

# Integrated Development Plan 2013/14 Reviewed

Planning and Performance Management: Office of the Municipal Manager

2013/14

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## 1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### 1.1 VISION STATEMENT

The vision of the Bojanala platinum District Municipality is defined as follows:

**“Bojanala Platinum District Municipality, a model of cooperative governance for effective and efficient service delivery in partnership with local municipalities and all stakeholders.”**

### 1.2 MISSION STATEMENT

The mission statement of the Bojanala Platinum District Municipality reads thus: **“Bojanala Platinum District Municipality, through shared services, will coordinate, facilitate and support local municipalities by equitable sharing of resources and maximising community benefit of natural resources in a safe and healthy environment.”**

### 1.3 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE MUNICIPALITY

This section should contain information such as population statistics and their implication on planning (Dept of Social Development has developed guidelines on integrating population information into the planning process); socio-economic information, etc.

### 1.4 POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF THE MUNICIPALITY

**Refer to the section 12 notice of the MEC**

## 2 PROCESS FOLLOWED TO DEVELOP THE IDP

This section should cover legislative requirements informing the development of the IDP and detail the process which was taken to produce the IDP.

## 2.1.1 2013/14 CRITICAL DATELINES – IDP REVIEW & BUDGET

ACTIVITIES	MONTH
<p>Review and finalisation of the IDP/Budget process plan with the guidance of the Municipal Finance Management Act and Municipal Systems Act.</p> <p>Consultation on the <b>2013/14</b> IDP Framework and IDP/Budget process plan with all stakeholders.</p> <p>Tabling of the IDP/Budget process plan as well as framework to Council.</p> <p>IDP/Budget process plan made public.</p>	July –Aug 2012
<p>Presentation of the IDP Framework and Process Plan to the 1<sup>st</sup> IDP Representative Forum</p> <p>IDP Context and Process</p> <p>Community Needs analysis and prioritisation and by local municipalities.</p> <p>Consolidation &amp; Presentation of community needs/issues to the IDP Managers Forum</p>	Sept – Oct 2012
<p>Presentation of the status quo to the <b>2<sup>nd</sup> District IDP Representative Forum.</b></p>	Dec 2012
<p>Mid Term Performance and Budget Review</p> <p>Review/development of strategic priorities review of municipal vision and mission.</p> <p>Determination of strategic objectives for service delivery and development for next three year budget including review of provincial and national sector and strategic plans.</p>	Dec 2012 – Jan 2013
<p>Tabling of Draft Annual Report to Council.</p> <p>Oversight Committee appointed by Council to consider annual report.</p> <p>Consultations on draft Annual Report</p> <p><b>Review/identification of the projects in line with reviewed municipal objectives and priorities.</b></p> <p><b>IDP Forum Meetings to consider the preliminary drafts of the IDPs and budgets of all municipalities.</b></p> <p>Presentation of municipal priorities and proposed projects to sector departments.</p> <p><b>Presentation of BPDM of programmes/projects by Sector Departments</b></p>	Jan-Feb 2013.

ACTIVITIES	MONTH
Consolidation and confirmation of final programmes & projects from internal & external departments Finalise draft IDP/Budget for the next three financial years.	Jan-Feb 2013.
Submission of the draft budget, IDP and plans for the next three years to management, Executive Mayor, Portfolio committees , Mayoral Committee.	Feb 2013
<b>Issue notice of Council meeting to consider proposed IDP/Budget.</b> Tabling of IDP/Budget to council. Tabling of Annual Report to Council Adoption of oversight report to Council <b>The tabled documents are sent to prescribe organs of state.</b>	Mar 2013
Community participation and stakeholders' consultations on the draft IDP/Budget. <b>Public comments and comments from other organs of state are taken into consideration and where necessary, amendments are made to the IDP and Budget.</b> <b>Political inputs on the final drafts</b>	April – May 2013
<b>Tabling of IDP/Budget for final approval to Council.</b> Copies of the approved IDP/Budget are sent to prescribed organs of state. Copies of the approved IDP/Budget are made public.	May – Jun 2013
<b>Drafting and approval of Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP)</b> <b>Approved Top Layer SDBIP is made public.</b> Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan Performance agreements are submitted to the Executive Mayor	Jun 2013

### 3 SPATIAL ECONOMY AND DEVELOPMENT RATIONALE

The District Municipality is strategically located on the north- eastern side of the North West Province. It is a Category C municipality which is made up of five local municipalities of Moretele, Madibeng, Rustenburg, Kgetleng Rivier and Moses Kotane. It is bordered by the:

- a) Dr. Kenneth Kaunda District on the south,
- b) Ngaka Modiri Molema District to the west;
- c) West Rand District/Mogale City Local Municipality to the south east (Gauteng province);
- d) Waterberg District (Limpopo Province) to the North.

The population of the Bojanala Platinum District is estimated to be **1 507 576**. This is approximately **40 % of the total population** of the North-West province. The majority of the area can be classified as rural with very low densities that makes the provision of basic services very difficult and expensive.

The more formal urban areas are located in the southern side of the district. These include Rustenburg and Brits which are vibrant economic nodes. There are other small noticeable nodes in the southern area located in the Kgetleng Rivier Municipality namely; Koster and Swartruggens.

### 4 STATUS QUO ASSESSMENT

Large parts of the Bojanala Platinum District Municipality are characterized by high levels of biodiversity as determined in the North West Biodiversity database. These include the areas along the Magaliesberg stretching from the southern parts of Madibeng Local Municipality in the east to Rustenburg and further north westwards up to the north western parts of the Rustenburg Local Municipality. It also includes areas in the central parts of the Kgetleng Rivier Local Municipality, as well as large parts of the Moses Kotane Local Municipality west of the Pilanesberg National Park.

In response to the importance of the Bojanala Platinum District Municipality as far as biodiversity is concerned, the North West Parks and Tourism Board is also considering the extension of a number of existing nature reserves and conservation areas. The most notable of these include the existing Heritage Park development which is envisaged to link the Madikwe Game Reserve in the west with the Pilanesberg National Park in the east into one Mega Park.

Other initiatives include the possible expansion of the Vaalkopdam Nature Reserve to link up with the Pilanesberg National Park as well as the expansion of the Borakalalo Nature Reserve to link up with Vaalkopdam Nature Reserve. This will create a conservation corridor stretching from the Borakalalo Nature Reserve in the east through Vaalkopdam-, Pilanesberg- up to the Madikwe Game Reserve in the west. Other potential areas of conservation include the Magaliesberg area as well as some of the Norite hills that have not been damaged by mining and quarrying activities.

#### 4.1 DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES AS PER THE BPDM SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

The Spatial Development Framework for the Bojanala Platinum District Municipality strives to create a more consolidated settlement structure, thereby promoting the efficient, equitable and sustainable utilisation of resources in such a way that it also stimulates economic development in the urban and rural parts of the District.

In order to achieve this, the spatial concept and vision for the area puts forward thirteen Development Objectives/ Principles which form the basis of the SDF. Based on the Situational Analysis and identified Key Issues, these principles include development directives pertaining to the natural environment, social and economic infrastructure, engineering services, transportation, tourism development, industrial and business development, agriculture and residential development.

- **Principle 1:** To achieve a sustainable equilibrium between urbanisation, conservation, and tourism, mining, and agricultural activities within the District, by way of proper land use management and in partnership with the private sector and local communities.
- **Principle 2:** To define and establish a functional hierarchy of urban and rural service centres in the District, in order to optimise the delivery of social and engineering services and stimulate the local economy, while protecting valuable agricultural land.
- **Principle 3:** To provide a full range of social/ community services at all identified nodal points, in accordance with the nationally approved Thusong Centre concept.
- **Principle 4:** To optimally capitalize on the strategic location of the District through enhancing the N4 Platinum Highway and other external linkages, and to functionally link all nodal points and major destinations in the District to one another, by way of an extensive movement network.
- **Principle 5:** To ensure that proper public transport infrastructure is provided along the priority movement network and at all nodal points, serving both urban and rural communities, and linking to major destinations and to regional routes.
- **Principle 6:** To establish the Magaliesberg and Pilanesberg complexes, together with Hartbeespoort, as Tourism Anchors in the District, and to develop latent tourism potential within the District particularly linked to mining, cultural historic heritage, and eco/ adventure.
- **Principle 7:** To promote irrigated and cultivated farming activities on suitable land within the District; and to support small scale and/ or subsistence farming throughout the remainder of the area.
- **Principle 8:** To maximally utilise the mining potential in the municipal area, including optimising backward and forward linkages, without impeding negatively on the tourism and agricultural potential.
- **Principle 9:** To enhance business activities (formal and informal) at each of the identified nodal points in the District by consolidating these activities with the Thusong Centres and modal transfer facilities.



- **Principle 10:** To consolidate industrial and manufacturing activities around three core areas, namely Rustenburg Town, Brits and Mogwase (Bodirelo); and to promote small-scale manufacturing/ light industrial activities, including agro-processing, at Rural Service Centres.
- **Principle 11:** To ensure that areas displaying little or no potential for growth (urban and rural) are at least provided with the constitutionally mandated minimum levels of services as prescribed by the NSDP and enshrined in the Constitution.
- **Principle 12:** To integrate and consolidate the fragmented urban structure of the BPDM by way of delineating urban and rural development boundaries around nodal points and promoting infill development and densification within these Strategic Development Areas.
- **Principle 13:** To compile detailed Precinct Plans for each of the identified nodal points and Rural Service Centres in the District.

#### 4.2 POLITICAL STRUCTURES AND POLITICAL OFFICE BEARERS

The political structures and political office bearers of the Bojanala Platinum District Municipality (*see Figure 1*) are the following:

- Council, presided over by the Speaker;
- The Executive Mayor;
- The Mayoral Committee.

The Executive Mayor has established the following committees in terms of Section 80 of the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act No. 117 of 1998:

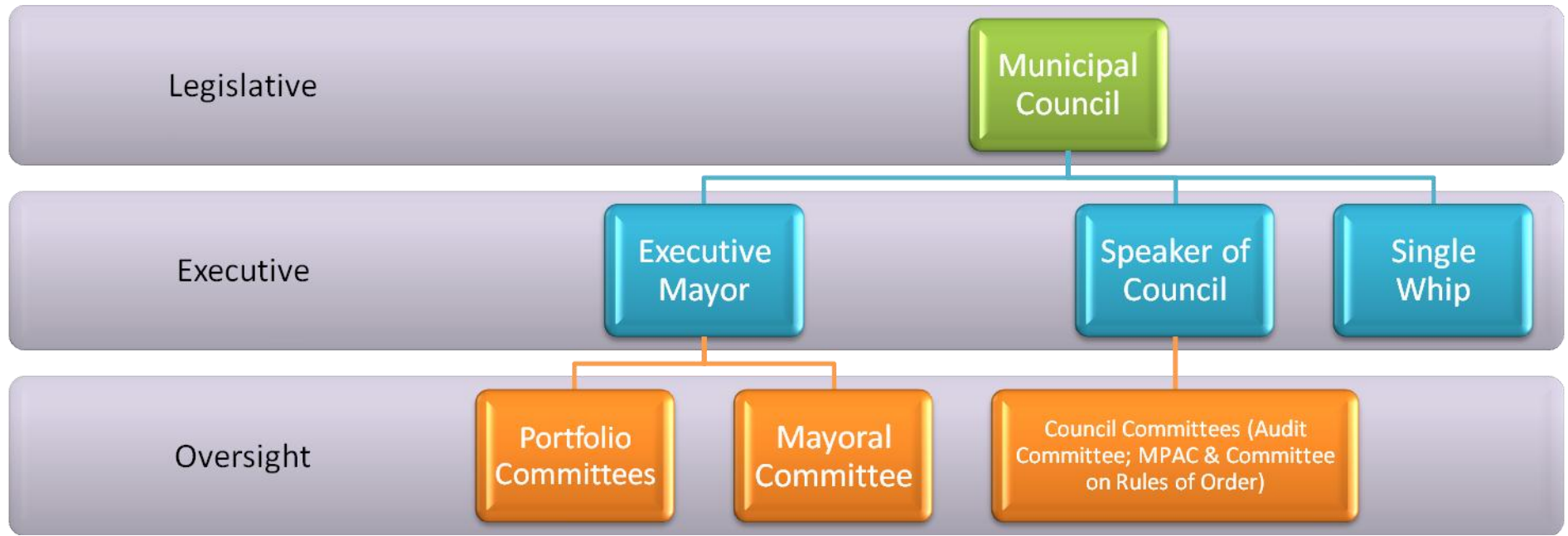
- IDP, PMS & Evaluation,
- Special Projects
- Budget & Treasury
- Sport, Arts and Culture
- Corporate Support Services
- Economic Development & Tourism
- Agriculture & Rural Development
- Technical Services
- Community Development Services
- Health & Environmental Services

### 4.3 ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURES

The municipality has the following administrative (*see Figure 2*) structures:

- The Office of the Municipal Manager;
- Department of Corporate Services;
- Department of Economic Development, Tourism, Agriculture & Rural Development,
- Depart for Budget and Treasury Office;
- Department of Community Development Services
- Department for Health & Environmental Services and
- Department of Technical Services.

Figure 1: Political Structure of Council



**Figure 2: Municipal Administrative Structure**



#### 4.4 SERVICE DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

**Strategic Objectives:** Increase investment into bulk infrastructure services regionally, in order to improve access to services.

**Intended outcome:** Expanded & Accelerated economic investment and availability of reliable economic infrastructure.

The section below provides the minimum information required as part of the status quo assessment:

**Table 1: Water & Sanitation**

Policy instruments	Status as at July 2012			
Water Services Development Plan.	Was approved by Council in 2006			
Indicate the national target for this service.	The MDG requires that households with access to clean drinking water in our locality should be 100 % by 2014.			
Number / percentage of households without access at all, with below standard access and with access.	DISTRICT LEVEL			
	WATER		SANITATIION	
	ACCESS TO PIPED WATER	NO ACCESS TO PIPED WATER	ACCESS TO SANITATIION	NO ACCESS TO SANITATIION
	90%	10%	479,975	21,721
Indicate all areas or settlements without access in terms of the basic service standards and provide reasons for lack of service (e.g. no reticulation infrastructure, no bulk infrastructure, etc).	Mostly Rural areas do not have the necessary access to bulk supply of water.			
Indicate all areas or settlements with an unreliable service and provide reasons for this (e.g. aging infrastructure, capacity to operate and maintain the	Where there is some access to, and supply of bulk services, these services are generally unreliable.			

service, etc).	
<b>Policy instruments &amp; Targets</b>	<b>Status as at July 2012</b>
Indicate the approved service level for the municipality as informed by the Spatial Development Framework (SDF).	The service level in terms of the SDF is reliability of services at 65% or above.
Indicate whether the municipality is a service authority or not (and if not indicate the arrangements for the delivery of water).	The BPDM is not a service authority albeit it has over the last five years been providing services that are assigned to as functions of LMs.  <b>See Challenges below</b>
Availability and status of an operations and maintenance plan.	As the DM is not service authority, and where it has assisted in creation of assets, the O & M responsibility it has been agreed to, will remain with the recipient LM.
Status of bulk supply, treatment and storage.	The Bulk Services (all) in the District are very low when comparison with similar sized Districts is made. Further, the migration (inwards) pressure has created a major headache between assisting LMs to provide household based services versus Bulk infrastructure. Therefore these Bulk Services are very low or poor in some areas.
Availability of water to other associated facilities such school, clinics, police stations, etc.	Most of urban based social assets have reliable and good access to municipal services while the situation on outlying areas is different.
<b>Indicate other challenges that are not highlighted above.</b>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The DM is not WSA, however it is expected to respond to responsibilities, and discharge duties of WSAs;</li> <li>2. The DM has as result of 1 above never executed its section 83 of Structures Act functions;</li> <li>3. The planning functions has also, and continues to be a lower priority for the DM, thereby resulting in major delays or failures in the coordination of:</li> </ol>	

- a. Spatial restructuring
  - b. Alignment of bulk services provision to spatial development
  - c. Unreliable bulk infrastructure
  - d. Poor fiscal allocation in relation to Bulk Issues.
4. Provincial functions and projects implemented in the DM are always with little exceptions, unaligned to the LM's spatial planning imperatives. This has resulted in many social assets being either poorly connected to economic infrastructure or being located in areas that puts burden on communities.

*Table 2: Sanitation*

Sanitation										
Locality	Number of households	Service Level								Intervention required
		Access	Flush Toilet (Sewerage)	Flush toilet (Septic tank)	Chemical Toilet	Pit-Latrine (VIP)	Pit Latrine (not VIP)	Bucket Latrine	No Access	
Rustenburg	199,044	191,368	62.6%	36.6%	47.4%	29.2%	26.0%	24.5%	6.4%	
Madibeng	160,724	151,403	26.0%	41.3%	30.3%	24.7%	35.3%	65.4%	9.6%	
Moses kotane	75,193	72,714	5.5%	6.6%	12.2%	18.4%	15.1%	3.6%	4%	
Kgetleng Rivier	14,673	13,143	4.5%	12.0%	1.1%	1.8%	0.7%	3.1%	6.4%	
Moretele	52,063	51347	1.4%	3.6%	9%	25.8%	15.1%	3.3%	1.7%	

*Table 3: Electricity*

Electricity								
Name of settlement	Number of households	Service Level						Intervention required
		Cooking ( Access & No Access)		Heating ( Access & No Access)		Lighting ( Access & No Access)		
Rustenburg	199,044	79%	21%	81.4%	18.6%	81%	19%	
Madibeng	160,724	78%	22%	78.0%	22.0%	83%	17%	
Moses kotane	75,193	75%	25%	74.8%	25.2%	90%	10%	
Kgetleng Rivier	14,673	65%	35%	61.0%	39.0%	77%	23%	
Moretele	52,063	77%	23%	74.4%	25.6%	93%	7%	

*Table 4: Portable Water*

Water				
Name of settlement	Number of households	Service Level		Intervention required
		Access	Below RDP No Access	
Rustenburg	199,044	92%	8%	
Madibeng	160,724	86%	14%	
Moses kotane	75,193	93%	7%	



Kgetleng Rivier	14,673	92%		
Moretele	52,063	89%	11%	

*Table 5: Waste Management*

<b>Waste Management</b>		
Standards	Service Level	Status of IWMP
Provide the percentage of people accessing the service.	65%	Approved by Council in 2006
Indicate strategies employed to reduce, re-use and recycle.	Establishment of collection & sorting cooperatives	Project commencement scheduled for July 2013 forward
Indicate whether the service is rendered internally or externally.	Mostly internally in some LMs though others have collection contractors	
<b>Waste removal:</b>		
Indicate the national target for this service	70% reduction of "at waste disposal site" by 2022, with 30% being treated	
Indicate the service levels adopted in relation to the SDF.	Step collection at all households across the DM up.	65% provision of service to currently unserved areas
Indicate areas without solid waste removal at all and reasons for lack of access.	Rural areas, especially in the major urban LMs as well as Moretele & KRLM	
Indicate areas with solid waste removal and the frequency of removal and the reliability of the service.	Almost exclusively urban areas (formally City Council areas) and to some extent the newly formalized areas. Collection is generally once a week basis.	

Indicate any general challenges that are not highlighted above.	Poor planning, and general limited capacity as well as inappropriate strategies.	
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Waste disposal:	
Indicate the status of waste disposal in terms of: transfer stations, landfill sites (status with regard to licensing, compliance with license conditions, etc) and transportation mechanisms.	Four landfill sites across LMoM & RLM are licensed while there are several in MKLM, MLM & KRLM that have not been licensed, including transfer stations.
Indicate the resources available to support the delivery of the service in terms of: personnel, skills and other related requirements.	There is limited capacity at both the planning & operational side across all LM including the DM. Hardware is also not available, and where such is available there are serious planning & operating limitations affecting efficiency of such services.
Indicate general challenges that are not highlighted above.	

#### 4.4.1.1 Air Quality Management and Climate Change:

- Indicate the status of the Air Quality Management Plan.  
The Air Quality Management Plan was completed and launched in September 2011.
- Indicate the status of the Emission Licensing Function.  
  
The Emission Licensing function will be executed by the District from April 2013.
- Indicate the national target for Air Quality Management and Climate Change services.
  - The national target indicates that about 20 000 MW of renewable energy should be contracted by 2030.
  - Installation of 5 million water heaters by 2030
  - Zero emissions building standard by 2030
  - Achieve the peak, plateau and decline trajectory for Greenhouse gas emissions, with the peak being reached around 2025
- Indicate strategies employed to minimise air pollution and climate change impacts.

- The Air Quality Management By-Law was adopted by council in October 2012 and has been sent for gazetting.
  - The continuous review and update of the emissions inventory (scheduled and non scheduled processes)
  - The implementation of Climate Change Combat Initiatives (Education and Awareness, Community Greening Initiatives, Promotion of Renewable Energy, etc).
  - Strengthening of air quality compliance monitoring and enforcement (skills and personnel).
- Indicate general challenges that are not highlighted above.
    - Inadequate air quality management capacity (human and financial resources).
    - Lack of air quality management tools (air quality monitoring equipment, emissions inventory, etc)
    - Uncoordinated air quality monitoring network (unavailability/accessibility of monitoring data)
    - Lack of monitoring of non scheduled processes
    - Lack of information/data regarding monitoring of air quality impacts of mine dumps

*Table 6: Municipal Health*

<b>Municipal Health</b>	
Status of the District Municipal Health Plan	The Unit has developed Municipal Health Policy and Standard Operating Procedures that are implemented at all MHS Offices based within local municipalities of BPDM
National Target for Municipal Health services	1 EHP : 15 000 population (1 EHP to effectively service a recommended population of 15 000) {WHO's ration = 1 EHP : 10 000 population}
People accessing this service %	-100% district-wide access - Each EHP is allocated a number of areas according to all community wards in the district.

Strategies employed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Improvements covering, REPORTING; WORKING TOOLS, WORKING METHODS, etc.</li> <li>-Multi-sectoral collaboration with stakeholder depts. &amp; sectors for effective service delivery.</li> <li>Incorporation of the NHIS(national health information system) in the MHIS (Municipal health information system)</li> <li>-Marketing the Municipal Health Services through exhibitions and displays at BPDM LMs and during events</li> <li>-Hosted various outreach programmes and awareness campaigns to communities in the BPDM</li> </ul>
Rendering of service	Service is rendered both INTERNALLY
General Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>---Difficulty in implementing the promulgated by-laws</li> <li>-Delay in the implementation of the developed MHS Policy, Fine Schedule and Charges for identified services</li> <li>- Limited budget allocation for Municipal Health Services hindering quality service delivery to communities</li> <li>-Unregulated and uncontrolled business practices within the five (5) local municipalities of BPDM (without proper trade licensing), affecting MHS Operation</li> <li>-Under-capacitated Laboratory services appointed for identified services of the Unit (poor quality)</li> <li>-Poor (lack of) support from municipal authorities on Municipal Health Programmes</li> <li>-Interference on implementation of Municipal Health Programmes linked to the Provincial Department of Health</li> </ul>

#### 4.4.1.2 Health Services (Clinics and Hospitals)

There are 119 fixed Health facilities in Bojanala District that consist of:		
Number of facilities	Status & Name	Location
1	Provincial Hospital (Job Shimakana Tabane)	1 Rustenburg
4	District Hospitals providing 24 hrs services	2 Kgetleng 1 Madibeng 1 Moses Kotane
8	Community Health Centres providing 24 hrs services	2 Madibeng 3 Moses Kotane 3 Rustenburg
19	Clinics providing 24 hrs services	0 Kgetleng 3 Madibeng 6 Moretele 8 Moses Kotane 2 Rustenburg
15	Clinics providing 12 hrs services	1 Kgetleng 3 Madibeng 2 Moretele 7 Moses Kotane 2 Rustenburg
77	Clinics providing 8 hrs services	3 Kgetleng

		15 Madibeng 14 Moretele 31 Moses Kotane 14 Rustenburg
<b>Additionally there are:</b>		
674	Mobile visiting points	All wards
16	Health posts	All local municipalities
5 EMRS Stations - one for each sub-district		

#### 4.4.1.3 Education

There are 563 Educational facilities in Bojanala District that consist of: (Primary, Intermediate/Middle Schools, Secondary, Combined, Technical Colleges, University)			
Number of facilities	Status & Name	No	Location
333	Primary Schools	98	Madibeng
		88	Moses Kotane
		68	Moretele
		79	Rustenburg
82	Intermediate/Middle Schools	19	Madibeng
		16	Moses Kotane
		25	Moretele
		22	Rustenburg
111	High Schools	36	Madibeng
		28	Moses Kotane
		16	Moretele
		31	Rustenburg
24	Combined Schools	15	Madibeng
		3	Moses Kotane
		1	Moretele
		5	Rustenburg
13	Special Needs Education Schools	5	Madibeng
		2	Moses Kotane
		2	Moretele
		4	Rustenburg
563			



4.4.1.4 Safety and security + Prisons/Places of Safety

- Backlogs or needs in relation to national norms and standards;
- Status of other support services such as water, electricity and roads; and
- Any challenges to the sector.

*Table 7: Safety & Security*

24 Police Stations/CPF/CSFs in the BPDM			
Name of Cluster	Number of Facilities	Service Level	
		Facility Name	Status
Rustenburg	10	1. Rustenburg CPF	Partially Functional
		2. Tlhabane CPF	Functional
		3. Phokeng CPF	Functional
		4. Sun City CPF	Functional
		5. Mogwase CPF	Functional
		6. Koster CPF	Functional
		7. Marikana CPF	Functional
		8. Boitekong CPF	Functional
		9. Lethabong CPF	Functional
		10. Boons CPF	Functional

24 Police Stations/CPF/CSfs in the BPDM			
Name of Cluster	Number of Facilities	Service Level	
		Facility Name	Status
Brits	7	1. Brits CPF	Functional
		2. Bethanie CPF	Functional
		3. Jericho CPF	Functional
		4. Letlhabile CPF	Functional
		5. Moinooi CPF	Not Functional
		6. Assen CPF	Functional
		7. Haartebeespoortdam CPF	Functional
Mmakau	7	1. Mmakau CPF	Functional
		2. Makapanstadt CPF	Functional
		3. Mothutlung CPF	Functional
		4. Sywerskul CPF	Functional
		5. Klipgat CPF	Functional
		6. Hebron CPF	Functional
		7. Bedwang CPF	Functional

#### 4.4.2 Public Participation and Good Governance

Strategic Objective: Promote a culture of participatory and good governance.

Intended outcome: Entrenched culture of accountability and clean governance

Governance structures:

Indicate the availability and status of the following structures:

- internal audit function
- audit committee
- oversight committee
- ward committees
- council committees
- Supply chain committees (SCM).

Management and operational systems:

Indicate the availability and status of the following management and operational systems:

- complaints management system
- fraud prevention plan
- communication strategy
- Stakeholder mobilization strategy or public participation strategy.

#### 4.4.3 Institutional Development and Transformation

Strategic Objectives: Improve organisational cohesion and effectiveness

Intended Outcome: Improved organisational stability and sustainability

Indicate availability and status with regard to the following:

Functional Area	Current Status
Information technology (IT)	Functional, albeit at levels that still require a more concerted approach to ramp its effectiveness and municipal efficiency.
Availability of skilled staff	To the extent that the municipal functions can be carried out, however there is still more work in relation to alignment of talent available to strategic objectives that must be delivered
Organizational structure	Still requires a further analysis for its alignment to the IDP objectives

Functional Area	Current Status
vacancy rate	At a level that has no impact on the expenditure rate as well as effectiveness of the municipality
skills development plan	Fairly acceptable
human resource management strategy or plan	Available
individual performance and organizational management systems	In place although levels lower than Managers contracted in terms of s 57 of the MSA, there is no structured PM System.
Monitoring, evaluation and reporting processes and systems.	Systems are generally inefficient, and function completely on an Ad Hoc basis

#### 4.4.4 Financial Viability

Strategic Objective: To improve overall financial management in municipalities by developing and implementing appropriate financial management policies, procedures and systems.

Intended Outcome: Improved financial management and accountability.

Indicate availability and status with regard to the following:

Functional Area	Current Status
Tariff policies	Does not apply to BPDM as the Municipality does not operate any "Trading Services"
Rates policies	
SCM policy - staffing	Function is well staffed, and operates efficiently
Staffing of the finance and SCM units	
Payment of creditors	Creditors are paid according the 30 days normative standard
Auditor-General findings (issues raised in the report if any)	A process plan has been developed, and also a Risk Management Committee is in place to assist the Municipal manager to respond on a continuous basis, to the issues that the AGSA has raised on the Annual Audits.
Financial management systems.	These are in place, although they could do with a bit more improved IT architectural design they assist have so far assisted the municipality to be a

functional entity.
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#### 4.4.5 Local Economic Development

Strategic Objective: Create an environment that promotes development of the local economy and facilitate job creation.

Intended Outcome: Improved municipality economic viability.

Indicate the availability and status with regard to the following:

- Local Economic Development strategy.
- Unemployment rate (disaggregate in terms of gender, age, etc).
- Level of current economic activity – dominant sectors and potential sectors.
- Job creation initiatives by the municipality (e.g. local procurement, EPWP implementation, CWP, etc).

### 5. OBJECTIVES

The objectives should clearly indicate what a municipality can reasonably achieve in a five-year period (or less) and with the available resources. The development of objectives should take into account various national and provincial targets. The objectives should therefore follow the SMART principle (*Specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and time-bound*)

This implies that there should be a clear linkage between challenges identified in the status quo report and the objectives (The assessment of an IDP will take this into account).

### 6. SECTOR PLANS

In this section, a revised IDP should demonstrate how sector plans relate to one another as outlined in section 3 of this document.

For example, the water sector plan should indicate at least the strategic interventions that will be undertaken to make sure that all households are at RDP level by or beyond 2014.

### 7. DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES, PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

This section provides concrete interventions that a municipality will implement to attain the objectives highlighted in 2 above. The “relevance” of the programmes and projects will be assessed against the Status Quo assessment to identify linkages.

## 7.1. Service Delivery and Infrastructure Development

### 7.1.1. Water and Sanitation: Status Quo overview

#### 7.1.1.1. Residential water consumers

According to the District Water Sector Plan, approximately 67% of residential consumers receive water above the minimum RDP standards and 33% below. Nearly 90% of all residential consumer units in the urban areas within the District receive water services at minimum RDP standards. The proportion of consumer units receiving water below RDP standards varies between 38.6% in the case of rural villages, 42.9% in dense rural settlements to as high as 58.9% in scattered settlements.

The areas with the highest proportion of households receiving water below RDP standards is the Moretele LM (49.5%) and the Moses Kotane LM (35.6%). Although the proportional figures in the Madibeng and Rustenburg local municipalities of consumers below RDP standards are lower (28.3% and 31% respectively), the actual number of households without access to minimum RDP standard levels are higher than the two municipalities outlined above.

#### 7.1.1.2. Water resources

There are three main sources of water that are utilized to address the district demand:

- Abstraction from **surface sources** (e.g. dams, springs)
- Abstraction from **groundwater sources** (e.g. boreholes)
- **Purchase from external sources** (e.g. a water board)

*The major surface water resources in the district include:*

Dam Name	Locality
Hartebeespoortdam,	Local Municipality of Madibeng
Roodekoppies dam,	
Klipvoordam,	
Vaalkopdam,	Rustenburg Local Municipality
Bospoortdam,	
Olifantsnekdam,	Rustenburg Local Municipality
Kosterdam,	Kgetlengriver Local Municipality
Swartruggensdam,	
Molatedi Dam	Moses Kotane Local Municipality
Madikwe Dam	
Pella Dam	
Lindleyspoortdam.	

Approximately 28.8% of **boreholes** in the district for which information is available have ideal **water quality**, suitable for lifetime use, and a further 30.8% good water quality suitable for use with only rare instances of a negative effect. Just over 24% of boreholes are classified as having a marginal water quality and 15.8% as poor water quality. The highest proportion of boreholes with water quality described as poor is located in the eastern parts of the district with 28.8% of boreholes in Moretele included in this category and 18.8% in Madibeng.





Figure 3: Water Treatment Works & Reservoirs across the DM

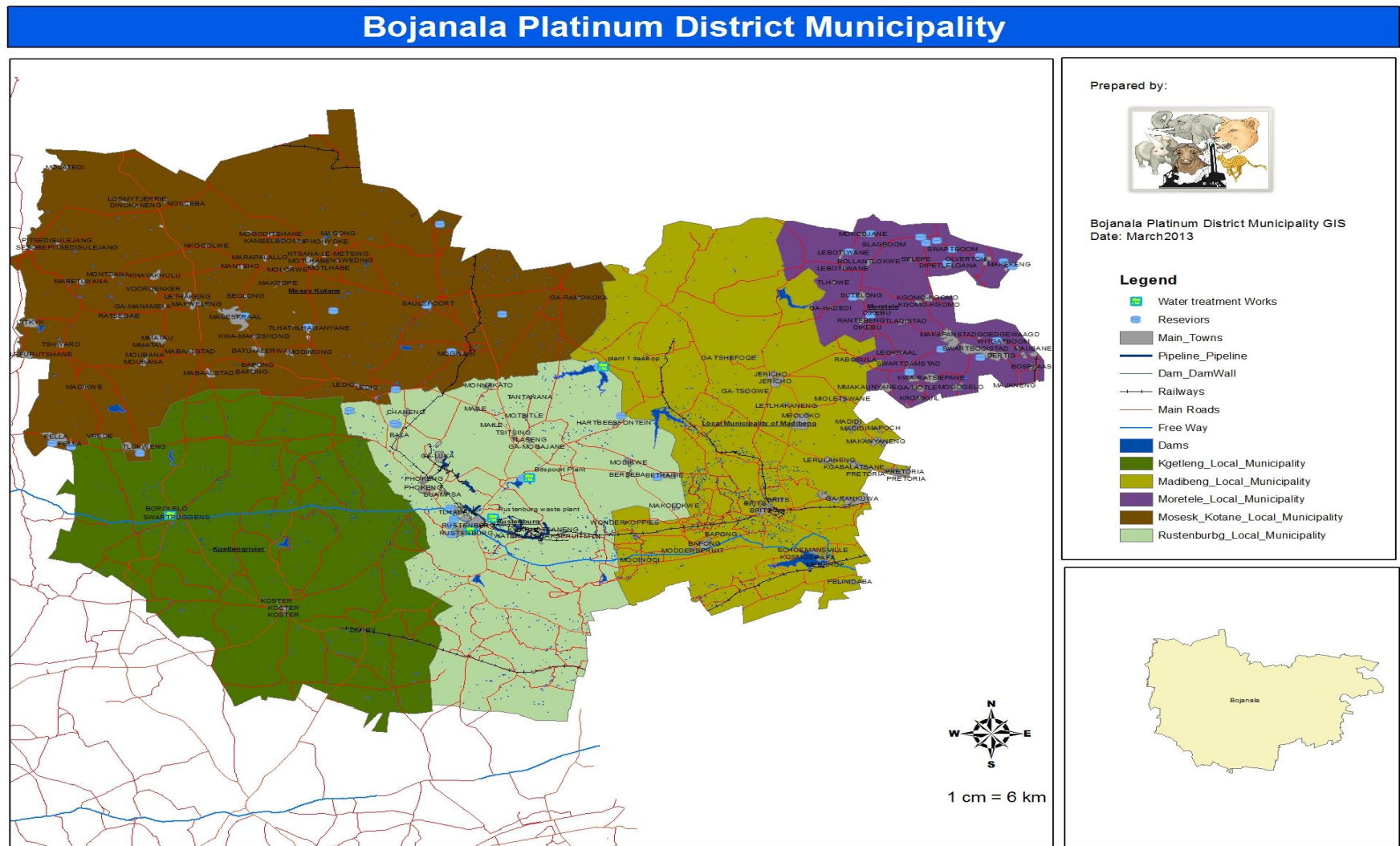


Figure 4: RLM 45ML Reservoir near Kgaswane Mountain Reserve



RLM 45ML Reservoir near Kgaswane Mountain Reserve

### Sanitation Provision

The following sanitation systems are found in the study area:

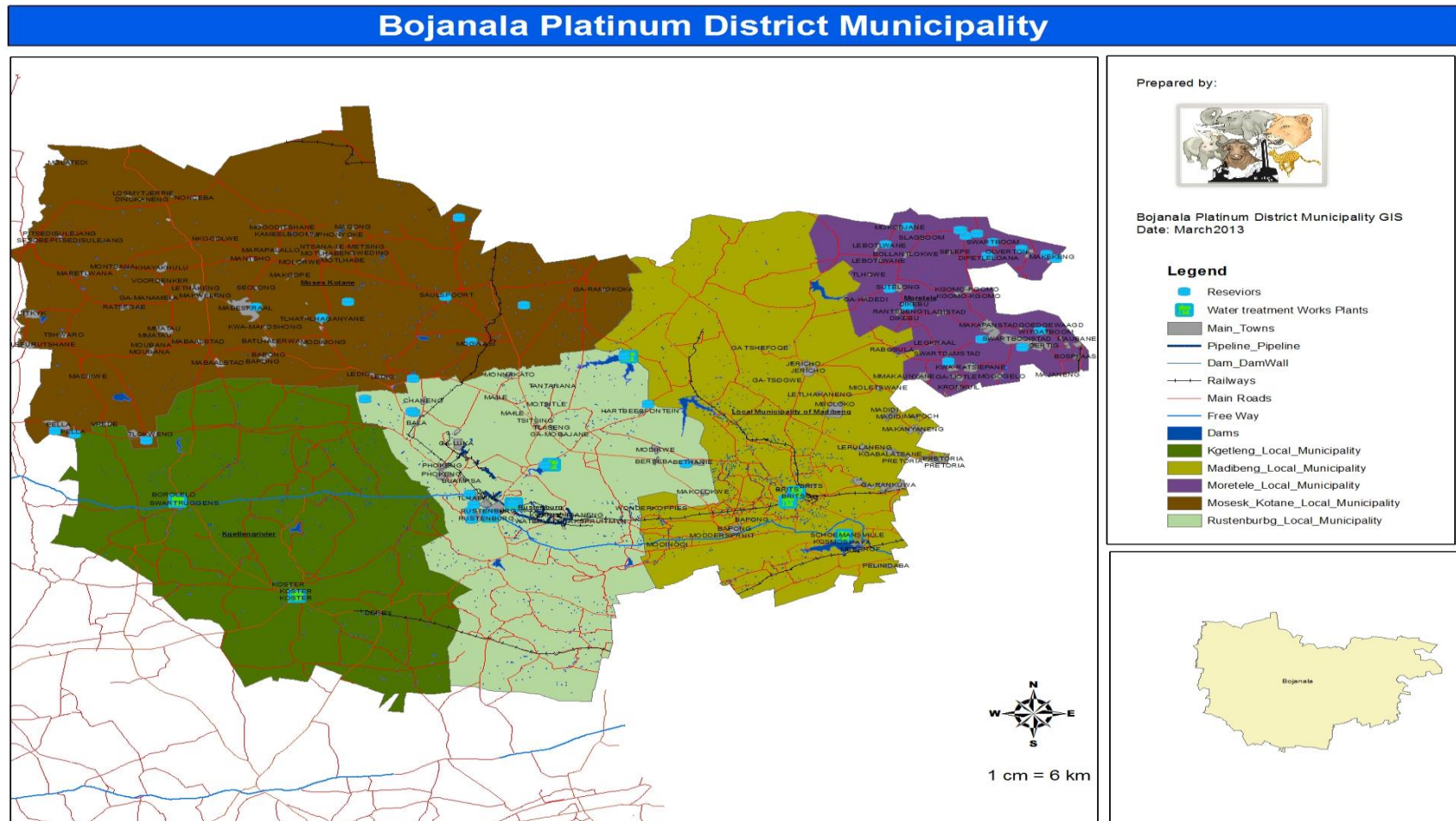
- Full Waterborne Sewer system
- Septic Tank/ French Drain
- Pit Latrines

Rustenburg town, Sun City and towns such as Madikwe, Koster, Marikana, Kroondal, Brits, Hartebeespoort, Letlhabile and Mothutlung, are served by water-borne sewerage systems. Septic tank/ French drain systems are found in towns such as Swaruggens, Derby, Boons, Boschoek and Skeerpoort, and are generally maintained by the owners. Septic tank/ French drain systems are also found in isolated cases at schools and clinics in other areas.

Almost all of the populated areas within the study area, barring the above, make use of pit latrines which do not meet RDP standards. These inadequate facilities cause pollution and the contamination of groundwater. Severe health risks exist – especially at schools due to the overuse of pit latrines resulting in unhygienic conditions.



Figure 5: Waste Water Treatment Works (Sewerage Plants) across the DM







### 7.1.1.3. Challenges – Water & Sanitation

The total estimated backlog of households without basic level of water in 2005 was approximately 49 690 households. This will require an estimated **R327 million** (at 2005 Rand prices) to eradicate

The total estimated backlog of households without basic sanitation was approximately **105 216 households in 2005**. This will require a financial investment of approximately **R473 million** to eradicate.

As much as **221 schools and at least 17 clinics** in the district with no or inadequate access to water services. Approximately **33% of residential water consumer units and 61% residential sanitation consumer units** below RDP standard. **Only 24% of all consumer units** in the district have access to a sanitation system which **discharges to a water treatment works**.

The BPDM is largely dependent on water from sources external to the district (totalling **approximately 33 595m<sup>3</sup>/year**). The overall water consumption within the district is likely to increase by at **least 65M<sup>3</sup>/day over the next 5 years**.

- Deteriorating water quality in Hartebeespoortdam and Crocodile River.
- Capacity and levels of maintenance of sewage treatment plants in the district and potential impact on surface and groundwater sources.
- Potential impact of the extensive use of unimproved pit latrines in rural areas on the quality of ground water sources which are used extensively as source of potable water supply in these areas

### 7.1.2. Electricity: Status Quo Overview

The Bojanala region is serviced by three Eskom delivery areas, namely Eskom, Bloemfontein (part of Moses Kotane and Kgetlengrivier), Eskom North-East (in the eastern Madibeng and Moretele areas), and Eskom North (the rest of Bojanala). Electricity for house and business connections is extracted from local substations and in some villages a prepaid metering system has been installed to ensure good credit control. However, some towns have been able to acquire licenses to provide electricity within their areas of jurisdiction with Eskom only providing bulk infrastructure.

Eskom is the sole electricity supply authority in Moses Kotane Local Municipality. More than 90% of all the towns and villages comprising Moses Kotane Local Municipality have electricity supply. There are only isolated problems with regard to internal household connections.

The provision of electricity is critical for economic growth and development of the district. The provision of electricity to these remote areas is important to contribute to the social upliftment of the residents. Electricity provision is important in alleviating catastrophic incidents i.e. fire, harmful gases which are caused by use of natural means of energy. Other than using energy for lighting purposes, energy is also used for cooking. In this instance wood becomes an important source of energy in the rural areas and in informal settlements exacerbating the problem of air pollution.

The risk of deforestation and long term damage to the environment as a result of usage of wood as a source of energy has been realised in the Moretele and Moses Kotane Municipalities, as it contributes to the environmental degradation of the area.

### 7.1.3. Housing Provision

The lack of a coherent and effective housing strategy for the District has resulted in the proliferation of informal settlements, ad hoc development of housing, and urban sprawl – especially in the north-eastern areas in the Moretele, Rustenburg and Moses Kotane Local Municipalities. The following table gives an indication of dwelling structures in the Bojanala Platinum District municipal area, with comparisons between 1996, 2000, and 2010 figures, and per local municipality.

**Table 7: Household Infrastructure in the BPDM**

	Bojanala DM	Moretele LM	Madibeng LM	Rustenburg LM	Kgetlengrivier LM	Moses Kotane LM
<b>Very Formal</b>						
<b>1996</b>	23 899	47	7 350	13 251	1 021	2 229
<b>2000</b>	24 165	70	6 926	13 964	1 046	2 159
<b>2010</b>	49 807	227	14 060	27 792	3 897	3 830
<b>Formal</b>						
<b>1996</b>	144 075	27 328	41 865	33 601	4 491	36 790
<b>2000</b>	185 934	32 370	53 717	49 134	6 298	44 414
<b>2010</b>	183 390	34 087	53 944	48 008	2 954	44 398

<b>Informal</b>						
<b>1996</b>	62 201	3 706	24 289	26 939	1 511	5 757
<b>2000</b>	70 195	4 176	24 271	33 822	1 316	6 610
<b>2010</b>	124 118	8 417	38 010	58 508	4 034	15 150
<b>Traditional</b>						
<b>1996</b>	11 193	2 111	2 488	1 912	616	4 067
<b>2000</b>	7 993	1 440	2 145	1 801	403	2 204
<b>2010</b>	2 123	181	664	737	93	448
<b>Other</b>						
<b>1996</b>	7 193	700	2 437	2 285	463	1 307
<b>2000</b>	10 194	556	4 355	3 359	478	1 447
<b>2010</b>	4 893	0	884	3 564	330	114
<b>Total</b>						
<b>1996</b>	248 561	33 891	78 429	77 988	8 103	50 150
<b>2000</b>	298 481	38 612	91 413	102 081	9 541	56 834
<b>2010</b>	<b>364 331</b>	<b>42 911</b>	<b>107 562</b>	<b>138 609</b>	<b>11 308</b>	<b>63 940</b>

*Source: Global Insight 2010*

In broad, the Bojanala Platinum District Municipality comprises of about 233 197 formal structures (very formal + formal) (about 64% of all dwellings). There are a total of 124 118 Informal dwellings and 2 123 Traditional structures in the BPDM. The greatest concentration of Informal dwelling structures is found in the Rustenburg and Madibeng Local Municipalities with 58 508 and 38 010 structures respectively; whereas the greatest concentration of Traditional dwellings are found in Madibeng LM (664) and Moses Kotane LM (448). Note that, according to the BPDM Water Master Plan, processes are currently underway to formalise occupancy of land in the Kgetlengrivier municipal area.

Of the five local municipalities Rustenburg LM has shown the largest increase in dwelling structures (overall) between 1996 and 2010 (more than 60 000 new dwellings), and also the highest growth rate.

The housing structure of the District can be broadly divided into four categories, namely Urban/ Formal, Informal, Tribal and Rural settlements (based on the BPDM Integrated Transport Plan classification). These categories will be briefly described below.

#### **7.1.3.1. Urban/ Formal Settlements**



These settlements have a formal township layout, are serviced with the full range of municipal services (water, sewer, electricity and tarred roads) and the settlement households have security of tenure (they hold a title deed).

The formal settlements are mostly located in the southern parts of the District around the Rustenburg and Magaliesberg area, and include Rustenburg/ Tlhabane, Boitekong, Rankunyane, Phatsima, Hartbeesfontein, Kroondal and Marikana. This is due to the central location and accessibility of these areas via the road network.

The comparatively high number of worker's hostels in the District is mainly attributed to the Mining activities, which require housing for workers from other regions.

Rustenburg and Madibeng Local Municipalities accounts for the most formal housing built in the District by 2005. Although these municipalities account for the majority of houses built in this period the backlog figures still remain high.

#### **7.1.3.2. Informal Settlements**

Informal settlements are concentrated especially around urban areas and areas providing job opportunities, in other words around the Rustenburg and Madibeng Local Municipalities and specifically along the mining belt. These include settlements such as Nkaneng, Zakhele, Popo Molefe and Freedom Park. Many of these settlements are in the process of being upgraded or targeted for relocation.

In 2003, informal dwelling units in the BPDM constituted about 94 059 (35,2%) dwelling units. Some of these settlements have existed for more than 5 years. The bulk of these settlements occur in environmentally unsafe areas, located on ash dumps, next to mine dumps, open shafts, sink holes, etc. The informal settlements are characterized by no security of tenure, a poor quality environment, inadequate services, and lack of bulk infrastructure and social and community facilities.

A joint venture between the then Rustenburg District Council, Rustenburg City Council, all the mining houses in the area, and the Royal Bafokeng Nation was launched to work out a holistic, integrated strategy towards addressing the problem of informal settlement along the mining belt in the Greater Rustenburg area.

#### **7.1.3.3. Tribal Settlement**

As discussed earlier, one of the key aspects that impacts on developmental activities within the Bojanala Platinum District Municipality is the fact that large areas of land are under custodianship of various

traditional authorities. Mobility in the housing market is also limited, due in part to previous restrictive legislation and the majority of land still in the custodianship of traditional leaders resulting in the lack of a real property market and general shortages of affordable housing.

In general, the quality of traditional dwelling structures is good, but there is a constant process of upgrading as residents become more affluent and can afford better quality construction materials.

These tribal settlements are largely unique to the former Bafokeng Region and are located on Bafokeng and other tribal land. Although these households do not have individual title deeds, they have security of tenure through their association with the tribe. This tenure agreement was sufficient to encourage many Bafokeng citizens to build permanent housing structures over the years.

In addition, the Bafokeng citizens generally have serviced stands. These services were mostly installed by the Royal Bafokeng Administration with funds obtained through royalty payments from the platinum mines located on Bafokeng tribal land. The range of services provided differs from settlement to settlement. Most settlements have access to piped water and collector roads which are usually tarred. Electricity is provided in the settlements located closer to Rustenburg and sewer systems have only been installed in a few areas, such as certain suburbs of Phokeng and Thekwane. Settlements that fall within this category include settlements such as Phokeng, Kanana, Luka, Chaneng, Tlaseng, Thekwane and Photsaneng (BPDM ITP 2011).

#### **7.1.3.4. Rural Settlement**

Rural settlements are settlements that are similar in nature to the tribal settlements with regard to the residential densities and functions, but they are not located on tribal land.

As a result of the history of the municipal area, large portions of land in the Bojanala PDM are under the jurisdiction of various tribal authorities approximately 32% are within these jurisdictions. In terms of extent of land under traditional jurisdiction, the greatest impact is in the Moses Kotane and Moretele municipal areas. In Rustenburg LM and Madibeng LM large pockets of land are also tribal jurisdiction, however in each instance the land belongs to only three respective tribal authorities (as opposed to Moses Kotane LM where multiple owners / leaders are active). No land within the Kgetlengrivier municipal area falls under tribal authority.

Economic growth and investment, as well as poverty alleviation and the meeting of basic needs is inextricably linked to land ownership, and it thus vital that sound working relationships exist between traditional authorities and other government structures within the District.



### 7.1.3.5. Housing Backlog

The following table shows the housing backlog figures for the BPDM and per local municipality.

**Table 8: Housing Backlog Figures per Municipality (2010)**

	National Total	Bojanala DM	Moretele LM	Madibeng LM	Rustenburg LM	Kgetlengrivier LM	Moses Kotane LM
1996	3 271 103	80 587	6 516	29 214	31 136	2 590	11 130
2000	3 547 661	88 382	6 172	30 770	38 982	2 197	10 261
<b>2010</b>	<b>3 494 129</b>	<b>131 134</b>	<b>8 597</b>	<b>39 558</b>	<b>62 809</b>	<b>4 458</b>	<b>15 712</b>

*Source: Global Insight 2010*

According to Global insight 2010 data, the housing backlog in the BPDM contributed about 3.8% to the national backlog figure for 2010. The greatest backlogs were found in the Rustenburg and Madibeng areas of jurisdiction. The numbers are indicative of strong urbanisation/ population influx trends. The backlog figures increased for all local authorities.

## 7.2. Social services

### 7.2.1. Health

As indicated on **Table 9**, there is a Health Facility (hospital/ clinic etc) in almost every settlement in the District. However, the remainder of social services, *namely Police Stations, Justice Courts and Justice Prisons are few in number*. At a glance, the distribution of certain social facilities in the District is uneven. The dispersed settlements in the north eastern side and in the north western side of the district exacerbate the problem.

The following table indicates the available health infrastructure within the District per local municipality:

**Table 9: Health Facilities in BPDM**

Institution	Provincial Hospital	District Hospital	Health Centres	Clinics	24hr Clinics	Mobile
Kgetlengrivier	-	2	-	4	-	3
Madibeng	-	-	2	22	4	4
Moretele	-	-	1	20	6	2
Moses Kotane	-	1	1	50	12	4
Rustenburg	1	-	3	16	5	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>19</b>

The existing facilities are predominantly well located in the sense that they are situated within the main towns/ settlements, but with only one or two of the mentioned services per local municipal area, the BPDM is generally under-serviced. Note that the provincial hospital is located in the Rustenburg LM, and that there are no hospitals in Madibeng and Moretele municipal areas.

### **7.2.2. Welfare**

According to the BPDM IDP 2011/12, the South African Social Security Agency (SASSA) Bojanala District manages about 317 pay points serving 127 218 beneficiaries in all local offices in the five local municipalities. Approximately 244 (almost 80%) of the pay points meet the minimum standards of dignified pay points, including those in municipal halls, tribal halls and churches. This indicates that there is a need for proper pay points which have basic facilities like toilets, water, chairs and medical first aid kits.

According to the IDP the District initiated a process of developing Service Delivery Centres. These centres are centralised social services developments that provide a range of services such as clinics, libraries, community halls, etc. This is based on the national Thusong Centre / Multi-Purpose Community Centre (MPCC) concept. However the location of these Service Delivery Centres is unknown.

### **7.2.3. Safety and Security**

There are approximately 31 Police Stations and Magistrate's Offices in the BPDM. Statistically for the District as a whole, the ratio for police stations is 1 per 40 926 inhabitants. Accordingly, there is a need for more police services and facilities across the District to cater for the large population.

### **7.2.4. Education**

There is no Tertiary Institution within the District, save for the Orbit FET College with three campuses in Madibeng, Moses Kotane & Rustenburg, thus students have to travel to the City of Tshwane or elsewhere in the North West Province for this service. There are Secondary Schools in and near all of the larger settlements, except perhaps the settlements located in the far north-western extents of the District.

In general the state of existing educational facilities varies from acceptable (in the urban areas) to poor and very poor in some of the rural areas. Furthermore, general maintenance and upgrading of the facilities is needed in most areas. Some schools in the rural areas have no or little toilet facilities, while some schools also do not have electricity.

Some schools are also in need of libraries and information centres. A particular problem in the informal settlements that occur in and around the urban areas (along the mining belt) is that no Educational facilities are provided in these areas, because of their perceived temporary nature. This situation has in some cases been in existence for more than a decade, obviously making it very difficult for learners in informal settlements to have a basic education.

As far as adults are concerned, there is still an unacceptably high rate of illiteracy in the BPDM community. There is therefore a strong need for Skills Training and Adult Basic Education. In some cases Tertiary Education is also a primary need.

### **7.2.5. Disaster Management and Emergency Services**

The Bojanala Platinum District Municipality (BPDM) is exposed to a variety of natural hazards including floods and other severe weather events, drought, veld fires and the outbreak of biological diseases. In addition, given the fact that mining is one of the major economic activities in the District, technological accidents associated with the mining industry such as explosions, nuclear accidents, transportation accidents involving hazardous materials and other forms of pollution remain priority risks. Water pollution and other forms of environmental degradation, particularly soil erosion, also pose a threat to the area and its inhabitants.

The fire stations in Kgetlengrivier and Moses Kotane Local Municipalities are fully operational with adequate equipment and personnel. KRLM Fire Services has since moved to the new fire station that was built by BPDM.

The fire station in Moretele was completed in 2008 and is also operational. The District allocates funds for the operation of these fire stations each financial year.

There are no fire brigade/ emergency services in the Moses Kotane area, and no Disaster Management Centres in the Moses Kotane, Moretele and Kgetlengrivier Local Municipalities.

## **7.3. Green Issues**

### **7.3.1. Environmental Management**

In terms of the District Environmental Management Policy, Council committed itself to continually improve its environmental performance, beyond the requirements of current legislation or regulation.

In this respect the BPDM specifically endeavoured to:

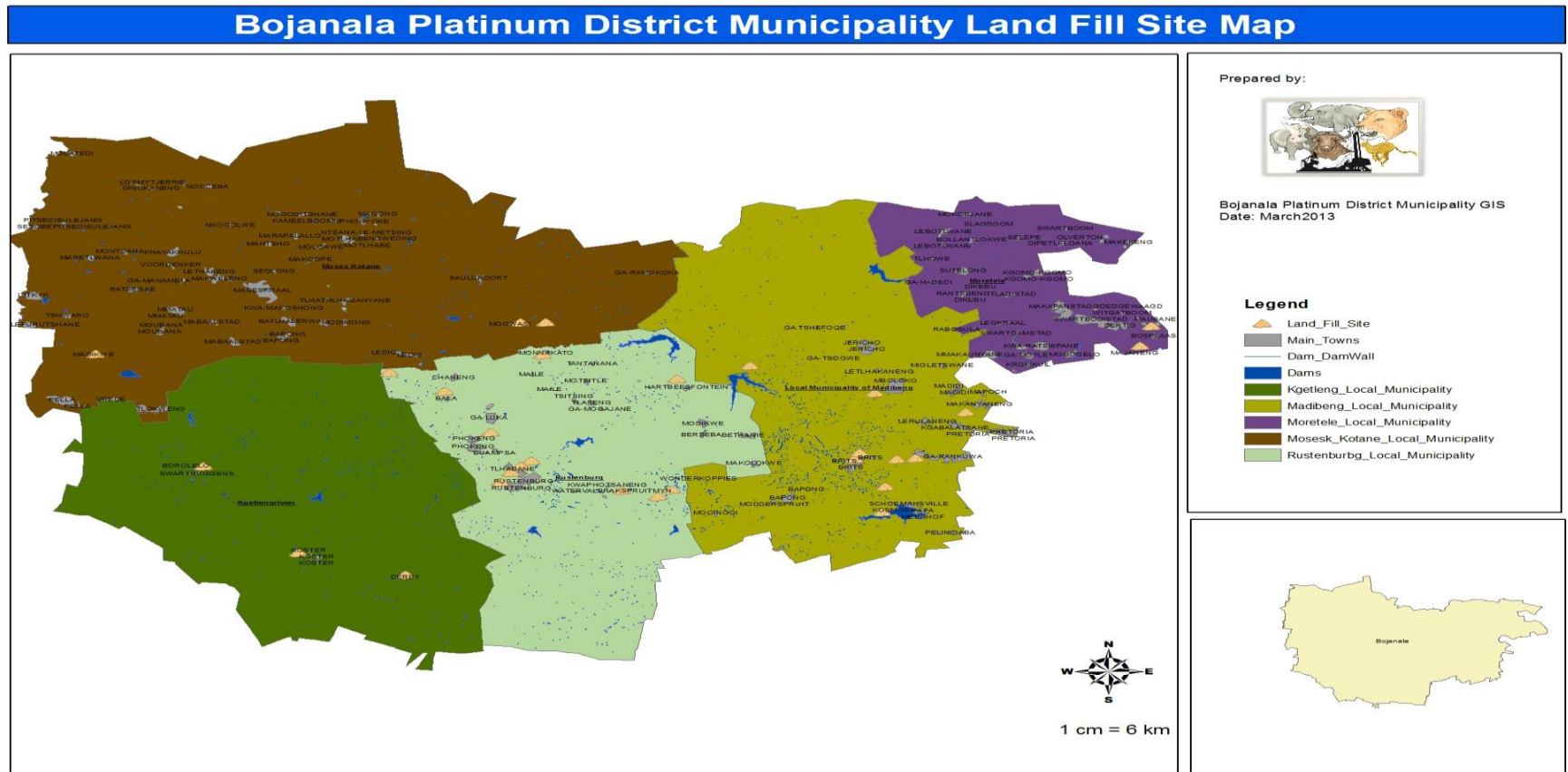
- Encourage the reduced consumption of water, energy and other natural resources.
- Pursue progressive waste reduction, reuse and recycling initiatives to reduce the amount of waste generated from Council activities and within the District.
- Ensure and encourage the provision of effective waste management services to all the communities within the District area of jurisdiction.
- Encourage the prevention and minimization of environmental pollution to air, water and land within the District to maintain and improve the health and welfare of the public.
- Support the rehabilitation of polluted water and land areas within the District.
- Support sustainable agricultural practices within the District.
- Safeguard natural habitats and species and preserve the nature and character of the rural areas as well as preserve cultural heritage.
- Balance the need to enhance the built environment with measures which reduce the environmental impact of development.
- Promote sustainable public transport.
- Provide environmental education and training within the Council and its staff on the implementation of this Policy and promote environmental education within the whole community.

### **7.3.2. Waste Management**

The majority of waste in the District is generated in the residential, industrial and commercial areas. The Pilanesberg Nature Reserve and other tourism areas such as Sun City and the NECSA industrial areas are also contributors in the generation of waste in the district.

The amount of waste collected by the different municipalities within the BPDM as part of their legal mandate, has been estimated at 116 000 tonnes/annum (Waste Management Status Quo Report). These figures imply that the municipalities collect less than half of the domestic and garden waste generated by the population. Because of the lack of services to the whole area, many private individuals bring their waste to landfills, but more often, waste is burned or discarded in an improper manner.

Figure 6: Waste Disposal/ Landfill Sites across the DM







Kgetlengrivier, Rustenburg and Madibeng LM's provide the greatest percentage service to their communities, although less than 50% of these households do still not receive a service. This service is mainly provided in the urban areas and city centres of the mentioned local municipalities. Moretele LM provides no waste collection service at all, which is very concerning given the related potential environmental and health risks.

Of the 22 operational landfills (waste sites) identified in the District (2001 Census), 10 were public sites and the remaining 12 were private sites. Five closed landfills were identified. Only 9 of the landfills were permitted (7 private, 2 public), with two private landfills in the process of being permitted. This indicates that the private sector was being more proactive in ensuring environmental compliance to relevant legislation than the public sector. None of the 6 transfer stations/ garden sites was permitted. Only 1 site was truly a transfer station (Cosmos). Except for 2 public landfills in the BPDM, the remaining public landfills were not operated on a routine basis.

## **Objectives**

The District Water Sector Plan indicates that water services goals in the district mainly relate to three areas of concern:

- The provision of sustainable services
- Water resource management
- Institutional arrangements

The following district wide **objectives relating to sustainable water services** (including sanitation) were identified:

- To provide basic water and sanitation infrastructure to all communities, specifically rural areas.
- To provide services at appropriate standards which is financially sustainable to end-users?
- The need to supplement both bulk water supply and reticulation infrastructure
- To improve the quality of water delivered to all end-users within the district.
- The need for stakeholder involvement in the services planning.

The following aspects represent the most important **objectives relating to water resource management** within the District:

- To manage impacts on the utilization and quality of both surface and ground water resources.
- To reduce the level of unaccounted for water in the district through appropriate demand management strategies.

- To contribute towards the financial sustainability of Water Services Authorities through appropriate cost recovery mechanisms
- To introduce appropriate water use conservation and protection strategies.

The **objectives relating to institutional arrangements** clearly indicate that two aspects are critical to most Water Service Authorities within the district:

- To develop the institutional capacity of Water Services Authorities
- To finalize all institutional arrangements including the formalization of all agreements between Water Services Authority and bulk and retail Water Service Providers.

## **8. Local Economic Development**

### **8.1. Overview**

Quantitative analysis can be defined as an approach that is based on a more statistical analysis of available data. Trends and inferences were drawn using statistical models and techniques on the most recent data. This approach is categorised into the following four steps:

**Sectoral analysis** – data obtained from the Social Accounting Matrix (SAM) for the North West Province was used to examine the various sub-sectors/industries. Examination of the data determined the main purchases within the North West Province and the main suppliers to the big purchasers. Therefore this provided information on possible expansion in certain sectors to ensure a higher multiplier effect within the local economy.

**Export data** – data obtained from both Quantec Data, Urban-Econ & IHS Global insights was examined to gain insight into the products exported from the district. Trends into the main exports, level of beneficiation of exports and what products could potentially be exported were some of the outcomes determined from the export analysis.

**Import data** – data obtained from both Quantec Data, Urban-Econ & IHS Global insights was examined to gain insight into the products imported to the district. The main products imported and potential for import substitution were amongst the findings based on the import analysis.

**Trade Bulletin** - this information was collated from the Department for Trade & Industry (the dti) and analysed to determine the main products demanded.

*Table 10: Export Leads as at December 2012*

<b>Some of the products in demand from importers</b>		
Apples	Food products	Olive oil
Balsamic vinegar	Frozen food products	Organic food
Beans	Gourmet oils	Rooibos tea
Biscuits	Health foods	Snack foods
Butter	Honey	Spices
Canned food/ Fruits	Jams	Chrome ore
Coffee	Juice	Manganese ore
Cooking oil	Margarine	Newspaper rolls
Dairy products	Nougat	Phosphoric acid
Security products		

From **Table 10** it can be noted that food products are mostly demanded. These products ranged from agricultural produce to more processed foods. It was also interesting to note that security products are also increasingly demanded from South Africa. Therefore gaps and opportunities identified from the Trade Leads Analysis:

- Food and agricultural exports from the district need to increase, and
- Products that South Africa has a comparative advantage in such as security related products need to be further exported.

### **General Outcomes**

The results of the statistical analysis will be indicated per sector however a general view of the outcomes is presented here. Therefore outcomes from the sectoral linkages, export data, import data and trade bulletin analysis will follow.

### **Sectoral linkage analysis**

Subsectors within the North West Province that create a significant market for other industries which may be defined as 'big buyers', have been identified. These subsectors are:

- commercial farming,
- platinum mining,
- grain mill, bakery, animal feed products,
- chemical and chemical products,
- non-metallic mineral products,
- basic metal products,
- machinery and equipment, and
- Electrical machinery and apparatus.

It is imperative to determine if linkages with these sectors are established to prevent leakages from the local economy, this means that the abovementioned sub-sectors provide opportunities to provide inputs and intermediate products and it is important to examine if these products are provided at present. Thus the main inputs purchased for each of the abovementioned sectors will be identified and analysed to determine if any gaps exist within the district. The inputs for each subsector are identified as follows:

**Commercial farming:** The main inputs purchased by the commercial agriculture sector are from the grain mill, bakery and animal feed products as well as chemicals and chemical products sectors. Thus the main products within the commercial farming sector are animal feed, pesticides and agrochemicals.

**Platinum Mining:** Within the platinum mining sector the main purchases are from the other mining sectors, chemicals and chemical products, other fabricated metal products and transport services are also frequently utilised by the platinum mining sector. There is an indication of inter-industry. The chemicals that are obtained from chemical and chemical products sectors are mainly explosives.

**Grain mill, bakery, animal feed:** The main categories of inputs that are purchased from this sector are commercial agriculture, meat, fish, fruit, vegetables, oils and fat products, grain mill, bakery and animal feed products. Main inputs from the commercial agricultural sector include crops such as maize. Intra-industry trade takes place providing an indication that increased value-addition occurs within the grain mill, bakery and animal feed category.

## **9. Strategies that promote development of the local economy.**

### **9.1. Rural development**

#### **9.1.1. Introduction**

Rural Areas (as defined by Statistics South Africa) are, *"farms and traditional areas characterised by low population densities, low levels of economic activity and low levels of infrastructure"*.

A number of areas within the Bojanala PDM may be defined as rural. Kgetlengrivier, Moses Kotane and Moretele Local Municipalities in particular, consist of mostly, rural areas. The challenges faced by rural communities are unique to these communities and is attributable to their specific characteristics. As a result, a chapter has been compiled solely related to rural development. This chapter will provide a clear understanding of rural communities and guidelines in developing these economies, which will inform and support development opportunities identified, in the forthcoming sections.

9.1.2. **Characteristics of rural areas** - From the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (2009) it was determined that the following characteristics are typical for most rural areas:

- spatially dispersed populations,
- dominant agricultural sector, and
- Limited opportunities for resource mobilisation.

From the characterisation above, these can be surmised as the main characteristics of rural areas within South Africa:

- high levels of poverty,
- constrained income due to insufficient remunerative jobs or self-employment opportunities,
- high cost of living due to more spending on basic social services such as food, water, shelter, energy, health, education, transport and communications services,
- high-density population areas and dislocated settlements because of past policies,
- weak manufacturing base due to poorly developed infrastructure,
- little or no tax base,
- weak human capacity,
- agriculture and other natural resource based activities provide the basis for many livelihoods,
- traditional authorities retain more influence over the population than is the case in urban areas,
- little economic opportunities,
- high transport costs to places of work,
- rural housing is often substandard or nonexistent,
- many people are migrants working in urban areas,
- the level of interdependence between rural communities and distant large cities is higher than elsewhere, but there is a less organic linkage between rural areas and the towns near them, and
- Lack of access to basic services.

The spatial dispersion is one of the major challenges facing rural communities. The lack of most goods and services in close proximity to rural population creates increased costs for the already poverty stricken population. It also does not allow for circulation of money but rather money is concentrated in specific areas only. This point had been discussed at length at a workshop held at the Moretele LM in which a lack of basic market structures was viewed as the major challenge to economic development. Possible physical, temporary and virtual markets are possible solutions that

will be examined further on in this document. In addition, the low levels of economic activities and opportunities within rural areas result in a small or limited tax base that is generally insufficient in establishing development programmes to combat the challenges faced by the communities.

Having made an analysis of Rural Areas as well as understood their characteristics, it is therefore proper to determine **measures to support rural development:**

- **Human resource development** – skills base for both community and local government need to be increased in rural areas.
- **Land reform** – land reform that is conducted in an appropriate manner will lead to increases in economic, financial, social and environmental efficiency, equity and sustainability.
- **Community-based income generation programmes** - small-scale income generating activities such as small-scale community based agro-processing and specific rural infrastructure such as communal irrigation schemes are important to rural economies and should be established in a comprehensive or systematic manner.
- **Social assistance** - special attention needs to be given to social assistance within rural areas to evaluate to what extent are the intended benefits are reaching the rural poor.
- **Rural finance** – with better integration and synergy of public initiatives, private financial institutions will find additional opportunities for constructive involvement.

## 10. PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO ECONOMIC GROWTH AND EMPLOYMENT CREATION.

### 10.1. Agriculture, Rural Development, Mining & Manufacturing

Rural areas '*if appropriately empowered*, can often manage their own local development efforts, and sometimes considerably better than any agency of the state'. Therefore the following guidelines have also been determined that will provide necessary support that will empower rural residents:

- Promote economic growth in primary sectors:
- access to markets –provide physical infrastructure, provide transportation to markets,
- access to funds – possible information about available funds for the primary sector undertakings,
- access to technical information – this can be done by matching relevant bodies with rural residents, provide information in appropriate media, and
- access to market information - provide information about possible markets opportunities, facilitate access to export markets,
- Provide a conducive environment by ensuring infrastructural needs are met:

- roads – roads that are not hazardous and will allow for easy transportation of goods and people, are essential in ensuring an efficient and attractive investment environment,
- water – Is essential for most business and households and lack of good quality and sufficient supply of water will not enable economic activities,
- electricity – electricity is utilized in most primary activities such as cold rooms, machinery etc. and
- Telecommunications – telecommunications has created increased efficiencies and rural communities will be at a distinct advantage, if they have no access to telecommunications, as it will prevent the production/establishment of competitive goods and services.

#### Promote linkages and increased multiplier effects

- ensure match-making of local suppliers and customers – this will ensure limited leakages from local economy and will result in a high multiplier effect, and
- ensure optimal linkages between sectors such as farm tours, wine tastings etc. – this will ensure optimal utilisation of local resources
- Promote entrepreneurship, increased skills and support:
  - Business incubation – this will help start-up businesses through the challenging early periods by providing the necessary support which includes training, infrastructure, funds etc.
- Provide support in marketing to prospective markets and potential funders – help potential businesses identify and communicate with relevant persons who would be beneficial to the success of their business.

The agricultural activities within Bojanala PDM have been on a downward trend with regard to both production and employment levels. The reasons for the decline in the agricultural sector include amongst others uncertainty due to land reform, high input costs, high risk compared to return, water quality and scarcity, competition for land usage from mining industry and insufficient support. According to Quantec Data, this sector contributed 1.8% to total GGP and 6.3% to total employment within Bojanala PDM for 2007. Madibeng LM is the most significant agricultural contributor with much of the produce coming from the Brits and Hartebeespoort area. Agriculture is also significant within the Kgetlengrivier LM as close to 30% of employment opportunities within the local municipality comes from the agricultural sector according to Quantec Data. The maize triangle found within the local municipality is one of the reasons for such a high contribution by the agricultural sector to local



employment. Commercial farming uses 13.7% of the total land area, while 5.3% of the land is used for semi-commercial/subsistence farming.

*Table 11: Dominant Agri-produce in the DM*

Major Agricultural produce within the DM			
Maize	Oranges	Tomatoes	Carrots
Groundnuts	Naartjie	Green beans	Broccoli
Pumpkins	Lemon	Onions	Radishes
Cattle	Strawberry	Beetroot	Cauliflower
Goat	Sheep	Cabbage	Sorghum
Spinach	Grapes		
Green pepper	Sunflower	Cucumbers	Lettuce
Soya beans	Sweet potatoes	English cucumbers	Butternuts

## 10.2. Challenges facing the Sector – Agriculture

### Land

1. Land reform has created uncertainty and discouraged investment within this sector.
2. Land reform has resulted in some commercial farms becoming subsistence farms or moribund as the beneficiaries are either unwilling/have no capacity to farm.
3. The mining industry receives priority in terms of land use thereby resulting in much land that could be used for farming being sterilised.
4. Many farms are being sold off for other development purposes.
5. A large portion of the land is under tribal rule and there is little or no indication of leadership in the Traditional Authorities to formalise or even allocate land for profitable agricultural use.

**Water** The scarcity and quality of water has been determined as factors which negatively affect this sector.

**High risk** The high risks associated with the agricultural sector which tend to outweigh returns include:

1. Natural disasters – (drought, floods, fires etc.)
2. High input costs.
3. Safety & security.

**Economic linkages** Potential exists for forward linkages that result in a greater value-addition to the agricultural produce. This can include the pureeing, canning, juicing, packaging etc of the various agricultural produce found within the district. Potential exists for backward linkages such as the provision of inputs required by the agricultural sector such as seeds, fertilizers etc. Further linkages should also be established with other industries such as the manufacturing and trade sectors.

**Technology change** As land appears to be scarce with many constraints placed upon this resource, improved technology is viewed as an important factor to increase yields and improve the returns gained

from this sector

**Enabling environment** Many farmers believe that they do not have adequate support from government. Farmers struggle to receive financing from commercial banks due to the increased costs of inputs

### 10.3. Value Chain Analysis

The purpose of the value chain analysis within the agricultural sector is to determine if gaps exist such as required agricultural inputs. If they are not found within an area the analysis also will identify the possible strengthening of the value-chain such as the establishment of clusters.

**Agro-processing** is an opportunity for increasing economic activity which in turn, increases employment. The simple analysis of potential within such a value chain of a product, e.g. **Vegetables**, shows this product may be pickled and bottled, tinned, cut and vacuum packed and frozen. They may also be cooked, mashed and bottled in the production of baby feed (though most babies do not enjoy this delicacy). However, these are opportunities that may be taken advantage of. It may also be worthwhile to form linkages with the agro-processing sector in the neighbouring Limpopo Province in order to grow Moretele Local Municipality as well. According to the Moretele LM Economic Overview Report, the main agricultural activity there is cattle farming. The mainly rural Moses Kotane Local Municipality's main economic sector is transport. This could be leveraged by the agro-processing in the district as more distribution activities will follow on from that.

However, the main gap that many emerging farmers face in their value-chains is their inability to sell their produce. According to the **International Food Policy Research Institute** the reasons why many poor farmers are unable to sell their products are due to a number of constraints that they face. The main constraints that apply to the rural farmers within Bojanala PDM include transport costs, lack of physical infrastructure and market information.

The provision of a virtual market through centralised system for all emerging farmers within the district may also prove to be a cost effective method in bringing consumers to emerging farmers. An approach that may be the most effective in reaching subsistence farmers within Bojanala PDM for both educational and marketing purposes is by utilising radio stations.

Possible Agro-processing Focus products	
Spice, herbs, indigenous teas	Hunting project
Sisal (plant fibre used to make rope) farming project	Vegetable gardens
Commercialisation of small-scale farming	Flori-culture production (bulbs, cut flowers)
Emerging farmer supported by commercial	African wild silk production and processing

farmers	
Organic herb co-operative	Alien wood harvesting and processing
Commercial & emerging farmer project	Cotton production and beneficiation
Livestock water supply	Re-vitalisation of irrigation farming schemes
Vegetable garden	Olive tree (table olives and olive oil)
Horticulture (vegetables, tobacco)	Prepare agricultural land (tilling ground)
Linking cut foliage projects with herbs and rose projects to create economies of Scale and improve economic viability	Livestock (Beef) and poultry
Marketing and delivery of local agricultural produce to market and supermarkets	Goat breeding
Organic farming(Exploit growing niche market for organic produce)	Floriculture (expansion of existing projects and introduction of new species)
Aquaculture	Bojanala Horticulture cluster

#### 10.4. Mining - Overview of Mining in Bojanala PDM

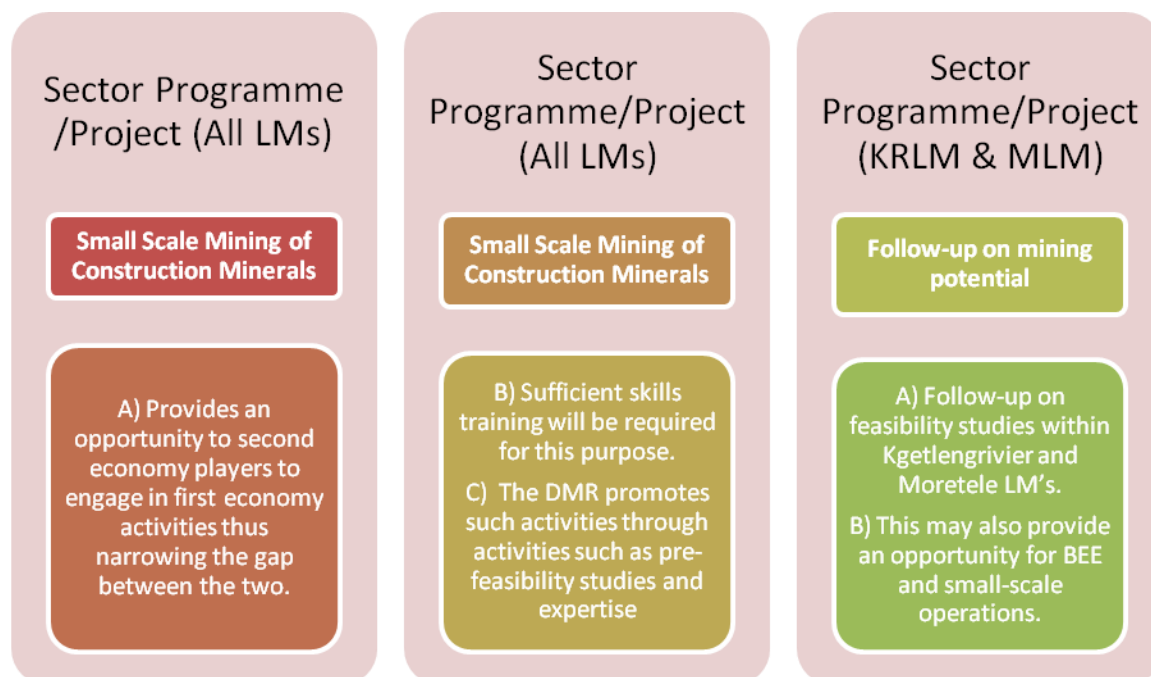
The mining sector is the most dominant sector within the local economy. Quantec Data indicated that the mining sector contributed 33.6% to all formal employment opportunities and 41.8% to the total GGP for 2007. Platinum is the main mineral mined, the following are also found within that area:

- Granite
- Tin
- Chrome
- Lead
- Slate
- Diamonds
- Gold

Mining is a particularly significant contributor within the Rustenburg LM, Madibeng LM and the Moses Kotane LM. Mining plays a lesser role in Kgetlengrivier LM where slate and diamonds. There appears to be no mining activity within the Moretele LM. However, studies been have conducted related to the possibility of minerals within the Moretele LM and Kgetlengrivier LM. Accessibility to Kgetlengrivier LM study was unattainable however the study was obtained for the Moretele LM. The Mineral Potential of the Moretele Local Municipal Area study was conducted by the Council for Geoscience in October 2007. According to the document seven mineral commodities had been found within the local municipality. This included low grade coal deposits, nodular limestone, gypsum, fluorspar, uranium mineralisation, dimension stone and clay deposits. Further studies are required to determine if some of the minerals identified are economically viable.

Mining is the only sector with a Comparative Advantage. The currently mined minerals should be exploited and used to further develop other sectors such as Manufacturing. The possibility also exists for mining activities in the more rural municipalities of Kgetlengrivier and Moretele Local Municipality. As indicated previously the other municipalities within the district have high levels of mining activity which has helped to positively spur economic growth within these areas. The following projects have been identified for the mining sector:

Figure 7: Projects and Opportunities identified for the Mining Sector Programme/Project



### 10.5. Manufacturing -Overview of Manufacturing in the Bojanala PDM

The Manufacturing sector within Bojanala PDM was estimated to have contributed 7.1% to total GGP and 10.1% for total employment. BPDM has a location quotient of 0.9 in the manufacturing sector. This shows that there is great potential for the district to have a comparative advantage in this sector. Manufacturing was mostly concentrated within Madibeng LM (57%) and Rustenburg LM (31.9% according to Quantec Data.

#### 10.5.1. Qualitative analysis

##### Factors affecting the Manufacturing Sector Availability of Raw Materials

Bojanala PDM is endowed, as previously alluded to, with many resources such as minerals, and various fruits and vegetables that are farmed there.

##### Economic linkages

As indicated previously there is little or no value addition to many of the primary sector produce such as those from the mining and agricultural sector. It has also been indicated previously that many of the

inputs required are not available locally. Therefore there appears to be economic leakages as many consumers spend their money outside the districts borders. These linkages can be optimised through clustering and agglomeration economies. This means that the centralisation of similar and other businesses may amongst other reduce costs and increase productivity within the district creating a comparative advantage.

**Market trends** Recent market trends indicate a shift towards alternative products which are healthier and more environmentally friendly. Waste management in many South African households is very poor. Therefore improved waste management by each household will help to improve the environment in the long run. Africa's production base is the lowest in the world. This is because in most parts of the continent, South Africa included, there is a small market for manufactured goods as the majority have very low purchasing power. This trend is altering however, with the increased demand for industrially-produced goods. The Newly Industrialised Countries (e.g. Taiwan, Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea etc) adopted a combination of import substitution, export development, labour-intensive industry and intermediate technology in order to grow the Manufacturing sector in their economies (Alemayehu M, 2000).

**Gap analysis** Gaps have been identified as many inputs and final products are purchased from outside the district's borders.

**Enabling policy environment** The Department of Trade and Industry, recognising the low industrial base countrywide, and, is concentrating on industrial projects in order to grow the economy of South Africa. Lead sectors identified in the Industrial Policy Action Plan are capital/transport equipment and metals, automotive assembly and components, chemicals, plastic fabrication and pharmaceuticals, forestry, pulp and paper, and furniture. The 'waste management bill' is expected to encourage improved waste management.

**Skills shortage** There is an opportunity for the growth of labour-intensive low-skills manufacturing. However, this will perpetuate a problem that would continuously cripple the residents of Bojanala PDM. There is a need for the strategic skilling in order to fill value chain gaps identified within the district. Manufacturing in general is faced with the challenge of competing with cheap imports from other developing countries. Therefore greater innovation and increased skills levels can be achieved through in-house training as the exact needs of the particular enterprise will be met.

## **11. Institutional Development and Transformation**

### **11.1. OVERVIEW**

Three out of six municipalities in the district are classified by the Treasury Notice 773, Delays and Exemptions, as high capacity municipalities, they are the district municipality itself, Rustenburg and Madibeng local municipalities. Moses Kotane is classified as medium and Moretele and Kgetleng Rivier as low capacity municipalities. This categorisation generally describes the functionality of policies, systems and internal control mechanisms in these municipalities.

### **11.2. KEY ISSUES AND CHALLENGES**

- Implementation and adherence to the provincial planning cycle to ensure that, incrementally, the IDP becomes an expression of state wide planning and the district becomes its planning hub.
- Functionality of all policies and systems, particularly in weaker municipalities.
- Functionality of the performance management system, particularly reporting mechanisms.
- Common or complementary IT systems.

## **12. IDP PROJECT TEMPLATES FORMAT**

This section provides a template that seeks to assist municipalities in linking challenges identified in the status quo analysis with strategic objectives, indicators, implementation process, monitoring and reporting. This would form the basis for the development of a performance agreement of an Accounting Officer and Section 57 managers.

## **13. ALIGNMENT WITH NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL OBJECTIVES AND PROGRAMMES**

This section of the IDP should indicate and demonstrate how strategies and programmes in the IDP are aligned to national and provincial development objectives and programmes.

### **13.1. MILLENIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS & TARGETS**

The North West PGDS has also adopted the goals of the **United Nation's Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)**, and the **Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa (ASGISA)**, to ensure the sustainable growth and development of the Province.

**Table 12: The UN Millennium Development Goals**

GOAL		TARGETS	
1	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	1	Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day
		2	Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger
2	Achieve universal primary education	3	Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling
3	Promote gender equality and empower woman	4	Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015
4	Reduce child mortality	5	Reduce by two-thirds, by 2015, the under-five mortality rate
5	Improve Maternal Health	6	Reduce by two-thirds, by 2015, maternal mortality ratio
6	Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria, and other diseases	7	Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS
		8	Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases
7	Ensure Environmental Sustainability	9	Integrated the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources
		10	Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation
		11	Have achieved by 2020 a significant improvement in the lives of the least 100 million slum dwellers
8	Develop a Global Partnership for development	12-18	For comprehensive set of targets, please refer to the Millennium Development Goals of the United Nations

## 13.2. THE COMPREHENSIVE RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The CRDP is aimed at being an effective **response to poverty alleviation and food insecurity by maximizing the use and management of natural resources** to create vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities. The strategic objective of the CRDP is therefore to facilitate integrated development and social cohesion through participatory approaches in partnership with all sectors of society.

The ultimate vision of the CRDP to “**create vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities**” is to be achieved through a three-pronged strategy (see **Figure 7**) based on:

1. A coordinated and integrated broad-based agrarian transformation;

2. Strategically increasing rural development; and
3. An improved land reform programme.

The objectives of each of the three strategic thrust constituting the CRDP's strategy thought applicable to the formulation of a SDF for the Bojanala District include:

#### **13.2.1. Agrarian Transformation**

- Facilitating the establishment of rural and agro-industries, cooperatives, cultural initiatives and vibrant local markets.
- Increased production and sustainable use of natural resources by promoting farming and related value chain development (exploring all possible species for food and economic activity).

#### **13.2.2. Rural Development**

- Access to community and social infrastructure, especially well-resourced clinics.
- Focusing on the development of new and the rehabilitation of existing infrastructure.
- Improving and developing infrastructure conducive to economic development – e.g. distribution and transportation infrastructure, agricultural infrastructure, water and electricity infrastructure, market and storage infrastructure, retail infrastructure, and telecommunications infrastructure.
- Improving and developing infrastructure conducive to social development – e.g. sanitation infrastructure, health infrastructure, sports and recreation infrastructure, and educational infrastructure (especially ABET centres).

#### **13.2.3. Land Reform**

- a) Promoting restitution, tenure reform, and redistribution in a sustainable manner.
- b) Increased access to land by previously disadvantaged people.
- c) Establishing Agri-villages for local economic development on farms.
- d) Up-to-date information pertaining to land claims.

Providing reliable and efficient property (deeds) registration systems.

- Contributing to economic growth and housing development by providing government and private agents with essential land information in order to engage in planning as well as economic transactions.
- Providing spatial planning information and services to local municipalities and other public or private institutions that may require these services for development purposes.



*Essentially then, to align itself with the directives provided by the CRDP, a SDF for the BPDM should help to ensure:*

- *Increased access to land, especially by previously disadvantaged people.*
- *Economic growth and housing development by providing government and private agents with essential land information in order to engage in planning as well as economic transactions – for example the delineation of Strategic Development Areas (SDA's).*
- *The sustainable development and provision of infrastructure conducive to economic development.*
- *The sustainable development and provision of infrastructure conducive to social development.*
- *The sustainable use of natural resources.*
- *The provision of up-to-date spatial information, especially information pertaining to land claims.*

The following settlements within the Moses Kotane municipal area were identified as CRDP nodes/projects: Mokgalwaneng, Disake, and Matlametlong. They are located in the northern extents of Moses Kotane near Dwaalboom in the Limpopo Province.

### **13.3. NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

Agriculture is a concurrent function of national and provincial government, but it is also dependent on basic infrastructure and planning decisions that are functions of local government. It is therefore important to improve intergovernmental coordination around these issues. Integrated development plans provide an opportunity to promote coordination in these areas on a case-by-case basis.

13.3.1. **Agricultural development** based on successful land reform, employment creation and strong environmental safeguards. To achieve this, irrigated agriculture and dry-land production should be expanded, with emphasis on smallholder farmers where possible. To this end, established agricultural industries must be enabling partners.

Quality basic services, particularly education, health care and public transport. Well-functioning and supported communities enable people to seek economic opportunities. This allows them to develop their communities further through remittances and the transfer of skills, which will contribute to the local economy.

In areas with greater economic potential, industries such as agro-processing, tourism, fisheries (in coastal areas) and small enterprise development should be developed with market support, including placing a special focus to enhance skills and capabilities of rural women entrepreneurs with access to land and finance.

Use some underused land in communal areas and land-reform projects for commercial production.

Pick and support commercial agriculture sectors and regions that have the highest potential for growth and employment.

Support job creation in the upstream and downstream industries. Potential employment will come from the growth in output resulting from the first three strategies. To expand non-agricultural activities in rural areas, the National Plan Commission recommends the following:

- Develop strategies for economic cooperation that give poor producers greater collective market power in value chains and improved access to information. Such economic cooperation will also allow them to achieve the minimum supply volumes required for participation and empower them to negotiate improved terms of participation.
- Identify other potential partners in the agro processing value chain to support smallholding development.
- Encourage supermarkets to open up value chains by partnering with local producers in rural areas.
- Develop and incentivize the development of niche markets to promote smaller producers.

The need to recognise the extreme differentiation within “rural South Africa” is important for a structured and targeted development of agriculture in rural areas as well as ensuring their continued sustenance. The chapter argues that it is useful to differentiate between the small market towns, agri-villages, informal settlements, farm villages and scattered homesteads in commercial farming areas, and the displaced townships, peri-urban informal settlements, villages and scattered homesteads in former homelands.

There are other dimensions of differentiation that need to be considered. This includes rural areas with declining or stagnant economies, while others have local economies that are growing even faster than those of large urban centres. Some areas are receiving migrants and densifying, while others are sources of out-migration and have declining or static populations.

Some rural areas are well positioned in relation to nodes and corridors of development across Southern Africa while others are extremely marginal. There are also huge differences in terms of the types of economic activity and the levels of poverty across each area. The Commission believes that because of this South Africa requires different and specific strategies to address each of these settlement types.

Given the differentiated characteristic of rural towns, specifically in former homelands, plans should be developed for each area based on their economic potential. The high cost of providing services and infrastructure in rural areas, and especially in places that are remote and have low population densities require innovative solutions. For example off-grid provision of electricity, dry sanitation and so on.

Many rural municipalities lack the financial and technical capacity to manage water services adequately. Some flexibility in approach is recommended, which could include the use of regional utilities and community management of franchise arrangements as long as municipalities retain their role as the political authority responsible for service oversight.

### **13.3.2. Economic infrastructure**

Chapter 13 suggests ways in which municipal performance can be improved to ensure service delivery. It also suggests reviewing the way municipalities are funded and the levels of services they should provide in light of the difficulties that those serving mainly poor communities face. Where municipalities do not have the staff or the finances to provide services effectively, they should approach neighbouring municipalities, regional agencies, Eskom and their local water boards for help. They should also consider empowering local communities, particularly in scattered rural settlements, to run their own services.

Water is a strategic resource critical for social and economic development and there is growing concern about the potential impact of water-related risks. South Africa ranks low – 128th of 132 countries – in Yale University's Environmental Performance Index. This is attributed, in part, to the poor state of its water ecosystems. South Africa also ranks 148th out of 180 countries in terms of water availability per capita, according to the 2012 World Water Development Report. Since South Africa is already a water-scarce country; greater attention will have to be paid to its management and use.

Water supply and sanitation services, which depend on adequate management, are a priority for most South African communities. Their effective and sustainable management is essential for community health, development and cohesion, and continued economic activity.

### **13.3.3. Transport**

Focus on transport as a system. Instead of focusing on a particular transport mode, emphasis should be placed on the total transport network. This systemic approach will help improve transport efficiency

and accessibility while reducing the overall environmental, social and economic costs. This approach should also consider transportation options that would contribute towards South Africa's decarbonisation efforts, for instance, the use of electric buses or offering companies incentives for using delivery vehicles powered by liquefied natural gas.

13.3.3.1. **Look beyond transport.** Social and economic mobility does not necessarily depend on a transport system. Spatial planning – for example, establishing more economic opportunities where people live or creating new settlements close to work hubs – could also provide a solution. However, this is a long process. In the medium term, South Africa will probably continue to experience increasing traffic congestion.

#### 13.3.3.2. **Information and Communication Technology (ICT)**

ICT is a critical enabler of economic activity in an increasingly networked world. As a sector, ICT may provide important direct opportunities for manufacturing, service provision and job creation, but their main contribution to economic development is to enhance communication and information flows that improve productivity. ICT will continue to reduce spatial exclusion, enabling seamless participation by the majority in the global ICT system, not simply as users but as content developers and application innovators.

#### 13.3.3.3. **Social Transformation & Cohesion**

Chapter 15, which covers transforming society and uniting the country, discusses how communities can take action to improve their circumstances. In many places, uncontrolled water use by households at the bottom of the hill means that water never reaches those who live higher up. Similarly, uncontrolled electricity use from unmetered, unauthorised connections causes transformers to trip or burn out, cutting off whole communities. People need to come together to work out ways to maintain a fair share of services for everyone.

#### **13.3.3.4. Human Settlements**

Chapter 8 addresses the need to properly locate and plan settlements. This can help improve access to adequate and affordable public transport, an area in which poor people carry an unfair burden that aggravates their poverty.

Respond systematically, and over time, to entrenched spatial patterns across all geographic scales that exacerbate social inequality and economic inefficiency.

Implement strategically chosen catalytic interventions to achieve spatial transformation in a manner that supports locally driven spatial governance.

Achieve a creative balance between spatial equity, economic competitiveness and environmental sustainability.

#### **13.4. PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS OF OTHER SPHERES**

This section of the IDP should indicate the programmes and projects of other stakeholders. It should focus on the implications that such projects will have for the municipality.



13.4.1.1. Table 13: Projects list and implications for the municipality

ROADS HANDED OVER TO SANRAL		
ROAD NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	LENGTH OF ROAD
P20/3 - R30	Klerksdorp to Rustenburg	163.20 km
P16/1 - R24	Gauteng border to Olifantsnek	27.40 km
P16/2 – R510	Rustenburg to Limpopo Border	69.7 km
P110/1, P35/1, P249/1, D1562 – R511	Gauteng Border to Limpopo	96.20 km
D121 – R52	Koster to Rustenburg	39.10 km
P35/2 – R512	Brits to N4	10.60 km
P51/1 – R556	R510 to Sun City	29.70 km
P115/1 – R565	Rustenburg to Sun City	32.10 km

UPGRADES AND ADDITIONS

PROJECT NAME	LOCALITY	START DATE	FINISH DATE	STATUS / COMMENT	PROJECT COST R'000	EXP. TO DATE R'000	AVAIL 2011/12 R'000	MTEF FORWARD ESTIMATES		
								12/13	13/14	14/15
Road D548 from Nkogolwe, Mantsho to Bierkraal	Moses Kotane	31/12/08	30/09/11 Extended	Practically complete	30,755	14,827	14,390	1,538	-	-
Road D548/Z533 from Mantsho to Bierkraal to Molorwe	Moses Kotane	31/12/08	30/09/11 Extended	Currently on site (Contractor struggling)	65,298	28,225	37,074	5,000	-	-
Madidi Road – (By SANRAL and NWP)	Madibeng	01/02/10	31/12/10	Complete	30,000	10.500	4,500	-	-	-
Upgrading of roads D514,Z561, D503 and D501 Ramokokastad to Mmorogong	Moses Kotane	01/04/13	28/02/14	Tender evaluation	71,637	5,000	5,000	9,970	24,479	
Upgrading of road D511 : Kraalhoek, Mantserre to Swartlip	Moses Kotane	-	-	On retention	61,073	58,019	3,054	-	-	-



Upgrades and additions										
PROJECT NAME	LOCAL MUN.	Start Date	Finish Date	Status / Comment	Project Cost R'000	Exp. to date R'000	Avail 2011/12 R'000	MTEF Forward Estimates		
								12/13	13/14	14/15
Upgrading of road D614/Z614 from P65/1 to Lebotlwane to Tlholwe	Moretele	To be decided	To be decided	New tender process	68,000	0.00	0.00	45,000	15,000	800
Upgrading of road Z619 (Lebotlwane to Tlholwe)	Moretele	To be decided	To be decided	New tender process	14,000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,300
Upgrading of road P66/1 from Kgomo-Kgomo to P65/1	Moretele	To be decided	To be decided	New tender process	20,000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	19,000
Upgrading of road D639 from Moretele to Ga-Habedi	Moretele	To be decided	To be decided	New tender process	66,800	0.00	0.00	48,000	15,460	3,340
Upgrading of road Z617 from T-junction with road P65/1 Gamoeka into Ratjjepane	Moretele	?	?	Construction partially complete	20,081	0.00	19,077	1,004	0.00	0.00

PROJECT NAME	LOCALITY	Start Date	Finish Date	Status / Comment	Project Cost R'000	Exp. to date R'000	Avail 2011/12 R'000	MTEF Forward Estimates		
								12/13	13/14	14/15
Paving of access roads – Dikebu to Lekgolo (EPWP)	Moretele	May 2013	August 2013	Planning	4,000	0.00	0.00	4,000	0.00	0.00
Regravelling of road D634 – Makgabelwane to Swartdam (EPWP)	Moretele	May 2013	November 2013	Planning	2,500	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maintaining of paved and gravel roads (Iterele)	Various roads	May 2013	March 2014	Planning	1,300	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,300	0.00

Rehabilitation, renovations and refurbishments

PROJECT NAME	LOCALITY	Start Date	Finish Date	Status / Comment	Project Cost R'000	Exp. to date R'000	Avail 2011/12 R'000	MTEF Forward Estimates		
								12/13	13/14	14/15
Boshoek to Lindleyspoort dam / Pella D114	Rustenburg/ Kgetleng River /Moses Kotane	To be decided	To be decided	Contractor appointed	31,818	17,735	2,186	13,201	810	-
Rehab of Swartdam to Makapanstad road D623	Moretele	To be decided	To be decided	To be advertised	15,000	-	5,000	9,250	750	-
Rehab. of rod P54/1 from Matooster to Ruighoek	Moses Kotane	To be decided	To be decided	Contractor appointed	110,000	50,000	5,000	29,500	-	-

Programme	LOCALITY	START DATE	COMPLETION DATE	TOTAL BUDGET	SPENT TO DATE	13/14 ALLOCATION	STATUS QUO
Scehdule 7 programme Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant (RBIG)	All LMs	Oct-11	Jun-12				
Scehdule 7 programme Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant (RBIG)	Madibeng LM	Oct-12	Mar-14	R 500 000	R 5 000	R 18 000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assessment of gravity filters completed in Nov 2012 .</li> <li>Replacement of filters to be carried as extension of emergency refurbishment work – commence work in 2013. Implementation readiness study in progress.</li> <li>Project Implementation/construction to commence by April 2013.</li> </ul>
Scehdule 7 programme Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant (RBIG)	KgetlengRivier LM			R 90 000	R 570	R 0.00	
Scehdule 7 programme Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant (RBIG)	Moses Kotane LM	2012	March 2013 (IRS)	R 1 176 000		R 200 000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Present the Implementation Readiness Study by March 2013</li> </ul>

Programme description	Local Municipality	Project programme duration		Total Budget	Expenditure to date	MTEF Forwards Estimates		Current Status
		Date Start	Date Finish			MTEF 2013/14	MTEF 2014/15	
Schedule 7 programme Accelerated Community Infrastructure Grant	Kgetlengrivier LM	Apr-13	Mar-15	R 8 500 000	R 0.00	R 4 000 000.00	R 4 500 000.00	Planning
Schedule 7 programme Accelerated Community Infrastructure Grant	Kgetlengrivier LM	Apr-13	Mar-15	R 4 000 000	R 0.00	R 4 000 000.00	0	Planning
Schedule 7 programme Accelerated Community Infrastructure Grant	Madibeng LM	Apr-13	Mar-15	R 2 000 000	R 0.00	R 2 000 000.00	0	Planning
Schedule 7 programme Accelerated Community Infrastructure Grant	Moretele LM	Apr-13	Mar-15	R 2 000 000	R 0.00	R 2 000 000.00	0	Planning
Schedule 7 programme Accelerated Community Infrastructure Grant	Moses Kotane LM	Apr-13	Mar-15	R 5 000 000	R 0.00	R 5 000 000.00	0	Planning
				<b>R 21 500 000</b>	<b>R 0</b>	<b>R 17 000 000</b>		

Project name	Programme Name	Project Description type of structure	Programme description	Local Municipality	Project programme duration		Total Budget ('000)	Expenditure to date from previous years ('000)	MTEF Forwards Estimates ('000)		Current Status
					Date Start	Date Finish			MTEF 2013/14	MTEF 2014/15	
Refurbishment of Rural water supply schemes	National Transfers	Boreholes, bulk & reticulation pipelines, reservoirs, valve& chambers and standpipes	Schedule 6 National Transfer Grant	Moretele LM	Feb-13	Jun-13	R 5 500	R 0.00	R 3 000		PSP appointed recently. Contractor to be appointed soon. Magalies Water to implement some refurbishment internally.
	National Transfers	Boreholes, bulk & reticulation pipelines, reservoirs, valve& chambers and standpipes	Schedule 6 National Transfer Grant	Madibeng LM	Feb-13	Jun-13	R 5 000	R 130 000	R 8 650		Under construction
	National Transfers	Boreholes, bulk & reticulation pipelines, reservoirs, valve& chambers and standpipes	Schedule 6 National Transfer Grant	Rustenburg LM	Oct-12	Jun-13	R 2 958	R 640 000	R 0.00		Under construction
	National Transfers	Boreholes, bulk & reticulation pipelines, reservoirs, valve& chambers and standpipes	Schedule 6 National Transfer Grant	Moses Kotane LM	Sep-12	Jun-13	R 8 799	R 4 275	R 5 300		Under construction

Project Reg. no.	Project Name	Project Status	Project Enterprise Description	Local Municipality	Land Care	Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme	Settlement Support	Rural Development	Ilima / Letsena	Total Budget
PROVINCIAL PROJECTS/PROGRAMMES										
	Programme/Projects Planning	Continuous	Provision of design plan with specifications for stock water, irrigation systems, poultry and piggery structures, EIA's etc.	Provincial	0	11,633,800	0	0	0	11,633,800
	Agricultural Colleges	Continuous	Construction of poultry, piggery, dairy structures, revamping of students facilities, installation of integrated irrigation systems, review of curriculum and policies, and personnel development	Dr. Kenneth Kaunda and Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	0	10,000,000	0	0	0	10,000,000
	Farmer Training, Capacity building and Mentorship	Continuous	Provision of short courses, non-accredited and accredited training to farmers on beef, field crops, poultry, dairy, horticulture, mechanisation and piggery production	Provincial	0	10,633,800	0	0	0	10,633,800
	Marketing and Business Development	Continuous	Provision of marketing infrastructure, agricultural marketing skills development, marketing information dissemination and market intelligence	Provincial	0	6,268,300	0	0	0	6,268,300
	Disaster	New	Floods relief	Provincial	0	6,000,000	0	0	0	6,000,000
	Land care Conference	New	Land care conference event	Bojanala Platinum	2,800,000	0	0	0	0	2,800,000
	Nguni Cattle Development Project	Continuous	Livestock production	Provincial	0	0	2,500,000	0	0	2,500,000
	Primary Animal Health care Support	Continuous	Clinical, disease vaccination, awareness program, repair of animal infrastructure	Provincial	0	0	2,000,000	0	0	2,000,000
	Agribusiness development	Continuous	Facilitation of PPP, value adding, BBSEE, Agri BEE and cooperative development	Provincial	0	0	0	4,550,000	0	4,550,000
	Project Planning and Stakeholder mobilization	Continuous	Profiling, office establishment, catering, and communication events	Provincial	0	0	0	1,050,000	0	1,050,000
	Professional services	Continuous	Feasibility, EIA assessments, and research	Provincial	0	0	0	625,000	0	625,000
	Rural Development Training and Capacity Building	Continuous	Training for youth, council of stakeholders, community members, and mentorship	Provincial	0	0	0	550,000	0	550,000
	Agricultural Interventions	Continuous	Rural development projects interventions	Provincial	0	0	0	2,350,600	0	2,350,600
	Female Entrepreneur Support	Continuous	Female entrepreneur awards and events	Provincial	0	0	0	3,000,000	0	3,000,000
	Extension Recovery Plan	Continuous	Registration of 75 students for upgrading, provision of ICT equipments, attending National and holding Provincial conferences, recruitment of 22 contract employees	Provincial	0	22,939,000	0	0	0	22,939,000
	<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>2,800,000</b>	<b>67,474,900</b>	<b>4,500,000</b>	<b>12,125,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>86,899,900</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>				<b>11,557,000</b>	<b>155,277,000</b>	<b>10,000,000</b>	<b>31,725,000</b>	<b>42,900,000</b>	<b>250,562,000</b>

APPROVED / NOT APPROVED



Signature: Head of Department

5/2/10  
Date



**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

**PROJECTS FOR THE 2012/2013 FINANCIAL YEAR**

Project Reg. no.	Project Name	Project Status	Project Enterprise Description	Municipality	Land Care	Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme	Settlement Support	Rural Development	Ilima / Letsema	Total Budget
<b>BOJANALA</b>										
	Kamselfontein Chemical Bush Control	New	Control bush in 1,000Ha	Bojanala	750,000	0	0	0	0	750,000
	Dwarsberg Bush Control	Continuous	Control bush in 600Ha, construct 20km fence and 20km firebreaks	Bojanala Platinum	1,500,000	0	0	0	0	1,500,000
	Letsema La Mantsha Tlala	Continuous	Household Food Security	Bojanala Platinum	0	2,908,450	0	0	0	2,908,450
	Raselata Serala CPA	Continuous	34km fence for livestock	Moretele	0	2,000,000	0	0	0	2,000,000
	Baliwena Ba Mabiletsa CPA	New	10km fence & Handling Facilities	Madibeng	0	800,000	0	0	0	800,000
	Schaapkraal	New	25km fence and water supply	Rustenburg /Kgetleng	0	750,000	0	0	0	750,000
	Lieliefontein	New	0,4km Fence, Livestock water, Poultry, Vegetables & Farm Store	Rustenburg /Kgetleng	0	1,000,000	0	0	0	1,000,000
	Barokologadi CPA	Continuous	20km Fence and Livestock Handling Facilities	Moses Kotane	0	550,000	0	0	0	550,000
	Tluthusa Hatchery	Continuous	Hatchery, Broiler Parent stock Infrastructure and Production Inputs	Moretele	0	1,500,000	0	0	0	1,500,000
	Go Big Poultry	Continuous	1km fence, Broiler Infrastructure and Equipments	Madibeng	0	500,000	0	0	0	500,000
	Hogabeng Poultry	Continuous	Commercial Broiler Infrastructure and Electrification	Moses Kotane	0	2,000,000	0	0	0	2,000,000
	Ramadila Broiler	New	Commercial Broiler Infrastructure and Electrification	Madibeng	0	1,000,000	0	0	0	1,000,000
	Letlhakeng Piggery	Continuous	Piggery Infrastructure	Moses Kotane	0	250,000	0	0	0	250,000
	Mekgwe Piggery	Continuous	Piggery Infrastructure	Moses Kotane	0	200,700	0	0	0	200,700
	Matebeleng CPA	New	Irrigation System	Madibeng	0	800,000	0	0	0	800,000
	Syferfontein CPA	New	15km Crop Fence, Greenhouse Tunnels and Water Reticulation	Rustenburg /Kgetleng	0	1,000,000	0	0	0	1,000,000
	Mavula Enterprise	Continuous	Irrigation System and Electrification	Madibeng	0	500,000	0	0	0	500,000
	Itikologo	New	0,4km Fence, Borehole, Water reticulation, Hydroponic	Madibeng	0	1,300,000	0	0	0	1,300,000
	Harmony Field School	New	2km Fence, Orchard & Poultry Infrastructures and Irrigation System	Kgetleng	0	1,300,000	0	0	0	1,300,000
	Bosplaas Smallholding	Continuous	2km Crop Fence, Irrigation System, Greenhouse Tunnels, Production Inputs and Electrification	Moretele	0	2,000,000	0	0	0	2,000,000
	Information & Knowledge Management	Continuous	Farmers Days, Demonstrations, Tours, research etc.	Bojanala Platinum	0	1,454,225	0	0	0	1,454,225
	Bojanala Firebelts Program	Continuous	Firebelts construction	Bojanala Platinum	0	0	1,000,000	0	0	1,000,000
	Bojanala Fencing Program	Continuous	Fence construction	Bojanala Platinum	0	0	500,000	0	0	500,000
	Bojanala Ilima/Letsema	Continuous	Mechanization and Production Inputs	Bojanala Platinum	0	0	0	0	10,000,000	10,000,000
	Goslame Agriculture	Continuous	Broiler, vegetables infrastructure and inputs	Bojanala Platinum	0	0	0	500,000	0	500,000
	Mokgatwineng Ward 29 CRDP	Continuous	Infrastructural development	Moses Kotane	0	0	0	1,400,000	0	1,400,000
	<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>2,250,000</b>	<b>21,813,375</b>	<b>1,500,000</b>	<b>1,900,000</b>	<b>10,000,000</b>	<b>37,463,375</b>

APPROVED / NOT APPROVED

Signature: Head Of Department

Date

5/3/13

### Department of Education

Project Name	Municipality Name	Type of Infrastructure		Project Duration		Total project cost	Expenditure to date from previous years	Total Available MTEF 2013/14 R'000	MTEF Forward Estimates	
		School - primary, secondary, specialised, admin block, water, sanitation, fencing, etc.	Units (i.e. Number of classrooms or facilities or square meters)	Date: Start	Date: Finish				MTEF 2014/15 R'000	MTEF 2015/16 R'000
Temogo Special School	Moses Kotane East	Public Ordinary School	12 classrooms	2011/04/01	2014/03/31	19,909	11,104	8,805	-	-
Mmankala Technical High	Moretele	Public Ordinary School	24 classrooms	2009/04/01	2012/06/12	44,146	40,350	3,796	-	-
Platinum Village Primary & Secondary	Rustenburg	Public Ordinary School	24 classrooms and 24 classrooms	2013/02/01	2015/02/01	50,000	50,000	-	-	-
Mfihlakalo Special	Madibeng	Special Need Education Centre	7 classrooms	2013/01/29	2014/02/28	16,160	7,886	8,274	-	-
Paardekraal Primary	Rustenburg	Public Ordinary School	24 classrooms	2013/08/01	2014/11/01	35,000	-	2,500	18,000	14,500
Matlaisane Secondary	Moretele	Public Ordinary School	12 classrooms	2013/01/29	2014/02/28	21,662	10,571	11,091	-	-
Seraleng Primary	Rustenburg	Public Ordinary School	12 classrooms	2013/08/01	2014/08/01	26,000	-	2,000	13,000	11,000
Boitekong Secondary	Rustenburg	Public Ordinary School	24 classrooms	2013/08/01	2014/11/01	45,000	-	3,000	20,000	22,000
Kanana Primary	Rustenburg	Public Ordinary School	24 classrooms	2014/04/01	2016/01/01	35,000	-	-	2,500	22,000
Oukasie Primary	Madibeng	Public Ordinary School	12 classrooms	2013/08/01	2014/08/01	26,000	-	2,000	12,000	12,000
Cashan Primary	Rustenburg	Public Ordinary School	24 classrooms	2015/04/01	2016/11/01	35,000	-	-	-	2,500
Cashan Secondary	Rustenburg	Public Ordinary School	24 classrooms	2015/04/01	2017/01/01	50,000	-	-	-	3,500
Marikana Secondary	Rustenburg	Public Ordinary School	24 classrooms	2015/04/01	2017/01/01	50,000	-	-	-	3,500
Rekgonne - Bapo Special	Madibeng	Special Need Education Centre	Hostel	2014/01/15	2015/10/15	60,000	-	5,000	20,000	23,899
Bosabosele Primary	Rustenburg	Public Ordinary School	4 CR NSNP	2013/01/29	2013/08/29	3,110	1,518	1,592	-	-
Lesele Secondary	Rustenburg	Public Ordinary School	3CR	2013/01/29	2013/08/29	4,275	2,085	2,190	-	-
L. D Matshego Primary	Rustenburg	Public Ordinary School	4CR comp NSNP	2013/01/29	2013/09/29	5,712	2,787	2,925	-	-
Dirisanang Middle	Moretele	Public Ordinary School	5 classrooms	2013/01/29	2013/10/29	4,992	951	4,041	-	-



## Department of Education

Project Name	Municipality Name	Type of Infrastructure		Project Duration		Total project cost	Expenditure to date from previous years	Total Available MTEF 2013/14 R'000	MTEF Forward Estimates	
		School - primary, secondary, specialised, admin block, water, sanitation, fencing, etc.	Units (i.e. Number of classrooms or facilities or square meters)	Date: Start	Date: Finish				MTEF 2014/15 R'000	MTEF 2015/16 R'000
Nyakale Primary	Moretele	Public Ordinary School	Lib comp NSNP	2013/01/29	2014/03/29	10,882	2,080	7,714	1,088	-
Marikana Combined	Rustenburg	Public Ordinary School	10 CR NSNP	2012/04/01	2013/03/31	4,100	2,000	2,100	-	-
Makekeng Primary	Moretele	Public Ordinary School	5CR comp NSNP	2012/04/01	2013/03/31	9,907	4,835	5,072	-	-
Mothle Primary	Moretele	Public Ordinary School	Admin 12 CR 12 toilets comp NSNP and fencing	2013/01/29	2014/04/29	28,212	9,572	13,819	4,821	-
Molebatsi Secondary	Moretele	Public Ordinary School	Admin	2013/01/29	2013/08/29	3,363	1,640	1,723	-	-
Kosea Moeka Primary	Moretele	Public Ordinary School	Admin 10 CR 12 toilets comp NSNP	2013/01/29	2013/12/29	10,970	5,353	5,617	-	-
Tsunyane Primary	Kagisano Molopo	Public Ordinary School	Admin comp NSNP	2013/01/29	2013/09/29	6,376	3,111	3,265	-	-
Monato Inter	Rustenburg	Public Ordinary School	2 CR comp	2013/01/29	2013/08/29	4,955	2,418	2,537	-	-
Gaopotlake Secondary	Moses Kotane East	Public Ordinary School	Admin 12 toilets	2014/04/01	2014/12/01	4,300	-	-	4,300	-
Reuben Monareng Primary	Rustenburg	Public Ordinary School	6 CR NSNP	2014/04/01	2014/12/01	6,400	-	-	6,400	-
Ikaneng High	Moretele	Public Ordinary School	Admin NSNP	2014/04/01	2014/12/01	5,500	-	-	5,500	-
Mmamodibo Secondary	Moretele	Public Ordinary School	Admin 2 CR Lab NSNP	2015/01/15	2016/03/31	8,000	-	-	2,000	6,000
Sedumedi Primary	Moses Kotane West	Public Ordinary School	Admin 12 CR Lab NSNP	2015/04/01	2016/03/31	22,000	-	-	-	6,500
Maruatona Dikobe Secondary	Letlhabile	Public Ordinary School	Admin 1 CR Lab NSNP	2015/04/01	2016/03/31	7,500	-	-	-	7,500
Mojagedi Combined	Greater Delareyville	Public Ordinary School	Admin 1 CR Lab NSNP	2015/04/01	2016/03/31	7,500	-	-	-	7,500
Tisetso Primary	Moretele	Public Ordinary School	Admin 1 CR Lab NSNP	2015/04/01	2016/03/31	7,500	-	-	-	7,500
Bafedile Secondary	Moretele	Public Ordinary School	Admin 10 CR NSNP	2015/04/01	2016/09/01	12,800	-	-	-	3,000

## Department of Education

Project Name	Municipality Name	Type of Infrastructure		Project Duration		Total project cost	Expenditure to date from previous years	Total Available MTEF 2013/14 R'000	MTEF Forward Estimates	
		School - primary, secondary, specialised, admin block, water, sanitation, fencing, etc.	Units (i.e. Number of classrooms or facilities or square meters)	Date: Start	Date: Finish				MTEF 2014/15 R'000	MTEF 2015/16 R'000
Laerskool David Brink	Rustenburg	Public Ordinary School	4 CR	2013/04/15	2014/01/15	3,000	-	3,000	-	-
Laerskool Karlienpark	Rustenburg	Public Ordinary School	4 CR	2013/04/15	2014/01/15	3,000	-	3,000	-	-
Laerskool Proteapark	Rustenburg	Public Ordinary School	1CR	2013/04/15	2014/01/15	780	-	780	-	-
Leema Primary	Moses Kotane West	Public Ordinary School	Full service	2012/04/01	2013/06/01	85	40	45	-	-
Lesedi Le Legolo Primary	Lethabile	Public Ordinary School	Full service	2012/04/01	2013/06/01	121	62	59	-	-
Komane Primary	Lethabile	Public Ordinary School	Full Service and fencing	2012/04/01	2013/06/01	158	70	88	-	-
Eletsa Secondary	Lethabile	Public Ordinary School	Full service	2013/01/29	2013/08/29	2,000	1,800	200	-	-
Gen Hendrik Schoeman Primary	Madibeng	Public Ordinary School	Full service	2013/02/01	2013/09/01	2,000	150	1,850	-	-
Ithuteng Commercial	Moretele	Public Ordinary School	Full service	2013/02/01	2013/09/01	2,000	150	1,850	-	-
Matutu Middle replaced by Malefo Secondary (600101048)	Moses Kotane West	Public Ordinary School	Full service	2013/02/01	2013/09/01	2,000	150	1,850	-	-
B. F. Morake Primary	Rustenburg	Public Ordinary School	Fencing	2012/04/01	2013/03/31	344	344	-	-	-
Sw arisang Primary	Moretele	Public Ordinary School	Fencing	2012/04/01	2013/03/31	344	344	-	-	-
Sempapa Middle	Moretele	Public Ordinary School	Fencing	2012/04/01	2013/03/31	344	344	-	-	-
Tantana Primary	Rustenburg	Public Ordinary School	Fencing	2012/04/01	2013/03/31	344	344	-	-	-
Komane Primary	Lethabile	Public Ordinary School	Fencing Plus	2013/04/01	2014/03/31	1,375	1,375	-	-	-
Barelw anedi Primary	Rustenburg	Public Ordinary School	Fencing	2013/04/01	2014/03/31	375	375	-	-	-
St. Gerard Majella Middle	Rustenburg	Public Ordinary School	Fencing and sanitation	2013/04/01	2014/03/31	1,078	-	-	1,078	-
Tlhoafalo Primary	Lethabile	Public Ordinary School	Fencing	2013/04/01	2014/03/31	344	344	-	-	-
Sekgopi Primary	Moretele	Public Ordinary School	Fencing Itireleng and grade R	2013/04/01	2014/03/31	3,630	-	-	3,630	-
Mamogale-Segale Primary	Rustenburg	Public Ordinary School	Fencing	2013/04/01	2014/03/31	375	375	-	-	-
Mmekw a Maseding Special	Tsw aing	Special Need Education Centre	Fencing	2013/04/01	2014/03/31	375	375	-	-	-

## Department of Education

Project Name	Municipality Name	Type of Infrastructure		Project Duration		Total project cost	Expenditure to date from previous years	Total Available MTEF 2013/14 R'000	MTEF Forward Estimates	
		School - primary, secondary, specialised, admin block, water, sanitation, fencing, etc.	Units (i.e. Number of classrooms or facilities or square meters)	Date: Start	Date: Finish				MTEF 2014/15 R'000	MTEF 2015/16 R'000
Madiba A Toloane Secondary	Madibeng	Public Ordinary School	Fencing and borehole	2015/06/01	2015/11/01	525	-	-	-	525
Ramatlabama Middle	Rustenburg	Public Ordinary School	Fencing	2015/06/01	2015/11/01	350	-	-	-	350
Lehabe Primary	Moretele	Public Ordinary School	Fencing	2015/06/01	2015/11/01	350	-	-	-	350
Sedimosang Primary	Madibeng	Public Ordinary School	Fencing	2015/06/01	2015/11/01	350	-	-	-	350
Raphurule High	Moses Kotane East	Public Ordinary School	16 seats	2013/01/29	2013/06/29	1,612	787	825	-	-
Thipe Primary	Moretele	Public Ordinary School	16 seats	2013/01/29	2013/06/29	1,754	856	898	-	-
Retlhatlositwe Middle	Madibeng	Public Ordinary School	14 seats	2013/01/29	2013/06/29	1,628	794	834	-	-
Botman Primary	Moses Kotane West	Public Ordinary School	16 seats	2013/01/29	2013/06/29	968	472	496	-	-
Modubwane Primary	Moses Kotane West	Public Ordinary School	16 seats and 1 Grade R	2013/01/29	2013/07/29	2,399	1,170	1,229	-	-
Tihaalapitse Primary	Moses Kotane East	Public Ordinary School	16 seats	2013/01/29	2013/06/29	1,936	945	991	-	-
S.J. Ramutloa Middle	Moretele	Public Ordinary School	14 seats	2012/04/01	2013/03/31	680		680	-	-
Thagale Primary	Moretele	Public Ordinary School	16 seats	2012/04/01	2013/03/31	773	773	-	-	-
Khulusa Primary	Madibeng	Public Ordinary School	14 seats	2013/04/01	2014/03/31	602	-	-	602	-
Marapo-A-Thutlwa Primary	Moretele	Public Ordinary School	16 seats	2013/04/01	2014/03/31	685	-	-	685	-
Kgaphamadi High	Moretele	Public Ordinary School	16 seats	2013/04/01	2014/03/31	685	-	-	685	-
Ramaifala Primary	Moretele	Public Ordinary School	18 seats	2013/04/01	2014/03/31	1,525	-	-	1,525	-
ST Theresa High	Madibeng	Public Ordinary School	16 seats	2013/04/01	2014/03/31	702	-	-	702	-
Mochudi Inter	Moses Kotane East	Public Ordinary School	16 seats	2013/04/01	2014/03/31	703	-	-	703	-
Isaac Mokoena Primary	Madibeng	Public Ordinary School	9 seats	2012/04/01	2013/03/29	384	265	119	-	-
Dikeledi Makapan Primary	Moretele	Public Ordinary School	16 seats	2015/04/01	2015/12/01	1,000	-	-	-	1,000
Ennis Thabong Primary	Madibeng	Public Ordinary School	16 seats and Itireleng	2015/04/01	2015/12/01	2,000	-	-	-	2,000
Tlholoe Primary	Moretele	Public Ordinary School	16 seats	2015/04/01	2015/12/01	1,000	-	-	-	1,000

## Department of Education

Project Name	Municipality Name	Type of Infrastructure		Project Duration		Total project cost	Expenditure to date from previous years	Total Available MTEF 2013/14 R'000	MTEF Forward Estimates	
		School - primary, secondary, specialised, admin block, water, sanitation, fencing, etc.	Units (i.e. Number of classrooms or facilities or square meters)	Date: Start	Date: Finish				MTEF 2014/15 R'000	MTEF 2015/16 R'000
Letlape Secondary	Moretele	Public Ordinary School	16 seats and tireleng	2015/04/01	2015/12/01	2,000	-	-	-	2,000
Rethusitwe Primary	Moretele	Public Ordinary School	16 seats	2015/04/01	2015/12/01	1,000	-	-	-	1,000
Makgabetloane Primary	Lethabile	Public Ordinary School	16 seats	2015/04/01	2015/12/01	1,000	-	-	-	1,000
Rebone Secondary	Moretele	Public Ordinary School	16 seats	2015/04/01	2015/12/01	1,000	-	-	-	1,000
Nchaupe High	Moretele	Public Ordinary School	1 borehole	2012/04/01	2013/03/31	175	-	175	-	-
Dirang Primary	Madibeng	Public Ordinary School	1 borehole	2012/04/01	2013/03/31	180	-	180	-	-
Malatse Motsepe Secondary	Madibeng	Public Ordinary School	1 borehole	2015/06/01	2015/10/01	175	-	-	-	175
Sekwati Primary	Madibeng	Public Ordinary School	1 borehole	2015/06/01	2015/10/01	175	-	-	-	175
Dikgorwaneng Primary	Moretele	Public Ordinary School	1 borehole	2015/06/01	2015/10/01	175	-	-	-	175
Kau Primary	Moretele	Public Ordinary School	1 borehole	2015/06/01	2015/10/01	175	-	-	-	175
Ramatla Primary	Moretele	Public Ordinary School	1 borehole	2015/06/01	2015/10/01	175	-	-	-	175
Moetlo Primary	Moses Kotane	Public Ordinary School	1 borehole	2015/06/01	2015/10/01	175	-	-	-	175
Monono Primary	Moses Kotane East	Public Ordinary School	1 borehole	2015/06/01	2015/10/01	175	-	-	-	175
Magata Primary	Moses Kotane	Public Ordinary School	1 borehole	2015/06/01	2015/10/01	175	-	-	-	175
Madiba Utlwa Primary	Madibeng	Public Ordinary School	1 borehole	2015/06/01	2015/10/01	175	-	-	-	175
Lot Phalatse Primary	Lethabile	Public Ordinary School	1 borehole	2015/06/01	2015/10/01	175	-	-	-	175
Gaseitsiwe High	Moretele	Public Ordinary School	1 borehole	2015/06/01	2015/10/01	175	-	-	-	175
Kalkbank Primary	Moretele	Public Ordinary School	4 CR	2015/04/01	2016/02/01	2,800	-	-	-	2,800
Malefo Secondary	Moses Kotane West	Public Ordinary School	4 CR	2015/04/01	2016/02/01	2,800	-	-	-	2,800
Tswaidi Secondary	Moses Kotane East	Public Ordinary School	3 CR	2015/04/01	2016/02/01	2,100	-	-	-	2,100
Morogong Primary	Rustenburg	Public Ordinary School	4 CR	2015/04/01	2016/02/01	2,800	-	-	-	2,800
Lethabong Primary	Lethabile	Public Ordinary School	4 CR	2015/04/01	2016/02/01	2,800	-	-	-	2,800

## Department of Education

Project Name	Municipality Name	Type of Infrastructure		Project Duration		Total project cost	Expenditure to date from previous years	Total Available MTEF 2013/14 R'000	MTEF Forward Estimates	
		School - primary, secondary, specialised, admin block, water, sanitation, fencing, etc.	Units (i.e. Number of classrooms or facilities or square meters)	Date: Start	Date: Finish				MTEF 2014/15 R'000	MTEF 2015/16 R'000
Tlhasedi Primary	Lethabile	Public Ordinary School	2 Grade R	2013/01/29	2013/09/29	3,703	1,800	1,903	-	-
Moiletsoane Primary	Lethabile	Public Ordinary School	1 Grade R	2013/06/01	2014/02/01	2,000	-	-	-	2,000
Mogoditsane Primary	Moses Kotane West	Public Ordinary School	1 Grade R and fencing	2013/06/01	2014/02/01	2,350	-	-	-	2,350
Dimapo Primary	Rustenburg	Public Ordinary School	1 Grade R	2013/06/01	2014/02/01	2,000	-	-	-	2,000
Modikwe Primary	Rustenburg	Public Ordinary School	2 Grade R	2014/04/01	2015/02/01	3,600	-	-	3,600	-
Tlhageng Primary	Moses Kotane West	Public Ordinary School	1 Grade R	2014/04/01	2015/02/01	2,500	-	-	2,500	-
Lekgolo Primary	Moretele	Public Ordinary School	1 Grade R and tireleng	2014/04/01	2015/02/01	3,200	-	-	3,200	-
Vuka Primary	Rustenburg	Public Ordinary School	1 Grade R	2014/04/01	2015/02/01	2,500	-	-	2,500	-
Pansdrift Primary	Madibeng	Public Ordinary School	1 Grade R	2014/04/01	2015/02/01	2,500	-	-	2,500	-
Bogosi Primary	Moretele	Public Ordinary School	2 Grade R and tireleng	2014/04/01	2015/02/01	4,777	-	-	4,777	-
Kau Primary	Moretele	Public Ordinary School	1 Grade R	2014/04/01	2015/02/01	2,500	-	-	2,500	-
Ngobi Primary	Moretele	Public Ordinary School	1 Grade R and renovations	2015/04/01	2016/02/01	4,553	-	-	-	3,553
Marapo-A-Thutlwa Primary	Moretele	Public Ordinary School	1 Grade R	2015/04/01	2016/02/01	2,600	-	-	-	2,600
Motlhabe Primary	Moses Kotane West	Public Ordinary School	2 Grade R	2015/04/01	2016/02/01	3,600	-	-	-	3,600
Motshabaesi Inter	Moses Kotane West	Public Ordinary School	1 Grade R	2015/04/01	2016/02/01	2,600	-	-	-	2,600
Madutle Primary	Moses Kotane East	Public Ordinary School	3 Grade R 16 seats and borehole	2015/04/01	2016/02/01	5,675	-	-	-	4,615
Modimong Primary	Moses Kotane East	Public Ordinary School	1 Grade R	2015/04/01	2016/02/01	2,600	-	-	-	2,600
Tumo Primary	Lethabile	Public Ordinary School	3 Grade R	2015/04/01	2016/02/01	4,500	-	-	-	4,500
Madidi Primary	Lethabile	Public Ordinary School	1 Grade R	2015/04/01	2016/02/01	2,600	-	-	-	2,600
Rampa Primary	Rustenburg	Public Ordinary School	2 Grade R	2015/04/01	2016/02/01	3,600	-	-	-	3,600

## Department of Education

Project Name	Municipality Name	Type of Infrastructure		Project Duration		Total project cost	Expenditure to date from previous years	Total Available MTEF 2013/14 R'000	MTEF Forward Estimates	
		School - primary, secondary, specialised, admin block, water, sanitation, fencing, etc.	Units (i.e. Number of classrooms or facilities or square meters)	Date: Start	Date: Finish				MTEF 2014/15 R'000	MTEF 2015/16 R'000
Mothlake Primary	Madibeng	Public Ordinary School	1 Grade R	2015/04/01	2016/02/01	2,600	-	-	-	2,600
Rankelenyane Primary	Rustenburg	Public Ordinary School	Renovations	2013/04/01	2014/02/01	2,884	-	2,884	-	-
Ramashita Primary	Moretele	Public Ordinary School	Renovations	2013/04/01	2014/02/01	2,632	-	2,632	-	-
Polonia Primary	Madibeng	Public Ordinary School	Renovations	2013/04/01	2014/02/01	3,292	-	3,292	-	-
Tshepagalang Secondary	Kagisano Molopo	Public Ordinary School	Renovations	2010/01/20	2011/10/13	1,526	-	1,526	-	-
Shadrack F Zibi Secondary	Moses Kotane West	Public Ordinary School	Renovations			937	-	937	-	-
Noka-Ya-Lorato Primary	Rustenburg	Public Ordinary School	Renovations	2013/01/29	2013/09/29	7,404	3,613	3,791	-	-
Sephola Banatso Inter	Madibeng	Public Ordinary School	Renovations	2014/04/01	2015/02/01	3,000	-	-	3,000	-
Machakela Motau Middle replaced with Lepono Primary	Moretele	Public Ordinary School	Renovations	2014/04/01	2015/02/01	3,000	-	-	3,000	-
Ntolo High	Lethabile	Public Ordinary School	Renovations	2014/04/01	2015/02/01	3,000	-	-	3,000	-
Tladistadt Primary	Moretele	Public Ordinary School	Renovations and Fencing	2014/04/01	2015/02/01	3,375	-	-	3,375	-
Mmamogwai Secondary	Madibeng	Public Ordinary School	Renovations	2015/04/01	2016/02/01	3,500	-	-	-	3,500
Thulare High	Moretele	Public Ordinary School	Renovations	2015/04/01	2016/02/01	3,500	-	-	-	3,500
Nyorwe Primary	Moretele	Public Ordinary School	Renovations	2015/04/01	2016/02/01	3,500	-	-	-	3,500
President Mangope Technical High	Rustenburg	Technical School	Renovations	2013/02/01	2013/06/01	1,500	300	1,200	-	-
Mmankala Technical High	Moretele	Technical School	Renovations	2013/02/01	2013/06/01	1,500	300	1,200	-	-
Hebron Technical & Commercial	Lethabile	Technical School	Renovations	2013/02/01	2013/06/01	1,500	300	1,200	-	-
Wagpos High	Madibeng	Technical School	Renovations	2013/02/01	2013/06/01	1,500	300	1,200	-	-
Tlhabane Technical High	Rustenburg	Technical School	Renovations	2013/02/01	2013/06/01	1,500	300	1,200	-	-
Lethabile Area Office	Lethabile	Public Ordinary School	Itireleng	2013/02/01	2013/09/01	1,663	-	1,663	-	-
Lehabe Primary	Moretele	Public Ordinary School	Itireleng	2014/04/01	2014/11/01	1,000	-	-	1,000	-

### Department of Education

Project Name	Municipality Name	Type of Infrastructure		Project Duration		Total project cost	Expenditure to date from previous years	Total Available MTEF 2013/14 R'000	MTEF Forward Estimates	
		School - primary, secondary, specialised, admin block, water, sanitation, fencing, etc.	Units (i.e. Number of classrooms or facilities or square meters)	Date: Start	Date: Finish				MTEF 2014/15 R'000	MTEF 2015/16 R'000
Ngopedi Matlhatse Secondary	Moretele	Public Ordinary School	ltireleng	2014/04/01	2014/11/01	1,000	-	-	1,000	-
Baleseng Primary	Moretele	Public Ordinary School	ltireleng	2014/04/01	2014/11/01	1,000	-	-	1,000	-
Moruleng Inter	Moses Kotane East	Public Ordinary School	ltireleng	2014/04/01	2014/11/01	1,000	-	-	1,000	-
Mmatope Primary	Madibeng	Public Ordinary School	ltireleng	2014/04/01	2014/11/01	1,000	-	-	1,000	-
Mankgekgethe Primary	Madibeng	Public Ordinary School	ltireleng	2014/04/01	2014/11/01	1,000	-	-	1,000	-
Sempapa Middle	Moretele	Public Ordinary School	ltireleng	2015/04/01	2015/11/01	1,000	-	-	-	1,000
Re-e-lw ele Primary	Madibeng	Public Ordinary School	ltireleng	2015/04/01	2015/11/01	1,000	-	-	-	1,000
Dikgorwaneng Primary	Moretele	Public Ordinary School	ltireleng	2015/04/01	2015/11/01	1,000	-	-	-	1,000
Motshegoa High	Moretele	Public Ordinary School	ltireleng	2015/04/01	2015/11/01	1,000	-	-	-	1,000
Morongwa Primary	Moses Kotane East	Public Ordinary School	ltireleng	2015/04/01	2015/11/01	1,000	-	-	-	1,000
Tidimane Secondary	Moses Kotane East	Public Ordinary School	ltireleng	2015/04/01	2015/11/01	1,000	-	-	-	1,000
J M Ntshime Secondary	Rustenburg	Public Ordinary School	ltireleng	2015/04/01	2015/11/01	1,000	-	-	-	1,000
Tshwara ODire Primary	Moses Kotane East	Public Ordinary School	ltireleng	2015/04/01	2015/11/01	1,000	-	-	-	1,000
Tlapa la Thuto Primary	Madibeng	Public Ordinary School	ltireleng	2015/04/01	2015/11/01	1,000	-	-	-	1,000
Rebone Secondary	Moretele	Public Ordinary School	ltireleng	2015/04/01	2015/11/01	1,000	-	-	-	1,000
Thipe Primary	Moretele	Public Ordinary School	ltireleng	2015/04/01	2015/11/01	1,000	-	-	-	1,000
Mohajane Primary	Madibeng	Public Ordinary School	ltireleng	2015/04/01	2015/11/01	1,000	-	-	-	1,000
Gaopotlake Secondary	Moses Kotane East	Public Ordinary School	ltireleng	2015/04/01	2015/11/01	1,000	-	-	-	1,000
Fumane Middle	Madibeng	Public Ordinary School	ltireleng	2015/04/01	2015/11/01	1,000	-	-	-	1,000
Bojanala		Maintenance	Maintenance	2013/04/01	2016/03/31	18,000	-	6,000	6,000	6,000

**NORTH WEST PARKS AND TOURISM BOARD**

**PROJECTS LIST – CURRENT FINANCIAL YEAR PROJECTS 12/13**

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Locality</b>	<b>Budget/Cost</b>	<b>Progress Status</b>	<b>Planned Duration</b>
Ramokoka Game Farm	Ramokokastad Koedoeskop	R3.5 million	Partially operating. Funds needed for renovations and purchasing of game	12 months
Ramokoka Game Breeding Farm	Ramokokastad Mafunyane Farm	R10 million	Leased out to independent operator. Purchasing of breeding game and renovations of handling facilities.	9 months
Dikgatlong Lodge	Beestekraal	R13 million	Fully operational lodge but it needs furniture and general refurbishment. Construction of additional 30 rooms and conference and board room facilities. Introduction of game	6 months
Vogelfontein Community Lodge	Beestekraal	R8.5 million	Not operationally, but accommodation facilities are available. Funds needed for renovations and purchasing of game	1 year
Melorani Buffalo Breeding	Groot Marico	R10 million	Not functionally operating	1 year
Thabane Game Lodge	Neetvirdien	R5.5 million	Fully operational, but it's leased out to independent operator. They mainly require game.	3 months
Maropeng Bed and Breakfast Bakwena Ba Mabiletsa CPA	Ga-Rasai	R6 million	Operationally, but its leased out to an independent.	6 months

**PROJECTS LIST - PLANNED  
(DEPARTMENT) – 2013/14, 2014/15, & 2015/16.**

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Locality</b>	<b>Budget/Cost</b>	<b>Starting Date</b>	<b>End Date</b>	<b>QUATERLY TARGETS</b>				<b>EMERGING PRIORITIES</b>
					Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Tsokwane Lodge	Beestekraal	R10 million	1/07/2013	31/03/2014					Refurbishment of lodge facilities Refurbishment of infrastructure and purchasing of furnishers
Kopanong Lodge	Beestekraal	R7 million	1/07/2013	31/03/2014					Refurbishment of lodge facilities Refurbishment of infrastructure and purchasing of furnishers



**NYDA (NATIONAL YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AGENCY)**

**NYDA PROGRESS REPORT ON PROGRAMMES IMPLEMENTED – 2012/13**

**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CLUSTER**

<b>PROGRAMME</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>YTD</b>	<b>Area of beneficiaries</b>
<b>BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT SERVICES</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Voucher programme</li> </ul>	The programme offers young entrepreneurs access to business development support services such as bookkeeping, marketing, tendering support, website development and more for just R200	Vouchers issued: 175 Value of vouchers: R1 186 800	Rustenburg, Moses Kotane, Madibeng, Moretele, KgetlengRivier
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Entrepreneurship Development Programme (EDP)</li> </ul>	Creates entrepreneurship awareness and provides business skills training to aspiring and existing young entrepreneurs with the aim of enabling them to establish or expand their enterprises.	A total of 1612 young people went through various workshops	Rustenburg, Moses Kotane, Madibeng, Moretele, KgetlengRivier
<b>PROGRAMME</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>YTD</b>	<b>Area of beneficiaries</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mentorship programme</li> </ul>	The Volunteer Enterprise Mentorship Programme is aimed at transferring business management skills and knowledge to youth in business through the guidance of experienced volunteer business mentors.	A total of 68 young people went through the programme NB: Programme facilitated through Head Office, no specialist in province	Mogwase, Tweelagte (Moses Kotane)
<b>FUNDING</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Micro Finance accessed</li> </ul>	Business loans ranging from R1000 to R100 000	A total of R340 746.00 disbursed	Rustenburg, Madibeng, Moses Kotane
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Opportunity and funding accessed</li> </ul>	Business opportunities sourced through Micro finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>R342 000 (Supply of overalls)</li> <li>R670 000 (Supply of Conti suits)</li> <li>R200 000 funded – TirisanoMmogo Trading &amp; Project (Cement distribution)</li> </ul>	<u>Opportunity provider:</u> Rustenburg Local Municipality  <u>Funding provider:</u> Bojanala Platinum District Municipality
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SME Finance accessed</li> </ul>	Business loans ranging from R100 001 to R5m	L J M distributors and medical services financed with R500 000 Funding for Capello Restaurant (R3m) – In progress	Rustenburg

## SKILLS DEVELOPMENT CLUSTER

PROGRAMME	DESCRIPTION	YTD	Area of beneficiaries
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Job preparedness workshops</li> </ul>	The programme is tailor made to prepare young people for the formal labour market through CVs preparations and Interviews techniques	A total of 666 young people have been trained	Rustenburg, Madibeng, Moses Kotane, KgetlengRivier
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Life Skills</li> </ul>	Addresses personality, behaviour and lifestyle of young people within their society	A total of 117 young people were reached	Rustenburg
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Career guidance</li> </ul>	Assisting young people to with career advices and information in various schools (In and out of school)	A total of 21 026 young people were reached	Madibeng, Rustenburg, KgetlengRivier, Moses Kotane, Moretele
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Youth Service - Proud to Serve Campaign</li> <li>- CAF AFCON 2013</li> </ul>	-An annual campaign to encourage patriotism, citizenship and community building among -African Cup of Nations Tournament	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Phase one: 850 young people reached</li> <li>Phase two: 1700</li> <li>196</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Moses Kotane</li> <li>Rustenburg</li> <li>Rustenburg</li> </ul>
OUTREACH	Information dissemination to communities	A total 24 555 young people reached in communities	All local municipalities
WALK - INS	Young people visiting the branch on day to day basis	A total of 7768 young people walked through the branch doors to receive information and service	All local municipalities

### PROJECTS IN PROGRESS:

Projects	Area	Planned completion
1. Techno Centres	Majakaneng, Rustenburg, Mabieskraal	May 2013
2. Training on Agriculture by AgriSETA	Moruleng (Bakgatla Ba Kgafela) Koster (KgetlengRivier)	June 2013

## NEW PLANNED PROGRAMMES/PROJECTS

<b>Programme/Project</b>	<b>Quarterly targets</b>	<b>Planned completion date</b>
○ Business Consultancy Services (Vouchers)	45	March 2014
○ Business registrations with CIPC	20	March 2014
○ Micro finance to entrepreneurs	27	March 2014
○ Entrepreneurship Development: - Awareness workshops - Structured training	300 90	March 2014
○ Mentorship programme	30	March 2014
○ Rural development (Cooperatives)	15	March 2014
○ Job preparedness workshops	200	March 2014
○ Career Guidance	3500	March 2014
○ Life skills	100	March 2014
<b>Programme/Project</b>	<b>Quarterly targets</b>	<b>Planned completion date</b>
○ National Youth Service - Global Youth Service Day - Proud to Serve	500 (once off) 1000 (once off)	May 2013 July 2013
○ Youth Entrepreneurship Seminars	120	October 2013
○ Agriculture youth summit	200 (once off)	September 2013
○ June month celebration	2000 (once off)	June 2013
○ Women Entrepreneurship Seminar	120 (once off)	August 2013
○ Sector Networking Sessions	50	March 2014
○ Global Entrepreneurship Week	200 (Once off)	November 2013

## CORPORATE SECTOR

ANGLO AMERICAN PLATINUM					
Project Name	Locality	Project Category/Level (CSI/Infrastructure/etc)	Budget/Cost	Progress Status	Planned Duration
Piggery	Boitekong	LED	R5m	Awaiting delivery of piglets	December 2014
Phatsima Farming	Phatsima	LED	R15m	Finalization of the service level agreement	December 2014
Phokeng Buy-Back Centre	Lefaragatlhe	LED	R1.8m	Business Development support and mentorship on-going	December 2014
Sediba Jewellery Making	Rustenburg	LED	R930,000	Business Development support and mentorship on-going	December 2014
Glass Beads	Boitekong	LED	R1.5m	Business Development support and mentorship on-going	December 2014
Mobile Health Facilities (PHC & HVT)	Various	Health	R1.5m	On-going and feasibility study for Seraleng	December 2014
Hospitality Learnerships	10 Learners from various	Skills Development	R480,000	On-going at Mafikeng Hotel School	December 2014
Engineering Learnership	19 Learners from Various	Skills development	Shared Group	On-going at ESTC and Operations	December 2014
Bakwena High	Modikwe	Infrastructure Development	R5.6m	WIP	December 2013

Renovation					
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### IMPALA PLATINUM MINE

#### PROJECTS LIST – CURRENT FINANCIAL YEAR PROJECTS 12/13

Project Name	Locality	Project Category/Level (CSI/Infrastructure/etc)	Budget/Cost	Progress Status	Planned Duration
Woodridge	Waterfall East:Rustenburg	Infrastructure: Home ownership		On schedule	
Sunrise View (162)	Boitekong	Infrastructure: Home ownership		On schedule	Aug 2013
Sunrise view School (multiyear)	Boitekong	Infrastructure: Education	R80 mil	Primary school completed	Completion by Aug 2013
JST Neonatal ICU upgrade	Rustenburg	Infrastructure: Health	R 7.5 mil	Completed	Completed Dec 2012
AFCON sponsorship	Rustenburg	CSI	R 2.1 mil	Completed	Completed

#### PROJECTS LIST - PLANNED

##### IMPLATS - 2013/14, 2014/15, & 2015/16.

Project Name	Locality	Project Category/Level (CSI/Infrastructure/etc)	Budget/Cost	Starting Date	End Date	QUATERLY TARGETS			
						Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Woodridge	Waterfall East:Rustenburg	Infrastructure: Home ownership		Started					
Platinum Village phase 1	Near Freedom Park	Infrastructure: Home ownership		Started	End 2014				
Sunrise View School	Boitekong	Infrastructure: Education		Started	Aug'13				