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COMPANY DETAILS

Anglo American Division	Anglo Platinum Ltd
Company name	Polokwane Metallurgical Complex
Company Location	Along R37 route to Burgersfort ,15 km South east of Polokwane on Palmietfontein Farm
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	Twickenham Platinum Mines
	Bokoni Platinum Mines
	Tumela Mine Dishaba Mine
	Union Mine
	Mototolo Project

INTRODUCTION

OVERVIEW OF THE OPERATION

Anglo Platinum's Polokwane Metallurgical Complex is located in the Limpopo Province, Republic of South Africa, within the jurisdiction of the Polokwane Local Municipality. It is approximately 15 km south-east of Polokwane along the R37 national road in the Capricorn District Municipality. The operation comprises the Polokwane Smelter, the Eastern Bushveld Regional Laboratory and the Supply Chain/Distribution Centre. These operations are spread over 19,294 ha leased from Reboile Community for a period of 100 years.

The following facts are relevant:

Date the operation was commissioned March 2003		
Production (2008)	Product	Output/tonnes per year
	Matte (the liquid generated by smelting)	54,659 tonnes
Number of full-time employees at the operation (2008)	196	
Number of contractor employees (full-time equivalent, 2008)	187	
Total wages paid (ZAR/year)	R59,205,976	
Total pension paid (ZAR/year)	R19,979,011	
Turnover at the operation	R17,333,962	
Budget for Community Social Investment (2008)	R2,523,000	

The Polokwane Metallurgical Complex (PMC) was commissioned in 2003 as part of Anglo Platinum's expansion within the Limpopo Province. Before construction of the operation rigorous social and environmental impact assessments were conducted. The PMC management team committed itself to on-going stakeholder engagement and support for local communities. It is within this context that this socio-economic assessment Tool Box (SEAT) report is presented.

OBJECTIVES OF THIS REPORT

The objectives of report are as follows:

- To provide the PMC and its stakeholders with a better understanding of its impacts and the effectiveness of its management interventions.
- To reflect the way PMC aims to do business by seeking to meet the reasonable expectations of its key stakeholders.
- To enrich the complex's community engagement plans (CEP).
- Through our business principles, to make a contribution to the economic, social and educational wellbeing of the communities associated with the operation.

THE APPROACH

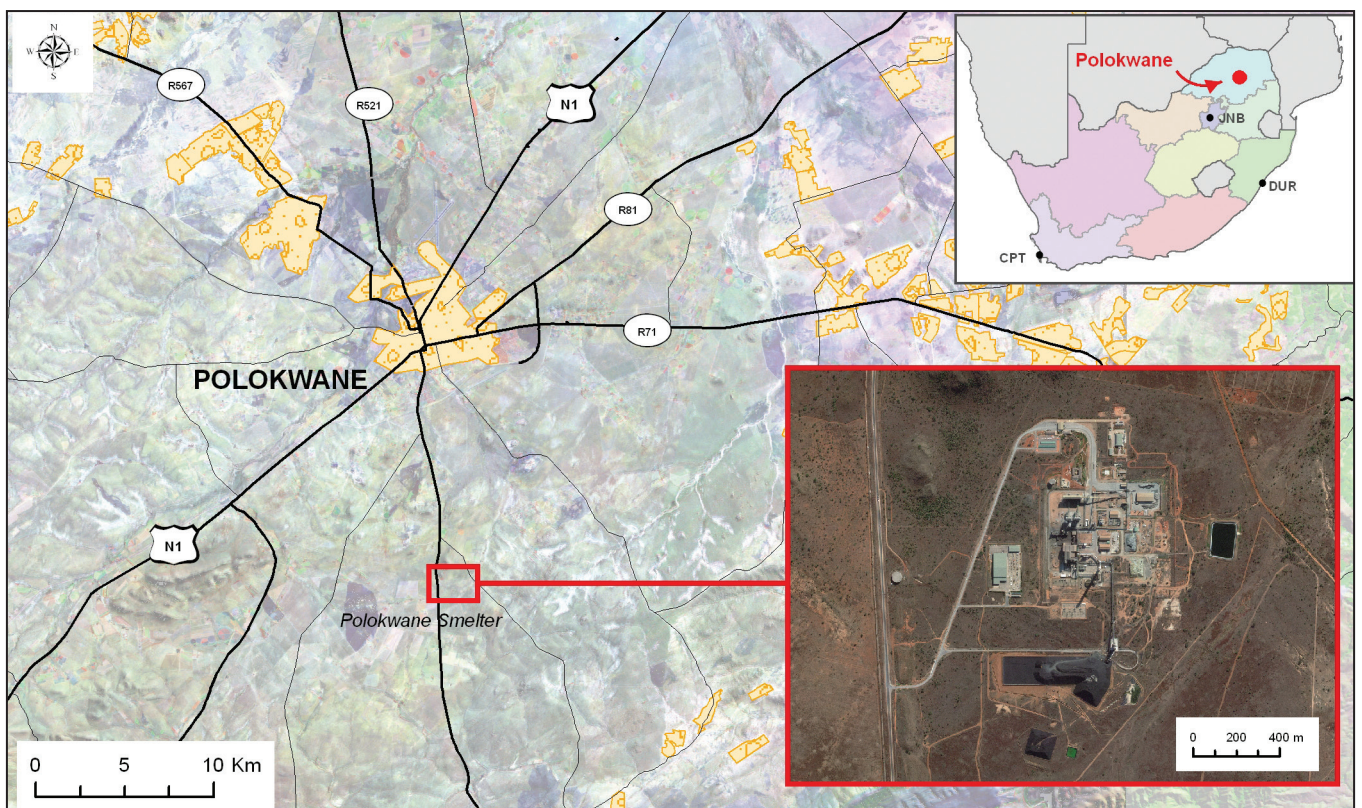
The process used to implement the SEAT 2 and compile this report was:

- Collect all readily available information and analyse for input into the draft report.
- Submit the draft report for management review.
- Draft socio-economic impacts and circulate for review and input by relevant internal stakeholders and include in framework report.
- Engage and share the draft report with stakeholders.
- Consult and analyse municipal Integrated Development Plan (IDP) as part of input.
- Decide on date for sharing of impacts and methods of sharing information.
- Produce a revised draft report for review and input by management.
- Publish the report.

OVERVIEW OF NEIGHBOURING COMMUNITIES

LOCATION

The Polokwane Metallurgical Complex is located on land leased from the Reboile Community and in close proximity to the Ga-Chuene Tribal Authority. The villages of Thokgwaneng, Ga-Maja, Feke, Kopermyn, Mmotong wa Bogobe, Matshane, Moshate, Matobole, Mothiba-Ngwanamago, Maratapelo, Ga-Thaba and Ga-Chuene-Makata, Ga-Molepo, Ga-Sebati, Ga-Lekgothoane, Ga-Mothapo, Ga-Mamabolo, Sebayeng, Solomondale, Mankweng, Ga-Mothiba, Dalmada and Boyne are located to the southeast and to the north of the complex. On the western side of the operation are Seshego and villages such as Ramakgaphola, Blood River, Moletjie and Ga-Mashashane (refer to the map below).



Map showing location of the smelter and neighbouring communities

DEMOGRAPHICS OF THE CAPRICORN DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

The Capricorn District Municipality (CDM) is situated in the centre of the Limpopo Province, sharing its borders with four district municipalities namely Mopani (east), Sekhukhune (south), Vhembe (north) and Waterberg (west). The district is situated at the core of economic development in the Limpopo Province and includes the capital of the province, Polokwane.

One national and various major provincial roads pass through the area: the N1 from Gauteng to Zimbabwe, the P33/1 (R37) from Polokwane to Burgersfort/Lydenburg, the P94/1 (R521) from Polokwane to Alldays and Botswana, D3390 from Polokwane to Gilliad and the P17/1 (R71) from Polokwane to Tzaneen and Phalaborwa.

The CDM covers an area of 16 970.30 km² and has five local municipalities under its jurisdiction. The table below indicates the local municipalities in the CDM area and the area these local municipalities cover.

Local municipalities and their areas

Local Municipality	Area (km ²)	No. of wards	% of CDM
Aganang	1,852.22	18	10.9%
Blouberg	4,540.84	18	26.8%
Lepelle-Nkumpi	3,454.78	27	20.4%
Molemole	3,347.25	13	19.7%
Polokwane	3,775.21	37	22.2%
Capricorn DM	16,970.30	113 wards	100.0%

The CDM has approximately 547 settlements that are distributed as follows:

Settlements in the CDM

Local Municipality	Number of settlements
Aganang	96
Blouberg	138
Lepelle-Nkumpi	109
Molemole	37
Polokwane	167
Capricorn DM	547

According to the Statistics South Africa (Census 2001), the total population of the CDM is estimated at 1 154 692. A total of 270 234 households reside in the district municipal area and the average household size is 4.36 persons. The Polokwane municipal area is the most densely populated (1.28 people/ha) while the Blouberg municipal area is the least densely populated (0.28 people/ha).

The district population increased by 2.98% (1996 – 2001) compared to the information from the Census 1996. Approximately 44% of the district population lives in the Polokwane municipal area. There is a migration trend from the rural areas towards Polokwane, whose population, as a result, will continue to increase over time.

33.88% of the population in the CDM is between 15 – 34 years. An even larger percentage – 39.35% – falls within in the age group 0 – 14 years indicating a high future population growth rate (Statistics South Africa, Census 2001). The male:female ratio in this category is normal, but that the ratio is skewed for the age categories above 18 years. This (male absenteeism) indicates that a significant number of males in the CDM area are working in other provinces such as Gauteng and come home to their families over weekends or at month end.

According to StatsSA (2003) 52.58% of the CDM's population is under 20 years old and 6.02% are elderly residents. These figures imply that many people in the CDM are dependent on the income of others.

Over 25% of the population has no formal education at all and over 40% has only a limited education of less than Grade 12 (Statistics South Africa – July 2003). As a result, these people struggle to earn a living and find work. In most cases they are unable to afford training courses likely to give them access to better work opportunities.

In general, very few people have senior education qualifications. The labour market is demanding increasingly higher levels of education, which implies that many unemployed persons are unlikely to qualify for recruitment even if jobs can be created. The population of the Polokwane municipal area has the highest level of education in the CDM, while the population of the Blouberg and Aganang municipal areas has the lowest level of education.

The census results released in July 2003 indicate that the average annual individual income in the CDM area is very low. The minimum subsistence income (breadline) for households to survive in the Limpopo Province is considered to be R15 600 per year or R1 300 per month. The following percentages of the CDM's population, per local municipality, lives under the breadline:

- Aganang – 77%
- Blouberg – 81%
- Lepelle-Nkumpi – 72%
- Molemole – 74%
- Polokwane – 59%

This implies that more than 74% of households in Aganang, Blouberg and Molemole will be unable to pay user charges for new services. The majority of households in the CDM are not part of the mainstream economy. It is essential that the local economic development (LED) strategy of the CDM should focus on ways and means to create jobs for people and thereby promote their participation in mainstream economic activities.

Unemployment in the CDM is very high. It is estimated that over 46% of the economically active population (people between the ages of 18 and 64 years) are unemployed (CDM LED strategy, 2007). Between 1996 and 2006, unemployment in the country and the Limpopo Province has been steadily increasing at 3.8% and 1.5% respectively; the CDM has “enjoyed” a slower unemployment growth rate of 0.3%.

According to the provincial Department of Health (2004), 18.46% of the total population in the CDM stay outside the service area of a hospital (ie beyond a 20 km radius) and are therefore not within reasonable distance in terms of the standards of the Department of Health and Social Development (DHSD). 45.52%, or 525 616 people, do not have reasonable access to basic health services as rendered by Health Officers in clinics due to the distance from the clinic measured in terms of the planning norm of 5 km applied by the DHSD. 249 of the total number of settlements/villages are situated outside the optimum distance of 5 km from a clinic.

The CDM has an estimated 376 950 learners (Northern Province Development Infrastructure Database, 2001), comprised of 227,627 learners in primary schools, 140,454 learners in secondary schools and 8 869 learners in combined schools. Although the ratios for the local municipalities differ, it is significant that both primary and secondary school learner:educator ratios compare favourably to the national norms used by the Department of Education, ie 1:40 for primary schools and 1:35 for secondary schools. The average learner:classroom ratio for the CDM for primary schools is 1:37.5 and the for secondary schools 1:33.3.

The Northern Province Development Infrastructure Database of August 2001 provides information with respect to infrastructure such as electricity, water, sanitation, telecommunication, etc. for schooling facilities within the CDM. This database informs that primary and secondary schools are in a very serious state of disrepair. Serious problems are also experienced at many schools with respect to the availability of water, sewerage, electricity, telecommunication, etc.

Crime prevention was identified as one of the district-wide priorities. Crime prevention goes beyond the provision of police stations and police services. It implies that the broader community in collaboration with all spheres of government have to be partners in crime prevention. It is also about putting programmes and projects in place that seek to address the socio-economic situation of communities. Social fabric crimes could be curbed through empowering people through special projects, education, information sharing and environmental design. Municipalities are also encouraged to integrate security considerations into the design of residential areas, buildings and shopping complexes.

THE POLOKWANE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

The Polokwane Municipal Area, where the PMC is located, accounts for 3% of the Limpopo Province's surface area and 10 % of its population. Polokwane is the province's largest urban area with the highest population density.

Polokwane's population is very young – an estimated 51% of its population is between 0 – 29 years old, and 56% between 0 – 15 years old.

Most people in the municipality have just a secondary education (about 81,576) and substantially fewer have a tertiary education (about 29,253).

The total labour force in the municipality constitutes about 31,52 % of the population. About 58,5% of the labour force is employed. A significant percentage of the labour force is unemployed (41,4%) with levels of unemployment higher in rural areas.

A greater percentage of households in the municipality live in formal dwellings (73,10%) while about 14,36% live in informal dwellings.

ECONOMIC IMPACTS

PROJECTED GROWTH OF THE SMELTER

Shown below is the growth for the next twenty years in terms of production output (tonnes) and employment creation (numbers).

Projected output

	In 5 years	In 10 years	In 20 years
Output(tonnes)	650,000	Same	Same
Employment-permanent employees	196	Same	Same
Employment-contractors	265	Same	Same

The figures above indicate that the PMC has the potential to be a stable, long-term employer for the region.

Recruitment

The following table shows the smelter's composition of the workforce in terms of provenance.

Origin of the PMC workforce

	Overall	Local	National	Expatriate
Senior management/professionals/scientists	15%	7%	8%	–
Middle management/tradesmen/technicians/admin	35%	15%	20%	0.5%
Skilled manual workers	50%	45%	5%	–
Junior admin/unskilled workers	0	0	0	0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Capital expenditure for 2008 amounted to R55.9 million.

SUPPLIERS AND PURCHASES

The total amount spent on supplies and purchases for the year amounted to R72.6 million purchased from more than 100 companies. Refer to the table below for a breakdown of the company type from where these purchases were made.

Empowerment status of suppliers

Status	Actual amount spent (R million)	Target (%)	Percentage
HDSA empowered >25.1%	29.1	11.6	40
HDSA influenced <25.1%	5.5	–	8
HDSA owned >50%	38	8.87	52
TOTAL	72.6		100

ROYALTIES AND TAXES PAID

The following monies were paid over as taxes and royalties to government:

Monies paid to government

Royalties for the year 2008	R millions
Employee related taxes including pension payments	19.9
Social security/unemployment insurance payments	2.2
Property taxes	50.1
Total excluding water and electricity	72.2

STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTED

Stakeholders are classified as primary, secondary and authorities. Primary stakeholders have a vested interest in the smelter eg Reboile Community as landlords. Stakeholders consulted include:

Stakeholders consulted during 2008

Stakeholder	Activity/basis for consultation	Stakeholder
Provincial department of education/ Limpopo Educational Trust	Schools Projects	Authority
National Department of Science and Technology	University of Limpopo Science Centre	Authority
Provincial Department of Agriculture	Verification of Reboile trustees	Authority
National Department of Water Affairs and Forestry	WULA Licence	Authority
Reboile Community	Liaison Committee meetings	Primary
Reboile Solomondale Community		Primary
Ga-Chuene Community	Maratapelo Poultry Project. Handover of the Siloe sports ground project	Secondary
Ga-Maja Community	Sentahle Community home-based care project	Secondary
University of Limpopo	Mobile Science Centre	Secondary
Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism	Donations to schools	Authority
Ga-Thaba Community	Ithuteng Community project	Secondary
Eskom	Provision of electricity	State-owned company
Lepelle Nkumpi Municipality	Provision of water to PMC	Authority
Capricorn District Municipality	Mining summit	Authority
Ga-Maja Community	Community home-based services	Secondary
Kopermyn Community	Community home-based services	Secondary
Matobole community	Community home-based services	Secondary
Mothiba – Ngwanamago Community	Community home-based services	Secondary
Department of Labour	Employment equity reporting accidents and incidents reporting	Authority

Issues raised during consultation can be found on page 16.

EXISTING SOCIAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

As part of the complex's social management system, stakeholders are engaged through Liaison Committee meetings attended by smelter management and representatives of the Reboile Community.

In addition, planned meetings are held quarterly with representatives of the community. Community safety, wellness, HIV/AIDS, environmental issues and CED initiatives are communicated at open days to the public and through the Moletji Community radio station.

An incident management system is used to track, document and report issues that require attention. As part of the Safety, Health, Environment, Risk and Quality Assurance (SHERQ) System, assurance audits are conducted periodically. PMC is ISO 14001, 9001 and OHS 18000 accredited.

CORPORATE SOCIAL INVESTMENT (CSI) INITIATIVES

The PMC contributed to several initiatives during the 2008 financial year, as follows:

Contributions made by PMC to community development

Discretionary Budget		R 100,000.00
Community portable skills	Ithuteng Community Project	R 150,000.00
	Maratapelo Poultry Project	R150,000.00
	Reboile Trust Farm	R 500,000.00
Health	Sentahle home-based care programme	R 723,000.00
Education and school infrastructure	Mahlogedi High School	R 800,000.00
	University of Limpopo Mobile Science Centre	R 100,000.00
Total		R 2,523,000.00

Brief profiles of selected projects are provided on the next page.

COMMUNITY PORTABLE SKILLS PROJECTS

The **Ithuteng Community Project** is based at Ga-Thaba village and involves growing vegetables, brick making and raising broiler chickens and provides employment for 16 community members.



PMC donated R150 000 in 2008 to the project.

The **Maratapelo poultry project** is based at Ga-Chuene village, is run by women, and creates employment for local community members.

The project sells broiler chickens and eggs to local communities. Monthly orders are received from as far as Lebowakgomo. Demand is growing daily.



PMC donated R150 000 in 2008 in support of the project which has created 11 jobs for local women around the Maratapelo Village.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Support for the provision of physical infrastructure for schools also formed part of the complex's CSI programme during 2008. The Benedict and Hope School, based at Laastehoop Village, caters for 1,400 mentally challenged learners from across the Limpopo Province.



PMC, in partnership with the provincial Department of Education, constructed two blocks of four classrooms for learners, with each classroom having a toilet and a bathroom.

The **Mahlogedi High School**, at Ga-Phiri Village, caters for 1,020 learners from several other villages around Ga-Phiri Village. PMC, in partnership with the provincial Department of Education, financed the construction of a block of four classrooms and a science laboratory.



Donations to the **University of Limpopo Mobile Science** centre amounted to approximately R100 000 and the centre continues to serve the communities within the Province through the promotion of Chemistry and Physical Science.

HEALTH AND WELFARE

The PMC also runs an effective peer education programme facilitated by Careworks as part of its health and wellness programme. The company also subsidises **Sentahle home-based care** for AIDS orphans and vulnerable children at Ga-Maja Community.

The Sentahle home-based care programme, based at Ga Maja – Moshate village, is involved in growing vegetables, community home-based care and creates employment for local community members as care providers and peer educators. PMC donated a vehicle and palisade fencing to the value of R400,000. PMC also set aside R732,000 towards home-based care maintenance over a period of three years.

APPROPRIATENESS OF CSI INITIATIVES

Most of the 2008 projects were earmarked for the Reboile Community. These include the provision of science kits to various high schools in Solomondale, Ga-Molepo, Ga-Maja and Botlokwa. The Mitchell House outreach programme was a success in that 120 educators, mostly from Reboile, successfully completed the computer literacy training programme.

The focus on education is demonstrated by the construction of two blocks of classrooms with sanitation at the Benedict and Hope School, the construction of a block of four classrooms and a science laboratory at Mahlogedi High School, as well as the efforts towards the construction of the Limpopo Science Center.

IMPACTS IDENTIFIED BY THE SMELTER

CREATION OF EMPLOYMENT

During the assessment, several principal impacts were identified. The first and arguably the most important impact of the PMC is the creation of employment. Commissioned in 2003, the smelter has provided over 700,000 direct and indirect employment opportunities. The PMC is committed to hiring local employees from within a 50 km radius of the complex where possible. More than 80% of employees are local, from within the Limpopo Province. Indirect and direct employment data is shown in the following table.

Direct and indirect employment created by the PMC

ACTIVITY UNDERTAKEN	Subcontractor/ Supplier	Number of off-site staff				
		(a) Number of permanent on-site staff (1)	(b) Total number of employees in company (1)	(c) Percent of business with the operation	(d) Total off-site employees	(e) Total indirect employees (a + d)
Security and access control (Polokwane)	Securicor/G4s Security	51	16,100	32	1,600	1,651
Construction work on site	Sutha Civils	81	93	87	7,047	7,128
Maintenance work	Ntirho Consulting	1	62	2	2	3
	Go Awaste	2	20	10	20	22
Cleaning services	Prestige Cleaning	7	24,000	0.03	0.2	7
Gardening	Organic Compost	20	60	33	660	680
Recruitment	Vuwa Management Consulting	3	8	38	114	117
Quality assurance	Greenblat Hutton	4	150	3	12	16
Project management	Bokamoso (TWP)	3	12	25	75	78
	Total	172	40,505	250	9,530	9,702

Note: (1) Staff numbers should be expressed as full time equivalents – see above

HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

Another important impact of the smelter is human resources development. This is done not only through training employees, but through taking apprentices from local academic institutions. Approximately 11 employees have enrolled for learnerships at the smelter.

EMISSIONS

As the operation is fairly new and located away from neighbouring villages, adverse impacts if any are minimal. Sulphur dioxide emissions are far below the legal limit of 25 tons per day. Emissions monitoring stations have been installed in and around the smelter to monitor the level of emissions and are maintained on a regular basis by the environmental coordinator on site. The PMC experienced two furnace run outs in 2008.

KEY ISSUES RAISED BY STAKEHOLDERS

The following are the key issues raised during the SEAT engagement process:

- Possibility of settlement around the smelter
- The smelter should send advertisements to the Reboile representative when positions at the smelter become available
- The Reboile Community are not being considered for tenders issued by the mine
- Community investment initiatives like the Sentahle home-based care programme should be extended to other areas.

MANAGEMENT RESPONSES TO ISSUES RAISED

The following table shows PMC management's response to issues raised by stakeholders and the management measures put forward by the smelter to tackle local developmental challenges:

Impact or issue	Management objective	Management measure	Performance target	Resources	Responsibility	Timing
Education and school infrastructure	To improve the quality of education provided locally and the soundness of educational facilities in the area	To increase the amount of funds for education support after a survey of local educational facilities and the status of education is conducted	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Survey of education and educational facilities 2. An additional 10% will be committed in 2010 	R90,000	The CED Manager will undertake the survey and then determine where to direct support	The survey will be completed by 31 March 2010. Funds will be committed by 30 June 2010. Funds to be committed annually
Healthcare	To improve the quality of healthcare available to people locally as well as the improve the of healthcare facilities in the area	To increase the amount of funds for healthcare support	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Survey of healthcare and healthcare facilities 2. An additional 10% will be committed in 2010 	R72,300	The CED Manager will undertake the survey and then determine where to direct support	The survey will be completed by 31 March 2010. Funds will be committed by 30 June 2010. Funds to be committed annually
Portable skills	To increase the number of people with skills in the area	To increase the amount of funds for the support of local training organisations	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Survey of local training facilities 2. An additional 10% will be committed in 2010 	R70,000	The CED Manager will undertake the survey and then determine where to direct support	The survey will be completed by 31 March 2010. Funds will be committed by 30 June 2010. Funds to be committed annually
Possibility of settlement around the smelter	To limit the number of informal settlements that spring up in the area	The smelter will liaise with the local authority to ensure that no informal settlements spring up in the area. In addition, the smelter's employees will be encouraged not to reside in informal settlements	No informal settlements	Time committed on the part of the complex	CED Manager, HR Manager	The smelter will begin liaising with the local authority (end 2009)

Impact or issue	Management objective	Management measure	Performance target	Resources	Responsibility	Timing
The smelter should send advertisements to the Reboile representative when positions at the smelter become vacant	To increase the number of local people employed by the complex	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The smelter will ensure that all job advertisements will be placed locally 2. The smelter will conduct a survey of locally available skills to allow it to better support skills development in the area 3. The smelter will increase the number of learnerships by 2 for the 2010 year 	The local staff complement will be 60%	Time and facilities committed on the part of the complex as well as R100,000 to be granted to local training institutions in 2010	The CED Manager in conjunction with HR Department will undertake the survey and then determine where to direct support. The HR Manager will coordinate the increase in the number of learnerships	The survey will be completed by June 2010. Learnerships will be allocated by the same date. All vacant positions will be advertised with immediate effect in appropriate places. Funding will be provided by June 2010
The Reboile Community is not being considered for tenders issued by the mine	To increase the number of local businesses participating in the smelter's value chain	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The smelter will implement an enterprise development programme 2. The complex will implement a supplier development programme, to help existing local businesses develop the capacity to supply the smelter 3. The smelter will increase local procurement by 10% for the 2010 financial year 	<p>All relevant local enterprises will be identified and communicated with as potential suppliers to the complex notifying them of what is required to become a supplier to the complex. Thereafter, a training programme will be devised and implemented. This will run three times per annum</p> <p>Local procurement will increase by 10% for the 2010 financial year</p>	Complex staff time	CED Manager, Procurement Department	<p>Local enterprises to be identified by 30 April 2010.</p> <p>First training to be held by June 2010, second by 31 August 2010 and third by 30 November 2010. To be repeated annually</p>

Impact or issue	Management objective	Management measure	Performance target	Resources	Responsibility	Timing
Community investment initiatives such as the Sentahle home-based care programme should be extended to other areas	To grow the complex's reach in terms of its support for home-based care initiatives	The smelter will complete a survey of organisations providing home-based care and as a result increase in the amount of funds committed to such organisations by 10% for the 2010 financial year	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Survey of healthcare and health-care facilities 2. An additional 10% will be committed in 2010 	R72,300	The CED Manager will undertake the survey and then determine where to direct support	<p>The survey will be completed by 31 March 2010.</p> <p>Funds will be committed by 30 June 2010.</p> <p>Funds to be committed annually</p>

MONITORING

The success of these interventions is discussed at bimonthly Operations Partnership Forums meetings which serve as appropriate platforms for raising issues.

At quarterly community meetings with residents of Reboile, issues are raised and discussed.

Please refer to the detailed monitoring plan below.

Monitoring plan

Impact or issue	Key Performance Indicator	Responsibility	Frequency of monitoring, reporting
Education and school infrastructure	Completed survey Support provided	CED Manager	Quarterly reporting
Healthcare	Completed survey Support provided	CED Manager	Quarterly reporting
Portable skills	Completed survey Support provided	CED Manager	Quarterly reporting
Possibility of settlement around the smelter	No informal settlements in the vicinity of the smelter	CED Manager	Quarterly reporting
The smelter should send advertisements to the Reboile representative when positions at the smelter become vacant	Completed survey Record of advertisements Two additional learnerships	CED Manager HR Manager	Quarterly reporting
The Reboile Community are not being considered for tenders issued by the mine	Enterprises /suppliers identified Training held 10% increase in local procurement achieved in 2010	CED Manager Procurement Department	Quarterly reporting
Community investment initiatives like the Sentahle home-based care programme should be extended to other areas	Completed survey Support provided	CED Manager	Quarterly reporting

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