

MOLEMOLE MUNICIPALITY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2009/2010



Molemole Municipality

VISION

"Provision of affordable and sustainable services above RDP standards"

MISSION

"To provide essential, affordable quality services to communities efficiently and effectively in a transparent and accountable manner"

VALUES

Integrity, Accountability, Equity, Transparency, Excellence and Trust

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ACRONYMS

CBO	: COMMUNITY BASED ORGISATION
CDM	: CAPRICORN DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
DFA	: DEVELOPMENT FACILITATION ACT
EEP	: EMPLOYMENT EQUITY PLAN
EMP	: ENVIRONMENT MANAGER PLAN
EPWP	: EXPANDED PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMME
GDP	: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
GGP	: GROSS GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCT
IDP	: INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN
SDF	: SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN
LED	: LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
IWMP	: INTERGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
KPA	: KEY PERFORMANCE AREA
KPI	: KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
PEST	: POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND TECHNOLOGY
SWOT	: STRENGTH, WEAKNESS, OPPORTUNITY AND THREAT

a) **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Molemole Local Municipality is located in the North Eastern side of Polokwane (Limpopo Province). It is one of the five local municipalities that falls under Capricorn District which are Molemole, Aganang, Blouberg, Polokwane and Lepelle-Nkumpi. N1 road which links Molemole (Limpopo Province) to Zimbabwe passes through Machaka corridor. The Municipality consists of 13 wards.

According to census information (2001) of statistics South Africa, Molemole has a total population of 109.423 persons, with an average household size 3,9 and a total of 27 889 households. However Molemole Local Municipality undertook a survey which estimates the population to be 107, 620 people in 2007.

The majority of the population, about 52,7%, in Molemole Municipality comprise of children under the age of 20 and 6,6% is made up of the elderly.

The male/female ratio according to census 2001 is 1:36 which indicate a high male absenteeism. This suggests that a significant number are working in other provinces such as Gauteng. This means that a significant proportion of the population is dependent on the income generated by others. About 54,6% of the total population are unemployed, according to census 2001. It is evident from Molemole survey 2007 that 46% of the households in Molemole receive less than R1100 income per month. It follows therefore that almost half of the total households in the municipality qualify for municipal indigent services discounts, that is, free basic service.

The municipality is also faced with severe financial constraints to be able to deliver on essential services. About 76% of the populations have access to water and infrastructure for water provision within at least 200 meters from the dwelling units. The lack of reliable water source within Molemole makes it difficult to provide water on a sustainable basis. The municipality relies entirely in ground water for its water supply for primary and agricultural use. Only 20% of the households have access to acceptable levels of sanitation or at least a VIP toilet on site. About 83% of the household do not have access to refuse removal. The majority of Molemole Municipality population, about 75%, uses electricity as a form of energy. A fairly large part of Molemole Municipality has been subjected to land claims. About 833 square kilometers of land is under claim, constituting 25% of the municipal area land development and Land Use Management is hindered by the different types of legislation used in different areas and town/settlements.

The municipality has a high potential in economic development especially agricultural development in Mogwadi (tomatoes and potatoes), game farming, forestry (Morebeng) mineral development, tourism (along N1 corridor and Tropic of Capricorn needle).

The new developmental role for municipalities encompasses a much more strategic, innovative, and multi-sectoral involvement in infrastructure, economic and social development. When Molemole's IDP was first adopted in 2002 less than 20% of the population had access to water, 5% had access to sanitation, no roads were regavelled, 30% were employed and we had 1 health centre. The previous council worked tirelessly to bring basic services to our people. Today 65% of our population has access to water at above RDP level, 20% have access

sanitation, regravelled, 35km, 45% are employed, 70% have electricity and we have 1 hospital, 6 clinics and 2 mobile clinics.

It is the objective of the new council to provide affordable and clean potable water to 90% of the population by 2009, to also provide 55% of the population with access to sanitation, to tar 5 access roads, however prioritize the following: road between Eisleben and Mokomene, Mohodi – Matipane road N1 and Makgato, to reduce unemployment by 10% on yearly basis. It is our wish to build 1 health centre and 6 clinics by 2011 and also intend to build 2 police stations.

One of our objectives is to strive for good financial management, revenue collection, increase infrastructure tax base and improve the local economic development. The Municipality has embarked on a road to implement the Employment Equity Act targets, skills development plan, and recruitment plan which is fair, just and transparent. Projects are undertaken in line with the objectives and the agreed strategies, within the resources frames (financial and institutional) and within legal requirement. It is thus important to link IDP, budget and implementation. The municipality has also adopted and integrated monitoring and Performance Management System, which has as its premise the integrated development planning and espouses performance indicators. This system, is based on projects related indicators, output targets and activity-related milestone.

The constitution of South Africa, 1996, puts into place a new dispensation, recognizing government as comprising of 3 distinctive spheres, namely the national, provincial and local spheres. Each of the three spheres of government has specified roles, powers and functions. Local government, in the form of municipalities, is a key role player in the development process of the country. Municipalities use integrated development planning as one of the key tools in enabling them to cope with their new developmental role. Integrated development planning is a core function of municipalities, which will culminate in decision on issues such as poverty eradication, municipal budgets, land management, local economic development, job creation and the promotion of reconstruction and development in a strategic manner.

The IDP is compiled in terms of section 36 of the municipal systems act (32 of 2000), through which a municipality prepares and adopts a five year strategic development plan, highlighting the short, medium and long term goals. The IDP process requires a development of a vision through an assessment of current realities through a combination of the PEST and a SWOT analysis. The benefit of integrated development planning lies in the formulation of focused plans based on the development priorities and intervention, which aims at maximizing the impact of scarce resources.

1. PLANNING PROCESS

1.1 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS/ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

It is a pre-requisite of the IDP processes that all role players are fully aware of their own and other role players' responsibilities in advance. The following roles and responsibilities can be identified:

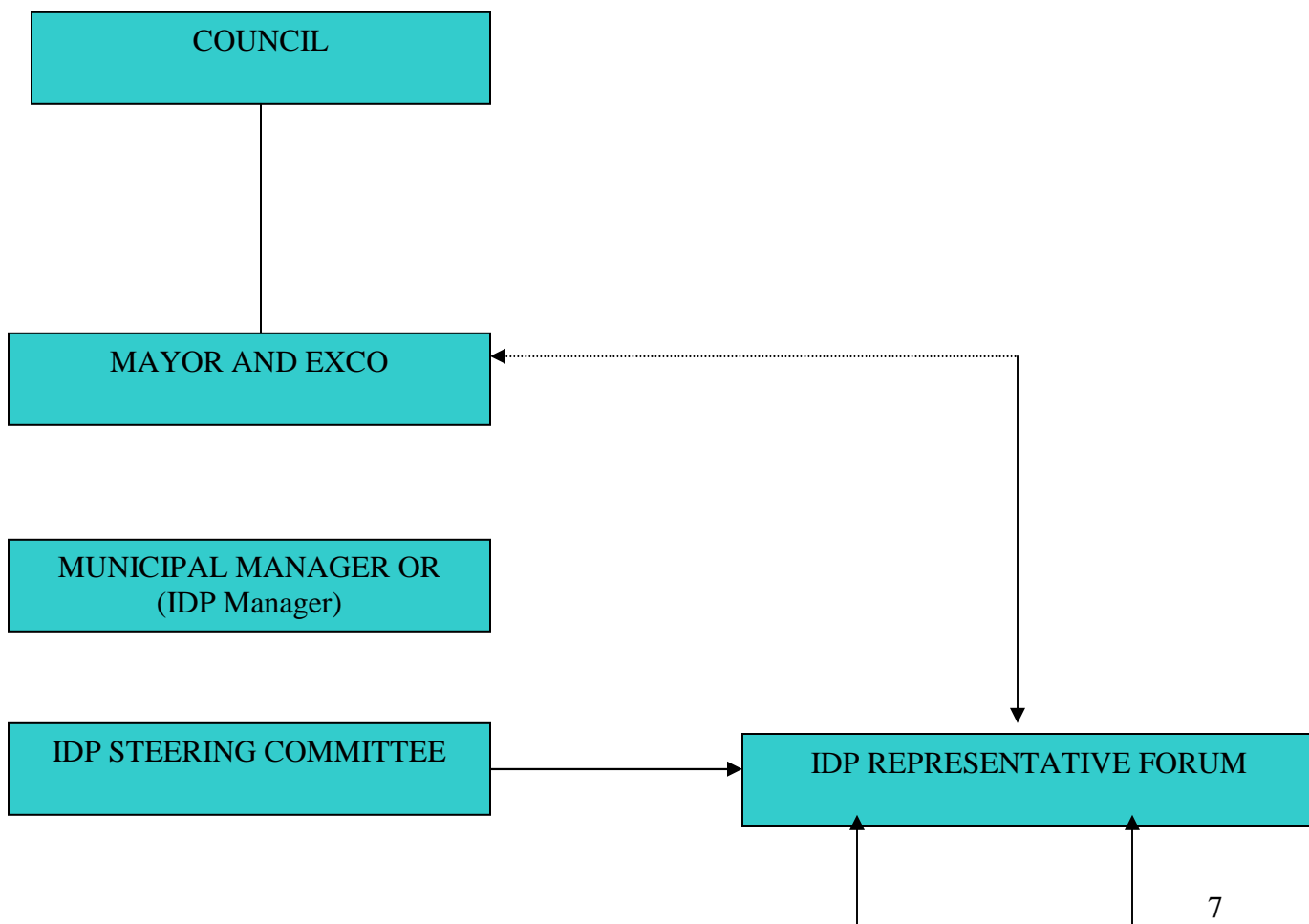
- Molemole Municipality's council role is to prepare and adopt a 5 year IDP document, which will guide and informs all planning and development.
- Capricorn District Municipality's role is to provide support to its local's and facilitate the compilation of a framework which will ensure both co-ordination and alignment.
- The provincial sphere of government's role is to provide financial support through sector departments, to monitor IDP process province-wide and to facilitate horizontal alignment of the IDP's of the district.
- The role of the national sphere of government is to issue legislation and policy in support of the IDP's.
- Molemole residents/community and stakeholders (civil society) including traditional leaders. Their role is to represent interests and contribute knowledge and ideas in the planning process by participating in IDP Rep Forums and conducting meeting with communities to prepare for relevant planning activities.

Table 1. The role and responsibilities in the IDP Review.

STRUCTURE(S) PERSONS	ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES	COMPOSITION
1. Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final adoption of the IDP • Consider and adopt the IDP framework and process plan, budget and annual service delivery plan • Traditional leaders form part of council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council • Council
2. Exco	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make recommendation to the council regarding the Action plan and the IDP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executive committee
3. Municipal Manager/ IDP Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible and accountable to the IDP process. • Chair the IDP steering committee meetings. • Offer strategic guidance and management to the review process. • Ensure that the implementation takes place within the available resources. • Ensure that all relevant stakeholders are approximately involved. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal Manager/ IDP Manager

IDP steering committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the IDP Manager in driving the IDP process. • Consider and Comments on inputs and new information. • Make content recommendation. • Monitor, Evaluate progress and provide feedback • Provide technical guidance to the IDP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal manager • Head of Departments • Divisional heads
IDP Representative Forum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Represent the interest of the constituencies in the IDP process • Ensure communication between all stakeholders through public participation to inform the planning process • Provide planning information • Assist in project and budgeting linkages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All stakeholders within the municipality, such as Traditional Authorities, CBO's, NGO's, Parastatals, Government Departments'
Ward committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Represent the interest of the community within the ward • Support the entire IDP process 	

Table 2. **Molemole Institutional arrangement**



1.2 PUBLIC EVENTS

Table 3. The process overview is made up of a number of events / Activities

EVENT/ACTIVITY	DATE (S)	PURPOSE
Council Meetings	30 August 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adoption of the IDP / Budget process plan (s)
EXCO	Monthly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor the process of drafting the IDP
CBP – Appointment of ward facilitators		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate implementation of CBP.
CBP - Training of ward facilitators		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacitate ward facilitators
Mayoral Imbizo	18,19,20 and 26 th Sept 2008 Thereafter quarterly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly progress assessment/ review
CBP Implementation (Phase 1) Ward 2, 5, 9, 10, 11, 13	27 July-2 Aug 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
IDP Management Meeting	18 October 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information Sharing
CBP Implementation (Phase 2) Ward 1,3,4,6,7,8&12	30 Nov-4 Dec	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
IDP Steering committee meetings	Monthly 17 December 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess progress on IDP implementation
IDP Rep Forum	27 January 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Consultation on analysis phase
Ward Based Consultations	10 th – 20 March 2009 23 April 2009 26 May 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public consultation on the second draft Public consultation on the second draft Public Consultation on Final IDP draft

KEY ISSUES RAISED DURING THE RECENT PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETINGS**Lack of:** Job opportunities

Food Security

Security of tenure for farm dwellers

Roads

Water

Sanitation

IDP documents to be written in African languages

FET colleges

Teenage pregnancy

High level bridge along the N1

1.3. SELF ASSESSMENT OF THE PLANNING PROCESS

a) Overview

CBP was successfully implemented in 11 of the 13 wards. There were a number of challenges during implementation. Low turnout of community members in some wards (e.g. ward 3) resulted in the process to be temporarily suspended.

There is a general high turnout and participation to all planning sessions by community members and the issues raised were incorporated in IDP. All communities structures were represented during CBP.

CBP has given an opportunity to communities to engage in own planning and budgeting. CBP trains

communities about how local government works and carries out the plans. The ward planning work

that is done in 5 days can be taken as feasibility studies with the communities, which provide good

information. Active participation of communities increase ownership of service delivery plans.

The

process ensures that the disadvantaged are not overlooked and communities felt that it was their

process.

b) Ward Planning

Ward planning process done in five wards (5, 9, 10, 11, and 3) from 27 July to 2 August 2008. One ward (03) could not be concluded due to poor attendance of community members. The documentation of the ward plans is still outstanding and will upon completion be presented back to communities for ratification and adoption.

The second phase of ward planning process was undertaken in the remaining wards from 30th November to 4th December 2008. However, in wards 1 & 6 the process could not be finalized due to some unforeseen circumstances.

c) Training

A total of 13 ward facilitators and 5 officials have been trained on the CBP methodology to date. As part of the practical training both officials and ward facilitators from the above mentioned wards participated during the ward planning process.

As part of the practical training, the officials also participated in the ward planning processes that took place in Aganang, Blouberg and Lepelle-Nkumpi municipalities.

A total of 10 of 13 ward councillors were also trained as decision makers on CBP process to ensure their meaningful and informed participation in the process of CBP.

d) Milestones

The following projects were implemented successfully in the previous financial year.

Project Description	Location	Value (R)	Total number of beneficiaries
LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT			
Madikana garden	Madikana	200 000	27
Mononono pottery	Ramokgopa	10 000	15
Mangata Poultry	Mangata	20 000	9
Botlokwa food processing	Sefene	500 000	15
Maswahla co-operatives	Eisleben	250 000	15
COMMUNITY SERVICES			
Mohodi Sports Complex	Mohodi	50 000	
Mogwadi Tennis Court	Mogwadi	50 000	
Sekgosese Traffic Station (Additional Offices)	Morebeng	250 000	

Project Description	Budget	Timeframe	Responsible agent	Total number of beneficiaries
Technical Services				
Mogwadi water project	R3.0m	Nov 2007	CDM/Molemole	863
Makgalong Water project	R3.0m	Jan 2008	CDM/Molemole	473
Molemole west bulk water	R4.4m	March 2008	CDM/Molemole	617
Nthabiseng/Morebeng groundwater scheme	R3.5m	Feb 2008	CDM/Molemole	1800
Morebeng sewer reticulation	R6.0	Feb 2008	CDM/Molemole	1600
Household sanitation	R7.8m	June 2008	CDM/Molemole	1925
Free basic services	R750 000	June 2008	CDM/Molemole	18 801
Sefene electrification		Feb 2008	CDM/Eskom	800

Post connections to villages	R175 000	March 2008	Molemole	587
Maphosa electrification	R3,25m	March 2008	Molemole	725
Schoonveld, Madikana, Sefene and Ramatjowe pre-school	R2.6m	July 2007	Molemole	2500
Eisleben Community Hall	R827 000	Jan 2008	MIG/ Molemole	865
Mogwadi Traffic station	R3.9m	Oct 2007		5000

1.4 ALIGNMENT OF MOLEMOLE'S STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE WITH LOCAL GOVERNMENT 5 YEAR AGENDA

Molemole Local Municipality has aligned its strategic objectives with local government 5 year agenda which outlines the following as key performance areas:

KPA1: Municipal Transformation and organizational development

- Organizational design
- Management
- Employment Equity
- Performance Management System
- Integrated Development Planning

KPA2: Basic Service Delivery

- Water services
- Sanitation services
- Energy Services
- Refuse Removal
- Spatial planning
- Roads Infrastructure
- Community Facilities
- Environmental Health Services
- Housing
- Environmental Management

KPA3: Local Economic Development

- Poverty eradication
- Spatial Planning
- Tourism
- SMME Development
- Agricultural Development

KPA4: Municipal Financial Viability and Management

- Revenue Generation
- Asset Management

- Valuation Roll

KPA5: Good governance and Public Participation

- Public participation
- Ward committees
- Institutional arrangements

1.5 POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

Integrated Development Planning (IDP) is a management tool for assisting municipalities in achieving their developmental mandates. Every municipality is required by law to develop and adopt its IDP through the legal framework provided.

The following pieces of legislations outline the development and implementation of the IDP.

1.5.1 Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (108 of 1996)

Section 151 of the Constitution, states that developmental local government should make provision for a democratic and accountable government for communities. To ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustained manner, in order to promote social and economic development. Local government must promote a safe and healthy environment and encourage community involvement in matters of local government such as municipal roads and municipal parks and recreation.

Section 152 of the Constitution, mandates that local government should provide democratic and accountable government for local communities. It should ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner as well as encourage the involvement of communities and community organizations in matters of local government. Section 153 of the Constitution, states that each municipality should structure and manage its administration, budgeting, and planning processes to give priority to the basic needs of the community and to promote the social and economic development of the community. Municipalities should participate in national and provincial programmes and infrastructure development programmes. Section 153 of the Constitution also encourage municipality to involve communities in the affairs of municipalities.

1.5.2. Development Facilitation Act (65 of 1995)

The development Facilitation Act (DFA) has formalized the restructuring of urban settlements and planning in South Africa. The aim of the DFA has been to expedite land development projects and to promote efficient and integrated land development. It is aimed at concluding the Reconstruction and Development Planning Programme and to a certain extent replaces the RDP. The Act contains general principles for land development. It provides that the municipalities must prepare the Land Development Objectives (LDOs) on an annual basis. The regulations all contain stipulations on public participation, meaning that the people should be involved in matters of land development in their areas. The LDOs deals with how people will gain access to basic services and the standard of the services. Since the inception of the IDPs the land development objectives are addressed the Spatial Development Framework (SDF), which should form part of the sector plans in the Integrated Development Plan. Section 2 of the Act, stated that development initiatives are necessary for promoting integration respect of social,

economic institutional and physical aspects of development, promoting development of employment in rural and urban areas, promoting development of localities that are nearer to residential and employment opportunities, optimizing the use of existing resources, discouraging urban sprawl and contributing to more compact cities and towns.

1.5.3 White Paper on Transforming Public Service Delivery (Batho Pele White Paper of 1997)

The paper flows from the White Paper on the Transformation on Public Service (1995). In terms of the White Paper, transforming service delivery is identified as one of government's priority areas. The White Paper is primarily about *how* public services are provided, and especially about the efficiency and effectiveness of the way in which services are delivered. It "seeks to introduce a fresh approach to service delivery, and approach which puts pressure on systems, procedures, attitudes and behaviour within the Public Services and reorients them in the customer's favour, and approach which puts the people first".

The introduction of the concept of Batho Pele, which means putting people first, provides the following eight service delivery principles in an attempt to ensure that the people, as customers to public institutions come first. Furthermore, the adoption of the concept "Customer" implies:

- Listening to their views and taking account of them in making decisions about what service are to be provided;
- Treating them with consideration and respect;
- Making sure that the promised level and quality of service is always of the highest standard, and
- Responding swiftly and sympathetically when standards of service fall below the promised standards.

In giving effect to the notion of treating the recipients of government services as customers, the White Paper articulates that public sector, including the local government sphere, should be governed by the following ethos (principles).

- Consultation: Citizens should be consulted about the level and quality of the public service they receive and wherever possible, should be given a choice about the services that are often.
- Service Standards: Citizen should be told what level and quality of public services they would receive so that they are aware of what to expect.
- Access: All citizens should have equal access to the service to which they are entitled.
- Courtesy: Citizens should be treated with courtesy and consideration.
- Information: Citizens should be given full, accurate information about the public services they are entitled to receive.
- Openness and transparency: Citizens should be told how the national and provincial departments are run, how much they cost, who is in charge.
- Redress: If the promised standard of service is not delivered, citizens should be offered an apology, a full explanation and a speedy and effective remedy: and when complaints are made, citizens should receive a sympathetic positive response.
- Value for Money: Public services should be provided economically and efficiently in order to give citizens the best possible value for money.

1.5.4 White Paper on Local Government (1998)

The White Paper on Local Government (1998) paper views that Integrated Development Planning as a way of achieving developmental government. The Integrated Development Planning intends to:

- Ensure integration between sectors with local government;
- Enable alignment between provincial and local government and
- Ensure transparent interaction between municipalities and residents, making local government accountable. (RSA, 1998: 18).

The paper establishes a basis for developmental local government, in which, “local government is committed to 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”. It also encourages public consultation in policy formulation and in the monitoring and evaluation of decision-making and implementation through the following mechanisms:

1.5.5 Municipal Systems Act (32 of 2000)

The Act regulates the Integrated Development Planning. It requires the municipality to undertake developmentally oriented planning so as to ensure that it strives to achieve the object of local government set out in sections 152 and 153 of the Constitution. Section 25 (1) requires the Municipal Council, within a prescribed period after the start of its elected term, to adopt a single, inclusive and strategic plan for the development of the municipality which:

- a. links, integrates, co-ordinates and takes into account proposals for the development of the municipality;
- b. aligns the resources and capacity of the municipality with the implementation of the plan;
- c. forms the policy framework and general basis on which annual budgets must be based;
- d. complies with the provisions of Chapter 5, and
- e. is compatible with national and provincial department plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality terms of legislation.

Section 26 of the Act further outlines the core components of the integrated development plan of the municipality. It requires the integrated development plan of the municipality to reflect:

- a. The municipal council’s vision for the long term development of the municipality with special emphasis on the municipality’s most critical development and internal transformation needs;
- b. An assessment of the existing level of development in the municipality, which must include and identification of communities which do not have access to basic municipal services;
- c. The council’s development priorities and objectives for its elected term;
- d. The council’s development strategies which must be aligned with any national or provincial sector plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of the legislations;
- e. A spatial development framework which must include the provision of basic guidelines for a land use management system of the municipality.
- f. The council’s operational strategies;

- g. Applicable disaster management plan;
- h. A financial plan, which include budget projection or at least the next three years, and
- i. The key performance indicators and performance targets determined in terms of section 41.

1.5.6 Municipal Finance Management Act (53 of 2003)

Municipal Finance Management Act (53 of 2003) was promulgated to secure sound and sustainable management of the financial affairs of municipalities and other institution in the local sphere of government. The Act provides a mandatory provision that relate to financial and performance management. Section 2 of the Act stipulates that the object is to ensure sound and sustainable management of the financial affairs of the local government institutions to which this Act applies by establishing norms and standards for.

- Ensuring transparency, accountability and appropriate lines of responsibility in the fiscal and financial affairs of municipalities and municipal entities.
- The management of revenues, expenditures, assets and liabilities and the handling of financial dealings, budgetary and financial planning processes.
- The coordination of those processes with those of the other spheres of government,
- Borrowing
- Supply chain management, and
- Other financial matter.

1.5.7 Traditional Leadership and Governance Framework Amendment Act (41 of 2003)

This Act stipulates the role of the traditional leadership in the democratic and co-operative governance. The Act envisages and active involvement of the traditional leadership in the formulation and the implementation of the integrated development plans. Sections 4 of the Act provides for the establishment of traditional councils that should:

- Support municipalities in the identification of community needs;
- Facilitate the improvements of the traditional community in the development or amendment of the integrated development plan of a municipality in whose area that community resides;
- Participate in the development of policy and legislation at the local level, and
- Promote the ideals of co-operative governance, integrated development planning sustainable development and service delivery to promote indigenous knowledge systems for sustainable development

Section 5 (2) of the Act affairs that any partnership between a municipality and a tradition council must:

- a) Be based on the principles of mutual respect and recognition of the status and roles of the respective parties, and
- b) Be guided by and based on the principles of co-operative governance.

1.5.8 Inter-governmental Relations Framework Act (13 of 2005)

The act is a response to the limit successes in the alignment efforts among the three spheres of government. The act creases a framework to support intergovernmental cooperation and coordination as required by the Constitution. It provides for the obligation of all spheres to

participate in the planning processes of the municipality and in turn allow their own planning processes to be influenced by the municipal IDP. Municipal IDPs are regarded as important planning frameworks to integrate both the national and provincial programme in specific local area. The municipality is participating in the district planning forum as well as in the Premier's intergovernmental forum. The participation is aimed at ensuring proper alignment and coordination between local plans. The Act establishes structures and processes that enhance intergovernmental planning and monitoring processes for local, provincial and national spheres of governance.

1.5.9 Performance Management System Regulations

A municipality's Performance Management System entails a framework that describes and represents how the municipality's cycle and processes of performance, planning, monitoring, measurement, review, reporting and improvement will be conducted, organized and managed, including determining the roles of the different role-players. It is critical that political leadership, managers and staff be involved to ensure that the municipality embraces the IDP and the implementation of the IDP, which is performance management in practice. Implementing the processes and systems needed to operationalize the IDP will determine the ultimate success of the Municipality. The following needs to be taken into consideration when starting to implement the IDP:

- Plan for performance by clarifying objectives and outputs to be achieved;
- Clarify performance expectation by setting standards and targets for each indicator to assess and evaluate performance in practice;
- Monitor, measure, assess and evaluate performance, and
- Link strategic priorities, goals and objectives agreed in the IDP by:
 - Enabling staff to understand how their job contributes to the aforementioned;
 - Ensuring resources are directed and used in efficient, effective and economic ways by each person in the municipality
 - Including communities and other stakeholders; decision-making, monitoring and evaluation;
 - Learning from experience and use it to continuously improve what's achieved, and
 - Maintaining transparency and accountability and promoting governance articulated in the Batho Pele principle.

1.6 Developmental Priority Issues

The municipality had several meetings and forums in which community stakeholders, CBO's, NGO's and other related structure taking interest in development broadly participated. The following priority issues were discussed and adopted:

a) Secure Living Conditions

- Water
- Sanitation
- Roads
- Electricity
- Housing
- Access to land
- Sports, Arts and culture
- Safety and security

- Environment and waste management

b) Financial security

- LED
- Water
- Sanitation
- Roads
- Education and skills
-

c) Healthy lifestyle

- Health facilities
- Sanitation
- Water
- Roads
- HIV/AIDS

d) Educated people

- Education services
- Skills development services
- Jobs and dignity

e) Good governance

- Institutional Development
- Public participation
- Revenue generation

f) Dignity

- Environment and Waste Management
- Sanitation
- Education services

2. The Situation

2.1. Current Reality: Basic facts and figures

2.1.1 Location of Molemole

Molemole Municipality is located within the Capricorn District Municipality which is in the Limpopo Province, also located about 60km north of Polokwane. Molemole Municipality's head office is situated in the town of Mogwadi, formerly known as Dendron.

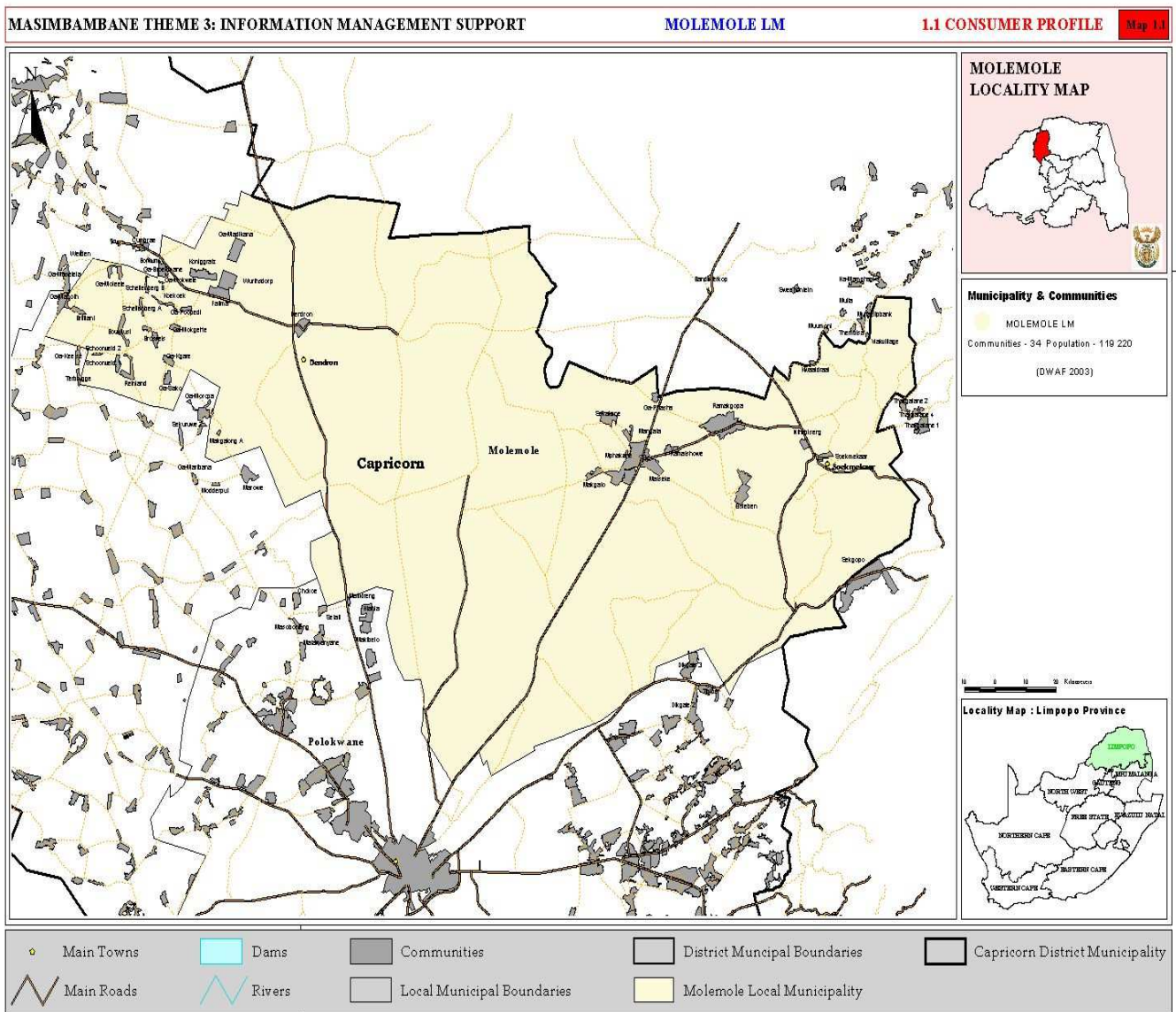
Molemole Municipality covers an area of 3,347 km². The municipality is bordered to the south by Polokwane Municipality, to the North West by Blouberg Municipality, to the south east by greater Letaba Municipality and to the north by Makhado Municipality. Molemole Municipality forms part of the five municipalities that makes up Capricorn District Municipality, namely, Blouberg Municipality, Aganang Municipality, Lepelle-Nkumpi Municipality and Polokwane Municipality.

One national road, the N1 crosses through the municipal area linking Molemole with Zimbabwe to the north. The provincial road P94/1 (R521) passes through the municipality and links Molemole to Botswana to the west.

The following district growth points have been identified in the Capricorn Municipality's SDF, namely Mogwadi, Morebeng and Molemole's SDF identify the following municipal growth points, Mohodi and Ramokgopa.

Molemole Municipality comprise of 37 settlements which are located within 13 wards. Molemole is predominantly rural and has two towns, namely, Mogwadi and Morebeng

Figure 1. A map showing locality of Molemole Municipality within Limpopo Province.



Source: Integrated Development Plan, Molemole Municipality (2007)

2.1.2 DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE.

a) Population density

According to Census Information (2001) of Statistics South Africa, Molemole Municipality has a total population of 109,445 persons, with an average household size of 3,9 and a total of 28 923 households.

However the in 2007 Stats SA Community survey show a total population for Molemole to be 100 404. A total of 27 889 households lives in Molemole and the average households size is 6 persons.

The statistics show a decline in population numbers. The change in population can be ascribed to migration, family planning, deaths HIV/AIDS and the fact that many women have become economically active and enter the labour market as professionals. The statistics also show an increase in the average family size from 4 in 2001 to 6 in 2007. The increase in family size can be attributed to migration, deaths and impact of HIV/AIDS.

The municipality will use both Census Information 2001 and Stats SA Community Survey 2007 for planning purposes and to reflect the backlogs.

b) Age and gender distribution

Table1 indicates that the majority of the population in Molemole Municipality is in the age group of 0 – 14 years, which is 39 575. The next age group with a high population is in the 15 -34 group, comprising of 32 833 people. The following age group is 35-64 made up of 20 774 persons. The last age group is the over 65 which is the smallest and is made up of 6 030 people. The fact that majority of the population is in the age group 0-14 indicates a relatively high future population growth in Molemole. The prospects of a growing population have implications for planning such as, provision of social, health and welfare infrastructure.

The table below show a Male:Female ratio that is normal. Females are in the majority in most of the age groups. The male:female ratio indicates a high male absenteeism which suggest that a significant number of males in Molemole Municipality are working in other provinces, such as Gauteng, to earn an income and come home periodically.

Table 1. Age Distribution by Gender

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
0-4	5 880	6 779	12 659
5-9	6 001	7 177	13 178
10-14	7 134	6 604	13 738
15-19	5 812	7 099	12 911
20-24	3 338	4 364	7 702
25-29	2 774	3 215	5 989
30-34	2 928	3 303	6 231
35-39	1 570	2 737	4 307
40-44	1 794	3 362	5 153
45-49	1 436	2 036	3 499
50-54	1 272	1 717	2 989
55-59	981	1 394	2 375
60-64	1 128	1 340	2 468
65-69	762	1 615	2 377
70-74	493	1 074	1 567
75-79	323	1 056	1 379
80-84	308	399	707
85+	451	721	1 172
Total	44 412	55 992	100 404

Source: Community survey, 2007, (Stats SA)

c) Population Per Race

The overwhelming majority of the population 99 765 according to Stats SA Community Survey 2007 is made of Black African born in South Africa. (See table 2). The statistics depicted by table 2 show a decline in population densities for various groups, culminating in a decrease in the overall population.

Table 2. Population densities for various racial groups.

RACE	2001	2007
Black	107 618	99 765
Coloured	30	-
Indians or Asians	93	-
Whites	1 704	693

TOTAL	10 9 445	100 404
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Source: Community Survey 2007 and Census 2001, (Stats SA)

d) Dependency Ratio

Table 3 indicates that 53% of Molemole’s population is under the age of 20 and 6% comprise of the elderly. The statistics indicates that majority of the population; about 59% is dependent on the income of others. However, the community survey 2007 result estimate the dependency ratio for Molemole to be 87, 2%. The reason for such a high dependency ratio can be as a result of migration, HIV/AIDS and the increase in child headed families. The implication for planning is that child support grants, housing scheme for orphaned children and other social and welfare infrastructure be expanded to include this growing age group.

Table 3. Dependency ratio in Molemole Municipality.

AGE	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
Children 0-19	52 486	53%
Youth 20-34	19 922	20%
Middle Age 35-64	20 774	21%
Elderly 65+	6 030	6%
TOTAL	100 404	100%

Source: Community Survey 2007, (Stats SA)

e) Level of Education

There is great improvement in the level of education if one compares the situation in 2001 to 2007. According to table 4 there is a decrease in the percentage of people with no formal education (from 23 293 representing 24% in 2001) to 13 650 representing 16% in 2007). About 87 321 people (90% of the population in 2001) had an education of less than grade 12, whereas around 73 101 (representing 84% in 2007) have a limited education of less than grade 12. These people thus face restrictions in terms of income levels and upward mobility. In most cases they are unable to afford required training likely to give them access to better work opportunities. The municipality need to intensify the back to school campaign and other campaigns aimed at improving the level of education. The municipality may consider establishing FET Colleges as an option for the increasing number of school leavers with an education of less than grade 12. The trend if left unchecked could breed future indigent’s, criminals and dependency syndrome.

Table4: Level of Education

Category	2001	Percentage	2007	Percentage
No Schooling	23 293	24.0	13 650	15.6
Some Primary Education	31 941	32.8	27 084	30.9
Completed Primary School	6 799	7.0	5 836	6.7
Some Secondary Education	25 288	26.0	26 531	30.2
Completed Secondary Education	6 373	6.6	9 094	10.4
Certificate with/without Grade 12	818	0.8	1 849	2.1

Diploma with/without Grade 12	2 005	2.1	1 562	1.8
Degree & Higher	732	0.8	1 241	1.4
Institutions		0.0	904	1.0

Source: Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007, (Stats SA)

f) Income Distribution

It is evident from table 5 that about 40 339 people (75%) received an income of less than R1300 per month in 2007. According to census 2001: 54 367 people (91%) received an income of less than R1 300 per month. The statistics show a significant increase in the number of people living below the breadline. The situation depicted by the statistics indicates a high rate of indigents within the municipal boundaries. The municipality has to provide free basic services to a large number of the population.

The picture painted by the statistics arises from the low levels of education, employment and current global financial turmoil. The municipality may opt to encourage community initiative in food production.

Table 5: Monthly Income Distribution.

Income Category	2001	2007
No Income	35 245	26 691
R1 – R400	11 245	4 690
R401 – R800	7 203	8 958
R801 – R1 600	2 111	8 599
R1 601 – R3 200	1 655	1 129
R3 201 – R6 400	1 412	1 739
R6 401 - R12 800	379	1 443
R12 801 -R25 600	60	60
R25 601 – R51 200	39	-
R51201 – R102 400	12	-
R102 401 – R204 800	6	-
R204 801 or more	6	-
Response not given	-	194
Instructions	-	401
Total	60 047	53 904

Source: Census 2001 and Community Survey 2007, (Stats SA)

g) Employment Status

Table6 indicates the employment statistic for Molemole. Unemployment in Molemole is very high. About 69% of the economically active population is unemployed. The high unemployment can be ascribed to low education levels. The low levels of employment suggest that the municipality should make provision for high number of indigent and free basic services.

Table 6: Employment Status.

Employment Status	2007
Employed	17 851
Unemployed	8 561
Not Economically active	26 185
Not applicable	1 303
Total	53 900

Source: Community Survey 2007, (Stats SA)

h) People with Disabilities

Table 7 indicate the number of people living with disabilities. The majority of disabilities relates to physically disabilities. The municipality needs to encourage various service providers to make their service user friendly and accessible to people living with disabilities. There is a general decline in the number of people living with disabilities as shown by table 7.

Table 7: People with Disabilities in Molemole

Type of Disability	2001	2007
Sight	1 295	763
Hearing	737	156
Communication	232	16
Physical	892	2 207
Intellectual	547	88
Emotional	597	791
Multiple disabilities	795	192
No disabilities	104 347	95 292
Institutions		899

Source: Census 2001 and Community survey 2007 (Stats SA)

i) Access to social grants

Table 8 indicates the different types of social grants that people in Molemole Municipality receive. About 35% of the population in Molemole (34 822) have access to different types of social grants. The highest number of beneficiaries (23 885) are those receiving child support grant. Majority of the population are dependent on grants and are unemployed. The statistics suggest that the municipality should make provision for free basic services to a growing number of indigent.

Table 8: Social assistance per grant type in Molemole Municipality

Grant Type	2007
Old age pension	8 266
Disability grant	1 829
Child support grant	23 865
Care dependency grant	667
Foster care grant	-
Grant in aid	146
Social relief	-
Multiple social grants	49
Not applicable	64 683
Institutions	907
Total	100 412

Source: Community Survey 2007, (Stats SA)

2.1.3 Access to basic services

a) Water

Table 9 show a decline in the number of households accessing water in Molemole Municipality. The number of households accessing water decreased from 23 007 in 2001 (Census Stats SA) to 21 722 in 2007 (Community Survey, Stats SA). The backlog in terms of water provision is 6167 households, representing 24% of the population. All indigent households have access to free basic water.

The drop in the provision of water services can be as a result of the lack of reliable water sources and drought (which affect the water table). Molemole relies entirely on groundwater for its water supply for primary and agricultural use. Majority of households in Molemole use pit toilets which have a potential of polluting ground water and thereby rendering it unsafe for domestic consumption. The high levels of unemployment and indigents make it difficult for the municipality to difficult for the municipality to introduce cost recovery measures in the villages.

Table 9: Access to water in Molemole

Type of water by source	2001	2007
Piped water	21 563	17 321
Borehole	1 444	4 401
Spring	30	-
Dam/Pool	137	99
Water vendor	4 413	5 301
River/Stream	107	-
Rain water tank	36	-

Other	1 194	174
Total	28 924	27 296

Source: Census 2001 and community survey 2007 (Stats SA)

The fact that some households rely on water vendors and other forms of water supply which may not be healthy and expensive is a worrying factor. The exorbitant amounts water vendors charge have a negative financial consequences for the already impoverished residents. The Municipality may consider procuring additional water tankers. Poor management of water supply services are experienced resulting in high losses and high water use. The present water use exceeds the supply due to excessive losses, informal connection, wastage and high consumption.

b) Sanitation

The statistics as depicted by Table 10 show a steady decline in the proportion of households having access to sanitation. The number of households having access to sanitation dropped from 8 196 in 2001 to 5 384 in 2007. The decline in the proportion of household having access to sanitation prevails despite decrease in the number of households. The increase in the number of households with no access to sanitation poses a serious health risks. The increased number of pit toilets may result in polluted ground water which may cause health and environment hazards. Overflowing ponds in Mogwadi contaminate ground water and also pose a health risk or both humans and animals. This area has to be declared a go area for both humans and livestock. The backlog in terms of sanitation stands at 22 525 households, which represent, 72% of the population. Indigent residents who have access to free sanitation is in the form of free VIP toilets. The municipality may consider establishing a conventional sewer plants.

Table 10: Access to Sanitation

Types of Sanitation	2001	2007
Flush toilet (connected to sewerage system)	1 946	2 382
Flush toilet (with septic tank)	1 937	2 163
Dry toilet facility	-	54
Pit toilet with ventilation (VIP)	4 313	785
Pit toilet without ventilation	15 186	20 083
Chemical toilet	315	-
Bucket toilet system	153	-
None	5 073	1 829
Total	28 923	27 296

Source: Census 2001 and community survey 2007 (Stats SA)

c) Energy

The table below show an improvement in the proportion of household having access to electricity. According to census 2001 about 21 590 household had access to electricity and the number increased to 25 577 household in 2007. (Community survey, Stats SA). Majority of households in Molemole receive free basic electricity. However there is a sizeable number of

households who rely on firewood as a source of energy. The massive use of firewood has dire environmental consequence. The use of firewood in Molemole Municipality is an issue which requires further investigation by both Molemole Municipality and Stats SA.

It is only 2312 households who lack access to electricity. The backlog result from extensions in various settlement. It is the intention of the municipality to clear the backlog by 2011. The municipality holds an electricity license in respect of Mogwadi and Morebeng towns.

Table 11: Access to energy

Energy type	2001	2007
Electricity	21 590	25 557
Gas	30	-
Paraffin	715	413
Candles	6 404	1 306
Solar	60	-
Other	125	-
Total	28 924	27 296

Source: census 2001 and community Survey 2007, Stats SA

d) Refuse Removal

Table 12 indicates the status quo with respect to refuse removal services within Molemole Municipality. The majority of households, about 87% had no access to refuse removal in 2001. However the proportion of households having no access to refuse removal dropped to 85% in 2007(Community Survey, Stats SA). The backlog of households having no access to refuse removal is at 23 071 households. Most households bury or burn their own refuse or just throw away. At present there are only 2 landfills sites (Mogwadi and Morebeng) which are not licensed. The dumping site in Botlokwa is also not licensed and fenced. Littering and the unlicensed dumping sites are a recipe for environmental disaster.

An urgent need exist to establish properly planned, standardized and properly managed landfills in the municipality. The declining number of households implies that it will be cheaper to improve the service to fewer households.

Table 12: Access to refuse removal

Different mechanisms for providing refuse removal	2001	2007
Removed by local authority once a week	2 055	3 860
Removed by local authority less often	183	365
Communal refuse dump	1 430	-
Own refuse dump	23 824	22 675

No rubbish disposal	-	396
Other	-	-
Total	28 925	27 296

Source: census 2001 and community Survey 2007, Stats SA

e) Housing

Table 13 indicates the various housing arrangements in Molemole. According to census 2001, 25 689 households reside in formal Housing. However, the 2007 community survey indicate that 23 416 households are housed in formal dwellings. The statistics show an increase in the number of household living in informal dwellings/shack, despite a decrease in the total number of households. The number of informal housing increased from 2 251 in 2001 to 3 981 household in 2007. The backlog regarding housing is about 3876 households.

The reason for change in situation regarding people having access to decent housing can be attributed to high unemployment levels, low income levels and the impact of HIV/AIDS. On the basis of the statistics, the municipality should prioritize housing and develop a plan to eradicate informal housing. Definition of formal housing is area that require further research or collaboration between Stats SA and Molemole Municipality.

Table 13: Access to decent housing

Types of housing arrangements	2001	2007
Formal	25 689	23 416
Traditional dwelling	986	99
Informal	1 092	444
Other	1 159	3 333
Total	28 926	27 296

Census 2001 and community Survey 2007, stats SA

2.2 SUMMARY OF THE COMMUNITY AND STAKEHOLDER PRIORITY ISSUES.

	CBP Prioritised outcome	Ward 2	Ward 3	Ward 4	Ward 5	Ward 8	Ward 10	Ward 12	Ward 13	Ward	Total	Average
1	Sustainable Income and improved household financial viability	3	5	5	4	5			4		26	4.33
2	Improved water reticulation/ improved water supply	5	2	0	5	4	3	5			24	4.00
3	Improved health care	0	0	4			4	3	3		14	3.50
4	Improved roads	4	0	0	2	3		4			13	3.25
5	Reduced HIV/ ADIS and teenage pregnancy	0	5				5				10	5.00
6	Reduced level of crime	0	1	2	3	1	2	1			10	1.67
7	Improved skills and education	2	0	0	1	2		2	2		9	2.00
8	Improved access to government policy information	0	5								5	5.00
9	Improved physical infrastructure and upgrading in the ward	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	5.00
10	Improved leadership skills	0	0	3							3	3.00
11	Improved shelter at pay points	1	0	0							1	1.00
12	Improved electricity	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.00
13	Awareness of People living with	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1.00

14	disability(PWD's)												
	Improved communication and service delivery								1			1	1.00

CBP Prioritized Outcomes	Stories	IDP priorities	Stories
<p>1.Sustainable Income/Improved Household financial viability</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No start up capital to start own businesses (ward 8) • Dependency on social grants • Lack of access to loans • Lack of job opportunities • Lack of marketing knowledge • Ward 4: high rate of unemployment. No access to government funding • Ward 5: High illiteracy levels, lack of funding/financial security, no transparency in awarding govt projects, no financial business support. Disabled people need enough space for business due to their condition/status 	<p>Economic growth</p>	<p>54,6% of economic active are unemployed. There is a drop of employment in agriculture sector. There has been a steady increase of employment in manufacturing, construction and community social and personal services which is a positive for the local economy. The critical aspects affecting our local economy are amongst others, lack of relevant skills, low levels of education, lack of access to FET Colleges, limited access to higher education and land claims.</p> <p>The Municipality has potential in terms of locational factors. e.g Commercial nodes, existence of the 3 north-south transportation corridors. The Municipality has a tourism facility at Motumo Trading <i>35% of population depend on social grants.</i></p>
<p>2.Improved water reticulation/Improved water supply/ access to clean water</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water available, but poor reticulation. Water operations not done on daily basis. • Shortage of underground water at Sefene (ward 8) • no water in the boreholes (Ward 4): • Pipes are shallow. They need to be 2m deep • No access to water by households. Water supposed to be bought from vendors. No underground water at 	<p>Access to clean water</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water. The whole of Molemole. The community of Molemole. There is a decline of number of households accessing water (from 23,007 in 2001 to 21722 in 2007). There is lack of reliable water source. There is a difficulty in terms of cost recovery in the villages. • There is a decline of a number of households accessing water. There is a lack of reliable water source. There

	<p>Maphosa (Ward 5):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Theft of diesel machines by the community • Lack of repairs and maintenance of water pipes and borehole pumps • Drought in the area affects water availability. 		is a difficulty in terms of cost recovery in the villages.
3.Improved Health Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection against STIs, shortage of doctors in the local hospital and long queues to get medication, (ward 8) • Shortage of medication and ambulances at clinics • There are no clinics • Communities are affected by diseases such as high blood, sugar diabetes, and T.B. Lack of medicines from the hospitals • Poor taking of medication • Treatment of patients by nurses not good. Batho pele principles not followed, HIV/AIDS and teenage pregnancy too high(Ward 4) • No health services and facilities in the ward. The private surgery available opens only three times a week(Ward 5) 	Health services	Lack of information regarding immunisation coverage, trends and targets of Doctors, specialists, professional nurses and hospital beds. Lack of statistics regarding HIV/AIDS prevalence and trends.
4.Improved Roads and public transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal roads too bad and taxis cannot operate inside villages (ward 8) • No tarred roads and bridges • Roads not in good condition • Inadequate transport in other villages of the ward • No bus stop shelters 	<p>Access to road infrastructure</p> <p>Transport services</p>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damaged roads(ward 4), • Damaged roads reduce access to public transport (ward 5) 		
5.Reduced HIV/AIDS and Teenage Pregnancy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alcohol abuse leads to unprotected sex, men take advantage of single mothers (ward8) • Ward 4: high level of infection • Ward5: Vulnerable to HIV/AIDS infections(youth), high rate of HIV/AIDS infections • The youth of today are loose (morally); they are after material things and luxuries which make them vulnerable (youth), and are in dire financial situation. Employers take advantage of them, blanket jobs. They have limited prospects (unemployed), vulnerable and people take advantage of them, mostly are raped and such cases are not reported (disabled), high levels of HIV /AIDS infections 		
6.Reduced levels of crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Too much housebreak, robbery and rape, ATM bombs in shopping centres, too much murder during the night. (ward 8) • Children are allowed to buy liquor at the tarvens, CPF not functional, high number of tarvens threatens the community, high rate of crime - Ward 4: • crime rate escalating to high levels; slow response by police to crime reported, (Ward 5): • High levels of crime, and delays in 	Safety and security	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> responding to reported cases • Crime rate is increasing as there is no police station, Incomplete RDP houses become hideouts for criminals 		
7.Improved skills and Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abet centres, FET colleges and funding needed to improve their levels of education(ward 8) • Limited access to training centres and programmes(Ward 5:) • There is a high level of school drop outs • Shortage of funds to acquire tertiary education • For the skills to be marketable, they need e.g. LIBSA, for registration and know- how of business plans • Illiteracy levels are high amongst traditional leaders and PWD • Services provided from FET are not of good quality • Increased rate of school drop-outs • Bottle-stores disturbing normal running of schools 	Access to educational services	There are high illiteracy levels in Molemole as the majority of people have a limited education of less than grade 12. There are no tertiary institutions in Molemole.
8.Improved Access to Government Policy Information			
9.Improved physical infrastructure and upgrading in the ward	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of community hall and pre-schools • No post office in the ward • No facilities for recreational centres 	Access to housing	There is a decline in the number of households living in formal houses in Molemole (from 25689 in 2001 to 23416 in 2007). The reason being that there is high levels of unemployment, low income levels and the impact of HIV/AIDS. The number of informal houses increased from 2251 in 2001 to 3981 in 2007. The

		Sports and recreational facilities	
		Access to sanitation	The majority of the people use pit latrines which results in polluting ground water which causes health and environmental hazards. The number of households having access to sanitation dropped from 8196 in 2001 to 5384 in 2007.
		Access to housing	There is a decline in the number of households living in formal houses in Molemole (from 25689 in 2001 to 23416 in 2007). The reason being that there is high levels of unemployment, low income levels and the impact of HIV/AIDS. The number of informal houses increased from 2251 in 2001 to 3981 in 2007. The
10.Improved leadership skills	Ward4: greediness of leaders		
11.Improved shelter (Pay-Points)			
12.Improved electricity services	Ward4: pay point of electricity not centrally located,	Access to electricity	Majority of households in Molemole receive free basic electricity. However there is a sizeable number of households who rely on firewood as source of energy and this has dire environmental consequences.
13.Awareness on PWDs			

2.3 PRIORITY ISSUES FROM THE MUNICIPAL PERSPECTIVE

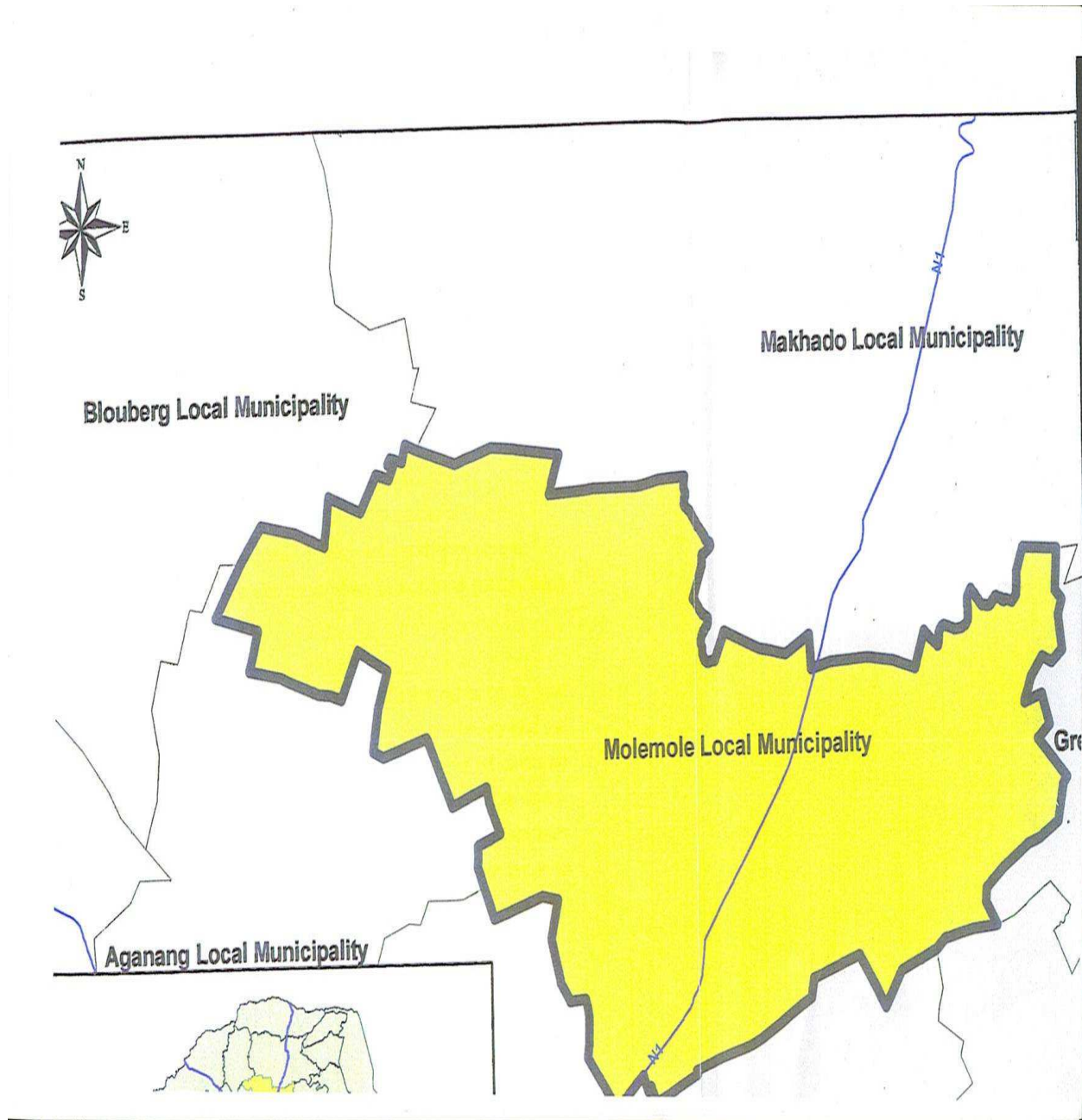
- Water backlog = 24%
- Sanitation backlog = 72%
- Roads backlog = 98%
- Electricity backlog = 30%
- LED unemployment is at 54,6%
- Housing Development backlog = 11%
- Environment and waste management
- Sports, Arts & Culture = 75%
- Health backlog = 35%
- Institutional Development
- Education
- Safety and security

2.4 SPATIAL ANALYSIS.

The purpose of the Molemole Spatial Development Framework (SDF) is firstly to assess the position of the Local Municipality from a District, Provincial and National perspective and secondly to serve as a guide for Molemole Municipality in order to ensure that the Spatial Development Framework of Molemole links to the overall perspective of the District. The objective is to ensure that Molemole's SDF contributes towards the orderly spatial structure of the District and the Limpopo Province.

The Spatial Development Framework is developed as a legal requirement in terms of the Local Government. Municipal System Act, 2000. Molemole's SDF can be viewed as a spatial representation of the compiled IDP. Therefore the SDF forms part of the IDP process and should be included as one of the sector plans. The aim of the SDF is to facilitate strategic, indicative and flexible forward planning system in order to guide planning and decisions on land development.

Figures 2. Locality map of Molemole Municipality in relation to neighboring municipalities.



a) Location.

Molemole Municipality is located on the north eastern side of Capricorn District. The N1 crosses through the Municipal area linking Molemole to Zimbabwe to the north. The municipality spatial characteristics by comprise of the following: farms, small scale mining, housing (low cost, informal, middle income) transportation networks (road and rail), agricultural areas (commercial and subsistence) recreational and community facilities.

b) Land Uses

i) Residential Development

The residential/settlement areas are primary structured around the urban development nodes of Botlokwa, Morebeng and Mogwadi.

In addressing existing and the future residential development, the focus should be on the following principles:

- The urban/settlement areas should focus on service and infrastructure development. If the residential areas is separated from each other, the serviceability cost (implementation and management) becomes very expensive;
- The settlement areas should be delineated by an urban fringe, as to contain future uncontrolled urban/settlement growth. This principle will contain urban sprawl and promote residential intensification;
- The development of the core urban/settlement areas should be linked to sustainable areas in terms of population / households. By establishing integrated larger settlement concentrations, complimentary higher order social , economic and recreational facilities will establish;
- The urban areas / settlements must be managed in terms of the Town Planning Scheme. Higher order activities should be allowed where it attracts the maximum exposure, whilst protecting the residential areas from infringing conflict uses;
- Within the urban/settlement areas, different housing typologies at higher densities should also be encouraged.

Within the Molemole Local Municipality area, the urban/settlement concentrations should be structured as follows:

- The Botlokwa area is the primary urban settlement area adjacent to the N1 Freeway. Smaller settlement areas should be integrated with the larger areas to become an integrated urban environment.
- In view of it's strategic locality along major transportation routes, and the railway line in the case of Morebeng, it is proposed that the urban areas of Mogwadi and Morebeng became second order urban / settlement nodes. The aforementioned areas are also centrally located in terms of dominant agricultural practices.

- Although the settlement areas of Mokomene and Mohodi Ga Manthata is not strategically located along major transportation routes, these areas provide strategic support (employment, social services and linkages) to the areas of Botlokwa and Morebeng (Mokomene) and Mogwadi (Mohodi Ga Manthata).
- The other smaller settlement areas, particularly in the western portion of Molemole Local Municipality area is fragmented, and for such reason should not be encouraged to expand further. It is proposed that a detail social audit be conducted in order to ascertain the extent and locational factors of these activities.

With regard to new residential developments/ allocations, an additional 3500 sites/units have been allocated in the Botlokwa area. With an additional need of 2000 sites in Mogwadi. The aforementioned allocations, in addition to demarcation of sites over the last 2 years will primarily focus on the subsidized market.

A total of 500 middle- to high income stands is also being planned for at the Motumo Trading Post which will be linked to the game reserve.

ii) Commercial / Industrial Development

- The commercial and industrial activities in Molemole Local Municipality are primarily characterized by the following elements:
- Very limited higher order facilities exist in the areas as most of the residents conduct shopping in Polokwane;
- In view of the large rural component, accessibility to some of the local shops is difficult; and
- The pricing structure of the goods is higher than in the major urban areas.

iii) Agricultural Development Zone

Within the Molemole Local Municipality, the majority of land is classified as agriculture. This sector is unique in as far as it has sufficient adaptability to compliment other sectors.

In view of the challenges and the diverse nature of agricultural activities, not only in terms of extent, but also the use, agricultural development opportunities are categorized into three (3) zones:

iii)(a) Intensive Zone

Large areas of intensive agriculture are situated within the western section of the Municipal area. This form of agriculture presents a number of opportunities in as far as it's can create additional work opportunities and the establishment of agribusinesses where processing will take place.

The intensive agricultural zone should primarily support the secondary development node of Mogwadi focusing on:

- Agricultural processing;
- Market;
- Low to medium intensity tourism and hospitals uses;
- Provision of formal housing; and
- Mixed land uses based on agricultural activities.

iii)(b) Extensive Farming

The cultural and eastern sections of the study area are primarily characterized by extensive farming activities (stock and game farming). This area area also subject to a large number of land claims.

With the extensive nature of the area with low population densities, this agricultural activity need to be promoted by providing viable stock, rained crops and game farming. Large portions of land have been identified in the Central area of Molemole Local Municipality, which have potential to be developed for agricultural development. With the effective east/west linkage throughout the area, this identified area will become more accessible.

Secondary activities which could be linked to this agricultural practice include:

- Tourism and hospitality on game farms;
- Processing of meat products;
- Arts and crafts;
- Retail support to farms; and
- Industries (Taxidermus).

It will be extremely important to complete the land claims process as large portions of land is not being effectively farmed and utilized. The finalization of this process will ensure positive investment and job creation opportunities.

The primary and secondary settlement nodes of Botlokwa and Morebeng should provide a support function to these areas.

iii)(c) Urban Agriculture

Large portions of land adjacent to the settlement areas is characterized by Traditional Authority land ownership. The majority of these portions are being farmed communally. Smaller pieces of infill areas should be made available to beneficiaries for subsistence farming. In this regard it is proposed that a land management plan be established to direct these activities.

c) Hierarchy of settlement in Molemole

The basic element of a spatial pattern comprise nodes networks and area, which in their turn are made up of macro land-use, such as, Settlement (for example, residential, and business land-uses), agricultural areas, mining areas conservation areas and communication or transport networks. Growth points (first order are towns or 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. The growth points seem to be a natural growth potential, but do not develop to their full potential due to the fact the capital investments are made on adhoc basis without any long-term strategy for the area as a whole. The Botlokwa area, especially at Mphakane, Mogwadi and Morebeng are regarded as first order settlements.

Population concentration (Second order settlement) are towns or villages or a group of villages located close to each other, which have virtually no economic base, but a substantial number of people are located at these villages. These population concentrations are mainly located adjacent to tarred roads or intersections of main routes, which provide accessibility to job opportunities. These nodes should also be given priority in terms of infrastructure provision with higher level of services, although not at the same level as growth points Ramokgopa, Mohodi and Eisleben are considered second order settlements.

The third order settlements 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. Mangata, Ga-Phasha, Sekakane, Matipane, Sekonye are classified as third order settlement.

The fourth order settlement are grouped together by the fact that by far the majority are very small (less than 1 000 people) and are rural settlement, which are only functioning as residential area with no economic base. The potential for future self-sustainable development of these settlements are therefore extremely limited. Ga-Moleele, Lissa and Schoengesig are example of fourth order settlement.

d) Water Resource Profile

Molemole municipality is a water service provider on behalf of CDM.

The water demand and supply estimate is provided in the Table below:

Year	2006	2011	2021
Population (Excl. Farming)	124 590	131 881	144 587
Water Demand (aadd-kl/d)	9 722	13 551	18 840
Local Sources (kl/d)	12 327	19 384	24 997

The assessment is as follows:

- Molemole relies entirely on groundwater for its water supply for primary and agricultural use.

The following factors influence groundwater utilization:

- Borehole supplies are directly abstracted into the supply system i.e. relates to summer peak flow (150% annual daily average).
- Poor quality (classes 3 and 4) boreholes occur even close to acceptable quality boreholes. This also affects the utilization potential of groundwater. If good quality or surface water is available, and blending does not occur people will or should not use the poor quality water.
- Information on groundwater yield and aerial potential is scarce and in many cases contradictory.
- Yield assurance is generally unknown. Long term assurance in relation to surface water supplies where a design norm of 98% (1 in 50 year recurrence) does not exist in the case of groundwater.
- Groundwater equipping is normally of lesser standard than surface pumping installations. This results in high maintenance and changes, the latter not necessarily in harmony with the yield characteristics. If groundwater installations had to be comparable with surface water pump stations, 50% to 100% standby is needed.
- Stock watering is only in exceptional cases included in the treated water supply system. In almost all cases stock watering relies on dedicated borehole supplies when open water supplies do not exist.
- Conclusion: Taking the above factors in consideration, the design (available) yield from groundwater installations should not exceed 30%, keeping also in mind that abstraction equates to summer peak flow.
- Boreholes are not normally equipped with prime movers if the yield is below 1.0l/s/24h. The daily yield of such is therefore 86kl.

e) Water Conservation and Demand Management

Poor management of water supply services are experienced resulting in high losses and high water use. The present water use exceeds the supply due to excessive losses, informal connections, wastage and high consumption. The establishment of a dedicated water conservation and demand management

f) Road/transport networks.

The road/transport network is dominated by 3 north-south corridors which are:

- The N1 between Polokwane, via Molemole, to Musina.
- The R521 between Polokwane, via Molemole, to Alldays, and
- The R36 between Tzaneen, via Molemole, to the N1.

The above roads are maintained by the Limpopo Roads Agency on behalf of the National government: other roads within the Municipal area are maintained by the Department of Roads and Transport and the Municipality. In view of the large rural component, the majority of roads within the Municipal area are gravel which makes accessibility to and from certain settlements very difficult especially during the rainy season.

A number of roads have been identified to be upgraded within the municipal area which will improve accessibility between the respective settlements and improve public transport facilities. The total local roads to be tarred in kilometre are 398. Only 2% Molemole Municipal roads are tarred, the backlog is at 98%. The challenge we are facing relate to insufficient financial resources to clear current backlog.

Linkages which have been identified are as follows:

- Between Eisleben and Mokomene D3142
- Between Matipane and Madikana D15232,
- Between Makgato and N1 D2567
- Overdyk, Devonial and Ga-Manthata D3332
- N1, Mangata, Sekakene and Leeukraal D3132
- Maupye Road
- Morebeng and Mogwadi (N1)

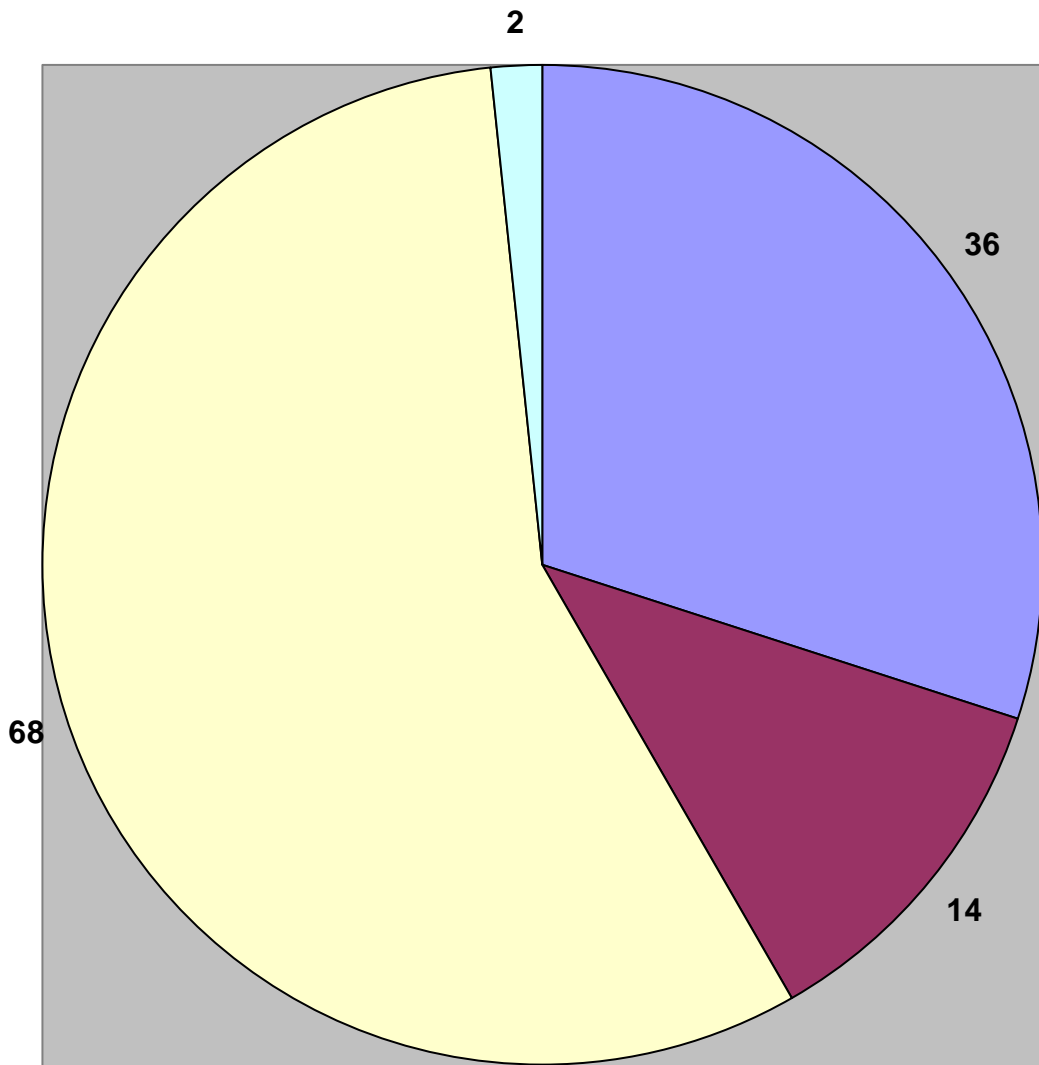
g) District Growth Points

- Mogwadi
- Morebeng
- Botlokwa
- Nthabiseng

h) Municipal Growth Points

- Ramokgopa
- Mohodi
- Matseke

Figure 3. A pie chart showing road conditions in Molemole Municipality (Source : Molemole Survey 2007)



■ Surfaced Road ■ Unsurfaced Road ■ Gravel ■ Tarred Road

i) Public Transport System

The transport system within Molemole Local Municipality is dominated by the three north-south transportation corridors which are:

- The N1 between Polokwane, via Molemole Zimbabwe (Trans-Limpopo Corridor)
- The R251 between Polokwane, via Molemole and Alldays, and
- The R36 road between Tzaneen and the N1 (Maputo Corridor).

The majority of people, about 87% make use of public transport, in the form of taxi, bus and train as a area, see table 27, it is therefore important that the public transport system be system be supported by properly maintained road facilities and adequate accessibility to be majority of residents.

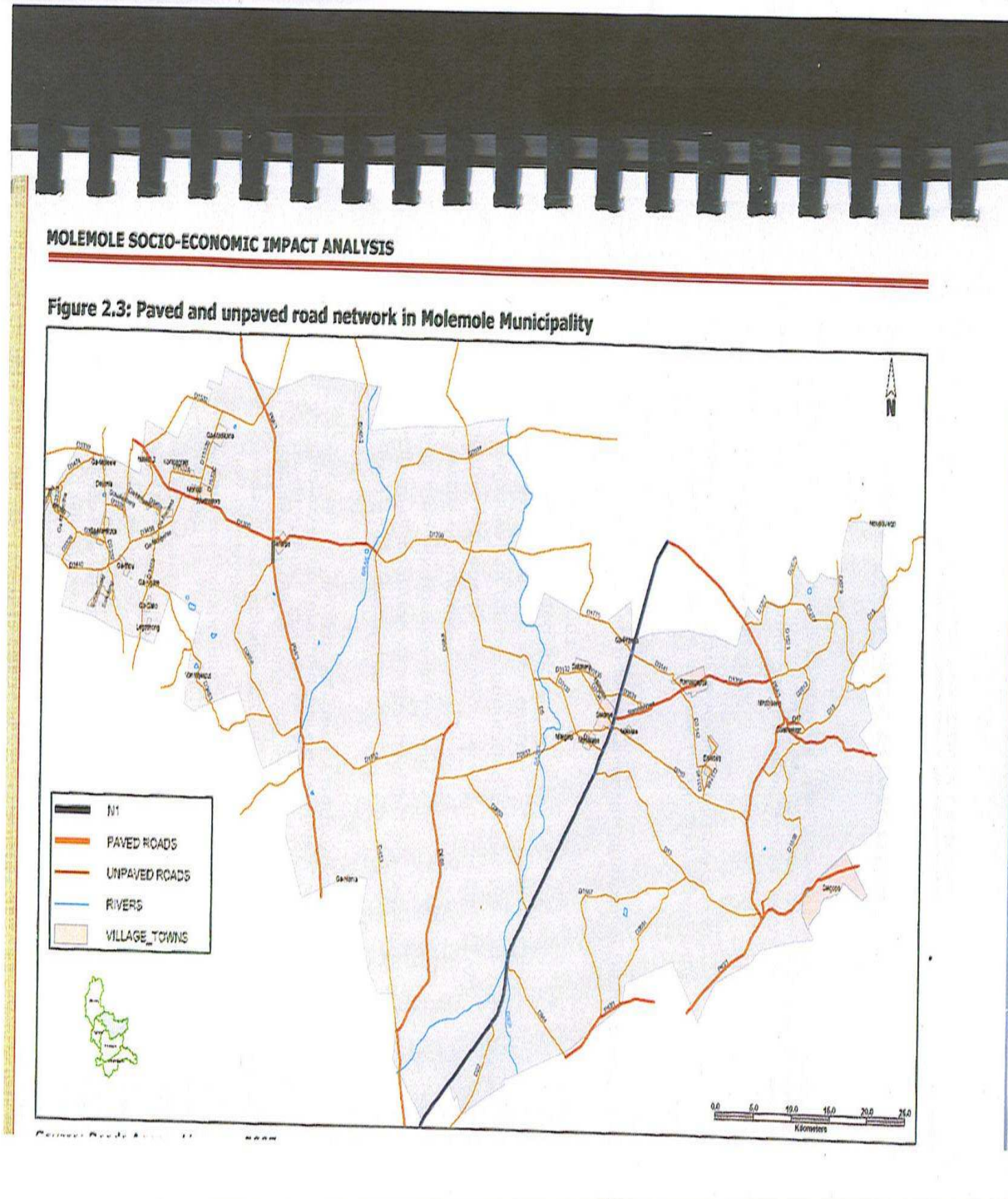
The railway line is located within the eastern portion of the municipal and Zimbabwe. The town of Morebeng serves as an intermodal transfer area with the locality of the station, taxi rank and bus terminus.

Table 14 indicate the different modes of transport used within the municipal area.

Mode of Transport	No of users	% of users
People using taxis	1691	2,8%
People using buses	908	1,5%
People using cars as passengers	3046	5,1%
People using cars as drivers	1497	2,5%
People using train	132	0,2%
People using foot	52 564	87,2%
People using bicycle	274	0,5%
People using motorcycle	187	0,3%
TOTAL	60 290	100%

Source: Molemole SDF, 2007

Figure 4. Paved and unpaved road network in Molemole Municipality.



Source: Molemole Survey, 2007

2.5 SOCIAL ANALYSIS

2.5.1 Health facilities

Table 14 shows that Molemole Municipality is served by one Provincial hospital and seven clinics two of which are mobile clinics. The municipality faces a critical shortage of health facilities. Based on the standards from the Department of Health, 1 hospital needs to be established per 15 000 households unit and 1 clinic per 2 500 units. Considering the existing situation and in relation to the standards, 1 additional Hospital and 5 clinics need to be established in the area. Botlokwa hospital is the only accredited site for the provision of ARV's in the municipality.

Challenges

- Lack of information regarding immunization coverage, trends and targets of doctors, specialist, professional nurses and hospital beds.
- Lack of statistics regarding HIV/AIDS prevalence and trends.

Table 15: Health facilities in Molemole Municipality

Government Hospital	Special hospital	Clinics	Mobile	Health Centre
1	-	5	2	-

Source: Department of Health Report, 2006

2.5.2 Educational Facilities – Tertiary

Table 15 indicates the public tertiary institutions located within Capricorn District Municipality. Molemole Municipality does not have a single tertiary institution. The high levels of secondary school drop outs and number of people with no education of less than grade 12 suggest that the municipality has to establish further education Training institutions to cater for those groups of learners.

Table 16: Public Tertiary institutions in CDM

Local Municipality	Settlement Name	Type of Institution
Aganang	None	None
Blouberg	Senwabarwana	Capricorn FET and TC (Senwabarwana Campus)
Lepelle-Nkumpi	Lebowakgomo	Lebowakgomo FET College
Molemole	None	None
Polokwane	Mankweng	University of Limpopo (Main Campus)
	Seshego	Capricorn FET & TC (Seshego)

	Polokwane	Branch) Capricorn FET & TC (Polokwane Branch) UNISA (Branch) Pretoria Technikon (Branch) University of Limpopo (Medunsa Branch) Pretoria Technikon (Branch)
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Source: Provincial spatial Rationale, 2007.

2.5.3 Special Focus

The special focus section ensures that all special groupings in the municipality are mainstreamed into the development agenda. The Special focus section encompasses issues of youth, elderly, women, disability and HIV/AIDS. In making sure that we respond to the needs of those groupings, various special focus IGR structures have been launched, supported and consulted.

2.6 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

2.6.1 Overview

The economy of Molemole, in line with the national and global economy is slowing down, resulting in job losses. The agricultural sector is the second biggest employer after government sector. The employment statistics for the agricultural sector show that the sector dropped from 7 265 in 2001 to 4 409 in 2007. There has been a steady increase in the number of jobs created in the manufacturing, construction and community social and personal services which is a positive for the local economy. The critical aspects affecting our local economy are amongst others, lack of relevant skills, low levels of education, lack of access to FET Colleges, limited access to higher education and land claims.

Table 17: Employment numbers per sector.

Sector	2001	2007
Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	7 265	4 409
Mining and quarrying	96	84
Manufacturing	351	1 306
Electricity, gas and water supply	109	105
Construction	726	1 046
Wholesale and retail trade	1 640	1 908
Transport, storage and communication	449	539
Financial, Insurance, real estate and business services	464	1 050
Community, social and personal services	2 793	3 107
Other and not adequately defined	-	1 460
Private households	1 696	-

Unspecified	664	2 835
Not applicable/ Institutions	13 795	36 052
Total	60 048	53 901

Source: Census 2001 and community survey, stats SA, 2007.

2.6.2 Municipality comparative advantages.

The municipality has potential in terms of locational factors. However, these areas with comparative advantage are not adequately tapped to be beneficial. The potential areas include amongst others the following:

- Retail/Commercial nodes:

Molemole Municipality is characterized by three economic activity nodes located at Mogwadi, Botlokwa and Morebeng. These activity nodes provide for convenience shopping and can be classified as 2nd order retail activities with a potential for industrial development.

- The existence of the 3 north-south transportation corridors:

The N1 between Polokwane, via Molemole and Musina. (Trans-Limpopo corridor)

The R521 between Polokwane, via Molemole and Alldays, and

The R36 road between Tzaneen, via Molemole and the N1 (Molemole - Maputo corridor)

- The existence of the National railway line that links Polokwane, via Molemole to Zimbabwe.
- Mining: Gold at Goedenoeg and magnetite quartzite at Zandriverspoort.
- A massive production of various farming products in the adjacent farms has a huge potential for agro-processing industries, for example potatoes, cassava, jathropa, curcas and game farming.
- The availability of demarcated sites has a huge implication for housing development.
- Molemole Municipality is endowed with natural resources which are a powerful attraction. The Tropic of Capricorn needle attracts tourists to the municipality.

The municipality has a tourism facility at Motumo Trading Post, along the Machaka Corridor, which offers the following services:

- a) Conference facilities
- b) Golf course
- c) Chalets
- d) Game farm

Morebeng settlement has a historical significance.

- Molemole Municipality intra and inter-regional linkages need to be developed to create a grid of linkages opening the area and increasing accessibility. As transportation corridors tend to direct growth and development in the urban and rural environment, it is proposed that the existing networks be strengthened.

The transport system within Molemole is dominated by the 3 north-South transportation corridors which are:

- The N1
- The R521
- The R36

A number of roads have been identified to be upgraded within the municipal area which will improve accessibility between the respective settlements and improve public transport facilities.

Linkages which have been identified are as follows:

- Eisleben and Mokomene D3142
- Between Matipana and Madikana D152321
- Makgato and N1 D2567
- Overdyk Devonika and Ga-Manthata D3332
- Sekakaene, Mangata, N1 and Legrkraal
- Maupye road D3458
- Morebeng and Mogwadi

3 Contribution of Molemole to the District Economy.

Molemole Municipality is the second largest economy in the District after Polokwane Municipality, according to statistics South Africa 2003, contribute 15,8% of the total District Gross Domestic Product to the Limpopo Province economy. Agriculture is by far the largest contributor to Molemole economy and eventually to the District GDP, see Table 17.

Table 18: Molemole GDP contribution to the Capricorn District.

Sector	% contribution
Agriculture	31.5
Mining	11.3
Manufacturing	12.7
Electricity/water	19.4
Construction	15.3
Trade	16.6
Transport/communication	26.9
Finance	23.4
Community	13.6
Total	15.8

Source: Statistics South Africa – July 2003

d. Communication

The municipality endeavors to involve the community in all its undertakings. The municipality communicates its decisions through both print and electronic media. The institution takes into cognisance the document spoken languages when communicating to the community, stakeholders' affected and interested parties, and public meeting, imbizos and meetings with traditional leaders form part of the Communication strategy. The ward committees play a central role in communicating the municipality development agenda.

e. Policies and Committees

The Municipality has a functional audit committee which meets quarterly. The office of the speaker develops and adopts an annual public participation schedule which seeks to involve all residents, members of Molemole community. The ward committees are central to making the office of the speaker functional and therefore enhances public participation.

The municipality submits audited financial statements to treasury. The auditor general report has awarded the municipality a disclaimer of opinion. The municipality has adopted financial policies which will help improve its financial statements among others are credit control and debt collection policy, tariff structure, indigent policy and budget. The municipality intends developing internal capacity to generate financial statements in order to improve the audit opinion when our books are audited

2.7 ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS.

2.7.1 Overview

a) Climate and Precipitation

Molemole municipality falls in the summer rainfall region. The Western part of the municipality area is more prone to drought. Winter temperatures rarely fall below 0°C and summer maximum often exceed 35°C in certain parts, winter throughout the municipality area is mild and mostly frost-free.

The municipality area has a low annual rainfall. Rainfall is strongly seasonal, and wet and dry seasons can be identified easily. The wet season from October to March contributes 85% of the annual rainfall. The largest portion of the municipal area has a mean annual rainfall of between 300 and 500mm.

b) Flora

Most of the study area is dominated by the mixed Bushveld vegetation type forming part of the Savanna Biome. The vegetation found here varies from dense short bushveld to a more open tree Savanna. This vegetation type is found in areas where the rainfall varies between 350 and 650 mm/a and the altitude comprises low relief plains at an altitude range of 700 to 1000 m.

The North and Western part of the municipality is dominated by mixed bushes (Variation 2 of open sciero carya veld). The eastern part of Molemole comprises sourish mixed Bushveld.

- Plant of medicinal and food value

Several plant species have medicinal and food value. The species that are most heavily used include euclea undulate (paragative), sclerocarya birrea (diarrhea, dysentery, fruit) and Peltophorum africanum (colic, stomach disorders and sore eyes). The pods from A. erioloba are excellent fodder for stock and the string wood is used in the construction of homestead.

- Endangered or rare species

Tree species that enjoy statutory protection under the forest Act are the Marula (sclerocaryabirrea) and camel thorn (Acacia erioloba). According to the Act thee trees cannot be damaged or destroyed.

- Alien invasive species

Alien invasive species that have been observed in Molemole include sweet prickly pear (Opuntia focus-india), queen of the night (cereus jamacarum) and seringa melia azedarach) and bluegum.

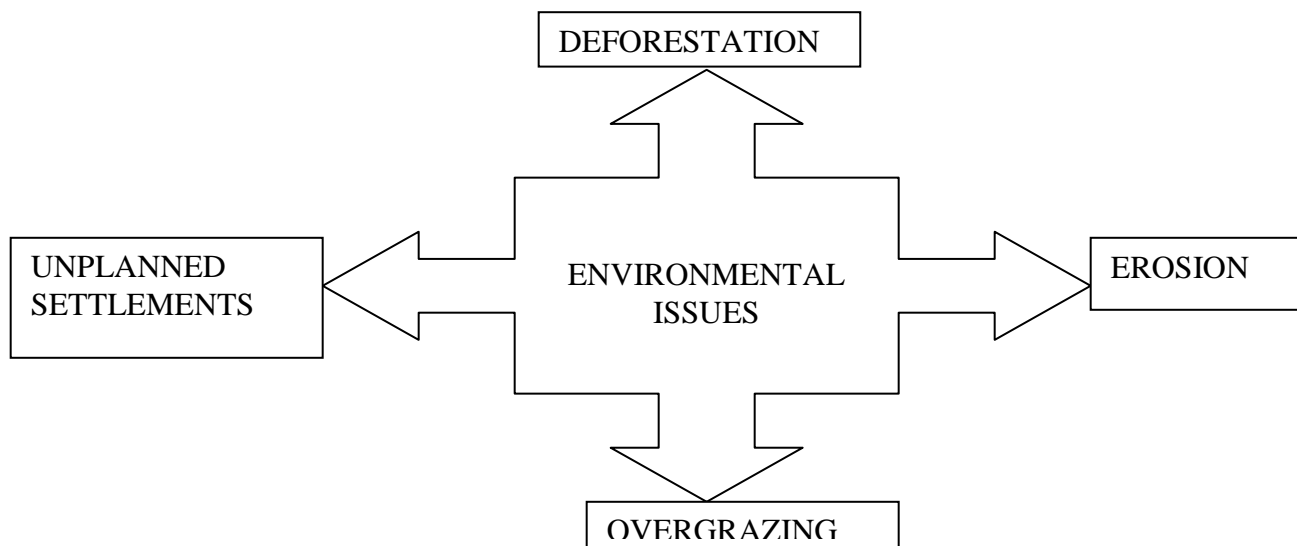
c) Fauna

Most of the large mammals found in Molemole are herbivores, that is, either browsers or grazers. None of the animals are considered dangerous. No large carnivores are found in this area. The extent of the disturbance in area immediately surrounding rural villages is not conducive to the survival of fauna, particularly mammalian fauna, due to the presence of humans and domestic animals.

2.7.2 Mayor Environmental Problems

This section highlights the physical environmental situation within the Molemole jurisdiction. It focuses on the existing major environmental problems and their causes. The following environmental problems have been identified as follows:

Figure 5.



a) Deforestation.

According to the statistics South Africa (Census 2001) the total of 13125 (47.06%) within Molemole Municipality are using wood as their source of Energy for cooking. Deforestation takes place throughout the municipality jurisdiction especially in non-urban areas. This aspect should be addressed by means of awareness campaign to Educate Communities about the importance of protecting environment (trees).

b) Overgrazing.

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 used for grazing.

c) Unplanned settlements.

Only few of the settlements have been demarcated, surveyed and registered at the office of the surveyor general. This has an implication that although the occupants have a right to the land in terms of the Traditional Authority system. The sites are not legally registered in their names. Unplanned settlements have a major negative impact on the environment through the establishment of informal settlements, vegetation species are destroyed.

d) Erosion.

The major causes in this regard are unplanned settlement conservation of indigenous plant species priority given the fact that alien species encroaches overgrazing and deforestation of vegetation especially by those who used wood as their source of energy. As a result, there are loss of productive topsoil and loose parent material due to the detachment of soil particles and their removal by water run-off.

e) Land Reform

A fairly large part of Molemole municipality has been subjected to land claims. About 833 km² of land 15 under claim, constituting 24,88% of the municipal area. A total of 128 claims were received and only 29 claims have been finalised, see table19. The 29 restituted land claims projects include the following: Leswika co-operatives, Bagobadi, Bare ga ke leme, ke lema mmabafana, lephalla le bašomi, Bašomi, bašomi, go tlo metša, letswa tshemong and letjepe mpolaye.

Table 19. Land claims in Molemole Municipality

Number of settlements	Area of municipality	Number	Land claims		% of municipal area claimed
			Percentage	Area claimed	

37	3,347km ²	128	18,29	833km ²	24,88
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Source: Capricorn IDP 2003/2004

Molemole has in total: 42 land reform projects, concerning in total 31800 hectares and officially 6152 beneficiaries. Molemole has the following land reform projects:

- 6 restitution projects, concerning in total 16901 hectares and officially 3791 beneficiaries;
- 17 SLAG projects, concerning 8747 hectares and officially 1183 beneficiaries;
- 17 LRAD projects, concerning 4027 hectares and 178 beneficiaries (source: Department of Agriculture, 2005)

Table 20. Land Reform in Molemole per type of land reform project

LAND REFORM IN MOLEMOLÉ PER TYPE OF LAND REFORM PROJECT							
Type of land reform project	Project	Legal entity	Title deed	Origin	Transfer date	Households	Area (ha)
RESTITUTION	Rita/Bethesda	CPA	N	Moletsi/pietersburg	04.04.2004	574	3580
	Ga-Mabohlajene (urban)	CPA	N	Koninggratz/Dendron	04.10.2004	936	52
	Makotopong	CPA	Y	Makopong/pietersburg	26.02.2002	950	3600
	Marobla-otitose	Cpa	Y	Moletsi/dendron/nelspruit	16.01.2004	427	7148
	Morebene	Cpa	N	Soekmekaar/Matoks	01.07.2005	590	2573
Total restitution						3477	16953
SLAG	Fanang Diatla Trust	Trust	Y	Soekmekaar	09.02.2000	49	62
	Hivvyerilwile trust	Trust	Y	Sekgopo	04.07.2000	30	669
	Ikageng	Trust	Y	Dikgale	16.11.1998	104	418
	Kgadima	Trust	Y	Sekgopo	05.10.2000	88	1140
	Lehlabile trust	Trust	Y	Soekmekaar	01.02.2000	43	720

	Lehlangeng	Trust	Y	Sekgopo	17.11.2000	52	1139
	Mapiribiri	Trust	Y	Dikgale	26.05.1999	68	289
	Makgato	Trust	Y	Makgato	28.01.2000	55	186
	Makhamotse	Trust	Y	Sekgopo	09.11.2000	121	1392
	Marginalised	Trust	Y	Dikgale	25.06.1998	137	973
	Marobala chicken	Trust	Y	Dikgale	06.06.1999	88	232
SLAG	Matau investment trust	Trust	Y	Makgato	28.08.2000	60	524
	Matshehla	Trust	Y	Dikgale	26.05.1999	60	396
	Soka leholo	Trust	Y	Makgato	28.01.2000	35	104
	Thusanang trust	Trust	Y	Ramokgopa	25.05.1999	45	85
	Waterval	Trust	Y	Dikgale	01.10.2000	59	324
Total SLAG						1094	8653
LRAD	Fishof comokgerepi	CC	Y	Blouberg	01.01.2002	4	825
	Maiwashe estate	CC	Y	Thoyoyandou	01.05.2002	3	916
	Oracle props 1044 CC	CC	Y	Polokwane, Aganang	01.01.2002	3	400
	Re a leka	CC	N	Moletsi/pietersburg	01.03.2005	12	7
	SpringKaan Farm	CC	Y	Lebowakgomo	01.07.2005	3	566
	Tau-tlou-phuti project	CC	Y	Ga-Poopedi	01.01.2005	2	259
	Babogadi trust	Trust	Y	Ga-Poopedi	01.02.2005	6	9
	Gotlotlometsa TR	Trust	Y	Ga-Poopedi	01.02.2005	6	9
	Letswa Tshemong	Trust	Y	Ga-Poopedi	01.02.2005	16	28
	Letjepe Mpolaye	Trust	Y	Ga-Poopedi	01.02.2005	17	26
	Bare gakelem trust	Trust	Y	Ga-Poopedi	01.02.2005	6	9
	Keya lema trust	Trust	Y	Ga-Poopedi	01.02.2005	6	9
	Ke lema kelenosptr	Trust	Y	Ga-Poopedi	01.02.2005	6	9
	Mokgadi trust	Trust	Y	Ga-Poopedi	01.02.2005	6	9
	Letlapa go lema TR	Trust	Y	Ga-Poopedi	01.02.2005	6	9
	Mmabafaata Trust	Trust	Y	Ga-Poopedi	01.02.2005	6	9

	Lephala le basom	Trust	Y	Ga-Poopedi	01.02.2005	6	9
	Basomi trust	Trust	Y	Ga-Poopedi	01.02.2005	6	9
Total LRAD						120	3117
TOTAL						4691	2887

N.B. out of the 42, 3 projects- Re ya Lema, Makgato, Up North/Central could not be assessed due to different reasons.

(Source: University of Pretoria, 2005)

Challenges

3 land reform projects are relatively a success. It concern 1 restitution farm, 1 SLAG farm and 1 LRAD farm. This is due because of the following reason:

- Most of the beneficiaries lacked farming skills.
- Mismanagement and misuse.
- Lack of collective action and institutional isolation.
- Lack of conflict resolution system and mediation.

Interventions

- Training of beneficiaries.
- The need for adapted integrated institutional structures, including control and monitoring systems.
- Enhancing collective action.
- Linking land reform to sustainable development.

2.8 INSTITUTIONAL ANALYSIS.

a) Overview

Molemole Local Municipality was established in terms of the Municipal structures Act, 1998 (Act no 117 of 1998). Molemole is a category B Municipality as determined in terms of section 4 of Municipal structures Act.

The municipal area of Molemole Municipality was proclaimed in terms of the local government demarcation Act, 1998; per provincial notice no 286 of 2000.

b) Councillors

The council of Molemole consists of 25 councilors. The council of Molemole Municipality may designate any of the office bearers as full time councillors in terms of section 18 (4) of the municipal structures Act, 1998.

- Mayor

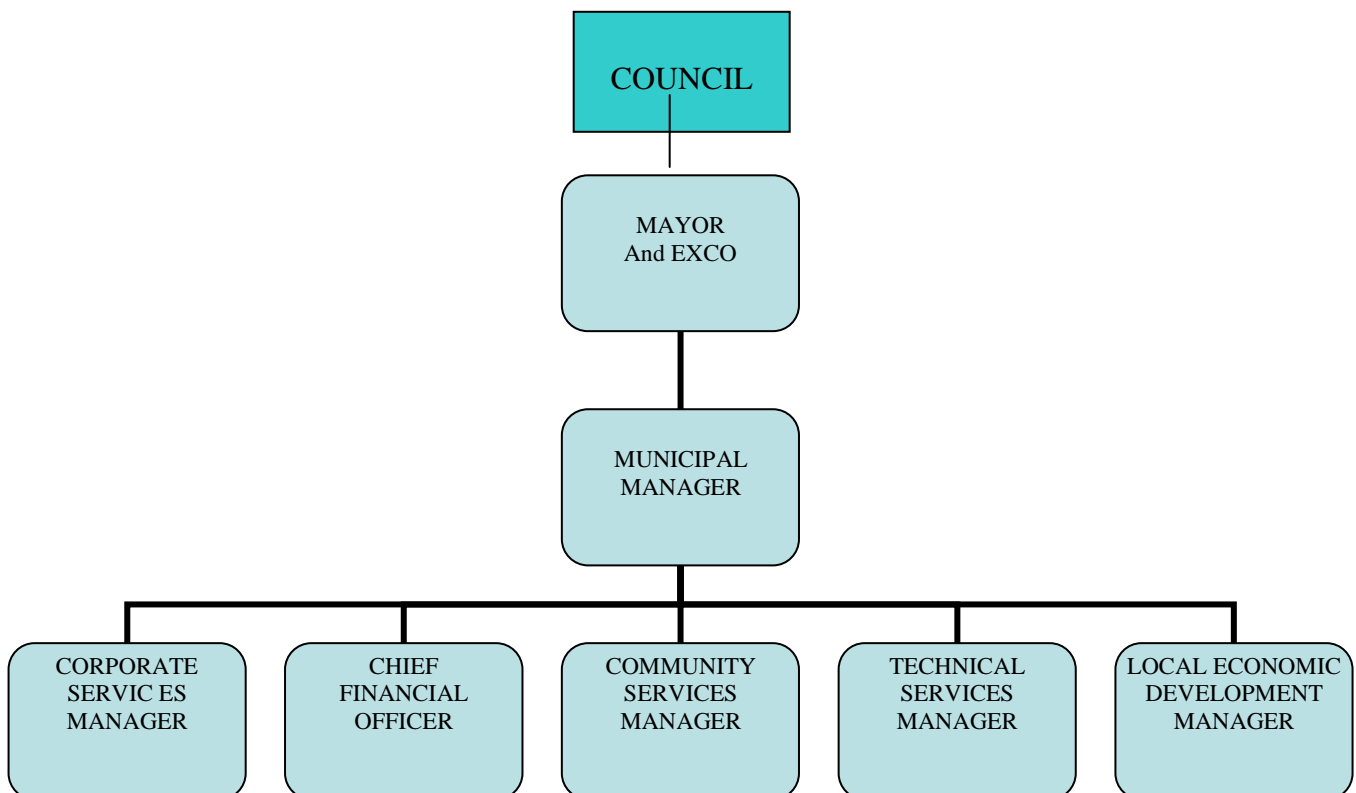
- Speaker
- Chiefwhip

There are 5 traditional leaders and a council of bought farms who sit in Molemole Municipality council..

c) Administrations and organizations structures.

The Municipal Manager is the head of the administration and acts as the municipality's Accounting Officer. The administrative structures is divided into five departments headed by section 57 managers reporting directly to the municipal manager, namely, community services, corporate services, Technical Services, Finance and Local Economic Development and Planning (LEDP)

Figure 6: Organisational Structure of Molemole Municipality



F) Power and Functions

The powers and functions of Molemole are as follows:

- Municipal Planning
- Electrical supply in some areas of the municipality.
- Promotion of local tourism
- Building regulations
- Air pollution
- Child care facilities
- Municipal Public Works
- Stormwater Management System (build-up area)
- Billboards and the display of advertisement in public places.
- Control of Public nuisance
- Control of undertakings that sell liquor to the public
- Licensing and undertakings that sell food to the public.
- Markets
- Municipal parks and recreation
- Municipal roads
- Noise pollution
- Refuse removal
- Traffic and parking

d) PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The attempt by the municipality to integrated performance management principle into the daily implementation of the integrated development plan, as envisaged in the Municipal System Act has improved our rate of service delivery.

However, it is important to note that performance assessment in Molemole is restricted to the section 57 managers. The municipality is busy developing performance management system to cater for the entire organization

e) INSTITUTIONAL ANALYSIS: STRENGTH AND WEAKNESSES

The institutional structure of Molemole Municipality comprises of 210 positions. A total of 118 (66%) posts have been filled and 91 (44%) posts are still vacant.

MUNICIPAL MANAGER OFFICE.

i. Core functions

- Managing the interface with mayor and council
- Overseeing the strategic planning for municipality
- Ensure good governance and administrations
- Maintain effective risk management and internal control systems
- Facilitate mechanisms for community participation
- Overseeing organizational project and performance management.

ii. Institutional **Structure.**

Designation	Status
1. Municipal manager	Occupied
2. Secretary to Municipal manager	Vacant
3. CFO	To be filled
4. MP & ED	Occupied
5. MS & CS	Occupied
6. MCS	Occupied
7. Internal Auditor	Occupied
8. PMS Coordinator	Vacant

iii) **Legislative mandate**

- municipal systems Act
- municipal finance management Act
- inter-government relations framework Act
- constitution of the republic of south Africa
- municipal structures national act
- promotion of access to information act, section 32
- promotion of administration justice act, section 33
- municipal planning and regulation national credit act

iv). Challenges

- lack of PMS coordinator
- poor expenditure pattern on own funds
- lack of regular assessment of all section 57 managers
- setting unrealistic targets
- lack of clear post levels and job descriptions
- lack of general staff meeting

v). Strategic interventions

- create a post of PMS coordinator
- ensure quarterly assessment for section 57 managers
- review organizational structure
- revise and adjust the SDBIP targets
- decentralize the budget
- recognition of the employee of the year

MAYOR'S OFFICE

(i). Core Functions

- Provide political leadership
- Community participation
- Co-ordination of council committees
- Facilitate strategic partnerships

- Implement special projects
- Provide oversight role executive and administrations

(ii). **Institutional Structure**

Designation	Status
1. Mayor	Occupied
2. PA to the Mayor	Vacant
3. Mayor's Driver	Occupied
4. Secretary in mayor's office	Occupied
5. Whippery Office	Occupied
6. Speakers Office	Occupied
7. Communications Officer	Occupied
8. Special Programme Officer	Vacant
9. Ward Committee co-ordinator	Vacant
10. CDW's	Occupied

(iii). **Legislative Mandate**

Section 52 of the MFMA
 Section 53 (i) a of MFMA
 Section 34 Municipal Systems Act
 Section 57 (ii) b Municipal Systems Act
 Section 11 (2) Municipal Systems Act

(iv). **Challenges**

- Ineffective co-ordination of special programs
- Lack of senior manager in the office of the mayor
- Office of the mayor
- Lack of comprehensive database of strategic partners
- Lack of ward committee co-ordinator
- Ineffective stakeholders engagement
- Lack of effective monitoring systems for ward committees
- Current structure does not support the strategy
- Ineffective internal communication mechanism

(v). **Strategic Interventions**

- Develop a clear program for public participation.
- Create a post of senior manager in the office of the mayor.
- Develop a clear program to engage with strategic stakeholders.
- Make provision of ward committee co-coordinators post.

- Develop an effective monitoring system for ward committees.
- Restructuring of the organizational structure.
- Improve communication strategy to ensure effective internal communication.

SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

(i) **Core functions**

- Sports and recreational service.
- Parks and environment
- Cultural services
- Community education
- Traffic and licensing services
- Community safety
- Housing services
- Dog licensing
- Disaster management

(ii) **Institutional structure**

Designation	Status
1. Manager	Occupied
2. Secretary	Occupied
3. Divisional Head Traffic & Law Enforcement	Occupied
4. Divisional Head Social Services	Vacant
5. Divisional Head Facilities	Vacant
6. Registration & Licensing Chief Licensing Officer	Vacant
7. Law Enforcement Chief Traffic Officer	Vacant
8. Librarian x2	Vacant
9. Sports, Arts & Culture	Occupied
10. Liaison Officer	Vacant
11. Parks Attendance	Occupied
12. Disaster Coordinator	Vacant
13. Management Rep	Vacant
14. Assistant Chief (Traffic Officer)x1	Vacant
15 Assistant Librarian	Occupied
16. Examiners x14	6 Vacant, 8 Occupied
17. Superintendent x2	1 Vacant, 1 Occupied
18. Chief Admin Clerk x1	Vacant
19. Traffic Officers x10	2 Vacant, 8 Occupied
20. Natis Clerks x3	2 Occupied, 1 Vacant
21. Cashier	Occupied

(iii). Legislative **Mandate**

- The constitution of South Africa, 1996.
- Local government: municipal structures Act, 1998.
- Local Government: municipal systems act, 2000.
- Disaster management act, 2002.
- Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003.
- National Land Transportation Transition Act, no22 of 2000.
- National health Act, no61 of 2003.
- South African Schools Act, no84 of 1996.
- National Environmental Management Act, no107 of 1998.
- South Africa Police Service Act No 68 of 1995
- South African Police Service Amendment Act of 1996
- South African Social Security Act no.9 of 2004

CORPORATE SERVICES

(i). Core Functions

- Administrative support
- Legal services and council support

HUMAN RESOURCES

(ii). Institutional Structure

Designation	Status
1. Manager	Occupied
2. Secretary	Vacant
3. Divisional Head Admin x2	Occupied
4. HR	Occupied
5. Legal & Support	Vacant
6. Fleet Management Co-ordinator	Vacant
7. IT	Occupied
8. OHS & EAP	Vacant
9. LRO	Occupied
10. SDF	Occupied
11. Compliance Officer	Vacant
12. Committee researcher	Occupied
13. Payroll clerk	Vacant

14. Achieves clerk	Vacant
15. Registry clerk	To be filled
16. Driver Messenger x 7	Occupied
17. Switch board	Occupied
18. Receptionist	Occupied
19. Cleaners x6	4 Occupied, 2 Vacant

(iii). **Challenges**

- Lack of staff
- Lack of some important policies
- Low income to embark on major plans
- Lack of by-laws
- Centralized budget spending
- Lack of delegated powers to managers

(iv). **Strategic Interventions**

- Filling of critical post
- Implementation of all budgeted programs
- Enhance revenue collection
- Implement all policies adopted by council
- Finalize bi-law to be able to enforce control over: public disturbances, lettering and noise pollution.
- Align our programs with sector department to avoid duplication
- Revive sector forums
- Ensure maximum consultation with the community when implementing projects
- Seek partners for possible funding of new projects

(v). Legislative **Mandate**

- Constitution of South Africa, 1996
- Municipal Systems Act
- Labour Relations Act
- Employment equity Act
- Occupational Health and Safety Act
- Access to information Act
- Promotion of Administrative Act
- Archives Act
- Electronic information Management Act
- Basic condition of service

(vi). **Challenges**

- Ineffective contract administration
- Lack of By-Laws
- Lack of programme for implementation of equity plan
- No workplace HIV/AIDS Policy
- Ineffective records management shortage of office space for officials
- Poor filling system

- Lack of employee assistance program
- Lack of proper archives in place
- Poor information management
- Lack of human resource development plan
- Uncoordinated skills development programs
- Limited knowledge of council policies by staff

(vii). Strategic **Intervention**

- Streamlining of records and achieves
- Develop employment equity plan
- Procure and implement electronic document processing system
- Develop employment assistant program
- Develop integrated human resource development plan
- Extent municipal building to created enough office space
- Develop and promulgate the new by-laws
- Conduct skills audit to identify skills gaps
- Review work skills plan.

TECHNICAL SERVICE

(i). Core **Functions**

- To facilitate the provision of potable water
- To ensure sustainable provision of water and extension to new areas
- To reduce water losses
- To facilitate the provision of sanitation services to RDP level
- Maintenance of roads
- Paving and tarring of streets
- Provision of stormwater infrastructure and general maintenance
- To facilitate the universal access to basic electricity supply
- To reduce electricity loss through effective maintenance
- Public lighting
- Project management

(ii). Institutional **Structure**

Designation	Status
1. Manager	Vacant
2. Secretary	Occupied
3. Admin Assistant	Vacant
4. Divisional Head: Electrical & Mechanical	Vacant
5. Divisional Head: Roads & Storm Water	Vacant
6. Divisional Head: Water Sanitation & Refuse Removal	Vacant

7. Mechanical Technical	Vacant
8. Electrical Technician 2	Occupied
9. Technical Artisan	Vacant
10. Technician	Vacant
11. General Workers x20	Occupied
12. Grader operators	Occupied
13. Drivers x8	Occupied

(iii). **Legislative Mandate**

- The constitution of South Africa, 1996
- Local government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998
- Local government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000
- Municipal Finance management Act, 2003
- National Housing Act, 1997
- Housing Amendment Act, 2001
- Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act, 2005
- Communal Land Right Act, 2004
- National environmental management Act, 1998
- Expanded public works programme

(iv). **Strategic Interventions**

- Filling of critical posts
- Develop water loss management plan
- Establish project / program management unit to ensure effective implementation of MIG
- Develop and adopt effective by-law
- Ensure alignment and integration of municipal programmes with CDM plans
- Develop and implement integrated infrastructure development plan
- Establishment and utilization of sector forums to co-ordinate programmes
- Identify strategic partners and enter into PPPs
- Ensure use of other programmes like extended public work programmes for service delivery.

LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

(i). **Core Functions**

- Local economic development
- Integrated development planning
- Spatial development framework

(ii) **Institutional arrangement.**

Designation	Status
1. Manager	Occupied
2. Secretary	Occupied
3. Divisional Head: IDP	Occupied

4. Divisional Head: Town and Regional Planning	Occupied
5. Divisional Head: LED	Vacant
6. Building Inspector	Vacant
7. GIS	vacant
8. SMME Co-ordinator	Occupied
9. Co-operative co-ordinator	Vacant

(iii) **Legislative mandate**

- Constitution of South Africa, 1996
- Municipal Systems Act, 2000
- National Housing Act, 1997
- Housing Amendment Act, 2001
- Communal Land Rights Act, 2004
- Upgrading of Land Tenure Rights Acts, 1991
- Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003
- Inter-Governmental Relation Act
- Mineral and Energy Resources Act, 2002
- National Spatial Development Perspective
- Provincial Growth and Development Strategy
- Millennium goals
- National targets

(iv) **Challenges**

- Lack of staff
- Insufficient budget for the department
- Lack of by-laws
- Centralized budget
- Lack of delegated power to managers

(v) **Strategic interventions**

- Employment of staff
- Completion of LED strategy
- Passing of by-laws
- Implementation of council policies
- Integrate our programmes with sector departments
- Aligning our strategies with PGDS and NSDP
- Decentralize procurement system
- Optimum involvement of forums in the municipality
- Develop business to make it more relevant
- Monitoring and control of all projects by all stakeholders
- Promote sustainable development

BUDGET AND TREASURY DEPARTMENT

i) **Core function**

- Budgeting and budget control
- Effective and efficient financial management and internal control
- Payment of expenditure on behalf of all departments
- To prevent any unauthorized, irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure
- To collect all money due to the municipality
- To procure goods and services in a manner that is fair, equitable, transparent, competitive and cost effective
- Management of Assets and Liabilities of the municipality
- To ensure compliance of the MFMA

ii.) **Institutional structure**

Designation	Status
1. Chief Financial Officer	To be filled
2. Secretary	Occupied
3. Senior Accountant: Income	Occupied
4. Senior Accountant: Expenditure	Vacant
5. SCM Manager	Vacant
6. Senior Accountant: budget and planning	Occupied
7. Accountant Income	Occupied
8. Accountant Expenditure	Vacant
9. Payroll Officer	Occupied
10. Procurement Officer	Occupied
11 Assets Management and Stores	Occupied
12 Senior Debtors clerk	Vacant
13 Cashiers x4	Occupied
14 Meter readers x4	Occupied
15 Creditors clerk	Vacant
16 Requisition clerk	Vacant

(iii) **Legislative and Policy Framework**

The development of Molemole's IDP is guided by a number of legislative requirements, such as:

- The constitution of South Africa, 1996.
- Local Government: White paper (1998)
- Local Government: Municipal Demarcation Act. 1998 (Act 25 of 1998)
- Local Government: Municipal Structures Act. 1998 (Act No 117 of 1998)
- Local Government: Municipal Systems Act. 2000 (Act No 23 of 2000)
- Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act (Act No 56 of 2003)
- Local Government: Municipal Property Rates Act. 2004 (Act No 6 of 2004)
- Disaster Management Act, 2002. (Act No 57 of 2002)
- Traditional Leadership and Governance Framework Act. 2003 (Act No 41 of 2003)
- Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act. 2005 (Act No 13 of 2005)

(iii) **Challenges**

- High rate of indigents

- Collecting rates and taxes from Mogwadi and Morebeng only
- Vacant positions

(iv). **Strategic Interventions**

- Develop a revenue enhancements strategy
- Filling of critical positioned.

2.9 PRIORITY ISSUES IN CONTEXT: SUMMARY REPORTS ON IN-DEPTH ANALYSIS

Development Priorities

The municipality had several meetings and forums in which community stakeholders, CBO's, NGO's and other related structure taking interest in development broadly participated. The following priority issues were discussed and adopted:

2.9.1 Secure Living Condition

- a) HIV/AIDS
- b) Water and Sanitation
- c) Roads
- d) Electricity
- e) Housing
- f) Safety and Security
- g) Sports, Arts and Culture

2.9.2 Financial Secure People

- a) SMMEs development
- b) Jobs
- c) Land
- d) Grants
- e) Education
- f) Water and Sanitation
- g) Housing
- h) Skills Development

2.9.3 Educated People

- a) Education facilities
- b) Skills Development facilities
- c) Respect/Dignity
- d) Jobs

2.9.4 Healthy People

- a) Water and Sanitation
- b) HIV/AIDS
- c) Health facilities
- d) Adequate housing

2.9.5. Good Governance

- a) Revenue Generation
- b) Equity
- c) Public participation

STRATEGIC PHASE

3. DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

Vision

Provision of affordable and sustainable services above RDP standards.

Mission

To provide essential, affordable quality services to communities efficiently and effectively in a transparent and accountable manner.

Values

The following values are espoused by council to guide the delivery of service:

- Integrity
- Transparency
- Excellence
- Accountability
- Equity
- Trust

3.2. DEVELOPMENTAL OBJECTIVES

According to section 26(c) of the Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000) and Integrated Development Plan must reflect, "the council development priorities and objectives for its elected term of office, including its local economic development aims and its internal transformation needs". The definition of objectives provides direction to the planning and implementation process.

The following are municipal developmental objectives:

- By 2015 50% of people in Molemole will have access to improved road infrastructure
- By 2012 all people within the municipal area will feel healthy.
- To improve revenue generation of the municipality by 5% per annum
- To ensure maximum community and stakeholder's participation in municipal affairs
- To facilitate for the optimum reduction and curbing of the crime levels.
- To have less people infected by HIV/AIDS by 2015 and active members of the community.
- To provide affordable, clean and portable water above RDP standards to 100% of the population by 2010.
- To manage conservation and protection of the environment to ensure socio-economic development.
- To achieve 100% equity by 2011
- Increase access to free basic water services by 10% per year
- Increase provision of sanitation service by 10% per year.
- To improve access to sports facilities to 70% of the population by 2010.
- To create and promote Local Economic Development initiatives in the SMME sector.
- To increase job creation by 10% on an annual basis.
- To provide electricity to 100% of the population by 2011.
- To have 10% of Molemole's access roads tarred by 2010
- To increase the level of communication within the municipal area in case of disaster.

3.3 Objectives, Strategies, for each priority issue

DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY ISSUES	OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	Projects
Healthy People	To have 10% less people infected by HIV/AIDS by 2011.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building of new Health centres (ward r) • Conducting awareness campaigns on Health services.(ward x) • Reduction of teenage pregnancy Prevention of infectious diseases • Reduction of ill treatment of patients by nurses (ward) • Increase adherence of Batho-pele principles by the Dept. of Health and Social Development (ward) <p>primary health care education/awareness (ward)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-establishment of Clinic Committees (Ward 12) • Capacitating of clinic committees(Ward 12) • Awareness campaigns on health services(Ward 12) • Assessment and monitoring of health services(Ward 12) • Consultation with clinic and hospital management and awareness campaigns about cholera, TB, epilepsy and high blood pressure (ward 4) • Reduction of teenage pregnancy (Ward 13) • Dissemination of information in terms of HIV/AIDS and other diseases (Ward 13)
	To improve the health of all people in Molemole who are affected by poor quality of water and sanitation by 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquiring a source of bulk water. • Installation of metered water pipes/taps. • Secure water pumps machines. • Integrated water scheme. • Alternative sources of water such as water harvesting • Rehabilitation of existing boreholes • Provision of more water tanks • Put system in place for machine operations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water reticulation(Ward 2) • Electrification of water pumps(Ward 2) • Extension of reticulation & rehabilitation of boreholes(Ward 12) • water purification(Ward 12) • Awareness campaigns on water conservation(Ward 12) • Reviving, drilling and equipping boreholes and install water meters in all

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extra water trucks • Saving water • Formulating water steering committee • Identify villages where there are water problems. • Water reticulation 	<p>households (Ward 5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation of water tanks, pipes and taps (Ward 8)
Financial Security/ Local Economic Development/Spatial Development Framework	<p>By 2012 Molemole Municipality will have increased financial security by 10%.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize youth to take active role in emerging businesses, co-operatives and projects. • Employing local people in the implementation of projects. • Compilation of annual financial statement (AFS). • Reduction of unemployment by initiating income generating projects • Erection of new project • Funding of projects • Provision of equipments for farming <p>Government must create jobs for the unemployed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building infrastructure to market existing projects (ward 8) • Establishment of cooperatives (Ward 5) • Initiation of income generation projects (ward 4) • Provision of equipment for farming (Ward 13) • Access to loans (ward 13)
	<p>To improve revenue generation by 5% annually.</p>		
	<p>To have an integrated Spatial Plan by 2011</p>	<p>Reviewed SDF</p>	

	To provide professionally demarcated site by 2011.		
Sports and Recreational Facilities	To ensure access to sports facilities by 2012	Renovations of sports facilities and establishing new ones	
Good governance	To have maximum community and stakeholder participation in municipal affairs by 2011		
Secure Living Condition	By 2012 all communities in Molemole should have access to adequate houses with clean water and sanitation, electricity, clean environment and waste management and should have reduced crime rate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of Satellite Police station • Police visibility 24 hrs in wards • Involvement of Community Policing Forum(CPF) • Ward members reporting cases and blowing whistles • Ward members to reduce crime among themselves • Municipality putting high mast lights in our wards • Commitment from residents to fight crime • Awareness campaigns • Reporting crime <p>Increase safety and security among the community</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of security at pay points (Ward 2) • Establishment of Community Police Forum (Ward 2) • Capacitating of CPF(Ward 12) • Crime prevention campaigns (Ward 12) • Assessment and monitoring (Ward 12) • Installation high mast lights (ward 5) • Reviving of crime prevention structures such as CPF (Ward 5)

	By 2012 50% of the villages in Molemole should have improved mobility to daily destinations for social and economic activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-gravelling of and maintenance of internal access roads. • Establish of the traffic station at Mogwadi. • Placement of speed humps and deployment of scholar patrols • Municipality (CDM) allocate funds for ward 5 main road • Community to fell trees in the streets • Communicate with municipal stakeholders • Identify bad roads in the ward • Maintenance of access roads • CBP- community based road maintenance • Establishment of traffic station at Mogwadi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-gravelling of internal streets(Ward 2) • Tarring of main roads(Ward 2) • Building of Culverts of bridge construction(Ward 2) • Undertaking EPWP Projects (Road Construction) (Ward 12) • Skills development programmes on Road construction (Ward 12) • Rehabilitation of roads (ward 5) • Re-gravelling and grading of internal roads (ward 8) • Tarring of roads & building bridges (Ward 13) • Provision of transport in other villages.(ward 13)
Educated People	To increase level of literacy by 50% among the children of school going age by 2012.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation and conversion of unused buildings into Schools(Ward 12) • Applying for Bursaries(Ward 12) • Establish ABET, FET Centres and Primary School (Ward 8) • Decrease rate of school drop-out (war 13) <p>Improved literacy level among the community (ward 13)</p>
Dignity	To ensure good governance		

	by the Municipality, which will result in improved dignity of residents by 2012.		
Road Infrastructure	To have 10% of Molemole's access roads tarred by 2010.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paving of existing access roads
Access to emergency services	To ensure establishment of additional call points by 2011	Facilitate the establishment of communication network within our municipal borders	
		Collaborate with CDM for the establishment of emergency service centres	
Disaster management	To ensure systematic approach on issues relating to disaster by 2011.	Developing disaster management plan	
	To ensure that communities have knowledge about issues of disaster management by 2012.	Conduct disaster management campaign in all villages	
Ward Committees	To ensure enhanced stakeholder participation in IDP process by 2011.	Two training sessions for each ward committee	
Institutional arrangements	To have a credible HR strategy by 2011.	Crafting of HR strategy	
Special focus group	To ensure empowerment of gender, youth, disabled and aged groups	Integrate the special groups programmes into internal policies and programmes	

3.4. Linkage to Limpopo growth and development strategy and national imperatives

Department: Technical Services

Molemole Objectives: To provide clean water to 90% of the households by 2010

PGDS No	Objective	Performance	Projects identified for 2008/2009	Budget	Time Frames	Responsible Agency
1	Meet the basic needs of the population	Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural				Capricorn District/Molemole
			Bowlust Borehole development	3, 500,000	June 2009	
			Mogwadi Borehole development (Rita/Bethesda Borehole)	3,000,000	June 2009	
			GWS Makgalong A and B, Triest and Lissa. Equip borehole and water meters provide electrical connection. Install 1,3 km bulk main at Lissa	4,000,000	June 2009	
			M west Ind GWS Bulk water supply	3,000,000	June 2009	
			Ramokgopa/Botlokwa RWS Ramokgopa water reticulation to provide basic level	4,000,000	June 2009	
			Ramokgopa/Botlokwa	3,000,000	June 2009	

			RWS Ramokgopa: Groundwater improvements			
			Nthabiseng (Capricorn Park Bulk) internal reticulation	3,000,000	June 2009	
			Nthabiseng water reticulation provide to basic level	0	June 2009	
			Nthabiseng ground water improvements	3,500,000		
			Botlokwa (Matseke, Maphosa ,Polata) Bulk supply and storage	3,500,000		
			Ramokgopa RWS (Ga-Joel, Ramoroko) Bulk supply and storage	4,000,000		

MOLEMOLE OBJECTIVES: To facilitate the electrification of villages by 2008

PGDS No	Objective	Performance	Projects identified for 2008/2009	Budget	Time Frames	Responsible Agency
1	Meet the basic needs of the population	Proportion of population with access to electricity				
			800 connections	10,000,000	End 2009	Capricorn
			Mogwadi Ext4 (100 connection)		End 2009	Molemole
			Botlokwa RDP Extension (198 Connection)		End 2009	Molemole
			Sekakene Extension		End 2009	Molemole

Molemole objectives: To provide service by 100% by 2010. Current backlog is 66.70%

1	Meet the basic needs of the population	Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation	Sanitation projects	R9 000 000	End 2009	Capricorn/Molemole
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Molemole objectives: to have 35% of access roads and municipal roads upgraded by the year 2010

1	Meet the basic of the needs of the population	Proportion of population with access to improved road network				
			N1 to R521 interlink Mogwadi to Botlokwa (construction)	R15 000 00	End 2009	Capricorn/RAL

PGDS No	Objective	Performance	Projects identified for 2008/2009	Budget	Time Frames	Responsible Agency
			Ramokgopa-Eisleben gravel to Tar road project Phase 1	R 3 500 00	End 2009	Capricorn/RAL
			Matipana to Madikana gravel to tar road project phase 1	R1 436 375.58	End 2009	Molemole
			Mogwadi Traffic Road Project	R4 655 863.88	End 2009	Molemole

Department of Social and Community Services

PGDS	Objective	Performance	Project Identified	Budget	Time frame
To improve the quality of life of the people of Limpopo	Reduce crime and corruption	Established park at Ramokgopa	Ramokgopa Park	R200 000.00	June 2009
	Reduce crime and corruption	Palisade fence at station	Palisade fencing	R350 000.00	June 2009

Department : Corporate Services

PGDS No	Objectives	Performance Indicator	Project Identification	Budget	Time Frame
No. 3	Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women	30% representation of women in Management	Develop Employment Equity plan	R 00.00 [to be performed Internally]	30-June 2009
	To improve institutional efficiency and effectiveness of Government	Effective Human Resource Management Strategy for the Municipality	HR development strategy	R 350 000.00	31 March 2009
		Utilization of IT Master System	IT Master System	R 300 000.00	31 March 2009
		Performance Management Reports	Performance Management System	R 450 000.00	31 December 2009
		Improved Performance, Skilled workforce	Review of skills development plan	R 350 000.00	31 March 2009

Department: FINANCE DEPARTMENT

PGDS No	Objectives	Performance Indicator	Budget	Time Frame
Growing the economy	Maximize revenue collection	Credible valuation roll	R192000	December 2008

DEPARTMENT: LEDP

Economic goal of MLM: Reduction of unemployment by 10% over a period of 5 years.

Key Performance Area: Sustainable Economic Development

PGDS	OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	PROJECT IDENTIFIED	BUDGET	TIME FRAME
1. Half the number of people earning less than R1500 by 2015	Poverty reduction	Low incidence of poverty	Detergent factory	R1.5 million	March 2008 to 2009
6. a) Address the special needs of land locked the programme of action for sustainable development	Sustainable integrated settlement	Improved housing infrastructure	Extension 5, Extension 6 & 7	Planning	2008 – 2011 2008 – 2011
b) In co-operation with private sector increase investment	Create conducive environment for sustainable development	Increased investments	Mine scanning	R600 000	July 2008 to September 2009
c) Develop and improve economic infrastructure	Create conducive	Increased economic growth	Plaza and Public garage at Mogwadi Tropic of Capricorn information centre & stalls	-	July 2008 to June 2009 June 2008 to January 2009

3.5. IMPACT OF MILLENNIUM GOALS ON MOLEMOLE STRATEGIC PHASE

The advent of Local Agenda 21 ushered in the notion of sustainable development. Millennium goals were developed during the world summit on sustainable development (WSSD) in order to set global targets to expedite achievement of sustainable development. It is imperative to align Molemole's strategic plans to millennium goals.

Table 1: Alignment of Molemole Strategic Phase to Millennium goals.

Goal 1: Eradication of Poverty and Hunger	
Target	Indicator
a) Have the number of people earning less than R1500 by 2015.	a) High incidence of poverty
b) Have the proportion of people who suffer from hunger by 2015.	b) Prevalence of underweight children under five year of age.
Goal 2: Achieve universal Primary education	
Target	Indicator
a) Ensure that by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.	a) Net enrolment ratio in primary school b) Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women	
Target	Indicator
a) Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and to all levels of education no later than 2015.	a) Ratio of literate females to males of 15-24 years old. b) Share of women in the non-agricultural sector
Goal 4: Improve Maternal Health	
Target	Indicator
a) reduce by three quarter between 1990 and 2010, the maternal mortality rate	a) Maternal mortality rate b) Proportion of birth attended by skilled health personnel
Goal 5: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases	
Target	Indicator
a) Reduce by three quarters between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	a) HIV prevalence among 14-24 years old pregnant women and number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS.
b) Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of Malaria and other major diseases	b) Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate
c) Halve by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking	c) Proportion of population in malaria risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures.
d) Halve by 2015, the number of people without access to sanitation	d) Prevalence and death rates associated with TB and malaria. d) Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural. e) Proportion of urban population with access to imp
Goal 6: Develop global partnership for development	

Target	Indicator
a) Address the special needs of land locked through the programme of action for sustainable development of SMME's	a) Market access b) Agricultural support estimates and emerging farmers c) proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity
b) Implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth	d) Unemployment rate of 15-21 years for males and females.
c) In co-operation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communication.	e) Telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 100 population f) Personnel computers in use per 100 populations and internet use.

FIVE PGDS OBJECTIVES

Linking PGDS objectives and Molemole strategic objectives.

The Limpopo governments PGDS is informed by various international and provincial policies and programmes, such as, WSSD, NEPAD, the National Spatial Development Program, the national growth summit, etc. The province adopted five development objectives for itself whose performance indicators correspond to those of the millenniums. The five PGDS objectives link to Molemole's strategic objectives. These objectives are:

- The need to improve the quality of the population of Limpopo
- Growing the economy of the province
- Attain regional integration
- Enhance innovation and competitiveness, and
- Improve the institutional efficiency and effectiveness of government.

a. **To improve the quality of life of the population of Limpopo**

Improved quality of life is linked to the ability of people to acquire goods and services arising from such developments. Elimination of poverty and unemployment, expectancy, and improved access to basic services and a reduced dependency ratio in the context of a growing economy. The strategic objectives and ensuring performance indicators that objective and the link to Molemole strategic objectives are shown on table 2.

Table 2. Objectives and indicators link with Molemole Strategic objectives.

OBJECTIVES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	MOLEMOLE STRATEGIC
1. Develop the human resource potential of the province	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Net enrolment ratio in primary education • Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5. • Literacy rate of 15 to 24 years olds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide access to education
2. Improve health and social status of the population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under – five mortality rate • Infant mortality rate • Maternal mortality ratio 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide access to health facilities.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel • HIV prevalence among 15 to 24 year pregnant women. • Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS. • Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate • Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis • Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short courses (DOTS) 	
3. Reduce crime and corruption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deal with violent crimes (murder attempted murder culpable homicide and rape per 1000 of the population) • Robbery per 1000 of the population • Number of child abuse cases per 1000 of the population • Fraud per 1000 of the population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide access to sports, arts and culture facilitates and activities.
4. Meet the basic needs of the population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of the population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural • Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation • Proportion of households with access to security of tenure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving access to basic needs, such as water and sanitation
5. Promote a safe and healthy environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of households using wood and paraffin as primary energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to sustainable energy sources
6. Meet the needs of specific communicates women, elderly, youth disabled and the marginalized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of population living in poverty • Share of poorest quintile provincial consumption • Share women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve local economic growth

b. **Growing the economy**

Growing the economy to create jobs and wealth is a necessary condition towards the sustainable development in Limpopo. The importance of creating jobs and wealth is derived from the fact that it impacts directly on the quality of life, self-reliance, the distribution of resources and empowerment, see table 3.

Table 3. Objectives and indicators

OBJECTIVES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	MOLEMOLE STRATEGIC
1. Poverty reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicators overlaps with those stated in improving the quality of life 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Economic Development Infrastructure development
2. Job Creation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level of unemployment Dependency ratio 	
3. Increase investment		
4. Develop and improve economic infrastructure		
5. Equitable redistribution of opportunities and productive resources		
6. Above average growth rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economic growth rate 	

c. **Attain Regional Integration**

Harnessing Limpopo's strategic location as gateway to Africa towards achieving the objectives of NEPAD, see table 4

Table 4. Objectives and indicators for attaining regional integration

OBJECTIVES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	MOLEMOLE STRATEGIC
1. establish collaboration and partnerships with neighboring states on areas of mutual benefit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of agreements signed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community participation and communication Partnership agreements signed

d. **Enhance innovation and competitiveness**

Priority attention is to be given to improved access to technology and knowledge-based competitiveness. The provincial government shall enhance traditional constituency of main fracturing activities by creating incentives for these activities. It is essential to unlock the knowledge in tertiary institutions within the province and establish centres of excellence, an important intervention in the form of policies to address issues related to intellectual property and indigenous knowledge system.

The province will also devise in the short term, a strategy as part of a national initiative that respond to the wored. Summit on information society resolutions to bridge the digital divide and thus build an information society in support of the provincial objectives in order to ensure sustainable socio-economic development in a global economy that is increasingly characterized by information and knowledge as the major factors of production, see table 5.

Table 5. Objectives and indicators for enhancing innovation and competitiveness

OBJECTIVES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	MOLEMOLE STRATEGIC
1. Undertake research and development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of researchers undertaken 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research and Development
2. improve capacity in knowledge base manufacturing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of training undertaken 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research and Development
3. Bridge the Digital Divide and build the information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent to which the plan to bridge the digital divide and build the information society has been implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

e. **To improve the institutional efficiency and effectiveness of government**

Primary attention to be given to service delivery improvement, addressing the needs of the citizens and improved accountability for results and outputs within the public service, meeting the targets set in the plans within the planned period and allocated budgets, see table 6.

OBJECTIVES	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	MOLEMOLE STRATEGIC
1. Improve customer satisfaction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service delivery rating • Assess the extent to which programs address the needs, wants, preferences and demand of its customers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advance institutional transformation and development
2. Increase the institutional capacity of the municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of IDP objectives achieved 	
3. cooperative governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of IDP and LGDs objectives achieved 	

4. PROJECT PHASE

PRIORITY NO 1: ROADS

KPA: BASIC SERVICES

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: RAMOKGOPA EISLEBEN GRAVEL TO TAR ROAD													PROJECT NAME: M/01												
OBJECTIVE (S) • To upgrade infrastructure and stimulate economic growth.						IDP STRATEGY: • Access funds and implementation of tarring project																			
PROJECT OBJECTIVE: • To enhance the economic growth.						KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS: • Tarred road.																			
PROJECT OUTPUTS: • Safe environment.						LOCATION: Ramokgopa/Eisleben																			
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES/OFFICIAL	TIME																							
		06/07				07/08				08/09				09/10				10/11							
		i	ii	ii	i	i	ii	ii	i	i	ii	ii	i	i	ii	ii	i	i	ii	ii	i	i			
• Appointment of a consultant		• Technical Manager																							
• Design		• Technical Manager																							
• Tender processes		• Technical Manager																							
• Construction		• Technical Manager														X	X	X	X	X					
COSTS:		BUDGET ESTIMATE																							
		06/07				07/08				08/09				09/10				10/11				SOURCE OF FINANCE			
Total costs: R11 047 554.54		-				-				-				4 000 000				-				• MIG/M LM			
AUTHORIAZATION		• YES																							

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: MOGWADI TRAFFIC ROAD PROJECT											PROJECT NO: M/02																					
OBJECTIVE (S) • To upgrade infrastructure and stimulate economic growth.					IDP STRATEGY: • Access funds and implement tarring project																											
PROJECT OBJECTIVE: • To render the traffic station project functional					KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS: • Tarred road.																											
PROJECT OUTPUTS: • Functional Traffic Station complying with regulation					LOCATION: Mogwadi																											
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:					RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES/OFFICIAL					TIME																						
										06/07			07/08			08/09			09/10			10/11										
										i	ii	ii	i	v	i	ii	ii	i	v	i	ii	ii	i	v	i	ii	ii	i	v			
• Appointment of a consultant					• Technical Manager														x													
• Design					• Technical Manager																X	X										
• Tender processes					• Technical Manager																X											
• Construction					• Technical Manager																	X	X									
COSTS:					BUDGET ESTIMATE																											
					06/07			07/08			08/09			09/10			10/11			SOURCE OF FINANCE												
Total costs: R4 655 863.88					-			-			4 000 000			-			• MIG/M LM															
AUTHORIAZATION					YES									•																		

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: MATIPANE TO MADIKANA GRAVEL TO TAR ROAD PROJECT													PROJECT NAME: M/09												
OBJECTIVE (S) To upgrade infrastructure and stimulate economic growth.						IDP STRATEGY: Access funds and implementation of tarring project																			
PROJECT OBJECTIVE: To enhance the economic growth.						KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS: Tarred road.																			
PROJECT OUTPUTS: Safe environment.						LOCATION: Mohodi/Madikana																			
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:		RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES/OFFICIAL				TIME																			
						06/07				07/08				08/09				09/10				10/11			
						i	ii	ii	I	i	ii	ii	i	i	ii	ii	i	i	ii	ii	i	i	ii	ii	i
Appointment of a consultant		Technical Manager											X												
Design		Technical Manager												X											
Tender processes		Technical Manager												X											
Construction		Technical Manager												X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
COSTS:		BUDGET ESTIMATE																							
		06/07				07/08				08/09				09/10				10/11				SOURCE OF FINANCE			
Total costs: R10 259 826.84		-				-				-				4 000 000				6 055 342				MIG/M LM			
AUTHORIAZATION		YES																							

PRIORITY NO 4: ELECTRICITY

KPA: BASIC SERVICES

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: MOREBENG AND CAPRICORN PARK HIGHMAST																		PROJECT NO: M/08																	
OBJECTIVE (S) • To improve access to lighting to curb crime									IDP STRATEGY: • Access to improved lighting																										
PROJECT OBJECTIVE: • To improve environmental safety									KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS: • HIGHMAST LIGHTS.																										
PROJECT OUTPUTS: • Highmast Lights									LOCATION: MOREBENG AND CAPRICORN PARK																										
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:									RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES/OFFICIAL									TIME																	
																		06/07			07/08			08/09			09/10			10/11					
																		i	ii	ii	I	i	ii	ii	i	I	ii	ii	i	i	ii	ii	I		
• Appointment of a consultant									• Technical Manager																										X
• Design									• Technical Manager																										X
• Tender processes									• Technical Manager																										X
• Construction									• Technical Manager																								X	X	X
COSTS:									BUDGET ESTIMATE									SOURCE OF FINANCE																	
									06/07			07/08			08/09									09/10			10/11								
Total costs: R 635 500.00									-									-						• MIG/M LM											
AUTHORIAZATION									YES															•											

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: MOGWADI HIGHMAST													PROJECT NAME: M/11																							
OBJECTIVE (S) • To upgrade infrastructure and stimulate economic growth.						IDP STRATEGY: • Access funds and implementation lighting project																														
PROJECT OBJECTIVE: • To enhance the economic growth.						KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS: • Highmast light																														
PROJECT OUTPUTS: • Safe environment.						LOCATION: Mohodi																														
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:						RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES/OFFICIAL						TIME																								
												06/07			07/08			08/09			09/10			10/11												
												i	ii	ii	i	v	i	ii	ii	i	v	i	ii	ii	i	v	i	ii	ii	i	v	i	ii	ii	i	v
• Appointment of a consultant						• Technical Manager																														
• Design						• Technical Manager																														
• Tender processes						• Technical Manager																					X	X								
• Construction						• Technical Manager																										x	x			
COSTS:						BUDGET ESTIMATE																														
						06/07			07/08			08/09			09/10			10/11			SOURCE OF FINANCE															
Total costs: R996 552.00						-			-			285 500			-			• MIG/M LM																		
AUTHORIAZATION						YES									•																					

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: MOGWADI COMMUNITY HALL													PROJECT NAME: M/11																							
OBJECTIVE (S) • To upgrade infrastructure and stimulate economic growth.						IDP STRATEGY: • Access to community and municipal infrastructure and entertainment																														
PROJECT OBJECTIVE: • To enhance the economic growth.						KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS: •																														
PROJECT OUTPUTS: • Safe environment.						LOCATION: Mogwadi																														
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:						RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES/OFFICIAL						TIME																								
												06/07			07/08			08/09			09/10			10/11												
												i	ii	ii	i	v	i	ii	ii	i	v	i	ii	ii	i	v	i	ii	ii	i	v	i	ii	ii	i	v
• Appointment of a consultant						• Technical Manager																														
• Design						• Technical Manager																														
• Tender processes						• Technical Manager																														
• Construction						• Technical Manager																														
COSTS:						BUDGET ESTIMATE																														
						06/07			07/08			08/09			09/10			10/11			SOURCE OF FINANCE															
Total costs: 800 000						-			-			-			800 000			-				• MIG/M LM														
AUTHORIAZATION						YES												•																		

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: MOGWADI MUNICIPAL OFFICES																	PROJECT NAME: M/12												
OBJECTIVE (S) • To provide office accommodation for staff										IDP STRATEGY: • Access to community and municipal infrastructure																			
PROJECT OBJECTIVE: • To enhance the economic growth.										KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS: •																			
PROJECT OUTPUTS: • Municipal Offices										LOCATION: Mogwadi																			
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:					RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES/OFFICIAL					TIME																			
										06/07				07/08				08/09				09/10				10/11			
										i	ii	iii	iv	i	ii	iii	iv	i	ii	iii	iv	i	ii	iii	iv	i	ii	iii	iv
• Appointment of a consultant					• Technical Manager																								
• Design					• Technical Manager																								
• Tender processes					• Technical Manager																								
• Construction					• Technical Manager																								
COSTS:					BUDGET ESTIMATE																								
					06/07				07/08				08/09				09/10				10/11				SOURCE OF FINANCE				
Total costs: 800 000					-				-				-				800 000				-				• MIG/M LM				
AUTHORIAZATION					YES																•								

PRIORITY NO: 5

KPA: LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: TOWNSHIP ESTABLISHMENT													PROJECT NAME: P & ED-006																
OBJECTIVE (S) • To provide sanitary living conditions and stimulate economic growth						IDP STRATEGY: • Provision of decent housing																							
PROJECT OBJECTIVE: • To enhance economic growth						KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS: •																							
PROJECT OUTPUTS: • Demarcated sites						LOCATION: Molemole Municipality																							
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:						RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES/OFFICIAL						TIME																	
												06/07			07/08			08/09			09/10			10/11					
												i	ii	ii	i	i	ii	ii	i	i	ii	ii	i	i	ii	ii	i	i	
• Tendering Process						• P & LED																							
• Feasibility Study						• Consultant																							
COSTS:						BUDGET ESTIMATE																							
						06/07			07/08			08/09			09/10			10/11			SOURCE OF FINANCE								
Total costs: R250 000						-						250 000			-			• CDM/ M LM											
AUTHORIAZATION						YES												•											

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: TOWNSHIP ESTABLISHMENT													PROJECT NAME: P & ED-006																
OBJECTIVE (S) • To provide sanitary living conditions and stimulate economic growth						IDP STRATEGY: • Provision of decent housing																							
PROJECT OBJECTIVE: • To enhance economic growth						KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS: •																							
PROJECT OUTPUTS: • Demarcated sites						LOCATION: Molemole Municipality																							
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:						RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES/OFFICIAL						TIME																	
												06/07			07/08			08/09			09/10			10/11					
												i	ii	ii	i	i	ii	ii	i	i	ii	ii	i	i	ii	ii	i	i	
• Tendering Process						• P & LED															X								
• Feasibility Study						• Consultant																X							
• Implementation																							X						
																								X					
COSTS:						BUDGET ESTIMATE																							
						06/07			07/08			08/09			09/10			10/11			SOURCE OF FINANCE								
Total costs: R5 000 000						-						250 000			-			• CDM/ M LM											
AUTHORIAZATION						YES												•											

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: ESTABLISHMENT OF DETERGENT FACTORY													PROJECT NAME: P & ED-006																													
OBJECTIVE (S) • To provide job opportunity						IDP STRATEGY: • Enhance economic development																																				
PROJECT OBJECTIVE: • To enhance economic growth						KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS: •																																				
PROJECT OUTPUTS: •						LOCATION: Molemole Municipality																																				
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:						RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES/OFFICIAL						TIME																														
												06/07			07/08			08/09			09/10			10/11																		
												i	ii	ii	i	i	ii	ii	i	i	ii	ii	i	i	ii	ii	i	i	ii	ii	i	v										
• Tendering Process						• P & LED																X																				
• Feasibility Study						• Consultant																			X																	
• Implementation																									X																	
COSTS:						BUDGET ESTIMATE																																				
						06/07			07/08			08/09			09/10			10/11			SOURCE OF FINANCE																					
Total costs: R5 000 000						-						-			600 000			-			• CDM/ M LM																					
AUTHORIAZATION						YES												•																								

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: ESTABLISHMENT OF CHICKEN BROILER (LETSWATHEMONG)													PROJECT NAME: P & ED-006																		
OBJECTIVE (S) • To provide food security						IDP STRATEGY: • Enhance economic development																									
PROJECT OBJECTIVE: • To enhance economic growth						KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS: •																									
PROJECT OUTPUTS: •						LOCATION: Molemole Municipality																									
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:						RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES/OFFICIAL						TIME																			
												06/07				07/08				08/09				09/10				10/11			
												i	ii	ii	i	i	ii	ii	i	i	ii	ii	i	i	ii	ii	i	i	ii	ii	i
• Tendering Process						• P & LED													X												
• Feasibility Study						• Consultant														X											
• Implementation																				X											
																					X										
COSTS:						BUDGET ESTIMATE																									
						06/07				07/08				08/09				09/10				10/11				SOURCE OF FINANCE					
Total costs: R100 000						-								-				100 000				-				• CDM/ M LM					
AUTHORIAZATION						YES																•									

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: MOHODI ARTS AND CRAFT													PROJECT NAME: P & ED-006														
OBJECTIVE (S) • To provide job opportunities						IDP STRATEGY: • Enhance economic development																					
PROJECT OBJECTIVE: •						KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS: •																					
PROJECT OUTPUTS: •						LOCATION: Molemole Municipality																					
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES/OFFICIAL	TIME																									
		06/07				07/08				08/09				09/10				10/11									
		i	ii	iii	iv	i	ii	iii	iv	i	ii	iii	iv	i	ii	iii	iv	i	ii	iii	iv						
• Tendering Process	• P & LED														X												
• Feasibility Study	• Consultant															X											
• Implementation																X											
																	X										
																		X									
COSTS:	BUDGET ESTIMATE																										
	06/07	07/08	08/09				09/10				10/11				SOURCE OF FINANCE												
Total costs: R600 000	-						600 000				-				• CDM/ M LM												
AUTHORIAZATION	NO														•												

**PRIORITY NO 8:
SPORTS AND RECREATION**

KPA: BASIC SERVICES

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: RAMOKGOPA PARK													PROJECT NAME: M/01												
OBJECTIVE (S) • To facilitate for recreational facilities						IDP STRATEGY: • Access funds and implementation the project																			
PROJECT OBJECTIVE: • To create the environment for recreational activities						KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS: • Established park																			
PROJECT OUTPUTS: • Safe environment.						LOCATION: Ramokgopa																			
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:		RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES/OFFICIAL				TIME																			
						06/07				07/08				08/09				09/10				10/11			
						i	ii	ii	I	i	ii	ii	i	i	ii	ii	i	i	ii	ii	i	i	ii	ii	I
• Secure the site		• Manager Community Services												X											
• Design		• Manager Community Services													X										
• Tender processes		• Manager Community Services														X									
• Construction		• Manager Community Services														X	X								
COSTS:		BUDGET ESTIMATE																							
		06/07				07/08				08/09				09/10				10/11				SOURCE OF FINANCE			
Total costs: R400 000.00		-				-								200 000.00				-				• MIG/M LM			
AUTHORIAZATION																		•							

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: MAKGATO PRE-SCHOOL													PROJECT NAME: M/01														
OBJECTIVE (S) • To provide access to educational facilities						IDP STRATEGY: • Access to basic education																					
PROJECT OBJECTIVE: • To provide classroom accommodation						KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS: • constructed pre-school																					
PROJECT OUTPUTS: • educated pupils						LOCATION: Makgato																					
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:						RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES/OFFICIAL						TIME															
												06/07			07/08			08/09			09/10			10/11			
												i	ii	iii	iv	i	ii	iii	iv	i	ii	iii	iv	i	ii	iii	iv
• Secure the site						• Manager Community Services															X						
• Design						• Manager Community Services																X					
• Tender processes						• Manager Community Services																	X				
• Construction						• Manager Community Services																	X	X			
COSTS:						BUDGET ESTIMATE																					
						06/07			07/08			08/09			09/10			10/11			SOURCE OF FINANCE						
Total costs: R1 000 000.00						-			-						1,000 000			-			• M LM						
AUTHORIAZATION																		•									

**PRIORITY NO 10:
INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

**KPA: INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT
AND TRANSFORMATION**

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: BY-LAWS													PROJECT NAME												
IDP OBJECTIVE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure proper law enforcement mechanism within Molemole Municipality 						IDP STRATEGY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development and implementation of by-laws 																			
PROJECT OBJECTIVE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Passing of by-laws 						KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gazetted by-laws 																			
PROJECT OUTPUTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhancement of revenue Order within Municipality boundaries 						LOCATION: Molemole Municipality																			
MAJOR ACTIVITIES		RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES/OFFICIAL				TIME																			
						06/07				07/08				08/09				09/10				10/11			
						i	ii	ii	i	i	ii	ii	i	i	ii	ii	i	i	ii	ii	i	i	ii	ii	i
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public participation 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manager Corporate 																X							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Passing of by-laws 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manager Corporate 																	X						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promulgation of by-laws 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manager Corporate 																	X						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of by-laws 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manager Corporate 																	X	X	X				
		BUDGET ESTIMATED																							
		06/07				07/08				08/09				09/10				10/11				SOURCE OF FINANCE			
Total costs: R100 000.00		-								-				100,000.00								MLM			
AUTHORIAZATION																									

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: IT NETWORK													PROJECT NAME											
IDP OBJECTIVE •					IDP STRATEGY • Develop IT Network system																			
PROJECT OBJECTIVE •					KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS: •																			
PROJECT OUTPUTS: •					LOCATION: MOLEMOLE																			
MAJOR ACTIVITIES		RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES/OFFICIAL			TIME																			
					06/07				07/08				08/09				09/10				10/11			
					i	ii	ii	i	i	ii	ii	i	i	ii	ii	i	i	ii	ii	i	i	ii	ii	i
• Develop terms of reference		• Manager Corporate																				X		
• Call for proposals		• Manager Corporate																				X		
• Appointment of SP		• Manager Corporate																				X		
• Development of HR Strategy		• Manager Corporate																				X X		
• Approval and implementation		• Manager Corporate																				X		
		BUDGET ESTIMATED																						
		06/07		07/08		08/09		09/10		10/11		SOURCE OF FINANCE												
Total costs: R250 000.000		-		-		-		300 000		-		MLM/MSIG												
AUTHORIAZATION																								

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM														PROJECT NAME																								
IDP OBJECTIVE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure effective and efficient performance, monitoring and evaluation for MLM 							IDP STRATEGY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop performance management system 																															
PROJECT OBJECTIVE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To align PMS and IDP 							KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Performance Assessment reports 																															
PROJECT OUTPUTS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approve performance management system 							LOCATION: MOLEMOLE																															
MAJOR ACTIVITIES			RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES/OFFICIAL				TIME																															
							06/07				07/08				08/09				09/10				10/11															
							i	ii	iii	iv	i	ii	iii	iv	i	ii	iii	iv	i	ii	iii	iv	i	ii	iii	iv												
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop terms of reference 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manager Corporate 																																			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Call for proposals 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manager Corporate 																																			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appointment of SP 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manager Corporate 																																			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop the System 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manager Corporate 																																			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approval and implementation 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manager Corporate 																																			
			BUDGET ESTIMATED																																			
			06/07				07/08				08/09				09/10				10/11				SOURCE OF FINANCE															
Total costs: R350 000.000			-				-				-				80 000				-				MLM/MSIG															

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: UNBUNDLING OF FIXED ASSETS														PROJECT NAME: M/01											
OBJECTIVE (S) • To enhance proper assets management							IDP STRATEGY: • To develop integrated assets management system																		
PROJECT OBJECTIVE: •							KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS: •																		
PROJECT OUTPUTS: •							LOCATION:																		
MAJOR ACTIVITIES:	RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES/OFFICIAL	TIME																							
		06/07				07/08				08/09				09/10				10/11							
		i	ii	ii	I	i	ii	ii	i	i	ii	ii	i	i	ii	ii	i	i	ii	ii	I	i	ii	ii	I
•	• CFO											X													
•	• CFO												X												
•	• CFO													X											
•	• CFO														X	X									
COSTS:		BUDGET ESTIMATE																							
		06/07	07/08	08/09				09/10				10/11				SOURCE OF FINANCE									
Total costs: R200 000.00		-	-					200 000.00				-				• MSIG/M LM									
AUTHORIAZATION																•									

PROJECT BY OTHER SPHERES OF GOVERNMENT

**Table 2: List of projects funded and to be implemented by Capricorn District Municipality
Priority no 1: Water**

KPA: BASIC SERVICES

Project No	Project Name	Capital Investment Financial Year			Source of Funding	Implementing Agency
		2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012		
MW-02	Bowlust Borehole development	3, 500,000	4,500,000	2,000,000	MIG	CDM
MW-03	Mogwadi Borehole development (Rita/Bethesda Borehole)	3,000,000	3,000,000	2,000,000	MIG	CDM
MW-06	GWS Makgalong A and B, Triest and Lissa. Equip borehole and water meters provide electrical connection. Install 1,3 km bulk main at Lissa	4,000,000	4,000,000	2,000,000	MIG	CDM
MW-07	M west Ind GWS Bulk water supply	3,000,000	3,000,000	2,000,000	MIG	CDM
MW-11	Ramokgopa/Botlokwa RWS Ramokgopa water reticulation to provide basic level	4,000,000	4,000,000	2,000,000	MIG	CDM
MW-13	Ramokgopa/Botlokwa RWS Ramokgopa: Groundwater improvements	3,000,000	3,000,000	4,000,000	MIG	CDM
MW-14	Nthabiseng (Capricorn Park Bulk) internal reticulation	3,000,000	3,000,000	2,000,000	MIG	CDM
MW-15	Nthabiseng water reticulation provide to basic level	0	0	0	MIG	CDM
MW-16	Nthabiseng ground water improvements	3,500,000	3,500,000	2,500,000	MIG	CDM
MW-17	Botlokwa (Matseke, Maphosa ,Polata) Bulk supply and storage	3,500,000	3,500,000	4,500,000	MIG	CDM
MW-19	Ramokgopa RWS (Ga-Joel, Ramoroko) Bulk supply and storage	4,000,000	4,000,000	5,000,000	MIG	CDM
	Total	34,500,000	35,500,000	28,000,000		

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Project No	Project Name	Capital Investment Financial Year			Source of Funding	Implementing Agency
		2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012		
CO & M-11	Molemole 1 st order free basic	2,000,000	2,500,000	2,000,000	CDM	CDM
CO & M-15	Molemole 2 nd order free basic	2,000,000	2,500,000	2,000,000	CDM	CDM
Sanitation						
SAN-06	1,500 VIP toilets: Makgalong, Ramatjowe, Madiehe, Springs, Maphosa, Sekonye, Sekakene, Phasha, Sekhokho/Matseke, Polata, Westphalia and Madikana	7,500,000	7,500,000	7,500,000	CDM	CDM
SAN-07	Dendron sewer	3,000,000	0	0	CDM	CDM
Roads						
Roads D1200	5km upgrading gravel to tar (Mogwadi-Ramokgopa interlink) R537 to N1	15,000,000	20,000,000	30,000,000	CDM	CDM
Public Transport Project						
Trans-01	Upgrading of taxi ranks: Marama	500,000	500,000	500,000	CDM	CDM
Trans-02	Upgrading of taxi ranks: Morebeng	500,000	500,000	500,000	CDM	CDM
Trans-04	Upgrading of taxi ranks: Eisleben	500,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	CDM	CDM
Electricity						
EN-03	800 connections	10,000,000	15,000,000	20,000,000	CDM	CDM
EN-07	Mogwadi Ext4 (100 connection)					
EN-08	Botlokwa RDP Extension (198 Connection)					
EN-09	Sekakene Extension					
EN-10	Brussels & Bouwlust Extension					
Environmental Management						
CEM-04	Establishment of Molemole Landfill site	5,000,000			CDM	CDM
CEM-05	Purchase of Waste Equipment for Molemole Local Municipality	1,900,000	7,000,000	3,000,000	CDM	CDM
Sports arts and culture						
CSAC-02	Sports facilities, Completion of Ramokgopa sports field			0	CDM	CDM

Projects by sector departments(Agriculture)

Project No	Project Name	Capital Investment Financial Year			Source of Funding	Implementing Agency
		2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012		
CASP-01	Fish-off 10ha irrigation scheme	1,000,000			Agric	Agric
CASP-02	(Oracle Prop) 7,5 ha fencing material	85,000			Agric	Agric
CASP-04	Matshehla) 10ha irrigation system	750,000			Agric	Agric
Agriculture Offices						
CGOV-02	Molemole office Accommodation	49,000,000			Agric	Public Works
Education						
ME-01	Circuit offices	22,950,000			DE	DE
ME-02	Water to schools		1,500,000		DE	DE
ME-03	Renovation and maintenance		8,800,000		DE	DE
Health						
MHW-01	Matoks clinic	1,870,000		1,870,000	DHSD	DHSD
MHW-02	Nthabiseng clinic	6,980,000		6,980,000	DHSD	DHSD
MHW-03	Ambulance-Botlokwa EMS	4,714,000		4,714,000	DHSD	DHSD
MHW-04	One-Stop Centre Satellite- Mohodi			1,200,200	DHSD	DHSD
Hospital Projects						
BHWH-01	Botlokwa Hospital			46,000,000	DHSD	DHSD
Roads Agency Limpopo						
RAL-03	Bandelierkop to Senwabarwana to Steillop (D1200)	10,000,000	40,000,000		RAL	RAL
Library And Information services						
SAC-02	Upgrading of Mogwadi Public Library		200,000		DSAC	DSAC
SAC-05	Networking of Morebeng		220,982		DSAC	DSAC
SAC-07	Maintenance of Morebeng and Mogwadi		170,000		DSAC	DSAC
SAC-12	Security upgrading at Morebeng	203,000			DSAC	DSAC

5. INTEGRATION PHASE

5. Operational Strategies

The table below show all sector plans required for compliance with IDP compilation

In Process	Developed	Not Developed
Led Strategy	Spatial Development Framework	
Integrated Transport Plan	Indigent Policy	
Disaster Management Plan	Disaster Management Plan	Integrated human Resource Development strategy
Land Use Management System	Policy on HIV/Aids	Performance Management System
	Infrastructure Investment Plan	5 Year Investment Development Plan
	Customer Care and Client Services	Energy master Plan (Electricity)
	Service Standard	Housing Plan
	Integrated Waste Management Plan	Area Based Plan
	Employment Equity Plan	
	Skills Development Plan	
	Credit Control and debt Collection Policy	
	Procurement Policy	

5.1 SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

a. Introduction

Molemole Municipality Spatial Development Framework (SDF) was developed as a legal requirement in terms of the Local Government Municipal Systems Act, 2000, that each municipality must have a SDF.

The purpose of Molemole SDF is firstly to assess the position of Molemole from a District, Provincial and National perspective and secondly to serve as a guide for the municipality in order to ensure that the SDF of Molemole Municipality links to the overall development perspective of Capricorn District Municipality. The main objective will therefore be to ensure that Molemole Municipality contributes towards the orderly spatial structure of the District and Limpopo province. The SDF should inform all department, municipalities and parastatals with regard to decision on the provision of bulk infrastructure development, macro land-use planning, housing provision programme, schools, that is all capital investment projects.

b. Land Use Management Scheme

Spatial planning has two dimensions namely. SDF (proactive, forward or strategic planning and land use management (LUMS) of control system). LUMS is acknowledged as the mechanism used for administration and execution of the spatial development framework in order to ensure the municipality desired spatial form through addressing property of land use right at a level of each property/erf. It is thus the day-to-day administration. The LUMS must be policy-led within the parameters set by the spatial development framework, land use policies, other policies and strategies of the municipality.

c. Hierachy of settlement in Molemole

The basic element of a spatial pattern comprise nodes networks and area, which in their turn are made up of macro land-use, such as, Settlement (for example, residential, and business land-uses), agricultural areas, mining areas conservation areas and communication or transport networks. Growth points (first order are towns or 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. The growth points seem to be a natural growth potential, but do not develop to their full potential due to the fact the capital investments are made on adhoc basis without any long-term strategy for the area as a whole. The Botlokwa area, especially at Mphakane, Mogwadi and Morebeng are regarded as first order settlements.

Population concentration (Second order settlement) are towns or villages or a group of villages located close to each other, which have virtually no economic base, but a substantial number of people are located at these villages. These population concentrations are mainly located adjacent to tarred roads or intersections of main routes, which provide accessibility to job opportunities. These nodes should also be given priority in terms of infrastructure provision with higher level of services, although not at the same level as growth points Ramokgopa, Mohodi and Eisleben are considered second order settlements.

The third order settlements 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. Mangata, Ga-Phasha, Sekakane, Matipane, Sekonye are classified as third order settlement.

The fourth order settlement are grouped together by the fact that by far the majority are very small (less than 1 000 people) and are rural settlement, which are only functioning as residential area with no economic base. The potential for future self-sustainable development of these settlements are therefore extremely limited. Ga-Moleele, Lissa and Schoengesig are example of fourth order settlement.

d. Development Trends

- The majority of the municipality area is rural in nature.
- The existing settlements display a fragmented pattern throughout the area, with the largest concentration of settlements adjacent or in close proximity to the Major routes.
- Settlement, economic and tourism activities are located along major routes.

- Land use management by traditional authorities have a negative impact on security of tenure.
- Potential exist for agriculture tourism, retail, mining and SMME development in the area.
- Uncontrolled land development occurs.
- There is a lack of sufficient social services.
- Infrastructure such as roads, water and sanitation poses to be a great concern.
- Negative environmental aspects is affecting the quality of communities (deforestation, overgrazing and pollution of underground water sources)
- The inadequate provision of dumping sites.

5.2 INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

5.2.1. Overview

All Local Authorities are required to formulate and Integrated Environmental Programme to ensure that environmental considerations are truly integrated with the outcomes of the IDP process (Chapter 5 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act (32/2000)).

It is imperative that the Molemole Municipality has access to sufficient environmental information to allow for strategic and project level development planning. The IEP contributes towards sustainability and a healthy environment by ensuring the following:

- That strategic environmental issues are identified and that potential environmental requirements for future projects are taken into account during decision-making;
- That opportunities and limitations presented by the environment of a region it taken into account and that assessment current and planned activities form a region perspective is undertaken; and
- That a tool is provided to planners and, managers that can be used to optimizes all development strategies as far as environmental requirements are concerned.

5.2.2. Objectives

The most important objective of the IEMP&F is to influence evolving strategies or plans (including projects) whilst having the environment as its main focus.

Other IEMP&F objectives includes;

- To analyse the environmental costs and benefits of major alternative strategy and development options and recommends a course of action that will best achieve environmental sustainability.
- To assess current activities, plans and potential projects by how they may affect the ecology and human living conditions within the study area.
- To conduct a concise cumulative assessment of multiple projects and activities that are current, planned, or expected.
- To evaluate the environmental legal framework and to identify legal gaps.

5.2.3. Review Process

As the municipality's IDP is updated annually, it is recommendate that the IEMP&F should also be reviewed during the IDP review process (especially as new priorities and projects/interventions are identified).

5.2.4. Environmental Issues

Ref	Environmental Issue	Status and Environmental impact
Issue cluster: Local Economic development		
1	- High unemployment rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-existence of a tourism development plan for the municipal area • Under-utilisation of natural features/ attributes in the Municipality by local residents to generate income for tourism • Reliance by local residence on natural resources due to inability to pay for technology advanced energy sources (e.g. wood vs. electricity) leads to environment destruction.
Issue cluster: Health		
2	- existing sanitation inadequate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ground water pollution
3	- Lack of waste management facilities and refuse removal systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No formal waste disposal facilities are located within the study area. This leads to informal dumping of waste. Waste dumping often takes place within the individual household property.
4	- Surface and groundwater pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The position of pit latrines near boreholes and surface water courses leads to pollution
Issue cluster: Internal capacity of local authority		
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Insufficient environmental governance/management - Insufficient development/ land use control measures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of internal capacity within the Municipality leads to destruction/degradation of environmental components. Unplanned (ad hoc) extension of villages can destroy ecological communities as well as heritage resources.
Issue cluster: Housing		
6	- Lack of stands and subsequent informal allocation of stands to residents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of informed (proper) planning of new residential stands leads to destruction and/or degradation of environmental components.
Issue cluster: Infrastructure		
7	- Development of new engineering infrastructure within study area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recent disturbances to the study area has resulted from the installation of engineering infrastructure within study area e.g. roads, electricity lines, water pipelines and community facilities etc. • Increasing disturbances of natural and heritage resources occurs from the development of new engineering infrastructure in study area.
8	Lack of tourism facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Practically no facilities exist within the study area for the attraction of tourists

Ref	Environmental Issue	Status and Environmental impact
	issue cluster: land development and management	
9	- unplanned settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Un planned settlements have a major negative effect on the environment in that, through their establishment and existence whole ecological communities are destroyed (e.g. when erection of houses are undertaken)
	Issue cluster: Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deforestation (major environmental problem affecting the study area. The magnitude of this problem is “high” - Destruction of heritage resources - Overgrazing - Erosion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wood is still a main source of energy for household (leading to deforestation and subsequent erosion due to the denuding of vegetation. • Destruction of heritage resources results from infrastructure development and extension of residential areas • Overstocking by those practicing farming, especially on communal land in close proximity to settlements • Erosion of soils resulting from overgrazing and deforestation especially by those who used wood as their source of energy.

5.2.5 PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS RELATED TO THE ENVIRONMENT

1. Solid waste management.

The effective and environmentally responsible disposal of solid waste comprising storage, collection, transportation and land filing.

2. Waste water (sewerage) Management
3. Mitigating environmental impact resulting from agricultural activity
4. Alien species control
5. Compliance to environmental legislature requirements
6. Environmental Management plans for physical development (construction) projects.
7. Urban greening
8. Promulgation of Land use management scheme

5.3 FIVE-YEAR INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT PLAN

Projects by Molemole Municipality

Project No.	Project Name	Capital Investment Financial Year			Source of Funding	Responsible Implementing Agency
		2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012		
B&T -01	Unbundling of fixed assets	200 000			MSGY	MLM
Corporate						
Corp – 01	Performance Management System	80 000			MSGY	MLM
Corp – 02	IT Network	300 000			MSGY	MLM
Corp - 03	By-Laws	100 000			MSGY	MLM
Technical						
Tech – 01	Ramokgopa/Eisleben Gravel to tar	4 000 000	9 469,958		MIG	MLM
Tech – 02	Mogwadi Traffic road project	4 000 000			MIG	MLM
Tech – 04	Matipana to Madikana	4 000 000	6 055 342		MIG	MLM
Tech – 05	Mogwadi Highmast	285 500			MIG	MLM
Tech – 06	Morebeng/Capricorn Park Highmast	285 500			MIG	MLM
Tech – 07	Mogwadi Community hall	800,000			MIG	MLM
Tech – 08	Mogwadi Municipal Offices	800 000			MIG	MLM
LED						
LED-01	Detergent factory	600,000			MLM	MLM
LED-02	Letswatshemong Poutry Project	100,000			MLM	MLM
LED-04	Mohodi Arts and culture	600,000			MLM	MLM
LED-06	Township establishment Dendron Ext. 6	250,000			MLM	MLM
LED-07	Township establishment Dendron Ext. 7	250,000			MLM	MLM
KPA: Community Services						
COMS-01	Ramokgopa Park	200, 000			MLM	MLM
COMS – 02	Makgato Pre-School	1, 000, 000			MLM	MLM

ANNEXURE 1

ORGANOGRAM



MoleMole Municipality

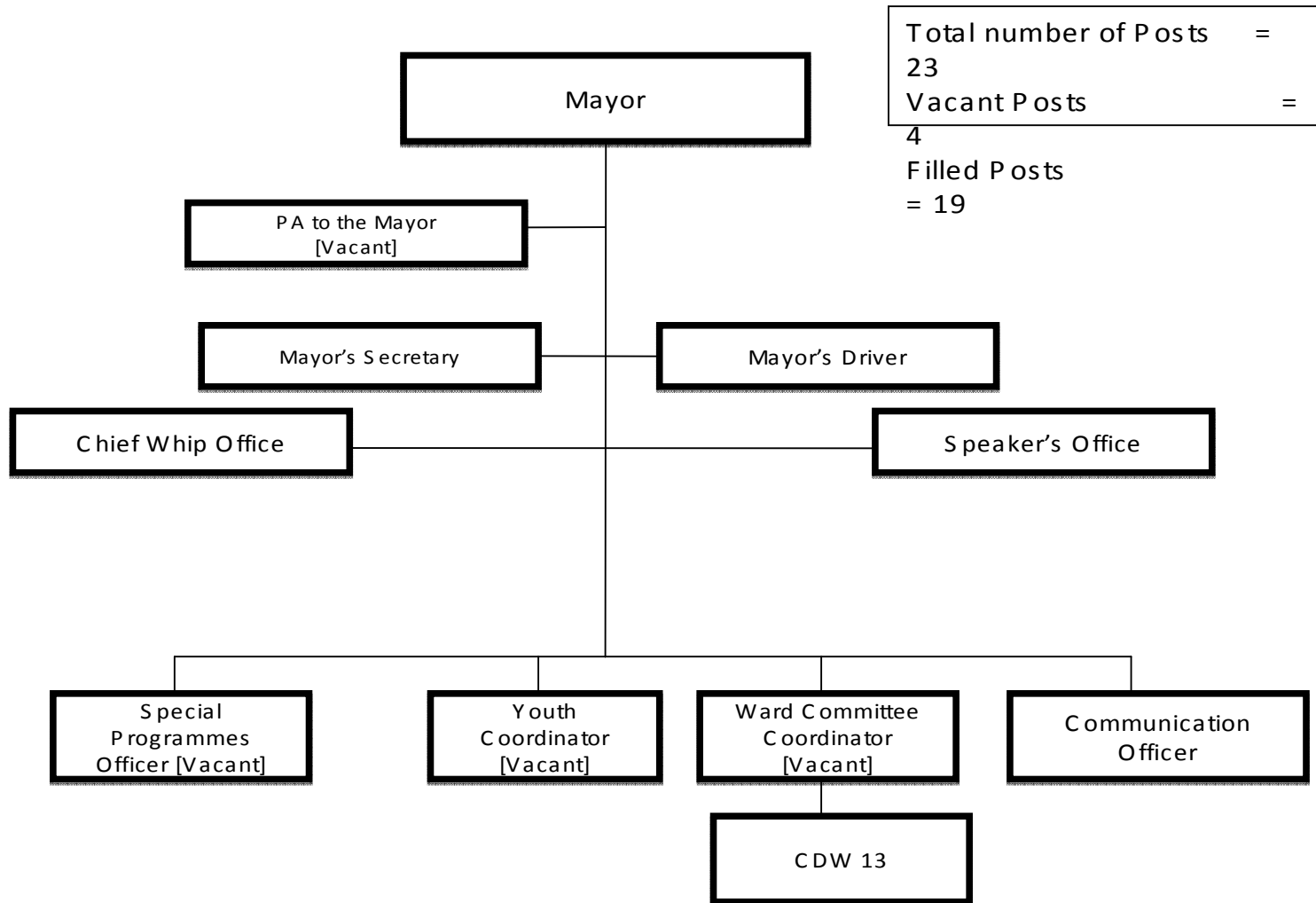
organizational Structure

Total number of posts = 234

Total number filed posts = 69

Total number of vacant posts = 165

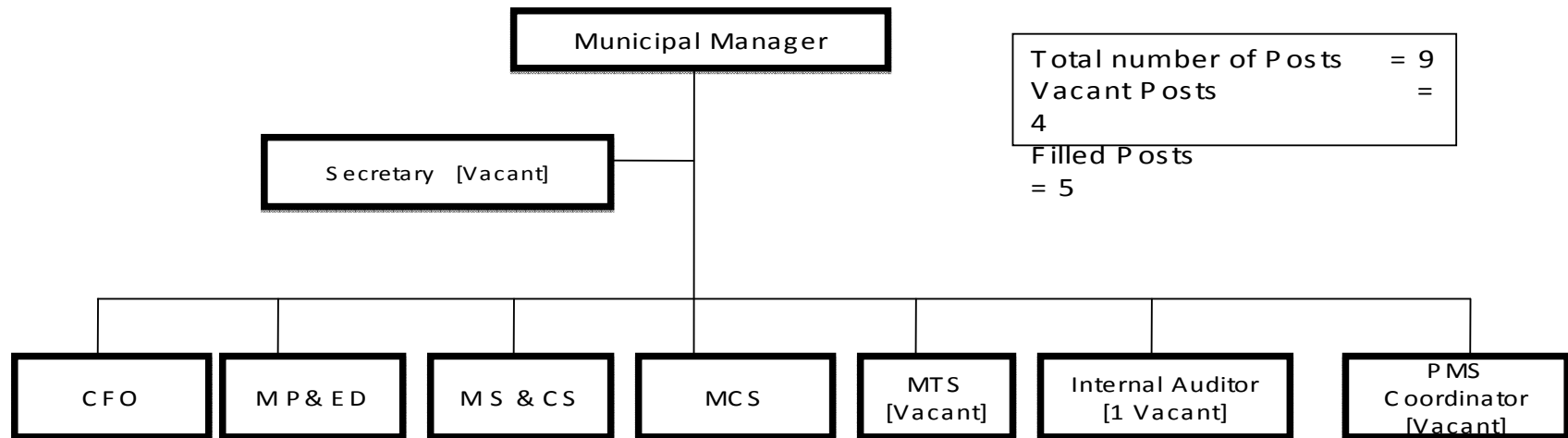
Mayor



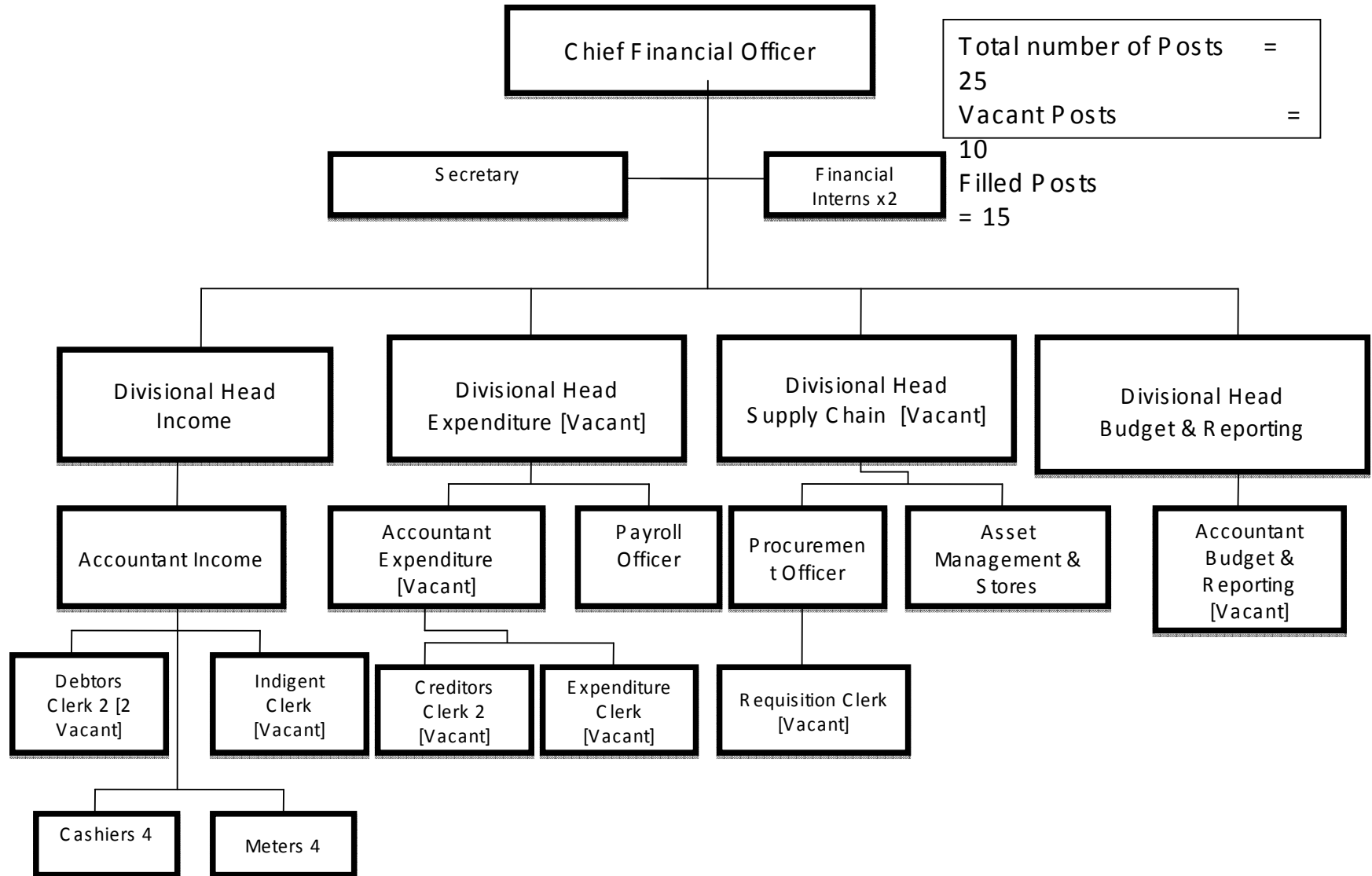
Total number of Posts	=	23
Vacant Posts	=	4

Filled Posts
= 19

Municipal Manager

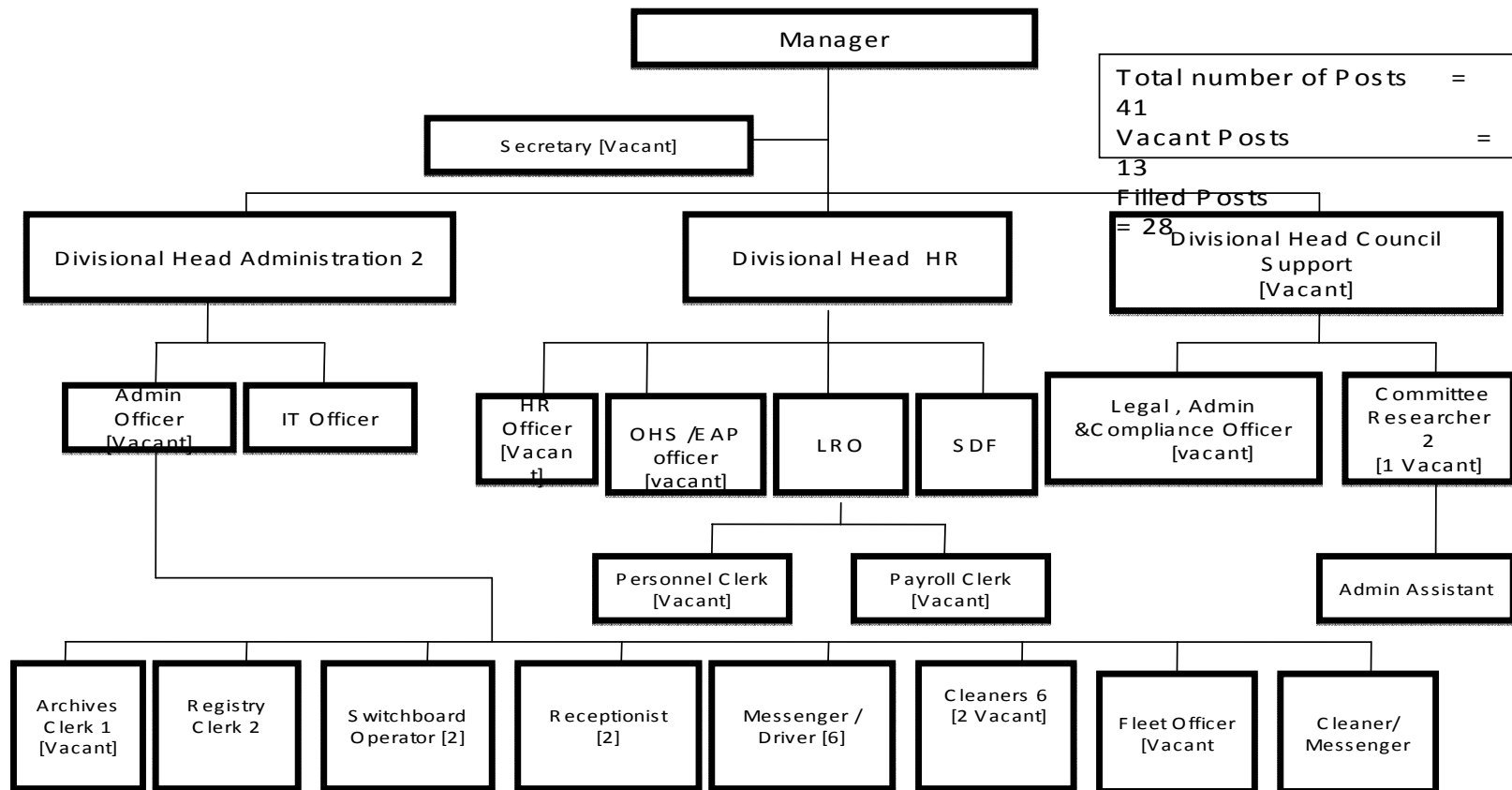


Budget & Treasury



Total number of Posts = 25
 Vacant Posts = 10
 Filled Posts = 15

Corporate Services



Planning & Economic Development

