



**REVIEW OF MOLELMOLE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY (MLM) SPATIAL
DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (SDF)**

PROGRESS REPORT

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SYNOPSIS

Name of Project	Review of Molemole Local Municipality (MLM) Spatial Development Framework (SDF)
Client	Molemole Local Municipality (MLM)
Status of the Report	Draft Progress Report
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<p>SYNOPSIS</p> <p>This Progress Report is a work-in-progress document for the review of the Molemole Local Municipality (MLM) Spatial Development Framework (SDF). It highlights the wide range of infrastructure and services in the study area. However, the views and opinions expressed in this Draft Progress Report are those of the Consultants appointed to undertake this particular study and do not at this stage represent the official viewpoint of the MLM.</p> <p>Although existing documentation, including government policies and legislative instruments had been consulted, and additional surveys and interviews with the relevant stakeholders had been conducted in the study area, the MLM would not accept any liability for the consequences of the application of the findings expressed in this Progress Report until they are fully ratified and/or adopted by the MLM after careful study of the document.</p>	
Key Words	Spatial Development Framework (SDF), Integrated Development Plan (IDP), Land Use Management System (LUMS), Infrastructure, Facilities, Accessibility, Affordability, Environmental Management Framework (EMF)
Copy Right	Molemole Local Municipality (MLM), except for reference purposes.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ABET:	Adult Basic Education Training
BNG:	Breaking New Ground
CBD:	Central Business District
CDM:	Capricorn District Municipality
CBD:	Central Business District
COGHSTA:	Co-Operative Governance, Human Settlements and Traditional Affairs
CRDP:	Comprehensive Rural Development Programme
DBSA:	Development Bank of Southern Africa
DFA:	Development Facilitation Act
DGP:	District Growth Point
DM:	District Municipality
DTI:	Department of Trade & Industry
DU:	Dwelling Unit
DWAF:	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry
EMF:	Environmental Management Framework
ESKOM:	Electricity Supply Commission (ESCOM)
FBS:	Free Basic Services
FBW:	Free Basic Water
FET:	Further Education & Training
GGP:	Gross Geographic Product
GIS:	Geographical Information System
GNT:	Great North Transport
Ha:	Hectares
IDP:	Integrated Development Plan
IIP:	Infrastructure Investment Plan
IMT:	Intermediate Means of Transport
ISRDS:	Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Strategy
ITP:	Integrated Transport Plan
KM:	Kilometres
KPI:	Key Performance Indicator

LED:	Local Economic Development
LEGDP:	Limpopo Employment, Growth and Development Plan
LEDA:	LIMPOPO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AGENCY
LIMDEV:	Limpopo Economic Development Enterprise
LM:	Local Municipality
LUM:	Land Use Management
MEC:	Member of the Executive Committee responsible for transport.
MLM:	Molemole Local Municipality
MGP:	Municipal Growth Point
MPCC:	Multi-Purpose Community (Service) Centre
NDP:	National Development Plan
NMT:	Non-motorized Transport
NRTDS:	National Rural Transport & Development Strategy
NSDP:	National Spatial Development Perspective
PGDS:	Provincial Growth and Development Strategy
PIT:	Public Information Telecentre
PCP:	Population Concentration Point
RAL:	Limpopo Roads Agency
RDP:	Reconstruction and Development Programme
SANRAL:	South African National Roads Agency Limited
SAPS:	South African Police Services
SASSA:	South African Social Security Agency
SDI:	Spatial Development Initiative
SDF:	Spatial Development Framework
SEDA:	Small Enterprise Development Agency
SMME:	Small Medium and Micro Enterprises
SPLUMA:	Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, (Act No. 16 of 2013)
STP:	SEDA Technology Programme
UEB:	Urban Edge Boundary

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In undertaking this project, relevant policy and legislative issues had been carefully considered. The methodology followed; include the logical steps of a standard development of Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, (Act No. 16 of 2013) (SPLUMA) compliant Spatial Development Framework (SDF). The requirements for the review of the SDF were followed for this study.

The detailed process of compiling or reviewing SDF comprises seven phases as outlined below:

Step 1: Initialization

The initial meeting with the client was held to have a common understanding of the issues at stake and discuss and agree on the SDF planning process and impact. This was obtained through:

- Obtaining political support (Ward Councillors) for SDF formulation.
- Setting up a steering committee consisting of (Municipal Manger, Municipal Head of Planning Department, IDP Manager, LED Manager, A representative from the Provincial Department of Planning, Engineering and Transport officials)
- Setting up a joint technical steering committee consisting of CoGHSTA, SALGA, DRDLR, and Community Service representatives.

It is mandatory that the Council be involved from the prelude of formulation of the SDF and to keep them on board and informed throughout the process with regular presentations at Council meetings. This assists with buy-in into the SDF proposals, and facilitating its implementation.

Ideally a Council Resolution should be initiated at this stage of the process, so that Councillors will support proposed planning process and that they will participate in the process.

Step 2: Vision and Mission

This phase deals with the issue of the agreed SDF Vision and Mission. A consultative approach towards attaining the desired objectives will be adopted. This will serve as important to finding a balance between sufficient public participation and a long drawn out engagement that unnecessarily causes delays to the SDF.

The purpose of consultative approach is to invite all stakeholders to participate in the formulation of the SDF and to identify issues to be addressed in the status quo analysis of the SDF, and to agree to a spatial vision that will underpin the SDF.

Step 3: Spatial Analysis and Synthesis

A comprehensive investigation, analysis and research will be conducted into all matters that have an implication for the spatial form and development of the municipality, so as to ensure that the SDF is strongly rooted in reality. Thus emphasis on the status quo will be put on the Biophysical environment, Socio-economic condition and the Built environment.

Data collection from the municipality and other sources will be conducted to determine the status quo relating to spatial issues. To avoid unnecessary duplication of efforts, a copy of the current SDF and other readily available relevant information would be obtained from the municipality.

The said information would be used as base information to kick-start the project. The output of Status Quo Analysis, feedback from presentations to the MLM, stakeholder consultations and review of other existing information, would be used.

A detailed status quo analysis would be conducted (preliminary analysis), which is largely a desktop assessment of existing information from various current or previous planning documents such as the IDP, SDF and the LED Strategy.

Step 4: Drafting of the Reviewed SDF

Consolidation of issues identified, analysis, aspects and synthesis from the previous 3 steps will comprehensively form the SDF proposals in this stage. To achieve this, the following steps will be considered.

i) Objectives

As first step in this phase, objectives for the spatial development of the municipality based on the spatial vision and goals, principles, issues raised by stakeholders and the findings of the status quo analysis will be formulated. Thus the reviewed SDF will in words and illustration describe how the Municipality sees desirable future patterns of land use and development in their area of jurisdiction.

ii) Spatial Tools and Concepts

As a next step the spatial tools and concepts needed to achieve objectives must be identified. Thus the Municipal Nodes, Corridors, Growth areas, Infill and densification, Containment and Protection of Environmental Sensitive areas will be comprehensively addressed.

iii) Intervention of Common Issues Facing the Municipalities

As described in the preliminary site visit to Molemole Municipality, issues such as growth development in Mogwadi town, dispersed settlement patterns in and around adjacent areas, lack of horizontal and vertical alignment, scarcity of natural resources and inefficient municipal management system to ensure that the community pays for their services were amongst the leading issues faced by the municipality.

Intensive interventions will be developed to accurately address these issues in the light of finding suitable mitigation strategies. Preparation of draft SDF proposals (first draft document on the table for comment).

Step 5: Liaison and Consultation

As part of the participatory process, key stakeholders and role-players would be identified and targeted to provide the necessary inputs into the review of the SDF. There would be discussion of the reviewed SDF proposals with relevant stakeholders. Widespread liaison and consultation processes would be undertaken.

Throughout the entire process of this project, there would be direct liaison and consultation with all relevant stakeholders. A series of meetings with relevant stakeholders will be arranged to obtain their inputs regarding the issues at stake until the final document is submitted and approved by the client.

Step 6: Finalization

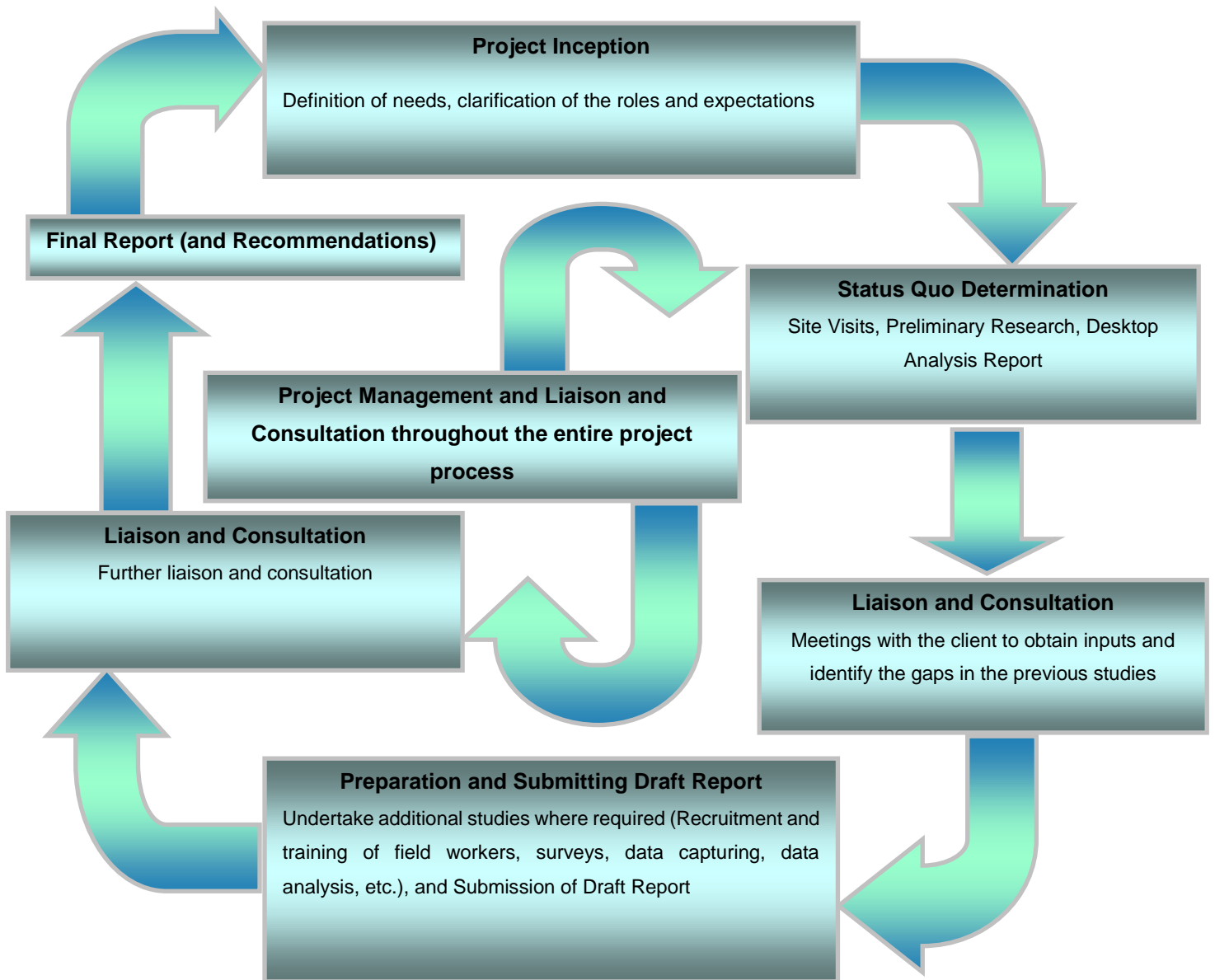
The project would be finalized by the submission of the SDF report after the analysis of the comments and/or proposals for amendments by relevant stakeholders, and approval of the SDF by the relevant authorities.

DSA Consulting would thereafter consolidate all the inputs and/or recommendations from the liaison and consultation process, and write and submit a comprehensive report containing the recommendations relating to the reviewed SDF to the MLM.

Step 7: Implementation and Monitoring

The last phase of the SDF process is the implementation and monitoring of the SDF. The implementation and monitoring of the SDF, and revision of the SDF, which should be coordinated with the IDP cycles.

Figure 1: Typical Project Approach and Methodology Cycle



SECTION A

1. INTRODUCTION

In undertaking this project, relevant policy and legislative issues had been carefully considered. The methodology followed; include the logical steps of a standard development of Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, (Act No. 16 of 2013) (SPLUMA) compliant Spatial Development Framework (SDF). The requirements for the review of the SDF were followed for this study.

Furthermore, to avoid unnecessary duplication of efforts, to the extent that it was possible and/or necessary, use was also made of existing available information to avoid unnecessary duplication of efforts. Therefore, desktop study was extensively carried out, based on readily available information from the relevant previous studies by the Limpopo Province, Capricorn District Municipality, and/or the Molemole Local Municipality itself.

However, to obtain additional information that would corroborate, confirm, supplement or compliment the desktop study, additional studies were conducted to develop an understanding of the issues at stake, and valuable information within the scope of work of this particular study was subsequently obtained.

In other words, much emphasis on the study methodology and approach had been placed on the process of the fieldwork surveys, including the liaison and consultation activities, including the analysis and major findings thereof.

Data was collected to conform to the SDF requirements. An analysis of the problems identified in the study had been made after the site visits and liaison and consultation with relevant stakeholders conducted. Regular feedback meetings were held to ensure that the client is kept informed at all key junctures and is able to offer assistance on key issues as and when required.

It is said that although the scope and contents of the SDFs will vary for different municipalities, a credible SDF:

- is based on an agreed vision and planning principles that promote equity and sustainability.
- is aligned with relevant national and provincial policy;
- Is aligned with the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act development principles thus incorporating spatial justice, sustainability, efficiency, resilience and good administration.
- reflects a clear understanding of the reality of the municipal spatial environmental, social and economic systems, particularly with regard to urban infrastructure needs and capacity;
- provides sufficient detail to inform Council decisions that have a spatial dimension;
- includes an implementation plan, with measurable targets;
- is realistic in terms of growth prospects and the financial and institutional capacity of the municipality to implement the proposals;
- is aligned with the municipal Environmental Management Framework (EMF), where applicable;
- provides guidance for sector plans and development initiatives from all government agencies, e.g. land reform programmes, and private sector projects that will contribute towards the municipality's vision;
- enjoys a high level of buy-in from all stakeholders (i.e. the process of formulation is as important as the product);
- provides guidance for the municipality's Land Use Management System (LUMS); and,
- is clear, succinct and accessible to a wide audience.

2. POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

2.1 National Spatial Development Perspective

All development proposals, interventions and projects that will emanate from the adopted SDF take place on space and for that reason the spatial dynamics of the Molemole Municipality will play a key role in the success of the strategy.

From a space economy, the Molemole Municipality has developed a Spatial Development Framework (SDF) in line with the dictates of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act. The SDF has been developed to give effect to the National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP).

The NSDP is South Africa's first set of national spatial guidelines that establish an overarching mechanism which:

- Enables a shared understanding of the national space economy; and
- Provides a principle-based approach to coordinate and guide policy implementation across government (Republic of South Africa, the Presidency, 2011)

The NSDP puts forward a set of five normative principles to be considered when making infrastructure investment and development spending decisions in and between all three spheres of government:

i) Principle 1:

Rapid economic growth that is sustained and inclusive is a prerequisite for the achievement of other policy objectives, amongst which poverty alleviation is key.

ii) Principle 2:

Government has a constitutional obligation to provide basic services to all citizens (e.g. water, energy, health and educational facilities) wherever they reside.

iii) Principle 3:

Beyond the constitutional obligation identified in Principle 2 above, government spending on fixed investment should be focused on localities of economic growth and/or economic potential in order to gear up private sector investment, stimulate sustainable economic activities and create long-term employment opportunities. The Molemole Municipality will have to pursue this in earnest to ensure that investments are not scattered across the municipality leaving a minimal impact on development.

The implementation of key projects and investments in its nodes in terms of the current SDF sets a good example on the part of the municipality and such should continue to be emulated in line with the new SDF to be developed.

iv) Principle 4:

Efforts to address past and current social inequalities should focus on people, not places. In localities where there are both high levels of poverty and demonstrated economic potential, this could include fixed capital investment to exploit the potential of those localities.

In localities with low demonstrated economic potential, Government should, beyond the provision of essential services, concentrate primarily on human capital development by providing social transfers such as grants, education and training and poverty relief programmes and reducing migration costs by providing labour market intelligence so as to give people better information, opportunities and capabilities to enable people to gravitate, if they chose to, to localities that are more likely to provide sustainable employment and economic opportunities.

In addition, sound rural development planning, aggressive land & agrarian reform & expansion of agricultural extension services is crucial.

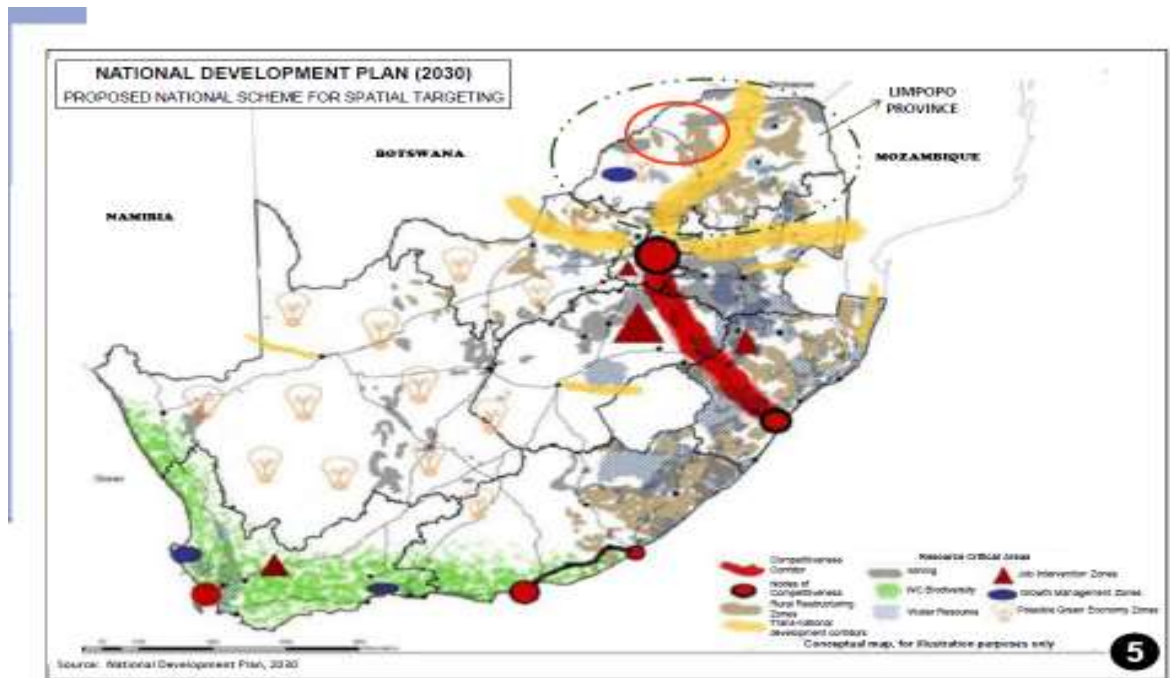
v) Principle 5:

To overcome the spatial distortions of Apartheid, future settlement and economic development opportunities should be channeled into activity corridors and nodes that are adjacent to or link the main growth centers. Infrastructure investment should primarily support localities that will become major growth nodes in South Africa and the SADC region to create regional gateways to the global economy. Molemole should follow same approach used in Principle 3 above.

2.2 National Development Plan (2030)

The NDP focusses on the critical capabilities needed to transform the economy and society. In particular, it assists government in confronting the nine primary challenges by providing broad framework to guide key choices and actions that will help government in its drive to grow the economy, create jobs, address poverty and establish social cohesion, namely:

- Where should government direct its investment and development initiatives to ensure sustainable and maximum impact?
- What kinds of spatial forms and arrangements are more conducive to the achievement of our objectives of democratic nation building and social and economic inclusion?
- How can government as a whole capitalise on complementarities and facilitate consistent decision making; and move beyond focusing on integration and coordination procedures to establishing processes and mechanisms that would bring about strategic coordination, interaction and alignment?



The following challenges derived from the NDP are applicable and critical to Molemole LM in terms of addressing the key challenges faced by the Municipality:

- Creation of jobs and improvement of livelihoods;
- Expansion of infrastructure;
- Transforming urban and rural spaces; and
- Improving education and training.

The SDF as part of the IDP of Molemole LM also seeks to address challenges identified in the NDP in the following ways:

- The LED Strategy makes proposals regarding LED programmes and projects that will create jobs and improve the livelihoods of communities;
- The Molemole LM and other spheres have identified and prioritised a number of infrastructure projects;
- The SDF seeks to design strategies that will address the dysfunctional spatial form created by apartheid. This will include consolidating development and investment in areas with potential for development to ensure maximum utilization of resources in what is referred to nodal development areas, corridor development and infill/densification. Areas identified as displaying some development potential include Mogwadi,

Botlokwa cluster, Mokomene and Morebeng. Housing development will be prioritised around these centres together with the location of social and economic projects; and

- In order to address the problem of illiteracy, a decline in people with tertiary qualifications and lack of job related skills, the SDF will make certain proposals regarding the improvement of skills and education in the form of skills-training facilities.

2.3 Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 (SPLUMA, Act 16, of 2013)

The Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 (Act 16, of 2013) was promulgated to provide a framework for spatial planning and land use management throughout the country.

The Act provides an understanding into the relationship between spatial planning and land use management system including monitoring, coordination and review of spatial planning and land use management system at different spheres of government.

The new Act emphasizes the need to prepare spatial planning and to ensure its linkage to land use management system. Unlike in the past when many municipalities prepared land use schemes which focused primarily on proclaimed towns, the new Act, requires wall-to-wall land use schemes covering the entire municipal area of jurisdiction and this to be linked to spatial planning.

Furthermore, the Act provides guidelines regarding the content of spatial planning at three spheres of government. The Act also provides for the establishment of Municipal Planning Tribunals to determine and assess land use and land development applications for its area of jurisdiction.

SPLUMA provides five key principles applicable to spatial planning and land use management, namely:

- Spatial justice
- Spatial efficiency
- Resilience
- Spatial sustainability, and
- Good administration

2.4 The principle of Spatial Justice and its implications

- Identify portions of land throughout the Molemole Municipality for integration and development purpose;
- Identify areas previously disadvantaged such as informal settlements for service delivery;
- Provide suitable and serviced land to disadvantaged communities and persons; and
- Residential development to ensure security of tenure (formalization, tenure upgrading of R293 townships, new townships).

2.5 The Principle of Spatial Sustainability and its Implications

- Promote land development that is within the fiscal, institutional and administrative means of the municipality;
- Identify urban edge within which development will be permitted to limit urban sprawl;
- Identify natural open system;
- Discourage any non-agricultural activities in high agricultural potential areas;
- Uphold consistency of land use measures in accordance with environmental management instruments;
- Promote and stimulate the effective and equitable functioning of land markets; and

- Consider all current and future costs to all parties for the provision of infrastructure and social services in land developments.

2.6 The principle of Spatial Efficiency and its implications

- Ensure development initiatives ensure the maximum use of existing resources and infrastructure;
- decision-making procedures are designed to minimise negative financial, social, economic or environmental impacts; and
- Propose mechanisms and procedures that will ensure efficient approval of development applications.

2.7 The principle of Spatial Resilience and its implications

- Ensure the municipality design spatial plans, policies and land use management systems that are flexible to ensure sustainable livelihoods in communities most likely to suffer the impacts of economic and environmental shocks.

2.8 The Principle of Good Administration and its Implications

- All municipal departments to be involved in the formulation of the SDF and in the implementation thereof to ensure an integrated approach to land use and land development that is guided by the spatial planning and use management systems as embodied in this Act;
- All municipal departments will provide their sector inputs and comply with any other prescribed requirements during the preparation or amendment of spatial development framework;
- The requirements of any law relating to land development and land use are met timeously;
- The preparation and amendment of spatial plans, policies, land use schemes as well as procedures for development applications, include

transparent processes of public participation that afford all parties the opportunity to provide inputs on matters affecting them; and

- Policies, legislation and procedures must be clearly set in order to inform and empower members of the public.

2.9 Section 12(1) the general requirements applicable to SDF's

It provides that SDF's must:

- Interpret and represent the spatial development vision of the municipality;
- Be informed by a long term spatial development vision;
- Represent the integration and trade-offs of all relevant sector plans;
- Guide planning and development decisions across all government sectors;
- Guide the municipality in taking any decision in terms of this Act or any other law relating to spatial planning and land use management;
- Contribute to a coherent, planned approach to spatial development in the municipality;
- Provide clear and accessible information to the public and private sector and provide direction for investment purposes;
- Include previously disadvantaged areas, rural areas, areas under traditional leadership, informal settlements, slums and land of state owned enterprises and government agencies and address their inclusion and integration into spatial objectives in the municipality;
- Address historical spatial imbalances in development;
- Identify long term risks of particular spatial patterns of growth and development and the policies and strategies necessary to mitigate those risks;
- Provide direction for strategic developments, infrastructure investment, promote efficient, sustainable and planned investment by all sectors and indicate priority areas for investment in land development;
- Promote a rational land development environment to create trust and stimulate investment;

- Take cognisance of any environmental management instrument adopted by the environmental authority;
- Give effect to national legislation and policies on mineral resources and sustainable utilization and protection of agricultural resources; and
- Consider and where necessary incorporate the outcomes of substantial public engagement.

2.10 Limpopo Provincial SDF, 2016

A SPLUMA compliant SDF for Limpopo Province was adopted in 2016 and this has a bearing on the Molemole SDF like the rest of municipalities in the province.



The strategic vision of the Limpopo SDF - “...envisions a provincial spatial structure where the natural environment and valuable agricultural land in the rural areas are protected for future generations, with a strong, diverse and growing economy focused around a range of nodal areas and that offers its residents high quality living environments and good job opportunities in a sustainable manner.”

For the attainment of the LSDF vision the following development objectives have been set, namely:

- Capitalize on the Province’s strategic location within the SADC region;
- Improve regional and local connectivity to facilitate the movement of people, goods and services;
- Provide a strategic and coherent rationale for targeted public sector investment, including engineering, social and economic infrastructure, to optimize service delivery;
- Encourage urban and rural spatial restructuring as a necessity;
- Aggressively protect and enhance the Province’s natural resources, including scarce fresh water sources and high biodiversity landscapes;
- Guard valuable agricultural land as a scarce resource and national asset;
- Consolidate and enhance the Province’s ecotourism product; and
- Encourage and institutionalize the sustainable development of its massive mineral potential (and encourage green economy initiatives).

2.11 Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS), 2004-2014

The Limpopo Provincial Government embarked on a provincial initiative that sought to address key issues such as **economic development, job creation, service delivery and social well-being of communities** in the Province. A Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS) was embarked upon as a strategy which identified the Provinces comparative advantages in mining, agriculture and tourism.

Based on various international, national and provincial development programmes, the PGDS adopted **five Development Objectives** in line with indicators for the Millennium Development Goals which are as follows:

- Improving the quality of life of the people of Limpopo;
- Growing the economy of the Province and sustainable job creation;
- Enhancing innovation and competitiveness;
- Pursuing regional integration; and
- Improving the institutional efficiency and effectiveness of government.

The PGDS is anchored on **seven economic development clusters** which follow **four main Development Corridors**, which will be accompanied by a number of capital infrastructure projects in line with the main identified provincial economic drivers in agriculture, mining, tourism and manufacturing. Of the **seven economic development clusters** identified for the Province, only four are applicable to the Molemole LM and these are:

- **The Red and White Meat Cluster (All Districts):** The presence of cattle farmers in Molemole LM provides an opportunity for commercial livestock which needs to be pursued.
- **The Tourism Cluster: Whole Province, but also specifically Molemole LM:** Tourism attractions such as Motumo Trading Post, Tropic of Capricorn and Machaka Game Reserve have the potential as tourism centres. It remains the responsibility of the Municipality to promote this industry by designing strategies that will attract tourists;
- **The Fruit and Vegetable Cluster:** Molemole food processing factory which currently process marula jam, marula atchaar and marula is a typical example of the competitive advantage that Molemole LM possess in this sector which also has potential to expand. According to Molemole LED Strategy, the Department of Agriculture has identified the need for communities residing on communal land for support to farm in vegetable production and one such project is taking place at Morebeng. Comparative and competitive advantages exist on tomato and potato farming, especially the Mogwadi area and the farms towards Soekmekaar belonging to ZZ2 productions.

- **The Mining Cluster:** The occurrence of mineral deposits such as gold, copper, graphite, nickel, iron ore, chromite, beryllium, corundum, asbestos and feldspars albeit at small quantities provide some opportunities for small-scale mining activities which can help to provide job opportunities and contribute to the economy of the Municipality.

The purpose of the Molemole SDF is to identify the comparative and competitive economic advantages of the Municipality in line with the PGDS clusters that will address the objectives as expounded in the PGDS.

2.12 Limpopo Employment, Growth and Development Plan (LEGDP), 2009-2014.

In 2009 the Limpopo Provincial Government introduced an LEGDP plan to address challenges facing the province which centre on job creation, service delivery, economic development and social development.

The LEGDP comprises of the following thirteen key action programmes which are fundamental key economic drivers in the Province:

1. Industrial Development Programme: Priority Growth Sectors;
2. Mining and Minerals Beneficiation Industries;
3. Enterprise Development: SMMEs and Cooperatives Development Programme;
4. Regional Economic Development and Integration Programme;
5. Water Resource Development and Demand Management;
6. Agriculture and Rural Development Programme;
7. Education and Skills Development Programme;
8. Health Care Development Programme;
9. Safety and Security;
10. Environmental and Natural Resources Development Programme;
11. The Green Economy and Creation of Green Jobs;
12. Corporate Governance;
13. ICT and Innovation Enabled Industries.

These programmes are also critical and relevant to addressing the challenges facing Molemole LM and hence are key programmes that must be considered in alleviating poverty, job creation, local economic growth and development and improvement of livelihoods.

2.13 Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Strategy (ISRDS)

In 2000, ISRDS was initiated as a strategy that will address challenges experienced by rural communities such as poverty, lack of skills, high illiteracy levels, lack of services, lack of social cohesion, poor economies and unviable institutions and unsustainable development. The strategy was introduced to design programmes to improve rural economies, create viable and vibrant institutions, provide essential services and build capabilities which will reduce dependency on urban economies and urban-rural migration.

The vision of the ISRDS for rural South Africa is to *“attain socially cohesive and stable rural communities with viable institutions, sustainable economies and universal access to social amenities, able to attract and retain skilled and knowledgeable people, are equipped to contribute to their own and the nation’s growth and development.”* Translated, the strategy simply presents an opportunity for South Africa’s rural people to realise their own potential and contribute more fully to their country’s future.

- The ISRDS focuses on the following core Principles to ensure its success:
- Rural development: the emphasis in terms of rural development is on a multi-dimensional approach to rural challenges. The aim is to introduce programmes and support structures that will create job opportunities, improve skills, improve the rural economy, alleviate poverty, provide essential services and improve the livelihoods of rural communities in order to make rural economies more sustainable.
- Sustainable: the strategy places emphasis on sustainability ensuring that programmes and the local economy continue to improve and grow. This can be achieved when rural communities become actively involved in the

running and sourcing of resources to keep the local the programmes operating without external dependence.

- **Integrated:** Integration is of various spheres of government in terms of programmes, projects, role and responsibilities, resources are critical to ensure buy-in by various stakeholders. Integration is critical requires effective co-ordination across all levels of government and with traditional authorities. The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is an important vehicle that will integrate various actions, interventions and programmes at municipal level.
- **Dynamics of Growth in Rural Areas:** this strategy takes cognizance of the unique dynamics in rural areas that will help resuscitate rural economy. It is important to understand this dynamics unique in rural areas such as potential in tourism, mining, agriculture, fishing and forestry.
- **Rural Safety Net:** Safety nets are still needed in rural to counter poverty and hardships such as grants and pension funds.

In order to ensure success of the ISRDS strategy, the following complementary support mechanisms are suggested:

- Human Resource Development and capacity building;
- Expedite the land reform process to ensure that rural communities own land and the government can provide support on restituted land;
- Community based income generation projects;
- Social assistance and safety nets;
- Rural finance

The ISRDS also places emphasis on the establishment of institutional structures to ensure successful implementation of the strategy which comprise the Political and the Operational tools for co-ordination, facilitation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the strategy. With Molemole LM being predominantly rural, the ISRDS strategy will be imperative to address the challenges of rural communities.

The Municipality through its IDP process should implement this strategy to improve rural economies, create job opportunities, improve the livelihoods of rural communities, extend essential services and improve skills with the aim of making rural economies sustainable and to reduce rural-urban migration.

2.14 Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (CRDP), 2009

The CRDP was introduced in 2009 as an initiative that supports rural communities in initiatives of self-empowerment and rural local economic development. It seeks to address the following challenges facing rural communities:

- underutilisation of natural available resources in mineral resources, tourism resources, agriculture and manufacturing;
- poor or lack of access to socio-economic infrastructure; services, public amenities and government services;
- limited or lack of potable water for household or agricultural development;
- low literacy, skills levels and migratory labour practices; and
- slow pace of resolving restitution claims and land tenure issues.

One of the primary aims of CRDP is to improve rural economies by means of using resources available and providing support as government with the aim of creating vibrant, self-sustainable, self-sufficient and equitable rural communities.

The CRDP was introduced to fight poverty and improve food security by means of agrarian transformation, land reform and use of natural resources and provision of basic services.

The establishment of agro-processing industries such as the Marula Food Processing factory in Molemole are some of the projects in this category. However, a comprehensive strategy comprising programmes, projects and institutional structures is required to address rural problems which include provision of basic services such as road network, electricity, water, rural

enterprises which exploit available natural resources and establishment of industrial activities.

Land reform programme provides an appropriate tool that can be used to kick-start rural development driven by communities and supported by various stakeholders including the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform which will act as the coordinator, facilitator, catalyst and initiator of programmes, policies, strategies and resources.

2.15 District and Municipal Policy Context: Capricorn District Spatial Development Framework, 2016

The Capricorn District Municipality Spatial Development Framework (CDM SDF, 2016) provides guidelines to local municipalities under its area of jurisdiction in terms of future development. This SDF endeavours to promote a consolidated settlement development in areas showing potential for growth, environmental protection and service delivery in order to bring about a sustainable and equitable development throughout the district area.

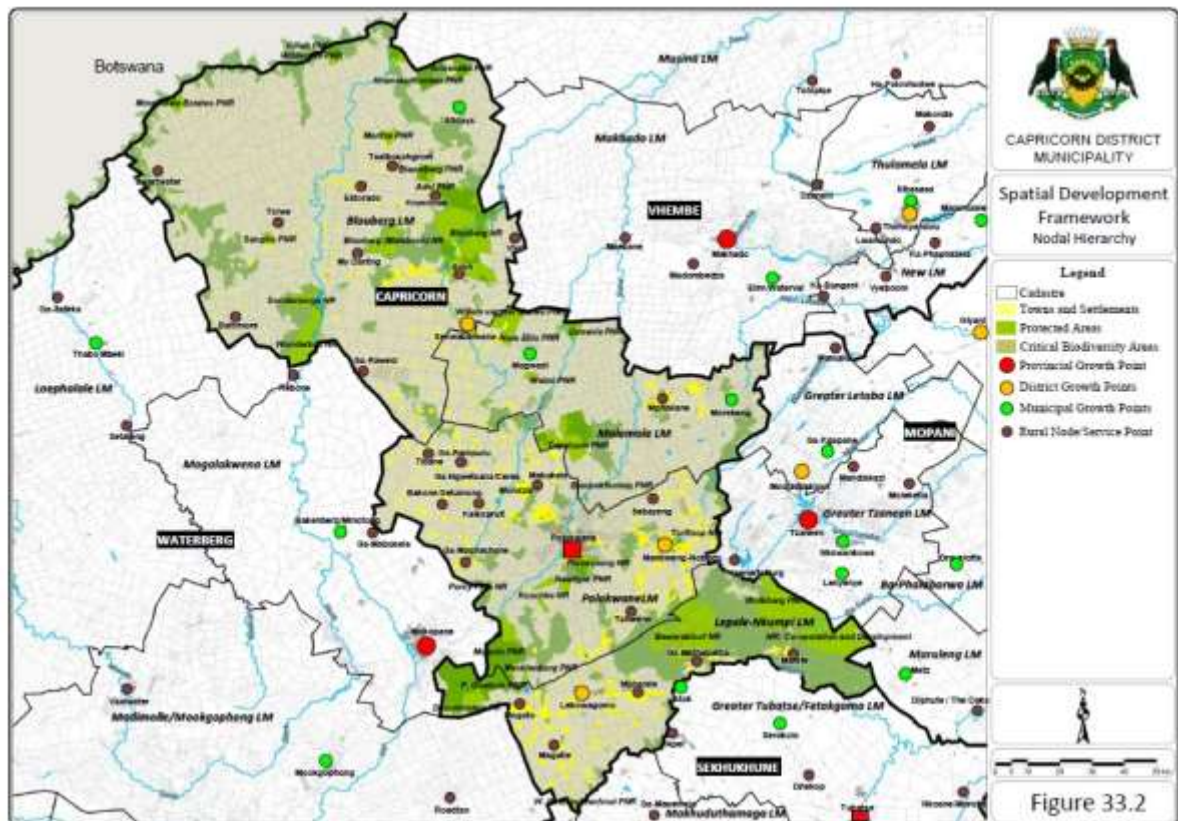


Figure 33.2

In order to realize its vision for development, the CDM SDF (2017) makes use of the following twelve development principles which represent the building blocks to the Spatial Development Framework of the Capricorn District Municipality:

Principle 1: Consolidate and protect environmentally sensitive areas to ensure long-term sustainability

Principle 2: Enhance spatial efficiency by defining a range of urban and rural nodes in the district around which to consolidate economic development and infrastructure investment

Principle 3: Establish a comprehensive movement network to link all activity nodes within the district and beyond, and to promote corridor development through land use transportation integration

Principle 4: Consolidate community facilities at urban and rural nodal points to enhance "one-stop" access to such facilities for the community, and to contribute towards creating "critical mass" required to stimulate local economic development

Principle 5: Direct infrastructure investment towards the activity nodes in the district, strategic development areas earmarked for residential development and communities with excessive service backlogs

Principle 6: Consolidate the tourism character of the district around the Blouberg and Wolkberg clusters which would provide linkages to the Vhembe, Waterberg and Kruger to Canyons Biosphere

Principle 7: Optimise agricultural production and processing in all parts of the district;

Principle 8: Optimally utilise the mining potential in the district in such a way that a sustainable balance is maintained between mining, agriculture and the natural environment;

Principle 9: Concentrate industrial activities around Polokwane/Seshego cluster and agro-processing at the Rural Nodes and Rural Service Centres, optimising the available industrial infrastructure;

Principle 10: Enhance and consolidate commercial and business activities at each of the identified nodal points and strengthen Polokwane City's identity as provincial and regional capital;

Principle 11: Achieve urban restructuring and spatial justice by way of mixed income residential development around identified nodal points and within identified Strategic Development Areas;

Principle 12: Compile Community Based Rural Development Plans for identified Rural Intervention Areas.

2.16 District and municipal policy context: Capricorn District Municipality and Molemole Municipality IDP

The Capricorn District Municipality IDP, having noted challenges of inequality, illiteracy, unemployment and service delivery backlogs, prioritizes the following interventions:

- Provision of massive infrastructure investment which will trigger job creation
- Skills development
- Promotion of local economic development

The integrated Development Plan of Molemole mirrors that of the district municipality on key focus areas that must be prioritized to better the lives of its community, viz:

- Job creation
- Provision of economic infrastructure
- Skills development and capacity development, and
- Promotion of the local economy

3. THE STUDY AREA

3.1 Background

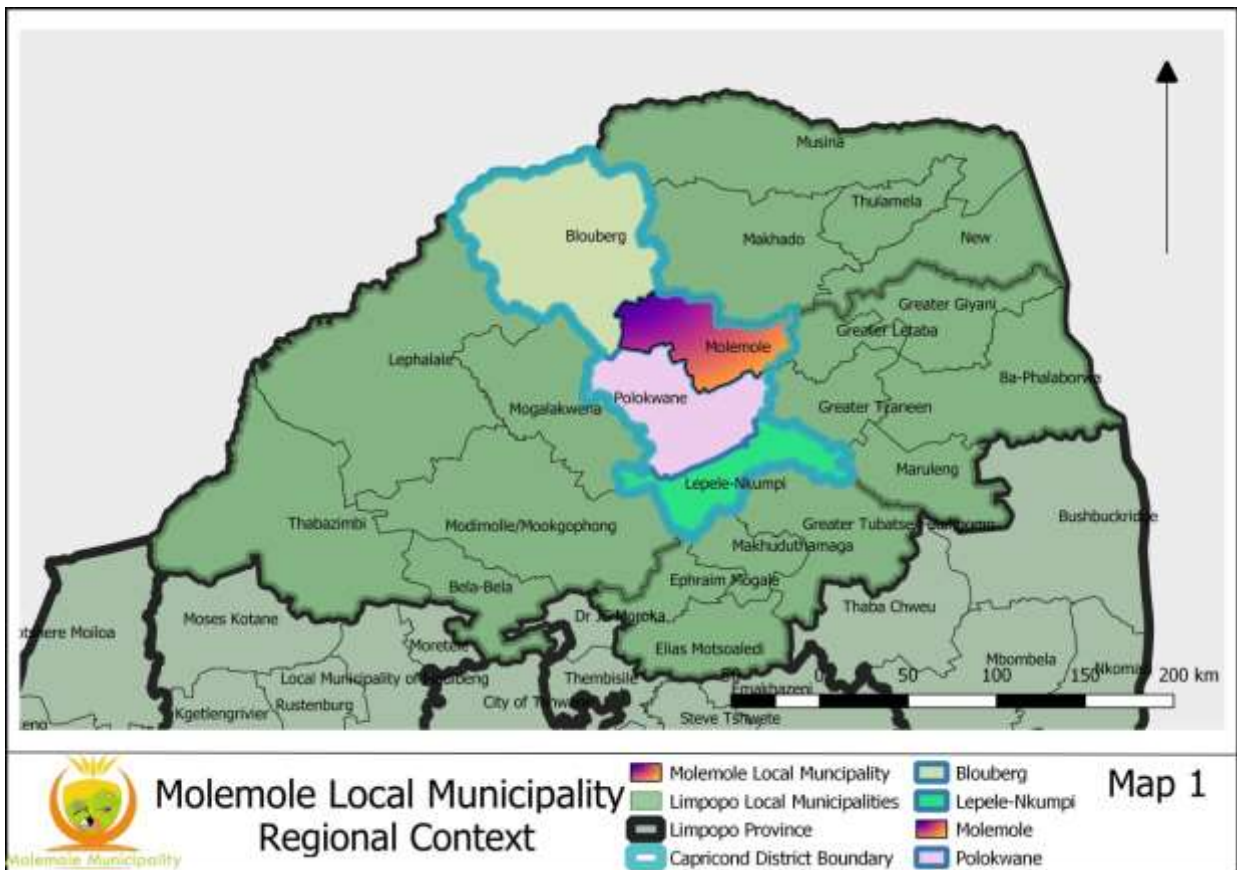
Molemole Local Municipality is located in the North Eastern side of Polokwane (Limpopo Province). It is one of the five local municipalities that falls under Capricorn District which are Molemole, Aganang, Molemole, Polokwane and Lepelle-Nkumpi. N1 road which links Molemole (Limpopo Province) to Zimbabwe passes through Machaka corridor. The Municipality consists of 16 wards.

Molemole Local Municipality (MLM) is located in the Capricorn District Municipality (CDM) in the Limpopo Province. The neighbouring Local Municipalities forming the CDM are Molemole, Lepelle-Nkumpi and Polokwane. Molemole Local Municipality head office is located 65 kilometers from the North of Polokwane along the R521, with a population of approximately 125 153 people.

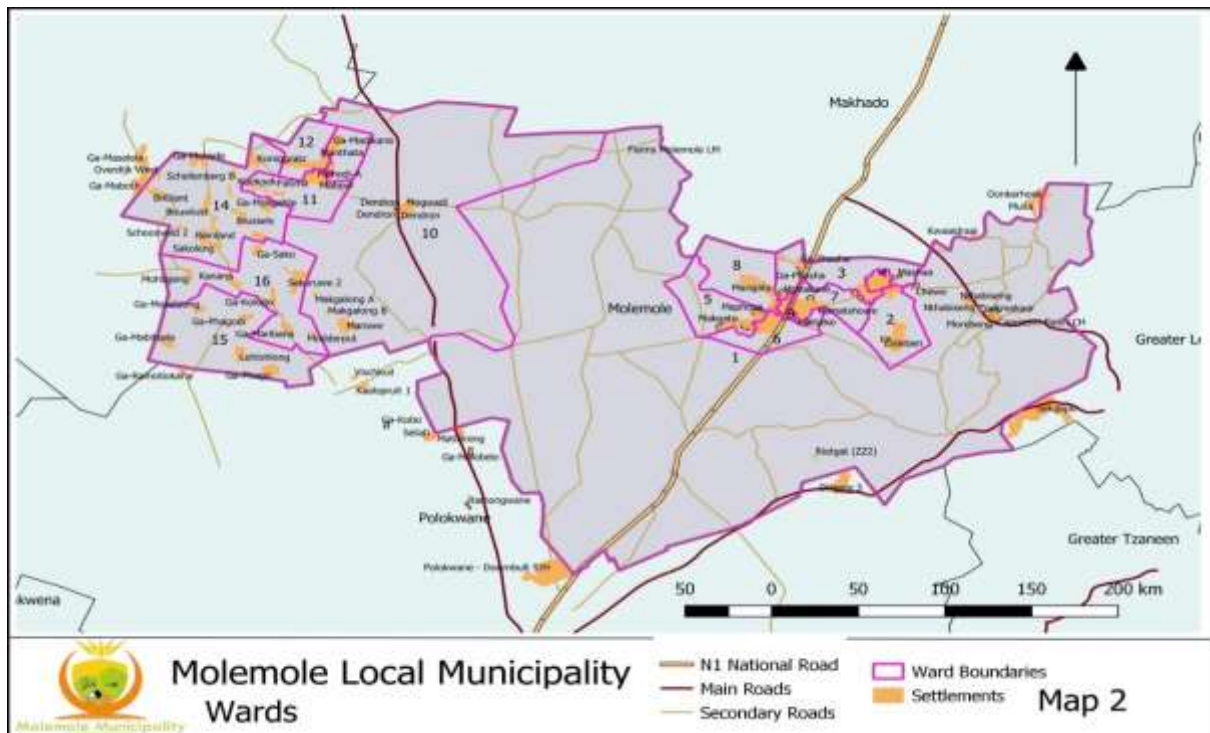
The majority of the population is comprised of Black Africans (98.1%) with a minority of whites and Indians and others which equates to only 1.9% of the population. Molemole Local Municipality has a population density of 31.9 persons per square kilometers, which is lower than the district, provincial and national averages of 75.1, 43.2 and 40.9 persons per square kilometers respectively which infers that the municipality is sparsely populated relative to the district, province and South Africa. Molemole Local Municipality covers an area of 3347km².

The municipality is bordered by: Polokwane Local Municipality to the South; Molemole Local Municipality to the North West; Greater Letaba Local Municipality towards the South East; and Makhado Local Municipality in the Northern direction.

MAP 1: Regional Context



3.2 Municipal and Ward Boundaries



MAP 2: Municipal Wards

Table 1: Municipal Wards and Settlements

Ward	Settlement
1	Morebeng, Sekhokho, Nthabiseng, Legkraal, Capricorn Park.
2	Ga-Sebone, Ga-Mokganya, Riverside, Ga-Masekela, Ga-Kgatla, Ga-Makgato, Ga-Rakubu, Ga-Mmasa and Masedi
3	Ga-Phasha, Moshate, Greenside, Vuka, Motolone, Monenyane, Ga-Thoka, Diwaweng, Ga-Joel and Molotone
4	Sephala, Madiehe, Maila, Makwetja, Ga-Thoka, Mashaha, Mabula and Ga-Chewe.
5	Makgato, Lebowa, Mashabe, Morelele and Maphosa
6	Sekonye, Mmamolamodi, Ga-Podu, Dikgading, Mphakane and Springs
7	Matseke, Ramatjowe, Sekhokho and Sefene.
8	Sekakene, Mangata, Polatla, Sione, Ribane and Dikgolaneng
9	Matswaing, Sekhokho, Dipateng, Nyakelang, RDP and Sekhwama
10	Mogwadi, Makgalong A and B, Marowe and Moletjane
11	Sekakene, Mankwe Park and Fatima
12	Ga-Poopedi, Mohodi Ga-Manthata (part), Ga-Maponto (part) and Ga-Broekman (Westphalia)
13	Madikana and Mohodi (part)
14	Ga-Sako, Shakoleng, Schoonveld, Shashe, Ga-Moleele, Koekoek, Ga-Mokgehle, Ga-Tibu, Ga-Manthata and Ga-Kgare.
15	Sako, Kanana, Witlig (Mohlajeng), Kolopo, Sekuruwe, Machabaphala and Maribana.
16	Masehlong, Mabitsela, Phago, Phaudi and Flora

Source: Municipal Demarcation Board (2011), Molemole IDP, 2017/2018

4. SPATIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CURRENT REALITY

4.1 Socio Economic Profile

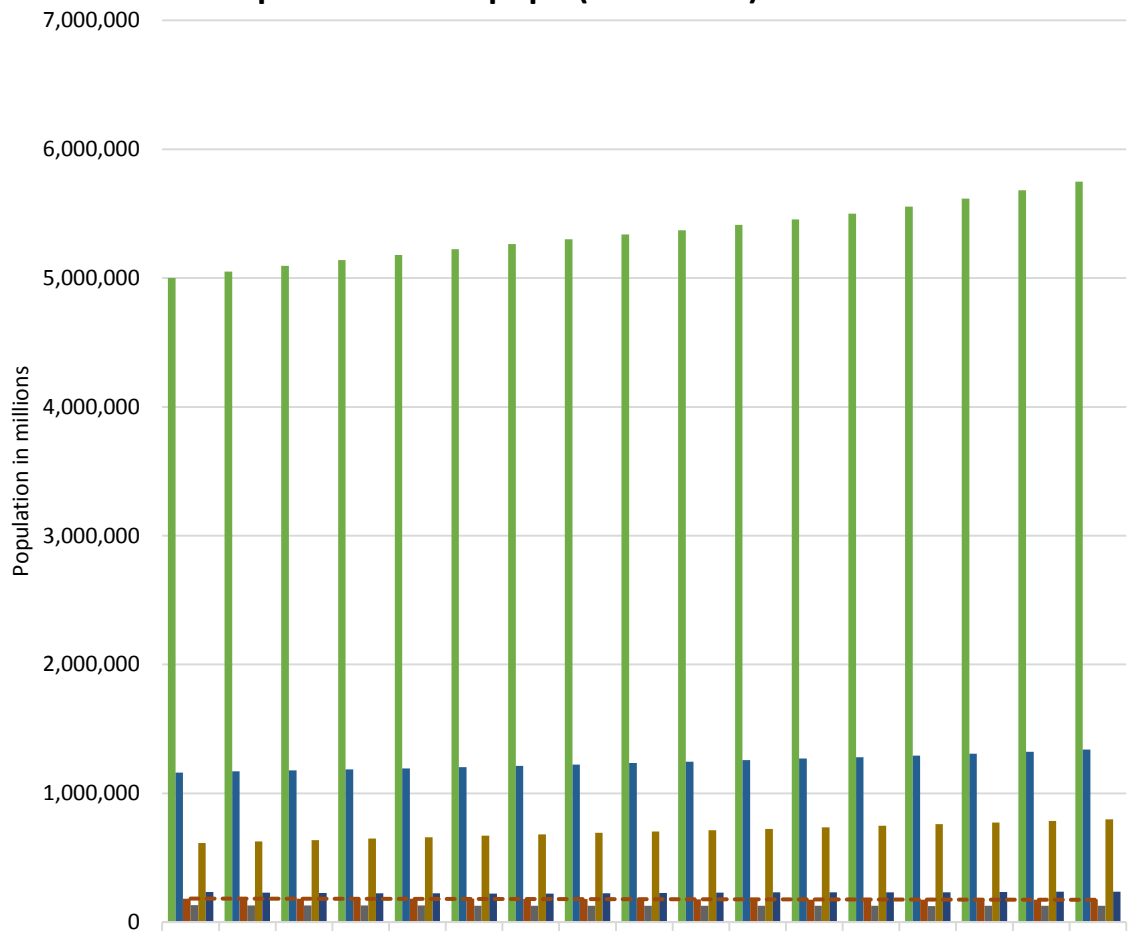
4.1.1 Population Trends and Spatial Distribution

Demographic trends are key driving forces in any economic development strategy and hence must be considered in any planning process. The demographic profile influences the type and level of demand of goods and services and the pressure on local services and transport.

According to Diagram 1 below, it is clear that Molemole Municipality has the lowest (8.6%) of population in the CDM District as compared to other three Local Municipalities with Polokwane Municipality having the highest (49.9%) population. Furthermore, the disestablishment of Aganang Municipality did not do a large impression on the population dynamics of Molemole as a large chunk of the population was pumped into the Polokwane Municipality.

Figure 2 below depicts the population growth trends of the Molemole Municipality in relation to those other municipalities in the district as well as comparison with the provincial trends. One can see a decline in growth and later a slight increase in growth in 2016.

Population in Limpopo (Molemole): 2000 - 2016



	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Limpopo	5,00	5,05	5,09	5,13	5,17	5,22	5,26	5,30	5,33	5,37	5,41	5,45	5,50	5,55	5,61	5,68	5,74
DC35 Capricorn	1,16	1,16	1,17	1,18	1,19	1,20	1,21	1,22	1,23	1,24	1,25	1,26	1,28	1,29	1,30	1,32	1,33
LIM351 Blouberg	182,	182,	182,	182,	181,	181,	180,	179,	178,	177,	176,	175,	174,	174,	174,	175,	175,
LIM353 Molemole	131,	130,	130,	129,	128,	128,	127,	127,	127,	127,	126,	126,	126,	125,	126,	126,	126,
LIM354 Polokwane	614,	626,	637,	649,	660,	671,	682,	693,	703,	713,	724,	736,	747,	760,	773,	786,	799,
LIM355 Lepele-Nkumpi	233,	230,	227,	225,	223,	222,	221,	223,	226,	229,	230,	231,	231,	232,	233,	235,	237,

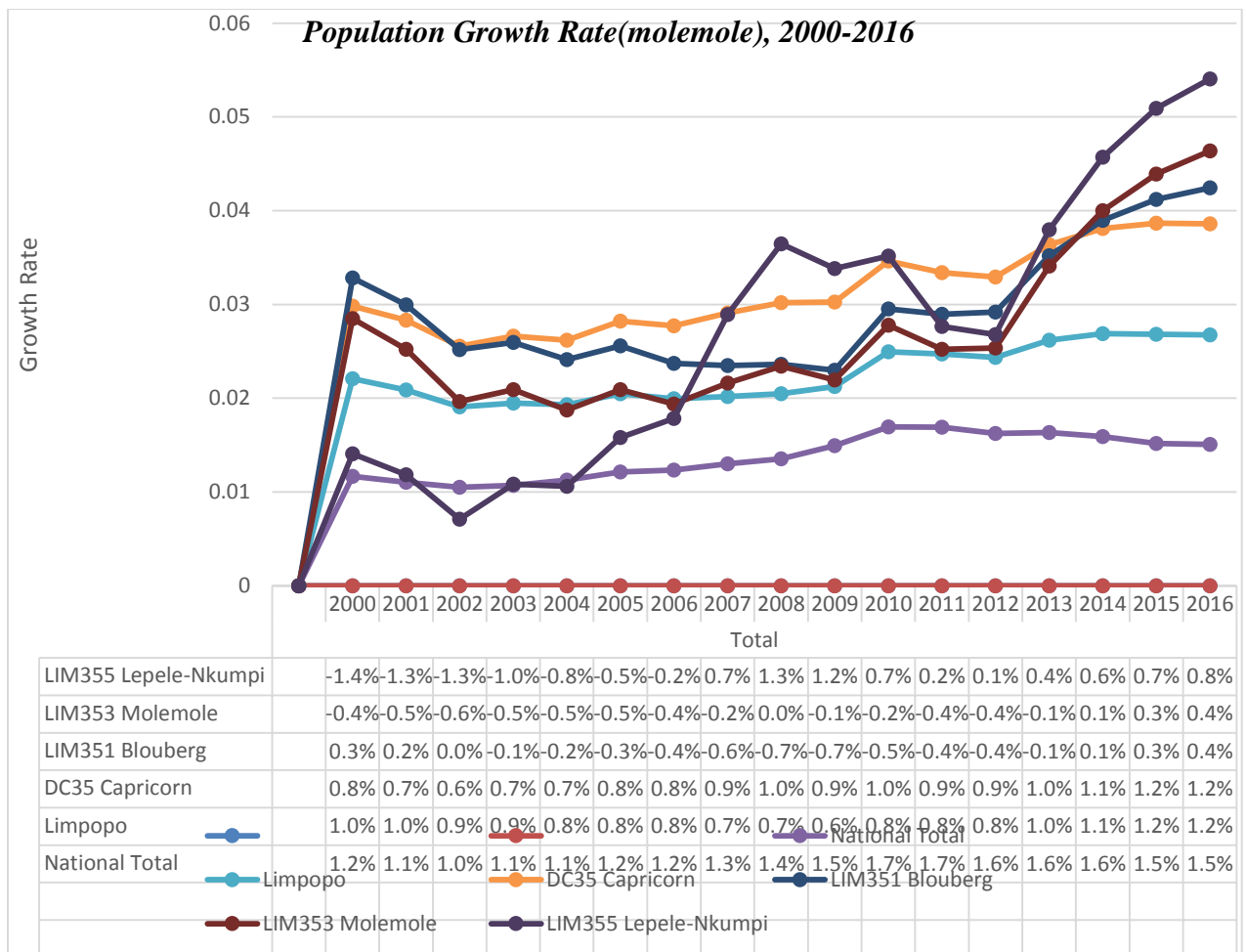


Figure 2: Population Growth Rate of Capricorn Constituent Municipalities

The total population of Molemole Local Municipality increased as a result of the demarcation process having two wards from the disestablished Aganang Municipality incorporated into Molemole municipality with a population of about 16 832 which then increased the initial population from 108 321 according to census 2011 to 125153. The Molemole population constitutes 8.6% of the Capricorn District's and only 2% of the Limpopo Province's population. Young adults and young couples are migrating to urban areas.

Most wealthy people are also migrating to urban areas to access good basic services as compared to services at local municipalities. The declines in population size have negative impact on the investment opportunities and thus affects the economic potential of the municipality.

4.1.2 Gender Distribution per Settlement

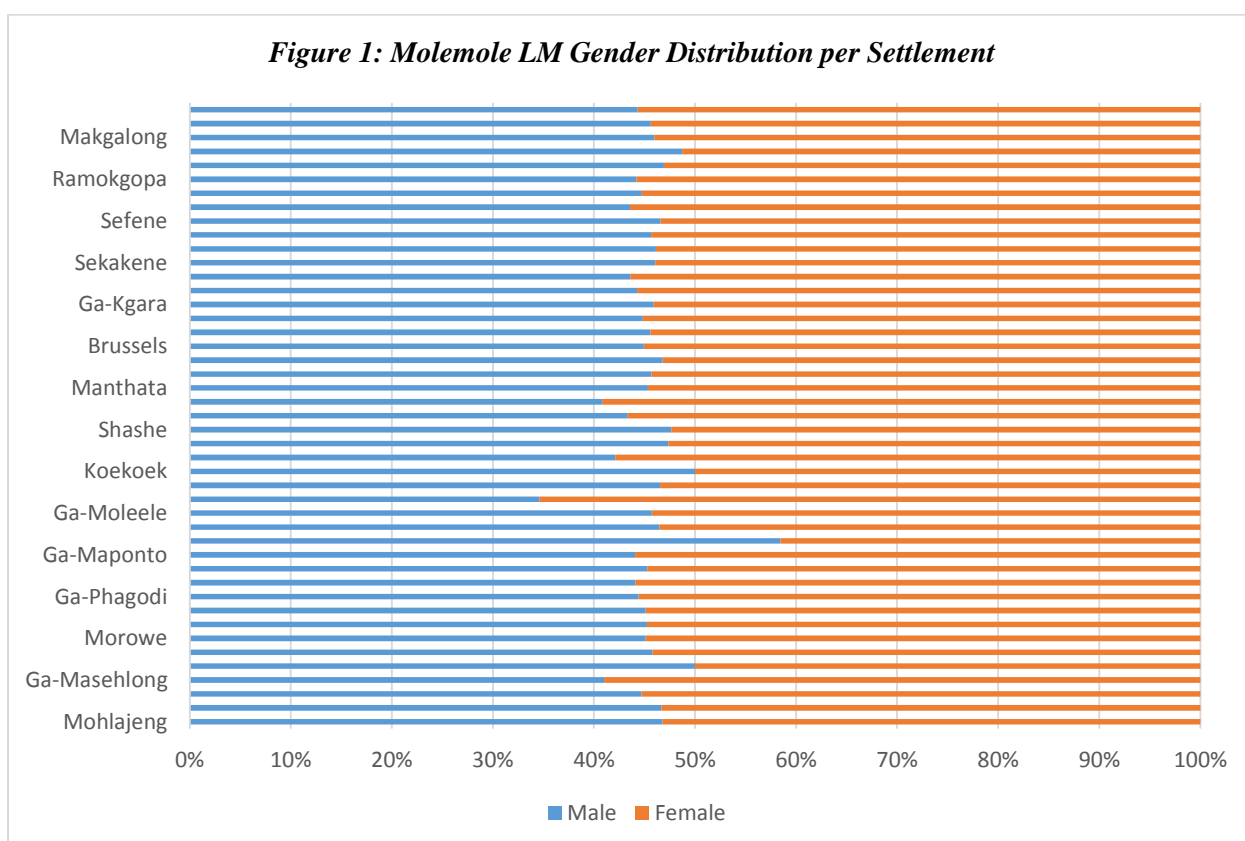
The gender distribution of a population plays an equally vital role in influencing growth prospects, and will inform decisions on the provision of services such as community services and transport. From Table 2 below it is clear to observe that females constitute a large percentage than males per settlement. This is largely due to migrant labour system.

TABLE 2: Gender Distribution per Settlement 2011

Settlements	Male	Female	Total	Male %	Femaile %
Ha-Madikana	1617	2052	3666	44.1 %	56.0 %
Mohodi	5946	7182	13128	45.3 %	54.7 %
Ga-Maponto	1995	2532	4530	44.0 %	55.9 %
Molemole NU	3828	2715	6543	58.5 %	41.5 %
Westphalia	480	549	1026	46.8 %	53.5 %
Ga-Moleele	270	324	597	45.2 %	54.3 %
Moshasha	27	51	75	36.0 %	68.0 %
Schellenburg	162	189	354	45.8 %	53.4 %
Koekoek	210	213	420	50.0 %	50.7 %
Ga-Mokwele	75	99	174	43.1 %	56.9 %
Ga-Mabotha	54	57	114	47.4 %	50.0 %
Shashe	180	201	381	47.2 %	52.8 %
Ga-Poopedi	147	195	342	43.0 %	57.0 %
Tshitale	267	387	654	40.8 %	59.2 %
Manthata	204	246	450	45.3 %	54.7 %
Ga-Mokgehle	252	300	555	45.4 %	54.1 %
Mogwadi	1893	2148	4044	46.8 %	53.1 %
Brussels	363	441	804	45.1 %	54.9 %
Schoonveld	264	315	576	45.8 %	54.7 %
Sakoleng	264	321	585	45.1 %	54.9 %
Ga-Kgara	186	219	405	45.9 %	54.1 %
Ga-Sako	231	291	519	44.5 %	56.1 %
Ga-Phasha	828	1071	1899	43.6 %	56.4 %
Sekakene	1728	2016	3747	46.1 %	53.8 %
Mangate	696	813	1509	46.1 %	53.9 %
Botlokwa (Mphakane)	9333	11109	20439	45.7 %	54.4 %
Sefene	1842	2109	3948	46.7 %	53.4 %
Ramatjowe	1047	1356	2403	43.6 %	56.4 %
Matseke	2751	3399	6153	44.7 %	55.2 %
Ramokgopa	6567	8292	14859	44.2 %	55.8 %
Nthabiseng	1257	1422	2679	46.9 %	53.1 %
Morbeng	1155	1215	2370	48.7 %	51.3 %
Makgalong	171	201	375	45.6 %	53.6 %
Ga-Makgato	1443	1719	3159	45.7 %	54.4 %
Eisleben	2145	2694	4839	44.3 %	55.7 %
Sekuruwe	108	123	225	48.0 %	54.7 %
Kanana	657	813	1473	44.6 %	55.2 %

Settlements	Male	Female	Total	Male %	Femaile %
Ga-Kolopo	528	639	1167	45.2 %	54.8 %
Ga-Mabitsela	873	1029	1905	45.8 %	54.0 %
Morowe	1452	1767	3219	45.1 %	54.9 %
Ga-Phagodi	633	792	1428	44.3 %	55.5 %
Modderput	84	84	168	50.0 %	50.0 %
Ga-Masehlong	444	636	1083	41.0 %	58.7 %
Ga-Mabitsela	651	771	1422	45.8 %	54.2 %
Mohlajeng	501	570	1068	46.9 %	53.4 %
Ga-Maribana	717	873	1593	45.0 %	54.8 %

Source: STATS SA, Census 2011



Source: STATS SA, Census 2011

4.1.3 Age Distribution per Settlement

The age structure of a population plays an equally vital role in influencing growth prospects, and will inform decisions on the provision of services such as community services and transport. The age structure of Molemole LM compares relatively well to that of the Capricorn DM, and Limpopo Province. The proportion of people in the age categories (75+ years) has slightly increased since 2007. This means that there is an expected pressure on the provision of old age facilities such as pension pay points. Evidently, the

proportion of people in the working age groups (20-65years) declined and slightly increased as people reach retirement years.

The proportion of people in the low and school-going age categories (0-19 years) slightly remains high like Limpopo and Capricorn DM in terms of gender composition, female gender in Molemole LM is relatively dominant (54%) than male gender (46%). Clearly this is as a result of migration of male population to other provinces in search of job opportunities. This puts pressure on the Molemole LM to create job opportunities to counter exodus of economically active population to other areas.

Table 3: Geography Hierarchy By Age - Broad Age Groups Counting: Person Weight

Age - broad age groups	0–14 (Children)	15–34 (Youth)	35–64 (Adults)	65+ (Elderly)	Total
Geography hierarchy 2016					
LIM355 : Lepelle-Nkumpi	86332	80560	45063	23424	235380
LIM351 : Blouberg	68998	58359	28545	16699	172601
LIM353 : Molemole	46795	43474	22519	12539	125327
LIM354 : Polokwane	244792	324607	168700	59027	797127
DC35: Capricorn	446918	507000	264828	111690	1330436

Source: Stats SA Community Survey 2016, Molemole IDP, 2017/2018

Capricorn DM, and Limpopo Province. The proportion of people in the age categories (75+ years) has slightly increased since 2007. This means that there is an expected pressure on the provision of old age facilities such as pension pay points as well as home care facilities for the aged. Evidently, the proportion of people in the working age groups (20-65 years) declined and slightly increased as people reach retirement years.

The proportion of people in the low and school-going age categories (0-19 years) slightly remains high like Limpopo and Capricorn DM in terms of gender composition, female gender in Molemole LM is relatively dominant (54%) than male gender (46%). Clearly this is as a result of migration of male population to other provinces in search of job opportunities. This puts pressure on the Molemole LM to create job opportunities to counter exodus of economically active population to other areas.

4.1.4 Level of Education per Settlement

The high proportion of people not schooling is a very important issue to advice on as a high illiteracy will reflect negatively on the socio-economic performance and development of the municipality. The improvement of the resident's skills will act as a catalyst to the development of the municipality.

Molemole is serviced by 86 schools comprising 53 primary schools, 32 secondary schools and 1 combined school. There is one satellite FET College in Ramokgopa village. Molemole has the highest proportion (20, 1%) of people not schooling. Of the people that have had formal education, 3% completed primary school, and only 18, 4% completed matric. All the schools have access to water, sanitation and electricity. All schools are provided with school nutrition.

Table 4: Molemole LM Level of Education per Settlement, Stats SA, 2011

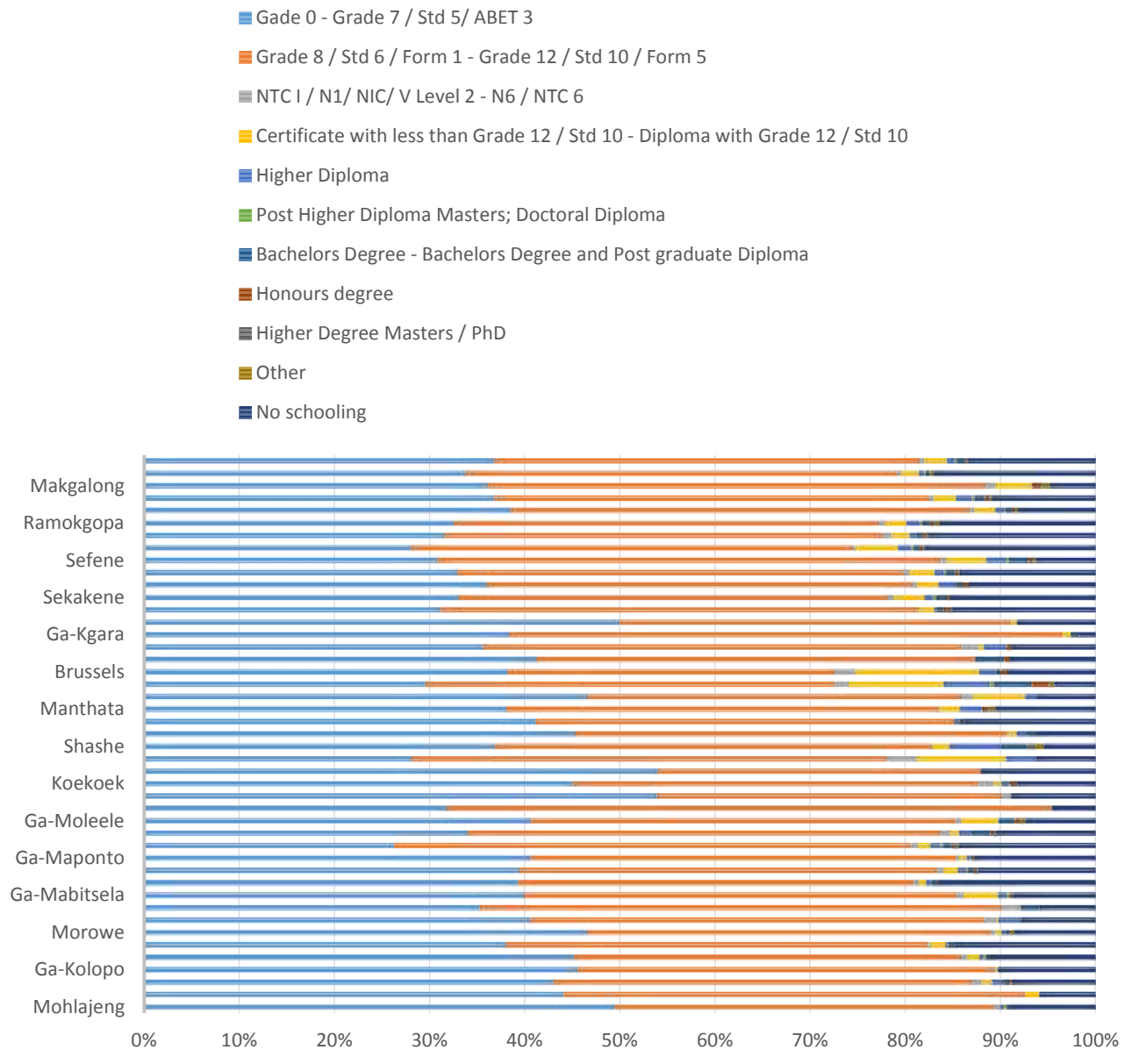
Settlement	Grade 0 - Grade 7 / Std 5/ ABET 3	Grade 8 / Std 6 / Form 1 - Grade 12 / Std 10 / Form 5	NTC 1 / N1/ NIC/ V Level 2 - N6 / NTC 6	Certificate with less than Grade 12 / Std 10 - Diploma with Grade 12 / Std 10	Higher Diploma	Post Higher Diploma Masters; Doctoral Diploma	Bachelors Degree - Bachelors Degree and Post graduate Diploma	Honours degree	Higher Degree Masters / PhD	Other	No schooling
Ha-Madikana	39.4 %	41.5 %	0.6 %	0.8 %	0.5 %	0.1 %	0.6 %	0.1 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	16.5 %
Mohodi	39.5 %	43.9 %	0.7 %	1.5 %	0.8 %	0.1 %	0.7 %	0.3 %	0.1 %	0.1 %	12.3 %
Ga-Maponto	40.5 %	44.7 %	0.3 %	0.9 %	0.3 %	0.1 %	0.2 %	0.2 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	12.7 %
Molemole NU	26.3 %	54.3 %	0.7 %	1.3 %	1.0 %	0.2 %	0.9 %	0.3 %	0.3 %	0.2 %	14.3 %
Westphalia	34.1 %	49.7 %	1.0 %	0.6 %	1.3 %	0.3 %	1.6 %	0.3 %	0.3 %	0.0 %	10.4 %
Ga-Moleele	40.9 %	44.9 %	0.0 %	4.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	1.1 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	7.4 %
Moshasha	30.4 %	56.5 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	4.3 %
Schellenburg	53.4 %	36.9 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	9.7 %
Koekoek	45.5 %	43.1 %	1.6 %	0.8 %	0.8 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.8 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	8.9 %
Ga-Mokwele	54.9 %	31.4 %	0.0 %	2.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	11.8 %
Ga-Mabotha	25.8 %	51.6 %	3.2 %	9.7 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	6.5 %
Shashe	36.3 %	45.1 %	0.0 %	1.8 %	5.3 %	0.9 %	2.7 %	0.0 %	0.9 %	0.9 %	6.2 %
Ga-Poopedi	45.9 %	44.9 %	0.0 %	1.0 %	1.0 %	0.0 %	1.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	6.1 %
Tshitale	40.5 %	43.2 %	0.0 %	0.5 %	0.5 %	0.0 %	1.1 %	0.0 %	0.5 %	0.5 %	13.5 %
Manthata	38.3 %	45.9 %	0.0 %	2.3 %	2.3 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.8 %	10.5 %
Ga-Mokgehle	45.7 %	39.0 %	1.2 %	5.5 %	1.2 %	0.0 %	0.6 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	6.1 %
Mogwadi	29.5 %	43.0 %	1.5 %	9.9 %	4.8 %	0.5 %	4.0 %	1.7 %	0.1 %	0.5 %	4.3 %
Brussels	38.3 %	33.9 %	2.2 %	13.0 %	1.7 %	0.4 %	0.0 %	0.4 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	9.1 %
Schoonveld	41.1 %	46.4 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	3.0 %	0.6 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	8.9 %
Sakoleng	35.5 %	50.6 %	1.7 %	0.6 %	1.7 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.6 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	8.1 %

Settlement	Gade 0 - Grade 7 / Std 5 / ABET 3	Grade 8 / Std 6 / Form 1 - Grade 12 / Std 10 / Form 5	NTC I / N1 / NIC / V Level 2 - N6 / NTC 6	Certificate with less than Grade 12 / Std 10 - Diploma with Grade 12 / Std 10	Higher Diploma	Post Higher Diploma Masters; Doctoral Diploma	Bachelors Degree - Bachelors Degree and Post graduate Diploma	Honours degree	Higher Degree Masters / PhD	Other	No schooling
Ga-Kgara	37.3 %	57.6 %	0.8 %	0.8 %	0.8 %	0.0 %	0.8 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	1.7 %
Ga-Sako	50.3 %	40.1 %	0.0 %	0.7 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	8.8 %
Ga-Phasha	31.0 %	50.2 %	0.2 %	1.7 %	0.5 %	0.0 %	0.7 %	0.5 %	0.2 %	0.2 %	14.9 %
Sekakene	33.1 %	45.1 %	0.6 %	3.3 %	0.8 %	0.4 %	1.1 %	0.2 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	15.4 %
Mangate	35.9 %	44.9 %	0.7 %	2.3 %	1.8 %	0.0 %	0.7 %	0.7 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	13.0 %
Botlokwa (Mphakane)	32.9 %	46.9 %	0.6 %	2.7 %	1.0 %	0.2 %	1.0 %	0.3 %	0.1 %	0.1 %	14.3 %
Sefene	31.0 %	53.0 %	0.5 %	4.2 %	2.1 %	0.3 %	2.0 %	0.4 %	0.1 %	0.3 %	6.1 %
Ramatjowe	28.1 %	46.2 %	0.3 %	4.5 %	1.3 %	0.3 %	0.6 %	0.3 %	0.1 %	0.1 %	17.9 %
Matseke	31.6 %	46.3 %	0.8 %	1.9 %	0.6 %	0.1 %	0.7 %	0.4 %	0.1 %	0.1 %	17.5 %
Ramokgopa	32.7 %	44.6 %	0.7 %	2.3 %	1.4 %	0.3 %	0.8 %	0.4 %	0.2 %	0.5 %	16.3 %
Nthabiseng	38.5 %	48.4 %	0.4 %	2.2 %	1.0 %	0.0 %	0.5 %	0.3 %	0.0 %	0.3 %	8.1 %
Morbeng	36.9 %	45.7 %	0.3 %	2.4 %	1.5 %	0.1 %	1.0 %	0.4 %	0.0v	0.3 %	10.9 %
Makgalong	36.2 %	51.4 %	1.0 %	2.9 %	1.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	1.0 %	3.8 %
Ga-Makgato	33.9 %	45.5 %	0.3 %	2.0 %	0.4 %	0.1 %	0.4 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.4 %	17.0 %
Eisleben	36.8 %	44.8 %	0.5 %	2.4 %	0.8 %	0.2 %	0.8 %	0.2 %	0.1 %	0.0 %	13.4 %
Mohlajeng	49.5 %	39.9 %	0.7 %	0.0 %	0.3 %	0.3 %	0.3 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	9.0 %
Sekuruwe	44.8 %	49.3 %	0.0 %	1.5 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	6.0 %
Kanana	42.9 %	43.8 %	0.9 %	1.2 %	1.2 %	0.0 %	0.7 %	0.2 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	8.7 %
Ga-Kolopo	45.6 %	43.8 %	0.0 %	0.3 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	10.2 %
Ga-Phagodi	37.8 %	44.1 %	0.2 %	1.7 %	0.2 %	0.2 %	0.7 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	14.6 %
Morowe	46.6 %	42.5 %	0.4 %	0.6 %	0.6 %	0.0 %	0.3 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	8.5 %
Ga-Maribana	40.5 %	47.6 %	1.3 %	0.2 %	2.4 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	7.8 %
Modderput	35.3 %	54.9 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	2.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	5.9 %
Ga-Mabitsela	40.0 %	45.7 %	0.5 %	3.6 %	1.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.2 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	8.6 %
Ga-Masehlong	45.3 %	40.4 %	0.7 %	1.3 %	0.0 %	0.7 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	11.1 %

Source: STATS SA, Census 2011

Molemole has (2) functional community libraries at Mogwadi and Morebeng and six (6) mobile libraries at schools – four in the East (Sefoloko High School, Kgwadu Primary School, Itshumeleng Primary and Rakgasema Pre-School) and two (2) in the west (Seripa In height School and Mangwato Primary School).

Figure 2: Molemole LM Level of Education Per Settlement, Stats SA, 2011.



Source: STATS SA, Census 2011

The municipality also has two libraries in the village, Ramatjowe and Matseke libraries but due to staff shortages and limited resources, the libraries are not functional. There is currently construction of a community library at Ramokgopa village.

Most of the schools are currently experiencing shortages of both classrooms and educators hence an imbalance in the teacher/learner ratio. Most of the

schools are at a dilapidating stage and need to be rebuild, e.g. Masenwe Primary School at Mohodi Ha-Manthata.

4.1.5 Income Levels per Settlement

As with education levels, income levels are concentrated in the low income categories and decrease in the high income brackets. This is an indication of poverty levels or state of communities and hence low affordability levels. Table 5 shows high proportion of people with no income which also signals the level of poverty in this Municipality.

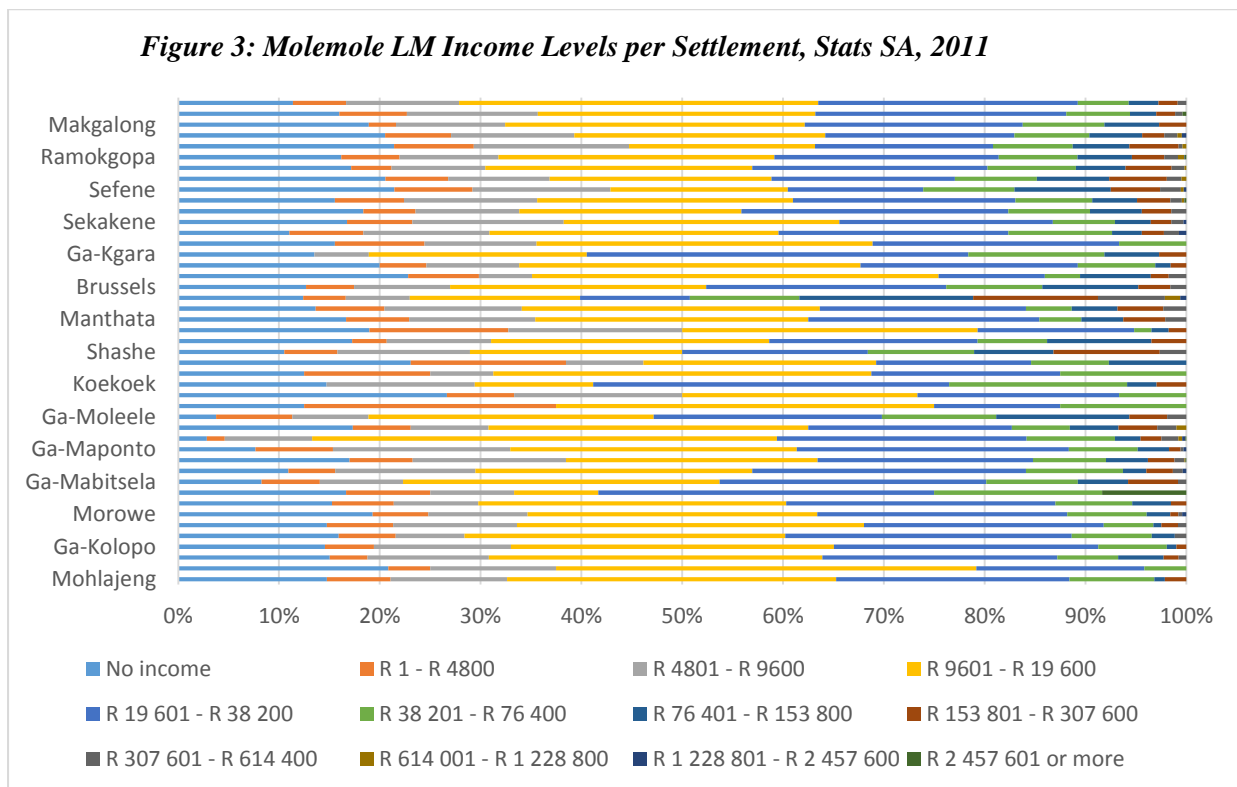
This category represents the proportion of people who are unemployed and rely on government grants. This poses a challenge for the Municipality in terms of job creation and the need to invest in education and skills training.

Table 5: Molemole LM Income Levels per Settlement, Stats SA, 2011

	R 1 - R 4800	R 4801 - R 9600	R 9601 - R 19 600	R 19 601 - R 38 200	R 38 201 - R 76 400	R 76 401 - R 153 800	R 153 801 - R 307 600	R 307 601 - R 614 400	R 614 001 - R 1 228 800	R 1 228 801 - R 2 457 600	R 2 457 601 or more	R 2 457 601 or more
Ha-Madikana	5.5 %	15.5 %	30.6 %	30.3 %	10.7 %	3 %	3 %	1 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0 %	0.0 %
Mohodi	7.4 %	18.3 %	30.1 %	25.7 %	8.7 %	5 %	3 %	1 %	0.1 %	0.1 %	6 %	0.2 %
Ga-Maponto	8.0 %	19.0 %	30.6 %	29.1 %	7.3 %	3 %	2 %	1 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0 %	0.0 %
Molemole NU	1.8 %	8.9 %	47.5 %	25.5 %	9.0 %	3 %	2 %	2 %	0.4 %	0.2 %	3 %	0.1 %
Westphalia	6.9 %	9.2 %	39.1 %	24.1 %	8.0 %	6 %	5 %	1 %	1.1 %	0.0 %	0 %	0.0 %
Ga-Moleele	5.9 %	7.8 %	29.4 %	23.5 %	11.8 %	14 %	4 %	2 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0 %	0.0 %
Moshasha	14.3 %	0.0 %	42.9 %	14.3 %	0.0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0 %	0.0 %
Schellenburg	9.1 %	22.7 %	31.8 %	31.8 %	9.1 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0 %	0.0 %
Koekoek	0.0 %	18.5 %	14.8 %	40.7 %	18.5 %	4 %	0 %	4 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0 %	0.0 %
Ga-Mokwele	13.3 %	6.7 %	40.0 %	26.7 %	13.3 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0 %	0.0 %
Ga-Mabotha	11.1 %	11.1 %	33.3 %	22.2 %	11.1 %	11 %	0 %	0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0 %	0.0 %
Shashe	6.1 %	15.2 %	24.2 %	21.2 %	9.1 %	9 %	9 %	3 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0 %	0.0 %
Ga-Poopedi	4.2 %	8.3 %	33.3 %	25.0 %	8.3 %	17 %	4 %	0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0 %	0.0 %
Tshitale	17.0 %	23.4 %	36.2 %	19.1 %	2.1 %	2 %	2 %	0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0 %	0.0 %
Manthata	8.1 %	16.2 %	35.1 %	29.7 %	2.7 %	8 %	5 %	0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0 %	0.0 %
Ga-Mokgehle	7.7 %	15.4 %	33.3 %	23.1 %	7.7 %	5 %	5 %	3 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0 %	0.0 %
Mogwadi	4.5 %	7.2 %	19.2 %	12.4 %	12.4 %	19 %	14 %	8 %	1.7 %	0.7 %	3 %	0.3 %
Brussels	5.5 %	10.9 %	29.1 %	27.3 %	10.9 %	9 %	2 %	2 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0 %	0.0 %
Schoonveld	9.1 %	6.8 %	52.3 %	13.6 %	4.5 %	9 %	2 %	2 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0 %	0.0 %
Sakoleng	5.6 %	11.1 %	38.9 %	25.9 %	9.3 %	2 %	2 %	2 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0 %	0.0 %
Ga-Kgara	0.0 %	5.9 %	23.5 %	41.2 %	14.7 %	6 %	3 %	0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0 %	0.0 %
Ga-Sako	10.5 %	15.8 %	39.5 %	28.9 %	7.9 %	0 %	3 %	0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0 %	0.0 %
Ga-Phasha	8.4 %	14.3 %	33.6 %	25.2 %	10.9 %	3 %	3 %	2 %	0.0 %	0.8 %	0 %	0.0 %
Sekakene	7.4 %	17.9 %	33.0 %	25.3 %	7.4 %	5 %	2 %	1 %	0.0 %	0.4 %	0 %	0.0 %
Mangate	6.3 %	12.6 %	27.0 %	32.4 %	9.9 %	6 %	4 %	2 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0 %	0.0 %

	R 1 - R 4800	R 4801 - R 9600	R 9601 - R 19 600	R 19 601 - R 38 200	R 38 201 - R 76 400	R 76 401 - R 153 800	R 153 801 - R 307 600	R 307 601 - R 614 400	R 614 001 - R 1 228 800	R 1 228 801 - R 2 457 600	R 2 457 601 or more	R 2 457 601 or more
Botlokwa (Mphakane)	8.1 %	15.6 %	30.0 %	26.1 %	9.0 %	5 %	4 %	1 %	0.3 %	0.1 %	9 %	0.2 %
Sefene	10.1 %	17.0 %	22.2 %	17.3 %	11.4 %	12 %	6 %	3 %	0.3 %	0.3 %	0 %	0.0 %
Ramatjowe	7.8 %	13.2 %	27.5 %	22.2 %	10.2 %	9 %	7 %	2 %	0.6 %	0.0 %	0 %	0.0 %
Matseke	5.1 %	11.2 %	31.9 %	28.0 %	10.8 %	6 %	6 %	2 %	0.2 %	0.2 %	0 %	0.0 %
Ramokgopa	6.9 %	11.8 %	32.7 %	26.6 %	9.4 %	6 %	4 %	2 %	0.6 %	0.1 %	6 %	0.2 %
Nthabiseng	10.0 %	19.6 %	23.4 %	22.5 %	9.6 %	7 %	6 %	0 %	0.5 %	0.0 %	0 %	0.0 %
Morbeng	8.2 %	15.3 %	31.1 %	24.0 %	9.3 %	6 %	3 %	2 %	1.1 %	1.1 %	0 %	0.0 %
Makgalong	3.4 %	13.8 %	37.9 %	27.6 %	13.8 %	3 %	3 %	0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0 %	0.0 %
Ga-Makgato	7.9 %	15.4 %	32.5 %	29.8 %	7.5 %	3 %	2 %	1 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0 %	0.0 %
Eisleben	6.0 %	12.6 %	40.5 %	29.0 %	6.0 %	3 %	2 %	1 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0 %	0.0 %
Total	6.7 %	13.9 %	32.7 %	25.7 %	9.1 %	6 %	4 %	2 %	0.4 %	0.2 %	30 %	0.1 %
Mohlajeng	7.4 %	14.8 %	37.0 %	27.2 %	9.9v	1 %	2 %	1 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0 %	0.0 %
Sekuruwe	5.3 %	10.5 %	52.6 %	21.1 %	5.3 %	5 %	0 %	0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0 %	0.0 %
Kanana	4.4 %	13.3 %	38.9 %	27.4 %	6.2 %	5 %	2 %	1 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0 %	0.0 %
Ga-Kolopo	5.7 %	15.9 %	36.4 %	30.7 %	8.0 %	1 %	1 %	0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0 %	0.0 %
Ga-Masehlong	6.8 %	8.2 %	38.4 %	32.9 %	8.2 %	3 %	1 %	1 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0 %	0.0 %
Ga-Phagodi	7.6 %	14.3 %	40.0 %	27.6 %	6.7 %	1 %	2 %	1 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0 %	0.0 %
Morowe	6.8 %	12.1 %	35.4 %	30.6 %	9.7 %	3 %	1 %	1 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0 %	0.0 %
Modderput	0.0 %	0.0 %	10.0 %	50.0 %	20.0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	3 %	10.0 %
Ga-Mabitsela	6.3 %	8.9 %	33.9 %	28.6 %	9.8 %	5 %	4 %	1 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	3 %	0.9 %
Ga-Maribana	6.3 %	9.9 %	36.0 %	31.5 %	9.0 %	5 %	2 %	0 %	0.0	0.0 %	0 %	0.0 %

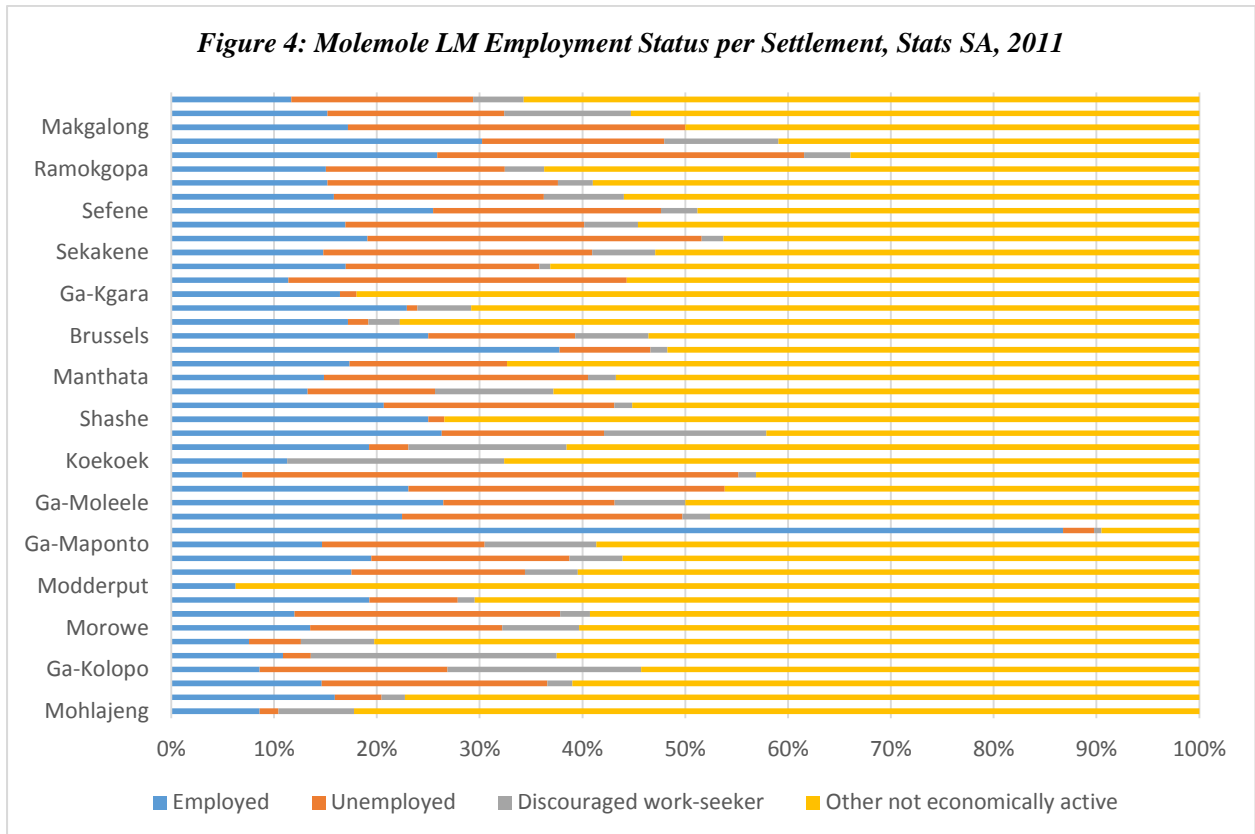
Source: STATS SA, Census 2011



Source: STATS SA, Census 2011

4.1.6 Employment Profile

Job creation and poverty alleviation still remain important challenges to be addressed. Majority of the people are more concentrated in the public sector. There are limited industrial areas which can be able to absorb the technical skilled employees.



Source: STATS SA, Census 2011

4.1.6.1 Unemployment Rates

The economically active population in Molemole Local Municipality increased significantly from 26.3% (26 412) in 2007 to 56.9% (61598) in 2011(see Table 5). Job creation and poverty alleviation still remain important challenges to be addressed as the unemployment rate increased from 32.4% (8 561) in 2007 to 42.7% (11 344) in 2011.

Table 6: Employment Status in Molemole Local Municipality, 2011

	2011	Percentage
Employed	15225	57.3
Unemployed	11344	42.7
Total	26569	100.0
Economically Active	61598	56.9
Not Economically Active	46723	43.1
Total population	108321	100.0

Source: STATS SA, Census 2011

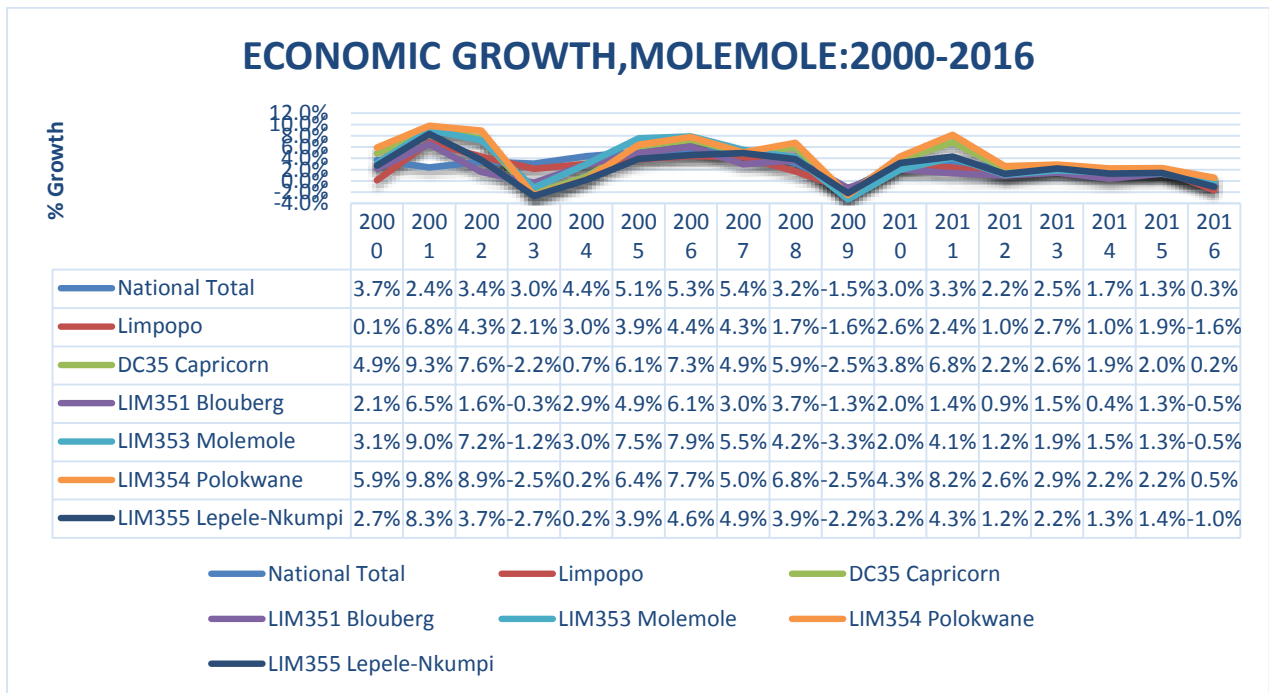


Figure 3: Economic Growth Trends of Capricorn Constituent Municipalities Source Global Insight/REX 2016

The economy of Limpopo province has sustained a positive trajectory over the years, only recording negative growth in 2009 due largely to the global financial crisis. The local economy has been on a growth path in the past years, recording a 2.0 percent GDP growth rate in 2015. The 2.0 percent GDP growth rate is however below the Limpopo Development Plan targeted GDP growth of 3 percent which was deemed suitable to stimulate job creation in the province.

In terms of the district's economic performance, the districts' GDP growth rate trends tend to follow a similar pattern with the provincial trend. Waterberg district economy has been performing better than the other districts and the provincial average GDP growth since 2011 and this is mainly attributable to the recent economic activities in the Lephalale area of the district. Generally, the Limpopo districts economies are on a positive path except for Vhembe and Mopani districts which recorded negative growth between 2012 and 2014.

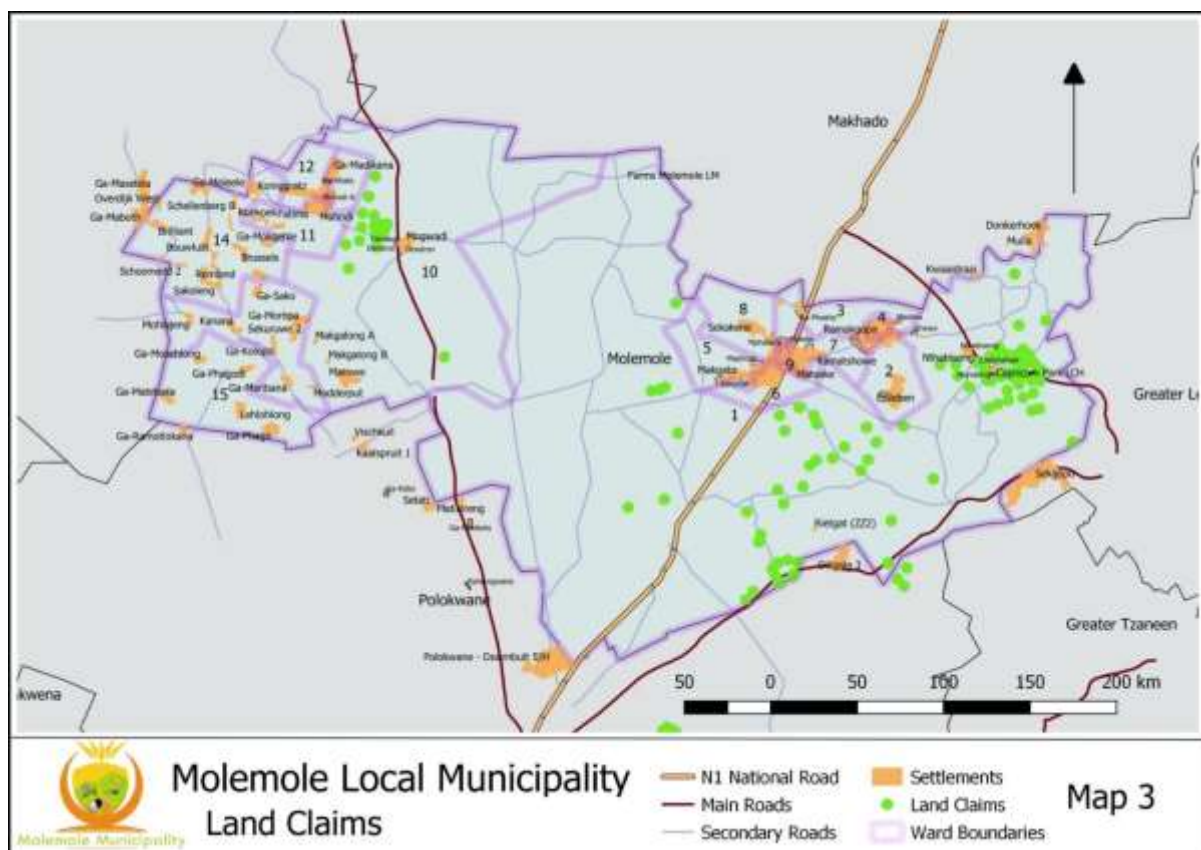
In terms of total value addition, the national, provincial and the local economies experienced an expansion between 2000 and 2016 (see Figure 4). The national economy value addition expanded from R 1.98 trillion in 2000 to R 2.74 trillion in 2010 to R 3.09 trillion in 2016.

The provincial economy grew from R 148 billion in 2000 to R 202 billion in 2010 and further to R217 billion. The Molemole economy, which contributes 6% to the Capricorn District economy, grew from R 2.10 billion from 2000 to R3.98 billion in 2010, which is an expansion by 53% and further to R4.18 billion in 2016.

4.2 Institutional Structure

4.2.1 Land Claims

Molemole Municipality is not immune from land claims lodged in terms of the Restitution of Land Act. Various communities from within and outside the municipality have lodged claims with the Regional Land Claims Commission. Maps 3 and 4 illustrate the spatial distribution of land claims in the study area and Table 7 provides a list of such land claims obtained from Provincial Land Claims Commission).



Source: DRDLR (Provincial Land Claims Commission)

Table 7: Land Claims

Item	Name of Farm	Land Claim Status
1	De Put 611 LS	Gazetted
2	Langgerecht 610 LS	Gazetted
3	Locatie van Malietzie 606 LS	Gazetted
4	Maroelabult 614 LS	Gazetted
5	Kalkfontein 615 LS	Gazetted
6	Uitkoms 864 LS	Gazetted
7	Fortklipdam 852 LS	Gazetted
8	Palmietfontein 620 LS	Gazetted
9	Kareebosch 618 LS	Gazetted
10	Palmietkuil 853 LS	Gazetted
11	Klapperbosch 752 LS	Gazetted
12	Tijgerfontein 503 LS	Gazetted
13	Groenvlei 751 LS	Gazetted

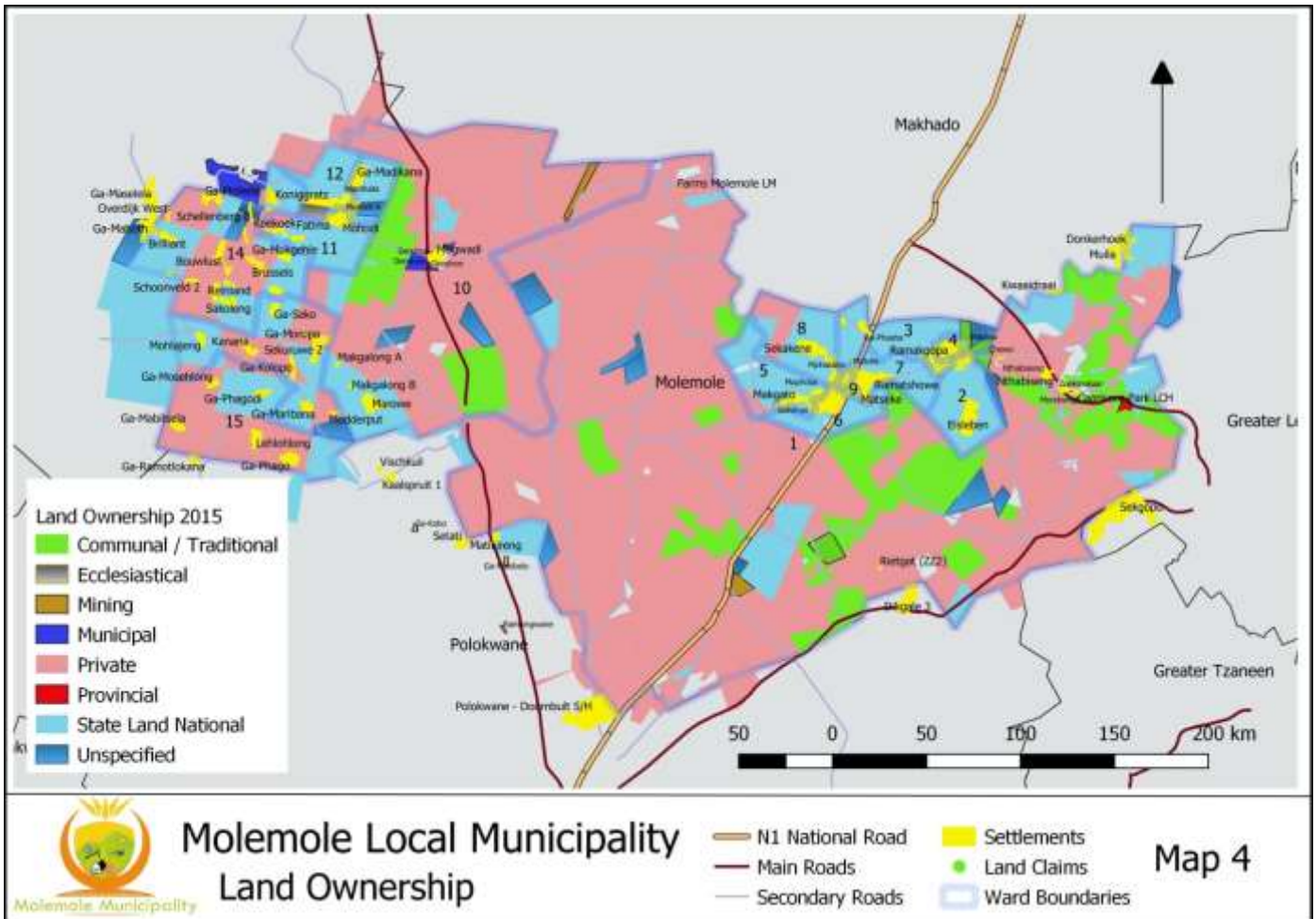
Item	Name of Farm	Land Claim Status
14	Swartlaagte 749 LS	Gazetted
15	Graspan 753 LS	Gazetted
16	Leeuwkopje 505 LS	Gazetted
17	Zwartpan 755 LS	Gazetted
18	Withoutlaagte 757 LS	Gazetted
19	Vlakfontein 759 LS	Gazetted
20	Driedoornhoek 452 LS	Gazetted
21	Zoutfontein 501 LS	Gazetted
22	Helpmekaar 819 LS	Gazetted
23	Segops Location 821 LS	Gazetted
24	Waterval 827 LS	Gazetted
25	Netrecht 832 LS	Gazetted
26	Diepkloof 830 LS	Gazetted
27	Patryspan 207 LS	Gazetted
28	Driedoornhoek 452 LS	Gazetted
29	Zoutfontein 501 LS	Gazetted
30	Ruigtesvly 475 LS	Historical Valuation
31	Matjesgoedfontein 513 LS	Historical Valuation
32	Kleinfontein 847 LS	Negotiations
33	Schuinsgelegen 845 LS	Negotiations
34	Rietspruit 792 LS	Negotiations
35	Bodensteinshoop 765 LS	Negotiations
36	Maroelaput 764 LS	Negotiations
37	Brakfontein 796 LS	Negotiations
38	Waterval 793 LS	Negotiations
39	Noogensfontein 780 LS	Negotiations
40	Mooiplaats 815 LS	Negotiations
41	Magataspruit 816 LS	Negotiations
42	Uitval 817 LS	Negotiations
43	Blinkwater 784 LS	Negotiations
44	Salamis 807 LS	Research
45	Roodewal 808 LS	Research

Item	Name of Farm	Land Claim Status
46	Uitvalplaats 842 LS	Research
47	Zoetfontein 797 LS	Research
48	Waterval 793 LS	Research
49	Rechtdaar 175 LS	Research
50	Draaifontein 180 LS	Research
51	Tarentaaldraai 493 LS	Research
52	Deonderstewagendrift 464 LS	Research
53	Paardesmid 469 LS	Research
54	The Grange 471 LS	Research
55	Uitkomst 769 LS	Research
56	Doornlaagte 787 LS	Research
57	Ramapoetspruit 514 LS	Research
58	Deelkraal 515	Research
59	Modderfontein 517 LS	Research
60	Grobler 776 LS	Research
61	Waterval 785 LS	Research
62	Zoetmekaar 778 LS	Research
63	Boschkopje 519 LS	Research
64	Setali 122 LT	Research
65	Rietvlei 130 LT	Research
66	Setali 131 LT	Research
67	Setali 431 LT	Research
68	Voorspoed 132 LT	Research
69	Wakkeestroom 484 LT	Research
70	Swaneswang 1175 LT	Research

Source: DRDLR (Provincial Land Claims Commission)

4.2.2 Land Ownership

Map 4 shows current land ownership status in Molemole Local Municipality. It is evident to note that most of the land is privately owned. The current form of land tenure is a complex one, with the majority of land either under tribal administration or privately owned.



Source: DRDLR (Provincial Land Claims Commission)

4.3 Housing Trends

The provision of adequate housing is one of the fundamental human rights that any government can accord to its citizens. It goes hand in hand with the protection of human dignity as entrenched in the country's Constitution.

Molemole is not a housing implementation agency but depends on COGHSTA for provision of RDP houses. The municipality only provides land for construction of such units. The housing backlog is currently at 1300. All settlements have been provided with low cost housing despite the fact that the backlog remains a moving target as more people qualify for such housing.

While the municipality experienced an unplanned housing development on private land in Fatima it is important for the municipality to liaise with the land

owners and COGHSTA to acquire those units for distribution amongst deserving residents. Alternatively, the development may be purchased, upgraded to a security village and sold at discounted rates to residents.

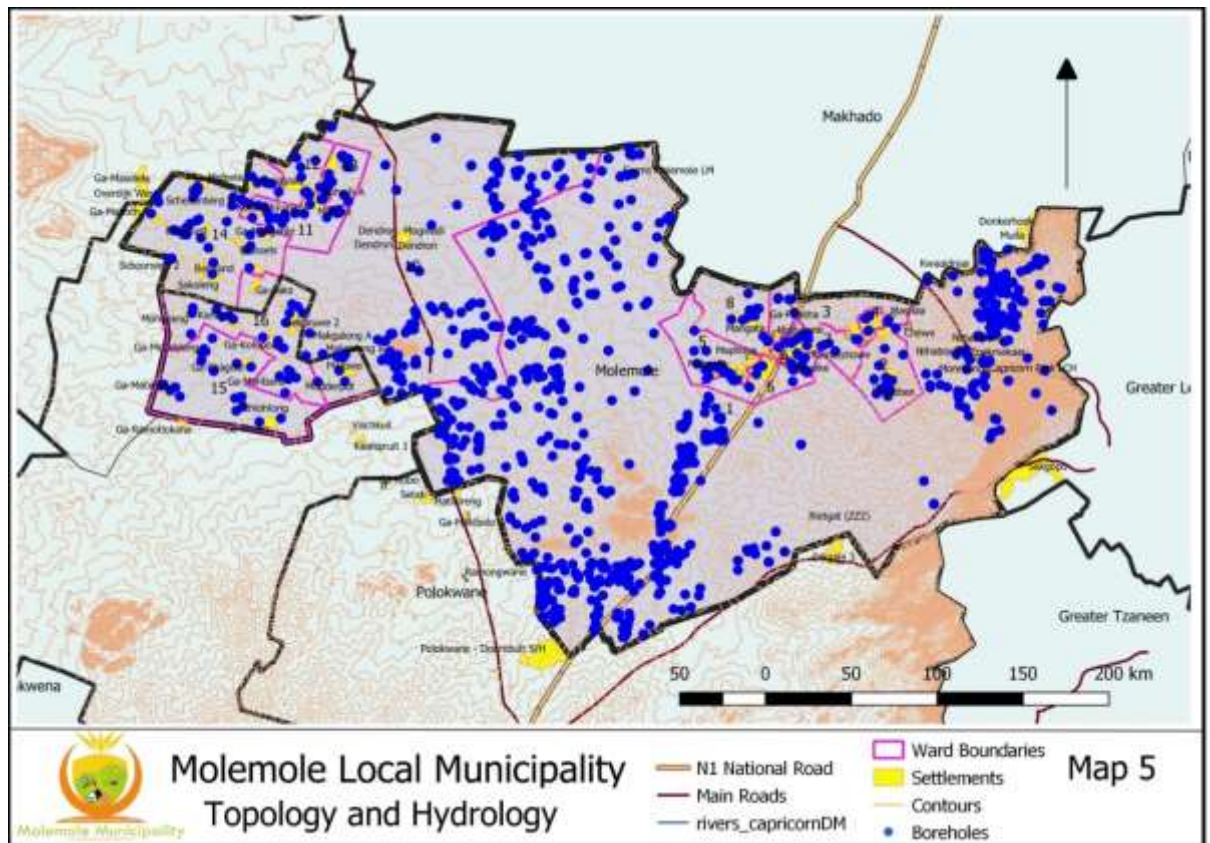
The municipality has continued to provide the same housing typologies used since the establishment of democracy. There has not been attempts to go for mixed land use developments that cover high rise buildings. This SDF must assist the municipality to come up with breaking new grounds kind of development.

A list amongst other challenges the municipality has regarding housing are:

- Accumulative backlogs.
- Incomplete RDP housing units across the municipality.
- Poor workmanship and non-compliant to NHBRC standards on some of the RDP units constructed previously.
- Improper allocation and occupation of RDP units in the municipality.

4.4 Environmental Features

4.4.1 Topography and Hydrology

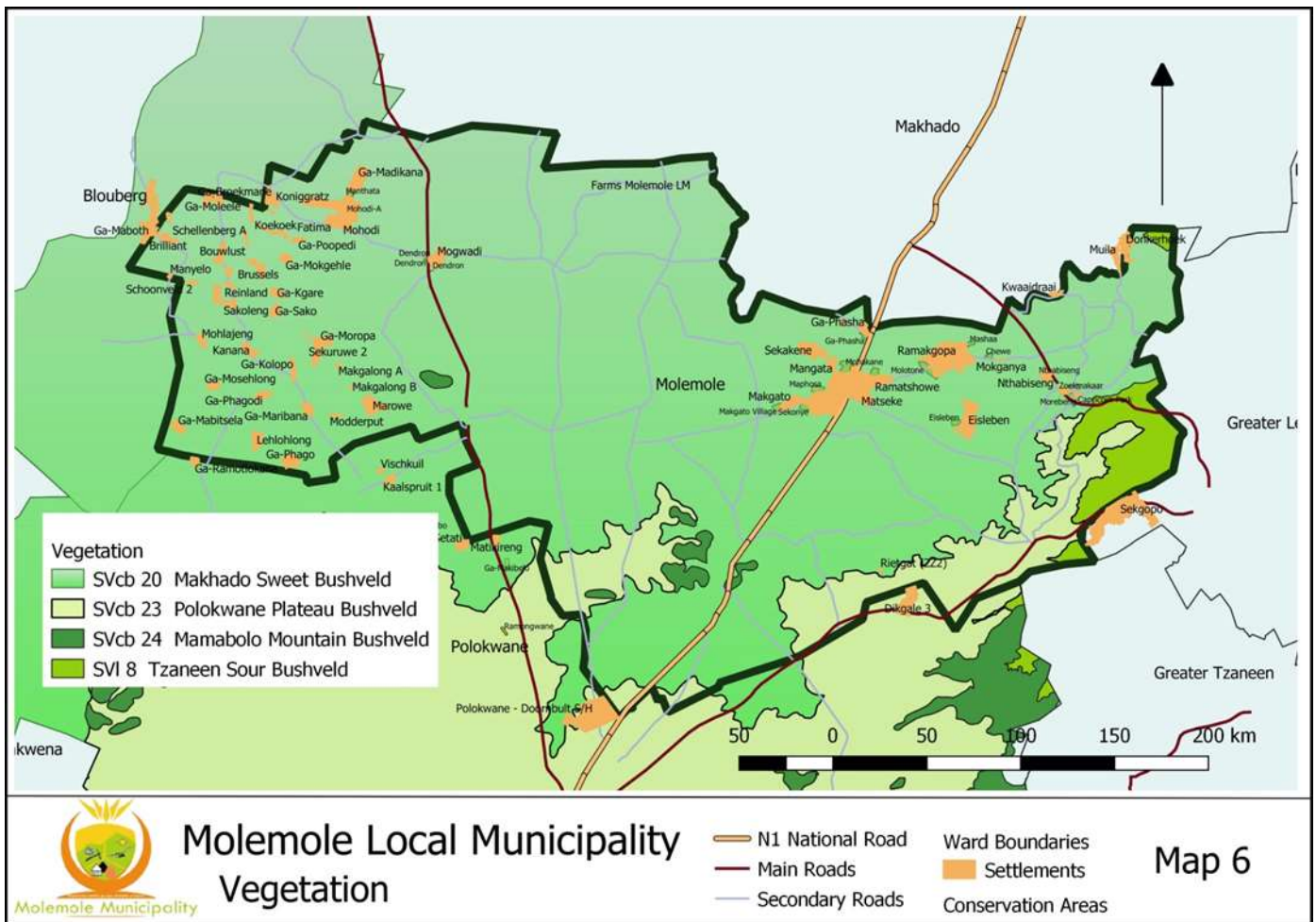


Source: Department of Rural Development and Land Reform

4.4.2 Vegetation

There are various dominant vegetation types that characterise Molemole LM. As a well-known fact, Makhado Arid Sweet Bushveld is the predominant vegetation type which covers about 80% of the study area, whereas others like Lowveld Sour Bushveld, Mamabolo Mountain Sour Bushveld, Polokwane Plateau Grassveld, Sourish Bushveld and Mixed Bushveld account for the remaining 20% of the total land area of Molemole Local Municipality.

Despite all these natural vegetation, the study area is prone to environmental deforestation by communities including along the Sand River basin. Due to rolling grassland together with scattered shrubs and isolated trees accompanied by limited rainfall, the entire Molemole LM is classified as a Savannah biome.



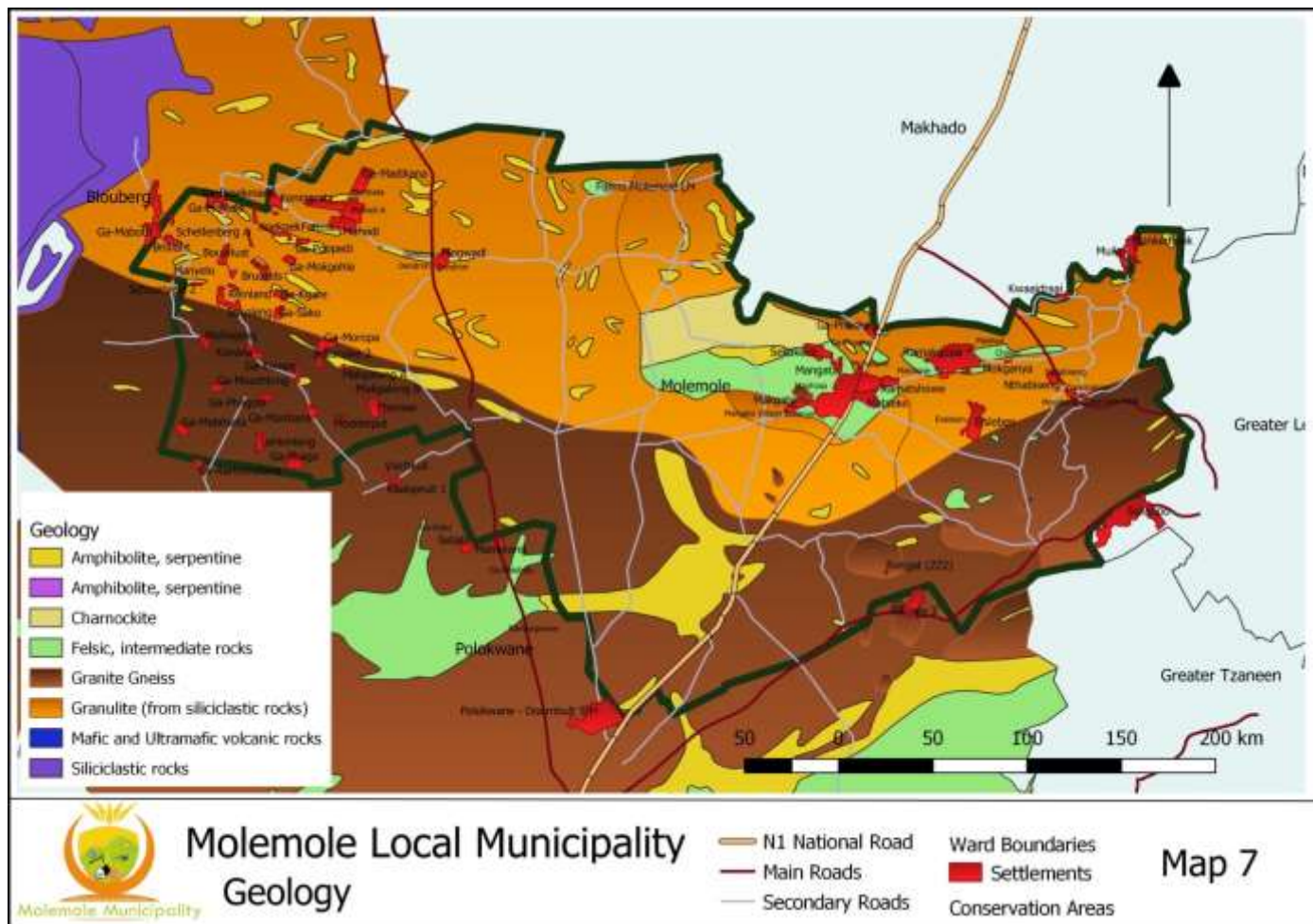
Source: Department of Rural Development and Land Reform

4.4.3 Geology

MAP 7 shows the overall geology of Molemole Local Municipality. From this, it is evident that the bulk of the study area is predominantly underlain by gneiss followed by granite especially towards the north of the Municipality around Botlokwa and small concentrations of lava towards the south. The existing geological rock formations have certain varying characteristics and thus have different economic potential as outlined below:

- Gneiss has many uses as a building material for making products such as flooring, ornamental and gravestones
- Granite is a pinkish or light greyish intrusive rock that can be used to make crush stone;
- Lava rocks are used for garden landscaping, grills and barbeque, filtration systems, alternative therapy and deodorizers.

The majority of the study area is covered with woodlands and shrubs often intercepted by cultivated commercial and some subsistence farming with some degraded sections especially towards the eastern sections of the Municipality.

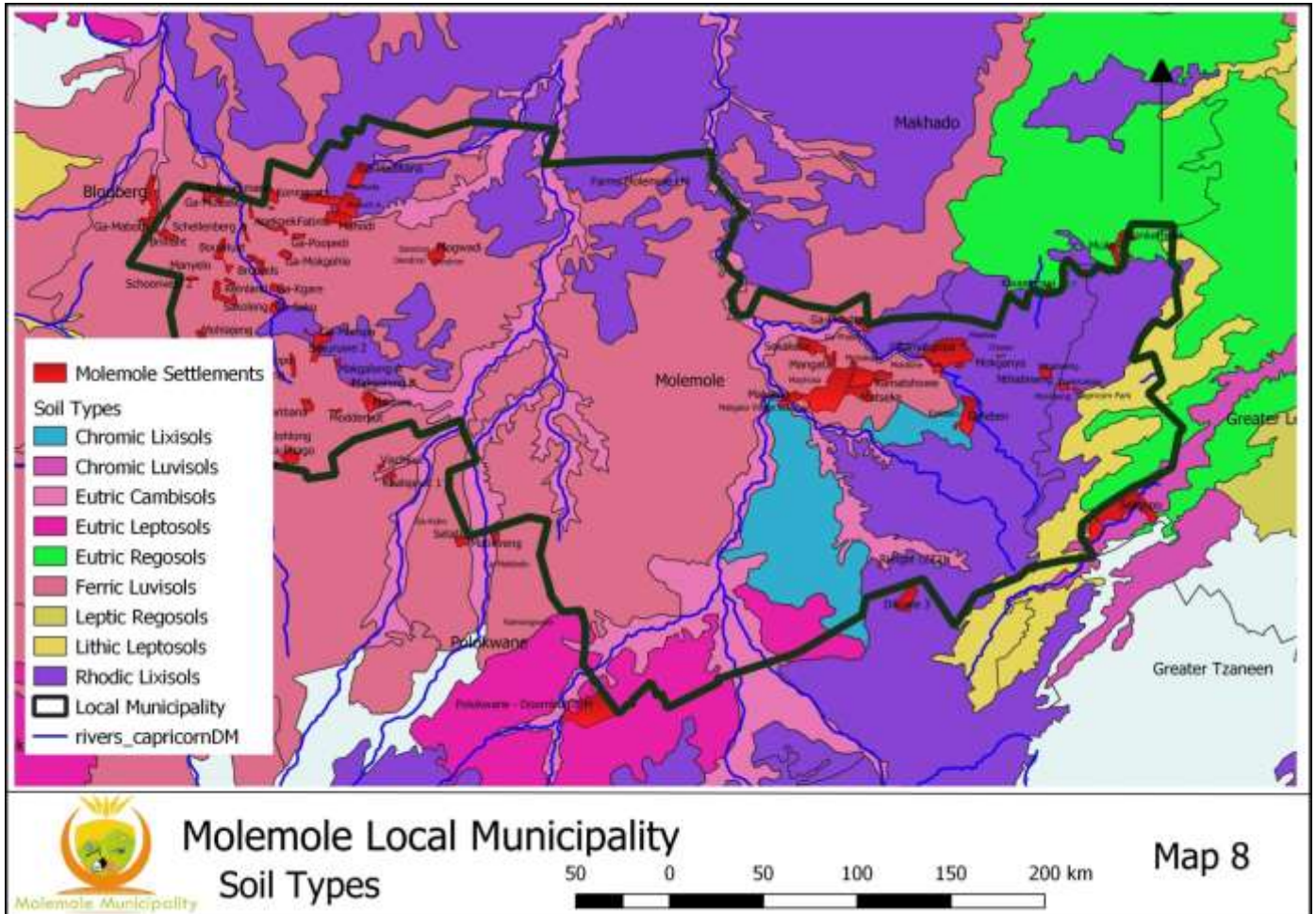


Source: Department of Rural Development and Land Reform

4.4.4 Soils Types

Map 8 indicates various soil types that characterize the study area. The majority of the study area consists of soils of varying characteristics in terms of colour and depth from rich red soils to weak red soils and red-yellow clayey soils along streams. According to Mineral and Mining Development Study of the Molemole Local Municipality (June, 2009), the rocks underlying the study area are associated with a variety of minerals.

These minerals include gold, copper, graphite, nickel, iron ore, chromite, beryllium, corundum, asbestos and feldspars. Due to the small occurrences of these minerals large-scale mining is often uneconomical and instead these mineral deposits are often exploited by small mining companies.



Source: Department of Rural Development and Land Reform

4.5 Current Spatial Structure and Land Use Analysis

4.5.1 Spatial Rational

The municipality has reviewed and adopted the Spatial Development Framework during 2013/14 Financial year and this plan continues to guide development within the municipality until March 2017 when DSA Rail was appointed to do the MLM 2017/18 SDF review.

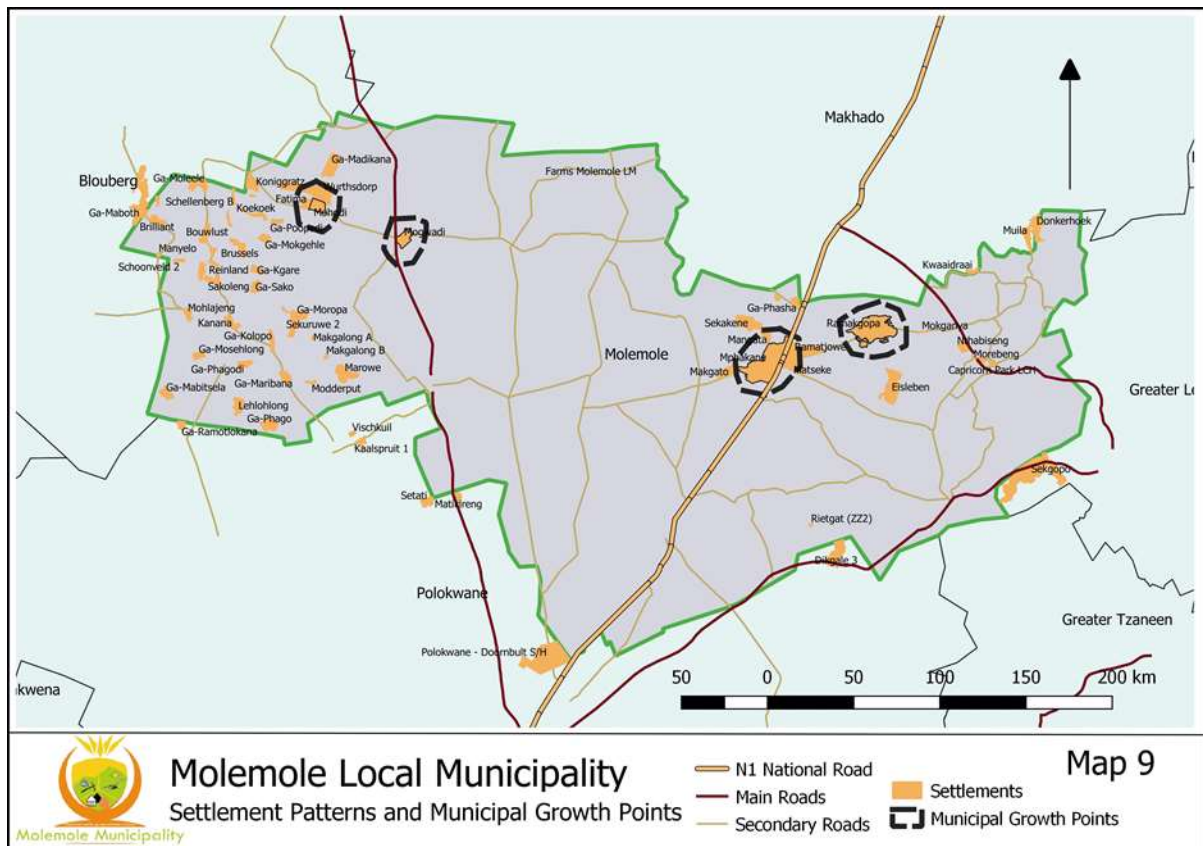
The enactment of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA), 2013, which came into effect during July 2015 necessitates that the SDF be reviewed to be consistent with the provision of the Act. This section provides a description and spatial analysis of the municipal area as reflected in the MLM 2013/14 SDF and covers the following aspects:

- Settlement patterns and development.
- Hierarchy of settlements
- Land use composition
- Growth points areas
- Spatial challenges and opportunities.

4.5.2 Settlement Patterns and Development

The Town Mogwadi (formerly known as Dendron) is the administrative and economic capital of the Municipality. Mphakane was classified as Municipal Growth Point. The Municipal IDP identified other nodal points such as Mohodi and Ramokgopa.

MAP 9: Spatial Structure of Molemole



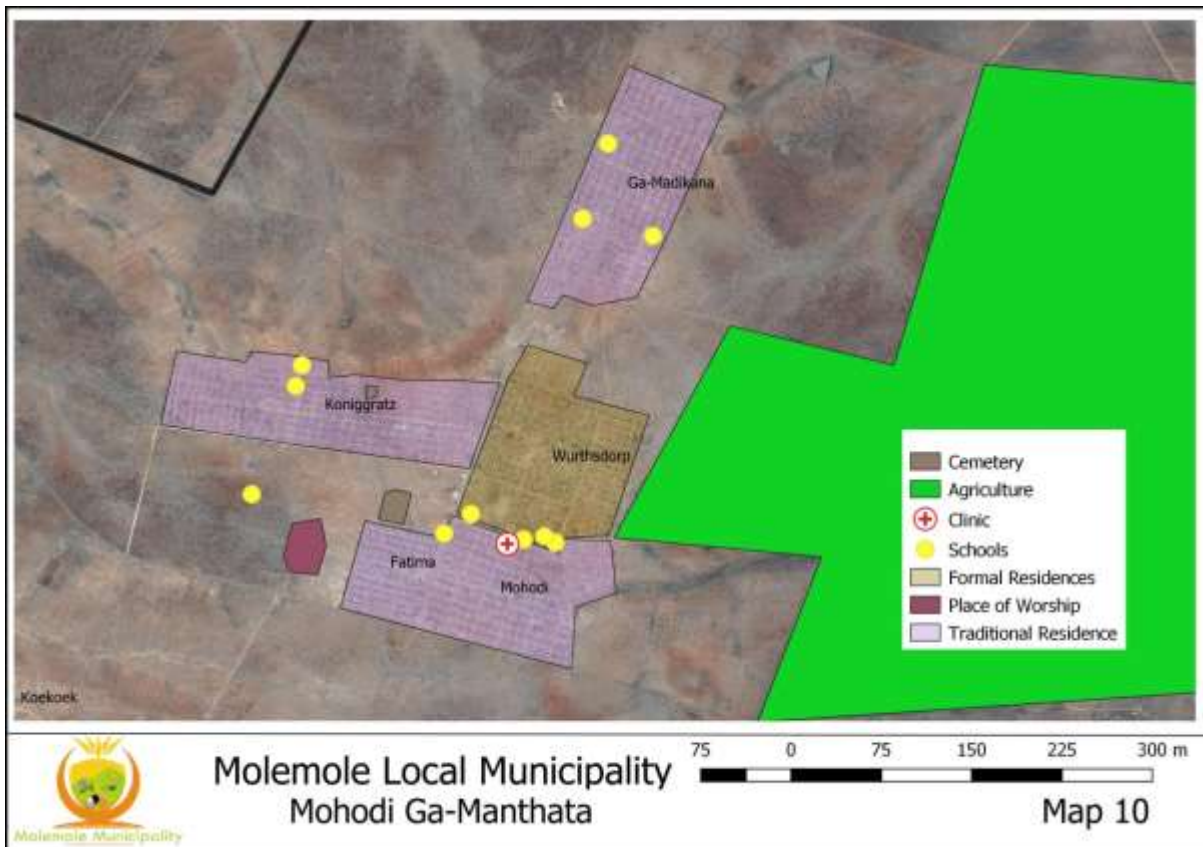
Source: Department of Rural Development and Land Reform

Molemole Local Municipality is predominantly rural in nature which is clustered in two groups in the Western and Eastern parts of the municipality. In terms of the new redetermination of municipal boundaries, the municipality is having sixteen wards and forty eight (48) villages emanating from the redetermination of municipal boundaries.

4.6 The Following Are Molemole Formal Towns and Registered Settlements with General Plans:

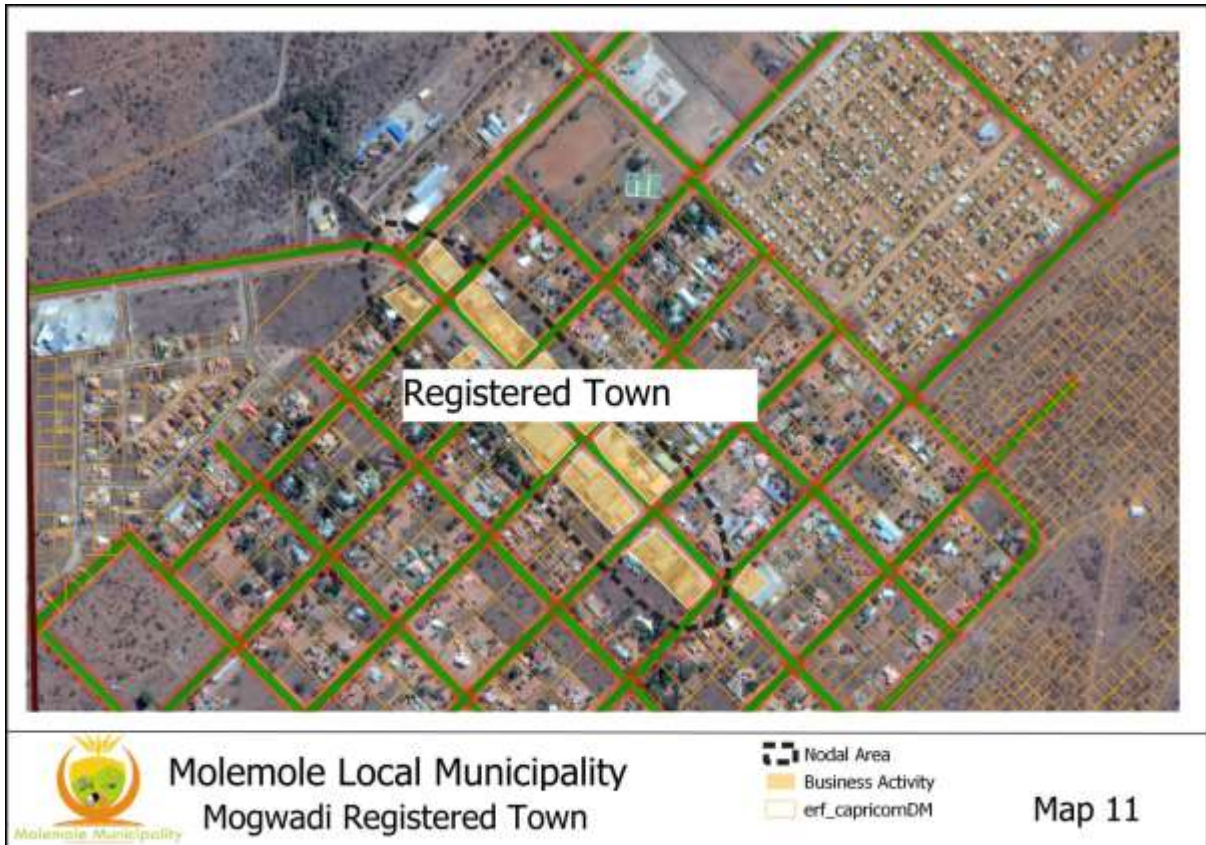
- i) Capricorn Park;
- ii) Section of Mohodi Ha - Manthata;
- iii) Mogwadi;
- iv) Morebeng; and
- v) Section of Mphakane.

The first cluster of settlement which is the largest concentration of settlements occurs along the N1 road from Polokwane to Makhado comprising Mphakane, Ramatjowe, Mokomene and Sefene. These settlements have primarily developed along the major road (N1) serving the Local Municipality.



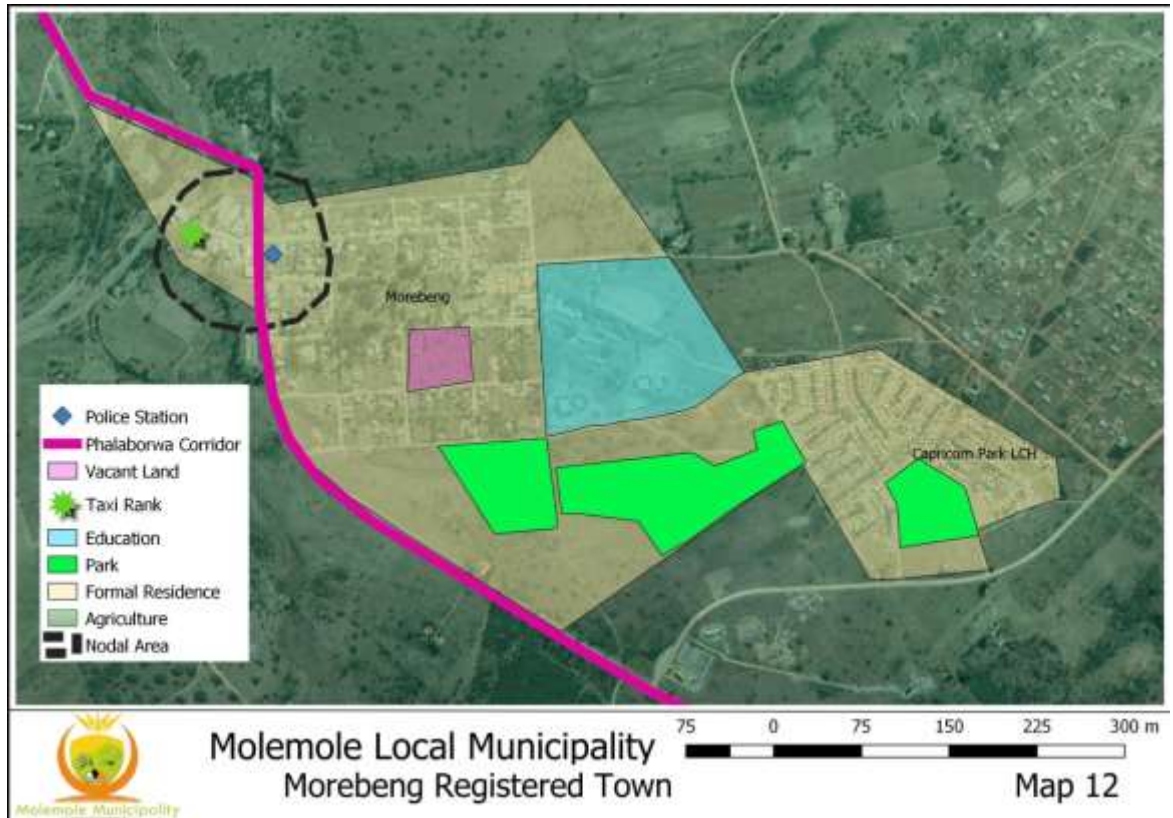
Source: Department of Rural Development and Land Reform

The second cluster of settlements includes Mogwadi and rural villages around Mohodi and Maponto to the western section of the Municipality. Most of the population is found in Mohodi and Maponto community. Mohodi is comprised of about ten (10) villages with majority of the population from this cluster. Maponto community is growing at a faster pace with a promising population to can be compared with Mohodi.



Source: Department of Rural Development and Land Reform

There is the third cluster of settlements which takes the two wards from the disestablished Aganang Municipality. The two wards comprises of approximately eleven villages. The area also comprises of thirteen (13) villages belonging to Bought Farms Association. The villages are scattered and does not comprise much population.



Due to the Molemole Local Municipality’s dispersed settlements structure, most settlements are accessible only by gravel roads, which are generally in urgent need of maintenance. This situation has, and will continue to contribute towards the isolation of the areas; which in turn hampers the economic growth of the region, undermines the region’s potential as tourist destination, contributes to security problems, and negatively affects access to education and health facilities.

4.6.1 Main Access Roads Linking The Molemole Local Municipality To Other Areas Include The Following:

- i) N1 road from Polokwane to Makhado traverses Molemole LM;
- ii) Road P94/1 (R521) from Polokwane to Botswana via Mogwadi;
- iii) Road R36 connecting to N1 from Morebeng;
- iv) Road R81 running north-south on the eastern boundary of the Molemole LM;
- v) Road D688 connecting Bylsteel;

- vi) Road D1200 connecting Mogwadi to Senwabarwana. This road further connects Molemole to Botswana on the South Western part and on the eastern part connects further to the Maputo corridor, via Duiwelskloof
- vii) 7. Road D1356 connecting Morebeng to Mphakane via Mokomene;
- viii) 8. Road D3337 connecting Kanana, Rankuwe and Senwabarwana
- ix) 9. Road D3428 connecting Fairlie to Mabitsela

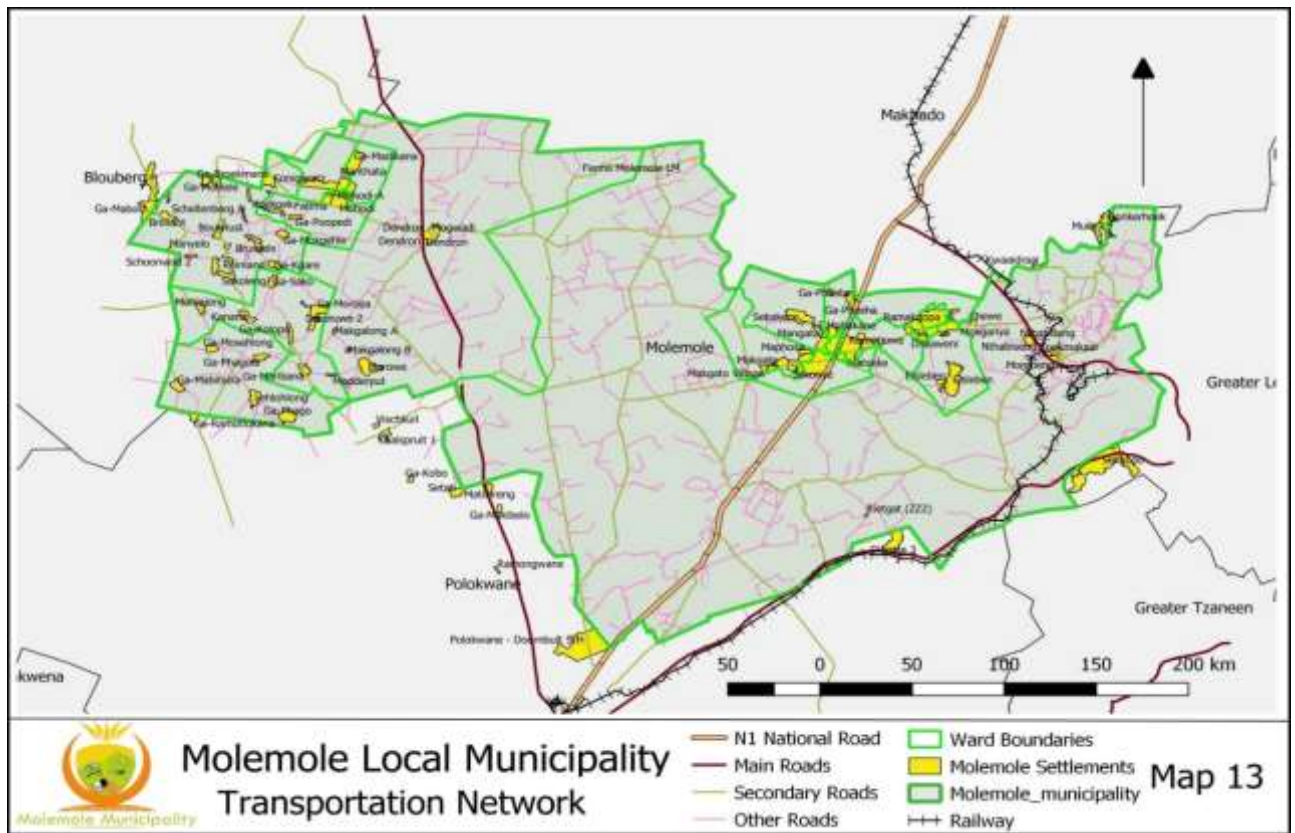
4.6.2 Spatial Challenges and Opportunities

Due to the historically distorted, unviable and unsustainable spatial patterns and challenges caused by apartheid planning, Molemole Municipality is also a victim of such unsustainable spatial patterns. The municipality is divided into three major clusters in both Molemole West and Molemole East.

The villages within our jurisdiction are predominantly dispersed and scattered particularly on the western side of the municipality and this makes it very difficult to render basic services at an economically, effective and efficient manner.

The Trans- Limpopo Corridor which follows the N1 in a North-South direction traverses the Botlokwa area whereas the Phalaborwa Corridor runs East-West across Morebeng can be regarded as spatial opportunity of the municipality. With mineral deposits discovered in Molemole municipality creating a potential for mining explorations and beneficiation Projects, these two corridors act as catalyst for Local Economic Development.

4.6.3 Transport Network



Source: Department of Rural Development and Land Reform

Public transport forms a key part in the socio-economic development of the municipality. It also assists in providing communities with access to opportunities outside the local community. This is important to Municipality as there are no opportunities for sustainable employment in most villages. The communities are mostly dependent on public transport to reach health care facilities, schools and other social facilities. The Municipality does not offer public transport services to the community, however, there are two taxi associations that operates within the municipal jurisdiction, namely: Machaka Ramokgopa Makgato (Marama) and Bochum Taxi Associations. The municipality constructed five taxi ranks - Mogwadi, Marama, Morebeng and Eisleben Cross and Mohodi Maponto Taxi rank to provide the community with efficient public transport waiting facilities.

Various bus companies operate within the municipality. Molemole residents mostly rely on mini bus taxis and busses to commute within and outside the municipal boundaries. The railway line that runs between Musina and Johannesburg passes in our municipality with Morebeng as one of the stations. There is no landing strip in the municipal area. The Molemole Transport Forum has been launched to address issues pertaining to transport and its logistics. The Capricorn District municipality is currently with the study on Integrated Transport Plan aimed at soliciting mechanisms to address the transport challenges within the district.

Table 8: Public Transport

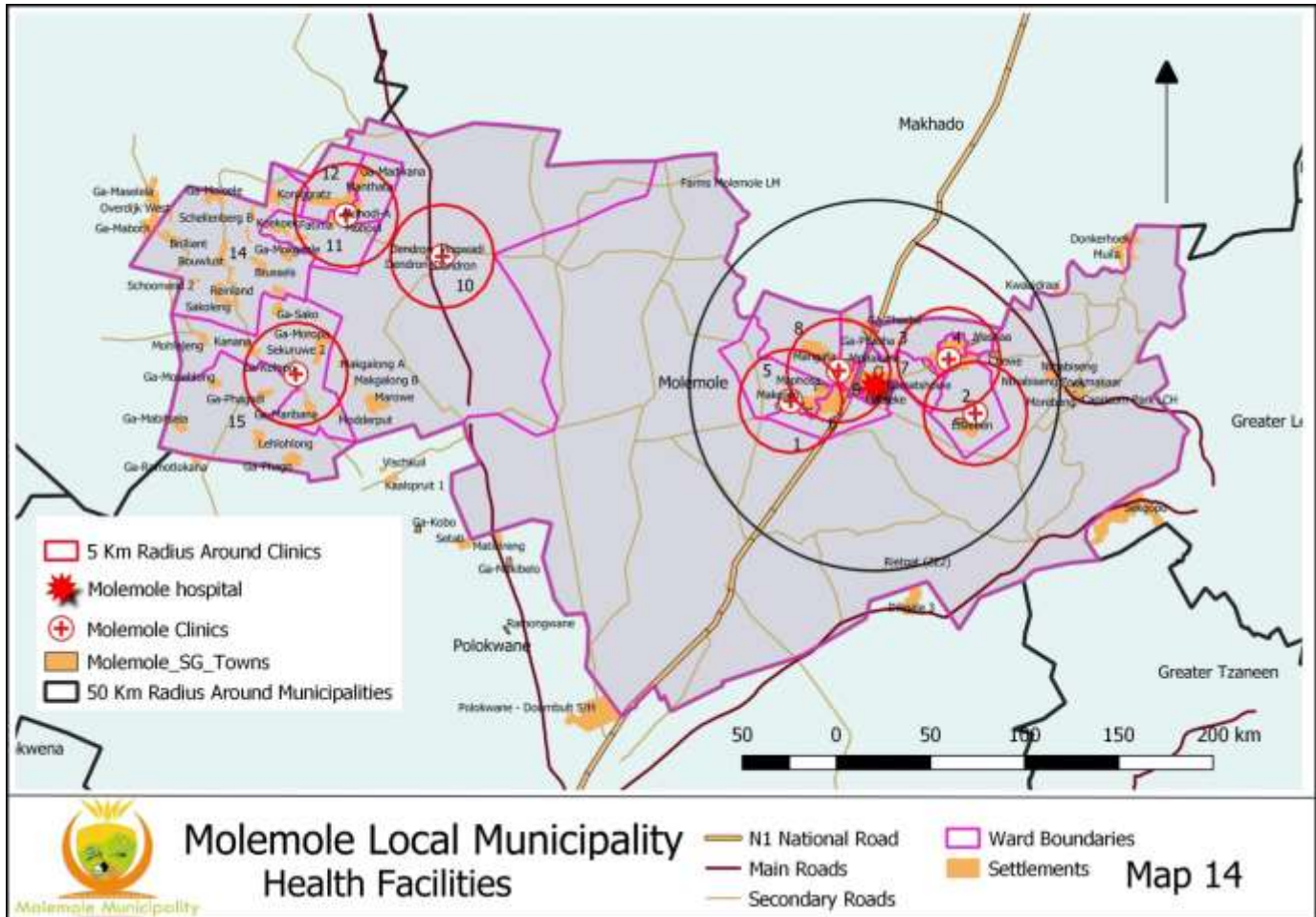
Priority Area	Number of Taxi Ranks	Number of Bus Companies	Number of Railway Stations	Number of Landing Strip
Public Transport	5	5	1	0

Apart from the road network, there is a railway line servicing the Molemole LM. This line links Polokwane to Makhado and other towns in the north and south via Molemole LM in a north-south direction. Currently this line only provides a freight service and long distance passenger service. Public transport service is partially provided by Great North Transport and taxi minibuses.

4.7 Social Facilities

4.7.1 Health

Source: Department of Rural Development and Land Reform



Molemole has one hospital in Botlokwa, eight (8) clinics and two mobile teams. Based on the geographical diversity of our municipality, it is necessary to build one additional Hospital in the Western part of the municipality and five additional clinics so as to comply with health accessibility requirements, which states that a clinic must be within a radius of 5 km from the community it serves. Mohodi Clinic services almost all communities in the Molemole West and should be considered to be upgraded into a Health Centre. This could speed up service delivery and reduce the high influx of patients at Hellen Franz Hospital on a daily basis. The facility is already having nurse's houses which can accommodate up to twelve staff members. There is also a need to have a clinic in Moletjie and Bought Farms Cluster at a central place.

Beneficiaries for social grants are assisted at SASSA offices located in ward 4 in Molemole East. The communities of Molemole West do not have a SASSA serving point and get assistance from Molemole Offices. There is an old clinic from Mohodi Ha-Manthata which the community together with the Tribal Authority are in a process of turning into a Thusong Centre. The services from the following departments are prioritised:

- SASSA
- Home Affairs
- SAPS

The Molemole Technical Aids Committee was officially launched by the Honourable Mayor, Cllr Paulina Makgato on the 3rd of August 2012. The Molemole Local Aids Council is chaired by the Mayor and also convened once in every quarter.

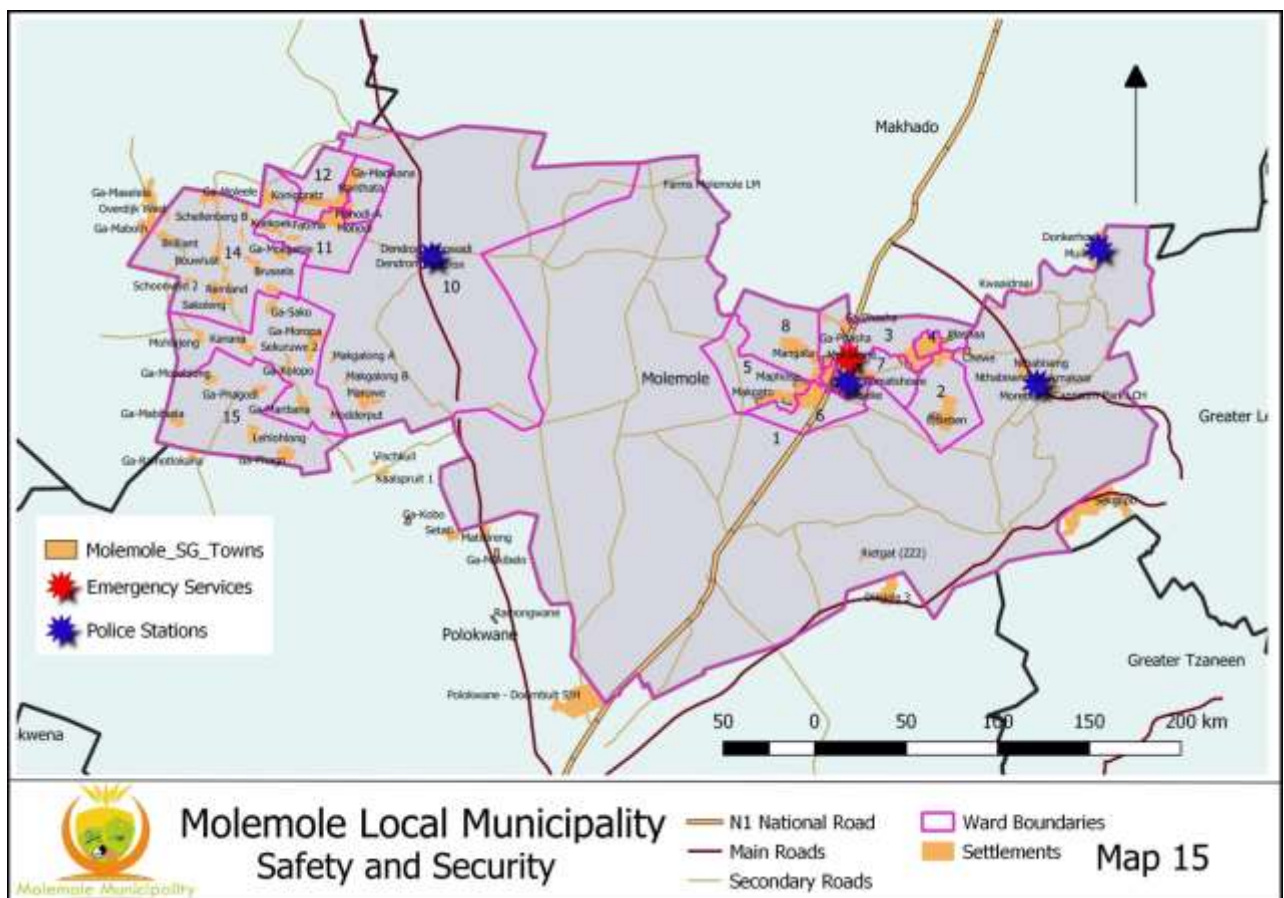
4.7.2 Safety and Security

There are three (3) police stations in Molemole - Morebeng, Botlokwa and Mogwadi. In addition to these there are two (2) Satellite Police Stations at Eisleben and Dipateng but due to personnel shortages these satellites are not fully operational. Community Safety Forum's (CSF) have been established in all villages and are all fully functional.

The municipality has erected high mast lights in areas identified as hot spots areas of crime. There is a magistrate's court at Morebeng and a periodic court at Mogwadi. There are 75 developments taking place where a site has been established for the construction of Mogwadi Magistrate office. Poor road infrastructure in certain areas affect the turnaround response time of emergency services. There is a need for satellite police stations, as well as resources such as police vehicles, efficient communication services, and adequate police personnel.

Infrastructural and corporate issues associated with police and emergency services within the Molemole Local Municipality include:

- The need for additional police personnel and emergency services in the Central and
- Northern extents of the Molemole Local Municipality.
- Poor accessibility to existing police stations and emergency facilities.
- The need to improve public transport services to police stations.
- Bad quality (gravel) roads in most areas complicate police patrols and response rates.



Source: Department of Rural Development and Land Reform

4.7.3 Sport and Recreation

Molemole Municipality being a rural municipality faces huge challenges on the provision of adequate sports and recreational facilities for its residents. Only two state of the art sports and recreational facilities are being provided for Molemole East and West, namely Ramokgopa sports complex and Mohodi

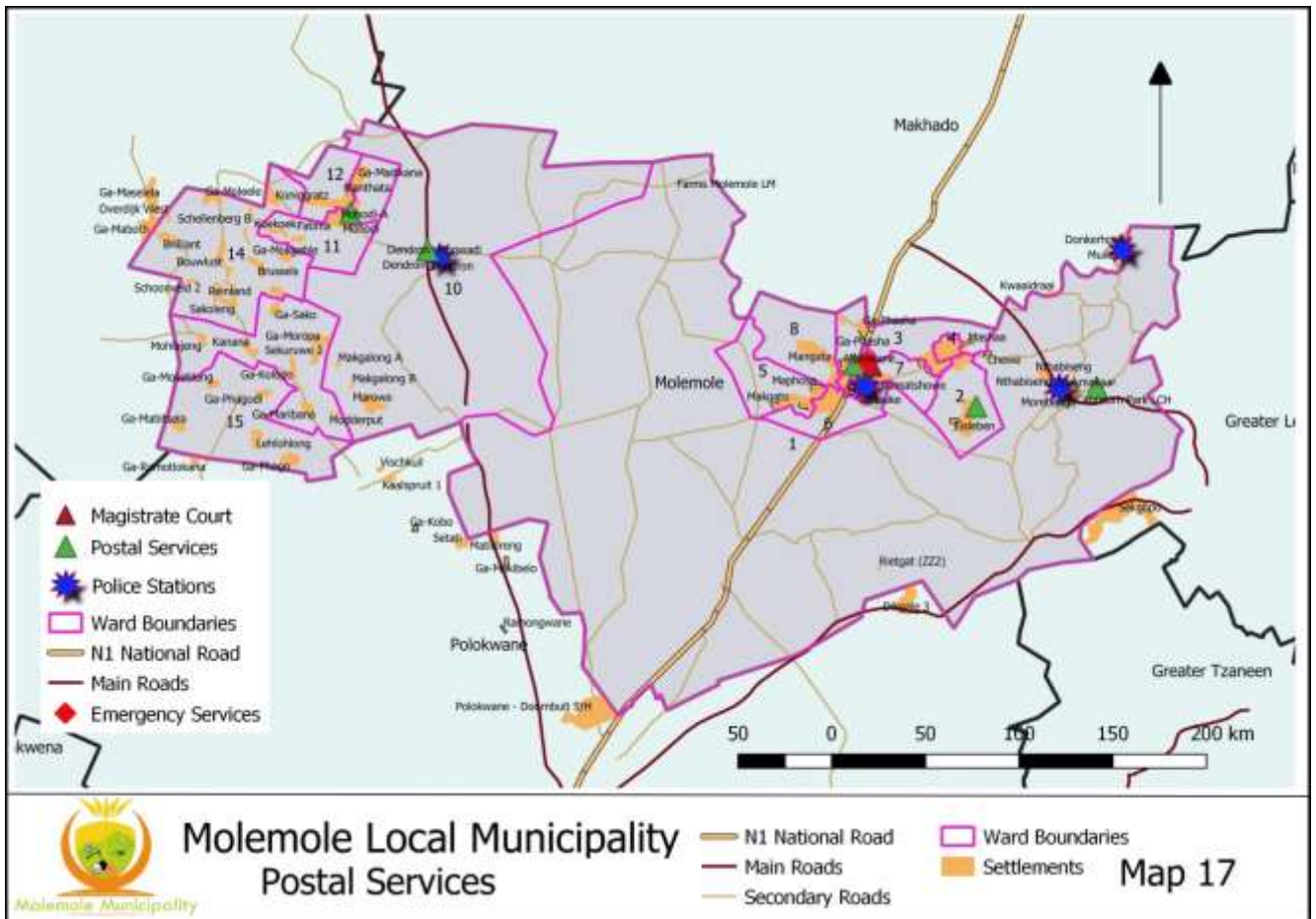
sports complex respectively. The two sports complexes offer multiple uses for various sporting codes and have been provided with sufficient lighting to provide for night activities.

The municipality failed to sustain old sporting facilities in Mogwadi and Morebeng that were inherited from the apartheid regime. The municipality should look at the feasibility of resuscitating such facilities instead of building new ones in same localities.

Municipality comprise of informal sport and recreational facilities such as primarily rudimentary soccer fields instead of a diversity of well-developed sport and recreational facilities providing different sporting codes. Effectively, there are no functional sport and recreational facilities in the Molemole Local Municipality areas. Key challenges associated with sport, recreational and community facilities within the Molemole Local Municipality include the following:

- Need for diversity and a varying hierarchy of sport and recreational facilities throughout the LM.
- Uneven spatial distribution of community halls need to be resolved.
- Lack of facilitation for proper sport, recreation and community facilities in needy areas.
- Lack of proper sport and recreational facilities at school level.

4.7.4 Postal Services



There are six postal facilities within the municipality located in Mogwadi, Dwarsrivier, Eisleben, Manthata, Ramokgopa and Morebeng. Mail collection points are also used in remote areas as another form of providing postal service to communities. Map 17 depicts the spatial distribution of all existing postal facilities throughout the Molemole LM. Despite the uneven spatial distribution of fully-fledged postal facilities, it would be unrealistic and uneconomical to establish fully-fledged postal facilities in every village. However, some form of service should be provided at strategic points, which are accessible to communities.

4.8 Engineering Infrastructure

4.8.1 Water Sources

The Municipality's source of water is groundwater. This is characterized by unreliable boreholes with aging infrastructure and inadequate water supply. 27.2% of the municipal population where there are no water sources is supplied by water tankers, which are also relying on the boreholes from other villages.

4.8.2 Challenges Pertaining To Water and Sanitation.

The following are key challenges identified:

- Aging water and sanitation infrastructure
- Unreliability and unavailability of water sources
- Breakdowns on water pipes
- Inadequate water reticulation infrastructure in rural areas
- Lack of cost recovery on water and sanitation services
- Lack of sustainable water sources for future supply.
- Unavailability of funds to reduce the current water and sanitation backlog
- Insufficient funds for maintenance of current water infrastructure

4.8.3 Provision of Free Basic Water and Free Basic Sanitation

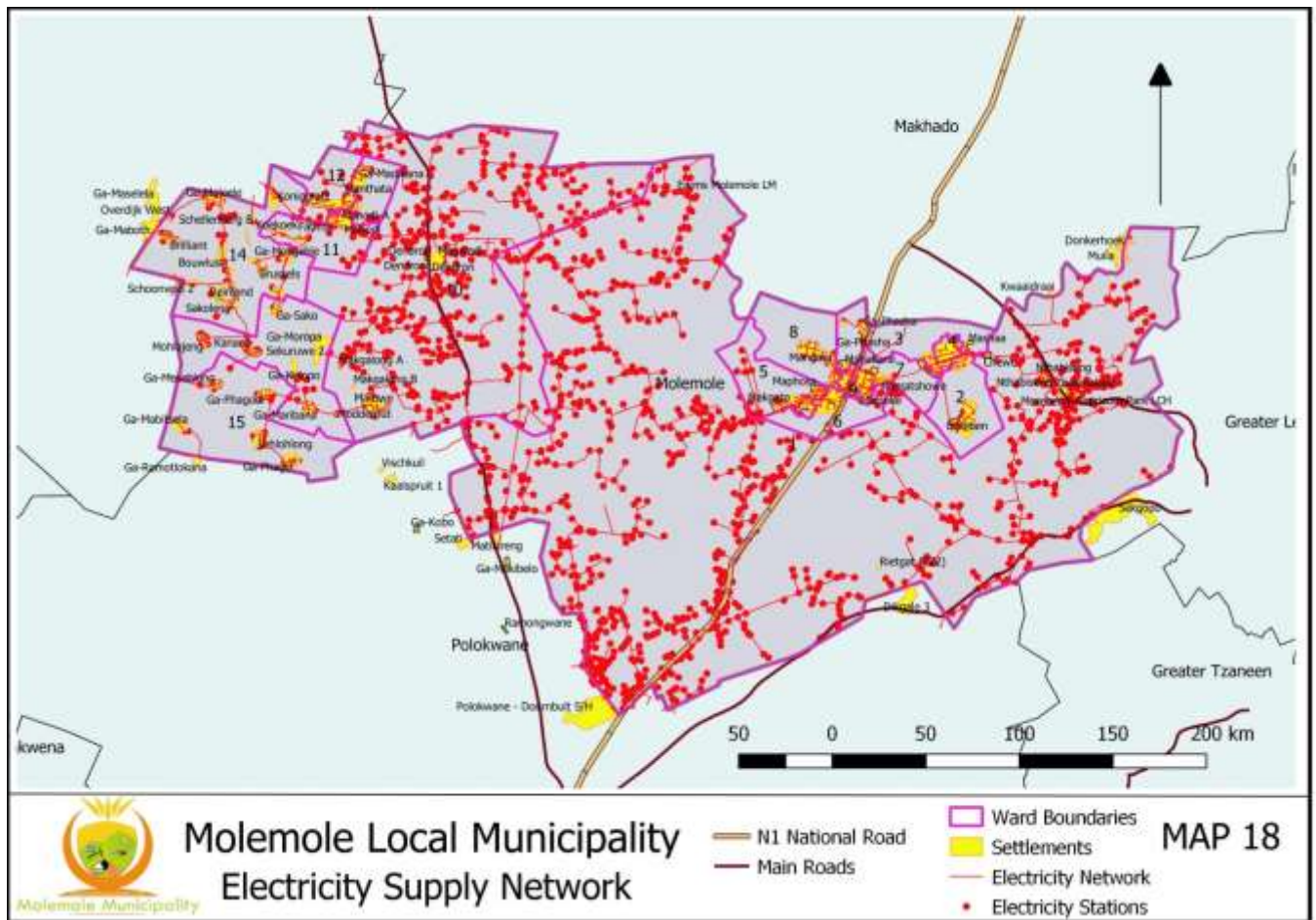
The municipality is supplying FBW and FBS to qualified indigents as per the indigent register in Morebeng and Mogwadi. An indigent process was conducted as stipulated on the municipal policy, and requirements for qualifying were as follows:

- Only written applications for Indigent Households Support will be considered in the prescribed format laid down by the Council from time to time.
- The person/applicant applying on behalf of the household must be eighteen (18) years of age or older.

- Child headed households as defined and supported by the Department of Social Welfare shall also be considered for indigent support regardless of the age of the breadwinner.
- The person/applicant applying on behalf of household must either be the owner of the property residing at the property or the tenant residing at the property.
- The person/applicant applying on behalf of the household must have an active municipal account.
- Only one application per household will be considered; a business, school, body associations; club or governing body shall not qualify for consideration.
- The Indigent Support will not apply to persons owning more than one property in the municipality.
- House hold income per month must be R 2 500.00, or less per month, subject to periodic adjustments by the council of Molemole Local Municipality.
- There is about 5021 indigents household for water and 4889 for electricity.
- There are however other qualifying indigents but, due to none collection of free basic tokens they get removed from the qualifying list of indigents.

4.8.4 Electricity

Electricity provision is guided by Electricity Regulation Act with National Energy Regulator as the regulatory authority. The act deals with the compulsory norms and standards for bulk supply and reticulation while NERSA regulates the tariffs between consumers, municipalities and ESKOM. The municipality is the electricity supplier/provider in Mogwadi and Morebeng while ESKOM is the supplier in all the villages.



The source of electricity is Eskom. The municipality gets electricity in bulk from Eskom and sell to the two towns within the municipality (i.e. Mogwadi and Morebeng) while Eskom is supplying the villages directly. There are initiatives in place to make sure that the municipality makes application for the extension of the trade license on electricity. This will help in enhancing the limping revenue collection of the municipality.

4.8.5 Waste Management

Refuse removal takes place at Mogwadi and Morebeng towns on a consistent basis. Refuse collection is done by municipal employees once a week for households and twice a week for businesses. Molemole has one licensed landfill site at Mogwadi and an illegal dumping site at Morebeng where waste from the two towns and surrounding villages are disposed.

Due to limited resources, both disposal sites have a lot of compliance issues that need to be addressed. Over the past few years, the Municipality has improved service delivery in terms of refuse collection which is done at least once a week in urban areas. In rural areas refuse collection is a priority as refuse is buried, dumped or burnt.

The latter is as a result of lack of initiatives to collect refuse in rural areas. The municipality need to develop mechanisms and strategies to collect refuse. There is also a need for transfer landfill sites in rural areas to address this escalating challenge.

Currently the municipality does not practice rural waste management but processes have commenced to try and implement recycling initiatives at schools in the villages. Ward Councillors have engaged in waste management initiatives through volunteers at villages. Lack of funds pose challenges in implementing recycling, reuse and reduce practices but engagements for getting funding from relevant sector departments are in progress.

4.9 Local Economic Development

According to Molemole LED Strategy, finance and business sector accounts for 24% of the of the Gross Geographic Product (GGP) of the Molemole Municipality, followed by government services at 21%, then agriculture at 14% followed by wholesale and retail trade at 12% which could be regarded as relatively better performing sectors.

The lowest performing economic sectors are transport, storage and communication (11%), community, social and personal services (7%), manufacturing (4%), construction (3%), mining and quarrying (2%), electricity and gas (2%). Limited skills as a result of high illiteracy and lack of skills training institutions have a negative impact on the economy of the municipality. The above situation is compounded by few graduates migrating to other areas in search of better opportunities as a result of limited job opportunities presented

by the local economy. Evidently, manufacturing plays a less significant role in the local economy of Molemole Municipality and there is no a balanced growth across all three economic sectors. The trend in the increase of community services shows that the local economy is very dependent on government workers and grants.

However, the Municipality has potential to tap into existing resources only if concerted effort is taken which involves a variety of initiatives, programmes and strategies driven by various stakeholders instead of a single project. Local economic development can only be achieved if everyone gets involved and a culture of Local Economic Development is established among the members of the community, the local Municipality and the private sector. The purpose of this section is to provide an outline of economic activities which present spatial implications and have the potential for local economic development such as Agriculture, Wholesale and Retail, Tourism, Mining and Quarrying and Manufacturing.

4.9.1 Agriculture

The Municipality has significant agricultural development potential, both in terms of vegetable and livestock farming. In terms of vegetable farming, potatoes, tomatoes, cabbage, spinach, onion are some of typical examples of vegetables which are currently being produced in this area and can be expanded. There are several commercial vegetable farmers that are making this sector productive.

According to Molemole LED Strategy, the Department of Agriculture has identified the need for people residing on communal land for support to farm in vegetable production and one such project is taking place at Morebeng. There is also potential for commercial livestock farming due to the fact that some communities already own livestock. With government support such as purchasing of land, establishment of feedlots, abattoirs and meat processing plants this sector can be further exploited. The issue of land claims provides

an opportunity to use reclaimed land for this kind of initiatives as part of land reform processes.

The municipality has recently managed to secure land and funding for students who were placed on our agricultural skills development programme with local farmers to the value of R18 million. Cattle and chicken breeding could serve as an important anchor project in this area with backward and forward linkages as illustrated hereunder: The above figure, illustrates a typical cattle and chicken agro-processing chain system of backward and forward linkages. This is a description of some of the products that can be derived from the meat (beef and chicken and Hyde's) product. When the linkages of all the other products such as the hides, eggs are taken into account, it makes significant contribution to the local economy. According to Limpopo Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (2004-2014), Molemole falls in the red and white meat cluster corridor due to its potential for livestock farming especially cattle farming.

4.9.2 Wholesale and Retail

Wholesale and Retail trade is the third largest sector and contributor to local economy. The Municipality has three main economic activity nodes comprising Botlokwa (Ramatjowe), Mogwadi and Morebeng and other small retail outlets providing retail services to local residents.

The retail outlets in these areas are mainly supported by people from the agricultural sector and government services such as teachers, nurses and police. The support to retailers by employees from the agricultural sector is often inhibited by poorly paying jobs which influence their buying power unlike people who work in government services such as teachers, nurses and police.

There is a need for the development of a precinct plans for the three areas of economic activities, with a starting point in Botlokwa to develop a modern town where trade and retail will take place in a coordinated way.

4.9.3 Tourism

Tourism plays an important role towards economic development and job creation. Despite limited tourism attraction areas, Molemole can optimize the potential attraction centres such Motumo Trading Post, Tropic of Capricorn and Machaka Game Reserve...

4.9.4 Challenges Pertaining To Tourism

The Motumo trading post has dilapidated and initiatives to revitalise the project are running at a snail pace. The Machaka Game reserve project also faces the same challenge and needs government intervention in order to revive the project. Tropic of Capricorn also is at a dilapidating stage and need to be revived.

4.9.5 Mining and Quarrying.

As mentioned earlier, mining and quarrying contribute very little to the economy of the Molemole Municipality due to small occurrence of mineral deposits. However, the existence of such minerals provides an opportunity for small-scale mining operations some of which are currently taking place and some are being explored. Minerals such as iron ore, conundrum, gneiss, granite, are prevalent in various parts of the Municipality and it is the responsibility of the Department of Minerals and Energy to support potential and interested small mining companies.

4.9.6 The Following Areas Were Identified As Having Some Mineral Deposits Which Can Be Explored

Just to the north of Polokwane (Pietersburg), the Zandriverspoort greenstone outlier contains a large, low-grade, iron ore deposit. Another deposit of titaniferous iron ore occurs in the Rooiwater Complex, adjacent to the Murchison greenstone belt.

The alluvial deposits emanating from this have been evaluated by Kumba Resources (Iskor) and there is a chance that they may be exploited; Gold is also known in the metamorphosed greenstone remnants of the Bandelierkop Formation (the Venda and Overschot gold deposits, north of Soekmekaar, being examples), as well as within gneisses at deposits such as the defunct Harlequin and Bochum mines. Some of these deposits hold promise for small scale mining ventures; Granite deposits in the vicinity of Botlokwa.

Another form of mining which is prevalent is quarrying where sand, crusher stone is excavated from granite. This provides potential for small entrepreneurial development in the business of brick making, crusher stone and sand supplies for government projects. As with agricultural projects, mining explorations have backward and forward linkages in the economy which can contribute towards local economic development and job creation.

4.9.7 Manufacturing

Industrial development and manufacturing is critical for economic development as it provides multiplier effects due to its backward linkages with the primary sectors of agriculture and mining, and secondly its forward linkages with the tertiary sectors such as trade, transport and communication.

Molemole Food processing factory which currently process marula jam, marula atchaar and marula juice is the only main industrial development in the area with a potential to expand. The high levels of unemployment in the municipality and resultant low levels of income (from the formal sector) forced a portion of the population still residing in the area to enter and participate in informal and marginal activities (e.g. subsistence farming).

The second implication of the low levels of buying power is the inability of the community to pay taxes (e.g. property tax) and for even the most basic level of services. This situation on the other hand undermines the financial feasibility of the local municipality and makes it difficult to provide the necessary social services and municipal infrastructure in the area.

An opportunity also exists for agro-processing of some of the municipality's comparative and competitive advantages. The Limpopo Agro-Processing Strategy has identified a gap in the processing of agricultural products from the province, hence for potatoes and tomatoes the municipality can have such an agro-processing facility.

4.10 Housing Typologies

The municipality, in all its wards, comprises of housing typologies that reflect detached monotype housing in individual erven. There are no high density buildings and no cluster housing. However, new trends in Mogwadi for multiple family dwelling units.

When the democratic government came into power in 1994 it inherited huge backlogs in the provision of decent housing for the majority of communities. Molemole Municipality was not immune to that. It had massive housing backlogs coupled with massive infrastructure backlogs.

The Department of Cooperative Government, Human Settlement and Traditional Affairs is tasked with the responsibility of providing low cost housing (RDP houses) to all settlements and wards of Molemole.

New trends for rental stock have started to emerge in Mogwadi and Ramokgopa to accommodate labour force and the ever increasing student population

4.11 IDENTIFIED SPATIAL PRIORITY ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

4.11.1 Creation of Sustainable Spatial Structure

Spatially Molemole Local Municipality is characterized by a dispersed, fragmented and low density settlements impact on sustainable service delivery and economic development;

4.11.2 Improved Roads and Transportation

Poor road conditions and poor transportation linkages between settlements and poor transport system impact on access between settlements and service delivery. This challenge is prevalent in the western section of Molemole Municipality. However, through the implementation of the Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG), the Molemole Municipality has managed to upgrade from gravel to tar a road linking D1200 from Mohodi to Koekoek, a road linking Mohodi to Madikana and a road linking Mohodi to Maponto in line with the motive of connecting settlements to one another. This move should be commended and continued with by the municipality.

4.11.3 Tourism Development

Poorly developed tourism development in terms of infrastructure such as proper road linkages, facilities, etc.

4.11.4 Environmental Protection.

Poor environmental protection and conservation of natural resources and the environment in general.

4.11.5 Land availability.

Limited availability of state land for development especially in major nodal points.

4.11.6 Water

Poor access of communities to water as a result of insufficient rainfall, poor underground water supply which is compounded by poor planning, maintenance and infrastructure.

4.11.7 Housing

Poor housing delivery especially low-cost housing due to limited state or municipal land, limited infrastructure especially in identified major nodal areas.

4.11.8 Sports and Recreational Facilities

Limited and poorly developed sports and recreational facilities concomitant with poor infrastructure.

4.11.9 Local Economic Development (LED)

Poor local economic development as a result of the following:

- limited access to infrastructure such as water, proper roads and network, access to trade markets, lack of proper skills and training facilities and funding.
- poor development of available natural resources such as mining, agriculture and tourism.

4.11.10 Job Creation

Limited job opportunities as a result of low investment opportunities in the municipality.

4.11.11 Land Use Management.

Poor implementation and enforcement of land use management system including by-laws and policies.

4.12 Synthesis

The strategic location of Molemole gives the municipality a comparative and competitive edge in the province compared to institutions of its size. Key strategic roads such as R1200, N1 and R521 which play an economic role within the national and regional context transverse through MLM. Furthermore the comparative and competitive advantages are boosted by the municipality's proximity to the provincial logistics hub and Musina-Makhado Special Economic Zone.

The Municipality should leverage on developments in neighbouring municipalities. An example is in the neighbouring Bloubaai Municipality which has Senwabarwana as its primary node with its massive developments current and in the pipeline. Molemole settlements of Broekman (Westphalia) and Overdyk (Moleele) can be planned alongside the expansion of Senwabarwana so that in future they fall within the urban edge of the Senwabarwana node.

The spatial analysis of the current reality has confirmed that spatial fragmentation and general sprawl in settlements make infrastructure investment less cost efficient and hinders economic growth. As a result there is a need to reconfigure the spatial setting – which will, in-turn, support economic growth and reduce inefficiencies. This calls for a paradigm shift in SDF development and it is the intention of this revised SDF to do just this. Legislative and policy context provide an enabling environment to do so. It is on this basis that the Municipality must have an enabling environment as well (e.g. political will and a resourced administrative machinery)

4.13 Proposed Spatial Vision for MLM Revised SDF

A spatial vision was defined by Wong (2002) as a strategic, overarching spatial framework to guide major development activities and to cope with the pervasive force of the changing spatial structure. A spatial vision must be rooted in a normative framework with five key elements:

- spatial justice
- spatial sustainability
- spatial resilience
- spatial quality, and
- spatial efficiency

Emanating from the spatial analysis of the current reality the following mutually related spatial visions are proposed for discussion:

- **A spatially integrated and sustainable municipality where all live in harmony with their environment**

or

- **A spatially inclusive and sustainable municipality where access to all amenities of life is provided to all in an efficient manner**

