



**DRAFT**  
**INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN**  
**2026/2031**

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## List of Acronyms

AGSA	Auditor General South Africa
ARV	Antiretroviral
ASS	Annual Schools Survey
BAR	Basic Assessment Report
BBBEE	Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment
BWS	Bulk Water Supply
CAPEX	Capital Expenditure
CBCSS	Community Based Care Support Services
CBD	Central Business District
CDM	Capricorn District Municipality
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
GDS	Growth & Development Strategy
CHC	Community Health Centres
CO	Carbon Monoxide
COGHSTA	Cooperative Governance, Human Settlement and Traditional Affairs
CPF	Community Policing Forum
CSF	Community Safety Forum
DPIs	Development Priority Issues
DAFF	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
DC	District Code
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs
DFA	Development Facilitation Act 65 of 1995

DHSD	Department of Health and Social Development
DIC	Drop in Centre
DMR	Department of Minerals Resources
DoARD	Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
DoE	Department of Education
DPWRI	Department of Public Works, Roads and Infrastructure
DRMF	Disaster Risk Management Forum
DSAC	Department of Sports Arts & Culture
DTI	Department of Trade and Investment
DWS	Department of Water and Sanitation
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EEDG	Energy Efficiency Demand Grant
EEP	Employment Equity Plan
EHS	Environmental Health Services
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EPWP	Expanded Public Works Programme
ERP	Enterprise Resource Planning
FET	Further Education & Training
FMG	Financial Management Grant
GDIP	Green Drop Improvement Plan
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GDS	Growth and Development Strategy

GIS	Geographical Information System
GRAP	Generally Recognized Accounting Practice
HCBC	Home Community Based Care
HDI	Human Development Index
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
HH	Households
HR	Human Resource
IKM	Information and Knowledge Management
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDC	Industrial Development Corporation
IDRR	International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IGR	Intergovernmental Relations
IT	Information & Technology
ITP	Integrated Transport Plan
KPA	Key Performance Area
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
LARP	Land and Agrarian Reform Project
LDV	Light Delivery Vehicles
LED	Local Economic Development
LEDA	Limpopo Economic Development Agency
LEDET	Limpopo Economic Development, Environment and Tourism
LDP	Limpopo Development Plan

LGSETA	Local Government Sector Education and Training Authority
LM	Local Municipality
LTP	Limpopo Tourism & Parks
LUM	Land Use Management
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
MDMC	Municipal Disaster Management Centre
MFMA	Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003
MGP	Municipal Growth Point
MPAC	Municipal Public Accounts Committee
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEC	Member of Executive Committee
MIG	Municipal Infrastructure Grant
MLM	Molemole Local Municipality
MM	Municipal Manager
MMC	Member of Mayoral Committee
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPAC	Municipal Public Account Committee
MPLS	Multiprotocol Label Switching Solution
MSA	Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000
MSIG	Municipal System Improvement Grant
MTBPS	Medium Term Budget Policy Statement
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTREF	Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework

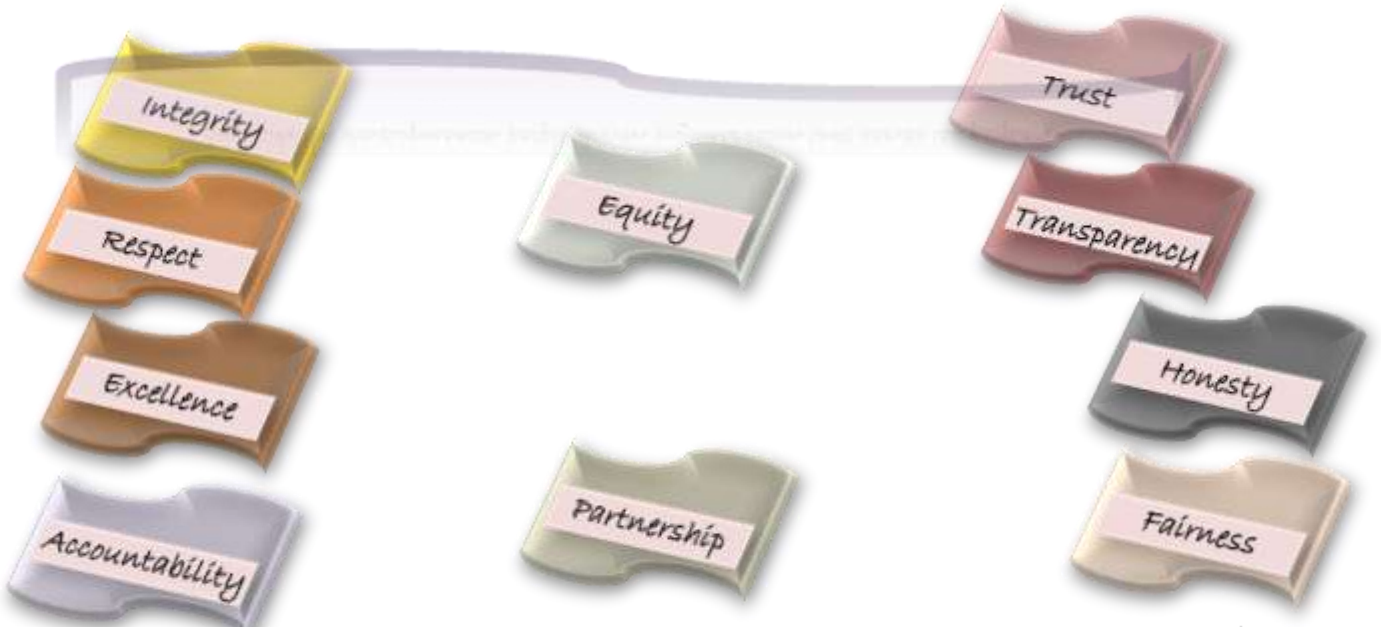
MTSF	Medium Term Strategic Framework
MWIG	Municipal Water Infrastructure Grant
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NLTA	National Land Transport Transition Act 22 of 2000
NMT	Non-Motorised Transport
NPO	Non-Profit Organisation
NSDP	National Spatial Development Perspectives
O&M	Operations & Maintenance
OPEX	Operational Expenditure
OTP	Office of the Premier
PAIA	Promotion of Access to Information Act
PCP	Population Concentration Point
PGP	Provincial Growth Point
PMS	Performance Management System
PMU	Project Management Unit
PPPs	Public Private Partnerships
PRASA	Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa
RA	Road Assessment
RAL	Roads Agency Limpopo
RRAMS	Rural Road Asset Management System
RDP	Reconstruction & Development Programme
REAL	Revenue, Expenditure, Assets & Liability

RHIG	Rural Households Infrastructure Grant
RSC levy	Regional Services Councils Levy
RWS	Regional Water Scheme
SALGA	South African Local Government Association
SANRAL	South African National Road Agency Limited
SANS	South African National Standards
SAP	Systems Applications and Products
SAPS	South African Police Services
SASSA	South African Social Security Agency
SCM	Supply Chain Management
SDBIP	Service Delivery & Budget Implementation Plan
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SDI	Spatial Development Initiatives
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SETA	Skills Education Training Authority
SIPs	Strategic Integrated Projects
SLA	Service Level Agreement
SMMEs	Small Medium & Micro Enterprises
SO2	Sulphur Oxide
SODA	State of the District Address
SONA	State of the Nation Address
SOPA	State of the Province Address

SPLUMA	Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act
STATSSA	Statistic South Africa
SWOT	Strength, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
VAT	Value Added Tax
VOCS	Victim of Crime Survey
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine
WESSA	Wildlife and Environmental Society of South Africa
WSA	Water Service Authority
WSDP	Water Services Development Plan
WSIG	Water Services Infrastructure Grant
WSP	Work Skills Plan
WTP	Water Treatment Plant
WWRAP	Wastewater Risk Abatement Plan
WWTW	Waste Water Treatment Works
ZCC	Zion Christian Church

## MUNICIPAL VALUES

VISION: "A developmental people driven organization that serves its people"



Mission: "To provide essential and sustainable services in an efficient and effective manner"

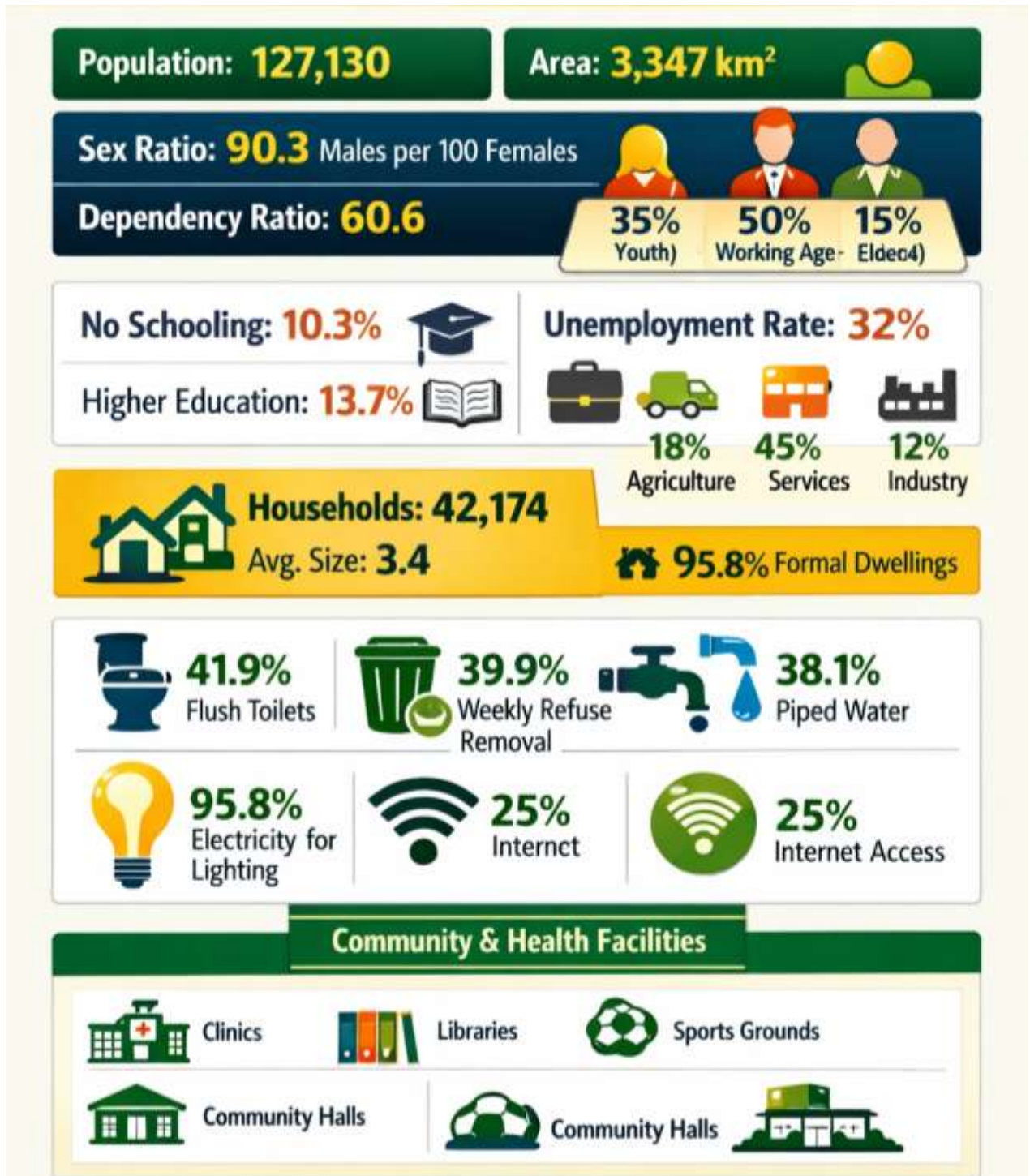


@municipality



Molemole Local Municipality

## MOLEMOLE AT A GLANCE



**MUNICIPAL COUNCIL EXECUTIVE**



**Cllr. Masilo Edward Paya**



**Cllr. Emmaunel Rathaha**



**Cllr. Dikeledi Matlou**

## **MAYORS FOREWORD**

**To be done in the final IDP**

### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY BY THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER**

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## **1. THE PLANNING PROCESS**

### **INTRODUCTION**

In this section, we provide a brief overview of legislative context within which the IDP process took place, the basis for IDP review process, institutional arrangements that are in place to drive the IDP process,

### **POLICIES AND LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORKS**

The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) as primary outcome of the process of integrated development planning, is a tool for bridging the gap between the current reality and the vision of (1) alleviating poverty and meeting the short-term developmental needs of the community and stakeholders within the municipal area and (2) eradicating poverty from our municipality over the longer-term in an efficient, effective and sustainable manner.

### **THE CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA (ACT 108 OF 1996)**

This is the supreme law of the country and fundamentally aims to protect human rights and promote democratic governance. The Constitution therefore provides for a new approach to government on national, provincial and local government levels.

The constitutional model redefines the relationships between the three spheres of government by replacing the system of a vertical hierarchy of tiers with three overlapping planning processes and sets of plans, each relating to a different sphere of government, The constitutional mandate for local government is to:

- *Provide democratic and accountable government for all communities,*
- *Ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner,*
- *Promote social and economic development,*
- *Promote a safe and healthy environment,*
- *Encourage the involvement of communities and community organizations in the matters of local government.*

### **THE WHITE PAPER ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

The White Paper on Local Government expects from municipalities to be “working with citizens and groups within the community to find sustainable ways to meet their social, economic and material needs and improve the quality of their lives”. Integrated Development Planning reinforces this decentralized system of government. IDP is thus not just another planning exercise but will essentially link public expenditure to new development vision and strategies.

The review of the 1998 White Paper is underway to address persistent challenges such as financial mismanagement, inadequate governance, and limited public participation<sup>4</sup>. The process aims to:

- *Modernize governance structures.*
- *Strengthen municipal performance.*
- *Enhance service delivery and accountability.*

Key areas of focus include:

- **Financial Management:** *Improving fiscal responsibility and sustainability.*
- **Capacity Building:** *Equipping municipal officials with the necessary skills.*
- **Community Engagement:** *Encouraging active citizen involvement through inclusive platforms*

### **THE MUNICIPAL SYSTEMS ACT (MSA2000)**

The Municipal Systems Act defines the IDP as one of the core functions of a municipality and makes it a legal requirement for every council to adopt a single, inclusive and strategic plan for the development of its municipality. It outlines the process for drafting, reviewing, and aligning IDPs with national and provincial strategies. Sections like 25–34 specify requirements for community participation, performance management, and integrated planning.

### **THE MUNICIPAL DEMARCATION ACT, 1998**

The Municipal Demarcation Act provides the framework for defining municipal boundaries and areas of jurisdiction. It enables municipalities to efficiently manage their regions and responsibilities. This Act is crucial for Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) as it ensures that plans are tailored to the specific needs of each demarcated area, promoting equitable development and effective service delivery within their jurisdictions.

### **SPATIAL PLANNING AND LAND USE MANAGEMENT ACT (SPLUMA), 2013**

SPLUMA regulates spatial planning and land use management across municipalities to foster sustainable and coordinated development. It ensures that municipal IDPs incorporate Spatial Development Frameworks (SDFs), which guide infrastructure, housing, and land use planning. This Act guarantees that municipal development aligns with broader spatial priorities and avoids fragmentation.

### **THE MUNICIPAL STRUCTURES ACT, 1998**

The Municipal Structures Act defines the institutional roles, responsibilities, and functions of municipalities. It establishes the structure of local governance, enabling municipalities to execute their duties efficiently. IDPs rely on this framework to implement strategies effectively, ensuring that municipal roles align with developmental objectives.

### **THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 1998 (NEMA)**

NEMA promotes sustainable environmental practices and governs development activities that impact the environment. Municipal IDPs must comply with NEMA to integrate environmental protection into their development plans, ensuring sustainable growth while safeguarding natural resources and ecosystems.

### **THE WATER SERVICES ACT, 1997**

This Act provides the legal framework for water service provision, defining the roles of municipalities in managing water infrastructure and supply. IDPs must prioritize water services to address community needs, ensuring equitable access and sustainable resource management within municipalities.

There are a number of important Policy directives emanating from National and Provincial government as well as the district municipality that were considered in the review of this IDP. These include, but are not limited to:

- *The National Development Plan 2030*
- *The National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP).*
- *The Limpopo Employment, Growth and Development Plan, 2009-2014 (LEGDP).*
- *Back to Basics*
- *Vision 2063 of the African Union*
- *Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Strategy.*
- *The Breaking New Ground Housing Policy.*
- *Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (CRDP, 2009).*
- *Limpopo Provincial SDF.*
- *Capricorn District SDF*
- *Inclusionary Housing Policy.*
- *Capricorn District Municipality Disaster Management Plan, CDM-DMP).*
- *Capricorn District Municipality Water Services Development Plan (CDM-WSDP).*

## **MUNICIPAL FINANCE MANAGEMENT ACT, 2003 (MFMA)**

The MFMA ensures sound financial management within municipalities. It mandates that IDPs align with municipal budgets, ensuring efficient allocation of resources for development projects. This alignment helps municipalities stay financially accountable while delivering on their priorities.

## **NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2030)**

Municipal IDPs must align with NDP targets to contribute to national socio-economic transformation. The NDP focusses on the critical capabilities needed to transform the economy and society. In particular, it assists the 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.

## **NATIONAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVE**

All development proposals, interventions and projects that will emanate from the adopted SDF take place in 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*
- *Provide a principle-based approach to coordinate and guide policy implementation across government (Republic of South Africa, the Presidency, 2011)*

## **CAPRICORN DISTRICT ONE PLAN**

The One Plan is a key initiative in South Africa under the District Development Model (DDM). It serves as a consolidated, long-term strategic plan for each district and metropolitan municipality, aiming to align all levels of government (national, provincial, and local) and other stakeholders in achieving common development goals.

## **CAPRICORN 2040 GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY**

The Capricorn Growth and Development Strategy is a long-range planning instrument. It has to play an important role in conceptualizing the desired future by enabling all 3 spheres of government, all state entities, the private sector, social actors and communities to navigate from the current context into a new reality. Based on the analysis of the diagnostic report.

## **NATIONAL TREASURY CIRCULAR**

Circulars are issued under the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA) and linked to the Municipal Budget and Reporting Regulations (MBRR). They ensure municipalities comply with statutory requirements in preparing IDPs and budgets. They enforce the use of the Municipal Standard Chart of Accounts (mSCOA), which standardizes financial reporting across municipalities. Circulars emphasize cost containment, credible revenue projections, and prioritization of service delivery.

## **KEY ASPECTS OF THE STATE OF THE NATION ADDRESS (SONA 2025)**

On 12 February 2026, President Cyril Ramaphosa delivered the State of the Nation Address (SoNA) before a joint sitting of Parliament. The address reaffirmed South Africa's resilience and outlined government's policy objectives, economic priorities, and social interventions for the year ahead. Key highlights included:

- *Positive economic growth with two consecutive budget surpluses.*
- *Improved investor confidence, supported by declining interest rates and a stronger Rand.*
- *Commitment of over R1 trillion in public investment over three years to build and maintain infrastructure marking the largest allocation in South Africa's history.*
- *Continued implementation of the Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan (ERRP) and Operation Vulindlela Phase II, focusing on structural reforms.*
- *Emphasis on tackling unemployment, poverty, crime, and corruption, while strengthening healthcare and digital transformation.*

### **Implications for Molemole Municipality**

**The SoNA provides a framework that guides local government planning and implementation. Molemole Municipality's IDP must align with these national priorities to ensure coherence and maximize access to funding and support.**

### **Economic Development**

The national commitment to infrastructure spending creates opportunities. Molemole to prioritize roads and electrification projects. Molemole should strengthen Local Economic Development (LED) strategies, focusing on agriculture, tourism, and small business incubation.

### **Social Services**

The municipality should leverage national employment initiatives to expand youth employment programmes and integrate them into local service delivery projects. Alignment with national priorities requires improvements of clinic infrastructure, digital learning platforms, and school facilities, ensuring equitable access.

### **Governance and Compliance**

The SoNA's emphasis on clean governance reinforces Molemole's commitment to transparent procurement processes, compliance with legislation, and strengthening internal audit systems. The municipality should explore e-governance platforms for service delivery, records management, and citizen engagement, in line with the national digital roadmap.

## **KEY ASPECT THE STATE OF THE PROVINCE ADDRESS (SOPA)**

The address provided a comprehensive overview of Limpopo's progress, challenges, and strategic direction for the medium term, anchored in the Limpopo Development Plan (LDP) 2026–2030.

### **Economic Growth and Job Creation**

Limpopo recorded sustained job creation, with over 64,000 jobs added in 2025, largely through infrastructure projects, agricultural expansion, and provincial employment programmes. The province is intensifying support for small businesses, cooperatives, and agro-processing initiatives, positioning them as engines of inclusive growth.

Special focus was placed on youth employment, with expanded training and placement opportunities in both public and private sectors.

### **Infrastructure Development**

Major investments are being directed toward roads, schools, clinics, and housing projects, aimed at reducing service delivery backlogs and improving accessibility in rural areas. The

Premier announced new bulk water schemes and rehabilitation of existing infrastructure to address persistent water shortages.

- Housing delivery is being accelerated, with thousands of low-cost housing units planned to reduce informal settlements and improve living conditions.

#### Social Services and Human Development

- The SOPA reaffirmed Limpopo's commitment to healthcare strengthening, particularly in combating HIV, TB, and maternal health challenges.

- Expansion of primary healthcare facilities and improved staffing levels were announced to ensure equitable access across districts.

Education remains a priority, with investments in school infrastructure, digital learning platforms, and teacher development programmes to enhance quality outcomes.

#### Governance and Institutional Capacity

The Premier underscored the importance of clean governance, reinforcing anti-corruption measures and compliance with national frameworks. Limpopo is advancing digital transformation, with e-governance platforms being rolled out to improve service delivery, records management, and citizen engagement. Strengthening of intergovernmental relations was emphasized, ensuring alignment between provincial, district, and local municipalities.

## 1.2. POWERS AND FUNCTIONS

Specific powers and functions were assigned to Molemole Local Municipality in terms of Notice of Establishment (Notice No.307) that was published in Provincial Government Notice No. 307 of 2000.

#### The powers and functions are as follows:

- *The provision and maintenance of childcare facilities*
- *Development of local tourism*
- *Municipal planning*
- *Municipal public transport*
- *Municipal public works*
- *Storm-water management systems*
- *Administer trading regulations*
- *Provision and maintenance of water and sanitation*
- *Administer billboards and display of advertisement in public areas*
- *Administer cemeteries, funeral parlours and crematoria*
- *Cleaning*
- *Control of public nuisances*
- *Control of undertakings that sell liquor to the public*

- *Ensure the provision of facilities for the accommodation, care and burial of animals*
- *Fencing and fences*
- *Licensing of dogs*
- *Licensing and control of undertakings that sell food to the public*
- *Administer and maintenance of local amenities*
- *Development and maintenance of local sport facilities*
- *Develop and administer markets*
- *Development and maintenance of municipal parks and recreation*
- *Regulate noise pollution*
- *Administer pounds*
- *Development and maintenance of public places*
- *Refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal*
- *Administer street trading*
- *Provision of municipal health services.*
- *The division of powers and functions between the district municipalities and local municipalities were adjusted by the MEC of corporative Governance in terms of sections 16 and 85 of the Municipal Structures Act, 1998 and published in Provincial Gazette No.878, dated 07 March 2003. The following district municipal powers and functions were transferred to local municipalities:*
  - *Solid waste disposal sites*
  - *Municipal roads*
  - *Cemeteries and crematoria*
  - *Promotion of local tourism and*
  - *Municipal public works relating to any of the above functions or any other functions assigned to the local municipality.*

### **MUNICIPAL PRIORITY ISSUES**

**The Municipality has the following core priority issues:**

- *Access roads*
- *Storm water drainage*
- *Electricity*
- *Environmental management*
- *Social amenities*
- *Law enforcement*
- *Local economic development*
- *Financial management*
- *Skills development*
- *Capacity building*

### **IDP PROCESS PLAN**

The purpose of the process plan is to indicate the various planned activities and strategies on which the municipality embarked on to compile its integrated development plan. and the budget for the medium-term budget framework as well as performance management system for implementation of the plan.

**Table 1: PHASES OF THE IDP**

Phase	Description	Key Activities	Stakeholders Involved
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<b>Phase 1:</b> Analysis Phase	Gathering information on existing conditions, identifying problems, and prioritizing them.	Community consultations, resource evaluation, and problem prioritization.	Community, Magoshi, CDM, StatsSA, Provincial & National Departments, Municipal Management.
<b>Phase 2:</b> Strategies Phase	Crafting solutions to problems by defining vision, mission, strategic objectives, and measurable outcomes.	Strategic planning sessions with management and councillors.	Municipal Council, Senior and Extended Management.
<b>Phase 3:</b> Projects Phase	Developing project details, timelines, and budgets based on strategies from Phase 2.	Project design, budget preparation, and stakeholder alignment.	Municipal officials, CoGHSTA, external stakeholders.
<b>Phase 4:</b> Integration Phase	Ensuring all development plans and strategies are cohesive and aligned with local, provincial, and national frameworks.	Consolidation of plans, alignment with management strategies.	All stakeholders involved in integration efforts.
<b>Phase 5:</b> Approval Phase	Finalizing and approving the draft IDP and budget, including public consultations and Council approval.	Public participation, feedback incorporation, and final Council approval.	Communities, stakeholders, Municipal Council

**Table 2: Time frames for IDP Review**

PHASE	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBILITY	TARGET DATE
<b>JULY</b>			
<b>PRE PLANNING</b>	Tabling of draft process plan for inputs to council	Municipal Manager	30 June 2025
	Publication of the draft process plan	Municipal Manager SM:LEDP	1 July 2025
	1st Departmental engagement session on IDP Analysis Phase	SM:LEDP SIDP Manager	14-17 July 2025
	Tabling of final process plan with inputs to council	Municipal Manager	30 July 2025
	<b>AUGUST-SEPTEMBER</b>		
<b>ANALYSIS PHASE</b>	1st IDP Steering Committee working session on review of 2024/2025 IDP implementation	Municipal Manager SM:LEDP SIDP Manager	7-8 August 2025
	Finalization of analysis per department	SM:LEDP SIDP Manager	12 September 2025
	1st Management Strategic working session (Analysis Phase)	Municipal Manager SM:LEDP SIDP Manager	23-24 September 2025
	1st Organizational Strategic working session on (Analysis Phase)		24-26 September 2025
	1st IDP Representative Forum on Analysis Phase	Mayor	2 October 2025
<b>FEBRUARY</b>			
	2nd Departmental engagement session (strategies and projects phase)	SM:LEDP SIDP Manager	10-12 February 2026

PHASE	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBILITY	TARGET DATE
	2nd Integrated Development Plan Steering Committee Meeting (strategies and projects phase)	Municipal Manager SM:LEDP SIDP Manager	17 February 2026
	3rd Management Strategic working session (strategies and projects phase)	Municipal Manager SM:LEDP SIDP Manager	18-19 February 2026
	2nd Organizational Strategic working session on (strategies and projects phase)	Municipal Manager	20-21 February 2026
	2nd IDP Representative Forum meeting on strategies and projects phase	Mayor	25 February 2026
	Finalize review of IDP strategies and projects Phase	SM:LEDP SIDP Manager	28 February 2026
	<b>MARCH</b>		
	Tabling of 2026/2027 Draft IDP/ Budget to Council	Municipal Manager	28 March 2026
	Publication of 2026/2027 Draft IDP to public for comments and inputs	Municipal Manager	31 March 2026
	Submission of Draft 2026/2027 IDP to MEC COGHSTA, CDM, National and Provincial Treasury	Municipal Manager	31 March 2026
<b>APRIL</b>			
PROJECTS PHASE	Consultative Meeting on Draft 2026/2027 IDP/Budget Mogwadi rate payers	Mayor	1 April 2026
	Consultative Meeting on Draft 2026/2027 IDP/Budget Morebeng rate payers	Mayor	2 April 2026
	Consultative Meeting on Draft 2026/2027 IDP/Budget traditional leader	Mayor	3 April 2026
	Consultative Meeting on Draft 2026/2027 IDP/Budget Cluster 1	Mayor	07 April 2026
	Consultative Meeting on Draft 2026/2027 IDP/Budget Cluster 2	Mayor	08 April 2026
	Consultative Meeting on Draft 2026/2027 IDP/Budget Cluster 3	Mayor	09 April 2026
	Consultative Meeting on Draft 2026/2027 IDP/Budget Cluster 4	Mayor	10 April 2026
	Consultative Meeting on Draft 2026/2027 IDP/Budget Children forum	Mayor	11 April 2026
<b>MAY</b>			
PROJECTS PHASE AN INTEGRATION PHASE	3rd IDP Representative Forum (Finalization of draft 2026/2027 IDP/Budget)	Mayor	1 May 2026
	Departmental engagement session Finalization of draft 2026/2027 IDP/Budget)	SM:LEDP SIDP Manager	5-7 May 2026
	3rd Integrated Development Plan Steering Committee Meeting : (Finalization of draft 2026/2027 IDP/Budget)	All Senior Managers SIDP Manager	12 May 2026
	4th Management Strategic working session (Finalization of draft 2026/2027 IDP/Budget)	Municipal Manager SM:LEDP	13-14 May 2026
	3rd Organisational Strategic working session (Finalization of draft 2026/2027 IDP/Budget)	Municipal Manager	15 May 2026
	3rd Management Strategic working session (strategies and projects phase)	Municipal Manager SM:LEDP SIDP Manager	18-19 February 2026
	2nd Organisational Strategic working session on (strategies and projects phase)	Municipal Manager	20-21 February 2026
	2nd IDP Representative Forum meeting on strategies and projects phase	Mayor	25 February 2026
	Finalize review of IDP strategies and projects Phase	SM:LEDP SIDP Manager	28 February 2026
	<b>MARCH</b>		
	Tabling of 2026/2027 Draft IDP/ Budget to Council	Municipal Manager	28 March 2026

PHASE	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBILITY	TARGET DATE
	Publication of 2026/2027 Draft IDP to public for comments and inputs	Municipal Manager	31 March 2026
	Submission of Draft 2026/2027 IDP to MEC COGHSTA, CDM, National and Provincial Treasury	Municipal Manager	31 March 2026
<b>APRIL</b>			
		Mayor	2 April 2026
	Consultative Meeting on Draft 2026/2027 IDP/Budget Morebeng rate payers	Mayor	3 April 2026
	Consultative Meeting on Draft 2026/2027 IDP/Budget Cluster 1	Mayor	07 April 2026
	Consultative Meeting on Draft 2026/2027 IDP/Budget Cluster 2	Mayor	08 April 2026
	Consultative Meeting on Draft 2026/2027 IDP/Budget Cluster 3	Mayor	09 April 2026
	Consultative Meeting on Draft 2026/2027 IDP/Budget Cluster 4	Mayor	10 April 2026
<b>MAY</b>			
APPROVAL AND INTEGRATION PHASE	3rd IDP Representative Forum (Finalization of draft 2026/2027 IDP/Budget)	Mayor	1 May 2026
	Departmental engagement session (Finalization of draft 2026/2027 IDP/Budget)	SM:LEDP SIDP Manager	5-7 May 2026
	3rd Integrated Development Plan Steering Committee Meeting : (Finalization of draft 2026/2027 IDP/Budget)	All Senior Managers	12 May 2026
	4th Management Strategic working session (Finalization of draft 2026/2027 IDP/Budget)	Municipal Manager SM:LEDP	13-14 May 2026
	3rd Organizational Strategic working session (Finalization of draft 2026/2027 IDP/Budget)	Municipal Manager	15 May 2026
	Tabling of final 2026/27 IDP/Budget	Mayor	30 May 2026
	Submission of approved 2026/2027 IDP/Budget to MEC(COGHSTA), District Municipality) Provincial Treasury and National Treasury	Municipal Manager	9 June 2026
	Public Notice on the adopted Final IDP /Budget	Municipal Manager	9 June 2026

## INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

It is the primary responsibility of Council, its Councilors, officials and staff to ensure that integrated planning is undertaken. The Molemole Local Council is responsible for the approval of the IDP for the municipal area. This process belongs to the municipality and, thus, should be owned and controlled by the municipality. Councilors, senior officials, local/traditional authorities, sector departments and parastatals, civil society and trade unions, amongst others, have distinct roles to play during integrated development planning processes.

**Table 3: Roles and responsibility**

<b>8</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
Municipal Council	The ultimate decision-making body on IDP process. Approves, and adopt IDP.
Mayor	The Mayor is responsible for driving the whole IDP process in the municipality. The day-to-day management of the IDP process has been delegated to the Office of the Municipal Manager. The IDP Manager deals with the day-to-day issues relating to the IDP and chairs the IDP Steering Committee. The IDP Steering Committee is a technical working team of dedicated officials who together with the Municipal Manager and/or the IDP Manager must ensure a smooth compilation and implementation of the IDP.
Municipal Manager	The Municipal Manager's Office serve as the driver responsible for the whole IDP Review process.
IDP Steering Committee	The IDP Steering Committee is a Technical Working Team of dedicated Heads of Departments and Senior officials who support the IDP Manager to ensure the smooth planning process. The IDP Steering Committee may appoint IDP Task Teams to deal with specific issues as delegated to them by the Steering Committee. In this regard, all municipal departments are expected to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Providing relevant technical and financial information for analysis in order to determine priority issues.</i></li> <li>• <i>Contributing technical expertise in the consideration of strategies and identification of projects.</i></li> <li>• <i>Providing departmental operational and capital budgetary information.</i></li> <li>• <i>Responsible for the preparation of project proposals; and</i></li> <li>• <i>Responsible for preparing amendments to the draft IDP for submission to council for approval.</i></li> </ul>
IDP Representative Forum	The IDP Representative Forum is the structure that facilitates and coordinates participation of various stakeholders in the IDP process. The IDP Representative Forum is well constituted and functional.
Communities	Communicate their needs and priorities through Ward Committees, Ward Councillors and through village, ward-based meetings and imbizos.
<b>Spheres of Government</b>	
National Government	The role of the national government in the IDP process is to provide a legal framework, policy guidelines and principles for sectoral, provincial and local government planning. National government's involvement in the process was basically restricted to the input from specific departments (e.g. DWAF) rendering services in the provinces and to assist and guide municipalities in the IDP process
Provincial government	The role of the provincial government is to monitor the IDP process on a provincial level, facilitate horizontal alignment of the IDP'S of the District Municipalities within the province and to ensure that vertical /sector alignment took place between provincial sector departments and the municipal planning process.
District Municipality	The role of the district municipality is firstly to compile a 5- year IDP as part of an integrated system of planning and delivery, which will serve as an outline for all future development activities within the municipal area. Secondly, the District municipality is also responsible to effect horizontal alignment of the IDPs of the Local Municipalities, vertical alignment between district and local planning and the facilitation of vertical alignment of IDPs with other spheres of government and sector departments.
Other Stakeholders	The input and participation of corporate service providers, private sector, NGO's, representatives of organized stakeholder groups, etc. in the IDP process is important as these stakeholders are involved in providing goods and rendering services.

## MEC'S IDP ASSESSMENT FINDINGS

The annual MEC's Assessment of Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) is a critical mechanism to guide the review and improvement of municipal IDPs and budgets. This process ensures that IDPs are credible, comply with legislation, and align with Service Delivery Budget and Implementation Plans (SDBIPs). The assessment indicated that all Molemole's IDP is credible and aligned with the Service Deliver budget and implementation plan

Table 4 MEC Assessment

Municipality	IDP Indicator outcome	IDP-SDBIP Alignment
Capricorn District	High	Aligned-Sustained
<b>Molemole</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Aligned-Sustained</b>
Blouberg	High	Aligned-Sustained
Lepelle Nkumpi	High	Not Aligned-Stagnant
Polokwane	High	Not Aligned-Regress

## 2. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

### INTRODUCTION

The situational analysis forms a critical foundation for the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) of the municipality, providing a comprehensive overview of the current conditions, challenges,

and opportunities within the municipal area. identifies pressing issues such as service delivery gaps, population dynamics, spatial disparities, and resource constraints

## DEMOGRAPHICS

This section provides an overview of the population size, distribution, composition, and trends within the municipal area, highlighting key factors that influence development priorities and service delivery.

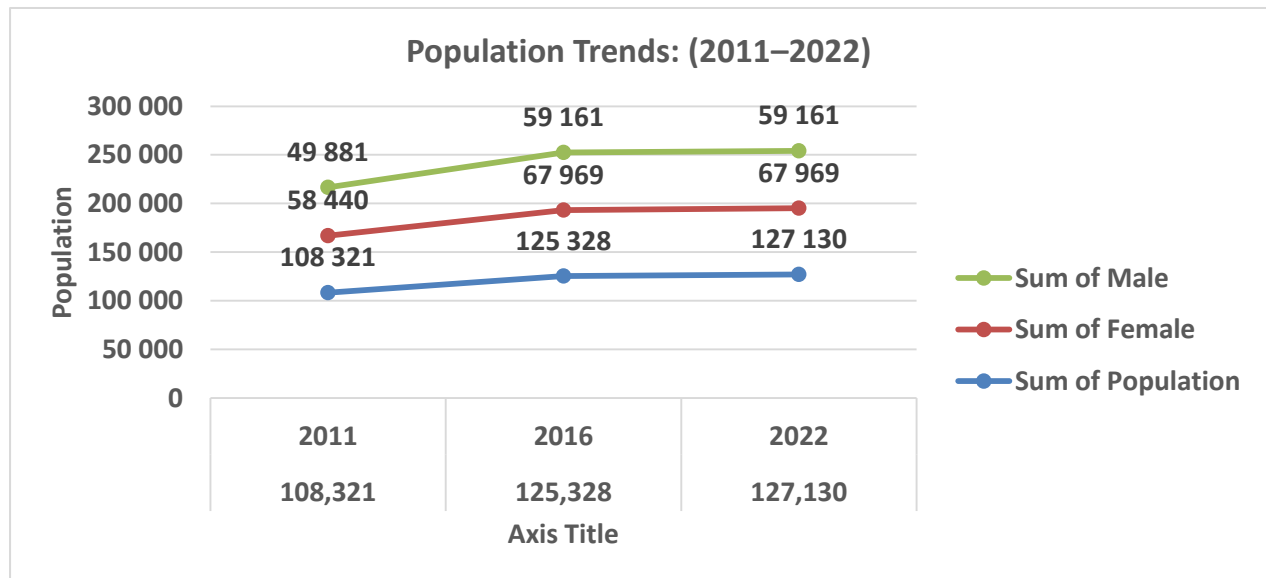
### POPULATION TRENDS

Molemole Local Municipality has experienced dynamic population changes in recent years. Between 2011 and 2016, the population grew by a remarkable 15.7%, rising from 108,321 to 125,328 residents. This surge was primarily driven by the incorporation of two additional wards following the disestablishment of Aganang Municipality. However, growth slowed significantly to just 1.4% between 2016 and 2022, with the population reaching 127,130. The deceleration can be attributed to a combination of reduced natural growth and a rise in outmigration, as residents, particularly younger individuals, sought better opportunities in urban areas

**Year 2011: 108,321 residents**

**Year 2016: 125,328 residents**

**Year 2022: 127,130 residents**



## AGE DISTRIBUTION BY GENDER

Molemole's age distribution reveals an important demographic structure. Children aged 0–14 years comprise 31.6% of the population, indicating a youthful community with growing needs for educational and healthcare facilities. The working-age group (15–64 years) accounts for the majority, at 59.8%, presenting opportunities for economic growth and development. The elderly population (65+ years) makes up 8.6%, emphasizing the importance of age-friendly services. Gender distribution further highlights disparities, with females representing 53.5% of the population in 2022 compared to 46.5% for males. This imbalance reflects migration patterns, as men often relocate to urban areas for employment.

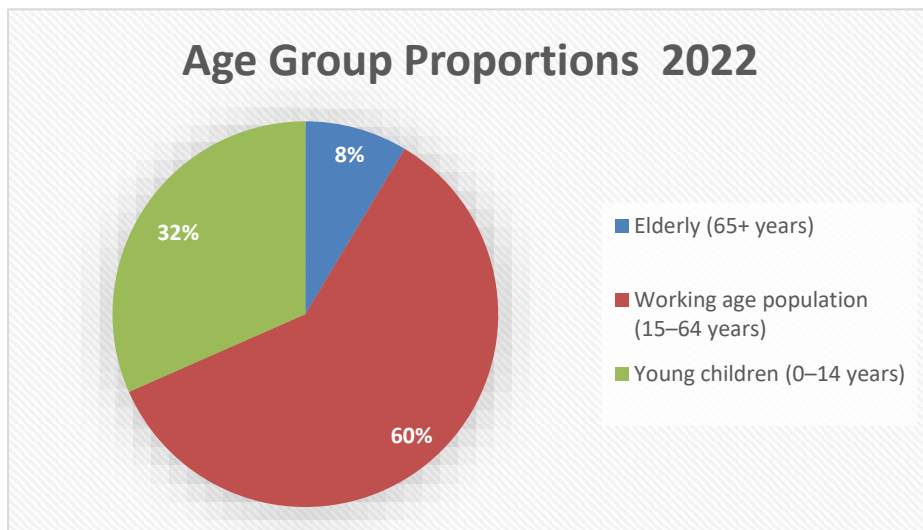
**Young children (0–14 years): 31.6%**

**Working-age population (15–64 years): 59.8%**

**Elderly (65+ years): 8.6%**

**Male Population (2022): 46.5%**

**Female Population (2022): 53.5%**



## EMPLOYMENT PROFILE

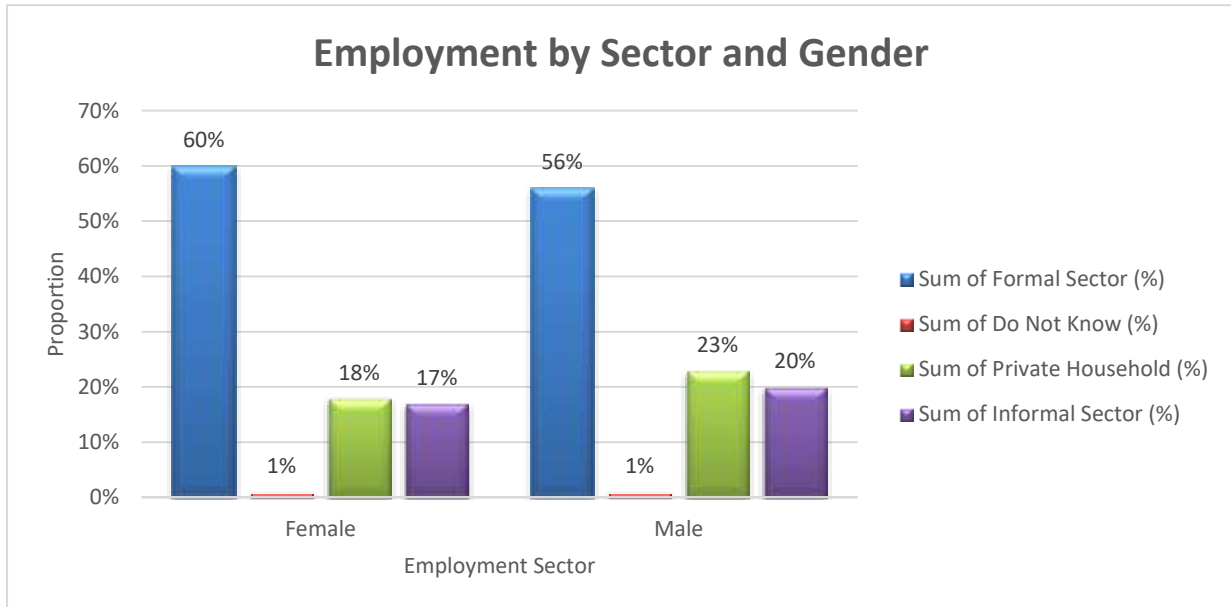
Employment data illustrates disparities across different sectors. The formal sector employs 56% of males and 60% of females, providing stable income opportunities. In contrast, the informal sector accounts for 20% of male employment and 17% for females, highlighting the prevalence of precarious jobs. Private households employ 23% of males and 18% of females, often in domestic and caregiving roles. Despite males dominating the overall workforce,

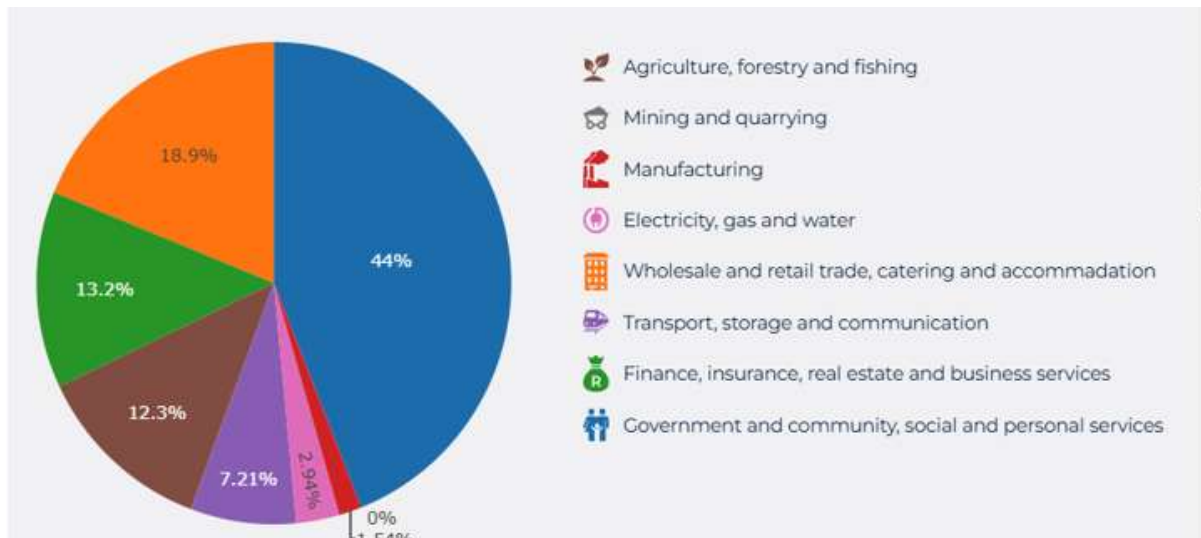
women are disproportionately represented among discouraged job seekers and economically inactive individuals.:

**Formal Sector: 56% male, 60% female**

**Informal Sector: 20% male, 17% female**

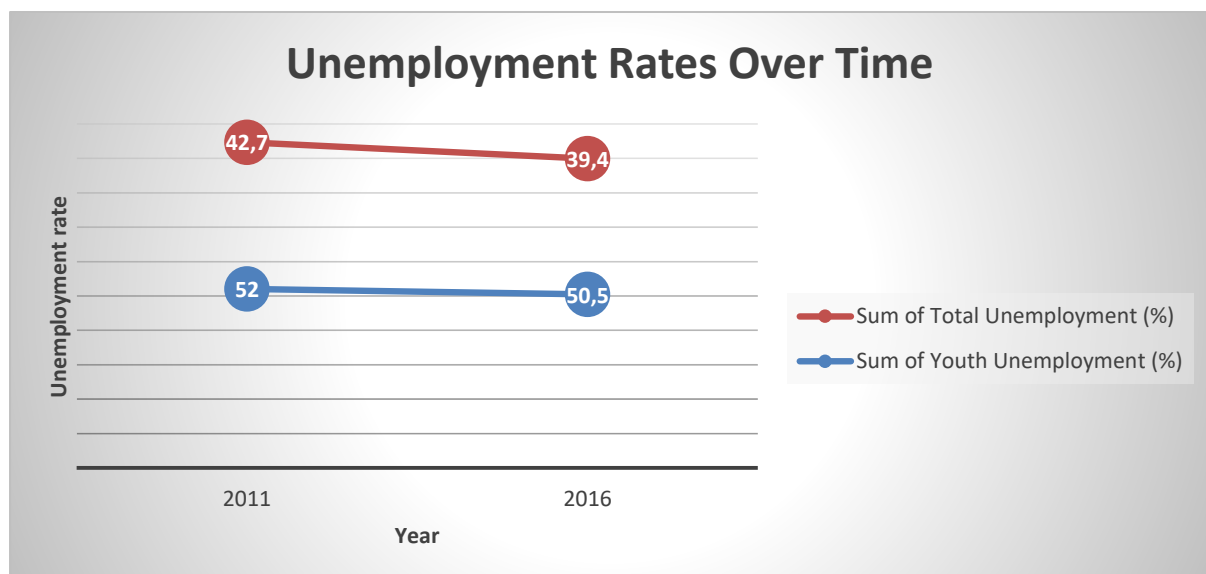
**Private Households: 23% male, 18% female**





### UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

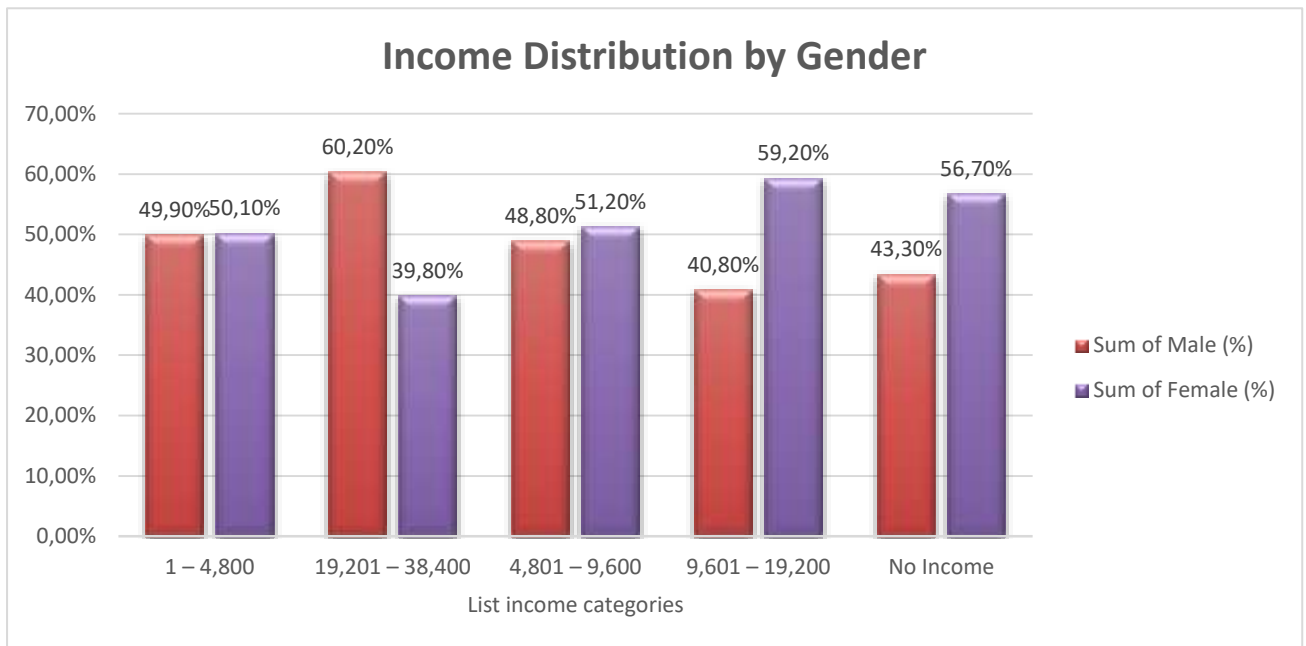
High unemployment remains a critical issue for Molemole Municipality. In 2011, the unemployment rate was an alarming 42.7%, reflecting widespread joblessness and economic challenges. By 2016, this rate improved slightly to 39.4%, but it remains a pressing concern. Youth unemployment, at 52%, is particularly problematic, as it indicates that over half of the young population is without work.



## INCOME LEVELS

Income inequality is a prominent challenge in Molemole Municipality, with the majority of residents earning between R1 and R19,600 annually, reflecting high poverty levels. Men dominate the higher income brackets, while women are overrepresented in the lower ones. For example, in the income group earning R9,601–R19,200 annually, females constitute 59.2%, while males make up 40.8%. Conversely, in the higher income group earning R76,801–R153,600, males dominate at 90.3%, compared to just 9.7% for females..

- **Income Group (R9,601–R19,200):** 59.2% female, 40.8% male
- **Income Group (R76,801–R153,600):** 90.3% male, 9.7% female



## EDUCATION PROFILE

Education in Molemole shows both progress and ongoing challenges. Only 1% of the population has no schooling, indicating widespread basic education access. However, 17% have only some primary education, and 7% have completed primary school. A significant 29% have some secondary education, and 33% have attained Grade 12 or Matric. Higher education remains limited, with only 13% achieving tertiary qualifications. Females have higher enrollment rates in basic education,

- **No schooling:** 1%
- **Some primary education:** 17%
- **Completed primary:** 7%

- **Some secondary education:** 29%
- **Grade 12/Matric:** 33%
- **Higher education:** 13%

Females exhibit higher enrollment rates in basic education, but gender gaps persist in tertiary-level qualifications.

### **PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES**

Diverse individuals with disabilities who face unique challenges. Concentration and remembering difficulties affect 1,102 people, while 974 struggle with communication. Hearing challenges are reported by 294 individuals

#### **Concentration/Remembering Challenges: 1,102 people**

- **Communication Challenges:** 974 people
- **Hearing Challenges:** 294 people

## **KPA 1: SPATIAL RATIONALE**

### **SETTLEMENT PATTERNS AND DEVELOPMENT**

Molemole Local Municipality is predominantly rural in nature which is spatially classified into two sections located in the Western and Eastern parts of the municipality.

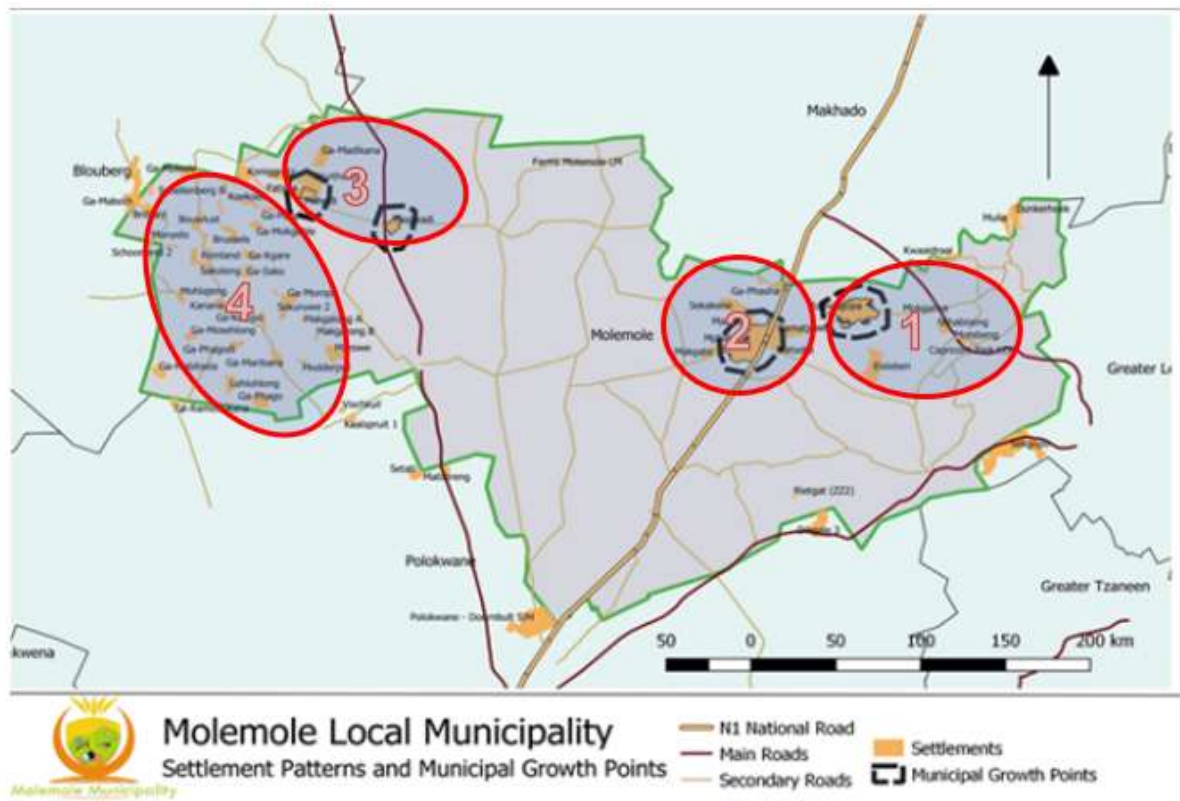
**The First Cluster:** Located in the eastern side of the municipality, this cluster includes Morebeng, Capricorn Park, Nthabiseng, Mokomene. These settlements are situated relatively close to one another, with a moderate population concentration. Notably, a railway line runs through the Morebeng area, enhancing its connectivity.

**The Second Cluster:** This cluster represents a linear settlement pattern with largest concentration of settlements and is situated along the N1 road between Polokwane and Makhado. It includes settlements such as Mphakane, Ramatjowe, and Sefene. These settlements have primarily developed along the major N1 route, leveraging the road's accessibility. This cluster is also home to the only established shopping center within the municipality, making it the most economically viable cluster.

**The Third Cluster:** Found in the western section of the municipality, this cluster includes Mogwadi and the rural villages surrounding Mohodi and Maponto. The majority of the population resides in the Mohodi and Maponto communities, while Mogwadi serves as the administrative hub of the municipality.

**The Fourth Cluster:** This cluster comprises settlements on bought farms and all the villages of Moletji. These villages are scattered and host a relatively low population density. settlements

to rural villages and farm homesteads and from densely populated areas to sparsely populated areas.



## SPATIAL CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES.

Molemole Municipality faces significant spatial challenges rooted in the historically distorted, unsustainable planning of apartheid. These challenges include:

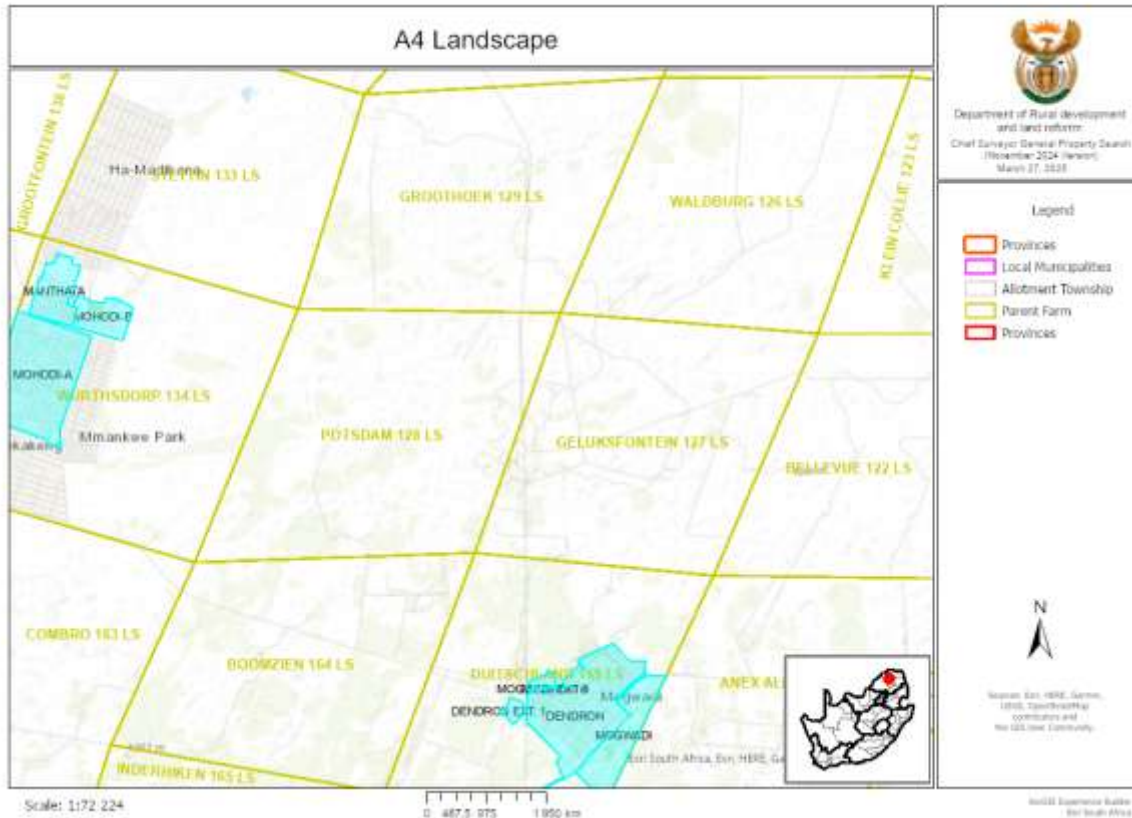
### Unsustainable Spatial Patterns:

The municipality is divided into four major clusters, covering Molemole West and Molemole East. Villages, particularly in Molemole West, are dispersed and scattered, making it difficult to deliver basic services in a cost-effective and efficient manner

### Informal settlements

A significant spatial challenge in Molemole Municipality is the predominance of traditional villages with no formal layouts. The majority of these villages lack structured planning and general plans, which hinders efficient service delivery and organized development. In the

western side of the municipality, only Mogwadi and sections of Mohodi Newstand have formal layouts with general plans. The remaining villages in the area remain informal.

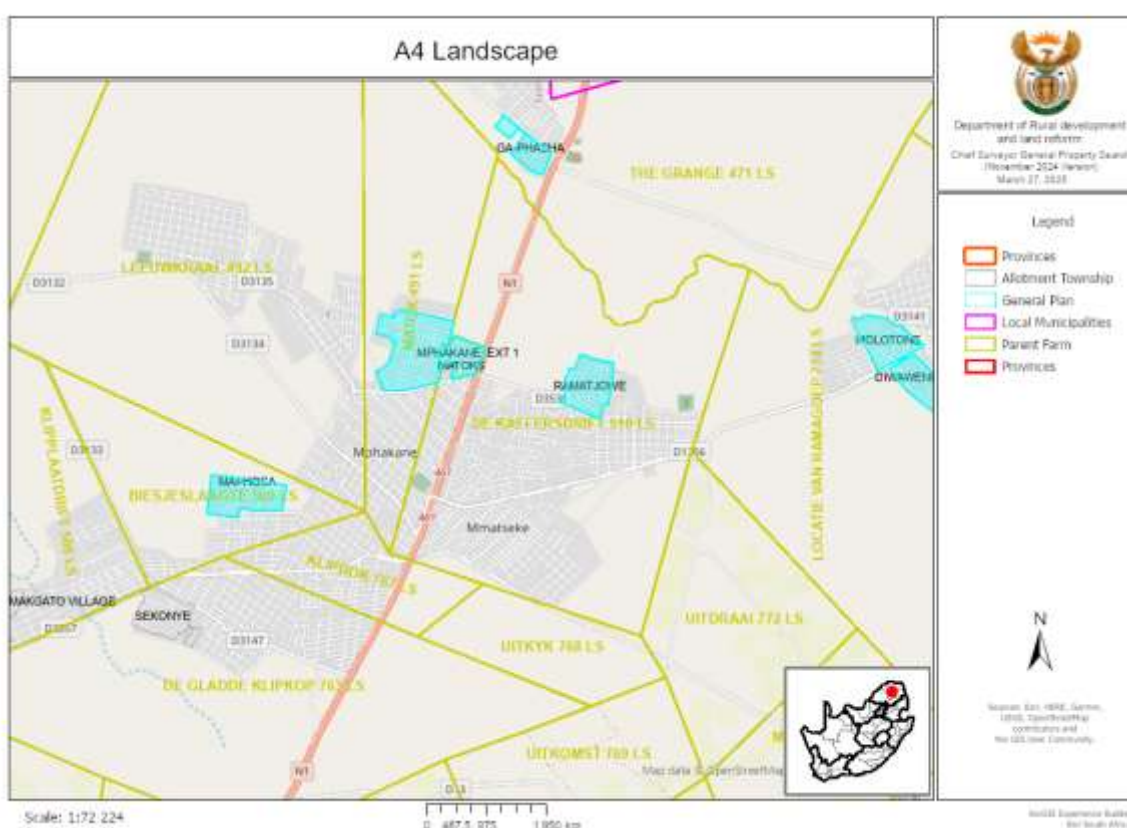


In the eastern side, formal residential layouts are limited to Morebeng, Nthabiseng, Capricorn Park, and Ga-Mokganya. Other areas, such as Molotone, Ramatjowe, and Maphosa, Phasha, Mashaa consist of portions of villages without comprehensive planning.

**Table 5 Settlement status per ward**

Ward number	Informal settlements	Formal settlements
1.	Nthabiseng, Bosbuilt, Boerlands and Capricorn Park.	Morebeng
2.	Ga-Sebone, Riverside, Ga-Masekela, Ga-Kgatla, Ga-Makgato, Ga-Rakubu, Ga-Mmasa and Masedi	Ga-Mokganya
3.	Moshate, Greenside, Vuka, Monenyane, Ga-Thoka, Diwaweng, Ga-Joel and Molotone	Ga-Phasha , Portion of Molotone
4.	Sephala, Madiehe, Maila, Makwetja, Ga-Thoka, Mashaha, Mabula and Ga-Chewe.	None
5.	Makgato, Lebowa, Mashabe, Morelele and	Maphosa
6.	Sekonye, Mmamolamodi, Ga-Podu, Dikgading and Springs	Mphakane

Ward number	Informal settlements	Formal settlements
7.	Matseke, Sekhokho and Sefene.	Ramatjowe
8.	Sekakene, Mangata, Polatla, Sione, Ribane and Dikgolaneng	None
9.	Matswaing, Sekhokho, Dipateng, and Sekhwama	Nyakelang, RDP
10.	Makgalong A and B, Marowe and Moletjane	Mogwadi
11.	Sekakene, Mankwe Park and Fatima	None
12.	Maponto	Newstand B
13.	Kofifi, Madikana	Mohodi Newstand C
14.	Maupye, Koek-koek, Rheinland, Brilliant, Boulast, Schoenveldt, Brussels, Mokgehle and Westphalia.	None
15.	Sako, Kanana, Witlig (Mohlajeng), Kolopo, Sekuruwe, Machabaphala and Maribana.	None
16.	Masehlong, Mabitsela, Phago, Phaudi and Flora	None



**Rural Sprawl:**

Like many rural municipalities, Molemole struggles with the spatial challenge of rural sprawl, a direct result of poor historical planning. This trend is compounded by continued settlement development following the same inefficient patterns. The cost of providing basic infrastructure services (e.g., water, roads, electricity) in these dispersed settlements is more than double that in compact, densified areas.

#### **Infrastructure Deficits:**

The road network, particularly unsurfaced roads in Molemole R36, creates barriers to investment and increases the cost of doing business. These higher costs are passed on to residents, driving up the cost of living and reducing the competitiveness of local businesses. This has led to outward migration of economically active individuals, depriving local settlements of their development potential.

Despite these challenges, Molemole Municipality has considerable spatial and economic opportunities:

#### **Strategic Corridors:**

The Trans-Limpopo Corridor according to Limpopo SD, 2022 The revived Trans Limpopo SDI is meant to create an economic corridor from the Limpopo Province northwards extending to Victoria Falls in Zimbabwe (the Matabeleland Province). This SDI also links up the Musina-Makhado Special Economic Zone. One of the critical issues explored as part of both initiatives is gaining access to water resources from Zimbabwe to support the SEZ. On the Zimbabwean side the Zimbabwe Investment Development Authority is investigating the creation of a special purpose vehicle to promote investment in Beitbridge. Investment opportunities includes citrus production, infrastructure development, beef and related products, manufacturing, livestock production, retail, warehousing, packaging, accommodation, transport and logistics.

, running along the N1 (north-south) through Botlokwa, and the Phalaborwa Corridor, running east-west across Morebeng, serve as important economic catalysts. These corridors facilitate trade, connectivity, and opportunities for Local Economic Development (LED).

#### **Mineral Potential:**

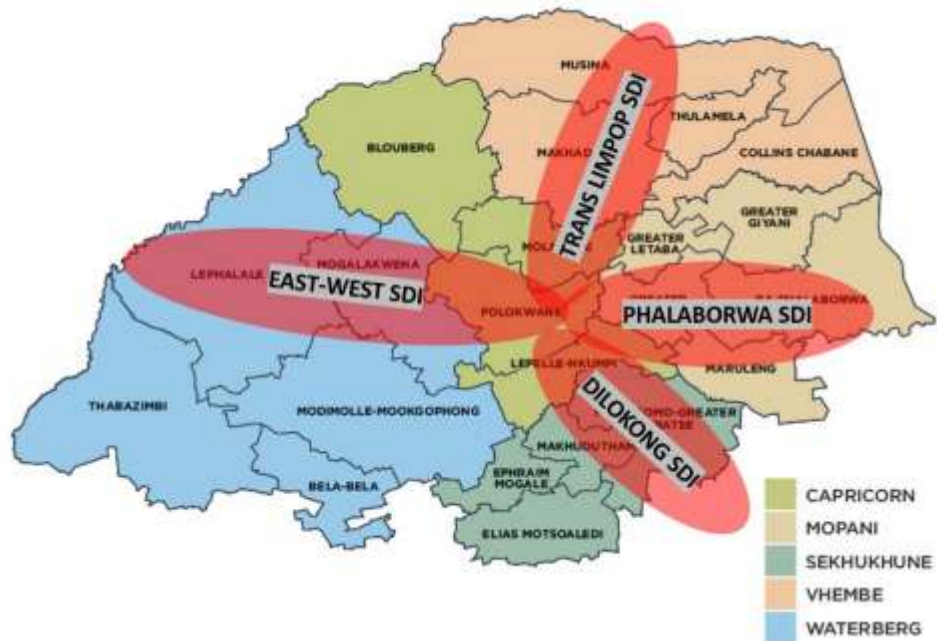
Recent discoveries of mineral deposits in Molemole create significant potential for mining exploration and beneficiation projects, further driving economic growth.

#### **Proximity to Polokwane:**

Molemole's close location to Polokwane, the province's logistical hub, provides residents with increased economic and employment opportunities. It also enhances the municipality's potential to leverage the regional supply chain network.

#### **Makhado-Musina SEZ:**

The establishment of the Makhado-Musina Special Economic Zone (SEZ), which passes through the Botlokwa node, offers employment opportunities for Molemole residents and serves as a catalyst for unlocking the economic potential of the area.



### HIERARCHY OF SETTLEMENT

Settlement hierarchy refers to the arrangement of settlements in a region, ranked from the smallest to the largest or the simplest to the most complex, based on their size, population, and the services they provide. Molemole Municipality is characterized predominantly by villages and two towns, with a settlement hierarchy that is dominated by rural nodes.

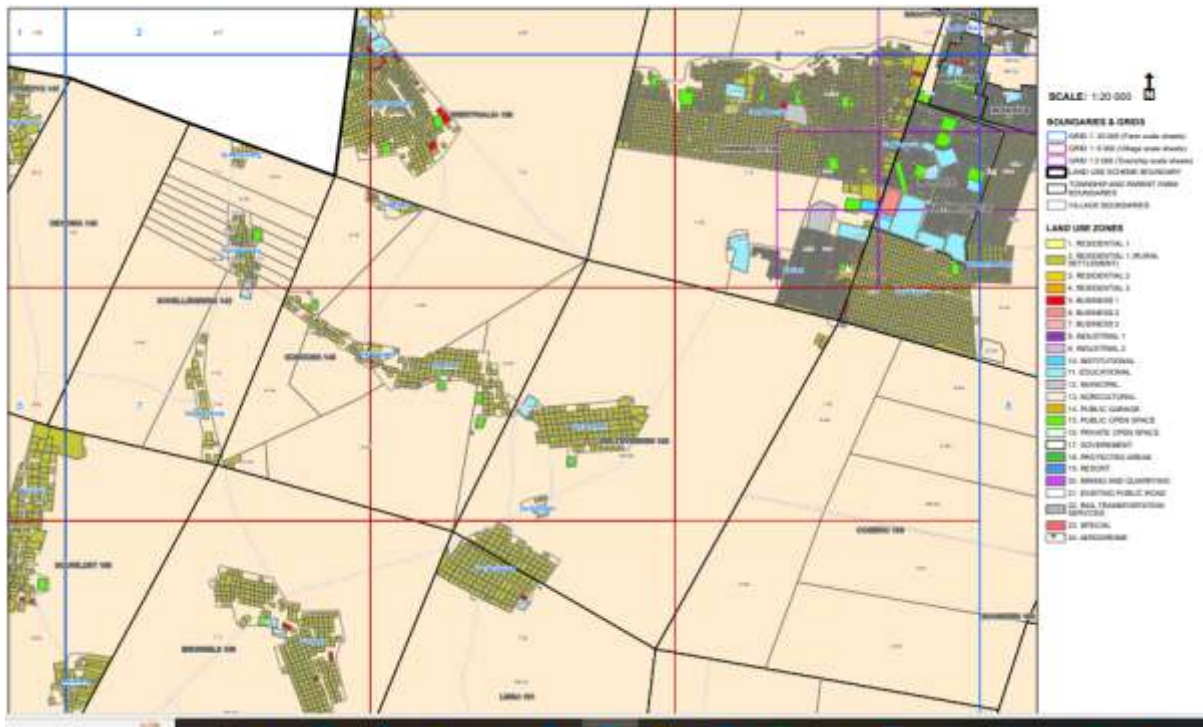
According to the 2018 Spatial Development Framework, Mogwadi, Morebeng, and Botlokwa are identified as municipal growth points/nodes, while Ramokgopa, Mohodi, and Phago are classified as rural focus areas.

### LAND USE COMPOSITION

Molemole Municipality spans approximately 3,347 square kilometers, with land use predominantly allocated to agriculture, which occupies around 91% of the total area. This includes extensive farm portions and tribal land. The agricultural land supports both

subsistence and commercial farming activities, forming the backbone of the municipality's economy.

Residential land use is mainly concentrated in villages and towns across the municipality. Tribal land also features residential clusters, There are also significant portions of land dedicated to commercial, institutional, and tourism purposes, particularly near major transport routes such as the N1. Shopping centers, government facilities, schools, filling stations, and tourism attractions, including conservation areas and game reserves, contribute to the municipality's economic and service infrastructure.



**Figure 1: Land use composition**

### **GROWTH POINTS**

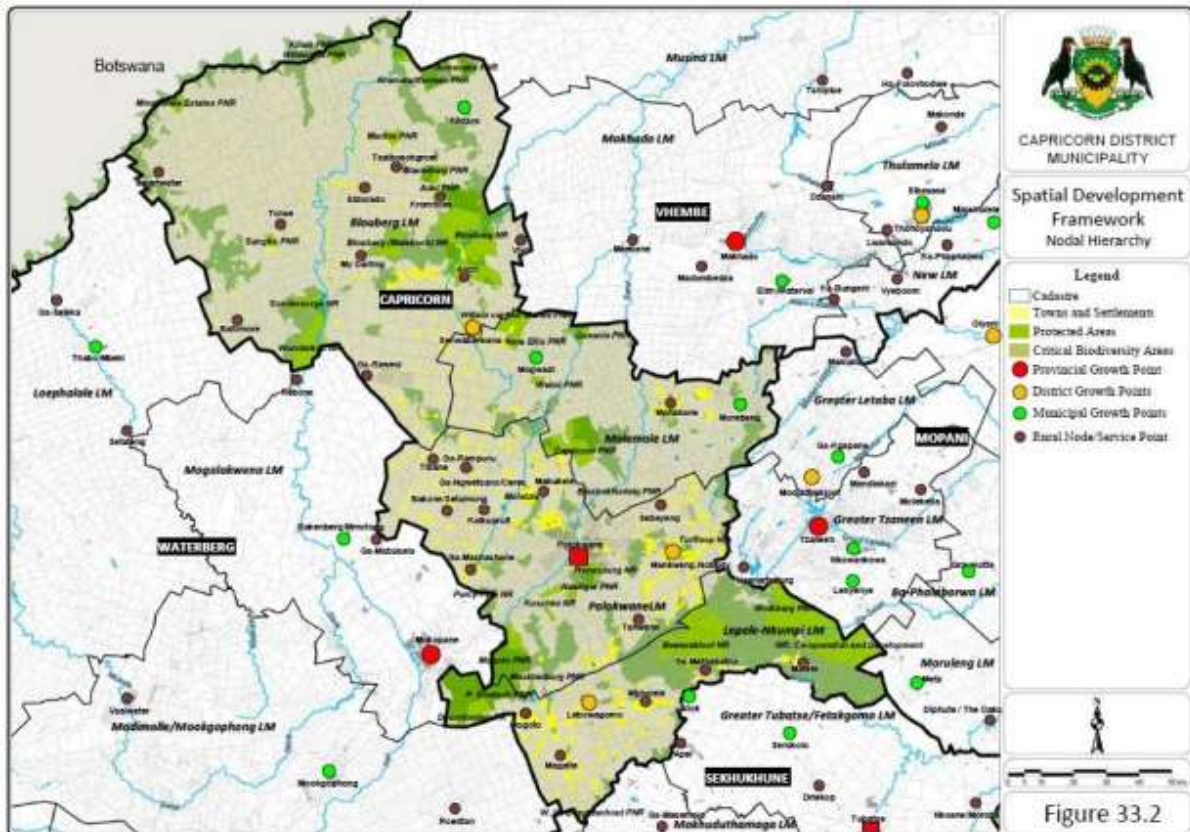
Growth points are strategic settlements identified for investment and development due to their potential to drive local economic growth and service delivery. In Molemole Municipality, growth

points are classified based on their role in the regional economy and infrastructure development.

**Table 6 Growth points**

NODE POINT	AREA
Municipal growth point	Mogwadi
	Morebeng
	Botlokwa
Rural node	Mohodi
	Phago
	Ramokgopa

**Figure 2:CDM Nodal**



**Figure 2:CDM Nodal hierarchy**

## The Mogwadi growth point

comprises a typical rectangular grid-like (gridiron road pattern) network with the western and northern main entrances along road R521; The core of the Mogwadi town comprises a mixture of businesses, residential and community facilities which are mainly concentrated in an L-shape along D1200 activity spines, there is lack of soft spaces which are environmental health friendly such as parks and social sites and could be provided in vacant areas earmarked as Community Facilities; The Residential component comprises a partially developed middle-high income residential area. There are 2 townships consisting of more than 1 000 residential stands in the area. 2 more mixed use townships are underway. These will result in the spatial and economic expansion of the municipality.

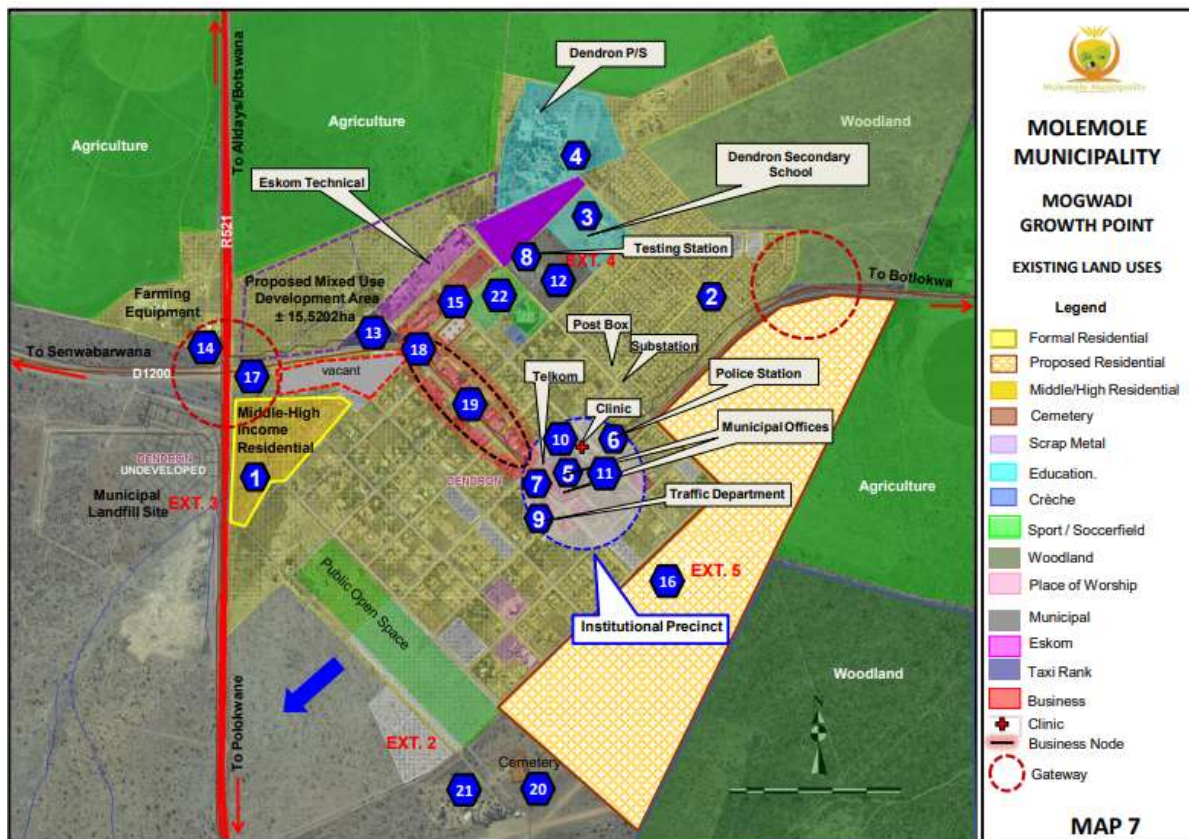
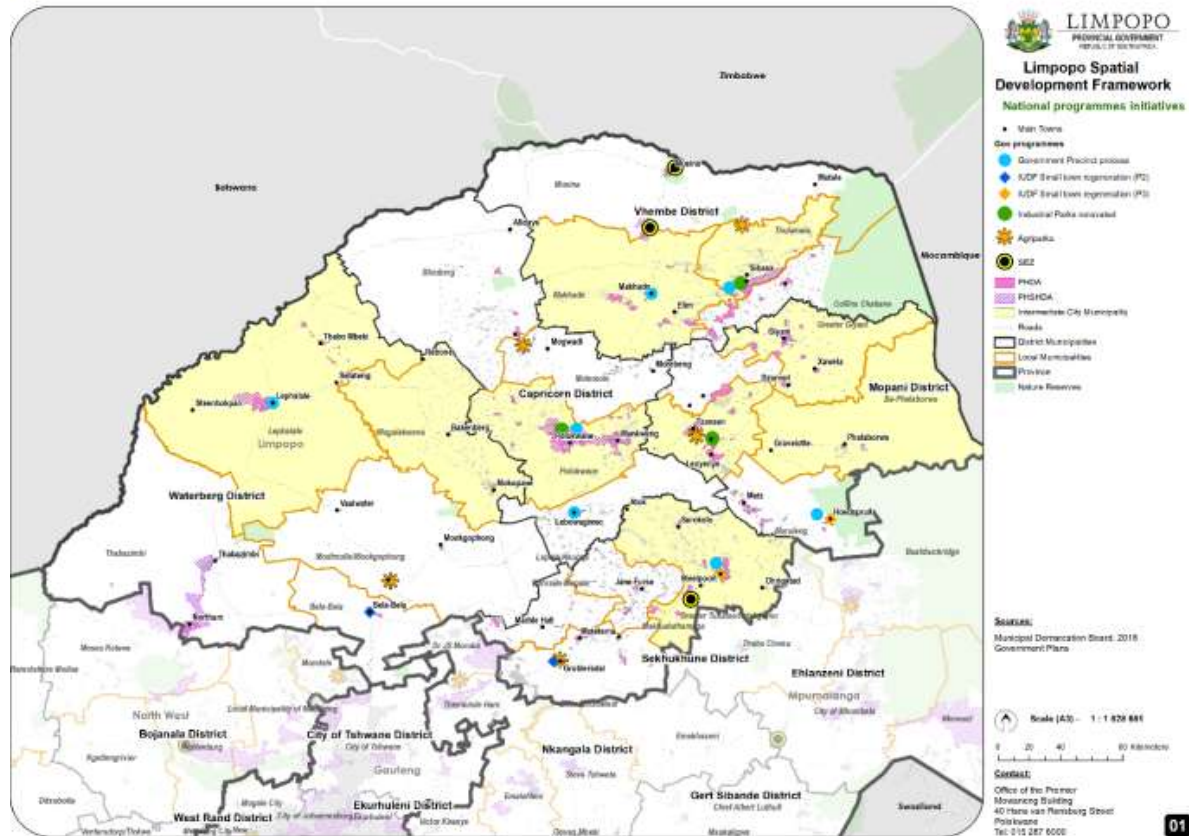


Figure 3: Mogwadi Growth Point

Mogwadi precinct was chosen designated a location to construct an Agri park . An Agri-park is a networked innovation system of agro-production, processing, logistics, marketing, training and

extension services, located in a District Municipality (DALRRD, n.d.). As a network it enables a market-driven combination and integration of various agricultural activities and rural transformation services below figure demonstrate national programme initiatives



### Botlokwa growth point

The Botlokwa growth point can be described as a rural settlement with a partially compact spatial structure where economic activities are clustered in and around the main economic node, which is situated along the N1 and road D1356 interchange. The node is situated on an activity spine identified as Trans-Limpopo Corridor which presents potential for economic development and along which numerous activities have developed in a linear pattern such as business, taxi rank, informal trading, Botlokwa hospital, MPCC, schools, etc. in the same node a modern retail centre has been established and provides a variety of goods and services to the surrounding settlements, as well as to visitors who frequent the N1.

### Mohodi rural node

This node contains limited economic activities that are confined to small scale retail in the form of hardwares, convenient shops, backyard scrap yards, mechanical workshops and a number of entertainment facilities such as taverns and liquor stores. Small scale subsistence agriculture is being practised in this node. Most of the node's economic activities are performed in Senwabarwana and Mogwadi nodes. However, the D1200. corridor offers a window of opportunity for commercial development as evidenced by the existence of a modern hotel and a filling station

This node comprises of a low density residential sprawl typical of rural areas that cover a range of settlements located in an area. There is no dedicated edge to curb the continuing

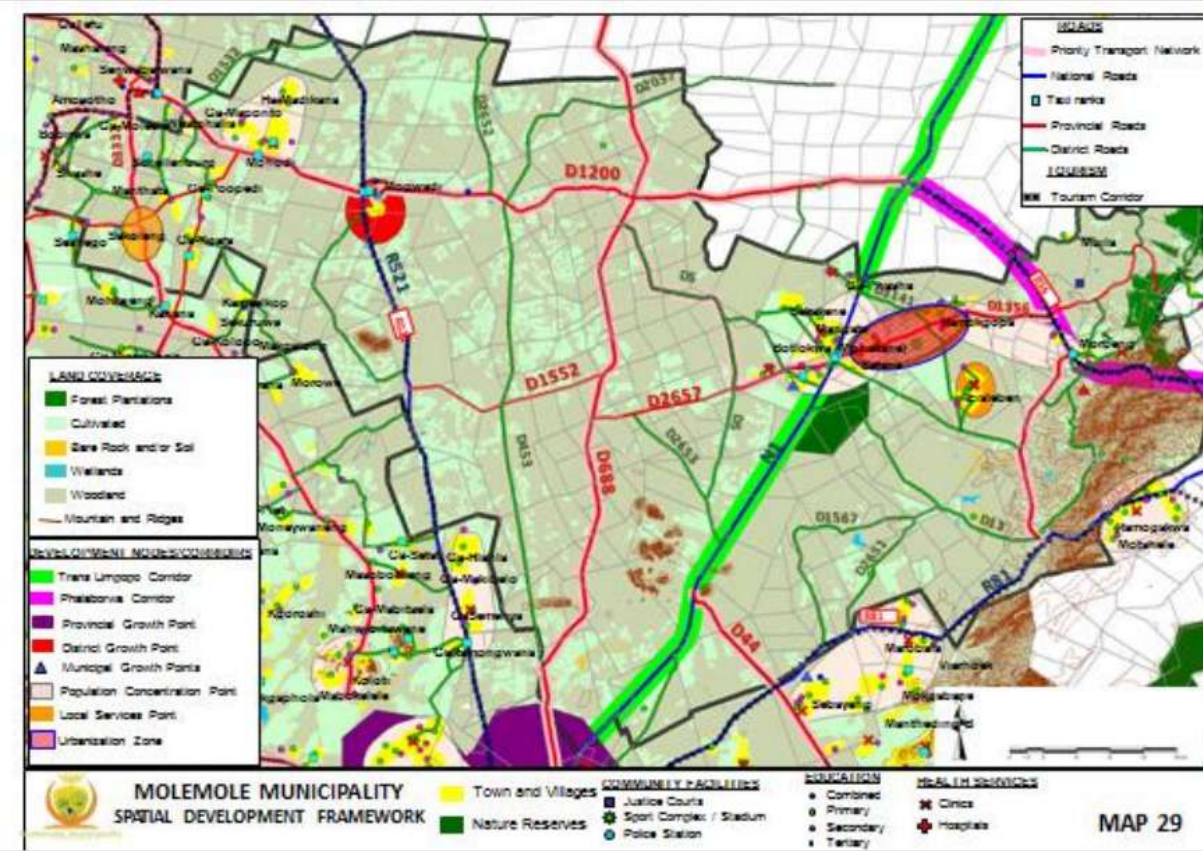


### Ramokgopa rural node

This node comprises of a low density residential sprawl typical of rural areas that cover a range of settlements located in an area. There is no dedicated edge to curb the continuing sprawl, The settlement has an existing node comprising a medical centre, clinic, schools, home affairs



and Ga-Mmabasothe. There is significant growth of the area which include the newly constructed police station Molemole Municipal offices and driver learners testing station,



### LAND OWNERSHIP AND SPACE ECONOMY

Land ownership and space economy in Molemole is depicted in the Map below:

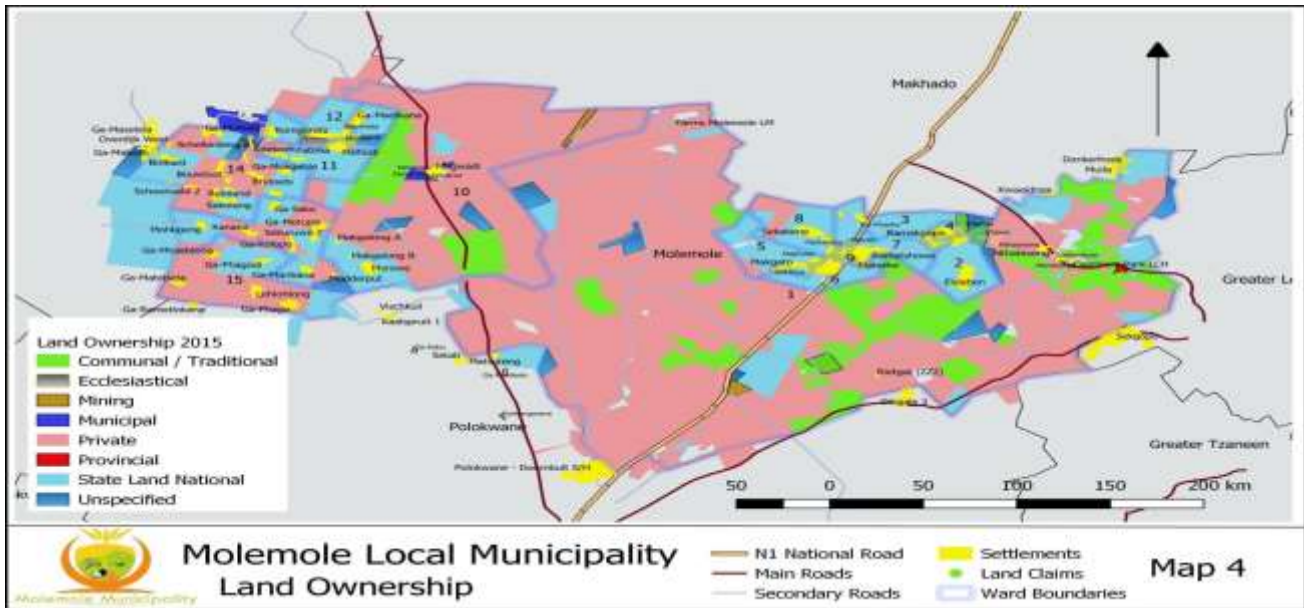


Figure 11: Land ownership

Table 7: Land ownership by area

OWNER CATEGORY	Area (Ha)	Area in %
GOVERNMENT	470.8387	0.14%
MUNICIPAL	66.7194	0.02%
PRIVATE	302103.463	91.46%
PRIVATE RES	385.6098	0.12%
TRIBAL /CPA	27270.1946	8.26%

Below is a Summary of the Four Clusters of The Municipality:

Table 8 Molemole Clusters

CLUSTER ONE	WARD NUMBER	NAMES OF VILLAGES	WARD COUNCILLOR
Morebeng, Ratsaka and Ramokgopa cluster	01	Morebeng, Nthabiseng, Bosbuilt, Boerlands and Capricorn Park.	Cllr. Rathete Tshepiso
	02	Ga-Sebone, Ga-Mokganya, Riverside, Ga-Masekela, Ga-Kgatla,	Cllr. Rampyapedi Tshepiso

CLUSTER ONE	WARD NUMBER	NAMES OF VILLAGES	WARD COUNCILLOR
		Ga-Makgato, Ga-Rakubu, Ga-Mmasa and Masedi	
	03	Ga-Phasha, Moshate, Greenside, Vuka, Motolone, Monenyane, Ga-Thoka, Diwaweng, Ga-Joel and Molotone	Cllr. Chepape Portia
	04	Sephala, Madiehe, Maila, Makwetja, Ga-Thoka, Mashaha, Mabula and Ga-Chewe.	Cllr. Rathaha Masilo
MACHAKA AND MAKGATO CLUSTER	05	Makgato, Lebowa, Mashabe, Morelele and Maphosa	Cllr. Ramarutha Evans
	06	Sekonye, Mmamolamodi, Ga-Podu, Dikgading, Mphakane and Springs	Cllr. Machaka Sina
	07	Matseke, Ramatjowe, Sekhokho and Sefene.	Cllr. Machete Elizabeth
	08	Sekakene, Mangata, Polatla, Sione, Ribane and Dikgolaneng	Cllr. Ramusi Moshaba
	09	Matswaing, Sekhokho, Dipateng, Nyakelang, RDP and Sekhwama	Cllr. Modiba Godfrey
MOGWADI, MOHODI AND MAPONTO CLUSTER	10	Mogwadi, Makgalong A and B, Marowe and Moletjane	Cllr. Moabelo Moloko
	11	Sekakene, Mankwe Park and Fatima	Cllr. Ngobene Masilo
	12	Newstand B and Maponto	Cllr. Letlalo Selina
	13	Kofifi, Madikana and Mohodi Newstand C	Cllr. Kgopane Thabitha
MOLETJIE AND BOUGHT FARMS CLUSTER	14	Maupye, Koek-koek, Rheinland, Brilliant, Boulast, Schoenveldt, Brussels, Mokgehle and Westphalia.	Cllr. Mabitsela Isaac
	15	Sako, Kanana, Witlig (Mohlajeng), Kolopo, Sekuruwe, Machabaphala and Maribana.	Cllr. Masoga Phuti
	16	Masehlong, Mabitsela, Phago, Phaudi and Flora	Cllr. Nong Molema

Map below illustrate the Spatial Development Framework of Molemole Local Municipality:

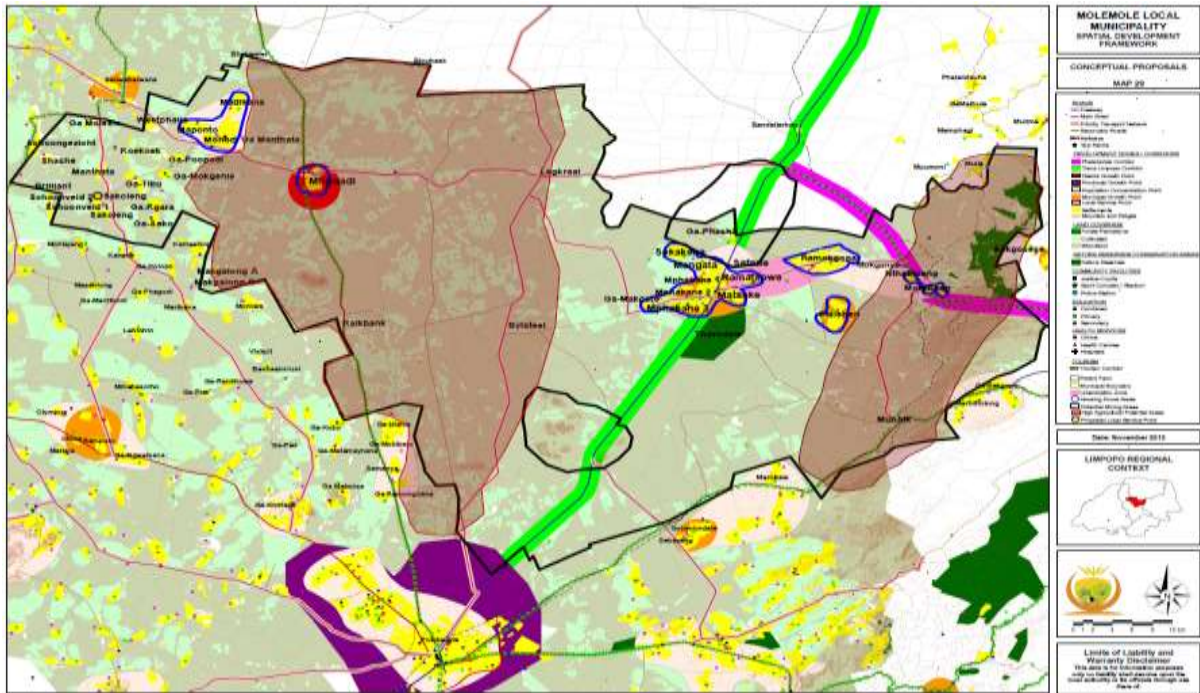
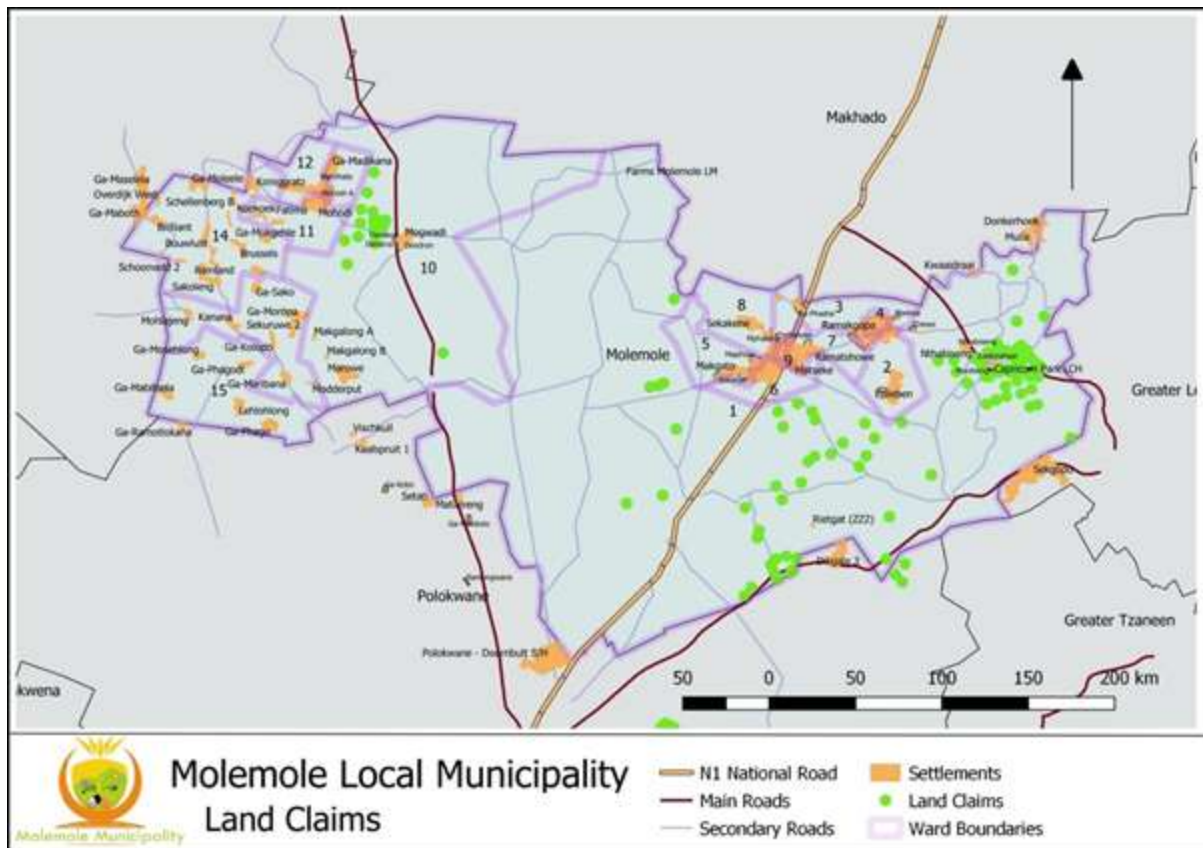


Figure 13:

Source: Molemole Spatial Development Framework, 2018

**Figure 3** illustrates the spatial distribution of land claims in the study area and **table 3** provides a list of such land claims obtained from Provincial Land Claims Commission).

### Molemole Municipality Land Claims



**Figure 15: Land claims**

**Source: DRDLR (Provincial Land Claims Commission)**

**Table 9 Frms under claim**

No.	Name of Farm	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
14	Swartlaagte 749 LS	Gazetted

No.	Name of Farm	Status
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
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

No.	Name of Farm	Status
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	Wakkestroom 484 LT	Research
70	Swaneswang 1175 LT	Research

**Source: DRDLR (Provincial Land Claims Commission)**

## **LAND USE THE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM AND SCHEME.**

The municipality has a Land Use Scheme in place aimed at regulating land use municipality within its jurisdiction. The Scheme was adopted and promulgated in 2023, and is known as Molemole Land Use Scheme, 2023. With the coming into effect of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA), 2013, the scheme would currently under reviewed to ensure that it is consistent with the relevant act (SPLUMA) but, also to ensure that it includes areas from the disestablished Aganang Municipality.

### **Environmental Analysis**

#### **Environmental Management Legislation**

The Molemole environmental analysis report is informed by the following environmental legislations, policies and plans: NEMA (107 of 1998), NEM: Waste Act (Act no. 59 of 2008), NEM: Biodiversity Act (Act no. 10 of 2004), NEM: Protected Areas Act (Act no. 57 of 2003), Molemole SEA (2015), Capricorn District Climate Response Strategy, Limpopo Environment Outlook Report (2016), Capricorn District Air Quality Management Plan, Molemole Integrated Environmental Management Plan (2008).

#### **Environmental protocols**

To achieve sustainable development, emphasis on local is essential. The international Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro during 1992 highlighted the fact that no progress towards sustainable development will be achieved unless there is action at local level for global

purposes. Local Agenda 21 emerged as a product of the summit. The slogan of 'think globally act locally' was accepted at this summit.

Since 1992 there have been numerous initiatives aimed at getting local authorities to become more environmentally conscious. South Africa was a signatory to the Rio Declaration and is therefore obligated to ensure that the spirit of Local Agenda 21 is pursued and executed.

As part of the reconstruction and development process in South Africa, the nation's three largest cities (Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban Metropolitan Area) all initiated local Agenda 21 programmes during 1994/1995 in compliance with the Local Agenda 21 mandate.

These early programmes catalysed a broad range of activities throughout the country resulting in other towns and cities such as Kimberly, Port Elizabeth, East London, Pretoria and Pietermaritzburg initiating their own Local Agenda 21 programmes.

Limpopo is amongst other Provinces that initiated provincial campaigns to encourage broad scale local authority involvement in Local Agenda 21 initiatives. In 1998 a National Local Agenda 21 Programme was launched by the Department of Environmental Affairs in order to support and co-ordinate network activities throughout the country.

**Interpretation of the protocol to South African municipalities is that they must.**

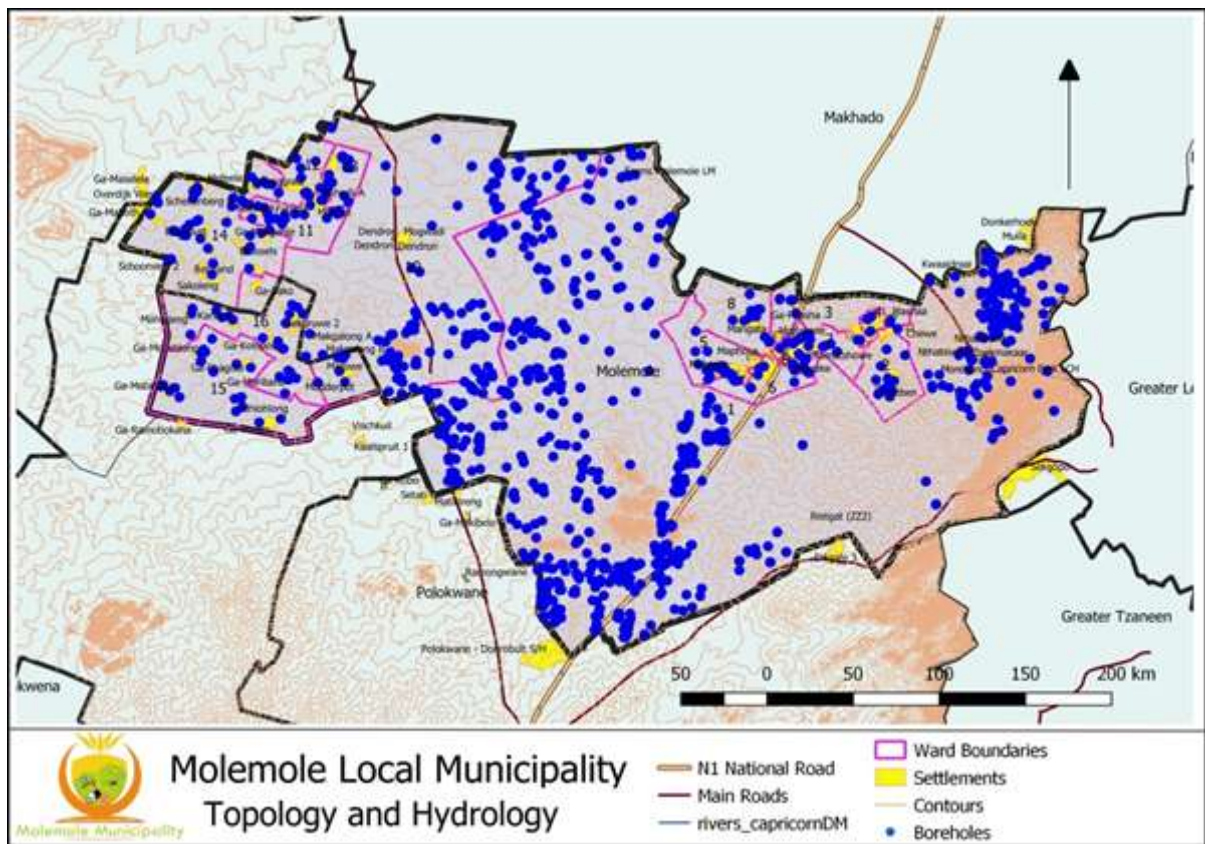
- *Manage and improve their environmental performance,*
- *Integrate sustainable development aims into the local authority's policies and activities, and. educate and raise awareness amongst its communities.*
- *Take reasonable actions within its means to protect the environment and its natural resources.*

## **Bio-physical environment**

### **i. Topography**

Molemole consists of undulating topography, generally flattest in the north and west (Figure 1). Elevation ranges from less than 900 m in the north to over 1 250 m in the hills of the south and south-east. Slopes are generally gentle, less than 5% in most cases, but steeper terrain occurs in the hilly areas, up to >25% in places. The topography of an area can dictate the

ability to develop or not. Generally, flatter gentle sloping topographies allow for easier establishment of development.



**Figure 16: topology and hydrology**

**ii. Land cover**

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

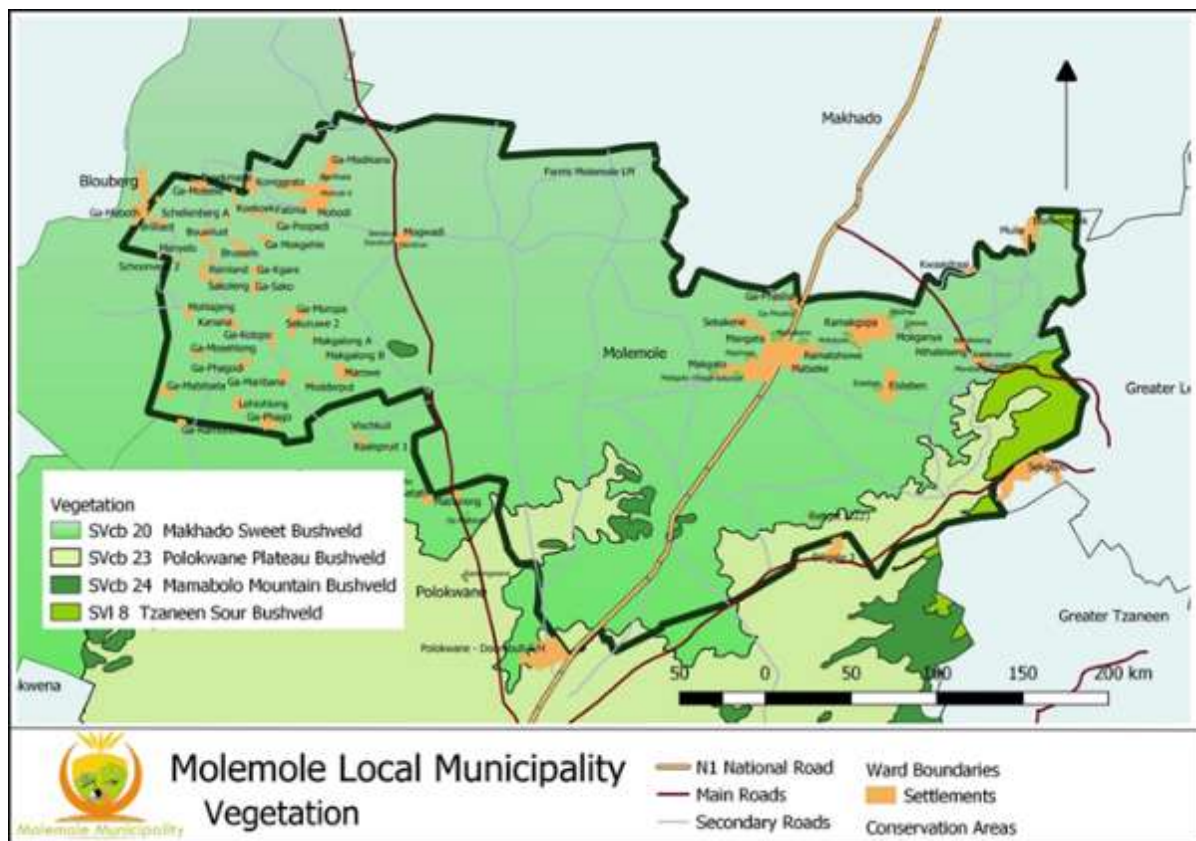


Figure 17: Vegetation

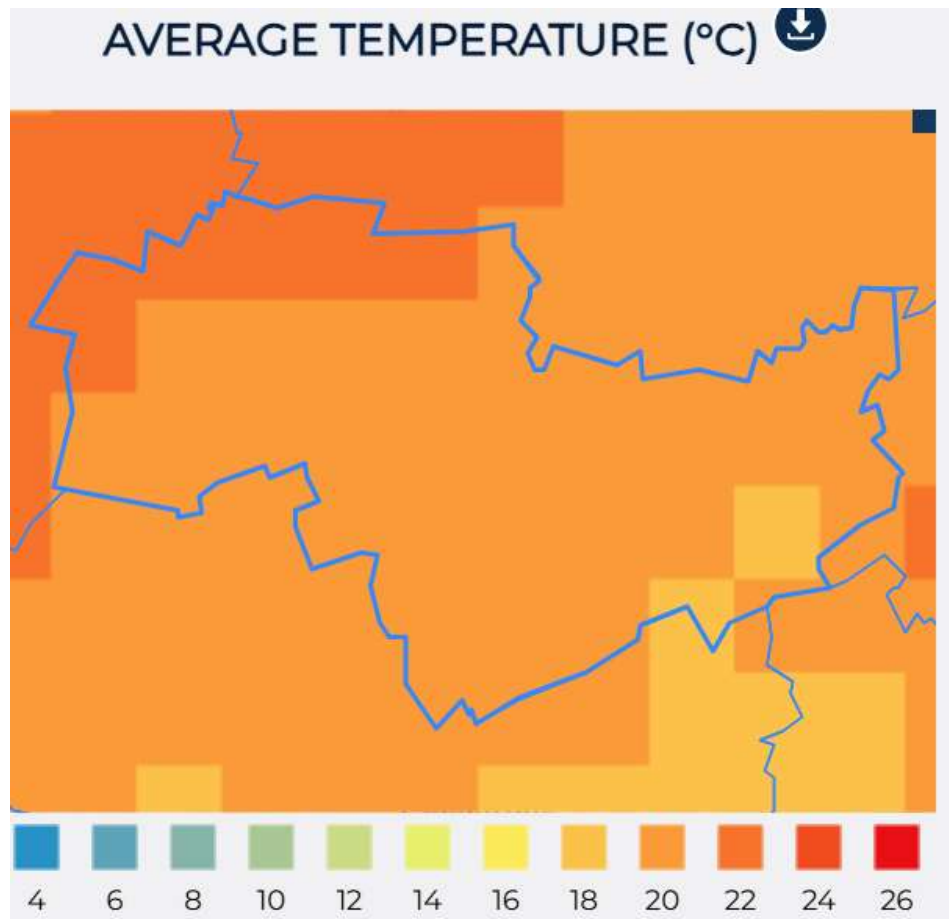
*i. Rainfall*

The climate of the area consists of a warm, hot, moist summer rainfall season, with cool, dry winters. The municipality has a low annual rainfall. Rainfall is very seasonal with clear wet and dry seasons. The wet season from October to March contributes the majority (~86%) of the annual rainfall. The largest portion of the study area gets on average 300mm to 500mm means annual rainfall, with the eastern part getting slightly more, than the rest of the study area, around 1000mm.

*ii. Temperature*

Temperatures also vary, but less than rainfall. Average daily minimum and maximum temperatures are 29.9°C and 17.9°C for January and 22.4°C and 4.9°C for July across most of the area (Koch, 2005) but will be somewhat cooler in the higher parts to the east, generally

around 1-2°C. The first generally occurs between mid-June and late July on between 5 and 10 days on average. The area is also characterized by a moisture deficit, with annual evaporation of between 2 000 and 2 200 mm, which compares poorly with the generally low prevailing rainfall.



### iii. Evaporation

Evaporation is the process whereby liquid water is transformed into vapor. Approximately 91% of the mean annual precipitation is evaporated from free water resources and transpired from

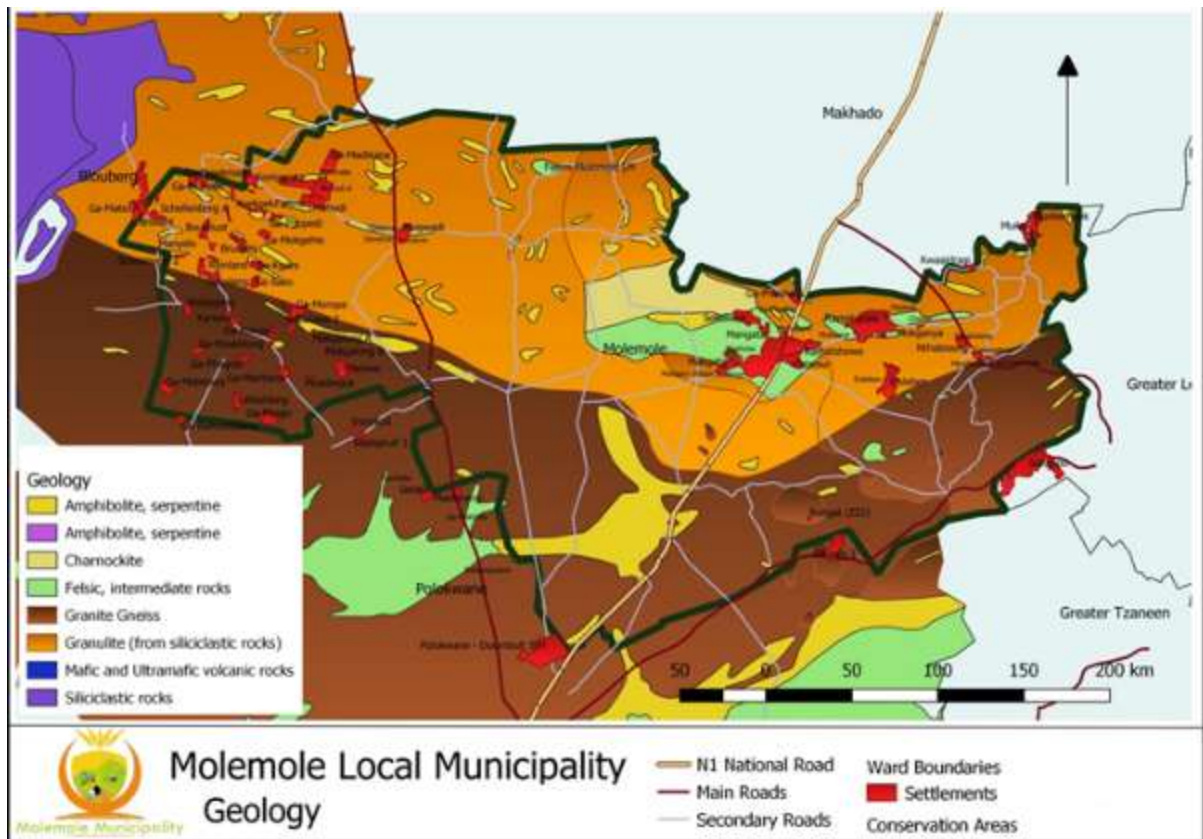
vegetation. This leaves very little available water to be used within the municipality. The evaporation pattern is similar to the rainfall pattern, with greater evaporation in the east compared to the west.

#### iv. **Geology**

From the below figure, 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.

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.



**Figure 18: Geology**

v. *Soil types*

There are a number of separate land types occurring within Molemole. 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. Deep soils along the rivers are potentially suitable for agricultural development, especially crop farming.

vi. *Vegetation*

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. 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. 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.

- *Environmental Degradation*
  - i. *Soil erosion*

This occurs where overgrazing and deforestation is prevalent. Large areas of Molemole local municipality are subject to erosion. Repeated crop failure and subsequent abandonment of less marginal lands also have important consequences for soil erosion and land degradation. It is, therefore, reasonable to expect that persistent and prolonged soil erosion processes are affecting the vegetation that can survive in an area and its rate of growth. Several natural processes, such as running water or blowing winds, also trigger and exacerbate erosion processes. Soil erosion also results in loss of soil productivity, increased suspended sediments in water bodies and sedimentation in reservoirs, which consequently affect freshwater ecosystems.

- ii. *Deforestation*

The study area is prone to environmental deforestation, especially in close proximity to settlements where trees are being chopped down to make firewood and sell them as a means of making money for a living. As a result of high demand for commercial farming land, this led to more vegetation clearance, in turn depletion of various plant species may occur.

- iii. *Alien species*

Alien invasive species utilize large volume of water and cause pollution which result in loss of indigenous species within the municipality. They thus need to be removed, and this removal needs to be phased and the correct measures utilized for this removal. Severe alien infestation has taken place in the stream channels bisecting Morebeng town e.g. Bluegum and Wattle. The control of invading alien plants along stream channels is imperative. Impacts associated with invasive alien plants typically include:

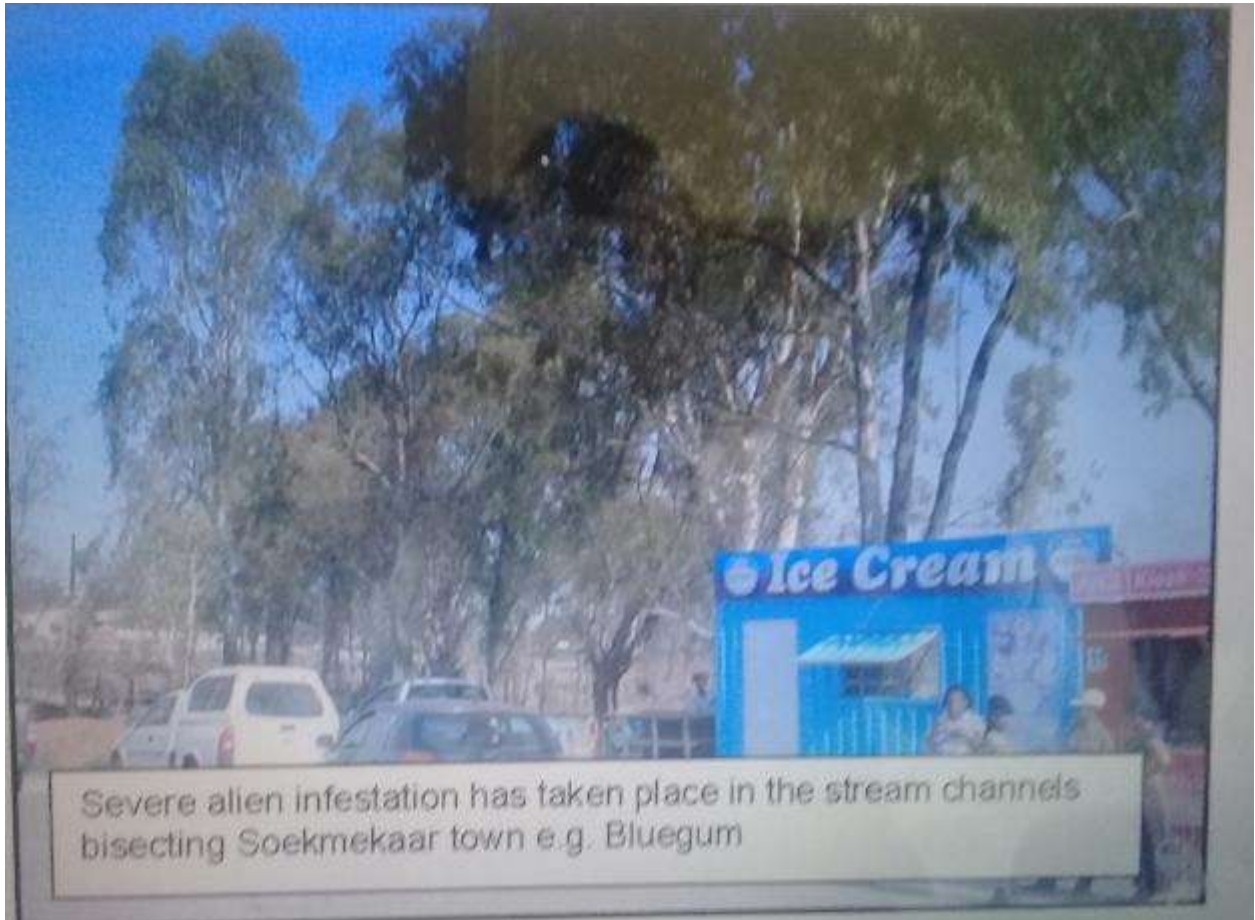
- *Reduced surface water runoff and groundwater reserves,*
- *Increased biomass and fire intensity,*
- *Markedly reduced biodiversity, and*
- *A number of economic consequences*

Water use increases where natural vegetation is replaced by dense stands of invasive alien trees. Fuel loads at invaded sites are increased, thus increasing fire intensities and causing soil damage, increased erosion and decreased germination from indigenous seed pools. An integrated approach involving the combined use of a range of methods should be employed to control alien infestation. The various methods that are available are usually classified as follows:

- *Mechanical methods (felling, removing of invading alien plants, often in conjunction with burning);*
- *Chemical methods (using environmentally safe herbicides)*

- *Biological control (using species-specific insects and diseases from the alien plant's country of origin);*

Mechanical and chemical controls are short-term activities – rigorous and disciplined follow-up and rehabilitation are necessary in the medium term. Biological control provide effective control in the short and medium term in some cases, and it is often the only reality sustainable solution in the longer term.



*Figure 19: Bluegum trees in Soekmekaar town*

- *Climate change*

#### Rainfall

Molemole Municipality experiences moderate annual rainfall, generally ranging between 400 mm and 800 mm, with spatial variations across the region. The northern and western areas tend to receive lower rainfall, while the southern and eastern zones experience slightly higher precipitation, supporting mixed agricultural activities and natural vegetation growth.

## Air Quality

Climate change and air pollution are closely related; most of the activities that cause air pollution also emit GHGs. Air pollutants, such as ground-level ozone and PM, contribute directly to global warming. Higher concentrations of ozone in the troposphere, which are dependent on methane, CO, NOX and VOCs emissions, affect the climate. Other natural sources of ozone are lightning and transport from the stratosphere.

Particulate pollution affects climate directly and indirectly. A particle's ability to absorb or scatter light has direct effects. Particles such as black carbon absorb the sunlight, which heats the atmosphere, while sulphates and nitrates may have a cooling effect. Indirect effects on climate include changes in the reflectivity of clouds, or indirect influence in cloud lifetime and precipitation.

Similarly, climate change aggravates the effects of air pollution. For example, the pollution effects of ozone and PM are strongly influenced by shifts in the weather (such as heat waves and droughts) (EPA, 2011). Fortunately, most of the efforts to improve air quality also help to reduce GHG.

In March 2014, the DEA published a draft declaration in which GHG was declared a priority air pollutant. Once enacted, these regulations and declaration will together require emitters of GHGs to submit a pollution prevention plan for reducing GHG emissions to the DEA for consideration and approval.

### *i. Wetlands*

In terms of wetlands, Molemole Local Municipality consists of 594 National Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Areas (NFEPA). Wetlands were identified, which consist of 194 channelled valley-bottom wetlands, 45 un-channelled valley-bottom wetlands, 119 flat/depression wetlands and 236 hillslope seep wetlands. Importantly, of these wetlands, four wetlands are identified as FEPAs. These includes 2 depression wetlands, 1 channelled valley bottom wetland and 1 un-channelled valley bottom wetland.

Wetland FEPAs are wetlands that are to stay in good condition in order to conserve freshwater ecosystems and protect water resources for human use. These are classified according to number of criteria some of which including existing protected areas and focus areas for protected area expansion identified in the National Protected Expansion Strategy.

In terms of wetland health in the MLM, there is no overall present ecological status assessment on wetland health in the study area. However, conditions indicated describe the extent to which a wetland has been modified by human activity

The sandy nature of the soils and generally flat undulating terrain in the MLM make for a suitable template from which channelled valley bottom wetlands have been able to form, and can continue to develop into watercourses. Despite the broad nature of the valley bottoms in

the MLM, the wetlands visited seem to be constrained to the channel and extended for no more than 50-100m either side of the channel.

The wetlands were mainly vegetated with grasses and some tree species in the bushveld areas. In-stream vegetation such as *P. australis* were also evident. Alien invasive species were evident in most channelled valley bottom wetlands to some degree. As the investigation took place in the winter months, it is expected that other in-stream vegetation may well be present. Erosion was clearly evident to a greater or lesser extent in many areas. This is expected to have been exacerbated by cattle trampling. An example of a well-developed channelled valley bottom wetland is shown in Figure 7.



*Figure 20: Example of a developed channelled valley bottom wetland*

*ii. Un-channelled Valley Bottom Wetlands*

Where un-channelled valley bottom wetlands were observed, these wetlands were generally well vegetated with hydrophytic species in the eastern areas of the MLM. A relatively minimal amount of alien invasive vegetation was evident at the time. Overall, un-channelled valley bottom wetlands were less evident in the central and western areas of the MLM however. Erosion for some wetlands was evident and site specific near infrastructure such as road and

bridge crossings which seem to have contributed to the onset due to disturbance and altering the natural hydrology. An example of this type of wetland is shown in Figure 21 below.



Figure 21: Example of a depression wetland taken in the dry season

iii. *Flat/Depression Wetlands*

There are a number of flat and depression wetlands that were identified in the field. The vegetation of the flat/depression wetlands were mainly characterised by grasses with few sedges in the bushveld areas. Many were observed to be generally in a good condition with little vegetation disturbance, however there was some degree of physical impact which varied from trampling impacts and fence lines through wetlands to more significant impacts such as the construction of berms and diversion canals to and from wetlands. An example of this wetland type is shown in Figure 22 below.



Figure 22: Example of a depression wetland taken in the dry season. MOLEMOLE

iv. *Hillslope Seep Wetlands*

Hillslope seep wetlands were difficult to identify in the areas chosen to investigate this wetland type. Many of the hillslope seep wetlands identified in the NFEPA database (2011) were incorrectly classified and seemed to belong to another wetland type. Additionally, access was

limited for the remaining wetlands earmarked for observation, which prevented verification. However, it is not to suggest that there are no hillslope seep wetlands. The classification of this wetland type should be refined for this region.

- *Nature reserves*

There are a good number of private nature reserves, conservancies (west of Morebeng and Munnik) and commercial game farms (in the Mogwasi, Legkraal and Kalkbank areas). Many of these farms have reintroduced threatened game species such as Sable and Roan Antelope, White Rhino and Tsessebe. At least 10 large game farms within the Municipality have breeding projects for Sable Antelope and disease-free Cape buffalo.

- i. *Machaka Game Reserve*

Only one formally protected area exists within the Molemole Municipality, namely the Machaka Game Reserve. The 1100 hectares game reserve is situated near Matoks 45km North of Polokwane and adjacent to the N1 highway.

Machaka Game Reserve and Lodge was officially opened in July 2006 by the people of the Botlokwa Tribe and their joint venture partners. The whole project was financed by the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism so as to create employment for the local tribe as well as sustainability for the future of the project and its people. The game reserve's name Machaka is derived from the owner of the property who was also the Chief of the local tribe.

The reserve contains several granite inselbergs which are expected to be in a fairly pristine state unlike the outcrops outside the reserve in the Matoks area. As far as the vegetation within the reserve is concerned – it can be described as the ecotones between the Makado Sweet Bushveld and the Mamabolo Mountain Bushveld vegetation types. Not much is known about the reserve but gauging by the standard of the perimeter fence along the N1 road which is in a dilapidated state the reserve is not well maintained.

- ii. *Heritage sites*

The Molemole Local Municipality was found to have a distinct lack of documented heritage sites. Field investigations showed that this situation was not the result of a physical lack of heritage sites or objects, but rather the lack of research and documentation regarding such sites. The areas investigated showed a rich history of pre-contact as well as post-contact sites. The most prominent visual sites are the built environment sites within the various villages where institutional buildings such as schools, churches and mission stations displayed a lush community history.

Several archaeological sites are located within the Molemole Local Municipality (MLM) due to its rich occupational past. Not many of these have however been documented and even less have been researched in detail.

**Table 10 Heritage sites**

Site Name	Type	Village	Description
Manthata School	Built Environment	Sekakene	School built in 1939 by Chief Tladi Manthata

Site Name	Type	Village	Description
Bethesda School	Built Environment	n/a	This school produces prominent leaders.
Mohodi	Ceremonial Place	Mohodi	Ancestral worship place
Peter Hermanas Mission Station	Built Environment	Mohodi	Early mission station
Ramokgopa Primary School	Built Environment	Mokomene	A historic school.
Mokomene High School	Built Environment	Mokomene	A historic school.
Tropic of Capricorn	Landmark	Capricorn	Geographic landmark. No historic value.
De Grange	Natural formation	Ga-Phasha	Ceremonial landmark.
Molemole hill	Ceremonial Place & burial ground	Ga-Phasha	First Batlokwa settlement and grave of Kgoshi Batlokwa Ba Machaka.
Moholoholo	Ceremonial site	Ga-Phasha	A cave used during military events.
Mphakane Hill	Historic site & archaeological site	Mphakane	Hill used to protect women and children during war. Archaeological site is located at its foot.
Lesoso No 2	Ceremonial site	Mphakane	Ritual site.
Lutheran Church	Built Environment	Mangata	Historic building.

Table 17: Heritage sites

Red-flagging sensitive sites and areas in municipal cadastral information systems. The following action plans are recommended from a heritage perspective:

- *Ongoing research and development studies (surveys, databases)*
  - *Formal protection of heritage sites.*
  - *The establishment and development of a local register of heritage resources*
  - *Creation and maintenance of database of regional and local heritage specialists and information sources.*
  - *Enforcement of site-specific Site (Conservation) Management Plans (CMPs) in accordance with Section 47 of the Act.*
  - *General awareness programme concerning heritage management.*
  - *Integration of heritage issues with Integrated Development Plans and Spatial Development Plans.*
  - *Any other forms of compliance with the NHRA.*
- i. *Flora*

Molemole local municipality is dominated by the mixed Bushveld vegetation type forming part of the Savanna biome (typically observed on shallow, relatively coarse-grained, sandy soil overlying granite, quartzite or shale). The vegetation found here varies from dense short bushveld to a more opened tree savanna. This vegetation type is found in areas where the rainfall varies between 350 and 650 mm/annum and the altitude comprises low relief at an altitude range of 700 to 1000 m.a.s.l.

The northern and western parts of the municipal area is dominated by mixed Bushveld (variation of open *Sclerocarya* veld). The eastern part of the municipality comprises of Sourish mixed bushveld.

Dominant grasses species found in undisturbed and disturbed areas are listed in the table below.

**Table 11 Dominant grass species**

Undisturbed	Disturbed
<i>Aristida congesta barbicollis</i>	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>
<i>Aristida sciuris</i>	<i>Enneapogon centroides</i>
<i>Cymbopogon plurioriodes</i>	<i>Enneapogon scoparius</i>
<i>Digitaria eriantha</i>	<i>Melinis repens</i>
<i>Eragrostics rigdior</i>	<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>
<i>Eragrostics superba</i>	<i>Stipagrostis uniplumis</i>
<i>Heteropogon contortus</i>	
<i>Panicum colorantum</i>	
<i>Themedia triandra</i>	
<i>Tricholaena moachne</i>	
<i>Triraphis audropogonoides</i>	

Dominant tree species that are found in the area is listed in the table below

**Table 12 Dominant tree species**

Scientific name	English common name
<i>Acacia caffra</i>	Common hook-thorn
<i>Acacia Karroo</i>	Sweet thorn
<i>Acacia nilotica</i>	Scented thorn
<i>Acacia tortilis</i>	Umbrella thorn
<i>Balanites maughamii</i>	Green thorn
<i>Bolusanthus speciosus</i>	Tree wisteria
<i>Boscia albitrunca</i>	Shepherd's tree
<i>Combretum apiculantum</i>	Red bushwillow
<i>Combretum hereroense</i>	Russet bushwillow
<i>Combretum molle</i>	Velvet bushwillow
<i>Combretum zeyheri</i>	Large fruited bushwillow
<i>Dichrostachys cinerea</i>	Sickle bush
<i>Kirkia wilmsii</i>	Mountain seringa
<i>Mundulea sericea</i>	Cork bush
<i>Ozoroa paniculosa</i>	Common resin tree
<i>Peltophorum africanum</i>	Weeping wattle
<i>Sclerocarya birrea</i>	Marula
<i>Strychnos madagascariensis</i>	Black monkey orange
<i>Vitex wilmsii</i>	Hairy vitex
<i>Ziziphus mucronata</i>	Buffalo thorn

ii. *Fauna*

Most of large mammals found in Molemole are herbivores – either browsers or grazers. None of the animals are considered dangerous. No large carnivores are found in the area, it is however possible that they can move between the farms and perhaps enter the area. Species that could move through the project area include leopard and cheetah.

Many small mammals, such as Mongooses, Porcupine, Chackma Baboon, Vervet monkeys, etc may be found in the area. Small carnivores such as: African wild Cat, Black Backed Jackal, Caracal, and small-spotted Gennet. Brown Hyena and leopard also occur.

The extent of disturbance in the areas immediately surrounding rural villages, is not conducive to the survival of fauna, particularly mammalian fauna, due to the presence of human and domestic animals (e.g. dogs).

**Table 13 Mammal species**

<b>Common mammal species</b>	<b>Preferred habitat</b>
<i>Aepyceros melampus</i> (Impala)	Savanna and woodland
<i>Alcelaphus buselaphus</i> (Red Hartebeest)	Open savanna and grassy plains
<i>Kobus ellipsiprymnus</i> (Waterbuck)	Open woodland and moist grassland
<i>Oryx gazelle</i> (Gemsbok)	Dry plains and open woodland
<i>Phacochoerus aethiopicus</i> (Warthog)	Wide habitat tolerance, but prefers grassland and woodland bush
<i>Raphicerus campestris</i> (Steenbok)	Wide habitat tolerance, but prefers grassland
<i>Sylvicapra grimmia</i> (Common Duiker)	Wide habitat tolerance
<i>Tragelaphus scriptus</i> (Bushbuck)	Dense bush and riverine bush
<i>Tragelaphus strepsiceros</i> (Kudu)	Dense bush and open woodland

iii. *Critically Endangered Species*

Lotana Blue (*Lepidochrysops lotana*)

This is a medium-sized butterfly in the family Lycaenidae (Figure 5). The species was only discovered in 1959 and until recently was only known from a single locality of the farm Rietvlei west of Polokwane City. In 2006, another small, isolated population of the species was discovered in the Wolkberg. Both known populations number only a few individuals. The species is best seen from early September to December. They live on relatively steep hillsides or flat to moderately undulating areas on high plateaus. The species is closely associated with clumps of *Bechium grandiflorum*, which is probably its larval food plant.

The Rietvlei population is found on a steep slope on private land and is relatively inaccessible. However, the area of occupancy is small (less than 1ha) and any stochastic event not compatible with this species survival, e.g. fire at the wrong time of the year, infrastructural development at the site or overgrazing, may have a significant negative impact upon the

species. The only major threat to the species at present is a lack of knowledge regarding its biological and ecological requirements.



Figure 23: Dorsal and ventral views of male (left and right) and female (middle) of the Lotana Blue *Lepidochrysops lotana* (Pringle et al. 1994).

### **Short-eared Trident Bat (*Cloetotis percivalli*)**

Although this species has never been reported within the Molemole Municipality, it is included in this assessment as there are suitable roosting and perhaps maternity caves for the species within the municipal district. The species is poorly known but available evidence indicates that the species roosts in deep, dark and moist caves or mine adits, usually on hillsides (Skinner and Smithers 1990; Seamark 2005 in Grosel & Engelbrecht, 2010). Future surveys should consider the presence of this species in the Municipality

### **Parks and cemetery**

Molemole municipality currently has two parks in Morebeng and Mogwadi respectively. Both parks face a challenge of water shortage, however the park in Morebeng is fully operational as plans to plant drought tolerant plants/trees were introduced. The municipality is planning to implement the same measures at the park in Mogwadi. Cemeteries in both Mogwadi and Morebeng towns fall under the management of Molemole local municipality. The ones in rural areas fall under management and ownership of traditional leaders.

### **State of refuse removal**

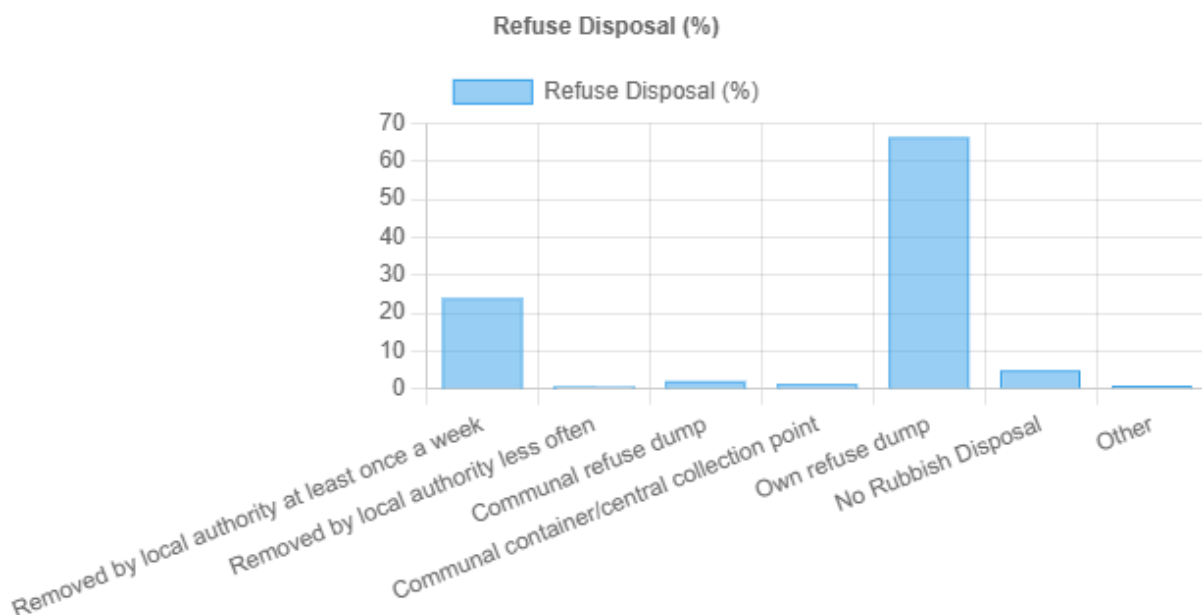
Refuse removal takes place at Mogwadi and Morebeng towns on a consistent basis. Refuse collection is done by municipal employees for both households and businesses. Molemole has two licensed landfill sites at Mogwadi and Morebeng where waste from the two towns and surrounding villages are disposed. There are initiatives in place to construct a new land fill site at Ramokgopa village where site has already been allocated to the municipality. Due to limited resources, both disposal sites have a lot of compliance issues that need to be addressed.

Refuse collection remains a critical service priority in Molemole's rural areas, where waste is often buried, burned, or dumped due to the historic lack of structured collection systems. To address this, the municipality has initiated targeted interventions by deploying skip bins in various villages as a practical step toward rural refuse management. This initiative was made possible through the municipality's procurement of 25 bulk refuse containers, complemented

by an additional 30 units donated by Capricorn District Municipality. These containers are strategically distributed across villages to create accessible collection points however they do not cover all villages.

While formal rural waste management practices are still emerging, the municipality is also exploring the establishment of transfer landfill sites to handle rural waste volumes more sustainably. In parallel, pilot recycling initiatives have commenced in village-based schools, and the EPWP waste management programme continues to provide vital capacity for village-level waste control. Lack of funds pose challenges in implementing recycling, reuse and reduce practices but engagements for getting funding from relevant sector departments are in progress.

Name	Frequency	%
Removed by local authority at least once a week	10 039	23,9%
Removed by local authority less often	262	0,6%
Communal refuse dump	871	2,1%
Communal container/central collection point	540	1,3%
Own refuse dump	27 787	66,3%
No Rubbish Disposal	2 099	5,0%
Other	340	0,8%



### Awareness Campaigns

- **Status quo:** Campaigns are done in conjunction with the district and the province but not effective. Target groups/areas are the community, Traditional authorities, councillors, ward committees and business facilities.

**Recommendations:** Campaigns or workshops should be held every quarter. The municipality to have innovative ways to intensify environmental awareness through adequate budget allocation.

#### **Eco- School programmes**

- **Recommendation:** *Identify 5 schools to participate. Register the schools and monitor the process, organise workshops. Budget is needed and CDM to be engaged for assistance. The municipality must coordinate celebration of World forest day, world environmental day, Arbor week and world habitat day.*

#### **Mobile ablution facility and honey suckers management**

- **Recommendations:** *Develop a document which is going to regulate handling and disposal of sewage effluent e.g. Bylaws.*

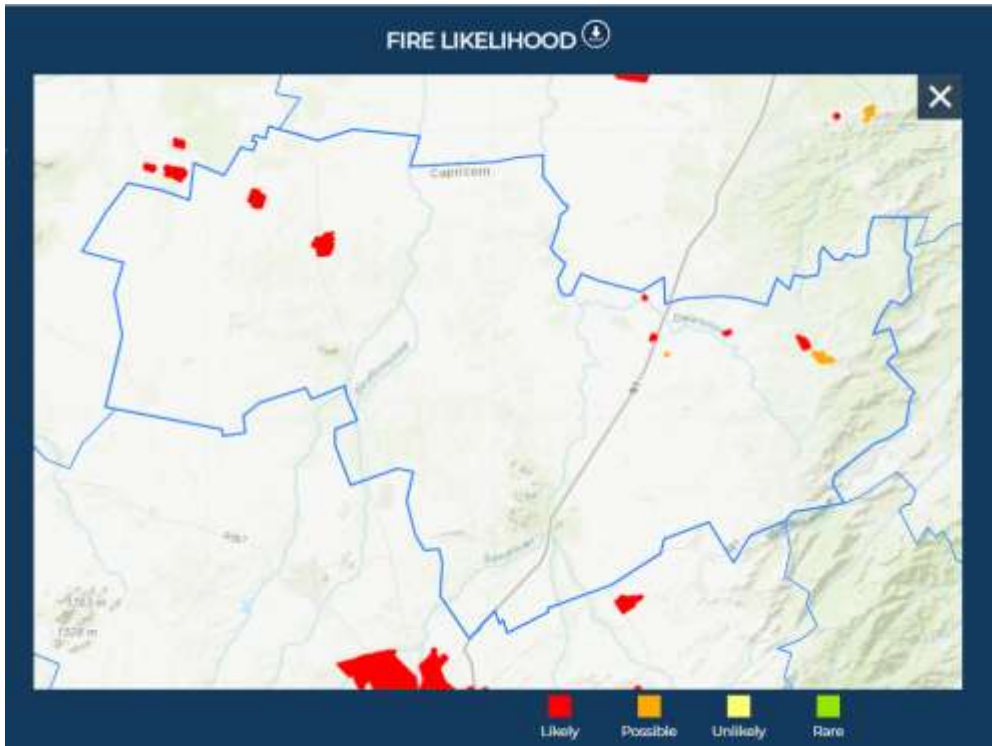
### **Environmental Disaster Management.**

According to the Limpopo Disaster Management Framework of 2007, Disaster Management is an functional area of concurrent competence of National and Provincial Legislature, in terms of Part A of Schedule 4 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (LPG, 2007). Sections 28 and 43 of the Disaster Management Act, Act No. 57 of 2002, prescribe that provinces and municipalities must establish and implement a disaster management framework, while sections 29 and 43 of the same Act also compel provinces and municipalities to establish disaster management centers.

Molemole local municipality is working with Capricorn District Municipality in addressing environmental disaster management, usually food parcels and temporary shelters are provided to the affected communities. Molemole local municipality in joint with Capricorn District Municipality have awareness campaign that addresses environmental disasters.

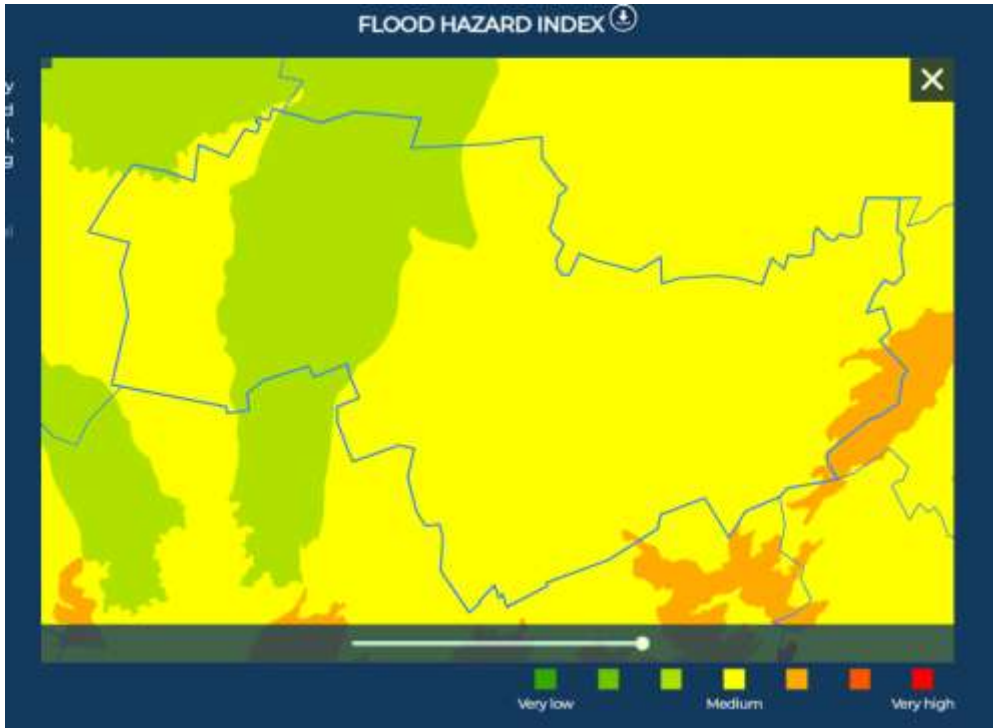
#### **Fire hazards**

Municipality faces varying levels of fire likelihood across its terrain, with high-risk zones (red) concentrated in areas of dense vegetation and elevated terrain, while moderate-risk zones (orange) occur in transitional landscapes. Low-risk areas (yellow and green)



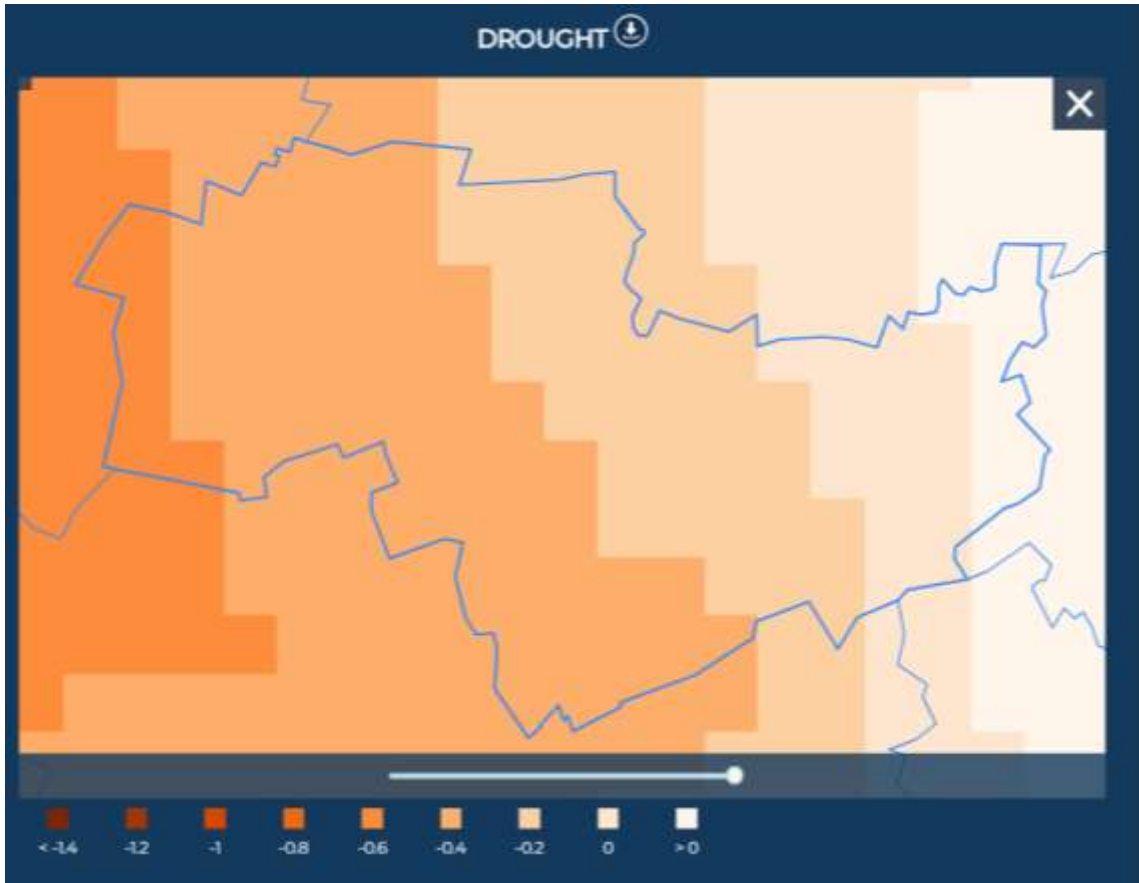
### Flood hazards

The municipality Municipality is characterized by medium flood hazard levels across most of its terrain, with localized areas of high to very high risk (orange and red zones) concentrated near rivers, low-lying valleys, and steep catchments. Low-risk zones (green) are generally associated with elevated or well-drained areas.



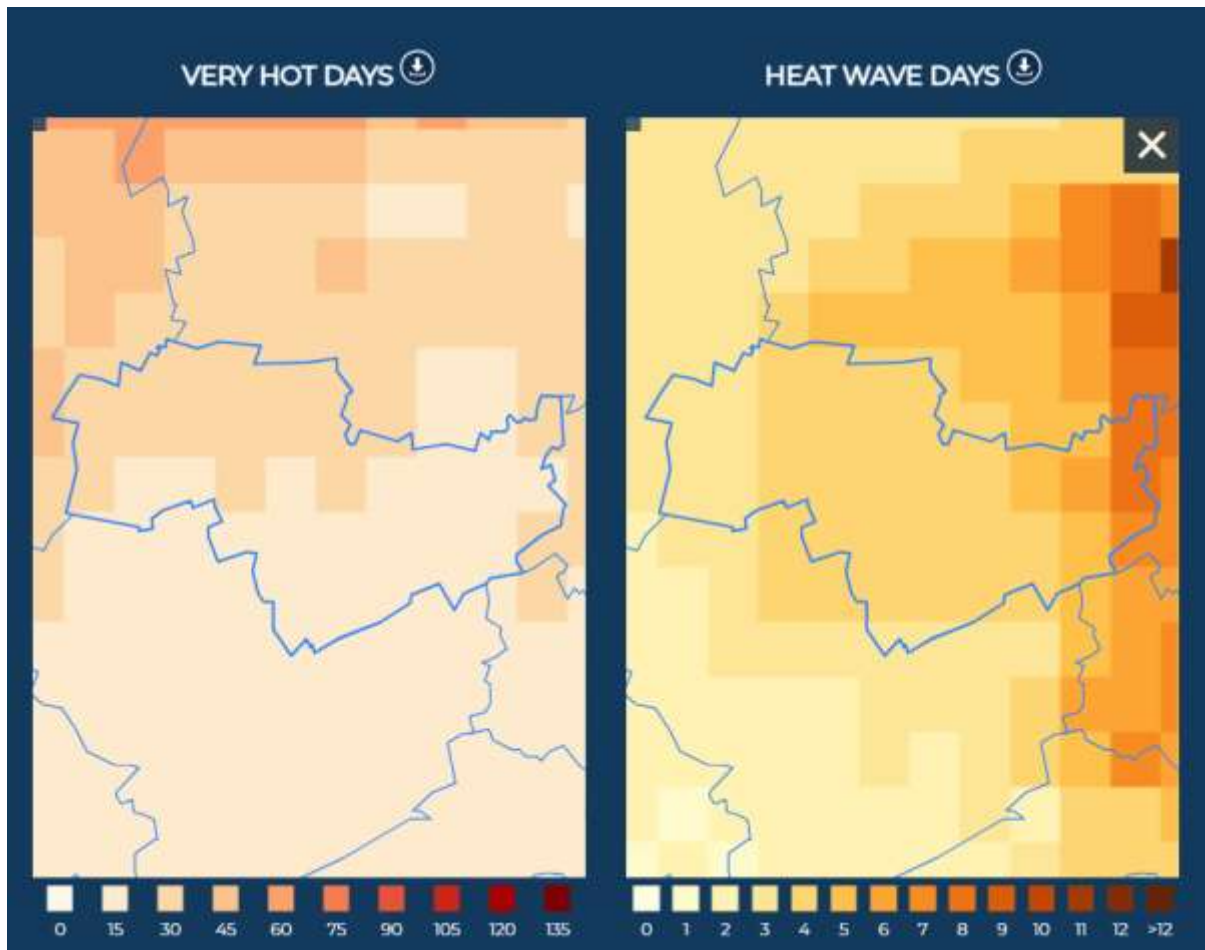
**Drought**

Molemole Municipality is periodically affected by moderate to severe drought conditions, with certain areas registering drought index values below -1.2, indicating significant water stress. These conditions impact agricultural productivity, livestock management, and household water security, particularly in communities reliant on rain-fed systems.



### Heat wave

Molemole Municipality experiences a growing frequency of very hot days (above 35°C), with certain areas recording over 100 days annually. In addition, heat wave events defined as consecutive days of extreme heat occur more frequently in vulnerable zones, with some regions experiencing more than 12 heat wave days per year.



## AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

The Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS) identified Agriculture, Mining and Tourism sectors as the important base for economic growth in the Capricorn District Municipality. There are various dominant vegetation types that characterise Molemole Local Municipality. The creation of Agro processing for horticulture crops is viewed as one of the district economic opportunities to unearth and improve agricultural production and market access through Agri-Park/Hubs projects. Capricorn District and Molemole Local Municipality in particular is known to be a potato production area. The crop choice also supports the initiatives for Agri –Park construction. Below is a map depicting potato belt within the Molemole municipal area.

Water scarcity has a critical impact on production of crops such as potatoes within Molemole Local Municipality. Emanating from this mammoth challenge, agriculturalists researched on more new methods and techniques to increase the yields and one of those techniques is Hydroponic cultivation commonly as Tunnel Farming. 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 Local Municipality is classified as a Savannah biome.

### **CHEMICAL SPILLS AND HAZARDOUS ACCIDENTS (INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS)**

Unplanned settlements have a major negative effect to the environment in that through its practice the vegetation is destroyed when structures is established.

Air Quality: Air quality management plan is under review by Capricorn District Municipality.

#### **The plan covers aspects of:**

- *Health impacts of key atmospheric pollutants*
- *Meteorological review*
- *Ambient air quality control and management*
- *Source identification and emission quantification*
- *Emission reduction strategies and implementation and*
- *Capacity Building and training*
- 

Some aspects of the plan will be implemented in the local municipalities including Molemole municipality. The implementation process will be headed by Capricorn District Municipality with the support of officials of Molemole Municipality in relevant and affected divisions.

From the above environmental assessment it is evident that Molemole Local Municipality is faced with a number of environmental challenges. Below is a map indicating the environmental sensitive areas.

#### ***Based on the above information, the following conclusions can be made:***

- The largest rural land use comprises of thicket and bush land which comprise of 78% of the area. Large areas of the thicket and bush land (19%) is degraded owing to overgrazing as the majority of these areas is in close proximity to the settlement areas (western and central areas).
- The second largest agricultural activity vests with commercial dry land (10%) which is primarily located within the central area of the Molemole Local Municipality;
- The third largest activity is being occupied by commercial irrigation areas (6%) which are primarily located within the western portion of the study area in close proximity to Mogwadi;

- Forestation is the fourth largest activity, which is located towards the eastern section of the study area (4%) in the vicinity of Morebeng and
- The urban built-up area only comprise of 1% of the study area.

From the above analysis it is evident that the existing agricultural activities are diverse in nature and offer different agricultural options. Large tracks of agricultural land which vest with Traditional Authorities and is being utilized for commercial grazing and subsistence agriculture. A concerning factor is the large tracks of degraded bush land (energy and overgrazing) and the deforestation of the plantations.

## **2.2. KPA-2 BASIC SERVICES DELIVERY**

### **2.2.1. WATER AND SANITATION ANALYSIS**

#### *Norms and standards on water and sanitation provision*

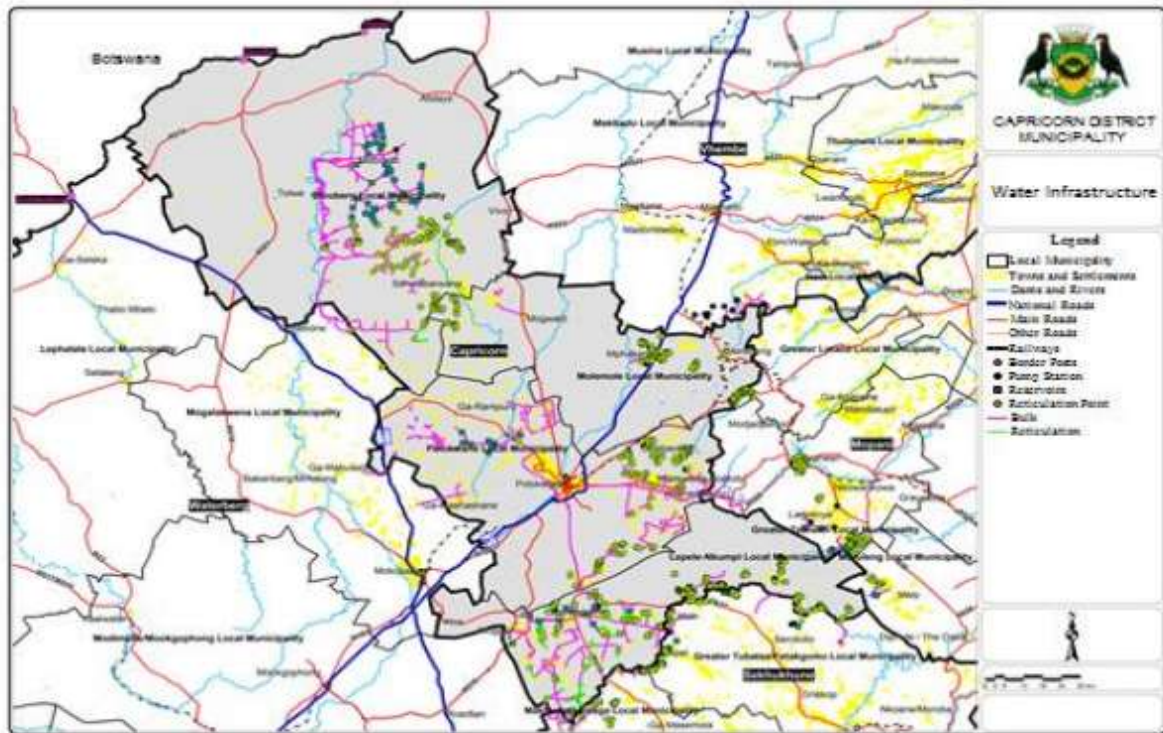
Water and sanitation provisions are guided by the Water Services Act (Act no. 108 of 1997) and National Water Act (Act no. 36 of 1998). The acts provide for the rights to access to basic water supply and sanitation services, the setting of national standards and norms (relating to amount, quality, distance from point of use, etc.), protection of water resources, the accountability of the Water Services Providers, the monitoring of water supply and sanitation services, etc.

It must however be indicated that Molemole Municipality is not a water services authority and provider. This function (water and sanitation) is performed by Capricorn District Municipality.

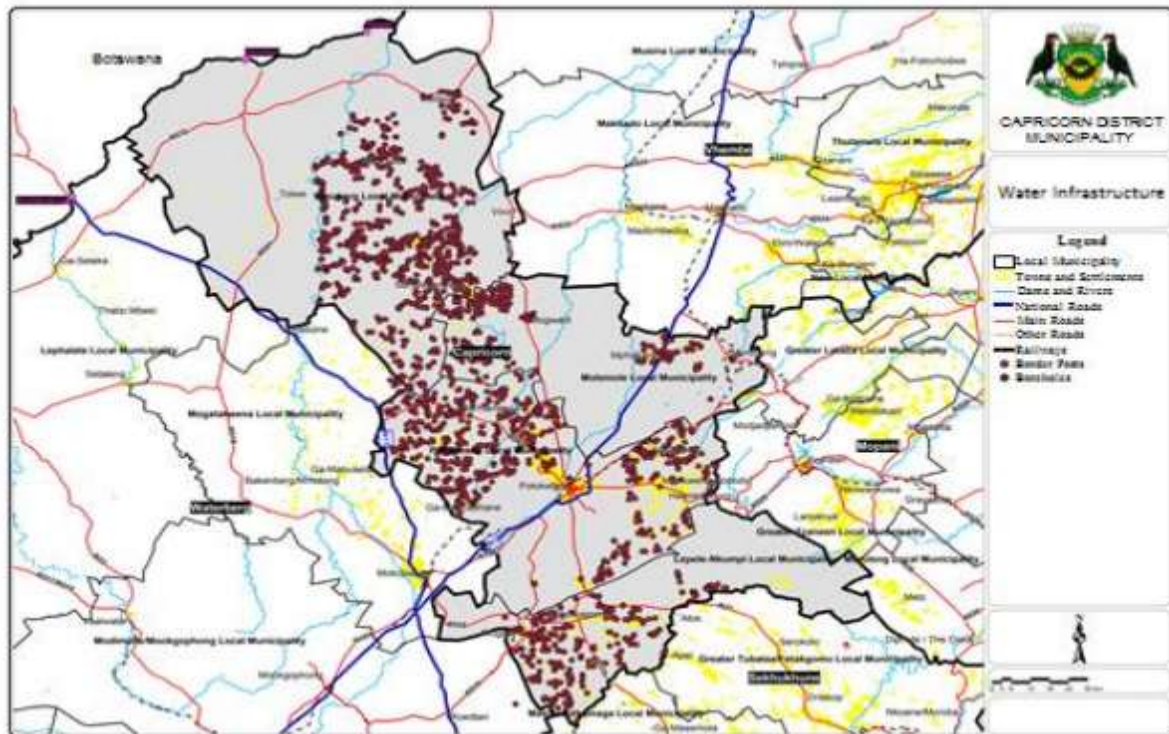
#### *Water Sources*

The Capricorn district municipality as water service authority provides water to Molemole, Blouberg and Lepelle nkumpi. Lepelle-Nkumpi local municipality receives water from both Olifantspoort WTW and boreholes while Blouberg and Molemole rely solely on groundwater sources. Boreholes have low yields and are not sufficient to meet current water demands. Ground water resource abstraction needs to be carefully monitored to prevent over-exploitation. The maps below indicate the spatial location of the infrastructure. Furthermore, borehole transformers are frequently stolen which further increases the water backlog. Most households in Blouberg and Molemole are serviced by communal standpipes within 200m from the furthest house. CDM has provided water tankers as an interim measure to areas which experience water supply shortages. CDM has also employed term contractors for the purposes of maintenance, breakdown repairs and improved turnaround period

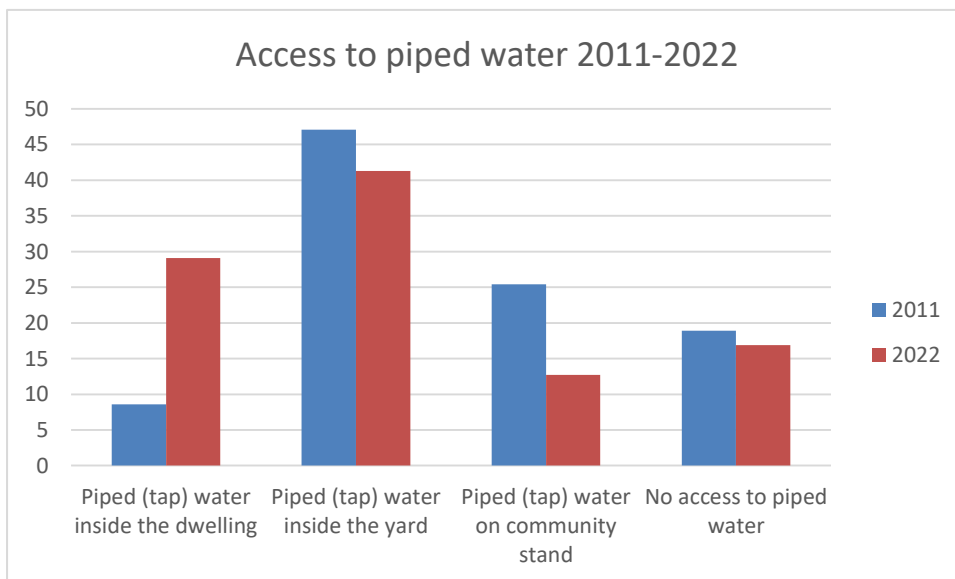
**Table 14:CDM Water infrastructure and reticulation**



**Table 15: CDM Water Infrastructure Boreholes**



**Table 16: Access to piped water (Census:2022)**



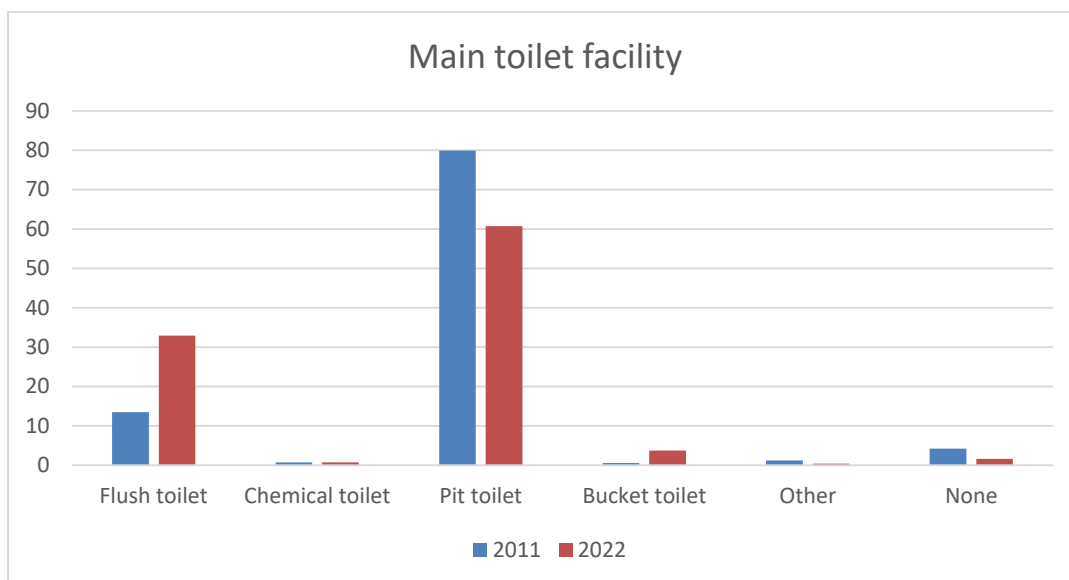
### Challenges Pertaining to Water and Sanitation

- Aging water and sanitation infrastructure.
- Unreliability and unavailability of water sources.
- Breakdowns on water pipes.
- Inadequate water reticulation infrastructure in rural areas.
- 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.

### SANITATION SERVICES

There has been progression of sanitation access across municipalities in the Capricorn District from 1996 to 2022. Over the years, significant improvements are evident in all municipalities. Polokwane achieved the highest access rate of 48.3% by 2022, while other municipalities such as Blouberg and Molemole lag behind with 30.9% and 32.9% respectively. Capricorn District overall showing a 58.9% backlog as of 2022.

Municipality	% Households with access to Sanitation				
	1996	2001	2011	2022	Backlog
Aganang	0.6	1.7	3.0	disestablished	
Blouberg	3.2	4.1	9.0	30.9	69.1
Lepelle-Nkumpi	12.5	17.3	19.6	34.7	65.3
<b>Molemole</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>67.1</b>
Polokwane	27.2	34.9	44.1	48.3	51.7
Capricorn District	15.1	21.8	29.1	41.9	58.9



**Table 17 Molemole waste water status**

<b>WASTE WATER TREATMENT PLANT</b>	<b>STATUS</b>
Mogwadi Oxidation Pond	No License & operation plan Effluent analysis not done No License & operation plan. Effluent analysis not done
Molemole Oxidation Pond	No license & operational plan. Abandoned & Effluent analysis not done No operator
Morebeng Sewage Works.	No License & Operational Plan Effluent analysis not available.

### *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 across municipal area of jurisdiction as part of the objectives to alleviate poverty. An indigent process was conducted as stipulated on the municipal policy and requirements for qualifying were as follows:

## **2.2.2. ENERGY AND ELECTRICITY ANALYSIS**

### ***Norms and Standards on Electricity***

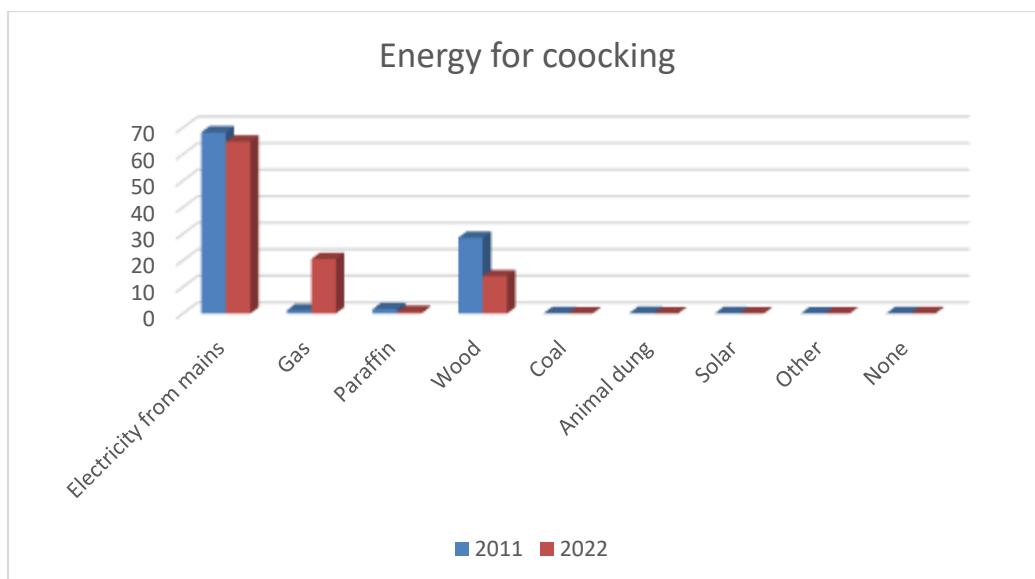
Electricity provision is guided by Electricity Regulation Act with National Energy Regulator as the regulatory authority. The act deals with the compulsory norms and standards for bulk supply and reticulation e NERSA regulates the tariffs between consumers, municipalities and ESKOM.

*The municipality is the electricity supplier/provider in Mogwadi and Morebeng while ESKOM is the supplier in all the villages.*

### ***Source of Electricity***

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. ESKOM has adopted strategy to curb the electricity backlog whereby there are initiative in place to create space for the municipalities to access funding from DOE so that municipalities are able to electrify villages on their own. The municipality have an Electricity Master Plan in place. It is also worth noting that the backlog in electrification is mainly on village extensions, the municipality is working closely with ESKOM to ensure that the backlog is addressed.

According to the 2022 Census data from Statistics South Africa, it is reported that 96.5% of the population in the Molemole Municipality community have access to electricity for lighting. This is a significant indicator of the community's progress in infrastructure development.



### **Provision of Free Basic Electricity**

The municipality is supplying Free Basic Electricity to qualifying indigents as per the indigent register in Morebeng & Mogwadi.

### **Challenges Pertaining to Provision of Electricity:**

- *Aging infrastructure and theft of electricity transformers*
- *Inadequate electricity source*
- *Unavailability of funds to electrify new developments*
- *Unavailability of human capital resource for electricity maintenance*
- *Low cost recovery on electricity bills due to illegal connections*
- *Unstructured stands in other villages*

## **2.2.3. ROADS AND STORM WATER**

### **Municipal Roads and Storm Water infrastructure**

Roads and Storm Water drainage provisions are guided by SANRAL and design manuals for roads and Storm Water drainage. They further provide for norms and standards of roads and Storm Water infrastructure in built-up areas. Design manuals guides in terms of design standards. The municipality has adopted a municipal wide road master plan during the adoption of the 2025/2026 IDP

### **State of the municipal roads**

The majority of the roads within the municipal area are classified under rural category as per the South African Roads Traffic Sign Manuals. The infrastructure master plan and unbundling of roads documents are developed to assist in roads and storm water planning.

The municipality is responsible for internal streets in towns and villages. District Roads (D-roads) and provincial roads are the responsibilities of Roads Agency Limpopo (RAL), while national roads are the responsibilities of South African National Roads Agency Ltd (SANRAL).

### **Key issues relating to Road and Storm water analysis**

- *Infrastructure Master Plan and Unbundling of Roads documents are developed to assist in Roads and Storm Water planning.*
- *Blading and Re-Graveling of Rural Internal Roads per ward.*
- *Patching of Potholes on Municipal Roads across all wards.*
- *Remarking of Road Marks on Municipal Roads across all wards*
- *Unblocking storm water drains within the Municipal Roads across all wards*
- *Bush Clearing within the Municipal Roads across all wards*
- **Challenges**
  - Lack of funds to reduce roads and storm water backlog.
  - Inadequate equipment for road and storm water maintenance.
  - Lack of personnel to monitor roads and storm water projects.
  - Frequent Mechanical Breakdowns
- **Proposed Remedial Interventions**
  - Leasing of Plant from Service Provider for 12 months (Term Contract).
  - Payment of Invoices from Dealership within 30 days.
  - Procuring of New Plant with Service & Maintenance Plans.
  - Training and Workshopping of Officials on how to operate Plant.
  - Outsource repairs and maintenance to Accredited Repair and Maintenance Service Provider for 12 Months.
  - Dispose of Plant after 5 years or 120000km

### **Education and Awareness Campaigns**

Awareness campaigns are conducted in partnership with District municipality and sector departments. The challenge however is there no willingness to learn about environmental management and its effects as majority of the areas are complaining about water shortage. Their (communities) interest is only on resolving water crisis, while waste and environmental management is not on the radar. The intervention required is for the municipality to initiate innovative measures, organize clean-up campaigns and awareness campaigns on waste management.

## 2.2.4. PUBLIC TRANSPORT ANALYSIS

Public transport forms a key part in the socio-economic development of our municipality. It also assists in providing communities with access to opportunities outside the local community. This is important to our 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 Limpopo's road network within the District consist of National, Provincial and District roads. The national roads are managed by SANRAL, Provincial and District road network is managed by Road Agency Limpopo and the Provincial Department of Public Works, Roads and Infrastructure. The municipality has Law Enforcement Officers and through concerted law enforcement and educational campaigns, we strive for the reduction of fatal crashes on our municipal roads especially along the N1 from Polokwane to Musina. Operating from the limited budget it is difficult for the municipality to plan for a 24 hours law enforcement deployment on critical routes and hotspots on the road.

The Municipality does not offer public transport services to the community, however, there are two taxi associations that operates within our municipal jurisdiction, namely: Machaka Ramokgopa Makgato (MARAMA) and Sekgosese Taxi Associations. The municipality constructed five taxi ranks - Mogwadi, Marama, Morebeng, Eisleben Cross and Mohodi - Maponto Taxi Rank to provide the community with efficient public transport waiting facilities. Various bus companies operate within the municipality. There are only four subsidized bus companies within the municipality namely; Great North transport, Kopano Bus services, Bahwaduba Bus services and Madodi Bus services. Molemole residents mostly rely on mini bus taxis and busses to commute within and outside the municipal boundaries. There are three existing and functional scholar patrol points established within the municipality.

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. There is a need to unearth economic activities emanating from this railway line. Being a municipality that its economy is mainly on agriculture, the railway could serve as a link to transport fruit and vegetables to the market.

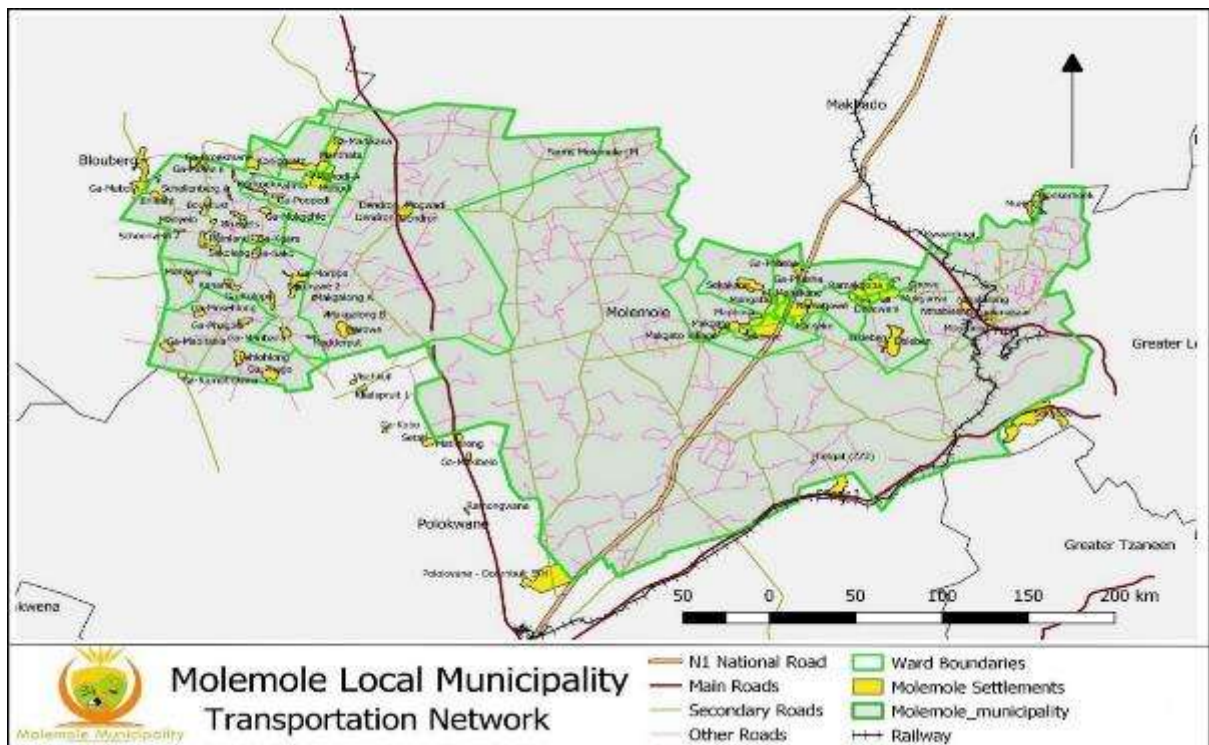
There is a new initiative of having maxi taxis in Mogwadi and Mohodi area from Bochum Taxi Association and private individuals. The Bochum taxi association make use of private sedan and hatch back vehicles whereas.

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 18 Public transport service**

Priority area	Number of Taxi Ranks	Number of bus Companies	Number of Railway Stations	Number of Landing Strip
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Public Transport	5	5	1	0
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**Figure 25: Transportation Network**

### 2.2.5. SOCIAL ANALYSIS/SERVICES

#### Library Services

Molemole municipality play a coordination role for library services. The function resides within the department of Sports, Arts and Culture. There are no prescribed books provided by the department. The current collection of books is irrelevant and outdated. There is a need for sufficient budget to be allocated to meet the information needs of users. Recently published books to be made available to the users.

Outreach programmes are very important and have to be done to market the library. Celebration of library themes e.g. library week, literacy week, heritage month, librarian day, etc. are not adequately and effectively rendered due to financial constraints. There is a need for increase in budget for marketing and publicity of the Library services. Current support staff are from the department of Sports Arts & Culture, institutional memory is not guaranteed. There is a need for budgeting for 3x assistant librarians for Ramokgopa, Fedile and Mogwadi and the Librarian post in Mogwadi has been upgraded to a Chief Librarian post.

### **Health Services**

The municipality is responsible for coordination of health services with other sector departments. There is generally no proper adequate coordination of health and social programmes. Inadequate clinics within the wards. No delegated personnel focusing on programmes of health. The relevant sector departments need to be visible during municipal strategic planning sessions and outreach programmes.

### **Sports, Arts and Culture**

The municipality is responsible for the coordination of sports, arts and cultural activities. The function resides in the department of Sports, Arts and Culture. There is no dedicated official to coordinate sports, arts and cultural activities. The position for Sports Coordinator has been prioritized but is not funded in the current financial year. There is a general lack of maintenance of sporting facilities in the municipality. No sufficient funding allocated for procurement of sporting equipment. The municipality need to engage with the department for allocation of sufficient budget for the maintenance of facilities and procurement of equipment.

The Sekwena Arts and Culture project was completed during the 2012/13 financial year. The project is not fully functional as members do not have capital to kick start the business operations.

The Sekwena Arts and Culture project was completed during the 2012/13 financial year. The project is not fully functional as members do not have capital to kick start the business operations. There is a borehole from this project which is equipped and functional. Beneficiaries are busy planting spinach, tomatoes and other related crops.

There are also some project related machinery needed and plans are in place to also have a sewing division within this project. There are no cinemas, museums or theatres within the Municipality. There is a heritage site, the Tropic of Capricorn along the N1 Louis Trichardt road. There is also Motumo Trading Post which is now at a dilapidated stage and need to be revitalized same as Tropic of Capricorn. Both projects need to be resuscitated so that they become fully functional and contribute to the local economic development of the municipality.

The Municipality has no access to formal sport and recreational facilities. A need for a diversity and varying hierarchy of sport and recreational facilities exists for the greater part of the Municipality. Sport facilities found within Molemole Local 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.

#### **Challenges Associated with Sport, Recreational and Community Facilities:**

- Need for diversity and a varying hierarchy of sport and recreational facilities throughout the LM;
- Vandalism on completed projects;
- Lack of facilitation for proper sport, recreation and community facilities in needy areas;

- Lack of proper sport and recreational facilities at school level;
- Lack of security on community based municipal properties;

Dysfunctional completed municipal infrastructure has the potential to attract criminals for vandalism and theft of municipal equipment.

### **Housing**

Molemole is not a housing implementation agency but depends on COGHSTA for provision of Low Cost houses. The municipality only provides land for construction of such units. In most cases land is donated by Traditional Authorities in consultation with municipality as more than 80% of our municipality is rural. Molemole's estimated housing backlog stands at a minimum of 483 units, based on informal and non-permanent dwellings.

<b>Name</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>%</b>
Formal dwelling	40 537	96,7%
Traditional dwelling	918	2,2%
Informal dwelling	392	0,9%
Other	91	0,2%

### **Education**

The high proportion of people without 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 82 schools comprising 51 primary schools, 30 secondary schools and 1 combined school.

There is one FET College at Ramokgopa village. Molemole has the highest proportion of people without schooling (20.1%). Of the people that have had a formal education, 3% completed primary school, and only 18, 4% completed matric. All the schools have access to water, sanitation and electricity. The Province is providing school transport for learners in two (2) schools within our Municipality. All schools are provided with school nutrition.

Molemole has two (2) functional community libraries at Mogwadi and Morebeng and six (6) mobile libraries at schools – four (4) in the East (Sefoloko High School, Kgwadu Primary School, Itshumeleng Primary School and Rakgasema Pre-School) and two (2) in the West (Seripa High School and Mangwato Primary School). The municipality also has two libraries in the villages, Ramatjowe and Matseke libraries but due to staff shortages and limited resources, the libraries are not functional.

Most of the schools are currently experiencing shortages of both classrooms and educators and hence an imbalance in the teacher/learner ratio. Most schools are at a dilapidating stage and need to be rebuild, e.g. Masenwe primary school at Mohodi Ha-Manthata.

#### **Challenges Pertaining to Education:**

- High statistics of teenage pregnancy in schools;
- Dilapidated schools with no budget provision for refurbishment;

- Lack of sufficient classrooms to accommodate all learners;
- Lack of primary schools in the new extensions;
- Lack of pre-schools in the new extensions;
- Lack of sanitation facilities at schools and
- Late arrival of learner materials such as books, desks

### **Health and Social Development**

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. There is limited facilities of private health care.

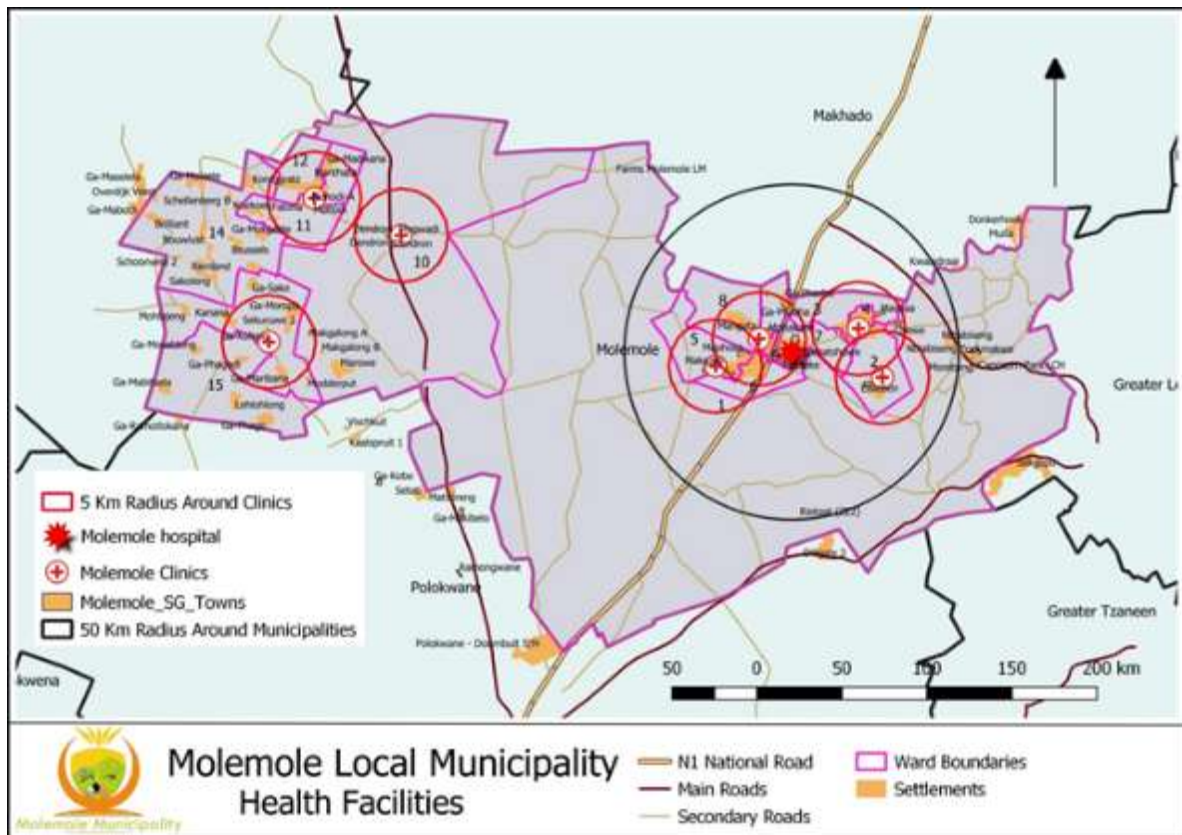
Mohodi Clinic services almost all communities in the Molemole West and should be considered to be upgraded into a Health Centre. This could speed up service delivery and reduce the high influx of patients at Hellen Franz Hospital on a daily basis. The facility is already having nurse's houses which can 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 Blouberg 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 Masilo Edward Paya. The Molemole Local Aids Council is chaired by the Mayor and also convened once in every quarter.



**Figure 26:health facilities**

**Table 19: : List of Health Facilities in Molemole LM**

SETTLEMENT NAME	HOSPITAL	CLINIC
Dendron		Dendron Clinic
Eisleben		Eisleben Clinic
Ramokgopa		Ramokgopa Clinic
Makgato		Makgato Clinic
Mangata		Matoks Clinic
Ramatjowe	Botlokwa Hospital	
Morebeng		Rosenkranz Clinic
Wurthsdorp		Mohodi Clinic

### **Challenges Pertaining to Health and Social Development:**

- High prevalence of HIV/AIDS within the community result in child headed families and the elderly being foster parents to minor orphans.
- Substance abuse, particularly alcohol lead to broken and dysfunctional families and eventually also affect youth in their performance at schools resulting in increased illiteracy level;
- Increased level of juvenile delinquents;
- High level of poverty (indigents) lead to over dependency on social support grants;
- The overloaded indigent register in the municipality results in low revenue generation in the two towns.
- Teenage pregnancy lead to dropping out of school at a young age resulting in withdrawal of foster care grants for affected orphans.
- Lack of medicines at clinics and hospitals;
- Lack of personnel at clinics and
- Lack of ambulances at hospitals and clinics

### **Safety and Security Status Quo Analysis**

There are three (4) police stations in Molemole - Morebeng, Botlokwa and Mogwadi and Phaudi. 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. Infrastructural and corporate issues associated with police and emergency services within the Molemole Local Municipality is still faced with major challenges of human capital. There is a need for additional police personnel and emergency services in the Eastern and western extents of the Molemole Local Municipality. The Department of South African Police Services has constructed a Police Station at the corner of Masehlong and Phaudi village.

This will help to mitigate the safety and security challenges that the surrounding areas are confronted with as a result of lack for such services or having to travel long distances to access those services. Community Safety Forum (CSF) has been established in Molemole and is 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 developments taking place where a site has been established for the construction of Mogwadi Magistrate office. The project has since been abandoned and there should be follow-ups made with the relevant sector department regarding the said project. Poor road infrastructure in certain areas affect the turnaround and or 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.

### **Law Enforcement and Licensing**

The municipality has a fully functional law enforcement unit which ensures safety and compliance of motorists to traffic legislation within the jurisdiction of Molemole municipality. Law enforcement operations are conducted consistently and traffic officers' patrols and visibility have improved. There is a need for additional law enforcement officers.

The municipality has two (2) Driving License Testing Centre (DLTC's) and Registering Authority (RA) that are fully operational and guided by the National Road Traffic Act 93 of 1996. Feasibility studies were compiled for the proposed Driver's License Testing Centre and Vehicle testig in Mogwadi, Morebeng and Moletjie areas.

The main key deliverables include:

- *Registration and licensing of vehicles;*
- *Renewal of Driving Licenses and Professional Driving Permits;*
- *Application of both learners and driving licenses and*
- *Testing and issuing of learners and driving licenses.*

*i. Challenges Pertaining to Safety and Security*

- Need for street lighting in high crime areas;
- False alarms by school children on the emergency lines;
- Need for speed humps on local roads for reduction of pedestrian accidents;
- Illegal occupation of RDP houses by foreign nationals result in xenophobic attacks;
- Poor accessibility to existing police stations and emergency facilities;
- Need for additional DLTC;
- The need to improve public transport services to police stations;
- Bad quality (gravel) roads in most areas complicate police patrols and response rates and

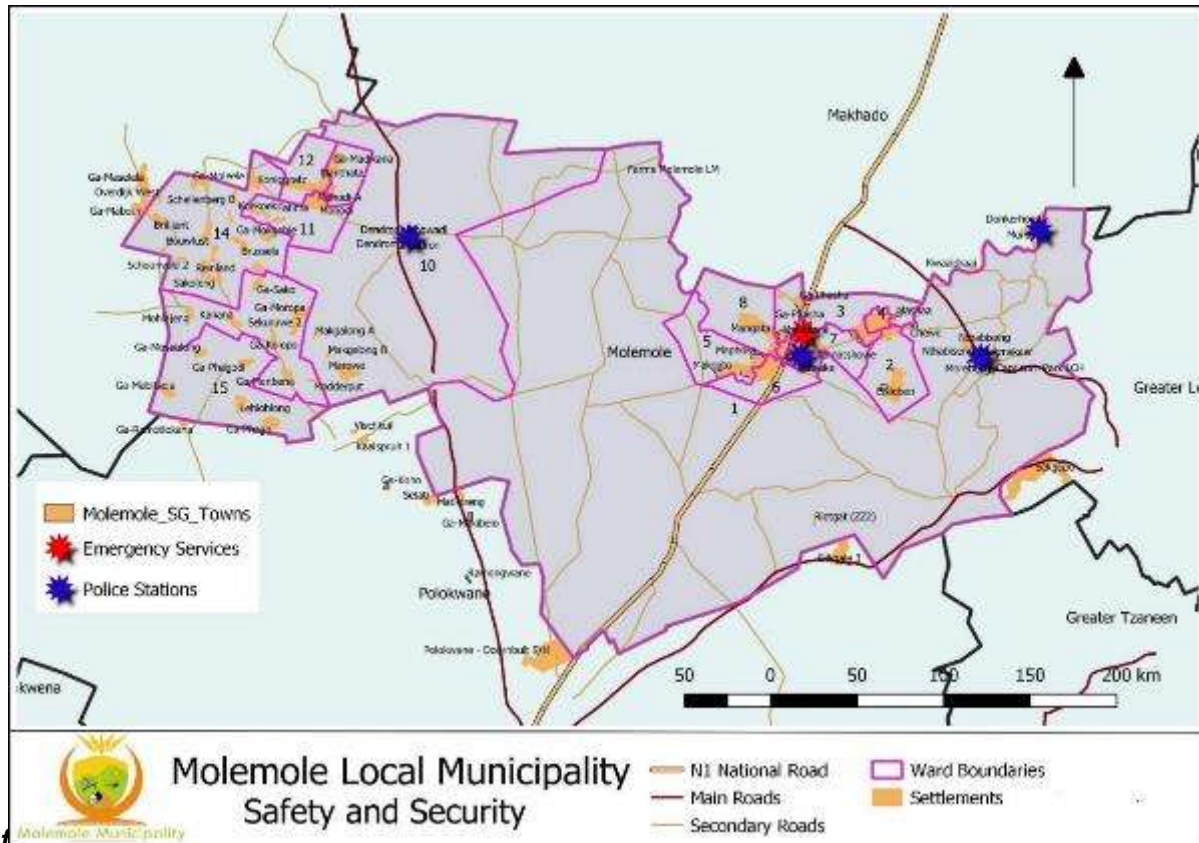


Figure 27: Safety and Security

### Fire and Rescue Services, Disaster and Risk Management

The municipality has a Disaster Management Plan in place to assist with the coordination of disaster and incidences. Disaster management is still the core competency of the district municipality but Molemole Local Municipality still has an obligation to assist communities in times of need. Vulnerable areas have been identified mostly in the West. Villages such as Mohodi, Maponto, Koekoek and Makgalong have encountered disasters a number of times over the years. The three dongas that run in the Centre of Mohodi and Fatima had incidents of disaster in the past and still poses very serious possible disaster incidents.

#### Challenges Pertaining to Disaster Management:

- Lack of resources, both human and materials to attend to disaster incidents.
- The geographic spread of the municipality versus one disaster centre is also an issue that needs to be attended to.
- No fire belts in most of our grazing camps.

- *Lack of industrial areas also poses another danger in instances whereby you find people having scrapyards in their residential areas.*
- *Illegal dumping and lack of land fill sites in rural areas.*
- 

### **Post Office and Telecommunication Analysis**

The post offices were closed and were discontinued. However, some form of service should be provided at strategic points, which are accessible to communities.

Information and communication technology (ICT) infrastructure comprising electronics; business process outsourcing; internet services and web development, telecommunications including cellular and fixed phones, and computer services, are the main way of communication and conveying information in a modern economy and across various economic sectors. Comparing the usage of Information Communication Technology in Molemole Local Municipality to other municipalities, as can be observed from Table 6 below, it indicates that 87% of the population of Molemole Local Municipality have access to cell-phones, which is higher than all the municipalities across the district with the exception of Polokwane at 92%.

There are however network problems in other areas of the municipality such as Kalk-Bank, Bylsteel, Legkraal and Brilliant. Though the municipality has the second highest proportion of people with access to fixed telephone lines in their households, it is still far below the availability rate of cell phones and it is expected that fixed lines are unlikely to see much growth in future.

This is simply because the transaction costs using cell phones is cheaper than the costs of a land line. For example it was initially assumed that cell-phones would be a supplement to those who already had fixed line telephones (given that the cost of cell phones call was so much higher than fixed line), but cell-phone use amongst the poor (who have limited access to fixed line) has rapidly grown and overtaken the use of fixed line despite its higher costs.

The reason for this paradox is that although the direct costs of a cell-phone call are higher, the indirect costs to the poor (finding and accessing a cheaper fixed line phone) are much higher. It may be accessibility of the cell-phone to the poor (and others) trumps its higher costs.

One of the most important measures of ICT infrastructure is the broadband which is mostly used for transmitting higher volumes of communication. Essentially, broadband refers to the telecommunication signal or device with a greater bandwidth (holds greater capacity of telecommunication traffic capacity) than standard or usual capacity. As can be observed from the map below, Limpopo has a pocket of broadband infrastructure lying mainly in major economic centers.

**Table 20 Telecommunication**

Municipality	Cell Phones		Computer		Television	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Blouberg LM	82%	18%	6%	94%	67%	33%
Molemole LM	87%	13%	10%	90%	78%	22%
Polokwane LM	92%	8%	21%	79%	70%	30%
Lepele-Nkumpi LM	86%	14%	11%	89%	74%	26%

What is interesting from this map is that the main town of Molemole Local Municipality (Dendron/Mogwadi) has also reflected some pockets of this infrastructure. Given the improved access to cell phones it would be important for the municipality to also advocate for such infrastructure to be rolled out in their area of jurisdiction since it has some of the positive implication for business and also residence at large.

For example the businesses operating in the area would be able to use third generation (3G) network (which transmit high volume of data at faster rate) to communicate with the purpose of doing business with various potential customers and suppliers within and outside of the jurisdiction of Molemole Local Municipality. Moreover, recently there are initiatives to use Social Media Network such as what's-up and Mix it to teach learners subjects such as mathematics. Therefore availing this infrastructure to larger proportion of the population will undoubtedly have positive impact to the residence of the area in improving the cost of doing business and also uplifting the standard of education.

**Challenges Pertaining to Post Office and Telecommunication:**

- *Low network coverage*
- *Inconsistent rates of various communication networks*
- *Lack of infrastructure to access social media networks*
- *Delays from SA Post Office to adapt to new technological advancement*
- *Lack of capacity from SA Post Office to roll the Social Grants as required*

## 2.3. KAP-3 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

### OVERVIEW OF LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The constitution is the overarching legislation in South Africa and all other policies, legislation and strategies have to align to it. It mandates all levels and spheres of government, to promote social and economic development. **Section 152** of the Constitution relates to economic development by stating the following objectives of local government:

- *To promote social and economic development.*
- *To promote democratic and accountable government for local communities;*
- *To ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner;*
- *To promote a safe and healthy environment; and*
- *To encourage the involvement of communities and community organisations in the matters of local government.*

The purpose of local economic development (LED) is to build up the economic capacity of a local area to improve its economic future and the quality of life for all. It is a process by which public, business and nongovernmental sector partners work collectively to create better conditions for economic growth, poverty alleviation, skills development and employment generation.

Key LED goals include:

- Ensuring that the local investment climate is functional for local businesses;
- Supporting small and medium sized enterprises;
- Encouraging the formation of new enterprises;
- Attracting external investment (nationally and internationally);
- Investing in physical (hard) infrastructure;
- Investing in soft infrastructure (educational and workforce development, institutional support systems and regulatory issues);
- Supporting the growth of particular clusters of businesses;
- Targeting particular parts of the city for regeneration or growth (areas based initiatives);
- Supporting informal and newly emerging businesses;

- Initiatives to ensure compliance of business on building regulations, public safety and health requirements, while contributing to municipal revenue generation.

The LED strategy forms part of our responsibility as government to create suitable environment for members of the public with business ideas to invest in our areas and provide our local communities with employment opportunities. It is only through strong partnerships with the private sector and the public in general can win the fight against unemployment and poverty.

Our municipal area is predominantly rural and it is also dominated by agriculture, our strategy must reflect this if it is to successfully improve the lives of the local communities. The contribution of our municipality to this area is dependent on our ability to strengthen the performance of agriculture, and encourage productivity. Our performance in agriculture support will put us at the forefront of socio-economic development as we will be able to empower local communities and enable them to contribute towards job creation and poverty eradication.

The analysis of the socio-economic and physical situation of the municipality area indicate that:

- Molemole economy is dominated by government, finance, retail, accommodation, and general and personal services. These account for much of formal employment in the public service, banks, retail centres, services, consulting and household services. There are no large firms in manufacturing, agriculture, mining, construction or forestry.
- In the absence of productive economic sectors like minerals, agriculture and manufacturing, the economy is consumption driven as individuals and households spend more than 80% of income on consumer and durable goods like furniture, transport, electronics, food, apparel, services and public goods.
- This consumption economy is indicated by the growth of retail and informal business, which have been the only major economic developments in the past decade in the area. Consumption is driven by unsustainable levels of credit card debt, medium term loans and mortgage debt.

The analysis further reveals that the municipality needs to deal with the following structural challenges in order to grow its economy:

- Chronic poverty, structural unemployment and a relatively small market.
- Poor education and skills development outcomes – which exacerbate poverty and unemployment.
- Lack of industrialization programmes.

- Spatial distances between the urban/rural divide and within urban areas, and binding constraints posed by poor physical planning and network infrastructure.
- Distance from main markets globally and limited market access.
- Poor implementation and coordination at provincial and municipal levels.

Molemole can tap into the implementation of the Agricultural Policy and Action Plan. The NDP sees the potential to create close to 1million new jobs by 2030, a significant contribution to the overall employment target.

To achieve this target the NDP identified the following key activities:

- Molemole can expand irrigated agriculture: Evidence shows that the 1.5 million hectares under irrigation(which produce virtually all South Africa's horticultural harvest and some field crops) can be expanded by at least 145 000 hectares through the better use of existing water resources and developing new water schemes.
- Molemole can make use of underutilised land in communal areas and land-reform projects for commercial production. Better land use in communal areas could improve the livelihoods of its people, and create jobs in communal areas.
- Growing the local economy and improving the quality of life of the community will be achieved through the following strategies:
  - To promote agriculture and agro-processing
  - To promote Tourism and Hospitality
  - To promote the Services, Retail and Light Manufacturing Sector
  - To undertake Business Retention, Attraction and Expansion
  - Institutional Arrangements and Capacity Building of the LED Unit
- A number of projects have been identified in order to realise the LED vision of the municipality and improve the local economy. Care has been taken to ensure that only bankable and implementable projects which are in line with the municipality's vision and are realistic are included in the strategy.
- **Pillars of the LED Framework:**

The following six core pillars of the LED framework will guide local economic development of Molemole local municipal LED:



- **SWOT ANALYSIS**

Analysis of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT) for the following economic sectors: Agriculture, Tourism and Manufacturing, Service and Retail. The purpose of the SWOT analysis is to identify and evaluate the key factors that will guide the community in developing a strategic plan for the economic development of Molemole that is responsive to the environment within which it is to be executed.

<b>AGRICULTURE and AGROPROCESSING SECTOR</b>	
<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Well –Skilled extension officers</li> <li>▪ Rural employment (seasonal and part/time)</li> <li>▪ Source of food security</li> <li>▪ Good soil and climatic conditions</li> <li>▪ Skilled farmers (agric. Graduates)</li> <li>▪ Easy access to agricultural land (tribal authorities)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Lack of resources (mechanisation / start-up capital)</li> <li>▪ Few black commercial farmers</li> <li>▪ Inadequate support from sector departments / Parastatals</li> <li>▪ Relationship between farmers and farm workers is not good</li> <li>▪ . Limited water supply</li> <li>▪ Lack of skills</li> <li>▪ Unable to meet market requirements (quantity/quality standards)</li> </ul>
<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Agri -park development</li> <li>▪ Organic farming and food production</li> <li>▪ Improved farming methods and established standards</li> <li>▪ Food processing potential</li> <li>▪ Agricultural awareness in schools</li> <li>▪ Outstanding land claims</li> <li>▪ Red meat production</li> <li>▪ Agricultural awareness in schools</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Climate change/unpredictable weather patterns</li> <li>▪ Natural disasters (draught)</li> <li>▪ Policy uncertainty</li> <li>▪ Escalating prices of production inputs</li> </ul>

<b>TOURISM SECTOR</b>	
Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Natural beauty of community;</li> <li>▪ Linkages with neighbouring municipalities</li> <li>▪ Existence of an information center);</li> <li>▪ Hospitality establishments</li> <li>▪ Clean environment;</li> <li>▪ Friendly and helpful residents.</li> <li>▪ Location along tropic of Capricorn</li> <li>▪ Location along N1</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Unreliability of potable water;</li> <li>▪ No inventory of tourism attractions;</li> <li>▪ No local tourism strategy</li> <li>▪ Lack of signage;</li> <li>▪ Limited retail and other services</li> <li>▪ No calendar of local tourism events</li> </ul>
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Potential for eco-tourism;</li> <li>▪ “Farm tourism”</li> <li>▪ Home stays</li> <li>▪ Under-utilised assets Machaka Game Reserve</li> <li>▪ Optimal usage of Tropic of Capricorn</li> <li>▪ Increased recreational activities through use of Mogwadi Park</li> <li>▪ Development of physical attractions.</li> <li>▪ Support from sector departments</li> <li>▪ Establishment of local tourism association</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ High unemployment rate;</li> <li>▪ Increased human, vehicular traffic;</li> <li>▪ Climate change and the unpredictable weather patterns,</li> </ul>

The greatest contributor to the Capricorn District Municipality economy is the Polokwane Local Municipality with a share of 78.02% or R 122 billion, increasing from R 61.6 billion in 2012.

Molemole's contribution of 8% came a strive with the economy with the lowest contribution is the Blouberg Local Municipality with R 9.68 billion growing from R 5.14 billion in 2012.

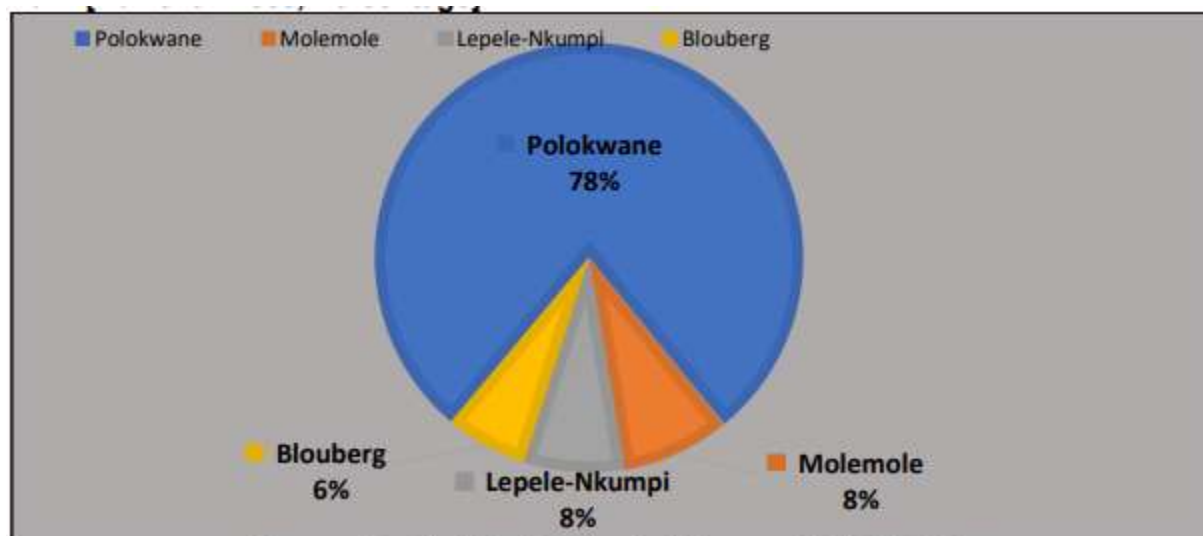


Figure 4: Local municipalities' contribution to CDM GDP (Source: South Africa Regional eXplorer v2404 Jul 2023)

Table 21: Gross domestic product (GDP) - local municipalities

Municipality	2022 (Current prices)	Share of district municipality	2012 (Constant prices)	2022 (Constant prices)	Average Annual growth
Blouberg	9.7	6.2%	6.1	6.6	0.74%
Molemole	12.8	8.19%	8.1	8.6	0.60%
Polokwane	121.8	78.02%	74.1	84.9	1.36%
Lepelle_nkumpi	11.8	7.59%	7.3	7.8	0.67%
Capricorn	156.1		95.7	107.9	

Polokwane had the highest average annual economic growth, averaging 1.36% between 2012 and 2022, when compared to the rest of the regions within the Capricorn District Municipality. The

Blouberg Local Municipality had the second highest average annual growth rate of 0.74%. Molemole Local Municipality had the lowest average annual growth rate of 0.60% between 2012 and 2022.

## **Local skill base**

### **Modern Rural Development Trends**

**Digital Connectivity:** Beyond broadband for e-commerce and education, incorporating smart agriculture tools revolutionize farming efficiency and enable remote monitoring systems for irrigation and livestock.

**Sustainable Agriculture:** Agro-processing hubs can adopt precision farming practices, organic farming, and eco-friendly technology to boost productivity while protecting natural resources.

**Renewable Energy:** Solar projects could power not only rural households but also agro-processing hubs and digital infrastructure, fostering energy independence and creating green jobs.

**Eco-Tourism:** Conservation zones could emphasize renewable energy installations, integrate digital platforms to market rural tourism globally, and showcase sustainable practices to attract environmentally conscious travellers.

Recent innovation policy developments in South Africa reinforce the centrality of innovation as a driver of inclusive and sustainable development. Central to this are the principles outlined in both the 2019 White Paper Policy on Science, Technology, and Innovation (STI) and its accompanying STI Decadal Plan 2022-2032.. In particular, the White Paper highlights the importance of technological innovation for the modernisation of agriculture in South Africa and its increased global competitiveness

Adopting advanced technologies such as precision agriculture, robotics and other related information and communication technologies, together with implementing sustainable farming and land use practices can maximize productivity on farms, reduce wastage and minimize negative environmental impacts

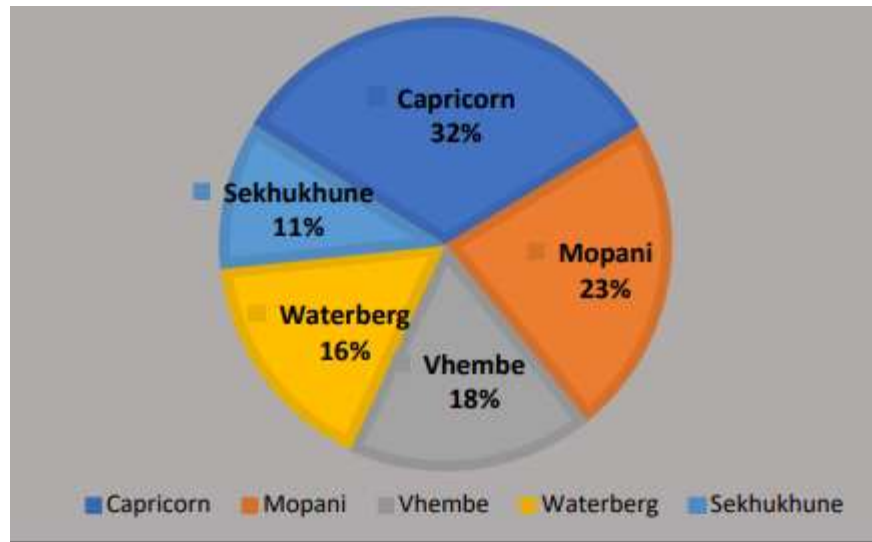
Molemole LM mainly comprises agricultural activities (commercial and subsistence), plantations (especially along the western boundary), and small-scale mining. A large part of Molemole's

economy depends on agricultural development. The municipality produces some of the finest potatoes and tomatoes for the export markets. As a result the

The minister of DRDLRR remarked that the Capricorn district will be allocated Agri-park networked innovation system.

**Table 22: Agri Park in CDM**

AGRI PARK SYSTEM	LOCATION
8 x Farmer production support unit	Matlala, Botlokwa, Avon, Dendron, Malebogo, Moletjie, Tooseng And Mogodi
1x Agri hub	Ga-Poopedi



**Figure 5: Limpopo GDP, 2022**

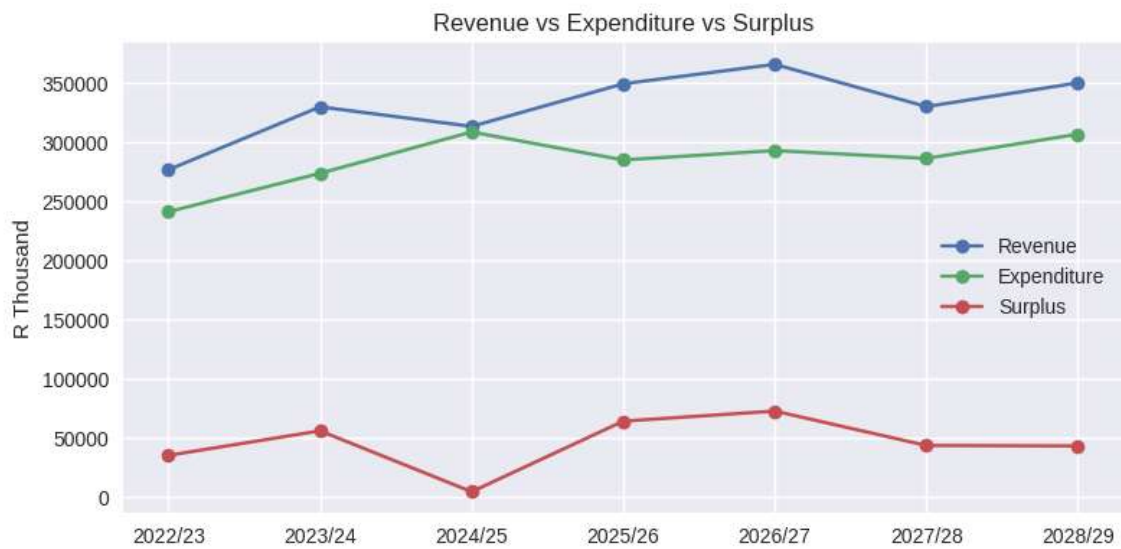


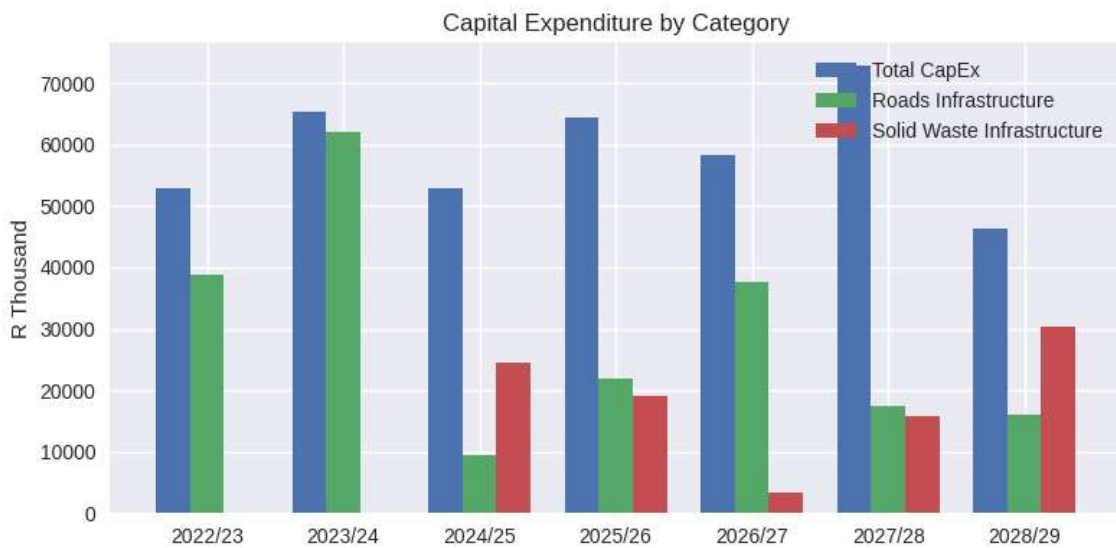
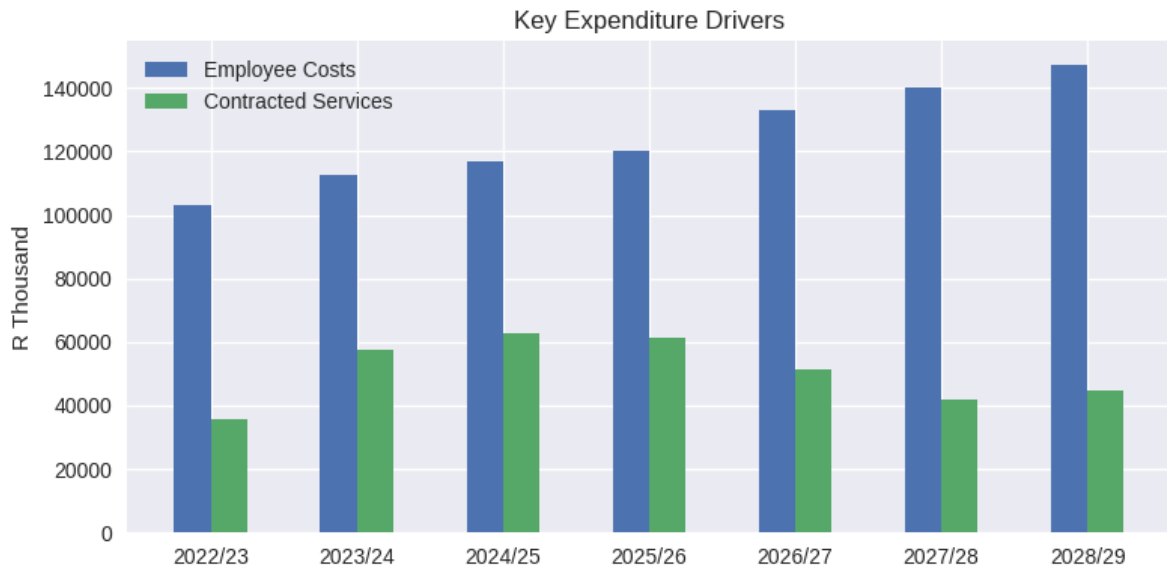
## 2.4. KPA-4 MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL VIABILITY

### ASSESSMENT OF THE FINANCIAL STATUS OF THE MUNICIPALITY

The financial position of the Municipality is sound and the going concern of the institution is under no threat. Nothing has yet pointed anything contrary to continued support by the government and no major borrowings are allowed and no commitments are made against own income or any other income. Capital projects are only committed to, when assurance is obtained from Treasury that such funds are guaranteed. Operational expenditure is similarly funded.

### REVENUE AND GENERAL EXPENDITURE MANAGEMENT





Roads dominate early investment (R62m in 2023/24), while solid waste infrastructure becomes a major priority by 2028/29 (R30m).

The Municipality is managing revenues earned and expenses incurred in line with requirements of Provincial and National Treasury. The Municipality account for its resource as prescribed and regulated and in line with the Generally Recognized Accounting Practice (GRAP). The greater purpose behind the financial reporting of the Municipality is to keep the

municipality accountable to the public and assist it to make a fully informed disclosure of its viability and the management of resources under its control as prescribed. No unregulated risks and rewards are executable that will pose a threat that cannot be detected by the regulatory authorities that controls its activity.

**Collection rate:**

Financial Years	Percentages
2024/2025	37%
2023/2024	73%
20222/2023	82%
2023/2024	148%

**Debt Growth rate**

Description	2023	2022	Percentage
Receivables from exchange transactions	6 380 641.00	4 324 869.00	32 %
Receivables from non-exchange transactions	65 574 138.00	58 696 602.00	10 %

**MUNICIPAL DEBTS (GOVERNMENT AND RESIDENTAL DEBTS)**

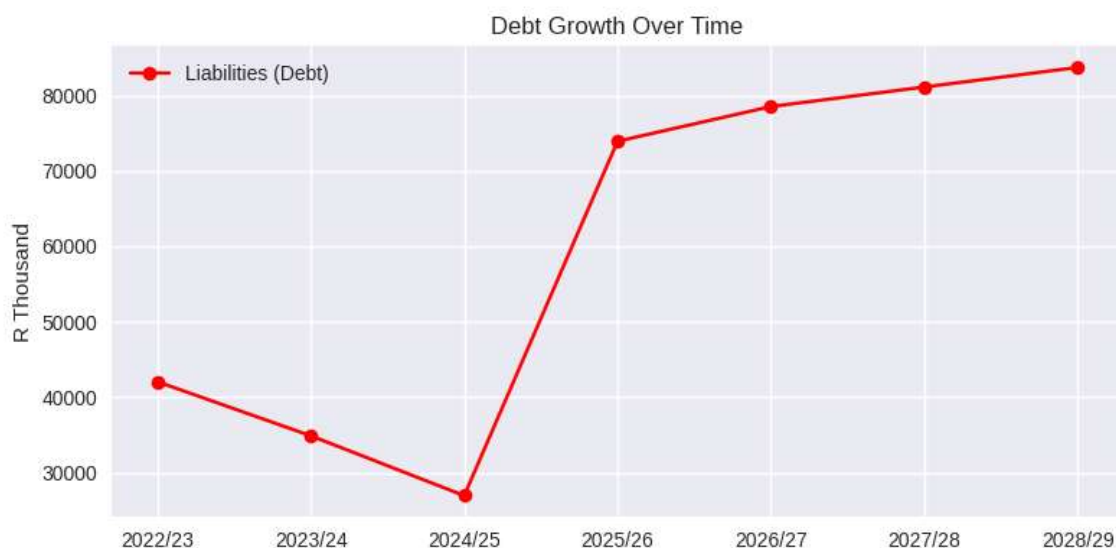
All government properties have been verified from the department of public works and rural development's Fixed Assets Registers, municipal valuation roll and deeds office. All relevant account names in our financial system were linked to specific departments. This has resulted in the improvement in collection rate. In cases where properties are not registered at the Deeds office, the dispute will continue and engagement has been done with all the relevant departments.

All the credit control and debt collection procedures has been considered by the municipality but the implementation is being disrupted by the shortage of water. Engagements has been made with land owner's representatives for the settlement of the monies owed by land owners.

The municipality is currently in a process of analysing all the billed municipal arrears for the consideration of performance by the municipal council.

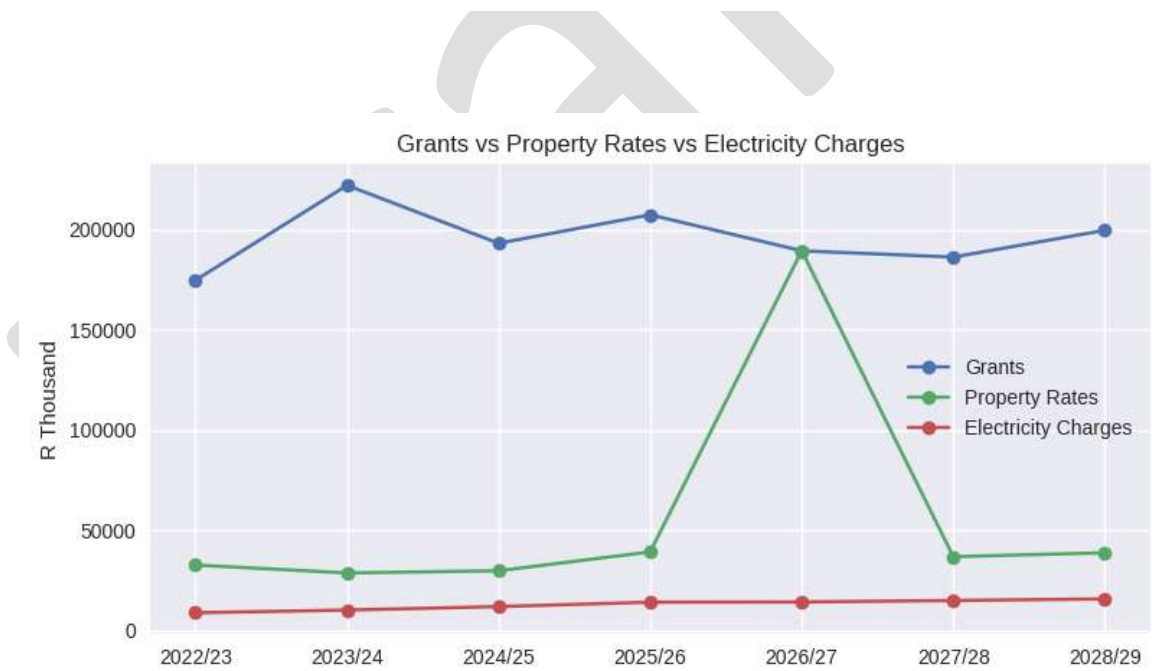
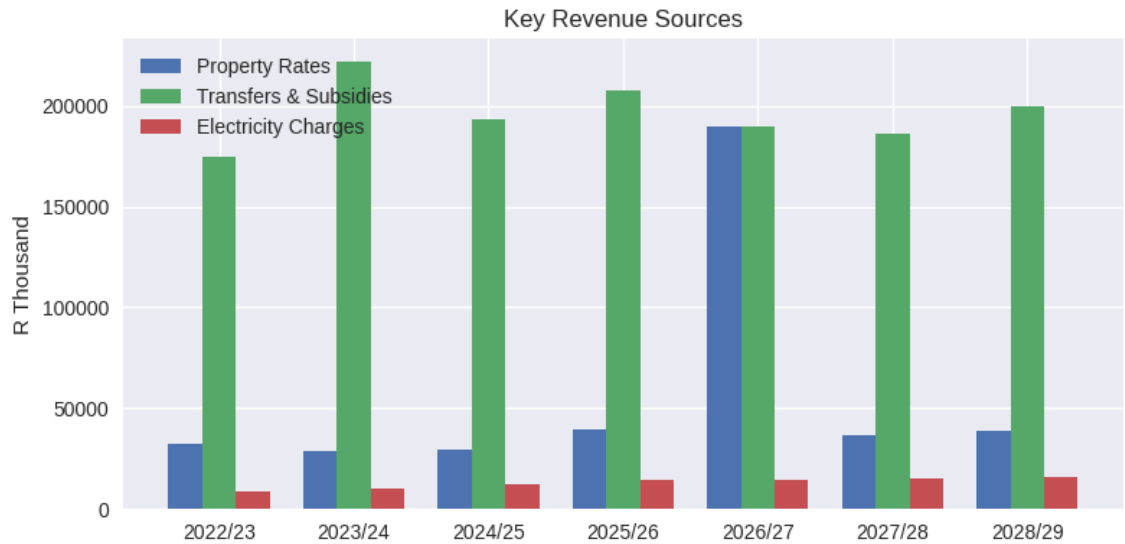
**Challenges Pertaining to Revenue Management are as follows:**

- Community disruption in the implementation of credit control
- Increased rate in electricity distribution losses due to :
  - illegal connections
  - Inability to pay tamper fines
- Community not accepting the smart meters installation
- Slow development in the area reduces the rates charged on properties as their values are not growing as expected.



**PROGRESS ON ALTERNATIVE REVENUE SOURCES**

- The municipality anticipated on selling municipal properties in the current financial year in which the process was not finalised on time due to regulated required process which has to be followed by the municipality.
- Traffic and licensing challenges has reduce as the functionality of the system has also improve which lead to the increase in revenue component.
- The municipality is currently analysing possible additional resources which can assist the municipality to improve the percentage of own revenue to improve service delivery.



Grants remain dominant and the allocations are declining. Property rates and electricity charges show gradual strengthening of local revenue sources.

## CHALLENGES FACED BY THE MUNICIPALITY OF REVENUE GENERATION .

- Limited number of resources to improve the revenue base of the municipality.
- Limited resources to implement revenue enhancement projects in assisting the municipality to improve it's revenue base.
- Slow collection of the old accumulated rate payers debt.
- Reliance on Government transfers.
- Limited number of township establishments
- Huge number of government properties within the Municipal jurisdiction lead to the highest reliance of government departmental income.

Governance & Administration dominates both revenue and expenditure — over R240m annually, reflecting the centrality of finance, administration, and council operations.

Community & Public Safety grows significantly in 2025/26 showing a clear prioritisation of safety and social services. Economic & Environmental Services spike in 2026/27 (R86m revenue vs R24m expenditure), which suggests planned development projects or infrastructure investments.

Trading Services (energy, water, waste) fluctuate revenue drops in 2026/27 (R24m) while expenditure remains high (R78m), indicating possible cost recovery challenges.

### Budgeted Financial Performance (revenue and expenditure by functional classification)

Functional Classification Description	Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26			2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29
R thousand	1									
<b>Revenue - Functional</b>										
<i>Governance and administration</i>		213 278	223 741	235 845	247 349	248 175	248 175	242 207	243 830	260 268
Executive and council		14	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Finance and administration</i>		213 264	223 740	235 839	247 349	248 115	248 115	242 107	243 730	260 168
Internal audit		–	–	–	–	60	60	100	100	100
<i>Community and public safety</i>		8 682	6 679	6 767	13 885	12 480	12 480	12 947	13 627	14 552

Community and social services		3 306	1 229	1 403	1 405	-	-	5	6	6
Sport and recreation		223	224	233	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public safety		5 153	5 226	5 131	12 479	12 479	12 479	12 941	13 621	14 546
Housing		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic and environmental services		39 843	45 234	40 032	56 173	56 173	56 173	86 989	49 210	50 724
Planning and development		39 843	45 234	40 032	56 173	56 173	56 173	86 989	49 210	50 724
Road transport		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Environmental protection		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trading services		15 205	54 588	31 020	32 302	34 953	34 953	24 029	23 765	24 959
Energy sources		11 641	29 241	29 076	30 353	31 599	31 599	21 471	22 547	23 677
Water management		270	709	207	147	147	147	152	160	169
Waste water management		440	21 220	-	366	366	366	379	399	420
Waste management		2 854	3 418	1 737	1 436	2 841	2 841	2 027	659	693
Other	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenue - Functional	2	277 008	330 242	313 663	349 708	351 780	351 780	366 172	330 432	350 503
Expenditure - Functional	-									
Governance and administration		120 400	143 374	162 515	145 794	154 318	154 318	157 163	154 000	162 642
Executive and council		33 246	34 075	35 592	41 625	43 816	43 816	44 833	46 389	48 451
Finance and administration		77 504	99 074	116 176	91 980	97 738	97 738	99 593	96 691	100 841
Internal audit		9 651	10 224	10 747	12 189	12 765	12 765	12 737	10 920	13 350
Community and public safety		28 211	28 959	31 625	32 651	31 979	31 979	33 270	33 832	35 464
Community and social services		7 349	5 866	5 908	10 211	9 556	9 556	10 397	9 817	10 253
Sport and recreation		2 667	3 377	3 591	3 485	3 629	3 629	3 324	3 470	3 622
Public safety		18 195	19 716	22 125	18 955	18 795	18 795	19 549	20 544	21 588
Housing		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic and environmental services		24 533	20 750	25 413	24 341	22 830	22 830	24 806	22 944	25 617
Planning and development		15 004	13 374	14 645	16 981	15 630	15 630	17 258	15 120	17 511
Road transport		9 528	7 376	10 768	7 360	7 200	7 200	7 547	7 825	8 106
Environmental protection		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

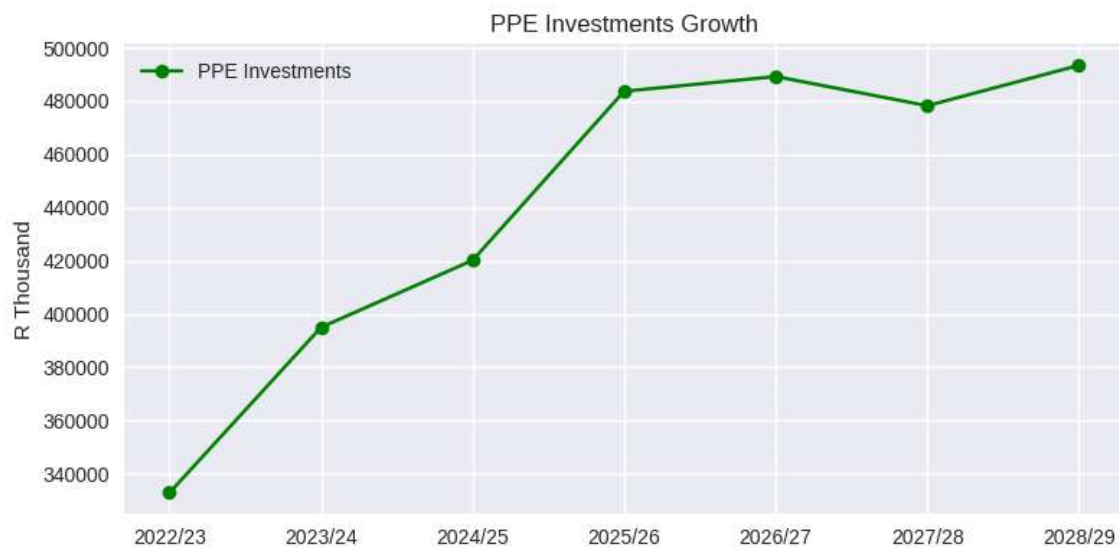
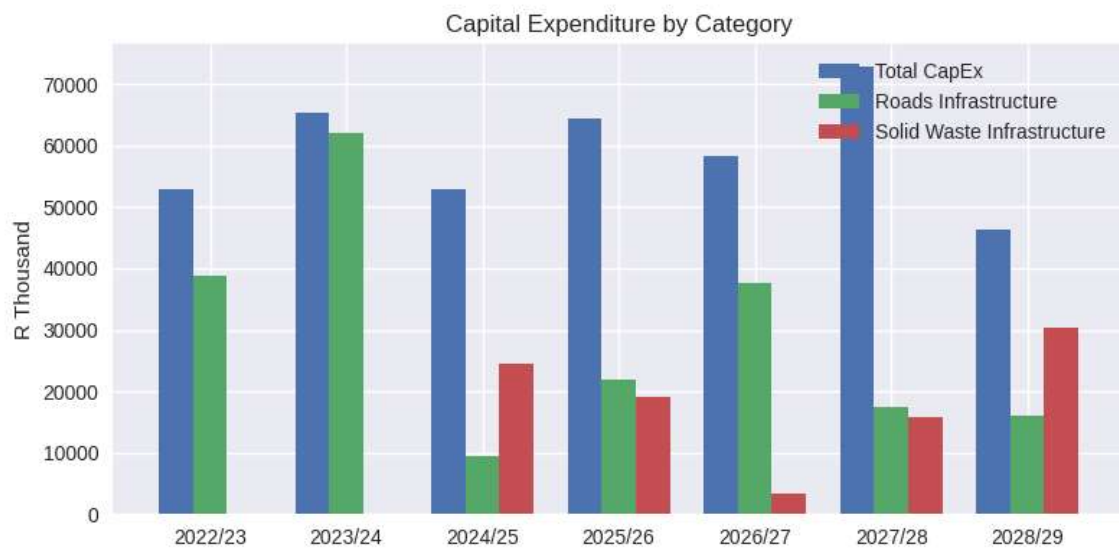
<i>Trading services</i>		68 398	80 951	89 441	82 526	84 376	84 376	78 014	75 820	83 371
Energy sources		35 526	44 600	48 671	46 299	47 947	47 947	40 318	38 521	44 406
Water management		5 809	6 465	7 217	6 631	7 480	7 480	7 560	7 954	8 368
Waste water management		17 746	20 329	23 385	18 265	18 975	18 975	19 527	20 314	21 121
Waste management		9 316	9 557	10 167	11 330	9 972	9 972	10 609	9 032	9 476
<i>Other</i>	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditure - Functional	3	241 542	274 034	308 994	285 311	293 503	293 503	293 253	286 596	307 094
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year		35 466	56 208	4 669	64 397	58 277	58 277	72 919	43 836	43 410

## Capital expenditure

Vote Description	Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26				2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework			
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29	
<b>Capital expenditure - Vote</b>												
<b>Multi-year expenditure to be appropriated</b>	2											
Vote 01 - Corporate Services		975 <sup>1</sup>	050 <sup>2</sup>	580 <sup>2</sup>	300 <sup>4</sup>	479 <sup>2</sup>	479 <sup>2</sup>	54	100 <sup>5</sup>	–	–	
Vote 02 - Municipal Manager		–	78	148	150	150	150	115	300 <sup>1</sup>	–	–	
Vote 03 - Mayors Office		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Vote 04 - Budget And Treasury		–	430	977 <sup>2</sup>	–	–	–	–	500 <sup>3</sup>	–	–	
Vote 05 - Community Services		064 <sup>4</sup>	–	780 <sup>1</sup>	759 <sup>13</sup>	760 <sup>12</sup>	760 <sup>12</sup>	619	610 <sup>18</sup>	264 <sup>11</sup>	–	
Vote 06 - Technical Services		816 <sup>46</sup>	777 <sup>62</sup>	339 <sup>45</sup>	188 <sup>46</sup>	888 <sup>42</sup>	888 <sup>42</sup>	028 <sup>34</sup>	409 <sup>44</sup>	847 <sup>33</sup>	425 <sup>46</sup>	
<b>Capital multi-year expenditure sub-total</b>	7	<b>855</b> <sup>52</sup>	<b>335</b> <sup>65</sup>	<b>823</b> <sup>52</sup>	<b>397</b> <sup>64</sup>	<b>277</b> <sup>58</sup>	<b>277</b> <sup>58</sup>	<b>817</b> <sup>34</sup>	<b>919</b> <sup>72</sup>	<b>111</b> <sup>45</sup>	<b>425</b> <sup>46</sup>	
<b>Single-year expenditure to be appropriated</b>	2											
<b>Total Capital Expenditure - Vote</b>		<b>855</b> <sup>52</sup>	<b>335</b> <sup>65</sup>	<b>823</b> <sup>52</sup>	<b>397</b> <sup>64</sup>	<b>277</b> <sup>58</sup>	<b>277</b> <sup>58</sup>	<b>817</b> <sup>34</sup>	<b>919</b> <sup>72</sup>	<b>111</b> <sup>45</sup>	<b>425</b> <sup>46</sup>	
<b>Capital Expenditure - Functional</b>												
<b>Governance and administration</b>		<b>975</b> <sup>1</sup>	<b>558</b> <sup>2</sup>	<b>530</b> <sup>5</sup>	<b>450</b> <sup>4</sup>	<b>629</b> <sup>2</sup>	<b>629</b> <sup>2</sup>	<b>169</b>	<b>900</b> <sup>9</sup>	–	–	
Executive and council		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Finance and administration		975 <sup>1</sup>	558 <sup>2</sup>	530 <sup>5</sup>	450 <sup>4</sup>	629 <sup>2</sup>	629 <sup>2</sup>	169	900 <sup>8</sup>	–	–	
Internal audit		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	000 <sup>1</sup>	–	–	
<b>Community and public safety</b>		<b>064</b> <sup>4</sup>	–	<b>780</b> <sup>1</sup>	<b>759</b> <sup>13</sup>	<b>760</b> <sup>12</sup>	<b>760</b> <sup>12</sup>	<b>619</b>	<b>610</b> <sup>18</sup>	<b>264</b> <sup>11</sup>	–	
Community and social services		894 <sup>1</sup>	–	758 <sup>1</sup>	000 <sup>1</sup>	500	500	489	000 <sup>1</sup>	–	–	
Sport and recreation		170 <sup>2</sup>	–	–	759 <sup>12</sup>	200 <sup>12</sup>	200 <sup>12</sup>	130	910 <sup>16</sup>	264 <sup>11</sup>	–	

Vote Description	Ref	2022/23		2023/24		2024/25		Current Year 2025/26				2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29			
Public safety		-	-	21	-	60	60	-	700	-	-			
Housing														
Health														
<b>Economic and environmental services</b>		<b>39</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>			
Planning and development		378	290	689	304	341	341	900	472	140	140			
Road transport		-	-	174	-	300	300	-	-	-	-			
Environmental protection		39	58	19	23	39	39	18	17	16	16			
<b>Trading services</b>		<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>30</b>			
Energy sources		437	487	824	884	547	547	129	937	708	286			
Water management		7	109	692	800	3	200	200	787	13	-			
Waste water management		-	4	23	19	3	3	1	15	17	30			
Waste management		-	377	132	084	347	347	342	737	708	286			
<b>Other</b>														
<b>Total Capital Expenditure - Functional</b>	3	<b>52</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>46</b>			
<b>Funded by:</b>														
National Government		35	57	32	52	52	52	34	50	45	46			
		522	255	564	088	388	388	159	119	111	425			

Vote Description	Ref	2022/23			2023/24			2024/25			Current Year 2025/26				2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework						
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29										
Provincial Government	1	894	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
District Municipality		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Transfers and subsidies - capital (monetary allocations) (Nat / Prov Departm Agencies, Households, Non-profit Institutions, Private Enterprises, Public Corporatons, Higher Educ Institutions)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
<b>Transfers recognised - capital</b>	4	416	37	255	57	564	32	088	52	388	52	388	52	159	34	119	50	111	45	425	46
<b>Borrowing</b>	6																				
<b>Internally generated funds</b>		439	15	080	8	259	20	309	12	889	5	889	5	658		800	22	-		-	
<b>Total Capital Funding</b>	7	855	52	335	65	823	52	397	64	277	58	277	58	817	34	919	72	111	45	425	46



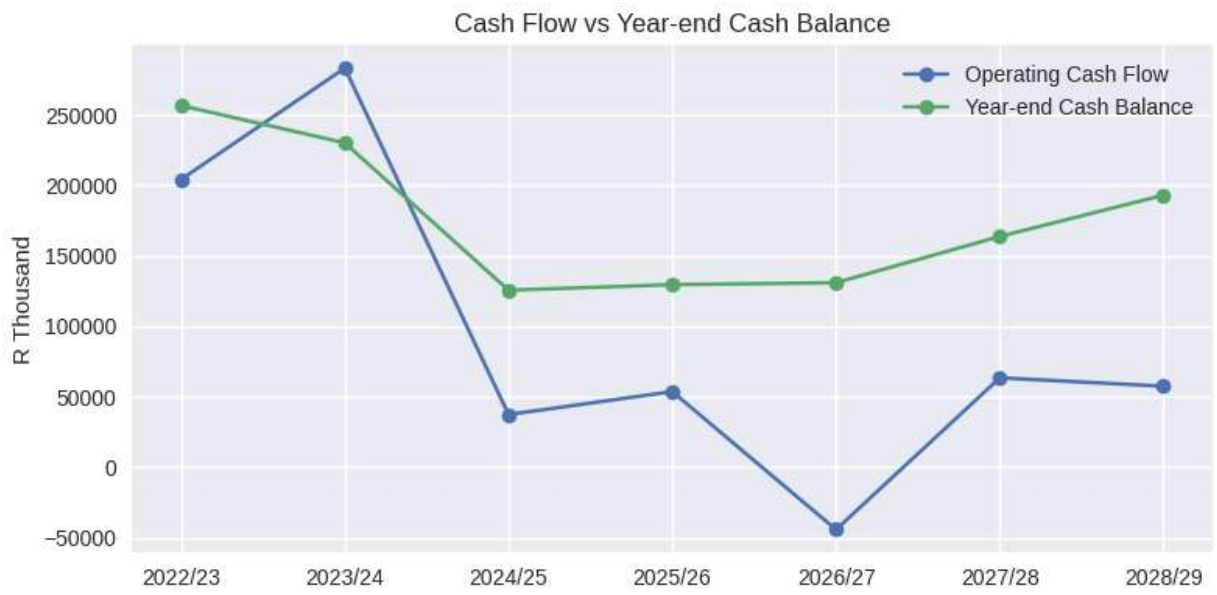
Property, plant & equipment grows from R332m to R493m, reflecting Molemole's commitment to infrastructure expansion and long-term service delivery capacity.

### Budgeted Cash Flows

Description	Ref	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	Current Year 2025/26				2026/27 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework			
		Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2026/27	Budget Year +1 2027/28	Budget Year +2 2028/29	
<b>R thousand</b>												
<b>CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>												
<b>Receipts</b>												
Property rates		533 22	710 13	889 7	665 19	665 19	665 19	209 7	299 33	047 35	887 36	
Service charges		672	723	779 1	824 14	824 14	824 14	956	802 28	364 30	011 32	
Other revenue		402 354	635 435	167 121	910 16	046 38	046 38	439 106	402 35	352 45	398 39	
Transfers and Subsidies - Operational	1	667 125	906 139	221 193	339 207	368 191	368 191	796 143	385 189	263 186	627 199	
Transfers and Subsidies - Capital	1	292 44	349 64	779 38	088 52	088 52	088 52	280 36	119 50	592 45	967 46	
Interest		262	967 2	691 3	696 16	696 16	696 16	666 6	313 19	327 20	394 21	
Dividends									-	-	-	
<b>Payments</b>												
Suppliers and employees		(343 539)	(373 985)	(329 200)	(271 341)	(280 705)	(280 705)	(345 701)	(289 725)	(296 290)	(315 399)	
Finance charges		-	-	-	551 (2)	085 (3)	085 (3)	-	200 (3)	305 (3)	411 (3)	
Transfers and Subsidies	1								-	-	-	
<b>NET CASH FROM/(USED) OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		<b>290 204</b>	<b>305 283</b>	<b>326 37</b>	<b>628 53</b>	<b>895 48</b>	<b>895 48</b>	<b>354 (44)</b>	<b>397 63</b>	<b>351 63</b>	<b>475 57</b>	
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>												
<b>Receipts</b>												



<b>NET INCREASE/ (DECREASE) IN CASH HELD</b>		151	217	(14)	(10)	(9)	(9)	(65)	23	18	11
		435	972	727)	769)	382)	382)	065)	438	240	050
Cash/cash equivalents at the year begin:	2	105	12	140	140	140	140	-	140	163	182
		279	262	341	341	341	341	-	341	779	019
Cash/cash equivalents at the year end:	2	256	230	125	129	130	130	(65)	163	182	193
		713	234	614	573	959	959	065)	779	019	069





Molemole Municipality has consistently maintained a budget surplus, projected at R64.4 million for 2025/26. Revenue is largely driven by finance and administration, while planning and development shows strong growth, likely due to external grants. However, trading services especially electricity and waste water face declining revenue despite sustained high expenditure, raising sustainability concerns.

### **3.4.1. LIABILITY MANAGEMENT**

The municipality does not have long-term loans which can be recognized as long-term liability. All expenditures occurred are being settled within thirty days.

The municipality has the following budget related policies in place that are reviewed annually and approved together with the annual budget:

- Asset Management Policy
- Cash Management Policy
- Credit Control and debt collection policy
- Supply Chain Management policy
- Property rates policy
- Budget policy
- Virement policy
- Petty cash policy
- Tariff policy
- Debt write off policy
- Indigent policy
- Banking and investment policy
- Cash flow Management policy
- Unallocated deposit policy

All these policies are approved by council annually.

There are however challenges pertaining to the implementation of these policies such as:

- Residents raise disputes on the payment of long outstanding debts.
- Disputes over property rates.
- Powers and functions of the district and local municipality regarding the writing off of bad debt

### **SUPPLY CHAIN**

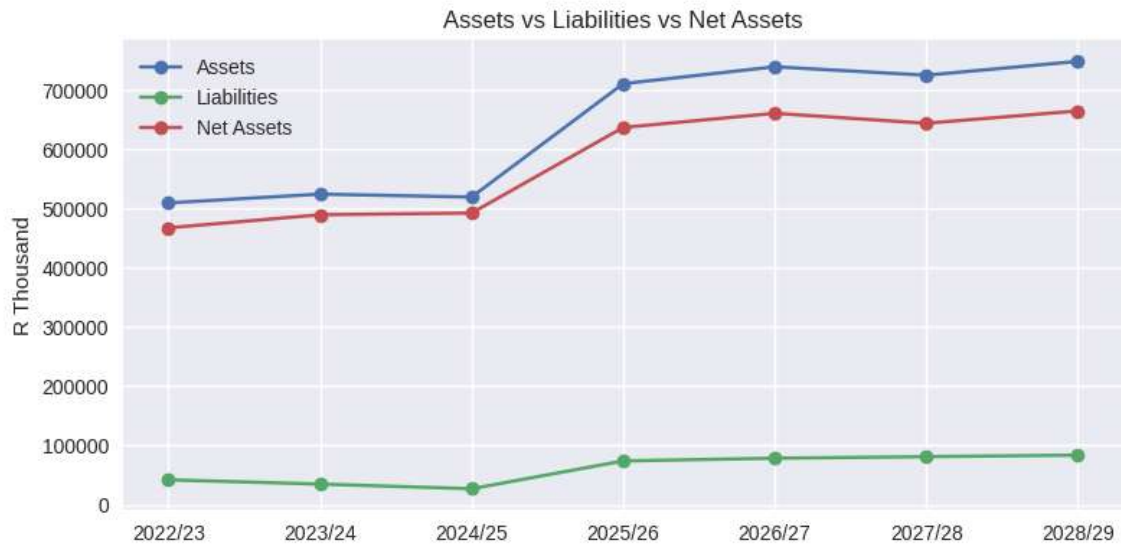
Section 217(1) of the Constitution of South Africa requires that every organ of the state and all public institutions and related structures shall contract for goods and services in accordance with a system which is Fair, Equitable, Transparent, Competitive and Cost effective.

### **ASSET MANAGEMENT**

Asset verifications are conducted to check the status of the assets and to help the Accounting Officer in determining which assets are obsolete for the purpose of disposing them. To

strengthen the completeness and existence of movable and immovable assets test, the municipality has established a new division in the 2024/2025 financial year.

t. The municipality did not hold any auctions in the 2024/2025 financial year. The Municipality has also compiled a Fixed Asset register for auditing by the Auditor-General of South Africa.



Assets grow from R509m to R748m, liabilities rise modestly from R42m to R83m, and net assets strengthen to R664m. Molemole remains solvent and asset-rich.

### 3.4. KPA 5: GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Intergovernmental relations structures are coordinated at District and Provincial level with the municipality participating in various IGR forums. The IGR structures coordinate government

activities at various spheres with a view to ensure integration and efficiency of service delivery. At a local level the IDP/Budget representative forum provides a platform for the spheres to co-plan infrastructure investment at a local level.

### **3.5.1. ROLE OF MUNICIPAL COUNCIL AND ITS COMMITTEES**

During the year under review, Molemole Municipality operated with 32 councilors with sub-structures as outlined below:

- *Council*
- *Executive Committee*
- *Corporate Services Portfolio Committee*
- *Community Services Portfolio Committee*
- *Local Economic Development and Planning Portfolio Committee*
- *Technical Services Portfolio Committee*
- *Finance Portfolio Committee*
- *Municipal Public Accounts Committee (MPAC)*
- *Audit Committee*
- *Ethics and Rules committee*
- *Risk Management Committee*

**Mayoral Public Participation Outreach programs**

**RELATIONSHIP WITH THE PUBLIC**

Description of Outreach event	No of events	Purpose
Mayoral outreach programmes	02	Report on Implementation of IDP and official opening of Moletjie Cluster office
MPAC Annual report programme	02	Public consultation on draft 2020/21 Annual Report
IDP Public Participation	04	Public consultation on draft 2022/23 IDP/Budget
Open Council	03	Ordinary open council in line with Systems and Systems Acts
State of the Municipal address	01	State of the Municipal address held together with open council when approving the 2023/2024 IDP Budget

## **INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS**

Intergovernmental relations structures are coordinated at District and Provincial level with the municipality participating in various IGR forums. The IGR structures coordinate government activities at various spheres with a view to ensure integration and efficiency of service delivery. At a local level the IDP/Budget representative forum provides a platform for the spheres to co-plan infrastructure investment at a local level.

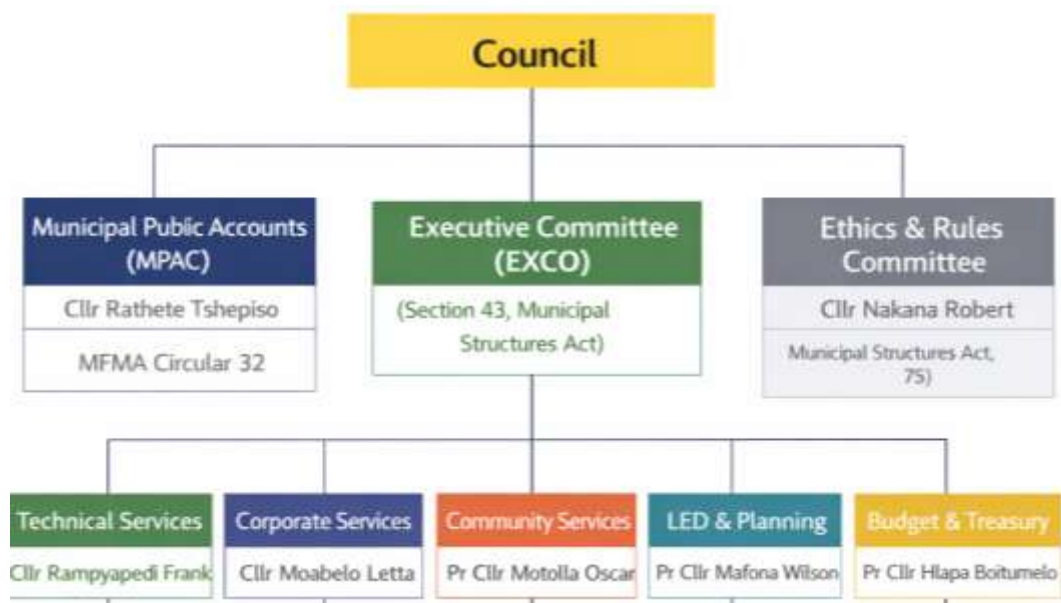
## **ROLE OF MUNICIPAL COUNCIL AND ITS COMMITTEES**

The Molemole Municipal Council, comprising 32 councillors, is the highest decision-making body responsible for governance, policy approval, and oversight in line with the Municipal Structures Act (117 of 1998) and Municipal Systems Act (32 of 2000).

It delegates specific functions to committees established under legislation to ensure effective administration and accountability.

The Executive Committee (Section 43) coordinates council resolutions, while Portfolio Committees (Section 80) focus on service areas such as Corporate Services, Community Services, LED & Planning, Technical Services, and Budget and treasury. Oversight and compliance are strengthened through the MPAC (MFMA Circular 32), Audit Committee (MFMA Section 166), Ethics & Rules Committee (Section 79), and Risk Management Committee (MFMA & Treasury Regulations).

Together, these structures uphold transparency, fiscal discipline, and ethical governance ensuring Molemole Municipality fulfills its developmental mandate and delivers accountable, community-centred service. Risk Management Committee.



## **RELATIONSHIP WITH TRADITIONAL LEADERSHIP**

There are 6 traditional authorities with the municipality: Machaka, Ramokgopa, Makgato, Ratsaka, Moloto and Manthata. There are also bought farms mostly found in Ward 14 – Led by Mr. Kgare as the Chairperson. All traditional authorities are invited to municipal outreach programmes whereas two traditional authorities are required to attend council meetings, i.e. Ramokgopa and Machaka.

The Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000, chapter 4, requires that a municipality develops a culture of municipal governance that reflects a system of community participation in municipal affairs. The year under review experienced a culture of good governance in the form of functionality of key stakeholders such as;

- *Mayor-Magoshi Forum.*
- *Business sector and Agricultural sector.*
- *Molemole Community Based Organization.*
- *Mayoral Public Participation Outreach programs.*

## **STRUCTURES OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN THE IDP PROCESS**

The IDP process and the participation of the community in this process have to be structured. Molemole Municipality has two distinct structures through which formalized public participation with its communities takes place i.e.

- The Ward Committee system
- Molemole IDP Representative forum

## **WARD COMMITTEES**

The role of Ward Committees with respect to the IDP is to participate in the

- Preparation, implementation and review of the IDP, Establishment, implementation and review of a Performance Management Framework, (PMS) and preparation and review of the municipal annual budgets.

Ward committees have the following responsibilities:

- Make representations and recommendations on local government issues in their wards.
- Communicate between the municipality and the people through the ward councillor.

- Engage the community through regular meetings and other forms of interaction.
- *Compile montly reports during community feedback programmes of the municipality with the assistance of the Ward Councillor. They represent various sectors within he wards, e.g. Water, Electricity and road infrastructure.*

## **THE IDP REPRESENTATIVE FORUM**

Local municipalities establish IDP Rep forums to facilitate integrated planning by all spheres of government at a local level. The forum consists of representatives from the following

Government Departments, Farmers, Business Sector, Traditional Healers, Religious groups, Education Sector, Non-Governmental Organizations,

The forum seats are normally arranged during the municipal IDP and Budget review processes and covers all phases of the IDP process plan.

The interrelationships between the various structures as identified above as well as the workflow process to be followed in the drafting of the IDP is presented in the diagram below. The information and/or data contained at the end of each IDP phase is a culmination of the work that shall have been concluded at the various sittings of the structures as depicted above. Engagements with the various internal departments will be on-going and the external sector departments shall be engaged in the formal inter-governmental relations (IGR) processes. Channels of Communication with the Public

- Mayoral outreach programmes
- Social media: Facebook and Twitter
- Community Radio station
- Quarterly Newsletters
- Electronic mail
- Quarterly, Mid-year and Annual Performance Reports

The following are strategies that are reviewed on an annual basis.

**Communication Strategy** The municipality has adopted a structured Communication Strategy aimed at strengthening public engagement, improving internal communication channels, and promoting transparency. This framework guides how information is disseminated, both proactively and in response to community concerns, to ensure accessibility across all wards and villages.

**Complaints Management System** To foster responsive governance, the municipality maintains a formal Complaints Management System, which provides residents with clear platforms to

lodge service-related issues. All complaints are logged, tracked, and escalated through a defined protocol to ensure timely resolution and feedback.

**Risk Management Strategy** In alignment with good governance principles, the municipality implements a robust Risk Management Strategy that identifies, assesses, and mitigates institutional and operational risks. This proactive approach enhances decision-making and safeguards municipal resources and service delivery outcomes.

**Anti-Corruption Strategy** A dedicated Anti-Corruption Strategy has been adopted to prevent fraud and unethical conduct. This includes awareness initiatives, a confidential reporting mechanism, and internal control measures to uphold integrity and public trust in all municipal operations.

## 2.5. **KPA 6: MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

- *Role of the KPA*

Overall functions of municipal transformation and organizational development include:

- Assisting with the development of necessary policies across all depts. and ensure effective implementation thereof.
- Creating a conducive climate for all employees and councillors,
- Establishing systems that are enablers of improved performance for all departments thereby contributing maximally towards improved organizational performance.
- Creating a committed and highly productive workforce for improved delivery of basic services to our communities

### 3.5.2. Risk Management

The municipality in response to the King V report and the MFMA has since identified a need encapsulating Risk Management in its process. As prescribed in the MFMA, Molemole municipality established effective risk management systems. Oversight, monitoring, and guidance of risk management are mandated to the National Treasury, Provincial Treasuries. The provides Audit Committee independent assurance on the adequacy of risk management and the risk management committee Operationalize risk management frameworks., while the Municipal Council and Accounting Officer hold ultimate accountability. Compilation and review of the of a risk register is part of internal control and governance obligations and is aligned to the IDP. The following is the drfa risk register for the 2026/2027 financial year .

2026/2027 Draft Strategic Risk Register

NO	Strategic objective	Risk description at Strategic Objective level	Risk category	Primary Cause (Risk at Operational level)	Impact		Likelihood		Inherent risk		Existing controls	Perceived control effectiveness		Residual risk		Risk owner	Actions to improve management of the risk	POE	Action owner
1	To increase the capability of the municipality to deliver on its mandate.	Electricity Distribution Losses	Basic service delivery	1.illegal electricity connection 2.aging infrastructure 3.Theft and Vandalism of electrical infrastructure	Critical	5	Common	5	Maximum	25	1.Advance Metering Infrastructure system installed 2.Installed Smart Meters	Satisfactory	0,65	Maximum	16,25	Municipal Manager	1. Development of operational and maintenance plan 2.Monthly Audit and monitoring of the buying trends by residents and business clients. 3.Onsite Disconnection from the pole	1. Monthly Distribution loss Reports 2. Monthly Audit Reports 3. Monthly bulk purchase reconciliation Reports	Senior Manager Technical Services

NO	Strategic objective	Risk description at Strategic Objective level	Risk category	Primary Cause (Risk at Operational level)	Impact		Likelihood		Inherent risk		Existing controls	Perceived control effectiveness		Residual risk		Risk owner	Actions to improve management of the risk	POE	Action owner
2		Service Delivery Protest	Social environment	Inadequate service delivery .	Critical	5	Common	5	Maximum	25	1. Grading and Regraveling of roads in line with Grading programme	Satisfactory	0,65	Maximum	16,25	Municipal Manager	1. Source alternative funding to address road infrastructure backlog . 2.Continuous engagement with Public Works regarding maintenance.	Quarterly Grading reports	Senior Manager Technical Services
					Critical	5	Common	5	Maximum	25	1.Integrated Waste Management Plan. 2. Use of Mogwadi and Morebeng landfill sites	Satisfactory	0,65	Maximum	16,25	Municipal Manager	Construction of compliant Landfill site at Ramokgopa village	1. Monthly progress reports 2. Completion certificates	Senior Manager: Technical Services

NO	Strategic objective	Risk description at Strategic Objective level	Risk category	Primary Cause (Risk at Operational level)	Impact		Likelihood		Inherent risk		Existing controls	Perceived control effectiveness		Residual risk		Risk owner	Actions to improve management of the risk	POE	Action owner
					Critical	5	Common	5	Maximum	25		Satisfactory	0, 65	Maximum	16, 25				
					Critical	5	Common	5	Maximum	25	1. Distributed Bulk Skip Bins for collection of waste. 2. Waste collection done in line with waste management programme	Satisfactory	0, 65	Maximum	16, 25	municipal Manager	1. Extend waste collection to rural villages 2. Continuous distribution of bulk Skip Bins. 3. Development of By-laws on illegal dumping . 4. Review of Integrated Waste Management Plan	1. Monthly reports of waste collection (rural areas) 2. Progress on Development of Illegal dumping by-laws 3. Review of Integrated Waste Management Plan	Senior Manager Community Services
3	To enhance financial viability and management	Inadequate Revenue Collection	Revenue Collection	1. Inadequate revenue sources 2. Inadequate collection of long outstanding debts	Critical	5	Common	5	Maximum	25	1. Implementation Credit control and debt collection procedures on Mogwadi and	Satisfactory	0, 65	Maximum	16, 25	Municipal Manager	1. Enforcement of Credit control policy 2. Disconnection of municipal services for all accounts in arrear in 90 days	1. BS 902 Report and Credit control and debt collection letters 2. Monthly disconnection Report	CFO

NO	Strategic objective	Risk description at Strategic Objective level	Risk category	Primary Cause (Risk at Operational level)	Impact		Likelihood		Inherent risk	Existing controls	Perceived control effectiveness		Residual risk	Risk owner	Actions to improve management of the risk	POE	Action owner	
										Morebeng residents. 2.Revenue enhancement strategy in place					2.Continuous monitoring implementation of Revenue enhancement strategy	Quarterly Investment reports with interest earned	CFO	
																	1. Applications for Electricity sale licence from NERSA 2. Approved licences	Senior Manager Technical Services
																	1. Quarterly progress report on Township Establishment 2. Quarterly progress reports on the MOU 's concluded	Senior Manager: LED & P

NO	Strategic objective	Risk description at Strategic Objective level	Risk category	Primary Cause (Risk at Operational level)	Impact		Likelihood		Inherent risk		Existing controls	Perceived control effectiveness		Residual risk		Risk owner	Actions to improve management of the risk	POE	Action owner
																		with Magoshi on the demarcation of site at a fee 3. Signed MOU's on revenue generation	
																		1. Quarterly reports on the extension of waste collection 2. Signed MOU's and Contracts on extended waste collection 3. Monthly comparison Traffic fines financial performance reports	Senior Manager Community Service

NO	Strategic objective	Risk description at Strategic Objective level	Risk category	Primary Cause (Risk at Operational level)	Impact		Likelihood		Inherent risk		Existing controls	Perceived control effectiveness		Residual risk		Risk owner	Actions to improve management of the risk	POE	Action owner
4		Material misstatements in the Annual financial statements( AFS)	Financial sustainability	1.Non adherence to AFS process plan timeline and GRAP. 2.Slow implementation of AG and Internal Audit Action Plan	Critical	5	Common	5	Maximum	25	1.AFS process plan 2.Review of AFS by stakeholders	Satisfactory	0, 65	Maximum	16, 25	Municipal Manager	1.Adherence to AFS process plan timeline 2.To ensure that AFS are GRAP compliant	GRAP compliance checklist	CFO
5		Slow Local Economic Growth	Economic development	Deteriorating economic conditions	Critical	5	Common	5	Maximum	25	Investment Committee established	Satisfactory	0, 65	Maximum	16, 25	Municipal Manager	1. Review and Implementation of Local Economic development Strategy (LED) 2.Appointment of transactional advisors 3.Implementation of resolution from Investor conference	1.Progress on the Implantation of Local Economic development Strategy 2. Appointment letters of transactional advisors 3. Quarterly progress on Investor Conference resolution register	Senior Manager LED & P

NO	Strategic objective	Risk description at Strategic Objective level	Risk category	Primary Cause (Risk at Operational level)	Impact		Likelihood		Inherent risk		Existing controls	Perceived control effectiveness		Residual risk		Risk owner	Actions to improve management of the risk	POE	Action owner
6	To provide sustainable basic services and infrastructure development	Failure to implement projects as per conditions of the grant	Service delivery	1.Inadequate planning 2.Inadequate monitoring of projects 3.Insufficient funding	Critical	5	Common	5	Maximum	25	1.Monthly monitoring of the projects by Project Steering committee 2. Monthly project stakeholder management meetings	Satisfactory	0, 65	Maximum	16, 25	Municipal Manager	1. Quarterly project visit by PSC and monitoring during implementation and before project handed over to Municipality	1. Quarterly Project Steering Committee Reports	Municipal Manager
7	To increase the capability of the municipality to deliver on its mandate.	Inadequate ICT infrastructure	Knowledge and Information	Aging ICT infrastructure	Critical	5	Common	5	Maximum	25	1. ICT equipment in place 2. Functional ICT Steering Committee 3. Quarterly SLA meetings with Service providers 4. Disaster	Satisfactory	0, 65	Maximum	16, 25	Municipal Manager	1. Upgrading of ICT Infrastructure 2. Quarterly ICT compliance checklist	1. Quarterly Report on Upgrading of ICT Infrastructure 2. Quarterly ICT compliance network Audit report	Senior Manager Corporate Services

NO	Strategic objective	Risk description at Strategic Objective level	Risk category	Primary Cause (Risk at Operational level)	Impact		Likelihood		Inherent risk		Existing controls	Perceived control effectiveness		Residual risk		Risk owner	Actions to improve management of the risk	POE	Action owner
											Recovery Plan and ICT policies in place								
8	To encourage good governance and public participation	Non Compliance to POPIA		Lack of understanding of POPIA	Common	5	Likely	5	Maximum	5	1. POPIA Policy and Procedure Manual 2. Appointment of Deputy Information Officer	Satisfactory	0, 25	high	20	Municipal Manager	1. POPIA awareness to all employees and Councillors. 2. POPIA disclaimers on all Municipal electronic correspondence	1. Invitation and attendance Register for POPIA awareness to employees and Councillors for 2. Disclaimer notices on all Municipal electronic correspondence	Municipal Manager
9		Inadequate Municipal By-Laws	Compliance	Possible Litigation against then municipality	Critical	5	Common	5	Maximum	25	Use of National and Provincial Legislations &	Satisfactory	0, 65	Maximum	16, 25	Municipal Manager		1. Quarterly Updated By-laws register 2. Quarterly	Municipal Manager

NO	Strategic objective	Risk description at Strategic Objective level	Risk category	Primary Cause (Risk at Operational level)	Impact	Likelihood	Inherent risk	Existing controls	Perceived control effectiveness	Residual risk	Risk owner	Actions to improve management of the risk	POE	Action owner					
								Regulations					report on Gazetted by-laws						
10	To plan and manage spatial development within the municipality	Inappropriate Land use management	Service Delivery	None compliance with SPLUMA	Critical	5	Common	5	Maximum	25	1.Tribunal Members appointed, trained and functional 2.Issuing contravention notices	Satisfactory	0,65	Maximum	16,25	Municipal Manager	1.Issuing Penalties	1.Monthly Site inspection report 2.Quarterly SPLUMA Report 3. Quarterly Contravention notices Reports	Senior Manager LED & P

## ANTI CORRUPTION STRATEGY

Anti-Corruption Strategy is part of the broader governance and compliance framework in municipal and public sector planning documents. - h the National Anti-Corruption Strategy (2020–2030), which sets out nine strategic pillars, including:

- Building an ethical and accountable state.
- Strengthening oversight institutions.
- Promoting transparency in procurement and budgeting.
- Enhancing public participation and whistleblower protection.

The municipality Senior management ensures that Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004 (Act No. 12 of 2004) is complied with by reporting incidents as the occurred.

### Availability and Functionality of Audit Committee

The municipality has a functional Internal Audit appointed in terms of section 165 of the Municipal Finance Management Act. The key roles of internal audit is to provide independent, objective and consulting services in order to add value and improve the municipality's operations. The internal audit is guided by an approved Internal Audit Charter and other applicable legislations

### Public Audit no. 25 of 2004

- To give effect to the provisions of the Constitution establishing and assigning functions to an Auditor-General;
- To provide for the auditing of institutions in the public sector
- To provide for accountability arrangements of the Auditor-General;
- Local Government : Municipal Finance Management Act no 56 of 2003

Section 165 provides for the establishment of an Internal Audit unit and outline functions

- *Main Functions of Internal Audit*

- *To give assurance to management in relation to the effectiveness of internal controls as well as compliance to legislative requirements.*

Challenges of internal audit

<b>Financial year</b>	<b>2023/24</b>
<b>Municipality name</b>	<b>Molemole</b>
<b>Audit opinion</b>	<b>Unqualified</b>
<b>Reporting period</b>	<b>Jun-2024</b>

- ***A SUMMARY OF AUDIT FINDINGS FOR THE 2023/24 FINANCIAL YEAR IS TABLED BELOW***

<b>Auditor-General Report on Financial Performance 2023/2024</b>	
Audit Report status*:	Unqualified

<b>Non-Compliance Issues</b>	<b>Remedial Action Taken</b>
<p>The financial statements submitted for auditing were not prepared in all material respects in accordance with the requirements of section 122(1) of the MFMA.</p> <p>Material misstatements of cash flow statement and segment information identified by the auditors in the submitted financial statements were subsequently corrected, resulting in the financial statements receiving an unqualified audit opinion.</p>	<p>Timely preparation of the Annual Financial Statement process plan.  Monthly Audit Steering Committee meetings to monitor implementation of the audit action plans on issues raised by the Auditor General and Internal Audit.</p>
<p><b>Asset Management</b></p>	<p>An internal control system has been developed to ensure that all assets in the assets register are easily identifiable.</p>

**Auditor-General Report on Financial Performance 2023/2024**

An effective internal control for assets (including an asset register) was not in place, as required by section 63(2)(c) of the MFMA

**Expenditure management**

Reasonable steps were not taken to prevent unauthorised expenditure amounting to

R10 714 900, as disclosed in note 62 to the annual financial statements, in contravention of section 62(1)(d) of the MFMA. The majority of the unauthorised expenditure was caused by debt impairment and changes to the long service award policy. The non-compliance

could have been prevented if adequate controls and processes were implemented to prevent it..

Preparation of accurate and complete financial statement that are supported and evidenced by reliable information

Note:\* The report`s status is supplied by the Auditor – General and ranges from unqualified (at best); to unqualified with other matters specified; qualified; adverse; and disclaimed (at worse)

T6.1.1

**Auditor-General Report on Service Delivery Performance 2023/24**

Audit Report status*:	Unqualified
<b>Non-Compliance Issues</b>	<b>Remedial Action Taken</b>
<p><b>KPA 2: Basic service delivery</b></p> <p>No material findings on the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information for the following development priority:</p>	Unqualified with no material findings
<p><b>KPA 1: Spatial planning and rational</b></p> <p>The performance management system and related controls were not maintained as it did not describe how the performance measurement, review and reporting processes should be conducted and managed, as required by municipal planning and performance management regulation 7(1).</p>	Unqualified

**Auditor-General Report on Financial Performance 2023/2024**

**COMMENTS ON AUDITOR-GENERAL'S OPINION 2023/24**

As at 30 June 2024 the municipality has resolved 100% of audit findings raised by Auditor-General as well as 62% issues raised by Internal Audit. These efforts have helped our cause to maintain the unqualified audit opinion in the current financial year. The total number of findings for the year under review were nineteen (19).



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**6.2 AUDITOR GENERAL REPORT YEAR 2023/2024**

<b>Financial year</b>	<b>2023/24</b>
<b>Municipality name</b>	<b>Molemole</b>
<b>Audit opinion</b>	<b>Unqualified</b>
<b>Reporting period</b>	<b>Jun-2024</b>

- ***A SUMMARY OF AUDIT FINDINGS FOR THE 2024/25 FINANCIAL YEAR IS TABLED BELOW***

**Auditor-General Report on Financial Performance 2024/2025**

Audit Report status*:	Unqualified with findings
<b>Non-Compliance Issues</b>	<b>Remedial Action Taken</b>
<p>The financial statements submitted for auditing were not prepared in all material respects in accordance with the requirements of section 122(1) of the MFMA.</p> <p>Material misstatements of current assets and disclosure items identified by the auditors in the submitted financial statement were subsequently corrected, resulting in the financial statements receiving an unqualified audit opinion..</p>	<p>Timely preparation of the Annual Financial Statement process plan.  Monthly Audit Steering Committee meetings to monitor implementation of the audit action plans on issues raised by the Auditor General and Internal Audit.</p>
<b>Expenditure management</b>	Preparation of accurate and complete financial statement that are supported and evidenced by reliable information

**Auditor-General Report on Financial Performance 2024/2025**

Reasonable steps were not taken to prevent unauthorised expenditure amounting to R30 334 440, as disclosed in note 63 to the annual financial statements, in contravention of section 62(1)(d) of the MFMA. Majority of the unauthorised expenditure was caused by provision for debt impairment.

The non-compliance could have been prevented if adequate controls and processes were implemented to prevent it.

Note:\* The report's status is supplied by the Auditor – General and ranges from unqualified (at best); to unqualified with other matters specified; qualified; adverse; and disclaimed (at worse)

T6.1.1

**Auditor-General Report on Service Delivery Performance 2024/25**

Audit Report status\*:

Unqualified

**Non-Compliance Issues**

**Remedial Action Taken**

There were material findings on the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information for the following development priority:

Timely preparation and thorough review of the annual performance report ensure that it contains of accurate, correct, and reliable information.

<b>KPA 2: Basic service delivery</b>	
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<b>COMMENTS ON AUDITOR-GENERAL'S OPINION 2024/25</b>	
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<p>As at 30 June 2025 the municipality has resolved 100% of audit findings raised by Auditor-General as well as 69% issues raised by Internal Audit. These efforts have helped our cause to maintain the unqualified audit opinion in the current financial year. The total number of findings for the year under review were nineteen (19) which is an improvement on the twenty four (24) from the previous financial year..</p>	
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## LEGAL AND ADVISORY SERVICE

Status/Developments	Total cases
Active Cases	7
Finalized cases	0
Total Cases	7

Challenges	Proposed Interventions
An increase in cases – notably eviction related	Capacitate the unit to speedily resolve cases
Need for Legal admin Officer to assist with legal manager	Consider creating a new post for Legal Officer
Inadequate support from departments in relation to defending	Intervention required to get cooperation from within the municipality

municipal cases	to defend cases
--------------------	--------------------

## AVAILABILITY AND FUNCTIONALITY OF MUNICIPAL GOVERNANCE STRUCTURES

### MPAC

The municipality has established key governance structures to ensure that adequate internal mechanisms are employed to facilitate Good Governance. The Municipal Public Accounts Committee was launched and adopted by Council. Since the establishment of the committee, activities of MPAC are running as required even though the level of capacity has improved to the better. The division need to be beefed up in terms of administrative staff.

#### Challenges Pertaining to Functionality of MPAC Committee:

- Lack of capacity and resources dedicated to the MPAC Office.
- There is no dedicated support staff (i.e. COORDINATOR & RESEARCHER) for the committee to operate smoothly.

### SEPARATION OF POWERS

MPAC still must be given clear powers (in terms of legislation) to execute their work with authority. Members of the Portfolio Committees to be elected Chairpersons, EXCO members are not allowed to chair the Portfolio Committees.

### Political Governance Structures

A Municipal Council comprising of 32 elected public representatives (councilors) for the 2021 - 2026 term of Council is in place and established in accordance with the Municipal Structures Act. Council established and elected councilors to serve on five Portfolio Committees in accordance with the Municipal Structures Act.

Council established the positions of Mayor and Speaker as fulltime office bearers; furthermore, Council established an Executive Committee comprising of the Mayor and five members of the Executive Committee.

Committees (other than Mayoral / Executive Committee) and Purposes of Committees				
Municipal Committees	Members	No. of meetings attended	No of meetings not attended	Purpose of Committee
MUNICIPAL PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE  TOTAL MEETINGS HELD: 11	Rathete P.T	11	0	To perform an oversight function on behalf of the Council over the executive functionaries of the Council
	Modiba M.G	11	0	
	Nong M.C	11	0	
	Nakana S.R	07	04	
	Machaka C.M	11	0	
	Matjee M.C	05	06	
	Ramarutha E.M	11	0	
	Kubyana M.J	04	07	
Sekgota N.J	11	0		
AUDIT & PERFORMANCE AUDIT COMMITTEE  TOTAL MEETINGS HELD: 07	1. Ms FJ Mudau	11	0	Established in terms of Section 166 of the MFMA. Committee established per Council resolution 3.2.1/10/2023 dated 06 October 2023
	2. Mr MD Mogano	7	04	
	3. Mr MJ Kgopa	11	0	
	4. Mr FL Ndou	11	0	
ETHICS & INTERGRITY COMMITTEE TOTAL MEETINGS HELD:04	Cllr Nakana S.R	04	04	Enforcement of Councillor code of conduct
	Cllr Modiba G.M	04	04	
	Cllr Nong M.C	04	04	
	Cllr Kgopane T.O	04	04	
	Cllr Selabe M	01	03	
RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE TOTAL MEETINGS HELD:04	Chairperson: Mathibela K	01	04	Appointed by the Accounting Officer / Authority to review the Institution's system of risk management
	Senior Managers And Risk Officer Chief Audit Executive	04	04	
ICT STEERING COMMITTEE TOTAL MEETINGS HELD:04	Makgatho K.E	04	02	To ensure the application, management and review of the ICT systems are consistent with the goals and objectives of the municipality
	Manyelo M.F	04	04	
	Wiso P	04	02	
	Moloto J : CAE	04	04	
	Ralephenya T	04	04	
	Mashatola D	04	02	
	Bernady J (SITA)	04	01	
	Mamabolo H (CDM)	04	0	
	Mabuela MF	04	03	
Zulu K	04	02		

### Political Governance Structures

A Municipal Council comprising of 32 elected public representatives (councillors) for the 2021 - 2026 term of Council is in place and established in accordance with the Municipal Structures Act. Council established and elected councillors to serve on five Portfolio Committees in accordance with the Municipal Structures Act.

Council established the positions of Mayor and Speaker as fulltime office bearers; furthermore, Council established an Executive Committee comprising of the Mayor and five members of the Executive Committee

#### Administrative Governance Structures

The administrative governance framework of Molemole Municipality is established in accordance with the Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act No. 117 of 1998) and the Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act No. 32 of 2000). These Acts collectively define the institutional arrangements, administrative responsibilities, and accountability mechanisms that underpin municipal governance.

The following administrative structures were established to bolster good governance:

#### **COMPLAINTS MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**

In September 2009 the new administration of Government led by the former President Jacob Zuma introduced the Presidential Hotline. The main objective of the hotline was to improve interaction between government in all spheres (National, Provincial and Local) and the residents. For the first residents were allowed to register their views on how government provide services to them.

Molemole municipality has appointed a dedicated official to work on all cases registered via both the Presidential and Premier hotlines with a view to get them resolved by the relevant department. A customer care policy was adopted by Council in 2009 to provide service standards that officials must adhere to when dealing with customer queries. Molemole municipality went even further and introduced suggestion books for clients to register walk-in complaints, suggestions and compliments. The suggestions and complaints are forwarded to the relevant departments to be resolved.

#### **Achievements on Complaints Management**

As at June 2025 the municipality had a total of three complaints received from the suggestion book relating to maintenance of roads and street light. Phone case had been resolved while the remaining 2 relating to storm water were still outstanding and as for Presidential and Premier hotlines no case received

#### **Challenges on Complaints Management**

There is a general lack resources for the municipality to address the complaints on time Slow response to issues not within the powers and functions of the municipality. The municipality could only refer service delivery complaints to the relevant departments for resolution.

#### Municipal Service Points

Service points on the Mogwadi side are: Old Building, Civic Center and Mogwadi Traffic Station.

Service points on the Morebeng consists: Morebeng municipal office, Morebeng Library and Sekgosese Traffic station.

Service point on the Moletjie consist: *Moletjie cluster offices*

## **MUNICIPAL WORKFORCE**

Organogram has 215 posts

180 permanently employed staff

15 vacant and funded

20 vacant but unfunded

82 females and 98 males

Interns are deployed in various departmental sections as a way to contribute to community skills development.

## **FUNCTIONALITY OF HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES**

Local Labour Forum meetings are held regularly as scheduled. The forum is playing a crucial role as the forum to engage on employer and employee matters. The forum serve as negotiating committee and also strengthen the employer and employee relationships.

The OHS committee is also functional and hold quarterly meetings to discuss occupational health and safety related issues. The committee is conducting inspections in municipal buildings to guide management on compliance to the OHS act.

The training committee is functional and hold quarterly meeting. Its major role is the contribution towards the development of Workplace Skills Plan and to monitor the implementation of the WSP. The committee strive to address any matter related to the development of the workforce.

## **THUSONG SERVICE CENTRES**

It is a one –Stop centre, providing government information and services in an integrated manner. It brings government information and services closer to the people to promote access to opportunities to better the lives of communities and speed up service delivery. The aim of Thusong service centre is to ensure that government widens access to all citizens particularly in the remote rural and sparsely populated. Status Quo: Municipality currently has to two (2) Thusong Service Centres which are Botlokwa and Festus Mothudi Service Centre. Botlokwa Thusong is servicing an average of 9814 people. While Festus Mothudi service 3885.

**Core service of Thusong service centre:**

- Civic Services (home affairs & saps)
- Social security services (sassa & social development)
- Local economic development services
- Information services (Telecentres)

**Municipal Responsibility on the Thusong Service Centres:**

- Monitoring the quality of service delivery by all spheres of government
- Source of funding for the establishment and sustainability of centres.
- Must submit regular reports to premiers office, GCIS, District and DPSA
- Must participate in provincial and national programs

**Records Management and Registry services**

**Functions include among others:**

- Archiving of municipal documents
- Provide photocopying services
- Administering of documents from external

Challenges with Registry Services

Lack of sufficient office space for archiving of documents

High volume of photocopying

Regular Breakdown of photocopy machines

Recommendations

Sufficient office space for archiving of documents be made available

Reduced volume of photocopying which will ultimately reduce breakdown of machines.

## **INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY**

All ICT policies have been reviewed and approved by council. ICT Steering committee established and functional. There are also functional ICT systems to enable internal and external communication, Telephones, Email and Website. All satellite offices are connected to the Municipal Head Office. The Municipality has implemented a fully functional Disaster Recovery Solution.

### **Challenge**

Poor network connectivity at Morebeng office and DLTC.

### **Recommendations**

- Increase SITA bandwidth at Morebeng office from 128kb to 2MB
- Implementation of Wifi at all Municipal offices
- Continuous upgrading of ICT Infrastructure at Municipal Offices
- Appointment of System Administrator and Information Security Officer (ISO) in the institution as per the recommendation of AG

## **COMMUNICATION SYSTEM (INTERNAL & EXTERNAL)**

### **Internal Communication**

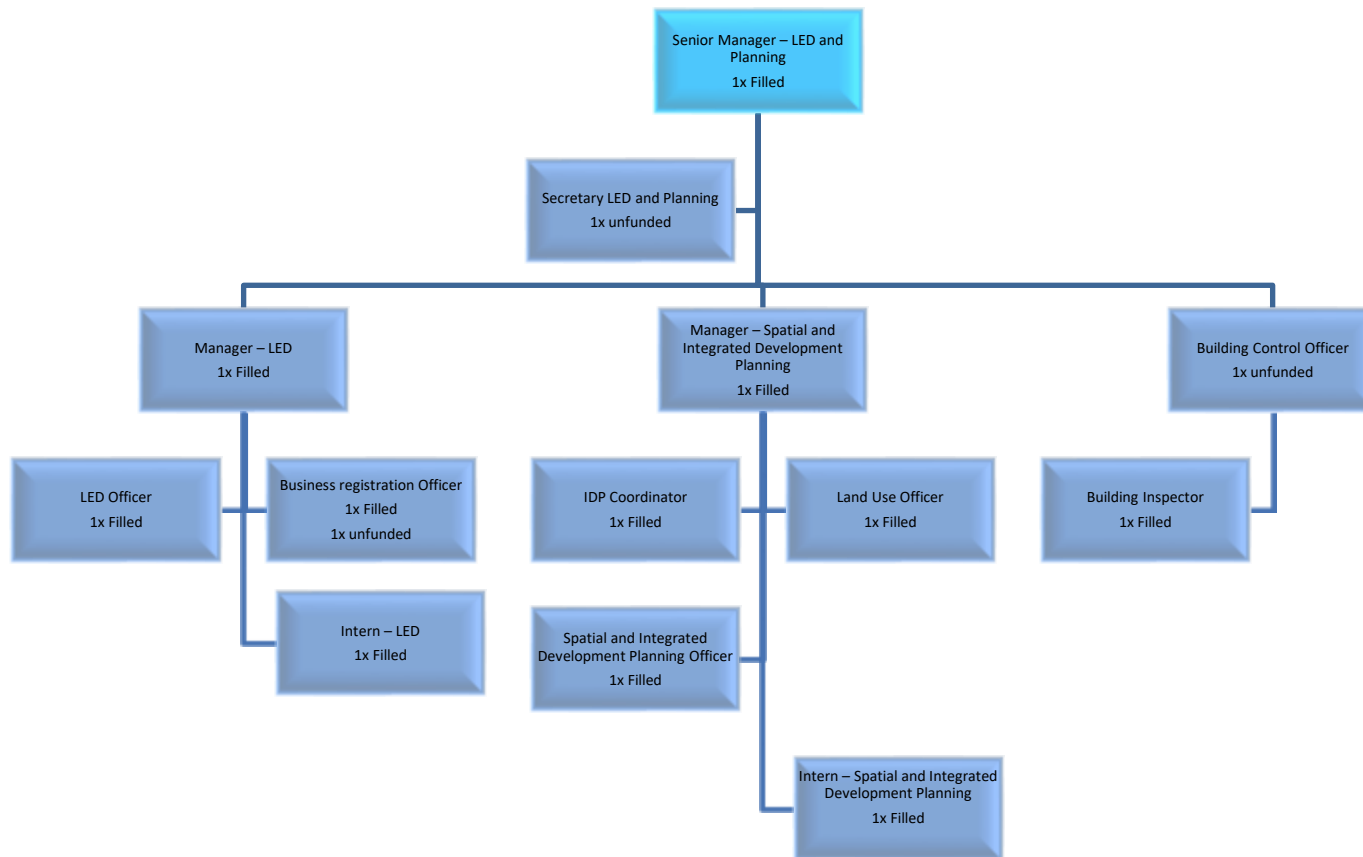
The municipality relies on several communication tools to convey information and to conduct its business, for internal and external communication we employ electronic information technology such as emails, internet, telephones as well as manual communications such as letters, notices etc.

### **External Communication**

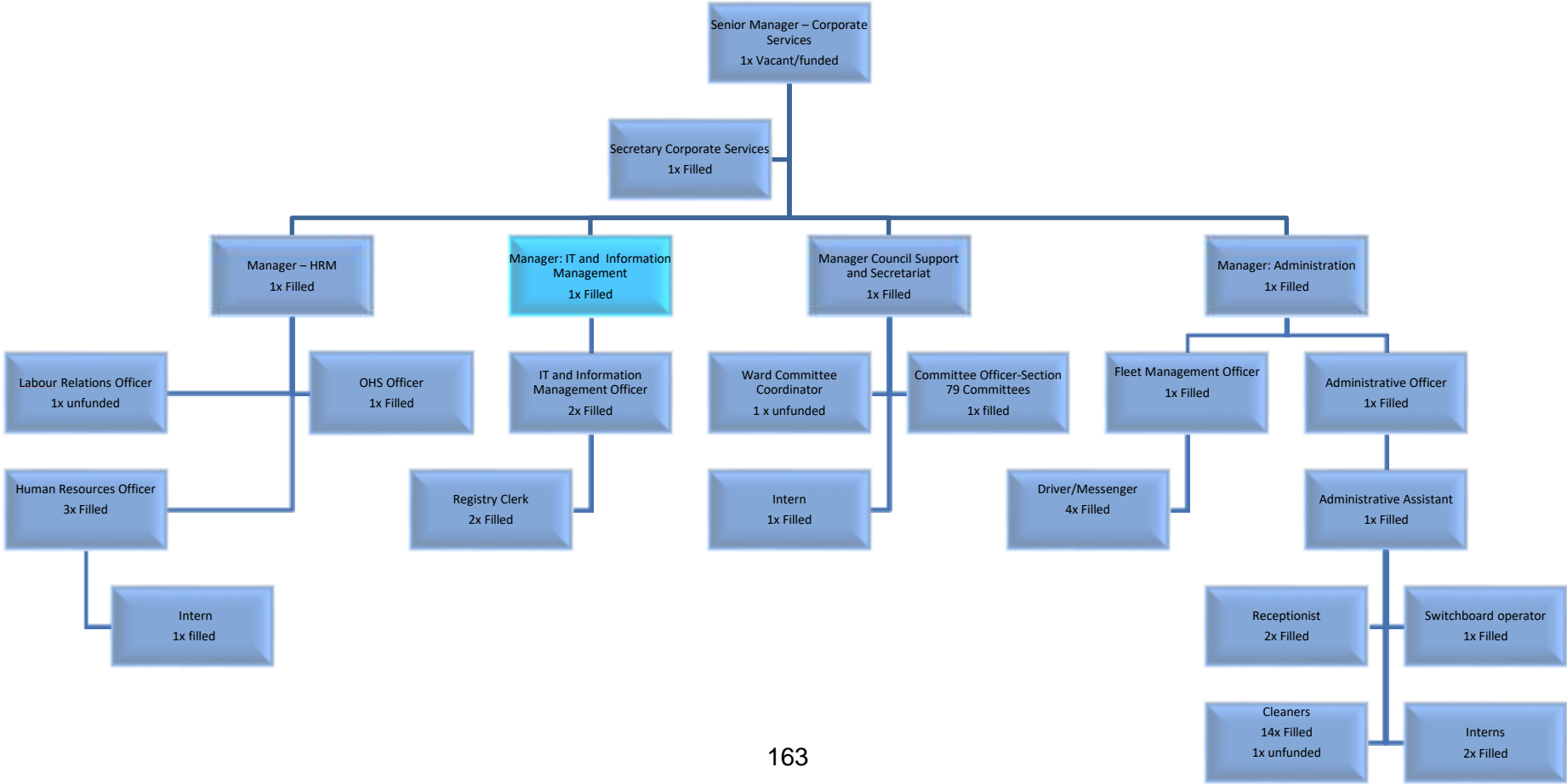
The municipality currently does not have sufficient branding and advertising of the municipal events. The current communication strategy reviewed on an annual basis. Communication with external stakeholders is done through various formats to reach as far wide as possible

**ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE**

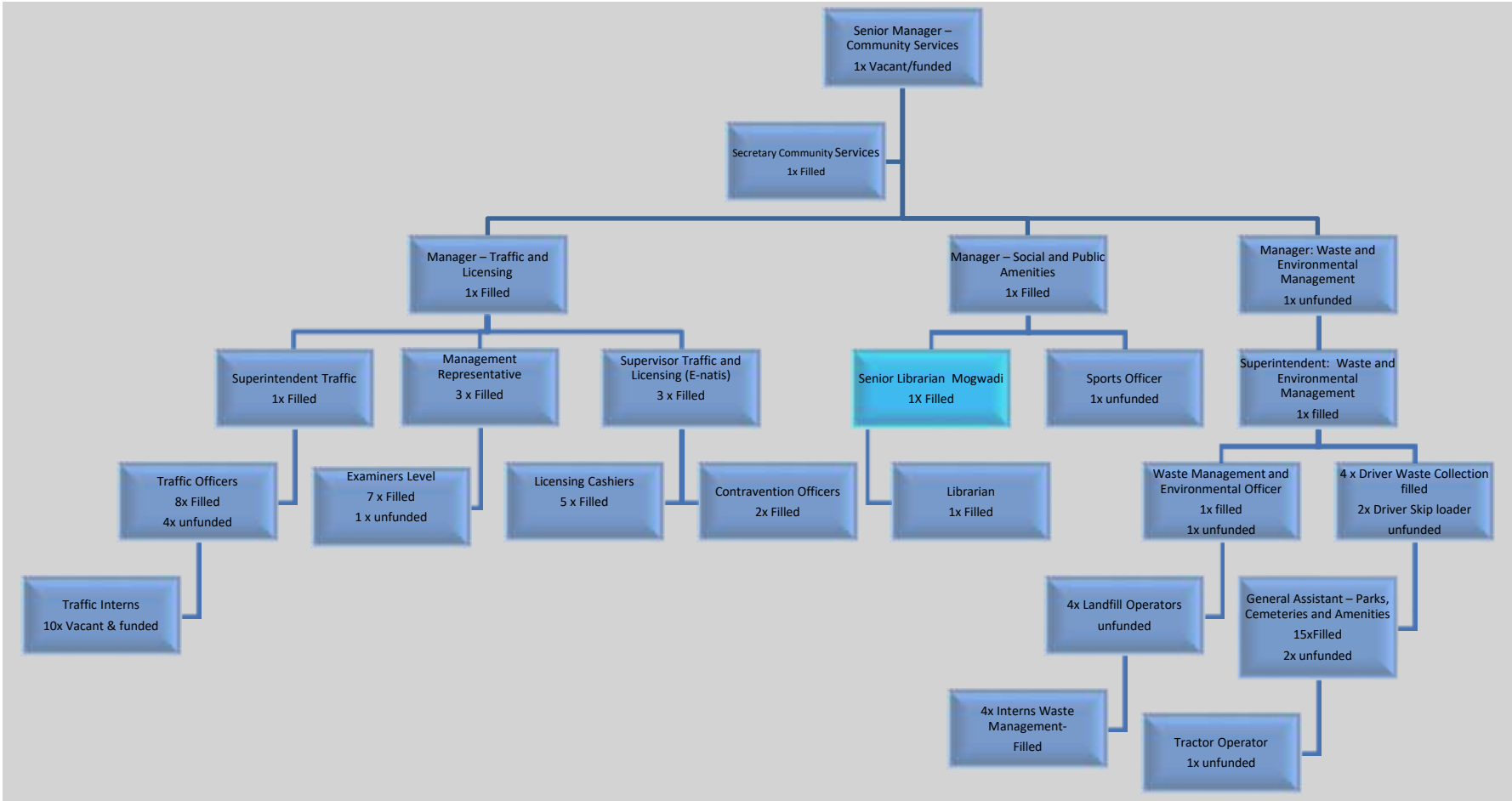
## LED AND PLANNING



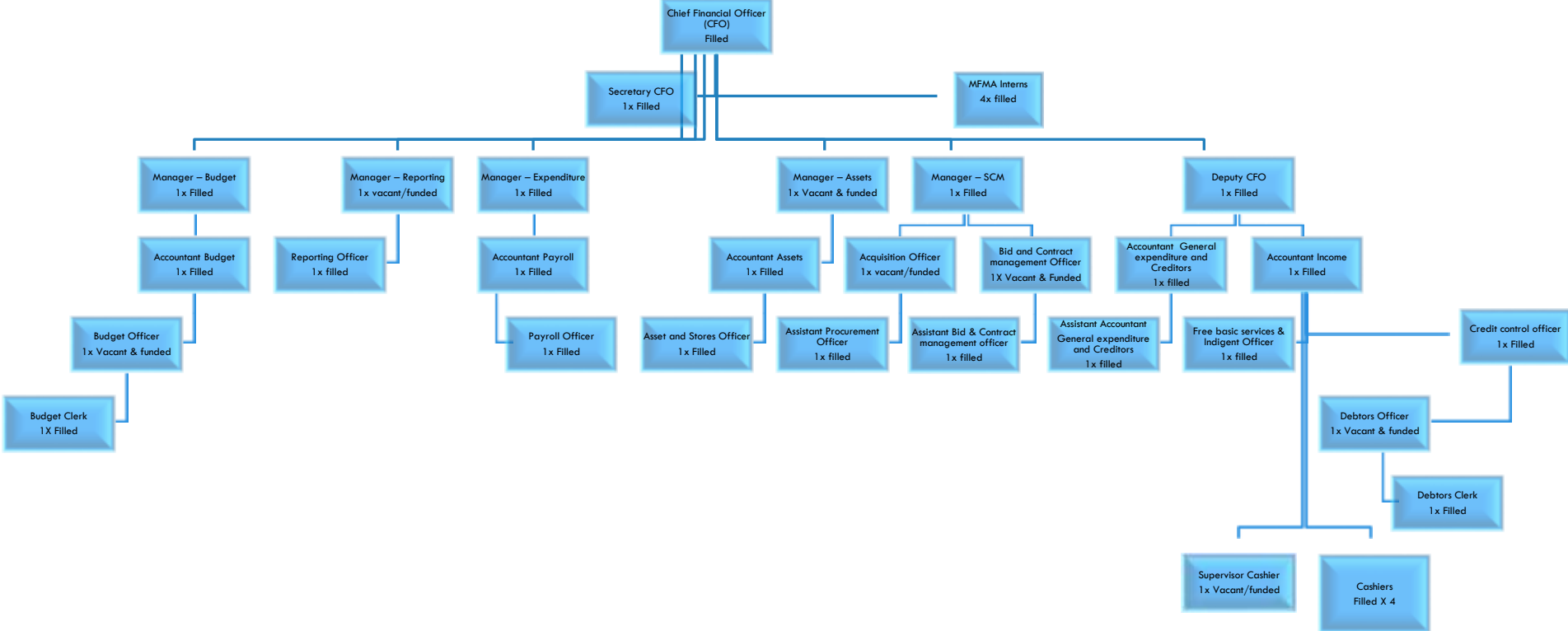
# Corporate Services



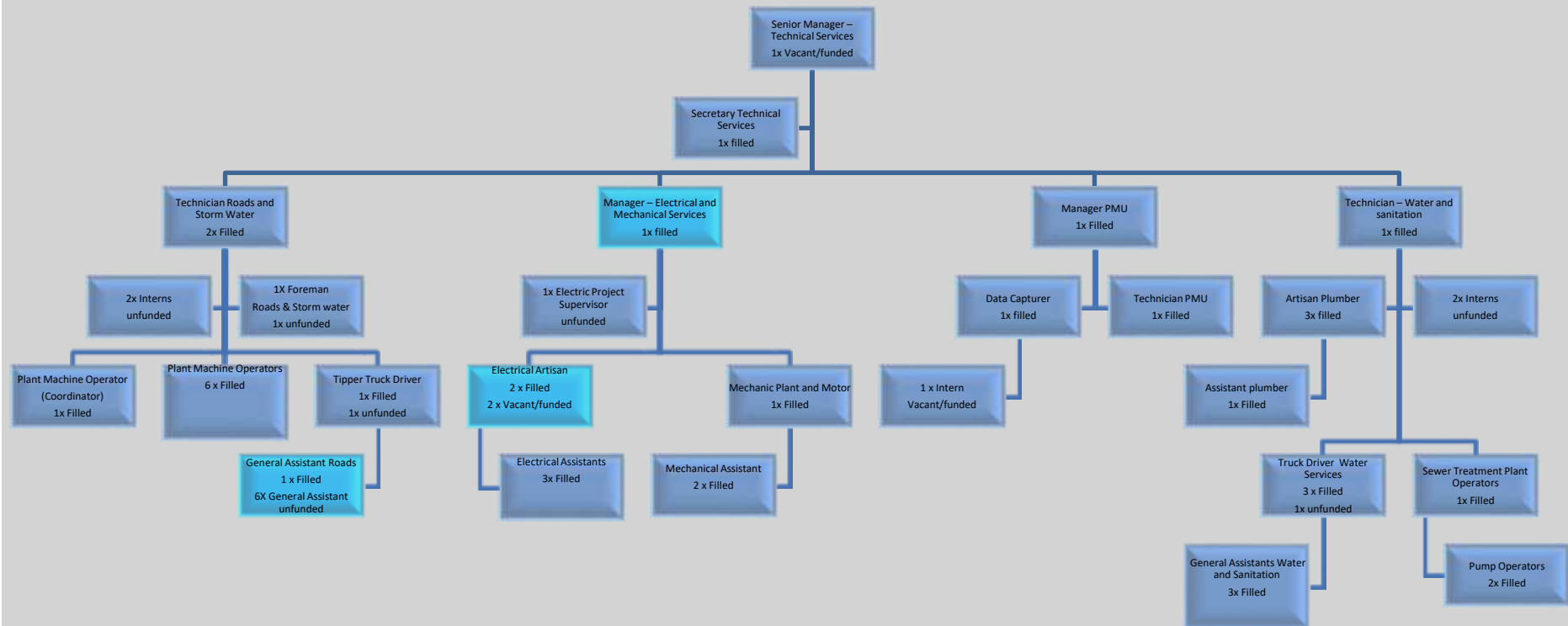
# Community Services



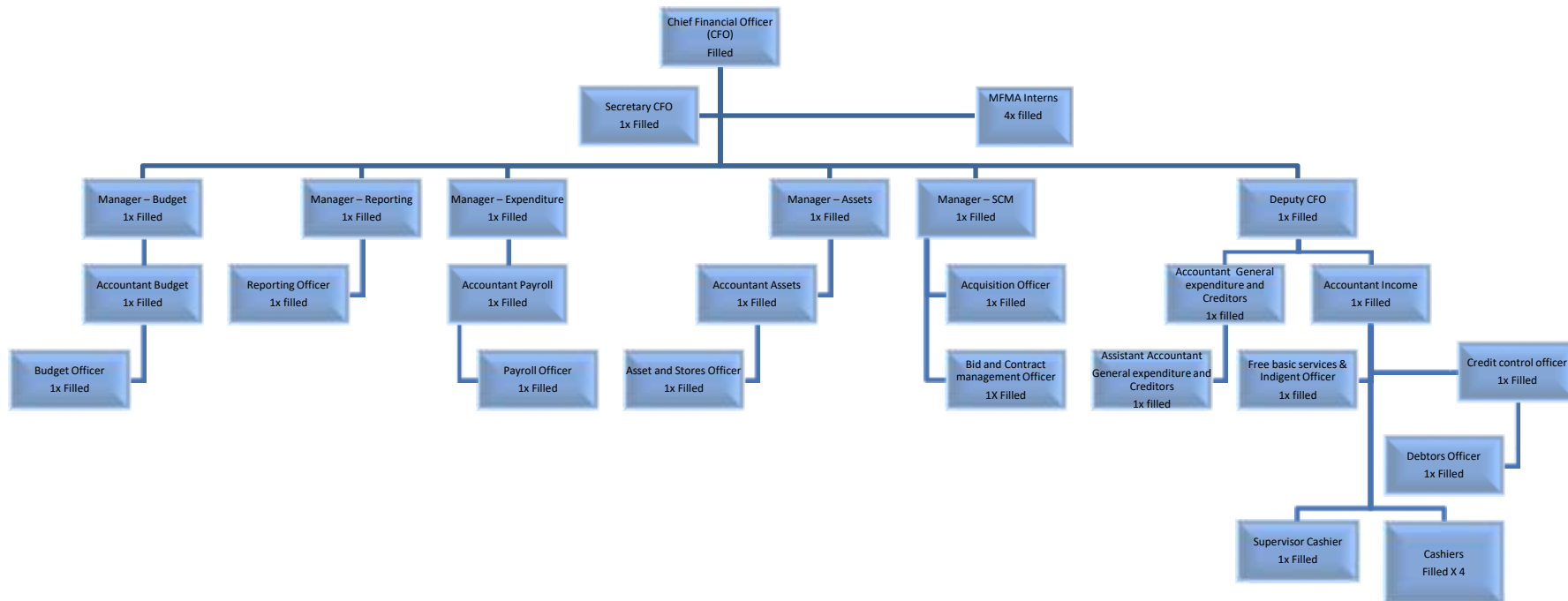
# Budget and treasury



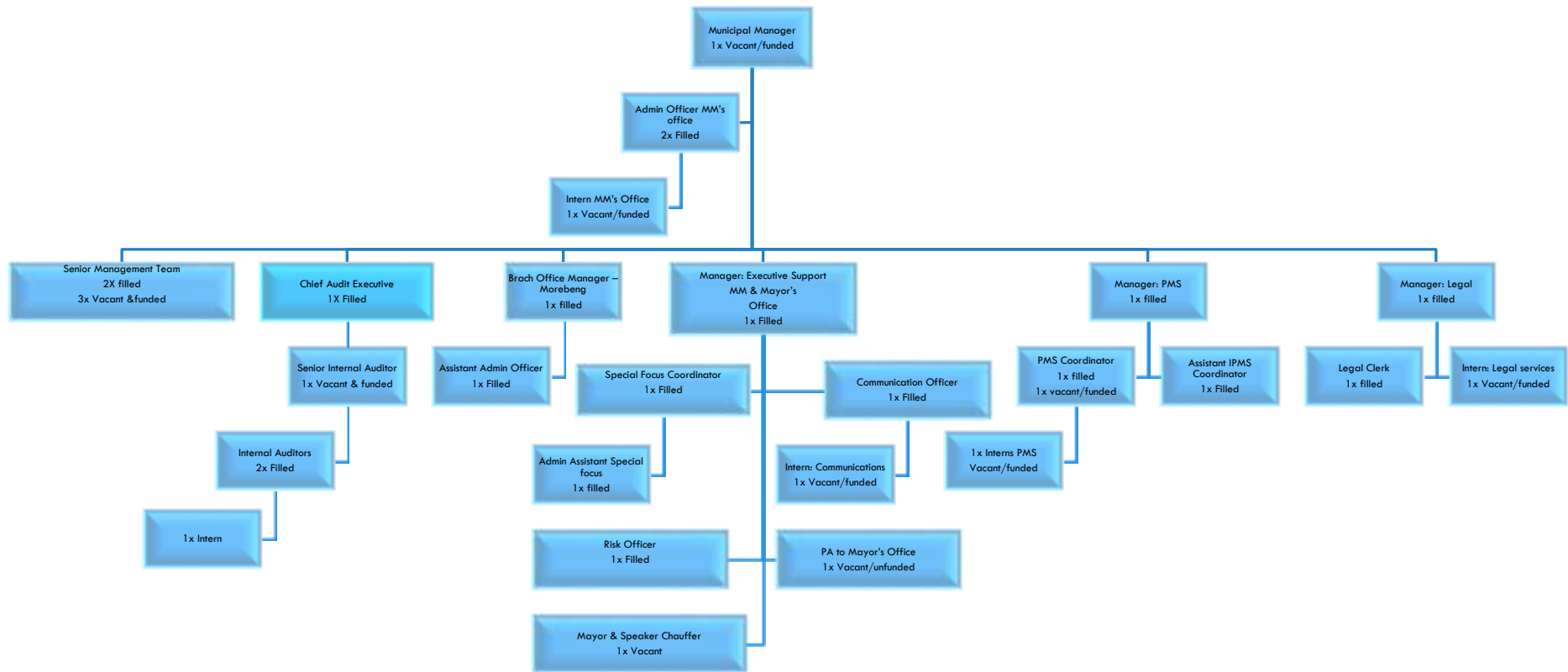
# Technical Services



# Municipal Managers Office



# BUDGET AND TREASURY



## **SKILLS DEVELOPMENT**

The municipality has conducted broader consultation with all stakeholders in compiling the Workplace Skills Plan (WSP) for the 2025/2026 financial year and has accordingly submitted to LGSETA on the 31<sup>th</sup> April 2024. Training interventions relevant to the development of both officials and Councillors are incorporated in the WSP. The individual performance management system contribute largely in identifying performance gaps and identifying training intervention aimed at closing performance gaps.

In order to ensure that section 79 Committees are effective, Councilors who serve in this critical are also trained. All employees in finance and other components of the municipality are also trained to ensure sustainability to the revolving changes in the sector. The National Development Plan (NDP) is very clear on the issue of building capacity of the state hence the budget has been increased to continuously strengthen capacity and ensure retention of the current human resources for continuity and institutional memory.

Employees trained on the following programmes:

- Performance Monitoring and Evaluation
- FET Certificate in Municipal Financial Management Programme
- Certificate in Fleet Control Management
- Certificate in Professional report and minutes writing
- Refresher Training in Fire- Arm
- Workshop on Conflict Management
- MsCOA training

Councilors trained on the following programs:

- Certificate in Generic Management
- Certificate in Local Government Councilors Practices
- Workshop on Internal Audit
- Ethical Leadership and Public Accountability

Minimum Competency Requirement

Position	Status
CFO	Vacant
Senior Manager – Corporate	Vacant
Senior Manager – Community Services	None
Senior Manager – Technical Services	None
Manager – SCM	Completed
Manager – Budget and Reporting	Completed
Manager – Income	Completed
Manager – Expenditure	Completed
Manager – Internal Audit	Completed
Accountant – Budget	Completed
Accountant – Income	Completed
Accountant – Expenditure	Completed

The training committee is playing a role of ensuring the municipality implement the Annual workplace skills plan across all levels of employees. The municipality is able to use 100% of allocated training budget and recommendations have been forwarded to increase the budget in order to cover more employees per financial year.

### Employment Equity

There are four (3) Senior Management positions filled: there are two (3) males and one (01) Female and two (2) vacant (0:100). The total Middle Management Team complement is currently equal to eleven (11) Males and eight (8) Females (67:33). More work still needs to be done to improve the above statistics. The recruitment process is underway to fill the vacant position for Senior Manager Corporate service and Chief Financial Officer.

The municipality's Employment Equity profile depicts a work profile comprising of 55% African Males; 43% African Females; 0% Whites Males; 1% White Female and 1% representation of employees with disabilities. One of the critical organizational challenges pertaining to Employment Equity is the recruitment and retention of disabled persons and African women at middle and senior management levels. The table below depicts the current statistics.

Occupational Levels	Males				Female				Total
	A	C	I	W	A	C	I	W	
Top Management	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Senior Management	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Professionally qualified; experienced Specialist & mid management	11	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	19
Skilled Technical; academically qualified workers; junior management; supervisors; foremen and superintendents	25	0	0	0	21	0	0	2	48
Semi-skilled & discretionary decision making	25	0	0	0	38	0	0	0	63
Unskilled & defined decision making	30	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	48

Occupational Levels	Males				Female				Total
	A	C	I	W	A	C	I	W	
EPWP									
-Total	94				86			2	182
Temp	7	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	13
Grand Totals									195

**3.5.2.1.** *Equity standing at middle and senior management levels:*

EQUITY REPRESENTATION AS PER EMPLOYMENT CATEGORY			
CATEGORY	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Top Management	1	0	1
Senior Management	2	1	3
Professionals	11	8	19
Technicians	25	23	48
Skilled/Clerical	25	38	63
Unskilled	30	18	48
Total	94	86	182

## Recruitment and Selection

The recruitment drive of the municipality ensures appointment of suitably qualified personnel to enable effective delivery of sustainable services. Robust programme of action has been put in place to strengthen capacity at all levels of the municipality. Human Resources is putting together a Strategy is in place to address all HR related matters.

The municipal council has approved the Human resource Plan for the 2025/26 financial year. This policy will help the municipality to properly plan for the succession planning for sustainability in the municipal operations.

## Retention & Succession Issues

The municipality has over the past financial years maintained its workforce profile and is strongly believed that it is mainly due to how the municipality treat them and the commitment to continuously develop and empower the workforce with necessary skills to carry out their responsibilities as well as the stable leadership in terms of Council. An approved retention approach also contributes towards ensuring retention of highly skilled personnel through counter-offer measures.

## CONTRACT MANAGEMENT

The municipality has entered into service contracts with various service providers, the office of the Municipal Manager through Legal Services Unit, is charged with a responsibility to maintain a contract register of all contracts whilst various user departments. All contractors are expected to perform in line with applicable terms as per the signed contract or service level agreement.

## PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Section 83 of Municipal systems act 32 of 2000 makes provision for the establishment of performance management system within the municipality and section 40 of the same act makes provision for monitoring and review of performance management system. Each financial year annual performance reports are prepared in accordance with section 46 of municipal systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000)

The budget performance assessment of the municipality is done Mid-year in accordance with section 88 (1) of the MFMA which states that, the accounting officer of a municipal entity must by 20 January of each year assess the performance of the entity during the first half of the financial year.

The mid – year performance assessment outcome of the municipality is informed by the performance outcomes of each department in the organization. The monthly statements referred to in section 87 of MFMA for the first half of the financial year and the targets set in the service delivery, business plan or

other agreements with the entity's annual report for the past year and progress on resolving the problems identified in the annual report and submit assessment reports to the board of directors and the parent municipality.

The municipal council has approved the performance management policy to guide management of both organizational and individual performance. Performance management at individual level has commenced in the 2019/20 financial year. Employees that are employed in terms of Section 57 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act No 32 of 2000 are evaluated on four (4) occasions during the financial year with mid-year and annual evaluations done on formal basis and the other two done informally to monitor performance regularly and identify areas for improvement.

Individual staff are evaluated on two instances during the financial year by their managers. Staff are given the opportunity to complete a self-review before the manager-review is concluded. Performance plans are reviewed on an annual basis before by the start of the financial year in order continuously improve on performance and development of the workforce. The performance management system is seamlessly aligned with the IDP and Budget processes.

Two SDBIPs are developed for monitoring of organizational and departmental performance. The two SDBIPs are closely and in fact are informed by the IDP as approved by Council. The organizational SDBIP assist the Council and the community to monitor the performance of the municipality in line with the IDP whilst the departmental SDBIP assist the municipal council to monitor the performance of departmental managers and workforce.

#### CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES (HIV/AIDS)

The spread of HIV/Aids and related diseases seemed to be decreasing. The municipality prioritized special programs dealing with issues of HIV/Aids. Voluntary counseling and testing is continuously done in partnership with the Department of Health in most of the municipal events. Botlokwa Hospital is accredited as a service provider to issue out ARV's to the needy. Youth against the spread of HIV/Aids and substance abuse including also teenage pregnancy are coordinated by this forum.

**=MUNICIPAL SWOT ANALYSIS**

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Sound Organisational Governance</b></li> <li>• <b>Administrative Systems in place.</b></li> <li>• <b>Basic Service delivery infrastructure is in place</b></li> <li>• <b>Job creation through CWP and EPWP.</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> <li>• <i>Low collections on municipal services.</i></li> <li>• <i>Unavailability of proper maintenance plans.</i></li> <li>• <i>Inefficient anti-fraud and corruption mechanisms.</i></li> </ul>
OPPORTUNITY	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Availability of land for development.</b></li> <li>• <b>Strategic partnership with other spheres of government to improve infrastructure.</b></li> <li>• <b>Tropic of Capricorn Needle.</b></li> <li>• <b>Availability of railway line.</b></li> <li>• <b>Two transitional roads passing through the municipality.</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Vandalism on municipal infrastructure.</i></li> <li>• <i>Aging infrastructure.</i></li> <li>• <i>Shortage of water sources.</i></li> <li>• <i>Inadequate budget for infrastructure development</i></li> <li>• <i>Aging infrastructure.</i></li> <li>• <i>Unresolved land claims and disputes.</i></li> <li>• <i>Cross border pests (fruit fly, pathogens, food and mouth disease</i></li> </ul>



**DRAFT PROJECTS AND STRATEGIES**

**LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING**

<b>Key Performance Area (KPA) 1:</b>					<b>Spatial Rationale</b>						
<b>Outcome 9:</b>					<b>Responsive, Accountable, Effective and Efficient Local Government System</b>						
<b>Outputs:</b>					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement a differentiated approach to municipal financing, Planning and support</li> <li>• Improving access to basic services</li> <li>• Implementation of the community works programme</li> <li>• Actions supportive of human settlement outcome;</li> </ul>						
<b>Key Organizational Strategic Objective</b>					<b>To manage and coordinate spatial planning within the municipality</b>						
IDP Ref no	Priority area (IDP)	KPI	Project Name	Location	MTREF Targets			MTREF Budget in Rand (R)			Source of funding
					2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	
LED&P-001-2026/2027	Land use management	Number of Municipal properties rezoned	Rezoning of municipal properties	Municipal wide	Rezoning of 3 Municipal properties	Rezoning of 3 Municipal properties	Rezoning of 3 Municipal properties	300 000	0.0	0.0	Own funding
LED&P-002-2026/2027	Spatial planning	Number of Spatial Development Framework compiled	Compilation of Spatial Development Framework	Municipal wide	Compilation of 1 Spatial Development Framework	No target	No target	700 000	0.0	0.0	Own funding

<b>Key Performance Area (KPA) 3:</b>					<b>Local Economic Development</b>						
<b>Outcome 9:</b>					<b>Responsive, Accountable, Effective and Efficient Local Government System</b>						
<b>Outputs:</b>					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement a differentiated approach to municipal financing, Planning and support</li> <li>• Improving access to basic services</li> <li>• Implementation of the community works programme</li> <li>• Actions supportive of human settlement outcome;</li> </ul>						
<b>Key Organizational Strategic Objective</b>					<b>To create a conducive environment and ensure support to key economic sectors(agriculture, tourism, manufacturing ,and SMME'S)within the municipality</b>						
IDP Ref no	Priority area (IDP)	KPI	Project Name	Location	MTREF Targets			MTREF Budget in Rand (R)			Source of funding
					2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	
LED&P-003-2026/2027	Local Economic Development	Number of Youth in Agriculture mentorship program coordinated	Coordination of Youth in Agriculture mentorship programme	Municipal wide	Coordination of 1 Youth in Agriculture mentorship programme	Coordination of 1 Youth in Agriculture mentorship programme	Coordination of 1 Youth in Agriculture mentorship programme	300 000	0.0	0.0	Own funding
LED&P-004-2026/2027	Local Economic Development	Number of Agricultural skills development and mentorship coordinated	Coordination of Agricultural Skills Development and Mentorship	Municipal wide	Coordination of 1 Agricultural skills development and mentorship coordinated	Coordination of 1 Agricultural skills development and mentorship coordinated	Coordination of 1 Agricultural skills development and mentorship coordinated	300 000	0.0	0.0	Own funding
LED&P-005-2026/2027	Local Economic Development	Number of Municipal LED Strategy reviewed	Review of Municipal LED Strategy	Municipal wide	Review of 1 Municipal LED Strategy	No target	No target	800 000	0.0	0.0	Own funding

<b>Key Performance Area (KPA) 3:</b>					<b>Local Economic Development</b>						
<b>Outcome 9:</b>					<b>Responsive, Accountable, Effective and Efficient Local Government System</b>						
<b>Outputs:</b>					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement a differentiated approach to municipal financing, Planning and support</li> <li>• Improving access to basic services</li> <li>• Implementation of the community works programme</li> <li>• Actions supportive of human settlement outcome;</li> </ul>						
<b>Key Organizational Strategic Objective</b>					<b>To create a conducive environment and ensure support to key economic sectors(agriculture, tourism, manufacturing ,and SMME'S)within the municipality</b>						
IDP Ref no	Priority area (IDP)	KPI	Project Name	Location	MTREF Targets			MTREF Budget in Rand (R)			Source of funding
					2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	
LED&P-006-2026/2027	Local Economic Development	Number of career expo coordinated	Coordination of career expo	Municipal wide	1 career expo coordinated	No target	No target	400 000	0.0	0.0	Own Funding
LED&P-OP-001-2026/2027	Internal Audit	Percentage of internal audit queries addressed	Implementation of Internal Audit action plan	Municipal wide	100% Internal Audit Queries addressed	100% Internal Audit Queries addressed	100% Internal Audit Queries addressed	Opex	Opex	Opex	Own Funding
LED&P-OP-002-2026/2027	AG Action Plan	Percentage of AG Action Plan implemented	Implementation of AG Action Plan	Municipal wide	100% AG Action plan implemented	100% AG Action plan implemented	100% AG Action plan implemented	Opex	Opex	Opex	Own Funding
LED&P-OP-003-2026/2027	Risk Management	Percentage of risk register implemented	Implementation of Risk register	Municipal wide	100% Risk Register implemented	100% Risk Register implemented	100% Risk Register implemented	Opex	Opex	Opex	Own Funding

<b>Key Performance Area (KPA) 3:</b>					<b>Local Economic Development</b>						
<b>Outcome 9:</b>					<b>Responsive, Accountable, Effective and Efficient Local Government System</b>						
<b>Outputs:</b>					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement a differentiated approach to municipal financing, Planning and support</li> <li>• Improving access to basic services</li> <li>• Implementation of the community works programme</li> <li>• Actions supportive of human settlement outcome;</li> </ul>						
<b>Key Organizational Strategic Objective</b>					<b>To create a conducive environment and ensure support to key economic sectors (agriculture, tourism, manufacturing, and SMME'S) within the municipality</b>						
IDP Ref no	Priority area (IDP)	KPI	Project Name	Location	MTREF Targets			MTREF Budget in Rand (R)			Source of funding
					2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	
LED&P-OP-004-2026/2027	Council Resolutions	Percentage of Council resolutions implemented	Implementation of Council resolutions	Municipal wide	100% of Council resolutions implemented	100% of Council resolutions implemented	100% of Council resolutions implemented	Opex	Opex	Opex	Own Funding
LED&P-OP-005-2026/2027	Audit Committee Resolutions	Percentage of Audit Committee resolutions implemented	Implementation of Audit Committee resolutions	Municipal wide	100% of Audit Committee resolutions implemented	100% of Audit Committee resolutions implemented	100% of Audit Committee resolutions implemented	Opex	Opex	Opex	

### 5.1. TECHNICAL SERVICES

<b>Key Performance Area (KPA) 2:</b>					<b>Basic Services delivery</b>						
<b>Outcome 9:</b>					<b>Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government system</b>						
<b>Outputs:</b>					<b>Improving access to basic services</b>						
<b>Key Organizational Strategic Objective</b>					<b>To provide sustainable basic services and infrastructure development</b>						
IDP Ref no	Priority area (IDP)	KPI	Project Name	Location	MTREF Targets			MTREF Budget in Rand (R)			Source of funding
					2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	
Tech-001-2026/2027	Roads And Storm Water	Number of road kilometers upgraded from Gravel to Surface	Upgrading of Vuka to Madiehe Internal Streets	Ward 5 & 7	Design of 4,5km and upgrading of 1.0km internal street from gravel to surfacing with dedicated stormwater control	Upgrading of 1.75km internal streets from gravel to surfacing	Upgrading of 1.75km internal streets from gravel to surfacing	17 472 153	16 139 679	16 139 679	MIG

Key Performance Area (KPA) 2:					Basic Services delivery						
Outcome 9:					Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government system						
Outputs:					Improving access to basic services						
Key Organizational Strategic Objective					To provide sustainable basic services and infrastructure development						
IDP Ref no	Priority area (IDP)	KPI	Project Name	Location	MTREF Targets			MTREF Budget in Rand (R)			Source of funding
					2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	
Tech-002-2026/2027	Sports Facilities	Number of sports facilities upgraded	Upgrading of Mogwadi sports facility Phase 2	Ward 10	Surfacing of athletic track and installation of 450 grandstands	Ablution facility, parking area, electrical and water connections	No target	11 909 841	11 263 614	0.0	MIG
Tech-003-2026/2027	Sports Facilities	Number of sports facilities upgraded	Upgrade of Morebeng Combi-Courts	Ward 1	1 Combi-Courts facility upgraded	No target	No target	5 000 000	0.0	0.0	MIG/Own funding
Tech-004-2026/2027	<b>Electrical Services</b>	Number CTVT supplied and Check meter installed	Supply and Installation of CTVT and Check meter in Morebeng	Ward 01	1x CTVT and Check meter Supplied and installed	No target	No target	900 000	0.0	0.0	Own funding
Tech-005-2026/2027	Electrical Services	Number of kilometers of 22kv lines constructed	7km 22kV line constructed from Diwaweng to Matseke	Ward 3 and 7	Construction of 7km , 22kV line	No Target	No Target	4 000 000	0.0	0.0	Own funding
Tech-006-2026/2027	Electrical Services	Number of High mast lights supplied, delivered and installed	Supply, delivery and Installation of 20 meters solar high mast lights	Municipal wide	Supply, delivery and Installation of 8 x 20 meters solar high mast lights	No target	No target	6 000 000	0.0	0.0	Own funding

Key Performance Area (KPA) 2:					Basic Services delivery						
Outcome 9:					Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government system						
Outputs:					Improving access to basic services						
Key Organizational Strategic Objective					To provide sustainable basic services and infrastructure development						
IDP Ref no	Priority area (IDP)	KPI	Project Name	Location	MTREF Targets			MTREF Budget in Rand (R)			Source of funding
					2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	
Tech-007-2026/2027	Electrical Services	Number of Designs for Electrification project developed	Pre engineering for electrification of Mogwadi	Ward 10	1 design of electrification project for Mogwadi developed	No target	No target	500 000	0.0	0.0	Own funding
Tech-008-2026/2027	Electrical Services	Number of Diesel Generators Supplied & Installed	Supply & Installation of Diesel Generator in Ga Phaudi office	Ward 16	1 Diesel Generator Supplied & installed in Ga Phaudi office	No target	No target	300 000	0.0	0.0	Own funding
Tech-009-2026/2027	Electrical Services	Number of Energy Master Plans developed	Development of Energy Master Plan	Municipal wide	1 Energy master plan developed	No target	No target	1 500 000	0.0	0.0	Own funding
Tech-010-2026/2027	Electrical Services	Number of households electrified	Electrification households at Diwaweng	Ward 3	173 households electrified at Diwaweng	120 households electrified at Diwaweng	100 households electrified at Diwaweng	R 4 400 000.00	2 570 000.00	4 857 300.00	INEP
Tech-011-2026/2027	Electrical Services	Number of households electrified	Electrification households at Matseke	Ward 7	100 households electrified at Matseke	100 households electrified at Matseke	106 households electrified at Matseke	R 2 600 000.00	2 570 000.00	2 724 000.00	INEP
Tech-012-2026/2027	Electrical Services	Number of households electrified	Electrification households at Ratsaka	Ward 1	No target	70 households electrified at Ratsaka	50 households electrified at Ratsaka	0	1 799 000.00	1 285 000.00	INEP

Key Performance Area (KPA) 2:					Basic Services delivery						
Outcome 9:					Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government system						
Outputs:					Improving access to basic services						
Key Organizational Strategic Objective					To provide sustainable basic services and infrastructure development						
IDP Ref no	Priority area (IDP)	KPI	Project Name	Location	MTREF Targets			MTREF Budget in Rand (R)			Source of funding
					2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	
Tech-013-2026/2027	Electrical Services	Number of households electrified	Electrification households at Dikgolane	Ward 8	Electrification of 70 households	Electrification of 60 households	Electrification of 50 households	0	R 1 799 000.00	R 1 542 000.00	INEP
Tech-014-2026/2027	Electrical Services	Number of households electrified	Electrification households at Mabitsele	Ward 16	Electrification households 50	No Target	No Target	0	R 1 285 000.00	0	INEP
Tech-015-2026/2027	Electrical Services	Number of households electrified	Electrification households at Maponto	Ward 12	No Target	Electrification of 50 households	No Target	0	R 1 285 000.00	0	INEP
Tech-016-2026/2027	Electrical Services	Number of households electrified	Electrification households at Sekhwama	Ward 9	No Target	Electrification of 65 households	Electrification of 60 households	0	R1 670 500,00	R1 542 000,00	INEP
Tech-017-2026/2027	Electrical Services	Number of households electrified	Electrification households at Mohodi Newstand D	Ward 13	No target	Electrification of 70 households	Electrification of 75 households	0	R 1 799 000.00	R 1 927 500.00	INEP
Tech-018-2026/2027	Electrical Services	Number of households electrified	Electrification households at Molotone	Ward 3	No Target	Electrification of 80 households	Electrification of 85 households	No Target	R 2 056 000.00	R 2 184 500.00	INEP
Tech-019-2026/2027	Electrical Services	Number of households electrified	Electrification households at Schellinburg	Ward 14	No Target	Electrification of 89 households	No Target	0	2 287 300,00	0	INEP

Key Performance Area (KPA) 2:					Basic Services delivery						
Outcome 9:					Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government system						
Outputs:					Improving access to basic services						
Key Organizational Strategic Objective					To provide sustainable basic services and infrastructure development						
IDP Ref no	Priority area (IDP)	KPI	Project Name	Location	MTREF Targets			MTREF Budget in Rand (R)			Source of funding
					2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	
Tech-020-2026/2027	Electrical Services	Number of households electrified	Electrification households at Lethaba	Ward 8	No Target	Electrification of 70 households	No Target	0	R 1 799 000.00	0	INEP
Tech-021-2026/2027	Electrical Services	Number of households electrified	Electrification households at Mamotshana	Ward 5	No Target	Electrification of 50 households	Electrification of 50 households	0	R 1 285 000.00	R 1 285 000.00	INEP
Tech-022-2026/2027	Electrical Services	Number of households electrified	Electrification households at Westphalia	Ward 14	No Target	Electrification of 50 households	No Target	0	R 1 285 000.00	0	INEP
Tech-023-2026/2027	Electrical Services	Number of households electrified	Electrification households at Sefene	Ward 7	No Target	Electrification of 50 households	No Target	0	R 1 285 000.00	0	INEP
Tech-024-2026/2027	Electrical Services	Number of households electrified	Electrification households at Mangata	Ward 8	No Target	Electrification of 50 households 50	Electrification of 40 households	0	R 1 285 000.00	R 1 028 000.00	INEP
Tech-025-2026/2027	Electrical Services	Number of households electrified	Electrification households at Brussels	Ward 14	No Target	Electrification of 50 households	No Target	0	R 1 285 000.00	0	INEP
Tech-026-2026/2027	Electrical Services	Number of households electrified	Electrification 50 households at Koekoek and Construction of 22kV Line	Ward 14	No Target	Electrification 50 households at Koekoek	Electrification 40 households at Koekoek	0	7 285 000.00	1 028 000.00	INEP

<b>Key Performance Area (KPA) 2:</b>					<b>Basic Services delivery</b>						
<b>Outcome 9:</b>					<b>Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government system</b>						
<b>Outputs:</b>					<b>Improving access to basic services</b>						
<b>Key Organizational Strategic Objective</b>					<b>To provide sustainable basic services and infrastructure development</b>						
IDP Ref no	Priority area (IDP)	KPI	Project Name	Location	MTREF Targets			MTREF Budget in Rand (R)			Source of funding
					2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	
Tech -OP-001-2026/2027	Internal Audit	Percentage of internal audit queries addressed	Implementation of Internal Audit action plan	Municipal wide	100% Internal Audit Queries addressed	100% Internal Audit Queries addressed	100% Internal Audit Queries addressed	Opex	Opex	Opex	Own Funding
Tech -OP-002-2026/2027	AG Action Plan	Percentage of AG Action Plan implemented	Implementation of AG Action Plan	Municipal wide	100% AG Action plan implemented	100% AG Action plan implemented	100% AG Action plan implemented	Opex	Opex	Opex	Own Funding
Tech -OP-003-2026/2027	Risk Management	Percentage of risk register implemented	Implementation of Risk register	Municipal wide	100% Risk Register implemented	100% Risk Register implemented	100% Risk Register implemented	Opex	Opex	Opex	Own Funding
Tech -OP-004-2026/227	Council Resolutions	Percentage of Council resolutions implemented	Implementation of Council resolutions	Municipal wide	100% of Council resolutions implemented	100% of Council resolutions implemented	100% of Council resolutions implemented	Opex	Opex	Opex	Own Funding
Tech- OP-005-2026/2027	Audit Committee Resolutions	Percentage of Audit Committee resolutions implemented	Implementation of Audit Committee resolutions	Municipal wide	100% of Audit Committee resolutions implemented	100% of Audit Committee resolutions implemented	100% of Audit Committee resolutions implemented	Opex	Opex	Opex	

**COMMUNITY SERVICES**

Key Performance Area (KPA) 3:					Basic Services delivery						
Outcome 9:					Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government system						
Outputs:					Improving access to basic services						
Key Organizational Strategic Objective					To provide sustainable basic services and infrastructure development						
IDP Ref no	Priority area (IDP)	KPI	Project Name	Location	MTREF Targets			MTREF Budget in Rand (R)			Source of funding
					2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	
COMM-001-2026/2027	Waste management	Number of Integrated waste management Plans developed	Development of Integrated waste management Plan	Municipal wide	1 Integrated waste management Plan developed	No target	No target	000 600	0.0	0.0	Own funding
COMM-002-2026/2027	Waste management	Number of wheelie bins supplied and delivered	Supply and delivery of 200 liters wheelie bins	Municipal wide	Supply and delivery of 200 liters wheelie bins	No target	No target	000 500	0.0	0.0	Own funding
COMM-003-2026/2027	Law enforcement	Number of Morebeng traffic stations Rehabilitated	Rehabilitation of Morebeng traffic station	Ward 1	1 traffic station rehabilitated at Morebeng	No target	No target	000 500	0.0	0.0	Own funding
COMM-004-2026/2027	Law enforcement	Number of DLTCs upgraded	Upgrading of Mogwadi DLTC	Ward 10	1 DLTC upgraded in Mogwadi	No target	No target	1 000 000	0.0	0.0	Own Funding
COMM-005-2026/2027	Law enforcement	Number of motorbikes supplied and delivered	Supply and delivery of motorbikes	Municipal wide	2 motorbikes supplied and delivered	No target	No target	000 500	0.0	0.0	Own funding
<b>Vehicle and inauguration</b>	<b>Vehicle and inauguration</b>	<b>Vehicle and inauguration</b>	<b>Vehicle and inauguration</b>	<b>Vehicle and inauguration</b>	<b>Vehicle and inauguration</b>	<b>Vehicle and inauguration</b>	<b>Vehicle and inauguration</b>	<b>Vehicle and inauguration</b>			
COMM - OP-001-2026/2027	Internal Audit	Percentage of internal audit	Implementation of Internal Audit action plan	Municipal wide	100% Internal Audit Queries addressed	100% Internal Audit Queries addressed	100% Internal Audit Queries addressed	Opex	Opex	Opex	Own Funding

<b>Key Performance Area (KPA) 3:</b>					<b>Basic Services delivery</b>						
<b>Outcome 9:</b>					<b>Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government system</b>						
<b>Outputs:</b>					<b>Improving access to basic services</b>						
<b>Key Organizational Strategic Objective</b>					<b>To provide sustainable basic services and infrastructure development</b>						
IDP Ref no	Priority area (IDP)	KPI	Project Name	Location	MTREF Targets			MTREF Budget in Rand (R)			Source of funding
					2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	
		queries addressed									
COMM - OP-002-2026/2027	AG Action Plan	Percentage of AG Action Plan implemented	Implementation of AG Action Plan	Municipal wide	100% AG Action plan implemented	100% AG Action plan implemented	100% AG Action plan implemented	Opex	Opex	Opex	Own Funding
COMM - OP-003-2026/2027	Risk Management	Percentage of risk register implemented	Implementation of Risk register	Municipal wide	100% Risk Register implemented	100% Risk Register implemented	100% Risk Register implemented	Opex	Opex	Opex	Own Funding
COMM - OP-004-2026/227	Council Resolutions	Percentage of Council resolutions implemented	Implementation of Council resolutions	Municipal wide	100% of Council resolutions implemented	100% of Council resolutions implemented	100% of Council resolutions implemented	Opex	Opex	Opex	Own Funding
COMM- OP-005-2026/2027	Audit Committee Resolutions	Percentage of Audit Committee resolutions implemented	Implementation of Audit Committee resolutions	Municipal wide	100% of Audit Committee resolutions implemented	100% of Audit Committee resolutions implemented	100% of Audit Committee resolutions implemented	Opex	Opex	Opex	

Budget and treasury

Key Performance Area (KPA) 4:					Financial viability						
Outcome 9:					Responsive, Accountable, Effective and Efficient Local Government System						
Outputs:					Administrative and financial capability						
Key Organizational Strategic Objective					To ensure sound financial management and self-sustainable organization						
IDP Ref no	Priority area (IDP)	KPI	Project Name	Location	MTREF Targets			MTREF Budget in Rand (R)			Source of funding
					2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	
BNT-001-2026/2027	Revenue collection	Number of Smart Indigent Management Systems supplied and installed	Supply and installation of Smart Indigent Management System	Municipal wide	1 Smart Indigent Management System supplied and installed	No target	No target	2 000 000	0.0	0.0	Own funding
BNT-002-2026/2027	Budgeting	Number of mSCOA Facilitator appointed	Appointment of mSCOA Facilitators for a period of 24 months	Municipal wide	2 x mSCOA Facilitators appointed for a period of 24 months	No target	No target	1 500 000	0.0	0.0	Own funding
BNT-003-2026/2027	SCM	Number of Asset Verification System supplied and installed	Supply and installation of Asset Verification System	Municipal wide	1x Asset Verification System supplied and installed	No target	No target	1 500 000	0.0	0.0	Own funding
BNT-004-2026/2027	Reporting	Number of system for preparation of Annual Financial statements supplied and installed	Supply and installation of system for preparation of Annual Financial statements	Municipal wide	1 x system for preparation of Annual Financial statements supplied and installed	No target	No target	600 000	0.0	0.0	Own funding
BNT- OP-001-2026/2027	Internal Audit	Percentage of internal audit queries addressed	Implementation of Internal Audit action plan	Municipal wide	100% Internal Audit Queries addressed	100% Internal Audit Queries addressed	100% Internal Audit Queries addressed	Opex	Opex	Opex	Own Funding
BNT- OP-002-2026/2027	AG Action Plan	Percentage of AG Action Plan implemented	Implementation of AG Action Plan	Municipal wide	100% AG Action plan implemented	100% AG Action plan implemented	100% AG Action plan implemented	Opex	Opex	Opex	Own Funding

<b>Key Performance Area (KPA) 4:</b>					<b>Financial viability</b>						
<b>Outcome 9:</b>					<b>Responsive, Accountable, Effective and Efficient Local Government System</b>						
<b>Outputs:</b>					<b>Administrative and financial capability</b>						
<b>Key Organizational Strategic Objective</b>					<b>To ensure sound financial management and self-sustainable organization</b>						
IDP Ref no	Priority area (IDP)	KPI	Project Name	Location	MTREF Targets			MTREF Budget in Rand (R)			Source of funding
					2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	
BNT- OP-003-2026/2027	Risk Management	Percentage of risk register implemented	Implementation of Risk register	Municipal wide	100% Risk Register implemented	100% Risk Register implemented	100% Risk Register implemented	Opex	Opex	Opex	Own Funding
BNT- OP-004-2026/227	Council Resolutions	Percentage of Council resolutions implemented	Implementation of Council resolutions	Municipal wide	100% of Council resolutions implemented	100% of Council resolutions implemented	100% of Council resolutions implemented	Opex	Opex	Opex	Own Funding
BNT- OP-005-2026/2027	Audit Committee Resolutions	Percentage of Audit Committee resolutions implemented	Implementation of Audit Committee resolutions	Municipal wide	100% of Audit Committee resolutions implemented	100% of Audit Committee resolutions implemented	100% of Audit Committee resolutions implemented	Opex	Opex	Opex	

**MUNICIPAL MANAGERS OFFICE**

Key Performance Area (KPA) 5:					Good Governance And Public Participation						
Outcome 9:					Responsive, Accountable, Effective and Efficient Local Government System						
Outputs:					Administrative and financial capability						
Key Organizational Strategic Objective					Provide an accountable and transparent municipality through sustained public participation, coordination of administration and council committees.						
IDP Ref no	Priority area (IDP)	KPI	Project Name	Location	MTREF Targets			MTREF Budget in Rand (R)			Source of funding
					2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	
MM-001-2026/2027	Communication	Percentage of Branding Equipment supplied and delivered	Supply and delivery of Branding Equipment	Municipal wide	100% of Branding Equipment supplied and delivered	No target	No target	300 000	0.0	0.0	Own funding
MM-002-2026/2027	Risk management	Number of Records management audit coordinated	Coordination of Records management audit	Municipal wide	1 x Records management audit coordinated	No target	No target	300 000	0.0	0.0	Own funding
MM- OP-001-2026/2027	Internal Audit	Percentage of internal audit queries addressed	Implementation of Internal Audit action plan	Municipal wide	100% Internal Audit Queries addressed	100% Internal Audit Queries addressed	100% Internal Audit Queries addressed	Opex	Opex	Opex	Own Funding
MM- OP-002-2026/2027	AG Action Plan	Percentage of AG Action Plan implemented	Implementation of AG Action Plan	Municipal wide	100% AG Action plan implemented	100% AG Action plan implemented	100% AG Action plan implemented	Opex	Opex	Opex	Own Funding
MM- OP-003-2026/2027	Risk Management	Percentage of risk register implemented	Implementation of Risk register	Municipal wide	100% Risk Register implemented	100% Risk Register implemented	100% Risk Register implemented	Opex	Opex	Opex	Own Funding

<b>Key Performance Area (KPA) 5:</b>					<b>Good Governance And Public Participation</b>						
<b>Outcome 9:</b>					<b>Responsive, Accountable, Effective and Efficient Local Government System</b>						
<b>Outputs:</b>					<b>Administrative and financial capability</b>						
<b>Key Organizational Strategic Objective</b>					<b>Provide an accountable and transparent municipality through sustained public participation, coordination of administration and council committees.</b>						
IDP Ref no	Priority area (IDP)	KPI	Project Name	Location	MTREF Targets			MTREF Budget in Rand (R)			Source of funding
					2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	
MM- OP-004-2026/227	Council Resolutions	Percentage of Council resolutions implemented	Implementation of Council resolutions	Municipal wide	100% of Council resolutions implemented	100% of Council resolutions implemented	100% of Council resolutions implemented	Opex	Opex	Opex	Own Funding
MM- OP-005-2026/2027	Audit Committee Resolutions	Percentage of Audit Committee resolutions implemented	Implementation of Audit Committee resolutions	Municipal wide	100% of Audit Committee resolutions implemented	100% of Audit Committee resolutions implemented	100% of Audit Committee resolutions implemented	Opex	Opex	Opex	LED&P-OP-005-2026/2027

**CORPORATE SERVICES**

					Municipal Transformation and Organizational Development						
Outcome 9:					Responsive, Accountable, Effective and Efficient Local Government System						
Outputs:					Administrative and financial capability						
Key Organizational Strategic Objective					Provide an accountable and transparent municipality through sustained public participation, coordination of administration and council committees.						
IDP Ref no	Priority area (IDP)	KPI	Project Name	Location	MTREF Targets			MTREF Budget in Rand (R)			Source of funding
					2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	
CORP-001-2026/2027	ICT	Number of Audit System supplied and installed	Supply and installation of Audit System	Municipal wide	1 x Audit System supplied and installed	No target	No target	1 000 000,00	0.0	0.0	Own funding
CORP-002-2026/2027	ICT	Percentage of ICT equipment supplied and delivered	Supply and delivery of ICT equipment	Municipal wide	100% of ICT equipment supplied and delivered	No target	No target	300 000,00	0.0	0.0	Own funding
CORP -003-2026/2027	Administration	Number of satellite offices constructed	Construction of Ga Phaudi satellite office constructed	Ward 15	1X satellite office constructed in Ga Phaudi	No target	No target	2 000 000,00	0.0	0.0	Own funding
CORP -004-2026/2027	Administration	Number of vehicles supplied and delivered	Supply and delivery of vehicles	Municipal wide	2x vehicles supplied and delivered	No target	No target	2 000 000,00	0.0	0.0	Own funding
CORP - OP-001-2026/2027	Internal Audit	Percentage of internal audit queries addressed	Implementation of Internal Audit action plan	Municipal wide	100% Internal Audit Queries addressed	100% Internal Audit Queries addressed	100% Internal Audit Queries addressed	Opex	Opex	Opex	Own Funding
CORP - OP-002-2026/2027	AG Action Plan	Percentage of AG Action Plan implemented	Implementation of AG Action Plan	Municipal wide	100% AG Action plan implemented	100% AG Action plan implemented	100% AG Action plan implemented	Opex	Opex	Opex	Own Funding
CORP - OP-003-2026/2027	Risk Management	Percentage of risk register implemented	Implementation of Risk register	Municipal wide	100% Risk Register implemented	100% Risk Register implemented	100% Risk Register implemented	Opex	Opex	Opex	Own Funding

					<b>Municipal Transformation and Organizational Development</b>						
<b>Outcome 9:</b>					<b>Responsive, Accountable, Effective and Efficient Local Government System</b>						
<b>Outputs:</b>					<b>Administrative and financial capability</b>						
<b>Key Organizational Strategic Objective</b>					<b>Provide an accountable and transparent municipality through sustained public participation, coordination of administration and council committees.</b>						
IDP Ref no	Priority area (IDP)	KPI	Project Name	Location	MTREF Targets			MTREF Budget in Rand (R)			Source of funding
					2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	
CORP - OP-004-2026/227	Council Resolutions	Percentage of Council resolutions implemented	Implementation of Council resolutions	Municipal wide	100% of Council resolutions implemented	100% of Council resolutions implemented	100% of Council resolutions implemented	Opex	Opex	Opex	Own Funding
CORP- OP-005-2026/2027	Audit Committee Resolutions	Percentage of Audit Committee resolutions implemented	Implementation of Audit Committee resolutions	Municipal wide	100% of Audit Committee resolutions implemented	100% of Audit Committee resolutions implemented	100% of Audit Committee resolutions implemented	Opex	Opex	Opex	

## Integration Phase

This section of the IDP will outline the short and long-term investments of the district, provincial and national spheres of government on infrastructure development and service improvements within our municipal space. The other spheres of government were interacted with during the Municipal IDP Representative Forum sessions, IDP public participation drives and the Management/Council Strategic planning sessions. The municipality had also participated in the forums organized by the spheres of government in order to understand their short to long-term infrastructure investments within Molemole space. These investment commitments are outlined below

**WATER AND SANITATION**

WSA	Project	Project Value (R)	Project Impact			Milestones	
			Area	Coverage	Jobs Created	Start Date	Completion Date
Capricorn District Municipality	Groothoek RWS: Mehlareng	R13 933 515,47	Lepelle Nkumpi LM	2016 hh will benefit	26	01/07/2026	31/03/2027
	Groothoek RWS: Makweng & GaRakgwatha	R27 489 904,15	Lepelle Nkumpi LM	1 709 hh will benefit	46	01/07/2026	31/03/2027
	Mathabatha GWS: GaMakgoba	R16 326 117,56	Lepelle Nkumpi LM	694 hh will benefit	30	01/07/2026	31/03/2027
	Mafeke RWS: Ngwaname & Kapa	R61 681 854,99	Lepelle Nkumpi LM	2 383 hh will benefit	100	01/07/2026	31/04/2028
	Molemole GWS: Gabroekmaan & Springs	R29 785 513,99	Molemole LM	1 373 hh will benefit	50	01/07/2026	31/03/2027
	Gemarke & Schoongisight RWS	R39 528 203	Blouberg LM	3 698 hh will benefit	30	01/07/2026	30/04/2027
		<b>R188 745 109,16</b>	<b>3 LMs</b>	<b>11 873 HH</b>	<b>282</b>		

WSA	Project name	Project Cost	Status
Capricorn DM (4)	Molemole Rural Household Sanitation	R252 383 020	<b>Recommended</b> in 2023/24 FY Total = <b>R1 031 555 674</b>
	Blouberg Rural Household Sanitation	R278 082 961	
	Lepelle-Nkumpi Rural Household Sanitation	R254 744 604	
	Aganang RWS (3)-Cluster 1	R246 345 089	
Capricorn DM (8)	Nairin WS (Blouberg LM)	Previously Approved: R39 997 472.14 Budget Maintenance: R6 218 358.43	<b>Recommended</b> in 2024/25 FY Total = <b>R1 256 316 921</b>
	Nailana WS (Blouberg LM)	Previously Approved: R22 840 934.41 Budget Maintenance: R5 498 595.92	
	Inveraan WS (Blouberg LM)	Previously Approved: R85 106 938.72 Budget Maintenance R19 397 965.43	

WSA	Project name	Project Cost	Status
	Milbank WS (Blouberg LM)	Previously Approved: R37 566 096.29 Budget Maintenance R8 134 885.37	
	Molemole Rural Household Sanitation	R252 383 020.47	
	Blouberg Rural Household Sanitation	R278 082 961.26	
	Lepelle-Nkumpi Rural Household Sanitation	R254 744 603.52	
	Aganang RWS(3)-Cluster 1	R246 345 088.88	

WSA	Project name	Project Cost	Status
Capricorn DM (8)	Sefene WS (Molemole LM)	R 603 350 530.35	<b>Recommended in</b> 2025/26/27 FY Total = <b>R890 250 298,65</b>
	Grootpan WS (Blouberg LM)	Previously Approved: R264 030 898,68. Budget Maintenance: R22 868 869,62	

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

No	Institution	Project	District	Sub-District	Budget
01	Blouberg Health Centre	Laundry electro-mechanical repair	Capricorn	Blouberg	R1 200 000.00
03	Helena Franz Hospital	Replacement of perimeter fence	Capricorn	Blouberg	R10 000 000,00
04	Helena Franz Hospital	Replacement of water pipes	Capricorn	Blouberg	R2 000 000,00
05	Lebowakgomo Hospital	Constraction of 36 bedded psychiatric ward	Capricorn	Leppelle-Nkupi	R20 000 000,00
07	Thabamoopo Hospital	Constriction of observation unity	Capricorn	Lepelle-Nkumpi	R45 000 000,00
08	Botlokwa Hospital	Partition of management building to create an office	Capricorn	Molemole	R 2 000 000.00
09	Seshego Hospital	Demarcation of theatre 1 and theatre 2	Capricorn	Polokwane	R 3 000 000.00
10	Seshego Hospital	Opening of entrance through pharmacy	Capricorn	Polokwane	R 600 000.00
11	WF Knobel Hospital	Upgrading of ablution facilities at old nurses home	Capricorn	Polokwane	R 2 000 000.00
12	Laastehoop Clinic	Upgrading of the building	Capricorn	Polokwane	R 15 000 000.00
13	Lebowakgomo Hospital	Contraction of a hall	Capricorn	Polokwane	R 10 000 000.00
14	WF Knobel Hospital	Demarcation of the clinic and hospital and contraction of a tuck-shop	Capricorn	Polokwane	R 5 000 000.00
15	Thabamoopo Hospital	Contraction of Allied-building	Capricorn	Lepelle-Nkumpi	R 45 000 000.00
16	Thabamoopo Hospital	Contraction of Laundry	Capricorn	Lepelle-Nkumpi	R 15 000 000.00

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

<b>Project name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Requested budget 2026/27</b>	<b>2027/28</b>	<b>2028/29</b>
Ground stone group Phase 2	Lepelle-Nkumpi	Phase 2 - 2026/27: Supply and installation of 5,5 ha shade net for peach fruit trees	4,900 000.00	250 000	0
Nkukeng project	Molemole	Development water reservoir, booster pump, Fertigation unit, medium pressure pipelines & electrical connections to Eskom Power, pack shed and ablutions facilities	6, 050 000.00	360 000	0
Mfana project	Molemole	Development irrigation system, water reservoir, booster pump, Fertigation unit, medium pressure pipelines & electrical connections to Eskom Power, pack shed and ablutions facilitiesT	5,500 000.00	550 000	0
			<b>R16,450,000</b>		

**DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS ARTS AND CULTURE**

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Project Description</b>	<b>Local Municipality</b>	<b>Start</b>	<b>End</b>	<b>Status</b>
Construction of the Provincial Theatre	Construction of Limpopo Provincial Theatre at R315 589, 283.60	Polokwane	01 February 2024	31 March 2027	Construction underway.
Construction of new public library at Matseke	Construction of new public library at Matseke	Molemole	August 2026	March 2028	Planning stage
Upgrading projects	Maja Library	Polokwane	01 April 2026	31 August 2026	Costing

**ROAD AGENCY LIMPOPO**

<b>Project No.</b>	<b>Type of Activity</b>	<b>Road/s No.</b>	<b>Project Description</b>	<b>Progress</b>
T1360	Upgrading of road (Gravel to tar)	D3474,D3440,D3434	Ga-Moleele to Schoongezicht to Ga-Dikgale to Uitkyk	8%

