively in the platinum region) that the mining activities mostly encroach into the traditional farming areas (Terreblanche, 2013) Without any doubt, this ends up affecting the capacity of farming in this area to produce food due to the limited land.

In some instances, the community members are unable to ensure that the mining companies do not go beyond their allocated space because the traditional authorities lack the capacity to monitor special dynamics.

The farmers are always affected by the mining operations. The Bakubung cattle farmers were adversely affected by the introduction of mining in their area. Some of these farmers were displaced from their area to a newly-bought farm. It is imperative to acknowledge the role of the Wesizwe mine in getting land for these farmers and the role of the mining MNC in facilitating technical support for these farmers. The farmers purport that, they were not adequately consulted.

According to Wesizwe Mine(2008),other projects and activities for the farm will also be determined. However, the shortcoming of these is that these farmers are no longer in close proximity to their livestock as it used to be. The more distant their farming activity is, the more costs they incur, like transport and security for their livestock.

It is vital to indicate that relocating farmers to new farms is just a small fraction because, in the Bakubung area, there are still many subsistence farmers who are still left behind. Without any doubt, this creates divisions and may result in conflict.

2.8.14 The Governance in the Platinum belt-Bakubung Ba Ratheo

The host communities are, in most instances, represented by some members of the community. These community representatives, usually get into such positions by virtue of being critical to the mining company. The competencies of such community representatives is not looked into as a prerequisite.

Wesizwe Platinum's Stakeholder Engagement Forum (SEF) is a platform established to look into the interests of the community in the Bakubung area. The SEF has illustrated lack of understanding in terms of their mandate. Subsequently a perception survey was undertaken to gauge if the SEF is really relevant to assist in adding value on governing issues and harnessing the relationship between the

community and the mining company (Ledig Sun Reporter, 2015). Less than 2% of the randomly selected sample have heard about SEF.

The glaring shortcoming of the SEF was its inability to cascade and devolve information to their constituencies after each forum meeting. In realising that there are shortcomings of the SEF, the Wesizwe Mining Company resolved to empower the SEF by providing a workshop that will capacitate the SEF. This will enable the SEF to develop its vision and mission and develop an approach on engagements matters.

The challenge to this may be that the mining MNC is the one that is going to arrange a workshop. There is a huge probability that the mining MNC may dominate the contents of the workshop in order to favour the mining MNC.

2.8.15. Governance of Platinum Mines under Royal Bafokeng

Administration

The Royal Bafokeng Administration is under the traditional authority of Kgosi Leruo Molotlegi. The Bafokeng tribe has substantial mining operations, which are perceived to be very successful, and this tribe is regarded as one of the richest tribes in the World. This is attributed to the fact that the Bafokeng tribe has shares listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange and has a significant proportion of the mining assets and land.

According to Molotlegi (2013), around 2013, the value of the assets of the Bafokeng tribe was estimated to be 4 billion US dollars. The Bafokeng tribe must be given credit for their initiative of buying land, through the support of the missionaries, during the extremely difficult years of the oppressive apartheid regime.

However, apportioning the wealth of Bafokeng to individual households portrays a different and pathetic picture because some of the community members are still

reeling under the poverty datum lines. These community members are still living in mud houses, not employed, with poor standards of health, and unable to meet their basic needs. It is widely believed that some royal family members and their associates are living large and continue to squander financial resources for their personal benefit.

Land ownership is often under the care and management of the traditional authority rather than occupiers. This weakens the voice of the community members, because they are always informed that it is the land of the Kgosi and he can decide to evict

the occupiers at any given time. The proceeds of the mines are often not equally distributed to the commoners in the community. The fact is that the community wields less influence in the affairs of the mining companies despite being well-represented.

2.8.16 Governance of Land in the Platinum Belt-Sefikile Village.

The first step towards extraction of the natural resources by the mining company is access to land. Governance of the land and natural resources is a process that requires multi-stakeholder involvement. This implies that, in the South African context, the government at all of its spheres such as national, provincial and local government must play their part.

The traditional authority must also play its role as accorded to it by the customs of the community. These stakeholders must play their role within the prescript of the available legislations.

The traditional authority will provide the mining company a portion on land as agreed by both parties. However, the traditional authority lacks resources to ensure that the mining company does not expand the mining beyond the agreed size of land. It becomes worse when the mining area land gets expanded underground.

Most of the mines in the platinum region are situated in the rural areas. The rural areas in the platinum belt have no infrastructure or capable human resources to monitor compliance on mining legislations and regulations.

Mnwana and Capps(2015) argue that Sefikile village reflects a distinctive dynamic that does not align them to be under the Bakgatla lineage. The most powerful community members in the community were supported by other community members to ascend to leadership positions.

The land was never purchased by the chiefs, but by community members. This development is a trend for most community members. This made it difficult for the

Bakgatla Royal Administration to have total control over this community, but it failed to avert the punitive effects of the mining operations.

Many villagers were forced by circumstances to adapt to new ways of living, in which they would rely on employment for their survival. The governance structure failed to neither protect nor advance the interests of the host community. More often, the community leaders are favoured by the mining companies. Their families of the governance structure are better resourced than ordinary community members. The traditional leaders have little influence in the mining industry. This is attributed to the fact that most of these leaders are not knowledgeable in the mining sector. The situation in this community is the same and pathetic as in other villages.

2.8.17 The South African Government and Industrial Action in the Host Community

The South African government is host to many mines with different interests. Due to the ever-increasing cost of living, the demands of the labourers become inherent on the mining sector. This is so because it is widely believed that the mine workers are hugely exploited by the mining company.

Dlangamandla et al. (2013), said "Tomorrow morning, the men will sing again..... But 34 of them will sing for the last time." The demand for a living wage resulted in a blood bath that led to the unspeakable loss of human lives. The South African Police Services brutally massacred the mine workers. The Lonmin industrial strike brought the Marikana informal settlement to a standstill.

It further created a perception that this area was not stable and further not habitable for the residents due to almost non-existence of basic services such as clean water, electricity, roads and required infrastructure. At the core of the strike was a demand for a living wage but this overlapped into exposing the inadequacies and challenges confronting the residents of Marikana informal settlements.

Marikana became a symbol of gruesome pain that created widows and orphans and a no-go area for some of the government leaders. The ANC found it difficult to enter the Marikana area because it was perceived to be the mastermind of the tragedy. The tragedy of Marikana attracted the launch of the Economic Freedom Fighters political party, as it became opportune to align its political objectives with the plight of the mine workers. This is due to the fact that the instruction to protect the property, which unfortunately resulted in the blood bath, was given by the ANC-led government.

The involvement of the government in most industrial actions is through the police, with the intention to quell the protests. According to the Ministry of Police (2011:12) most protests are due to poor service delivery, thus protesters would normally target the local municipality.

The protests make it difficult for proper planning and for contingency measures to be put in place. The South African Police Service has enormous responsibility in the communities due to high rate of crime and service delivery protests. It is very clear

that the involvement of the police overstretches the already limited South African Police Services.

2.8.18 Management of the Royalties in the Bakubung Ba Ratheo

The Bakubung Ba Ratheo, which is the tribe that hosts Wesizwe Mining Company, has been troubled by lack of transparency and accountability about the dues paid by the mining company into the coffers of the community. This has resulted in the divisions among the community members of what was a peaceful tribe.

According to City Press (2010), the Bakubung Tribal Administration had received a substantial amount from Wesizwe Mine. This money was meant to build social facilities like a crèche and a road. Chief Monnakgotla was pointed out as the main person who could not provide strategic leadership and a good account of utilization of community funds. This has led to the division of the royal family and the tribal administration. The Gobodo forensic audit revealed disturbing findings about the funds of the community. Amongst them, an amount of R11 million could not be traced

The then Premier of North West, Maureen Modiselle, also concluded that there was a serious problem of maladministration in the Bakubung Tribal Administration. The chief and the tribal administration failed to provide records that indicated how the money was spent and also could not provide a resolution on how the shares of the community were significantly reduced. This is a clear demonstration of incapacity in terms of managing public funds.

The royalties disbursed to the traditional authority had caused a severe rift in the community to the extent that the traditional authority had become defunct and untrustworthy. The private houses of the traditional leaders who were perceived to

be part of those who abused funds were targeted by mobs. The social facilities such as schools and clinics were also negatively affected by the striking community and as such were unable to render services.

The government, through the former MEC of Local Government and Human Settlement was compelled to restore order in the troubled community of Ledig, and this meant over-stretching of government resources for this unplanned strike. This strike ultimately set up the government against the community, because some of the community members were arrested.

The royalties accrued by the community have been badly managed and abused. The mining company also disempowered the community members by failing to implement the relevant measures to ensure that the royalties were appropriately used for the development of the community. Manson and Mbenga(2014) argue that the administrators demonstrated "...the financial affairs of the Bakubung had been conducted; in particular, that about R25 million in donations from Wesizwe meant for projects could not be accounted for". This attests to the fact most the recipients of the royalties, particularly the traditional authorities, are perceived to be the squanderers of public money, in the midst of high levels of poverty.

In an area where there are high levels of poverty, the vulnerable community members become the victims of crime and many social ills. It is thus not surprising that government services are always sought and consumed in this communities. This is aggravated by rapid population growth in the communities near mines.

This whole issue lacks proper and efficient management of the royalties. It is a fact that the community members lack adequate skills to manage finances and developmental projects. The mining company, with its international experience,

should have assisted the community members to properly link the disbursed royalties with the needs of the communities, not individuals in the communities.

The Departments of Mineral Resources and Traditional Affairs had also failed to provide guidance to the community on how to properly utilise the funds. It becomes very clear that, as much as the blame of excluding the communities seems to be on the traditional leaders and the mining company, the inaction or the silence as demonstrated by the government is also negatively affecting the communities.

Mataboge (2013) reported how the Bakubung_Ba Ratheo tribal authority is divided due to the existence of the Wesizwe mine and its stakeholders. The community has been in conflict because their attempt to own shares has always met obstacles. Over R12 million was spent on the legal battle because of the effort of owning part of the mining rights.

The mining company, by the nature of their existence, brings both hope and misfortune. In most instances, the community members who are hopeful of getting some services or gains are always sympathetic and supportive to the mining company. But those who are not hopeful of some gains feel marginalised and excluded, and feel aggrieved. This certainly leads to entrenched divisions in the society.

2.8.19 The Impact of Mining on the Traditional Authority of Bakubung Ba Ratheo

The Wesizwe Mining Company is mining platinum in the vicinity of the Bakubung tribe at Ledig village. The Wesizwe_mine duly had to pay royalties to this community in terms of the agreement. In paying the dues to this community, allegations arose that the money did not reach the community but ended in the coffers of the Traditional Authority.

This has subsequently irritated the community members and they thus resorted to a violent protest which caused damage to the Tribal Authority's offices, and shops owned by foreigners. The strike was caused by the allegations that the Tribal Authority had misappropriated community funds directed to the host community development projects paid out as royalties ENCA (2015).

The foreigners were the soft targets of the community, although these foreign nationals have nothing to do with mining. The attacks on the foreign nationals have far reaching implications on governance of the government of the day in the international arena. It clearly shows that the government is unable to protect foreign nationals and looks more set to be xenophobic.

2.8.20 Investment in the Bakabung_Tribe

The royalties which are received from the mining company, are not transparently managed. According to Mataboge(2013), African Continental Resources Ventures is a company that was largely owned by the community. It was reported that the community owned about 59% of this company, translated into shares of about R 100 million.

Notably, this company had no mandate to take decisions on behalf of the community. Surprisingly, the community shares owned by this company had been sold. The community members were always kept in the dark about the management of their shares.

The continued battle that has engulfed the Bakabung Ba Ratheo tribe has triggered the involvement of the provincial government. The host community was divided into factions. The common goal of these factions appeared to be access to the resources, due to high levels of accusations of abuse of the royalties. In an attempt to solve the problems, the North West Provincial Government deployed three administrators to assist the communities in resolving their impasse with the mining company.

It is important to note that the competency of mining lies with the national government. However, when there is unrest or a chaotic situation, the provincial government is the first to respond, since it is the hosting government. Despite the intervention of the provincial government, the administrators had failed to resolve the problems in the Bakabung Ba Ratheo Tribe. This is due to the fact that most of the administrators are more politically inclined and subsequently lack a holistic reception at the community level. They are treated with suspicion that they have a politically-motivated agenda.

Despite the existence of various sectors, or multifaceted stakeholders in the area, there is no coherent approach or vision to the development of the hosting community

of Ledig. Some of the stakeholders who are partnering with Wesizwe Mining Company have not played a role in community development projects.

Lack of effective financial management on these issues resulted in loss of confidence in the traditional leadership and ultimately, the acting Kgosi, Ezekiel Monnakgotla, was dethroned. The poor decisive leadership from the government led to the burning of the Moses Kotane Local Municipality offices in Ledig village.

2.8.21 Management of The Royalties By Bapo Ba Mogale Traditional Authority

The Bapo Ba Mogale have had a troubled period about poor management and accountability about their royalties. This tribe is very rich, as it is part of the platinum belt. The mining companies that extract minerals from this community have been paying royalties to this community.

Thakali (2016) presents that the former public protector, Advocate Thuli Madonsela, discovered that this community has royalties estimated to be R600 000 million. This money was held in the D-account which was marred with many controversies due to

poor governance and accountability. Theoretically this community is very rich, but practically the broader community members are still languishing in poverty as they still struggle to meet their basic needs. To the dismay of the public protector, all the money that was kept in the D-account was ransacked.

According to Thakali(2016), the community members were always kept in the dark about the royalties and this resulted in the abuse of the community money by a few. The element of accountability is not adhered to and this provided a space for the abuse of the funds.

The community is still struggling to have access to basic services. The problem is that the money deposited into the D-account was not monitored nor allocated to specific community projects. The community's perception was that the chief and his political associates have squandered community monies, by failing to create accountability systems that promote principles of good governance

The fact that community members were not aware about the amount and disbursement of royalties, is proof that participation as an essential element was severely comprised. The information regarding the royalties was withheld from the community members. This provided an ample opportunity for those who have access to the public purse to misuse it.

2.8.22 Corporate Social Responsibility Programmes in the Mining Communities

There is usually an outcry about the roles of the mining companies in developing the host communities. Most of the host communities are complaining about the high levels of poverty and crime, which come as a result of the mining company. These

issues take place, irrespective of the good policy imperatives of the South African government.

Siyobi (2015), proposes that "Policy makers increasingly see the corporate sector as an important partner in meeting the challenges...of human capital". However, there is a growing view that most communities near mines become worse off than in previous periods or before mining operations.

This is prompted by the fact that most community member abandon their old ways of living and survival. The primary role of corporate social responsibility is to improve the

livelihoods of the communities. However, proper planning and management of the corporate social labour plans can play a fundamental role in uplifting the standards of living for many people. Expectations of the mining communities is very high; however, the problem is the conversion of the hope into realistic and achievable targets.

The Mining Companies are obliged to develop and implement corporate social responsibility programs (CSR) in the community. According to Eunomix (2014), they have done considerably well in their communities through these programmes. This is attested by the fact that about 24% has been spent on education in order to uplift the literacy rate in the area. It is also purported that these companies have spent substantially on HIV/AIDS programmes in this area.

However, Bench Marks Foundation (2011:30) reported that the CSR failed to acknowledge that the existence of mine workers contributes to the increase of socio-economic challenges, like the spread of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases. The mines failed to honour their obligation of providing housing to their mine

workers. Some of the miners come from neighbouring countries such as Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland etc.

These migrant labourers are therefore compelled to get accommodation in the villages. This ultimately results in an increase in population. This may be viewed as opportunities for local business people who are providing accommodation, taxis, taverns etc. The flip side is that it is also a haven for the drug lords due to a high consumption of alcohol and other activities. This subsequently leads to proliferation of other unwanted activities such as teenage pregnancy, prostitution, drug abuse, etc.

The CSR does not seem to be in sync with the socio-economic challenges in the area. It further appears that there is weak relation between the government and mining

programmes in addressing the challenges of the host community. The silo approach looks to be the main challenge that weakens and undermines the intended outcome.

The CSR is more of publicity stunt embarked upon by the mining companies in order to be seen to be doing something for the host community, with low relevancy. The government looks set to address some of the challenges created by the existence of mines like overcrowding at schools, residential areas, social amenities such as hospitals etc. Some of the schools in the area do not have basic infrastructure like proper ablution facilities, sporting grounds etc. This observation is a classical illustration of weak governance function in the mining area.

2.8.23 The Governance of the Royal Bafokeng Administration

The Bafokeng community, who are commonly known as the Bafokeng nation, have had mining operations in their area for many decades. The Bafokeng administration is dubbed as the best model for mining that promotes accountability. This is because the Bafokeng have community meetings which are scheduled.

Molotlegi (2007:6) presents that the Bafokeng tribe, through the Royal Bafokeng Administration, has put into place mechanisms which are aiming at promoting

efficacy and an inclusive approach in decision making. The *kgothakgothe* is a general meeting which is attended by community members. This meeting sits bi-annually and is presided over by the King. The King derives his mandate from the Supreme Council during the meetings.

The King's proposed plans may be denied or amended by the general meeting. The Royal Bafokeng Administration (RBA) acts as the civil service of the Bafokeng. It implements all the resolutions as adopted by the general meeting. The staff members of about 400 are paid salaries through money derived from the royalties and other proceeds from the mines. Some of this money is invested in infrastructure and community services.

It is claimed that the governance structure of this tribe is underpinned by transparency and accountability. The resources of the Bafokeng tribe are controlled by a trust, not an individual, who may pursue his personal interest at the expense of the tribe which may lead to sporadic incidents of conflict.

The openness is encouraged by all means, because reports and programmes can also be accessed online. The challenge with this approach is that not all people have access to technology, particularly the elders, most of them reside in the precincts of The Bafokeng. It is laudable to acknowledge that this tribe has long had long-term plans. Their plan is inter-generational.

2.8.24 The Tragedy of the Bakgatla Ba Kgafela in Moruleng

The Bakgatla Ba Kgafela are faced with huge socio-economic challenges, despite having a substantial amount from the mines. According to Daily Maverick (2016), the Bakgatla Ba Kgafela hosts many minerals in their area, which is led by the regent

Kgosi Nyalala Pilane. Theoretically this tribe looks wealthy but in practice they are powerless and poverty-stricken. The unemployment is the one of the challenges confronting this area, whereas there are many mines in this area.

There is a growing concern that the current chief is misappropriating community funds for his personal benefit and gain. Over 30 communities in the area appear not to have access to the funds generated through royalties.

At the core of the problem, which has already destabilised the traditional authority, is financial management and accountability to the communities. The traditional authority had on many occasions failed to account about the state of finance and this has fuelled perceptions about misuse of community funds.

This has further encouraged the community members not to support the current chief of the Bakgatla tribe, and this threatened the rule of KgosiNyalalaPilane. The fact that community members have been barred from holding public meeting has violated the fundamental rights of the freedom of speech, association and assembly, and strengthened displeasure among the Bakgatla tribe.

The levels of displeasure compelled the community members to resort to violent protests which have resulted in petitioning the former Premier of the North West, and the President of South Africa, to remove KgosiPilane. The inaction by the Premier and the President was another testimony of the government's failure to act, and further demonstrated political connection to pertinent issues that affect the community.

There has been speculation that Kgosi_Pilane has been funding the ruling party in South Africa and has thus received political protection from the powerful politicians. This eventually restricts options of the people to report their problems and leaves them only with violent protests.

According to the Land & Accountability Research Centre (2013), a forensic audit exposed that most of the community assets are registered under Kgosi_Pilane as his personal assets. This shows that indeed the community members should benefit from the mining proceeds as elucidated by the forensic audit.

The communities' members who are protesting against the maladministration of the community funds are being ostracised by the traditional authority and the elites. The programme of community gatherings is determined and decided by the few in order to avert accountability and transparency. This approach is suppressive and dictatorial to the host community.

2.8.25 The Deferred Hope of Bakgatla Ba Kgafela.

Kgosi_Pilane instilled hope that the Bakgatla tribe stood a better chance of benefitting from the minerals derived from their land. The focal pillars that he wants to focus on are agriculture, tourism, mining and manufacturing. Looking at the geographical location of this tribe, all these pillars are well-suited to be successful. These pillars have huge ability and potential to alleviate the burdens experienced by the mining communities.

The perplexing fact is that the identified pillars do not seem to a product of consultative sessions with the communities, due to instabilities in the Bakgatla tribe. The quest to ascend to the highest position has divided the community into factions (Sunday Standard: 2011)

The other challenge that confronts the Bakgatla_tribe, is the participation of the communities in the implementation of the economic and developmental projects. The benefit accrued from the realisation of the pillars is that the commoners at the lowest level may be the least to be considered in terms of the benefits from the projects related to mining.

Mining has proven to be an area where the influx of people is very high. The influx results in diversification and dilution of the ancient cultures in the mining area, hence the pronouncement by Kgosi to re-initiate *bogwera*, which has been one of the oldest practices of many tribes, including Bakgatla tribe.

The investment in the shopping complex cannot be described as one of the main community development aspects since the community has little to celebrate due to high levels of poverty and unemployment. This rather can be viewed as a factor that may trigger conflict.

It is obvious that the host community's ambitions of benefiting from the mining companies is not a priority on the agenda. The opposite become a reality because the

socio-economic conditions of such communities becomes worse than before. The unemployment escalates because of automation of the industry.

From far afield, job seekers continue to move into the mining area with the hope of finding jobs. When they don't find them, they become a burden on the community because they have fewer means of survival. Obviously, this will mean that the government will have to dig deep in order to provide the basic services, which is often a challenge on all fronts.

2.8.26 The Cultural Disintegration of the Mining Community

The job seekers are attracted by the existence of mines. This is mainly because most mines employ people who are less-educated to do underground work. The cultural heritage of most mining communities disintegrates due to the influx of many people from various other tribes and countries.

According to Setshiro(2011),Kgosi_Nyalala_Pilane deemed it fit to revive the cultural components of his tribe in order to trigger the cultural identity of the tribe. In doing

so, he took a decision to target the youth so that they must know themselves. This is necessitated by the fact that the language of his tribe evolved and was influenced by externalities imported from other tribes. This would enable this target group to know their history.

It is against this background that the Bakgatla Administration decided to have a Heritage Week that must be celebrated by all the Bakgatla and the neighbouring communities. This includes the Bakgatla in Botswana. This will certainly stimulate tourism in the area and bring economic spin-offs to the entrepreneurs. Most importantly, this has social benefits because knowledge will be imparted from one

generation to another. If this approach can be sustained, the heritage knowledge of the Bakgatla will develop in leaps and bounds.

2.8.27 Bakgatla Tribe and the rule to enforce the Chief to Account

All the efforts by the community to bring the Bakgatla Tribal Administration to account have proven to be a dismal failure. According to Bakgatla_BaKgafela_Communal Property Association V Bakgatla Ba Kgafela Others (2015), the Bakgatla tribe took their grievances to the Constitutional Court for arbitration.

Their concerns revolved around lack of accountability and prevention of holding community meetings which were effected by the traditional authority. In hindsight, these allegations were propelled by the perception that the communities believed that the royalties were being used for personal benefit by the chief and his companions, hence their refusal to account to the communities.

The residents of Motlhabe village, in the jurisdiction of the Bakgatla Administration, had over many years complained that the royal family is abusing the funds of the communities. Just like many villages, the communities here languish in abject poverty, far worse than villages that do not have mineral resources. This is due to

the fact the patterns of life for the communities without minerals still rely on their unperturbed ancient ways of living such as agrarian enterprises.

In the mining areas, the land that the people often rely on gets allocated for mining purposes and this stifles agricultural operations in the area. The wealth accumulated through mining operations does not trickle down to benefit the workers and the community members, yet the people in the lower structures of the community feel the entire brunt of the effects of mining. The worst scenario is that the same community members have to endure the polluted environment, air, water and the results of a massive loss of their land.

Most of the mining communities do not benefit due to, but not limited to, the acute shortage of the relevant skills and knowledge appropriate to the mining companies.

To the credit of the Bakgatla Administration, plans are in place to ensure that the partners embark on a campaign to make communities aware about the importance of platinum exploitation.

It is vital that the communities should also be encouraged to participate in all the opportunities that are available in the mining sector. Most of these communities continue to struggle due to the fact that opportunities are provided to most of the external companies who are already established. It therefore becomes paramount that beyond the talk there is a meaningful action.

This is a common feature of the communities which have mines, as most of the leadership is enjoying a lavish lifestyle, which is far above that of the community members, whereas the community members continue to struggle and live in abject poverty. One of the companies of which Kgosi Pilane was the director had made a R1 billion cash investment in the mining company.

This substantiates the fact that personal interest presides over community interest; the focus is more on accumulation of wealth for the few who are in powerful positions. It is vital to highlight that in terms of some of the community members, Kgosi Pilane is not the rightful heir to throne, and hence there are concerted efforts to dethrone him.

The Constitutional Court arrived at the conclusion that the Bakgatla Tribal Administration acted wrongfully by denying the communities the right of assembly and the right of expression. This ruling came to the rescue of the Bakgatla communities.

However, the hurdle that remains for the Bakgatla tribes is to curtail the political network which is behind the Kgosi and his administration (Pilane v Pilane, 2013).

The government's inability to be proactive and lay a solid foundation in terms of the discussions and forums has revealed serious shortcomings in governance issues.

This governance issue should include all stakeholders such as communities, government departments, traditional authorities, mining companies, relevant NGO's etc. This platform would certainly provide a better platform for engagements and quelling of perceptions about the mines; subsequently this would redress the wrongs.

2.8.28 The Longest Wage Strike by the Mine Workers

In 2014, workers at the Lonmin Mining Company embarked on a strike which was dubbed to be the longest strike in the mining sector of South Africa. It is estimated that over 70 000 workers participated in the strike. According to Stodard(2014), this strike has uncovered the painful truth in the mines, which took place in the democratic dispensation.

The workers have been receiving a pittance for a salary, irrespective of the promise made by the government that all workers should earn a living wage. This points to the retention of the exploitative approach that had been instituted by the oppressive apartheid regime. This is an indictment on the side of the Department of Labour for failing to protect the interests of the mine workers.

According to Stodard(2014), this strike has further pointed out that the workers, especially the rock drillers, were made to work for long hours without any overtime payment. This was made possible by setting daily targets which were too high to achieve. This, without any doubt, has channelled the workers into an exploitative situation.

The Department of Labour, through its inspectors, has again failed to do its job by ensuring that mining companies comply with policies and regulations. This shows a floundering governance. Governance is likely to suffer because of highly political interests in the mining sector.

2.8.29 Conflict between Miners and the Community Members

The community members protested because of employment patterns which favour the migrants. Most of the community members believed that the mining companies in their area employ fewer locals than people who are coming from outside (SABC News:2016). Most of the people who coming from outside are able to settle for lower salaries as opposed to locals. The fact that they are coming from far in search of work demonstrates their seriousness about jobs.

The platinum region, with the amount of resources at hand, should be a model of choice and a well-developed area. By extension from the mining operations, this area should be highly industrialised by manufacturing, as many essentials are

consumed by the mining houses and communities, however, little is visible that supports this view. If CSR was progressive, we should be observing a different economic outlook which is not only dominated by mining operations, but by many industries which supply the entire province and other areas in the country.

Tyre production may be relevant because many trucks that are contracted in the mines are using tyres, in fact all the vehicles use tyres. So the argument is that if there is tyre manufacturing plant, the platinum region may be its immediate market and thereafter it could be extended to serve the whole country.

The priorities of the government also seem to be anecdotal in terms of holistically propelling the development. Eunomix(2016) revealed that the local government budget was more concentrated on sport than any other programmes such as skills development, economic infrastructure development etc. This puts into the spotlight the skills capacity and willingness of the government to ameliorate livelihoods of the host communities. It is reported that the average budget for education and transport was at 14%.

This is an indictment on the part of the government because sporting fields are not used every day and in addition, there is a high skills drain in the area. The mining MNC's should develop a needs analysis for the host communities. Thereafter they should develop an intervention service delivery plan.

2.8.30 The African Mining Vision

According to the (United Nations.Economic Commission for Africa: 2016) The African Mining Vision was launched with the primary aim of establishing the legacy and the pathway for long term plans in the African Mining Sector. In his address, Chief Molotlegi of the Bafokeng Nation, during the 2016 mining indaba, he indicated transparency as the most fundamental element to build resilient communities. The

host communities ought to be substantially consulted during the planning period of the mining. The communities are mostly marginalised.

The host country must promote transparency, will definitely ensure that there is minimum accountability in the community. This will promote compliance with appropriate legislations of the host country, in respect of the mining sector. This will also result into a meaningful dialogue in the host communities. It is through dialogue, that wrong doings committed by the mining companies.

2.9.0 Gaps in the Literature.

The existing literature lacks a lot on the implementation of the policies. It further lacks demonstrating if the host communities are informed in the areas of legislation which protect such communities from any harm or prejudice. It is also not clear if the communities are trained on areas which will not disadvantage them from taking part in other economic sectors. There is no evidence that shows that the community members are adequately informed about recourse in case of any harm directly or indirectly inflicted by the Wesizwe mining company.

Literature demonstrates the declining status of the environment, pollution of the air and water, but fails to show implementation of the plans to remedy the situation. The literature contains no evidence that illustrates post-mining plans for the host community and does not show that the host communities are knowledgeable in this area. It further lacks demonstrating passing of knowledge to the younger generations in order to promote sustainability of the good governance.

2.10.0 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.10.1 Introduction

This chapter explores the theories that exist to support this thesis. Through a literature review, it was discovered that there are many theories that exist that are relevant to governance. However, only two theories are deemed to be most appropriate to governance of the natural resources.

The resource curse theory has been identified as the appropriate theory to espouse the plight of the countries with natural resource. The resource curse theory provides a narrative about the effect of the natural resources on the host country and the

government. It is against this background that the governance theory was identified as the appropriate theory to provide a framework for this thesis. These theories are able to assist in providing the framework in which the research questions will be answered.

These theories that are in place provide a map of the approach to the research project. However, it is important to note that there are many theories that exist; however, only two theories are deemed to be most appropriate to answer the research question. Below are the theories that will assist the researcher to provide the contextual framework for this thesis.

2.10.2 Resource Curse Theory

African Countries are endowed with lots of natural resources. These ample resources are consumed by many countries throughout the World. This is a clear demonstration that the market is broad for natural resources. It is therefore very clear that the revenue collected from these natural resources should propel

development to the greatest heights of prosperity. The paradox is that the socio-economic challenges continue to increase to unacceptable levels.

Sachs and Andrew (1999) took a step to scrutinise the countries that have an abundance of the natural resources against those that do not have. They arrived at the conclusion that most countries that do not have the natural resources are more stable and developed than those that are naturally endowed with an abundance of the resources.

The backbone of the economy of Angola is the oil reserves but this economy is unable to support the majority of the people in this country. Instead, civil wars are most prominent in this country. This triggers a question of why these countries are prone to wars and lawlessness.

This resource curse theory is often referred to as the paradox of plenty. The resource curse theory is most popular in those developing countries where non-renewable natural resources are discovered. In this situation, the investment capital is channelled towards the natural resource discovered at the expense of other available or potential economic sectors.

The natural resources discovered become the dominant revenue base for the host country and the community. This becomes a springboard for corruption and greed by the political leaders and they wilfully ignore establishing a framework for ownership rights so that they can have more say on such resources.

Despite the abundance of many resources, the economic development becomes stagnant for the majority of the citizens, due to the fact they do not have access to the means of production. According to Sachs and Warner (1999), the skilled force

becomes concentrated in one area. Generally the economy becomes less competitive due to the concentration of capital investment in one area.

The most sensible logic to believe is that the more natural resources the country has such as raw material in the form of gold, timber, diamond, oil, copper etc., such a country has a good opportunity to develop. Its development will surpass countries with less natural resources(Ross, 1999). This raises the question why these countries are doing well in development.

The continent of Africa is the second largest continent in the world, with almost all its countries blessed with an extreme abundance of the variety of the natural resources, which are consumed world-wide. The statistics demonstrate that poverty levels are high in these countries.

The countries with natural resource abundance stand a chance of developing due to the fact that these countries have a higher potential of attracting foreign direct investment than countries with fewer resources. The flip side of this is that the countries with abundance of the resources become reserves of cheap labour and exporters of raw materials at the behest of its people.

Exporting of raw materials is tantamount to exporting of the socio-economic opportunities which significantly contribute to the development of those countries which polish the natural resources into the finished products which are ready for consumption. The host countries and the communities like Bakabung Ba Ratheo are defined as areas of high unemployment levels. It is in the areas like this, that socio-economic challenges are daily occurrences

The concentration on one sector is counter-developmental. Ross (1990) reported that around the 1980's, the prices of the natural resources commodities tumbled to

the lowest point. This was attributed to the over-supply of the raw materials to the developed countries. The over-supply was further not augmented by adequate demand.

In cases like this, the countries which have the purchasing power may buy the commodities and store them for the future. This can therefore be used as a tool to negotiate and influence the future prices of the raw materials from the countries blessed with natural resources.

The unstable or fluctuating prices of the exports inhibit the host countries to be able to boldly develop and implement their developmental programmes without any disturbance. This makes the natural resource-producing countries to be unable to project their revenues. This puts the naturally-endowed countries in a very weak position to propel development because this approach decreases the revenue base of the mining host countries. This leads to suspension of the developmental plans of such countries.

Mthembu-Salter (2012) presents the logical view that most of the minerals are embedded in the African continent. The contradiction is that despite the African continent boasting a substantial amount of the mineral resources, Africa is one of the least developed continents in the world. The curse which the diamonds have produced in the DRC is the delay in democratising a country like the DRC.

The government leaders have dedicated their energy to looting the diamonds, rather than stabilising the country. The diamonds have brought more misery, famine and underdevelopment than joy to the communities of the DRC. This is further compounded by population displacement in this country.

The paradox is that, in reality, countries with fewer resources seem to be doing far better in development than the countries with abundance of such resources. This is prompted by the fact that the naturally-blessed countries rely on trading with their counterparts who are highly industrialised. They end up producing more at a particular time than deliberately playing a contributory role in influencing the price of the commodity.

They are less skilful in managing their resources for the benefit of the nation. These countries have to know more about their strengths. This consequently provides the

industrialised countries with the upper hand over the resource-exporting countries. Most of the industrialised countries will stockpile the reserves and buy less at certain periods in order to manage the prices of the commodities. Most of the decisions come from the industrialised countries. The ultimate result will be a lower revenue base for such countries. Without any doubt, this will slow the pace of development of the mineral-exporting country.

In the Bakubung Ba Ratheo, conflict emerged due to the fact that communities felt that there was embezzlement of community funds. This is tantamount to corruption and greed manifested by those who are in leadership positions. Selebi(2015) reported that over R700 000 had gone missing from the coffers of the Bakubung tribe.

Mr Phologane was a director of Bakubung Community Development. He was accused of using part of the missing money for his personal benefit by selling the community's shares in Wesizwe mining company without consent of the community. Accountability and transparency were severely compromised. When a community protests, the South African Police Service is expected to restore peace and stability in the area. This obviously forces the government to spend more on this unplanned intervention in order to restore peace.

There are fewer developments than in areas with fewer mines. The general perception is that most of the mining companies do not invest locally but take their profits to areas which are more urbanised and industrialised, such as Gauteng and other areas. The families of the mine owners are mostly not residing in the mining communities. They spend their monies outside the host communities but derive profit from the host communities. This denotes a weak governance system in managing the natural resources to leverage development. The children of the captains of the mines attend schools in urban areas.

The resource curse theory's potential strengths is that, the market for raw materials is already secured. The mineral resources are already channelled to the developed states by the mining MNC's. The weakness is that, market does not include the global market and dynamics. The African countries already have the knowledge that mines do not guarantee the community development. The African countries must assert their authorities in the governance of the minerals.

2.10.3 Governance Theory

Governance and management are critical components that should be applied for the effective management of the natural resources. Promotion of good governance and management of the natural resources must be observed and applied by all the role players at all times. International Fund Agriculture Development (1999) defines governance as the generally acceptable means of managing the resources and abiding by the legal frameworks and systems.

This has to be generally accepted by the society or the community. This concept must embrace equality, broad participation by almost by all in the community, stability in the area, inclusiveness, transparency, and responsiveness.

This implies that governance is about fair and just interaction of various stakeholders and role players in a society. This finds expression in the cultural practices and the institutional arrangements of a particular government. However, it is importance to highlight that the concept of government cannot be equated to governance.

Governance is a means to efficiently manage the political, social and economic aspects in which the rule of law is promoted, without fear or favour. Governance should be able to promote access to the resources in which no-one is prohibited from benefitting from these resources.

The Revenue Watch Institute (2013), through the Resource Governance Index, urges the host government to disclose the agreements signed with the mining MNC's as the extractive companies. The monitoring and regulatory agencies are also compelled to publish their reports timeously to the affected and the host communities. This should also promote transparency and accountability in order to encourage an ethos of good governance.

This transparency must be in terms of the funds accrued from the natural resources. In the South African context, these funds are referred to as the royalties. The mining MNC's should also adhere to the international norms and standards that regulate mining.

Stoker (1998) views governance as a structured approach which must be internally engineered and agreed by the role players. This must embrace a fair system which is non-exclusive. All the actors must be equally important and participate in the decision-making. This theory points to five propositions as key to governance. The first proposition cedes governance to the actors.

These actors are drawn from the government and beyond the government. In modern terms, governance is reflected in public private partnership. This becomes an important phenomenon which can bring cross-pollination of best practices from both sides of the world. The private sector is able to bring its expertise to the fore and the public sector is also able to do so. This has the ability to yield the best governance approach.

However, in the platinum region, efficient governance is severely compromised due to the fact that the power relations between the mining companies and the government

are always unequal. The mining companies are, in most cases, able to find a way to marginalize the host government. Most of the social labour plans do not address the needs of the community.

This is prompted by the fact that the processes of developing the social labour plans often exclude the main genuine actors from the community side. This exercise is another pretentious and public effort by the mining company as if it cares about the host government, whereas the opposite is correct.

Good implementation of a good governance ethos should be able to reveal the challenges and demonstrate the ability to tackle the social and economic challenges (Stoker:1999). However, in the platinum region of South Africa, around Rustenburg, the economic opportunities are well known.

The main challenge is that most of the mining companies are still intransigent to include the majority of the people in the value chain processes of the minerals. The government allows for huge exports, which in essence translates into lost economic opportunities, because a country which processes the raw materials benefits a lot. A huge influx of job seekers also increases maximum reliance on the already

overstretched social infrastructure. This ultimately decreases the life-span of the social infrastructure.

Stoker (1999) argues that governance should denote the power of dependence of the stakeholders between the institutions. This demonstrates that each institution has an enormous role to play in the development of the society. Good governance should know the institutions of power in its precinct and encourage all to play a part in promoting the livelihood of the community.

The challenge with the platinum region is that the institutions operate in silos. The weakness of the silo approach is that it does not promote unity and the value of team spirit in tackling the challenges of the society. Mostly, intervention which is silo based is likely to focus more on a public relation exercise than the genuine goal of tackling socio-economic challenges of the community.

According to Stoker (1999), governance is about self-autonomous self-governing networks of actors. This implies that for governance to be properly applied, every actor should have freedom to act on its legislative mandate and scope of authority. The state must provide a free space for all to freely play their role on governance aspects.

This may enable foreign direct investment to propel governance. However, in the platinum region of Rustenburg, the challenges arise due to inability of the government to control and manage the autonomy of various stakeholders. The community members are not perceived as equal partners and important role-players. This is compounded by the fact that most of the community members are not well-informed and adequately consulted about issues that directly and indirectly affect them.

Stone (1999) argues that governance recognizes the capacity to get things done which does not rest on the power on the power of government to command. The influence of the government must go beyond its conferred scope. The government should identify all the appropriate stakeholders in the area, and thereafter understand their role and establish the database for such stakeholders.

In pursuit of service delivery, all these stakeholders must develop a comprehensive plan that seeks to address the challenges. By so doing, this will reduce unnecessary competition and ensure that services are addressing the problems which are affecting the community.

2.11. Conclusion

The gathered information from the existing literature is not adequate enough to provide solutions to the research question. Furthermore, there is no readily available information about mining in the Bakabung Ba Ratheo, though there are mining companies that have been extracting the raw material for decades. Although the mining represents wealth to many people, the contradiction is that, in practical terms, the opposite is relevant.

The aforementioned theories provided a clear view in terms of the effect of the natural resources on the development of the mining host community. It is apparent that the existence of the natural resources must be well managed. The governance theory with its proposition puts a perspective on good governance framework.

Chapter 3

3. RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Introduction

Research methodology is a particular approach which the researcher chooses to collect data. The researcher can rely on various sources of information such as archival documents or surveys, or gather new information to address the research problem. This research project has broadly relied on data collection from various sources as entailed in the outlined research participants.

According to Kallet (2004), the research methodology must enable the researcher to answer the way the research data was generated and, further, it should provide information on how the information was analysed.

The overall information as derived from the archives was collected to bolster the solution of the research problem. The primary information collected from the area of research was analysed through content analysis method.

3.1.2 Research Design

The researcher has opted to utilize an explanatory research design in this research project. The primary reason to use the explanatory research design was prompted by the fact that governance of natural resources and their effect in the parameters of the prescripts, policies and laws have not been well researched, particularly in the area of implementation of such policies in the precinct of the host community of Bakubung Ba Ratheo. The primary purpose is to ensure that this research project yields a community-based governance model.

3.2.3 Data Collection Method

The researcher has contacted the research targeted research participants, in accordance with the judgemental sampling. A set of semi-structured questions in a questionnaire, which encompassed the qualitative method, was posed to the research participants. The researcher has, in some areas, departed from the main questions in order to cover a wider horizon of knowledge tapped from the research participants.

Bryman (2015) asserts that a researcher may significantly depart from the schedule or questionnaire in order to trade on new horizons. In some instances, a research

participant was accorded autonomy to depart from and provide information to enrich this study. The research ethics were always complied with, to avoid infringement of the research subject's rights.

The questionnaire was administered by the researcher to the research subjects. Most of the questions are semi-structured and open-ended to provide an in-depth knowledge of the research topic. Primary data was collected from the targeted area. The character and the conduct of the multi-national corporation (Wesizwe mining company) in relation to the Bakubung have been adequately scrutinised.

Some information was gathered through observational research. This approach was key to providing comprehensive and in-depth understanding of the area of the study and provision of answers to the research questions. This enabled the researcher to come into direct contact with the real-life situation of the sampled research community.

This has allowed the researcher to fully understand what the research subjects are confronted by. Some of the information was gathered through observation and analysing the situation. Elements which resemble poverty and lack of access to the basic services have also been observed and analysed.

Bryman (2015) asserts that a researcher may significantly depart from the schedule or questionnaire in order to trade on new horizons. This is encouraged because it may bring new dimensions which may add impetus to a research project. However, this

may have negative bearing on research ethics, as it may unnecessarily prolong the interview session. This was well guarded against to avoid infringement of the research subject's rights by unnecessarily holding the interview for longer than expected.

The qualitative research paradigm has been applied to obtain an in-depth understanding of the research study. The character of the multi-national corporation, in this case the Wesizwe Mining Company has been adequately investigated and explored.

The approach of the Wesizwe Mining Company, the government and the traditional authority has been studied. The development which leads to instabilities in the communities of the North West Province in mining of the platinum has been investigated, adequately probed and well interrogated through an open-ended semi-structured questionnaire.

3.1.4 Study Area

The research was conducted in the Bakubung Ba Ratheo community. This community is located in the Moses Kotane Local Municipality of North West Province in South Africa.

3.1.5 Primary Data Collection

Babbie(2008)suggests that a researcher must indicate how data will be collected. It can either be through surveys, experiment or field research approach. The primary data method was applied to collect information. The researcher personally administered the research questionnaire. The credible systematic process of data

collection was applied to ensure that data inputs plays a significant role in the findings and recommendations.

In some instances, the researcher sent the data collection tool to the research participants through email. Subsequently, follow-ups were made to ensure that information was received. The researcher further followed up on the research respondents to send back the filled questionnaires to the researcher. The researcher also made appointments with the targeted research respondents and had face-to-face interviews with research participants. The research participants were met in the public spaces, not private places.

In the focus group that was held, the researcher solicited appropriate answers that provided answers to the questions. Each participant was provided with the opportunity to provide his or her view on the questions posed. The research respondents were also allowed to provide valuable information relevant to the research questions. This information has been valuable to assist in adding impetus to the body of research knowledge.

3.1.6 Secondary Data Collection

Some of the information was gathered from the already existing information material from credible sources of information like relevant books, newspapers, articles, news (electronic and print), magazines, and websites of the relevant institutions.

This information was fit for purpose due to the fact that it has provided a good account in terms of providing the answers to the fundamental research question. However, it is note-worthy to indicate that secondary information did not comprehensively answer

the research question; however, it has provided a good account of the context for this study.

3.1.7 Pilot Study

A pilot study was undertaken in Mafikeng at the Department of Community Safety and Transport Management. Ten questionnaires were randomly provided to the participants. The primary purpose of the pilot was to assess if the respondents would be able to understand and interpret the questions without difficulty. It was also seeking to ensure that the answers correlate with the questions without being distorted.

3.1.8. Literature Control

Brink (2012:172) asserts that the collected data must have an element of trustworthiness which will be able to add to the body of knowledge in the research discipline. The collected information is believable and credible to the research body of knowledge discipline. The collected data thus resonates the element of trustworthiness.

The researcher has spent a considerable time in the Bakubung Ba Ratheo_village, with the intention of collecting a substantial amount of data. This data has been

collected until no new data emerged. The research participants has been already trusting the researcher because a professional relationship had already developed. The collected data can be applied and transferred to the context of the study area due to its trustworthiness. The outcomes of this study can be transferred to most of the host mining communities in South Africa.

The information gathered through this research method, even if it can be repeated to the same group over a period of time, without doubt a researcher would arrive at the same conclusion; it thus denotes element of dependability. The research information

presents congruency and convergence. The researcher has not allowed his views to influence the research participants. The research participants were briefed from the onset that their independence is of paramount importance.

3.1.9 Research Population

The applied research methodology has enabled the researcher to systematically follow a credible procedure to identify and collect data from the credible sources of information. This methodology has enabled the researcher to critically and constructively evaluate the existing literature, in order to positive contribute to the existing body of the research knowledge. This method has also provided the researcher with a credible framework, which guided how the information was gathered.

Bhattachrjee (2012) explains the research population as a group of units or individuals that possess the same traits of characteristics deemed relevant for a research problem under review. These research participants have been in the form of individuals and groups who have been defined as focus groups. They are all directly or indirectly linked to the Bakubung Ba Ratheo community, in Ledig village of the North West Province, in South Africa, which is the targeted population. Ledig village is a mining area in which Wesizwe_platinum mine is extracting platinum.

The researcher has drawn research participants from a diverse population who have direct or indirect links with the Bakubung Ba Ratheo Tribal Community in Ledig_village. All the research participants have knowledge about the mining sector, particularly the Wesizwe Mining Company.

The research participants, as determined by the sampling size, have been drawn from the research population of the Bakubung Ba Ratheo and some are drawn from outside the population but have requisite knowledge about the Wesizwe Mining Company.

Various books, news bulletins, newspapers, observation, focus groups and interviews have been used to enhance the quality of the collected data. To some degree, the archives have been used to also add some information into this research, however, it is important to highlight that the acute shortage of literature in the area of this research has been noted as a serious challenge. The collected data in this research project, has been, by and large, descriptive.

These research participants have been identified by virtue of their experience in the area and wealth of knowledge in the mining area. These research participants have been selected by taking into cognizance the costs of undertaking a research, but not undermining the quality of the research project. They have also been identified to enhance the quality, validity and reliability of the collected data.

3.1.10 Sample Size

The researcher has identified research subjects who resemble relevant traits in the mining area, particularly the social component. The judgment sampling was used to select the research participants either as individuals, focus groups and/or organizations. The researcher could not interview all the community members because of limitation of the resources such as time and budget.

Furthermore, the researcher has ensured that the information that is sourced from the research participants is reliable, accurate and dependable to be used.

The members of the hospital industry and taxi industry were not initially planned to be the participants of this study, however, a researcher became flexible to include the hospitality these stakeholders. This made the research respondents to be 42.

3.1.11 Non Probability Sampling

The researcher has applied the non-probability method of sampling. This method does not accord all the members of the population an equal chance of being selected as

research participants. All the members of the research population do not have the same probable chance of being selected.

3.1.12 Judgemental Sampling Method

The judgemental sampling technique has been used to select the research subjects or participants. This sampling method is very purposive in nature. This sampling technique, under non probability sampling, is deemed relevant because it enabled the selection of research subjects on the basis on their expertise and professional knowledge. The targeted research participants who are deemed to be more fit for purpose than others have been consulted for data collection purposes.

This sampling technique has accorded a researcher with good opportunity to tap knowledge from the research participants. Without doubt, the quality of information derived from the research participants will add to the body of research knowledge. The researcher ceased to collect data when it became clear that no new data was emerging. This, according to Brink (2011:141), is permissible and allowed, because data has already reached a stage of saturation, wherein no new data is emerging.

3.1.13 Sampling Criteria

The research participants selected for inclusion on this study were selected by geographical residential area, which is Bakubung Ba Ratheo in the platinum region. They included those who by virtue of their employment are rendering services in their various capacities to Bakubung Ba Ratheo of South Africa, in Moses Kotane Local Municipality, and interested parties or organizations that are doing work in the area of Bakubung Ba Ratheo in Ledig village. The interested parties or organizations are the role players in the mining sector.

3.1.14 Sample Size

The researcher has identified research subjects who resemble relevant traits in the mining area, particularly the social component. The judgment sampling was used to select the research participants either as individuals, focus groups and/or organizations.

The researcher could not interview all the community members because of limitation of the resources such as time and budget. Furthermore, the researcher has ensured that the information that is sourced from the research participants is reliable, accurate and dependable to be used. The number of participants increased to 42 research respondents

3.1.15 SAMPLING FRAME

The sample frame includes the following departments and organization:

- a) Health
- b) Education
- c) Labour
- d) Social Development
- e) Department of Mineral Resources
- f) Department of Tourism

- g) Department of Rural Development, Environment and Agriculture
- h) Department of Social Development
- i) Hospitality industry
- j) Office of the Premier
- k) Community Development Workers
- l) Economic development,
- m) Councillors for the Host municipality,
- n) Department of Community Safety and Transport Management,
- o) Ward committee members,
- p) An official from the Integrated Development Plan,
- q) Ex-workers of Wesizwe platinum mine,

R) Community members

T) Members of the Royal Family

3.2. DATA COLLECTION

3.2.1 The Role of the Researcher

The researcher has been granted ethical approval from the North West University Higher Degrees Committee. A data collection tool was developed and discussed, reviewed and agreed upon. A questionnaire was piloted in Mafikeng, at the Department of Community Safety and Transport Management. A schedule was developed to guide the researcher on when data will be collected. The researcher applied the qualitative research method, which broadly encompassed semi-structured open-ended questions.

A letter requesting permission to undertake research in the provincial government was developed and sent to the Director General of the Provincial Government. An approval was granted and the provincial government requested that the findings of the study must be shared with the provincial government.

The heads of the Departments were informed about the undertaking of this study. The relevant national departments were also duly written letters to request permission to undertake this study. It is vital to highlight that, irrespective of seeking permission from the national and local municipality, a formal written permission was not provided but the research was referred to the research participants.

Irrespective of permission from the Provincial Government being granted by the office of the Director General in the North West Provincial Government, the researcher has always complied with the research ethics. No research participant was coerced to participate in this study. All government departments that took

part in this study were consulted and informed about the intended time of the interview.

The questionnaire was managed by the researcher. In some instances, due to cost implications, a questionnaire was sent to the research participants through email. Follow-up was made to such research through telephone to ensure that they filled the questionnaires. The research participants were thanked for participating in the research study.

The researcher, within the acceptable research norms and standards of data collection, has collected data. Underneath is the demonstration of understanding of the research subjects' rights, and such rights will always be observed and respected.

3.2.2 Data Collection Method

The researcher has contacted the targeted research participants, in accordance with the judgemental sampling. Pre-set questions detailed in a semi-structured

questionnaire, which encompassed the qualitative method, were posed to the research participants. The researcher has, in some areas, departed from the main questions in order to cover a wider horizon of knowledge tapped from the research participants, as informed by the respondents' experience in the sector.

The questionnaire was administered by the researcher to the research subjects. Most of the questions were open-ended to provide an in-depth knowledge on the research topic. Primary data was collected from the targeted area. The character and the conduct of the multi-national corporation (Wesizwe Mining Company), in relation to the Bakubung have been adequately scrutinised.

Some information was gathered through observational research.

This approach was key to provide comprehensive and in-depth understanding of the area of the study and provide answers to the research questions. This enabled the researcher to come into direct contact with the real-life situation of the sampled research community.

This has allowed the researcher to fully understand what the research subjects are confronted with. Some of the information was gathered through observation and analysing the situation. Elements which resemble poverty and lack of access to the basic services have also been observed and analysed.

Bryman (2015) asserts that a researcher may significantly depart from the schedule or questionnaire in order to trade on new horizons. This is well encouraged because it may bring new dimensions which may add impetus on a researcher project.

However, this may have negative bearing on a research ethics, as it may unnecessarily prolong the interview session. This was well guarded against to

avoid infringement of the research subjects' rights by unnecessarily holding them longer than expected.

The qualitative research paradigm has been applied to give an in-depth understanding of the research study. The character of the multi-national corporation, in this case the Wesizwe Mining Company has been adequately investigated and explored. The approach of the Wesizwe Mining Company, the government and the traditional authority have been studied. The development which leads to instabilities in the communities of the North West Province, in mining of the platinum has been investigated, adequately probed and well interrogated through an open-ended questionnaire.

3.2.3 Primary Data Collection

According to Babbie(2008), a researcher must indicate how data will be collected. It can either be through surveys, experiment or field research approach. The primary data method was applied to collect information. The researcher has personally administered the research questionnaire.

In some instances, the researcher has sent the data collection tool to the research participants through email. Subsequent follow-ups were made to ensure that information was received. In the focus group that was held, the researcher solicited appropriate answers that provided answers to the questions. Each participant has been provided with the opportunity to provide his or her view on the posed questions.

3.2.3 Secondary Data Collection

Some of the information was gathered from the already existing information material, such as credible sources of information like relevant books, newspapers, articles, news (electronic and print), magazines, and websites of the relevant institutions.

This information was fit for purpose due to the fact that it has provided a good account in terms of providing the answers to the fundamental research question. However, it is note-worthy to indicate that secondary information did not

comprehensively answer the research question; however, it has provided a good account of the context for this study.

3.2.4 PILOT STUDY

A pilot study was undertaken in Mafikeng at the Department of Community Safety and Transport Management. Ten questionnaires were randomly provided to the research respondents. The primary purpose of the pilot was to assess if the respondents would be able to understand and interpret the questions without difficulty. It was also seeking to ensure that the answers correlate with the questions without being distorted.

3.2.5 Literature Control

Brink (2012:172) asserts that the collected data must have an element of trustworthiness which will be able to add to the body of knowledge in the research discipline. The collected information is believable and credible to the research body of knowledge. The collected data thus resonates the element of trustworthiness

The researcher has spent a considerable time in the Bakubung Ba Ratheo_village, with the intention of collecting substantial amounts of data. This data has been collected until no more new data emerged. The research participants have already trusted the researcher because of the professional relationship and rapport that had already developed.

The collected data can be applied and transferred to the context of the study area due to its trustworthiness. The outcomes of this study can be transferred and applied to most of the host mining communities in South Africa.

The information gathered through this research method, even if it can be repeated to the same group over a period of time, without doubt a researcher would arrive at the same conclusion; it thus denotes an element of dependability. The research information presents congruency and convergence. The researcher has not allowed his views to influence the research participants. The research participants were briefed from the onset that their independence is of paramount importance.

3.2.6. ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

It is very important that a research project must be free from suspicion of low quality. The researcher presented to the university's Higher Degrees Committee and subsequently received ethical approval from the Committee. The researcher ensured that all ethics that a researcher must comply with were observed.

3.2.7 The Right to Anonymity and Confidentiality

A researcher has a professional and moral duty to abide to the highest form of research ethics and maintain the highest levels of integrity. He has outlined the

following as measures to assist and guide researchers. It is therefore noteworthy that, during the collection of data through interviews and observations, this principle has been well observed.

The welfare and the interest of the research have always been upheld. All the research participants have been duly informed that their names will be kept confidential and anonymous. The purpose of the anonymity and confidentiality is to prevent any form of victimization of the research participants.

3.2.8 The Right to Privacy

The researcher informed the research participants about their supreme right conferred to them, as encapsulated in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa. Under no circumstances was the research subject coerced to participate in this research project. The rights of the research participants were not trampled upon for the sake of achieving objectives of this study.

The researcher has, in some instances, departed from the research interview schedule in order to accommodate the research participants. In some instances, the research participant was not comfortable about the environment of the interview due to safety concerns; the researcher was subsequently able to change the venue to a preferred venue. The researcher was able to, respectfully, encourage the research respondents to be specific to the research objectives in order to avoid unnecessarily long interviews.

3.2.9 The Justice Principle

The researcher has always abided by the justice principle. All the research subjects, irrespective of their culture, race, gender and creed, have been fairly

and equally treated. The research participants have not been forced to provide information to a researcher.

No information, either harmful or harmless, has been solicited from research subjects without their consent. All research participants have been fully briefed about their rights. The researcher knew that he would be fully liable for any violation or any encroachment on any rights of the research subject.

3.2.10 The Right to Full Disclosure about the Research

The researcher has adequately explained the purpose and objectives of this research project. The importance of this research project and all the entitlement

of the subjects, such as rights and access to the findings of research, have been adequately explained to them.

3.2.11 Data Analysis Methods

The content analysis method has been applied to analyse data collected in this study. The words that emerged through description have been turned into various categories and thereafter formulated into various groupings and themes that are interrelated to each other. These categories are formulated into thematic areas.

According to Shwandt (2007:6) the collected data in terms of the analysis must be interpretable and reliable. It must further be logically applied to make sense and be positively responsive to the research problem. The sub-themes in the collected data are directly linked and aligned to the broad research questions. The collected data is also corresponding with the research objectives as constructed in the research proposal. The collected data adequately responds to the questions as reflected below:

The information gathered from the research participants has demonstrated the nature as well as the character of the crisis inflicted upon communities that host natural resources. In this case, it is pointing to the Bakubung Ba Ratheo community in Ledig village.

A clear and distinctive position of the community is that the community has fewer rights on the decisions that affect them. Consequently, they are always enduring pain. The identified variables have been analysed.

It is further apparent that the general prevailing view is that Wesizwe_Mining Company has brought more problems in the Bakubung Tribal Administration than positivity. The community members have articulated the position of the Wesizwe Mining Company in its "in action" of this mining company in resolving the socio-economic problems is a source of many challenges in the community. The livelihoods of the community are deteriorating to the extent that most of the community members are living in abject poverty and below the poverty datum line.

The research participants have been able to opine on the way they view the government's role towards the Wesizwe_Mining Company, particularly during the protests. The general view of the research participants is in relation to the conduct of the government in the provision of the balancing act between the Wesizwe_Mining Company and the community.

Bryman (2015) claims that content analysis allows categories to emerge out of data, recognising the significance of understanding the meaning of the context in which an item is being analysed. Various themes that appeared have been formed to answer the broad questions as crafted in relation of the research

statement of the problem. The researcher, prior to analysing the data, pre-empted some of the sub-themes.

3.2.12 Limitation of the Study

This research project has been able to research its aims and the objectives, thereby making a significant contribution in the body of research knowledge. However, it is also imperative to highlight that the following are identified as the limitations of the research.

The researcher has been confronted by a shortage of literature in this study. Most of the available literature in this study is more about technical insight of the mining operations. The available literature is more inclined to the developed states than the actual host community of the Bakubung Ba Ratheo of South Africa. Lack of appropriate literature reduces the attention of the interested groups to fully understand the plight of the Bakubung Ba Ratheo Community.

The Tribal Leaders of the Bakubung Ba Ratheo are surrounded by a hectic schedule and numerous challenges from the community members. In most instances, they have been unavailable in line with the set interview schedule. Some of the government departments have not cooperated with the researcher, though permission to interview all the provincial departments was granted by the Director-General of the provincial government.

The attitude and the conduct of some departments have caused unnecessary delay to the set schedule. Some of the community members who were interviewed have misconstrued this research to be a platform to raise their grievances and complaints. Lack of financial support has also been identified as a limitation.

3.2.14 Conclusion

The research methodology that has been applied in this research project is appropriate to ensure that the collected information is relevant to add value in the research fraternity. The patience that has been exercised by the researcher has yielded good results because data was ultimately gathered from the respondents. The knowledge possessed by the research participants, as selected through judgement sampling method, has been of high importance and relevance. It is therefore, inevitable that this thesis will make a positive contribution to the research body of knowledge.

Presentation of the Findings and Analysis

4.1. Introduction

This section encapsulates and presents the character and the conduct of Wesizwe Mining Company in the Bakubung Ba Ratheo Tribal Community. The ability and the measures to resolve the conflict in the area of the traditional authority has also been looked at. This is looked at against the existing policies and legislations in the South African Context. The effects of the mine on the host community are examined.

This section explains the employment approaches of the mining company which is viewed as the means or tool to empower certain groups in a community. The

compliance to the legislation of the sector is also looked examined. This chapter further looks at the planning ability of the stakeholders in all aspects, with the main purpose to capacitate the host community. It is through proper involvement and all the role players that the community can be sustainably developed.

4.2The Character of the Crisis Inflicted upon Communities that Host Natural Resources.

4.2.1 Population Growth

The discovery of the minerals and the inception of the mine in the area leads to the in-migration of the job seekers and other economic opportunities that may emerge in the area. These opportunities may be attracted by the economic spin-offs that may be brought by the mine workers. However, it is vital to indicate that the emergence of these opportunities may have both positive and negative effects in the host community. The population growth is defined as the increase of the human beings over a period of time, in a specific area.

Sources CW 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 9 (interviewed on 13/12/2017 at Moses Kotane), believe that the establishment of the Wesizwe Mining Company has led to the

dramatic increase of the population of the Bakubung Ba Ratheo Tribe, in Ledig village of the North West Province. The CW sources are the government workers who are solely established to work in the communities. They live among the communities. Their views are influenced by their observation, prompted by the rapid increase of the households, particularly the informal settlements and backyard dwellers.

The rapid population growth can have both positive and negative spinoffs on the livelihoods of the host economy. In case the resources are limited, it means that the

population cannot be economically active and viable. The results thereof will be escalation of social ills such as unemployment, opportunistic HIV and AIDS, and communicable diseases such as Tuberculosis.

The positive spin-offs of the high population growth is the increase of the revenue base of the host country. This can only be possible when the resources are in abundance and optimally utilised. In the area of the Bakabung Ba Ratheo, there is acute shortage of the resources which can positively trigger the economic growth. The population growth in this area has adverse effects on the host community and country. The higher the population growth, the more strain and the more burden on the country and community.

The inability of the community members to actively participate in the economic opportunities, ultimately result in being burden on the host government because it is the same government that must take care of such people. The government is unable to effectively and timeously plan development because the population is growing at a fast rate.

4.2.2. The Conflict Resolution Mechanisms in the Traditional Authority

The Traditional Leadership and Governance Framework Amendment Act (2009) 21 (1) (a) clearly stipulates the approach which must be taken in order to resolve the conflict. In case the dispute has not been resolved internally, the conflict must be referred to the commission. This commission must be fair and transparent in resolving the conflict in the community.

This demonstrates that the government has clear mechanisms in place to resolve disputes in the traditional authority, including the Bakabung Ba Ratheo Traditional Authority. Source TA 1 (interviewed on 29/11/2017 at Ledig) who is part of the

traditional authority, argues that the traditional authority of the Bakubung Ba Ratheo has, for many years, remained very strong, respected and its rules were overwhelmingly obeyed by the entire community before the inception of the Wesizwe mine.

The community members generally respected the traditional authority. The traditional authority could easily entrench its decisions in the community, according to the norms and customs, without much hesitation or defiance by the community members.

Source TA3 believes that the only visible challenge to the traditional Authority was the politics around the rightful heir to the throne. This threat was not so acrimonious as it is nowadays. The elders in the society had a way of addressing this challenge. The common factor on both sources is that the inception of the Wesizwe mine has cast doubts regarding the integrity of the Traditional Authority and this has led to change the mind-set due to the belief that the traditional authority is captured and aligned to the Wesizwe mining company.

The focus group believed that the large factor that is instilling conflict in the Traditional Authority is the mining company, through its suspected dubious actions. They argue that the chiefs are fighting each other because they all want access to the public account. The funds that are set aside for community development are now targeted by the traditional authority and their associates largely for their own personal gains.

Development programmes are not a priority for the development of the community. There is a strong belief in the members of the community that the Wesizwe_Mining Company is largely bribing the traditional authority through kick-backs and other means such as job offers.

The Amadiba Community, situated in the Wild Coast of Eastern Cape Province, bears painful testimony that a mining company can divide the community in bitter rivalry. Mark Olalde (2017) quotes Divele "When there was no mine here, we were peaceful and the community was friendly...The mine is coming to separate you, even if you are brothers." The royal house is set one against each other due to their efforts to have access to the public monies, generated through expected mining operations.

Lack of transparency by the royal authority is compounding many challenges and suspicions that they are the main beneficiary of the proceeds from the mining houses. It is believed that the mining company is significantly contributing to corruption in the tribal authority and among community members.

Nowadays, it is a common practice to observe the community protesting against the traditional authority. At the centre of the community protests is the allegation of embezzlement of the community funds. The traditional authority is often orchestrating the abuse of the community funds. This traditional authority is further accused of overlooking service delivery issues. The traditional authority is weaker

and more divided than before the inception of the Wesizwe mine in the area of Bakubung Ba Ratheo.

Selebi(2015) reported that over R7000 000 had gone missing from the coffers of the Bakubung tribe. The alleged poor accountability for the money of the community is also driving a wedge between the community members. This ultimately affects the planning of a clear well-coordinated and concerted effort to resolve the socio-economic challenges. The fact that such a staggering amount can just disappear with ease reflects the poor management of the resources in the funds of the community.

The conflict is perpetuated by alleged lack of transparency and honesty among the tribal leaders. The Bakubung Traditional Authority is divided into factions which are forever at conflict with each other. These divisions have resulted in dividing the community members due to interests and benefits. There is a correlation between the divisions in the traditional authority. The obvious fact is that this division leaves little space for community development because the community members are now trapped in a conflict about developmental projects.

4.2.3 Employment of Acquaintances

The common feature of recruitment in South Africa is through advertisements in the local newspapers of the targeted community. In some instances, the recruitment is done through recruitment agents in the Bakubung Ba Ratheo Community. Source 7 in the community believes that the Wesizwe mining company is by and large viewed as a vehicle for employment of cronies and associates of the tribal leaders and their families.

Source CM 3 (interviewed on 10/12/2017 at Ledig Village, a youth who resides in a community and is part of the concerned group) believes that the limited available job opportunities are provided and reserved for those who are close to the tribal authority. This attitude by the mining company has led to the emergence of the concerned groups who are the dominant critics of the tribal authority and the mining company.

According to source CM 2 (interviewed on 10/12/2017 at Ledig Village), the mining company and the tribal authority have thus employed a strategy to reserve and provide job opportunities to silence the critics of the mining company. These critics are members of the community who often observe and talk about the wrong-doings

of the mining company. They look like genuine advocates for justice, fairness and transparency in the community.

There is an alleged suspicion some of the jobs are reserved to silence those who are vocal in the community. The fact is that this strategy is not assisting the mining company because it creates more conflict. The absence of fairness and justice make the community members aggrieved and to have issues against the mining company and the traditional authority. The high unemployment rate is keeping job seekers to be always focused on the mining company.

The mono-cultural economy in this area is also limiting exploitation of other factors in the community. The government and the mining company have failed to keep people in their areas of economic activity before the inception of the mining company. This mine is not yet at its full operation; however, the problems are already immense.

4.2.4 Cheap Labour

As illustrated in the literature review, South African mines have a long history of unequal treatment of the mine workers. The mine workers were unfairly treated, not according to their skills base and qualifications, but by the pigmentation of their skin.

In 1913, according to Munro (2016), the black miners went on strike demanding a better salary similar to their white counterparts in the Witwatersrand mines.

Similar to the Marikana tragedy of the mine workers at Koppies, the then apartheid regime responded heavily through the military and police force. The demand for a better salary resulted in the deaths of the mine workers.

Webb(2012) argues that around 1946, mine workers assembled at the square market in South Africa. The primary aim of the strike was to formally raise concerns about the discrepancies in the wages of the mine workers along racial lines. The white mine workers were paid higher than African mine workers.

Source 2, (WSM), is a mine worker at Wesizwe mining company, who strongly believes that the WesizweMining Company does very little to level the wages of the mine workers. The workers who are originating from other African countries, such as Mozambique, Lesotho and Zimbabwe, are an easy target for cheap labour. The Marikana tragedy is a case in point that illustrates the exploitation of the black people. It further demonstrates that a life of a black person is cheap.

This is not a new phenomenon in the history of South Africa's mines. This was compounded by the suppressive policies passed by the apartheid government. The apartheid government did not outlaw any ill-treatment of the blacks, unlike the current South African democratic government.

According to Oakes (2016), the practice of cheap labour started many years ago in the mining sector. This practice started as early as 1922 during the era of Jan Smuts. The non-whites were forced to provide cheap hard labour in the South African mines. Some of the research participants still believe that, to this day, African labourers are still exploited to do odd hard labour jobs for paltry wages. In this instance, the foreign-based mine workers in the Wesizwe Mining Company, particularly the Africans, are the most exploited workers in the area

The South African mines have a significant number of migrant workers derived from the neighbouring countries. South Africa looks like a utopian perfect government to

many African countries, thus many African job seekers flock to South Africa. It is obvious that not all of them will be employed in South Africa. Once these migrants are in South Africa, the circumstances compel them to do some work for their survival. They often work against the prescript in section 10 of the Basic Conditions of Employment Act.

The mining company seems to be less caring about employment equity. This, without any doubt, undermines the objectives of the government of the day of transforming the mining sector. This attitude of the mining company has direct bearing on the governance ability of the government of the day.

4.2.5 Displacement of the Population

The inception of mining in various areas has resulted in the resettlement and displacement of the initial occupants of the area targeted for mining. Owen (2015) argues that the mining-induced displacement and resettlement often poses a high level of social risk to the affected communities. This occurs due to the fact that most of the community members are already familiar with their geographical area and accustomed to it.

The people who are affected by the extractive industries should have the right to be consulted before they are displaced by the mining company. These people should also be accorded the right to consent to the removal. Most of these people normally have a special attachment to their land due to the cultural beliefs, norms and standards. The attachment of these people to their traditional land also has economic connotations such as farming in all sectors.

In the Bakubung Bo Ratheo, sources CM no 2 and 4 (Interviewed on 10/12/2017 at Ledig Village), believe that some of the community members who were farming in the area were displaced. The mining company bought the affected community members

land for farming. This resulted in some of the farmers selling their livestock, and subsequently quitting farming.

The International Labour Organization Convention (Convention no. 169), strongly argues that the host communities who in this case, can be categorised as the indigenous community, have all the rights to be treated with respect and be thoroughly consulted. The consultation must be done procedurally and accordingly.

This consultation must be broad-based to include all. In some instances, the community must be represented by knowledgeable and capacitated people. The shortcoming about this Convention is that by 2010, most African countries have not yet ratified it. This poses a challenge to the full implementation of this convention. This causes the major setback to the host community because their rights are being trampled upon by the mining company.

According to source CM no 3 (interviewed on 10/12/2017), the displacement occurred with little consultation, done through the mining company in a meeting organised by the traditional authority. However, the meeting was not well-

coordinated since most of the community members were not aware about the meeting. The role of the host municipality was more on the side of the mining company because the municipal councillor was focusing on the perceived economic activities, which, in essence were benefiting the mining company rather than the community.

The effect of the displacement is that the farmers will now incur extra costs for the management of their farming activities. Their crop and livestock produce become more at risk and are likely to experience more losses. This situation adversely affects the efforts of the government of empowering the previously disadvantaged. The host community of the Bakubung Ba Ratheo have a right to be free, and give informed consent to be displaced.

4.2.6 Lack of Redress caused by the Mining Company

Yeld (2018) argues there are no reports that illustrate that the South African mines are repairing the damages they have caused. The damages caused by these mines can be measured in physical and other forms such as water and air pollution. The damages caused by the mining company, as per legal requirement, must be repaired by the same mines.

According to source FG x 11 (focus group interviewed on the 12/12/2017) research participants (interviewed on 11/12/2017 at Ledig village) say that the mining company fails to communicate about huge blasting operations with the community. The cracks in the houses of the community are not reported on. The community houses are damaged without any redress or ownership of such damages. The mining centre that must manage the complaints of the community is always closed.

The same mining centre does not have dedicated knowledgeable officials but is managed by security personnel who lack the knowledge to assist the complainants. It is also beyond the scope of the security personnel. The problem is further compounded by lack of knowledge of the security personnel how to relay the complaints of the community to the appropriate mining authority.

The community members of the Bakubung Tribe have no clue or any recollection of the Wesizwe_Mining Company repairing the damages it has caused in the community. The internal roads are in a terrible state. Inside the community, there is no significant development signalling the contribution of the mining company, other than the mine workers in their overalls. The community members are helpless and vulnerable to exploitation by the mining company.

4.3. The Problems created by MNC's in line with Exploration of Natural Resources

4.3.1 Consultation Process

The beginning of the mining operations logically means that, if there was a community in the area, that community must move away to allow the mining operations to take place. Such community, under general circumstances, must be consulted and agree to move away.

According to Section 10 of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act of 2002, the parties affected by mining issues must be thoroughly consulted. This consultation must take place within 14 days after the acceptance of the lodged application. This should enable the interested parties to lodge an objection within 30 days, if it is necessary to do so.

According to Source CM 1 (interviewed on 10/12/2017 at Ledig Village) and READ 2(interviewed on 11/12/17 at Mogwase), the consultation processes only unfolded at the level of the Traditional Authority and the local Municipality. Source READ is a high-ranking official responsible for the environment. The minimum consultation process is propelled by the desire to be granted a prospecting licence. It is viewed

by the community members as malicious compliance that favours only the mining company. Most of the community members were not consulted.

The community believes that this was done deliberately to prevent the community members from participating in the decision-making. Some of the research participants believe that only a few selected individuals were part of the consultation process. The whole intention was to only meet minimum requirements as prescribed by the Mineral and Resources Act.

The fact that a credible consultation has not been adequately done means that this undermines the efforts of the government in promoting good governance through appropriate legislation in the mining sector. Poor implementation of the legislation

weakens the good intentions of the government in promoting the welfare of the host communities.

4.3.2 Problems related to Mining in the Host Community.

All the research participants believe that the mining company has brought problems to the host community of Bakubung Ba Ratheo. The research participants have identified the issues that they believe are the cause of the problems in the mining community. Most of these problems are linked with governance aspects. They all acknowledge that the problems became worse after the inception of the Wesizwe mine. The government is inactive in addressing these problems.

4.3.3 Informal settlements

According to the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act no 16 of 2013, Section 19, land users must be provided with land use rights. The traditional authority in the precinct of the host municipality must enter into an agreement with the municipality. There must be a Municipal Planning Tribunal, with the sole purpose of guiding planning function.

The land which is under care of the traditional authority is on many occasions converted from agricultural purposes to residential. This is done without any consideration of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, no 16 of 2013. This makes a mockery of the efforts of good governance, by disregarding the relevant and applicable legislation.

There is proliferation of the informal settlements in the area. In Bakubung Ba Ratheo there is notable expansion of residential sites into the former agricultural land. This has an adverse effect on the food security of the community. In most instances, the land in this area is allocated without following the proper and effective means of the spatial planning framework.

The shortage of agricultural land has dire consequences for food production and food security. The result of the shortage of land for farming will lead to many people depending on the government for survival. In the South African context, these community members will expect to be on social grants. Gradually, more and more people will depend on the government for their survival. This poses a huge risk to the host country because its society is becoming more and more dependent on the government for survival.

Furthermore, the government will be forced to provide socio-economic services to the new members in the community. In some instances, the new demands or needs from the informal settlements do not form part of the Integrated Development Plans for the period under review. The traditional authority lacks the will and sufficient knowledge on effective planning along the objectives of the National Development Plan 2030 vision.

The Marikana Informal Settlement is a place in which most of the mine workers dwell. The place is densely populated and is devoid of the basic amenities such as roads, piped water, and also has a high immigration of job seekers. Most of these end up building their own shacks. This area is continually expanding without any proper planning (Chaskalson, 2013). This is a demonstrable fact that most of the platinum mining community-based tribes are always encountering. The ultimate result of this is poor planning.

Source MK1 (interviewed on 13/12/2017), who is a senior ranking official at the local municipality, strongly believes that poor planning is a common feature in the platinum-based mines and often results in the inability of the government to provide basic services to communities such as Bakubung Ba Ratheo. The organs of the state which

are responsible for basic services will be unable to provide the services due to expansion of the informal settlements. This will further inhibit the government from realising its objectives of development.

4.3.4 Labour unrest in the Mining Community.

South African laws provide the workers with the right to picket and march in case they are not satisfied about work conditions. Labour unrests, particularly the protected strikes, must comply with certain requirements. In the case of an unprotected strike, such strike is viewed as being illegal.

According to section 7 of the national Labour Relations Act "Employees shall have the right to engage in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection." In most cases, when the employees invoke this act, the casualties are the community members who host companies. This often escalates into anarchic incidents of destruction.

According to source WM 2 (interviewed on 15/12/2017 at Ledig village), labour unrest has a direct negative impact on the host community. These unrests disturb other services such as health, education, transport and many more. During the unrest, the services in a community almost come to a halt. These services of the community include schools, health and other services. The current trend and pattern of the protests include violent incidents which often result in the destruction of community-based and mining properties.

4.3.5 Increase of Social Grants uptake

The South African government is spending over R1 billion on social grants. This money is assisting children and women who are living below the poverty datum line. These women and children are facing high levels of unemployment and poverty on a daily

basis. The government's social programme comes in very handy in terms of social relief of distress. The South African government has achieved a lot in terms of poverty reduction (Staff Reporter, 2015).

Source H1 (interviewed at Mogwase on 17/12/2017) argues that the Bakubung Ba Ratheo tribal authority is confronted by in-migration of whom are job seekers. The fact is that not all the job seekers will get jobs. This is further aggravated by the fact that most of the vulnerable groups, such as children and women, are in need of financial support.

The Social Development Act of 2004 provides a framework within which the government should disburse grants. Some of the research respondents believe that not all job seekers in the area of Bakubung Ba Ratheo become employed. After a certain time, these job seekers qualify for citizenship of South Africa. They therefore qualify to receive social grants and this adds more woes and overburdens the already over-stretched social grant system in its different forms.

4.3.6 Proliferation of HIV and AIDS

According to Stuckler, Steele and McKee (2010), the mining of minerals in the Southern African Region of the African Continent is one of the most dangerous and hazardous in the world. It is the worst in terms of many communicable and opportunistic diseases such as HIV and AIDS. People are exposed to dust, with less social infrastructure such as health facilities, schools etc

Source H2 (interviewed at Mogwase on 17/12/2017) believes that the introduction of Wesizwe mine has played an enormous role in the proliferation of HIV and AIDS in the host community. He believes that the spread of this pandemic has resulted in child-headed households, whose parents are bedridden, some of whom have passed on due to the spread of HIV and AIDS.

This further results in high absenteeism of learners from schools. The mine workers who are infected also suffer a lot due to this pandemic. The government is compelled to increase the resources in this area in order to manage HIV and AIDS.

4.3.7 Poor Monitoring of the Community's Mining Agreements

The application for a mining licence is always accompanied by stringent conditions, which create a hope that if it is implemented well, the government will be able to secure and promote the interest of the community members. The community members feel that agreements do not necessarily embody the interests of the community. This is further compounded by the fact that the existing agreements are not well-managed and monitored.

The monitoring processes is a vital cog to enhance compliance in the mining sector. The department should ensure that monitoring reports in terms of compliance are written monthly and recommendations presented to the mining company for the implementation of remedial measures thereof. The best practices should also be

considered to improve quality of compliance to the appropriate legislations. Effective monitoring should be utilised to inform the future guidelines in improving compliance, thereby promoting accountability and good governance.

According to source CM7 (interviewed on 11/12/2017), there is a lack of monitoring mechanisms to enhance effective governance, through compliance with the existing legislations. Upon the granting of the licence, the Department of Mineral Resources resorts to a relaxed approach to ensure that the conditions attached to the licence are implemented to the fullest.

There is a firm view that government officials are bribed to issue a licence to a mining company. This perception is orchestrated by the fact that the departmental officials do not take necessary steps to reprimand the mining company about any wrong doing.

The Department of Mineral and Resources Development lacks the monitoring and reporting frameworks and plans for effective governance. It is clear again that the department is lacking measures to coerce the mining company to comply with the applicable legislations in the mining sector.

4.3.8 Poor Communication with the Communities

Effective consultation strengthens the relationship between the stakeholders. This consultation can further allow the stakeholders to identify the opportunities and threats. The mining community and the traditional authority are doing very little to enhance effective communication in order to keep the community up-to-date with the developments. No credible measures are in place to optimize means of communication means.

Source CM8 (interviewed on the 11/12/2017) argues that there are no scheduled dedicated programmes to provide the community members with information. There is poor or lack of infrastructure to keep the community abreast of the developments. The available methods of communication in the community are those such as passing information through the churches and schools. Lack of communication prohibits the community from taking informed decisions on a variety of issues.

The community radio stations are mostly broadcasting issues of less relevance to the Bakabung Ba Ratheo community. This is a clear demonstration that there is a huge communication gap between the community, Wesizwe Mining Company and the tribal

community. The local print media is also deemed to be profiling the positive image of the mining company rather than highlighting the plight of the community members of the Bakubung tribe.

4.3.9 Lack of Transformation in the Mining Sector

The mining sector is moving at a slow pace to transform in order to spread the benefits to include the host communities. This sector is largely viewed as an industry more for males than for females. The Employment Equity Act of 2017 prescribes that each employer should have employment targets that seek to promote demographic representation.

Through observation, the employment outlook of the Wesizwe Mining Company seems to be more African oriented. The only challenge is that most of the senior management positions seem to be occupied by people outside the Bakubung Tribal Authority's precinct. This provides a signal that the mantra of job creation is very limited and largely benefit the outsiders. The strategic positions which are key for decision-making are mostly not occupied by the local people.

The other issue is that the lower positions are occupied by and large by people outside this community. Though the community members' benefits are broadly confined to employment, the fact of the matter is that the community members are employed on a lower scale.

4.3.10. Deprivation of Economic Opportunities

The South African mines have ample opportunities which can be beneficial to most of the members of the Bakubung tribal authority. The challenge seems to be a lack of knowledge pertaining to the opportunities in the mining sector. The host community of Bakubung Ba Ratheo is mostly informed that it will benefit through employment.

Source ED2 (interviewed on the 08/12/2017) retorts there are many activities that are taking place in the Wesizwe mining area. The primary challenge is that beneficiation does not take place in this area, but in urban areas; or raw material is exported to other countries, preferably the developed states.

It is believed that the broader stratum of the community is denied the opportunity to participate in the value chain process of the mining company, due to the fact that the lucrative opportunities are reserved for cronies. These opportunities are not communicated to the entire community. This means that the potential capacity of a mining company to be socio-economic game-changer is under-utilised.

4.3.11 The effect of Mining on the Traditional Authority

Wesizwe_mining company is a source of conflict in a traditional Authority. The Wesizwe Mining Company is directly responsible for conflict in the Bakubung region. It is believed that some of the traditional leaders are receiving financial favours from the mining company. The community members are not adequately informed about the royalties received from the mining company.

According to source TA1 (interviewed on the 29/11/2017), the traditional authority has been adversely affected by the existence of the Wesizwe_Mining Company. The traditional authority has split, and the royal family is up in arms against each other due to the intention to have unlimited access to the resources of the community. The norms, customs and the honour that community members used to accord to the traditional authority has disintegrated. The battle to control and manipulate community assets has ensued and caused more rifts in the traditional authority.

4.3.14 Unscrupulous Mining Agreements

The mining companies get into agreements, from time to time, with the host communities. These agreements then become binding between the mining company and the host community. Source TA1, who is a part of the traditional authority, argues

that due diligence was not followed during the community consultation processes in the area of Bakubung Ba Ratheo.

The traditional authority met with the mining company and sketched out the agreement, with minimal involvement of the community members. In some instances, the people who claim to be representing the community members had no authority to do so.

By the time the community got to know about these agreements, they had little power to change the agreement that had already been agreed with the mining company. Subsequently, the traditional authority was on the side of the mining company rather than the community. The view of the community is that the agreement is largely protecting the interests of the traditional authorities.

The contracts which the traditional authority entered into with the mining company are not a true reflection of the aspirations and the needs of the community. These

are the deals that serve the interests of the few individuals who are in positions of power. These agreements are more damaging to the community.

4.4. The government's reaction towards issues generated by natural resources in the communities

4.4.1 The character of the South African Police Services in Community Strikes

The nature of the protests in the Bakubung Ba Ratheo area has been violent. The centre of these community demands range from poor service delivery of basic services to lack of employment. Alexander (2010) argues that the character of the community

protests have been viewed as being rebellious in nature. It clearly demonstrates that these protests, looked from the political angle are perceived as not being genuine.

Sources SP1 and 2 (interviewed on 12/12/2017) believe that, in most instances, the community protests/strikes are unplanned and have a tendency to proliferate to other areas. These protests usually divert the attention of the SAPS from its actual plans. As a result, the occurrence of the strikes leads to the deployment of South African Police Services to the conflict-torn area. The assets of SAPS such as vehicles are sometimes burnt by the angry community members.

This diverts SAPS from attending to its other mandated activities and focus on other areas. The intervention of SAPS comes with extra unforeseen costs to its limited Public Order Police Unit. The intervention of SAPS is usually based on attainment of peace and stability in the community. The intervention of SAPS is often viewed as being partisan since it is mostly misconstrued to be on the side of the mining company.

4.4.2 Infrastructural Needs

The population growth has subsequently led to over-reliance on the government, particularly on the provision of the basic services. This population boom has led to new requirements for basic services such as housing, roads, social infrastructure such as expansion of schools, hospitals etc. Schools become overcrowded and when children of the newcomers are not admitted in schools, this is often interpreted as xenophobia. Schools are unmanageable due to overcrowding and many school buildings are vandalised.

4.4.3 Political Expediency

Through the resource curse theory, Sachs and Warner (1999) believe that the countries that are endowed with natural resources are always troubled by conflict.

These areas are mostly less developed since the socio-economic ills are always at high levels.

Source MK1 (interviewed on 12/12/2017 at Moses Kotane Local Municipality) contends that the political ruling party is notorious for straddling the governance policies. This party is set to satisfy all the people at the expense of encroaching on policy imperatives. Other politicians also exacerbate the situation by promising the community. The please-all approach by the government of the day seeks to entrench the government in power for many years, at the expense of the policies of the day.

Through political support and motivation, the newcomers in the community are encouraged and assisted by the politicians and counsellors to get residential sites. This is sometimes done by disregarding powers of the traditional authority. The politicians always support them with the intention to solicit political support from the new members of the community.

4.4.4 Exploitation of the new members of the community.

According to source CW1 (interviewed on 13/12/2017 at Moses Kotane), the job seekers often come to the area in search of employment. The challenges and their skills shortage often prohibits them from being employed. The other factor is the inadequacies of the limited resources to absorb all the job seekers. This situation is often aggravated by the fact that some of these job seekers do not have requisite skills to be employed by the mining company.

The job seekers who do not get employment then resort to alternative means of survival at their disposal. Other members of the community give these people odd jobs at meagre wages or stipends. They further take advantage of these people by selling residential stands at exorbitant prices without proper documents. The new members then become vulnerable because they do not have the proper documents.

4.4.5 Illegal Migrants with expired work permits

The South African government has immigration policies which must be implemented to the fullest. The opening of WesizweMining Company has attracted many people, some of them from the neighbouring countries such as Lesotho, Mozambique etc. These people come to South Africa with high hopes that they will find work.

The migrant workers come to South Africa, being granted permission through relevant work legislation. Section 19 of the Immigration Amendment Act of 2004, clearly provides guidelines on how this Act should be implemented.

According to source HA1(Interviewed at Mogwase on the 15/12/2017), some of these people get dismissed from work or their contracts expire. Some do not get employment and when their permits expire, most of them remain in the area of

Bakubung. This further puts unnecessary strain on the government to deport them. The community believes that most of the undocumented people carry out criminal activities and are unable to be traced. The disturbing factor is that the government demonstrates little effort to implement laws in order to restore effective and efficient governance in this sector.

4.4.6 Lack of Commitment by Wesizwe Mining Company on Integrated Development Planning

The local sphere of the government, through the Moses Kotane Local Municipality, is obliged to coordinate and ensure that all the stake-holders must commit to and contribute to the development of Bakubung Ba Ratheo. The targeted stakeholders in

the area should include all stakeholders and the private sector operating in the area of Bakubung.

However, it has come to the attention of the community members that Wesizwe Mining Company does not effectively participate in identifying, planning and implementation of the projects. The mining company lacks will-power to participate in such projects. It thus becomes the sole responsibility of the government and municipality to provide services to the community. The aspect of integrated development planning remains far from the programmes of the mining company.

The mining company is not visible in the planning or implementation of such projects. Lack of participation in the IDP by Wesizwe Mining Company projects the host government as being unable to effectively enforce governance principles in the area. The mining company brings damage to the community, but there is poor commitment in terms of repairing or initiating the developmental projects.

4.4.7 Inability of the government to manage soil erosion

The Centre for Environmental Rights (2015) made analysis of the some of the mines listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE). The analysis was based on the impact on the environment of the mining companies. This Centre then concluded by availing key information that is available for public scrutiny. This Centre for Environmental Rights then retorts that there must be finances set aside for rehabilitation purposes. It is not clear in this community as to whether there is money set aside for rehabilitation purposes

According to source READ1 (interviewed on 11/12/17 at Mogwase), the mining company has embarked on a deforestation process in order to pave the way for mining operations of the Wesizwe_Mining Company in the Bakubung area. This process has

disturbed the environment from its original state. Subsequently, this has resulted in soil erosion.

The most worrying issues are that the government does not apply its powers in monitoring that the mining company abides by the policies of managing and preserving the environment. To aggravate matters, the mining company is the only winner in this issue because the community members are the perpetual victims of the system. This community is perpetually experiencing the escalation of the socio-economic ills.

4.4.8. Deteriorating Road Conditions

The condition of the roads is bad. This is aggravated by the fact that trucks which are carrying raw material are always using these roads, and as a result they cause more damage to the roads. The Bakubung area does not have internal roads, and community members are always severely affected by these during rainy seasons

According to (source 1 READ), the poor state of the roads becomes part of the community demands since it forms part of the basic services. This often results in poor planning which becomes cause for conflict. The poor planning further exacerbate poor service delivery in the community

The government demonstrates unwillingness to oblige the mining company to significantly contribute meaningful big infrastructural projects. The government fails to develop proper plans to install projects such as weighbridges in the mining community, in order to fine the overloaded trucks. Through observation, these roads are continuously experiencing high volumes of traffic.

4.4.9 Interrupted Supply of Electricity in the Community

Some of the households do not have electricity. Sources CM 6, 7, 8 10 (interviewed on 11/12/2017) say the electricity supply challenges are further compounded by the power tripping in the area. People believe that the mining company is given preferential treatment rather than the community because the mining company always has access to electricity day and night. The community members are provided with low cost but cheap infrastructure for their electricity.

During winter season, the Bakubung_Ba_Ratheo area is experiencing electricity outages. The electricity supply challenges always agitate the community because it is of lesser importance to the government. The prevalent view is that the government is always ensuring that the mining company is provided with better services than the community members, though the community members are in the majority. The prevalent view is that the community is provided with cheap electricity of low quality whereas the mining company is given access to good electricity.

4.4.10 Marriage Breakdown

According to source HA1 (Interviewed at Mogwase on the 15/12/2017), the introduction of mining in the area has led to an increase of the divorce rates in the area. Traditionally the mining sector is largely dominated by men who have left their families in their places of origin. Once arrived in the area, they find new partners, some of whom are married. The obvious outcome is marriage break-downs and other issues that threaten marriage as an institution.

The limitation of relevant resources such as social workers in the area causes serious problem. First and foremost, the availability of the social workers is always limited. It clearly illustrates that the available number of the social workers is an impediment to provide services to all the citizens in the country. The mining company does not play

apart in assisting the government to employ more social workers. This, without any doubt, denies the community adequate planning and counselling services. These results in adverse effects on children due to lack of advice on family planning.

4.4.11 Unfair recruitment system

The Wesizwe Mining Company requires human resources to survive and sustain its operations. The community members always look to the mining company for job opportunities. However, Source 2 LD contends that the recruitment processes of the Wesizwe Mining Company are viewed to be favouring the allies of the traditional authority. Source 1LD believes that some of the people sell jobs by unscrupulous means to the desperate and needy job seekers.

This situation or this perception aggravates the conflict and mistrust between the community and the traditional authority. The responsible department plays a lesser role to develop a framework and implement universal guidelines to ensure that the mining company employs fairly in a transparent manner. This measure must stabilise the recruitment process of the mining sector.

4.4.12 The Environmental Aspects

The Environment Impact Assessment regulations enforces that consultation should take place. Source 1 READ argues that the mining company and the traditional Authority disregards the prescripts of the Constitution of ensuring that everyone lives in a clean environment. There are no community awareness campaigns that make people aware about the importance of the environment.

According to source MR2 (interviewed on 10/12/2018), the Bakubung_Ba_Ratheo community has not complained about the contaminated environment nor raised environmental issues in relation to the mining company. It is therefore unwarranted that the community can complain about poor environment. The government seems to be lacking proactive mechanisms to prevent possible environmental degradation.

The community is kept in the dark about their rights and the regulations regarding the environmental aspects. They are not provided with information that will keep the community knowledgeable on environmental issues. The responsible department is failing to discharge its advocacy role to preserve the environment. The empowered community will be able to assist in monitoring and ensuring the mining company complies with the requirements, thereby avoiding environmental degradation. This will preserve the environment for the coming generations

4.4.13 Cultural Break Down

The Bakubung Ba Ratheo tribe is originally a tswana speaking and cultural group. Currently, The Bakubung_Ba_Ratheo tribal authority is already experiencing a cultural mix. In this community, there are the Zulus, most of whom are residing on one side of the village called the Zulu section. In addition, there are Sotho's, Shangaans and other foreign nationals residing in this community.

Sources CM1 (interviewed on 11/12/2017) argue that newcomers in the community do not abide by the cultural norms and standards and as a result, this causes cultural clash and dilution. This further diversifies the culture of the hosting community and the responsible department is significantly failing to preserve and protect the hosting community.

The host community becomes deserted because their own government fails to put measures in place to preserve their culture, but is always aiming to include and protect foreign cultures in the host community. The benefit of cultural diversity is that, the host community is able to learn about various cultures, thereby doing away with the stereotypes.

4.4.14. Conclusion

The Wesizwe Mining Company instils hope in the host community of the Bakubung Ba Ratheo Tribe. However, in practical terms, this mining company seems not to be doing enough to restore the confidence of the host community. Many community members are disillusioned and confronted with a variety of social ills. These social ills may have a detrimental effect on the lives of many community members, and ultimately may have adverse effects in the long-term.

The social ills derail the community from being proactive about its intentions of planning in advance, but the focus seems to be more on repairing the damages caused by the mining company. Planning remains a fundamental aspect of any development. This planning must be comprehensible and accurate. It must be highly influenced by a thorough needs analysis of the community.

The inception of the mine, on the other side, instils cultural diversification in the host community. The host community is able to learn how other tribes are practising

cultural norms and standards. These may provide opportunities for cultural linkages with such communities. This may do away with cultural stereotypes and myths about other tribes.

CHAPTER 5.5.0

Presentation of the Findings and Analysis

This chapter presents the analysis of the impact of the Wesizwe_Mining Company on the lives of the Bakubung_Ba Ratheo community. The character of the mining company, such as commitments pertaining to the community development projects and empowerment of the community stakeholders in the community, have been examined. Furthermore, the effect of the mining company has also been scrutinised and analysed.

5.1.1 The impact of mining on the livelihoods of the Bakubung Ba Ratheo Community members.

The emergence of the mining company has a bearing on the livelihoods of the community. The impact of the mine on the community, can either be positive or negative. According to Kouteu(2017), in most instances the benefits of the mining companies to the host communities are short-term based, particularly in the economic sector. The long-term effects of the mining companies are more detrimental to the community than the short-term effects. The benefits are more short-term and based on a quick-win.

The impact of the mining company in the Bakubung Ba Ratheo, to some extent, benefits the community in many ways. The mining company has generated job opportunities in the community. Most of the community members believe that the Wesizwe_Mining Company can create a significant amount of job opportunities. However, it is imperative to note that the employment of the local community members is limited to low level jobs.

According to Source (H1 interviewed at Mogwase on 17/12/2017) believes that the impact of the Wesizwe mining company on the tourism industry, especially guest

houses, is more indirect. The mine workers use the facilities of the hospitality industry in their

personal capacity, rather than in their professional capacity. The Wesizwe_Mining Company very seldom utilises local guest houses to host their meetings. The opinion of the guest house owners is that the mining company prefers to use the well-established Sun City Resort rather than local guest lodges.

This clearly demonstrates that the Wesizwe Mining Company lacks a dedicated programme to support the local hospitality industry of the Bakubung_Ba_Ratheo tribe. The benefits to the hospitality industry happen by chance. The North West Provincial

Government has earmarked tourism as one of the cardinal pillars to propel economic growth in the province. The province has further been biased towards the rural areas.

The North West Provincial Government, in its fifth administration, has adopted five concretes. Among the concretes, the North West Provincial Government has enlisted the Villages, Townships and Small Dorpies as a focal point for development. This implies that all the stakeholders in the North West should target the rural areas as areas that should be developed. In this instance, Wesizwe Mining Company should have a dedicated programme geared towards rural development.

Source CM1 (interviewed on 10/12/2017 at Ledig Village) argues that most of the strategic jobs, which are very high-paying and strategic, are only occupied by outsiders. Though these positions are occupied by the outsiders, this aspect creates increases purchasing power in the precinct of this tribe thereby supporting local businesses such as tuck-shops and liquor outlets.

However, the liquor outlets in the community are not a clear indicator that the community is developing. This may result in abuse of liquor, and consequently result in reliance on the government. The government may be compelled to bring more social workers into the area to prevent substance abuse

The fact that local community members are not occupying strategic positions denies the local community members becoming knowledgeable about the management of the mining company. This denies the local community members the ability to manage the mining operations beyond the current contract of the mining company.

According to (Source CST4 contends) that since there are mine workers who are residing in the area of Bakubung Ba Ratheo Tribe, there are direct benefits to the public transport operators, particularly the taxi industry. Notably, the taxi industry is a direct beneficiary of the existence of the Wesizwe_Mining Company due to the fact that most of the mine workers are using taxis as a mode of public transport.

However, this has led to the mushrooming of other modes of transport such as avanzas, which are not approved by the Department of Transport. This leads to illegal transport which is opportunistic. Despite the substantial amount of increased transport, there is absolutely no visible increase of the traffic officials in the area.

It is very apparent that the North West Provincial Government and its planning are far apart. Lack of planning results in poor service delivery and in the end, will adversely affect the provincial government, and question its ability to enhance compliance. This is further compounded by the fact that the mining company solely accounts to the national government, through the Department of Mineral Resources.

5.1.2 Empowerment of the Mining Community Representatives

The inception of the mine brings new dimensions into the host community. The host community starts to be knowledgeable about the transport industry, specifically huge trucks, which are transporting raw materials. They further get to know about bulk supply of commodities such as diesel, oil, etc.

Source CM4 (interviewed on 10/12/2017 at Ledig Village) believes that, though employment is at lower levels very small number of the local community is employed as truck drivers. The financial empowerment through salaries to the truck

drivers is assumed that these truck drivers are supporting their families. This will therefore, result in breaking the cycle of poverty.

Source RF 1 (Interviewed on 12/12/2017) argues that the Wesizwe_Mining Company is imparting knowledge and triggering interest in business for various issues in the community. The children develop an interest in working for the mine and start to study subjects related to the mining industry. This interest is encouraging learners to focus and be dedicated to their education rather than focusing on drug-related issues. The upcoming generations are emulating the people who are working for the Wesizwe Mining Company in different capacities.

Source RF 2 (Interviewed on 12/12/2017) argues that the host government benefits a lot from the mining company. The mining company is off-setting high levels of unemployment by creating jobs for the Bakubung Ba Ratheo Community. The government's revenue base is becoming higher due to taxation of the employees and the mining company. However, this narrative fails to take into cognisance the socio-economic ills brought about through the mining company.

Source WC (interviewed on 14/12/2017 at Moses Kotane Local Municipality) contends that the existence of the Wesizwe_Mining Company has enabled some of the community members to be elected into community structures which represent the interest of the community. These community representatives are then capacitated by the mining company and the government.

Their skills and knowledge in the mining sector then become increased. However, it is important to highlight that these people are inadequately capacitated because they are unable to effectively represent the community members. Furthermore, the training

that they receive is more based on information sharing rather than the training that can make them employable.

Stakeholders' engagements on common points for discussion have drastically improved. Various stakeholders have started to realise some issues which are transversal or cross cutting for discussion. The stakeholders from the government in all spheres, the private sector such as NGO's, and the public will definitely see a need to solidify their resources to make more impact in the community. This approach will certainly strengthen integrated development planning in all phases of the government.

5.2.Reaction of the Government issues triggered by the existence of the Wesizwe mine

5.2.1 Community Unrest

The Human Science Research Council (2009), through a survey, has noted that from 1997 to 2013, the country has experienced an escalation of community protests. The South African Police Service has noted 156 000 gatherings in the entire country.

The local government is always pointed out as the cause of the protests due to its inability to coordinate service delivery matters.

The cause of the community protests is multi-faceted due to a variety of issues that affect the community. This, without any doubt, makes management of the service delivery issues very difficult and complex. The local sphere of government finds it difficult to coordinate or manage these issues, due to the fact that not all the stakeholders fully participate and commit to service delivery matters.

Source SP2_(Interviewed at Mogwase on the 30/11/2017) retorts that the existence of the Wesizwe mine has led to many eruptions and increase of community protests in the Bakubung Ba Ratheo Community. The myth about the mining company, from the consultation process, is that the Wesizwe Mining Company will solve all the socio-economic ills in the society.

In essence, the fact is that, since the existence of the mine, there have been many unintended consequences that arose. During the consultative process, the leaders of the government and the mining company talked about the benefit of the mining company to the community, without any inclusion of the lessons learnt from other mining communities.

To the greater extend, the complaints that arise about the mining company are mostly focused on deprivation of fair opportunities for the community members. Lack of employment is the major setback that aggrieves the community of Bakubung_Ba Ratheo. The issue of relevancy of the projects embarked upon by the Wesizwe Mining Company is also an issue of concern that triggers protests.

The government has three spheres of governance and relevant Departments to do the work. The Department of Mineral Resources fails to persuade the mining

company to establish proper houses for its employees. The government is dismally failing to compel the mining company to dispatch high level officials to attend community meetings and make meaningful commitment for developmental projects.

5.2.2. Social and Labour Plans.

According to Centre for Applied Legal Studies (2014), in terms of their report on social and labour plans, the mining company and the government will ensure that the feasibility studies are undertaken. The issues of socio-economic challenges that are identified from the potential host community will then be elevated to form social

labour plans. The composition of the social and labour plans will include a variety of issues such as building or renovation of schools and clinics, provision of water, employment and up-skilling the members of the community so that they can be employable etc.

The social and labour plans are mandatory local-content requirements in the SA-licence conditions that are carefully structured in law to respond to stated objectives. Billions of rand belonging to poor South Africans in mining-affected communities are lost annually from the social and labour plans framework.

The Social and Labour plans are developed for compliance purposes only. Source LD2 argues that the social and labour plans of Wesizwe_Mining Company do not address the real socio-economic problems of_Bakubung_Ba_Ratheo_community's needs. The social and labour plans are more of a public relations exercise that seeks to profile the mining company than good intentions for solving the community problems.

The above assertion is correct because the internal roads are in a bad state, water remains a challenge in some areas of the community, schools are dilapidated and

over-crowded. The effects of the mining company are more harmful to the community.

In return the mining company ploughs back too little of less relevance_to the community's socio-economic challenges. These interventions do not address the damage caused directly or indirectly by the Wesizwe_Mining Company. The social and labour plans lack vision to uplift the community from abject poverty.

5.2.3 Community Development Plans beyond the Mining Epoch

The extraction of natural resources is not permanent, as they come to a state of depletion at some point. This means that the Wesizwe_Mining Company's ability to

extract the minerals in the community of Bakubung_Ba Ratheo will at some point, cease to be productive and profitable to the company. Arrival at the state of depletion will result in job losses and over-reliance on the government for the provision of basic services for the ever-increasing population.

Najavi(2014) presents that after mining in a particular area, rehabilitation will ensue, because in the South African context rehabilitation is mandatory. However, it is important to note that rehabilitation is not always guaranteed. An obvious fact is that the mining company will leave behind a significant volume of infrastructure that can be utilised for a number of projects. It is therefore inevitable that the host community and the government must be innovative. The business of the mining company is mostly confined to extraction of the mineral resources.

Source CM1 (interviewed on 10/12/2017 at Ledig Village) argues that community members are not aware about any plans in place. The concern is that this mine, once it has reached the final stages of operations, will lead to abandoned open shafts like in other areas of the platinum belt.

The community is always left in the dark regarding plans to rehabilitate the area. Failure to disclose information that compels the mining company to close the shafts leads to poor measures being put in place. The fear is that unattended open shafts will be used for criminal activities.

Source HI1 concurs that there are no plans in place known to the host community which are aiming at empowering the communities beyond the lifespan of a mine. The view is that the community needs to research and be presented with the available plans so that the area can be beneficial to the host community. Thorough research on number of opportunities can assist to provide other important services to the community.

The Kimberly Big Hole is a good example of effecting plans beyond the lifespan of a mine. Tourists flock to the Kimberly Big Hole which is man-made, purported to be the largest man-made hole. The Kimberly Big Hole obviously generates pleasure and financial income through recreational means.

5.2.4 Unused Mining infrastructure

The mining company invests substantial amounts on infrastructure, in order to get the mine optimally operational. Jamal (2017) says the mining shafts at Khuma, Klerksdorp are left unclosed and un-rehabilitated. The Department of Mineral Resources has not played its part in terms of ensuring that the shafts are safe.

Currently, these shafts are utilised by groups, allegedly from Lesotho and Zimbabwe to collect some gold sands from these unused mining shafts. They then sell these to other groups who convert it to slabs and sell these for high prices. The groups that acquire gold sands from the shafts sometimes fight and lose their lives.

According to source WC (interviewed on 21/12/2017), it is unclear what the existing mining infrastructure will be used for beyond the lifespan of the mine. The joint plan of the government and the mining company is short-term based. This plan lacks vision to have sustainable development. These plans must include economic empowerment like the Kimberly Big Hole is used as a tourist destination.

International Fund Agriculture Development (1999) defines governance as a generally acceptable means of managing the resources. The good governance ethos must further abide by the legal prescripts that are approved by parliament. The lack of action by the mining company to rehabilitate the area is a serious indictment on the side of the government. The used mining infrastructure is left uncommitted to

any organization or department. The mining infrastructure thus becomes a resource for criminals.

5.2.5 Poor Planning

The local sphere of the government often invites all the stakeholders to come forward with macro- and micro-funded projects for planning and the development of the community. Source CM1 (interviewed on 10/12/2017 at Ledig Village) retorts that the mining companies always fail to commit to macro-projects which can make a huge impact on the development of the host community. The planning in this area is mostly characterised by the silo approach in which role players are planning far apart from each other. This weakens the ability of the projects to propel development.

The roads are still in a bad condition, though used on a daily basis. However, it is important to highlight that the road from the host community to the Sun City resort, which is a tourist destination, is well maintained and very much up to standard. This shows that the government cares more about the tourists than the local people.

The irony is that the internal roads are in such a poor state that the motorists often choose to use gravel roads. The results of lack of planning and coordinated efficient planning results in congestion of houses in the area and over-population in the area. The poor planning is exacerbated by lack of team work by key stakeholders, though the stakeholders are aware about the issues that affect the community members.

5.2.4 Weak Governance Mechanisms

Stoker(1999) views effective governance in the context of the ability to demonstrate interdependence and dependence of the stakeholders. These stakeholders must view themselves as equal partners who, in unison, can be able to make enormous impact on the uplifting of the livelihoods of the host community. It clearly illustrates the importance of team work.

According to source LG1 (Interviewed in Mafikeng on 8/11/2017), the mining company in the area of Bakubung has primacy status. This primacy status is often orchestrated by unequal relations between the mining company and the host community. The community believes that the mining company is a powerful institution that will provide solutions to the socio-economic challenges encountered by the community.

The paradox is that the mining company seems to be a problematic institution that brings more harm to the community, due to the fact it does not comply with the regulations governing this sector. This ultimately results in conflict in the community. The community members feel neglected because their needs are not attended to. The community of Bakubung Ba Ratheo feel that they are now worse off than before.

5.2.5 Failure to Preserve Environmental Issues

There provincial government and the municipality have sections that manage the environment; however, information is not cascading to the community level. The national government also has a function that deals with the environmental issues. The mining company blatantly disregards pollution of water and air. These issues are not discussed at community sessions. This shows that the community is disempowered of knowledge to properly monitor and preserve their environment.

Source READ1 argues that the vegetation is not considered for future purposes, neither is the community informed to guard against abuse of the vegetation. The mushrooming informal settlements do not have basic sanitation facilities; this

becomes a health hazard. The community members are also not trained on environmental issues to ensure effective monitoring. Health hazardous processes are not discussed nor communicated with the community.

The ultimate result is that the community will be exposed to a harmful environment. Their environment is likely to degrade and become unable to provide food security for the community. This community will be unable to further assist the host government to effectively monitor and ensure compliance with appropriate legislation. The failure by the Wesizwe_Mining Company to comply with the environmental regulations is a serious indictment on the host government.

5.2.6 Lack of Consideration for the needs of Disabled People

The White Paper on the rights of persons with disabilities (2015) aims to promote the achievement of equality by legislative and other measures designed to protect or advance persons. These people must be equally treated before the law. Sources ED1 and SD 3 contend that the mining company does not take into consideration the

needs of disabled people, nor has a visible plan to empower the disabled people of the Bakubung Ba Ratheo Tribe.

The South African Human Rights Commission (2016), has identified the disability as one of the focal areas that seeks serious intervention. All the role players are obliged to ensure that they provide space to accommodate the disabled people. The disabled people have suffered severely due to the fact that, they have not been prioritised as the beneficiaries.

The Wesizwe_Mining Company does not take into cognisance the needs of the disabled. This mining company has not articulated concrete plans that address the

needs of disabled people. This happens alongside the government's clarion call to prioritise disabled people as the target population for employment and/or the opportunities in the mining sector. The neglect of the disabled continues to worsen marginalization of this vulnerable group.

In most cases, when the community raise their concerns about the mining company, the needs of the disabled are not raised as part of the demands. This perpetuates the marginalization of this vulnerable group. There is no evidence that shows that the mining company nor the traditional authority is working with fora that serves the interests of the disabled people.

5.2.6 Unauthorised Heavy Duty Machinery

The National Road Traffic Act 93 of 1996, Section 176, clearly guides and gives permission for the use of abnormal vehicles on national roads. The user of the abnormal vehicle should apply at the transport department. Such a vehicle must be granted permission before it is used on the road.

Source (CTM4) argues that it is a common occurrence to notice heavy duty vehicles/machines marked 'abnormal' on the national roads during peak transport periods. In most cases, these vehicles are not even escorted by road management traffic officers. These abnormal vehicles on rare occasions are escorted by the vehicles owned by the mining company. This obviously overstretches the already limited services of the transport department.

The mining companies transport heavy duty machines during peak hours or at night. Most of these heavy duty machineries create unnecessary accidents because they are not escorted by the traffic officers. In some instances, they damage infrastructure such as roads and electricity poles. Upon investigation, the government realises that

these machines are not authorised or permitted to travel or be transported at such times.

5.2.7 Increased Accident Incidents

The abnormal trucks obstruct traffic flow on roads. Sources CST 1 and 3 (interviewed on 11/12/2017) at Mogwase) believe that some of the motorists become impatient and tend to disobey the rules of the road. Consequently, this results in fatal accidents. Some of the research respondents believe that reduction of the traffic flow by the abnormal vehicles delays law enforcement response time.

This contributes to perfect opportunities for committing serious crimes such as cash-in-transit heists and car hijackings. Since most of the abnormal trucks move on the roads without proper permission, this will certainly have an adverse effect on response rate by law enforcement officers.

This further questions the ability of the government in ensuring that it enforces compliance by the mining company. The traffic officers often do not have readily

available resources to measure the height of the loaded trucks. However, some of the motorists are expected to abide by the rules and regulations of the road.

5.2.8 Poor attendance of community meetings by the Mining Representatives

Community meetings, other than the IDP meetings, are convened. These meetings, may seek to address issues such crime, feedback sessions and other issues of high importance to the community. These meetings are relevant to the community because they assist the community to be up to date about various issues.

The traditional authority and local municipality convene community meetings from time to time. Source CM1 (interviewed on 10/12/2017 at Ledig Village) believes that it is through community meetings that the challenges facing the community are revealed and important decisions taken. The mining company rarely attends the community meetings. This prohibits the mining company from fully understanding the challenges of the host community.

The Wesizwe_Mining Company does not attend these meetings. This clearly defines the mining company outside the area of the mining company. This further places the mining company in a weak position to be abreast of the challenges of the community.

5.2.9 Weak and Susceptible Community Structures

The community structures are elected to represent the interests of the community. These structures are expected to act as liaison between the community and the mining company. They are supposed to continuously provide feedback and update the community about the opportunities in the mining sector.

According to source CM1 (interviewed on 10/12/2017 at Ledig Village), the community structures which are elected are mostly elected by their radicalness in the community. In most instances, most of the community representatives are the unemployed youth and persons who are job seekers. Once they get elected into these positions, they begin to look after their own interests and abandon the struggle to pursue the community interests.

This sometimes goes to the extent of these people being silenced through employment. This results in conflict in the host community because some members feel that they are being used by the beneficiaries. Sometimes conflict is caused by the perception that exists about these structures.

5.2.10 Selective Provision of the Information by the Traditional Authorities

The traditional authority is responsible for communicating issues to the community in an unbiased manner. Source CM1 (interviewed on 10/12/2017 at Ledig Village) believes that information received from the traditional authority is very sketchy and flimsy.

The community lacks details of the current issues and updates about the developmental projects. The community is always found lacking about pros and cons of employment and other opportunities. The community, in most instances, only sees new recruits being employed by the mining company.

The traditional authority does not provide all the information pertaining to the mining operations, as indicated in the agreement between the mining company and the traditional authority. The traditional authority is only providing general information but deliberately or accidentally omits the information that includes the royalties and finances of the community. A classic example is when the community

has been denied adequate information that has led to the community losing a huge stake of its shares in the mining company.

5.2.11 Management of the Royalties

The mining companies do pay some money into the host community. According to sources CM1,2,3,4,7(interviewed on 10/12/2017 at Ledig Village), the community believes that traditional authority is provided with the royalties; however, these royalties never reach the community members. The mining royalties are abused by the traditional authorities and their associates, particularly the members of the community who are supporting and protecting the Bakubung Ba Ratheo Traditional Authority.

The mining company fails to oversee the utilization of the royalties by ensuring that there is transparency on the manner in which these royalties are used. Most of the traditional authorities are not skilled enough to efficiently make inputs on legal contracts. This problem is further compounded by acute shortage of skills in the mining area. The end result of this process is accentuated exploitation of the workers. Furthermore, the opportunities that are promised at the inception phase of the mining company end up being deferred to other phases.

5.2.12. Other Matters Raised by the Research Participants

The research participants deemed it fit to provide additional information, which would put more emphasis on the already available information. Source CM4 (interviewed on 10/12/2017 at Ledig Village) argues that the senior mining officials are not visible in the communities, but are delegating this key function to the level of the lower staff that have no powers to make decisions.

The lifestyles of the traditional authorities have changed in a short space of time. They have all of a sudden become rich and wealthy. Their children have started to

attend at the most expensive schools, outside their communities. The government seems to be in cahoots with the mining company, against the host community.

The Mining Company's inability to send decision makers to the communities largely benefits the mining company. The mining company is not clued up about the challenges of the community. The mining company becomes unable to make a meaningful contribution to the development of the community.

5.3.1 Maladministration in the Traditional Authority

The traditional authority is often criticised for its inadequacies on administrative matters. Source WC2 (interviewed on 21/12/2017) presents that the traditional authority is marred by maladministration. This enables the looting and fraud to be

easily done in the area. The Chieftaincy is often accused of taking a softer approach to the mining houses.

According to Olalde (2017), the Amadiba Community, in Pondoland, had vehemently opposed the opening of a mine in their community. The struggle by the Amadiba Community had resulted in the death of some of their leaders, who died in a hail bullets, and alleged hit list for assassination had been developed.

The suspicion is that the mining company that had the prospecting rights had a clandestine hand in all these activities. However, the Chieftaincy in the area was convinced by the prospective mining company to support the course by the mining company. Subsequently, the intention was made that a Royal Trust Account would be opened.

This illustrates there is no coherent effort of the Royal Family to ring fence and have access to the financial resources, for the royal family. It is very clear that the royal family will not be held accountable because this trust account will solely be under the management and scrutiny of the royal family.

5.3.2 Chemicals leaked from the Mines Pollutes Water

There are chemicals that are leaking from the mine. Consequently, during rainy periods, they over flow with water into the nearby rivers. Some of the livestock in the area drink this water. This is likely to cause diseases and affect livestock farmers in this area. The concern is that some of the diseases in the animals are likely to affect human beings. There are no consequences to management for the polluted water. This reduces the ability of the government to govern.

5.3.3 The increased levels of noise in the community.

The escalation of noise is a common hazard in the mining areas across the globe. According to Marinoff (2018), the Norwegian bitcoin is facing a shutdown due to the excessive noise in the host community. This noise occurs for 24 hours every day.

According to source CM1 (interviewed on 10/12/2017 at Ledig Village), many host communities of the mining companies, on average, know and expect noise to be a daily occurrence in their lives. The Bakubung_Ba_Ratheo are no exception to this common phenomenon.

However, it is of vital importance to highlight that for many decades this area has relied on agriculture as its survival mode. This was caused by the oppressive regime's limitation of the non-whites to participate in the mining sector. Furthermore, the community was not aware about the quantity and quality of mineral deposits.

The Bakubung area is now noisier than before the inception of Wesizwe Mine. The noise is caused by the blasts that take place occasionally. The timing of the blasts is not always communicated to the community. The trucks also play a part in raising

the noise in the area. The trucks cause a moving noise which affects all those on the road that the truck is travelling on.

The community members feel that in the short term, the mining company affects the community members while they are sleeping, and babies during the day. Most of the workers in the Bakubung Tribal Area are employed in the hospitality industry, who often sleep during the day. This is disturbing them while they are resting.

The unbearable noise will cause noise-induced hearing loss in the community members. The problem is compounded by the fact that the community members have

no office or centre to report their complains to. The noise condors are mostly felt in areas where there are shifts in the mining area. The government should develop mapping in the area to monitor the level of noise in the area.

5.3.4. Conclusion

The benefit to the Bakubung Ba Ratheo Community is mainly limited to the employment of its members. This employment is only minimal and less meaningful because the members of the community are mostly occupying lower level positions. Generally the effects of the mining company are more adverse than developmental to this community. The impact of the mining company, in the long term, will bring severe harm to this community since the community is not attuned to the plans beyond the lifespan of the Wesizwe mine.

Chapter 6

6.1. Introduction

This section entails various mining models. Notably, the Botswana mining model is included. This mining model is generally perceived as the best that promotes good governance, with all its principle such as accountability, transparency and participation. The greatest challenge with this model being used in South Africa is that South Africa is a heterogeneous and very vibrant society whereas Botswana is a homogenous society.

This section further details the South Sudan Mining Model. This model has not stood the test of time due the perennial conflict in the country, therefore cannot be used as

a benchmark to assist South Africa. Mining has not yet reached its optimal potential due these circumstances.

The resource curse theory has been explored to assess its relevancy to the mining area of Bakubung. Subsequently the model which is suitable for Bakubung Ba Ratheo and beyond this area has been suggested to provide solutions to these challenges.

6.2 Botswana Mining Model

The Botswana mining model was discussed in the literature review. This mining model was selected due to the fact that is perceived to be one of the best practices in terms of good governance. The Botswana Mining Policy is dubbed one of the best in the Africa. The Mining Model of Botswana allows for minimum simple requirements that must be met by the potential investor.

According to Jeffery (2016), the Minister of Mineral Resources must grant the licence, just like in South Africa. The Botswana model lacks obligatory measures on social and labour plans. This includes aspects such as housing and other social

responsibility aspects. The Botswana government, like many African states, has for many decades been exporting the raw materials and this has led to sluggish development for the entire nation of Botswana. The government has reconsidered its policy stand regarding beneficiation.

The Botswana Mining Model can work at low level, particularly on beneficiation in South Africa. The major misalignment is that the Botswana nation is largely homogenous, as opposed to the heterogeneous society of South Africa. The needs of the Botswana nation are therefore more or less the same, due to the strong cultural bond and ethnic relations.

The government of Botswana serves as a vanguard and custodian of the interests of the Botswana nation. The processes leading to the acquiring of the mining licence is more a government-driven than a community-driven process. This enables the government to be more powerful in controlling the mines.

The traditional authority does not feature in the Botswana Mining Policy imperatives. However, the Botswana government seems to be having a strong monitoring system because a mining company's licence can be withdrawn on the basis of failing to comply with the requirements as furnished during the application period.

It is apparent that the Botswana Mining Model cannot solve the South African challenges, particularly due to the fact the traditional leadership of Botswana is less active in the provision of the mining licences. The Irony is that, though the South African traditional authorities are more active, most of such mines are instrumental in weakening the traditional authority as an institution.

6.3. South Sudan Mining Model.

As discussed in the literature review, the South Sudan Mining Model still lacks experience in terms of the implementation. According to Holland (2012), South

Sudan has discovered gold natural resources. However, the mining in South Sudan is not inclusive of all the stakeholders due to the fact this country is still recovering from the effects of civil war. The South Sudan model lacks a clear role of community involvement in holding the mining company accountable. This model does not demonstrate the elements of social responsibility to the host community.

The governance ability of the South Sudan government is also found to be lacking in key areas. The external factors such as peace between South and North Sudan is a

key challenge. Zakaria (2011) argues that these two countries are still discussing how to share the oil which is embedded in the borders. The inability to speedily reach an agreement delays the implementation of the mining model to speedily provide solutions. These countries are still struggling to find a solution.

The South African government has little to learn from the government of South Sudan due the following:

- South Sudan is still lagging behind with infrastructure and the appropriate technology.
- The mining model of South Sudan is not yet tested and is still fragmented.
- The focus of the South Sudan Government is more on rebuilding the country thereby increasing tax revenue.

There is a perception that, although it seems that South Sudan has achieved peace, the fact is that on the ground, peace and stability are still far off. This is further aggravated by the fact that the constitution of South Sudan still envelopes the authoritarian tendencies, which do not promote openness, transparency and community participation. It will therefore inhibit the free flow of ideas and inclusion in terms of decision-making.

The availability of natural resources, particularly oil, has not positioned it as an important sector to holistically propel development in the host community. In fact, in some areas, mining companies have become a central component for instability.

6.4. Resources Curse Perspective

The presence of mineral resources, in the African context, is normally associated with less development for the majority members of the community. Most of the community members in the mining areas, find it difficult to access the basic services.

This situation occurs whereas these community members reside in the area which is endowed with natural resources.

According to Thoke(2012), most of the African countries are rich with mineral resources of different kinds. These resources have by and large attracted the external companies, particularly from Europe, to come and extract these natural resources. In some parts of Africa like Angola, the Democratic Republic of Congo and many other countries, the natural resources have resulted in prolonged conflict and poor governance. Many people in Africa are not able to enjoy the benefits of the existence of the natural resources due to exploitation and corruption.

Public Policy (2007) argues most of the African countries have not seen good benefits from mineral resources. The African mining host communities are observing few benefits from the investors. This is caused by poor management of the natural resources by African countries. The policy imperatives regarding management of the mines is sound, but the implementation and monitoring remains a serious challenge.

Despite the existence of abundance of the natural resources, most of these are being exported to the developed countries for processing. This is a clear demonstration that, despite the abundance of the raw materials, Africa lacks industrialization. The fact that Africa is still exporting the raw materials is an

indication that Africa is not yet industrialised to propel revenue enhancement on the African Continent.

The resource curse model is very true in Africa. The existence of the platinum minerals in Bakubung Ba Ratheo does not add impetus in the community development. The community of Bakubung Ba Ratheo has not realised optimal gains of the mines in their area. The minerals only benefit the few and not the entire community.

6.5.Governance of Natural Resources in the Middle East

The Middle East is endowed with natural resources such as oil and water. According to Bowden (2013), in a case study of Afghanistan, almost 80% of the population relies on oil for survival. This is done at a small scale and on a micro level. Water is also a precious commodity for agricultural purposes to boost the economy. However, water is a source of conflict in the region because a few people who are powerful are fighting for access to this precious commodity.

The setback is that management of the natural resources is full of governance inadequacies and shortcomings. These powerful people in the region are the only ones who have unlimited access to these resources for their personal benefit. The pursuit of the natural resources has also manifested itself in ethnic violence, regional conflict and conflict between many citizens.

In some instances, this has resulted in conflict which has resulted in many casualties. The absence of the rule of law presents a perfect opportunity to exploit these natural resources.

The traditional authority as an institution is an important factor for South Africa and Afghanistan. The traditional authority as an institution is appropriate to both countries. The traditional authority is playing a key role in ensuring that there is law and order in the community. It supplements the government in managing at low level. However, in South Africa, the traditional leaders may lack courage to strongly critique the government due to the fact most of them are on the salary bill of the state.

This model of resources management cannot be appropriate for the South African government because the Middle East is conflict-ridden. There are almost no sound governance principles such as accountability and transparency. This only benefits

those who are strong enough to suppress other ethnic groups and individuals. The South African society is vibrant and needs a tested model that will propel community development.

6.6. 'Dig and Export' of Natural Resources in Africa

According to Grynberg (2013), for many decades, Africans have been used as tools to dig the natural resources and give to Asians and Europeans for processing, who then sell them back to Africans as finished products. This is a clear demonstration that the Africans have not been equal partners in the mining industry.

There has been significant change in terms of the African Policy Directives and aims. The African policy on mining has vociferously favoured the natural resource host government. There have been many arguments that criticise the western countries of exploiting the African states by extracting the raw materials and processing them elsewhere.

Despite the criticism that the benefit of the host communities cannot only be limited to employment, the export of the raw materials is tantamount to export of job opportunities.

Sachs and Andrew (1999), through the resource curse theory, argues that, the countries that have abundance of the natural, turn to be underdeveloped. Such countries are, in most of the time, not politically stable because these resources become a factor for unhealthy competition.

The African countries mineral sector approach coerces the African economies to be structurally enclave economies. These economies lack value-adding in the mining

sector, particularly for the benefit of the African masses. The minerals are dug and exported to other countries for processing as finished products. These minerals then find their way back into the African markets. The products derived from the raw minerals come back as very expensive commodities.

Lack of beneficiation has led to the detachment from concrete development plans for the African Countries. According to Grynberg (2013), in the Namibian case, the export tax has been targeted to stimulate the mineral beneficiation for the host government. However, this proposition does not clearly illustrate the position of the investment company in local beneficiation efforts. This may result in lack of support from the investor and subsequently result in disinvestment.

Grynberg (2013) further contends that the view of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development is that Zambia could not afford to add value, through beneficiating copper, due to the fact that China has already made investments in this sector. Therefore, Zambia could not even attempt to compete with China, even on

a smaller scale which is affordable for Zambia. The United Kingdom also held the same view about Zambia. This provides serious limitations and scepticism about Zambia.

However, it is vital to note that the Botswana government has embarked on a dramatic change of policy stand in relation to the beneficiation of the natural resources. Crynberg(2013) notes that the mining giant de Beers has been beneficiating the minerals in London. The export of the raw minerals is tantamount to export of the jobs, though jobs are not a reflection of sustainable community development. However, one cannot rule out the benefit of the increased tax revenue base for the government.

The Botswana government has taken a hard stand that propels the mining company to process the minerals in Gaborone. The processing of the minerals moves hand-in-glove with acquiring the mineral rights. The implication thereof is that the processing of the minerals will result in providing Botswana with the know-how on the beneficiation of the raw materials. If properly managed, the beneficiation will empower the Botswana nation to be able to develop in the area of mining.

Stoker (2002) in the governance theory, presents tenets of good governance that promotes credible and good governance. The host communities must be able to hold the mining company accountable and the promotion of inclusivity of all the role players. The role players must within their mandate, perform their responsibilities. The community members must have access to agreements and the plans that affect the host communities.

In the case of Wesizwe Mining Company and the Bakubung Ba Ratheo, there are no known or visible plans that express the position of the investor in terms of

beneficiation. This can be viewed as subtle perpetuation of the host communities, so that they can only be limited to employment, and not other opportunities in the mining sector.

7. Towards a New Model Of Mining Governance Resource

The mining host communities are confronted by a plethora of the challenges pertaining to governance. This section presents a designed community development model that will assist in improving the livelihoods of host communities. Below is the model, with elements as crafted.

7.1 Community Training on Mining Legislations and Regulations

The mining companies are obliged to comply with relevant legislation specific to the mining industry. It is further important to highlight that the development of social and labour plans must be developed with inputs from all the affected stakeholders.

Lack of legislative know-how by the community results in certain failure by the mining company to implement the existing mining policies.

The government, at all levels, must embark on awareness campaigns and appropriate legislative capacity building to empower the host community. This exercise should be undertaken prior to the signing of the community mining agreements. The signing of the agreements should take place in a well-informed community. This must promote inclusiveness of all the stakeholders.

The community should be facilitated and assisted to develop a checklist derived from the mandate of the mining legislation, regulations and the mining charter. The policy directives as derived from the State of The Nation Addresses as rendered by the President of the Republic, and budget speeches from appropriate ministries such as mineral resources must also inform the mining community check list. This will provide sound linkages to key policy imperatives.

7.2 All-inclusive Mining Community Stakeholder Data Base

The silo approach is the central problem that has adverse effect in the development of the community. This silo mentality approach is disempowering the community to be equal to the task of fully integrating their ability to combine forces. There is lack of cohesion in terms of the planning and participation by all the role players. It is often not known who the existing appropriate stakeholders in the community pertaining to mining issues are. The absence of an up-to-date stakeholder's database often inhibits comprehensive planning and inclusive participation.

The government must assist the host community to develop an up-to-date inclusive database of the entire appropriate stakeholder spectrum. This database will ensure that all the stakeholders are engaged prior to the beginning of mining in the host

community. The database must be categorised according to various levels such as national, provincial and local.

The international stakeholders, such as international Non-Government Organizations who have a significant role in the mining sector, should also be listed. The list of the stakeholders should include the mandate, objectives and addresses of the stakeholders. They must be stakeholders who have a credible record in the mining sector and community development.

The data base may be designed as follows

Number	Category (International/National/Provincial or Local	Organisation	Mandate/Role of the Organization	Contact Person	Contact Details of the Contact Persons

7.3 Host Community Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Lack of credible plans which are geared towards soliciting the consensus from each stakeholder is an impediment to community development. The stakeholders become unable to plan together and contribute to projects which are transversal to the mandate of these stakeholders. Though these projects are transversal, they require an integrated approach from other stakeholders, in order to make an enormous impact.

Morris (2012) contends that the stakeholders must first be identified. These stakeholders must be identified as individuals, organizations or groups. The mandate of the stakeholders must be analysed in order to ascertain their relevancy.

7.4 Mapping

The government must facilitate the setting of the arrangements of the stakeholders, within a plan. The stakeholders must be mapped according to their categories, roles and mandates. Some of the stakeholders must be categorised as primary, secondary and tertiary stakeholders.

The stakeholder categorization may be as follow: primary stakeholder should include the host community and the organizations/mandate whose mandate deals with mining in the local municipality an provincial level. The secondary stakeholders must include all institutions/organizations that deal with mining at national level. The tertiary stakeholders should include institutions/organizations that deal with mining at international/global level.

The primary stakeholders should be those that are directly involved with the mining activities. This category of the stakeholders is very significant to the mining company

and the mine cannot survive without them. Their inputs are very valuable and significant to the mining company.

The secondary stakeholders are the stakeholders who are indirectly involved. Their involvement in the mining company is vital but not as much as the primary stakeholders. The mining company can survive without this set of stakeholders. However, their involvement would improve community relations with the mining company. The tertiary stakeholders are the stakeholders whose involvement in the mining company is important, but less significant to the survival of the mining company. However, the involvement of these stakeholders promotes inclusiveness in terms of the mining community relationships.

The government, through the Department of Mineral Resources, should develop the stakeholder engagement plan for all the relevant stakeholders. The purpose of the stakeholder engagement plan must be to solicit buy-in of all the stakeholders. This plan, must entail but not be limited to, dates and venues, the start period and the decisions of the stakeholders.

This will solidify the buy-in and support of the Stakeholders for mining in the area. Consensus from all the stakeholders will stabilise the host community. This, ultimately, may reduce the community protests.

7.5 Community Mining Stakeholders Representative

The mining host community is often represented by members of the community. However, in most instances, these representatives are elected for an ambiguous period. The criteria pursued to elect these members are by and large due to the fact that they are more critical to the mining company. This does not make them appropriate people to represent the community.

There is a need to elect community representatives who will look at the interests of the host community. These representatives must be derived from the all age set the criteria or the requirements which the community representatives must possess. These standards/criteria must be developed in consultation with community members or groupings from the host community

These requirements must be diverse in order to encompass the common needs and the aspirations of the majority of the community members. These community representatives must be held accountable. The list of the candidates must be made public, on public notice boards which are accessible to all the community members. They must be elected for a certain period.

7.6 Code of Conduct for Community Mining Stakeholders Representative

The community representatives are often elected into the positions, without any guidelines. They thus resort into being a law unto themselves. This tendency often, results in a disastrous situation, which is not helpful to the host community. The absence of guidance to these people often results in allegations of these representatives being bribed.

According to Faull (2017), the code of conduct for the South African Police Service sought to reform the police from an authoritarian to a democratic service. The code of conduct seeks to standardise the service, and promote accountability and transparency. They shape the attitude of the workforce. In this, the charter for the code of the community representatives should be to promote transparency, honesty and commitment. This would also promote the organizational approach and culture.

There must a charter for a code of conduct for Community Stakeholder Representatives. The code of conduct should include ethical considerations for the conduct of these representatives. It should also include the declaration of the gifts or sponsors by the mining company. The aim is to prevent fraud and bribery.

Disciplinary measures should also be included, to take action against any perpetrator.

Community Stakeholder Representatives must be provided with a platform to be able to freely express their views pertaining to the issues that affect the community. This platform must be allowed to raise the new ideas that will be developing the community members. Generation of the ideas must be the on-going in order to be able align with the current developments.

7.7 Capacity Building of Community Mining Stakeholder Representatives

The community mining stakeholder representatives are elected into these structures, not having a precise knowledge on how to represent the aspirations of the

community. Lack of knowledge in relation to the mining roles and responsibilities in the host community provides the mining company with the stimulus to continue to deprive the community of its dues.

The Community Representatives' skills must be audited in order to check their skill level. The capacity building plan for this stakeholders must be developed, costed and budgeted for. The mining company, under the guidance of the government, must carry the costs of training these stakeholders because, in most instances, the host community lacks the financial capacity.

The government must ensure that training needs are linked to the government's social and labour plans, agreements and the Integrated Development Plan of the local government. This training must be informed by the needs analysis, which should be done through a skills audit exercise. The training must be ongoing in order to cater for the new challenges.

7.8 Report-Back Plans

There is habitual poor reporting to the community. This results in a number of issues being attended to without the knowledge of the community. The host community becomes unaware of the opportunities which could benefit the community members. Modes of traditional communication are not taken into consideration to empower the host community.

A community report-back plan and feedback session must be put in place. The feedback measures must embrace all feasible means of communication in the host community. This implies that if the community largely communicates through community meetings as arranged by the tribal council or the municipality, then that must be utilised as the report-back mechanism.

If the report is more appropriate to the youth, then the report or update measures must focus on social media since most of the youth are currently using social media. The report-back plans must be time-bound and action-oriented. It is also important that the report must entail remedial measures where there are shortcomings.

7.9 The Bottom-Up Approach

In the area of Bakubung Ba Ratheo, the community members are not actively involved in the projects. The community only becomes aware by chance. By the time the community get to know, decisions have already been taken. The community only gets to know when all is done and has no influence to turn around the decision.

The community members know their area very well. These community members know the strengths and weaknesses of their community and area. It is therefore imperative that the ideas which may culminate in the projects, plans, decision must be crafted from the bottom-up. The bottom-up approach will provide an opportunity

to all the role players to take part in the planning of the community development projects.

The decision must arise from the community members. Subsequently this must result in a time-bound action plan. Monitoring and feed-back sessions must be conducted in/with the host community and government. South Africa needs more well concretised decentralised models in order to stabilise the industry. The plans must start and be integrated into the upper levels.

7.10 Host Community Rehabilitation Fund

The extraction of natural resources harms the host community in many ways. This harm can take place in the form of emotional to physical harm. The mining activities

lead to open shafts which in most cases are not rehabilitated after the mining operations. In other circumstances, the water is getting contaminated, without being rehabilitated. The host community does not have monitoring mechanisms to monitor air pollution.

According to enviro editor (2015), the mining operations cause damage in the host community. The harm that is caused by the mining operations can result in sink holes, deforestation and contamination of water. The water table gets lowered due to usage of volumes of water. Furthermore, the existence of a mine in particular communities disorganises the traditional economic and survival means of the host community.

Beyond the economic lifespan of the mining company, the host community lives in poverty. It is therefore vital that the government must establish a Host Community Rehabilitation Fund. This fund must be used to restore and rehabilitate the economy of the host community. The fund must also be used to rehabilitate the damaged

parts of the host communities, such as environment and deforestation that results in soil erosion.

7.10 Good Governance Ethos

Lack of credible governance measures leads to the collapse of moral fibre and the governance principles in the host community. The mining company, as an investor, is always viewed to be beyond reproach and lacks enforcement to ensure that it abides by the rules. According to Kahar&Nath (2018), technology is a powerful invention to assist in addressing the challenges encountered by the current generation.

The appropriate technology must be used to harmonize the relations of the stakeholders. Proper-means that oblige accountability and transparency must be put

in place in order to bolster confidence of the investors. This will further prevent divisions amongst the community members.

There must be a community profile of needs that must be established and maintained. The mining company must have a dedicated budget that must be ring-fenced for the community. The mining company's development plans should be responsive to the needs of the host community.

The stakeholders and the feedback mechanisms must be based on sound principles that seek to uphold and promote the genuine governance of the stakeholders.

7.11 Community and Mining Agreements

The mining host communities always have a problem about the agreements that have been entered into with the mining company. The communities, in most instances, have no clue about how the agreements were developed. The community alleges that the mining-community agreements do not represent the interests of the host communities. The community and mining agreements are an important component which concretise the relationship between the mine and the community.

According to Fabricius (2017), African countries must develop a common legal template that will assist in the management of the natural resources. This is a clear demonstration that problems arise from poor design of the legal instruments.

The uncoordinated and fragmented development of the agreements leads to the weaknesses in solidifying the position that takes into consideration the aspirations of the host communities. In the case of Bakubung Ba Ratheo, the community members interviewed claim not have seen the agreement between the community and the mining company.

The government must play a significant role in crafting of the community and mines agreements. This will assist in developing appropriate agreements which are legally

sound. These agreements must be able to address the challenges and be able to tie the mining company to its obligations.

The state attorneys must be assigned to monitor the implementation of the agreements. These agreements must exist for a certain period in order to achieve the set objectives. After a particular period, the community agreements must be reviewed to address the new challenges.

7.12 Detach Traditional Leaders from the Affairs of the Mines

One of the factors that is viewed as a contributing reason to the shortcomings of the effective governance of the host community and mining company is the role played by the traditional leaders. They are often accused of entering into superficial agreements that have no impact on the community development.

The Director for the Institute of Security Studies of Addis Ababa said “Many countries have lost in negotiations. You don’t just sit with de Beers executives and think you head of state alone to conclude a mining deal...You need a good negotiating team”.

The growing perception is that most of the traditional leaders form part of and in some instances leads the negotiations. The appointment of a credible team of negotiators will be able to craft a reputable negotiation plan and outcomes that can benefit the community. This will also eradicate the perception that the traditional leaders are negotiating only for themselves.

The traditional authority has a clear role that it must play in the community or the tribe. Though the popular belief is that the land belongs to and is owned by the traditional leaders, the fact is that this view is questionable. The land which is occupied by the community has been largely acquired through financial contributions of the community members.

Therefore, this does not give the traditional leaders absolute rights over the community members. The involvement of the traditional leaders in mining issues casts aspersion over the independency of the traditional authority, and ultimately compromises the existence of the traditional leadership.

The procedure to appoint the chief or the king who ascends the throne is largely guided by heredity in the royal family or traditional customs. This does not guarantee embedded knowledge about the mining sector. It is therefore prudent that the community must appoint a structure of technocrats who will manage the proceeds, gains and identification of the economic opportunities. These opportunities must be transparent and equally made known to all the community.

7.13 Linking the Community Indigenous Businesses with the Mining Company.

The local businesses of the host community seem detached from mining company. There is a need that the local businesses must be profiled and empowered to be able to produce standard products to the mining company. The mining company must also be transparent by listing all the business opportunities it requires.

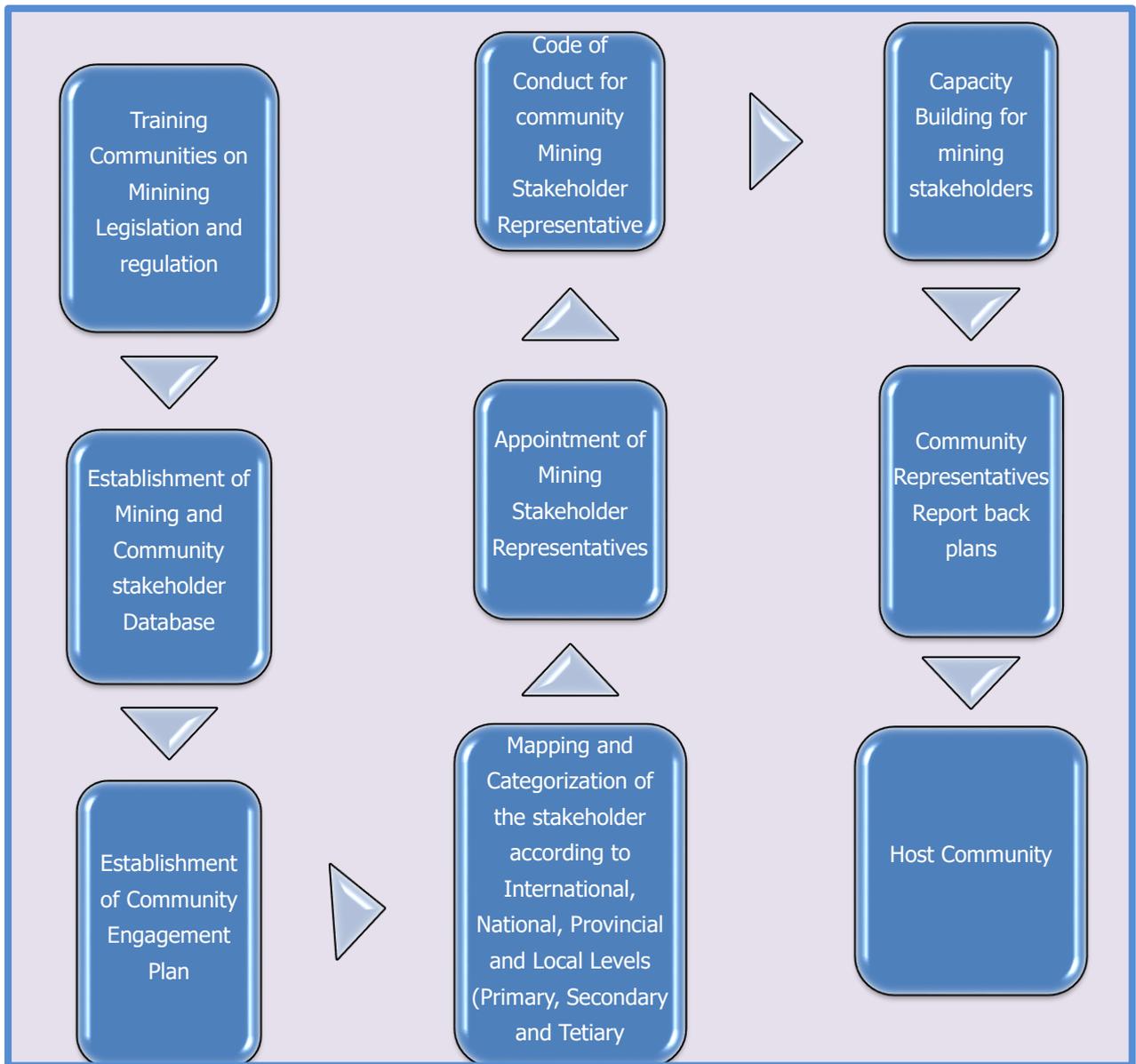
The local economic development should ensure that local economic activities should be empowered to stimulate the local economy. Blakely and Bradshaw (2002) argue that alternatives to the formal section of local economic development should focus on the poor section of the society. This focal area should include the local small business participants who operate more at the local level.

The local businesses must be able to supply a certain quota of the goods and services to the mining company. The local business organizations must also be obliged to set

aside resources for community development and they must be encouraged to improvement the livelihood of their localities.

This proportion of the local businesses must be ring-fenced to appropriately benefit the local businesses. Participation of this component is very important to the delivery of the goods and services to the mining company. The government should establish cooperation with the mining sector for the growth of the local businesses.

8. COMMUNITY AND MINING STAKEHOLDER RELATIONS MODEL



(Community and Mining Stakeholder Relations Model: Mr Ntlhopeng_Dikobe, 2018)

First Step: Lack of a properly coordinated approach to manage the stakeholders is one of the serious problems which impede sustainable community development of the host government. The above-stated model deemed it proper that the first step that must be done is to provide comprehensive training to the mining host community.

This comprehensive training must stem from the available mining laws and policy. This will empower the community to be attuned to the policy imperatives.

Second Step: The government in all its spheres must assist the host community to develop an up-to-date database of all the stakeholders who play apart in the mining sector for the host community. This database must be periodically updated. It is vital that this database must include the roles and the legislative mandate of these stakeholders. The community must know who does what and when.

Third Step: These stakeholders must be properly coordinated and engaged. It is therefore unequivocal that the government must play a vital role so that the host community must have a stakeholder engagement plan that must be signed off by all the stakeholders. These stakeholders must therefore commit themselves to the implementation of this plan, thereby fully participating in the engagement plan.

Fourth Step: The stakeholders must be mapped and apportioned according to their importance in the mining community. They must be categorised according to the roles their play in the community such as primary, secondary and tertiary. This will enable the host community to know the roles and the importance of the stakeholders. The community will not, erroneously, miss out on important stakeholders.

Fifth Step: The community must be assisted to appoint or elect credible community representatives. These community representatives must be developed using criteria that will from time to time be reviewed to suit the ever-changing challenges in the community.

Sixth Step: There is a need to ensure that the community representatives carry themselves according to acceptable norms and standards. There must be codes of conduct developed that must be able to shape the behaviour of these representatives. By so doing, this will certainly professionalise the community representatives and thereafter, enhance accountability and transparency.

Seventh Step: It is always vital that the community representatives are able to carry out their duties. The community representatives must therefore be developed the on the scope of their work, within which they must be trained as much as possible. They must be trained from time to time to ensure that they are equal the task at hand in order to optimally serve the community.

Eighth Step: The community representatives have, in the past, been unable to provide fully-fledged reports to the host community. They must therefore have a comprehensive report-back plan that has dates and venues for providing such reports. The host community must therefore be able to scrutinise the reports in order to assess the value of the mine in the community.

9. COMMUNITY STAKEHOLDER APPROACH



(Community Stakeholder Approach: Mr Ntlhopeng_Dikobe, 2018)

The above stated pyramid embodies the community stakeholder approach measures which must be followed by the host government and the community. This approach is developed because the needs of the host community have not always been considered. Instead, the socio-economic challenges of the host community have always increased.

First Step: Bottom-Up Approach

The top-down approach is a challenge because it does not always guarantee that the needs of the host community will be considered by the role players. The approach should be bottom-up based. This means that the decisions regarding the community

development must be practically and inclusively developed from the community and be escalated to the top.

Currently, the plans are devolved from top (mining company) to bottom. These plans and decisions are decided by the elites, such as traditional leadership and those who wield power and positions of influence in the community. This ultimately leads to malicious compliance. The community must have an audit of all its community-based decisions and plans thereof.

Second Step: Establishment of Good Governance Ethos/Principles and Standards

Lack of proper conduct is always detrimental to the host community. There must be a simple and non-technical philosophy for good governance. This must be complied with by the mining company, government officials and host community. This must be the rules which must ensure that there is absolute participation, transparency and honesty.

Third Step: Establishment of the Negotiating Team

Most of the host governments and the host community lose it at the level of the negotiating table. There must be a dedicated, well trained team, guided by the community profile challenges and needs to negotiate on behalf of the government and host community. The negotiators must be allowed a number of issues and put a packaged proposal to the host community. This will enable independence and objectiveness.

Fourth Step: Community and Mining Agreements

The Community and Mining Agreements must be well-crafted to ensure credibility and reputation. These agreements must be developed by qualified lawyers in order to make sure that these agreements are sound legal instruments which can be tested in any court of law. Some of the current agreements are a product of the traditional authority and the mining company. The Action Plan must also be developed.

Fifth Step: Community Rehabilitation Fund

The mining company creates harm to the community. This harm can be felt during and beyond the lifespan of the mine. It is therefore important that a community-based fund that must be sponsored by the mining company be developed. The purpose of this fund must be to assist in reparation of the damages caused by the mining company.

Sixth Step: Linking the indigenous Business with mining economic opportunities

There is generally an outcry that local businesses are not empowered by the mining companies in their vicinity. The local business people must be given an opportunity to supply goods and services to the local mining company. The local farmers can be assisted to provide finished products to the mining company. This will create more jobs and opportunities to the local community.

Seventh Step: Delinking Traditional Authority with the affairs of the mining company.

The traditional leadership is often blamed for the poor performance of the mining company in community development projects. The bottom line is that the traditional authority must be detached from the mining affairs in order to preserve the traditional authority. This institution must play a unifying role in the community.

10. Conclusion

The Botswana Mining Model has been scrutinised to assess if it can provide guidance to the South African Mining Model. The Mining Model of Botswana is found to have some inadequacies and challenges which will serve as impediments to comprehensively add value or improve the South African Mining Approach. One of the identified inhibiting factor is the homogeneity of the Batswana nation of Botswana.

The vibrancy of South African democracy is also a factor that will certainly serve as a real test to the Botswana Mining Model.

The South Africans are more critical, and as such, they would not allow a centralised mining model. However, the South African Mining Model can learn more about mineral beneficiation from Botswana. The South Sudan Mining Model is too far-fetched to help South African Mines because South Sudan is conflict-infested, and still at a transitional stage to attain peace and stability. South Sudan is still a young country that is at the building phase of the governance principles. Its ability has not been tested yet.

The proposed model for mining communities will be able to close gaps in terms of communication, community awareness about relevant mining legislations and regulations, detaching the traditional authority from the affairs of the mines and improving feedback to the host communities. The role of the community mining representatives is clarified and concretised.

CHAPTER 7- Recommendations

Introduction

The strengths of the host community and the government should be used propel development. The North West Provincial should use the strength of the available mines to build a faculty/university that deals with mining issues. Factors that affect the host

population should be well managed and addressed. The job seekers must be well managed to prevent over-population.

This section derives its origin from the findings as discovered from chapter 4 and chapter 5 of this dissertation. These recommendations are a remedial measure for the diagnosed challenges pertaining to the governance of natural resources in South Africa. However, the same recommendations are still relevant to provide solutions to African countries because most of these challenges are mostly transversal and cross cutting.

This will assist the host communities to consider practical plans beyond the life span of the mine in their area. These plans will ensure that the community gets developed and some of the infrastructure that is no longer utilised by the mine is considered for other projects. Some of the infrastructure may be used for social activities such as education, health, agriculture, particularly aqua-farming, or something else.

It is recommended that there is:

1. Establishment of a University faculty that deals with mining in the Province

The North West Province is well-known as the platinum province. This is due to the fact that the North West Province hosts a number of mines which produce

a variety of minerals such as gold, cement, platinum etc. This province is also the home of the North West University with 3 campuses. The government, through public-private partnership, must establish a faculty in one of the campuses to offer mining-related courses.

2. Consensus Before Population Displacement

The displaced population is usually confronted by the challenges of adapting into the new environment. This is further compounded by the extra costs which the displaced community members incur to visit the new area. They are often forced to leave their cemeteries which have a cultural bond with the host community.

The International Labour Organization (convention no 169), advocates for thorough consultation before the population can be displaced to enable mining company to start extracting minerals. It is therefore important that consensus must be sought before the population can be displaced.

3. Job-Seekers Population Register for the Host Community.

The government must assist the host community to develop a proper register of job-seekers and newcomers into the host community. This will enable the government to know the number of people who have expired permits. The government, through the appropriate department, can embark on campaigns and operations to reduce the number of people illegally in the country.

A well-developed population register in the host community must also assist the community developers to develop proper and accurate plans for the host community. This will also provide guidance on the magnitude of community-based developmental projects, which must be equivalent to the needs of the community.

4. Mediation in the Traditional Authority

The traditional authorities of the mining host communities are always marred by conflict, which is mostly attributed to the existence of the mining company. The traditional leadership must not be aligned with the operations of the mining company in order to be independent and exonerated from any wrong doing or violation of the rights of the host communities. This will be able to restore the integrity of traditional authority.

There is also a need to establish a team of mediators, who will be responsible to preserve peace and stability in the area of the mining community. The traditional authority must also be encouraged to be more transparent, unifying, committed and focused in terms of the interests of their communities. Ways and means must be put in place to safeguard the traditional authority as an institution.

5. Promotion of Equal Opportunity for Employment.

The available positions in the Mining Company of Wesizwe are often filled without the knowledge of the entire community of the Bakubung Ba Ratheo. The community members claim that they often see new recruits who are either not members of the host community or, if they are from the community, are the associates of the elites in the community. It is therefore concluded that the awarding of employment is provided as a reward for those who are protecting the interests of the mining company or a measure to silence the critics.

This creates unnecessary tension in the host community. The mining company and the host community must establish notice boards, where, as a norm, vacant positions must always be displayed. This will enable the community to be up-to-date about the vacant positions. The community

members must be provided observers status during recruitment processes such as selection, interview and appointment sessions.

6. Promotion of Fair Labour Practice

The Marikana tragedy occurred where the rock driller operators were poorly paid. Furthermore, the victims of the Marikana tragedy were mostly Africans from various provinces and countries. The government must ensure that the Labour Relations Act no 66 of 1995 is implemented to the fullest. The government must have dedicated labour inspectors to focus on the mining sector. This will assist in curbing the exploitation of the mine workers by the mining companies.

7. Redress for the damages caused by the Mining Company

According to Yeld (2018), there are no authentic reports that demonstrate that the South African Mines are repairing the damages caused by the mining companies. The reparation efforts by the mining company must always be subjected to public scrutiny and be assessed against the reported cases by the community.

The government must ensure that the mining companies set up an accessible mining centre that can assist the affected community members. There must be a rehabilitation fund that must be utilised to assist the affected households by repairing the damages. This rehabilitation fund must be managed by

professionals who have necessary requisite skills. Transparency and accountability must also be practised to avoid any possible abuse of this fund.

8. Community Consultation Prior to Mining.

Most of the community members often allege that they are not consulted before the mining company starts doing its work. They believe that consultation is done at the level of the elites, of which the tribal authority and the few powerful individuals are part.

The majority of the people are not consulted. Section 10 of the Mineral and Resources Development Act of 2002 provides a clear process which must be followed by the stakeholders. However, monitoring thereof is weak. The consultation process must be followed to the letter, in order to provide a quality inclusive process in terms of consultation.

9. Prevention of Informal Settlements.

The informal settlements become a threat for the future. Once settled, these people will be seeking basic services from the government. According to the Spatial Land Use Management Act no 16 of 2013, Section 19, the traditional authority is obliged to enter into an agreement with the municipality, so that they must get assistance on planning. The traditional authority must be trained and assisted on the allocation of the residential sites. They must also be cautioned about the effect of allocating agricultural land for residential purposes.

10. Thwarting of Labour Unrests which affect the Community Services

The labour unrests regularly affect the host community in its entirety. The nature of the labour unrests is usually restricted to the employer-employee

relationships. However, this tends to negatively affect the host community which provides the services.

The labour movements must inculcate discipline in their members so that the demands to the employer must not affect the services of the host community. The mining company, labour movement and traditional authority must enter an agreement to prevent any future disturbance.

It is also vital that the labour movement must have scheduled meetings with the host community. The sole purpose of the meetings must be to forge a common understanding between the host community and labour movement.

11.Improved Monitoring of the Community Mining Agreement

Lack of monitoring on implementation plans causes serious damage in the host community. The mining companies do not implement or fulfil their obligations in terms of the required legislation in the community. This places the community in awkward and vulnerable positions of exploitation.

The host community usually enters into agreement with the mining company which is involved in the extraction of the minerals. These agreements are often not monitored to ensure that the terms and agreements are implemented. This will maximise the gains of the community from the signed agreements. A team of lawyers must be assembled to assist the community to develop credible projects.

12.Improved Communication in the Community

The government, through the Department of Communication, must put mechanisms in place to optimise communication among the community members. There must be standard communication plans in place to ensure

that minimum standards are put in place. The mining company must further abide by the set standards to enhance communication in the community.

It is also important the standard communication plans must include the traditional ways used by the community before. The local municipality must have a role in assisting the host community to reach out to the targeted audience of the host community. Communication must be able to reach the targeted population according to the age distribution.

13. Appointment of the Community-Mining Negotiation Team

The majority of the mining host communities lose interest at the negotiating stages. The government, through the Department of Mineral Resources must establish an independent team of experts who will be able to negotiate with the mining companies on behalf of the host communities. The negotiators must have skills in various sectors.

The negotiating team must not have vested interests in the mining sector because they may end up serving their personal interests. Negotiation outcomes must always be timeously communicated to the community members.

14 Delinking of the Traditional Leaders from the Affairs of the Mines.

In most instances, the traditional leaders are often accused of siding with the operations of the mines and communities, particularly where there are financial benefits. The traditional leaders are perceived to be close to the mining company and ultimately support the mining company at the expense of the host community. Through the community resolution, the traditional leader must provide land for mining and allow other processes such as agreements and negotiations to be undertaken by a team of experts.

The traditional leaders must be responsible for unity, cohesion, and law and order in their communities. The traditional leaders must further focus more on

the issues that affect the community and always be on the side of their community subjects.

15 Mining Company enlists all the Opportunities for public Scrutiny

The communities are always in the dark about the opportunities which exist for them. Most of these opportunities ultimately benefit the outsiders from other areas. These outsiders are mostly linked to the senior managers of the mining company. It is therefore imperative that the mining company must enlist all its opportunities so that the community must have broader choice. The mining companies, through their social and labour plans, are expected to provide assistance in many ways, including building infrastructure.

The mines sometimes build the infrastructure which is not a primary requirement of the community. The mine may decide to build a community hall, which may be used by the community once in a semester. They may build this, whereas the community does not have a clinic or a school.

It is very important that the mining company must build infrastructure that is a high need for the host community. In most instances, the mining company fails to communicate with the local municipality in order to ascertain the needs of the community. These needs must be established through the community and household profiling.

16 The Benefits of the Mining Industry to the Bakubung Ba Ratheo

According to Rigolini (2016), with focus on the city of Cerro De Pasco in Peru, it is estimated that this city, which is a mining town, hosts more than 70 000 inhabitants. The emergence of the mines in Peru has positively resulted in the increased revenue base for the national government. This

has certainly increased the consumption per capita. Most of the people who got employment are foreign nationals as opposed to the local people. The suggestion thereof is that there is a need for broader discussions and institutional reforms.

This clearly demonstrates that the host community has benefits. However, in the case of Peru, the benefits are outweighed by the challenges that are confronted by the host community. The challenges emanate from the fact that there is a concerted effort to ensure that the gains are trickled down to the community level.

17 Identification and Capacitating Youth

The mining company must identify the targeted youth who must be trained to be recruited by the mining company. These new recruits from the host community must be developed along a decisive time-bound career path plan. These new recruits, particularly from the host community, must be systematically destined to occupy the senior positions.

18 Support of the Host Government Initiatives

South African history carries imbalances inflicted by the past regime. The Mining Company must support government initiatives, particularly the programmes that are aiming at empowering the communities. The mining company must deliberately affirm the previously disadvantaged communities, particularly women.

This will assist in redressing the past imbalances. The empowerment plans of the mining company must be multi-sectoral based so that they must assist, where possible, most of the sectors. For instance, the mining company must

utilize hospitality facilities of the host communities. In Ledig village, there are hospitality facilities that can sign a pre-contract with the mining company.

19 Capacitating of the Mining Community Representatives

The people who are representing the host community, in most instances, are not well-capacitated. The government and the mining sector must develop a well-coordinated programme that seeks to empower the community representatives. The joint development plan between the mining sector and the government will maintain and sustain a balanced approach from the side of the community. The community will definitely understand the shortcomings of the mining sector, and will therefore be bound to put realistic demands on the mine.

20 Mining-Community Mediation During The Community Protests

During the community protests, in most instances, the protests lead to disturbances in mining operations. Again, during the labour protests, this results in prohibiting smooth operations of the community services. The government then gets obliged to intervene through the South African Police Service, who in most instances have to use some element of force to disperse the crowds.

The community then believes that the government is always on the side of the mines rather than the community. It is therefore vital that the government must have a team of mediators who will always intervene to bring calm in the area before the South African Police Service can intervene.

21 Plans Beyond the Lifespan of the Mine

The host community is always not aware about the plans beyond the life span of the mine. The community finds it difficult to commit to or develop projects that may be initiated post the existence of the mine. The government must have a needs analysis of the hosting community in order to develop proper plans beyond the lifespan of the mining company.

The mining company and the government must consider using the closed shafts for something like tourist destinations or educational tours. They have good infrastructure that can still be used for other activities that can benefit the community. This will also avoid the situation by which the host community can become a mining ghost city.

22 Improved Planning

Planning ability of the host government and the mining company is mostly fragmented and silo based. The planning must be done according to the integrated planning approach. All the role players must be part of planning and have a role to play in the host community. Planning must aim at promoting and preserving the environment.

This will also ensure that abnormal trucks are provided with the necessary, permission, protection and escort on the road. This will ultimately reduce the accidents. The planning must also address high levels of noise in the host nation. By so doing, the impact will be huge.

23 Management of the Royalties.

Poor management of the royalties usually becomes a source of conflict. The name 'royalty' is problematic to because it puts the royalty close to the royal family. This name must be changed from royalties to rehabilitation fund because royalty makes look like it the property of the royal family.

The royalties and dues paid are the main source of conflict in the host community. There is lack of accountability and transparency in managing this area. It is mostly managed by the traditional authority. The mining company must be well-managed in a manner that benefits the host community.

24 Conclusion

The South African mining host communities must focus on the promotion of a good governance ethos. This would eliminate the negative perceptions that are existing about mismanagement of royalties, and accumulation of wealth by the leaders who are in positions of influence.

Most of these leaders are purported to be very close to the mining company, hence there is too much suspicion of dubious actions. This would also curtail any possibility of conspiracy theory between the leaders of the community, government and the mining company, against the host community.

The Traditional Authority, the Mining Companies, the mining host community and the Government must consider the implementation of the suggested models in order to improve the flow of communication and accountability on issues of the mining management. The stakeholders' relationship is also vital to optimise community development and protection of the rights of the mining host community.

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