



# Molemole Municipality

**2019/2020**

**INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN**



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# 1. MAYORS FOREWORD



## Municipal Strategic Intent

Let me remind everyone present here of our vision which reads as follows:

“A developmental people driven organisation that serves its people”

In the true spirit of this vision we are obliged as a municipality to be accountable and transparent in the way we utilize municipal financial resources. This vision is in tandem with one of the key objects of local government in our Constitution which is to promote social and economic development. In a drive towards attainment of our vision and mission the municipal political and administrative component is guided by the following values:

- Integrity - We believe in keeping to our promise at all times
- Transparency – To be open to the public in everything we do.
- Excellence – We try to do perfect first time every time.
- Accountability – To use the municipal resources in responsible manner and report frequently to the community.
- Equity – We discharge services to all the people of Molemole irrespective of their political, religious or cultural beliefs.
- Trust of - We commit to deliver on our promise to the community Molemole municipality
- Honesty deliver – We shall always be honest about our capacity to our promise to the people in line with resources at our disposal.
- Respect public - We treat people like kings and queens as we are servants.
- Fairness impartial - Our processes and dealings with the people are at all times
- Partnership - We value teamwork with the people, civil society formations and other spheres of government

### Key service delivery programmes in the year under review:

There was a slow start to implementation of the Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) funded projects. This can be attributed to the vacancies in the Project Management Unit and Senior Manager: Technical Services after expiry of contracts. The situation improved after the municipality filled these critical positions and that of the Municipal Manager. This has boosted spending on MIG to 95% was recorded as at the end of the 2017/18 financial year. During the approval of the 2018/19 budget we took a conscious decision to focus our attention on long outstanding projects.

The following table outlines the status of key service delivery projects:

Project Name	Budgeted Amount	Expenditure	Progress On Implementation	Job opportunities
Construction of Ramokgopa to Eisleben Gravel to Tar Road - Phase 4	R12.5 million	R 12.2 million	100% complete	25
Mohodi Maponto gravel to tar Phase 3	R 5.7 million	R 5.7 million	100% complete	15
Capricorn Park Internal Streets Phase 1	R 1.9 million	R1.9 million	100% complete	0
Nthabiseng Internal Street Phase 1	R9 million	R 8.2 million	100% complete	21
Mohodi sports complex Phase 3	R8.2 million	R 6.6 million	100% complete	36
Matipana to Madikana gravel to tar Phase 4	R 7.8 million	R2.8 million	100% complete	20
Totals	R 45.1 million	R 37.4 million	Total job opportunities	117

### Major Changes

The municipal governance systems have been bolstered by the establishment of the Ethics committee to ensure municipal Councillors adhere to code of conduct at all times. Additional members have been added to the Municipal Public Accounts committee to give credence to our commitment to the oversight function of this committee. The municipality

has turned the corner with regard to implementation of service delivery projects and has received an additional funding of R12 million from Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) because of improved spending in the first half of the 2018/19 financial year. This is quite a positive steps considering that the municipality had to return monies in previous financial years for poor spending. The additional funding will go a long way in fast-tracking implementation of projects over a period of time.

### **Public participation**

One of the constitutional objects of local government is to “encourage involvement of communities and community organizations in matters of local government”. The municipality has accordingly approved the IDP process plan to guide our interaction with communities in determining the desired state for the communities. We applaud our communities for their continued support during municipal outreach programmes. It is only through this huge support that we can find better ways to work together in delivering relevant services to the people, services that have a lasting impact on their lives. It is also pleasing to report that our public participation efforts have not gone unnoticed as SALGA has recognized the municipality with an award for the being the best in the district.

It is worth noting that the 2019/2020 IDP and Budget is clear manifestation that the people shall govern. We have embarked on a concerted effort to use inputs submitted during the IDP public consultative campaigns to prioritize our service delivery programmes for the coming financial year.

In conclusion I would like to express my gratitude to the residents of Molemole municipality for having proudly exercised their constitutional right to vote for the government of their choice. Now that you have expressed your wishes it is time now to get on with the work of working towards realization of your wishes. That journey starts with this IDP, Budget as well as the Service delivery and budget implementation plan to activate our service delivery machinery. I urge you all to join me in this journey!



**Honourable Mayor  
Cllr Masilo Edward Paya**

## 2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY BY THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER



Section 23 (1) of the Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000) enjoins the municipality to ensure that it undertakes a developmentally-oriented planning so as to ensure that it-

(a) Strives to achieve the objects of local government set out in section 152 of the Constitution and give effect to its developmental duties as required by section 153 of the Constitution.

Furthermore, chapter 4 of the municipal finance management act, 2003 (Act 56 of 2003) requires a municipality to prepare an annual budget to outline the anticipated revenue and appropriate such revenue to service delivery expenditure and any changes made to the budget related policies. The 2019/20 municipal budget has been prepared in line with applicable legislations seeks to balance the needs of the community following an IDP public consultative drives with all the municipal stakeholders.

Both the 2019/2020 IDP and budget sought to continue discharging our constitutional mandate of providing basic services, promoting local economic development, ensuring a financially sustainable institution as well as promotion of the involvement of our communities in the affairs of the municipality. Indeed we commit to strive for an open, transparent and accountable administration. Together with our sister government institutions at national, provincial and district level we commit to use this IDP and budget to achieve the developmental agenda of government.

We are dedicated to continue from the previous financial year by striving to accelerate services through implementation of the programmes that touches the lives of Molemole community. We have also reconfigured our organizational structure as part of our commitment to tightening our internal control machinery with a view to improve on our 2017/18 audit performance by addressing the thirty eight (38) audit findings. This will be aided by a full implementation of Performance management framework to cover all

employees. This means accountability will start from the employees up to the Municipal Councillors.

- Some of the interventions to be made in the coming financial year are as follows:
- Strengthening of revenue collection
- Expansion of revenue base
- Implementing cost cutting measures
- Strengthening internal controls,

Although we acknowledge the tough economic times ahead of us, you will appreciate that the budget as outlined above need to be funded. Property Rates, Refuse removal and other services has been increased by 5.2% for 2019/20 financial year. A 7% increase per Kilowatt for electricity has been considered for 2019/20 financial year.



**Mr. ML Mosena**  
**Municipal Manager**

## **3. PLANNING FRAMEWORK**

### **3.1. 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, the local, provincial and national contextual realities that framed the 2019/20 IDP review, process overview in terms of steps and events, the district public participation processes and nascent inter-governmental relations protocol that would assist in the alignment, coordination and integration of service delivery programs in the district.

### **3.2. 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 new Constitution therefore provides for a new approach to government on national, provincial and local government levels.

The new 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 that the Constitution gives to 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 principle of co-operative governance put forward in the Constitution means that national, provincial and local investments in municipal areas of jurisdiction must be coordinated to ensure that scarce resources are used for maximum impact. Municipalities must therefore adopt alternative planning approaches to address the

challenges of providing equitable municipal services that are integrated with service delivery by other spheres of government.

As a “five-year strategic development plan” for the municipal area, the IDP not only informs all municipal activities for a set time period, but also guides the activities of all national and provincial line departments, corporate service providers and nongovernmental organizations in the municipality. Collectively these actions will ensure poverty alleviation in the short term while moving the municipality closer to the eradication of poverty over the longer term.

### **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 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. This plan should link, integrate and coordinate plans and take into account proposals for development of the municipality. It should also align the municipality’s resources and capacity with the implementation of the plan, it should form the policy framework and general basis on which annual budgets must be based; and be compatible with national and provincial development plans and planning requirements.

### **Other laws that provide guidelines for the development of IDP’S include:**

The Local Government Transition Act Second Amendment Act 1996 (Act 97 of 1996), which requires each local authority to compile an Integrated Development Plan for their area of jurisdiction.

The Municipal Demarcation Act, 1998 that provides the framework for the ongoing demarcation process.

Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013

The Municipal Structures Act, 1998, that defines the institutional setting for municipalities and describes their core functions and responsibilities.

- The National Environmental Management Act, 1998.
- The Water Services Act, 1997
- Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 and
- Regulations passed in terms of the Environmental Conservation Act, 1989

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 2014 (Millennium Goals, and Spatial Development Perspective (SDP);
- 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);
- Other local documents of relevance;

## **National Development Plan (2030)**

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

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

## **National Spatial Development Perspective.**

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

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

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

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

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

**i) Principle 1:**

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

**ii) Principle 2:**

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

**iii) Principle 3:**

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

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

#### **iv) Principle 4:**

Efforts to address past and current social inequalities should focus on people, not places. In localities where there are both high levels of poverty and demonstrated economic potential, this could include fixed capital investment to exploit the potential of those localities. In localities with low demonstrated economic potential, Government should, beyond the provision of essential services, concentrate primarily on human capital development by providing social transfers such as grants, education and training and poverty relief programs and reducing migration costs by providing labour market intelligence so as to give people better information, opportunities and capabilities to enable people to gravitate, if they chose to, to localities that are more likely to provide sustainable employment and economic opportunities. In addition, sound rural development planning, aggressive land & agrarian reform & expansion of agricultural extension services is crucial.

#### **v) Principle 5:**

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

#### **LIMPOPO DEVELOPMENT PLAN (LDP 2014-2019/20)**

Limpopo Development Plan has been developed as a way of defining how the province will contribute to the National Development plan and Medium Term Strategic Framework. The aim of the plan is inform planning and resource allocation at both provincial and municipal level.

#### **INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANNING PERSPECTIVE**

Integrated Development Planning is an expression of government plan at local level. In essence it is the plan that must incorporate all spheres of government plans for development and delivery of services to all Communities of the Municipality. The local

municipality IDP must thus be aligned to the District IDP, Limpopo, employment, growth and Development plan and National Spatial Development Perspective.

### **3.3. MUNICIPAL 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 child care 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.

#### **3.4. MUNICIPAL PRIORITY ISSUES**

The Municipality has the following core priority issues:

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

#### **3.5. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS TO DRIVE THE IDP PROCESS**

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.

## ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

<b>Roles</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	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing relevant technical and financial information for analysis in order to</li> <li>• determine priority issues;</li> <li>• Contributing technical expertise in the consideration of strategies and</li> <li>• identification of projects;</li> <li>• Providing departmental operational and capital budgetary information;</li> <li>• Responsible for the preparation of project proposals; and</li> <li>• Responsible for preparing amendments to the draft IDP for submission to council for approval.</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 Councilors and through village, ward based meetings and imbizos.
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Hereunder is stipulated the roles and responsibilities of the three spheres of government and other relevant stakeholders in the IDP process:

<b>Roles &amp; responsibilities of spheres of government and other relevant stakeholders in the IDP</b>	
<b>Spheres of Government</b>	<b>Roles and responsibilities</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.

## 2019/2020 IDP PROCESS PLAN

In summary, the IDP Review process was initiated to deal with the following aspects:

- Responding to issues raised during the provincial IDP assessment;
- Consolidation of the municipal baseline data;
- Strengthening of community participation processes;
- Completion and inclusion of the sector plans and programmes in the IDP;
- Revision of the vision, objectives & strategies to be realistic, achievable and measurable;
- Consolidation of information on projects; and
- Alignment of IDP activities with the adjacent Local municipalities and the District municipality is most important.

Activity	Lead responsible	Target date
Submission of Performance Contracts to Council	Municipal Manager	30 July 2019
Strategic Planning Session on the Review of 2018/2019 Organisational Performance on IDP/Budget	Management	31 July 2019
Tabling of draft Annual Performance Report	Municipal Manager & Mayor	30 August 2019
Tabling of 2019/2020 IDP/BUDGET Policy Review Process Plan	Municipal Manager & Mayor	30 August 2019
Establishment of IDP Representative Forum and 1 <sup>st</sup> IDP Rep Meeting (IDP Status Quo Report and 1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter Report awareness session)	Mayor	31 October 2019
Management Strategic working session on IDP Analysis Phase	Management	23,24&25 October 2019
Finalize review of IDP Analysis Phase	Management	30 October 2019
Tabling of 3 year strategic IDP Budget Framework	Municipal Manager & Mayor	29 November 2019

Tabling of draft policies	Municipal Manager & Mayor	30 November 2019
Submission of 2019/2020 Mid-Year Organizational Performance Assessment Report on IDP and Budget	Municipal Manager	24 January 2020
Tabling of 2018/2019 Draft Annual Report and submission to Oversight Committee	Mayor	24 January 2020
Consideration of budget adjustment by council	Mayor	28 February 2020
Public Hearings on 2018/2019 Draft Annual Report	Municipal Public Accounts Committee	03–07 February 2020
2 <sup>nd</sup> IDP Representative Forum (IDP Status Quo Report and 2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter Report awareness session)	Mayor	28 February 2020
Submission of 2020/2021 Ward Priorities to Council	Ward councilors	30 January 2020
Strategic working session on IDP Strategies & Projects Phase	Management & Council	09,10&11 March 2020
Presentation of Draft 2020/2021 IDP/Budget & Budget related policies to Portfolio Committees	Management	12 – 13 March 2020
Consideration of Draft IDP/Budget related policies to be tabled to EXCO	Management	19 March 2020
Submission of reviewed 2019/2020 SDBIP aligned to budget adjustment and Adjustment budget 2019/2020 to Provincial Treasury, National Treasury and COGHSTA	Municipal Manager	27 March 2020
Tabling of 2020/2021 Draft IDP/Budget and Draft Budget related policies to Council	Municipal Manager	27 March 2020
Tabling of 2018/2019 Annual and Oversight Report to council	Mayor	27 March 2020
2020/2021 Draft IDP/Budget Consultative Meetings	Mayor	06– 10 April 2020
3 <sup>rd</sup> IDP Representative Forum (Draft IDP/Budget and 3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter report)	Mayor	24 April 2020
Final Draft IDP/Budget and budget related policies presented to portfolio committees	Senior Managers	16 – 17 April 2020
Final Draft IDP/Budget and budget related policies presented to EXCO	Municipal Manager and All Senior Managers	27 April 2020
Organizational strategic planning session (finalization of inputs from communities during public consultations)	All Senior Managers, Divisional	20,21 & 22 May 2020

	Managers and All councilors	
Tabling and Approval of 2020/2021 Final IDP/Budget and Draft 2019/2020 SDBIP	Mayor/Council	30 May 2020
Submission of approved 2020/2021 IDP/Budget to MEC(COGHSTA), Provincial Treasury and National Treasury	IDP Manager	07 June 2020
Publish and distribute approved/Final 2020/2021 IDP/Budget	Municipal Manager	14 June 2020
Submission and approval of 2020/21 Final SDBIP to the Mayor	Municipal Manager	21 June 2020
Submission and approval of 2020/2021 Performance contracts of section 57 managers to EXCO/COUNCIL	Municipal Manager	26 July 2020

## **MUNICIPAL VISION, MISSION & VALUES**

All service delivery starts with a vision and a commitment to a mission to make it happen. The Vision and Mission are the well-spring of Public Service Delivery. They are the source from which the spirit of Batho-Pele flows and Back to Basics infusing every process of government with the compelling need to “put the people first”. They are based on a fundamental redefinition of the role of the state and its relations to society. Government is aware that the process of transformation can only succeed if it is carried out in partnership with the civil society organisations.

**The vision of the Molemole Municipality has been reviewed as follows:**

***“A developmental people driven organization that serves its people”***

**The mission of Molemole Local Municipality is:**

***”To provide essential and sustainable services in an efficient and effective manner”***

**The values of Molemole Local Municipality are as follows:**

Integrity

Transparency  
 Excellence  
 Accountability  
 Equity  
 Trust  
 Honesty  
 Respect  
 Fairness  
 Partnership

**MEC' IDP ASSESSMENT REPORT.**

The annual MEC's Assessment of IDP's forms the basis of the review processes of the IDP and Budget. Issues raised by the assessment report are considered in the next cycle of the IDP review. In preparation of this Final 2018/2019 IDP/Budget consideration was made to the IDP assessment report of 2017/2018.

The following issues were raised during the IDP assessment of 2017/2018 and all of these issues raised were attended to during the preparation for the 2018/2019 IDP.

<b>Evidential Criteria / KPIs</b>	<b>Yes/No</b>
Are the powers and functions of the municipality outlined?	Yes
Is there an indication of structures to drive the IDP?	Yes
Is there a reflection of Municipal Priorities?	Yes
Is there an IDP Steering Committee (comprising of Section 56 Managers and other key officials) to drive the IDP Process?	Yes
Is there a functional IDP Representative Forum representing a wide-range/ diverse stakeholders?	Yes
Is there an adopted IDP Review Framework and Process Plan to guide the IDP Review Process?	Yes
Did public participation take place as envisaged in the IDP Process Plan?	Yes

<b>Evidential Criteria / KPIs</b>	<b>Yes/No</b>
<b>DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE</b>	
Is there any reflection of the following: i.e. Population Trends, Age Distribution in terms of Gender, Male and Female, Unemployment Rates, Income levels, Education Profile, People with Disabilities?	Yes
Does the spatial analysis provide a picture of the spatial challenges with regards to:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Land use management tools,</li> <li>- Land claims, Growth points</li> <li>- Settlement Patterns and Development,</li> <li>- Informal Settlement and land invasions,</li> <li>- Degradation of the natural environment , and</li> <li>- Opportunities (i.e. land availability) of the municipality?</li> </ul>	Yes
Is there an indication of the hierarchy of settlements (i.e. PGP, DGP, LSC or 1 <sup>st</sup> to 5 <sup>th</sup> Order settlements) within the municipal area?	Yes
Does the spatial analysis provide maps to depict space economy?	Yes
Does the municipality have (strategic) objectives to address spatial challenges highlighted?	Yes
Are the spatial strategies of the municipality responding to the spatial challenges and opportunities in the municipality?	Yes
Is there an indication of spatial programmes / projects with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Targets and indicators;</li> <li>▪ Timing;</li> <li>▪ Cost and budget, and</li> <li>▪ Implementing agent(s)?</li> </ul>	yes
Are the spatial projects responding to the spatial strategies of the municipality?	Yes
Are there other spatial projects initiated by sector departments in the municipality?	Yes
Does the municipality have a Spatial Development Framework SDF)	Yes
Does the municipality have a Land Use Management System / Scheme (LUMS) to guide land use in the municipality?	No

<b>Evidential Criteria / KPIs</b>	<b>Yes/No</b>
Is there an indication of the following aspects?  Biophysical Environment, Overgrazing, Erosion , Veld Fire,  Topography , Deforestation, Global Warming and Climate Change , Geology  Air Quality, Waste Management, Heritage Sites, Natural Water bodies and Wetlands, Chemical Spills and Hazardous accidents and Informal Settlement.	Yes
Does the municipality have strategic objectives to address Air pollution and Climate change challenges?	Yes
Is there an indication of Environmental programmes / projects with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Targets and indicators;</li> <li>▪ Timing;</li> <li>▪ Cost and budget, and</li> <li>▪ Implementing agent(s)?</li> </ul>	Yes
Are the Environmental programme/projects responding to the Environmental strategies of the municipality?	Yes
Are there Environmental s projects initiated by sector departments in the municipality?	Yes
Does the municipality have Environmental Management Plan?	No
<b>KPA 2: Basic Service Delivery &amp; Infrastructure Planning</b>	
Does the municipality have powers and functions with regard to the provision of water and sanitation?	
Is the municipality designated as a Water Services Authority (WSA) and/or Water Service Provider (WSP)	
Is there a depiction of the Water Catchment Areas and Water sources in the municipality?	Yes
Is the water and sanitation services backlog indicated in the analysis?	Yes
Is there an indication of the provision of Free Basic Water (FBW) and Free Basic Sanitation (FBS) in the municipality?	Yes
Are the water and sanitation services (strategic) objectives of the municipality articulated?	Yes

<b>Evidential Criteria / KPIs</b>	<b>Yes/No</b>
Is there an indication of strategies for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ improving access to sustainable water and sanitation services</li> <li>▪ Maintaining, extending and upgrading the municipal water and sanitation assets;</li> </ul>	Yes
Is there an indication of all the water and sanitation programmes / projects with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- targets and indicators;</li> <li>- timing;</li> <li>- cost and budget, and</li> <li>- Implementing agent(s)?</li> </ul>	Yes
Is there a link (relation or logical sequencing) between the “water and sanitation strategies” and the “water and sanitation” projects?	Yes
Are there other water and sanitation projects initiated by other parties in the municipality?	Yes
<b>Integration Phase: Water and Sanitation</b>	
Does the municipality have a Water Services Development Plan?	
If no, which agency performs this function other than the municipality?	
Is the municipality an electricity services provider, if not, who provides electricity services in the municipal area?	
Is the electricity backlog of the municipality indicated?	Yes
Is there an indication of other sources of Energy?	No
Is there any indication of the provision of Free Basic Electricity (FBE) in the municipality?	Yes
Are there “electricity and energy provision” (strategic) objectives of the municipality articulated?	Yes
Are there strategies for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Improving access to sustainable and affordable electricity services;</li> <li>▪ Maintaining, extending and upgrading the municipal electricity assets</li> </ul>	Yes  Yes

<b>Evidential Criteria / KPIs</b>	<b>Yes/No</b>
<p>Is there an indication of energy / electricity programmes / projects with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- targets and indicators;</li> <li>- timing;</li> <li>- cost and budget, and</li> <li>- Implementing agent(s)?</li> </ul>	Yes
Is there a link (relation or logical sequencing) between the “energy / electricity strategies and energy/electricity projects?	Yes
Are there other energy / electricity projects initiated by Eskom, the Department of Mineral Resources and the Department of Energy?	No/ yes
Is the municipality an electricity services provider?	Yes
If yes, does the municipality have an Energy Master Plan?	No
If no, which other parties are responsible for the provision of electricity services in the municipality?	
Does the municipality have Powers and Functions on roads?	No
Does the analysis phase provide the state of roads and storm water-drainage, and the backlogs thereof?	Yes
Which other institution(s) have powers and functions on national, provincial, district roads within your municipality?	
Are the “roads and storm water drainage” (strategic) objectives of the municipality articulated?	Yes
<p>Are there strategies for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Provision of sustainable roads and storm water drainage; and</li> <li>▪ Rehabilitation/Maintenance, extension and upgrading of municipal roads and storm water drainage?</li> </ul>	Yes  Yes
<p>Is there an indication of roads and storm water programmes / projects with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- targets and indicators;</li> <li>- timing;</li> <li>- cost and budget, and</li> <li>- Implementing agent(s)?</li> </ul>	Yes

<b>Evidential Criteria / KPIs</b>	<b>Yes/No</b>
Is there a link (relation or logical sequencing) between the “roads and storm water” strategies and the “road and storm water” projects?	Yes
Are there other roads and storm water projects initiated by the district, Road Agency Limpopo, the Department of Roads and Transport and SANRAL in the municipality?	Yes
Does the municipality have a Roads Master Plan?	Yes
Does the municipality have powers and functions with regard to waste management?	Yes
Does the analysis indicate the (rural and urban) backlog level of waste management in the municipality?	Yes
Is there waste collection in rural areas?	No
Does the municipality have licensed land fill site(s)	Yes
Are the “waste management” (strategic) objectives of the municipality articulated?	Yes
Are there strategies for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Provision of sustainable waste-management infrastructure;</li> <li>▪ Maintaining and upgrading the municipal waste management assets (like transport, bins and landfill sites)</li> </ul>	Yes
Is there an indication of waste management programmes / projects with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- targets and indicators;</li> <li>- timing;</li> <li>- cost and budget, and</li> <li>- Implementing agent(s)?</li> </ul>	Yes
Is there a link (relation or logical sequencing) between “waste management” strategies and “waste management” projects?	Yes
Are there other waste management projects initiated by the parties in the municipality?	Yes
Does the municipality have an Integrated Waste Management Plan?	No
Does the analysis provide an indication of public transport challenges in the municipality?	Yes
Is there indication of mode of public transport in the municipality?	
Are the public transport (strategic) objectives of the municipality articulated?	Yes

<b>Evidential Criteria / KPIs</b>	<b>Yes/No</b>
Is there an indication of public transport programmes / projects with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- targets and indicators;</li> <li>- timing;</li> <li>- cost and budget, and</li> <li>- implementing agent(s)?</li> </ul>	Yes
Is there a link (relation or logical sequencing) between the “public transport strategies and the “public transport” projects?	No
Are there other public transport projects initiated by the Dept. of Roads and Transport or other parties in the municipality?	Yes
Is the municipality a transport authority	No
If yes, does the municipality have an Integrated Transport Plan?	No
Does the analysis provide a picture of the state of housing in the municipality?	Yes
Is there an indication of backlog In the provision of housing in the Municipality?	Yes
Does the municipality have objectives and detailed strategies aimed at achieving sustainable and integrated human settlements?	
<i>Is there an Indication of Human Settlement Project/Programme with:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- targets and indicators;</li> <li>- timing;</li> <li>- cost and budget, and</li> <li>- Implementing agent(s)?</li> </ul>	No
Does the municipality have the Human Settlement Plan?	yes
Has the municipality indicated the backlogs of classroom guided by norms and standards?	Yes
Are there strategic objectives and strategies to address backlogs regarding categories of schools and classrooms in the municipality?	Yes
Are there planned programmes/ projects budgeted for to address schools and classroom shortages in the municipality?	No
Does the analysis provide a Picture of number of health Facilities as well as shortage/backlogs thereof?	Yes
Is there an indication of State of prevalence of Range of diseases Including, HIV & AIDS?	Yes

<b>Evidential Criteria / KPIs</b>	<b>Yes/No</b>
Are there strategic objectives and strategies to address backlogs regarding health provision	No
Are there projects/programme in relation to health provision	Yes
Does the municipality have Health Plan guided by the health and norms standards?	No
Is there an indication of safety and security challenges in the Municipality	Yes
Are there strategic objectives and strategies to address challenges of safety and security ?	Yes
Has the municipality reflected safety and security programme/ projects with <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- targets and indicators;</li> <li>- timing;</li> <li>- cost and budget, and</li> <li>- implementing agent(s)?</li> </ul>	No
<b>Safety and Security – Integration Phase</b>	
<b>Does the municipality have Safety and Security strategy?</b>	No
Does the analysis provide status on Disaster management/Emergency Services in the municipality?	Yes
Are Disaster management /Emergency Services strategic objectives and strategies highlighted in the IDP?	Yes
Is there an indication of disaster programme/projects with <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- targets and indicators;</li> <li>- timing;</li> <li>- cost and budget, and</li> </ul> implementing agent(s)?	Yes
Does the municipality have Disaster Management Plan?	Yes
Does the analysis provide the following: i.e. Network Infrastructure challenges	Yes
Are the telecommunication strategic objectives and strategies reflected in the IDP	No
Are there telecommunication programme and projects with targets and indicators; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- timing;</li> <li>- cost and budget, and</li> <li>- implementing agent(s)?</li> </ul>	No

<b>Evidential Criteria / KPIs</b>	<b>Yes/No</b>
Does the analysis provide challenges with regard to libraries, sports, Art and cultural challenges and backlogs on recreational facilities?	Yes
Are the strategic objectives and strategies indicated to address libraries sports, art, and culture challenges?	No
Are there programme/projects with targets and indicators; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- timing;</li> <li>- cost and budget, and</li> <li>- Implementing agent(s)?</li> </ul>	Yes
Does the analysis provide the economic profile for the municipality, in terms of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic challenges (e.g. unemployment rates, disaggregated in terms of gender, age, etc</li> <li>• Levels of current economic activities – dominant sectors and potential sectors</li> </ul>	Yes Yes
Is there a clear indication of the state of the local skills base?	Yes
Is there any indication of the number of jobs created in your municipality through LED initiatives?	Yes
Are the “Local Economic Development” (strategic) objectives of the municipality articulated?	
Are there strategies for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Business attraction, expansion and retention;</li> <li>▪ Promoting (Public -Private – Partnerships (PPP) and community partnerships in building the local economy;</li> <li>▪ Enhancing cluster / sector competitiveness; and</li> <li>▪ Place marketing</li> </ul>	Yes Yes Yes No
Is there an indication of the LED programmes / projects with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- targets and indicators;</li> <li>- timing;</li> <li>- cost and budget, and</li> <li>- implementing agent(s)?</li> </ul>	Yes
Is there a link (relation or logical sequencing) between the “Local Economic Development” strategies and the “Local Economic Development” projects?	Yes
Are there other complimentary LED programmes / projects initiated by the other spheres of government or non-governmental agencies in the municipality?	Yes
Does the municipality have an Local Economic Development Strategy?	Yes

<b>Evidential Criteria / KPIs</b>	<b>Yes/No</b>
Is there an indication of municipal relations with key stakeholders such as traditional leadership, business sector, non-governmental and community based organisations, academic and research institutions?	Yes
Is there any indication of audit, corruption, and risk management, Audit Findings, Availability and Functionality of MPAC, Council Committee, Supply Chain Committee communication challenges within the municipality?	Yes
Is there evidence showing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Special focus to promote people with disabilities, women and youth?</li> </ul> Gender equity promoted for access to economic opportunities?	Yes
Are Ward Committees established and Community Development Workers (CDWs') appointed to serve as conduits between the municipality and the community?	Yes
Are the "good governance and public participation" (strategic) objectives of the municipality articulated?	
Are there strategies for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Promoting good governance in the municipality;</li> <li>▪ Promoting effective communication and public participation in the municipality;</li> <li>▪ Promoting the needs of special groups (women, the disabled and youth)</li> </ul>	
Is there an indication of governance and public participation programmes / projects with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- targets and indicators;</li> <li>- timing;</li> <li>- cost and budget, and</li> <li>- implementing agent(s)?</li> </ul>	
Does the municipality have the following:	
Community participation strategy	Yes
Internal Audit Committee Function	Yes
Complaints Management System	Yes
Risk Management Strategy	Yes
Anti-Corruption Strategy	Yes
Are there indications of corrective steps for Audit finding or reports with matters of emphasis?	Yes
<b>KPA 5: Financial Viability</b>	

Evidential Criteria / KPIs	Yes/No
<p>Does the status quo analysis reflect the following with regard to financial viability:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revenue management and credit control</li> <li>• Indication of national and provincial allocations</li> <li>• Rates/Tariff Policy</li> <li>• Cash Flow management</li> <li>• Indigent Policy</li> <li>• Banking and Investment Policy</li> <li>• Supply Chain Management</li> <li>• Tariff Policy</li> <li>• Inventory and Asset Management</li> </ul>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p>
Are the “financial” (strategic) objectives of the municipality articulated?	
Are there strategies for promoting proper financial management in the municipality?	Yes
<p>Is there an indication of financial programmes / projects with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- targets and indicators;</li> <li>- timing;</li> <li>- cost and budget, and</li> <li>- Implementing agent(s)?</li> </ul>	Yes
<p>Does the municipality have an:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MTEF Allocations</li> <li>- 5 Year Financial Plan</li> <li>- Tariff policies</li> <li>- Rates and Taxes policies</li> <li>- Supply chain management policies</li> </ul>	Yes
Are the powers and functions of the municipality indicated?	Yes
Is there an indication of an approved organizational structure of the municipality?	Yes
Does the analysis provide an indication of whether the organogram is aligned to the powers and functions of the municipality?	Yes
Are there any employment equity challenges outlined?	Yes
Are the skills needs of the municipality articulated?	
Is the vacancy rate within the municipality outlined?	
Are the municipal transformation and organisational development strategic objectives of the municipality articulated?	

Evidential Criteria / KPIs	Yes/No
Is there an indication of municipal transformation and organisation development programmes / projects with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- targets and indicators;</li> <li>- timing;</li> <li>- cost and budget, and</li> <li>- Implementing agent(s)?</li> </ul>	
Is there a link (relation or logical sequencing) between the strategies and the projects?	
Does the municipality have an Institutional Plan?	Yes
Is there a Workplace Skills Plan?	Yes
Does Municipality have an Employment Equity Plan?	Yes

During the 2018/2019 IDP assessment, there was only one finding of misalignment of IDP and SDBIP target on one project of Mohodi Sports Complex. The finding has been agreed upon and will be attended to during the 2018/2019 IDP/BUDGET review process in preparation for the 2019/2020 IDP. The overall rating of our IDP improved from medium in 2017/2018 to high rating in the 2018/2019 IDP assessments.

## **4. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS.**

### **4.1. MUNICIPAL PROFILE**

#### **BACKGROUND.**

In this section, we provide the following information:

1. An overview of the important demographic indicators of the Molemole Local Municipality, the overall perspective of the area, its trends and tendencies.
2. Highlight key areas of concern and
3. Identify the strengths we have in realizing our vision.

The analysis phase of the IDP reflects the status quo of socio-economic and institutional situation within the geographical area of the Molemole Local Municipality. In this phase of the IDP we introspect the material conditions on the ground and or within the geographic space of the municipality.

The purpose of undertaking a municipal situational analysis is to ensure that planning decisions are based on people's priority needs and problems, knowledge on available and accessible resources as well as proper information and a profound understanding of the dynamics influencing development in the municipality.

The availability of information is critical to guide and inform planning, source allocations, project management, monitoring and evaluation. Consideration of people's priority needs and problems is of paramount importance as it assist to come up with informed developmental needs that emanates from participatory community development as mandated by chapter 4 of the Municipal Systems Act 32, of 2000.

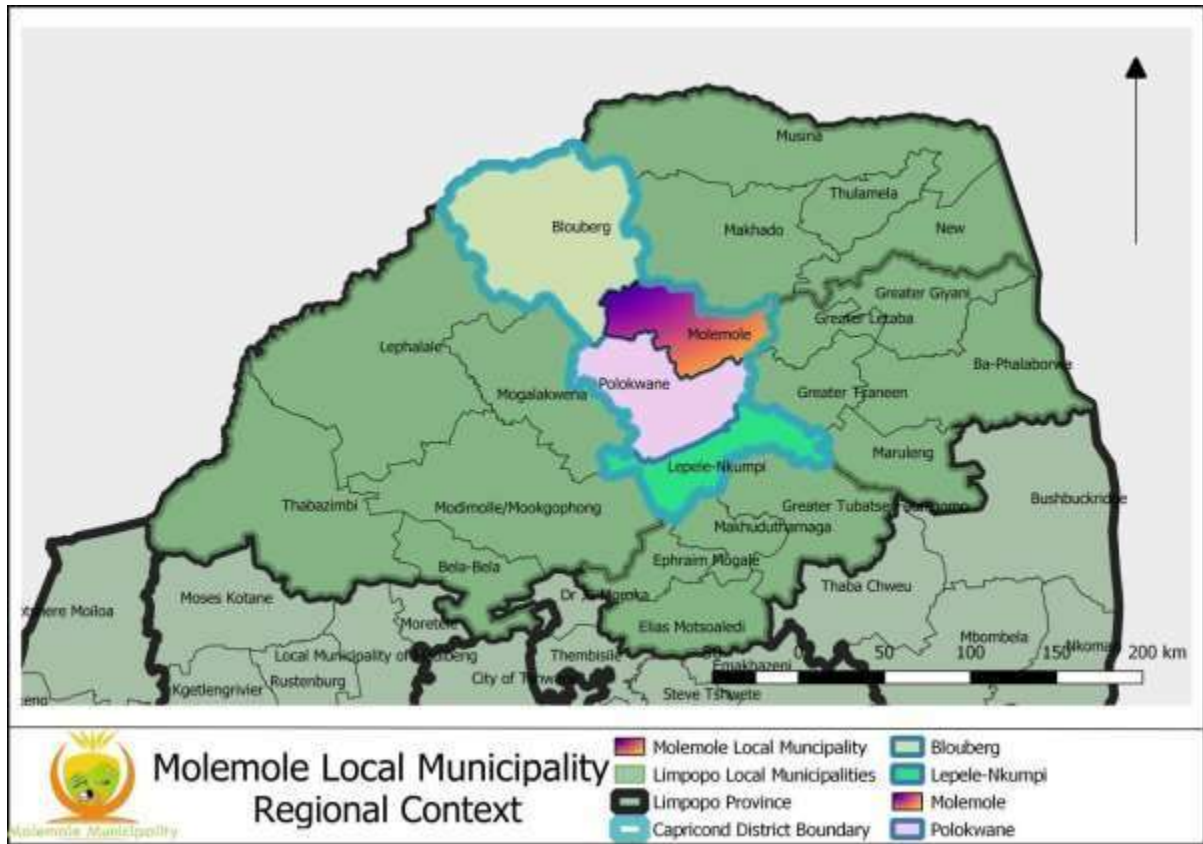
#### **4.2. DESCRIPTION OF THE MUNICIPAL AREA.**

Molemole Local Municipality (MLM) is located in the Capricorn District Municipality (CDM) in the Limpopo Province. The neighboring Local Municipalities forming the CDM are Blouberg, Lepelle-Nkumpi and Polokwane. Molemole Local Municipality head office is located 65 kilometers from the North of Polokwane along the R521, with a population of approximately 132 321 people.

The majority of the population is comprised of Black Africans (98.1%) with a minority of whites and Indians and others which equates to only 1.9% of the population. Molemole Local Municipality has a population density of 31.9 persons per square kilometer, which is lower than the District, Provincial and National averages of 75.1, 43.2 and 40.9 persons per square kilometers respectively which infers that the municipality is sparsely populated relative to the district, province and South Africa. Molemole Local Municipality covers an area of 3347km<sup>2</sup>.

The municipality is bordered by:

- Polokwane Local Municipality to the South;
- Blouberg Local Municipality to the North West;
- Greater Letaba Local Municipality towards the South East; and
- Makhado Local Municipality in the Northern direction



### 4.3. DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

#### Population Trends and Spatial Distribution

Demographic trends are key driving forces in any economic development strategy and hence must be considered in any planning process. The demographic profile influences the type and level of demand of goods and services and the pressure on local services and transport. According to Diagram 1 below, it is clear that Molemole Municipality has the lowest (8.6%) of population in the CDM District as compared to other three Local Municipalities with Polokwane Municipality having the highest (49.9%) population. Furthermore, the disestablishment of Aganang Municipality did

not do a large impression on the population dynamics of Molemole as a large chunk of the population was pumped into the Polokwane Municipality.

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

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

According to **Diagram 1** below, it is clear that Molemole Municipality has the lowest (8.6%) of population in the CDM District as compared to other three Local Municipalities with Polokwane Municipality having the highest (49.9%) population.

The total population of Molemole Local Municipality increased as a result of the demarcation process having two wards from the disestablished Aganang Municipality incorporated into our municipality with a population of about 16 832 which then increased our initial population from 108 321 according to census 2011 to 125 153 and resulted in an increment of about 17021. The Molemole population constitutes 8.6% of the Capricorn District's and only 2% of the Limpopo Province's population.

<b>POPULATION BY AGE 2011-2016</b>		
<b>Age</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2016</b>
0-4	14132	16876
5-9	12080	15662
10-14	12321	14257
15-19	13716	14780
20-24	9951	11680
25-29	7570	9656
30-34	5634	7359
35-39	5320	5487
40-44	4726	5207
45-49	4625	4401
50-54	3639	3984
55-59	3373	3440
60-64	3031	3403
65-69	2356	2982
70-74	2148	2192
75-79	1423	1719
80-84	1222	1006
85+	1038	1237
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>108305</b>	<b>125827</b>

**Source: Stats SA**

### **MOLEMOLE RACIAL COMPOSITION**

The Black African population in 2011 accounted for about 98.36% of the Molemole Municipal population, followed by the White population at 1.12%. The Coloured and Indian population together accounted for only 0.25% of the total municipal population (see **Diagram 2**).

### **Molemole in Comparison with Capricorn District Racial Composition.**

**(CDM RACIAL COMPOSITION DIAGRAM NEEDED HERE)**

## MLM Racial composition

(MOLEMOLE RACIAL COMPOSITION DIAGRAM NEEDED HERE)

Language	2011	2016
Afrikaans	1354	1073
English	1284	308
IsiNdebele	879	142
IsiXhosa	124	71
Isizulu	928	132
Sepedi	93549	114137
Sesotho	11123	318
Setswana	481	318
Sign language	115	14
SiSwati	61	55
Tshivenda	2007	2253
Xitsonga	2237	1098
Other	2400	2328
UNSPECIFIED	0	3077
NOT APPLICABLE	1725	6
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>108306</b>	<b>125327</b>

## AGE AND GENDER DISTRIBUTION.

### Gender Distribution per Settlement

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

**TABLE 2: Gender Distribution per Settlement 2011.**

Settlements	Male	Female	Total	Male %	Female %
Ha-Madikana	1617	2052	3666	44.1 %	56.0 %
Mohodi	5946	7182	13128	45.3 %	54.7 %
Ga-Maponto	1995	2532	4530	44.0 %	55.9 %
Molemole NU	3828	2715	6543	58.5 %	41.5 %
Westphalia	480	549	1026	46.8 %	53.5 %
Ga-Moleele	270	324	597	45.2 %	54.3 %
Moshasha	27	51	75	36.0 %	68.0 %
Schellenburg	162	189	354	45.8 %	53.4 %
Koekoek	210	213	420	50.0 %	50.7 %
Ga-Mokwele	75	99	174	43.1 %	56.9 %
Ga-Mabotha	54	57	114	47.4 %	50.0 %
Shashe	180	201	381	47.2 %	52.8 %
Ga-Poopedi	147	195	342	43.0 %	57.0 %
Tshitale	267	387	654	40.8 %	59.2 %
Manthata	204	246	450	45.3 %	54.7 %
Ga-Mokgehle	252	300	555	45.4 %	54.1 %
Mogwadi	1893	2148	4044	46.8 %	53.1 %
Brussels	363	441	804	45.1 %	54.9 %
Schoonveld	264	315	576	45.8 %	54.7 %
Sakoleng	264	321	585	45.1 %	54.9 %

Ga-Kgara	186	219	405	45.9 %	54.1 %
Ga-Sako	231	291	519	44.5 %	56.1 %
Ga-Phasha	828	1071	1899	43.6 %	56.4 %
Sekakene	1728	2016	3747	46.1 %	53.8 %
Mangate	696	813	1509	46.1 %	53.9 %
Botlokwa (Mphakane)	9333	11109	20439	45.7 %	54.4 %
Sefene	1842	2109	3948	46.7 %	53.4 %
Ramatjowe	1047	1356	2403	43.6 %	56.4 %
Matseke	2751	3399	6153	44.7 %	55.2 %
Ramokgopa	6567	8292	14859	44.2 %	55.8 %

The age structure of a population plays an equally vital role in influencing growth prospects, and will inform decisions on the provision of services such as community services and transport. The age structure of Molemole LM compares relatively well to that of the Capricorn DM, and Limpopo Province (see **Diagram 3 and 4**). The proportion of people in the age categories (75+ years) has slightly increased since 2007. This means that there is an expected pressure on the provision of old age facilities such as pension pay points. Evidently, the proportion of people in the working age groups (20-65 years) declined and slightly increased as people reach retirement years.

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

### **Age Distribution per Settlement**

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

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

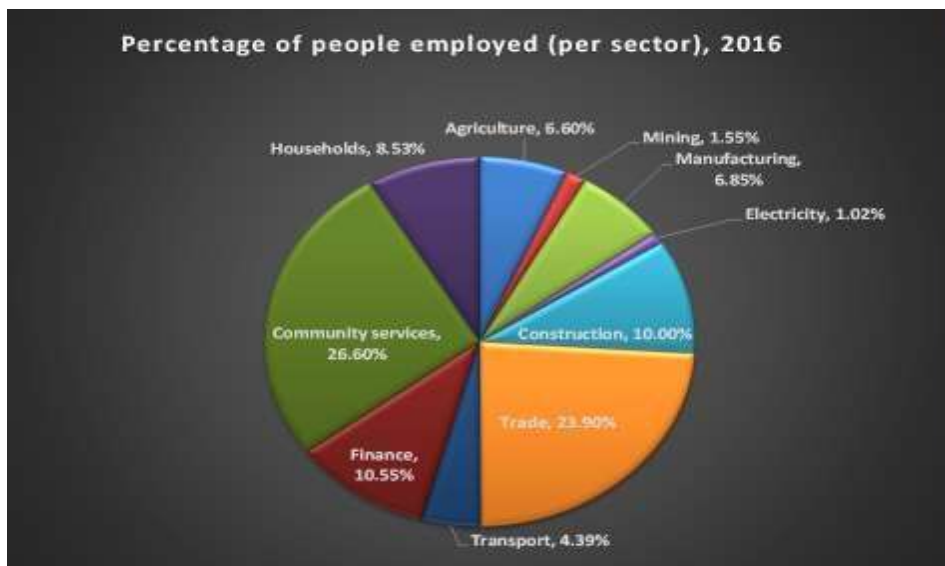
## THE CHALLENGES PERTAINING TO THE DECLINE IN POPULATION.

- \* Young adults and young couples are migrating to urban areas.
- \* Most wealthy people are also migrating to urban areas to access good basic services as compared to services at local municipalities.
- \* The decline in population size have negative impact on the investment opportunities and thus affects the economic potential of the municipality.
- \* Youth between the ages of 18 – 35 are also migrating to urban areas in order to access tertiary education and explore employment opportunities.

## EMPLOYMENT PROFILE.

The economically active population in Molemole Local Municipality increased significantly from 9.7% in 2001 to 26.3% in 2007 and 57.3% in 2011(see **Table 4**). Although the unemployment rate decreased from 39% in 2001 to 32% in 2007, it is relatively a smaller improvement. Job creation and poverty alleviation still remain important challenges to be addressed. Majority of the people are more concentrated in the public sector. There are limited industrial areas which can be able to absorb the technical skilled employees.

**Table 4: MLM EMPLOYMENT STATUS**



Source: Global insight Database, 2017

## **UNEMPLOYMENT RATES.**

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

## **INCOME LEVELS**

As with education levels, income levels are concentrated in the low income categories and decrease in the high income brackets. This is an indication of poverty levels or state of communities and hence low affordability levels. Table 6 shows high proportion of people with no income which also signals the level of poverty in this Municipality.

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

Income Category	Limpopo			Capricorn			Molemole		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Female	Total	
No income	56.4%	62.9%	60.0%	59.5%	62.8%	61.3%	44.8%	54.0%	50.1%
R1 - R400	6.7%	8.6%	7.8%	4.7%	5.2%	5.0%	7.7%	9.6%	8.8%
R401 - R800	7.1%	8.9%	8.1%	5.6%	8.8%	7.4%	16.4%	17.1%	16.8%
R801 - R1600	12.4%	11.2%	11.7%	11.7%	12.1%	12.0%	19.3%	13.8%	16.1%
R1601 - R3200	6.3%	2.4%	4.2%	6.3%	2.9%	4.4%	3.1%	1.4%	2.1%
R3201 - R6400	5.2%	2.8%	3.9%	4.9%	3.7%	4.2%	4.6%	2.3%	3.3%
R6401 - R12800	3.8%	2.4%	3.0%	4.5%	3.3%	3.8%	3.9%	1.8%	2.7%
R12801 - R25600	1.4%	0.5%	0.9%	2.0%	0.7%	1.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%
R25601 - R51200	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
R51201 - R102400	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
R102401 - R204800	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
R204801 or more	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

**Table 6 : Income Category in the municipality of people aged 15-65 years**

Source: Molemole LED Strategy

## PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES.

According to the 2011 Census results (Diagram 6), majority of people with disabilities have a challenge with concentration/remembering with the total of 1102 persons. It is followed by those with a challenge of communication with the total of 974 persons.

	Communication	Concentration / Remembering	Hearing	Seeing	Walking/ Climbing stairs
Some difficulty	1724	3043	2574	6991	2760
A lot of difficulty	595	1074	498	1301	777
Cannot do at all	974	1102	294	357	802
Do not know	289	471	152	117	207

#### 4.4. KPA – 1 SPATIAL ANALYSIS.

### SPATIAL RATIONALE.

The municipality has reviewed and adopted the Spatial Development Framework during 2018/19 Financial year and this plan continues to guide development within the municipality until it is reviewed. The enactment of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA), 2013, which came into effect during July 2015 necessitates that the SDF be reviewed to be consistent with the provision of the Act. Currently the Municipal Spatial Development Framework is compliant with provisions of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act.

This section provides a description and spatial analysis of the municipal area as reflected in the SDF and cover the following aspects:

- (1) Settlement patterns and development.
- (2) Spatial challenges and opportunities.
- (3) Hierarchy of settlements
- (4) Land use composition.
- (5) Growth points areas.
- (6) Land claims and their socio-economic implications.
- (7) Illegal occupation of land.
- (8) Land Use Management Schemes (LUMS)
- (9) Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA)

### **SETTLEMENT PATTERNS AND DEVELOPMENT.**

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

The new development that is coming at the Masehlong and Phaudi cross, gives high expectations of developing the area into a Municipal Growth Point. There are initiatives which are already at an advance stage for the construction of a Police Station and Molemole Satellite Office. The two developments will help create job opportunities during and after construction. The municipal satellite office will assist servicing the communities from Moletji and Bought farms cluster.

**The following are Molemole formal towns and registered settlements with general plans:**

1. Capricorn Park;
2. Section of Mohodi Ha - Manthata;
3. Mogwadi;
4. Morebeng; and
5. Section of Mphakane.

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

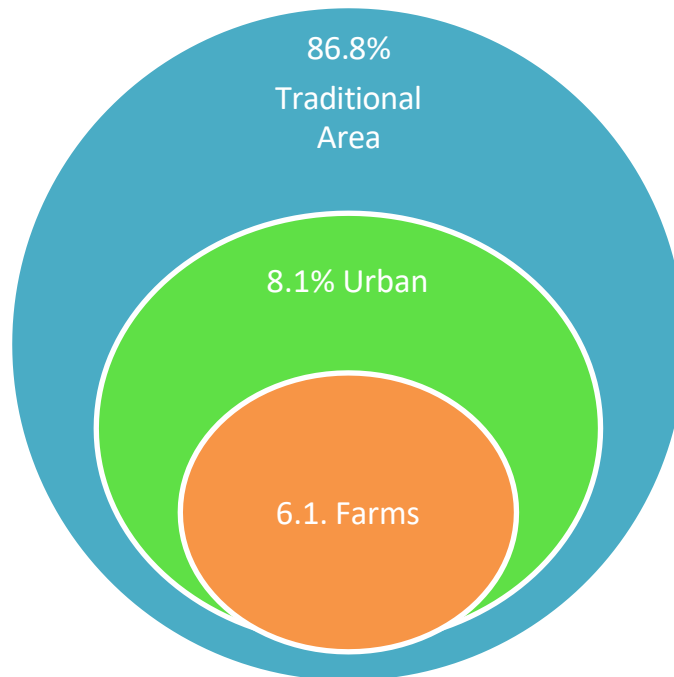
The first cluster of settlement which is the largest concentration of settlements occurs along the N1 road from Polokwane to Makhado comprising Mphakane, Ramatjowe, Mokomene and Sefene. Interestingly, these settlements have primarily developed along the major road (N1) serving the Local Municipality.

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

There is the third cluster of settlements which takes the two wards from the disestablished Aganang Municipality. The two wards comprises of approximately eleven villages. The area also comprises of thirteen (13) villages belonging to Bought Farms Association which brings the villages to a total of 27. The villages are scattered and does not comprise much population. Due to the Molemole Local Municipality's dispersed settlements structure, most settlements are accessible only by gravel roads, which are generally in urgent need of maintenance. This situation has, and will continue to contribute towards the isolation of the areas; which in turn hampers the economic growth of the region, undermines the region's potential as tourist

destination, contributes to security problems, and negatively affects access to education and health facilities.

### **Settlement types**



**Source: Stats SA**

**Main access roads linking the municipality to other areas include the following:**

1. N1 road from Polokwane to Makhado traverses Molemole LM;
2. Road P94/1 (R521) from Polokwane to Botswana via Mogwadi;
3. Road R36 connecting to N1 from Morebeng;
4. Road R81 running north-south on the eastern boundary of the Molemole LM;
5. Road D688 connecting Bylsteel;
6. Road D1200 connecting Mogwadi to Senwabarwana;
7. Road D1356 connecting Morebeng to Mphakane via Mekomene;

8. Road D3337 connecting Kanana, Rankuwe and Senwabarwana
9. Road D3428 connecting Fairlie to Mabitsela

### **SPATIAL CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES.**

Due to the historically distorted, unviable and unsustainable spatial patterns and challenges caused by apartheid planning, Molemole Municipality is also a victim of such unsustainable spatial patterns. The municipality is divided into three major clusters in both Molemole West and Molemole East. The villages within our jurisdiction are predominantly dispersed and scattered particularly on the western side of the municipality and this makes it very difficult to render basic services at an economically, effective and efficient manner.

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

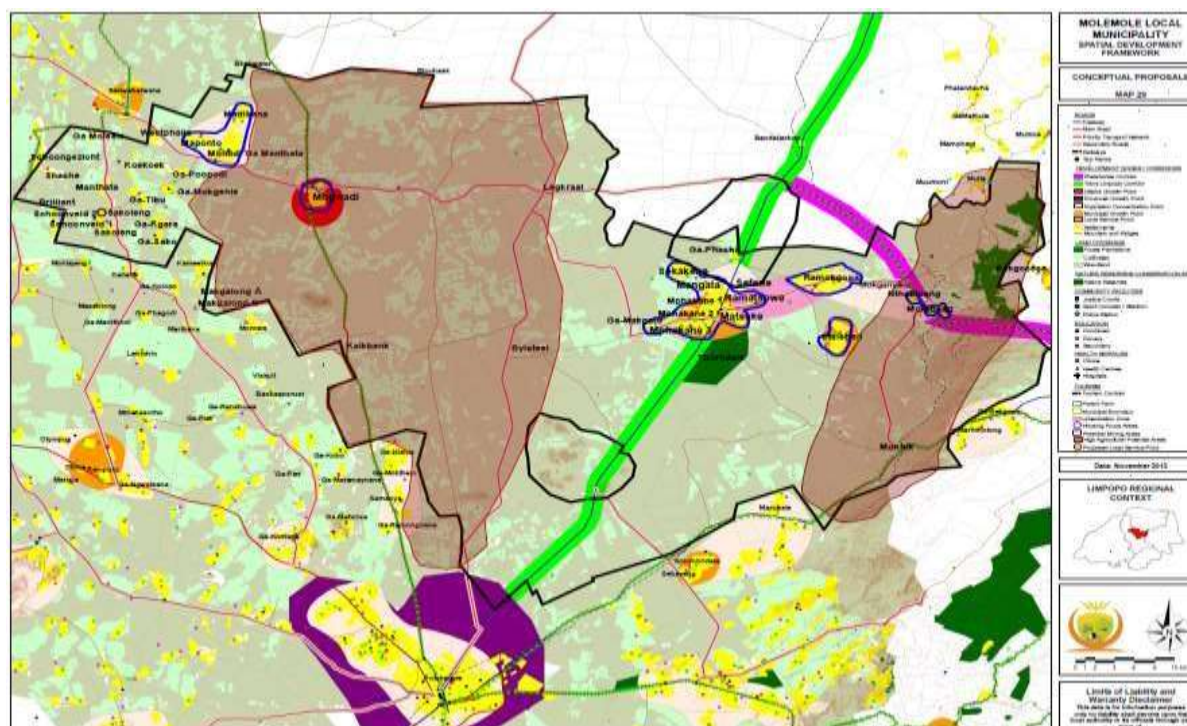
### **BELOW IS A SUMMARY OF THE FOUR CLUSTERS OF OUR MUNICIPALITY:**

<b>CLUSTER ONE</b>	<b>WARD NUMBER</b>	<b>NAMES OF VILLAGES</b>	<b>WARD COUNCILLOR</b>
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, Ga-Makgato, Ga-Rakubu, Ga-Mmasa and Masedi	Cllr. Rampyapedi Tshepiso
	03	Ga-Phasha, Moshate, Greenside, Vuka, Motolone, Monenyane, Ga-Thoka, Diwaweng, Ga-Joel and Molotone	Cllr. Seakamela Nakedi

CLUSTER ONE	WARD NUMBER	NAMES OF VILLAGES	WARD COUNCILLOR
	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. Mpati Lawrence
	06	Sekonye, Mmamolamodi, Ga-Podu, Dikgading, Mphakane and Springs	Cllr. Tawana Makoma
	07	Matseke, Ramatjowe, Sekhokho and Sefene.	Cllr. Nakana Sewatlalene
	08	Sekakene, Mangata, Polatla, Sione, Ribane and Dikgolaneng	Cllr. Malema Moni
	09	Matswaing, Sekhokho, Dipateng, Nyakelang, RDP and Sekhwama	Cllr. Manthata Mokgadi
MOGWADI, MOHODI AND MAPONTO CLUSTER	10	Mogwadi, Makgalong A and B, Marowe and Moletjane	Cllr. Sephesu Matlou
	11	Sekakene, Mankwe Park and Fatima	Cllr. Ramukhubedu Naledzani
	12	Newstand B and Maponto	Cllr. Kobola Sekwatle
	13	Kofifi, Madikana and Mohodi Newstand C	Cllr. Lehong Moyahabo
MOLETJIE AND BOUGHT FARMS CLUSTER	14	Maupye, Koek-koek, Rheinland, Brilliant, Boulast, Schoenveldt, Brussels, Mokgehle and Westphalia.	Cllr. Moreroa Mpelege
	15	Sako, Kanana, Witlig (Mohlajeng), Kolopo, Sekuruwe, Machabaphala and Maribana.	Cllr. Duba Marius

CLUSTER ONE	WARD NUMBER	NAMES OF VILLAGES	WARD COUNCILLOR
	16	Masehlong, Mabitsela, Phago, Phaudi and Flora	Cllr. Masoga Phuti

MAP BELOW ILLUSTRATE THE SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK OF MOLEMOLE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY:



Source: Molemole Spatial Development Framework, 2013

The Molemole Local Municipality Spatial Development Framework identified a five **tier hierarchical structure** for the Municipality (see **figure 2**). This was based on aspects such as population size, location of economic activities, type of activities and access to primary transport routes. According to this structure, Mogwadi and Mphakane were identified as the highest order nodes settlements. This is because they accommodate the largest population concentration and provide the largest number and wide range of services in Molemole Municipality as compared to other settlements. According to

the Spatial Development Framework for the Limpopo Province (2007), a settlement hierarchy is usually identified based on the classification of individual settlements (i.e. towns and villages).

The Molemole Spatial Development Framework need to be reviewed as a matter of urgency so as to have a reflection of the newly incorporated wards. Budget provisions have been made for the appointment of a service provider to do the review of our Spatial Development Framework in the 2017/2018 financial year.

## **THE HIERARCHY OF SETTLEMENTS IS DESCRIBED AND EXPLAINED AS FOLLOWS:**

### ***First Order Settlements (Growth Points)***

This are towns/villages or a group of villages located relatively close to each other where some form of economic, social and institutional activities, and a substantial number of people are usually found. These growth points seem to have a natural growth potential, but do not develop to their full potential due to the fact that capital investments are made on an ad hoc basis without any long term strategy for the area as a whole.

The identified growth points should be stimulated by amongst others, providing a higher level of service infrastructure which will ensure that appropriate services are available for potential business and service/light industrial concerns. The higher level of services, relative to other settlements in the area will also attract residential development to these growth points, with the implication that certain threshold values in population be reached, to provide for higher levels of social, physical, institutional and economic services. Mogwadi, Morebeng and Mphakane are examples in this category.

### ***Second Order (Population Concentration Points)***

These are towns/villages or a group of villages located closer to each other, which have virtually no economic base, but a substantial number of people located at these villages. These population concentrations are mainly located adjacent to tarred roads or intersections of main district routes, which provide accessibility to job opportunities. These nodes should also be given priority in terms of infrastructure provision with a higher level of services, although not at the same level as for growth points. This approach should be followed to attract people from other smaller villages with a lower level or no service infrastructure.

### ***Third Order Settlements (Local Service Points)***

These are much the same as the fourth order settlements, but exhibit some development potential based on population growth, servicing function potential, and a limited economic base. These settlements usually have 5000 people or more, they do not form part of any cluster, and are relatively isolated in terms of surrounding settlements.

The potential for self-sustained development growth is also limited by the lack of development opportunities. Some of these settlements can be distinguished from the fourth order settlements mainly because of their servicing functions. Some of these third order settlements have established government and social services.

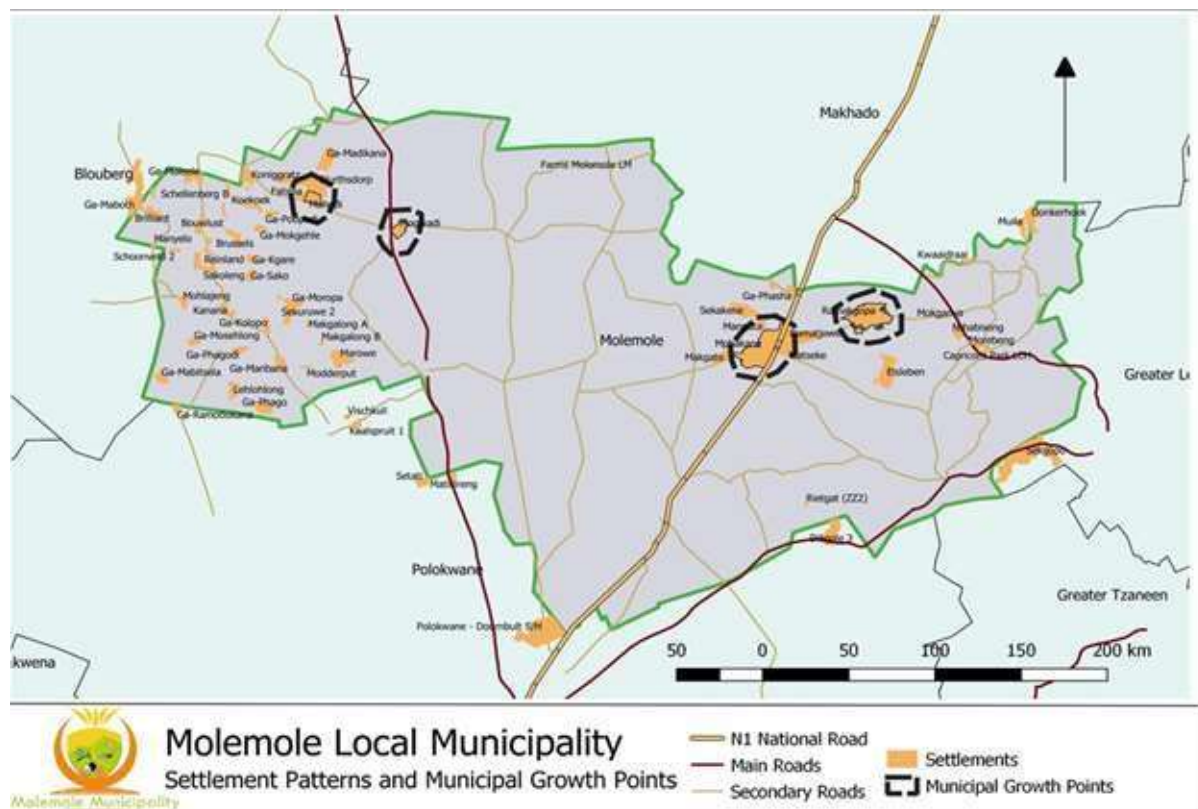
The current total population of Molemole Local Municipality is estimated to be in the order of 125 537 after the incorporation of the two wards from the disestablished Aganang Municipality with a growth in population of about 16 832. The current form of land tenure is a complex one, with the majority of land either under tribal administration or privately owned. The large areas of land under tribal administration are as a result of the former homeland administration system.

Five Tribal/Traditional Authorities comprising Machaka, Ramokgopa, Manthata, Makgato and Moloto/Moletsi are responsible for R188 settlements of the Municipality.

The study area has a widely dispersed settlement structure that is characterised by poor accessibility, low density, and large distances between settlements.

The settlement types in Molemole Local Municipality vary from urban settlements to rural villages and farm homesteads, and from densely populated areas to sparsely populated areas. This spatial structure is the result of a variety of factors which impacted on the area over many years. The major influence on the spatial structure is the spatial policies of apartheid.

### TIER HIERARCHICAL STRUCTURE FOR THE MUNICIPALITY.



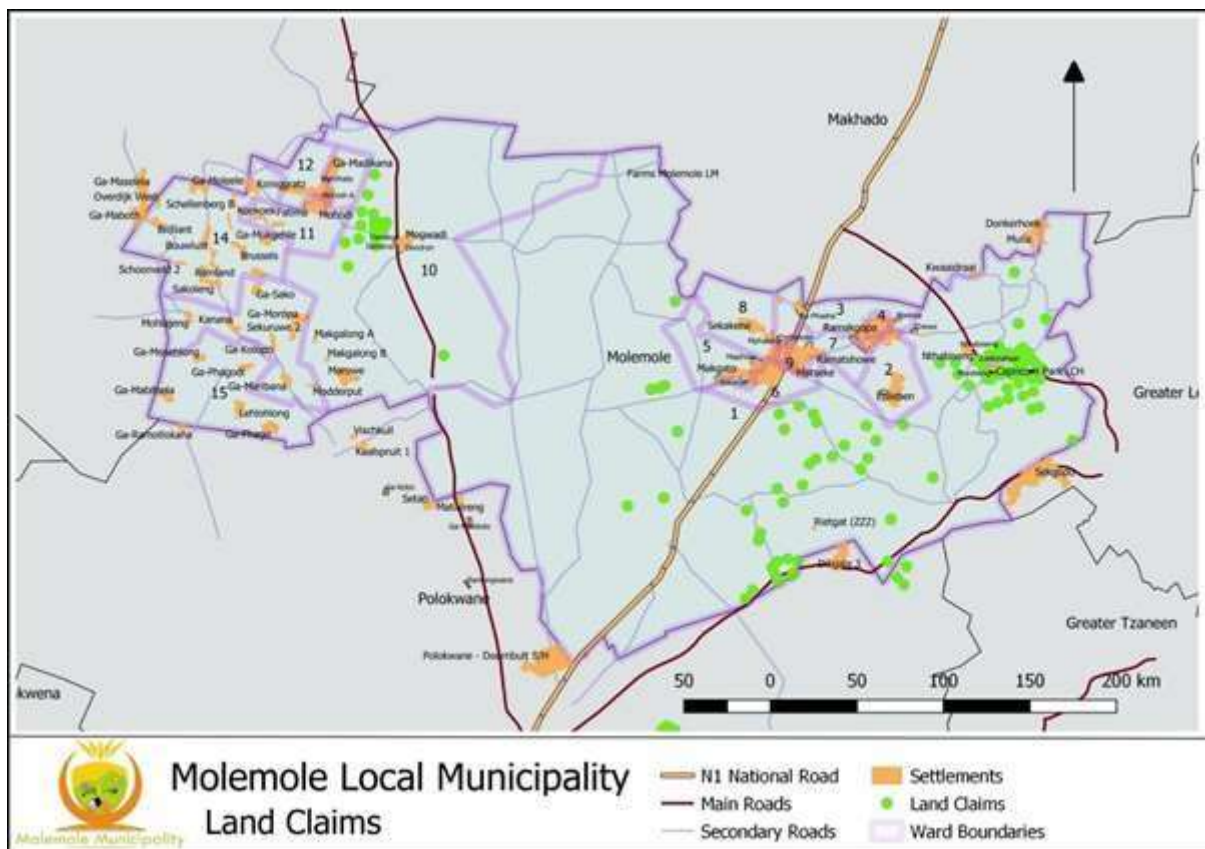
Source: Molemole Spatial Development Framework

Other land uses include a conservation and tourism attraction area of Motumo Trading Post, Tropic of Capricorn observation point, Machaka Game Reserve, Agricultural activities, the Mogwadi Global Filling Station, Caltex Filling Station along the N1, Sasol Garage along the road to Ramokgopa and a Shopping Complex at Ramatjowe village.

There is also the development of a Four Star Boutique Hotel along the Mogwadi to Senwabarwana road initiated by the David Sekgobela Family Trust Fund. There are no industrial activities in this Municipality. The spatial structure could further be affected by land claims lodged against certain properties in the Municipality.

**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).

**FIGURE 3: MOLEMOLE MUNICIPALITY LAND CLAIMS.**



*Source: DRDLR (Provincial Land Claims Commission)*

## LIST OF FARMS UNDER CLAIMS & CURRENT STATUS.

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
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	
24	Waterval 827 LS	Gazetted
25	Netrecht 832 LS	Gazetted
26	Diepkloof 830 LS	Gazetted
27	Patryspan 207 LS	Gazetted

<b>No.</b>	<b>Name of Farm</b>	<b>Status</b>
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	Recht daar 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

No.	Name of Farm	Status
57	Ramapoetspruit 514 LS	Research
58	Deelkraal 515	Research
59	Modderfontein 517 LS	Research
60	Grobler 776 LS	Research
61	Waterval 785 LS	Research
62	Zoetmekaar 778 LS	Research
63	Boschkopje 519 LS	Research
64	Setali 122 LT	Research
65	Rietvlei 130 LT	Research
66	Setali 131 LT	Research
67	Setali 431 LT	Research
68	Voorspoed 132 LT	Research
69	Wakkeestroom 484 LT	Research
70	Swaneswang 1175 LT	Research

*Source: DRDLR (Provincial Land Claims Commission)*

### **LAND USE 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 2006, and is known as Molemole Land Use Scheme, 2006. With the coming into effect of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA), 2013, the scheme would need to be 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.**

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 at 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 obligate 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 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 activity 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, co-ordinate and network activities throughout the country.

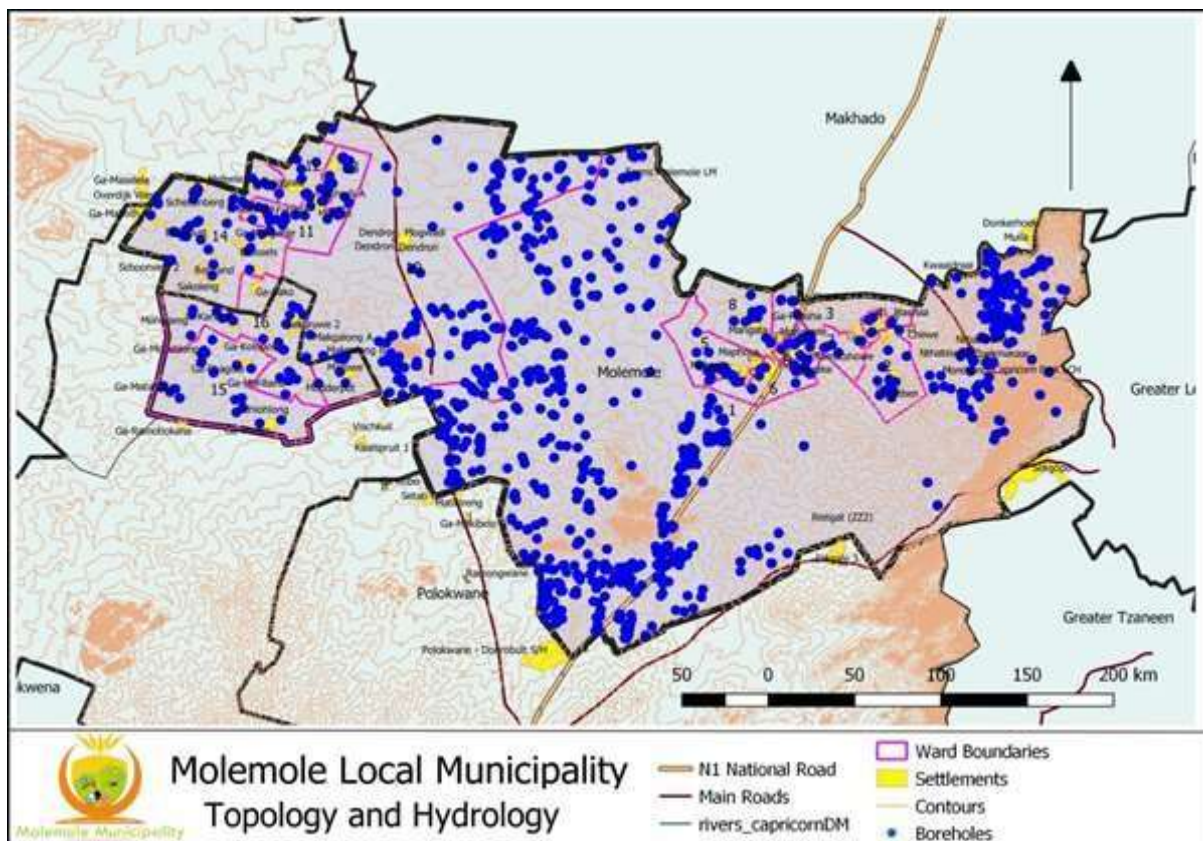
**Interpretation of the protocol to South African municipalities is that they must;**

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

**Bio-physical environment.**

**a. 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.

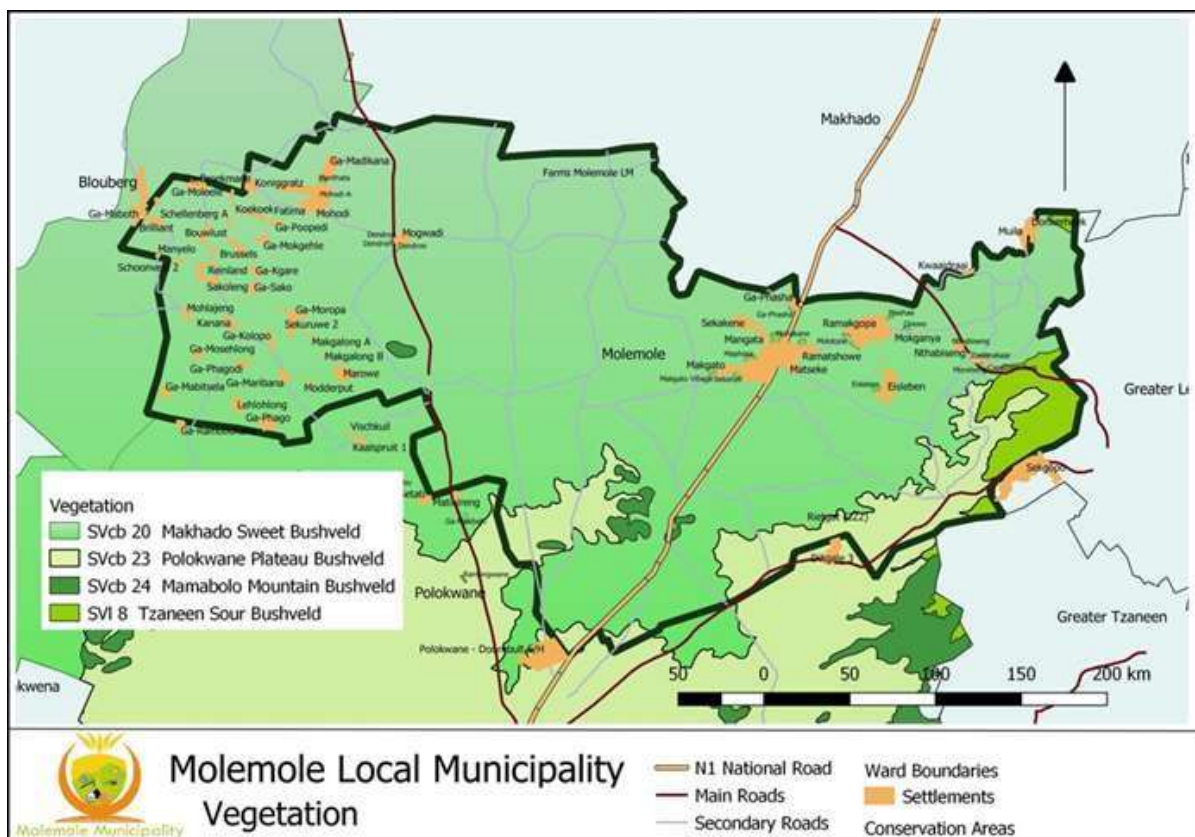


**Source: DRDLR (Provincial Land Claims Commission)**

## 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



*Source: Department of Rural Development and Land Reform*

### **c. Climate**

#### **I. Rainfall**

The climate of the area consists of a warm to 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 mean 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. Frost 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**

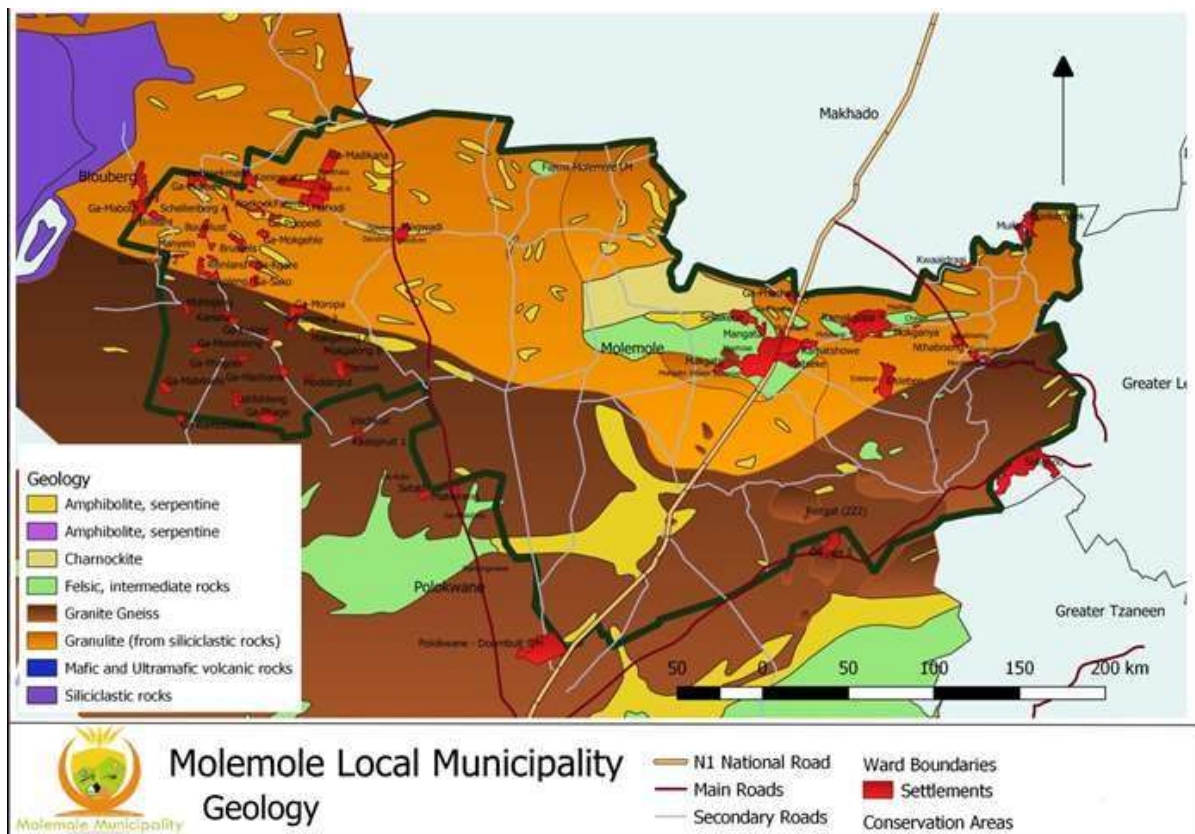
Evaporation is the process whereby liquid water is transformed into vapor. Approximately 91% of the mean annual precipitation is evaporated from free water resources and transpired from vegetation. This leaves very little available water to be used within the municipality. The evaporation pattern is similar to the rainfall pattern, with greater evaporation in the east compared to the west.

## **b. 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.



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

### **e. 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.

### **f. 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**

### **a. Soil erosion**

This occurs where overgrazing and deforestation is prevalent. Large areas of Molemole local municipality is 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.

### **b. 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 lead to more vegetation clearance, in turn depletion of various plant species may occur.

### **c. Alien species**

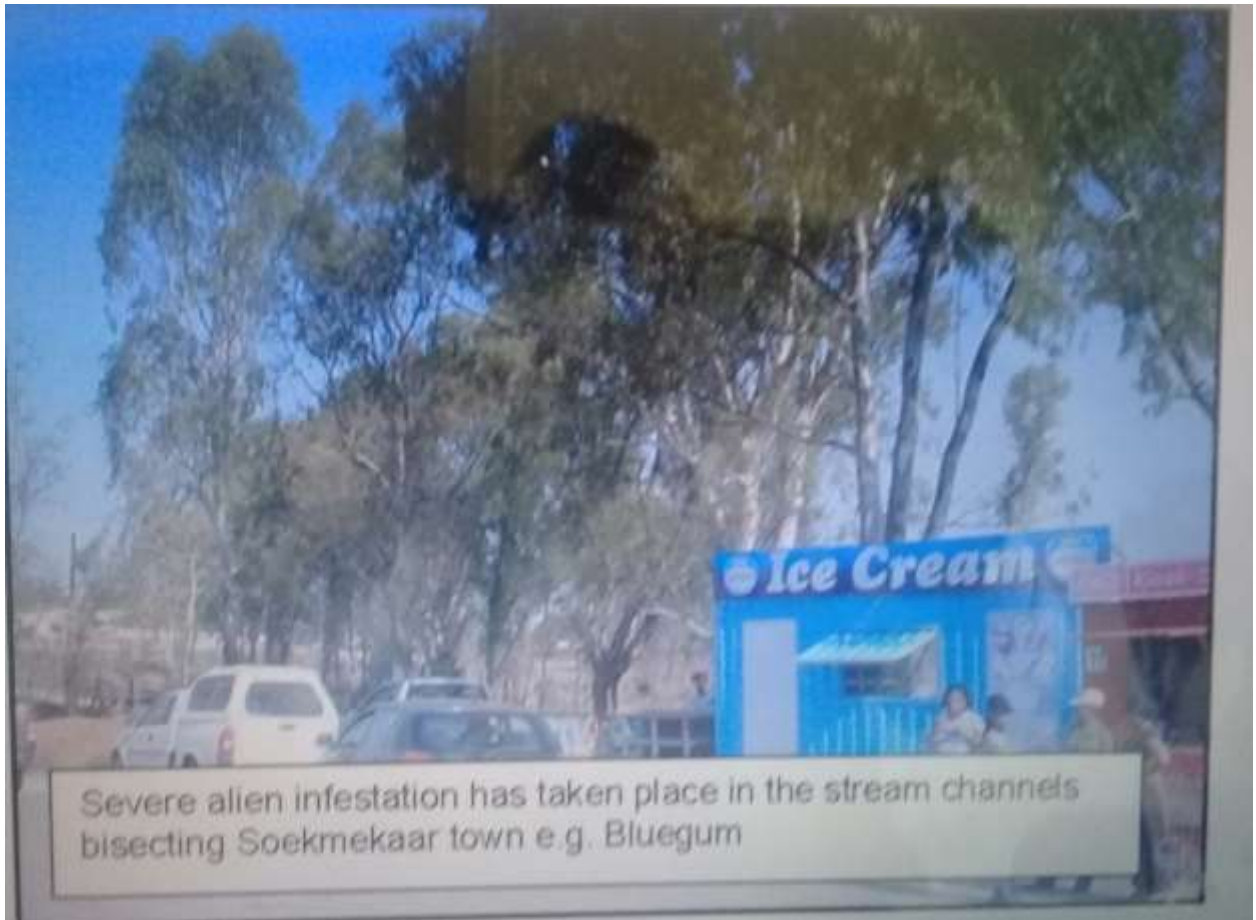
Alien invasive species utilize large volume of water and cause pollution which result in loss of indigenous species within the municipality. They thus need to be removed and this removal needs to be phased and the correct measures utilized for this removal. Severe alien infestation has taken place in 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 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 6: Bluegum trees in Soekmekaar town*

#### **d. Climate change and 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.

## **Conservation**

### **a. 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 7: Example of a developed channelled valley bottom wetland

#### **I. 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 8 below.



Figure 8: Example of a depression wetland taken in the dry season

## **II. 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 9 below.



Figure 9: Example of a depression wetland taken in the dry season. MOLEMOLE

### **III. 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.

#### **b. 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.

#### **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 the town of 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 is also the Chief of the local tribe, namely Kgosi KD Machaka.

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.

### **c. 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.

Identified Heritage sites, dated 2006

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Village</b>	<b>Description</b>
Manthata School	Built Environment	Sekakene	School built in 1939 by Chief Tladi Manthata
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.

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.

#### **d. Biodiversity**

##### **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 Sderocarya 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 2: Dominant grass species

<b>Undisturbed</b>	<b>Disturbed</b>
Aristida congesta barbicollis	Cynodon dactylon
Aristida sciuris	Enneapogon centroides
Cymbopogon plurioriodes	Enneapogon scoparius
Digitaria eriantha	Melinis repens

Undisturbed	Disturbed
Eragrostics rigidior	Pennisetum setaceum
Eragrostics superba	Stipagrostis uniplumis
Heteropogon contortus	
Panicum colorantum	
Themedia triandra	
Tricholaena moachne	
Triraphis audropogonoides	

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

Table 3: Dominant tree species

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

Scientific name	English common name
<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 4: Common mammal species that are known to exist in Molemole Local Municipality, including their preferred habitat

Common mammal species	Preferred habitat
<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

<b>Common mammal species</b>	<b>Preferred habitat</b>
Phacochoerus aethiopicus (Warthog)	Wide habitat tolerance, but prefers grassland and woodland bush
Raphicerus campestris (Steenbok)	Wide habitat tolerance, but prefers grassland
Sylvicapra grimmia (Common Duiker)	Wide habitat tolerance
Tragelaphus scriptus (Bushbuck)	Dense bush and riverine bush
Tragelaphus strepsiceros (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 5: 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 (*Cloeotis 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

#### **e. 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. The municipality only assist in terms of CWP.

## **Waste Management**

Waste management services and strategy of Molemole local Municipality takes reference from the National Environmental Management waste act, act 59 of 2008 as commenced in 2009 July the 1<sup>st</sup>. The act direct to the operational level on what need to be executed by the local Municipality hence Molemole Local Municipality attempt to align its activities to the ensure prevention of Pollution and avoid environmental degradation.

The types of waste generated are predominantly households, garden and build rubble waste. The waste is not always separated at source. Waste generated is stored by means of wheel bins and bulk bins provided by local municipality. Collection within Molemole local municipality is transported using compacter truck, skip truck and private collectors. Refuse removal takes place at Mogwadi and Morebeng towns on a consistent basis. Refuse collection is done by municipal employees and EPWP beneficiaries twice a week for households and twice a week for businesses. Over the past few years, the Municipality has improved service delivery in terms of refuse collection which is done at least once a week in urban areas.

Molemole has three licensed waste disposal site at Mogwadi, Morebeng and Ramokgopa where waste from the two towns and surrounding villages is disposed. All three disposal sites have been registered on South African Waste Information System (SAWIS) and the municipality has started reporting on the system. Due to limited resources, all disposal sites have a lot of compliance issues that need to be addressed and CDM is to assist in addressing those issues.

In rural areas refuse collection is a priority as refuse is buried, dumped or burnt. As a result of limited resources, the municipality does not do door-to-door waste collection in rural areas, however skip/bulk bins are provided along the streets to address illegal dumping. The municipality is considering rural waste collection services. The discussion between the communities and Municipality have commenced on what will be the best and sustainable mechanism of collecting waste from the rural areas. There

is also a need for transfer stations in the rural areas. The tribal leadership has shown the commitment to avail land to manage waste as waste is becoming a common challenge to both Municipality and traditional leadership.

**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.

**SWOT Analysis- Environment and waste**

<b>STRENGTHS</b>	<b>WEAKNESSES</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is an approved Environmental Management Plan (<b>EMP</b>).</li> <li>• Approved Environmental Code of Conduct for Service Providers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outdated Environmental Management tools.</li> <li>• Limited resources to extend provision of services.</li> <li>• No municipal environmental by-laws.</li> </ul>

<b>OPPORTUNITIES</b>	<b>THREATS</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to land for sustainable waste management facilities</li> <li>• Job creations through projects like EPWP.</li> <li>• Revenue Enhancement.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Illegal dumping.</li> <li>• Invasive species</li> <li>• Loss of fertile soil due to agriculture</li> <li>• Environmental pollution</li> </ul>

## **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.

## **DEFORESTATION**

Deforestation is taking place throughout the area, especially in close proximity to settlements where trees are being chopped down to make firewood and sell them as a means of making a living.

The major factor in this regard is the overstocking by those practicing farming, especially on communal land in close proximity to settlements. As the land is communally used, no one takes responsibility on the piece of land they use for grazing.

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

##### **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.

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

###### **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 cost recovery on water and sanitation services.
- Lack of sustainable water sources for future supply.
- Unavailability of funds to reduce the current water and sanitation backlog.

- Insufficient funds for maintenance of current water infrastructure.

### **PROVISION OF FREE BASIC WATER AND FREE BASIC SANITATION.**

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

- Only written applications for Indigent Households Support will be considered in the prescribed format laid down by the Council from time to time.
- The person/applicant applying on behalf of the household must be eighteen (18) years of age or older.
- Child headed households as defined and supported by the Department of Social Welfare shall also be considered for indigent support regardless of the age of the breadwinner.
- The person/applicant applying on behalf of household must either be the owner of the property residing at the property or the tenant residing at the property.
- The person/applicant applying on behalf of the household must have an active municipal account.
- Only one application per household will be considered; a business, school, body associations; club or governing body shall not qualify for consideration.
- The Indigent Support will not apply to persons owning more than one property in the municipality.
- House hold income per month must be R 2 500.00, or less per month, subject to periodic adjustments by the council of Molemole Local Municipality.

There is about 5021 indigents household for water and 4889 for electricity. There are however other qualifying indigents but, due to none collection of free basic tokens they get removed from the qualifying list of indigents.

## **WASTE MANAGEMENT SERVICES.**

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. Due to limited resources, both disposal sites have a lot of compliance issues that need to be addressed.

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

Currently the municipality does not practice rural waste management but processes have commenced to try and implement recycling initiatives at schools in the villages. The EPWP programs on waste management are seen as some other mitigating mechanisms to address the issue of rural waste collection. Lack of funds pose challenges in implementing recycling, reuse and reduce practices but engagements for getting funding from relevant sector departments are in progress. The Integrated Waste Management Plan is still at a Draft Stage and initiatives are in place for the finalization of the plan.

On Waste Water Treatment Works, the municipality has no remarkable improvement instead raw effluent is discharged into the environment. The effluent analysis is not done as required. Mogwadi oxidation pond has no license and also there is no operating plan in place. Morebeng Sewerage Works has no operating License and operational plan. There is no effluent analysis done.

## **CHALLENGES ON WASTE MANAGEMENT SERVICES.**

- The fact that IWMP are still at the draft stage pose challenges to Waste Management planning and collection services.

- Townships, rural areas and business areas are characterised by massive illegal dumps.
- There is an increasing illegal dumping in open spaces especially abandoned sites in both townships and rural areas.

## Community Survey 2016

Geography hierarchy 2016 by Main source of water for drinking by Household weight

Counting: Household weight

Main source of water for drinking	Piped (tap) water inside the dwelling/house	Piped (tap) water inside yard	Piped water on community stand	Borehole in the yard	Rain-water tank in yard	Neighbours tap	Public/community tap	Water-carrier/tanker	Borehole outside the yard	Flowing water/stream/river	Well	Spring	Other	Total
<b>Geo- hierarchy</b>														
Lepele-Nkumpi	8541	24070	5684	7856	1150	6162	3277	1006	2025	247	74	22	1194	61305
Blouberg	629	16337	11190	5582	122	2525	5244	246	408	647	211	0	607	43747
Molemole	1898	16138	4924	5345	41	2393	1521	1233	194	0	0	0	447	34133
Polokwane	62851	118780	16567	9671	1022	10040	10326	3746	2866	510	78	63	2597	239116
<b>Capricorn</b>	<b>73920</b>	<b>175325</b>	<b>38365</b>	<b>28453</b>	<b>2335</b>	<b>21119</b>	<b>20368</b>	<b>6230</b>	<b>5492</b>	<b>1404</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>4844</b>	<b>378301</b>

## **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 while NERSA regulates the tariffs between consumers, municipalities and ESKOM.

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

### **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 does not have an Electricity Master Plan in place due to financial constraints; however it is considering developing it in the 2017/2018 – 2019/20 MTREF period. 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 by 2020.

The municipality intends to embark on a process of procuring solar electricity equipment such as solar street lights and high masts. The high masts are intended to be installed to cover all villages and town within the jurisdiction of Molemole Municipality.

### **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
- Lack of Medium Term Electricity Plans to electrify villages
- Unstructured stands in other villages

## **ROADS AND STORM-WATER ANALYSIS.**

### **NORMS AND STANDARDS ON ROADS AND STORM WATER.**

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 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).***

### **ROAD CLASSIFICATIONS IN MUNICIPAL AREA.**

The majority of roads in the municipal area are within rural category, specifically road class B, C and D as per the South African Roads Traffic Signs Manual. Only main roads leading into Mogwadi and Morebeng Town, Matipane - Madikana Road, Mohodi

to Maponto, Kanana Cross to Gilliat Road, Makgato Street from N1 and Thupana Road from D1200 until Brussels are tarred, which constitutes less than 2,5% of the municipal roads. Majority of District and Municipal roads are gravel and in a bad state.

#### **THE MUNICIPALITY'S STATUS ON ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT IS AS FOLLOWS:**

- Mohodi to Thupana road Phase2 completed in 2015/2016 financial year.
- Machaka to Sekakene road Phase1 is complete and awaiting RAL regarding finalisation of road classification and powers and functions of municipalities on building roads.
- Mohodi to Maponto Phase 1 complete and awaiting commencement of phase2.
- Ramokgopa Eisleben road Phase 2 contractor on side and about to complete.

#### **WASTE MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS.**

Refuse removal takes place consistently at Mogwadi and Morebeng Towns. Refuse collection services are rendered by municipal employees once a week for households and twice a week for businesses. The municipality has commenced with bulk refuse collection (garden waste and builders' rubble).

Molemole has two licensed waste disposal sites, the Soekmekaar (Morebeng) and the Dendron Mogwadi landfill sites where waste from the two towns and surrounding villages are disposed. The two waste disposal sites still have some compliance issues but the municipality is striving to ensure that such issues are addressed. Budget provision will be made during the 2018/2019 financial year towards making sure that we have complaint land fill sites in both towns.

In rural areas, refuse is mostly buried, dumped or burnt. Illegal dumping in most areas is common due to high volumes of waste generated within the community. A need for rural waste management has been identified and the municipality has commenced

with bulk refuse collection at the Botlokwa Plaza in Ward seven and at the Capricorn FET College Ramokgopa Campus in ward 3. The municipality plans to gradually expand rural waste management to other wards in the long term.

Environmental awareness educational campaigns are being conducted at schools and within the community through Extended Public Works Programmes from Environment department in collaboration with the municipality. Ward councilors are also engaging in waste management initiatives through volunteer recyclers at villages. Lack of funds pose challenges in implementing recycling, reuse and reduce practices but engagements for sourcing of funds from relevant sector departments and private sector are underway.

### **CHALLENGES PERTAINING TO WASTE MANAGEMENT.**

- Lack of funding for implementation of waste management initiatives like recycling and energy recovery from waste.
- Incapacity and lack of resources to control volumes of waste generated in wards two, three and four in particular.
- There is a dire need for land to construction transfer stations in all clusters.
- Illegal dumping of solid waste and builders' rubble within the community.

### **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 Bochum 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.

The railway line that runs between Musina and Johannesburg passes in our municipality with Morebeng as one of the stations. There is no landing strip in the municipal area. Apart from the road network, there is a railway line servicing the Molemole LM.

This line links Polokwane to Makhado and other towns in the north and south via Molemole LM in a north-south direction. Currently this line only provides a freight service and long distance passenger service. 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.

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. The service provider has been appointed to develop Molemole Integrated Transport Plan inclusive of the transferred wards from disestablished Aganang Municipality.

Priority area	Number of Taxi Ranks	Number of bus Companies	Number of Railway Stations	Number of Landing Strip
Public Transport	5	5	1	0

The CDM Integrated Transport Plan (2007, ITP) prioritised the following projects for tarring over a short to medium term period:

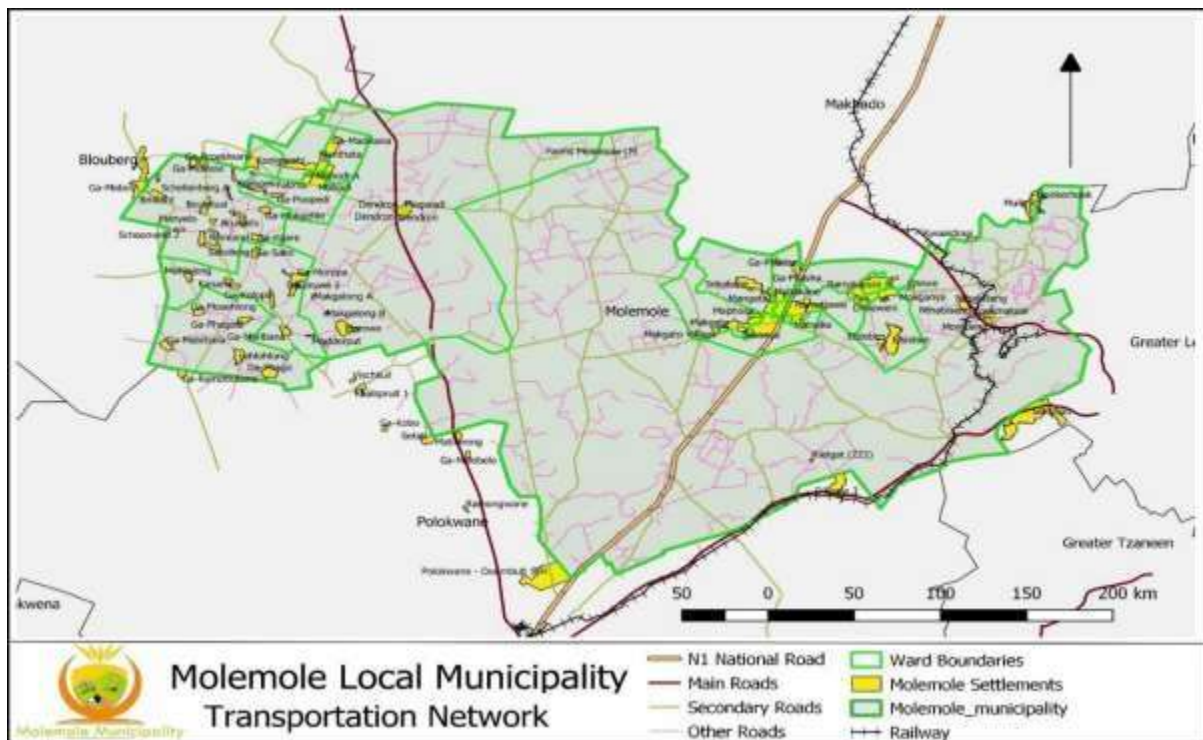
- Surfacing of Road **D2037** linking Mogwadi to Bandelierkop;
- Surfacing of Road **D15 (P54/1)** linking between CDM and Vhembe DM around Morebeng;
- Surfacing of Road **D3459** which is gravel road between Ga-Kgare and Road D1200; and
- Surfacing of Road **D879** which is road between Boschbokhoek and Provincial Road D1356.

#### **POSSIBLE CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS.**

- Drunken Pedestrians mostly;
- Fatigue;
- Un-safe Overtaking;
- Reckless driving;
- Over speeding;
- Use of cell phone while driving;
- Drunken driving and
- Road conditions (permanent pot holes)

## CHALLENGES PERTAINING TO PUBLIC TRANSPORT.

- Lack of efficient public transport accessibility due to poor road infrastructure;
- High taxi fare tariffs in areas where road infrastructure is poor;
- Increased motor vehicle ownership and reluctance to use public transport;
- None compliance with transport permits to public transport owners, especially the bus and taxi industry;
- Lack of access to, and within villages;
- Lack of storm water provision on most of our municipal roads;
- Lack of fencing on some of key strategic Municipal, Provincial and National Roads;
- Stray animals cause accidents which at some stage claims many lives and
- Lack of clear road markings and signage.



*Source: Department of Rural Development and Land Reform*

## **SOCIAL ANALYSIS/SERVICES.**

### **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. The housing backlog is currently at 900 from the 1100 that we had in the 2018/2018 financial year.

Council has approved the implementation of the Normalisation Process aimed at addressing disparities which resulted in the past due to improper allocation of RDP units in Molemole, particularly Mogwadi and Nthabiseng Townships. There is however similar challenge in some villages whereby you find an RDP house build in an incorrect stand number because of maladministration of contractors or project steering committees.

The process is a collaborative effort between the municipality and COGHSTA and it commenced at Mogwadi town in September 2012. After completion of the process at Mogwadi the same exercise will be extended to Nthabiseng and Capricorn Park and other villages within the municipality.

The municipality in partnership with COGHSTA, DRDLR, CDM and other Sector Departments are on the right track to unlock the housing development taking place in ward 11 Fatima, Mohodi Ha-Manthata. The development is at an advanced stage. Both the municipality and COGHSTA have endorsed the project. CDM and other Sector Departments have committed to the roll out of bulk infrastructure services such as water, sanitation, electricity and others to this project. Communities will be informed about the normalisation process of the project including amongst others the establishment of project steering committees and recruitment of labour.

## HOUSING CHALLENGES.

- Accumulative backlogs;
- Incomplete RDP housing units across the municipality;
- Poor workmanship and non-compliant to NHBRC standards on some of the RDP units constructed previously;
- Improper allocation and occupation of RDP units within the municipality;
- None adherence to turn around time on completing the housing projects and
- Inconsistent communication between contractors and the municipality.

Priority Area	2017/18 Backlog	Number of townships	Number of incomplete RDP units	Number of unit built in 2018/19
Housing	570 units	3	85	400

## EDUCATION.

The high proportion of people without schooling is a very important issue to address 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 rebuilt, 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.

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.

### **Community facilities**

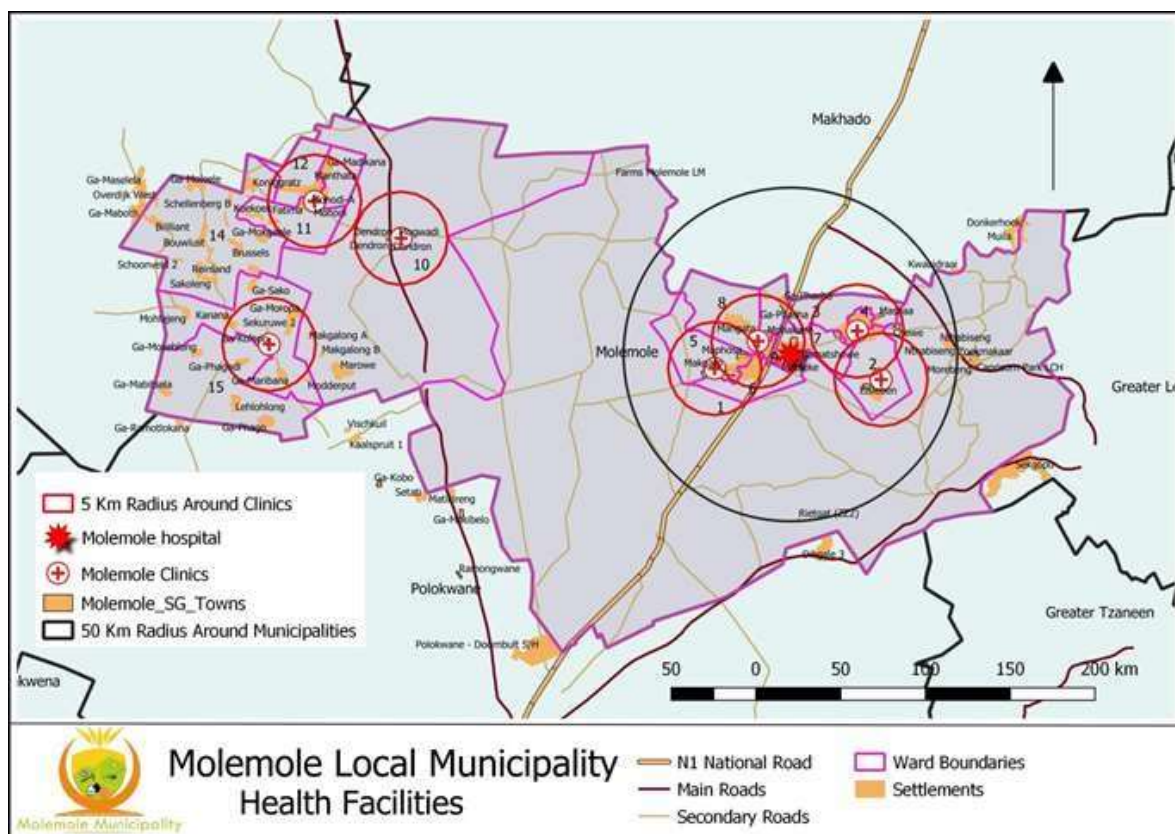
<b>Priority area</b>	<b>Number of hospitals and clinics</b>	<b>Backlog</b>
Health Facilities	1 hospital, 8 clinics	1 Hospital, 5 clinics

### Educational Institution by Present school attendance.

Settlement	Grade 0 - Grade 7 / Std 5/ ABET 3	Grade 8 / Std 6 / Form 1 - Grade 12 / Std 10 / Form 5	NTC 1 / N1/ NIC/ V Level 2 - N6 / NTC 6	Certificate with < Grade 12 / Std 10 - Diploma with Grade 12 / Std 10	Higher Diploma	Post Higher Diploma Masters; Doctoral Diploma	Bachelor's Degree and Post graduate Diploma	Honours Degree	Higher Degree Masters / PhD	Other	No Schooling
Ha-Madikana	39.4 %	41.5 %	0.6 %	0.8 %	0.5 %	0.1 %	0.6 %	0.1 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	16.5 %
Mohodi	39.5 %	43.9 %	0.7 %	1.5 %	0.8 %	0.1 %	0.7 %	0.3 %	0.1 %	0.1 %	12.3 %
Ga-Maponto	40.5 %	44.7 %	0.3 %	0.9 %	0.3 %	0.1 %	0.2 %	0.2 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	12.7 %
Molemole NU	26.3 %	54.3 %	0.7 %	1.3 %	1.0 %	0.2 %	0.9 %	0.3 %	0.3 %	0.2 %	14.3 %
Westphalia	34.1 %	49.7 %	1.0 %	0.6 %	1.3 %	0.3 %	1.6 %	0.3 %	0.3 %	0.0 %	10.4 %
Ga-Moleele	40.9 %				0.0 %	0.0 %					
Moshasha	30.4 %	56.5 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	4.3 %
Schellenburg	53.4 %	36.9 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	9.7 %
Koekoek	45.5 %	43.1 %	1.6 %	0.8 %	0.8 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.8 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	8.9 %
Ga-Mokwele	54.9 %	31.4 %	0.0 %	2.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	11.8 %
Ga-Mabotha	25.8 %	51.6 %	3.2 %	9.7 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	6.5 %
Shashe	36.3 %	45.1 %	0.0 %	1.8 %	5.3 %	0.9 %	2.7 %	0.0 %	0.9 %	0.9 %	6.2 %
Ga-Poopedi	45.9 %	44.9 %	0.0 %	1.0 %	1.0 %	0.0 %	1.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	6.1 %
Tshitale	40.5 %	43.2 %	0.0 %	0.5 %	0.5 %	0.0 %	1.1 %	0.0 %	0.5 %	0.5 %	13.5 %
Manthata	38.3 %	45.9 %	0.0 %	2.3 %	2.3 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.8 %	10.5 %
Ga-Mokgehle	45.7 %	39.0 %	1.2 %	5.5 %	1.2 %	0.0 %	0.6 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	6.1 %
Mogwadi	29.5 %	43.0 %	1.5 %	9.9 %	4.8 %	0.5 %	4.0 %	1.7 %	0.1 %	0.5 %	4.3 %
Brussels	38.3 %	33.9 %	2.2 %	13.0 %	1.7 %	0.4 %	0.0 %	0.4 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	9.1 %
Schoonveld	41.1 %	46.4 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	3.0 %	0.6 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	8.9 %
Sakoleng	35.5 %	50.6 %	1.7 %	0.6 %	1.7 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.6 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	8.1 %
Ga-Kgara	37.3 %	57.6 %	0.8 %	0.8 %	0.8 %	0.0 %	0.8 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	1.7 %
Ga-Sako	50.3 %	40.1 %	0.0 %	0.7 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	8.8 %
Ga-Phasha	31.0 %	50.2 %	0.2 %	1.7 %	0.5 %	0.0 %	0.7 %	0.5 %	0.2 %	0.2 %	14.9 %
Sekakene	33.1 %	45.1 %	0.6 %	3.3 %	0.8 %	0.4 %	1.1 %	0.2 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	15.4 %
Mangate	35.9 %	44.9 %	0.7 %	2.3 %	1.8 %	0.0 %	0.7 %	0.7 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	13.0 %
Botlokwa (Mphakane)	32.9 %	46.9 %	0.6 %	2.7 %	1.0 %	0.2 %	1.0 %	0.3 %	0.1 %	0.1 %	14.3 %

Settlement	Grade 0 - Grade 7 / Std 5/ ABET 3	Grade 8 / Std 6 / Form 1 - Grade 12 / Std 10 / Form 5	NTC 1 / N1/ NIC/ V Level 2 - N6 / NTC 6	Certificate with < Grade 12 / Std 10 - Diploma with Grade 12 / Std 10	Higher Diploma	Post Higher Diploma Masters; Doctoral Diploma	Bachelor's Degree and Post graduate Diploma	Honours Degree	Higher Degree Masters / PhD	Other	No Schooling
Sefene	31.0 %	53.0 %	0.5 %	4.2 %	2.1 %	0.3 %	2.0 %	0.4 %	0.1 %	0.3 %	6.1 %
Ramatjowe	28.1 %	46.2 %	0.3 %	4.5 %	1.3 %	0.3 %	0.6 %	0.3 %	0.1 %	0.1 %	17.9 %
Matseke	31.6 %	46.3 %	0.8 %	1.9 %	0.6 %	0.1 %	0.7 %	0.4 %	0.1 %	0.1 %	17.5 %
Ramokgopa	32.7 %	44.6 %	0.7 %	2.3 %	1.4 %	0.3 %	0.8 %	0.4 %	0.2 %	0.5 %	16.3 %
Nthabiseng	38.5 %	48.4 %	0.4 %	2.2 %	1.0 %	0.0 %	0.5 %	0.3 %	0.0 %	0.3 %	8.1 %
Morbeng	36.9 %	45.7 %	0.3 %	2.4 %	1.5 %	0.1 %	1.0 %	0.4 %	0.0v	0.3 %	10.9 %
Makgalong	36.2 %	51.4 %	1.0 %	2.9 %	1.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	1.0 %	3.8 %
Ga-Makgato	33.9 %	45.5 %	0.3 %	2.0 %	0.4 %	0.1 %	0.4 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.4 %	17.0 %
Eisleben	36.8 %	44.8 %	0.5 %	2.4 %	0.8 %	0.2 %	0.8 %	0.2 %	0.1 %	0.0 %	13.4 %
Mohlajeng	49.5 %	39.9 %	0.7 %	0.0 %	0.3 %	0.3 %	0.3 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	9.0 %
Sekuruwe	44.8 %	49.3 %	0.0 %	1.5 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	6.0 %
Kanana	42.9 %	43.8 %	0.9 %	1.2 %	1.2 %	0.0 %	0.7 %	0.2 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	8.7 %
Ga-Kolopo	45.6 %	43.8 %	0.0 %	0.3 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	10.2 %
Ga-Phagodi	37.8 %	44.1 %	0.2 %	1.7 %	0.2 %	0.2 %	0.7 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	14.6 %
Morowe	46.6 %	42.5 %	0.4 %	0.6 %	0.6 %	0.0 %	0.3 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	8.5 %
Ga-Maribana	40.5 %	47.6 %	1.3 %	0.2 %	2.4 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	7.8 %
Modderput	35.3 %	54.9 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	2.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	5.9 %
Ga-Mabitsela	40.0 %	45.7 %	0.5 %	3.6 %	1.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.2 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	8.6 %
Ga-Masehlong	45.3 %	40.4 %	0.7 %	1.3 %	0.0 %	0.7 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	11.1 %

*Molemole LM Level of Education per Settlement, Stats SA, 2011*



Source: Department of Rural Development and Land Reform

**Table 5: 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 (3) police stations in Molemole - Morebeng, Botlokwa and Mogwadi. In addition to these there are two (2) Satellite Police Stations at Eisleben and Dipateng but due to personnel shortages these satellites are not fully operational. 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 should speed up the construction of 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's (CSF) have been established in all villages and are 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.**

### **LAW ENFORCEMENT.**

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 more when taking into cognizance the move to build one more DLTC in Mogwadi.

### **LICENSING.**

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. There is a need for the construction of one Driver's License Testing Centre in Mogwadi.

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.

### **CHALLENGES PERTAINING TO SAFETY AND SECURITY.**

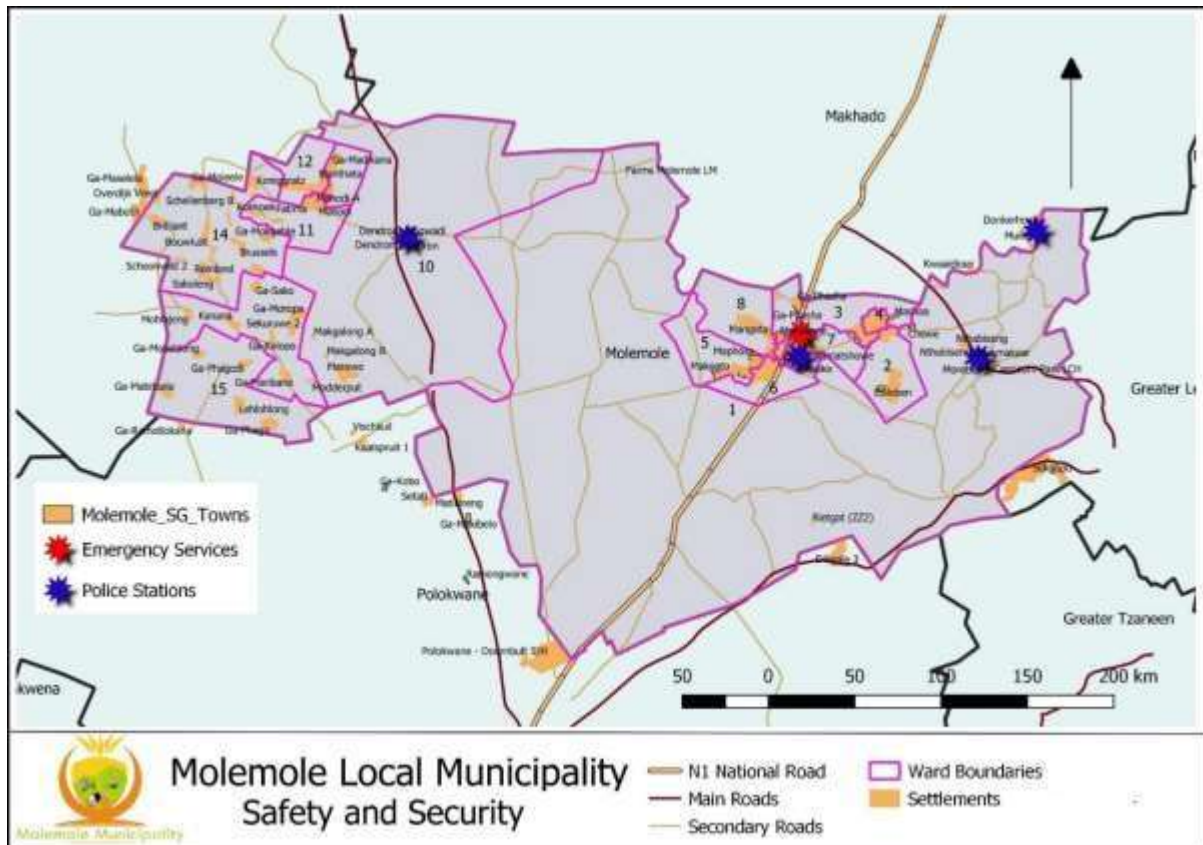
- Need for street lighting in high crime areas;
- False alarms by school children on the emergency lines;
- Need for speed humps on local roads for reduction of pedestrian accidents;
- Illegal occupation of RDP houses by foreign nationals result in xenophobic attacks;

- 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
- Lack of high mast lighting creates unsafe environments, leading to an increase in criminal activity.

#### **SAFETY AND SECURITY INFRASTRUCTURE ANALYSIS.**

<b>Priority Area</b>	<b>No. of Police Stations</b>	<b>2019/20Backlog</b>	<b>Availability of Safety Committees</b>
<b>Safety and security</b>	3 Police Stations 2 Satellite Offices	2 Satellite Offices (mohodi and Moletji-Bought farms cluster) 1 Police Station at corner Masehlong and Phaudi Village	16 Functional CPFs and 1 CSF
<b>Justice Department</b>	<b>No. of Magistrate Courts</b>	<b>2019/2020 Backlog</b>	<b>Progress on addressing Backlog</b>
	1	1	Site handed over in Mogwadi for construction of a Magistrate Court and is awaiting construction.
<b>Traffic and licensing</b>	<b>No. of Traffic Stations</b>	<b>2016/2017 Backlog</b>	<b>Progress on addressing the Backlog</b>
	1 x DLTC Mogwadi	1 DLTC	Plans in place to budget for DLTC

Priority Area	No. of Police Stations	2019/20Backlog	Availability of Safety Committees
	1X Registration Authority Mogwadi  1 x DLTC Morebeng 1X Registration Authority Morebeng		



Source: Department of Rural Development and Land Reform

## SPORT, ARTS AND CULTURE.

The Municipality participated in most of the provincial games – Golden games and Indigenous games in the financial year. The Municipality has one functional sporting facility, the Ramokgopa stadium. There is currently a development taking place for the construction of Mohodi Sports Complex. The development at Mohodi Sports Complex is going at a slow pace and the original designs of the project have been emended after the appointment of a new consulting engineer.

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 need to be refurbished and equipped so that it becomes functional.

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.

#### **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**

- 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 sides in rural areas.

### **POST OFFICE AND TELECOMMUNICATION ANALYSIS**

There are six postal facilities within the municipality located in Mogwadi, Dwarsrivier, Eisleben, Manthata, Ramokgopa and Morebeng. Mail collection points are also used in remote areas as another form of providing postal service to communities. **Figure 6** depicts the spatial distribution of all existing postal facilities throughout the Molemole LM. Despite the uneven spatial distribution of fully-fledged postal facilities, it would be unrealistic and uneconomical to establish fully-fledged postal facilities in every village. However, some form of service should be provided at strategic points, which are accessible to communities.

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.



Source: Department of Rural Development and Land Reform

Table 6: Household Access to Cell Phone, Computer and Telephone.

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%

StatsSA, Community Survey 2016.

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.

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.

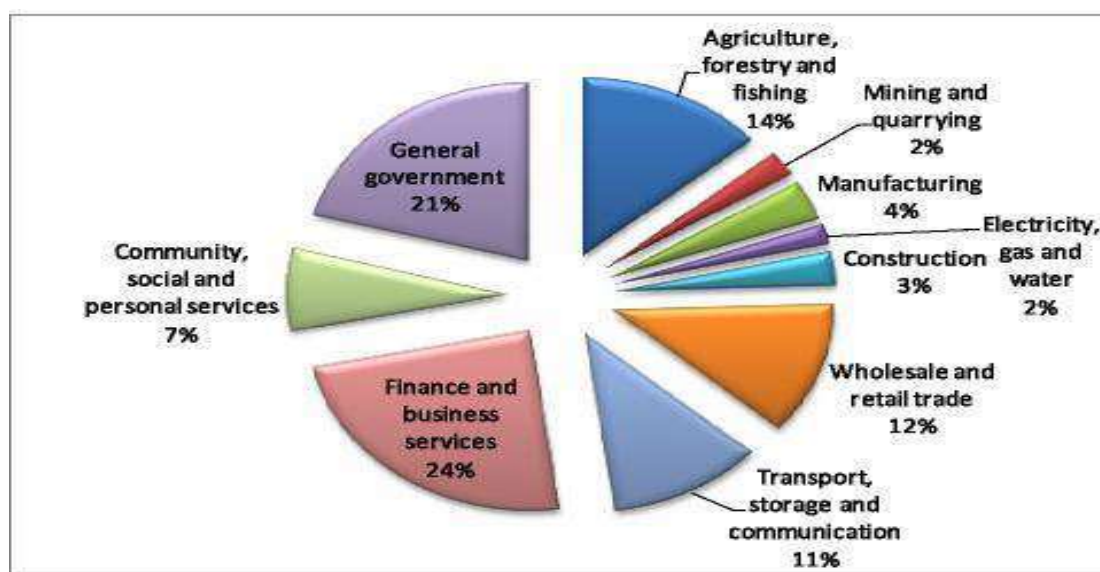
- Low network coverage
- Inconsistent rates of various communication networks
- Lack of infrastructure to access social media networks
- Delays from SA Post Office to adapt to new technological advancement
- Lack of service to Local Satellite postal services
- Lack of capacity from SA Post Office to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

#### 4.6. KAP-3 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING.

##### LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING ANALYSIS.

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

**DIAGRAM 6: KEY SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO MOLEMOLE ECONOMY.**



The lowest performing economic sectors are transport, storage and communication (11%), community, social and personal services (7%), manufacturing (4%), construction (3%), mining and quarrying (2%), electricity and gas (2%). Limited skills as a result of high illiteracy and lack of skills training institutions have a negative impact on the economy of the municipality.

The above situation is compounded by few graduates migrating to other areas in search of better opportunities as a result of limited job opportunities presented by the local economy. Evidently, manufacturing plays a less significant role in the local economy of Molemole Municipality and there is no a balanced growth across all three

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

### **AGRICULTURE.**

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

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.

According to Molemole LED Strategy, the Department of Agriculture has identified the need for people residing on communal land for support to farm in vegetable production and one such project is taking place at Morebeng. There is also potential for **commercial livestock farming** due to the fact that some communities already own livestock.

With government support such as purchasing of land, establishment of feedlots, abattoirs and meat processing plants this sector can be further exploited.

The issue of land claims provides an opportunity to use reclaimed land for this kind of initiatives as part of land reform processes. The municipality has recently managed to secure land and funding for students who were placed on our agricultural skills development programme with local farmers to the value of R18 million. Cattle and chicken breeding could serve as an important anchor project in this area with backward and forward linkages as illustrated hereunder:

The above figure, illustrates a typical cattle and chicken agro-processing chain system of backward and forward linkages. This is a description of some of the products that can be derived from the meat (beef and chicken and Hyde's) product. When the linkages of all the other products such as the hides, eggs are taken into account, it makes significant contribution to the local economy. According to Limpopo Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (2004-2014), Molemole falls in the **red and white meat cluster** corridor due to its potential for livestock farming especially cattle farming.

## **WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.**

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

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

### **TOURISM AND HOSPITALITY.**

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

There are lot of hospitality areas within the boundaries of our municipality which need to be formalised and marketed correctly. There is one development of a Boutique hotel at Mohodi Ha-Manthata initiated by David Sekgobela Family Trust Fund. The hotel is almost complete and could be opened before end of April 2019. It has the facilities such as board rooms, massage spa, bar, swimming pools and 30 rooms. It is perceived to be rated as a four star boutique hotel (see. **figure 7 below** for location of these facilities).

### **CHALLENGES PERTAINING TO TOURISM.**

- The Motumo trading post has dilapidated and initiatives to revitalise the project are running at a snail pace.
- The Machaka Game reserve project also faces the same challenge and needs government intervention in order to revive the project.
- Tropic of Capricorn also is at a dilapidating stage and need to be revived.
- There are wetlands within the municipality which need to be preserved.
- There need to be a data base of our hospitality areas.

### **MINING AND QUARRYING.**

As mentioned earlier, mining and quarrying contribute very little to the economy of the Molemole Municipality due to small occurrence of mineral deposits. However, the existence of such minerals provides an opportunity for small-scale mining operations some of which are currently taking place and some are being explored. Minerals such

as **iron ore, conundrum, gneiss, granite**, are prevalent in various parts of the Municipality and it is the responsibility of the Department of Minerals and Energy to support potential and interested small mining companies.

#### **THE FOLLOWING AREAS WERE IDENTIFIED AS HAVING SOME MINERAL DEPOSITS WHICH CAN BE EXPLORED:**

Just to the north of Polokwane (Pietersburg), the Zandriverspoort greenstone outlier contains a large, low-grade, **iron ore** deposit; another deposit of **titaniferous iron ore** occurs in the Rooiwater Complex, adjacent to the Murchison greenstone belt. The alluvial deposits emanating from this have been evaluated by Kumba Resources (Iskor) and there is a chance that they may be exploited; **Gold** is also known in the metamorphosed greenstone remnants of the Bandelierkop Formation (the Venda and Overshot gold deposits, north of Soekmekaar, being examples), as well as within **gneisses** at deposits such as the defunct Harlequin and Bochum mines. Some of these deposits hold promise for small scale mining ventures; **Granite** deposits in the vicinity of Botlokwa;

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

#### **MANUFACTURING.**

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

currently process marula jam, marula-atchaar and marula juice is the only main industrial development in the area with a potential to expand.

The high levels of unemployment in the municipality and resultant low levels of income (from the formal sector) forced a portion of the population still residing in the area to enter and participate in informal and marginal activities (e.g. subsistence farming).

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

#### **AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.**

The Municipality has significant agricultural development potential, both in terms of vegetable and livestock farming. Government support to potential and interested farms must be given, land claims be expedited and be used for productive initiatives.

#### **WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE.**

Opportunities arise based on the strong agricultural and mining sectors through beneficiation projects and backward and forward linkages. This includes inputs such as fertilisers, pesticides, machinery and seeds or seedlings.

#### **MINING AND QUARRYING.**

There is a potential for small mining operations as a result of the occurrence of several mineral deposits and granite rocks in areas such as Zandriverspoort, Rooiwater, Bandelierkop, Morebeng and other areas providing opportunities for local economic development and job creation.

#### **MANUFACTURING.**

Processing of raw materials from mining will contribute significantly in expanding the manufacturing sector within the municipality. There are also opportunities for expanding of existing enterprises and mineral beneficiation initiatives. According to the Molemole LED Strategy, the following **Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT)** were identified:

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
Sound Organisational Governance Administrative Systems in place. Basic Service delivery infrastructure is in place Job creation through CWP and EPWP.	Low collections on municipal services. Unavailability of proper maintenance plans. Inefficient anti-fraud and corruption mechanisms.
OPPORTUNITY	THREATS
Availability of land for development. Strategic partnership with other spheres of government to improve infrastructure. Tropic of Capricorn Needle. Availability of railway line. Two transitional roads passing through the municipality.	Vandalism on municipal infrastructure. Aging infrastructure. Shortage of water sources. Inadequate budget for infrastructure development Aging infrastructure. Unresolved land claims and disputes. Cross border pests (fruit fly, pathogens, food and mouth disease

**JOB OPPORTUNITIES CREATED THROUGH MUNICIPAL PROJECTS/  
 INITIATIVES: YOUTH EMPOWERMENT AND COMMUNITY WORKS  
 PROGRAMME (CWP)**

The financial year 2018/19 the Municipality was able to create **06** job opportunities under the Youth in Agriculture programme, the programme is aimed at building

capacity of young agricultural graduates who are placed at two different farms (MapFresh Produce Enterprise & Elimak Farming respectively). The programme is runs for a period of two years, wherein the municipality signs a two years' service level agreement with the farmers.

The Municipality has for the financial year 2018/19 managed to create over 1139 job opportunities through the **CWP** programme which is implemented in partnerships with COGHSTA and CoGTA. The programme is implemented in all 16 municipal wards, the CWP participants are involved in various useful work and training programmes.

The table below indicates a breakdown CWP job opportunities over the past two financial years:

2017/18	CWP 1000 participants	1115 job opportunities
2018/19	CWP 1000 participants	11 participants

#### **4.7. 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.

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.

The municipality's financial performance and position is currently under audit and the overall financial status is a subject of audit that is still in progress and may change after the final audit by the Auditor General. The attached are analytical review relating to the latest liquidity, collection activity, cash management, and creditors' payments. The analytic review assumes a conventional business perspective and an ideal business activity measurement after the end of the third quarter just as a guide. However the measurement(s) applied are not that relevant to the actual risk profile that would otherwise prevail on a private business, but only as the available measuring tools that are scientifically available in every commercial institution with some commercial activity.

#### **BUDGET & TREASURY MANAGEMENT.**

In terms of chapter 9 section 80 (1) of MFMA, Every Municipality must establish Budget and Treasury Office. Budget and Treasury office is established in Molemole Municipality led by the Chief Financial Officer. Under Budget and Treasury office we have four divisions namely, Budget and Reporting, Expenditure, Income and Supply chain and Asset.

Budget and reporting section is mainly responsible for managing the budget of the Municipality and report to various stakeholders on financial matters of the Municipality.

#### **REVENUE MANAGEMENT.**

The municipality is constantly updating its indigent register for all qualifying household so they can access free basic services. Valuation roll has been received and implemented according to MPRA. Monthly statements are being issued to rate payers and the amount received is being deposited into the municipal primary bank account. The municipality is currently maintaining a management accounting and information system which recognized revenue when is earned.

The municipality is charging arrears, except where the council has granted exemption in accordance with budget related policies. Long outstanding debts are being followed up on monthly basis. Reminders are being sent to all the debtors who currently owing the municipality for more than 90 days.

**CHALLENGES PERTAINING TO REVENUE MANAGEMENT ARE AS FOLLOWS:**

- Municipal going concern is being effected due to non-payment of municipal services.
- A break-even point is not being achieved between the sale and the purchase of electricity (i.e. debtors are being billed by the municipality on monthly basis on electricity sales but the municipality only received two third of the billed amount).
- The municipality has converted 98% of conventional electricity metering to address the low collection of electricity sales.
- Revenue enhancement strategy is currently being implemented at a very slow scale than the anticipated one by the municipality for improving low collection problem.
- Among some of the issues to be considered in the revenue enhancement strategy is the expansion of the electricity redistribution licence to Nthabiseng and Capricorn Park.

**EXPENDITURE MANAGEMENT.**

Molemole Municipality incurs expenditure in terms of the approved budget. Expenditure is funded from revenue collected from exchange and non-exchange transaction and revenue received from grants. The municipality has and maintains a management accounting and information system which recognizes expenditure incurred. Payment of municipal creditors are made directly to the person to whom it is due, and are either electronically or by way of non-transferable cheques within thirty

(30) days as stipulated by the MFMA section 65 (2) (e). The municipality complies with its tax, levy, duty, pension, medical aid, audit fees and other statutory commitments.

#### **ASSET MANAGEMENT.**

The management of assets are safeguarded and maintained in accordance with section 63(1) (a) of the Municipal Finance Management Act no 56 of 2003. The municipality's asset register is kept and updated in accordance with all applicable accounting standards such as GRAP 17 and etc. It also caters the recording of assets acquisitions, time for maintenance, restore the impaired and replacement of assets where there is no probability of future economic benefit or service potential attached to that particular asset.

#### **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.

#### **EVIDENCE OF BILLING SYSTEM.**

Meter readings are being collected by Meter readers on monthly basis. Statements are being sent to debtors on monthly basis.

#### **REVENUE MANAGEMENT AND CREDIT CONTROL.**

Long outstanding debts are being followed up on monthly basis, reminders are being sent to all the debtors who currently owe the municipality for more than 90 days. Disconnection and re-connection of long outstanding debts procedures is performed internal to reduce the cost on debt collectors. All government properties are being verified from the Department of Public works (DPW's) and Department of Rural Development and Land reform (DRDLR) Fixed Assets Register, municipal valuation roll and deeds office. All relevant account names in the MLM FMS will be linked to specific departments. Department of Public works (DPW) and Department of Rural Development (DRDLR) have Identify their properties and payments are being received

by the municipality. In cases where properties are not registered at the Deeds office, the dispute will continue. Monthly engagement is being conducted by the municipality for the collection of government debts and report is being submitted on quarterly basis through the SDBIP performance report. Traffic fines management system which has been combined with the cost recovery procedures for the implementation in 2019 and 2020 financial year. Sale of Stands processes for the development of Mogwadi town are being finalized 1. Properties have been valued. 2. Pegging of sites is being completed. 3. Square meter cost of R 200, 00 has been approved by council.

## INVESTMENTS

The total income on investment as at midyear of 2018/19 was R 1,060,918 compared to R 1,5 million in the overall 2017/18 financial year. It is expected that the return on invest will increase to R2 Million by the end of the 2018/19 financial year. We shall continue to make prudent investment decisions by investing in credible investment portfolios to boost the municipal cash income

## INDICATIONS OF NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL ALLOCATIONS.

The National and Provincial allocations are as reflected in the table below:

<b>GRANT NAME</b>	<b>BUDGET 2019/2020</b>	<b>BUDGET 2020/2021</b>	<b>BUDGET 2021/2022</b>
Equitable shares	142 578 000.00	150 814 000.00	159 866 000.00
Financial Management Grant	2 403 000.00	2 403 000.00	2 403 000.00
Municipal Infrastructure Grant	33 393 450.00	35 121 500.00	37 608 600.00
Expanded Public Works Programme	1 167 000.00		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b><u>179 541 450.00</u></b>	<b><u>188 338 500.00</u></b>	<b><u>199 877 600.00</u></b>

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

All these policies have been approved by council on the 29 May 2018 and the currently reviewed policies will be tabled 29<sup>th</sup> of May 2019.

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.

#### **4.8. KPA-5 Good Governance, Public Participation, Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development.**

### **GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**

#### **STRUCTURE OF 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. At a local level the IDP/Budget representative forum provides a platform for the spheres to co-plan activities.

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

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

- 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

## **RELATIONSHIP WITH TRADITIONAL LEADERSHIP.**

There are five Traditional Leaders within the Municipality namely Ramokgopa, Machaka, Makgato, Manthata and Moloto. There are other communities from the disestablished Aganang Local municipality which are incorporated into Molemole Local municipality. The communities fall under Kgoshi Moloto of the Moletji Traditional Council. This then increased the number of Traditional Authorities to five. Traditional leaders are not directly serving on the Municipal Council but play a direct role through the Mayor- Magoshi Forum where they consult directly with the mayor on municipal issues and influence council positions on matters of interest. Traditional leaders form part of the municipal planning process including IDP, Budget and Spatial planning as custodian of and administrators of communal land.

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.

## **ESTABLISHMENT AND FUNCTIONALITY OF WARD COMMITTEES AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT WORKERS.**

In the year under review, Municipal Council approved and established a ward participatory system in terms of the Municipal Structures Act of 2003, section 72 and 73 in all 16 wards. Community Development Workers, Traditional Council representatives, Proportional representative Councilors, Ward Committee members and ward Councilors participate in ward committee and community meetings.

**AMONGST OTHER ACTIVITIES AND FUNCTIONS OF WARD COMMITTEES INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING:**

- Ward Committees represent their respective communities on municipal processes and increase participation of local residents in municipal decision making processes;
- Participate in IDP/ Budget related processes;
- Identify indigent beneficiaries for Free Basic Services and disseminate information about municipal operations;
- They support Councilors in dispute resolution at ward level and assist with community awareness campaigns in various forums; Liaise with municipal structures to convey concerns, proposals and queries of their respective wards; and
- Coordinate municipal activities and interventions at ward level and serve as part of municipal public participation machinery.

The municipality has a ward committee in each of the 16 wards comprising of 10 elected representatives inclusive of the ward councilors. All the ward committees are to hold monthly ward committee meetings and one ward general meeting per quarter. Each ward committee submits a monthly activity report outlining activities performed. The Municipality is employing acceptable principles in the management of public resources and ensuring peaceful conflict management strategies. The day to day functions are performed in a manner that ensures full respect of human rights, the rule of law, equity, access to information and effective participation.

<b>Developmental Priority Issue</b>	<b>Priority Areas</b>	<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Projects</b>
Good governance	<p>Communication and Stakeholder participation.</p> <p>1. Ward committee support.</p> <p>2. Council functions and Event management.</p>	<p>To promote cooperative governance and coordination in service delivery</p> <p>Ensure that Ward committees function efficiently.</p> <p>Reduce repetitive issues raised in ward committee reports.</p> <p>Coordinate and support all Council.</p>	<p>Consultation with all stakeholders for service delivery and public –private partnership</p> <p>Established ward committees in all 16 wards.</p> <p>Four (4) Ordinary Council meetings and Special Council meetings held.</p> <p>Four (4) Public participation sessions held.</p> <p>Four (4) Mayor-Magoshi meetings held.</p>	<p>Conduct Ward Committee Conference.</p> <p>Currently paying R1000.00 per monthly per Ward committee member.</p> <p>A complaints register has been developed.</p>

#### **AVAILABILITY AND FUNCTIONALITY OF MUNICIPAL PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE.**

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 in October 2016. 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.
- MPAC lack the necessary technical skills, expertise and knowledge which can enable them to execute their functions.
- There is no dedicated support staff (i.e. COORDINATOR & RESEARCHER) for the committee to operate smoothly.

#### **SEPARATION OF POWERS.**

**MPAC** still has to 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.

#### **CHALLENGES PERTAINING SEPARATION TO THE FUNCTIONALITY OF MPAC.**

- There is a limited number of portfolio committee members.
- The MPAC still need capacity in terms of more personnel to carry out their responsibilities.
- Recommendations by MPAC to Council after investigations are not implemented.
- The independency of MPAC and oversight role over council activities is not adhered to.

## **POLITICAL GOVERNANCE STRUCTURES.**

A Municipal Council comprising of 32 elected public representative (councilors) for the 2016 - 2021 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, Speaker and Chief Whip as fulltime office bearers; furthermore, Council established an Executive Committee comprising of the Mayor and five members of the Executive Committee of which three serve as full time councilors.

### **THE FOLLOWING COMMITTEES OF COUNCIL ARE IN PLACE:**

- Ward Committees
- Mayor Magoshi's Forum
- LED Forum
- Transport Forum
- Budget & IDP Representative Forum
- Oversight Committee
- Audit Committee

## **ADMINISTRATIVE GOVERNANCE STRUCTURES.**

The municipality established administration in accordance with the provisions of both the Municipal Structures Act and Municipal Systems Act with the Municipal Manager as head of administration and accounting officer.

The following administrative structures were established to bolster good governance:

- Senior Management Committee
- Extended Management Committee
- Local Labour Forum

- Training Committee
- Supply Chain Management Committees
- Budget & IDP Steering Committee
- Performance Audit Committee

#### **AVAILABILITY AND FUNCTIONALITY OF AUDIT COMMITTEE.**

The municipality appointed the Audit Committee during the financial year 2014/2015. The committee was appointed in terms of section 166 of the Municipal Finance Management Act. The Audit Committee comprises of three independent members who are neither employees nor councilors of the municipality. The Audit Committee meets at least four times during the financial year.

#### **AVAILABILITY AND FUNCTIONALITY OF INTERNAL AUDIT.**

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.

#### **RISK MANAGEMENT.**

The municipality in response to the King III report and the MFMA has since identified a need encapsulating Risk Management in its daily process. Risk management activities are guided and monitored by the Risk Management Committee and the Audit Committee. The municipality has conducted formal risk strategic objectives. The objectives are used to determine the level of the exposure and tolerance of the risk assessment and to compile the register. The following are some of the risks identified in 2019/2020 financial year and a municipal risk register have been compiled:

- None compliance to SPLUMA.
- Aging infrastructure.
- Electricity distribution losses.

- Low revenue collection
- Inadequate attraction of investors.
- None compliance to supply management prescripts.
- Unresolved findings by Auditor General
- Lack of consequence management.
- Inadequate performance management system.
- Ineffective disaster recovery system.
- Ineffective Leave management control.
- Landfill Site not adequately managed.

### **ANTI CORRUPTION STRATEGY.**

This policy is intended to set down the stance of Molemole Local Municipality to fraud and corruption and to reinforce existing systems, policies and procedures of Molemole Local Municipality aimed at deterring, preventing, reacting to and reducing the impact of fraud and corruption.

The policy of Molemole Local Municipality is zero tolerance to fraud and corruption. In addition, all fraud and corruption will be investigated and followed up by the application of all remedial mechanisms available within the full extent of the law and the implementation of appropriate prevention and detection controls.

The municipality in response to the King III report and the MFMA has since identified a need encapsulating Risk Management Committee and the Audit Committee. The municipality has conducted formal risk strategic objectives. The objectives are used to determine the level of the exposure and tolerance of the risk assessment and to compile the register.

### **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. In April of 2011 the Limpopo government introduced the Premier hotline to cater for the residents of Limpopo.

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 2018 the municipality had a total of three complaints received from the suggestion book relating to maintenance of roads and street light. Pone 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

#### **STATEMENT ON PREVIOUS AUDIT OPINION.**

The municipality embarked on a turn-around strategy after being on disclaimer audit opinions for some years. That saw the municipality improving to two consecutive qualified audit outcomes in the 2012/2013 and 2013/2014 financial years. More efforts have since been made and resources channeled towards improving the audit opinion. For the 2014/2015 financial year the municipality had a tremendous improvement and managed to achieve an Unqualified Audit Opinion.

The municipality further managed to maintain its Unqualified Audit Opinion in the 2015/2016, 2016/2017 and 2017/2018 financial years. We are positive that the proper internal controls have improved tremendously and the municipality is able to account for its finances and operations well.

#### **MUNICIPAL AUDIT OUTCOMES.**

<b>FINANCIAL YEAR</b>	<b>AUDIT OPINION</b>	<b>NAME OF CFO</b>	<b>DURATION</b>	<b>SUMMARY OF AUDIT ISSUES</b>
2012/2013	Qualified	Moloko E.K	July 2012 – June 2013	Qualified
2013/2014	Qualified	Moloko E.K	July 2013 - June 2014	Qualified
2014/2015	Unqualified	Moloko E.K	July 2014 – June 2015	PMS issues need a dedicated person to attend.
2015/2016	Unqualified	Moloko E.K	July 2015 – June 2016	There are officials who do not take their annual leave days.
2016/2017	Unqualified	Lethuba BMM Nkalanga SA all on acting capacity	July 2016 – June 2017	Unqualified
2017/2018	Unqualified	Lethuba BMM Nkalanga SA all on acting capacity	July 2017-2018	Unqualified

## Key Issues raised by AG in the 2017/18 financial year

MATTERS AFFECTING THE AUDITORS REPORT			
Audit Findings		Category of Finding	Description of Finding
1	AFS (Disclosure)	Matters affecting the auditor's report	<p>There were misstatements identified during high level review.</p> <p>1. There were differences identified between the AFS (statement of financial position and statement of financial performance) and Trial Balance.</p> <p>2. There were differences identified between the AFS(statement of financial performance) and Trial Balance.</p> <p>3. There is no accounting policy for intangible assets it was disclosed in note (4) of the AFS.</p> <p>4. There were differences noted in the Statement of Financial Performance and amount in the Trial balance for Revenue from exchange transactions.</p> <p>5. GRAP 24: There were explanations on the AFS for immaterial variances (e.g. variances less than 5%</p> <p>5. Prior and current year balances for net cash flow from operating activities it's not casting (Cash flow statement)</p>
2	Consequence management	Matters affecting the auditor's report	<p>No disciplinary steps were taken against officials who permitted unauthorized expenditure, irregular expenditure, fruitless and wasteful expenditure.</p> <p>Irregular expenditure relating to prior year amounting to R3 465 406 incurred by the municipality were not investigated in line with section 32(2)(b) of the MFMA.</p>
3	SCM	Matters affecting the auditor's report	<p>1. There were inconsistencies noted between the SDBIP and the Annual Performance Report.</p> <p>2. The indicators and targets in the SDBIP and APR were not clearly defined or specific (Complete Sports Complex).</p>
4	SCM	Matters affecting the auditor's report	<p>The suppliers who have been identified as business associate with municipal officials did not disclose the business associate relationship in their declarations MBD4-Forms. The municipal officials did not disclose the business associate relationship with the identified suppliers in their declaration as required by the Code of Conduct for Municipal Employees.</p>
5	Revenue	Matters affecting the auditor's report	<p>The municipality did not fully implement and adhere to the Municipal Systems Act. There was no evidence of disconnections or restriction of water or discontinuation of any other service due to lack of full payment on the due date or payment arrangement of any amount for services, rates or taxes by the customers.</p>

The municipality has developed an Audit Action Plan to deal with the identified issues and progress is monitored on weekly basis.

**PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROGRAMS/ACTIVITIES.**

The municipality’s priorities of deepening democratic values and entrenching community wide involvement and participation. Representative structures such as Ward Committees, Public Meetings, Local Labour Forum, Audit Committee, Municipal Public Accounts Committee, Mayor Magoshi’s Forum, Council Outreach, Sector Outreach; IGR structures amongst others are used to ensure participatory democracy in council and municipal processes.

The municipality’s customer care system, the Premier and Presidential Hotlines are some of the mechanisms used to enable individual input and feedback on municipal governance and operations. A draft Public Participation Strategy has been developed and is being adopted and approved by council.

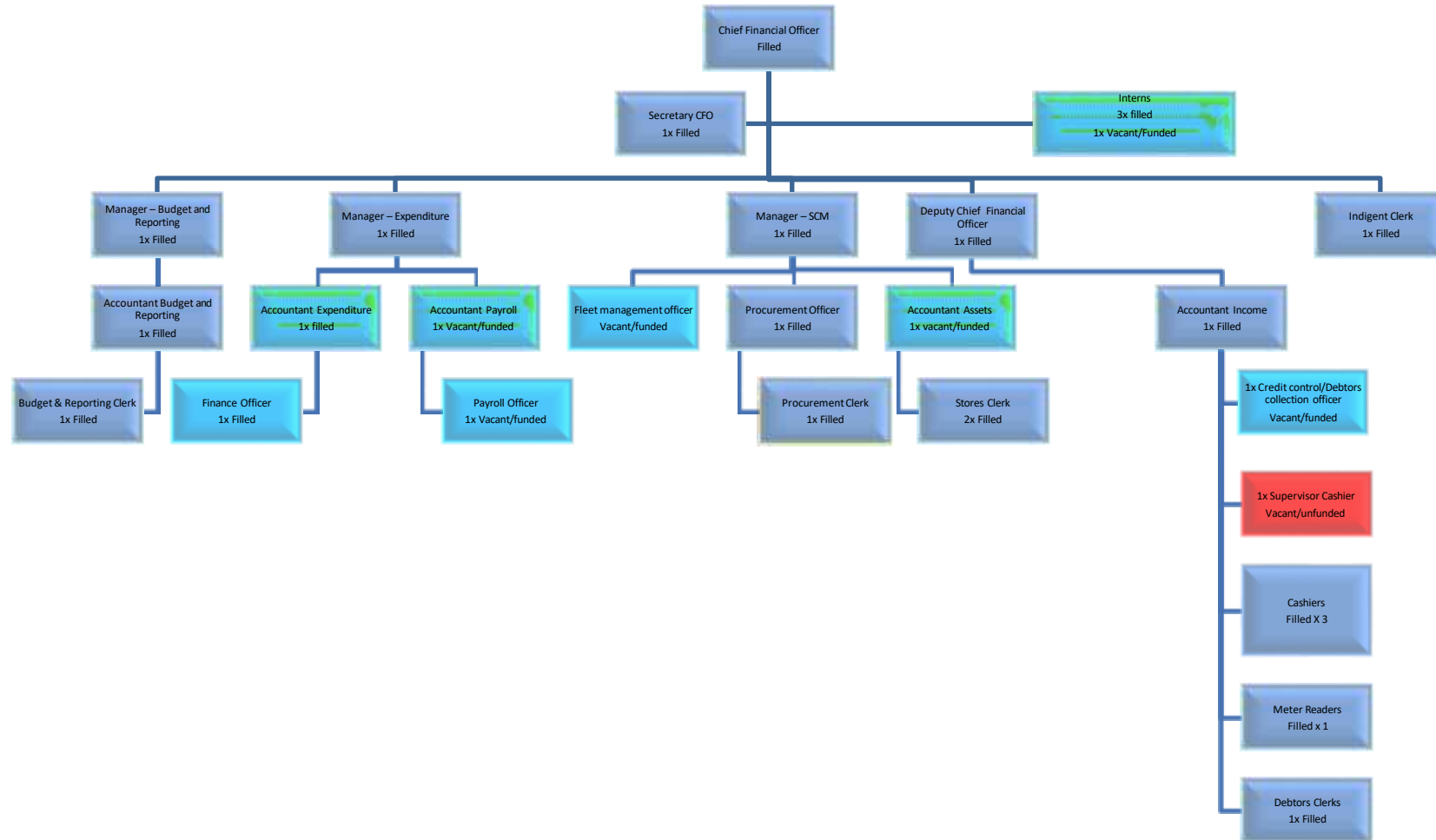
**THE FOLLOWING PUBLIC PARTICIPATION MEETINGS WERE HELD DURING THE 2018/2019 FINANCIAL YEAR.**

<b>DATE</b>	<b>TARGETED STAKEHOLDER</b>	<b>VENUE</b>	<b>TIME</b>
15 April 2019	All communities from ward 1 until ward 4	Ramothlale Primary School	14H30
16 April 2019	All communities from ward 5 until ward 9	Sekakene Community Hall	10H00
17 April 2019	All communities in ward 10, 15 and 16	Mogwadi Community Hall	10H00
18 April 2019	All communities from ward 11 until ward 14	Milano Sports Ground	10H00

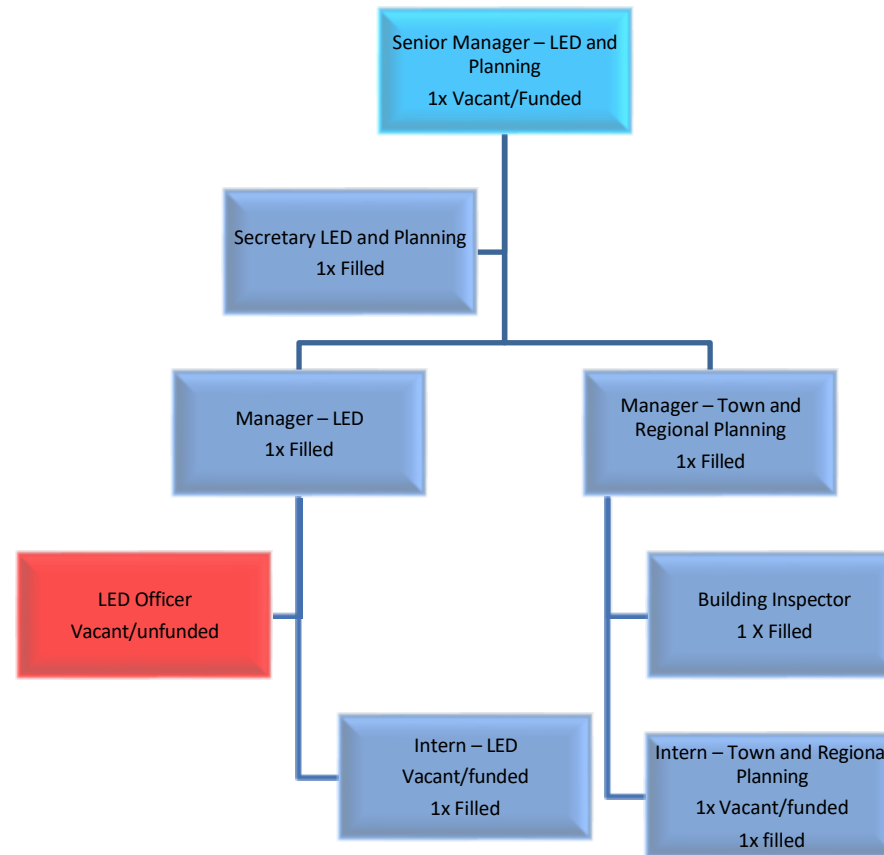
**4.9. MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

**ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE**

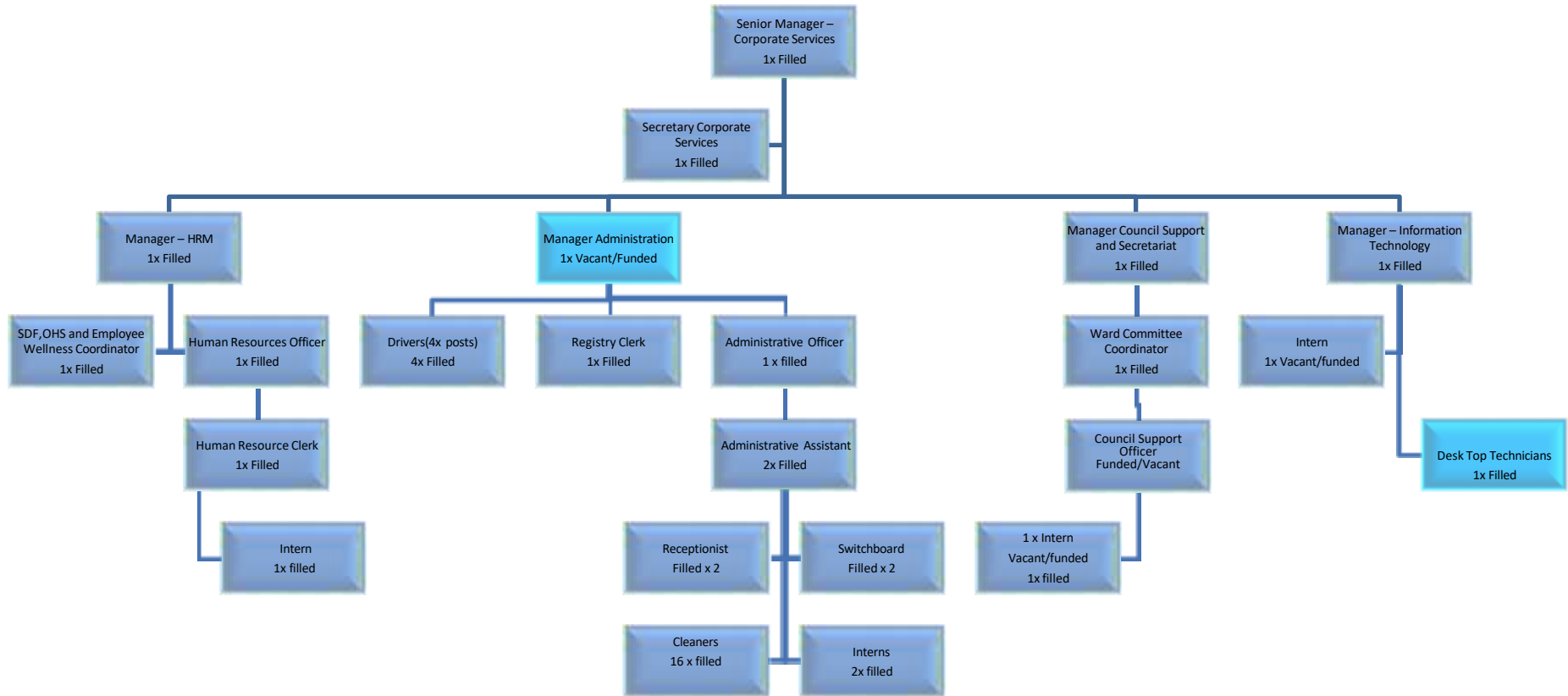
# BUDGET AND TREASURY



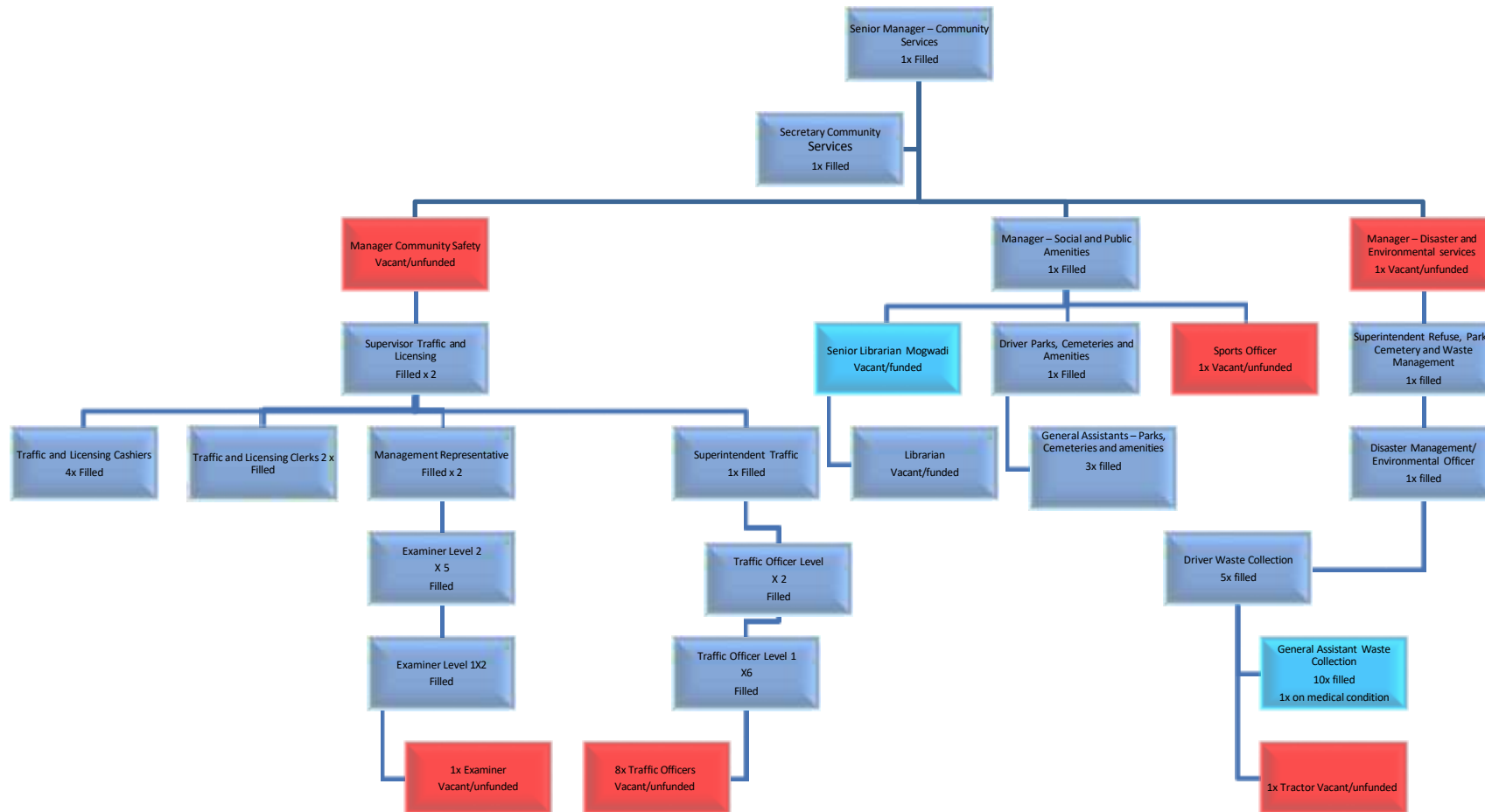
## LED AND PLANNING



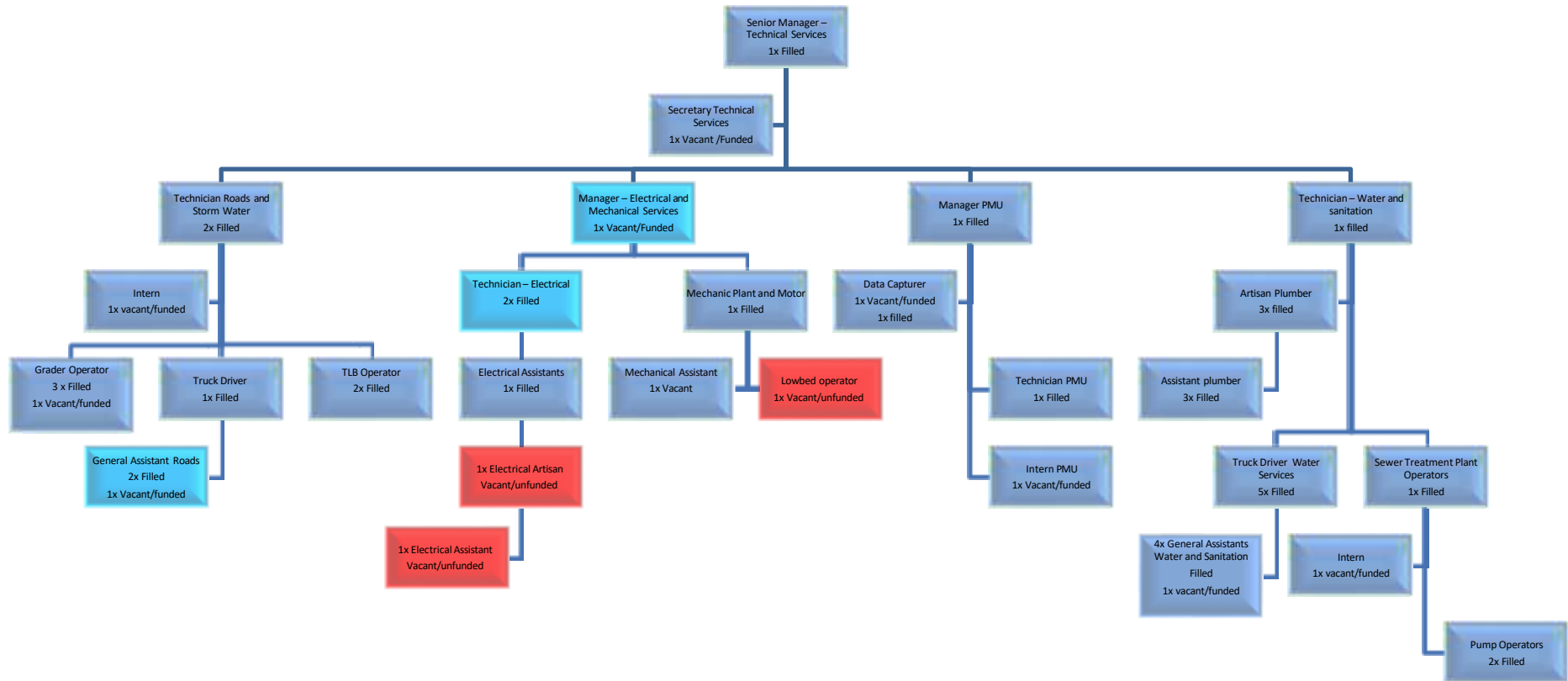
# CORPORATE SERVICES



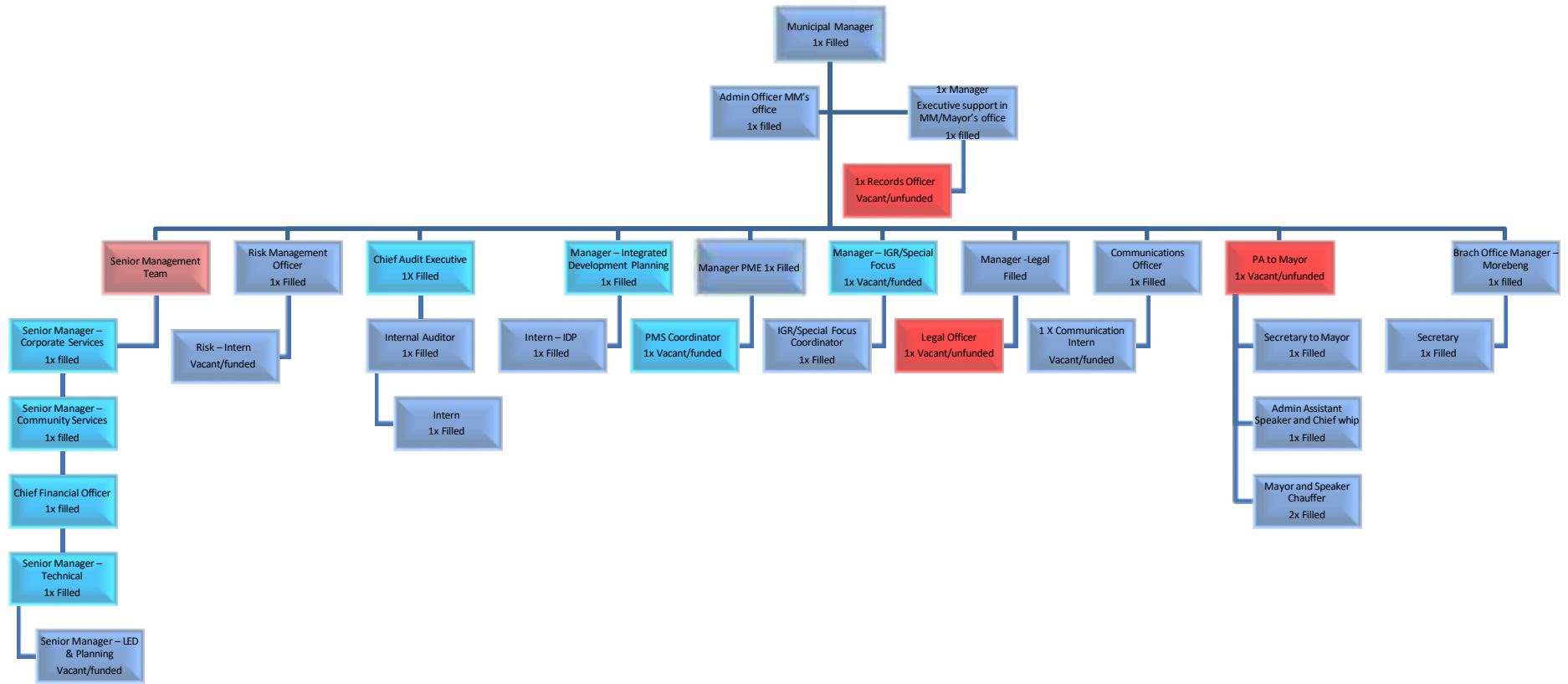
# COMMUNITY SERVICES



# TECHNICAL SERVICES



# MUNICIPAL MANAGERS OFFICE



## HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT SYSTEM.

### SKILLS DEVELOPMENT.

The municipality has conducted broader internal consultation processes with all stakeholders in compiling the Work Skills Plan (WSP) for the 2018/2019 financial year and has accordingly submitted to LGSETA on the 29<sup>th</sup> April 2019. Robust training initiatives are planned for the councilors who will serve on critical council committees such as MPAC and employees in finance and other components of the municipality 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.

### EMPLOYMENT EQUITY.

The municipality's Employment Equity profile depicts a work profile comprised 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 Employment.

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	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	5
Professionally qualified; experienced Specialist & mid management	13	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	18
Skilled Technical; academically qualified workers; junior management; supervisors; foremen and superintendents	17	0	0	0	16	0	0	2	
Semi-skilled & discretionary decision making	11	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	39
Unskilled & defined decision making	45	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	
EPWP	35				55				90
Total	125	0	0	0	134	0	0	2	261
Temp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Totals	125	0	0	0	134	0	0	2	

Equity standing at middle and senior management levels:

<b>EQUITY REPRESENTATION AS PER EMPLOYMENT CATEGORY</b>			
<b>CATEGORY</b>	<b>MALE</b>	<b>FEMALE</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Top Management	1	0	1
Senior Management	3	2	5
Professionals	13	5	18
Technicians	17	18	35
Skilled/Clerical	11	28	39
Unskilled	11	28	39
<b>Total</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>156</b>

#### **HUMAN RESOURCES STRATEGY.**

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.

#### **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 policy also contributes towards ensuring retention of highly skilled personnel through counter-offer measures.

## **INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY INFRASTRUCTURE.**

### **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 is outdated and needs to be reviewed and submitted to council. Communication with external stakeholders is done through various formats to reach as far wide as possible.

#### **THE FOLLOWING FORMATS ARE USED:**

- The Municipal Website
- Municipal Newsletter
- Municipal Events
- Council public Participation
- Press Releases
- Local and Community Radio stations

### **PROJECTS MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (IN-SERVICE & OUTSOURCING).**

The municipal Project Management Unit is responsible for the management of all infrastructure programs as well as the physical implementation of such programs. On the other hand the unit also ensures that projects meet the overall planning objectives, specific key performance indicators as determined by the municipality and also ensuring that all projects comply with relevant applicable legislation, policies and conditions..

#### **CONTRACT MANAGEMENT.**

The municipality has entered into service contracts with various service providers, the corporate services department is charged with a responsibility to maintain a contract register of all contracts whilst various user departments and the Project Management Unit

is charged with a duty to implement the various aspects of the contract and to perform quality assurance. All contracts 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.

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 municipality adopted its performance management framework in November 2013 which is reviewable after every three years.

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

The spread of HIV/Aids and related diseases seemed to be decreasing according to Census 2011. 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>•SOUND ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE.</li> <li>•ADMINISTRATION SYSTEMS IN PLACE.</li> <li>•BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY INFRACTURE IN PLACE.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•LOW REVENUE COLLECTION</li> <li>•UNAVAILABILITY OF PROPER MAINTANANCE PLANS.</li> <li>•POOR RECORDS MANAGEMENT SYSTEM</li> <li>•INSUFFICIENT LEGAL EXPERTISE TO DEAL WITH LITIGATIONS.</li> <li>•INEFFICIENT ANTI-FRAUD AND CORRUPTION MECHANISMS</li> </ul>
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•AVAILABILITY OF LAND FOR DEVELOPMENT.</li> <li>•ABUNDANCE OF ARABLE LAND</li> <li>•TROPIC OF CAPRICORN</li> <li>•AVAILABILITY OF RAILWAY LINE</li> <li>•TWO TRANSNATIONAL ROADS PASSING THROUGH THE MUNICIPALITY</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•VANDALISM ON MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE.</li> <li>•THEFT OF WATER ENGINES AND TRANSFORMERS.</li> <li>•AGING INFRASTRUCTURE.</li> <li>•SHORTAGE OF RELIABLE WATER SOURCES.</li> <li>•UNRESOLVED LAND CLAIMS AND DISPUTES.</li> <li>•CROSS-BORDER PESTS(fruit Fly) AND PATHOGENS(Food and Mouth)</li> <li>•ENDLESS LITIGATIONS.</li> </ul>

## PRIORITIES OF THE MUNICIPALITY

Capricorn District Municipality and the University of Limpopo.

Public participation Imbizo's by the mayor.

The Public participation meetings on Draft IDP and

The status quo regarding service delivery priority areas.

**WARD BASED PLANS FROM WARD ONE UNTIL WARD SIXTEEN.**

<p><b><u>WARD ONE</u></b>          Low level crossing bridge at Nthabiseng to the school, Revival of sports ground and renovation of ablution facilities at Nthabiseng and Revival of Morebeng poultry project.</p>	<p><b><u>WARD TWO</u></b>          Bridge, water, New stands to be electrified, Sanitation, Pre-School, Eisleben – Ramokgopa gravel to tar.</p>
<p><b><u>WARD THREE</u></b>          Renovation of Ramokgopa Clinic, Low level bridge at Sefoloko, Need for speed humps from Boduma to Mphemasube, Grading of internal streets and re-graveling at Maebana road, Molotone village needs to be electrified.</p>	<p><b><u>WARD FOUR</u></b>          Water project for Maila, Mashaa and Madiehe villages, Electricity for Mashaa village, Low level bridge at Madiehe village, Maintenance of internal streets, Ramokgopa to Polokwane taxi rank, Banking services, SAPS village patrol services, Eskom Office, Fencing around Mokganya RDP village, Dumping site, Sanitation</p>
<p><b><u>WARD FIVE</u></b>          Water, Electricity, Low level bridge at Makgato Village to the grave yard, RDP houses, Grading of internal roads, Need for nurses' room at Makgato clinic, Need for Eskom service point at Botlokwa.</p>	<p><b><u>WARD SIX</u></b>          Need for community clinic at Dikgading clinic, Fedile School, Puputli crèche and Maphosa village need ablution facilities, need for community hall at Mangata village, reticulation to the Dipatene Water Scheme needs to be done.</p>
<p><b><u>WARD SEVEN</u></b></p>	<p><b><u>WARD EIGHT</u></b>          Renovation of Sekakene community hall, Electricity for extension village at Sekakene,</p>

<p>Need for Eskom service point at Botlokwa, Sekhwama village need to be electrified and need to revive the sports ground in Sekakene village.</p>	<p>Maintenance of internal streets, Low level bridge between Sekakene and Letheba, Low level bridge at Polatla, Shapo and Maphosa, Borehole at Mangata village to be housed and equipped, Recreation centre at Sekakene village, Youth development centre, Dumping site and Library at Sekakene village</p>
<p><b><u>WARD NINE</u></b></p> <p>Water scheme for Nyakelane and Sekhokho, Sanitation for Nyakelane, Dipatene and Sekhokho, Waste removal in Nyakelane next to Fedile high School, Dumping site, Library and Youth Centre.</p>	<p><b><u>WARD TEN</u></b></p> <p>Primary and Pre School at New Stands, tennis court, stadium, paving, tar road, projects, community hall, water, Electricity and RDP houses.</p>
<p><b><u>WARD ELEVEN</u></b></p> <p>Market stalls at Shalas cross taxi rank, Need for storm water drainage system in the whole of Mohodi village, Service and maintenance plan of completed projects e.g. road projects, Need for stadium in Mohodi village and Need for additional block at Rapoo primary school.</p>	<p><b><u>WARD TWELVE</u></b></p> <p>Clinic (Broekman), Community hall, pre-school, graveyard toilet, low level bridge, electricity, RDP houses, stadium, road signs, water and sanitation, street to be upgraded, FET, roads, Apollo lights, jojo tanks, dumping site, dustbins, satellite police, food parcel, unemployment.</p>
<p><b><u>WARD THIRTEEN</u></b></p> <p>Water, furrow to channel water out, Road Maintenance and grading, Community Hall, Speed Humps on the tar road, Housing &amp; Sanitation, Electricity, Apollo lights, Sports Facilities, Primary &amp; Pre Schools &amp; paving of internal streets used by taxis and buses.</p>	<p><b><u>WARD FOURTEEN</u></b></p> <p>Community Hall (Rheiland), streets to be upgraded, RDP houses at Rheiland), Water and Sanitation, School Security at Rheinland, Bridges at Schoonveld, Kanana, Sako and Maupye-Mokgehle road signs, Free Basic Electricity, Clinic at Thupana Cross Road, Community Hall at Boulast and Maupye, pay point, Home Based Care Centre, Sports Ground, Apollo Lights, RDP houses, Kanana-Senwabarwana road to be tarred, Primary School at Brussels, Clinic at Brussels.</p>
<p><b>WARD 15</b></p>	<p><b>WARD 16</b></p>

<p>Kanana village. Road D3337 from Kanana to Rankuwe need to be tarred, Need to upgrade water reticulation and additional reservoirs, need for high mast lights, need for RDP houses, need to renovate Kanana Primary School, need for sanitation facilities, need for bus shelters and need to electrify new extensions.</p> <p>Sekuruwe village. Mogwadi road via Sekuruwe to Kolopo need to be tarred, need to control rain water from the mountain at Kolopo village, need for water catchment from the mountain, need for sanitation facilities, there is emergency housing need for nine families in Sekuruwe, Malebo Pre School need renovation, need for additional reservoir, need for yard connection for about 245 households, Combined School at Sekuruwe is a call for concern as it affects leaners in a negative way.</p> <p>Wittlig Village. Need for sanitation facilities, need for RDP houses, Mohlajeng to Kanana road need to be tarred, Mohlajeng to Schoonveld need bridge.</p> <p>Maribana Village. Need for RDP houses, need for low level crossing bridge, need for yard connections on water project, need for additional reservoir, need for sanitation facilities, need to electrify about 50 households, need for secondary/high school at Maribana and need to renovate the existing pre - school.</p> <p>Kolopo Village</p>	<p>Phago village New extensions next to Ga-Piet need to be electrified, create employment opportunities for young people, need to fund cooperatives, need for a satellite municipal service point, need for a community clinic,</p> <p>Phaudi village. Need for sanitation facilities, need to tar main street at Phaudi, EPWP/CWP programs need to be increased and need for bursaries, need for culverts to direct rain water to catchment dams for purpose of life stock farming and refurbishment of boreholes, need for disability desk in the municipality, need for a new water project in the new extensions, need for Skills Centre, need to fix the main line water pipe from Ga – Piet to Phago village, road D401 from Ga- Manamela via Ga – Mphela Ditengteng, Mabiloane, Ga – Piet, Phago, Flora, Phaudi, Masehlong, Mohlajeng to Terrebrug need to be tarred.</p> <p>Upgrading of traditional or indigenous water catchment centres, need to upgrade the wetland next to Karabi High School, need for a Sports Centre to be named after Caster Semenya, need for community hall at Flora village, need for sanitation facilities at flora village, need for water reticulation, need for security on electricity transformers, need for commissioning of a possibility of bulk water supply form Flora village which can also assist neighboring villages, need for transfer land fill station at Flora village.</p>
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<p>Need for RDP houses, fencing of cemetery, need for electrification in the new extensions, need for sanitation facilities, need for a high school, need for a community hall and Road D3337 need to be tarred.</p> <p>Sako village.</p> <p>Need for RDP houses, road from Kanana to Mohlajeng need to be tarred, need for a primary school, need for water and electricity in the new extensions.</p>	<p>Mabitsela village.</p> <p>D3428 Fairlie to Mabitsela need to be pavement/culverts or tar, jojo tanks needed in villages where there is no proper reticulation and repairing of old water reservoirs.</p> <p>Masehlong village.</p> <p>Need for RDP houses, road D3431 from Rosencrantz need to be tarred, need for high mast lights, need for shelters at pay points, need for a satellite municipal service point at the MPCC, need for CDW in the wards need for a secondary school, library and community hall.</p>
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**Budget related policies.**

The following budget related policies are submitted with the budget in terms of the provisions

Contained in the MFMA and MBRR:

- 6.1 Asset management policy
- 6.2 Cash Management and investment policy
- 6.3 Credit control and debt collection policy
- 6.4 Supply chain management policy
- 6.5 Property rates policy
- 6.6 Budget policy
- 6.7 Virement policy
- 6.8 Petty cash policy
- 6.9 Tariff policy
- 6.10 Indigent policy
- 6.11 Debt write off policy

### 15.3 MUNICIPAL POLICIES AND SECTOR PLANS AND STRATEGIES

NO	POLICY NAME	DATE APPROVED	DATE LAST REVIEWED	RESOLUTION NUMBER	DEPARTMENT
1	Integrated Environmental Management Plan and Framework Report	31-03-2009	31-03-2009	A015/2009	Community Services
2	HIV/AIDS policy	31-03-2009	31-03-2009	31-03-2009	Corporate Services
3	Cellphone policy	28-04-2011	28-04-2011	A015/2009	Corporate Services
4	Mayoral Vehicle policy	30-05-2012	30-05-2012	OC03/2012	Corporate Services
5	Fleet Management Policy	31-05-2009	28-04-2011	A029/2011	Corporate Services
6	Customer Care Policy	31-05-2009	28-04-2011	A029/2011	Corporate Services
7	Records Management and Registry Policy	31-05-2009	28-04-2011	A029/2011	Corporate Services
8	S & T Policy	29-05-2012	29/05/2015	OC 6.4.6 /29/05/2015	Corporate Services
9	Telephone Usage Policy	28-04-2011	28-04-2011	A029/2011	Corporate Services
10	Municipal By-laws	29-05-2009	29-05-2009		Corporate Services
11	IT Password Policy	30-05-2012	30-05-2012	OC03/2012	Corporate Services
12	IT Data Backup Policy	30-05-2012	29/05/2015	OC 6.4.1/29/05/2015	Corporate Services
13	Internet and electronic mail policy	30-05-2012	30-05-2012	OC03/2012	Corporate Services
14	Molemole Budget Policy	01/07/2016	29-05-2015	OC29/05/15	Finance
15	Virement Policy	29-05-2015	29-05-2015	OC 6.3.1 /29/05/2015	Finance
16	SCM Policy	29-05-2015	29-05-2015	OC 6.3.1 /29/05/2015	Finance
	SCM Procedure Manual	29-05-2015	29-05-2015	OC 6.3.1 /29/05/2015	Finance
17	Tariff Policy	29-05-2015	29-05-2015	OC 6.3.1 /29/05/2015	Finance
18	Property Rates Policy	29-05-2015	29-05-2015	OC 6.3.1 /29/05/2015	Finance
19	Investment and Cash Management Policy	29-05-2015	29-05-2015	OC 6.3.1 /29/05/2015	Finance
20	Indigent Support Policy	29-05-2015	29-05-2015	OC 6.3.1 /29/05/2015	Finance
21	Policy on debt write-off	29-05-2015	29-05-2015	OC 6.3.1 /29/05/2015	
22	Asset Management Policy	29-05-2015	29-05-2015	OC 6.3.1 /29/05/2015	Finance
23	Credit Card Policy	29-05-2015	29-05-2015	OC29/05/15	Finance

NO	POLICY NAME	DATE APPROVED	DATE LAST REVIEWED	RESOLUTION NUMBER	DEPARTMENT
24	Petty Cash Policy	30-05-2012	29-05-2015	OC 6.3.1 /29/05/2015	Finance
25	Spatial Development Framework	12-07-2007	12-07-2007	A053/2007	LED&P
26	LED Strategy	30-05-2012	30-05-2012	OC03/2012	LED&P
28	Communications Strategy	29-05-2015	29-05-2015	OC 6.4.10/29/05/2015	Municipal Manager's Office
29	Public participation policy	14-08-2009	14-08-2009	A050/2009	Municipal Manager's Office
30	Schedule of Delegation of Powers	31-05-2009	31-05-2009	A034/2009	Municipal Manager's Office
31	Mayoral Study Bursary Fund Policy	31-05-2009	29-05-2015	OC 6.4.6/ 29/05/2015	Municipal Manager's Office
32	Fraud Prevention Strategy and Prevention Plan	25-08-2015	25-08-2015	OC61528/08/15	Municipal Manager's Office
33	Fraud Prevention Policy	02-08-2012	02-08-2012	OC61528/08/15	Municipal Manager's Office
34	Risk Management Strategy	25-08-2015	25-08-2015	OC61528/08/15	Municipal Manager's Office
35	Risk management Policy	02-08-2012	02-08-2012	OC61528/08/15	Municipal Manager's Office
36	Performance Management System Policy	29-05-2015	29-05-2015	OC 6.4.8/ 29/05/2015	Municipal Manager's Office
38	Staff Provisioning Policy & Recruitment Policy	29-05-2013	29-05-2013	OC04/2013	Corporate Services
39	Training and Development Policy	29-05-2015	29-05-2015	OC 6.4.7/29/05/2015	Corporate Services
40	Credit Control and Debt Collection Policy	29-05-2015	29-05-2015	OC 6.3.1 /29/05/2015	Finance
41	Policy on write-off and irrecoverable debts	29-05-2015	29-05-2015	OC 6.3.1 /29/05/2015	Finance
42	Cash Management and Investment policy	29-05-2015	29-05-2015	OC 6.3.1 /29/05/2015	Finance
43	Tariff Structure	29-05-2015	29-05-2015	OC 6.3.1 /29/05/2015	Finance
44	Employee leave policy	29-05-2015	29-05-2015	OC 6.4.5/29/05/2015	Corporate Services
45	IT Security Management Policy	29-05-2015	29-05-2015	OC 6.4.2 /29/05/2015	Corporate Services
46	ICT Change Management Policy	29-05-2015	29-05-2015	OC 6.4.3 /29/05/2015	Corporate Services
47	Budget process policy	29-05-2015	29-05-2015	OC 6.3.1 /29/05/2015	Finance
48	Molemole Placement policy	20/01/2016	20/01/2016	SC5.2.1/201/2016	Corporate
49	Outdoor advertisement by-law	31/03/2016	31/03/2016	OC6.3.3.31/03/2016	Corporate
50	<i>Molemole Land Use Scheme</i>	<i>2006</i>	<i>2006</i>		<i>LEDP</i>

## 5. 2019/2020 STRATEGIES PHASE.

**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 1 AND 3 : DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING.**

**KEY DEPARTMENTAL STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE : TO ENHANCE CONDITIONS FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH AND JOB CREATION.**

### LIST OF DEPARTMENTAL STRATEGIES PER KEY PERFORMANCE AREA.

<b>1</b>	<b>SPATIAL PLANNING</b>	To manage and coordinate spatial planning within the municipality
		To review and develop Spatial Development Framework
		To process building plans applications
		To erect sign boards within municipal boundaries
		To develop Mogwadi Precinct Development Plan
		To promote orderly development and settlement patterns
		To manage and update our Geographic information System
<b>3</b>	<b>LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>	To foster partnership with stakeholders for economic development initiatives
		To hold investor conference to unearth business opportunities
		To develop the Local Economic Development Strategy
		To facilitate training and development for SMME's within the municipality
		To construct market stalls at strategic places
		To capacitate young agricultural graduates
		To create employment safety net opportunities through EPWP
To establish feedlot and preserve grazing camps for life stalk farming		

**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 2.**

**: DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL SERVICES.**

**KEY DEPARTMENTAL STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE**

**: PROVISION OF BASIC SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT.**

**LIST OF DEPARTMENTAL STRATEGIES PER KEY PERFORMANCE AREA.**

1	<b>WATER</b>	To construct water catchment areas
		To construct bulk storage systems
		To be water services provider
		To revive the Glen Alpine dam project
		To harvest rain water from the mountains
2	<b>ROADS</b>	To link all the main roads and upgrading them
		To develop road master plan
		To construct low water bridges
		To purchase additional plant and machinery
		To increase the road maintenance camps
3	<b>SANITATION</b>	To upgrade the Waste Water Treatment Plant
		To replace the aging infrastructure
		To construct more VIP pit latrines in the rural areas
4	<b>WASTE REMOVAL</b>	To roll out the waste removal program to the rural villages
		To review the Integrated Waste Management Plan
		To make use of the EPWP workers in the refuse collection
		To purchase additional machinery and plant for the purpose
		To fully adhere to the NEMA regulations
		To fully equip the land fill site
5	<b>ENERGY SUPPLY</b>	To make use of solar energy
		To make use of energy saving bulbs

		To develop the energy master plan
6	<b>PUBLIC TRANSPORT</b>	To have a comprehensive road maintenance plan
		To construct additional taxi ranks
		To promote road safety
		To tar municipal road networks
7	<b>EARLY CHILD WOOD DEVELOPMENT</b>	To construct more ECD centres
		To provide material for the ECD centres
		To reduce or do away with none compliant ECD centres
8	<b>SPORTS AND RECREATION</b>	To construct the multi-purpose sports centres
		To promote competitive sports
		To revive sports federations
9	<b>HIV/AIDS</b>	To hold workshops
		To strengthen AIDS council
		To support the home based care programme
		To foster partnership with private sector and NGO in the fight against HIV/AIDS

**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 4 : DEPARTMENT OF BUDGET AND TREASURY.**

**KEY DEPARTMENTAL STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE : ENSURE SOUND AND STABLE FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT.**

**LIST OF DEPARTMENTAL STRATEGIES PER KEY PERFORMANCE AREA.**

<b>01</b>	<b>BUDGET AND REPORTING</b>	To seek external support on the compilation of Quarterly and Annual financial statements.
		To have a reduction plan to curb the utilisation of consultants.
		To ensure full compliance of all Mscoa requirements.
		To build capacity of budget and treasury officials.
<b>02</b>	<b>SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT</b>	To upload Mscoa compliant Asset and Inventory modules.
		To finalise the compilation of Asset Management Plan with all Asset Classes for sound budgeting of repairs and maintenance.
		To facilitate training of employees on SCM compliance and policies.
		To unbundle and Re-valuation of the assets.
<b>03</b>	<b>REVENUE MANAGEMENT</b>	To have a seamless integration for all revenue management, municipal financial systems and Property Valuation system.
		To develop the Revenue Enhancement Strategy emanating from the Municipal Financial Plan.
		To have an alignment of the segregation of duties position special on the collections office.
		To have constant monitoring of long outstanding debts for the proper implementation of Credit Control and Debt Collection procedures.

		To continuously adhere to MPRA regulations for the reduction of rate payer's dispute.
<b>04</b>	<b>EXPENDITURE MANAGEMENT</b>	To ensure that invoices are paid to the relevant people.
		To ensure that taxes levied are accounted for in accordance with the tax laws.
		To develop the expenditure standard operating procedure and facilitate training on Mscoa.

**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 5 : GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**

**KEY DEPARTMENTAL STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE : PROVIDE AN ACCOUNTABLE AND TRANSPARENT MUNICIPALITY THROUGH SUSTAINED PUBLIC PARTICIPATION, COORDINATION OF ADMINISTRATION AND COUNCIL COMMITTEES.**

**LIST OF DEPARTMENTAL STRATEGIES PER KEY PERFORMANCE AREA.**

<b>1</b>	<b>COUNCIL SUPPORT</b>	To provide for an accountable and transparent municipality.
		To facilitate council meetings and its sub – committees.
		To facilitate the drafting and issuing of council agendas on time.
		To monitor compliance of all statutory council meetings.
<b>2</b>	<b>PUBLIC PARTICIPATION</b>	To involve communities towards influencing municipal decisions through public participation meetings.
		To develop community participation strategy.
		To organise public participation meetings including open council meetings.
<b>3</b>	<b>RISK MANAGEMENT</b>	To develop and manage proper internal controls.
		To develop a Risk Management Strategy.
		To develop a Risk register.
		To mitigate risks at an early stage.
<b>4</b>	<b>SPECIAL FOCUS</b>	To create and forge partnership with special focus groups within the municipality.
		To support multi-sectoral structures in the fight against AIDS, TB, STI's etc

		To lobby for support to the needy people.
		To establish special focus forums e.g Youth, Women, Elderly etc.
		To lobby for learner ships and internships for young people.
<b>5</b>	<b>LEGAL SERVICES</b>	To provide legal services to the municipality.
		To manage litigations appropriately and timeously.
		To develop and review municipal contracts.
		To give advice on the development and review of municipal policies.
		To guide and give advice in the development of By-Laws.
<b>6</b>	<b>INTERNAL AUDIT</b>	To manage municipal internal controls and compliance issues
		To deal with internal audit on monthly and quarterly basis
<b>7</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT</b>	To manage individual and organisational performance
		To put performance management system in place
<b>8</b>	<b>INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANNING</b>	To manage and coordinate the development and review of the IDP/BUDGET
		To establish the IDP Representative Forum of the municipality
		To hold strategic planning sessions on the review of the IDP/BUDGET
		To hold public participation on Draft IDP/BUDGET
		To ensure compliance on legislative mandate on the drafting and review of IDP
		To publicise both the draft and final IDP/BUDGET on municipal website and public places
		To integrate Sector departmental plans into the municipal IDP

**KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 6**

**: ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFORMATION**

**KEY DEPARTMENTAL STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE : PROVIDE AN ACCOUNTABLE AND TRANSPARENT MUNICIPALITY THROUGH**

**SUSTAINED PUBLIC PARTICIPATION, COORDINATION OF ADMINISTRATION AND COUNCIL COMMITTEES.**

**LIST OF DEPARTMENTAL STRATEGIES PER KEY PERFORMANCE AREA.**

No.	Department	Strategies
1	<b>HUMAN RESOURCES</b>	To provide effective and efficient human resource services to the Municipality
		To develop HR policy aligned with the goals of the municipality
2	<b>TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT</b>	To create a culture of learning through the training and development of the municipal workforce and councillors
		To ensure that capacity building takes centre stage within the municipality
3	<b>EMPLOYEE WELLNESS</b>	To champion the wellness of the municipal workforce through coordinating employee assistance programmes
		To embrace the culture of healthy lifestyle
4	<b>LABOUR RELATIONS</b>	To establish sound and just working relationship with labour
		To ensure that the municipality has a disciplined workforce
5	<b>ADMINISTRATION</b>	To ensure sound administrative support to municipal units through continuous institutional development and innovation
		Provision of service and maintenance of municipal facilities
6	<b>INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY</b>	To provide an effective and developmental ICT services to all users.
		To manage provision and maintenance of ICT infrastructure.
		To make maintenance of IT systems and licencing
		To make maintenance of municipal website to ensure compliance to applicable legislation
		To make a provision of ICT equipment's as where and when is required

## 6. PROJECTS AND BUDGET PER DEPARTMENT



**LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING DEPARTMENT**

Key Performance Area (KPA) 1:				Spatial Rationale							
Outcome 9				Responsive, Accountable, effective and efficient Local Government							
Outputs				Implement a differentiated approach to municipal financing, planning, and support Improving access to basic services Implementation of the community works programme Actions supportive of human settlement outcome							
Project Number	Priority Area	Strategic Objectives	Strategies	Key performance indicator	Project	Location/ ward	Total budget	3 years target			Source of funding
								2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	
LED&P-001-2019/20	Spatial Planning	To manage and coordinate spatial planning within the municipality	Implementation of the Spatial Planning and land Use Management Act	Number of workshops conducted	Spatial Planning awareness conducted	Molemole Municipality	R180 000	R80 000	R100 000	R0	Own Funding
LED&P-002-2019/20				Number of settlements demarcated	Demarcation of sites	Ward 10	R2 600 00	R600 000	R1 000 000	R1 000 000	Own Funding
LED&P-003-2019/20				Number of land use schemes developed	Development of land use scheme	Molemole Municipality	R1 200 000	R1 200 000	R0	R0	Own Funding
LED&P-004-2019/20			Promotion of orderly development through integrated spatial planning	Number of sites pegged	Pegging of sites	Ward 1 and 10	R 800 000	R0	R400 000	R400 000	Own Funding
LED&P-005-2019/20				Number of Precinct Plans compiled	Compilation of Precinct Plan	Molemole Municipality	R1000 000	R500 000	R500 000	R0	Own Funding

<b>Key Performance Area (KPA) 1:</b>				<b>Spatial Rationale</b>							
<b>Outcome 9</b>				<b>Responsive, Accountable, effective and efficient Local Government</b>							
<b>Outputs</b>				<b>Implement a differentiated approach to municipal financing, planning, and support</b> <b>Improving access to basic services</b> <b>Implementation of the community works programme</b> <b>Actions supportive of human settlement outcome</b>							
Project Number	Priority Area	Strategic Objectives	Strategies	Key performance indicator	Project	Location/ward	Total budget	3 years target			Source of funding
								2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	
LED&P-006-2019/20	Spatial Planning	To manage and coordinate spatial planning within the municipality	Promotion of orderly development through integrated spatial planning	Number of settlements Surveyed	Surveying of existing settlements	Molemole Municipality	R 1,900 000	R500 000	R700 000	R700 000	Own Funding
LED&P-007-2019/20				Number of Sign Boards erected	Erection of sign boards	Molemole Municipality	R500 000	R0	R500 000	R0	Own Funding
LED&P-008-2019/20				Number of sites demarcated	Demarcation of 150 sites at Ratsaka Village	Ward 1	R400 000	R400 000	R0	R0	Own Funding

<b>Key Performance Area (KPA) 1:</b>				<b>Local Economic Development and Planning</b>							
<b>Outcome 9</b>				<b>Responsive, Accountable, effective and efficient Local Government</b>							
<b>Outputs</b>				<b>Implement a differentiated approach to municipal financing, planning, and support Improving access to basic services Implementation of the community works programme Actions supportive of human settlement outcome</b>							
<b>Project Number</b>	<b>Priority Area</b>	<b>Strategic Objectives</b>	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Key performance indicator</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Location/ward</b>	<b>Total budget</b>	<b>3 years target</b>			<b>Source of funding</b>
								<b>2019/20</b>	<b>2020/2021</b>	<b>2021/2022</b>	
LED&P-009-2019/20	Local Economic Development	To create a conducive environment and ensure support to key economic sectors within the municipality	Foster partnerships with other stakeholders for economic development initiatives	Number of Business information centres Established	Establishment of Business Information Centre	Ward 10	R600 000	R0	R0	R600 000	Own Funding
LED&P-010-2019/20				Number of LED stakeholder engagements held	LED Stakeholder Engagements	Molemole Municipality	R237 022	R74 600	R79 076	R83 346	Own Funding
LED&P-011-2019/20			Training, Development and support of major sectors and SMME's within municipality	Number of agriculture graduates capacitated	Youth in agriculture programme	Molemole Municipality	R1 522 075	R480 000	R508 800	R536 275	Own Funding
LED&P-012-2019/20			Numbers of SMME's capacitated	Capacity building of SMME's	Molemole Municipality	R335 407	R105 566	R111 899	R117 942	Own Funding	

**TECHNICAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT**

Key Performance Area (KPA) 2:		Basic Services Delivery									
Outcome 9		Responsive, Accountable, effective and efficient Local Government									
Outputs		Implement a differentiated approach to municipal financing, planning, and support Improving access to basic services Implementation of the community works programme Actions supportive of human settlement outcome									
Project Number	Priority Area	Strategic Objectives	Strategies	Key performance indicator	Project	Location/ward	Total budget	3 years target			Source of funding
								2019/20	2020/2021	2021/2022	
TECH-001-2019/20	Roads and Storm water Infrastructure	To Improve/upgrade conditions of municipal roads and storm water infrastructure and maintenance	Upgrading of Roads and Storm water infrastructure and Maintenance	Number of feasibility studies developed	Feasibility Study for Engineering project	Molemole Municipality	R1 000 000	R1 000 000	R0	R0	Own Funding
TECH-002-2019/20				Number of km gravel roads upgraded	Capricorn Park Internal Street	Ward 1	R22 688 648	R16 393 450	R6 295 198	R0	MIG
TECH-003-2019/20				Number of km gravel roads upgraded	Mogwadi Internal Streets	Ward 10	R12 391 285	R0	R4 891 285	R7 500 000	Own Funding
TECH-004-2019/20				Number of km gravel roads upgraded	Nthabiseng Internal Streets	Ward 1	R27 000 000	R17 000 000	R10 000 000	R0	MIG
TECH-005-2019/20				Number of km gravel roads upgraded	Mohodi Internal Streets	Ward 11/12/13	R14 608 000	R0	R7 000 000	R7 608 000	MIG

<b>Key Performance Area (KPA) 2:</b>			<b>Basic Services Delivery</b>								
<b>Outcome 9</b>			<b>Responsive, Accountable, effective and efficient Local Government</b>								
<b>Outputs</b>			<b>Implement a differentiated approach to municipal financing, planning, and support</b> <b>Improving access to basic services</b> <b>Implementation of the community works programme</b> <b>Actions supportive of human settlement outcome</b>								
Project Number	Priority Area	Strategic Objectives	Strategies	Key performance indicator	Project	Location/ward	Total budget	3 years target			Source of funding
								2019/20	2020/2021	2021/2022	
TECH-006-2019/20	Roads and Storm water Infrastructure	To Improve/upgrade conditions of municipal roads and storm water infrastructure and maintenance	Upgrading of Roads and Storm water infrastructure and Maintenance	Number of km gravel roads upgraded	The road linking Kgwadu Primary School and Botlokwa Primary School	Ward 8/6	R7 000 000	R0	R7 000 000	R0	Own Funding
TECH-007-2019/20				Number of km gravel roads upgraded	Mokgehle Internal Streets	Ward 14	R4 826 302	R0	R4 826 302	R0	Own Funding
TECH-008-2019/20				Number of Motor Graders Procured	Procurement of Motor grader	Molemole Municipality	R3 000 000	R3 000 000	R0	R0	Own Funding
TECH-009-2019/20				Number of Tipper Trucks Procured.	Procurement of 1x Tipper truck	Molemole Municipality	R1 000 000	R1 000 000	R0	R0	Own Funding

<b>Key Performance Area (KPA) 2:</b>			<b>Basic Services Delivery</b>								
<b>Outcome 9</b>			<b>Responsive, Accountable, effective and efficient Local Government</b>								
<b>Outputs</b>			<b>Implement a differentiated approach to municipal financing, planning, and support</b> <b>Improving access to basic services</b> <b>Implementation of the community works programme</b> <b>Actions supportive of human settlement outcome</b>								
Project Number	Priority Area	Strategic Objectives	Strategies	Key performance indicator	Project	Location/ward	Total budget	3 years target			Source of funding
								2019/20	2020/2021	2021/2022	
TECH-010-2019/20	Roads and Storm water Infrastructure	To Improve/upgrade conditions of municipal roads and storm water infrastructure and maintenance	Upgrading of Roads and Storm water infrastructure and Maintenance	Number of Culvert Bridges Procured	Procurement of 20x Culvert Bridges (Circular/Box)	Molemole Municipality	R2 220 000	R2 220 000	R0	R0	Own Funding
TECH-011-2019/20	Sports Facilities	To provide recreational facilities to communities	Construction of sports facilities	Number of grandstands for Mohodi Sports Complex supplied and installed	Supply and installation of grandstands for Mohodi Sports Complex	Ward 11	R 3 000 000	R 3 000 000	R0	R0	Own Funding
TECH-012-2019/20				No. of Stadium Components to be completed.	Renovation of Ramokgopa stadium	Ward 3	R 800 000	R800 000	R0	R0	Own Funding

<b>Key Performance Area (KPA) 2:</b>				<b>Basic Services Delivery</b>							
<b>Outcome 9</b>				<b>Responsive, Accountable, effective and efficient Local Government</b>							
<b>Outputs</b>				<b>Implement a differentiated approach to municipal financing, planning, and support</b> <b>Improving access to basic services</b> <b>Implementation of the community works programme</b> <b>Actions supportive of human settlement outcome</b>							
Project Number	Priority Area	Strategic Objectives	Strategies	Key performance indicator	Project	Location/ward	Total budget	3 years target			Source of funding
								2019/20	2020/2021	2021/2022	
TECH-013-2019/20	Electricity Network	To provide adequate electricity supply, through maintenance of electricity infrastructure in order to improve economic growth	Maintain continuity of electricity supply within Morebeng and Mogwadi	Number of meters upgraded.	Upgrading of 150 Electricity metres	Ward 1 and 10	R4 500 000	R2 000 000	R2 500 000	R0	Own Funding
TECH-014-2019/20				Number of Streetlights installed and maintained	Supply and Installation of streetlights.	Ward 1 and 10	R1 500 000	R0	R500 000	R1 000 000	Own Funding
TECH-015-2019/20				Number of High mast lights installed and maintained	Supply and installation of High mast lights	Ward 07. 10, 13, 14, 15 and 16	R5 500 000	R 3 000 000	R1 500 000	R1 000 000	Own Funding
TECH-016 – 2019/20	Administration	To provide sustainable basic services and infrastructure development	Provision and maintenance of municipal facilities for operational efficiency	Number of cluster Offices constructed	Construction of 1x Moletji Cluster Office	Wards 10,14,15, 16	R 2 127 820.54	R 2 127 820.54	R0	R0	Own Funding

**COMMUNITY SERVICES DEPARTMENT**

Key Performance Area (KPA) 2:				Basic Services Delivery							
Outcome 9				Responsive, Accountable, effective and efficient Local Government							
Outputs				Implement a differentiated approach to municipal financing, planning, and support Improving access to basic services Implementation of the community works programme Actions supportive of human settlement outcome							
Project Number	Priority Area	Strategic Objectives	Strategies	Key performance indicator	Project	Location/ ward	Total budget	3 years target			Source of funding
								2019/20	2020/2021	2021/2022	
COMM-001-2019/20	Traffic and Licensing	Compliance with traffic and licencing legislation	Effective and efficient Driving License	Number of DLTCs and VTSS constructed	Construction of DLTC and VTS along N1 Corridor	Ward 9	R15 000 000	R0	R0	R15 000 000	MIG
COMM-002-2019/20			Testing Center (DLTC) and Vehicle Testing Station (VTS)	Number of traffic equipment procured	Procurement of Traffic Equipment	Molemole Municipality	R300 000	R100 000	R200 000	R0	Own Funding
COMM-003-2019/20	Environmental Management	To protect the environment	Provide waste management infrastructure and services to Molemole communities	Number of landfill Constructed	Ramokgopa landfill site	Ward 3	R15 000 000	R0	R0	R15 000 000	MIG
COMM-004-2019/20				Number of waste trucks purchased	Purchasing of skip loader truck	Molemole Municipality	R1 200 000	R1 200 000	R0	R0	Own Funding
COMM-005-2019/20				Number of TLBs purchased	Purchasing of TLB	Molemole Municipality	R 900 000	R900 000	R0	R0	Own Funding

## BUDGET AND TREASURY DEPARTMENT

<b>Key Performance Area (KPA) 6:</b>			<b>Municipal Transformation and Organizational Development</b>									
<b>Outcome 9</b>			<b>Responsive, Accountable, effective and efficient Local Government</b>									
<b>Outputs</b>			<b>Implement a differentiated approach to municipal financing, planning, and support</b> <b>Improving access to basic services</b> <b>Implementation of the community works programme</b> <b>Actions supportive of human settlement outcome</b>									
Project Number	Priority Area	Strategic Objectives	Strategies	Key performance indicator	Project	Location / ward	Total budget	3 years target			Source of funding	
								2019/20	2020/2021	2021/2022		
BNT-001-2019/20	Supply Chain Management	To Ensure Sound And Stable Financial Management	Ensure compliance with accounting standards and legislation	Number of Inventory Management systems procured	Inventory Module	Molemole Municipality	R350 000	R350 000	R0	R0	FMG	
BNT-002-2019/20				Number assets revaluated	Infrastructure Asset revaluation	Molemole Municipality	R3 177 240	R1 000 000	R1 060 000	R1 117 240	Own Funding	
BNT-003-2019/20				Number of Municipal Properties Audited	Municipal property Audit	Molemole Municipality	R700 000	R700 000	R0	R0	FMG	
BNT-004-2019/20				Budget and Reporting	Number of financial statements compiled	Preparation and compilation of financial statements	Molemole Municipality	R900 000	R900 000	R0	R0	FMG
BNT-005-2019/20				Revenue Management	Number of Valuation rolls maintained	Maintenance of valuation roll	Molemole Municipality	R900 000	R300 000	R300 000	R300 000	Own Funding

**CORPORATE SERVICES DEPARTMENT**

<b>Key Performance Area (KPA) 6:</b>			<b>Municipal Transformation and Organizational Development</b>								
<b>Outcome 9</b>			<b>Responsive, Accountable, effective and efficient Local Government</b>								
<b>Outputs</b>			<b>Implement a differentiated approach to municipal financing, planning, and support</b> <b>Improving access to basic services</b> <b>Implementation of the community works programme</b> <b>Actions supportive of human settlement outcome</b>								
<b>Project Number</b>	<b>Priority Area</b>	<b>Strategic Objectives</b>	<b>Strategies</b>	<b>Key performance indicator</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Location/ ward</b>	<b>Total budget</b>	<b>3 years target</b>			<b>Source of funding</b>
								<b>2019/20</b>	<b>2020/2021</b>	<b>2021/2022</b>	
CORP-001-2019/20	Administration	Ensure administrative support to municipal units through continuous institutional development and innovation.	Provision and maintenance of municipal facilities for operational efficiency	Number of office furniture procured and allocated	Procurement of Office Furniture	Molemole Municipality	R550 000	R250 000	R300 000	R0	Own Funding
CORP-002-2019/20				Number of municipal vehicles procured	Procurement of municipal vehicles	Molemole Municipality	R2 700 000	R0	R2 000 000	R 700 000	Own Funding
CORP-003-2019/20	Human Resource Management			Number of Councillors training programmes coordinated	Training of councillors	Molemole Municipality	R1 270 896	R400 000	R424 000	R446 896	Own Funding
CORPOP-004-2019/20				Number of firefighting equipment procured	Procurement of Firefighting equipment	Molemole Municipality	R 50 000	R 50 000	R 0	R 0	Own Funding
CORP-005-2019/20	ICT			Percentage of implementation of Disaster	Implementation of Disaster Recovery plan	Molemole Municipality	R 1 100 000	R 1 100 000	R 0	R 0	Own Funding

				Recovery Plan (DRP)							
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### MUNICIPAL MANAGERS OFFICE

<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</b>							
<b>Outputs</b>				<b>Implement a differentiated approach to municipal financing, planning, and support</b> <b>Improving access to basic services</b> <b>Implementation of the community works programme</b> <b>Actions supportive of human settlement outcome</b>							
Project Number	Priority Area	Strategic Objectives	Strategies	Key performance indicator	Project	Location / ward	Total budget	3 years target			Source of funding
								2019/20	2020/2021	2021/2022	
MM-001-2019/20	Integrated Development Plan	To manage and coordinate the development and review of IDP/Budget within the municipality	Development and annual review of IDP/Budget in line with the MSA, 2000 and MFMA, 2003 requirements	Number of IDP/Budget reviewed	Development and Review of IDP/Budget	Molemole Municipality	R 654 369	R 200 000	R 221 546	R232 823	Own Funding
MM-002-2019/20				Number of IDP Representative Forums held	IDP Representative Forums	Molemole Municipality	R513 144	R 175 144	R 168 000	R170 00	Own Funding
MM-003-2019/20				Number of strategic planning sessions coordinated	Strategic Planning Sessions	Molemole Municipality	R 1 381 193	R427 032	R460 761	R493 400	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</b>							
<b>Outputs</b>				<b>Implement a differentiated approach to municipal financing, planning, and support</b> <b>Improving access to basic services</b> <b>Implementation of the community works programme</b> <b>Actions supportive of human settlement outcome</b>							
Project Number	Priority Area	Strategic Objectives	Strategies	Key performance indicator	Project	Location / ward	Total budget	3 years target			Source of funding
								2019/20	2020/2021	2021/2022	
MM-004-2019/20	Communications	To ensure that institutional arrangements are transparent, efficient and effective to ensure that good governance & public participation is sustained and enhances transparency and accountability	Provision of an accountable & transparent municipality through effective public participation and coordination of administration, council and committees	Number of Event Management Equipment procured	Procurement of Event Management Equipment	Molemole Municipality	R150 000	R150 000	R0	R0	Own Funding
MM-005-2019/20	Communications		Provision of an accountable & transparent municipality through effective public participation and coordination of administration, council and committees	Number of Diaries, Calendars, Newsletters, IDP Documents and Annual reports printed	Printing and publication	Molemole Municipality	R3 498 141	R 1 101 000	R1 167 060	R1 230 081	Own Funding
MM-006-2019/20				Percentage of municipal activities publicised and marketed.	Advertising and marketing	Molemole Municipality	R 1 657 752	R 521 759	R 553 064	R582 929	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</b>							
<b>Outputs</b>				<b>Implement a differentiated approach to municipal financing, planning, and support</b> <b>Improving access to basic services</b> <b>Implementation of the community works programme</b> <b>Actions supportive of human settlement outcome</b>							
Project Number	Priority Area	Strategic Objectives	Strategies	Key performance indicator	Project	Location / ward	Total budget	3 years target			Source of funding
								2019/20	2020/2021	2021/2022	
MM-007-2019/20				Percentage of Corporate identity Items purchased	Corporate Identity	Molemole Municipality	R317 724	R100 000	R106 000	R111 724	Own Funding
MM-008-2019/20	Special Focus	To ensure that institutional arrangements are transparent, efficient and effective to ensure that good governance & public participation is sustained and enhances transparency and accountability	Provision of an accountable & transparent municipality through effective public participation and coordination of administration, council and committees	Number of youth programmes coordinated	Youth programmes	Molemole Municipality	R473 414	R149 582	R157 659	R166 173	Own Funding
MM-009-2019/20			Provision of an accountable & transparent municipality through effective public participation and coordination of administration,	Number of Women and Children programmes coordinated	Women and Children programmes	Molemole Municipality	R635 163	R200 689	R211 526	R222 948	Own Funding
MM-010-2019/20			Number of Disability Programmes coordinated	Disability Programmes	Molemole Municipality	R408 900	R129 198	R136 174	R143 528	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</b>							
<b>Outputs</b>				<b>Implement a differentiated approach to municipal financing, planning, and support</b> <b>Improving access to basic services</b> <b>Implementation of the community works programme</b> <b>Actions supportive of human settlement outcome</b>							
Project Number	Priority Area	Strategic Objectives	Strategies	Key performance indicator	Project	Location / ward	Total budget	3 years target			Source of funding
								2019/20	2020/2021	2021/2022	
MM-011-2019/20	Special Focus		council and committees	Number of Older persons programmes coordinated	Older persons programmes	Molemole Municipality	R476 021	R150 406	R158 527	R167 088	Own Funding
MM-012-2019/20				Number of women caucus programmes coordinated	Women Caucus programmes	Molemole Municipality	R316 492	R100 000	R105 400	R111 092	Own Funding
MM-013-2019/20				Number of Local AIDs Council meetings coordinated	Coordination of Local Aids Council activities	Molemole Municipality	R451 259	R142 582	R150 281	R158 396	Own Funding
MM-014-2019/20	Performance Management System			Number Automated PMS reports generated	Automation of PMS reports	Molemole Municipality	R3000 000	600,000	800,000	1,600,000	Own Funding

## 7. INTEGRATION PHASE

### CAPRICORN DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

Project Name	Project Description (major activities)	Location	Key Performance Indicator	MTERF Targets			MTERF Budget R			Source of Funding
				2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	
<b>Molemole Sanitation</b>	Molemole Sanitation	Molemole	Number of household with sanitation access	515 households with sanitation access	515 households with sanitation access	515 households with sanitation access	5 797 000	5 797 000	5 797 000	MIG
<b>Sephala, Mokopu, Thoka, Makwetja RWS</b>	Construction of Water supply project	Molemole Ward 3&4	Percentage construction of water supply project  Number of household with water access	100 % construction of water supply project  3145 households with water access	None	None	27 776 000	Nil	Nil	MIG
<b>Nyakelane and Sekhokho RWS</b>	Planning and construction of Water supply project	Molemole Ward 7&9	Percentage planning and construction of water supply project	80% planning of water supply project.	100% planning of water supply project.	20% construction of water supply project.  0 households with water access	Nil	Nil	2 609 000	MIG
<b>Overdyk, Mokgehle and Maribana water Supply</b>	Planning and construction of Water supply project	Molemole Ward 14 & 16	Percentage planning and construction of water supply project	80% planning of water supply project.	100% planning of water supply project.	20% construction of water supply project.  0 households with water access	Nil	Nil	2 609 000	MIG
<b>Phasha Water Supply</b>	Planning and construction of Water supply project	Molemole Ward 3	Percentage planning and construction of water supply project	80% planning of water supply project.	100% planning of water supply project.	30% construction of water supply project.  0 households with water access	Nil	Nil	1 739 000	MIG
<b>Sefene Water Supply</b>	Planning and construction of Water supply project	Molemole Ward 7	Percentage planning and construction of water supply project	80% planning of water supply project.	100% planning of water supply project.	10% construction of water supply project.  0 households with water access	10 348 000	18 933 000	43 478 000	MIG
<b>Cleanest school competition</b>	Cleanest school competition	Molemole	Number of Cleanest school competition coordinated	1 Cleanest school competition coordinated	1 Cleanest school competition coordinated	1 Cleanest school competition coordinated	200 000	200 000	200 000	Equitable Shares

**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION: PROJECTS WITHIN MOLEMOLE MUNICIPALITY**

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Type of Infrastructure</b>	<b>Nature of Investment (Economic Classification)</b>	<b>Scope of Work (Project Details)</b>	<b>Start Date</b>	<b>End Date</b>	<b>Total Budget over Multiple Financial Years in '000</b>	<b>Projected Expenditure 2019/20 in '000</b>	<b>Projected Expenditure 2020/21 in '000</b>	<b>Projected Expenditure 2021/22 in '000</b>
Kgwadu Primary (Phase 1)	Sanitation	Upgrades and additions	Construct 18 enviroloos. Demolish 13 pits.	1-Apr-19	31-Mar-21	1820	1,729	91	0
Kgarahara Secondary	Water and Sanitation	Upgrades and additions	Construct 16 enviroloos and Fencing. Drill and equip borehole. Demolish 12 pit toilets	1-Apr-19	31-Mar-21	2820	2,679	141	0
Kgarahara Secondary	Major Infrastructure	New Infrastructure assets	Construct 10 classrooms, Nutrition Centre, Small Admin block. Demolish 9 classrooms and Makeshift Admin block.	1-Apr-20	31-Mar	10,000	0	0	5,000
Kgwadu Primary (Phase 1)	Major Infrastructure	Upgrades and additions	Construct 8 classrooms, Admin block, Nutrition Centre, 6	1-Apr-19	31-Mar-22	15000	6,000	8,250	750

Project Name	Type of Infrastructure	Nature of Investment (Economic Classification)	Scope of Work (Project Details)	Start Date	End Date	Total Budget over Multiple Financial Years in '000	Projected Expenditure 2019/20 in '000	Projected Expenditure 2020/21 in '000	Projected Expenditure 2021/22 in '000
			Grade R facilities,						
Khunwana Primary	Major Infrastructure	Maintenance and repairs	Renovations of 16 classrooms, Demolish make shift nutritional centre, Demolish office block. Demolish Pit toilets, New Administration Block, Remove fence and Replace with ClearVu spec. Erect Gate House, Renovation of toilets, Civils (Paving, carport, water supply, septic tank, french drain, sewer drainage), Upgrading of electrical supply	1-Apr-17	31-Mar-20	13517	676	0	0

Project Name	Type of Infrastructure	Nature of Investment (Economic Classification)	Scope of Work (Project Details)	Start Date	End Date	Total Budget over Multiple Financial Years in '000	Projected Expenditure 2019/20 in '000	Projected Expenditure 2020/21 in '000	Projected Expenditure 2021/22 in '000
Lehaiwa Secondary	Sanitation	Upgrades and additions	Construct 20 enviroloos. Demolish 17 pit toilets	1-Apr-21	31-Mar-23	1,800	0	0	1,710
Letheba Secondary	Sanitation / SAFE Initiative	Upgrades and additions	Construct 24 enviroloos. Refurbish 8 enviroloos. Demolish 12 pit toilets.	1-Apr-20	31-Mar-22	2,520	0	2,394	126
Letheba Secondary	Major Infrastructure	Maintenance and repairs	Construct Medium Admin block, Nutrition Centre. Refurbish 23 classrooms. Demolish 6 classrooms	1-Apr-21	31-Mar-24	10,900	0	0	5,000
MABYANENE PRIMARY	Sanitation	Upgrades and additions	Construct 10 ordinary enviroloos and 3 Grade R toilets. Demolish 6 plain pit toilets	1-Apr-20	31-Mar-22	1,170	0	1,111	59

Project Name	Type of Infrastructure	Nature of Investment (Economic Classification)	Scope of Work (Project Details)	Start Date	End Date	Total Budget over Multiple Financial Years in '000	Projected Expenditure 2019/20 in '000	Projected Expenditure 2020/21 in '000	Projected Expenditure 2021/22 in '000
MAMAFA SECONDARY	Sanitation	Upgrades and additions	Construct 12 ordinary enviroloos. Demolish 28 plain pit toilets	1-Apr-20	31-Mar-22	1,080	0	1,026	54
MAMOKUTUPI SECONDARY	Sanitation	Upgrades and additions	Construct 10 ordinary enviroloos. Demolish 23 plain pit toilets	1-Apr-21	31-Mar-23	900	0	0	855
MAMOLELE PRIMARY	Sanitation	Upgrades and additions	Construct 14 ordinary enviroloos and 5 Grade R toilets. Demolish 9 pit toilets	1-Apr-20	31-Mar-22	1,710	0	1,624	86
MAMOTHE PRIMARY	Sanitation	Upgrades and additions	Construct 10 ordinary enviroloos and 5 Grade R toilets. Demolish 29 plain pit toilets	1-Apr-21	1-Apr-23	1,350	0	0	1,282
Mamotshana Primary	Sanitation	Upgrades and additions	Construct 28 enviroloos. Demolish 20 pit toilets.	1-Apr-20	31-Mar-22	2,520	0	2,394	126

Project Name	Type of Infrastructure	Nature of Investment (Economic Classification)	Scope of Work (Project Details)	Start Date	End Date	Total Budget over Multiple Financial Years in '000	Projected Expenditure 2019/20 in '000	Projected Expenditure 2020/21 in '000	Projected Expenditure 2021/22 in '000
Mamotshana Primary	Major Infrastructure	Upgrades and additions	Construct 16 ordinary classrooms, 2 Grade R facilities, Nutrition centre, Medium Admin block. Demolish 12 classrooms.	1-Apr-22	31-Mar-26	20,000	0	0	0
Masedi Secondary	Sanitation	Upgrades and additions	Construct 24 enviroloos and demolish 12 pit toilets	1-Apr-19	31-Mar-21	2260	2,147	113	0
Mashaha Secondary School	Sanitation	Upgrades and additions	Construct 12 ordinary enviroloos. Demolish 12 plain pit toilets	1-Apr-20	31-Mar-22	1,080	0	1,026	54
Motlalaohle Secondary	Sanitation / SAFE Initiative	Upgrades and additions	Construct 58 enviroloos and demolish 28 pit toilets	1-Apr-20	31-Mar-22	5,220	0	4,959	261
NANEDI PRIMARY	Sanitation	Upgrades and additions	Construct 12 ordinary enviroloos and 3 Grade R toilets.	1-Apr-21	1-Apr-23	1,350	0	0	1,282

Project Name	Type of Infrastructure	Nature of Investment (Economic Classification)	Scope of Work (Project Details)	Start Date	End Date	Total Budget over Multiple Financial Years in '000	Projected Expenditure 2019/20 in '000	Projected Expenditure 2020/21 in '000	Projected Expenditure 2021/22 in '000
			Demolish pit toilets						
Rasema Secondary	Sanitation	Maintenance and repairs	Construct 10 enviroloos. Refurbish 8 enviroloos, borehole and fence. Demolish 4 pit toilets	1-Apr-20	31-Mar-22	2,710	0	2,574	136
Seale Secondary	Major Infrastructure	Upgrades and additions	Construct 10 new classrooms, Small Admin block, Nutrition Centre. Refurbish 3 classrooms. Upgrade fence. Demolish 9 classrooms.	1-Apr-19	31-Mar-22	11740	6,000	5,153	587
Seripa Secondary	Sanitation	Upgrades and additions	Construct 12 enviroloos. Refurbish fence and borehole. Demolish 16 pit toilets.	1-Apr-20	31-Mar-22	2,530	0	2,403	127

Project Name	Type of Infrastructure	Nature of Investment (Economic Classification)	Scope of Work (Project Details)	Start Date	End Date	Total Budget over Multiple Financial Years in '000	Projected Expenditure 2019/20 in '000	Projected Expenditure 2020/21 in '000	Projected Expenditure 2021/22 in '000
Seripa Secondary	Major Infrastructure	Maintenance and repairs	Construct Nutrition Centre. Refurbish 14 classrooms. Demolish 10 classrooms	1-Apr-21	31-Mar-24	5,700	0	0	5,415
Soka Leholo Primary School	Sanitation	Upgrades and additions	Construct 9 ordinary enviroloos. Demolish 6 plain pit toilets	1-Apr-21	31-Mar-22	900	0	0	870

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

**CONDITIONAL GRANTS INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS FINANCIAL YEAR 2019/2020**

Name of programmes	Name of Projects	Project Allocated Budget	Project Location	
			Local Municipality	District Municipality
<b>2. ILLIMA/LETSEMA</b>	Molemole Grain/dry land projects	R1,000,000.00	Molemole	Capricorn
	Molemole Subsistence projects	R1,000,000.00	Molemole	Capricorn
	Molemole Fetsa Tlala	R520,000.00	Molemole	Capricorn

**DEPARTMENT OF SPORTS, ARTS AND CULTURE**

Project	Allocation	Local Municipality	District Municipality
Maintenance of Mogwadi Library	R465 000.00	Molemole	Capricorn
District Indigenous Games	R200 000.00	Polokwane, Lepelle-Nkumpi, Molemole & Blouberg	Capricorn
<b>District Schools Sport Tournaments</b>	<b>R300 000.00</b>	<b>Polokwane, Lepelle-Nkumpi, Molemole &amp; Blouberg</b>	<b>Capricorn</b>

**DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT**

<b>Project</b>	<b>Allocation</b>	<b>Local Municipality</b>	<b>District Municipality</b>
<b>Subsidised Bus Transport</b>	<b>R770m Whole Province</b>	<b>Polokwane, Lepelle-Nkumpi, Blouberg, Molemole</b>	<b>Capricorn</b>