

BOJANALA PLATINUM DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

2016/17 REVIEWED INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN



Microsoft

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

MFMA	Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003
MSA	Local Government: Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000
Msa	Local Government: Municipal Structures Act 117 of 1998
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SPLUMA	Spatial Planning & Land Use Management Act 23 of 2013
LUMS	Land Use Management System
BPDM	Bojanala Platinum District Municipality
RLM	Rustenburg Local Municipality
KRLM	Kgetleng Rivier Local Municipality
MLM	Moretele Local Municipality
LMoM	Local Municipality of Madibeng
MKLM	Moses Kotane Local Municipality
LED	Local Economic Development
DBSA	Development Bank of Southern Africa
TB	Tuberculosis
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
SAPS	South African Police Service
CIDB	Construction Industry Development Board
EPWP	Expanded Public Works Programme
EXCO	Executive Council
ANC	African National Congress
SASSA	South African Social Security Agency
NYDA	National Youth Development Agency
SMME	Small, Medium & Macro Enterprise
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
NDP	National Development Plan
SoNA	State of the Nation Address
SoPA	State of the Province Address
NLTA	National Land Transport Act
NLTTA	National Land Transport Transitional Act
DFA	Development facilitation Act
CLARA	Communal Land Rights Acts 11 of 2004
DoRA	Division of Revenue Act
MPRA	Municipal Property Rates Act 6 of 2004
IGRFA	Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act 3 of 2005
MPAC	Municipal Public Accounts Committee
AFS	Annual Financial Statement
PMS	Performance Management System
SDBIP	Service Delivery & Budget Implementation Plan
MTREF	Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework
AGSA	Auditor General of South Africa
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
MEC	Member of the Executive Council
WSDP	Water Services Development Plan
EMP	Environmental Management Plan

A. PREFACE

The developmental role which a municipality is mandated to fulfil is entrenched within the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa under Sections 152 and 153.

According to the Constitution (Sections 152 and 153), local government is responsible for the development process in a given municipal area, and responsible for planning and development of the specific area. The constitutional mandate is to align management, budgeting and planning functions to its objectives and gives a clear indication of the intended purposes of municipal integrated development planning.

The Bojanala Platinum District Municipality acknowledges its constitutional responsibility and understands the importance that strong political leadership and sound administration and financial management plays in the effective functioning of a municipality and has therefore reconfirmed its Vision, Mission and Mandate, which are:

A.1. VISION

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

A.2. MISSION

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.

A.3. VALUES

Values are deeply rooted principles or standards which are universally accepted among the Employees, Councillors and Community members of a municipality and explicitly guides what they believe, their attitude toward service delivery, and ultimately, how they behave.

The values that drive the attitudes and behaviour of politicians and administration of the Bojanala Platinum District Municipality are confirmed as:

Values:	Description:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commitment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commitment is a fundamental cornerstone underpinning our everyday activities – we recognise the value of commitment to fellow employees, to our Councillors and, particularly, to our communities. Forging long-term relationships with our communities, we appreciate they are the lifeblood of our municipality and, in essence, we value them as stake-holders in our future. Thus committed to our clients, naturally we are equally committed to quality and, we also believe in commitment to society as a whole – both the councillors and employees undertake to not only perform their duties in a professional manner, but also actively participate in public life and express their opinions on issues of development in the country in which they live and work
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Productivity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Productivity generally refers to the amount of work someone does in a given amount of time. It consists of the undertaking that to intensify labour-effort and the quality of labour produced at all levels and producing technical innovations. Productivity means doing more with less for maximum impact.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excellence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Synonyms for 'excellence' include 'fineness', 'brilliance', 'superiority', 'distinction', 'quality', and 'merit'. • Excellence in all endeavours must be a defining virtue by which the District Wide Area pursues its vision and mission.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrity is a concept of consistency of actions, values, methods, measures, principles, expectations, and outcomes. In ethics, integrity is regarded as the honesty and truthfulness or accuracy of one's actions. Integrity can be regarded as the opposite of hypocrisy in that it regards internal consistency as a virtue, and suggests that parties holding apparently conflicting values should account for the discrepancy or alter their beliefs.

Values:	Description:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transparency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Behaviour, actions and information should be visible and available for all to scrutinize. • This includes professionalism which refers to the adherence of employees to honesty and responsibility when dealing with community members including ensuring a level of excellence that goes over and above what is legislatively required. It is about personal ethics, the quality of work produced and the attitude with which it is produced.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accountability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To render services to the community with least waste of required resources and ensuring that responsibility is taken for actions so as to be answerable to the community.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Courtesy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Courtesy involves gentle politeness and courtly manners, which not only covers basic etiquette and decorum but also provided for sophisticated conversation and intellectual skill. To be courteous means to treat other people with dignity.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Professionalism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High standards of work where professionals promote good to society, act selflessly and abide by code of ethics.

B. FOREWORD BY THE EXECUTIVE MAYOR: CLR. LOUIS DIREMELO

The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) we are presenting is the strategic blueprint for Bojanala Platinum District Municipality that communicates to the community of Bojanala Platinum service delivery priorities within its jurisdiction.

The drafting of the IDP requires a lengthy planning process, and involves a wide range of role players from inside and outside the municipality. The process therefore needs to be properly organized and prepared.

As a result municipalities are required to prepare an Operational Plan (commonly known as a Process Plan) which indicate what needs to happen, by when, whom and where and includes the costs estimates for facilitating the process.

It is very important for municipalities to adhere to this plan in order to fulfil the legal requirements of Section 28 of the Local Government Municipal Systems Act of 2000. The processes to be followed in preparing our IDP's are as well guided by White Paper on Local Government promulgated in 1998.

The plan take cognizance of the successes and challenges of the entire district and outlines projects designed to circumvent the identified service delivery challenges. It also gives an overall framework for development and focuses on economic and social development of the district as a whole.

The plan endeavoured to represent the development priorities contained in the election 2014 election manifesto of the ruling party as well as our constitutional mandate as the sphere of government closer to the people. It is however, of significance to take note that the plan acknowledges the fact that the district is predominantly rural in nature and requires area based service delivery methodologies to ensure equitable service delivery provisioning in both towns and rural nodes.

It gives me pleasure as the Executive Mayor to report to our stakeholders that the partnership between Bojanala Platinum District Municipality as the provider of services and communities as the end-users of those services has once again been successful in assisting the district to plan its responses to the developmental aspirations of its people for the 2016/17 financial year.

This IDP document is thus a direct result of yet another extensive consultative process. It is an expression of the general interest of our people and a mirror that reflects the holistic.

Although much still needs to be done to alleviate poverty and create an environment conducive to economic growth, we strive for the best in ensuring alignment of our IDP and Budget. We will continue to support Council in ensuring that its core functions are maintained.

Yours in the struggle to move South Africa, North West and Bojanala forward.

CLLR. LOUIS DIREMELO
EXECUTIVE MAYOR

C. MUNICIPAL MANAGER'S OVERVIEW

Bojanala Platinum District Municipality (BPDM) is a category C municipality constituted by the following local municipalities (Category B):

- a) Kgetleng Rivier LM – low capacity LM;
- b) Moretele LM – low capacity LM;
- c) Moses Kotane LM – medium capacity LM;
- d) Madibeng LM – High capacity LM; and
- e) Rustenburg LM – high capacity LM.

In terms of the assigned powers and functions, BPDM does not provide basic services but coordinate & support in line with section 88(2) the Municipal Structures Act 117 of 1998 to its local municipalities. Within its scope of powers and functions, BPDM provides disaster management and firefighting services.

The Drafting of the 2016/17 IDP was initiated through the adoption of IDP Framework/Process Plan which served as blueprint for the development and review of the Integrated Development Plan. The Integrated Development Plan is deliberately called the principal strategy since all the resources should be used to implement it successfully.

The development of an IDP cannot be credible if it excludes public participation so that the processes that are mounted by the BPDM have ensured the involvement of various stakeholders.

BPDM is a district that experiences a huge inward migration making the developmental issues extremely complex. This demanded that various stakeholders should not only identify challenges but also make concerted efforts to deal with them. To coordinate and canvass inputs at least three IDP Representative Forum meetings between February and May 2016 were convened.

After the tabling of the 2016/17 IDP, the municipality will continue to consult broadly in conjunction with the local municipalities with a view of receiving fresh ideas towards realisation of our set goal of achieving a clean audit.

(MR) IK SIROVHA _____

MUNICIPAL MANAGER

BPDM

CHAPTER ONE: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Bojanala Platinum District Municipality (BOJANALA PLATINUM) as a category C municipality comprises of Rustenburg, Madibeng, Moses Kotane, Moretele, and Kgetleng Rivier local municipalities. It lies on the eastern part of the North West Province. Informed by its powers and functions, it cannot provide basic services but coordinates supports in line with section 88(2) the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act 117 of 1998, to its local municipalities. Within its scope of powers and functions Bojanala Platinum District Municipality provides disaster management and firefighting services.

The Drafting of the 2015/16 IDP was initiated through the adoption of IDP Framework/Process Plan which served as blueprint for the development and review of the Integrated Development Plan. The Integrated Development Plan is deliberately called the principal strategy since all the resources should be used to implement it successfully.

The development of an IDP cannot be credible if it excludes public participation. From the beginning the involvement of various stakeholders was given the deserving attention. The complexity of the developmental issues demands that the various stakeholders should not only identify challenges but also make concerted efforts to deal with them. To coordinate and amass inputs at least two IDP Representative Forum meetings between July and March 2015 were convened. The three spheres of government must not only deliberately adopt an integrated approach towards development but must also inform one another of programmes in the interest of cooperative government.

After the tabling of the 2016/17 IDP, the municipality will continue to consult broadly in conjunction with the local municipalities with a view of receiving fresh ideas during the IDP road shows. Experience has shown that the bulk of the IDP document is not radically changed which is also an indication that IDP road shows led by the Executive Mayor is done with an open mind. When the inputs during the road shows are compelling, the municipality has to revise some of the strategies and deployment of resources in the interest of public participation the municipality will gladly make the necessary amendments.

Over the past five years the IDP document of the district municipality was honoured with a highly credible rated label which label must be defended at all costs. A helping hand was even extended to local municipalities evidenced by the fact that all local municipalities IDPs within the district are highly credible. A careful perusal of our IDP shows that like all the other municipalities, BPDM and its local municipalities face challenges of ageing infrastructure, lack of funds to provide bulk services, poor levels of debt collection, and lack of regional landfill sites, clean audit, HIV/AIDS pandemic and issues of air quality.

Having regard to all these, BPDM is a tourist destination of choice. Beautiful tourist attractions such Sun City; Haartebeespoort, Madikwe Game Reserve, Maropeng World Heritage Site are found in BPDM. Economic opportunities abound in mining and agriculture and can be exploited further when skills of the people are in line with economic and technological needs.

IDP is a five year plan and must be treated as such. The current council adopted a five year Integrated Development Plan and reviewed it annual in terms of section 34 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 up till this one for 2016/17 which will be tabled by the 30 March 2015. It will be implemented during its term of office of the current council. Annually the performance of the municipality against the IDP in the form of the SDBIP must be conducted and changing or changed circumstances may dictate such an amendment.

As a Bible of the municipality, all and sundry are expected to roll their sleeves and stop at nothing to implement the 2016/17 IDP successfully. The target for a successful implement lies between 80% and 100% and is achievable through consistent performance assessments of senior managers and the municipal manager.

OVERVIEW OF ALIGNMENT OF ANNUAL BUDGET WITH IDP

The Constitution mandates local government with the responsibility to exercise local developmental and cooperative governance. The eradication of imbalances in South African society can only be realized through a credible integrated developmental planning process.

Municipalities in South Africa need to utilise integrated development planning as a method to plan future development in their areas and so find the best solutions to achieve sound long-term development goals. A municipal IDP provides a five year strategic programme of action aimed at setting short, medium and long term strategic and budget priorities to create a development platform, which correlates with the term of office of the political incumbents. The plan aligns the resources and the capacity of a municipality to its overall development aims and guides the municipal budget. An IDP is therefore a key instrument which municipalities use to provide vision, leadership and direction to all those that have a role to play in the development of a municipal area. The IDP enables municipalities to make the best use of scarce resources and speed up service delivery.

Integrated developmental planning in the South African context is amongst others, an approach to planning aimed at involving the municipality and the community to jointly find the best solutions towards sustainable development. Furthermore, integrated development planning provides a strategic

environment for managing and guiding all planning, development and decision making in the municipality. The aim of this revision cycle was to develop and coordinate a coherent plan to improve the quality of life for all the people living in the area, also reflecting issues of national and provincial importance.

The Constitution requires local government to relate its management, budgeting and planning functions to its objectives. This gives a clear indication of the intended purposes of municipal integrated development planning. Legislation stipulates clearly that a municipality must not only give effect to its IDP, but must also conduct its affairs in a manner which is consistent with its IDP.

CHAPTER TWO: PLANNING & PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

2.1. THE PLANNING PROCESS

The Integrated Development Planning (IDP) Process is a process through which Municipalities prepare strategic development plans for a five-year period. An IDP is one of the key tools for Local Government to cope with its developmental role and seeks to arrive at decisions on issues such as Municipal budgets, land management, promotion of local economic development, and institutional transformation in a consultative, systematic and strategic manner.

According to the Municipal Systems Act (MSA) of 2000, all municipalities have to undertake a process to produce IDP's. As the IDP is a legislative requirement it has a legal status and it supersedes all other plans that guide development at local government level.

The budget is the annual plan in rands and cents that sets out the amounts each Department can spend on specific pre-determined items. The legislation governing the drawing up of the budget is the Municipal Finance Management Act (No. 56 of 2003). The relevant Sections of the Act setting out the different timeframes are as follows:

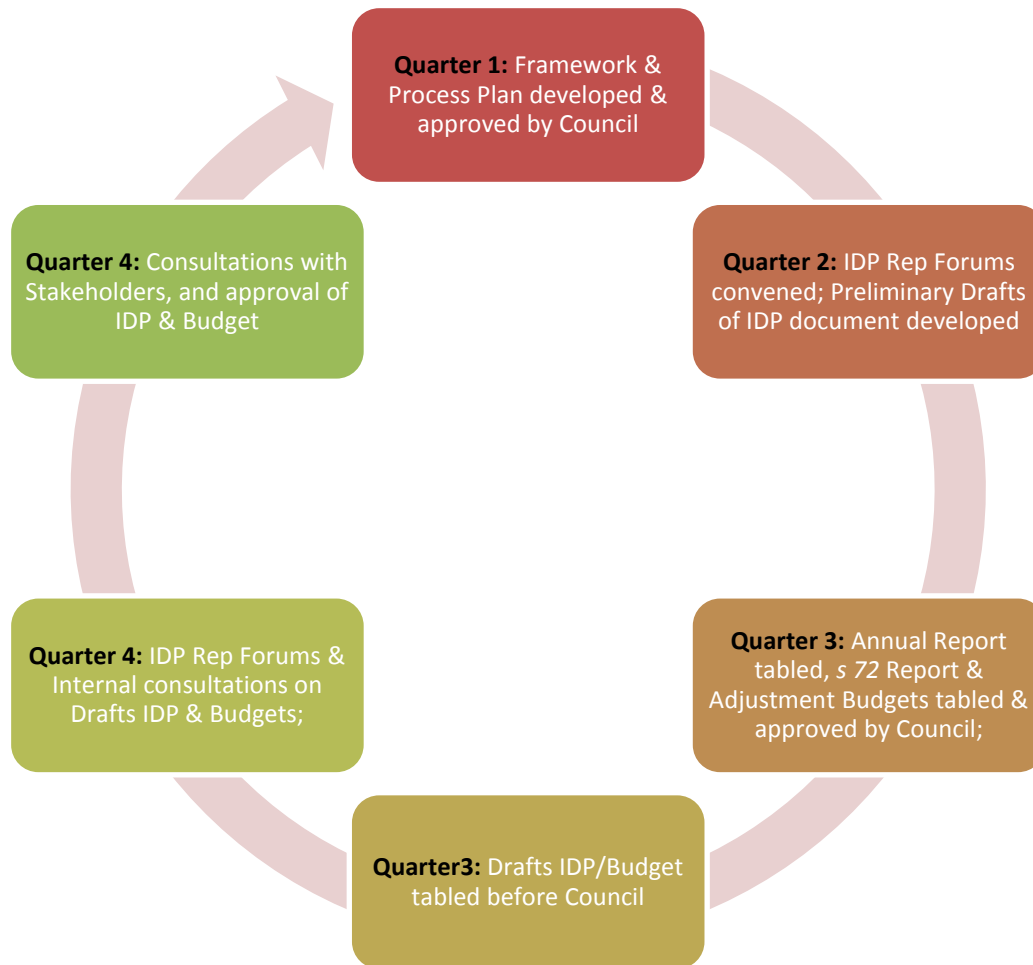
Section 21(1)(b) – The Mayor must at least 10 months before the start of the budget year 1 September table in the Council a time schedule outlining key deadlines for:-

- (i) The preparation, tabling and approval of the annual budget;
- (ii) The annual review of:-
 - a) The integrated development plan in terms of section 34 of the Systems Act and the budget related policies
- (iii) The tabling and adoption of any amendments to the integrated development plan and the budget related policies.

Section 16(2) – The Mayor must table the annual budget at a Council meeting at least 90 days before the start of the budget year (1 April). Section 24(1) – The Council must at least 30 days before the start of the budget year (1 June) consider approval of the annual budget. Section 24(2)(a) – The annual budget must be approved before the start of the budget year (1 July).

The Municipal Finance Management Act provides for an adjustment budget which is a review of the current budget and would normally take place mid-way through the budget cycle i.e. December or January.

CHART 1. ABRIDGED IDP/BUDGET PROCESSES



The function of the District IDP Framework is to ensure that the process of the district IDP and local IDP's are mutually linked and can inform each other ensuring co-operative governance as contained in section 41 of the Constitution.

The District IDP Framework is a co-ordination tool for the district to ensure that interrelated parallel planning processes within the district are coordinated to obtain maximum benefit for the district as a whole.

- Various processes within the IDP should be smoothly interlinked to ensure optimal effectiveness as well as ensure this agreement on joint time frameworks that need to be reached between the various local municipalities and the district municipality.

- The District Municipality is in charge of the District IDP Framework, which has to be agreed upon by all local municipalities and will be used by the local municipalities in finalising their Process Plans.
- The District Municipality will, through inter-municipal IDP Management Committee (MC) monitor the compliance of the actual IDP process of all municipalities with the District IDP Framework. This will ensure that the District Municipality will be in a position to undertake corrective action in time if a Local Municipality fail to adhere to the District IDP Framework and the timeframes contained therein.
- Each Local Municipality will, however, be responsible for monitoring its own process plan and ensure that the Framework Plan is being followed as agreed:
 - Rustenburg;
 - Kgetleng Rivier;
 - Moretele;
 - Madibeng; and
 - Moses Kotane

Each municipality has an IDP Manager to steer the local IDP process within that municipality.

2.2. FRAMEWORK PROGRAMME

This process is dynamic and could be adapted to accommodate the consultation process which is circumstantial of nature. The total programme spans over an expected ten (10) month period and has been categorised as:

Phase 0 – Preparation

Phase 1 – Analysis

Phase 2 – Strategies

Phase 3 – Projects

Phase 4 – Integration

Phase 5 – Approval

2.3. MECHANISMS AND PROCEDURES FOR ALIGNMENT AND PARTICIPATION

The existing IDP Representative Forum will continue to be used as a mechanism for community and stakeholder participation. IDP representative forum meetings will be held four times per financial year at the District level, but however local municipalities ward conferences, consultation, Imbizos, and representative forums will be used by both District and local municipalities to deepen community and stakeholder participation.

a. Mechanisms and procedures for alignment

Alignment is at two levels, horizontal and vertical. Largely the two levels influence each other. Though one can be done independent from each other, if this is done, a clear picture of what is happening will not be achieved. The strategy that we are going to follow applies to both horizontal alignments between the District and Local Municipalities, and vertical, between the municipalities, the province and the national departments and parastatals.

b. Management of alignment.

For both alignment types, horizontal and vertical, the main responsibility lies with the District Municipality. The role of the IDP Manager at the District level is of utmost importance. IDP unit and external facilitators could be used to support the alignment process. However, the provincial department of local government and office of the Premier play an important role as co-ordinator to ensure alignment above District level and between districts and departments within the Province.

c. Functions and context for public participation

Five major functions can be aligned with the public participation process namely:

- Needs orientation;
- Appropriateness of solutions;
- Community ownership;
- Empowerment;
- Performance Monitoring

In the preparation of the IDP/Budget/PMS, the public participation process has to be institutionalised in order to ensure all residents have an equal right to participate.

d. Mechanisms for participation

- i. IDP/Budget/PMS Representatives Forum (RF), Imbizos / Roadshows
- ii. Various Fora
- iii. Media
- iv. Information Booklets

2.4. PRINCIPLES FOR MONITORING OF THE PROCESS PLAN AND REVIEW OF THE FRAMEWORK

It is expected of the District and all the local municipalities to adhere to the timeframes as set out in the programme above. Any municipality that is not able to meet the deadline should timeously report to the IDP Manager at the District. At the same length, if the District is not going to be able to meet a deadline, the IDP Manager should inform the municipalities on time. This is the principle that should also be adhered and respected by all municipalities including the district.

In terms of monitoring, municipalities would be expected to submit and make a presentation to the District Management Committee (MC) which is comprised of all the IDP managers within the District. That is, the IDP managers of Rustenburg, Kgetleng Rivier, Moretele, Madibeng, Moses Kotane local municipalities.

2.5. ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES

The District Municipality will confirm information of the role players in the IDP/Budget/PMS Process by removing/adding to the list of stakeholders from the database established in the previous IDP/Budget/PMS Processes. A significant change will relate to details of Councillors and some of the officials. The organizational structures that were utilized during the IDP preparation and previous review processes will be revived for the purpose of this IDP/Budget/PMS Process.

PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT, PLANNING & REPORTING IN THE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Municipal Council's political oversight roles and responsibilities.

Planning	Monitoring		
	Review	Reporting	Performance Audit
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adopts priorities and objectives of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) & Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework (MTREF). 2. Adopts the PMS framework. 3. Adopts the municipal strategic scorecard that includes priorities and objectives of the IDP. 4. Assigns the responsibility for the management of the Performance Management System (PMS) to the Executive Mayor. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Approves the annual review programme of the IDP & Budget. 2. Approves the Top level Service Delivery & Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP). 3. Approves changes to the SDBIP and adjustment Budget. 4. Approves any changes to the priorities, objectives, key performance indicators and performance targets of the municipality. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Receives externally audited performance reports from the Executive Mayor twice a year. 2. Reports the municipality performance to the community at least twice a year. 3. Approves recommendations for the improvement of the performance management system. 4. Annually receives the appraisal of the Municipal Manager and Directors performance. 5. Submits the municipal annual report to the Auditor General and the MEC. 6. Council adopts the over-sight report. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Approves the municipal annual audit plan and any substantial changes to it. 2. Can receive performance reports directly from the Audit Committee. 3. Approves the implementation of the recommendations of the Performance Audit Committee with regard to both improvement in the performance of the municipality or improvement of the performance management system itself. 4. Receives performance audit report from the Auditor General and approves implementation of its recommendations.

Roles and responsibilities of the Executive Mayor

Planning		Monitoring					
		Review	Reporting	Performance Audit			
1.	Submits priorities and objectives of the IDP & Budget to Council for approval.	1.	Proposes to Council, the annual review programme of the IDP, Budget, including the review of key performance indicators and performance targets.	1.	Receives monthly budget statement.	1.	Submits the municipal annual audit plan and any substantial changes to it to Council for approval.
2.	Submits the PMS framework for approval.	2.	Proposes the annual performance improvement measures of the municipality as part of the new municipal strategic scorecard.	2.	Receives performance reports quarterly from the internal auditor.	2.	Approves the implementation of the recommendations of the internal auditor with regard to both improvement in the performance of the municipality or improvement of the performance management system itself.
3.	Submits the municipal strategic scorecard to Council for approval.	3.	Proposes changes to the priorities, objectives, key performance indicators and performance targets of the municipality.	3.	Receives performance reports twice a year from the Audit Committee.	3.	Receives performance audit report from the Auditor General and makes recommendations to Council.
4.	Approves the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plans.	4.	Quarterly evaluates the performance of the municipality against adopted KPIs and targets.	4.	Receives monthly and quarterly reports from the Municipal Manager on the performance of Directors and the rest of the staff.		
5.	Enters into a performance agreement with the Municipal manager on behalf of Council.	5.	Quarterly reviews the performance of departments to improve the economy, efficiency and effectiveness of the municipality.	5.	Report to council on the mid-term review and the annual report on the performance of the municipality.		
6.	Assigns the responsibility for the management of the PMS to the Municipal Manager.	6.	Quarterly and annually evaluates the performance of the Municipal Manager.	6.	Reports to Council on the recommendations for the improvement of the performance management system.		
7.	Tables the budget and Top-Level SDBIP to Council for approval.						

Roles and responsibilities of the Municipal Manager.

Planning		Implementation		Monitoring					
				Review	Reporting	Performance Audit			
1.	Leads the technical process of reviewing the IDP & Budget.	1.	Manages the overall implementation of the IDP & Budget.	1.	Formulation of the annual review programme of the IDP & Budget, including the review of key performance indicators and performance targets for the consideration of Council Committees and the Executive Mayor.	1.	Receives performance reports quarterly from the internal auditor.		
2.	Coordinates the process of needs identification and prioritization among all stakeholders, including community structures.	2.	Ensures that all role players implement the provisions of the PMS framework.	2.	Formulation of the annual performance improvement measures of the municipality as part of the new municipal strategic scorecard.	2.	Receives performance reports twice a year from the Performance Audit Committee.		
3.	Coordinates the formulation and revision of the PMS framework.	3.	Ensures that the Departmental scorecards and departmental annual programmes serve the strategic scorecard of the municipality.	3.	Quarterly reviews the performance of departments to improve the economy, efficiency and effectiveness of the municipality.	3.	Receives monthly departmental performance reports.		
4.	Coordinates the formulation and revision of the municipal strategic scorecard.	4.	Ensures that annual programmes are implemented according to the targets and timeframes agreed to.	4.	Quarterly and annually evaluates the performance of Directors.	4.	Reports once in two months to council committees and the Executive Mayor on the performance of Departments.		
5.	Leads the process of the formulation and revision of the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plans.	5.	Implements performance improvement measures approved by the Executive Mayor and the Council.			5.	Reports on the implementation of improvement measures adopted by Mayor and Council.		
6.	Enters into a performance agreement with Directors on behalf of Council.	6.	Ensures that performance objectives in the Directors' performance agreements are achieved.			6.	Annually reports on the performance of Directors.		
						7.	Submit the municipal annual report to the Executive Mayor.		
							3.	Formulates a response to the recommendations of the internal auditor and the Audit Committee.	
								3.	Formulates a response to performance audit report of the Auditor General and makes recommendations to the Executive Mayor

Roles and responsibilities of Council Committees

Planning	Monitoring		
	Review	Reporting	Performance Audit
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Advise the Executive Mayor on priorities and objectives of the Integrated Development Plan & Budget. 2. Deliberates and advise on the municipal strategic scorecard. 3. Participates in the formulation of the Top Level Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan. 4. Ensures that concerns of community structures are taken into account in discharging their responsibilities. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Participate in the formulation of the annual review programme of the IDP, including the review of key performance indicators and performance targets. 2. Participate in the formulation of proposals for the annual performance improvement measures of the municipality as part of the new municipal strategic scorecard. 3. Quarterly evaluates the performance of Senior Managers against adopted KPIs and targets, including financial performance. 4. Quarterly reviews the performance of their portfolios to improve the economy, efficiency and effectiveness of the municipality. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Receives Audit Committee performance reports from the municipal manager and make recommendations to the Executive Mayor. 2. Receives quarterly reports from the Directors responsible for their portfolios before they are tabled at the Mayoral Committee. 3. Reports to the Executive Mayor on the recommendations for the improvement of the performance management system. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Participate in the formulation of the annual audit plan. 2. Advices the Executive Mayor on the implementation of the recommendations of the internal auditor with regard to both the improvement in the performance of the municipality and improvement of the performance management system itself.

Roles and responsibilities of Heads of Departments

Planning	Implementation	Monitoring		
		Review	Reporting	Performance Audit
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Participate in the identification of IDP priorities and the whole IDP & Budget process. 2. Participate in the formulation and revision of the municipal strategic scorecard. 3. Participate in the formulation of the Top level SDBIP. 4. Develop Technical SDBIP. 5. Manage subordinates' performance measurement system. 6. Regularly report to the Municipal manager. 7. Enter into a performance agreement with the Municipal Manager. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Manage the implementation of the Departmental SDBIP. 2. Ensure that annual programmes are implemented according to the targets and timeframes agreed to, including allocated Budget. 3. Implement performance improvement measures approved by the Executive Mayor and the Council. 4. Manage the implementation of subordinates' performance measurement system. 5. Ensure that performance objectives in the performance agreements are achieved. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Participates in the formulation of the annual review programme of the IDP, including the review of key performance indicators and performance targets for the consideration of Council Committees and the Executive Mayor. 2. Annually reviews the performance of the department to improve the economy, efficiency and effectiveness of the departments. 3. Quarterly and annually evaluates the performance of the department. 4. Participates in Mid-Term Review. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Submit monthly and quarterly departmental performance reports. 2. Comments on the monthly reports in terms of any material variance. 3. Reports on the implementation of improvement measures adopted by the Executive Mayor and Council. 4. Annually reports on the performance of the department. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Participates in the formulation of the response to the recommendations of the internal auditor and the Performance Audit Committee. 2. Participates in the formulation of the response to performance audit report of the Auditor General and makes recommendations to the municipal manager.

Roles and responsibilities of staff

Planning	Implementation	Review	Reporting
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Participate in the development of the Technical SDBIP. 2. Participate in the development of their own performance measurement. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Execute individual work plans. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Participate in the review of departmental plans. 2. Participate in the review of own performance. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Report to line manager.

Roles and responsibilities of the Internal Audit Unit

Planning	Monitoring	
	Review	Reporting
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop a risk and compliance based audit plan. 2. Advise Council on matters relating to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) internal controls, b) risk management, c) accounting policies, d) adequacy, reliability and accuracy of financial reporting and information; e) performance management & evaluation; f) effective governance; g) compliance with laws and regulations, and h) review of AFSs 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Measures the performance of departments according to KPIs and performance targets set in the municipal scorecard and departmental scorecards. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) Assess the functionality of the PMS. j) Ensures that the system complies with the Act. k) Audit the performance measures in the municipal scorecard and departmental scorecards. l) Conduct compliance based audit. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Submit quarterly reports to the Municipal Manager. 2. Submit quarterly reports to the Performance Audit Committee.

Roles and Responsibilities of the Audit Committee

Planning	Monitoring	
	Review	Reporting
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Participates in the formulation of the annual audit plan. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> m) Review quarterly reports from the internal audit committee. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reports quarterly to the municipal Council.

Roles and Responsibilities of the Community

Planning	Monitoring	
	Review	Reporting
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Participate in the drafting and implementation of the municipality's IDP through established forums 2. Participates in the setting of KPIs and targets for the municipality every year 3. Make representations on the draft annual budget 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Participate in the annual review of performance through their involvement in the development of the Oversight Report. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Receive annual performance and budget reports from council 2. Participate in the development of the Oversight report

2.6. MUNICIPAL POWERS & FUNCTIONS

2.6.1. LEGISLATED POWERS & FUNCTIONS

Powers and functions of a municipality are as contained in sections 156 and 229 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996. The Constitution however does not distinguish between a district and a local municipality. The Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act No. 117 of 1998) (MSA) makes this distinction and provides for the adjustment of powers and functions between a district municipality and a local municipality. This adjustment is based on the required capacity to execute such power of function, or the lack thereof (s. 85(2)(a)(MSA)

2.6.1.1. SECTION 83 – DISTRICT FUNCTIONS

Section 83 allocates certain powers and functions exclusively to a district municipality as follows:

S. 83(3): A **district municipality** must seek to achieve the integrated, sustainable and equitable social and economic development of its area as a whole by:-

- a) Ensuring integrated development planning for the district as a whole;
- b) Promoting bulk infrastructural development and services for the district as a whole;
- c) Building the capacity of local municipalities in its area to perform their functions and exercise their powers where such capacity is lacking; and
- d) Promoting the equitable distribution of resources between the local municipalities in its area to ensure appropriate levels of municipal services within the area.

2.6.1.2. SECTION 84 – SHARED FUNCTIONS WITH LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES

This section contains the powers and functions that may be shared between a district and a local municipality based on capacity as determined by the Demarcation Board and the Provincial Department for Local Government.

S. 84 (1) A district municipality has the following functions and powers:

- (a) Integrated development planning for the district municipality as a whole, including a framework for integrated development plans of all municipalities in the area of the district municipality.
- (b) Potable water supply systems.
- (c) Bulk supply of electricity, which includes for the purposes of such supply, the transmission, distribution and, where applicable, the generation of electricity.

- (d) Domestic waste-water and sewage disposal systems.
- (e) Solid waste disposal sites, in so far as it relates to-
 - (i) The determination of a waste disposal strategy;
 - (ii) The regulation of waste disposal;
 - (iii) The establishment, operation and control of waste disposal sites, bulk waste transfer facilities and waste disposal facilities for more than one local municipality in the district.
- (f) Municipal roads which form an integral part of a road transport system for the area of the district municipality as a whole.
- (g) Regulation of passenger transport services.
- (h) Municipal airports serving the area of the district municipality as a whole.
- (i) Municipal health services.
- (j) Firefighting services serving the area of the district municipality as a whole, which includes-
 - (i) Planning, co-ordination and regulation of fire services;
 - (ii) Specialised firefighting services such as mountain, veld and chemical fire services;
 - (iv) Coordination of the standardisation of infrastructure, vehicles, equipment and procedures;
 - (v) Training of fire officers.
- (k) The establishment, conduct and control of fresh produce markets and abattoirs serving the area of a major proportion of the municipalities in the district.
- (l) The establishment, conduct and control of cemeteries and crematoria serving the area of a major proportion of municipalities in the district.
- (m) Promotion of local tourism for the area of the district municipality.
- (n) Municipal public works relating to any of the above functions or any other functions assigned to the district municipality.
- (o) The receipt, allocation and, if applicable, the distribution of grants made to the district municipality.
- (p) The imposition and collection of taxes, levies and duties as related to the above functions or as may be assigned to the district municipality in terms of national legislation.

2.6.1.3. SECTION 85 – MINISTERIAL/MEC AUTHORITY ON ADJUSTEMENT OF POWERS & FUNCTIONS

This section regulates how the adjustment of powers and functions between a district and local municipality must be done. It must be done via a section 12 notice published in the North West Provincial Gazette.

It must be noted that the relevant **Minister** may adjust the following powers and functions:

- i. Potable water supply
- ii. Bulk electricity services
- iii. Domestic waste water and sewage disposal systems
- iv. Municipal Health Services

The **MEC** for Local Government in the Province may adjust the rest of the powers and functions as listed above.

2.7. CURRENT POWERS AND FUNCTIONS

The current powers and functions of BPDM, and the five local municipalities in the district, are as gazetted in the North West Provincial Gazette No. 6161 of 3 May 2005:

2.7.1. DC37 BOJANALA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

The functions and powers relating to firefighting services contemplated in Part B of Schedule 4 to the Constitution, 1996, or aspects thereof in the area of the local municipality indicated in brackets:

2.7.2. NW371 MORETELE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

84(1)(j) - Fire Fighting Services

84(1)(l) - Cemeteries

84(1)(n) - Public works relating to the above functions.

2.7.3. NW372 LOCAL MUNICIPALITY OF MADIBENG

84(1)(j) - Fire Fighting Services

84(1)(l) - Cemeteries

84(1)(f) - Roads

84(1)(e) - Solid waste

84(1)(n) - Public works relating to the above functions

2.7.4. NW373 RUSTENBURG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

84(1)(j) - Fire Fighting Services

84(1)(l) - Cemeteries

84(1)(f) - Roads

84(1)(e) - Solid waste

84(1)(n) - Public works relating to the above functions.

2.7.5. NW374 KGETLENG-RIVIER LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

84(1)(l) - Cemeteries

84(1)(f) - Roads

84(1)(e) - Solid waste

84(1)(n) - Public works relating to the above functions.

2.7.6. NW375 MOSES KOTANE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

84(1)(f) - Roads

84(1)(l) - Cemeteries

84(1)(j) - Fire Fighting Services

84(1)(e) - Solid waste

84(1)(n) - Public works relating to the above functions.

The functions allocated to the district municipality, which functions are functions of a local municipality in terms of section 83 (3) requires that a district municipality build the capacity within the affected municipality to execute such a functions when the MEC adjusts such a function.

2.8. MUNICIPAL PRIORITIES

Local Municipality	Municipal Priorities							
Kgetleng Rivier LM	Water Sanitation &	Electricity	Roads & Stormwater	Parks, Cemeteries & Recreation	Waste Management	Spatial Planning	Housing	Local Economic Development
Madibeng LM	Water Sanitation &	Roads & Stormwater	Electricity	Social Services	Land & Housing	Local Economic Development		
Moretele LM	Water Sanitation &	Roads & Stormwater	Electricity	Housing	Sport, Arts, Community facilities & Recreation	Spatial Planning	Local Economic Development	
Moses Kotane LM	Housing	Health & Social Development	Safety & Security	Education	Transport & Traffic	Electricity	Water & sanitation	
Rustenburg LM	Housing	Water & Sanitation	Roads & Stormwater	Electricity	Job Creation			

CHAPTER THREE: STATISTICAL OVERVIEW: BOJANALA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

The following Statistical Overview aims to quantify the economic, demographic and socio-economic environment of Bojanala Platinum District Municipality in context of its neighbouring regions, the province and South Africa. A better understanding of the demographic, economic and socio-economic environment could inform stakeholders to implement and monitor plans and policies that will allow for a healthy, growing and inclusive economy and society.

Understanding the changes in the composition of the population with respect to population group, age and gender is vital in the face of growing pressure on food, energy, water, jobs and social support on the country's citizens. An understanding of how the total fertility rates, age-specific fertility rates, sex ratios at birth, life expectancies and international migration affect the respective population groups, ages and genders is essential for effective planning on a spatial level. **The first section** of the Statistical Overview will aim to disentangle the changes in the Bojanala Platinum District Municipality demographics in context of other districts, the Province and South Africa.

The second section will provide insights into the economic environment of Bojanala Platinum District Municipality in relation to the other district municipality in the region, the province and South Africa's performance. The analysis will also include for the economic contribution of the regions within Bojanala as well. The changing economic environment subsequently has an effect on the ability of the economy to create jobs. This section will therefore also include analysis on the employment and subsequent income dynamics of Bojanala Platinum District Municipality.

The third component of the Statistical Overview will investigate issues pertaining to the socio-economic environment of residents in Bojanala District Municipality. Analysis will include a review of the Human Development Index (HDI), Gini, poverty, education, population density, crime, bulk infrastructure, international trade and tourism indicators relative to that of the other districts, the Province and South Africa.

3. DEMOGRAPHY

"Demographics", or "population characteristics", includes analysis of the population of a region. Distributions of values within a demographic variable, and across households, as well as trends over time are of interest.

In this section, an overview is provided of the demography of the Bojanala Platinum District Municipality and all its neighbouring regions, the North-West Province and South Africa as a whole.

3.1. TOTAL POPULATION

Population statistics is important when analysing an economy, as the population growth directly and indirectly impacts employment and unemployment, as well as other economic indicators such as economic growth and per capita income.

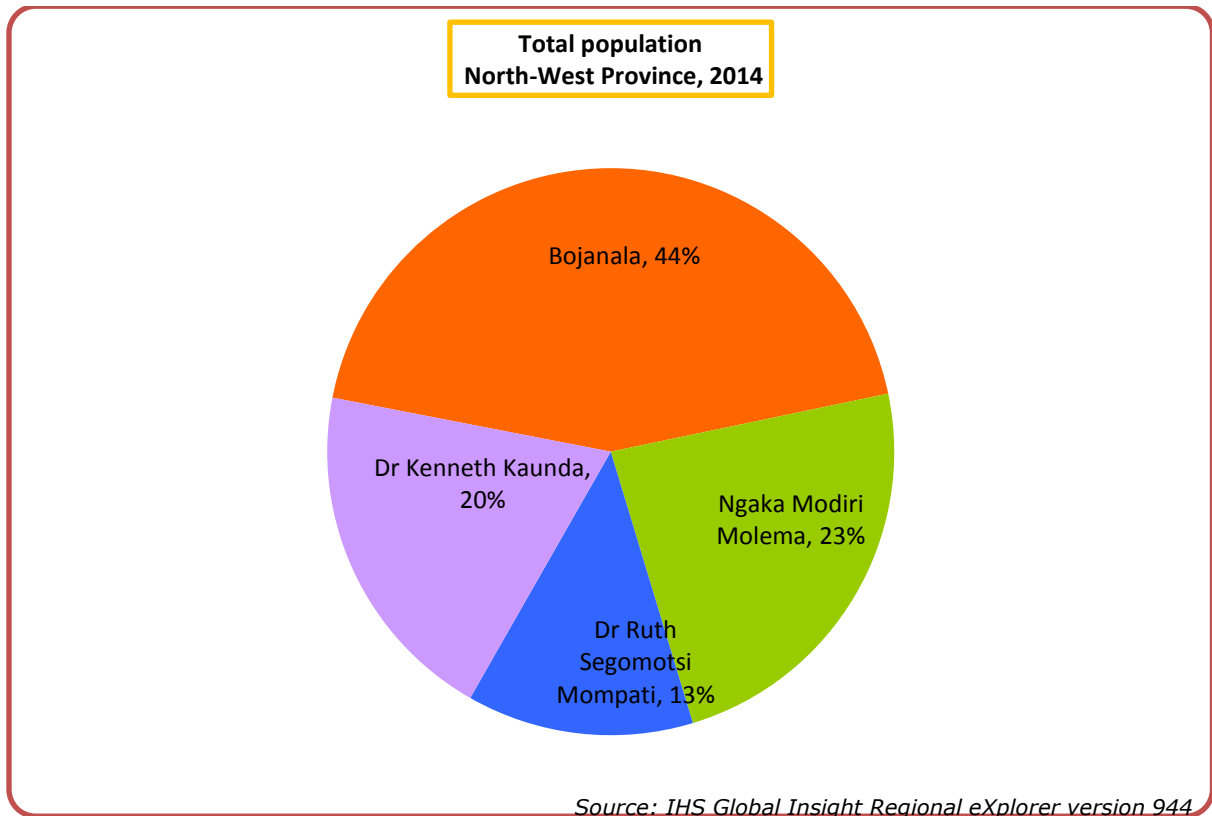
TABLE 1. TOTAL POPULATION - BOJANALA, NORTH-WEST AND NATIONAL TOTAL, 2004-2014 [NUMBERS PERCENTAGE]

	Bojanala	North-West	National Total	Bojanala as % of province	Bojanala as % of national
2004	1,280,000	3,160,000	47,100,000	40.5%	2.7%
2005	1,310,000	3,200,000	47,600,000	40.8%	2.7%
2006	1,330,000	3,240,000	48,200,000	41.2%	2.8%
2007	1,360,000	3,280,000	48,800,000	41.5%	2.8%
2008	1,400,000	3,330,000	49,400,000	41.9%	2.8%
2009	1,430,000	3,380,000	50,000,000	42.3%	2.9%
2010	1,470,000	3,440,000	50,800,000	42.7%	2.9%
2011	1,500,000	3,500,000	51,500,000	43.0%	2.9%
2012	1,540,000	3,560,000	52,300,000	43.3%	2.9%
2013	1,570,000	3,610,000	53,000,000	43.5%	3.0%
2014	1,600,000	3,670,000	53,800,000	43.7%	3.0%
Average Annual growth					
2004-2014	2.26%	1.51%	1.34%		

Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 944

With 1.6 million people, the Bojanala Platinum District Municipality housed 3.0% of South Africa's total population in 2014. Between 2004 and 2014 the population growth averaged 2.26% per annum which is close to double than the growth rate of South Africa as a whole (1.34%). Compared to North-West's average annual growth rate (1.51%), the growth rate in Bojanala's population at 2.26% was slightly higher than that of the province.

CHART 2. TOTAL POPULATION - BOJANALA AND THE REST OF NORTH-WEST, 2014 [PERCENTAGE]



When compared to other regions, Bojanala Platinum District Municipality accounts for a total population of 1.6 million, or 43.7% of the total population, in North-West ranking as the most populous district municipality in 2014. The ranking in terms of the size of Bojanala compared to the other regions remained the same between 2004 and 2014. In terms of its share Bojanala Platinum District Municipality was significantly larger in 2014 (43.7%) compared to what it was in 2004 (40.5%). When looking at the average annual growth rate, it is noted that Bojanala ranked highest (relative to its peers in terms of growth) with an average annual growth rate of 2.3% between 2004 and 2014.

TABLE 2. TOTAL POPULATION - LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES OF BOJANALA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, 2004, 2009 AND 2014 [NUMBERS PERCENTAGE]

	2004	2009	2014	Average growth	Annual growth
Moretele	185,000	184,000	189,000	0.24%	
Madibeng	378,000	445,000	516,000	3.18%	
Rustenburg	439,000	513,000	597,000	3.11%	
Kgetlengrivier	40,300	47,700	55,700	3.30%	
Moses Kotane	240,000	240,000	245,000	0.20%	
Bojanala	1,281,831	1,430,634	1,602,641	2.26%	

Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 944

The Kgetlengrivier local municipality increased the most, in terms of population, with an average annual growth rate of 3.3%, the Madibeng local municipality had the second highest growth in terms of its population, with an average annual growth rate of 3.2%. The Moses Kotane local municipality had the lowest average annual growth rate of 0.20% relative to the other within Bojanala District Municipality.

3.1.1. POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Based on the present age-gender structure and the present fertility, mortality and migration rates, Bojanala's population is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 1.6% from 1.6 million in 2014 to 1.74 million in 2019.

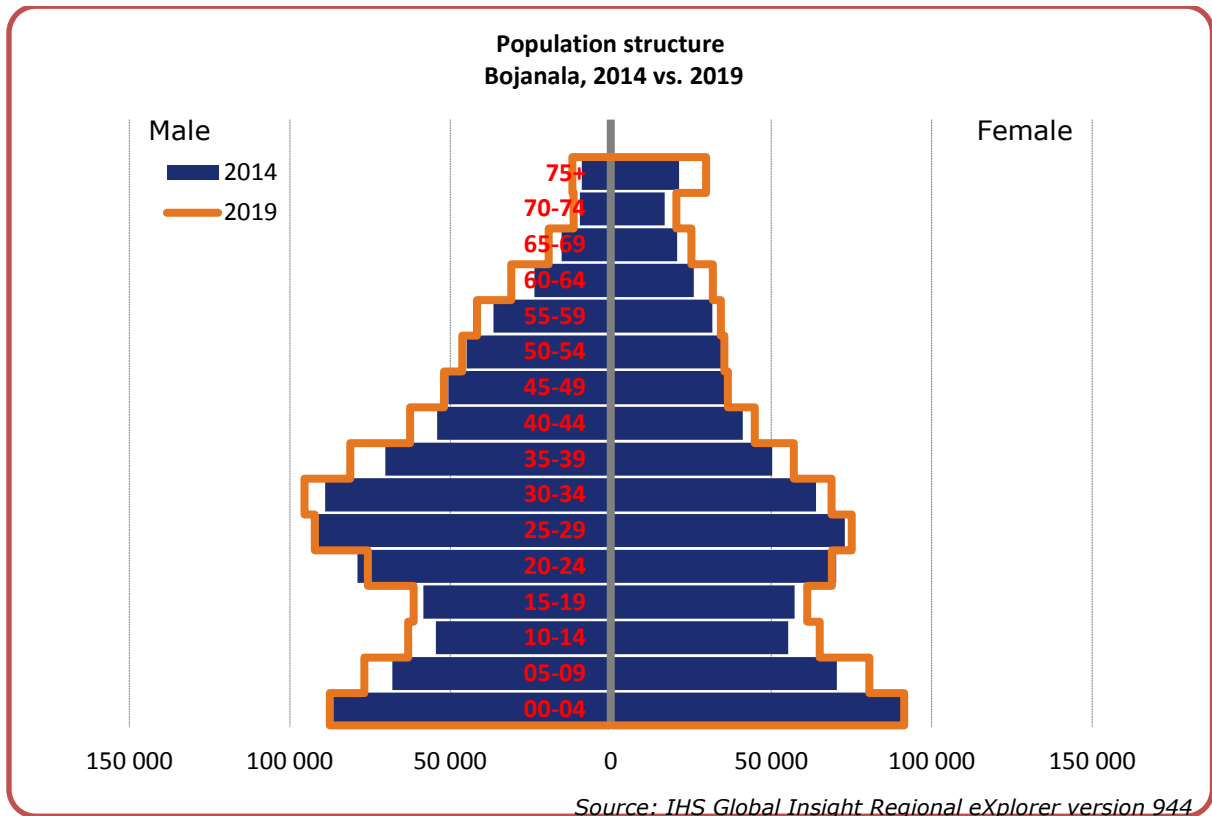
TABLE 3. POPULATION PROJECTIONS - BOJANALA, NORTH-WEST AND NATIONAL TOTAL, 2014-2019 [NUMBERS PERCENTAGE]

	Bojanala	North-West	National Total	Bojanala as % of province	Bojanala as % of national
2014	1,600,000	3,670,000	53,800,000	43.7%	3.0%
2015	1,630,000	3,730,000	54,500,000	43.8%	3.0%
2016	1,660,000	3,780,000	55,300,000	43.9%	3.0%
2017	1,690,000	3,830,000	56,000,000	44.0%	3.0%
2018	1,710,000	3,880,000	56,700,000	44.1%	3.0%
2019	1,740,000	3,930,000	57,400,000	44.1%	3.0%
Average Annual growth					
2014-2019	1.61%	1.39%	1.31%		

Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 944

When looking at the population projection of Bojanala District Municipality shows an estimated average annual growth rate of 1.6% between 2014 and 2019. The average annual growth rate in the population over the forecasted period for North-West Province and South Africa is 1.4% and 1.3% respectively and is lower than that the average annual growth in Bojanala Platinum District Municipality.

CHART 3. POPULATION PYRAMID - BOJANALA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, 2014 VS. 2019 [PERCENTAGE]



The population pyramid reflects a projected change in the structure of the population from 2014 and 2019. The differences can be explained as follows:

- In 2014, there is a significantly larger share of young working age people between 20 and 34 (29.1%), compared to what is estimated in 2019 (27.4%). This age category of young working age population will decrease over time.
- The fertility rate in 2019 is estimated to be slightly higher compared to that experienced in 2014.
- The share of children between the ages of 0 to 14 years is projected to be slightly larger (26.8%) in 2019 when compared to 2014 (26.6%).

In 2014, the female population for the 20 to 34 years age group amounts to 12.9% of the total female population while the male population group for the same age amounts to 16.2% of the total male population. In 2019, the male working age population at 15.2% still exceeds that of the female population working age population at 12.3%, although both are at a lower level compared to 2014.

3.2. POPULATION BY POPULATION GROUP, GENDER AND AGE

The total population of a region is the total number of people within that region measured in the middle of the year. Total population can be categorised according to the population group, as well as the sub-categories of age and gender. The population groups include African, White, Coloured and Asian, where the Asian group includes all people originating from Asia, India and China. The age subcategory divides the population into 5-year cohorts, e.g. 0-4, 5-9, 10-13, etc.

TABLE 4. POPULATION BY GENDER - BOJANALA AND THE REST OF NORTH-WEST PROVINCE, 2014 [NUMBER].

	Male	Female	Total
Bojanala	841,000	762,000	1,600,000
Ngaka Modiri Molema	419,000	447,000	867,000
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati	227,000	248,000	475,000
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	359,000	368,000	727,000
North-West	1,850,000	1,820,000	3,670,000

Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 944

Bojanala Platinum District Municipality's male/female split in population was 110.4 males per 100 females in 2014. The Bojanala Platinum District Municipality has significantly more males (52.48%) relative to South Africa (48.64%), and what is typically seen in a stable population. This is usually because of physical labour intensive industries such as mining. In total there were 762 000 (47.52%) females and 841 000 (52.48%) males. This distribution holds for North-West as a whole where the female population counted 1.82 million which constitutes 49.71% of the total population of 3.67 million.

TABLE 5. POPULATION BY POPULATION GROUP, GENDER AND AGE - BOJANALA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, 2014.

	African		White		Coloured		Asian	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
00-04	85,700	81,700	3,960	4,270	666	745	373	416
05-09	66,200	63,400	3,420	3,790	550	509	251	366
10-14	51,500	50,200	3,180	3,550	392	387	227	272
15-19	53,300	53,600	3,360	4,040	407	417	180	318
20-24	66,200	73,800	3,290	4,100	521	555	223	518
25-29	67,500	84,200	4,560	5,410	537	647	366	875
30-34	58,600	81,800	4,290	5,370	573	665	566	1,110
35-39	45,300	63,900	4,050	4,710	464	500	419	1,160
40-44	36,200	48,400	4,270	4,620	392	427	285	588
45-49	32,200	45,400	4,320	4,520	315	395	212	287
50-54	31,000	40,400	4,320	4,110	223	263	175	216
55-59	27,600	32,400	3,720	3,730	214	224	183	136
60-64	22,600	20,300	2,800	3,100	173	161	283	179
65-69	18,000	12,500	2,280	2,430	137	152	279	163
70-74	14,800	7,710	1,800	1,670	100	58	197	153
75+	19,000	7,020	2,060	1,840	110	73	145	128
Total	696,000	767,000	55,700	61,300	5,780	6,180	4,360	6,880

Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 944

In 2014, the Bojanala District Municipality's population consisted of 91.25% African (1.46 million), 7.30% White (117 000), 0.75% Coloured (12 000) and 0.70% Asian (11 200) people.

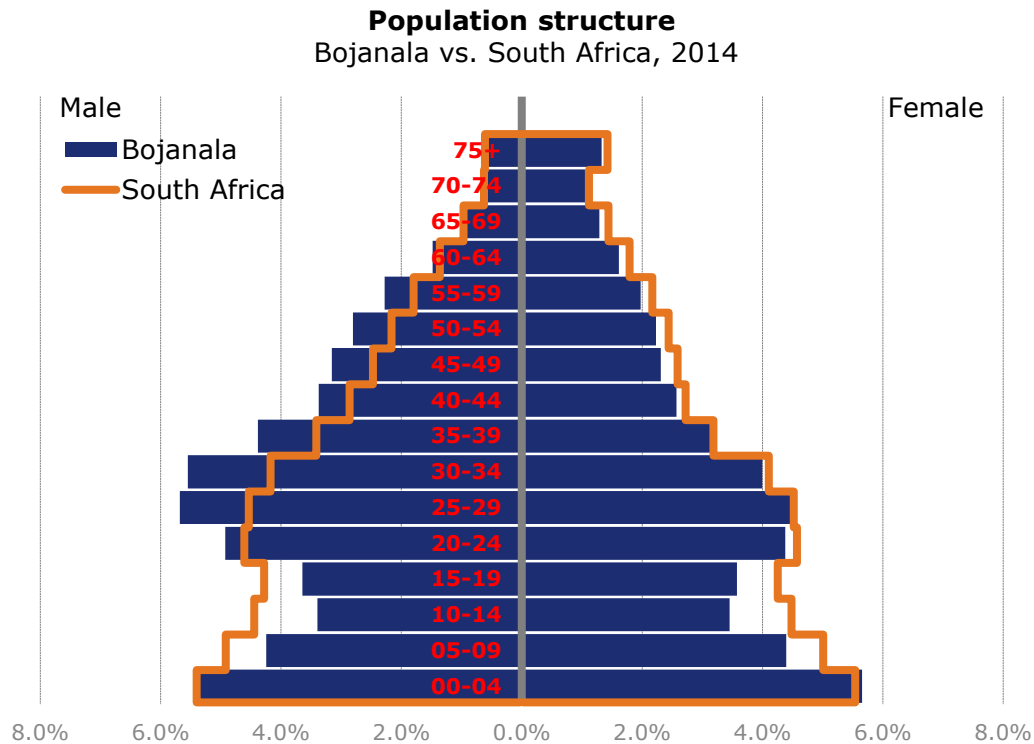
The largest share of population is within the young working age (25-44 years) age category with a total number of 533 000 or 33.2% of the total population. The age category with the second largest number of people is the babies and kids (0-14 years) age category with a total share of 26.6%, followed by the older working age (45-64 years) age category with 286 000 people. The age category with the least number of people is the retired / old age (65 years and older) age category with only 92 800 people, as reflected in the population pyramids below.

3.2.1. POPULATION PYRAMIDS

Definition: A population pyramid is a graphic representation of the population categorised by gender and age, for a specific year and region. The horizontal axis depicts the share of people, where the male population is charted on the left-hand side and the female population on the right-hand side of the vertical axis. The vertical axis is divided in 5-year age categories.

With the African population group representing 91.3% of the Bojanala Platinum District Municipality's total population, the overall population pyramid for the region will mostly reflect that of the African population group. The chart below compares Bojanala's population structure of 2014 to that of South Africa.

CHART 4. POPULATION PYRAMID - BOJANALA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY VS. SOUTH AFRICA, 2014 [%]

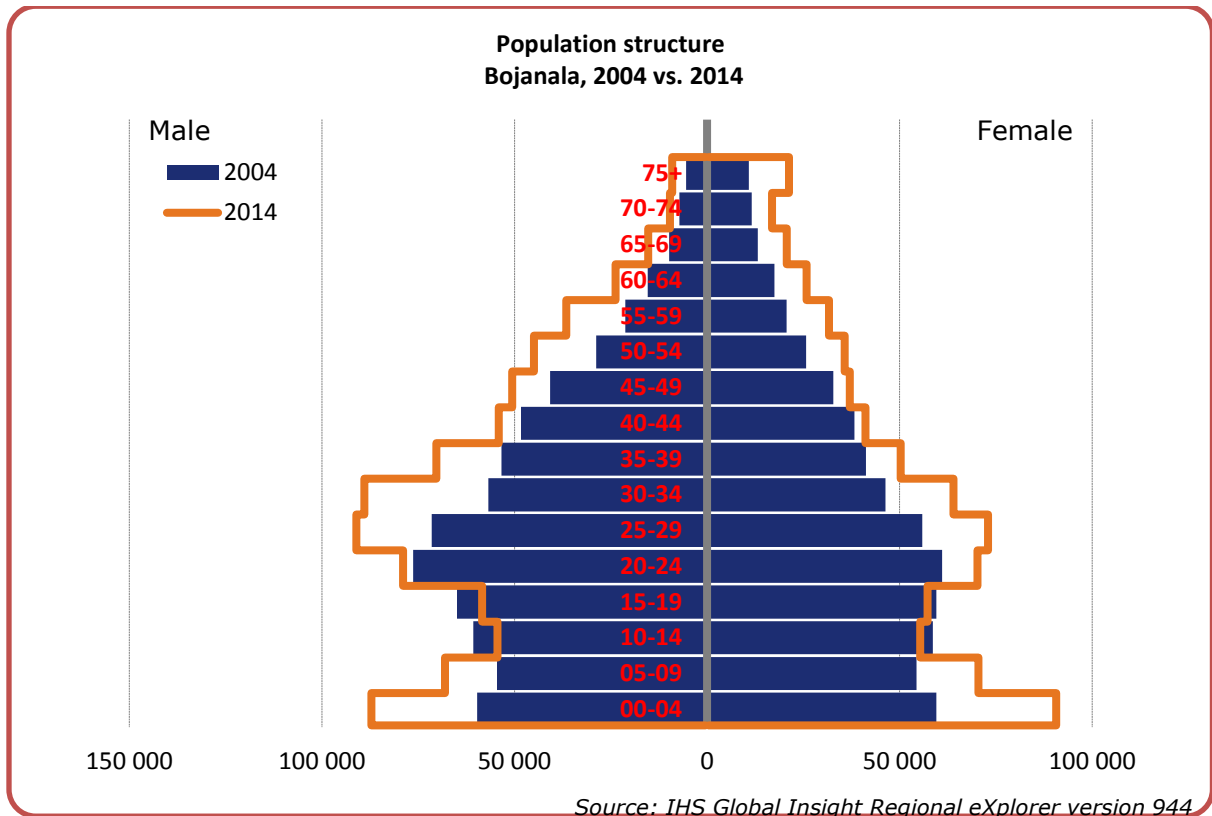


Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 944

By comparing the Bojanala Platinum District Municipality's population pyramid with South Africa's differences. The most significant differences between the Bojanala and South Africa are:

- There is a significantly larger share of young working age people - aged 20 to 34 (29.1%) - in Bojanala, compared to the national picture (26.5%),
- The area appears to be a migrant receiving area, with many of people migrating into Bojanala, either from abroad, or from the more rural areas in the country looking for better opportunities,
- Fertility in Bojanala is slightly higher compared to South Africa as a whole,
- Spatial policies changed since 1994,
- The share of children between the ages of 0 to 14 years is significant smaller (26.6%) in Bojanala compared to South Africa (29.8%). Demand for expenditure on schooling as percentage of total budget within Bojanala Platinum District Municipality will therefore be lower than that of South Africa.

CHART 5. POPULATION PYRAMID - BOJANALA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, 2004 VS. 2014 [%]



Comparing the 2004 with the 2014 population pyramid for Bojanala Platinum District Municipality, interesting differences are visible:

- In 2004, there were a slightly smaller share of young working age people - aged 20 to 34 (28.7%) - compared to 2014 (29.1%),
- Fertility in 2004 was significant lower compared to that of 2014,
- The share of children between the ages of 0 to 14 years is slightly larger in 2004 (27.1%) compared to 2014 (26.6%);
- Life expectancy is increasing.

In 2014, the female population for the 20 to 34 years age group amounted to 12.7% of the total female population while the male population group for the same age amounted to 16.0% of the total male population. In 2004 the male working age population at 16.2% still exceeds that of the female population working age population at 12.9%.

3.3. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY POPULATION GROUP

Definition: A household is either a group of people who live together and provide themselves jointly with food and/or other essentials for living, or it is a single person living on his/her own. An individual is considered part of a household if he/she spends at least four nights a week within

the household. To categorise a household according to population group, the population group to which the head of the household belongs, is used.

If the number of households is growing at a faster rate than that of the population it means that the average household size is decreasing, and vice versa. In 2014, the Bojanala District Municipality comprised of 525 000 households. This equates to an average annual growth rate of 3.81% in the number of households from 2004 to 2014. With an average annual growth rate of 2.26% in the total population, the average household size in the Bojanala Platinum District Municipality is by implication decreasing. This is confirmed by the data where the average household size in 2004 decreased from approximately 3.6 individuals per household to 3 persons per household in 2014.

TABLE 6. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS - BOJANALA, NORTH-WEST AND NATIONAL TOTAL, 2004-2014 [NUMBER PERCENTAGE]

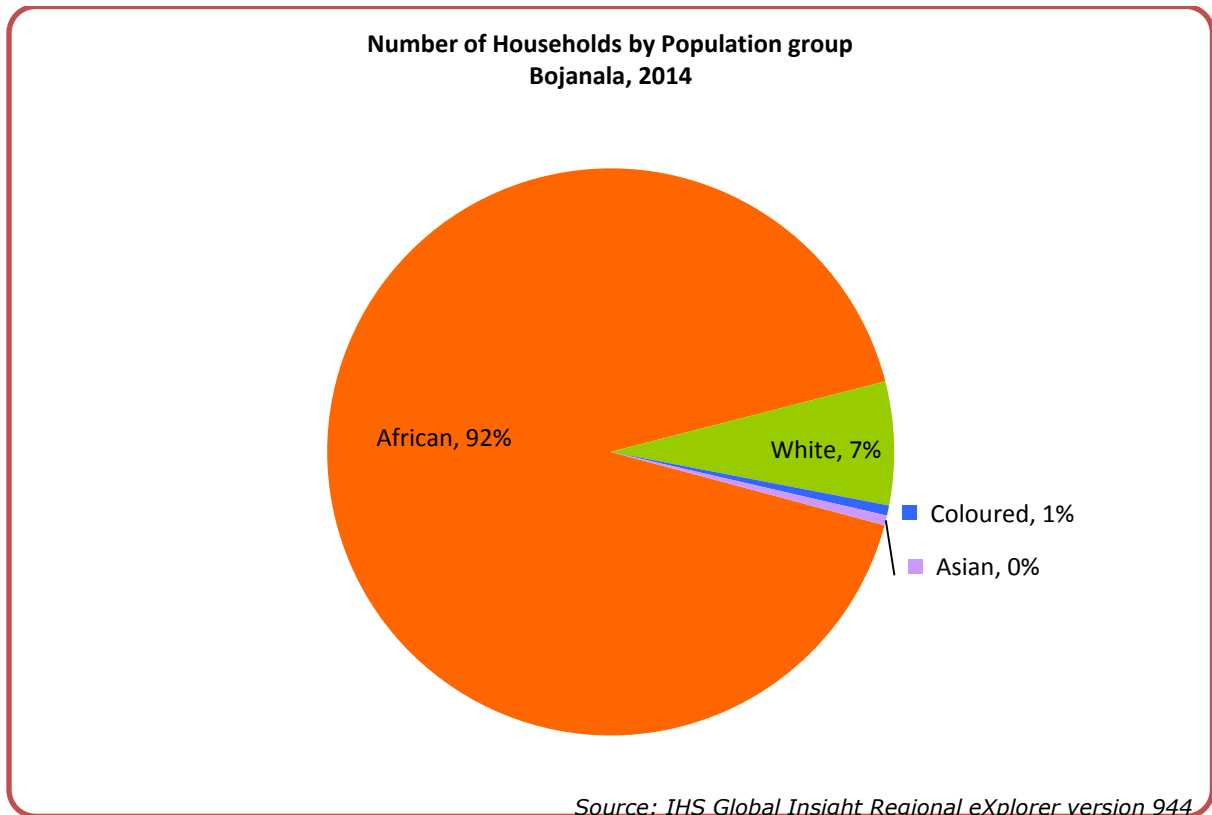
	Bojanala	North-West	National Total	Bojanala as % of province	Bojanala as % of national
2004	361,000	843,000	12,700,000	42.9%	2.8%
2005	377,000	868,000	13,000,000	43.4%	2.9%
2006	398,000	904,000	13,300,000	44.1%	3.0%
2007	424,000	948,000	13,700,000	44.7%	3.1%
2008	450,000	991,000	14,000,000	45.4%	3.2%
2009	469,000	1,020,000	14,200,000	46.1%	3.3%
2010	481,000	1,030,000	14,400,000	46.6%	3.3%
2011	492,000	1,050,000	14,600,000	47.1%	3.4%
2012	503,000	1,060,000	14,800,000	47.4%	3.4%
2013	514,000	1,080,000	15,000,000	47.6%	3.4%
2014	525,000	1,100,000	15,300,000	47.9%	3.4%
Average Annual growth					
2004-2014	3.81%	2.66%	1.85%		

Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 944

Relative to the province, the Bojanala Platinum District Municipality had a higher average annual growth rate of 3.81% from 2004 to 2014. In contrast, South Africa had a total of 15.3 million households, with a growth rate of 1.85%, thus growing at a lower rate than the Bojanala.

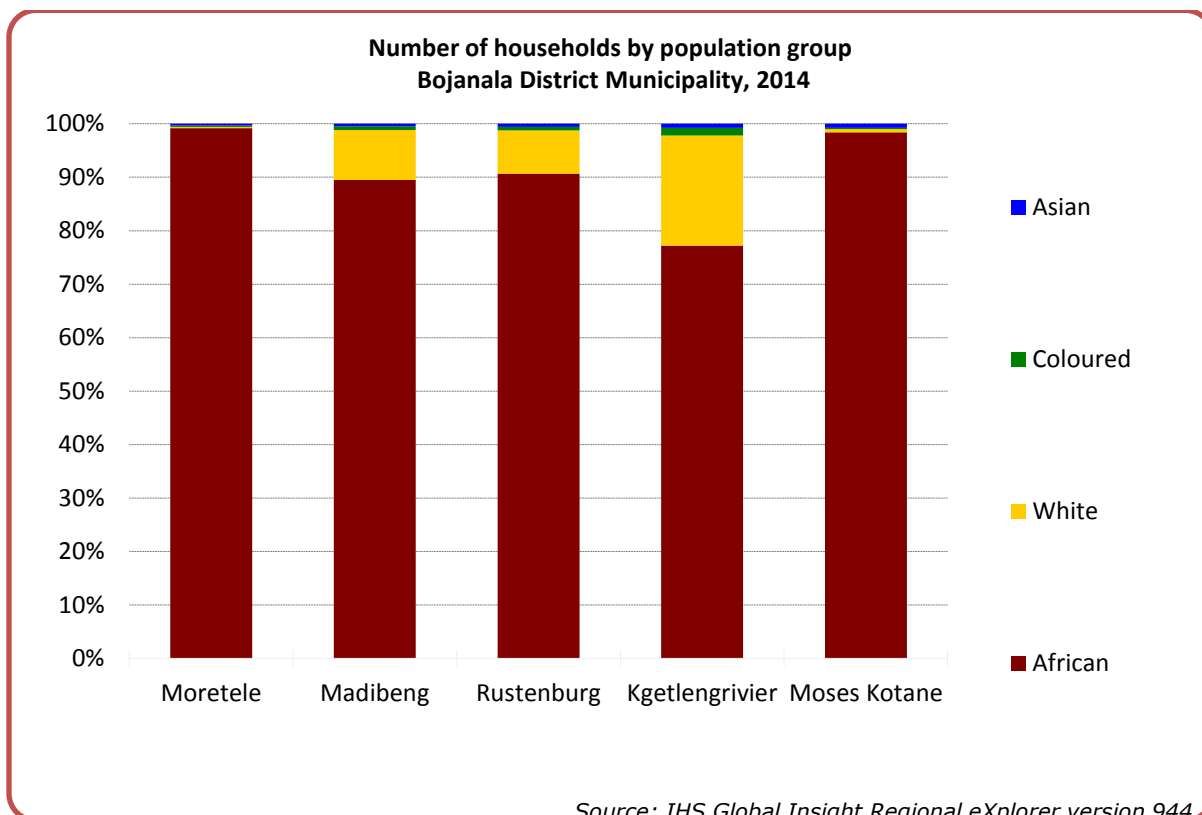
The composition of the households by population group consists of 91.8% which is ascribed to the African population group with the largest amount of households by population group. The White population group had a total composition of 7.0% (ranking second). The Coloured population group had a total composition of 0.6% of the total households. The smallest population group by households is the Asian population group with only 0.6% in 2014.

CHART 6. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY POPULATION GROUP - BOJANALA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, 2014 [%]



The growth in the number of African headed households was on average 3.91% per annum between 2004 and 2014, which translates in the number of households increasing by 153 000 in the period. Although the Asian population group is not the biggest in size, it was however the fastest growing population group between 2004 and 2014 at 9.02%. The average annual growth rate in the number of households for all the other population groups has increased with 3.78%.

TABLE 7. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY POPULATION GROUP - LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES OF BOJANALA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, 2014 [%]



3.4. HIV+ AND AIDS ESTIMATES

HIV and AIDS can have a substantial impact on the growth of a particular population. However, there are many factors affecting the impact of the HIV virus on population progression: adult HIV prevalence rates; the speed at which the virus progresses; age distribution of the virus; the mother-to-child transmission; child treatment; adult treatment; and the percentage by which the virus decreases total fertility. ARV treatment can also prolong the lifespan of people that are HIV+. In the absence of any treatment, people diagnosed with HIV live for approximately 10 years before reaching the final stage of the disease (called AIDS). When patients reach this stage, recovery is highly unlikely.

3.4.1. HIV+ AND AIDS ESTIMATES ARE DEFINED AS FOLLOWS:

The HIV+ estimates are calculated by using the prevalence rates from the HIV/AIDS model built by the Actuarial Society of Southern Africa (ASSA-2008). These rates are used as base rates on a provincial level. IHS slightly adjusted the provincial ASSA-2008 data to more accurately reflect the national HIV Prevalence rate per population group as used in the national demographic models. The ASSA model in turn uses the prevalence rates from various primary data sets, in particular the

HIV/AIDS surveys conducted by the Department of Health and the Antenatal clinic surveys. Their rates are further adjusted for over-reporting and then smoothed.

TABLE 8. NUMBER OF HIV+ PEOPLE - BOJANALA, NORTH-WEST AND NATIONAL TOTAL, 2004-2014 [NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE]

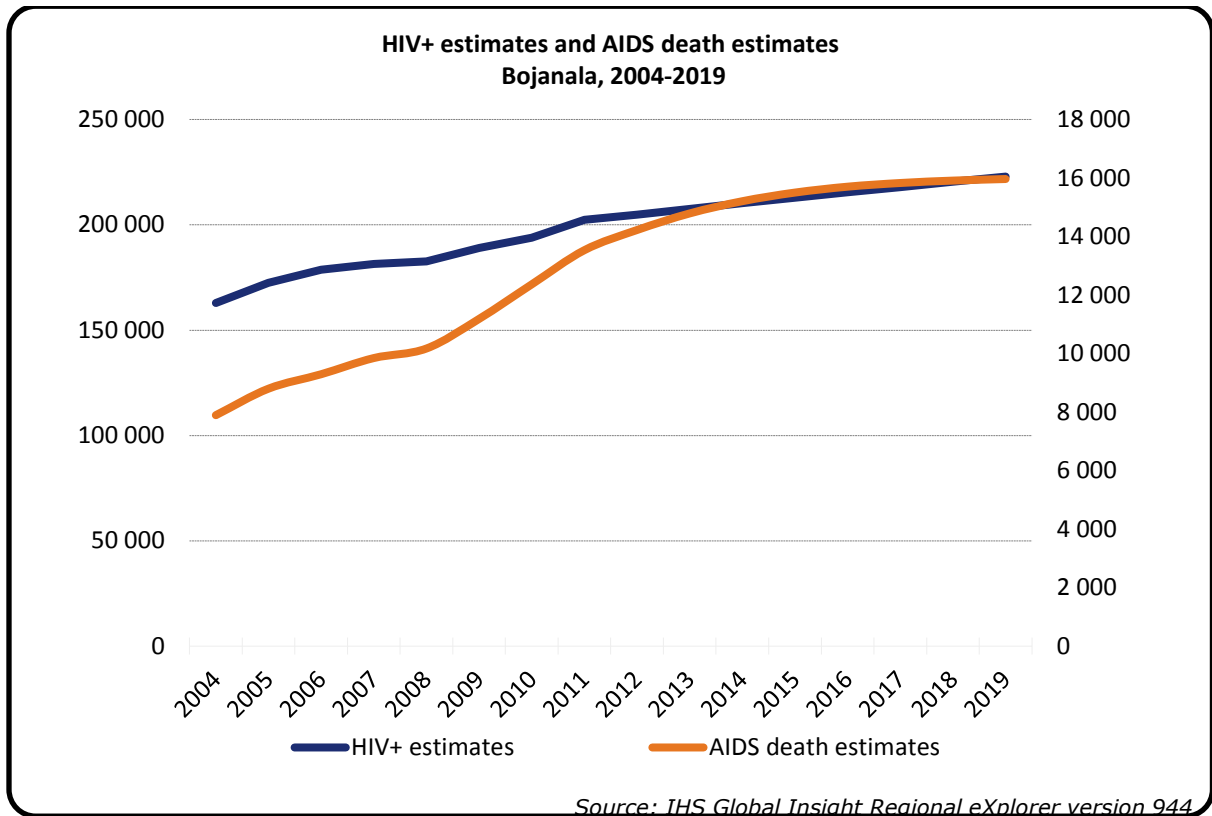
	Bojanala	North-West	National Total	Bojanala as % of province	Bojanala as % of national
2004	163,000	370,000	4,600,000	44.0%	3.5%
2005	173,000	385,000	4,810,000	44.8%	3.6%
2006	179,000	396,000	4,970,000	45.1%	3.6%
2007	181,000	400,000	5,090,000	45.4%	3.6%
2008	183,000	406,000	5,190,000	45.0%	3.5%
2009	189,000	411,000	5,270,000	46.0%	3.6%
2010	194,000	416,000	5,350,000	46.6%	3.6%
2011	202,000	422,000	5,420,000	48.0%	3.7%
2012	205,000	425,000	5,480,000	48.2%	3.7%
2013	208,000	429,000	5,530,000	48.4%	3.8%
2014	210,000	432,000	5,570,000	48.7%	3.8%
Average Annual growth					
2004-2014	2.58%	1.55%	1.94%		

Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eExplorer version 944

In 2014, 210 000 people in the Bojanala District Municipality were infected with HIV. This reflects an increase at an average annual rate of 2.58% since 2004, and in 2014 represented 13.12% of the district municipality's total population. North-West Province had an average annual growth rate of 1.55% from 2004 to 2014 in the number of people infected with HIV, which is lower than that of the Bojanala Platinum District Municipality. When looking at South Africa as a whole it can be seen that the number of people that are infected increased from 2004 to 2014 with an average annual growth rate of 1.94%.

The lifespan of people that are HIV+ could be prolonged with modern ARV treatments. In the absence of any treatment, people diagnosed with HIV can live for 10 years and longer before they reach the final AIDS stage of the disease.

CHART 7. AIDS PROFILE AND FORECAST - BOJANALA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, 2004-2019 [NUMBERS]



Presenting the number of HIV+ people against the number of people living with AIDS, the people with AIDS added up to 7890 in 2004 and 15200 for 2014. This number denotes an increase from 2004 to 2014 with a sadly high average annual rate of 6.78% (or 7320 people). For the year 2014, they represented 0.95% of the total population of the entire district municipality.

4. CHAPTER FOUR: ECONOMY

The economic state of Bojanala District Municipality is put in perspective by comparing it on a spatial level with its neighbouring district municipalities, North-West Province and South Africa. The section will also allude to the economic composition and contribution of the regions within Bojanala Platinum District Municipality.

The Bojanala Platinum District Municipality does not function in isolation from North-West, South Africa and the world and now, more than ever, it is crucial to have reliable information on its economy for effective planning. Information is needed that will empower the municipality to plan and implement policies that will encourage the social development and economic growth of the people and industries in the municipality respectively.

4.1. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY REGION (GDP-R)

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP), an important indicator of economic performance, is used to compare economies and economic states.

Definition: Gross Domestic Product by Region (GDP-R) represents the value of all goods and services produced within a region, over a period of one year, plus taxes and minus subsidies.

GDP-R can be measured using either current or constant prices, where the current prices measures the economy in actual Rand, and constant prices measures the economy by removing the effect of inflation, and therefore captures the real growth in volumes, as if prices were fixed in a given base year.

TABLE 9. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) - BOJANALA, NORTH-WEST AND NATIONAL TOTAL, 2004-2014 [R BILLIONS, CURRENT PRICES]

	Bojanala	North-West	National Total	Bojanala as % of province	Bojanala as % of national
2004	40.5	82.2	1,476.6	49.3%	2.7%
2005	47.5	94.8	1,639.3	50.0%	2.9%
2006	52.8	104.2	1,839.4	50.7%	2.9%
2007	62.0	119.2	2,109.5	52.0%	2.9%
2008	73.5	137.1	2,369.1	53.6%	3.1%
2009	79.3	145.9	2,507.7	54.3%	3.2%
2010	88.8	162.2	2,748.0	54.8%	3.2%
2011	101.7	184.3	3,025.0	55.2%	3.4%
2012	102.8	189.1	3,262.5	54.4%	3.2%
2013	119.2	215.8	3,534.3	55.2%	3.4%
2014	122.9	226.4	3,795.4	54.3%	3.2%

Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 944

With a GDP of R 123 billion in 2014 (up from R 40.5 billion in 2004), the Bojanala District Municipality contributed 54.29% to the North-West Province GDP of R 226 billion in 2014 increasing in the share of the North-West from 49.29% in 2004. The Bojanala Platinum District Municipality contributes 3.24% to the GDP of South Africa which had a total GDP of R 3.8 trillion in

2014 (as measured in nominal or current prices). Its contribution to the national economy stayed similar in importance from 2004 when it contributed 2.74% to South Africa, but it is lower than the peak of 3.37% in 2013.

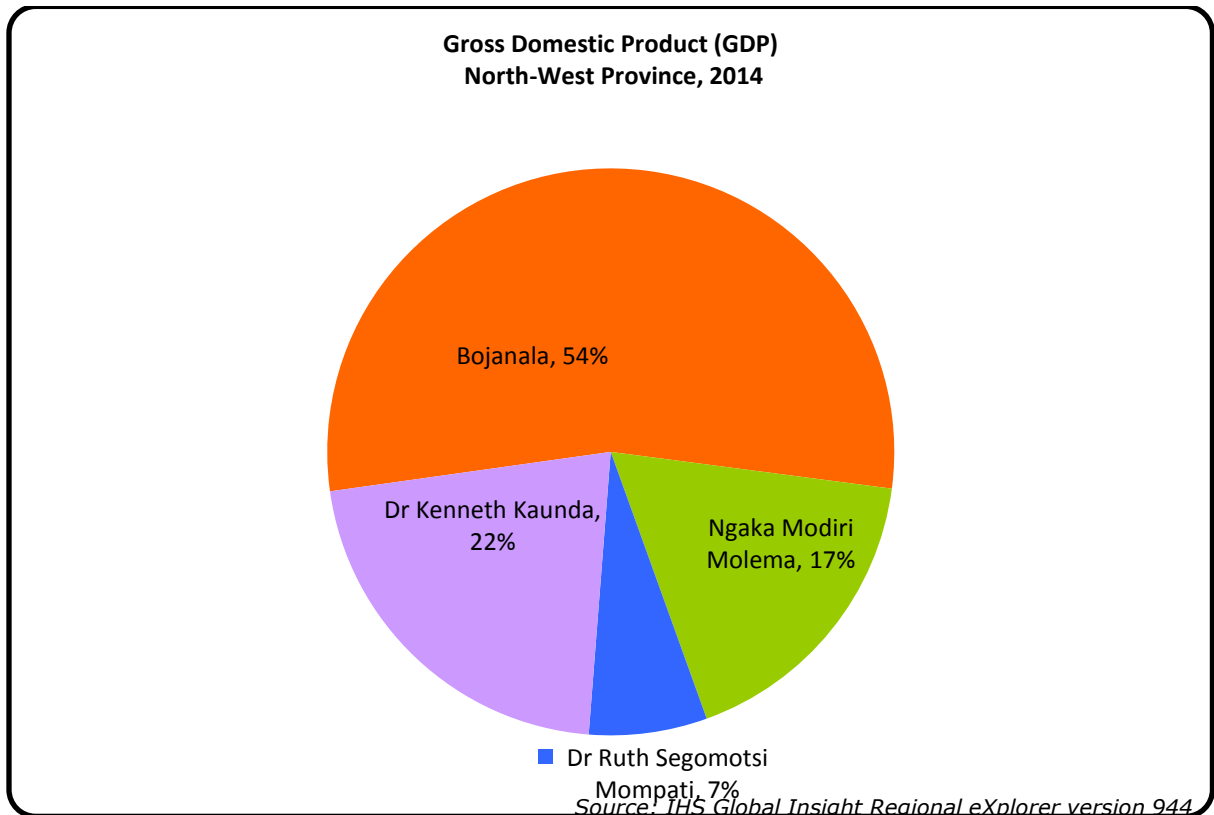
TABLE 10. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) - BOJANALA, NORTH-WEST AND NATIONAL TOTAL, 2004-2014 [ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE, CONSTANT 2010 PRICES]

	Bojanala	North-West	National Total
2004	6.3%	3.7%	4.4%
2005	10.0%	6.8%	5.1%
2006	1.6%	4.3%	5.3%
2007	6.2%	4.9%	5.4%
2008	0.6%	2.0%	3.2%
2009	1.0%	-2.2%	-1.5%
2010	6.1%	3.9%	3.0%
2011	3.3%	3.0%	3.2%
2012	1.8%	-0.4%	2.2%
2013	3.5%	2.9%	2.2%
2014	-2.2%	-0.6%	1.5%
Average Annual growth 2004-2014+	3.15%	2.42%	2.94%

Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 944

In 2014, the Bojanala Platinum District Municipality achieved an annual growth rate of -2.24% which is a significant lower GDP growth than the North-West Province's -0.64%, and is lower than that of South Africa, where the 2014 GDP growth rate was 1.53%. Contrary to the short-term growth rate of 2014, the longer-term average growth rate for Bojanala (3.15%) is slightly higher than that of South Africa (2.94%). The economic growth in Bojanala peaked in 2005 at 10.03%.

CHART 8. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) - BOJANALA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY AND THE REST OF NORTH-WEST, 2014 [PERCENTAGE]



The Bojanala Platinum District Municipality had a total GDP of R 123 billion and in terms of total contribution towards the North-West Province the Bojanala Platinum District Municipality ranked highest relative to all the regional economies to total North-West GDP. This ranking in terms of size compared to other regions of Bojanala remained the same since 2004. In terms of its share, it was in 2014 (54.3%) significantly larger compared to what it was in 2004 (49.3%). For the period 2004 to 2014, the average annual growth rate of 3.1% of Bojanala was the third relative to its peers in terms of growth in constant 2010 prices.

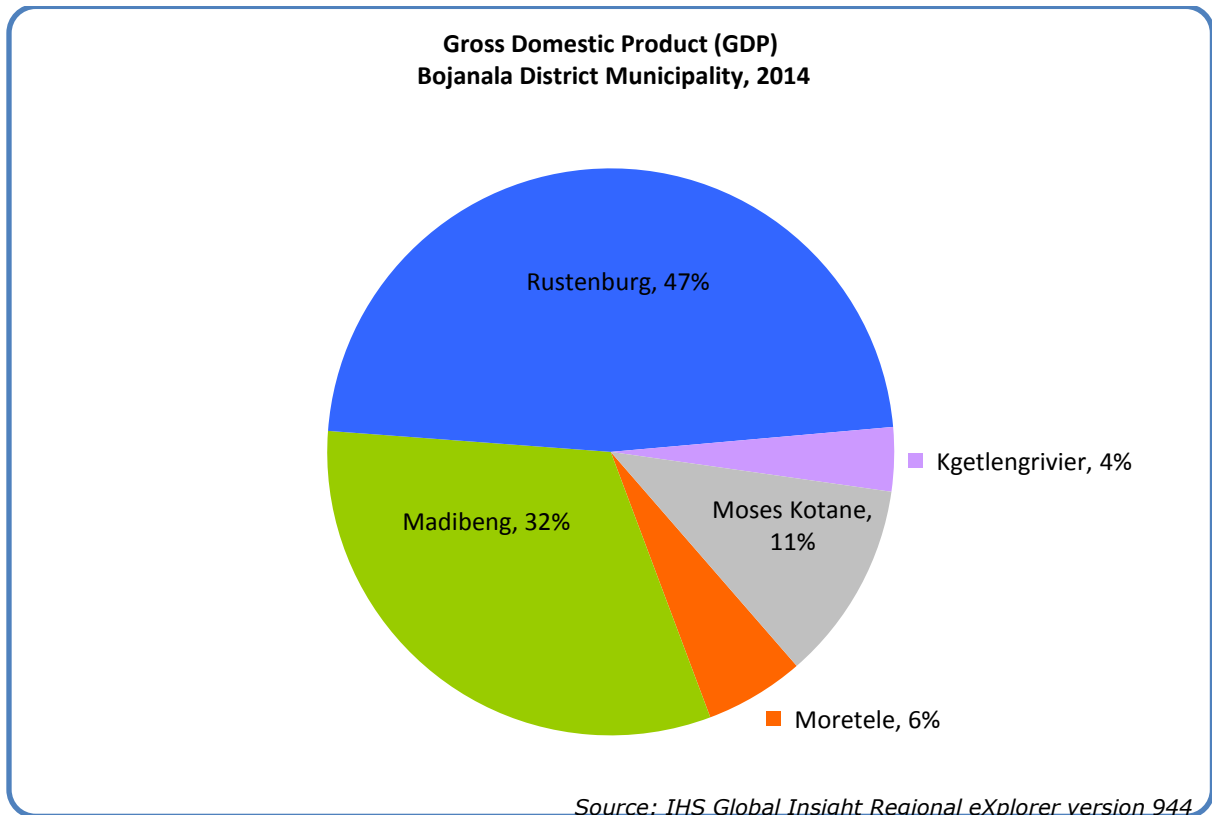
TABLE 11. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) - LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES OF BOJANALA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, 2004 TO 2014, SHARE AND GROWTH

	2014 (Current prices)	Share of district municipality	2004 (Constant prices)	2014 (Constant prices)	Average Annual growth
Moretele	6.98	5.68%	4.15	5.17	2.20%
Madibeng	39.21	31.89%	18.67	29.76	4.77%
Rustenburg	58.29	47.41%	35.13	45.59	2.64%
Kgetlengrivier	4.49	3.65%	2.86	3.43	1.83%
Moses Kotane	13.97	11.37%	8.54	10.60	2.18%
Bojanala	122.94		69.36	94.54	

Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 944

Madibeng had the highest average annual economic growth, averaging 4.77% between 2004 and 2014, when compared to the rest of the regions within the Bojanala Platinum District Municipality. The Rustenburg local municipality had the second highest average annual growth rate of 2.64%. Kgetlengrivier local municipality had the lowest average annual growth rate of 1.83% between 2004 and 2014.

CHART 9. GDP CONTRIBUTION - LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES OF BOJANALA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, 2014
[CURRENT PRICES, PERCENTAGE]

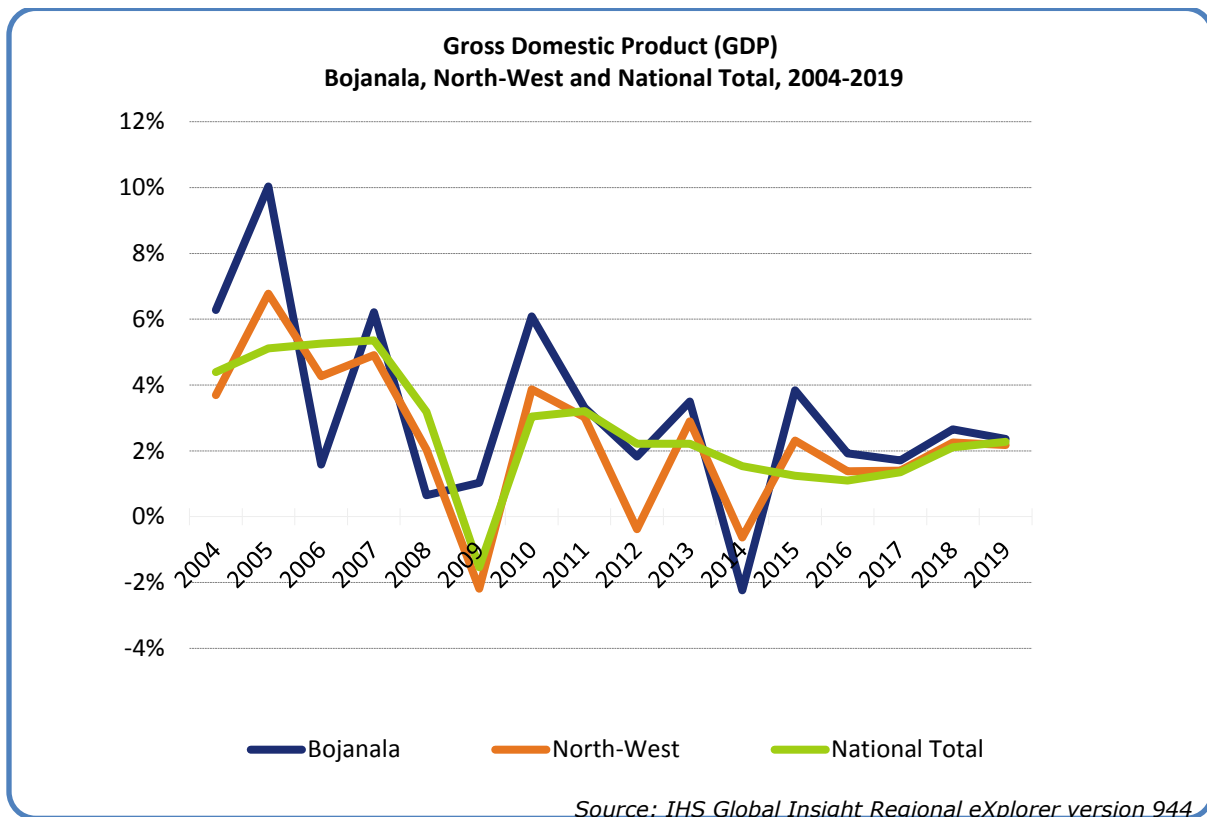


The greatest contributor to the Bojanala District Municipality economy is the Rustenburg local municipality with a share of 47.41% or R 58.3 billion, increasing from R 18.4 billion in 2004. The economy with the lowest contribution is the Kgetlengrivier local municipality with R 4.49 billion growing from R 1.56 billion in 2004.

4.1.1. ECONOMIC GROWTH FORECAST

It is expected that Bojanala District Municipality will grow at an average annual rate of 2.49% from 2014 to 2019. The average annual growth rate of North-West Province and South Africa is expected to grow at 1.90% and 1.61% respectively.

TABLE 12. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) - BOJANALA, NORTH-WEST AND NATIONAL TOTAL, 2004-2019 [AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE, CONSTANT 2010 PRICES]



In 2019, Bojanala's forecasted GDP will be an estimated R 107 billion (constant 2010 prices) or 57.2% of the total GDP of North-West. The ranking in terms of size of the Bojanala Platinum District Municipality will remain the same between 2014 and 2019, with a contribution to the North-West Province GDP of 57.2% in 2019 compared to the 55.6% in 2014. At a 2.49% average annual GDP growth rate between 2014 and 2019, Bojanala ranked the highest compared to the other regional economies.

TABLE 13. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) - LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES OF BOJANALA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, 2014 TO 2019, SHARE AND GROWTH

	2019 (Current prices)	Share of district municipality	2014 (Constant prices)	2019 (Constant prices)	Average Annual growth
Moretele	9.55	8.93%	5.17	5.38	0.80%
Madibeng	55.29	51.70%	29.76	32.74	1.93%
Rustenburg	82.87	77.49%	45.59	53.17	3.12%
Kgetlengrivier	6.23	5.82%	3.43	3.81	2.08%
Moses Kotane	20.08	18.78%	10.60	11.84	2.24%
Bojanala	174.01		94.54	106.94	

Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 944

When looking at the regions within the Bojanala Platinum District Municipality it is expected that from 2014 to 2019 the Rustenburg local municipality will achieve the highest average annual

growth rate of 3.12%. The region that is expected to achieve the second highest average annual growth rate is that of Moses Kotane local municipality, averaging 2.24% between 2014 and 2019. On the other hand the region that performed the poorest relative to the other regions within Bojanala District Municipality was the Moretele local municipality with an average annual growth rate of 0.80%.

4.2. GROSS VALUE ADDED BY REGION (GVA-R)

The Bojanala Platinum District Municipality's economy is made up of various industries. The GVA-R variable provides a sector breakdown, where each sector is measured in terms of its *value added* produced in the local economy.

Definition: Gross Value Added (GVA) is a measure of output (total production) of a region in terms of the value that was created within that region. GVA can be broken down into various production sectors.

The summary table below puts the Gross Value Added (GVA) of all the regions in perspective to that of the Bojanala District Municipality.

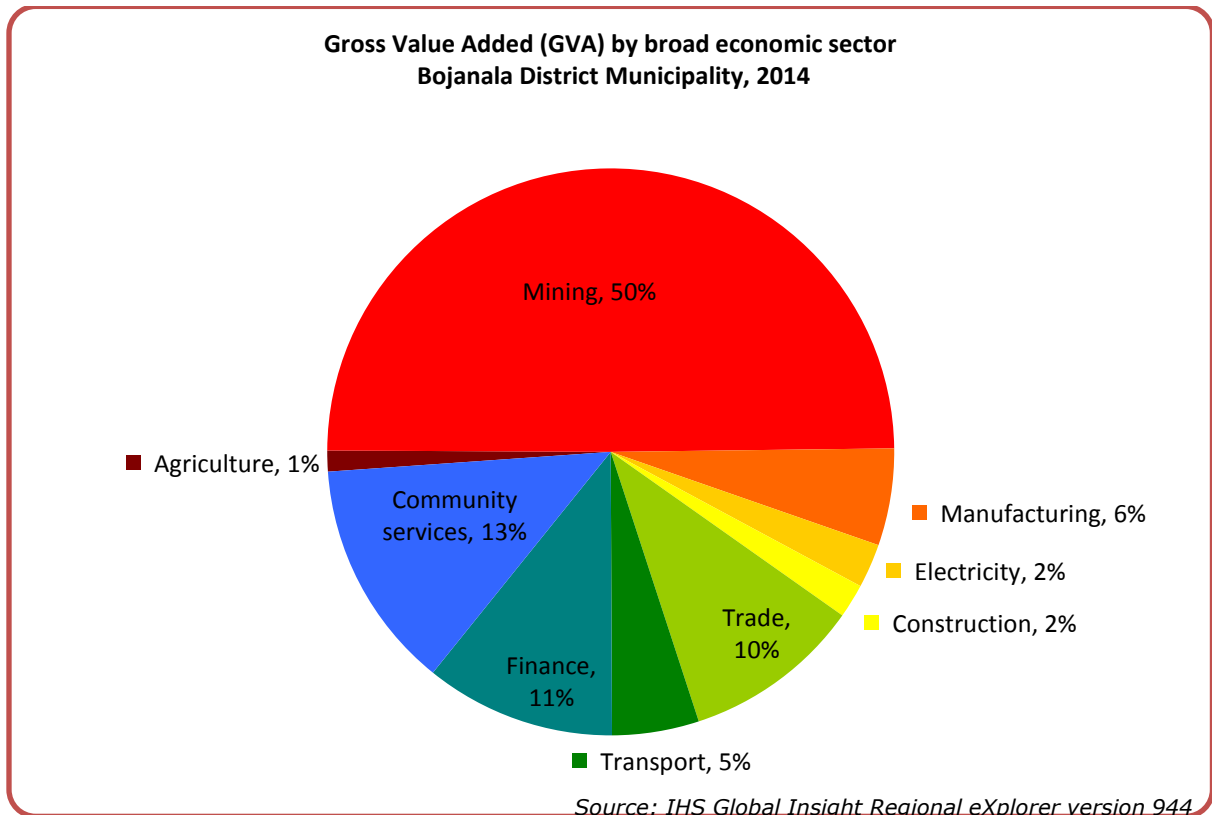
TABLE 14. GROSS VALUE ADDED (GVA) BY BROAD ECONOMIC SECTOR - BOJANALA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, 2014 [R BILLIONS, CURRENT PRICES]

	Bojanala	North-West	National Total	Bojanala as % of province	Bojanala as % of national
Agriculture	1.3	5.6	84.7	23.4%	1.54%
Mining	54.4	61.1	286.6	89.0%	18.97%
Manufacturing	6.0	11.2	452.3	54.2%	1.34%
Electricity	2.8	7.3	125.4	37.8%	2.19%
Construction	2.1	5.3	137.3	40.1%	1.54%
Trade	11.1	25.1	505.5	44.4%	2.20%
Transport	5.4	13.2	339.9	41.1%	1.59%
Finance	11.9	27.7	699.5	42.9%	1.70%
Community services	14.3	43.5	772.3	33.0%	1.85%
Total Industries	109.3	199.8	3,403.5	54.7%	3.21%

Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 944

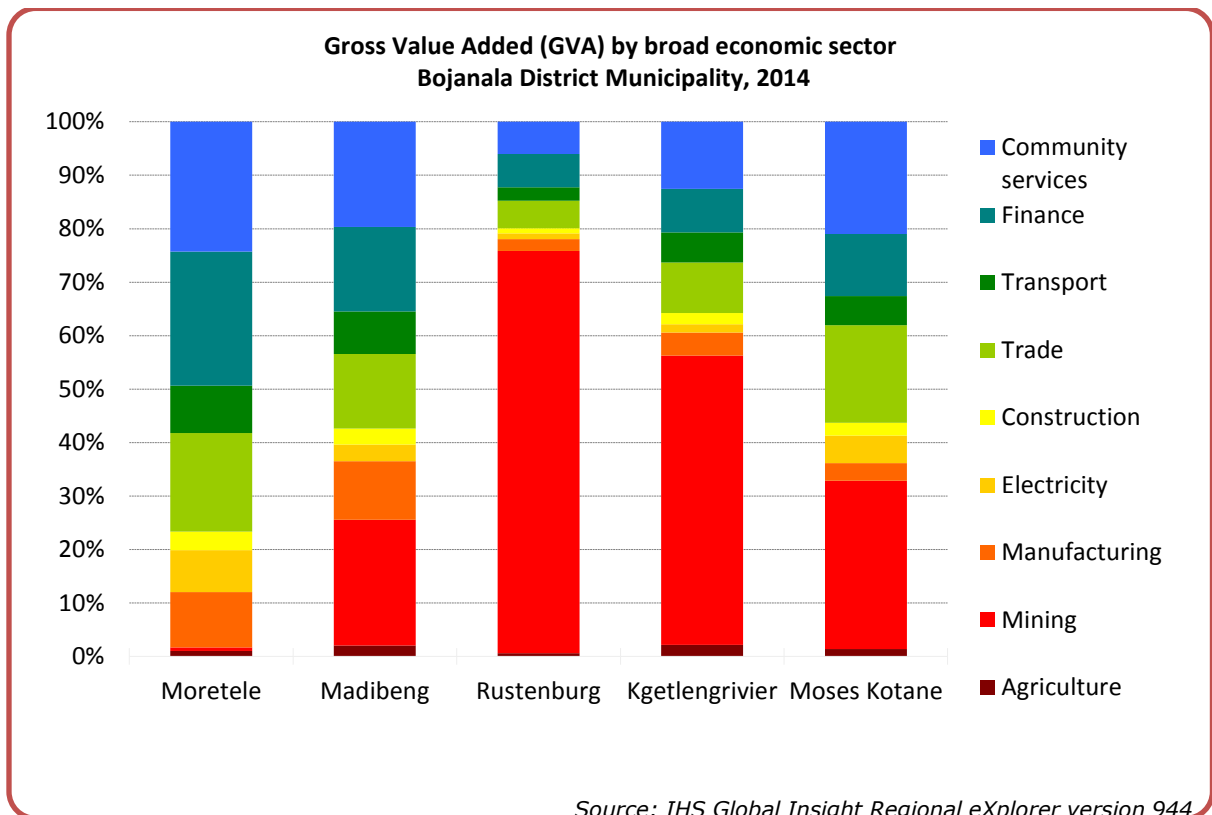
In 2014, the mining sector is the largest within Bojanala Platinum District Municipality accounting for R 54.4 billion or 49.7% of the total GVA in the district municipality's economy. The sector that contributes the second most to the GVA of the Bojanala Platinum District Municipality is the community services sector at 13.1%, followed by the finance sector with 10.9%. The sector that contributes the least to the economy of Bojanala Platinum District Municipality is the agriculture sector with a contribution of R 1.3 billion or 1.19% of the total GVA.

CHART 10. GROSS VALUE ADDED (GVA) BY BROAD ECONOMIC SECTOR - BOJANALA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, 2014 [PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION]



The community sector, which includes the government services, is generally a large contributor towards GVA in smaller and more rural local municipalities. When looking at the regions within Bojanala Platinum District Municipality it is clear that community services sector within the Madibeng local municipality contributed 45.69% towards its own GVA. The Madibeng local municipality contributed R 33.3 billion or 30.42% to the GVA of Bojanala Platinum District Municipality, making it the largest local municipality in terms of its contribution to the overall GVA of Bojanala Platinum District Municipality.

CHART 11. GROSS VALUE ADDED (GVA) BY BROAD ECONOMIC SECTOR - LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES OF BOJANALA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, 2014 [PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION]



4.2.1. HISTORICAL ECONOMIC GROWTH

For the period 2014 and 2004 the GVA in the construction sector had the highest average annual growth rate in Bojanala at 5.89%. The industry with the second highest average annual growth rate is the finance sector averaging at 5.04% per year. The agriculture sector had an average annual growth rate of 2.06%, while the electricity sector had the lowest average annual growth of 1.18%. Overall a negative growth existed for all the industries in 2014 with an annual growth rate of -2.46% since 2013.

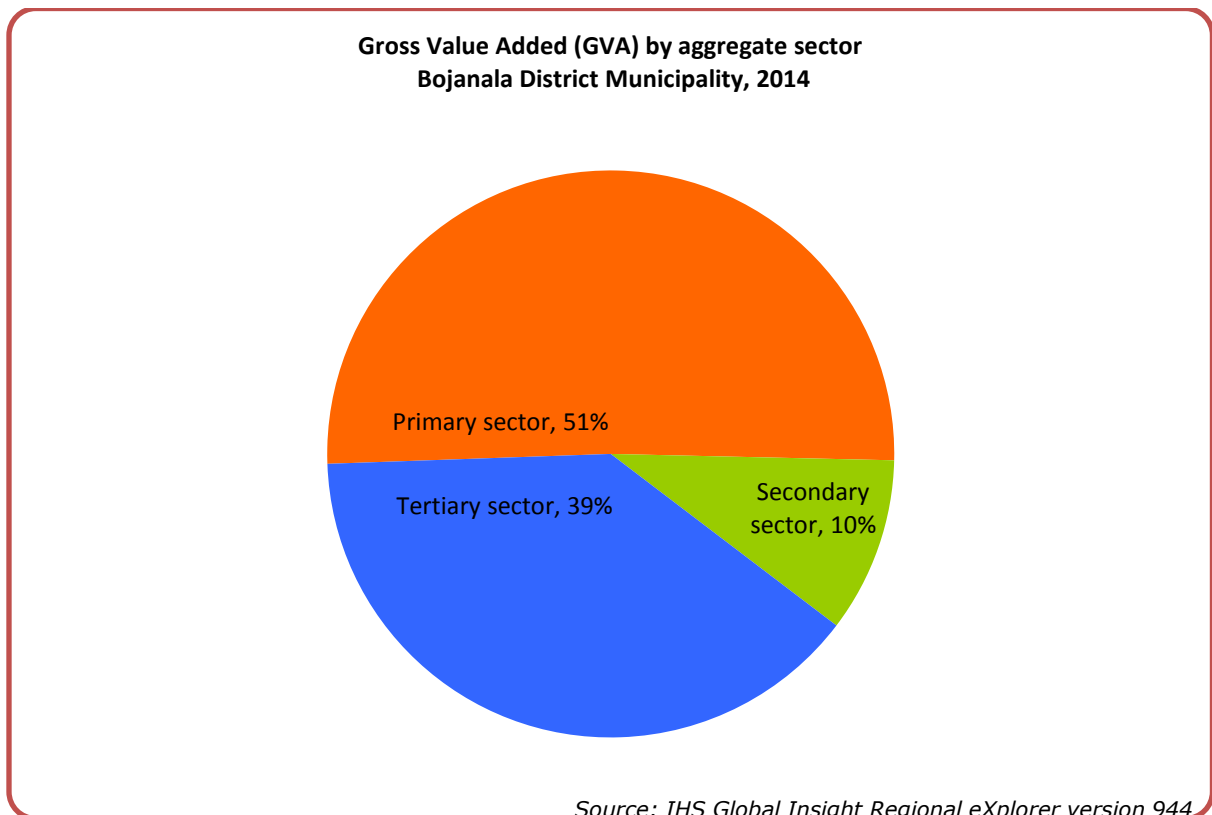
TABLE 15. GROSS VALUE ADDED (GVA) BY BROAD ECONOMIC SECTOR - BOJANALA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, 2004, 2009 AND 2014 [R BILLIONS, 2010 CONSTANT PRICES]

	2004	2009	2014	Average growth	Annual
Agriculture	0.79	0.85	0.97	2.06%	
Mining	34.70	41.37	43.36	2.26%	
Manufacturing	3.90	4.57	5.18	2.88%	
Electricity	1.17	1.24	1.32	1.18%	
Construction	1.04	1.61	1.83	5.89%	
Trade	6.01	6.64	8.46	3.49%	
Transport	2.73	3.07	3.71	3.13%	
Finance	5.79	8.13	9.46	5.04%	
Community services	7.59	8.92	11.51	4.26%	
Total Industries	63.70	76.40	85.81	3.02%	

Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 944

The primary sector contributes the most to the Gross Value Added within the Bojanala Platinum District Municipality at 50.9%. This is significantly higher than the national economy (10.9%). The tertiary sector contributed a total of 39.1% (ranking second), while the secondary sector contributed the least at 10.0%.

CHART 12. GROSS VALUE ADDED (GVA) BY AGGREGATE ECONOMIC SECTOR - BOJANALA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, 2014 [PERCENTAGE]

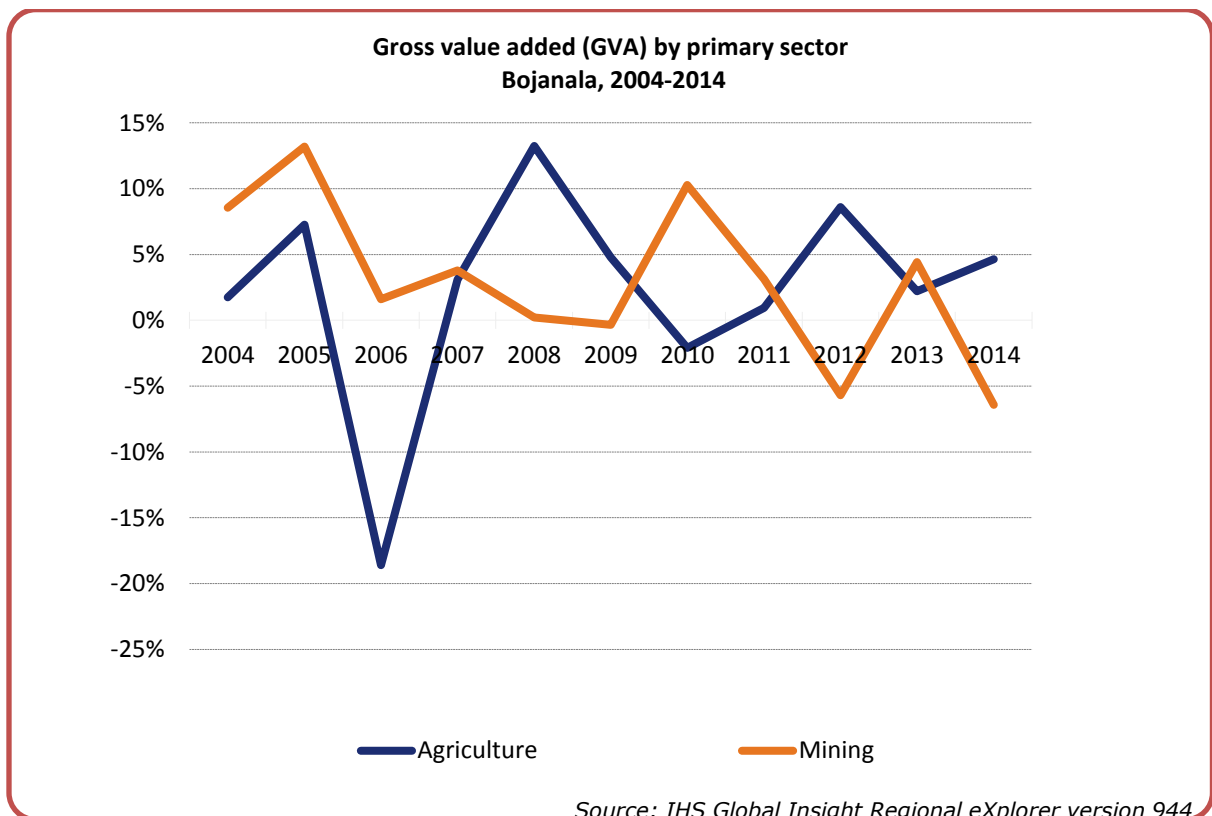


The following is a breakdown of the Gross Value Added (GVA) by aggregated sector

4.2.1.1. Primary Sector

The primary sector consists of two broad economic sectors namely the mining and the agricultural sector. The following chart represents the average growth rate in the GVA for both of these sectors in Bojanala Platinum District Municipality from 2004 to 2014.

CHART 13. GROSS VALUE ADDED (GVA) BY PRIMARY SECTOR - BOJANALA, 2004-2014 [ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE]

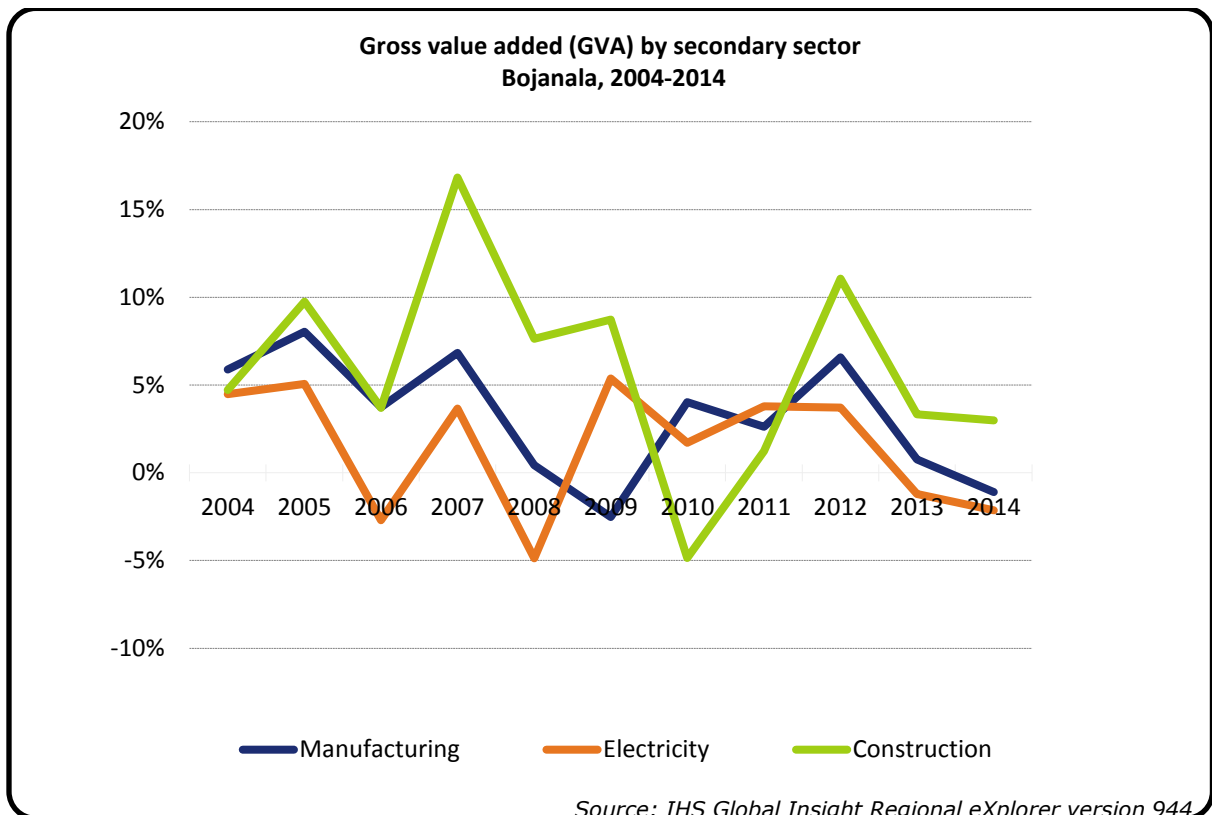


Between 2004 and 2014 the agriculture sector experienced the highest positive growth in 2008 with an average growth rate of 13.2%. The mining sector reached its highest point of growth of 13.2% in 2005. The agricultural sector experienced the lowest growth for the period during 2006 at -18.6%, while the mining sector reaching its lowest point of growth in 2014 at -6.4%. Both the agriculture and mining sectors are generally characterised by volatility in growth over the period.

4.2.1.2. Secondary Sector

The secondary sector consists of three broad economic sectors namely the manufacturing, electricity and the construction sector. The following chart represents the average growth rates in the GVA for these sectors in Bojanala Platinum District Municipality from 2004 to 2014.

CHART 14. GROSS VALUE ADDED (GVA) BY SECONDARY SECTOR - BOJANALA, 2004-2014 [ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE]

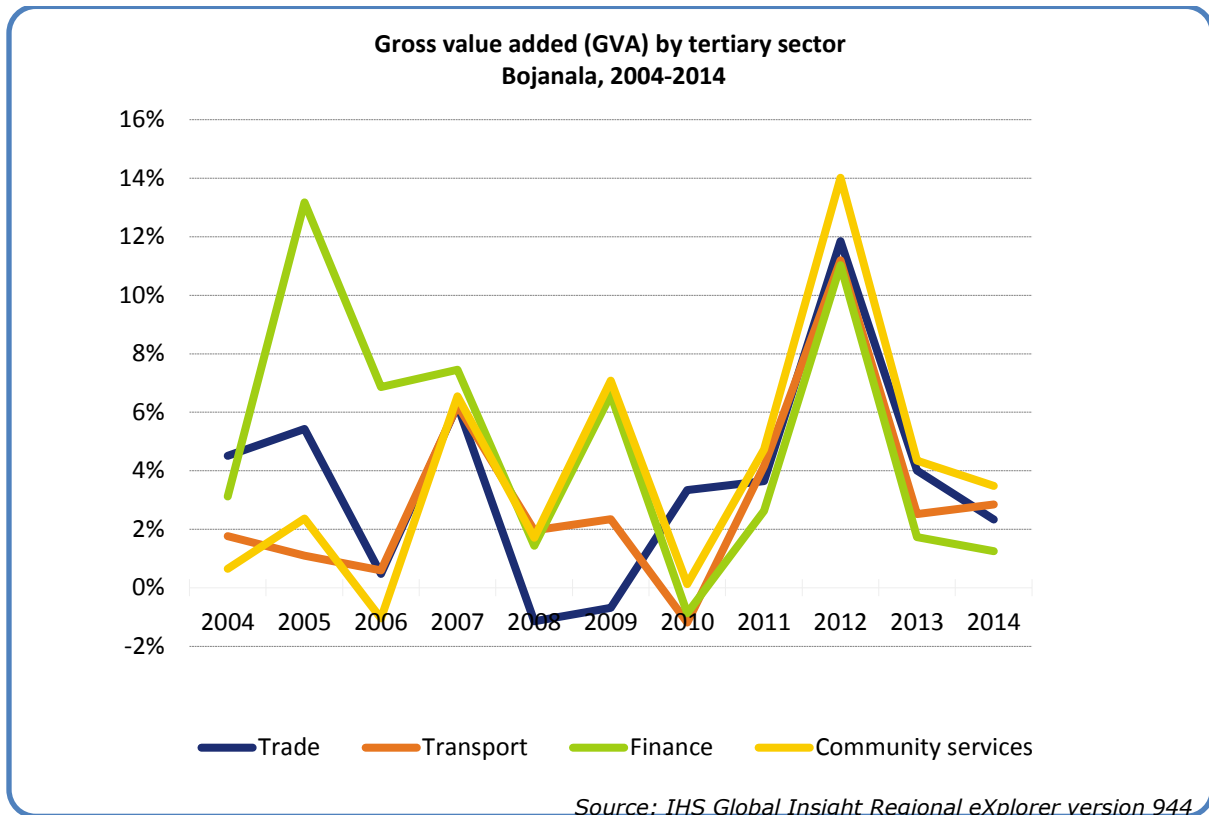


Between 2004 and 2014 the manufacturing sector experienced the highest positive growth in 2005 with a growth rate of 8.0%. The construction sector reached its highest growth in 2007 at 16.8%. The manufacturing sector experienced its lowest growth in 2010 of -2.5%, while construction sector reached its lowest point of growth in 2010 a with -4.9% growth rate. The electricity sector experienced the highest growth in 2009 at 5.4%, while it recorded the lowest growth of -4.9% in 2008.

4.2.1.3. Tertiary Sector

The tertiary sector consists of four broad economic sectors namely the trade, transport, finance and the community services sector. The following chart represents the average growth rates in the GVA for these sectors in Bojanala Platinum District Municipality from 2004 to 2014.

CHART 15. GROSS VALUE ADDED (GVA) BY TERTIARY SECTOR - BOJANALA, 2004-2014 [ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE]



The trade sector experienced the highest positive growth in 2012 with a growth rate of 11.8%. It is evident for the transport sector that the highest positive growth rate also existed in 2012 at 11.2% which is lower than that of the manufacturing sector. The finance sector experienced the highest growth rate in 2005 when it recorded growth of 13.2%. The finance sector recorded the lowest growth rate in 2010 with -0.9% growth rate, while the Trade sector had the lowest growth rate in 2008 at -1.1%. The community services sector, which largely consists of government, experienced its highest positive growth in 2012 with 14.0% and the lowest growth rate in 2006 with -1.0%.

4.2.2. SECTOR GROWTH FORECAST

The GVA forecasts are based on forecasted growth rates derived from two sources: historical growth rate estimates and national level industry forecasts. The projections are therefore partly based on the notion that regions that have performed well in the recent past are likely to continue performing well (and vice versa) and partly on the notion that those regions that have prominent sectors that are forecast to grow rapidly in the national economy (e.g. finance and telecommunications) are likely to perform well (and vice versa). As the target year moves further from the base year (2010) so the emphasis moves from historical growth rates to national-level industry growth rates.

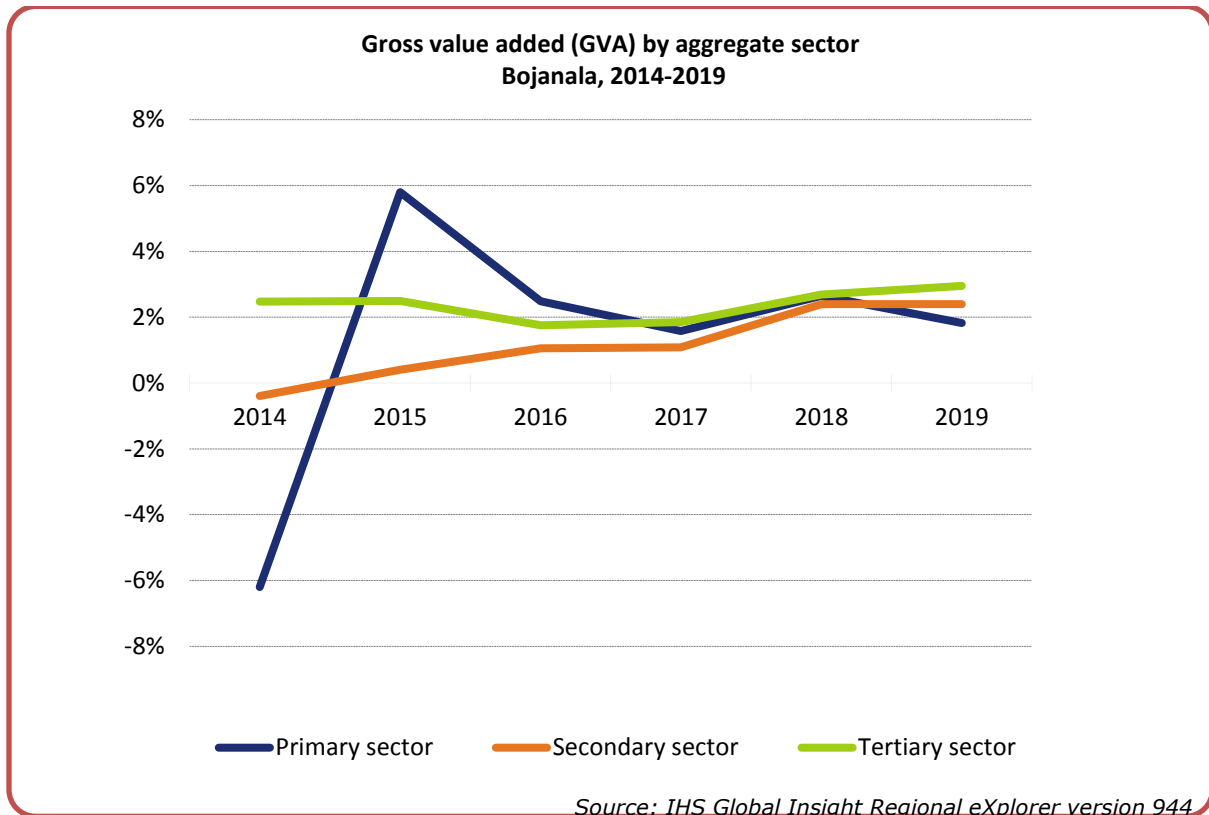
TABLE 16. GROSS VALUE ADDED (GVA) BY BROAD ECONOMIC SECTOR - BOJANALA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, 2014-2019 [R BILLIONS, CONSTANT 2010 PRICES]

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Average Annual growth
Agriculture	0.97	0.95	0.96	0.96	0.94	0.94	-0.68%
Mining	43.36	45.96	47.11	47.87	49.18	50.10	2.93%
Manufacturing	5.18	5.18	5.19	5.21	5.31	5.40	0.82%
Electricity	1.32	1.31	1.31	1.32	1.35	1.39	1.11%
Construction	1.83	1.89	1.95	2.02	2.09	2.17	3.44%
Trade	8.46	8.62	8.88	9.13	9.47	9.84	3.07%
Transport	3.71	3.80	3.88	3.96	4.08	4.23	2.68%
Finance	9.46	9.70	9.86	10.05	10.36	10.71	2.51%
Community services	11.51	11.85	11.95	12.06	12.25	12.44	1.56%
Total Industries	85.81	89.25	91.09	92.59	95.04	97.23	2.53%

Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 944

The construction sector is expected to grow fastest at an average of 3.44% annually from R 1.83 billion in Bojanala Platinum District Municipality to R 2.17 billion in 2019. The mining sector is estimated to be the largest sector within the Bojanala Platinum District Municipality in 2019, with a total share of 51.5% of the total GVA (as measured in current prices), growing at an average annual rate of 2.9%. The sector that is estimated to grow the slowest is the agriculture sector with an average annual growth rate of -0.68%.

TABLE 17. GROSS VALUE ADDED (GVA) BY AGGREGATE ECONOMIC SECTOR - BOJANALA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, 2014-2019 [ANNUAL GROWTH RATE, CONSTANT 2010 PRICES]



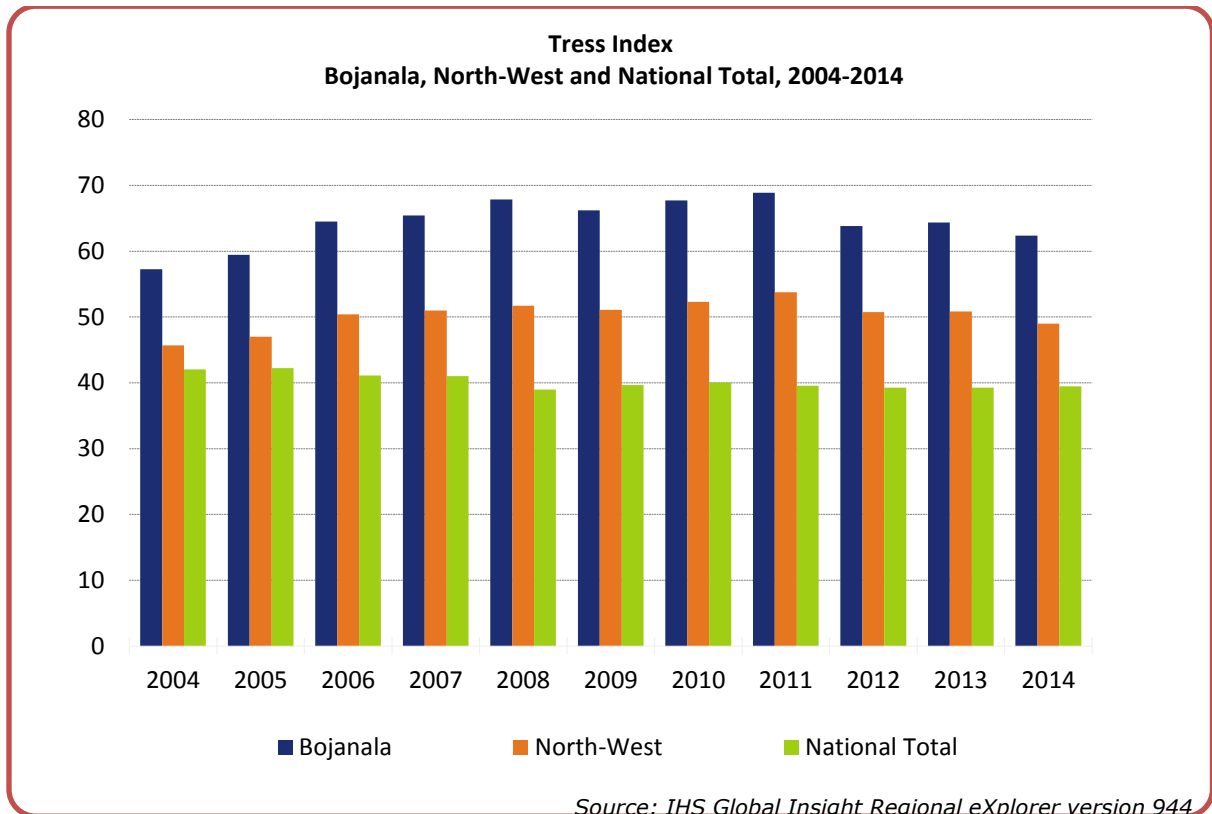
The Primary sector is expected to grow at an average annual rate of 2.86% between 2014 and 2019, with the Secondary sector growing at 1.47% on average annually. The Tertiary sector is expected to grow at an average annual rate of 2.35% for the same period.

Based on the typical profile of a developing country, we can expect faster growth in the secondary and tertiary sectors when compared to the primary sector. Also remember that the agricultural sector is prone to very high volatility as a result of uncertain weather conditions, pests and other natural causes - and the forecasts presented here is merely a long-term trend rather than trying to forecast the unpredictable weather conditions.

4.3. TRESS INDEX

Definition: The Tress index measures the degree of concentration of an area's economy on a sector basis. A Tress index value of 0 means that all economic sectors in the region contribute equally to GVA, whereas a Tress index of 100 means that only one economic sector makes up the whole GVA of the region.

CHART 16. TRESS INDEX - BOJANALA, NORTH-WEST AND NATIONAL TOTAL, 2004-2014 [NUMBER]



In 2014, Bojanala's Tress Index was estimated at 62.4 which are higher than the 49 of the province and higher than the 39 of the South Africa as a whole. This implies that - on average - Bojanala Platinum District Municipality is less diversified in terms of its economic activity spread than the national's economy.

The Bojanala Platinum District Municipality has a very high concentrated mining sector.

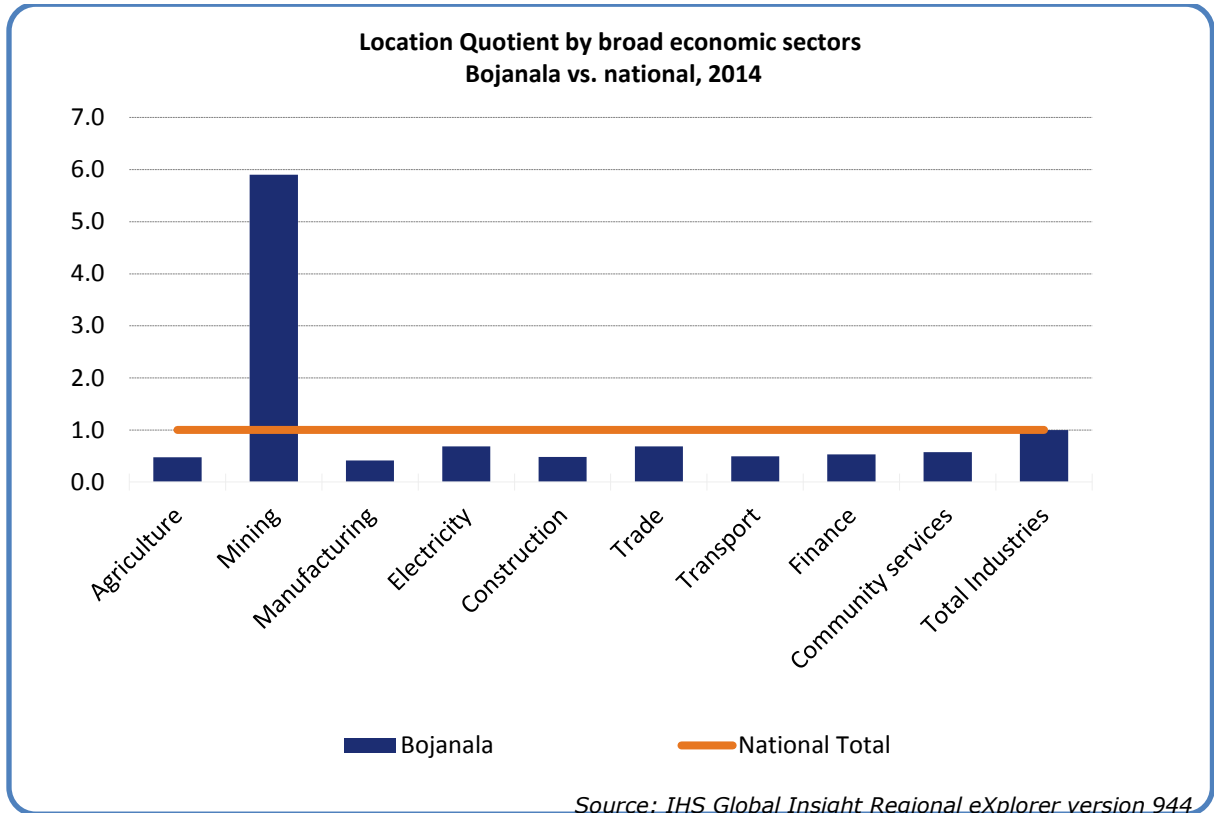
The more diverse an economy is, the more likely it is to create employment opportunities across all skills levels (and not only - for instance - employment opportunities that cater for highly skilled labourers), and maintain a healthy balance between labour-intensive and capital-intensive industries. If both economic growth and the alleviation of unemployment are of concern, clearly there need to be industries that are growing fast and also creating jobs in particular the lower skilled categories. Unfortunately, in practice many industries that are growing fast are not those that create many employment opportunities for unskilled labourers (and alleviate unemployment).

4.4. LOCATION QUOTIENT

Definition: A specific regional economy has a comparative advantage over other regional economies if it can more efficiently produce the same good. The location quotient is one way of measuring this comparative advantage.

If the location quotient is larger than one for a specified sector within a region, then that region has a comparative advantage in that sector. This is because the share of that sector of the specified regional economy is greater than the same sector in the national economy. The location quotient is usually computed by taking the percentage share of the sector in the regional economy divided by the percentage share of that same sector in the national economy.

CHART 17. LOCATION QUOTIENT BY BROAD ECONOMIC SECTORS - BOJANALA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY AND SOUTH AFRICA, 2014 [NUMBER]



For 2014 Bojanala Platinum District Municipality has a very large comparative advantage in the mining sector. The Bojanala Platinum District Municipality has a comparative disadvantage when it comes to the manufacturing and agriculture sector which has a large comparative disadvantage. In general mining is a very concentrated economic sector. The entire Bojanala Platinum District Municipality - economy is centred around the mines in the area, with an LQ of 5.9. There are no other sectors except for the mining sector with a comparative advantage. All other sectors have a disadvantage - with the manufacturing sector reporting the lowest score at 0.416.

4.5. COUNCIL STRUCTURES

In terms of the Constitution section 156 (1) and (4), as well as both the Local Government: Municipal Structures Act of 1996 sections 83 and 84; Municipal Systems Act of 2000 as amended, the BPDM Council set out to design both its administrative and political structures. These are detailed below.

4.5.1. POLITICAL STRUCTURES AND POLITICAL OFFICE BEARERS

The political structures and political office bearers of the Bojanala Platinum District Municipality are the following:

- Council, presided over by the Speaker;
- The Executive Mayor;
- The Mayoral Committee,
- Office of the Single Whip of Council
- Municipal Public Accounts Committee (MPAC).

The Executive Mayor has established the following committees (Portfolio Committee) 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

4.6.2. ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURES

The municipality has the following administrative structures:

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

4.7. INTRODUCTION

Three out of six municipalities including 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.

The Key Performance Areas or strategic priorities as outlined in the LG Strategic Agenda 2006-2011 together with benchmarks for an ideal functional municipality are the following:

- Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development
- Local Economic Development
- Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure Investment
- Financial Viability and Financial Management
- Good Governance and Community Participation

4.7.1. KEY PERFORMANCE AREAS

4.7.1.1. MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

4.7.1.1.1. KEY ISSUES & 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.
- Municipal operations based all over Rustenburg town
- Unsustainable rental costs
- Poor ICT maintenance
- Construction of a municipal building
- Functionality of all policies and systems, particularly in weaker municipalities.
- Common or complementary IT systems.

4.7.1.1.2. IMPROVE TECHNOLOGY EFFICIENCIES

The District municipality will integrate technology into the internal business processes to increase operational efficiencies, improve service delivery, and control costs.

A Geographic Information System is being developed to improve and enhance the planning system for the district and local municipalities and improve service delivery. An Information Management System to promote better decision making, automation of the performance management system to improve performance management and reporting in all municipalities in the district. Under-resourced municipalities in the district have been assisted in developing their websites to promote communication with communities and other stakeholders. The challenge is to keep the websites functional and useful to communities.

4.7.1.1.3. PROMOTING CO-OPERATIVE GOVERNANCE

The municipality will work towards a greater level of cooperation with local municipalities, the national and provincial government based on the principles of mutual support, information sharing, communication and coordination of programmes in line with the Constitution and the Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act.

Key structures that have been established are the following:

- The Mayors Forum (District Intergovernmental Relations Forum - DIGRF).
- The Municipal Managers Forum.
- Technical Forums that report to the Municipal Managers Forum on key priority issues.

Other structures and co-ordination processes and procedures are outlined in detail in the IDP District Framework in Volume 3 of this IDP. Provincial departments that have a district presence will be invited to serve on the district IGR Forum in compliance with the Act. Protocols will also be developed and ratified to strengthen relations and cooperation within the context of a shared support services.

4.7.1.1.4. ACHIEVE EMPLOYMENT EQUITY

The aim of this objective is to ensure that the human resources of the municipality reflect the demographic profile of South African society and affirm historically disadvantaged groups.

The District municipality will progressively achieve employment equity in its administration by recruiting and retaining individuals as designated by the Employment Equity Act in line with Council approved policies.

4.7.1.5. PROMOTE INNOVATION, LEARNING AND GROWTH

The District municipality will ensure that its employee's skills are continually developed to be able to address the service delivery and development challenges of the district community as outlined in the priorities and objectives of the IDP.

Employees will be encouraged to learn and find innovative ways of solving problems related to their everyday work of discharging the mandate of council. Through Employee Bursary scheme as well as the training related to Workplace Skills Plan, employee capacity is continually improved.

4.7.1.6. RECRUITMENT AND RETENTION OF SKILLED EMPLOYEES

The District municipality will, through the implementation of appropriate recruitment and retention policies, ensure that skilled and experienced employees are recruited and retained.

Council has approved the following:

- Recruitment & Selection policy
- Employee Retention policy

4.7.1.7. ACHIEVE A POSITIVE EMPLOYEE CLIMATE.

The District municipality will, through appropriate Human Resources and other policies, ensure the creation of an environment where employees are empowered, productive and motivated.

Figure 2.1: Political Structure of Bojanala Platinum District Municipality



Legislative - Municipal Council, presided over by the Speaker



Executive - led by the Executive Mayor and Mayoral Committee

Portfolio Committees &
Mayoral Committee Members

MMC - IDP, PMS &
Public Participation

MMC - CDS

MMC - BTO

MMC - CSS

MMC - Agric & RD

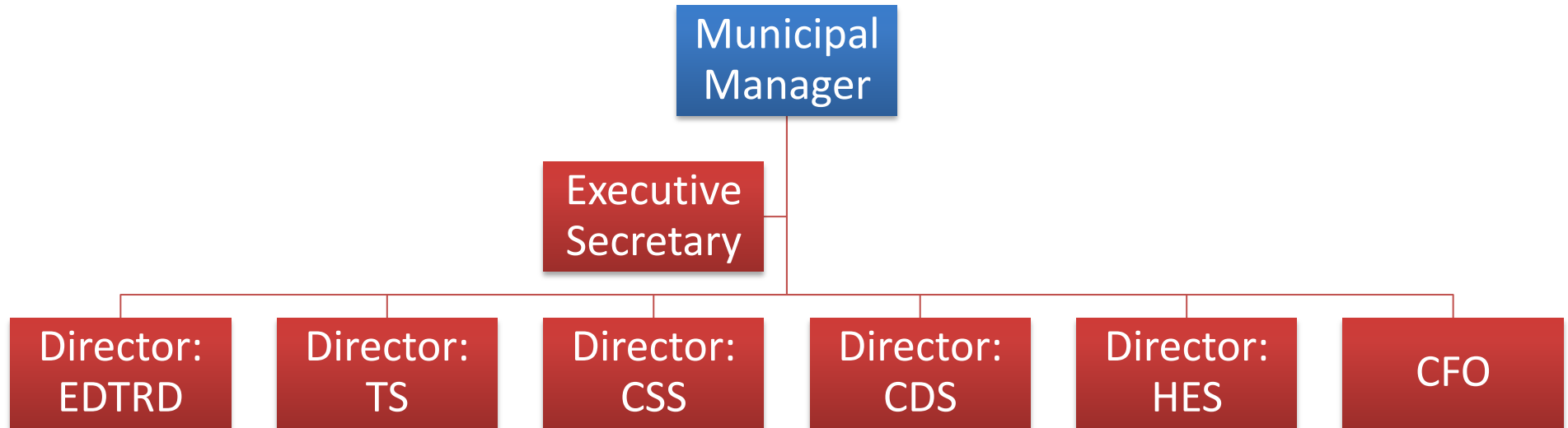
MMC - ED &
Tourism

MMC - Sport, Arts &
Culture

MMC - Special
Projects

MMC - Technical
Services

Figure 2.2: Administrative Structure



5. CHAPTER FIVE: LABOUR

The labour force of a country consists of everyone of working age (above a certain age and below retirement) that are participating as workers, i.e. people who are actively employed or seeking employment. This is also called the economically active population (EAP). People not included are students, retired people, stay-at-home parents, people in prisons or similar institutions, people employed in jobs or professions with unreported income, as well as discouraged workers who cannot find work.

TABLE 18. WORKING AGE POPULATION IN BOJANALA, NORTH-WEST AND NATIONAL TOTAL, 2004 AND 2014 [NUMBER]

	Bojanala		North-West		National Total	
	2004	2014	2004	2014	2004	2014
15-19	124,000	116,000	335,000	295,000	4,910,000	4,590,000
20-24	137,000	149,000	330,000	317,000	4,910,000	4,940,000
25-29	127,000	164,000	283,000	320,000	4,340,000	4,870,000
30-34	103,000	153,000	233,000	298,000	3,520,000	4,450,000
35-39	94,600	121,000	215,000	250,000	3,070,000	3,550,000
40-44	86,600	95,200	198,000	208,000	2,740,000	3,000,000
45-49	73,600	87,600	170,000	192,000	2,340,000	2,720,000
50-54	54,500	80,700	131,000	181,000	1,890,000	2,480,000
55-59	41,800	68,200	105,000	157,000	1,510,000	2,130,000
60-64	32,900	49,600	83,500	119,000	1,180,000	1,700,000
Total	876,277	1,083,792	2,084,068	2,336,881	30,398,673	34,425,615

Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 944

The working age population in Bojanala in 2014 was 1.08 million, increasing at an average annual rate of 2.15% since 2004. For the same period the working age population for North-West Province increased at 1.15% annually, while that of South Africa increased at 1.25% annually.

In theory, a higher or increasing population dividend is supposed to provide additional stimulus to economic growth. People of working age tend to uphold higher consumption patterns (Final Consumption Expenditure, FCE), and a more dense concentration of working age people is supposed to decrease dependency ratios - given that the additional labour which is offered to the market, is absorbed.

5.1. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION (EAP)

The economically active population (EAP) is a good indicator of how many of the total working age population are in reality participating in the labour market of a region. If a person is economically active, he or she forms part of the labour force.

Definition: The economically active population (EAP) is defined as the number of people (between the age of 15 and 65) who are able and willing to work, and who are actively looking for work. It includes both employed and unemployed people. People, who recently have not taken any active steps to find employment, are not included in the measure. These people may (or may not) consider themselves unemployed. Regardless, they are counted as discouraged work seekers, and thus form part of the non-economically active population.

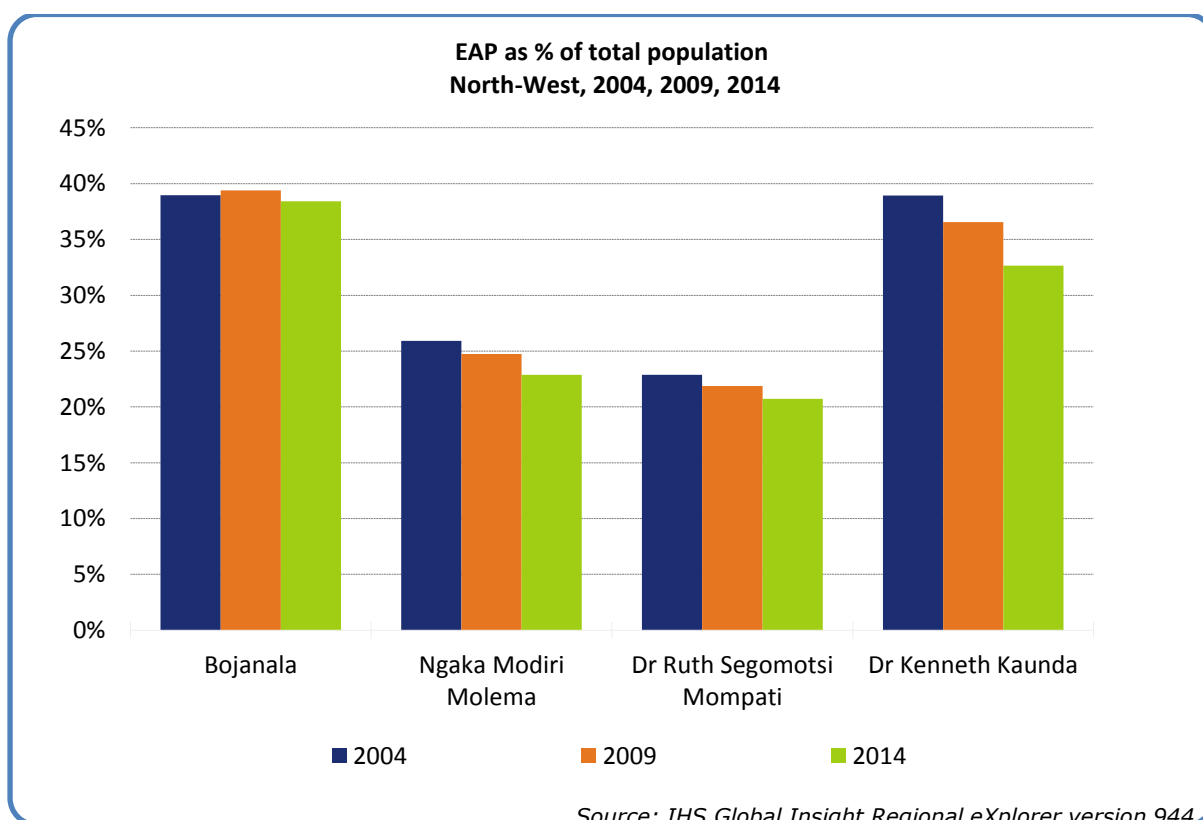
TABLE 19. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION (EAP) - BOJANALA, NORTH-WEST AND NATIONAL TOTAL, 2004-2014 [NUMBER, PERCENTAGE]

	Bojanala	North-West	National Total	Bojanala as % of province	Bojanala as % of national
2004	500,000	1,060,000	17,000,000	47.3%	2.9%
2005	513,000	1,070,000	17,300,000	48.0%	3.0%
2006	534,000	1,100,000	17,700,000	48.6%	3.0%
2007	551,000	1,120,000	18,100,000	49.3%	3.0%
2008	561,000	1,120,000	18,300,000	49.9%	3.1%
2009	564,000	1,110,000	18,200,000	50.7%	3.1%
2010	565,000	1,100,000	18,200,000	51.4%	3.1%
2011	569,000	1,090,000	18,300,000	52.0%	3.1%
2012	591,000	1,110,000	18,600,000	53.3%	3.2%
2013	605,000	1,130,000	19,000,000	53.5%	3.2%
2014	616,000	1,150,000	19,400,000	53.6%	3.2%
Average Annual growth					
2004-2014	2.11%	0.85%	1.33%		

Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 944

Bojanala Platinum District Municipality's EAP was 616 000 in 2014, which is 38.41% of its total population of 1.6 million, and roughly 53.55% of the total EAP of the North-West Province. From 2004 to 2014, the average annual increase in the EAP in the Bojanala Platinum District Municipality was 2.11%, which is 1.26 percentage points higher than the growth in the EAP of North-West's for the same period.

CHART 18. EAP AS % OF TOTAL POPULATION - BOJANALA AND THE REST OF NORTH-WEST, 2004, 2009, 2014 [PERCENTAGE]



Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 944

In 2004, 39.0% of the total population in Bojanala Platinum District Municipality were classified as economically active which decreased to 38.4% in 2014. Compared to the other regions in North-West,

Bojanala Platinum District Municipality had the highest EAP as a percentage of the total population within its own region relative to the other regions. On the other hand, Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati district municipality had the lowest EAP with 20.7% people classified as economically active population in 2014.

5.1.1. LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE

Definition: The labour force participation rate (LFPR) is the Economically Active Population (EAP) expressed as a percentage of the total working age population.

The following is the labour participation rate of the Bojanala, North-West and National Total as a whole.

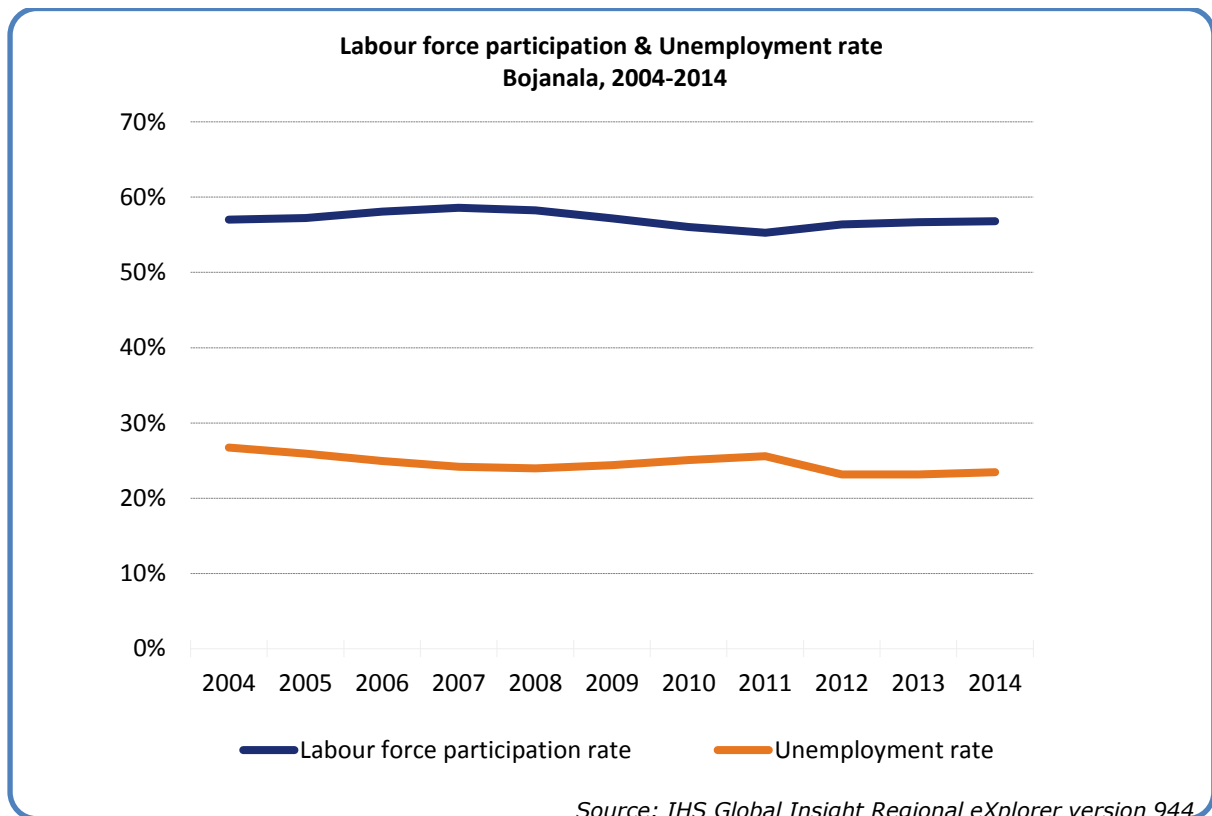
TABLE 20. THE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE - BOJANALA, NORTH-WEST AND NATIONAL TOTAL, 2004-2014 [PERCENTAGE]

	Bojanala	North-West	National Total
2004	57.0%	50.7%	55.8%
2005	57.2%	50.6%	56.0%
2006	58.1%	51.2%	56.6%
2007	58.6%	51.6%	57.0%
2008	58.3%	51.2%	56.7%
2009	57.2%	50.2%	55.9%
2010	56.0%	49.0%	55.1%
2011	55.3%	48.2%	54.7%
2012	56.4%	48.3%	55.0%
2013	56.7%	48.8%	55.7%
2014	56.8%	49.2%	56.2%

Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 944

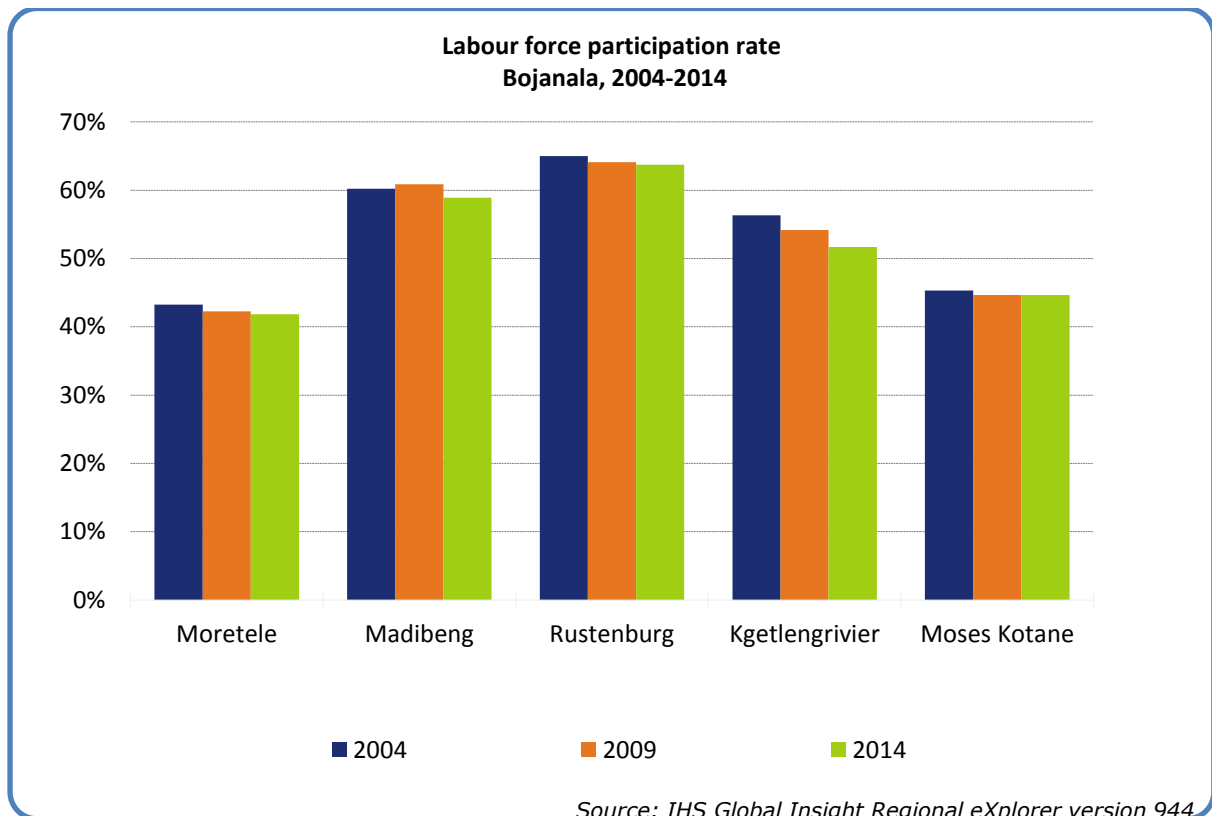
The Bojanala Platinum District Municipality's labour force participation rate decreased from 57.00% to 56.80% which is a decrease of -0.2 percentage points. The North-West Province decreased from 50.67% to 49.19%, South Africa increased from 55.78% to 56.23% from 2004 to 2014. The Bojanala Platinum District Municipality labour force participation rate exhibited a higher percentage point change compared to the North-West Province from 2004 to 2014. The Bojanala Platinum District Municipality had a higher labour force participation rate when compared to South Africa in 2014.

CHART 19. THE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE - BOJANALA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, 2004-2014 [PERCENTAGE]



In 2014 the labour force participation rate for Bojanala was at 56.8% which is very similar when compared to the 57.0% in 2004. The unemployment rate is an efficient indicator that measures the success rate of the labour force relative to employment. In 2004, the unemployment rate for Bojanala was 26.7% and decreased overtime to 23.5% in 2014. The gap between the labour force participation rate and the unemployment rate increased which indicates a positive outlook for the employment within Bojanala Platinum District Municipality.

CHART 20. THE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE - MORETELE, MADIBENG, RUSTENBURG, KGETLENGRIVIER AND MOSES KOTANE LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES, 2004, 2009 AND 2014 [PERCENTAGE]



Rustenburg local municipality had the highest labour force participation rate with 63.8% in 2014 decreasing from 65.0% in 2004. Moretele Local Municipality had the lowest labour force participation rate of 41.9% in 2014, this decreased from 43.3% in 2004.

5.2. TOTAL EMPLOYMENT

Employment data is a key element in the estimation of unemployment. In addition, trends in employment within different sectors and industries normally indicate significant structural changes in the economy. Employment data is also used in the calculation of productivity, earnings per worker, and other economic indicators.

Definition: Total employment consists of two parts: employment in the formal sector, and employment in the informal sector

TABLE 21. TOTAL EMPLOYMENT - BOJANALA, NORTH-WEST AND NATIONAL TOTAL, 2004-2014 [NUMBERS]

	Bojanala	North-West	National Total
2004	331,000	703,000	12,300,000
2005	345,000	721,000	12,700,000
2006	365,000	751,000	13,200,000
2007	383,000	774,000	13,700,000
2008	394,000	782,000	13,900,000
2009	394,000	771,000	13,800,000
2010	392,000	758,000	13,700,000
2011	392,000	750,000	13,700,000
2012	417,000	759,000	13,900,000
2013	422,000	771,000	14,200,000
2014	428,000	782,000	14,500,000
Average Annual growth			
2004-2014	2.59%	1.07%	1.66%

Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 944

In 2014, Bojanala employed 428 000 people which is 54.70% of the total employment in North-West (782 000), 2.96% of total employment in South Africa (14.5 million). Employment within Bojanala increased annually at an average rate of 2.59% from 2004 to 2014. The Bojanala Platinum District Municipality average annual employment growth rate of 2.59% exceeds the average annual labour force growth rate of 2.11% resulting in unemployment decreasing from 26.75% in 2004 to 23.46% in 2014 in the district municipality.

TABLE 22. TOTAL EMPLOYMENT PER BROAD ECONOMIC SECTOR - BOJANALA AND THE REST OF NORTH-WEST, 2014 [NUMBERS]

	Bojanala Platinum	Ngaka Molema	Modiri	Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti	Dr Kaunda	Kenneth	Total North-West
Agriculture	12,000	8,750	3,040	8,700	8,700	32,492	
Mining	125,000	2,880	2,980	13,400	13,400	144,445	
Manufacturing	35,600	8,540	4,850	11,000	11,000	59,961	
Electricity	1,480	670	380	654	654	3,180	
Construction	28,000	5,790	2,090	6,720	6,720	42,617	
Trade	75,500	26,800	13,800	37,400	37,400	153,565	
Transport	14,200	5,010	1,440	4,570	4,570	25,203	
Finance	38,700	15,900	4,650	17,400	17,400	76,654	
Community services	71,200	42,100	19,600	41,800	41,800	174,660	
Households	25,800	16,200	11,100	15,900	15,900	68,968	
Total	428,000	133,000	63,900	158,000	158,000	781,744	

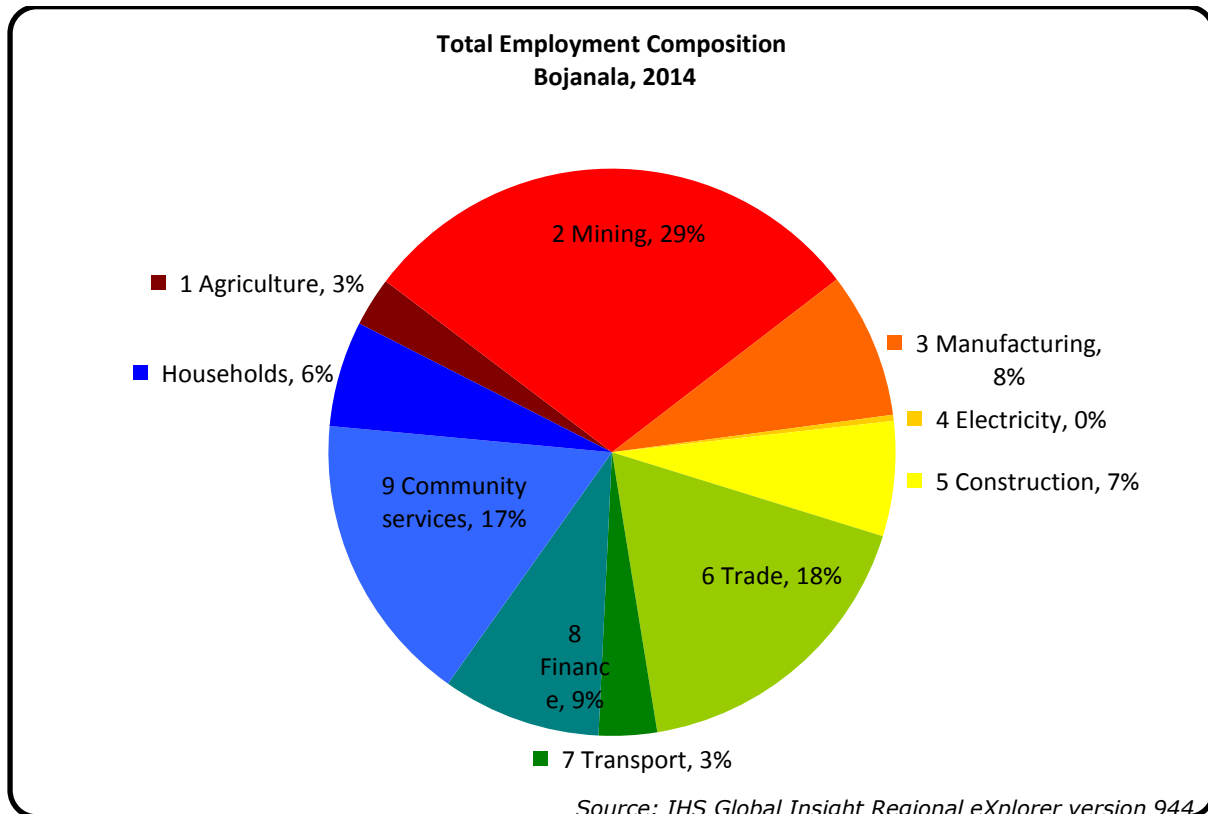
Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 944

Bojanala Platinum District Municipality employs a total number of 428 000 people within its district municipality. Bojanala Platinum District Municipality also employs the highest number of people within North-West Province. The district municipality that employs the lowest number of people relative to the other regions within North-West Province is Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti district municipality with a total number of 63 900 employed people.

In Bojanala District Municipality the economic sectors that recorded the largest number of employment in 2014 were the mining sector with a total of 125 000 employed people or 29.3% of total employment in the district municipality. The trade sector with a total of 75 500 (17.7%) employs the second highest number of people relative to the rest of the sectors. The electricity sector with 1 480 (0.3%) is the sector that employs

the least number of people in Bojanala Platinum District Municipality, followed by the agriculture sector with 12 000 (2.8%) people employed.

CHART 21. TOTAL EMPLOYMENT PER BROAD ECONOMIC SECTOR - BOJANALA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, 2014 [PERCENTAGE]



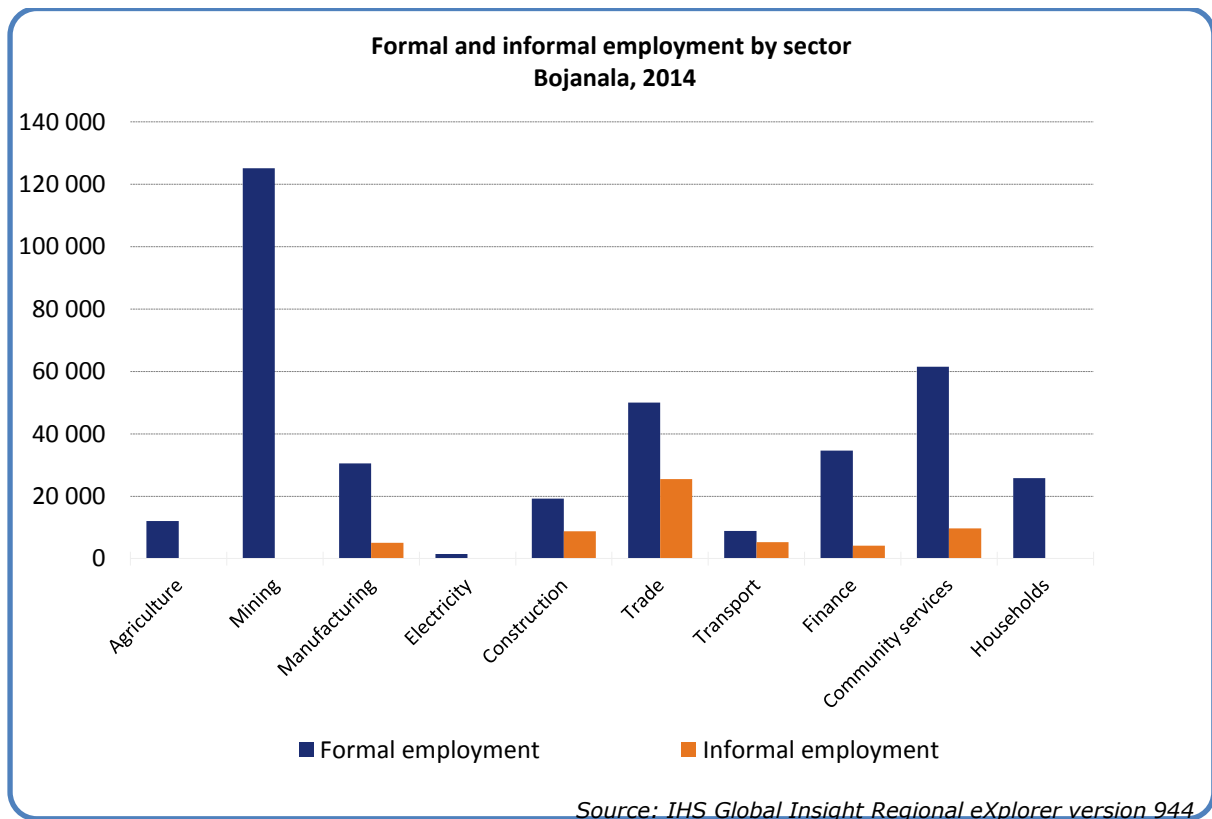
5.3. FORMAL AND INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT

Total employment can be broken down into formal and informal sector employment. Formal sector employment is measured from the formal business side, and the informal employment is measured from the household side where formal businesses have not been established.

Formal employment is much more stable than informal employment. Informal employment is much harder to measure and manage, simply because it cannot be tracked through the formal business side of the economy. Informal employment is however a reality in South Africa and cannot be ignored.

The number of formally employed people in Bojanala Platinum District Municipality counted 369 000 in 2014, which is about 86.33% of total employment, while the number of people employed in the informal sector counted 58 500 or 13.67% of the total employment. Informal employment in Bojanala increased from 43 100 in 2004 to an estimated 58 500 in 2014.

CHART 22. FORMAL AND INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT BY BROAD ECONOMIC SECTOR - BOJANALA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, 2014 [NUMBERS]



Some of the economic sectors have little or no informal employment:

Mining industry, due to well-regulated mining safety policies, and the strict registration of a mine, has little or no informal employment. The Electricity sector is also well regulated, making it difficult to get information on informal employment. Domestic Workers and employment in the Agriculture sector is typically counted under a separate heading.

In 2014 the Trade sector recorded the highest number of informally employed, with a total of 25 500 employees or 43.65% of the total informal employment. This can be expected as the barriers to enter the Trade sector in terms of capital and skills required is less than with most of the other sectors. The Finance sector has the lowest informal employment with 4 150 and only contributes 7.09% to total informal employment.

TABLE 23. FORMAL AND INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT BY BROAD ECONOMIC SECTOR - BOJANALA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, 2014 [NUMBERS]

Sector	Formal employment	Informal employment
Agriculture	12,000	N/A
Mining	125,000	N/A
Manufacturing	30,500	5,060
Electricity	1,480	N/A
Construction	19,200	8,790
Trade	50,000	25,500
Transport	8,890	5,290
Finance	34,600	4,150
Community services	61,600	9,670
Households	25,800	N/A

Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 944

The informal sector is vital for the areas with very high unemployment and very low labour participation rates. Unemployed people see participating in the informal sector as a survival strategy. The most desirable situation would be to get a stable formal job. But because the formal economy is not growing fast enough to generate adequate jobs, the informal sector is used as a survival mechanism.

5.4. UNEMPLOYMENT

Definition: The unemployed includes all persons between 15 and 65 who are currently not working, but who are actively looking for work. It therefore excludes people who are not actively seeking work (referred to as discouraged work seekers).

The choice of definition for what constitutes being unemployed has a large impact on the final estimates for all measured labour force variables. The following definition was adopted by the Thirteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (Geneva, 1982): The "unemployed" comprise all persons above a specified age who during the reference period were:

- "Without work", i.e. not in paid employment or self-employment;
- "Currently available for work", i.e. were available for paid employment or self-employment during the reference period; and
- "Seeking work", i.e. had taken specific steps in a specified reference period to seek paid employment or self-employment. The specific steps may include registration at a public or private employment exchange; application to employers; checking at worksites, farms, factory gates, market or other assembly places; placing or answering newspaper advertisements; seeking assistance of friends or relatives; looking for land.

5.5. LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

5.5.1. KEY ISSUES & CHALLENGES PER SECTOR

The key issues and challenges facing the key economic sectors within the district (in accordance with the key pillars identified in the Provincial Development Plan, the BPDM LED Plan (2011) in alignment with the National Development Plan and other national instruments are detailed here below per economic sector prevalent in the BPDM region:

5.5.1.1. AGRICULTURE & AGRO-PROCESSING:

- Limited agro-processing facilities and value adding to products
- Limited production of specialized agricultural products such as spices, herbs, indigenous teas.
- Increasing pressure for other forms of development on high potential agricultural land.
- Large proportion of district population residing in rural areas with limited access to basic infrastructure.
- Limited entrepreneurial skills and appropriate economic infrastructure in rural areas.
- Insufficient information and telecommunication infrastructure in rural areas.
- Extensive areas of land degradation in many parts of the district.
- Limited access to water and support/advisory services for small scale farmers

5.5.1.2. MINING

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 have been conducted in relation to the possibility of minerals deposits being in existence within the Moretele and Kgetlengrivier LMs.

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.

5.5.1.3. RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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. Kgetleng Rivier, 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.

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 non-existent,
- 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.

TABLE 24. UNEMPLOYMENT (OFFICIAL DEFINITION) - BOJANALA, NORTH-WEST AND NATIONAL TOTAL, 2004-2014 [NUMBER PERCENTAGE]

	Bojanala	North-West	National Total	Bojanala as % of province	Bojanala as % of national
2004	134,000	298,000	4,700,000	44.9%	2.8%
2005	133,000	292,000	4,580,000	45.5%	2.9%
2006	133,000	288,000	4,480,000	46.2%	3.0%
2007	133,000	283,000	4,390,000	47.0%	3.0%
2008	135,000	282,000	4,350,000	47.8%	3.1%
2009	138,000	282,000	4,370,000	48.7%	3.1%
2010	141,000	285,000	4,450,000	49.6%	3.2%
2011	146,000	288,000	4,530,000	50.5%	3.2%
2012	137,000	290,000	4,640,000	47.2%	3.0%
2013	140,000	297,000	4,770,000	47.2%	2.9%
2014	144,000	304,000	4,910,000	47.5%	2.9%
Average Annual growth					
2004-2014	0.78%	0.21%	0.42%		

Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 944

In 2014, there were a total number of 144 000 people unemployed in Bojanala, which is an increase of 10 800 from 134 000 in 2004. The total number of unemployed people within Bojanala constitutes 47.49% of the total number of unemployed people in North-West Province. The Bojanala Platinum District Municipality experienced an average annual increase of 0.78% in the number of unemployed people, which is worse than that of the North-West Province which had an average annual increase in unemployment of 0.21%.

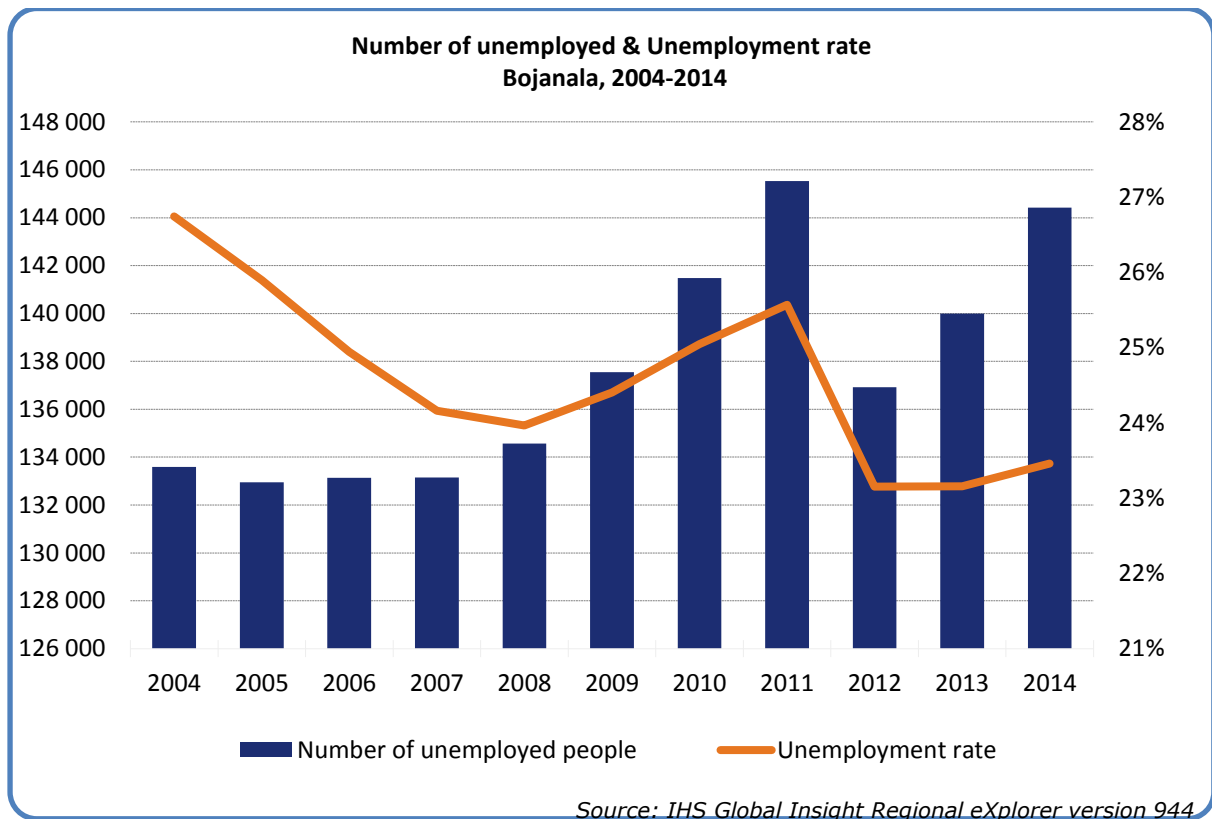
TABLE 25. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (OFFICIAL DEFINITION) - BOJANALA, NORTH-WEST AND NATIONAL TOTAL, 2004-2014 [PERCENTAGE]

	Bojanala	North-West	National Total
2004	26.7%	28.2%	27.7%
2005	25.9%	27.3%	26.6%
2006	24.9%	26.2%	25.3%
2007	24.2%	25.3%	24.3%
2008	24.0%	25.0%	23.8%
2009	24.4%	25.4%	24.0%
2010	25.0%	25.9%	24.5%
2011	25.6%	26.3%	24.8%
2012	23.2%	26.2%	25.0%
2013	23.2%	26.3%	25.1%
2014	23.5%	26.5%	25.3%

Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 944

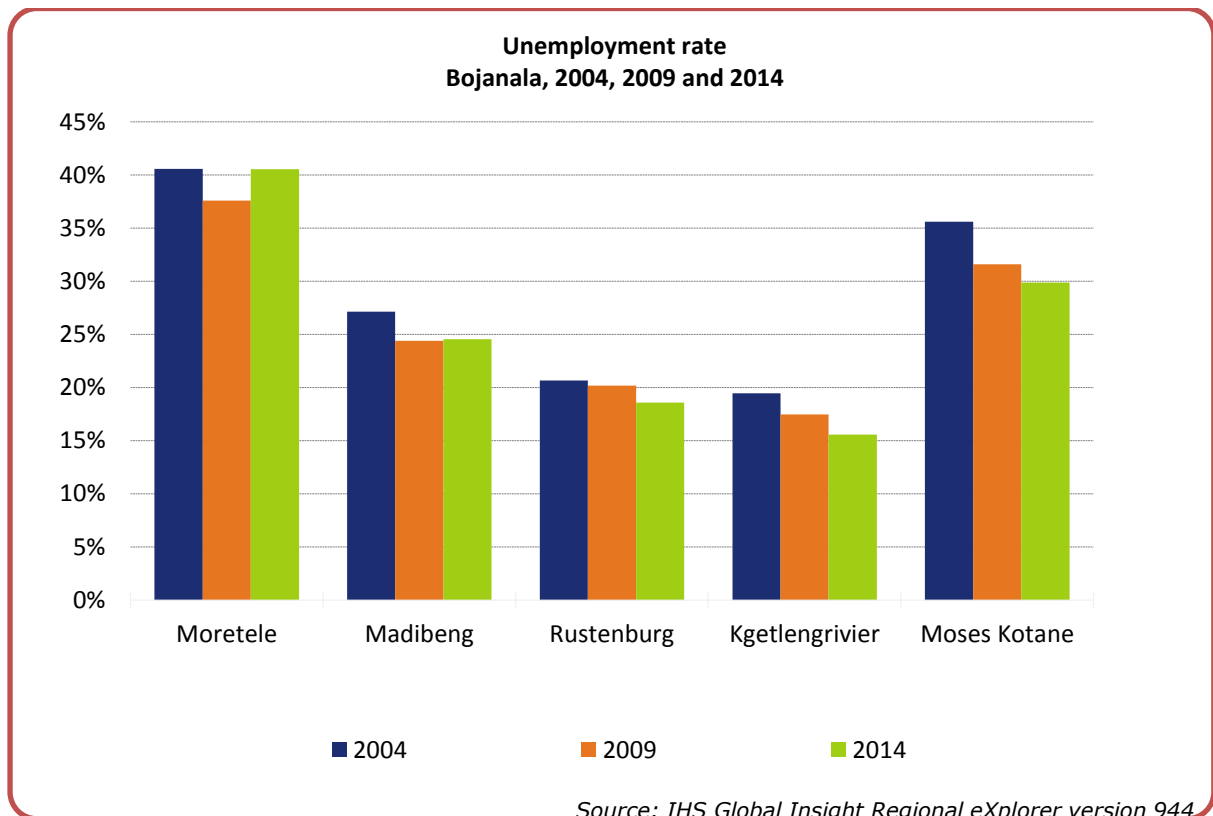
In 2014, the unemployment rate in Bojanala Platinum District Municipality (based on the official definition of unemployment) was 23.46%, which is a decrease of -3.28 percentage points. The unemployment rate in Bojanala Platinum District Municipality is lower than that of North-West. The unemployment rate for South Africa was 25.34% in 2014, which is a decrease of 2.39 percentage points from 27.73% in 2004.

CHART 23. UNEMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (OFFICIAL DEFINITION) - BOJANALA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, 2004-2014 [NUMBER PERCENTAGE]



When looking at the unemployment rate for the regions within Bojanala Platinum District Municipality it can be seen that the Moretele Local Municipality had the highest unemployment rate with 40.6% which decreased from 40.6% in 2004. It can be seen that the Kgetlengrivier Local Municipality had the lowest unemployment rate of 15.6% in 2014, this decreased from 19.4% in 2004.

CHART 24. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE - MORETELE, MADIBENG, RUSTENBURG, KGETLENGRIVIER AND MOSES KOTANE LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES, 2004, 2009 AND 2014 [PERCENTAGE]



6. CHAPTER SIX: INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

In a growing economy among which production factors are increasing, most of the household incomes are spent on purchasing goods and services. Therefore, the measuring of the income and expenditure of households is a major indicator of a number of economic trends. It is also a good marker of growth as well as consumer tendencies.

6.1. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BY INCOME CATEGORY

The number of households is grouped according to predefined income categories or brackets, where income is calculated as the sum of all household gross disposable income: payments in kind, gifts, homemade goods sold, old age pensions, income from informal sector activities, subsistence income, etc.). Note that income tax is included in the income distribution.

Income categories start at R0 - R2,400 per annum and go up to R2,400,000+ per annum. A household is either a group of people who live together and provide themselves jointly with food and/or other essentials for living, or it is a single person living on his/her own. These income brackets do not take into account inflation creep: over time, movement of households "up" the brackets is natural, even if they are not earning any more in real terms.

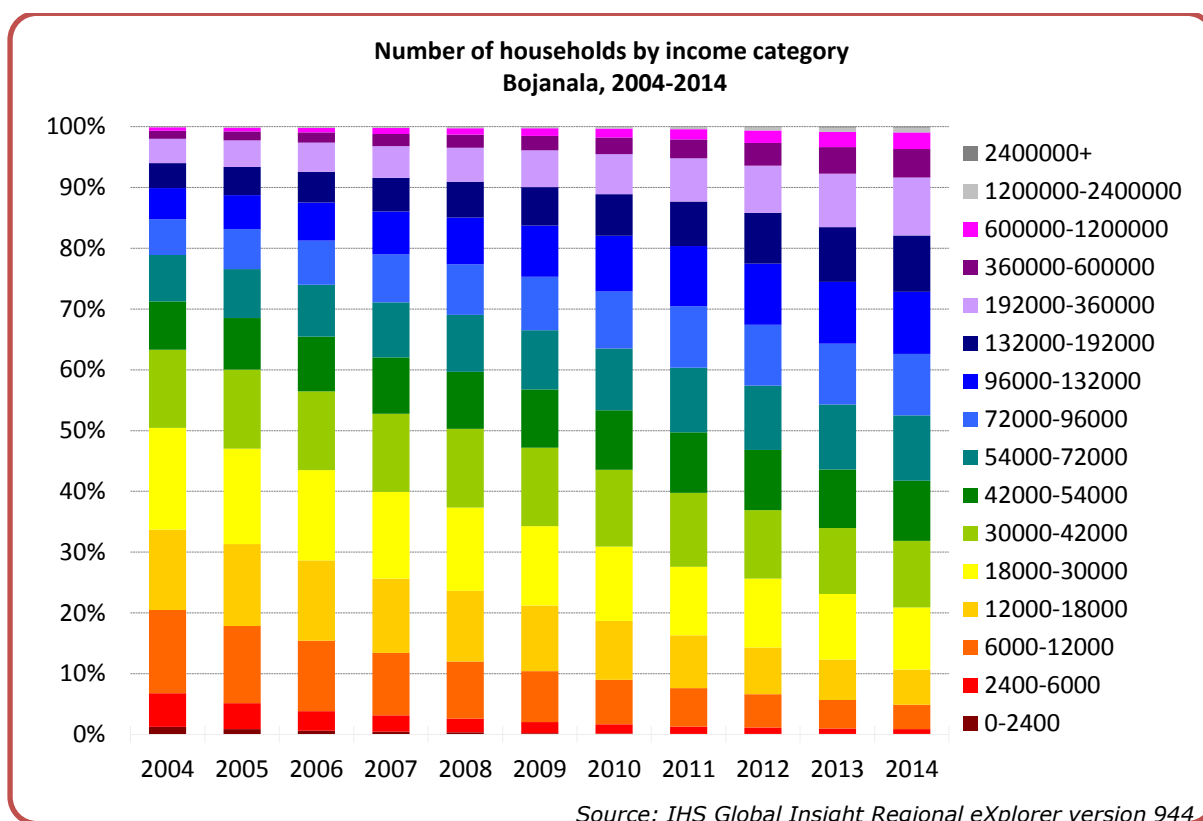
TABLE 26. HOUSEHOLDS BY INCOME CATEGORY - BOJANALA, NORTH-WEST AND NATIONAL TOTAL, 2014 [NUMBER PERCENTAGE]

	Bojanala	North-West	National Total	Bojanala as % of province	Bojanala as % of national
0-2400	510	1,050	14,100	48.5%	3.6%
2400-6000	4,250	8,940	118,000	47.5%	3.6%
6000-12000	20,900	43,800	584,000	47.7%	3.6%
12000-18000	30,500	63,500	839,000	48.0%	3.6%
18000-30000	53,600	119,000	1,600,000	44.9%	3.4%
30000-42000	57,500	132,000	1,740,000	43.6%	3.3%
42000-54000	51,800	118,000	1,580,000	43.8%	3.3%
54000-72000	56,400	122,000	1,610,000	46.2%	3.5%
72000-96000	53,100	107,000	1,380,000	49.7%	3.9%
96000-132000	53,800	101,000	1,280,000	53.5%	4.2%
132000-192000	48,700	90,300	1,220,000	53.9%	4.0%
192000-360000	49,800	98,800	1,530,000	50.5%	3.3%
360000-600000	24,800	51,200	942,000	48.4%	2.6%
600000-1200000	14,400	29,400	631,000	48.9%	2.3%
1200000-2400000	4,070	8,160	197,000	49.9%	2.1%
2400000+	746	1,450	34,600	51.3%	2.2%
Total	525,000	1,100,000	15,300,000	47.9%	3.4%

Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 944

It was estimated that in 2014 20.91% of all the households in the Bojanala Platinum District Municipality, were living on R30,000 or less per annum. In comparison with 2004's 50.44%, the number is close to half. The 30000-42000 income category has the highest number of households with a total number of 57 600, followed by the 54000-72000 income category with 56 400 households. Only 510 households fall within the 0-2400 income category.

CHART 25. HOUSEHOLDS BY INCOME BRACKET - BOJANALA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, 2004-2014 [PERCENTAGE]



For the period 2004 to 2014 the number of households earning more than R30,000 per annum has increased from 49.56% to 79.09%.

6.2. ANNUAL TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

Personal income is an even broader concept than labour remuneration. Personal income includes profits, income from property, net current transfers and net social benefits.

Definition: Annual total personal income is the sum of the total personal income for all households in a specific region. The definition of income is the same as used in the income brackets (Number of Households by Income Category), also including the income tax. For this variable, current prices are used, meaning that inflation has not been taken into account.

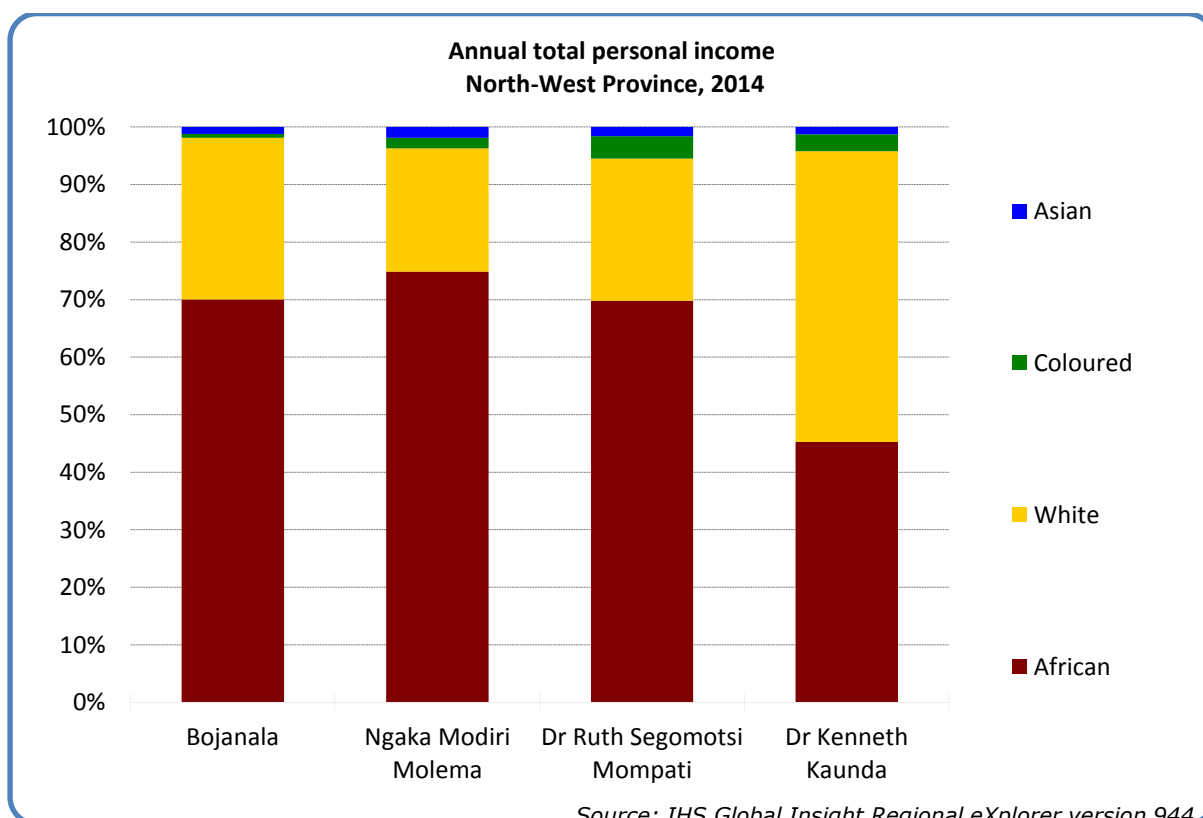
TABLE 27. ANNUAL TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME - BOJANALA, NORTH-WEST AND NATIONAL TOTAL [CURRENT PRICES, R BILLIONS]

	Bojanala	North-West	National Total
2004	23.2	52.4	1,031.4
2005	26.4	58.9	1,145.4
2006	29.8	65.8	1,259.4
2007	35.1	76.3	1,432.2
2008	40.3	86.2	1,587.9
2009	44.0	92.9	1,695.1
2010	48.5	101.1	1,843.3
2011	54.0	111.2	2,029.3
2012	61.2	123.8	2,218.0
2013	69.7	139.7	2,406.9
2014	74.9	151.1	2,598.9
Average Annual growth			
2004-2014	12.41%	11.16%	9.68%

Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 944

Bojanala Platinum District Municipality recorded an average annual growth rate of 12.41% (from R 23.2 billion to R 74.9 billion) from 2004 to 2014, which is more than both North-West's (11.16%) as well as South Africa's (9.68%) average annual growth rates.

TABLE 28. ANNUAL TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME BY POPULATION GROUP - BOJANALA AND THE REST OF NORTH-WEST [CURRENT PRICES, R BILLIONS]



Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 944

The total personal income of Bojanala Platinum District Municipality amounted to approximately R 74.9 billion in 2014. The African population group earned R 52.4 billion, or 70.06% of total personal income, while the White population group earned R 21 billion, or 28.05% of the total personal income. The

Asian and the Coloured population groups only had a share of 1.20% and 0.69% of total personal income respectively.

TABLE 29. ANNUAL TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME - MORETELE, MADIBENG, RUSTENBURG, KGETLENGRIVIER AND MOSES KOTANE LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES[CURRENT PRICES, R BILLIONS]

	Moretele	Madibeng	Rustenburg	Kgetlengrivier	Moses Kotane
2004	1.67	7.01	10.82	0.75	2.97
2005	1.84	8.05	12.31	0.86	3.30
2006	2.02	9.22	13.95	0.98	3.65
2007	2.30	11.02	16.42	1.15	4.18
2008	2.56	12.88	18.84	1.31	4.67
2009	2.70	14.32	20.63	1.44	4.94
2010	2.85	16.00	22.82	1.59	5.25
2011	3.05	17.98	25.52	1.76	5.65
2012	3.28	19.49	29.74	1.99	6.67
2013	3.58	21.93	34.08	2.35	7.76
2014	4.03	23.97	35.81	2.58	8.48
Average Annual growth					
2004-2014	9.20%	13.08%	12.71%	13.14%	11.04%

Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 944

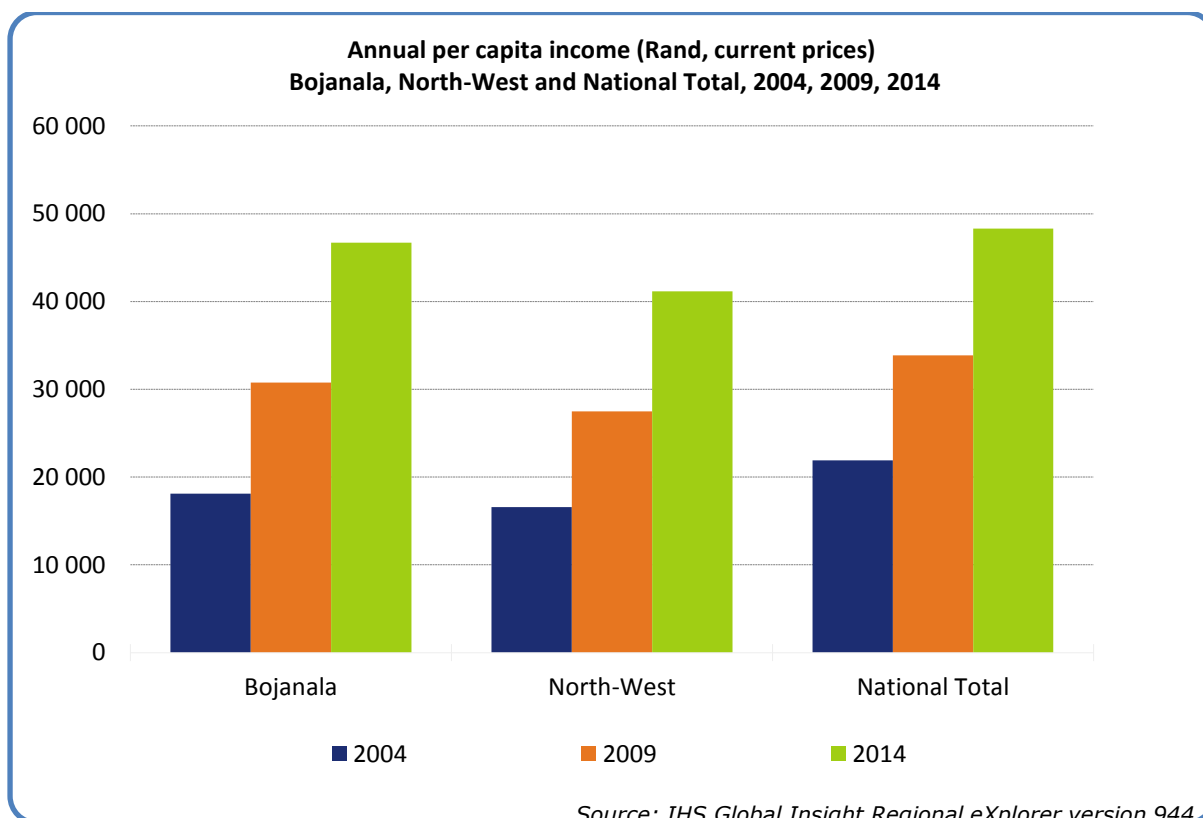
When looking at the annual total personal income for the regions within North-West Province it can be seen that the Rustenburg local municipality had the highest total personal income with R 35.8 billion which increased from R 10.8 billion recorded in 2004. It can be seen that the Kgetlengrivier local municipality had the lowest total personal income of R 2.58 billion in 2014, this increased from R 750 million in 2004.

6.3. ANNUAL PER CAPITA INCOME

Definition: Per capita income refers to the income per person. Thus, it takes the total personal income per annum and divides it equally among the population.

Per capita income is often used as a measure of wealth particularly when comparing economies or population groups. Rising per capita income usually indicates a likely swell in demand for consumption.

CHART 26. PER CAPITA INCOME - BOJANALA, NORTH-WEST AND NATIONAL TOTAL, 2014 [RAND, CURRENT PRICES]



Although the per capita income in Bojanala Platinum District Municipality is R 46,700 and is lower than the National Total (R 48,300), it is more than that of the North-West Province (R 41,200).

CHART 27. PER CAPITA INCOME BY POPULATION GROUP - BOJANALA AND THE REST OF NORTH-WEST PROVINCE, 2014 [RAND, CURRENT PRICES]

	African	White	Coloured	Asian
Bojanala	35,900	180,000	43,300	80,000
Ngaka Modiri Molema	25,500	181,000	37,300	87,000
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti	21,200	170,000	27,800	81,200
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	27,300	170,000	35,900	66,200

Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 944

Dr Kenneth Kaunda district municipality has the highest per capita income with a total of R 48,600. Bojanala district municipality had the second highest per capita income at R 46,700, whereas Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti district municipality had the lowest per capita income at R 27,800. In Bojanala District Municipality, the White population group has the highest per capita income, with R 180,000, relative to the other population groups. The population group with the second highest per capita income within Bojanala Platinum District Municipality is the Asian population group (R 80,000), where the Coloured and the African population groups had a per capita income of R 43,300 and R 35,900 respectively.

6.4. INDEX OF BUYING POWER

Definition: The Index of Buying Power (IBP) is a measure of a region's overall capacity to absorb products and/or services. The index is useful when comparing two regions in terms of their capacity to buy products. Values range from 0 to 1 (where the national index equals 1), and can be interpreted as the percentage of national buying power attributable to the specific region. Regions' buying power usually depends on three factors: the size of the population; the ability of the population to spend (measured by total income); and the willingness of the population to spend (measured by total retail sales).

TABLE 30. INDEX OF BUYING POWER - BOJANALA, NORTH-WEST AND NATIONAL TOTAL, 2014 [NUMBER]

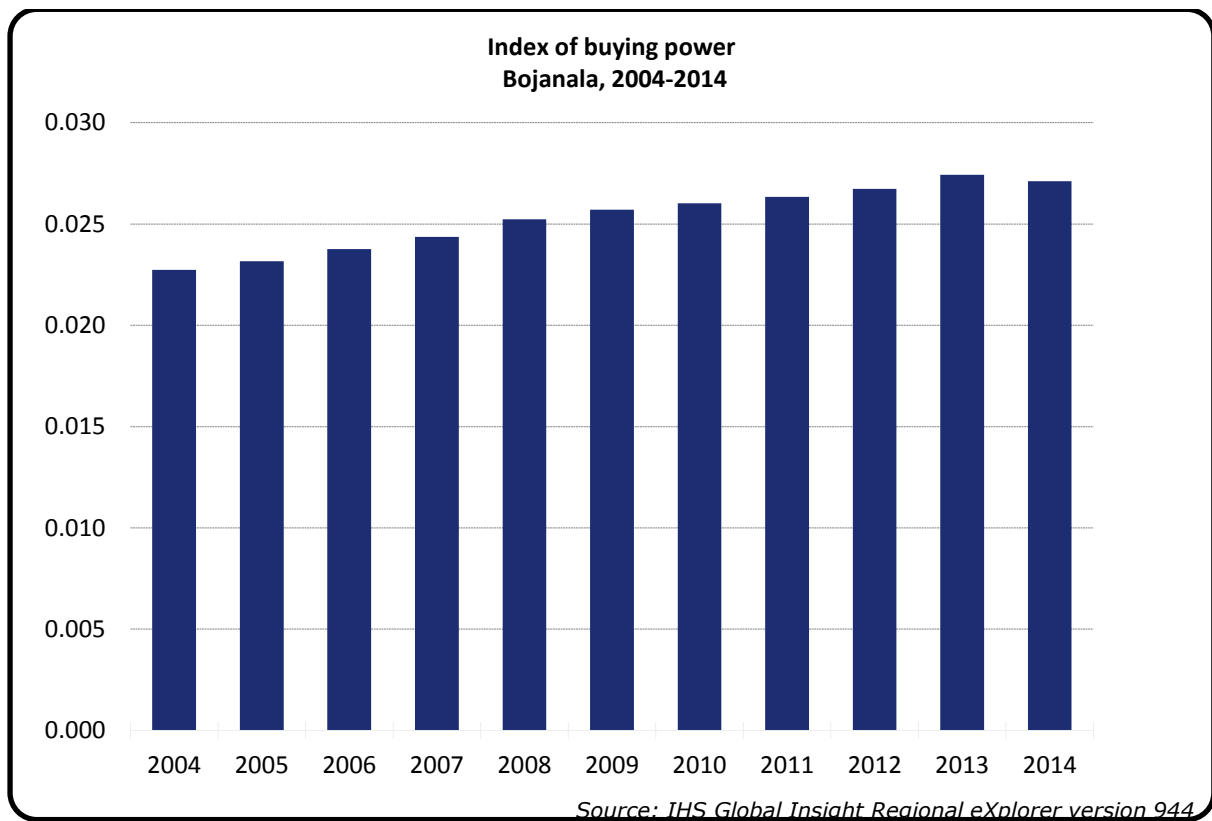
	Bojanala	North-West	National Total
Population	1,602,641	3,670,950	53,781,908
Population - share of national total	3.0%	6.8%	100.0%
Income	74,854	151,062	2,598,922
Income - share of national total	2.9%	5.8%	100.0%
Retail	18,425,852	37,993,523	807,267,000
Retail - share of national total	2.3%	4.7%	100.0%
Index	0.03	0.06	1.00

Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 944

Bojanala Platinum District Municipality has a 3.0% share of the national population, 2.9% share of the total national income and a 2.3% share in the total national retail, this all equates to an IBP index value of 0.027 relative to South Africa as a whole. North-West has an IBP of 0.056. , were South Africa has an IBP index value of 1 relative to South Africa as a whole.

The considerable low index of buying power of the Bojanala Platinum District Municipality suggests that the district municipality has access to only a small percentage of the goods and services available in all of the North-West Province. Its residents are most likely spending some of their income in neighbouring areas.

CHART 28. INDEX OF BUYING POWER BOJANALA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, 2004-2014 [INDEX VALUE]



Between 2004 and 2014 the index of buying power within Bojanala Platinum District Municipality increased to its highest level in 2013 (0.02743) from its lowest in 2004 (0.02274). Although the buying power within Bojanala Platinum District Municipality is relatively small compared to other regions, the IBP increased at an average annual growth rate of 1.77%.

7. CHAPTER SEVEN: DEVELOPMENT

Indicators of development, like the Human Development Index (HDI), Gini Coefficient (income inequality), poverty and the poverty gap, and education, are used to estimate the level of development of a given region in South Africa relative to the rest of the country.

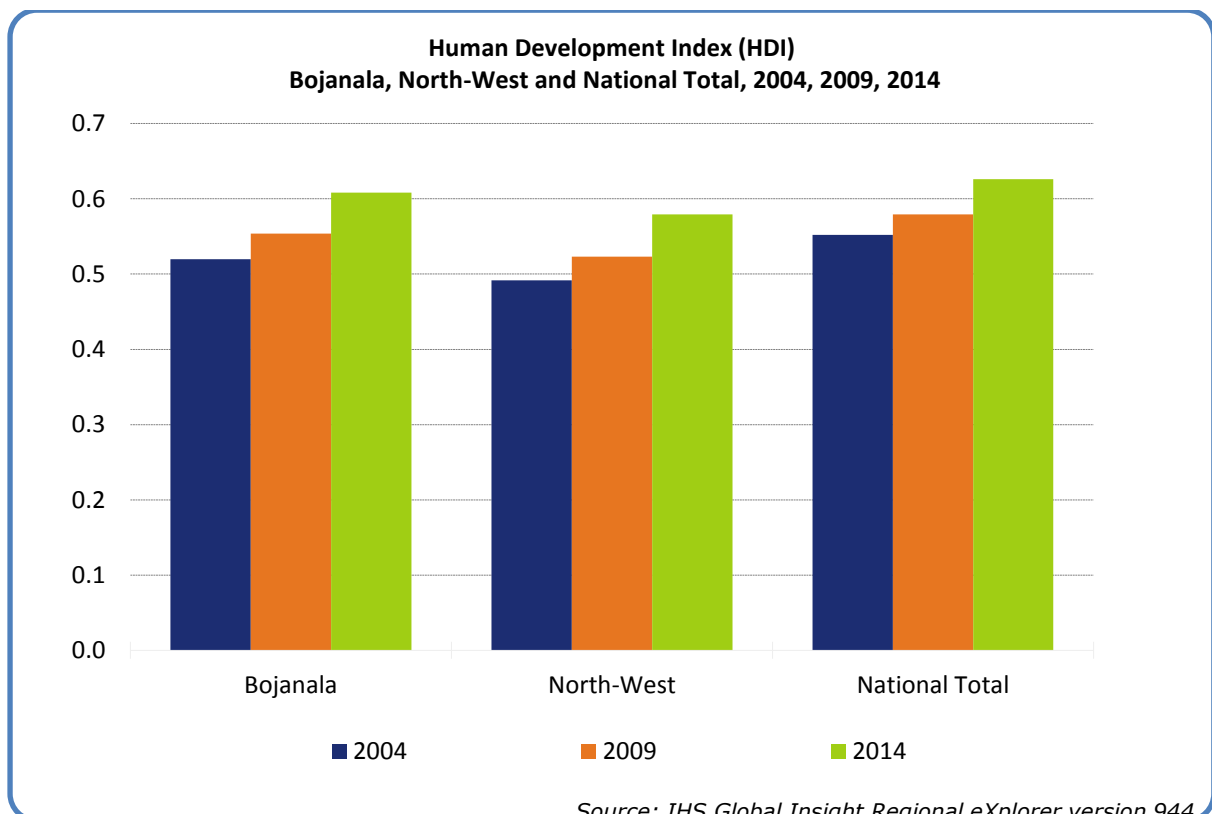
Another indicator that is widely used is the number (or percentage) of people living in poverty. Poverty is defined as the deprivation of those things that determine the quality of life, including food, clothing, shelter and safe drinking water. More than that, other "intangibles" is also included such as the opportunity to learn, and the privilege to enjoy the respect of fellow citizens. Curbing poverty and alleviating the effects thereof should be a premise in the compilation of all policies that aspire towards a better life for all.

7.1. HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX (HDI)

Definition: The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite relative index used to compare human development across population groups or regions.

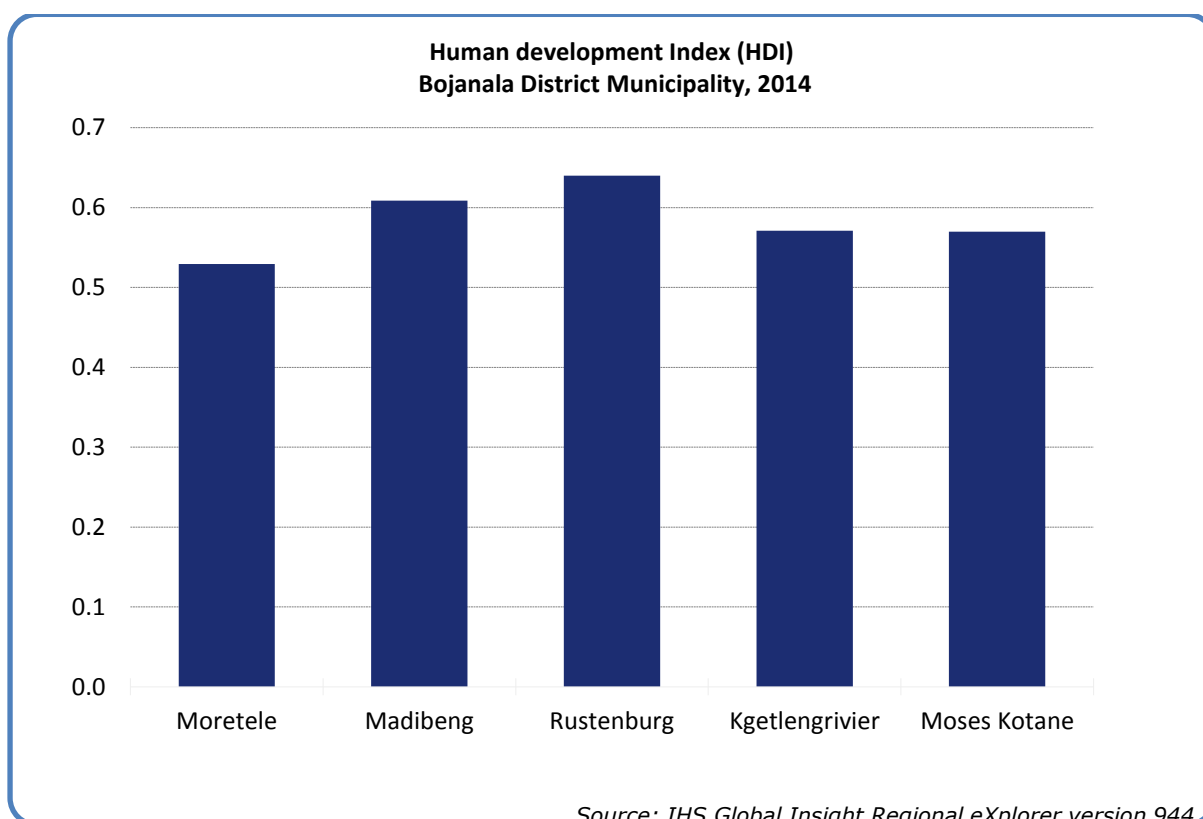
HDI is the combination of three basic dimensions of human development: A long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living. A long and healthy life is typically measured using life expectancy at birth. Knowledge is normally based on adult literacy and / or the combination of enrolment in primary, secondary and tertiary schools. In order to gauge a decent standard of living, we make use of GDP per capita. On a technical note, the HDI can have a maximum value of 1, indicating a very high level of human development, while the minimum value is 0, indicating no human development.

CHART 29. HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX (HDI) - BOJANALA, NORTH-WEST AND NATIONAL TOTAL, 2004, 2009, 2014 [NUMBER]



In 2014 Bojanala District Municipality had an HDI of 0.608 compared to the North-West with a HDI of 0.579 and 0.626 of National Total as a whole. Seeing that South Africa recorded a higher HDI in 2014 when compared to Bojanala District Municipality which translates to worse human development for Bojanala District Municipality compared to South Africa. South Africa's HDI increased at an average annual growth rate of 1.27% and this increase is lower than that of Bojanala District Municipality (1.58%).

CHART 30. HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX (HDI) - MORETELE, MADIBENG, RUSTENBURG, KGETLENGRIVIER AND MOSES KOTANE LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES, 2014 [NUMBER]



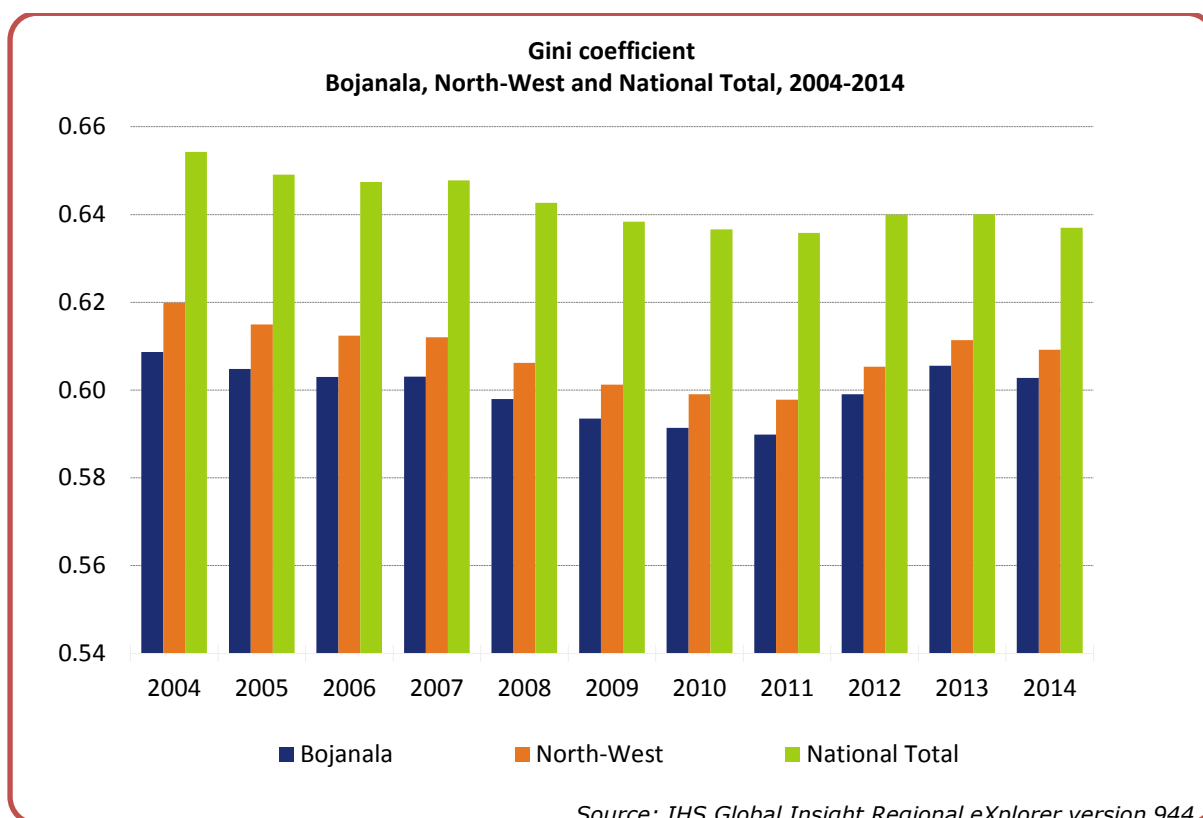
In terms of the HDI for each the regions within the Bojanala District Municipality, Rustenburg local municipality has the highest HDI, with an index value of 0.64. The lowest can be observed in the Moretele local municipality with an index value of 0.529.

7.2. GINI COEFFICIENT

Definition: The Gini coefficient is a summary statistic of income inequality. It varies from 0 to 1.

If the Gini coefficient is equal to zero, income is distributed in a perfectly equal manner, in other words there is no variance between the high and low income earners within the population. In contrast, if the Gini coefficient equals 1, income is completely inequitable, i.e. one individual in the population is earning all the income and the rest has no income. Generally this coefficient lies in the range between 0.25 and 0.70.

CHART 31. GINI COEFFICIENT - BOJANALA, NORTH-WEST AND NATIONAL TOTAL, 2004-2014 [NUMBER]



In 2014, the Gini coefficient in Bojanala District Municipality was at 0.603, which reflects a marginal decrease in the number over the ten-year period from 2004 to 2014. The North-West Province and South Africa, both had a more unequal spread of income amongst their residents (at 0.609 and 0.637 respectively) when compared to Bojanala District Municipality.

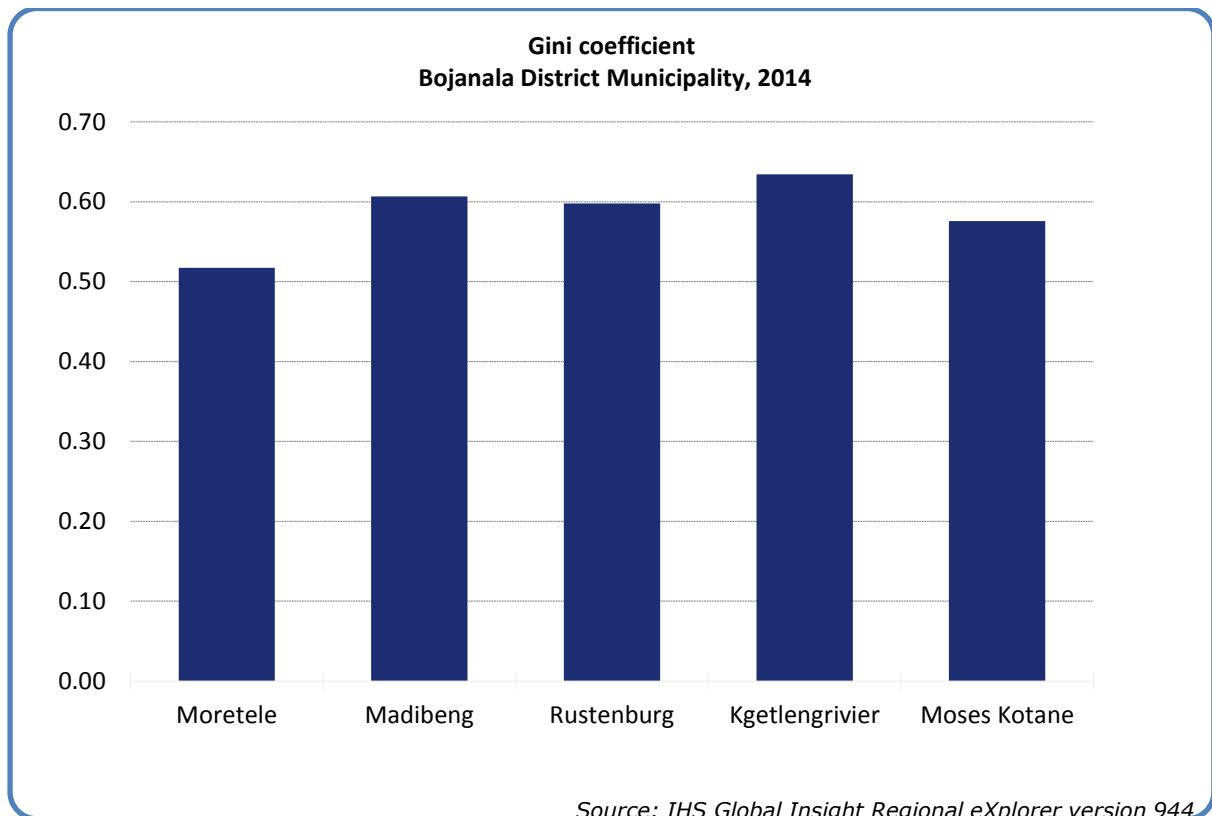
TABLE 31. GINI COEFFICIENT BY POPULATION GROUP - BOJANALA, 2004, 2014 [NUMBER]

	African	White	Coloured	Asian
2004	0.55	0.48	0.63	0.52
2014	0.55	0.44	0.58	0.49
Average Annual growth				
2004-2014	0.01%	-0.94%	-0.70%	-0.68%

Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 944

When segmenting the Bojanala District Municipality into population groups, it can be seen that the Gini coefficient for the African population group increased the most amongst the population groups with an average annual growth rate of 0.01%. The Gini coefficient for the White population group decreased the most with an average annual growth rate of -0.94%.

CHART 32. GINI COEFFICIENT - MORETELE, MADIBENG, RUSTENBURG, KGETLENGRIVIER AND MOSES KOTANE LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES, 2014 [NUMBER]

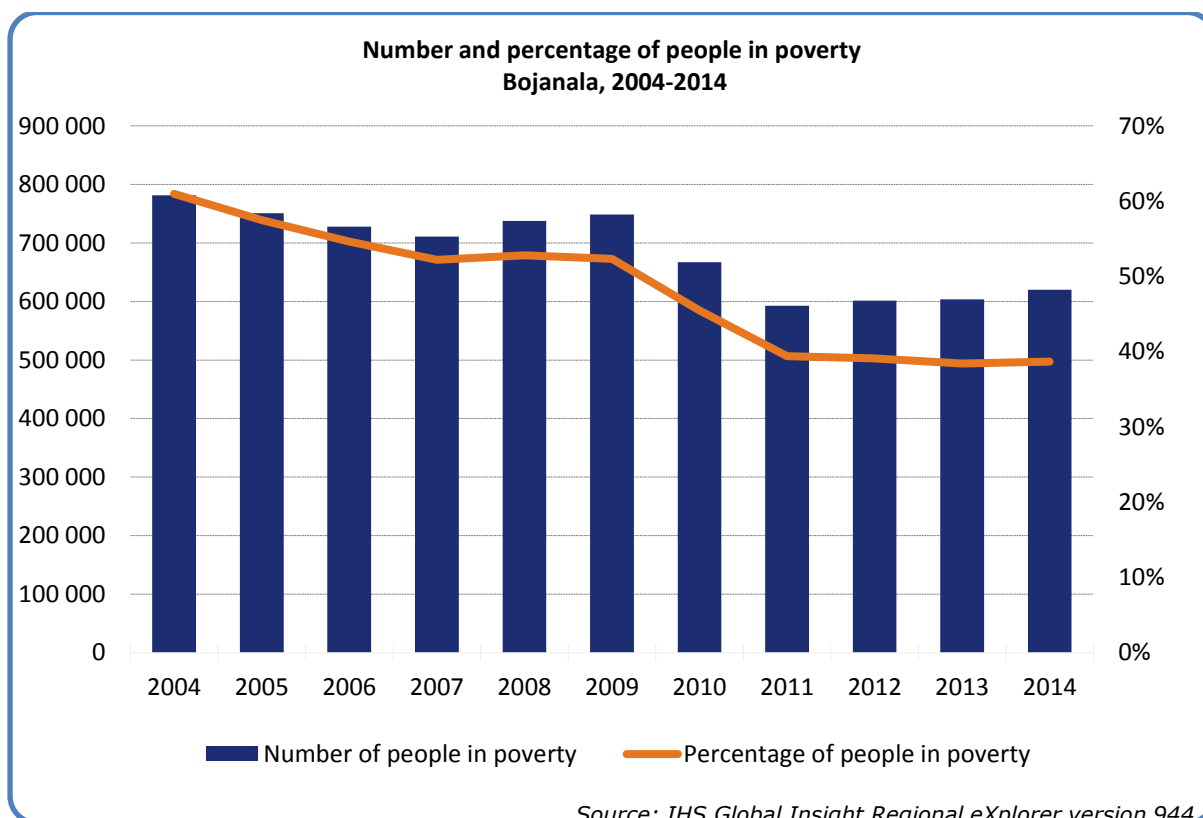


In terms of the Gini coefficient for each of the regions within the Bojanala District Municipality, Kgetlengrivier local municipality has the highest Gini coefficient, with an index value of 0.634. The lowest Gini coefficient can be observed in the Moretele local municipality with an index value of 0.517.

7.3. POVERTY

Definition: The upper poverty line is defined by Stats SA as the level of consumption at which individuals are able to purchase both sufficient food and non-food items without sacrificing one for the other. This variable measures the number of individuals living below that particular level of consumption for the given area, and is balanced directly to the official upper poverty rate as measured by Stats SA.

CHART 33. NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE LIVING IN POVERTY - BOJANALA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, 2004-2014 [NUMBER PERCENTAGE]



In 2014, there were 620 000 people living in poverty, using the upper poverty line definition, across Bojanala District Municipality - this is 20.68% lower than the 782 000 in 2004. The percentage of people living in poverty decreased from 60.99% in 2004 to 38.69% in 2014 which is a decrease of 22.3 percentage points.

TABLE 32. PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE LIVING IN POVERTY BY POPULATION GROUP - BOJANALA, 2004-2014 [PERCENTAGE]

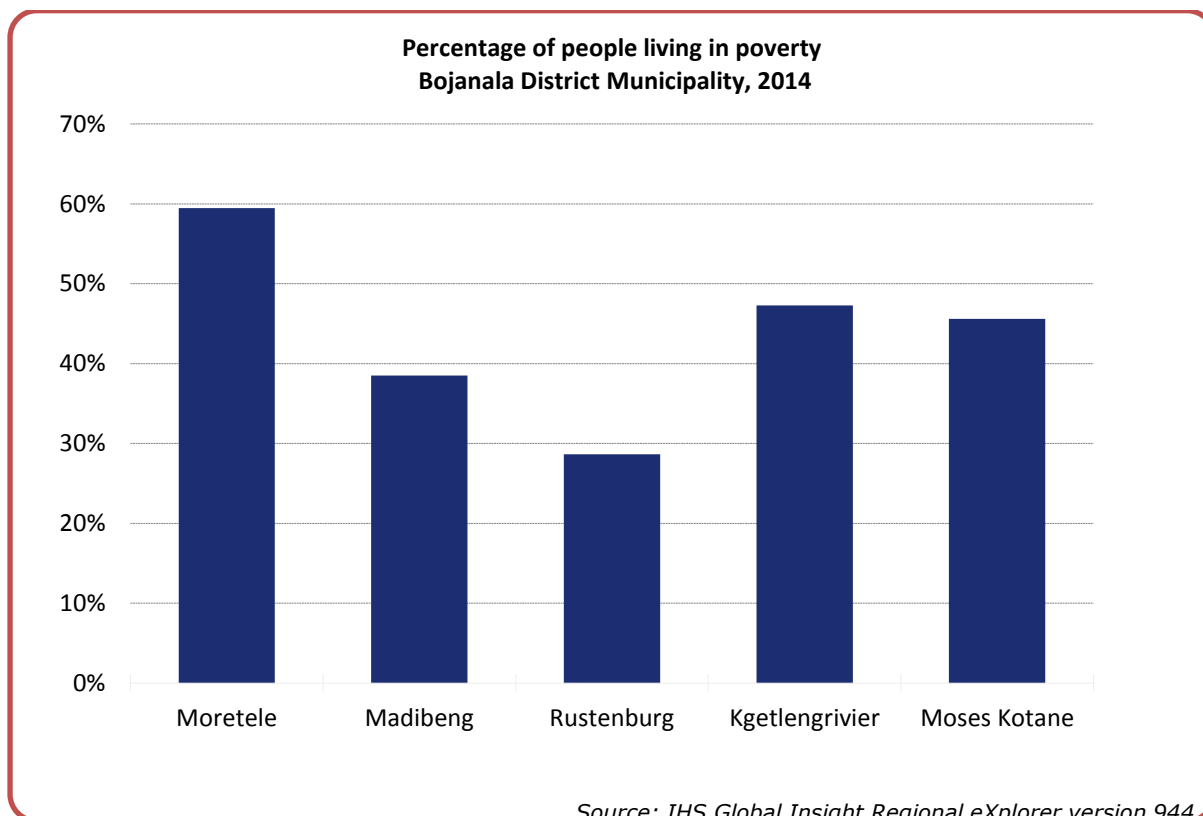
	African	White	Coloured	Asian
2004	65.9%	1.4%	47.0%	16.0%
2005	62.2%	1.1%	46.5%	14.5%
2006	59.1%	0.9%	45.8%	12.3%
2007	56.5%	1.3%	42.8%	11.9%
2008	57.1%	2.0%	43.3%	12.1%
2009	56.5%	2.5%	41.9%	10.3%
2010	49.2%	1.8%	35.4%	6.6%
2011	42.7%	1.4%	29.7%	4.6%
2012	42.4%	1.4%	30.9%	5.7%
2013	41.7%	1.3%	31.5%	6.2%
2014	42.0%	1.1%	33.3%	6.8%

Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 944

In 2014, the population group with the highest percentage of people living in poverty was the African population group with a total of 65.9% people living in poverty, using the upper poverty line definition. The percentage of African population group living in poverty decreased by 24 percentage points from 65.95% in 2004 to 41.99% in 2014. In 2014 1.11% of the White population group lived in poverty, as compared to the

1.44% in 2004. The Coloured and the Asian population group saw a decrease in the percentage of people living in poverty, with a decrease of 13.7 and 9.14 percentage points respectively.

TABLE 33. PERCENTAGE OF PEOPLE LIVING IN POVERTY - MORETELE, MADIBENG, RUSTENBURG, KGETLENGRIVIER AND MOSES KOTANE LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES, 2014 [PERCENTAGE]



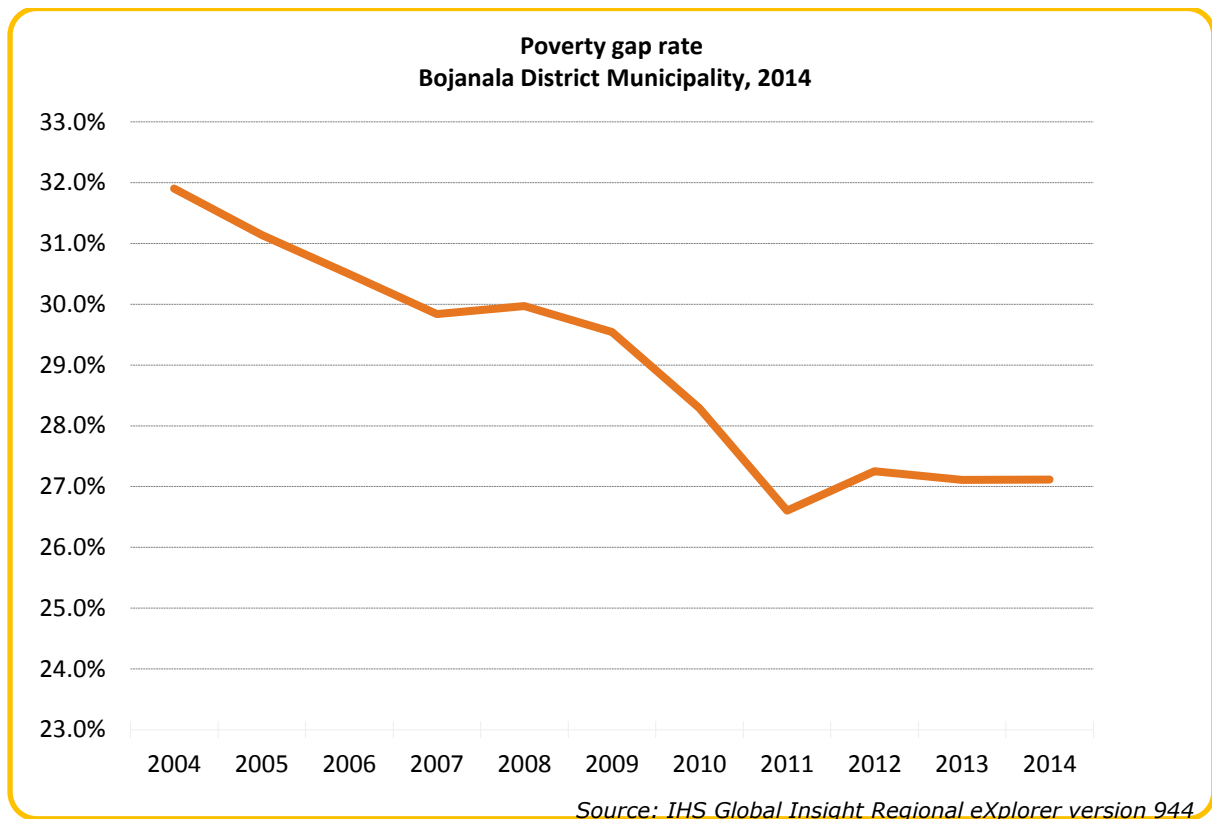
In terms of the percentage of people living in poverty for each of the regions within the Bojanala District Municipality, Moretele local municipality has the highest percentage of people living in poverty, using the upper poverty line definition, with a total of 59.5%. The lowest percentage of people living in poverty can be observed in the Rustenburg local municipality with a total of 28.6% living in poverty, using the upper poverty line definition.

7.3.1. POVERTY GAP RATE

Definition: The poverty gap is used as an indicator to measure the depth of poverty. The gap measures the average distance of the population from the poverty line and is expressed as a percentage of the upper bound poverty line, as defined by Stats SA. The Poverty Gap deals with a major shortcoming of the poverty rate, which does not give any indication of the depth, of poverty. The upper poverty line is defined by Stats SA as the level of consumption at which individuals are able to purchase both sufficient food and non-food items without sacrificing one for the other.

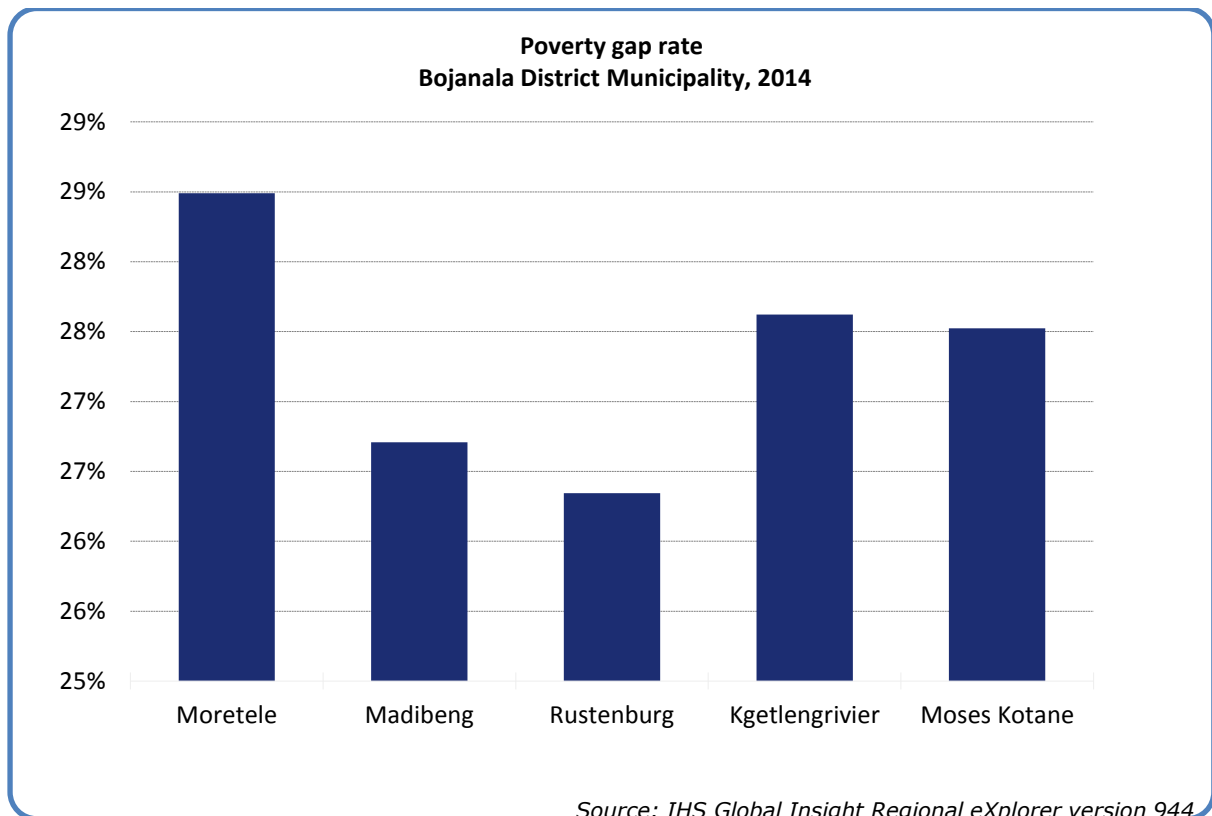
It is estimated that the poverty gap rate in Bojanala District Municipality amounted to 27.1% in 2014 - the rate needed to bring all poor households up to the poverty line and out of poverty.

TABLE 34. POVERTY GAP RATE BY POPULATION GROUP - BOJANALA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, 2004-2014 [PERCENTAGE]



In 2014, the poverty gap rate was 27.1% and in 2004 the poverty gap rate was 31.9%, it can be seen that the poverty gap rate decreased from 2004 to 2014, which means that there were improvements in terms of the depth of the poverty within Bojanala District Municipality.

TABLE 35. POVERTY GAP RATE - MORETELE, MADIBENG, RUSTENBURG, KGETLENGRIVIER AND MOSES KOTANE LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES, 2014 [PERCENTAGE]



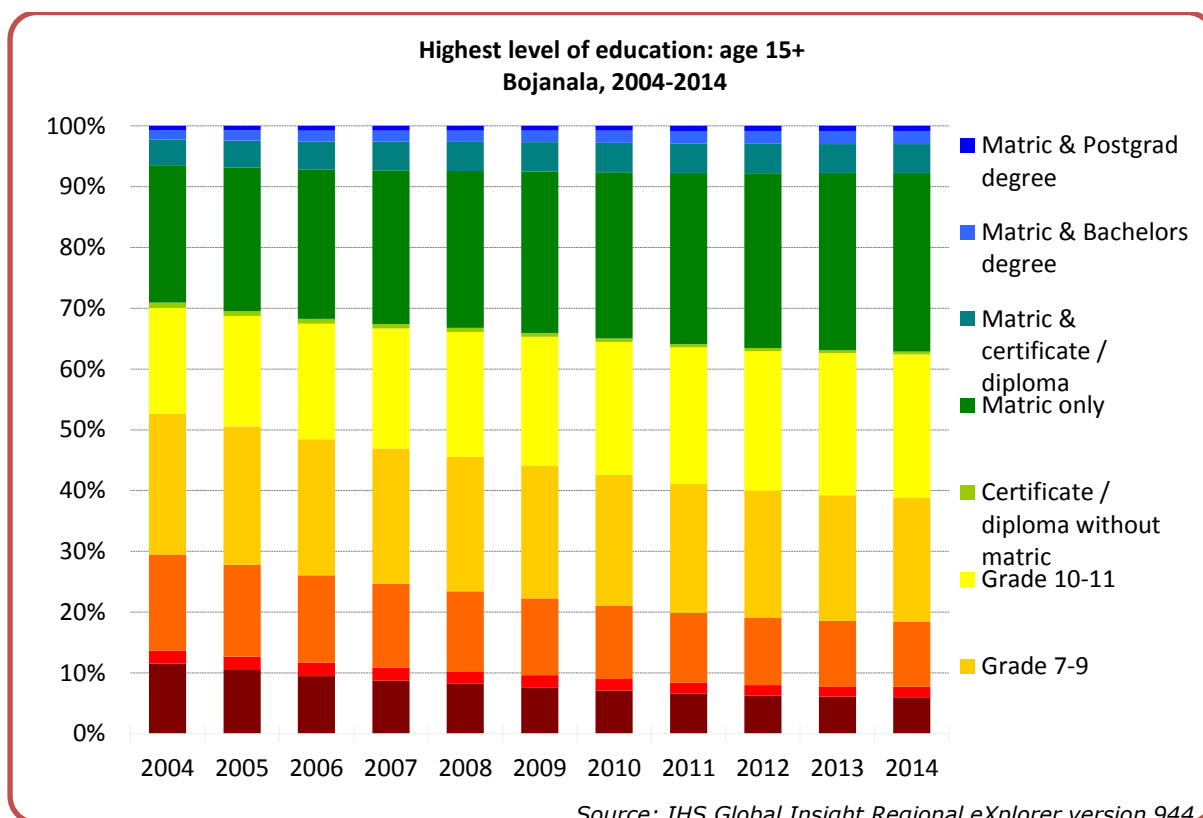
In terms of the poverty gap rate for each of the regions within the Bojanala District Municipality, Moretele local municipality had the highest poverty gap rate, with a rate of 28.5%. The lowest poverty gap rate can be observed in the Rustenburg local municipality with a total of 26.3%.

7.4. EDUCATION

Educating is important to the economic growth in a country and the development of its industries, providing a trained workforce and skilled professionals required.

The education measure represents the highest level of education of an individual, using the 15 years and older age category. (According to the United Nations definition of education, one is an adult when 15 years or older. IHS uses this cut-off point to allow for cross-country comparisons. Furthermore, the age of 15 is also the legal age at which children may leave school in South Africa).

CHART 34. HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION: AGE 15+ - BOJANALA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, 2004-2014 [PERCENTAGE]



The number of people without any schooling within Bojanala District Municipality, decreased from 2004 to 2014 with an average annual rate of -1.44%, while number of people with a 'matric only', increased from 166,000 to 358,000. The number of people with 'matric and a certificate/diploma' increased with an average annual rate of 6.28%, with the number of people with a 'matric and a Bachelor's' degree increasing with an average annual rate of 8.67%. Overall improvement in the level of education is visible with an increase in the number of people with 'matric' or higher education.

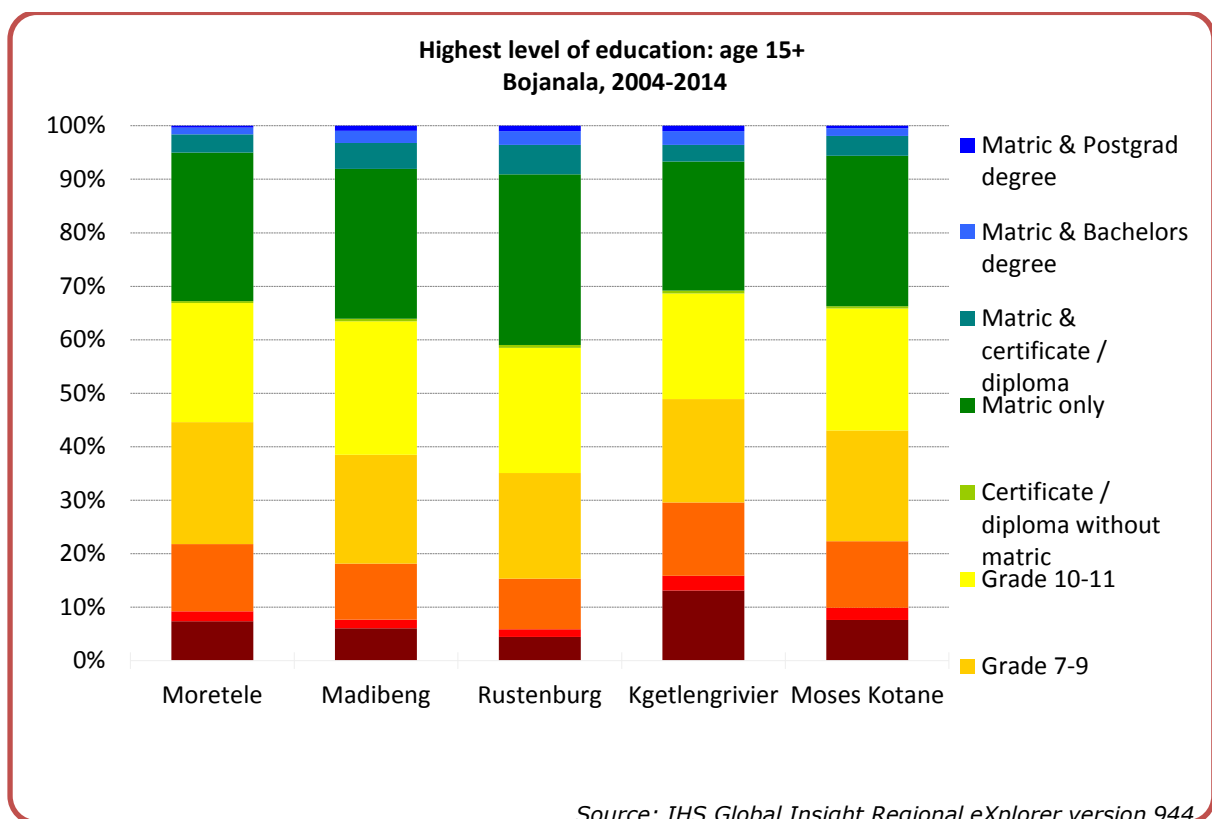
TABLE 36. HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION: AGE 15+ - BOJANALA, NORTH-WEST AND NATIONAL TOTAL, 2014 [NUMBERS]

	Bojanala	North-West	National Total	Bojanala as % of province	Bojanala as % of national
No schooling	73,200	249,000	2,230,000	29.4%	3.3%
Grade 0-2	20,700	61,300	689,000	33.8%	3.0%
Grade 3-6	130,000	315,000	3,100,000	41.3%	4.2%
Grade 7-9	248,000	508,000	5,900,000	48.9%	4.2%
Grade 10-11	287,000	564,000	7,650,000	50.8%	3.7%
Certificate / diploma without matric	5,760	12,100	192,000	47.7%	3.0%
Matric only	358,000	678,000	9,380,000	52.8%	3.8%
Matric certificate / diploma	57,600	117,000	2,060,000	49.1%	2.8%
Matric Bachelors degree	26,200	66,100	1,340,000	39.6%	2.0%
Matric Postgrad degree	10,200	28,000	615,000	36.3%	1.7%

Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 944

The number of people without any schooling in Bojanala District Municipality accounts for 29.40% of the number of people without schooling in the province and a total share of 3.28% of the national. In 2014, the number of people in Bojanala District Municipality with a matric only was 358,000 which is a share of 52.77% of the province's total number of people that has obtained a matric. The number of people with a matric and a Postgrad degree constitutes 39.62% of the province and 1.95% of the national total.

TABLE 37. HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION: AGE 15+, MORETELE, MADIBENG, RUSTENBURG, KGETLENGRIVIER AND MOSES KOTANE LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES 2014 [PERCENTAGE]



7.5. FUNCTIONAL LITERACY

Definition: For the purpose of this report, IHS defines functional literacy as the number of people in a region that are 20 years and older and have completed at least their primary education (i.e. grade 7).

Functional literacy describes the reading and writing skills that are adequate for an individual to cope with the demands of everyday life - including the demands posed in the workplace. This is contrasted with illiteracy in the strictest sense, meaning the inability to read or write. Functional literacy enables individuals to enter the labour market and contribute towards economic growth thereby reducing poverty.

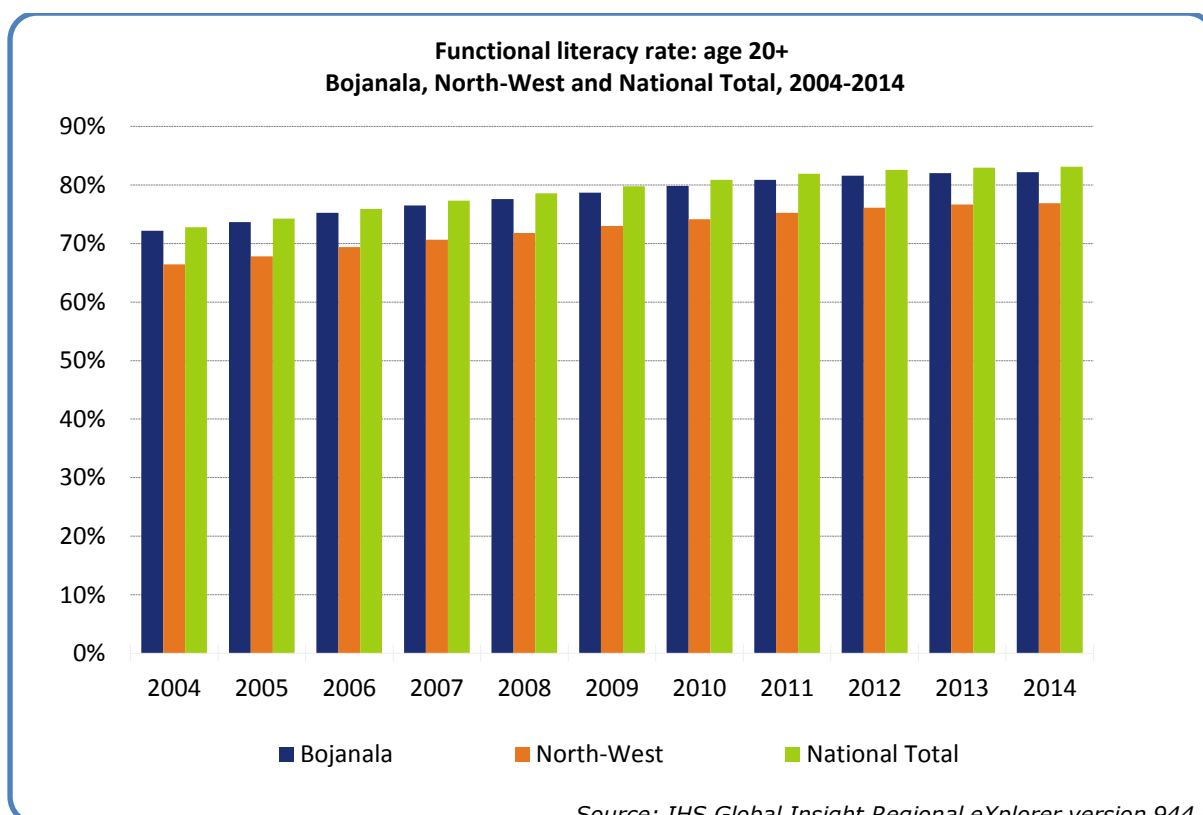
TABLE 38. FUNCTIONAL LITERACY: AGE 20+, COMPLETED GRADE 7 OR HIGHER - BOJANALA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, 2004-2014 [NUMBER PERCENTAGE]

	Illiterate	Literate	%
2004	230,458	598,942	72.2%
2005	231,168	646,904	73.7%
2006	233,623	710,003	75.2%
2007	237,937	775,415	76.5%
2008	240,890	835,635	77.6%
2009	240,020	888,081	78.7%
2010	236,470	936,527	79.8%
2011	231,647	978,938	80.9%
2012	228,086	1,012,236	81.6%
2013	227,150	1,038,946	82.1%
2014	229,442	1,060,040	82.2%
Average Annual growth			
2004-2014	-0.04%	5.88%	1.30%

Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 944

A total of 1.06 million individuals in Bojanala District Municipality were considered functionally literate in 2014, while 229 000 people were considered to be illiterate. Expressed as a rate, this amounts to 82.21% of the population, which is an increase of 0.1 percentage points since 2004 (72.21%). The number of illiterate individuals decreased on average by -0.04% annually from 2004 to 2014, with the number of functional literate people increasing at 5.88% annually.

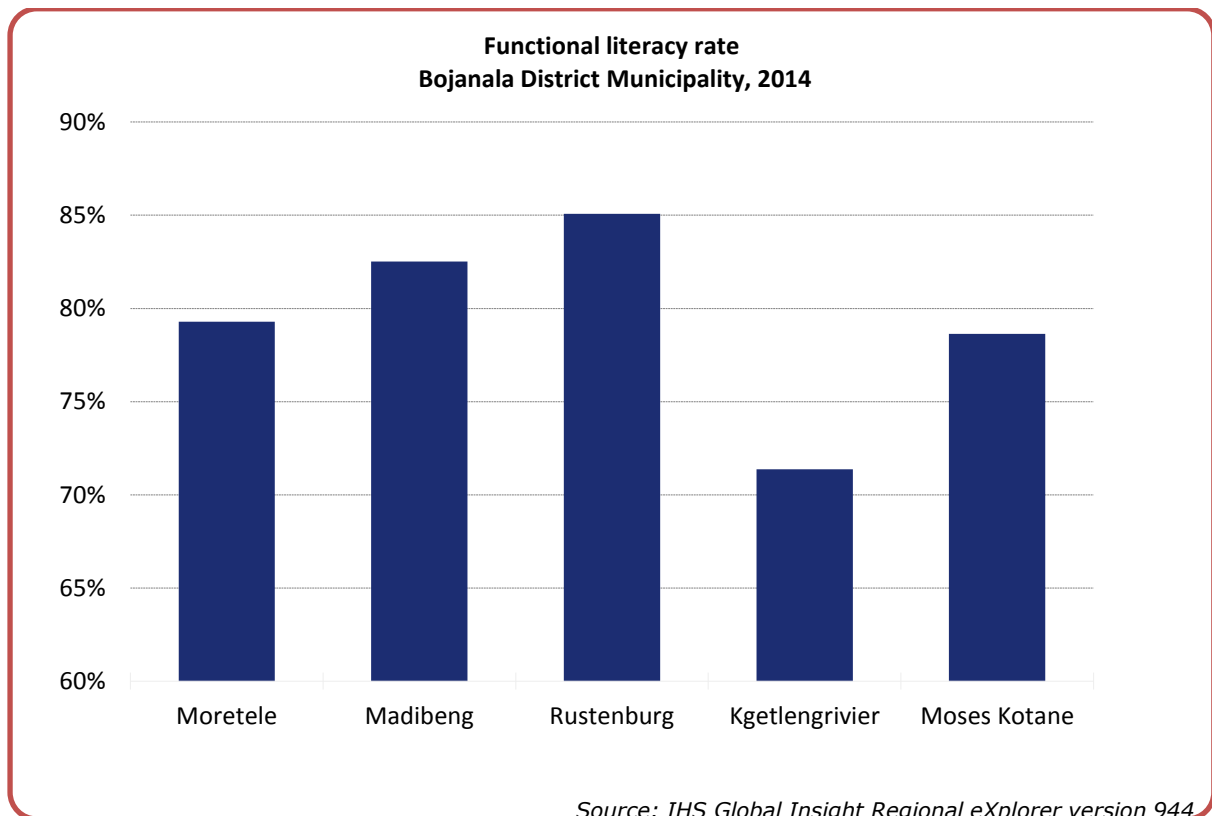
CHART 35. FUNCTIONAL LITERACY: AGE 20+, COMPLETED GRADE 7 OR HIGHER - BOJANALA, NORTH-WEST AND NATIONAL TOTAL, 2004-2014 [PERCENTAGE]



Bojanala District Municipality's functional literacy rate of 82.21% in 2014 is higher than that of North-West at 76.91%. When comparing to National Total as whole, which has a functional literacy rate of 83.16%, it can be seen that the functional literacy rate is higher than that of the Bojanala District Municipality.

A higher literacy rate is often associated with higher levels of urbanization, for instance where access to schools is less of a problem, and where there are economies of scale. From a spatial breakdown of the literacy rates in South Africa, it is perceived that the districts with larger cities normally have higher literacy rates.

CHART 36. LITERACY RATE - MORETELE, MADIBENG, RUSTENBURG, KGETLENGRIVIER AND MOSES KOTANE LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES, 2014 [PERCENTAGE]

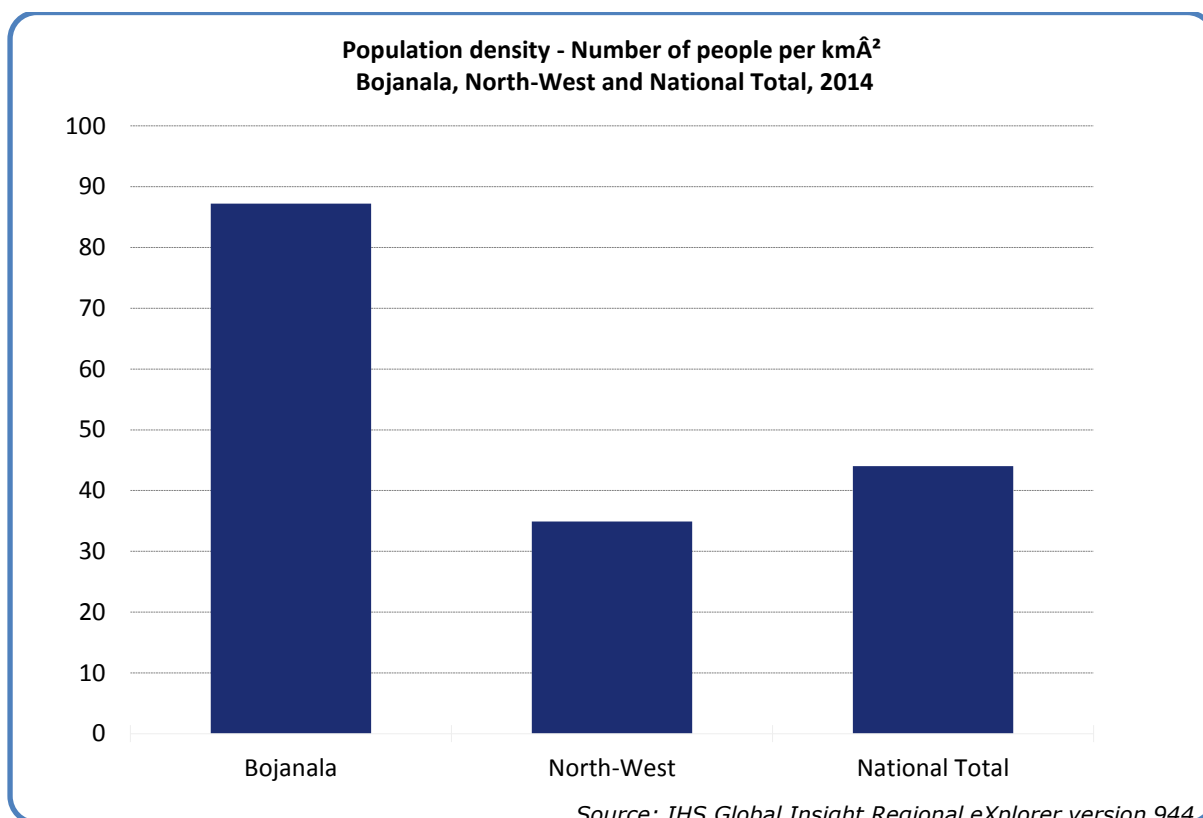


In terms of the literacy rate for each of the regions within the Bojanala District Municipality, Rustenburg local municipality had the highest literacy rate, with a total of 85.1%. The lowest literacy rate can be observed in the Kgetleng Rivier local municipality with a total of 71.4%.

7.6. POPULATION DENSITY

Definition: Population density measures the concentration of people in a region. To calculate this, the population of a region is divided by the area size of that region. The output is presented as the number of people per square kilometre.

CHART 37. POPULATION DENSITY - BOJANALA, NORTH-WEST AND NATIONAL TOTAL, 2014 [NUMBER OF PEOPLE PER KM]



In 2014, with an average of 87.2 people per square kilometre, Bojanala District Municipality had a higher population density than North-West (34.9 people per square kilometre). Compared to South Africa (44 per square kilometre) it can be seen that there are more people living per square kilometre in Bojanala District Municipality than in South Africa.

CHART 38. POPULATION DENSITY - BOJANALA AND THE REST OF NORTH-WEST, 2004-2014 [NUMBER OF PEOPLE PER KM]

	Bojanala	Ngaka Modiri Molema	Dr Ruth Mompoti	Segomotsi	Dr Kenneth Kaunda
2004	69.78	28.64	10.03		43.35
2005	71.06	28.82	10.04		43.76
2006	72.52	29.00	10.07		44.22
2007	74.15	29.13	10.12		44.73
2008	76.03	29.26	10.20		45.32
2009	77.88	29.37	10.28		45.91
2010	79.87	29.61	10.37		46.63
2011	81.85	29.92	10.46		47.37
2012	83.72	30.25	10.56		48.10
2013	85.52	30.61	10.67		48.83
2014	87.24	30.96	10.78		49.56
Average Annual growth 2004-2014	2.26%	0.78%	0.72%		1.35%

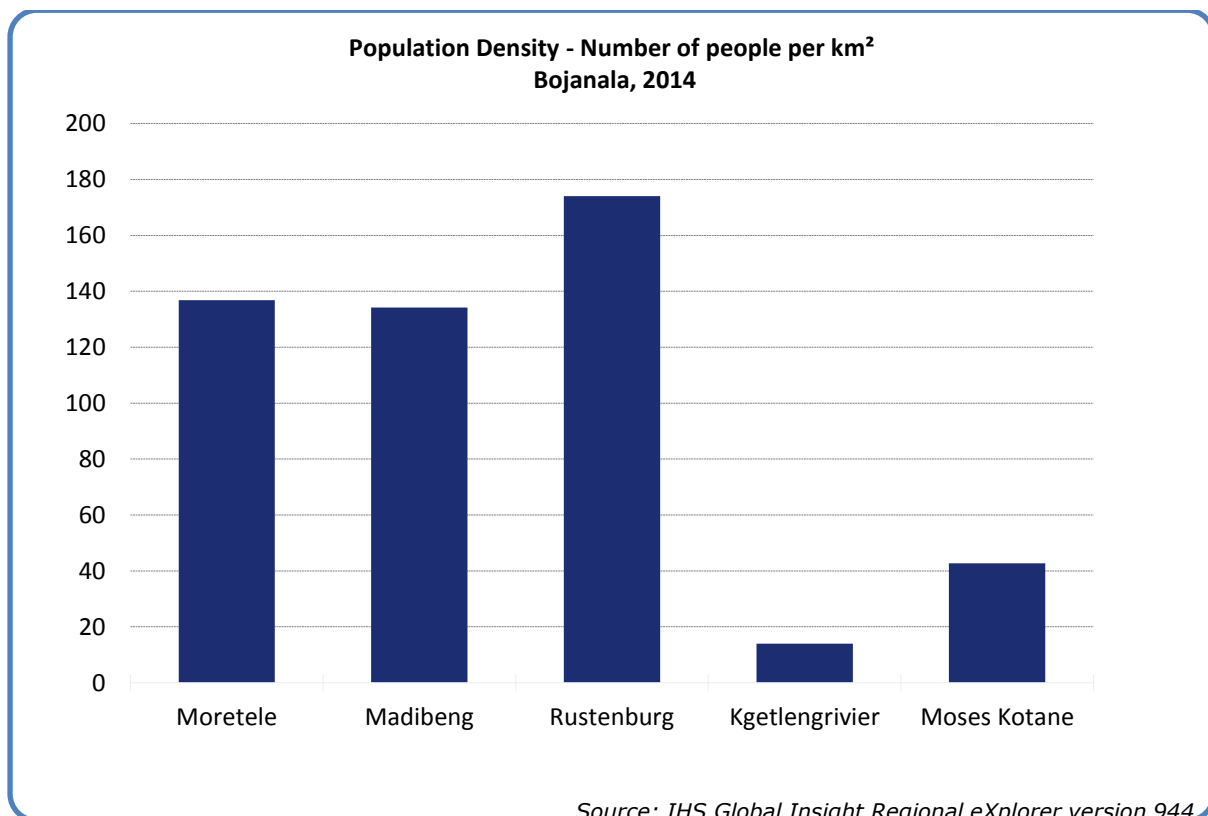
Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 944

In 2014, Bojanala District Municipality had a population density of 87.2 per square kilometre and it ranked highest amongst its peers. In terms of growth, Bojanala District Municipality had an average annual growth

in its population density of 2.26% per square kilometre per annum. It was also the region that had the highest average annual growth rate. In 2014, the region with the lowest population density within North-West Province was Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati with a 10.8 people per square kilometre, it was also the region with the lowest average annual growth rate of 0.72% people per square kilometre over the period under discussion.

Using population density instead of the total number of people creates a better basis for comparing different regions or economies. A higher population density influences the provision of household infrastructure, quality of services, and access to resources like medical care, schools, sewage treatment, community centres, etc.

CHART 39. POPULATION DENSITY - MORETELE, MADIBENG, RUSTENBURG, KGETLENGRIVIER AND MOSES KOTANE LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES, 2014 [PERCENTAGE]



In terms of the population density for each of the regions within the Bojanala District Municipality, Rustenburg local municipality had the highest density, with 174 people per square kilometre. The lowest population density can be observed in the Kgetleng Rivier local municipality with a total of 14 people per square kilometre.

8. CHAPTER EIGHT: CRIME

The state of crime in South Africa has been the topic of many media articles and papers in the past years, and although many would acknowledge that the country has a crime problem, very little research has been done on the relative level of crime. The media often tend to focus on more negative or sensational information, while the progress made in combating crime is neglected.

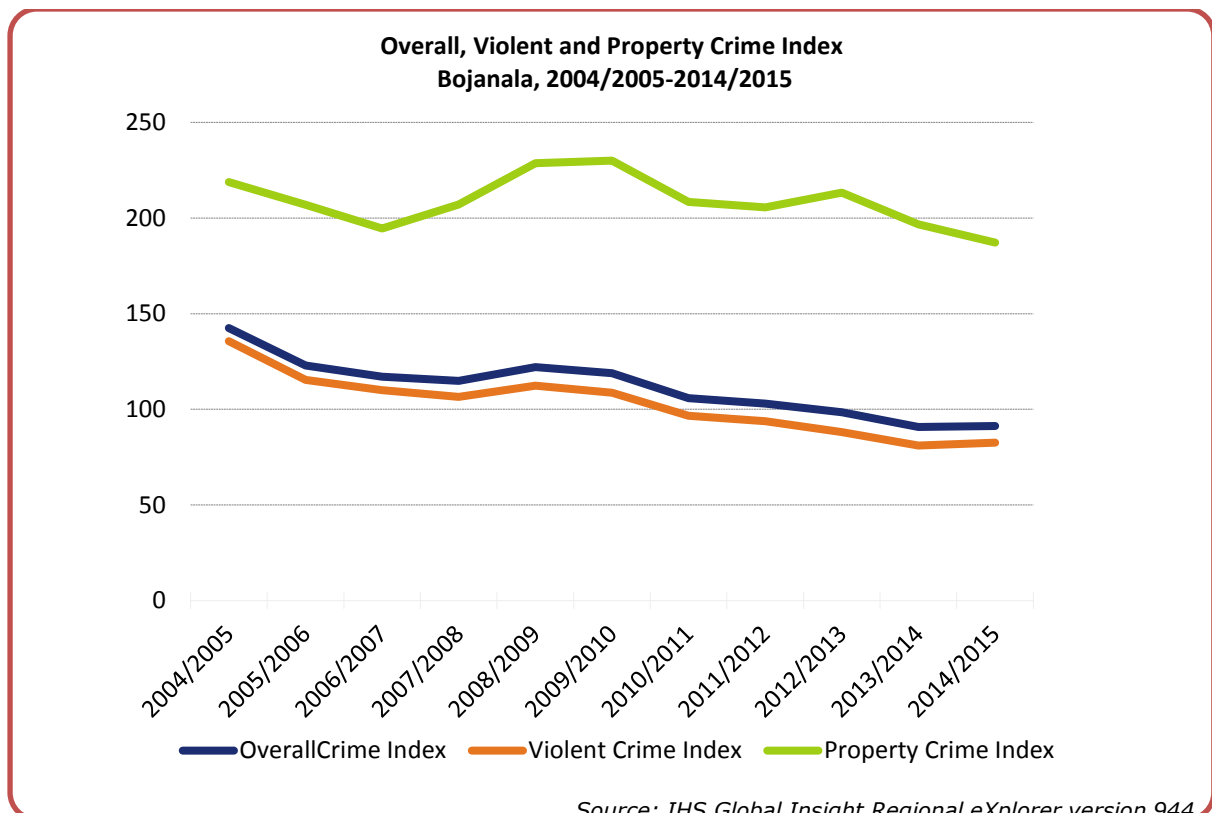
8.1. IHS COMPOSITE CRIME INDEX

The IHS Composite Crime Index makes use of the official SAPS data, which is reported in 27 crime categories (ranging from murder to crime injuries). These 27 categories are divided into two groups according to the nature of the crime: i.e. violent crimes and property crimes. IHS uses the (a) Length-of-sentence and the (b) Cost-of-crime in order to apply a weight to each category.

8.1.1. OVERALL CRIME INDEX

Definition: The crime index is a composite, weighted index which measures crime. The higher the index number, the higher the level of crime for that specific year in a particular region. The index is best used by looking at the change over time, or comparing the crime levels across regions.

CHART 40. IHS CRIME INDEX - CALENDER YEARS (WEIGHTED AVG / 100,000 PEOPLE) - BOJANALA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, 2004/2005-2014/2015 [INDEX VALUE]



For the period 2004/2005 to 2014/2015 overall crime has decrease at an average annual rate of 4.37% within the Bojanala District Municipality. Violent crime decreased by 4.85% since 2004/2005, while property crimes decreased by 1.55% between the 2004/2005 and 2014/2015 financial years.

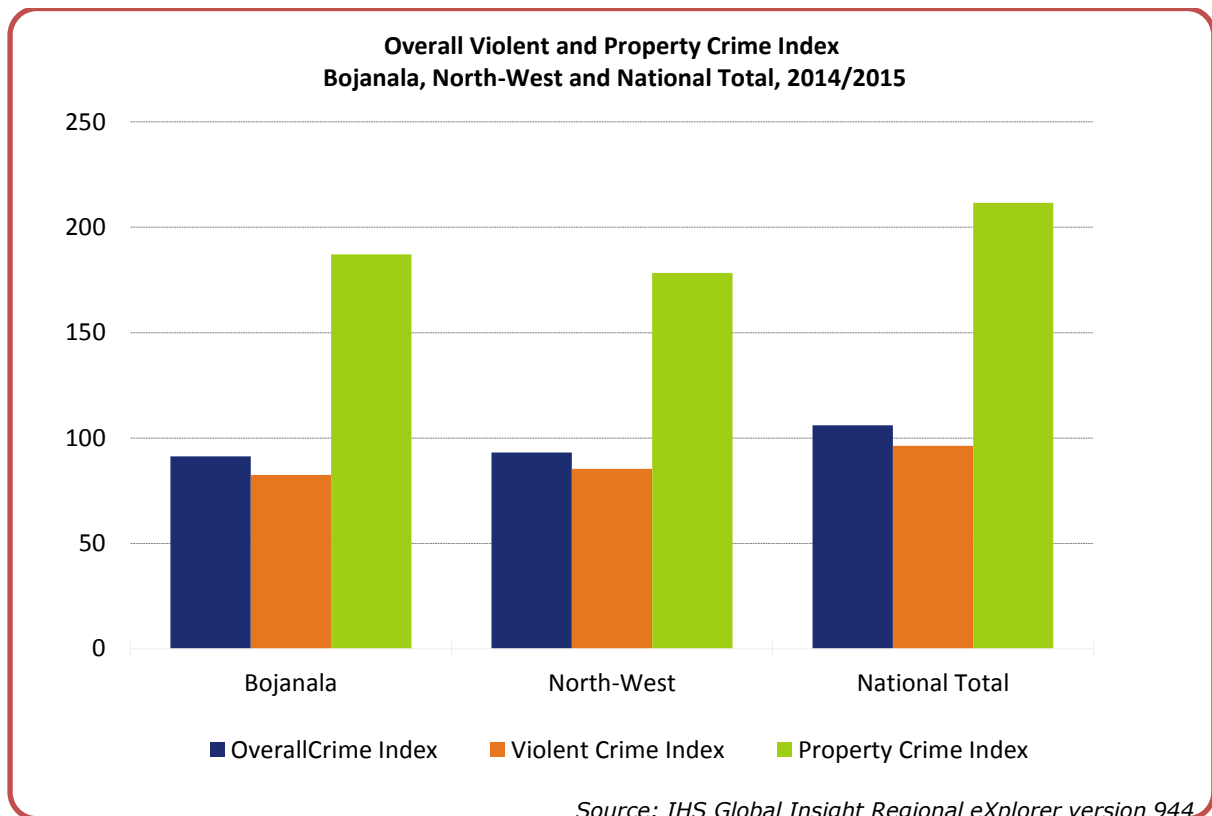
TABLE 39. OVERALL CRIME INDEX - BOJANALA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY AND THE REST OF NORTH-WEST, 2004/2005-2014/2015 [INDEX VALUE]

	Bojanala	Ngaka Molema	Modiri	Dr Ruth Mompoti	Segomotsi	Dr Kenneth Kaunda
2004/2005	142.59	104.46		112.32		196.67
2005/2006	123.00	97.02		97.83		167.61
2006/2007	117.14	95.65		96.08		147.77
2007/2008	114.88	83.58		86.70		132.24
2008/2009	122.09	88.79		87.21		135.75
2009/2010	118.85	82.14		82.32		134.28
2010/2011	105.92	78.62		85.14		126.39
2011/2012	103.06	82.11		86.96		123.92
2012/2013	98.55	82.18		87.32		132.26
2013/2014	90.80	76.28		87.82		125.82
2014/2015	91.26	76.36		87.28		120.64
Average Annual growth						
2004/2005-2014/2015	-4.37%	-3.08%		-2.49%		-4.77%

Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 944

In 2014/2015, the Dr Kenneth Kaunda district municipality has the highest overall crime rate of the sub-regions within the overall North-West Province with an index value of 121. Bojanala platinum district municipality has the second highest overall crime index at 91.3, with Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti district municipality having the third highest overall crime index of 87.3. It is clear that all the crime is decreasing overtime for all the regions within North-West Province. Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti district municipality has the second lowest overall crime index of 87.3 and the Ngaka Modiri Molema district municipality has the lowest overall crime rate of 76.4. It is clear that crime is decreasing overtime for all the regions within North-West Province. The region that decreased the most in overall crime since 2004/2005 was Dr Kenneth Kaunda district municipality with an average annual decrease of 4.8% followed by Bojanala district municipality with an average annual decrease of 4.4%.

CHART 41. IHS CRIME INDEX - CALENDER YEARS (WEIGHTED AVG / 100,000 PEOPLE) - BOJANALA, NORTH-WEST AND NATIONAL TOTAL, 2014/2015 [INDEX VALUE]



From the chart above it is evident that property crime is a major problem for all the regions relative to violent crime. It is evident that the property crime is a major problem for all the regions relative to rest crime indices.

Property crimes comprise of crimes that are classified as less violent in nature and involve acts against property. The crimes included in this index are as follows: arson, malicious damage to property, crimen injuria, burglary at residential premises, burglary at business premises, theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle, theft out of or from motor vehicle, stock-theft, illegal possession of firearms and ammunition, drug-related crime, driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs, all theft not mentioned elsewhere, commercial crime and shoplifting.

9. CHAPTER NINE: HOUSEHOLD INFRASTRUCTURE

Drawing on the household infrastructure data of a region is of essential value in economic planning and social development. Assessing household infrastructure involves the measurement of four indicators:

- Access to dwelling units
- Access to proper sanitation
- Access to running water
- Access to refuse removal
- Access to electricity

A household is considered "serviced" if it has access to all four of these basic services. If not, the household is considered to be part of the backlog. The way access to a given service is defined (and how to accurately measure that specific Definition over time) gives rise to some distinct problems. IHS has therefore developed a unique model to capture the number of households and their level of access to the four basic services.

A household is defined as a group of persons who live together and provide themselves jointly with food and/or other essentials for living, or a single person who lives alone.

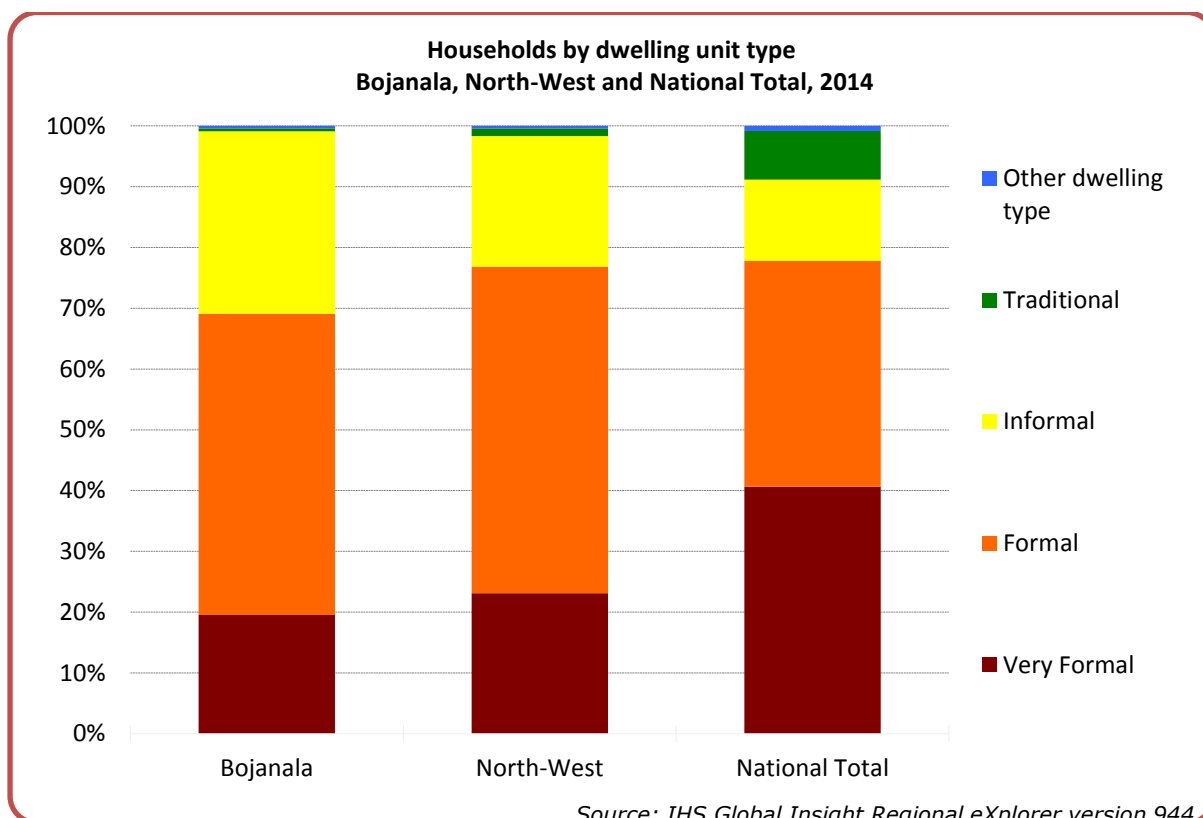
The next few sections offer an overview of the household infrastructure of the Bojanala District Municipality between 2014 and 2004.

9.1. HOUSEHOLD BY DWELLING TYPE

Using the Stats SA definition of a household and a dwelling unit, households can be categorised according to type of dwelling. The categories are:

- **Very formal dwellings** - structures built according to approved plans, e.g. houses on a separate stand, flats or apartments, townhouses, rooms in backyards that also have running water and flush toilets within the dwelling. .
- **Formal dwellings** - structures built according to approved plans, i.e. house on a separate stand, flat or apartment, townhouse, room in backyard, rooms or flatlet elsewhere etc., but without running water or without a flush toilet within the dwelling.
- **Informal dwellings** - shacks or shanties in informal settlements, serviced stands, or proclaimed townships, as well as shacks in the backyards of other dwelling types.
- **Traditional dwellings** - structures made of clay, mud, reeds, or other locally available material.
- **Other dwelling units** - tents, ships, caravans, etc.

CHART 42. HOUSEHOLDS BY DWELLING UNIT TYPE - BOJANALA, NORTH-WEST AND NATIONAL TOTAL, 2014 [PERCENTAGE]



Bojanala District Municipality had a total number of 102 000 (19.51% of total households) very formal dwelling units, a total of 260 000 (49.56% of total households) formal dwelling units and a total number of 158 000 (30.05% of total households) informal dwelling units.

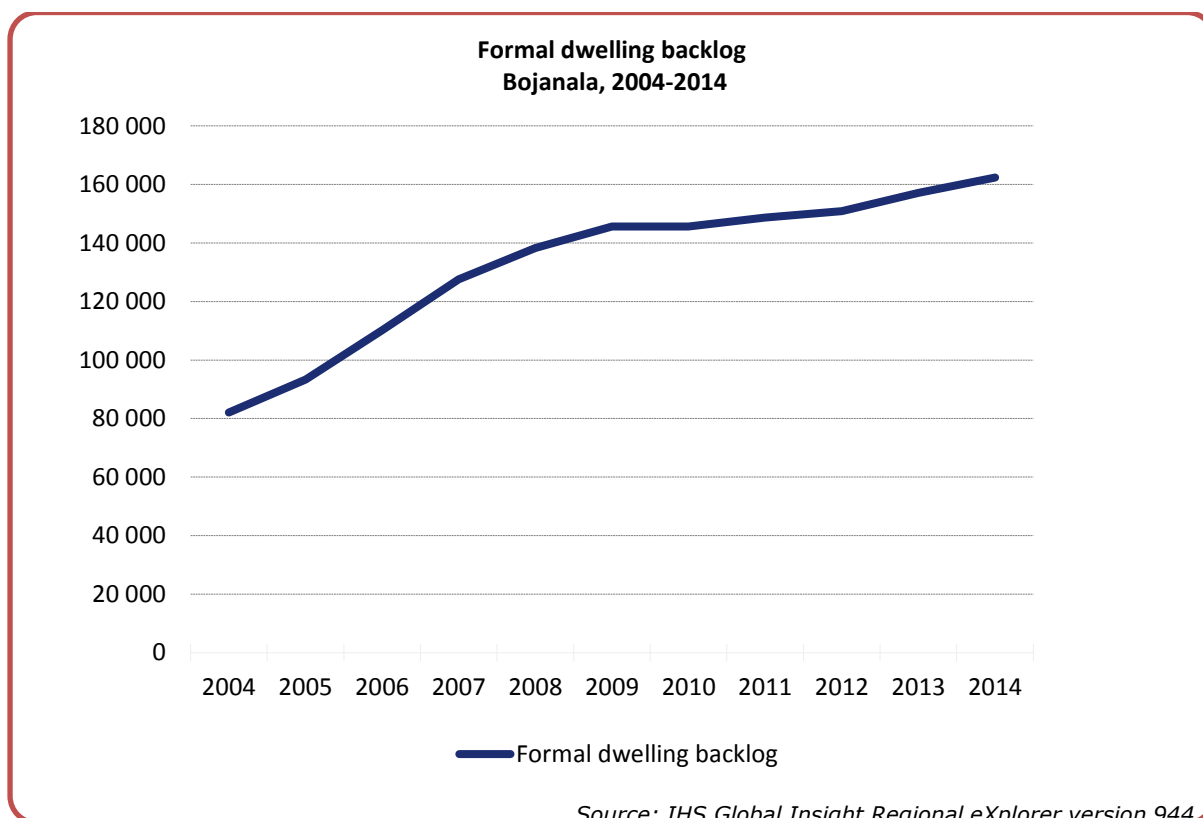
TABLE 40. HOUSEHOLDS BY DWELLING UNIT TYPE - MORETELE, MADIBENG, RUSTENBURG, KGETLENGRIVIER AND MOSES KOTANE LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES, 2014 [NUMBER]

	Very Formal	Formal	Informal	Traditional	Other dwelling type	Total
Moretele	893	42,900	7,580	222	43	51,700
Madibeng	29,000	72,700	68,200	805	516	171,000
Rustenburg	61,600	83,600	64,200	1,040	1,050	212,000
Kgetlengrivier	3,850	7,920	3,950	15	143	15,900
Moses Kotane	7,100	53,000	13,800	474	277	74,600
Total	102,436	260,193	157,762	2,557	2,031	524,979

Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 944

The region within the Bojanala District Municipality with the highest number of very formal dwelling units is Rustenburg local municipality with 61 600 or a share of 60.17% of the total very formal dwelling units within Bojanala District Municipality. The region with the lowest number of very formal dwelling units is Moretele local municipality with a total of 893 or a share of 0.87% of the total very formal dwelling units within Bojanala District Municipality.

CHART 43. FORMAL DWELLING BACKLOG - NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS NOT LIVING IN A FORMAL DWELLING - BOJANALA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, 2004-2014 [NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS]



When looking at the formal dwelling unit backlog (number of households not living in a formal dwelling) over time, it can be seen that in 2004 the number of households not living in a formal dwelling were 82 100 within Bojanala District Municipality. From 2004 this number increased annually at 7.05% to 162 000 in 2014.

The total number of households within Bojanala District Municipality increased at an average annual rate of 3.81% from 2004 to 2014, which is higher than the annual increase of 1.85% in the number of households in South Africa. With high in-migration into a region, the number of households increased, putting additional strain on household infrastructure. In the short to medium term this can result in an increase in the number of households not living in a formal dwelling, as the provision of household infrastructure usually takes time to deliver.

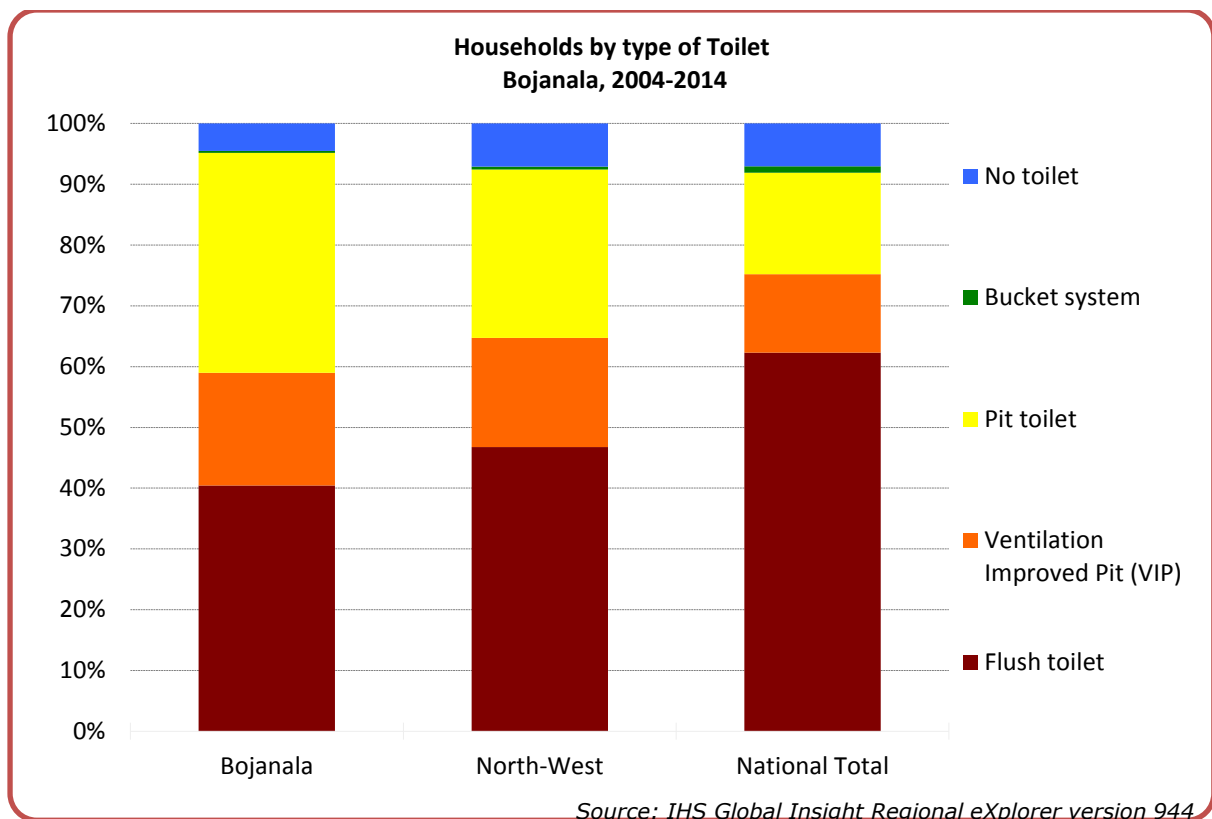
9.2. HOUSEHOLD BY TYPE OF SANITATION

Sanitation can be divided into specific types of sanitation to which a household has access. We use the following categories:

- **No toilet** - No access to any of the toilet systems explained below.
- **Bucket system** - A top structure with a seat over a bucket. The bucket is periodically removed and the contents disposed of. (Note: this system is widely used but poses health risks to the collectors. Most authorities are actively attempting to discontinue the use of these buckets in their local regions).

- **Pit toilet** - A top structure over a pit.
- **Ventilation improved pit** - A pit toilet but with a fly screen and vented by a pipe. Depending on soil conditions, the pit may be lined.
- **Flush toilet** - Waste is flushed into an enclosed tank, thus preventing the waste to flow into the surrounding environment. The tanks need to be emptied or the contents pumped elsewhere.

CHART 44. HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF SANITATION - BOJANALA, NORTH-WEST AND NATIONAL TOTAL, 2014 [PERCENTAGE]



Bojanala District Municipality had a total number of 212 000 flush toilets (40.47% of total households), 97 300 Ventilation Improved Pit (VIP) (18.54% of total households) and 190 000 (36.17%) of total households pit toilets.

TABLE 41. HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF SANITATION - MORETELE, MADIBENG, RUSTENBURG, KGETLENGRIVIER AND MOSES KOTANE LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES, 2014 [NUMBER]

	Flush toilet	Ventilation Improved Pit (VIP)	Pit toilet	Bucket system	No toilet	Total
Moretele	3,780	24,800	22,600	41	458	51,700
Madibeng	61,000	26,800	75,200	1,170	7,080	171,000
Rustenburg	125,000	25,400	48,900	268	12,300	212,000
Kgetlengrivier	10,500	1,840	1,240	21	2,270	15,900
Moses Kotane	12,500	18,500	41,900	20	1,730	74,600
Total	212,456	97,334	189,869	1,523	23,798	524,979
Bojanala						

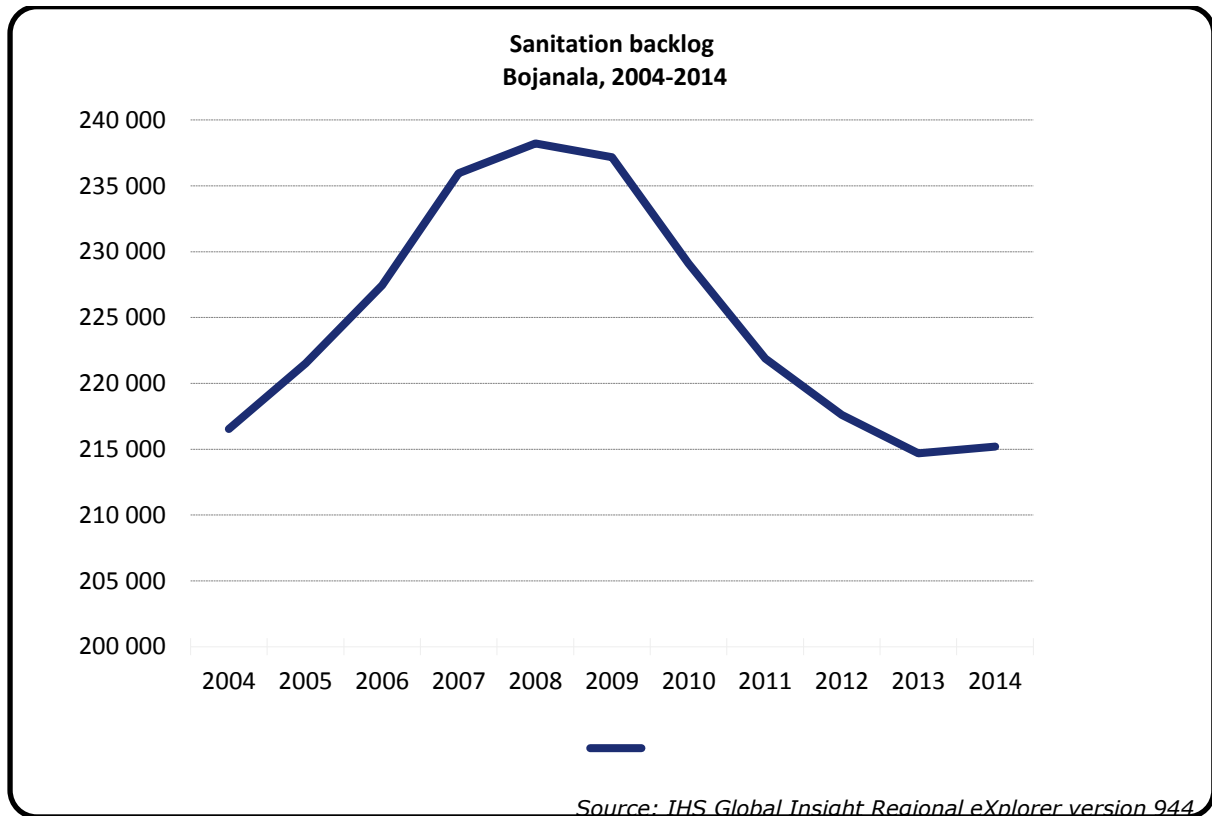
Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 944

The region within Bojanala with the highest number of flush toilets is Rustenburg local municipality with 125 000 or a share of 58.69% of the flush toilets within Bojanala. The region with the lowest number of

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flush toilets is Moretele local municipality with a total of 3 780 or a share of 1.78% of the total flush toilets within Bojanala District Municipality.

CHART 45. SANITATION BACKLOG - BOJANALA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, 2004-2014 [NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT HYGIENIC TOILETS]

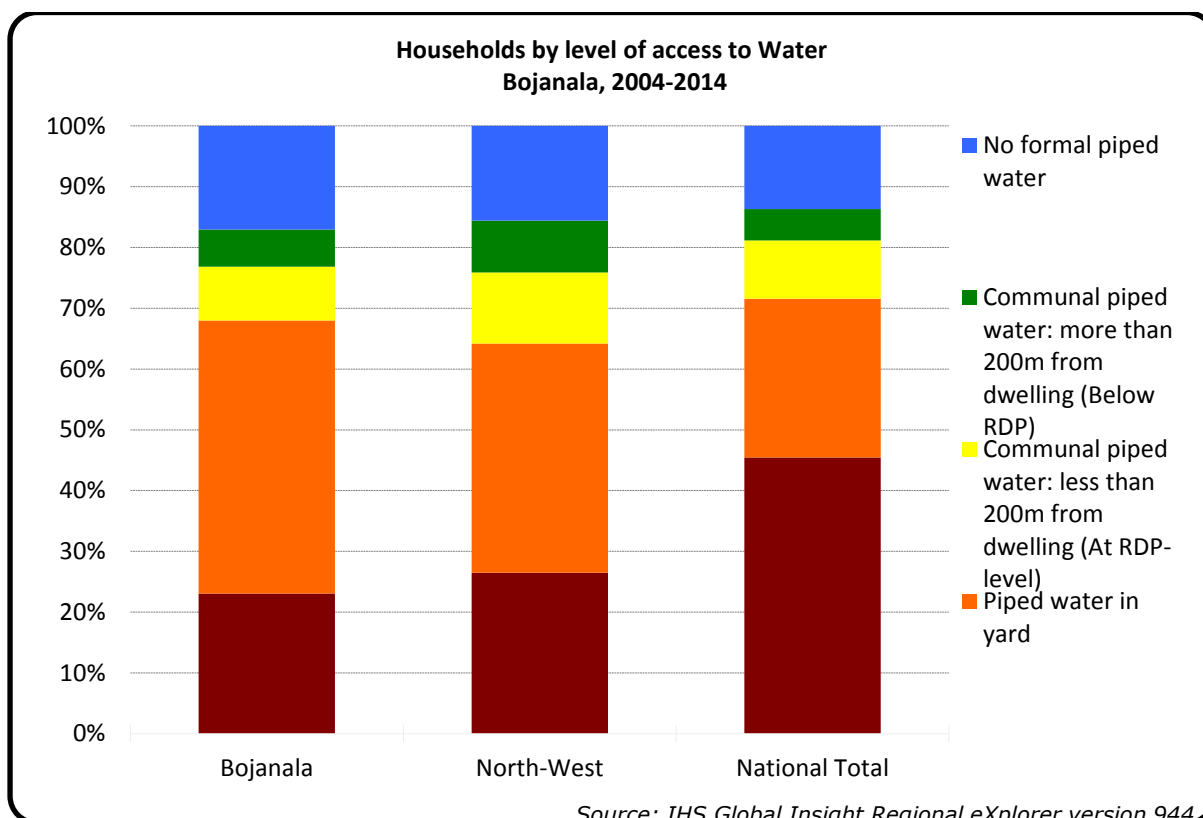


When looking at the sanitation backlog (number of households without hygienic toilets) over time, it can be seen that in 2004 the number of Households without any hygienic toilets in Bojanala District Municipality was 216 000, this decreased annually at a rate of -0.06% to 215 000 in 2014.

9.3. HOUSEHOLDS BY ACCESS TO WATER

A household is categorised according to its main access to water, as follows: Regional/local water scheme, Borehole and spring, Water tank, Dam/pool/stagnant water, River/stream and other main access to water methods. No formal piped water includes households that obtain water via water carriers and tankers, rain water, boreholes, dams, rivers and springs.

CHART 46. HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF WATER ACCESS - BOJANALA, NORTH-WEST AND NATIONAL TOTAL, 2014 [PERCENTAGE]



Bojanala District Municipality had a total number of 121 000 (or 23.05%) households with piped water inside the dwelling, a total of 236 000 (44.93%) households had piped water inside the yard and a total number of 89 500 (17.04%) households had no formal piped water.

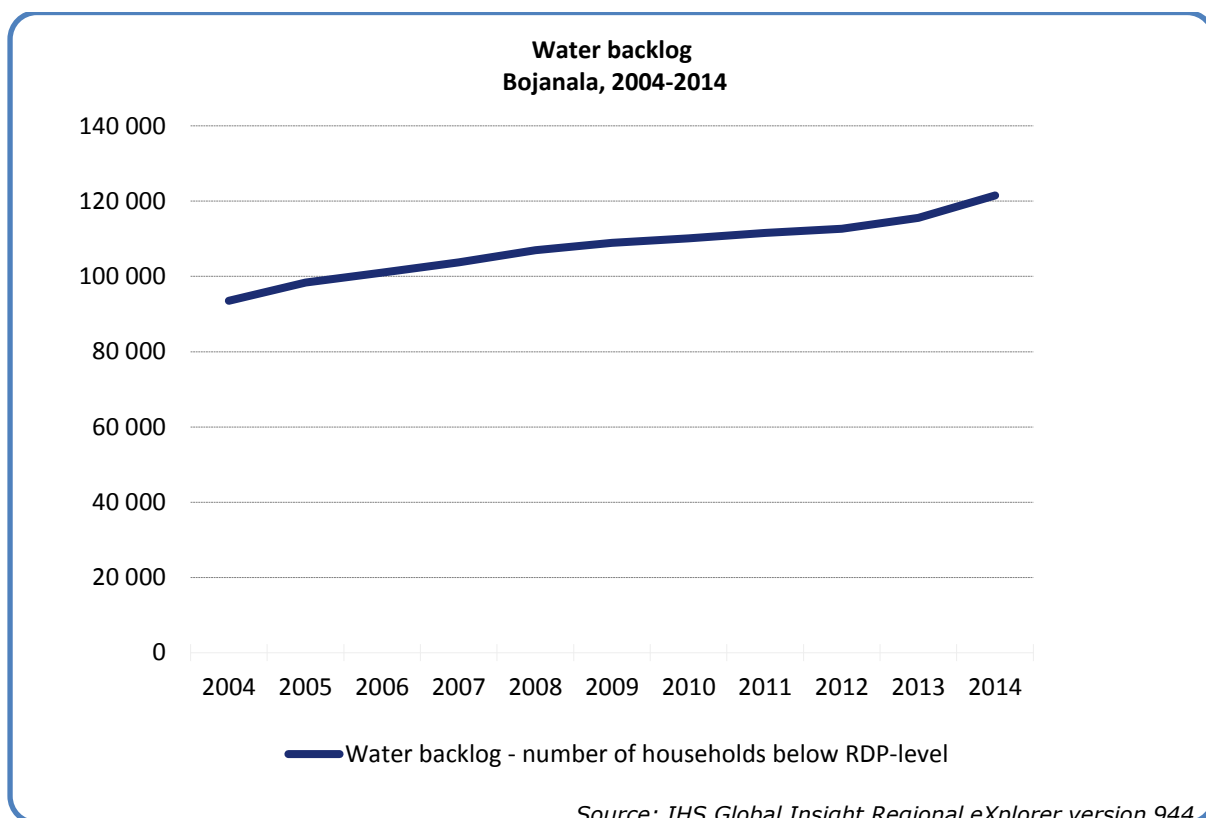
TABLE 42. HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF WATER ACCESS - BOJANALA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, 2014 [NUMBER]

	Piped water inside dwelling	Piped water in yard	Communal piped water: less than 200m from dwelling (At RDP-level)	Communal piped water: more than 200m from dwelling (Below RDP)	No formal piped water	Total
Moretele	3,060	31,400	4,420	2,200	10,600	51,700
Madibeng	34,800	69,800	13,100	7,900	45,500	171,000
Rustenburg	68,200	103,000	9,610	8,330	22,100	212,000
Kgetlengrivier	5,010	6,970	863	1,040	1,990	15,900
Moses Kotane	9,920	24,300	18,600	12,500	9,260	74,600
Total Bojanala	121,033	235,848	46,614	32,024	89,460	524,979

Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 944

The regions within Bojanala District Municipality with the highest number of households with piped water inside the dwelling is Rustenburg local municipality with 68 200 or a share of 56.37% of the households with piped water inside the dwelling within Bojanala District Municipality. The region with the lowest number of households with piped water inside the dwelling is Moretele local municipality with a total of 3 060 or a share of 2.53% of the total households with piped water inside the dwelling within Bojanala District Municipality.

CHART 47. WATER BACKLOG - BOJANALA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, 2004-2014 [NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS BELOW RDP-LEVEL]



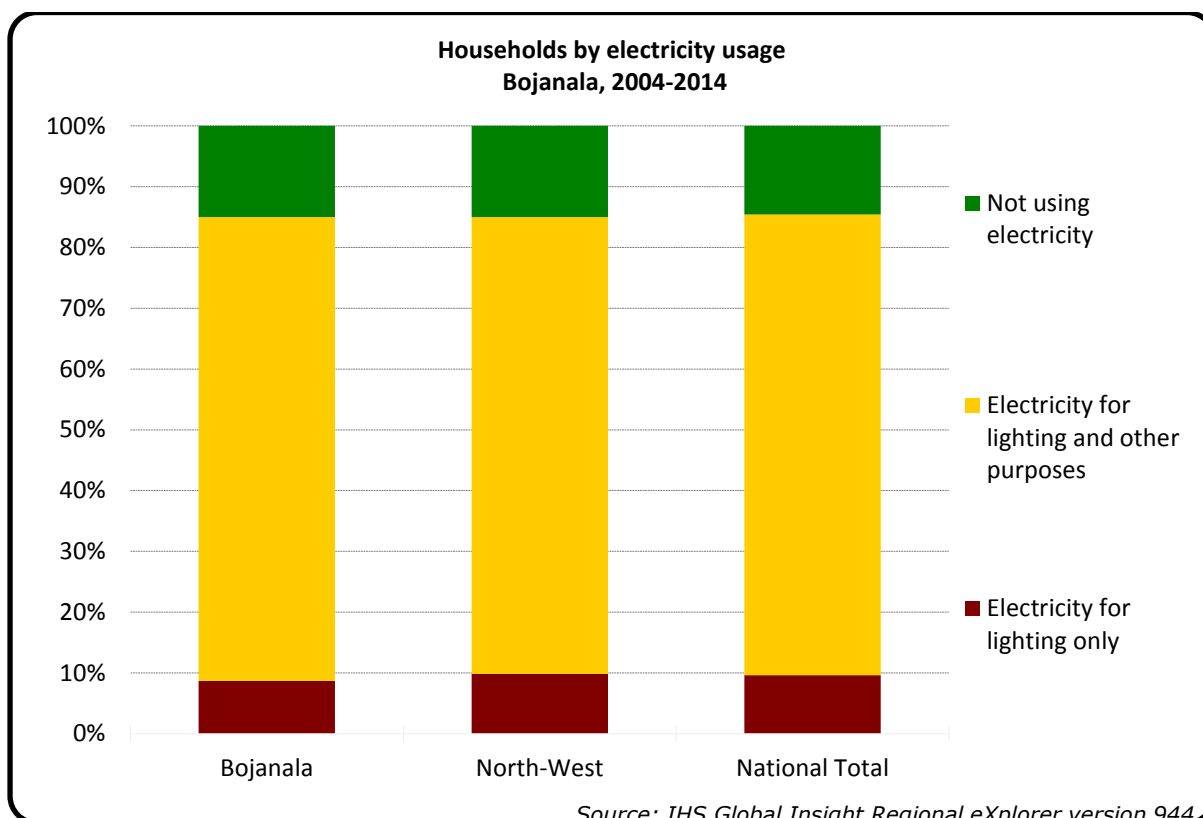
When looking at the water backlog (number of households below RDP-level) over time, it can be seen that in 2004 the number of households below the RDP-level were 93 500 within Bojanala District Municipality, this increased annually at 2.65% per annum to 122 000 in 2014.

The total number of households within Bojanala District Municipality increased at an average annual rate of 3.81% from 2004 to 2014, which is higher than the annual increase of 1.85% in the number of households in South Africa. With high in-migration into a region, the number of households increases, putting additional strain on household infrastructure. In the short to medium term this can result in an increase in the number of households not living in a formal dwelling, as the provision of household infrastructure usually takes time to deliver.

9.4. HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF ELECTRICITY

Households are distributed into 3 electricity usage categories: Households using electricity for cooking, Households using electricity for heating, households using electricity for lighting. Household using solar power are included as part of households with an electrical connection. This time series categorises households in a region according to their access to electricity (electrical connection).

CHART 48. HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF ELECTRICAL CONNECTION - BOJANALA, NORTH-WEST AND NATIONAL TOTAL, 2014 [PERCENTAGE]



Bojanala District Municipality had a total number of 45 500 (8.66%) households with electricity for lighting only, a total of 401 000 (76.35%) households had electricity for lighting and other purposes and a total number of 78 700 (14.99%) households did not use electricity.

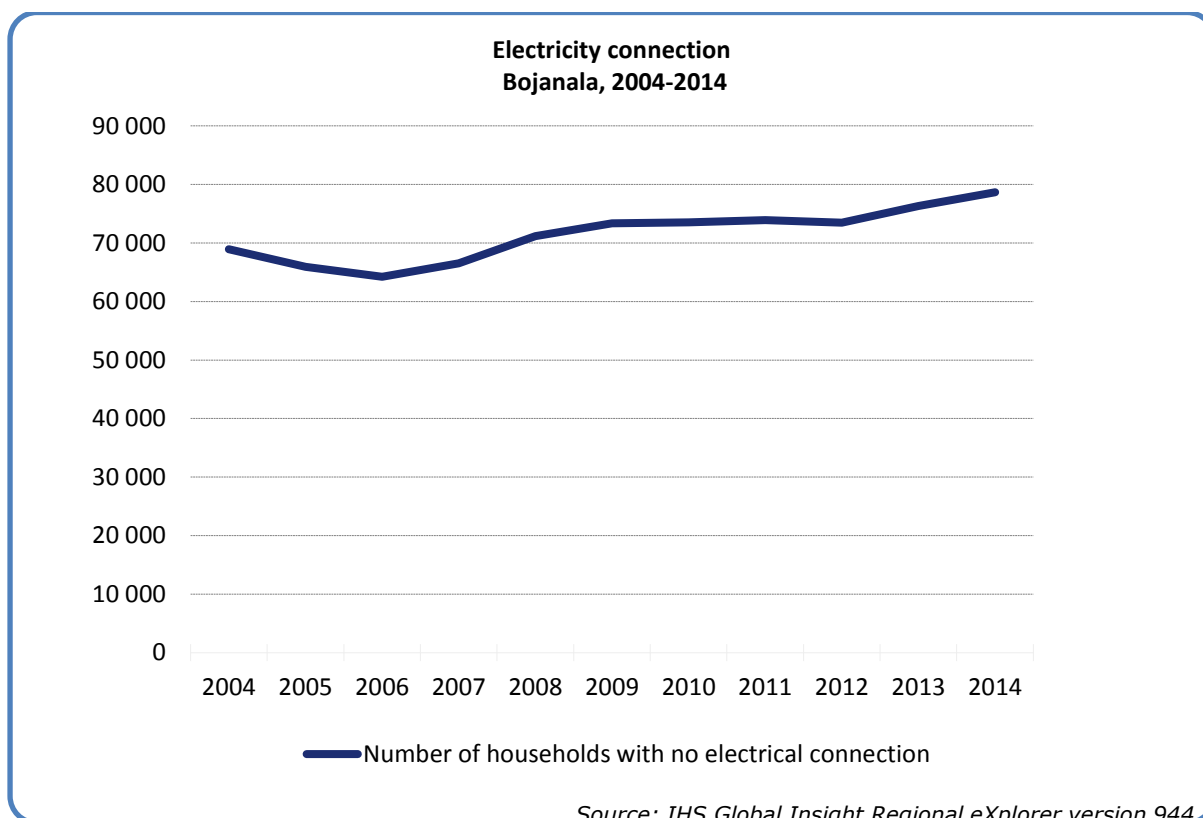
TABLE 43. HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF ELECTRICAL CONNECTION - MORETELE, MADIBENG, RUSTENBURG, KGETLENGRIVIER AND MOSES KOTANE LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES, 2014 [NUMBER]

	Electricity for lighting only	Electricity for lighting and other purposes	Not using electricity	Total
Moretele	8,640	37,100	5,910	51,700
Madibeng	15,200	128,000	28,000	171,000
Rustenburg	11,800	168,000	31,500	212,000
Kgetlengrivier	2,000	10,200	3,640	15,900
Moses Kotane	7,850	57,200	9,570	74,600
Total	45,487	400,807	78,685	524,979

Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 944

The region within Bojanala with the highest number of households with electricity for lighting and other purposes is Rustenburg local municipality with 168 000 or a share of 41.98% of the households with electricity for lighting and other purposes within Bojanala District Municipality. The Region with the lowest number of households with electricity for lighting and other purposes is Kgetlengrivier local municipality with a total of 10 200 or a share of 2.55% of the total households with electricity for lighting and other purposes within Bojanala District Municipality.

CHART 49. ELECTRICITY CONNECTION - BOJANALA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, 2004-2014 [NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH NO ELECTRICAL CONNECTION]



When looking at the number of households with no electrical connection over time, it can be seen that in 2004 the households without an electrical connection in Bojanala District Municipality was 68 900, this increased annually at 1.33% per annum to 78 700 in 2014.

The total number of households within Bojanala District Municipality increased at an average annual rate of 3.81% from 2004 to 2014, which is higher than the annual increase of 1.85% in the number of households in South Africa. With high in-migration into a region, the number of households increases, putting additional strain on household infrastructure. In the short to medium term this can result in an increase in the number of households not living in a formal dwelling, as the provision of household infrastructure usually takes time to deliver.

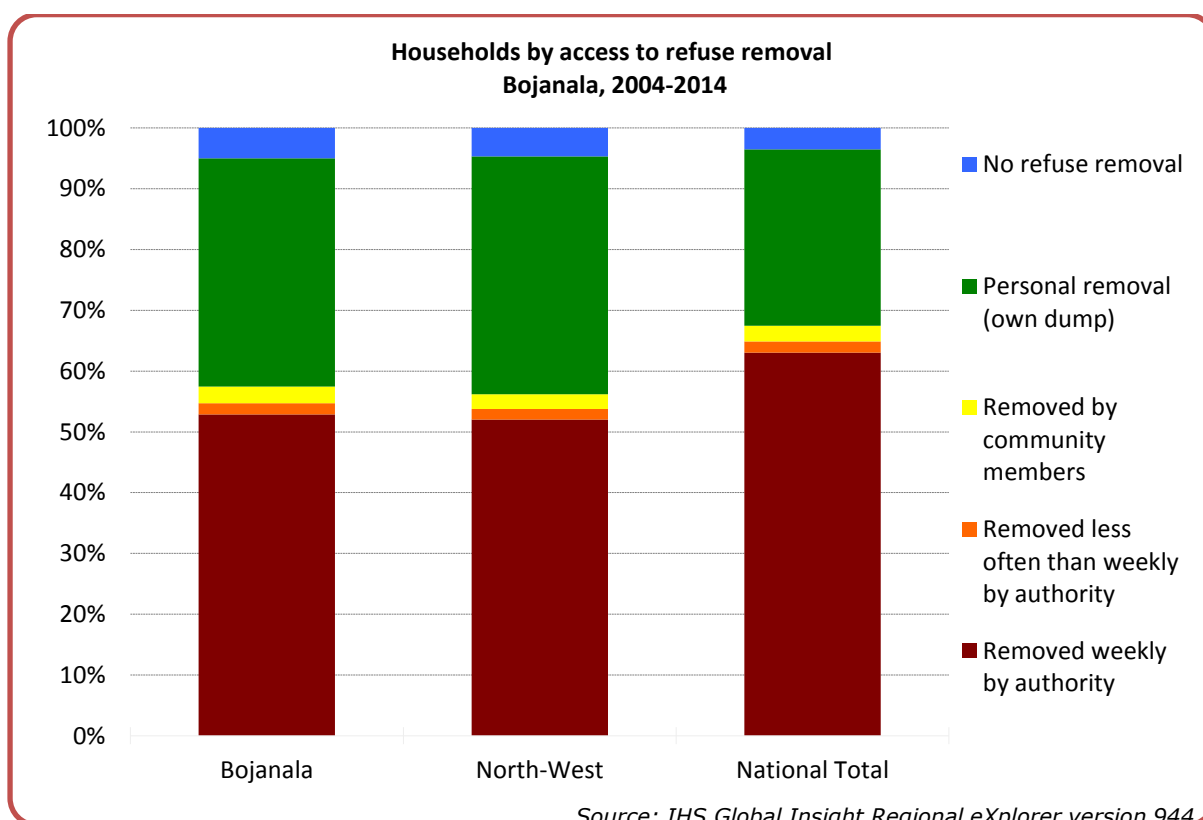
9.5. HOUSEHOLDS BY REFUSE DISPOSAL

A distinction is made between formal and informal refuse removal. When refuse is removed by the local authorities, it is referred to as formal refuse removal. Informal refuse removal is where either the household or the community disposes of the waste, or where there is no refuse removal at all. A further breakdown is used in terms of the frequency by which the refuse is taken away, thus leading to the following categories:

- Removed weekly by authority
- Removed less often than weekly by authority
- Removed by community members
- Personal removal / (own dump)

- No refuse removal.

CHART 50. HOUSEHOLDS BY REFUSE DISPOSAL - BOJANALA, NORTH-WEST AND NATIONAL TOTAL, 2014 [PERCENTAGE]



Bojanala District Municipality had a total number of 278 000 (52.86%) households which had their refuse removed weekly by the authority, a total of 9 690 (1.85%) households had their refuse removed less often than weekly by the authority and a total number of 197 000 (37.54%) households which had to remove their refuse personally (own dump).

TABLE 44. HOUSEHOLDS BY REFUSE DISPOSAL - MORETELE, MADIBENG, RUSTENBURG, KGETLENGRIVIER AND MOSES KOTANE LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES, 2014 [NUMBER]

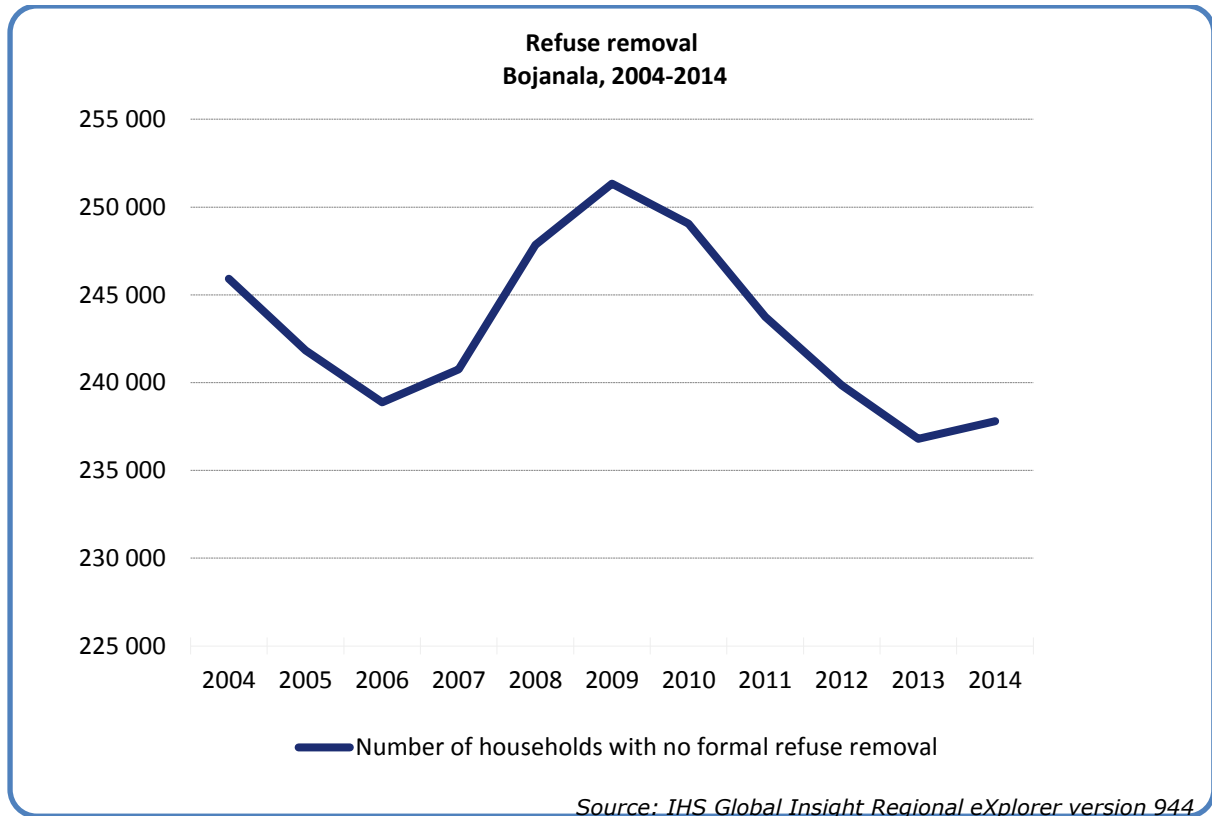
	Removed weekly authority	Removed often weekly authority	Removed less than weekly by	Removed community members	by Personal removal (own dump)	No refuse removal	Total
Moretele	3,850	315	715	44,100	2,700	51,700	
Madibeng	47,300	2,320	6,790	103,000	11,800	171,000	
Rustenburg	158,000	5,010	5,980	34,100	8,190	212,000	
Kgetlengrivier	7,350	368	494	6,610	1,060	15,900	
Moses Kotane	60,700	1,670	444	9,280	2,540	74,600	
Total	277,480	9,689	14,417	197,090	26,303	524,979	
Bojanala							

Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 944

The region within Bojanala with the highest number of households where the refuse is removed weekly by the authority is Rustenburg local municipality with 158 000 or a share of 57.04% of the households where the refuse is removed weekly by the authority within Bojanala. The region with the lowest number of

households where the refuse is removed weekly by the authority is Moretele local municipality with a total of 3 850 or a share of 1.39% of the total households where the refuse is removed weekly by the authority within the district municipality.

CHART 51. REFUSE REMOVAL - BOJANALA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, 2004-2014 [NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH NO FORMAL REFUSE REMOVAL]



When looking at the number of households with no formal refuse removal, it can be seen that in 2004 the households with no formal refuse removal in Bojanala District Municipality was 246 000, this decreased annually at -0.33% per annum to 238 000 in 2014.

10. CHAPTER TEN: TOURISM

Tourism can be defined as the non-commercial organisation plus operation of vacations and visits to a place of interest. Whether you visit a relative or friend, travel for business purposes, go on holiday or on medical and religious trips - these are all included in tourism.

10.1. TRIPS BY PURPOSE OF TRIPS

Definition: As defined by the United Nations World Tourism Organisation (UN WTO), a trip refers to travel, by a person, from the time they leave their usual residence until they return to that residence. This is usually referred to as a round trip. IHS likes to narrow this definition down to overnight trips only, and only those made by adult visitors (over 18 years). Also note that the number of "person" trips are measured, not household or "party trips".

The main purpose for an overnight trip is grouped into these categories:

- Leisure / Holiday
- Business
- Visits to friends and relatives
- Other (Medical, Religious, etc.)

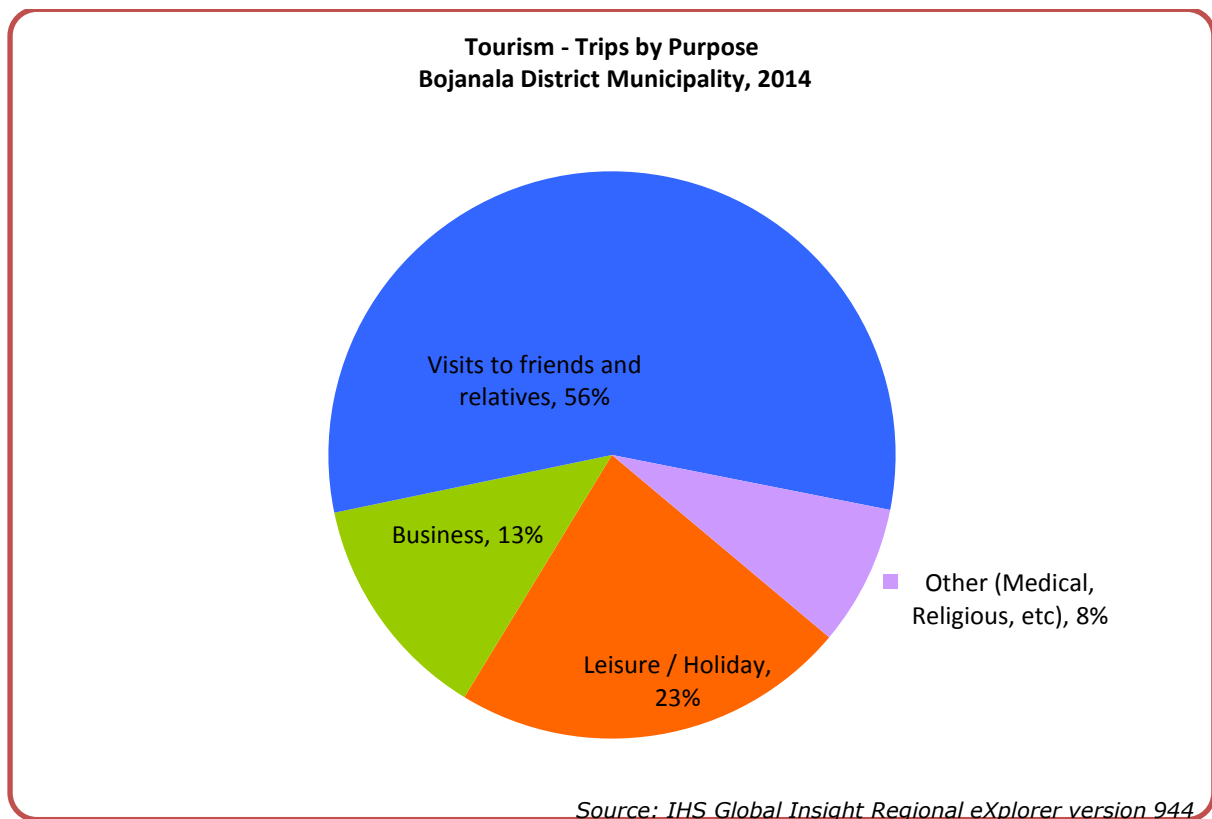
TABLE 45. NUMBER OF TRIPS BY PURPOSE OF TRIPS - BOJANALA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, 2004-2014 [NUMBER PERCENTAGE]

	Leisure / Holiday	Business	Visits to friends and relatives	Other (Medical, Religious, etc)	Total
2004	94,700	73,000	260,000	51,900	480,000
2005	95,000	76,800	279,000	50,000	500,000
2006	102,000	78,100	290,000	47,000	517,000
2007	113,000	74,300	298,000	45,000	530,000
2008	122,000	73,800	310,000	41,600	547,000
2009	125,000	73,700	318,000	43,900	560,000
2010	136,000	81,300	334,000	49,600	601,000
2011	138,000	80,800	341,000	50,900	611,000
2012	141,000	83,100	350,000	52,200	626,000
2013	144,000	84,200	352,000	50,700	631,000
2014	143,000	82,500	357,000	50,700	633,000
Average Annual growth					
2004-2014	4.23%	1.23%	3.21%	-0.24%	2.81%

Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 944

In Bojanala District Municipality, the Leisure / Holiday, relative to the other tourism, recorded the highest average annual growth rate from 2004 (94 700) to 2014 (143 000) at 4.23%. Visits to friends and relatives recorded the highest number of visits in 2014 at 357 000, with an average annual growth rate of 3.21%. The tourism type that recorded the lowest growth was Other (Medical, Religious, etc) tourism with an average annual growth rate of -0.24% from 2004 (51 900) to 2014 (50 700).

CHART 52. TRIPS BY PURPOSE OF TRIP - BOJANALA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, 2014 [PERCENTAGE]



The Visits to friends and relatives at 56.37% has largest share the total tourism within Bojanala District Municipality. Leisure / Holiday tourism had the second highest share at 22.60%, followed by Business tourism at 13.02% and the other (Medical, Religious, etc) tourism with the smallest share of 8.01% of the total tourism within Bojanala District Municipality.

10.2. ORIGIN OF TOURISTS

In the following table, the number of tourists that visited Bojanala District Municipality from both domestic origins, as well as those coming from international places, are listed.

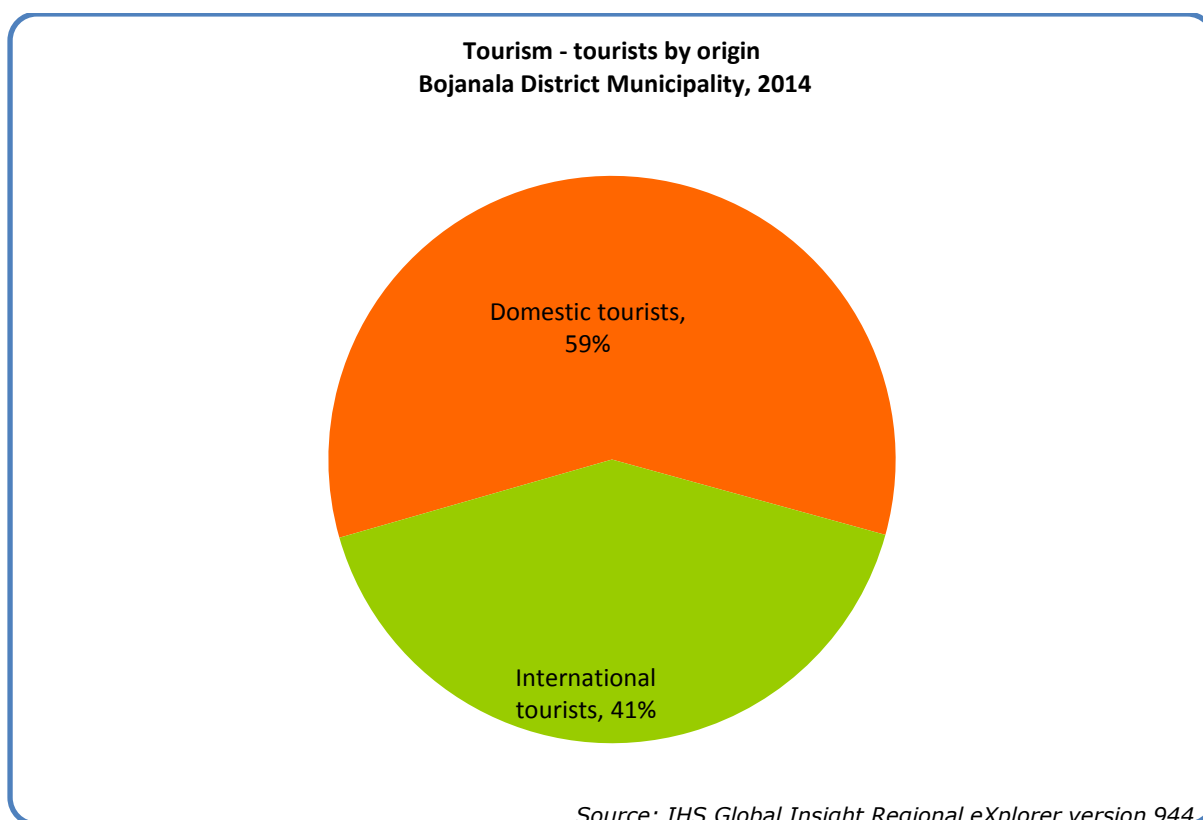
TABLE 46. TOTAL NUMBER OF TRIPS BY ORIGIN TOURISTS - BOJANALA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, 2004-2014 [NUMBER]

	Domestic tourists	International tourists	Total tourists
2004	327,000	153,000	480,000
2005	339,000	161,000	500,000
2006	343,000	174,000	517,000
2007	348,000	182,000	530,000
2008	357,000	190,000	547,000
2009	365,000	196,000	560,000
2010	376,000	225,000	601,000
2011	381,000	230,000	611,000
2012	378,000	249,000	626,000
2013	373,000	258,000	631,000
2014	372,000	261,000	633,000
Average Annual growth			
2004-2014	1.31%	5.47%	2.81%

Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 944

The number of trips by tourists visiting Bojanala District Municipality from other regions in South Africa has increased at an average annual rate of 1.31% from 2004 (326 000) to 2014 (372 000). The tourists visiting from other countries increased at a relatively high average annual growth rate of 5.47% (from 154 000 in 2004 to 262 000). International tourists constitute 41.28% of the total number of trips, with domestic tourism representing the balance of 58.72%.

CHART 53. TOURISTS BY ORIGIN - BOJANALA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, 2014 [PERCENTAGE]



10.2.1. BEDNIGHTS BY ORIGIN OF TOURIST

Definition: A bed night is the tourism industry measurement of one night away from home on a single person trip.

The following is a summary of the number of bed nights spent by domestic and international tourist within Bojanala District Municipality between 2004 and 2014.

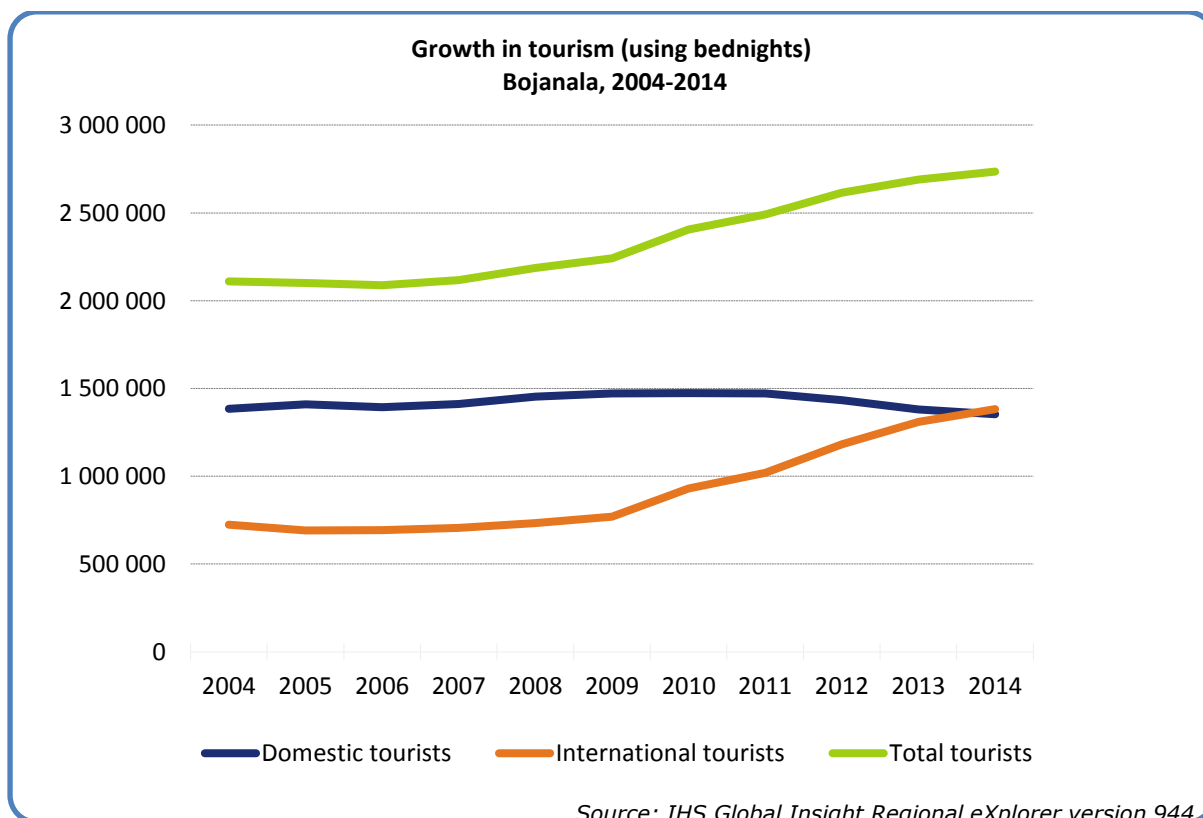
TABLE 47. BEDNIGHTS BY ORIGIN OF TOURIST - BOJANALA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, 2004-2014 [NUMBER]

	Domestic tourists	International tourists	Total tourists
2004	1,380,000	724,000	2,110,000
2005	1,410,000	692,000	2,100,000
2006	1,390,000	694,000	2,090,000
2007	1,410,000	705,000	2,120,000
2008	1,450,000	733,000	2,190,000
2009	1,470,000	769,000	2,240,000
2010	1,470,000	931,000	2,410,000
2011	1,470,000	1,020,000	2,490,000
2012	1,430,000	1,180,000	2,620,000
2013	1,380,000	1,310,000	2,690,000
2014	1,350,000	1,380,000	2,740,000
Average Annual growth 2004-2014	-0.23%	6.68%	2.64%

Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 944

From 2004 to 2014, the number of bed nights spent by domestic tourists has decreased at an average annual rate of -0.23%, while in the same period the international tourists had an average annual increase of 6.68%. The total number of bed nights spent by tourists increased at an average annual growth rate of 2.64% from 2.11 million in 2004 to 2.74 million in 2014.

CHART 54. GROWTH IN TOURISM (USING BEDNIGHTS) BY ORIGIN - BOJANALA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, 2004-2014 [NUMBER]



From 2004 to 2014 the number of bed nights spent by international tourists overtook the number of bed nights spent by domestic tourists. This is as a result of negative growth in the domestic tourists compared to the positive growth seen in the number of bed nights spent by international tourists in Bojanala District Municipality.

10.3. TOURISM SPENDING

Definition: In their Tourism Satellite Account, StatsSA defines tourism spending as all expenditure by visitors for their trip to the particular region. This excludes capital expenditure as well as the shopping expenditure of traders (called shuttle trade). The amounts are presented in current prices, meaning that inflation has not been taken into account.

It is important to note that this type of spending differs from the concept of contribution to GDP. Tourism spending merely represents a nominal spend of trips made to each region.

TABLE 48. TOTAL TOURISM SPENDING - BOJANALA, NORTH-WEST AND NATIONAL TOTAL, 2004-2014 [R BILLIONS, CURRENT PRICES]

	Bojanala	North-West	National Total
2004	3.4	6.4	101.3
2005	3.5	6.3	103.9
2006	3.9	7.0	119.2
2007	4.3	7.5	134.3
2008	4.7	8.1	146.5
2009	4.8	8.2	149.8
2010	5.3	8.7	161.7
2011	5.7	9.3	174.6
2012	6.4	10.2	199.4
2013	7.1	11.2	218.9
2014	7.5	11.8	233.5
Average Annual growth			
2004-2014	8.16%	6.30%	8.71%

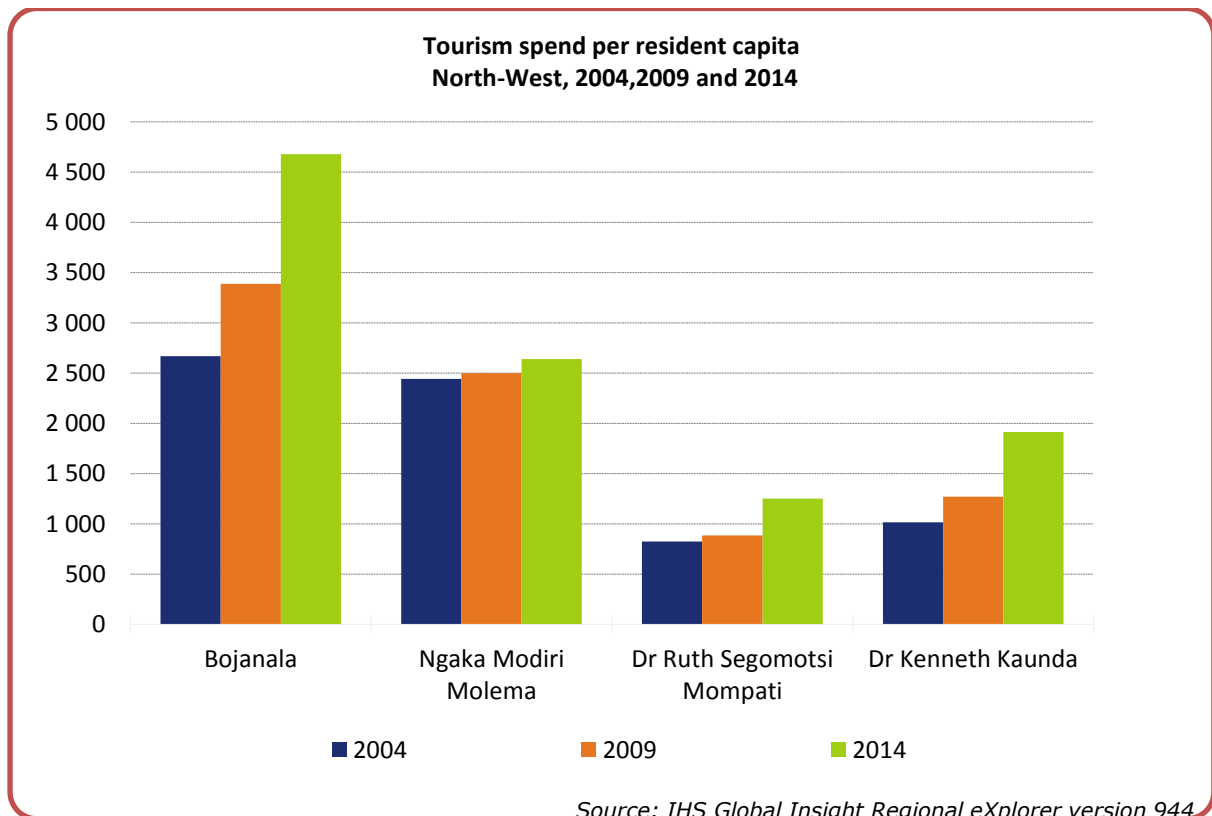
Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 944

Bojanala District Municipality had a total tourism spending of R 7.5 billion in 2014 with an average annual growth rate of 8.2% since 2004 (R 3.42 billion). North-West Province had a total tourism spending of R 11.8 billion in 2014 and an average annual growth rate of 6.3% over the period. Total tourism spending in South Africa increased from R 101 billion in 2004 to R 234 billion in 2014 at an average annual rate of 8.7%.

10.3.1. TOURISM SPEND PER RESIDENT CAPITA

Another interesting topic to look at is tourism spending per resident capita. To calculate this, the total amount of tourism spending in the region is divided by the number of residents living within that region. This gives a relative indication of how important tourism is for a particular area.

CHART 55. TOURISM SPEND PER RESIDENT CAPITA - BOJANALA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY AND THE REST OF NORTH-WEST, 2004,2009 AND 2014 [R THOUSANDS]



In 2014, Bojanala District Municipality had a tourism spend per capita of R 4,680 and an average annual growth rate of 5.77%, Bojanala District Municipality ranked highest amongst all the regions within North-West in terms of tourism spend per capita. The district municipality that ranked lowest in terms of tourism spend per capita is Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti with a total of R 1,250 which reflects an increase at an average annual rate of 4.27% from 2004.

10.3.2. TOURISM SPEND AS A SHARE OF GDP

Definition: This measure presents tourism spending as a percentage of the GDP of a region. It provides a gauge of how important tourism is to the local economy. An important note about this variable is that it does not reflect what is spent in the tourism industry of that region, but only what is spent by tourists visiting that region as their main destination.

TABLE 49. TOTAL SPENDING AS % SHARE OF GDP - BOJANALA, NORTH-WEST AND NATIONAL TOTAL, 2004-2014 [PERCENTAGE]

	Bojanala	North-West	National Total
2004	8.4%	7.8%	6.9%
2005	7.3%	6.6%	6.3%
2006	7.3%	6.7%	6.5%
2007	7.0%	6.3%	6.4%
2008	6.4%	5.9%	6.2%
2009	6.1%	5.6%	6.0%
2010	6.0%	5.4%	5.9%
2011	5.6%	5.0%	5.8%
2012	6.2%	5.4%	6.1%
2013	5.9%	5.2%	6.2%
2014	6.1%	5.2%	6.2%

Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 944

In Bojanala District Municipality the tourism spending as a percentage of GDP in 2014 was 6.10%. Tourism spending as a percentage of GDP for 2014 was 5.20% in North-West Province, 6.15% in South Africa.

11. CHAPTER ELEVEN: INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Trade is defined as the act of buying and selling, with international trade referring to buying and selling across international border, more generally called importing and exporting. The Trade Balance is calculated by subtracting imports from exports.

11.1. RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

In the table below, the Bojanala District Municipality is compared to North-West and South Africa, in terms of actual imports and exports, the Trade Balance, as well the contribution to GDP and the region's contribution to total national exports and imports.

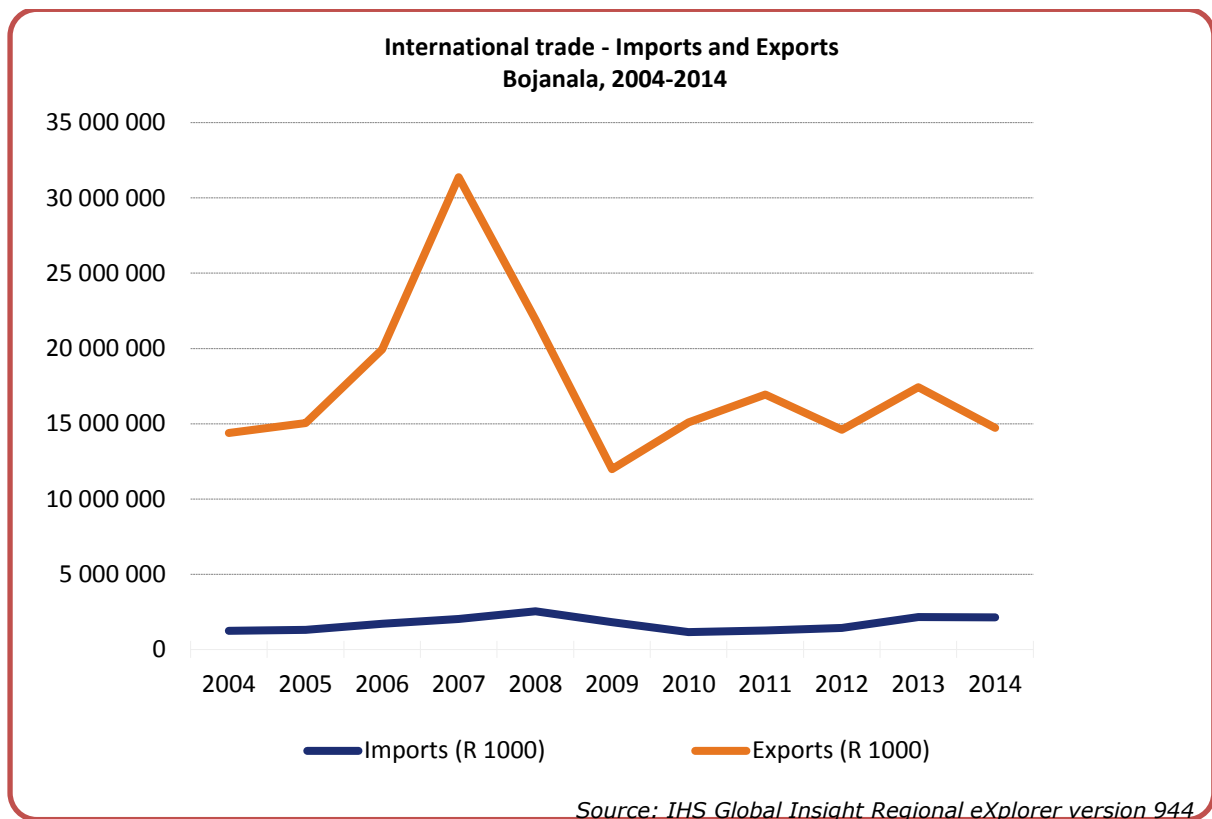
TABLE 50. MERCHANDISE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS - BOJANALA, NORTH-WEST AND NATIONAL TOTAL, 2014 [R 1000, CURRENT PRICES]

	Bojanala	North-West	National Total
Exports (R 1000)	14,718,510	18,300,516	1,003,825,998
Imports (R 1000)	2,131,904	5,553,622	1,072,463,997
Total Trade (R 1000)	16,850,414	23,854,138	2,076,289,995
Trade Balance (R 1000)	12,586,606	12,746,893	-68,637,999
Exports as % of GDP	12.0%	8.1%	26.4%
Total trade as % of GDP	13.7%	10.5%	54.7%
Regional share - Exports	1.5%	1.8%	100.0%
Regional share - Imports	0.2%	0.5%	100.0%
Regional share - Total Trade	0.8%	1.1%	100.0%

Source: IHS Global Insight Regional eXplorer version 944

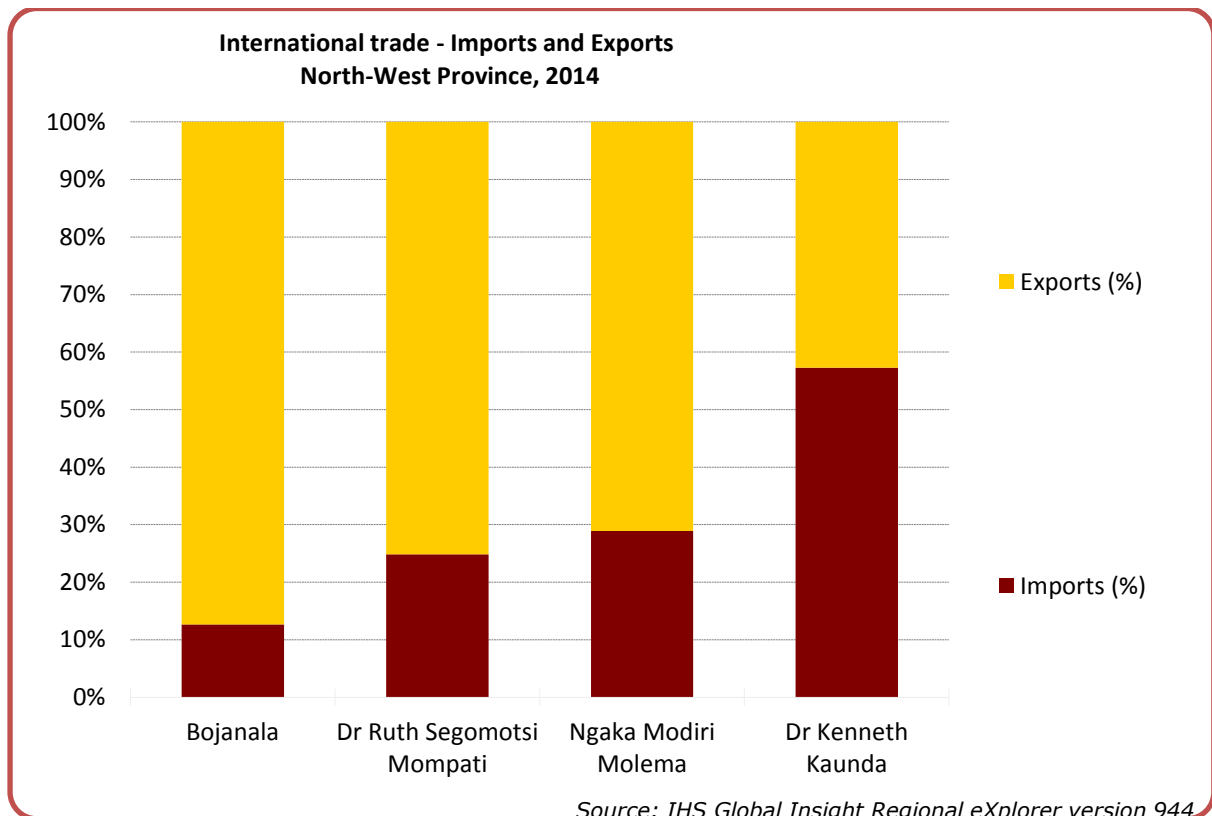
The merchandise export from Bojanala District Municipality amounts to R 14.7 billion and as a percentage of total national exports constitute about 1.47%. The exports from Bojanala District Municipality constitute 11.97% of total Bojanala District Municipality's GDP. Merchandise imports of R 2.13 billion constitute about 0.20% of the national imports. Total trade within Bojanala is about 0.81% of total national trade. Bojanala District Municipality had a positive trade balance in 2014 to the value of R 12.6 billion.

CHART 56. IMPORT AND EXPORTS IN BOJANALA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, 2004-2014 [R 1000]



Analysing the trade movements over time, total trade increased from 2004 to 2014 at an average annual growth rate of 0.76%. Merchandise exports increased at an average annual rate of 0.23%, with the highest level of exports of R 31.4 billion experienced in 2007. Merchandise imports increased at an average annual growth rate of 5.54% between 2004 and 2014, with the lowest level of imports experienced in 2010.

CHART 57. MERCHANDISE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS - BOJANALA AND THE REST OF NORTH-WEST, 2014 [PERCENTAGE]



When comparing the Bojanala District Municipality with the other regions in the North-West Province, Bojanala has the biggest amount of international trade (when aggregating imports and exports, in absolute terms) with a total of R 16.9 billion. This is also true for exports - with a total of R 14.7 billion in 2014. Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti had the lowest total trade figure at R 485 million. The Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti also had the lowest exports in terms of currency value with a total of R 364 million exports.

12. CHAPTER THIRTEEN: BUDGET/IDP PRIORITIES ALIGNMENT

In terms of the Medium Term Expenditure Framework, the following appropriations, following the norms set by the national Treasury BPDM proposes the following appropriations:

12.1. MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

DESCRIPTION	BUDGET	ADJUSTMENT BUDGET	DRAFT BUDGET	DRAFT BUDGET	DRAFT BUDGET
	YEAR 2014/15	YEAR 2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
<u>CONTRACTED SERVICES</u>					
MPAC Programmes	450 000,00	550 000,00	731 900,00	581 900,00	613 904,50
Councillors training	850 000,00	1 200 000,00	350 000,00	370 300,00	390 666,50
Single Whip: support no of meetings	700 000,00	1 000 000,00	1 558 000,00	1 648 364,00	1 739 024,02
Ward committee training	400 000,00	400 000,00	424 800,00	449 438,40	474 157,51
Single Whip: support no of training conducted CLR's	800 000,00	1 300 000,00	349 600,00	846 400,00	892 952,00
District anti-corruption programmes	400 000,00	600 000,00	100 000,00	105 800,00	111 619,00
SUB TOTAL	3 600 000,00	5 050 000,00	3 514 300,00	4 002 202,40	4 222 323,53

12.2. OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE MAYOR

DESCRIPTION	BUDGET	ADJUSTMENT BUDGET	DRAFT BUDGET	DRAFT BUDGET	DRAFT BUDGET
	YEAR 2014/15	YEAR 2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
<u>CONTRACTED SERVICES</u>					
Bursary scheme	2 000 000,00	2 000 000,00	2 124 000,00	2 247 192,00	2 370 787,56
Public participation Programmes (Imbizo, Letsema & Outreach)	3 000 000,00	5 000 000,00	5 310 000,00	5 617 980,00	5 926 968,90
Traditional Leaders support	800 000,00	1 200 000,00	849 600,00	898 876,80	948 315,02
Communication strategy implementation	1 000 000,00	800 000,00	1 062 000,00	1 123 596,00	1 185 393,78
Support to Advocacy programmes (Youth, Elderly, PWD, HIV/AIDS)	2 000 000,00	1 900 000,00	2 224 000,00	2 010 200,00	2 120 761,00
Community outreach programmes	500 000,00	900 000,00	955 800,00	1 011 236,40	1 066 854,40
SUB TOTAL	9 300 000,00	12 100 000,00	12 525 400,00	12 909 081,20	13 619 080,67

12.3. CORPORATE SUPPORT SERVICES

DESCRIPTION	BUDGET	ADJUSTMENT BUDGET	DRAFT BUDGET	DRAFT BUDGET	DRAFT BUDGET
	YEAR 2014/15	YEAR 2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
CONTRACTED SERVICES					
Departmental team building exercise	700 000,00	300 000,00	318 600,00	337 078,80	355 618,13
Occupational health and safety awareness program	80 000,00	130 000,00	138 060,00	146 067,48	154 101,19
Human Resource Implementation Programme	500 000,00	200 000,00	212 400,00	224 719,20	237 078,76
BPDM Training and development	1 000 000,00	1 000 000,00	1 062 000,00	1 123 596,00	1 185 393,78
Employee assistant program	500 000,00	200 000,00	212 400,00	224 719,20	237 078,76
Staff study bursaries	900 000,00	900 000,00	955 800,00	1 011 236,40	1 066 854,40
Internship training programme	300 000,00	500 000,00	531 000,00	561 798,00	592 696,89
SUB TOTAL	3 980 000,00	3 230 000,00	3 430 260,00	3 629 215,08	3 828 821,91

12.4. OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER

DESCRIPTION	BUDGET	ADJUSTMENT BUDGET	DRAFT BUDGET	DRAFT BUDGET	DRAFT BUDGET
	YEAR 2014/15	YEAR 2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
CONTRACTED SERVICES					
Risk assessment	200 000,00	200 000,00	212 400,00	224 719,20	237 078,76
Professional Fees	1 000 000,00	1 000 000,00	1 062 000,00	1 123 596,00	1 185 393,78
New generation IDP 2012-2016 for the BPDM	250 000,00	550 000,00	265 500,00	280 899,00	296 348,45
Implementation framework District Special Plan	100 000,00	300 000,00	106 200,00	112 359,60	118 539,38
MTEF Regional bulk service planning	100 000,00	100 000,00	106 200,00	112 359,60	118 539,38
Investment incentive scheme & formalisation Rural	100 000,00	0,00	106 200,00	112 359,60	118 539,38
Institutional support to local municipalities	1 500 000,00	900 000,00	1 593 000,00	1 685 394,00	1 778 090,67
Employee awards	150 000,00	150 000,00	159 300,00	168 539,40	177 809,07
Midterm review sessions	300 000,00	150 000,00	318 600,00	337 078,80	355 618,13
Incentive scheme	150 000,00	0,00	159 300,00	168 539,40	177 809,07
Assessment of Rural	300 000,00	300 000,00	318 600,00	337 078,80	355 618,13
Municipal systems improvement grant	934 000,00	934 000,00	991 908,00	1 049 438,66	1 107 157,79
Printing	250 000,00	150 000,00	265 500,00	280 899,00	296 348,45
SUB TOTAL	5 334 000,00	4 734 000,00	5 664 708,00	5 993 261,06	6 322 890,42

12.5. HEALTH & ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

DESCRIPTION	BUDGET	ADJUSTMENT BUDGET	DRAFT BUDGET	DRAFT BUDGET	DRAFT BUDGET
	YEAR 2014/15	YEAR 2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
<u>CONTRACTED SERVICES</u>					
Burial of Paupers	600 000,00	100 000,00	105 800,00	110 032,00	114 433,28
Waste management programme	400 000,00	570 000,00	603 060,00	627 182,40	652 269,70
Waste material resource recovery	300 000,00	300 000,00	317 400,00	330 096,00	343 299,84
Biodiversity programme	300 000,00	500 000,00	529 000,00	550 160,00	572 166,40
Roll out of air quality management programmes	300 000,00	300 000,00	317 400,00	330 096,00	343 299,84
Environmental Education and awareness programme	200 000,00	1 060 000,00	1 121 480,00	1 166 339,20	1 212 992,77
Implementation of Mun. health outreach programmes	350 000,00	400 000,00	423 200,00	440 128,00	457 733,12
Climate change combat initiatives	600 000,00	600 000,00	634 800,00	660 192,00	686 599,68
SUB TOTAL	3 050 000,00	3 830 000,00	4 052 140,00	4 214 225,60	4 382 794,62

12.6. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

DESCRIPTION	BUDGET YEAR 2014/15	ADJUSTMENT BUDGET YEAR 2014/15	DRAFT BUDGET 2015/16	DRAFT BUDGET 2016/17	DRAFT BUDGET 2017/18
<u>CONTRACTED SERVICES</u>					
Burial of indigents	360 000,00	360 000,00	380 880,00	402 971,04	425 134,45
Support Sport programmes	1 600 000,00	1 300 000,00	1 375 400,00	1 455 173,20	1 535 207,73
Arts and cultural support	627 677,00	477 677,00	505 382,27	534 694,44	564 102,63
NGO/NPO Support	670 000,00	670 000,00	708 860,00	983 940,00	1 038 056,70
Support the promotion of community safety initiatives	270 000,00	270 000,00	285 660,00	302 228,28	318 850,84
Support the provision of Transport programmes	302 533,13	375 200,00	396 961,60	419 985,37	443 084,57
Number of food parcels delivered	450 000,00	450 000,00	676 100,00	476 100,00	502 285,50
Expanded Public Works	1 191 000,00	1 191 000,00	1 041 000,00	1 101 378,00	1 161 953,79
Rural Management Grant	1 767 000,00	3 264 000,00	2 010 000,00	2 175 000,00	2 284 000,00
Support to poverty alleviation projects	260 000,00	260 000,00	275 080,00	0,00	0,00
Provision of basic Sport Equipment	400 000,00	300 000,00	317 400,00	335 809,20	354 278,71
Support to Fire Protection Association in Kgetlengrivier	190 080,00	190 080,00	201 104,64	212 768,71	224 470,99
Support to Fire Protection Association in Moretele	190 080,00	190 080,00	201 104,64	212 768,71	224 470,99
Support to Fire Protection Association in Mogwase	180 480,00	180 480,00	190 947,84	202 022,81	213 134,07
SUB TOTAL	8 458 850,13	9 478 517,00	9 165 880,99	8 814 839,76	9 289 030,95

12.7. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, TOURISM, AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT

DESCRIPTION	BUDGET	ADJUSTMENT BUDGET	DRAFT BUDGET	DRAFT BUDGET	DRAFT BUDGET
	YEAR 2014/15	YEAR 2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
<u>CONTRACTED SERVICES</u>					
District marketing and promotion	700 000,00	900 000,00	955 800,00	1 011 236,40	1 066 854,40
Bojanala paving and brick making support	600 000,00	600 000,00	637 200,00	674 157,60	711 236,27
Tourism marketing and promotion	500 000,00	750 000,00	796 500,00	842 697,00	889 045,34
Enterprise support	900 000,00	600 000,00	637 200,00	674 157,60	711 236,27
Development Agency	1 000 000,00	300 000,00	318 600,00	337 078,80	355 618,13
Agricultural and Rural Support Programme	2 414 077,00	2 414 077,00	2 563 749,77	2 712 447,26	2 861 631,86
SUB TOTAL	6 114 077,00	5 564 077,00	5 909 049,77	6 251 774,66	6 595 622,27

12.8. BUDGET & TREASURY OFFICE

DESCRIPTION	BUDGET	ADJUSTMENT BUDGET	DRAFT BUDGET	DRAFT BUDGET	DRAFT BUDGET
	YEAR 2014/15	YEAR 2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
<u>CONTRACTED SERVICES</u>					
Financial support to Kgetlengrivier Local Municipality	1 000 000,00	1 000 000,00	1 062 000,00	1 104 480,00	1 148 659,20
Financial support to Moretele Local Municipality	1 000 000,00	1 000 000,00	1 062 000,00	1 104 480,00	1 148 659,20
Finance management Grant	1 250 000,00	1 250 000,00	1 327 500,00	1 380 600,00	1 435 824,00
Maintenance of financial system	1 000 000,00	500 000,00	531 000,00	552 240,00	574 329,60
C F O FORUM	100 000,00	120 000,00	127 440,00	132 537,60	137 839,10
Budget week	200 000,00	200 000,00	212 400,00	220 896,00	229 731,84
SUB TOTAL	4 550 000,00	4 070 000,00	4 322 340,00	4 495 233,60	4 675 042,94

12.9. TECHNICAL & INFRASTRUCTURE

DESCRIPTION	BUDGET	ADJUSTMENT BUDGET	DRAFT BUDGET	DRAFT BUDGET	DRAFT BUDGET
	YEAR 2014/15	YEAR 2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Borolelo Ext 4 Sewer Reticulation	7 000 000,00	7 000 000,00	9 000 000,00	9 522 000,00	10 045 710,00
Water related projects	19 186 529,00	19 186 529,00	8 000 000,00	8 464 000,00	8 929 520,00
Roads programme	8 000 000,00	8 000 000,00	18 880 975,00	19 976 071,55	21 074 755,49
Expanded Public Works	0,00	0,00	550 000,00	581 900,00	613 904,50
SUB TOTAL	34 186 529,00	34 186 529,00	36 430 975,00	38 543 971,55	40 663 889,99

12.10. FIRE SERVICES – MOGWASE FIRE STATION

DESCRIPTION	BUDGET YEAR 2014/15	BUDGET YEAR 2014/15	DRAFT BUDGET 2015/16	DRAFT BUDGET 2016/17	DRAFT BUDGET
FIRE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES MOGWASE					
<u>SALARIES WAGES AND ALLOWANCES</u>					
Salaries	6 311 827,00	6 311 827,00	7 340 084,00	7 765 808,87	8 192 928,36
Overtime	1 242 366,00	1 378 512,90	1 458 466,00	1 543 057,03	1 627 925,16
Leave bonus	525 990,00	628 348,00	664 792,00	703 349,94	742 034,18
Fire man allowance	386 690,00	349 722,00	370 005,00	391 465,29	412 995,88
Standby	613 246,00	507 051,16	536 460,00	567 574,68	598 791,29
Housing	25 846,00	23 665,68	25 038,00	26 490,20	27 947,17
Unemployment insurance fund	72 218,00	64 602,00	68 348,00	72 312,18	76 289,35
Contribution provident fund	64 828,00	64 828,00	68 588,00	72 566,10	76 557,24
Contribution pension fund	1 418 090,00	1 395 378,00	1 476 309,00	1 561 934,92	1 647 841,34
Contribution medical aid fund	903 581,00	903 581,00	955 988,00	1 011 435,30	1 067 064,25
Cell phone allowance	16 020,00	19 200,00	20 313,00	21 491,15	22 673,17
Travel allowance	160 200,00	224 666,00	237 696,00	251 482,37	265 313,90
Bargaining Council	3 161,00	3 161,00	3 344,00	3 537,95	3 732,54
SUB TOTAL	11 744 063,00	11 874 542,74	13 225 431,00	13 992 506,00	14 762 093,83
<u>GENERAL EXPENSES</u>					
Membership fees	20 000,00	20 000,00	45 150,00	47 768,70	50 395,98
Registration fee workshop & seminars	0,00	0,00	30 000,00	31 740,00	33 485,70
Materials and Stock	30 000,00	30 000,00	50 000,00	52 900,00	55 809,50
Travelling and subsistence	100 000,00	215 000,00	215 000,00	227 470,00	239 980,85
Uniforms	140 000,00	115 000,00	140 000,00	148 120,00	156 266,60
Training to public	20 000,00	20 000,00	20 000,00	21 160,00	22 323,80
Protective clothing	290 000,00	290 000,00	290 000,00	306 820,00	323 695,10
Equipment replacement	150 000,00	60 000,00	200 000,00	211 600,00	223 238,00
SUB TOTAL	750 000,00	750 000,00	990 150,00	1 047 578,70	1 105 195,53
GRAND TOTAL	12 494 063,00	12 624 542,74	14 215 581,00	15 40 084,70	1567 289,36

12.11. FIRE SERVICES – KGETLENG RIVIER FIRE STATION

DESCRIPTION	BUDGET	ADJUSTED BUDGET	DRAFT BUDGET	DRAFT BUDGET	DRAFT BUDGET
	YEAR 2015/16	YEAR 2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
FIRE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES KGETLENGRIVIER					
<u>SALARIES WAGES AND ALLOWANCES</u>					
Salaries	6 670 247,00	6 670 247,00	7 951 171,00	8 412 338,92	8 875 017,56
Overtime	1 314 049,00	1 314 049,00	1 390 263,00	1 470 898,25	1 551 797,66
Leave bonus	555 894,00	908 810,00	961 520,00	1 017 288,16	1 073 239,01
Fire man allowance	483 323,00	348 074,00	368 262,00	389 621,20	411 050,36
Standby	619 130,00	577 794,00	611 306,00	646 761,75	682 333,64
Housing	27 522,00	24 096,00	25 493,00	26 971,59	28 455,03
Unemployment insurance fund	80 901,00	71 828,00	75 994,00	80 401,65	84 823,74
Contribution provident fund	26 113,00	26 113,00	27 627,00	29 229,37	30 836,98
Contribution pension fund	1 467 112,00	1 467 112,00	1 552 204,00	1 642 231,83	1 732 554,58
Contribution medical aid fund	947 850,00	947 850,00	1 002 825,00	1 060 988,85	1 119 343,24
Cell phone allowance	13 350,00	13 350,00	14 124,00	14 943,19	15 765,07
Travel allowance	76 255,00	107 636,00	113 878,00	120 482,92	127 109,48
Bargaining Council	3 487,00	3 487,00	3 689,00	3 902,96	4 117,62
SUB TOTAL	12 285 233,00	12 480 446,00	14 098 356,00	14 916 060,65	15 736 443,98
<u>GENERAL EXPENSES</u>					
Membership fees	20 000,00	15 000,00	51 600,00	54 592,80	57 595,40
Registration fee workshop & seminars			30 000,00	31 740,00	33 485,70
Travelling and subsistence	50 000,00	95 000,00	60 000,00	63 480,00	66 971,40
Uniforms	150 000,00	110 000,00	95 000,00	100 510,00	106 038,05
Protective clothing	150 000,00	140 000,00	150 000,00	158 700,00	167 428,50
Training to public	20 000,00	20 000,00	20 000,00	21 160,00	22 323,80
Replacement of equipment	150 000,00	200 000,00	200 000,00	211 600,00	223 238,00
BA Cylinder Hydrostatic tests	40 000,00	0,00	40 000,00	42 320,00	44 647,60
SUB TOTAL	580 000,00	580 000,00	646 600,00	684 102,80	721 728,45
TOTAL	12 865 233,00	13 060 446,00	14 744 956,00	15 600 163,45	15 58 172,44

12.12. FIRE SERVICES – MORETELE FIRE STATION

DESCRIPTION	BUDGET YEAR 2014/15	BUDGET YEAR 2014/15	DRAFT BUDGET 2015/16	DRAFT BUDGET 2016/17	DRAFT BUDGET 2017/18
SALARIES WAGES AND ALLOWANCES					
Salaries	5 226 739,00	5 226 739,00	6 036 313,00	6 386 419,15	6 737 672,21
Overtime	1 035 348,00	1 035 348,00	1 095 398,18	1 158 931,28	1 222 672,50
Leave bonus	435 584,00	435 584,00	460 847,87	487 577,05	514 393,79
Fire man allowance	356 178,00	324 978,00	343 826,72	363 768,67	383 775,95
Standby	514 669,00	487 416,00	515 686,13	545 595,92	575 603,70
Housing	30 598,00	20 882,00	22 093,16	23 374,56	24 660,16
Unemployment insurance fund	57 886,00	57 886,00	61 243,39	64 795,50	68 359,26
Contribution provident fund	50 890,00	50 890,00	53 841,62	56 964,43	60 097,48
Contribution pension fund	1 150 930,00	1 150 930,00	1 217 683,94	1 288 309,61	1 359 166,64
Contribution medical aid fund	519 956,00	597 310,00	631 953,98	668 607,31	705 380,71
Cell phone allowance	16 020,00	24 000,00	25 392,00	26 864,74	28 342,30
Travel allowance	287 666,00	337 732,00	357 320,46	378 045,04	398 837,52
Bargaining Council	2 569,00	2 569,00	2 718,00	2 875,65	3 033,81
SUB TOTAL	9 685 033,00	9 752 264,00	10 824 318,45	11 452 128,92	12 081 996,01
GENERAL EXPENSES					
Membership fees	15 025,00	15 025,00	45 150,00	47 768,70	50 395,98
Registration fee workshop & Seminar			30 000,00	31 740,00	33 485,70
Materials and stock	40 000,00	60 000,00	60 000,00	63 480,00	66 971,40
Travelling and subsistence	80 000,00	95 000,00	95 000,00	100 510,00	106 038,05
Uniforms	100 000,00	100 000,00	100 000,00	105 800,00	111 619,00
Training to public	21 120,00	6 120,00	20 000,00	21 160,00	22 323,80
Protective clothing	150 258,00	130 258,00	150 258,00	158 972,96	167 716,48
SUB TOTAL	406 403,00	406 403,00	500 408,00	529 431,66	558 550,41
TOTAL:	10 091 436,00	10 158 667,00	11 324 726,45	11 981 560,58	12 640 546,42

12.13. DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

DESCRIPTION	BUDGET YEAR 2014/15	BUDGET YEAR 2014/15	DRAFT BUDGET 2015/16	DRAFT BUDGET 2016/17	DRAFT BUDGET 2017/18
DISASTER MANAGEMENT					
SALARIES WAGES AND ALLOWANCES					
Salaries	2 367 542,00	2 746 128,00	2 905 403,42	3 073 916,82	3 242 982,25
Overtime	53 400,00	106 903,00	113 103,37	119 663,37	126 244,86
Leave bonus	208 260,00	208 260,00	220 339,08	233 118,75	245 940,28
Shift Allowance	10 560,00	45 486,00	48 124,19	50 915,39	53 715,74
Housing	13 708,00	18 999,38	20 101,34	21 267,22	22 436,92
Unemployment insurance fund	18 775,00	18 775,00	19 863,95	21 016,06	22 171,94
Contribution provident fund	17 141,00	17 141,00	18 135,18	19 187,02	20 242,30
Contribution pension fund	407 228,00	528 222,76	558 859,68	591 273,54	623 793,59
Contribution medical aid fund	120 994,76	230 981,56	244 378,49	258 552,44	272 772,83
Cell phone allowance	25 579,00	25 579,00	27 062,58	28 632,21	30 206,98
Travel allowance	302 778,00	460 168,00	486 857,74	515 095,49	543 425,75
Bargaining Council	857,00	857,00	906,71	959,29	1 012,06
SUB TOTAL	3 546 822,76	4 407 500,70	4 663 135,74	4 933 597,61	5 204 945,48
GENERAL EXPENSES					
Materials and stock	10 560,00	10 560,00	11 172,48	11 820,48	12 470,61
Capacity building Disaster	625 000,00	625 000,00	725 000,00	767 050,00	809 237,75
Registration fee workshop & seminars	42 000,00	92 000,00	97 336,00	102 981,49	108 645,47
Travelling and subsistence cost	285 000,00	485 000,00	513 130,00	542 891,54	572 750,57
Interventions to disaster incidents	1 500 000,00	1 300 000,00	1 500 000,00	1 587 000,00	1 674 285,00
Education and awareness	150 000,00	324 273,00	343 080,83	362 979,52	382 943,39
Protective clothing	295 000,00	195 000,00	312 110,00	330 212,38	348 374,06
C B R A	50 000,00	50 000,00	250 000,00	264 500,00	279 047,50
Radio and repeater licenses	60 000,00	60 000,00	63 480,00	67 161,84	70 855,74
G I S	160 000,00	160 000,00	169 280,00	179 098,24	188 948,64
RADIO COMMUNICATION	200 000,00	200 000,00	211 600,00	223 872,80	236 185,80
SUB TOTAL	3 377 560,00	3 501 833,00	4 196 189,31	4 439 568,29	4 683 744,55
GROUP TOTAL	6 924 382,76	7 909 333,70	8 859 325,05	9 373 165,90	988869002,82%

13. CHAPTER FOURTEEN: MUNICIPAL PROJECTS

The following is a set of projects as were identified by local municipalities, according to their respective priorities.

13.1. MUNICIPAL PRIORITIES – MOSES KOTANE LM

No	Nine Municipal Priorities	No	Nine Municipal Priorities
1.	Water and Sanitation	6.	Community Participation and Communication
2.	Roads and Storm Water	7.	Solid Waste and Environment
3.	Sports and Recreation	8.	Land and Housing - (Residential & Business)
4.	Economic Development	9.	Disaster Management
5.	Institutional Development		
No.	Five Sector Departments Priorities		Two Parastatals Priorities
1.	Housing (RDP Houses)	1.	ESKOM (Electricity)
2.	Health (clinic; Nurses; medication) and Social Development	2.	Spoornet
3.	Education (educators; learner transport; classrooms)		
4.	Safety and Security		
5.	Transport and Traffic		

Water & Sanitation projects for the MTREF				
Project Name	Locality	Budget		
		16/17	17/18	18/19
Ledig Bulk Water Supply(5 MI reservoir)	Moses Kotane Local Municipality	R5,000,000		
Ground Water Optimization	Moses Kotane Local Municipality	R25,000,000	R10,000,000	R20,000,000
Refurbishment of water assets	Moses Kotane Local Municipality	R4,000,000		
Lerome Water Supply	Moses Kotane Local Municipality	R9,000,000		
Welgeval Water Supply	Moses Kotane Local Municipality			R10,000,000
Pella Water Supply	Moses Kotane Local Municipality			R10,000,000
Tlokweng Water Supply	Moses Kotane Local Municipality			R9,715,004
Rural Sanitation Programme	Moses Kotane Local Municipality	R25,000,000	R18,000,000	R25,000,000
Mogwase Waste Water Treatment Water	Moses Kotane Local Municipality	R2,500,000	R10,000,000	
Bulk Pipeline(PPM)	Moses Kotane Local Municipality		R8,000,000	
Moubana High mast lights	Moses Kotane Local Municipality	R714,142		
Manamela,Uitkyk(1&2),Seolong,Ratau Montsana,Voordonker	Moses Kotane Local Municipality	R26,000,000		

Project Name	Locality	Budget		
		16/17	17/18	18/19
Mononono High mast lights	Moses Kotane Local Municipality	R357,142		
Tweelagte, Makoshong, Brakkuil, Welverdient High mast lights	Moses Kotane Local Municipality		R10,638,294	
Manamela High mast lights	Moses Kotane Local Municipality	R714,284		
Montsana High mast lights	Moses Kotane Local Municipality	R1,428,568		
Seolong High mast lights	Moses Kotane Local Municipality	R357,142		
Ratau High mast lights	Moses Kotane Local Municipality	R357,142		
Manamakgotheng High mas lights	Moses Kotane Local Municipality	R357,142		
Legogolwe High mast lights	Moses Kotane Local Municipality	R357,142		
Legkraal High mast lights	Moses Kotane Local Municipality	R357,142		
Brakkuil High mast lights	Moses Kotane Local Municipality	R2,499,994		
Koffiekraal High mast lights	Moses Kotane Local Municipality	R714,142		
Rehabilitation of Madikwe Landfill Site	Moses Kotane Local Municipality		R3000,000	

Project Name	Locality	Budget		
		16/17	17/18	18/19
Waste Transfer Stations	Moses Kotane Local Municipality		R3000,000	
Lesetlheng/Legkraal Internal road	Moses Kotane Local Municipality		R3,000,000	
Disake Internal road	Moses Kotane Local Municipality		R15,000,000	R15,900,000
Phadi Internal road	Moses Kotane Local Municipality	R3,787,154		
Ledig Internal road	Moses Kotane Local Municipality	R4,000,000		
Matlametlong Internal road	Moses Kotane Local Municipality	R4,200,000		
Road Sealings	Moses Kotane Local Municipality	R3,800,000		
Internal roads Varios Projects	Moses Kotane Local Municipality	R8,000,000		
Kameelboom Internal road	Moses Kotane Local Municipality		R12,234,706	
Witraantjie Internal road	Moses Kotane Local Municipality		R12,416,520	R12,000,000
Obakeng Internal road	Moses Kotane Local Municipality		R12,000,000	
Manamela Internal roads	Moses Kotane Local Municipality		R15,000,000	
Uitkyk Internal roads Phase 2	Moses Kotane Local Municipality		R10,008,260	
Greater Ledig Storm water management	Moses Kotane Local Municipality		R12,000,000	

Project Name	Locality	Budget		
		16/17	17/18	18/19
Makweleng Graveyard	Moses Kotane Local Municipality		R3000,000	
Borrow Pits Assessment, Fencing & Rehabilitation	Moses Kotane Local Municipality		R3,000,000	
Development of Community Halls	Moses Kotane Local Municipality		R15,000,000	R15,900,000
Nodal Points	Moses Kotane Local Municipality	R3,787,154		
Mmorogong Community Hall	Moses Kotane Local Municipality	R4,000,000		
Ledig Community Hall	Moses Kotane Local Municipality	R4,200,000		
Ramasedi Community Hall	Moses Kotane Local Municipality	R3,800,000		
Ramokokastad Internal road	Moses Kotane Local Municipality	R8,000,000		
Mankaipaya Internal road	Moses Kotane Local Municipality	R4,000,000		
Mabele a Podi	Moses Kotane Local Municipality			R12,000,000
Letlhakane Internal road	Moses Kotane Local Municipality	R5,000,000		
Kameelboom,Ramoshibitswana,Mapaputle Internal roads	Moses Kotane Local Municipality	R15,000,000		
Tlokweng Internal roads	Moses Kotane Local Municipality	R10,000,000		

13.2. Rustenburg Local Municipality – MTREF capital Budget

Program/Project description	Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework					
	Budget Year 2015/16		Budget Year +1 2016/17		Budget Year +2 2017/18	
	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget
COMPUTERS(LAPTOPS AND DESKTOPS)	400	400	400	-	400	-
Water Infrastructure Grant	12 000	12 000	15 000	-	20 000	-
GEELHOUTPARK EXT 10 - WATER RETICULATION SYSTEM	463	463	-	-	-	-
SYFERFONTEIN-WATER SUPPLY	3 465	3 465	-	-	-	-
BOSCHFONTEIN-WATER SUPPLY	10 856	10 856	-	-	-	-
INSTALLATION OF PREPAID/SMART METERS	1 403	1 403	-	-	-	-
INSTALLATION OF PREPAID/SMART METERS	2 350	2 350	-	-	-	-
RANKELEYANE-WATER SUPPLY	1 663	1 663	-	-	-	-
RUSTENBURG - (INCL - EXTENTIONS) REPLACEMENT OF WATER AC PIPES	20 412	20 412	-	-	-	-
ZINNIIVILLE & KARLIEN PARK - UPGRADING OF WATER METERS & AGED CONNECTIONS	4 218	4 218	-	-	-	-
RTB EAST UPGRADING OF WATER METERS & AGED CONNECTIONS	573	573	-	-	-	-
RTB & EXTENSIONS - UPGRADING OF WATER METERS AND AGED CONNECTIONS	16 553	16 553	-	-	-	-
MAUMONG WATER SUPPLY	1 455	1 455	-	-	-	-
LEKGALONG-WATER SUPPLY	1 551	1 551	-	-	-	-
BOSCHFONTEIN-WATER SUPPLY	455	455	-	-	-	-
RESERVOIRS-PALISADE FENCING	720	720	-	-	-	-
TLHABANE-AC PIPES(REPLACEMENT)	4 839	4 839	-	-	-	-
SYFERFONTEIN-WATER SUPPLY	326	326	-	-	-	-
BETHANIE,MODIKWE AND BERSEBA-WATER SUPPLY	2 350	2 350	-	-	-	-
BOSCHDAL - WATER SUPPLY	12 846	12 846	-	-	-	-
BOSPOORT - UPGRADING OF PIPELINES	1 659	1 659	-	-	-	-
REPLACEMENT OF WATER AC PIPES	4 717	4 717	-	-	-	-
CBD - REFURBISHMENT OF WATER RETICULATION SYSTEM	449	449	-	-	-	-

Program/Project description	Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework					
	Budget Year 2015/16		Budget Year +1 2016/17		Budget Year +2 2017/18	
	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget
REFURBISHMENT OF BULK PIPELINES	3 893	3 893	-	-	-	-
TLHABANE WEST-RESEVOIR AND PUMPSTATION	500	500	-	-	-	-
MATHOPESTAD WATER SUPPLY	260	260	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	109 976	109 976	15 000	0	20 000	0
Greater Rustenburg - Internal upgrading	10 000	10 000	-	-	-	-
BOITEKONG EXT 12- RELOCATION OF ELECTRICAL BULK SERVICES	270	270	-	-	-	-
SERALENG- ENERGIZING OF HIGH MAST LIGHTS	2 500	2 500	-	-	-	-
WATERKLOOF SUBSTATION PHASE 4	12 258	12 258	-	-	-	-
UPGRADING OF POWER CORRECTION EQUIPMENT	1 414	1 414	-	-	-	-
HV METER EQUIPMENT	500	500	-	-	-	-
RURAL-NETWORK UPGRADING	679	679	-	-	-	-
REFURBISHMENT OF OLD SWITCHGEAR BREAKERS	769	769	-	-	-	-
KOORSBOOM SUBSTATION-11KV SWITCHGEAR AND EQUIPMENT	2 800	2 800	-	-	-	-
WATERKLOOF-CIVIL WORK	700	700	-	-	-	-
ALPHA SUBSTATION-11KV SWITCHGEAR AND EQUIPMENT	763	763	-	-	-	-
WATERKLOOF SUBSTATION-INTER CONNECTION TO NEW ESKOM SWITCHING STATION	7 000	7 000	-	-	-	-
SERALENG - HIGH MAST LIGHTS	198	198	-	-	-	-
UPGRADING/REFURBISHMENT OF 33KV SUBSTATIONS	47 645	47 645	-	-	-	-
RUSTENBURG - INTERNAL UPGRADE	1 286	1 286	-	-	-	-
CASHAN EXT 28-INTERNAL ELECTRICAL NETWORK PHASE2	0	0	-	-	-	-
MOTOR CITY SUBSTATION-PHASE2	6 897	6 897	-	-	-	-
MOTOR CITY-INSTALLATION OF SUBSTATION EQUIPMENT	9 207	9 207	-	-	-	-
WATERKLOOF SUBSTATION PHASE 4	22 672	8 948	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	127 558	113 834	0	0	0	0
MERITING ROADS & STORMWATER - WARD 18	5 000	10 000	5 000	-	5 000	-

Program/Project description	Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework					
	Budget Year 2015/16		Budget Year +1 2016/17		Budget Year +2 2017/18	
	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget
BOITEKONG ROADS & STORMWATER - WARD 19	5 000	10 000	5 000	-	5 000	-
BOITEKONG ROADS & STORMWATER - WARD 21	5 000	10 000	5 000	-	5 000	-
BOITEKONG ROADS & STORMWATER - WARD 20	5 000	10 000	5 000	-	5 000	-
IKEMELENG BULK ROADS CONSTRUCTION PHASE 3	4 000	4 000	5 000	-	4 000	-
TSITSING ROADS & STORMWATER DRAINAGE	5 000	5 000	8 000	-	8 000	-
FREEDOM PARK ROADS & STORMWATER DRAINAGE	5 000	5 000	8 000	-	8 000	-
MARIKANA ROADS & STORMWATER DRAINAGE	5 000	5 000	8 000	-	8 000	-
UPGRADING & CONSTRUCTION OF ACCESS ROADS IN MAFIKA AND SERUTUBE	5 000	5 000	8 000	-	8 000	-
UPGRADING & CONSTRUCTION OF INTERNAL ACCESS ROADS IN KANANA	5 000	5 000	8 000	-	8 000	-
TLASENG ROADS & STORMWATER DRAINAGE PHASE 3	5 000	5 000	8 000	-	8 000	-
PHATSIMA ROADS & STORMWATER DRAINAGE PHASE 3	5 000	5 000	8 000	-	8 000	-
MAFENYA INTERNAL ROADS & STORMWATER UPGRADING	5 000	5 000	8 000	-	9 000	-
CHANENG INTERNAL ROADS & STORMWATER UPGRADING	5 000	5 000	8 000	-	9 000	-
RASIMONE ROADS & STORMWATER DRAINAGE	5 000	5 000	8 000	-	9 000	-
WARD 5 ROADS & STORMWATER UPGRADING	5 000	5 000	-	-	-	-
WARD 6 ROADS & STORMWATER UPGRADING	5 000	5 000	-	-	-	-
MAUMONG ROADS & STORMWATER	5 000	5 000	10 000	-	10 000	-
ROBEGA ROADS & STORMWATER	8 000	8 000	10 000	-	10 000	-
TOTAL	97 000	117 000	125 000	0	127 000	0
LETHABONG 27& 28 INTERNAL SEWER RETICULATION	2 000	2 000	1 000	-	1 000	-
MACHARORA VIP TOILETS	5 000	-	7 000	-	5 000	-
UPGRADING OF BOITEKONG WASTEWATER TREATMENT WORKS	15 000	22 351	25 000	-	40 000	-
UPGRADING OF OUTFALL SEWER LINES TO RUSTENBURG WWTW	712	712	-	-	-	-
REFURBISHMENT OF SEWER TREATED WATER RETICULATION SYSTEM	2 420	2 420	-	-	-	-
REFURBISHMENT OF SEWER TREATED RETICULATION	1 000	1 000	-	-	-	-

Program/Project description	Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework					
	Budget Year 2015/16		Budget Year +1 2016/17		Budget Year +2 2017/18	
	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget
RUSTENBURG WWTW & BOITEKONG WWTW - LINK LINE	24	24	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	26 156	28 507	33 000	0	46 000	0
MOSENTHAL/IKAGENG HIGH MAST LIGHTS	4 000	4 000	3 857	-	5 455	-
TLAPA HIGH MAST LIGHTS	4 500	4 500	-	-	-	-
VERGENOEG HIGH MAST LIGHTS	600	600	-	-	-	-
LEKOJANENG HIGH MAST LIGHTS	1 500	1 500	-	-	-	-
RANKELENYANE MAST LIGHTS	4 700	4 700	-	-	-	-
THABANENG MAST LIGHTS	4 000	4 000	3 000	-	-	-
SERUTUBE HIGH MAST LIGHTS	3 000	3 000	-	-	-	-
KANANA HIGH MAST LIGHTS	4 000	4 000	3 000	-	7 000	-
MAFIKA HIGH MAST LIGHTS	3 415	3 415	-	-	-	-
LESUNG HIGH MAST LIGHTS	3 000	3 000	300	-	-	-
MABITSE HIGH MAST LIGHTS	4 000	4 000	-	-	-	-
MAUMONG HIGH MAST LIGHTS	4 000	4 000	3 200	-	-	-
RASIMONE HIGH MAST LIGHTS	4 000	4 000	1 600	-	-	-
ROBEGA HIGH MAST LIGHTS	4 000	4 000	7 000	-	9 000	-
TOTAL	48 715	48 715	21 957	0	21 455	0
Themed browser boxes: Boitekong Library	-	-	10	-	-	-
Round kick step: East-End Library	-	-	10	-	-	-
Outside benches: Boitekong Library	20	183	15	-	-	-
Partiton: Discussion Room Tlhabane Library	-	-	100	-	-	-
Book trolley: Karlienpark Library	-	-	5	-	-	-
Book Display Unit: Karlienpark	-	-	15	-	-	-
Airconditioner: Librarian Office Karlienpark	-	-	20	-	-	-
Scanners: All Libraries	-	-	60	-	130	-

Program/Project description	Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework					
	Budget Year 2015/16		Budget Year +1 2016/17		Budget Year +2 2017/18	
	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget
Study Tables: Main Library	-	-	20	-	-	-
Airconditioner: Mathupestad Info Hub	20	183	-	-	-	-
Study Chairs: Main Library	-	-	30	-	-	-
Study Chairs: Boitekong Library	-	-	30	-	-	-
Book Shelves: All Librarues	-	-	60	-	-	-
Study Tables: Boitekong Library Childrens Section	-	-	10	-	-	-
Spine Labelling Machine: Main Library	5	5	-	-	-	-
Counter Chairs: Main Library	20	183	-	-	-	-
Book Shelves Main Library	35	35	-	-	-	-
Guard House: Main Library	30	30	-	-	-	-
Step Ladders: Branch Libraries	15	15	-	-	-	-
Paving: Marikana Library	110	110	-	-	-	-
Stove: Karlien Library	10	10	-	-	-	-
Installation of Alarm Systems: All Libraries	45	45	-	-	-	-
Airconditioners: Mamerotse Info Hub	20	183	-	-	-	-
Cabinate with lockable glass doors: East-End Library	10	175	-	-	-	-
Steel Filing Cabinate: Main Library	-	-	-	-	60	-
Airconditioners: Main Library Offices	-	-	-	-	40	-
Carpet: East End Library	-	-	-	-	30	-
Hi-Fi: East End Library	-	-	-	-	6	-
Foding nose trolleys: All Libraries	-	-	-	-	14	-
Storage Lockers: East-End Library	-	-	-	-	15	-
Step Stool: 2 step: East-End Library	-	-	-	-	15	-
Book Display Unit: Charora Info Hug	-	-	-	-	15	-
Stripping Machine: Charora Info Hub	-	-	-	-	16	-

Program/Project description	Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework					
	Budget Year 2015/16		Budget Year +1 2016/17		Budget Year +2 2017/18	
	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget
Jolly Chairs: Chorora Info Hub	-	-	-	-	1	-
Jolly Tables: Charora Info Hub	-	-	-	-	1	-
Tables: News paper area Charora Info Hub	-	-	-	-	10	-
Tables: Karlienpark Library Staff room	-	-	-	-	4	-
Chairs: Karlienpark Library Staff room	-	-	-	-	5	-
TOTAL	340	1157	385	0	362	0
Intergrated Rapid Transport Network	428 161	422 361	178 780	-	111 053	-
Neighbourhood Development	5 000	-	7 000	-	12 000	-
Amusement Park	10 000	-	10 000	-	12 000	-
CBD Flea Market	10 000	-	10 000	-	12 000	-
TOTAL	20 000	0	20 000	0	24 000	0
Construction of Transfer Station - Marikana	5 000	5 000	1 000	-	-	-
Development of Boitekong Sports Facility	5 000	5 000	5 000	-	-	-
Rustenburg Water Services Trust	190 440	-	120 866	-	100 000	-

14. CHAPTER FIFTEEN: INTER-SPHERE PROJECT PLANNING – PLANS BY OTHER SPHERES OF GOVERNMENT

The following are projects that have been budgeted for, and will be carried out within the District, by other spheres of government:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS & ROADS

Programme	Projects Description	Location	Funding (R'000)	Duration
Paving of Auction Yard and Internal Roads in Bojanala District	Yard Paving	Rustenburg	6 000	Two Years
Rustenburg North x18 houses R & R Project 3	Renovations and repairs, painting internally & externally, replacing gutters & garage doors	Rustenburg	6 300	Two Years
Phokeng Govenors house Stand 2 NW11280	Renovations and repairs, painting internally & externally, replacing gutters & garage door	Rustenburg L M	350	Two Years
Phokeng Govenors house Stand 3 NW11279	Renovations and repairs, painting internally & externally, replacing gutters & garage door	Rustenburg L M	350	Two Years
Phokeng Govenors house Stand 4 NW13727	Renovations and repairs, painting internally & externally, replacing gutters & garage door	Rustenburg L M	350	Two Years

Rustenburg District Admin Buildings NW02741	Renovations and repairs, painting internally & externally	Rustenburg L M	3 000	Two Years
Rustenburg Sub District Offices, Stores & Workshops NW02739	Renovations and repairs, painting internally & externally	Rustenburg L M	5 000	Two Years
Rustenburg District Roads Stores and Workshops NW02741	Renovations and repairs, painting internally & externally	Rustenburg L M	2 100	Two Years
Rustenburg Waterval & Zending street & North 3x Single Quarters Project 6	Renovations and repairs, painting internally & externally, replacing gutters & garage doors	Rustenburg L M	4 500	Two Years
Bojanala District Repairs and Renovation of houses Project 7	Renovations and repairs, painting internally & externally, replacing gutters & garage doors	Rustenburg L M	3 200	Two Years
Bojanala District Repairs and Renovation of houses Project 8	Renovations and repairs, painting internally & externally, replacing gutters & garage doors	Rustenburg L M	3 500	Two Years
Day to Day Maintenance of all government facilities in the district	Day to day maintenance of houses, government building and purchasing of equipment etc	Bojanala	4 868	One Year
Fire extinguishers (All Offices in Bojanala District)	Regular servicing of extinguishers	Bojanala	180	One Year
Rustenburg Palladium House(Reseal & paint roofs(2217sq.m)	Rustenburg L M	4 000	Two Years

Education) NW05138	Painting internally & externally(118552sq.m)			
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DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Programme	Project Description	Location	Funding (R'000)	Duration
Debbs and Gents sewing Cooperation	Sewing	Mmakau – Madibeng:ward 17	R793 470	12 months
Good Sherpard Adult skills Development sewing	Sewing	Madidi – Madibeng:Ward 03	R541 596	12 months
Thusano Prevention programme	CNDC	Maboloka- Madibeng: ward 04	R800 600.00	12 months
Itekeng Borolelo Community Center	CNDC	Borolelo – Kgetleng: ward 03	R800 600.00	12 months
Ba le rona Sewing cooperative	Sewing	Mokgalwaneng - Moses Kotane: Ward 29	R790 000.00	12 months
Programme	Project Description	Location	Funding (R'000)	Duration
NYS	Skills development (Construction)	Madibeng ward 26, Wonderkop	3m	12 Months
PFDC	Food Distribution center	Rustenburg - Luka Ward 4	3.6m	12 Months
CNDC	Food Nutrition center	Moretele - Ward 27, Mootla	R167 000	12 Months

CNDC	Food Nutrition center	Rustenburg - Ward 29, Tlapa	R167 000	12 Months
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DEPARTMENT OF WATER & SANITATION

REGIONAL BULK INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT (RBIG) 2016/17				
Code	Scheme	District Municipality	Local Municipality	Allocation 16/17
NWR005	Madibeng Bulk Water Supply	Bojanala DM	Madibeng Local Municipality	R187 591 000
NWR017	Pilanesberg Bulk Water Supply	Bojanala DM	Moses Kotane Local Municipality	R145 382 000
NWR004	Moretele South Bulk Water Supply	Bojanala DM	Moretele Local Municipality	R38 500 000
NWR013	Koster Waste Water Treatment Works upgrade	Bojanala DM	Kgetelengrivier Local municipality	R26 000 000
NWR0040	Moretele North Bulk Water Supply	Bojanala DM	Moretele Local Municipality	R9 500 000
TOTAL				R406 973 000
ACCELARATED COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMME GRANT (ACIP)				
Project -Description	District Municipality	Local Municipality	Implementing Agent	Allocation 16/17
Majakaneng WCWD and Water Supply	Bojanala DM	Madibeng LM	Magalieswater Board	R9 200 000

WATER SERVICES INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT (WSIG)

Project -Description	District Municipality	Local Municipality	Implementing Agent	Allocation 16/17
Moretele groundwater Supply	Bojanala DM	Moretele LM	Magalieswater Board	R45 ,095 000
Rustenburg Water Augmentation	Bojanala DM	Rustenburg LM	Rustenburg LM	R30, 000 000
Moses Kotane groundwater project	Bojanala DM	Moses Kotane LM	Sedibeng water Board	R38, 609 000
Kgetlengrivier groundwater supply project	Bojanala DM	Kgetlengrivier LM	Magalieswater LM	R9 ,500 000
Madibeng Water Augmentation	Bojanala DM	Madibeng LM	Magalieswater Board	R25,000 000
TOTAL				R148 204 000