



Kopana ke maalla, go aga setshaba se kaone

Molemole Municipality

**DRAFT 2019/2020
IDP/BUDGET.**

2. MUNICIPAL VISION, MISSION & VALUES

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

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

A developmental people driven organization that serves its people

The mission of Molemole Local Municipality is:

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

The values of Molemole Local Municipality are as follows:

Integrity
Transparency
Excellence
Accountability
Equity
Trust
Honesty
Respect
Fairness
Partnership

5.8. MEC' IDP ASSESSMENT REPORT.

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

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

Issue raised	Action /Progress
No Reflection on issues of disability	Information has been provided
No indication of skills base within the Municipality	Indicated
No some of the sector plans(ITP, education, safety security plan, infrastructure plan, road master plan, institutional plan)	Sector departments will be engaged to assist with development of sector plans
There is no indication of Income levels Project on consolidation of credible IDP not clarified.	Indicated Clarified
There is no indication of the availability of LUMS	Indicated
No indication of Environmental Programes/projects	Indicated
No indication of alignment of environmental strategies and projects	Indicated
No indication that the municipality has strategies to provide electricity to all household by 2020	Indicated
No link/alignment between the electricity strategies and projects	Aligned
No indication of electricity or energy master plan	Indicated

No classification of road network	Indicated
No indication of roads master plan availability	Indicated
No indication of Economic challenges (e.g. unemployment rates, disaggregated in terms of gender, age, etc.)	Indicated
No indication of the number of jobs created in the past financial year	Indicated
No strategies for business attraction, expansion and retention; Enhancing cluster / sector competitiveness; and Place marketing	Indicated
No indication of alignment of the LED Strategy with other Govt plans, e.g. NSDP, NDP, LDP, etc.	Indicated
No indication that the LED strategy respond to the economic reality of the municipality;	Indicated
No evidence of how intergovernmental dialogue informs spatial and regional economic investment choices.	Indicated
There is no evidence showing:	
Special focus to promote people with disabilities, women and youth;	Indicated
Gender equity promoted for access to economic opportunities?	Indicated
There are no strategies for:	Indicated
Promoting good governance in the municipality;	
Promoting effective communication and public participation in the municipality;	
Promoting the needs of special groups (women, the disabled and youth)	
Promoting mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS issues in the programmes of the municipality?	
No indication good governance programmes, and alignment of projects with strategies.	Indicated
No indication of:	Indicated
Complaints management system;	
Risk Management Strategy; and	
Anti-Corruption Strategy	

No indication of:

Indicated

Rates Policy
Cash Flow management
Indigent Policy
Banking and Investment Policy; and
Tariff policy

There are no strategies for:

Provided

Promoting proper financial management in the municipality in terms of:
Revenue collection, Cash flow and Expenditure Management
Billing System
Revenue management and credit control
Cost recovery and debt collection;
Investment;
Financial resource mobilisation
Rates and Taxes Policy
Inventory and Asset Management

There is no indication of:

**Indicated
MTREF indicated**

5 Year Financial Plan
Tariff policies
Rates and Taxes policies
Supply chain management policies

There is no indications of corrective steps for qualified reports or reports with matters of emphasis?

Indicated

No indication of an approved organisational structure of the municipality approval by council.

Indicated

No indication that the organogram is aligned to powers and functions of the municipality

Indicated

No indication of the vacancy rate

Indicated

The municipal transformation and organisational development strategic

Indicated

6. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS.

MUNICIPAL PROFILE

BACKGROUND.

In this section, we provide the following information:

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

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

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

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

2. POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE CONTEXT

2.1 National Spatial Development Perspective.

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

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

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

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

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

i) Principle 1:

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

ii) Principle 2:

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

iii) Principle 3:

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

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

iv) Principle 4:

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

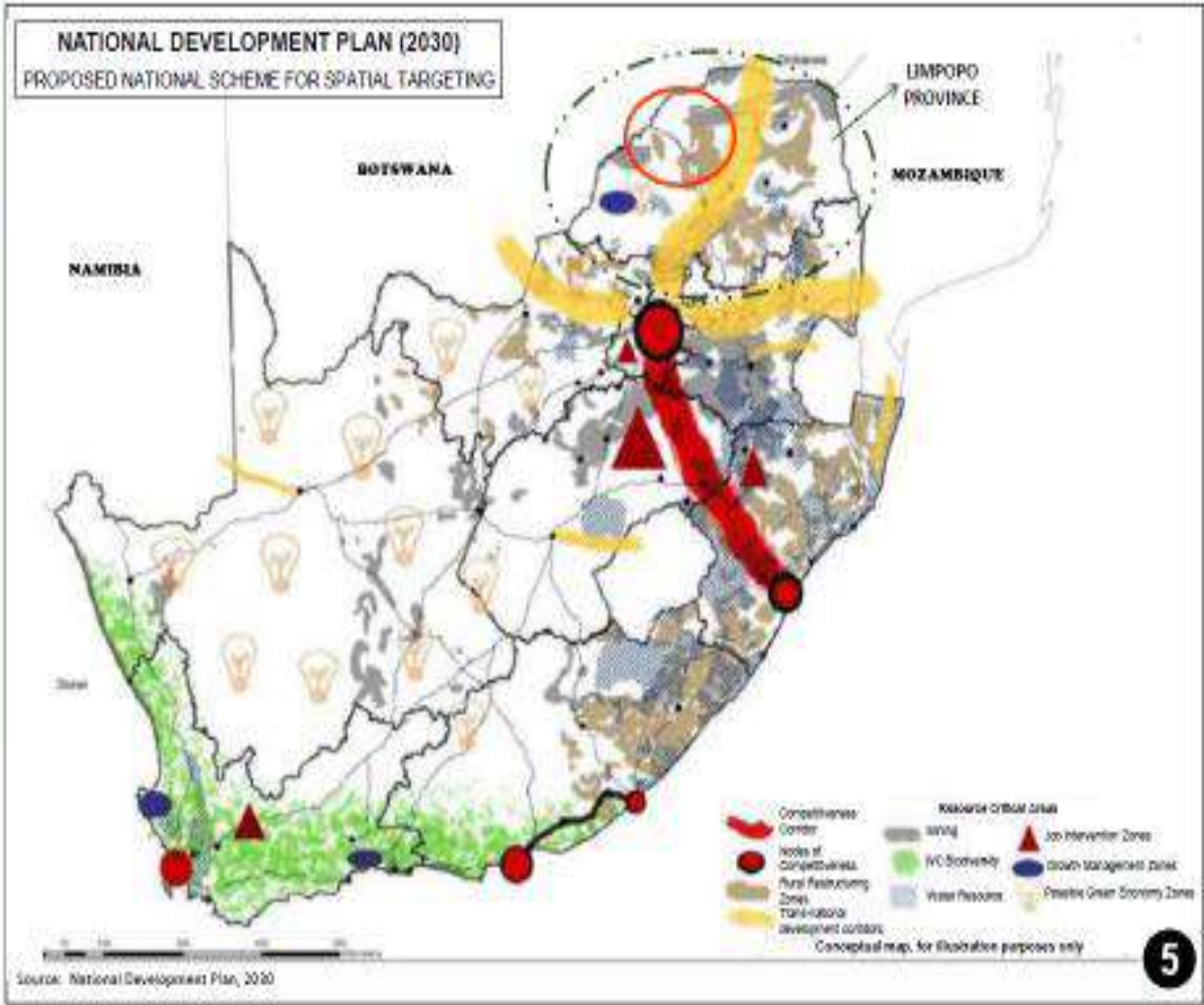
v) Principle 5:

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

2.2 National Development Plan (2030)

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

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



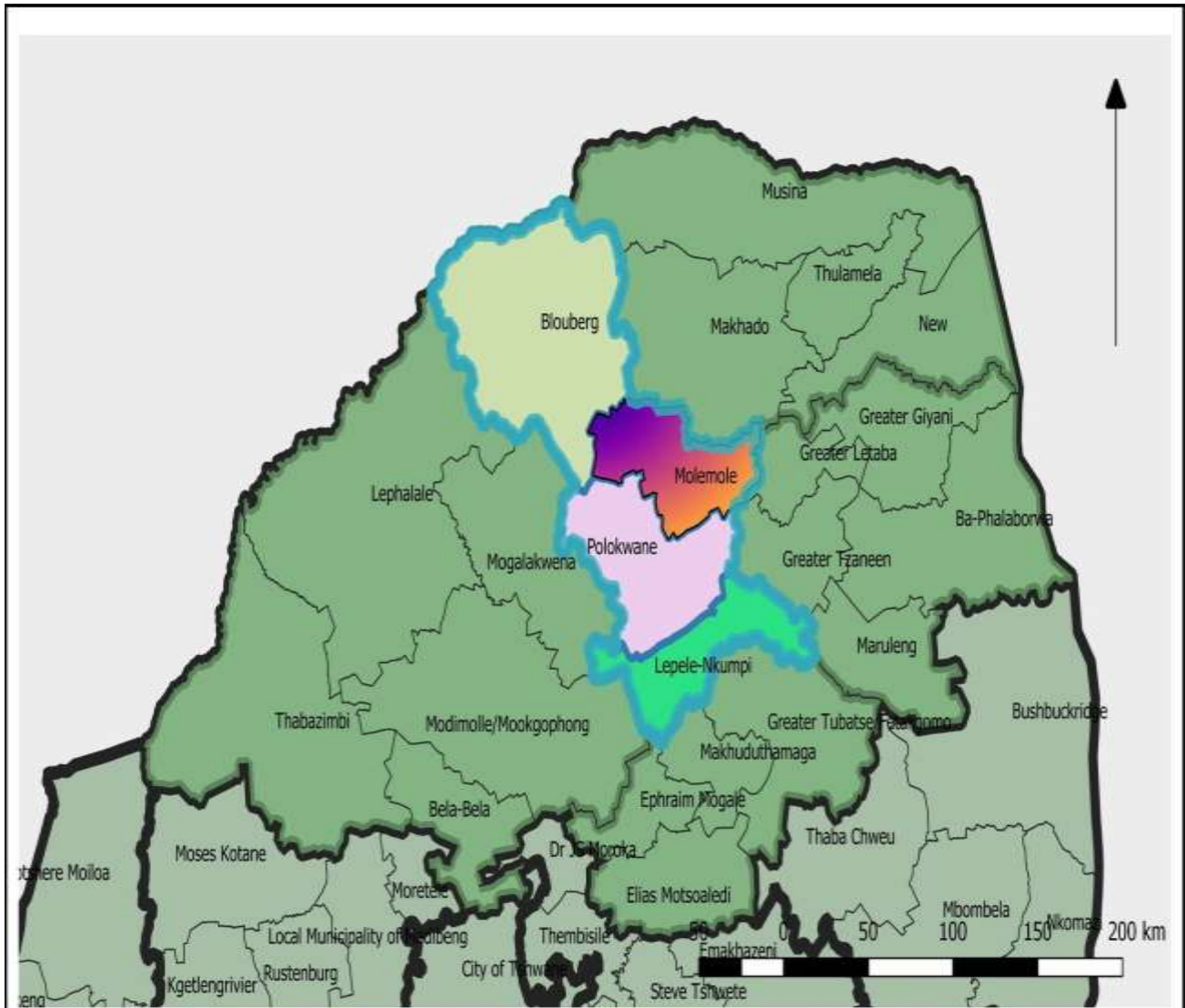
DESCRIPTION OF THE MUNICIPAL AREA.

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

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

The municipality is bordered by:

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



**Molemole Local Municipality
Regional Context**

- Molemole Local Municipality
- Blouberg
- Limpopo Local Municipalities
- Lepele-Nkumpi
- Limpopo Province
- Molemole
- Capricorn District Boundary
- Polokwane

Map 1

DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS.

POPULATION TRENDS.

SPATIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CURRENT REALITY

Socio Economic Profile

Population Trends and Spatial Distribution

Demographic trends are key driving forces in any economic development strategy and hence must be considered in any planning process. The demographic profile influences the type and level of demand of goods and services and the pressure on local services and transport. According to Diagram 1 below, it is clear that Molemole Municipality has the lowest (8.6%) of population in the CDM District as compared to other three Local Municipalities with Polokwane Municipality having the highest (49.9%) population. Furthermore, the disestablishment of Aganang Municipality did not do a large impression on the population dynamics of Molemole as a large chunk of the population was pumped into the Polokwane Municipality.

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

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



MOLEMOLE RACIAL COMPOSITION

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

Table 1: Molemole in Comparison with Capricorn District Racial Composition.

(CDM RACIAL COMPOSITION DIAGRAM NEEDED HERE)

Diagram 2: MLM Racial composition

(MOLEMOLE RACIAL COMPOSITION DIAGRAM NEEDED HERE)

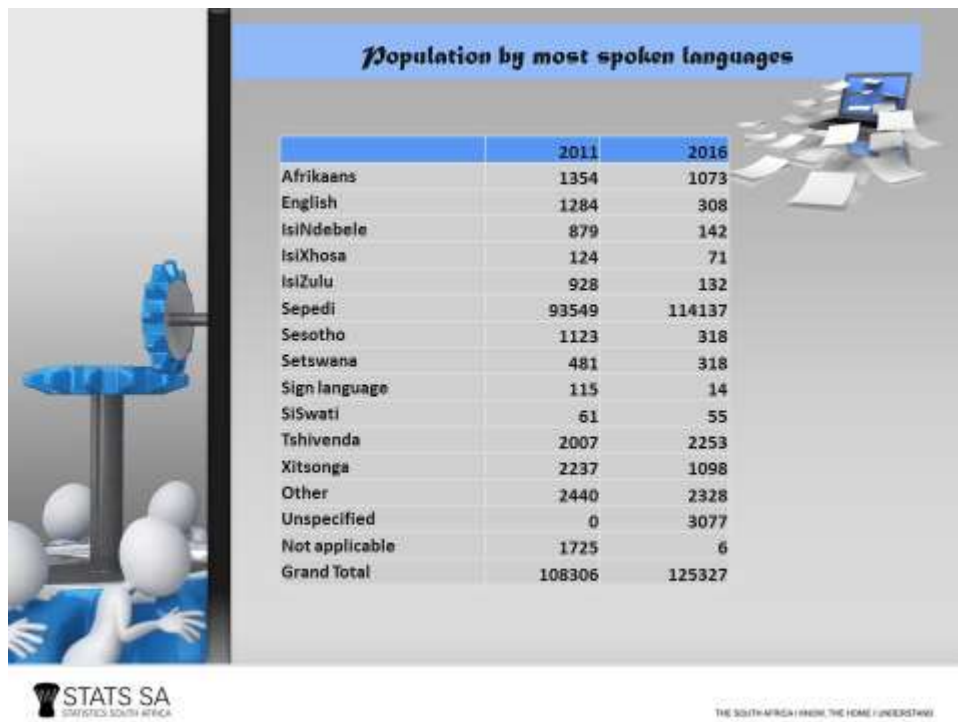


Table 2: Population of Molemole, Capricorn District and Limpopo

(TABLE BELOW)

AGE AND GENDER DISTRIBUTION.

Gender Distribution per Settlement

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

TABLE 2: Gender Distribution per Settlement 2011.

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

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

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

DIAGRAM :3

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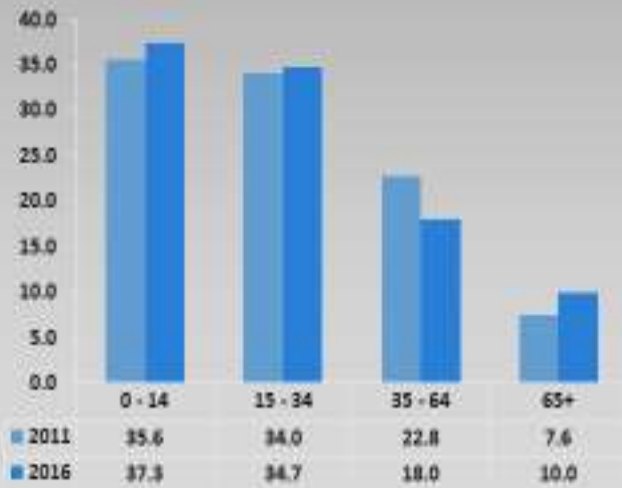
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Table 3: Geography Hierarchy By Age - Broad Age Groups Counting: Person Weight

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

Proportion of population by broad age



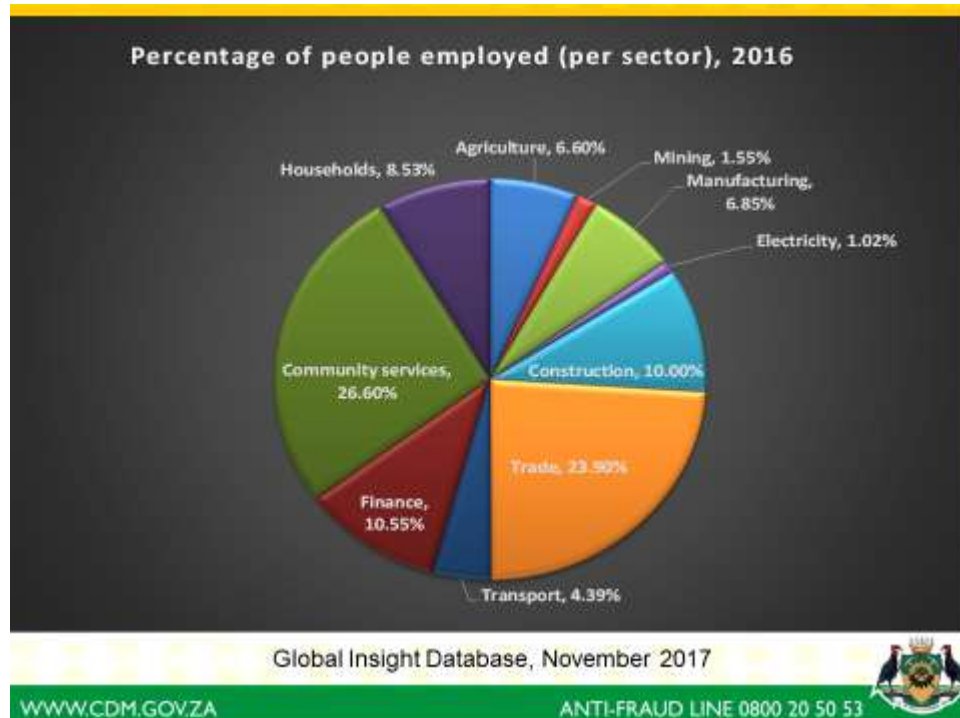
THE CHALLENGES PERTAINING TO THE DECLINE IN POPULATION.

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

EMPLOYMENT PROFILE.

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

Table 4: MLM EMPLOYMENT STATUS.



UNEMPLOYMENT RATES.

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

INCOME LEVELS

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

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

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

Income category	Limpopo			Capricorn			Molemole		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Female	Total	
No income	56.4%	62.9%	60.0%	59.5%	62.8%	61.3%	44.8%	54.0%	50.1%
R1 - R400	6.7%	8.6%	7.8%	4.7%	5.2%	5.0%	7.7%	9.6%	8.8%
R401 - R800	7.1%	8.9%	8.1%	5.6%	8.8%	7.4%	16.4%	17.1%	16.8%
R801 - R1 600	12.4%	11.2%	11.7%	11.7%	12.1%	12.0%	19.3%	13.8%	16.1%
R1 601 - R3 200	6.3%	2.4%	4.2%	6.3%	2.9%	4.4%	3.1%	1.4%	2.1%
R3 201 - R6 400	5.2%	2.8%	3.9%	4.9%	3.7%	4.2%	4.6%	2.3%	3.3%
R6 401 - R12 800	3.8%	2.4%	3.0%	4.5%	3.3%	3.8%	3.9%	1.8%	2.7%
R12 801 - R25 600	1.4%	0.5%	0.9%	2.0%	0.7%	1.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%

R25 601 - R51 200	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
R51 201 - R102 400	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
R102 401 -R204 800	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
R204 801 or more	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Source: Molemole LED Strategy

2.4 PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES.

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

	Communication	Concentration/Remembering	Hearing	Seeing	Walking/Climbing stairs
Some difficulty	1724	3043	2574	6991	2760
A lot of difficulty	595	1074	498	1301	777

Cannot do at all					
	974	1102	294	357	802
Do not know					
	289	471	152	117	207

7. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS KPA – 1 SPATIAL ANALYSIS.

7.1. SPATIAL RATIONALE.

The municipality has reviewed and adopted the Spatial Development Framework during 2013/14 Financial year and this plan continues to guide development within the municipality until it is reviewed. The enactment of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA), 2013, which came into effect during July 2015 necessitates that the SDF be reviewed to be consistent with the provision of the Act. The budget provision has been made for the review of the SDF in the 2017/2018 financial year. This will assist in making sure that the communities from the disestablished Aganang municipality find expression in our SDF.

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

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

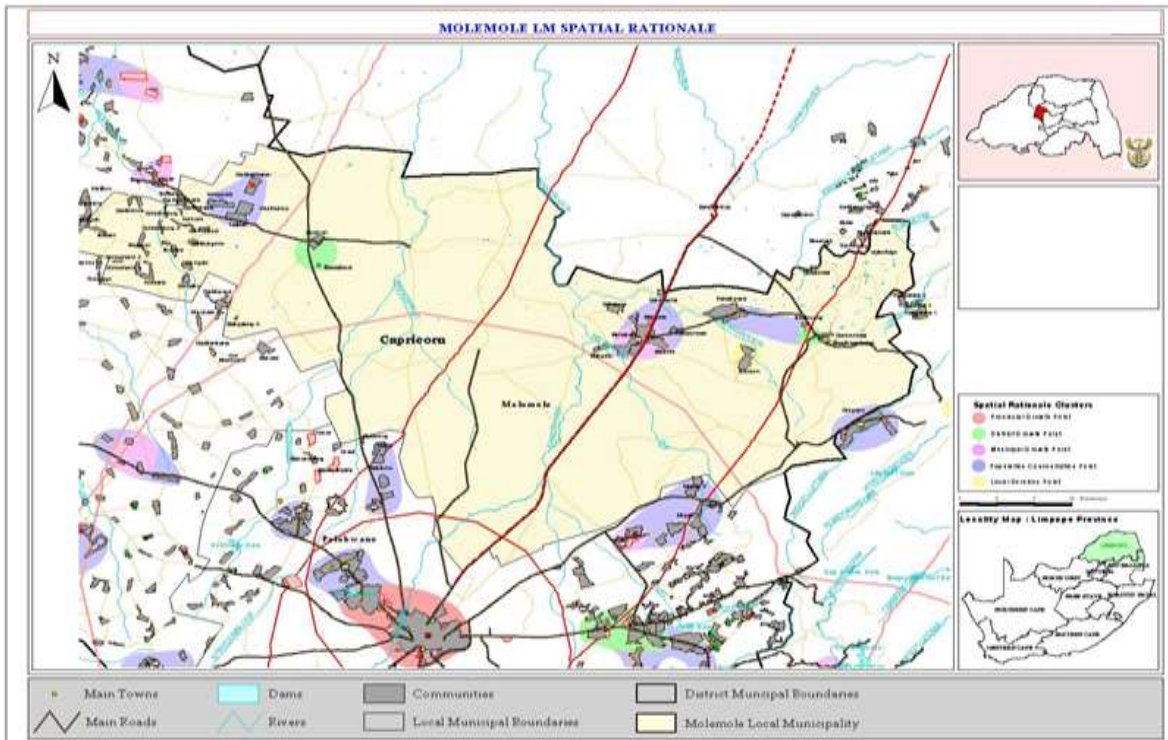
(9) Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA)

7.1.1 SETTLEMENT PATTERNS AND DEVELOPMENT.

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

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

FIGURE 1: SPATIAL STRUCTURE OF MOLEMOLE.



THE FOLLOWING ARE MOLEMOLE FORMAL TOWNS AND REGISTERED SETTLEMENTS WITH GENERAL PLANS:

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

Molemole Local Municipality is predominantly rural in nature which is clustered in two groups in the Western and Eastern parts of the municipality. In terms of the new redetermination of

municipal boundaries, the municipality is having sixteen wards and forty eight (48) villages emanating from the redetermination of municipal boundaries.

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

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

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



7.1.2. MAIN ACCESS ROADS LINKING THE MOLEMOLE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY TO OTHER AREAS INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING:

1. N1 road from Polokwane to Makhado traverses Molemole LM;
2. Road P94/1 (R521) from Polokwane to Botswana via Mogwadi;
3. Road R36 connecting to N1 from Morebeng;
4. Road R81 running north-south on the eastern boundary of the Molemole LM;
5. Road D688 connecting Bylsteel;
6. Road D1200 connecting Mogwadi to Senwabarwana;
7. Road D1356 connecting Morebeng to Mphakane via Mekomene;
8. Road D3337 connecting Kanana, Rankuwe and Senwabarwana
9. Road D3428 connecting Fairlie to Mabitsela

SPATIAL CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES.

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

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

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

CLUSTER ONE	WARD NUMBER	NAMES OF VILLAGES	WARD COUNCILLOR
MOREBENG, RATSAKA AND RAMOKGOPA CLUSTER	01	Morebeng, Nthabiseng, Bosbuilt, Boerlands and Capricorn park.	Cllr. Rathete Tshepiso
	02	Ga-Sebone, Ga-Mokganya, Riverside, Ga-Masekela, Ga- Kgatla, Ga-Makgato, Ga- Rakubu, Ga-Mmasa and Masedi	Cllr. Rampyapedi Tshepiso
	03	Ga-Phasha, Moshate, Greenside, Vuka, Motolone, Monenyane, Ga-Thoka, Diwaweng, Ga-Joel and Molotone	Cllr. Seakamela Nakedi
	04	Sephala, Madiehe, Maila, Makwetja, Ga-Thoka, Mashaha, Mabula and Ga- Chewe.	Cllr. Rathaha Masilo
MACHAKA AND MAKGATO CLUSTER	05	Makgato, Lebowa, Mashabe, Morelele and Maphosa	Cllr. Mpati Lawrence
	06	Sekonye, Mmamolamodi, Ga- Podu, Dikgading, Mphakane and Springs	Cllr. Tawana Makoma
	07	Matseke, Ramatjowe, Sekhokho and Sefene.	Cllr. Nakana Sewatlalene
	08	Sekakene, Mangata, Polatla, Sione, Ribane and Dikgolaneng	Cllr. Malema Moni

	09	Matswaing, Sekhokho, Dipateng, Nyakelang, RDP and Sekhwama	Cllr. Manthata Mokgadi
MOGWADI, MOHODI AND MAPONTO CLUSTER	10	Mogwadi, Makgalong A and B, Marowe and Moletjane	Cllr. Sephesu Matlou
	11	Sekakene, Mankwe Park and Fatima	Cllr. Ramukhubedu Naledzani
	12	Newstand B and Maponto	Cllr. Kobola Sekwatle
	13	Kofifi, Madikana and Mohodi Newstand C	Cllr. Lehong Moyahabo
MOLETJIE AND BOUGHT FARMS CLUSTER	14	Maupye, Koek-koek, Rheinland, Brilliant, Boulast, Schoenveldt, Brussels, Mokgehle and Westphalia.	Cllr. Moreroa Mpelege
	15	Sako, Kanana, Witlig (Mohlajeng), Kolopo, Sekuruwe, Machabaphala and Maribana.	Cllr. Duba Marius
	16	Masehlong, Mabitsela, Phago, Phaudi and Flora	Cllr. Masoga Phuti

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

THE HIERARCHY OF SETTLEMENTS IS DESCRIBED AND EXPLAINED AS FOLLOWS:

First Order Settlements (Growth Points)

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

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

Second Order (Population Concentration Points)

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

Third Order Settlements (Local Service Points)

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

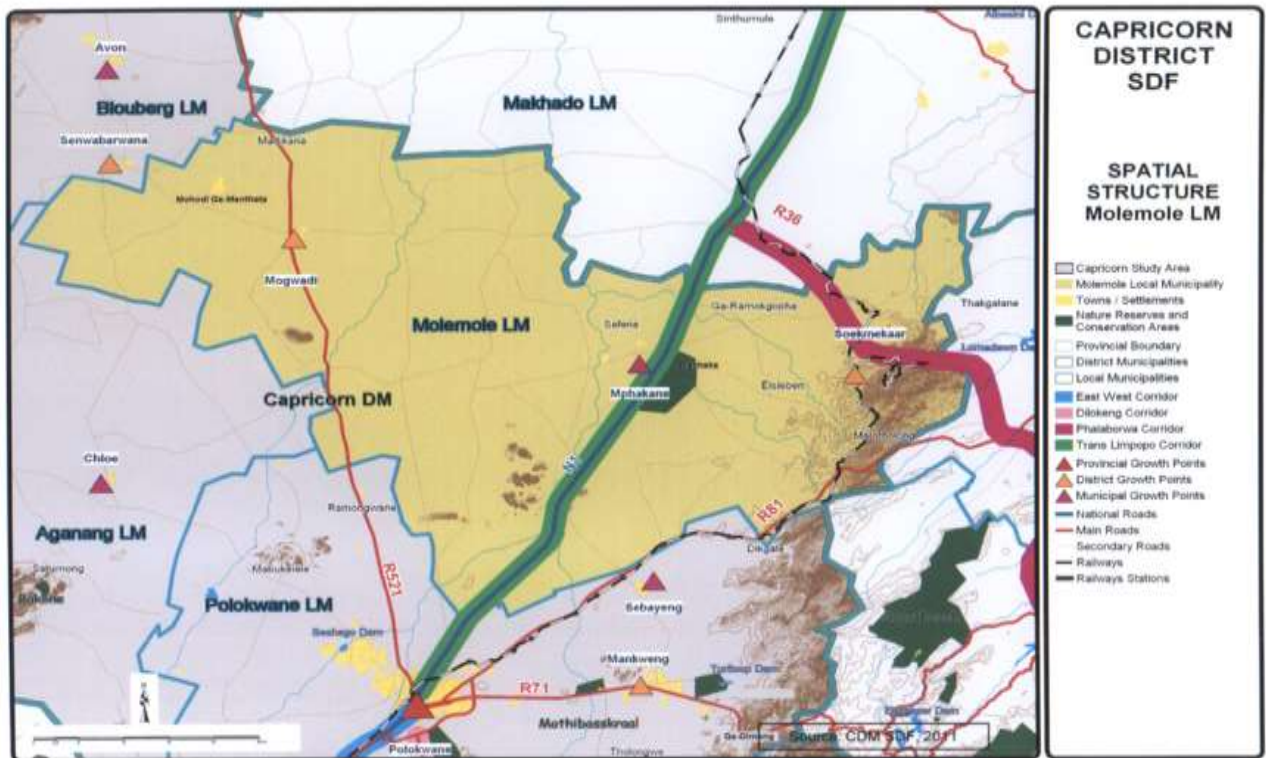
The potential for self-sustained development growth is also limited by the lack of development opportunities. Some of these settlements can be distinguished from the fourth order settlements mainly because of their servicing functions. Some of these third order settlements have established government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

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

Five Tribal/Traditional Authorities comprising Machaka, Ramokgopa, Manthata, Makgato and Moloto/Moletsi are responsible for R188 settlements of the Municipality. The study area has a widely dispersed settlement structure that is characterised by poor accessibility, low density, and large distances between settlements.

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

FIGURE 2: TIER HIERARCHICAL STRUCTURE FOR THE MUNICIPALITY.



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

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

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

FIGURE 3: MOLEMOLE MUNICIPALITY LAND CLAIMS.

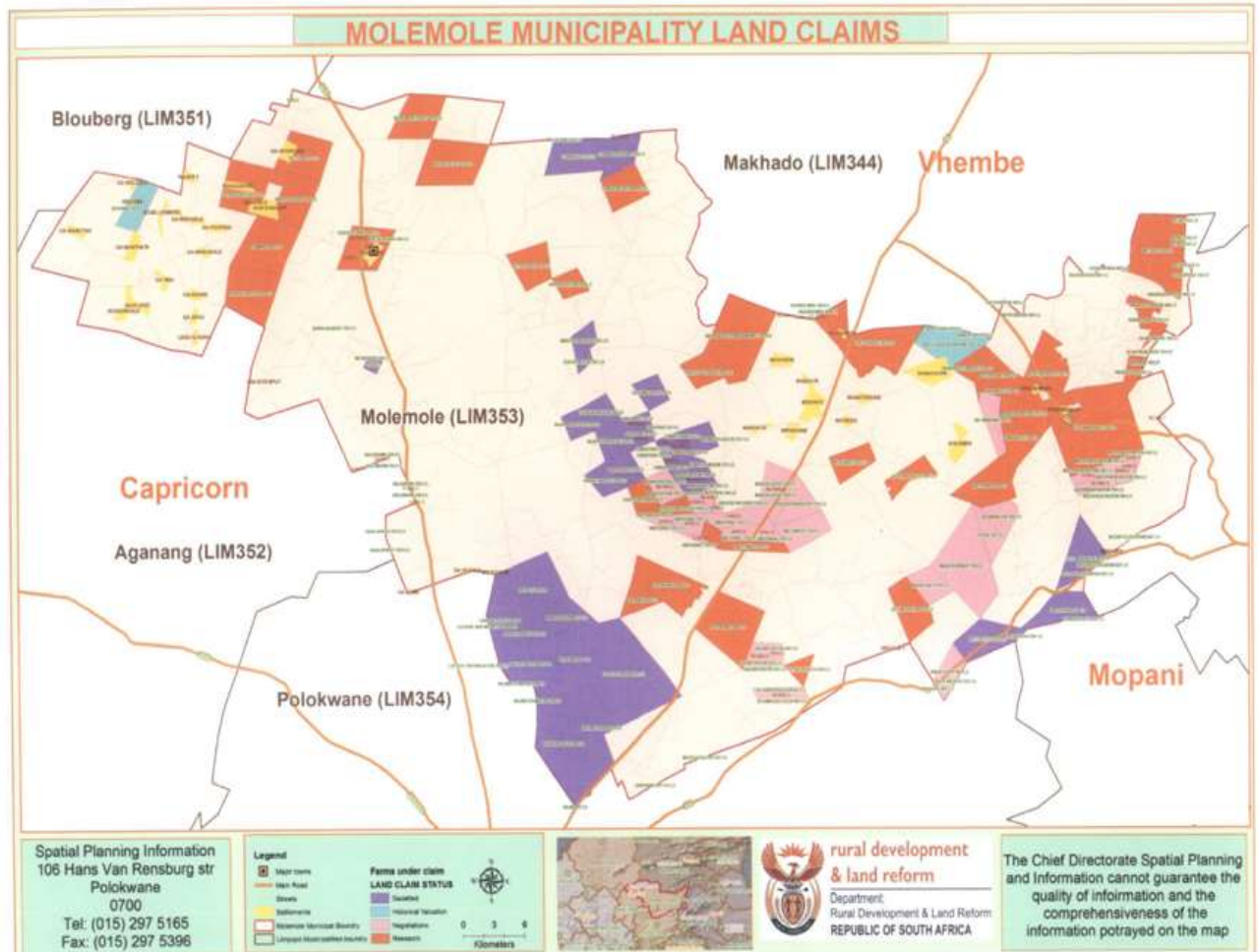


TABLE 3: LIST OF FARMS UNDER CLAIMS & CURRENT STATUS.

No.	Name of Farm	Status
1	De Put 611 LS	Gazetted
2	Langgerecht 610 LS	Gazetted
3	Locatie van Malietzie 606 LS	Gazetted

4	Maroelabult 614 LS	Gazetted
5	Kalkfontein 615 LS	Gazetted
6	Uitkoms 864 LS	Gazetted
7	Fortklipdam 852 LS	Gazetted
8	Palmietfontein 620 LS	Gazetted
9	Kareebosch 618 LS	Gazetted
10	Palmietkuil 853 LS	Gazetted
11	Klapperbosch 752 LS	Gazetted
12	Tijgerfontein 503 LS	Gazetted
13	Groenvlei 751 LS	Gazetted
14	Swartlaagte 749 LS	Gazetted
15	Graspan 753 LS	Gazetted
16	Leeuwkopje 505 LS	Gazetted
17	Zwartpan 755 LS	Gazetted
18	Withoutlaagte 757 LS	Gazetted
19	Vlakfontein 759 LS	Gazetted
20	Driedoornhoek 452 LS	Gazetted
21	Zoutfontein 501 LS	Gazetted
22	Helpmekaar 819 LS	Gazetted
23	Segops Location 821 LS	Gazetted
24	Waterval 827 LS	Gazetted
25	Netrecht 832 LS	Gazetted
26	Diepkloof 830 LS	Gazetted
27	Patryspan 207 LS	Gazetted
28	Driedoornhoek 452 LS	Gazetted
29	Zoutfontein 501 LS	Gazetted
30	Ruigtesvly 475 LS	Historical Valuation
31	Matjesgoedfontein 513 LS	Historical Valuation
32	Kleinfontein 847 LS	Negotiations
33	Schuinsgelegen 845 LS	Negotiations

34	Rietspruit 792 LS	Negotiations
35	Bodensteinshoop 765 LS	Negotiations
36	Maroelaput 764 LS	Negotiations
37	Brakfontein 796 LS	Negotiations
38	Waterval 793 LS	Negotiations
39	Noogensfontein 780 LS	Negotiations
40	Mooiplaats 815 LS	Negotiations
41	Magataspruit 816 LS	Negotiations
42	Uitval 817 LS	Negotiations
43	Blinkwater 784 LS	Negotiations
44	Salamis 807 LS	Research
45	Roodewal 808 LS	Research
46	Uitvalplaats 842 LS	Research
47	Zoetfontein 797 LS	Research
48	Waterval 793 LS	Research
49	Rechtdaar 175 LS	Research
50	Draaifontein 180 LS	Research
51	Tarentaaldraai 493 LS	Research
52	Deonderstewagendrift 464 LS	Research
53	Paardesmid 469 LS	Research
54	The Grange 471 LS	Research
55	Uitkomst 769 LS	Research
56	Doornlaagte 787 LS	Research
57	Ramapoetspruit 514 LS	Research
58	Deelkraal 515	Research
59	Modderfontein 517 LS	Research
60	Grobler 776 LS	Research
61	Waterval 785 LS	Research
62	Zoetmekaar 778 LS	Research
63	Boschkopje 519 LS	Research

64	Setali 122 LT	Research
65	Rietvlei 130 LT	Research
66	Setali 131 LT	Research
67	Setali 431 LT	Research
68	Voorspoed 132 LT	Research
69	Wakkeestroom 484 LT	Research
70	Swaneswang 1175 LT	Research

LAND USE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM AND SCHEME.

The municipality has a Land Use Scheme in place aimed at regulating land use municipality within its jurisdiction. The Scheme was adopted and promulgated in 2006, and is known as Molemole Land Use Scheme, 2006. With the coming into effect of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA), 2013, the scheme would need to be reviewed to ensure that it is consistent with the relevant act (SPLUMA) but, also to ensure that it includes areas from the disestablished Aganang Municipality.

7.2. ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS.

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

7.2.1 Environmental protocols

To achieve sustainable development, emphasis at local is essential. The international Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro during 1992 highlighted the fact that no progress

towards sustainable development will be achieved unless there is action at local level for global purposes. Local Agenda 21 emerged as a product of the summit. The slogan of 'think globally act locally' was accepted at this summit.

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

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

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

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

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

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

7.2.2 Bio-physical environment.

a. Topography

Molemole consists of undulating topography, generally flattest in the north and west (Figure 1). Elevation ranges from less than 900 m in the north to over 1 250 m in the hills of the south and south-east. Slopes are generally gentle, less than 5% in most cases, but steeper terrain occurs in the hilly areas, up to >25% in places. The topography of an area can dictate the ability to develop or not. Generally, flatter gentle sloping topographies allow for easier establishment of development.

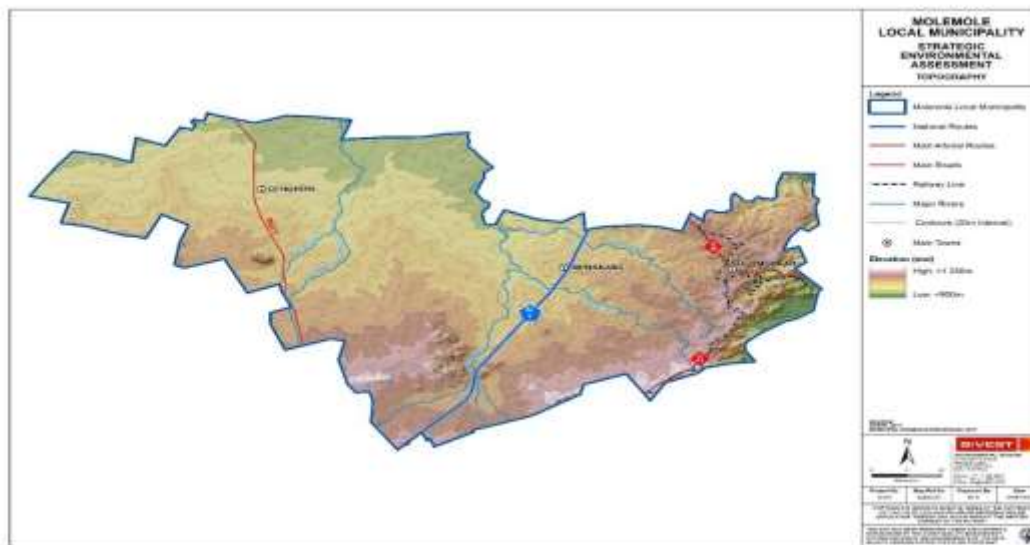


Figure 1: Topography map

b. Land cover

In terms of land cover (Figure 2), the largest part of the Molemole LM is occupied by various types of natural bushland, with only isolated areas of cultivation, either commercial (dark green) or “subsistence” (brown). Several areas of irrigation (light green) can also be seen, often generally corresponding with the alluvial soils close to the rivers.

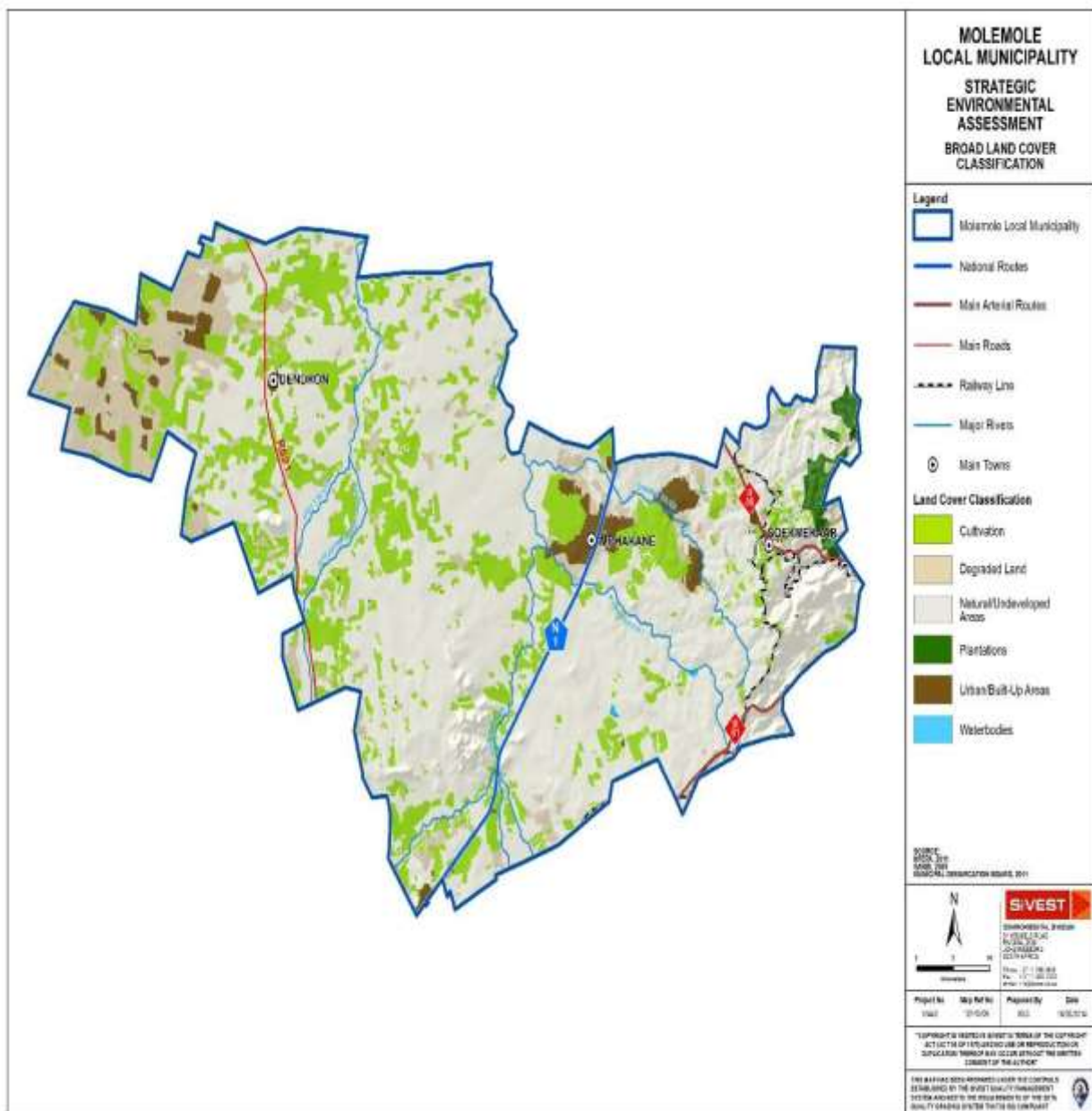


Figure 2: map showing land cover classification

II. Temperature

Temperatures also vary, but less than rainfall. Average daily minimum and maximum temperatures are 29.9°C and 17.9°C for January and 22.4°C and 4.9°C for July across most of the area (Koch, 2005), but will be somewhat cooler in the higher parts to the east, generally around 1-2°C. Frost generally occurs between mid-June and late July on between 5 and 10 days on average. The area is also characterized by a moisture deficit, with annual evaporation of between 2 000 and 2 200 mm, which compares poorly with the generally low prevailing rainfall.

III. Evaporation

Evaporation is the process whereby liquid water is transformed into vapor. Approximately 91% of the mean annual precipitation is evaporated from free water resources and transpired from vegetation. This leaves very little available water to be used within the municipality. The evaporation pattern (figure 4) is similar to the rainfall pattern, with greater evaporation in the east compared to the west.

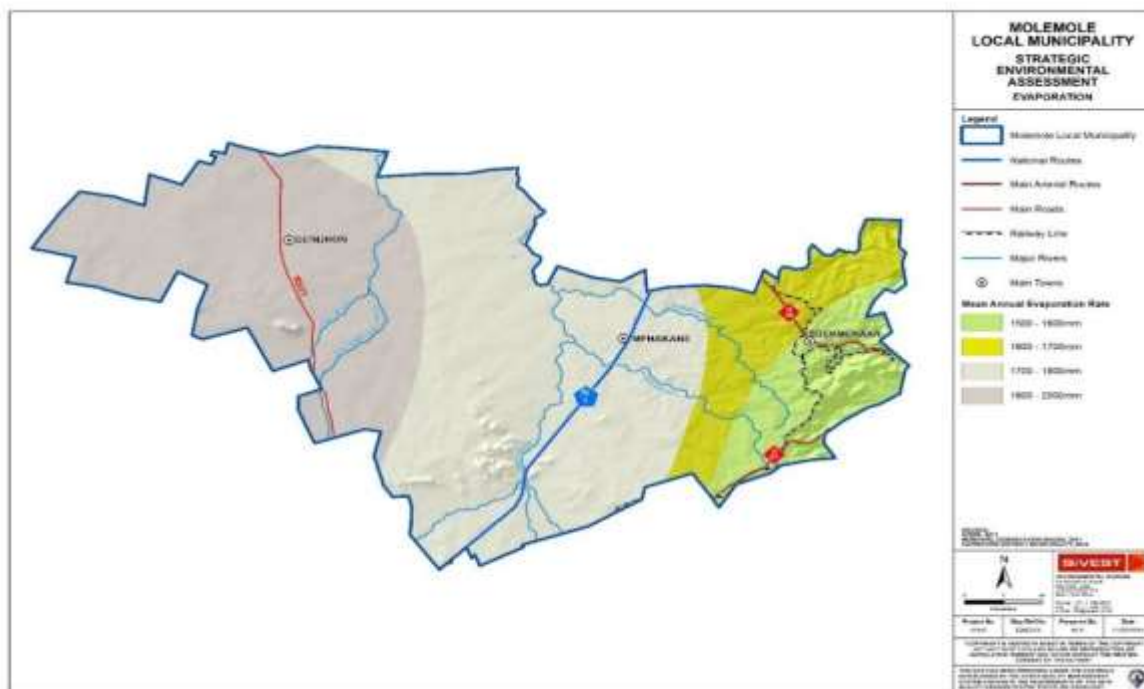


Figure 4: a map showing the evaporation

c. **Geology**

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

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

According to Mineral and Mining Development Study of the Molemole Local Municipality (June, 2009), the rocks underlying the study area are associated with a variety of minerals. These minerals include gold, copper, graphite, nickel, iron ore, chromite, beryllium, corundum, asbestos and feldspars. Due to the small occurrences of these minerals large-scale mining is often uneconomical and instead these mineral deposits are often exploited by small mining companies.

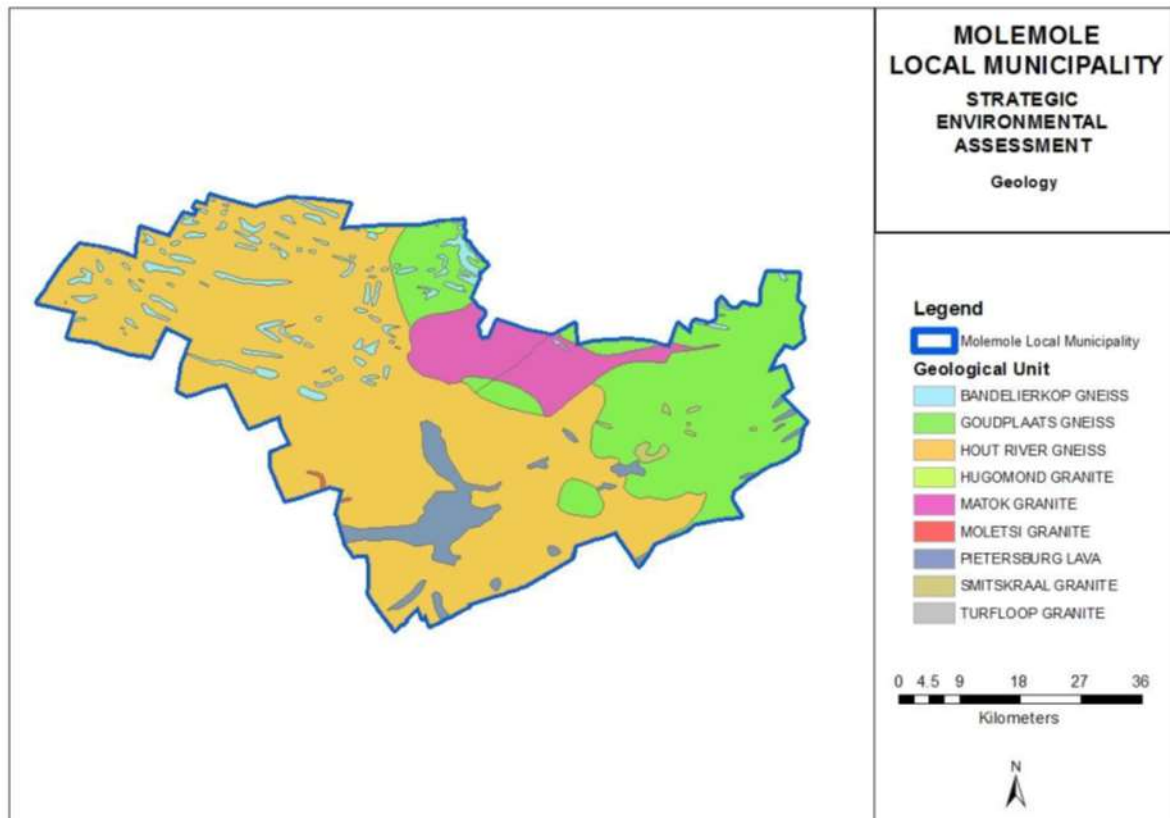


Figure 5: Geological stratigraphic units of the Molemole Local Municipality

e. Soil types

There are a number of separate land types occurring within Molemole. The majority of the study area consists of soils of varying characteristics in terms of colour and depth, from rich red soils to weak red soils and red-yellow clayey soils along streams. Deep soils along the rivers are potentially suitable for agricultural development, especially crop farming.

f. Vegetation

Due to rolling grassland together with scattered shrubs and isolated trees accompanied by limited rainfall, the entire Molemole LM is classified as a Savannah biome. There are various dominant vegetation types that characterise Molemole LM. As a well-known fact, Makhado Arid Sweet Bushveld is the predominant vegetation

type which covers about 80% of the study area, whereas others like Lowveld Sour Bushveld, Mamabolo Mountain Sour Bushveld, Polokwane Plateau Grassveld, Sourish Bushveld and Mixed Bushveld account for the remaining 20% of the total land area of Molemole Local Municipality. The majority of the study area is covered with woodlands and shrubs often intercepted by cultivated commercial and some subsistence farming with some degraded sections especially towards the eastern sections of the Municipality.

7.2.3 Environmental Degradation

a. Soil erosion

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

b. Deforestation

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

c. Alien species

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

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

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

- Mechanical methods (felling, removing of invading alien plants, often in conjunction with burning);
- Chemical methods (using environmentally safe herbicides)
- Biological control (using species-specific insects and diseases from the alien plant's country of origin);

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

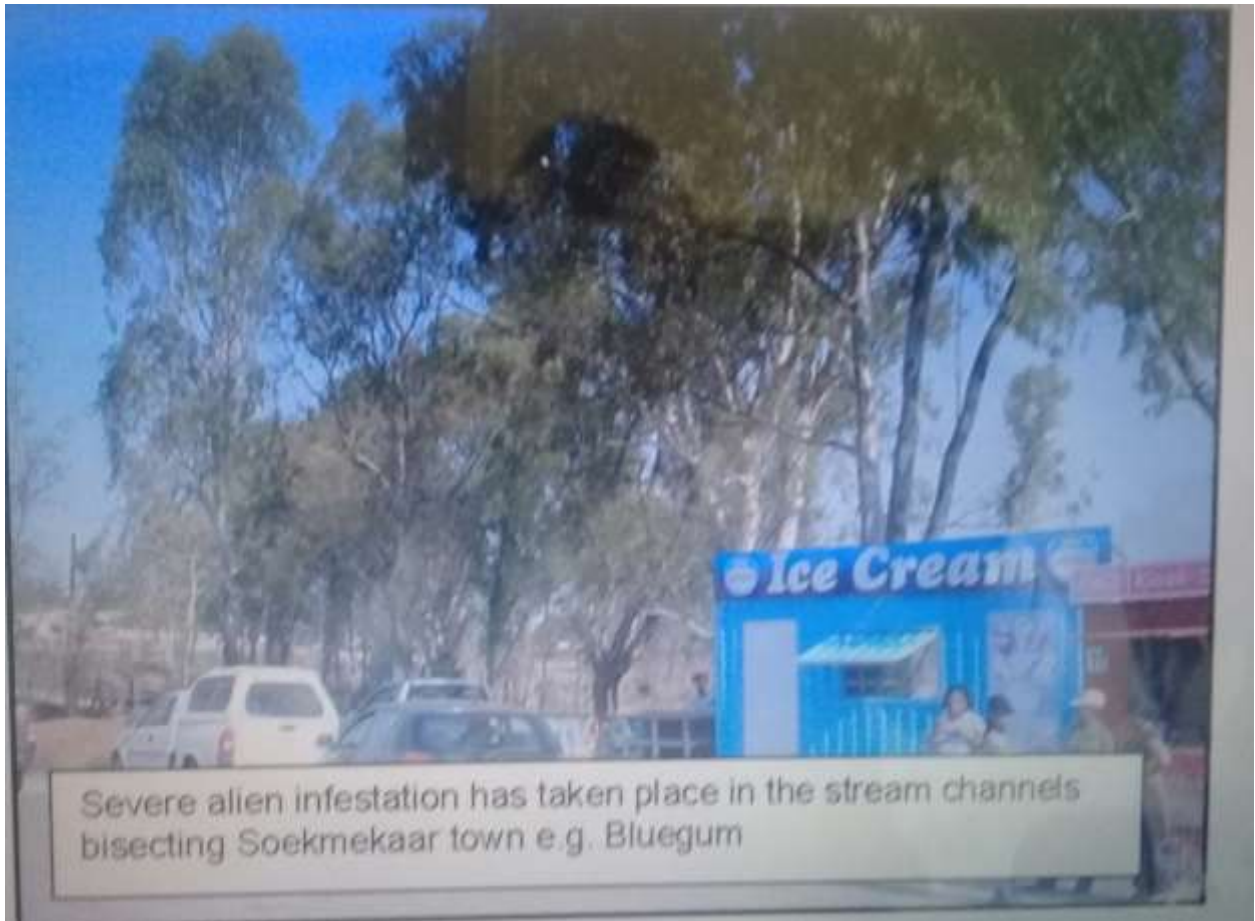


Figure 6: Bluegum trees in Soekmekaar town

d. Climate change and Air Quality

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

Particulate pollution affects climate directly and indirectly. A particle's ability to absorb or scatter light has direct effects. Particles such as black carbon absorb the sunlight, which heats the atmosphere, while sulphates and nitrates may have a cooling effect.

Indirect effects on climate include changes in the reflectivity of clouds, or indirect influence in cloud lifetime and precipitation.

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

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

7.2.3 Conservation

a. Wetlands

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

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

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

The sandy nature of the soils and generally flat undulating terrain in the MLM make for a suitable template from which channelled valley bottom wetlands have been able to form, and can continue to develop into watercourses. Despite the broad nature of the valley bottoms in the MLM, the wetlands visited seem to be constrained to the channel and extended for no more than 50-100m either side of the channel.

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



Figure 7: Example of a developed channeled valley bottom wetland

I. Un-channelled Valley Bottom Wetlands

Where un-channelled valley bottom wetlands were observed, these wetlands were generally well vegetated with hydrophytic species in the eastern areas of the MLM. A relatively minimal amount of alien invasive vegetation was evident at the time. Overall, un-channelled valley bottom wetlands were less evident in the central and western areas of the MLM however. Erosion for some wetlands was evident and site specific near infrastructure such as road and bridge crossings which seem to have contributed to the onset due to disturbance and altering the natural hydrology. An example of this type of wetland is shown in Figure 8 below.



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

II. Flat/Depression Wetlands

There are a number of flat and depression wetlands that were identified in the field. The vegetation of the flat/depression wetlands were mainly characterised by grasses with few sedges in the bushveld areas. Many were observed to be generally in a good condition with little vegetation disturbance, however there was some degree of physical impact which varied from trampling impacts and fence lines through wetlands to more significant impacts such as the construction of berms and diversion canals to and from wetlands. An example of this wetland type is shown in Figure 9 below.



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

III. Hillslope Seep Wetlands

Hillslope seep wetlands were difficult to identify in the areas chosen to investigate this wetland type. Many of the hillslope seep wetlands identified in the NFEPA database (2011) were incorrectly classified and seemed to belong to another wetland type. Additionally, access was limited for the remaining wetlands earmarked for observation, which prevented verification. However, it is not to suggest that there are no hillslope seep wetlands. The classification of this wetland type should be refined for this region.

b. Nature reserves

There are a good number of private nature reserves, conservancies (west of Morebeng and Munnik) and commercial game farms (in the Mogwasi, Legkraal and Kalkbank

areas). Many of these farms have reintroduced threatened game species such as Sable and Roan Antelope, White Rhino and Tsessebe. At least 10 large game farms within the Municipality have breeding projects for Sable Antelope and disease-free Cape buffalo.

Machaka Game Reserve

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

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

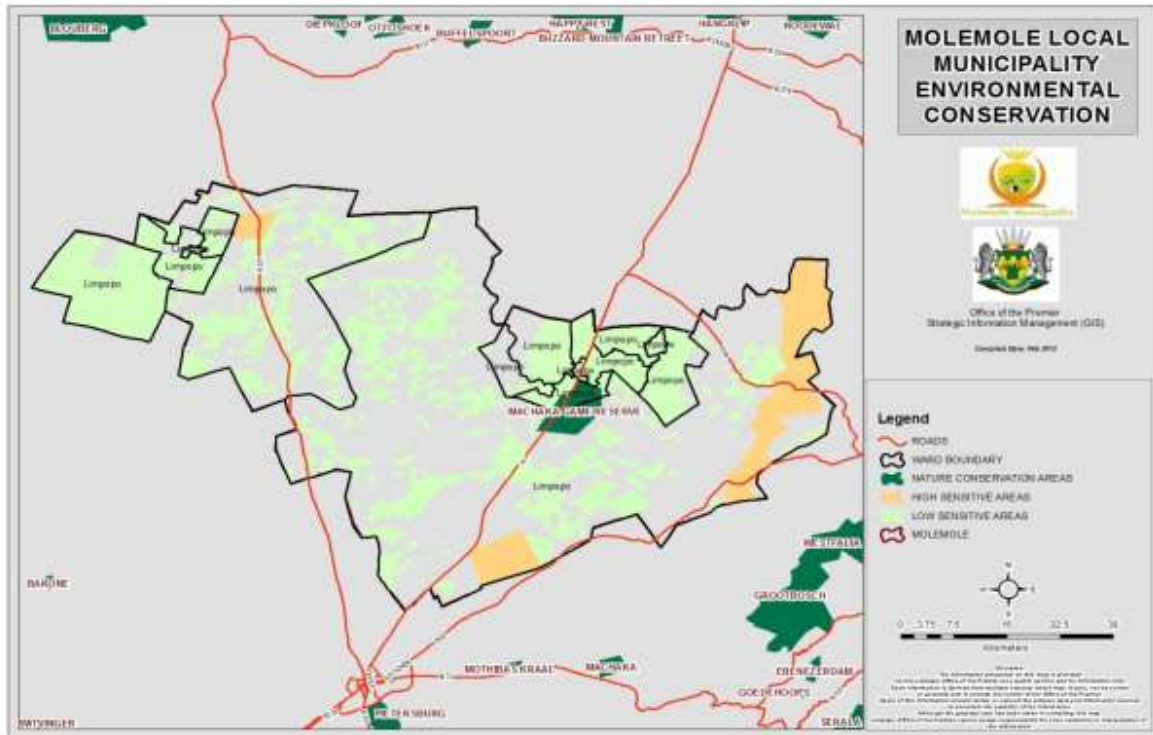


Figure 4: Environmental conservation areas.

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

c. Heritage sites

The Molemole Local Municipality was found to have a distinct lack of documented heritage sites. Field investigations showed that this situation was not the result of a physical lack of heritage sites or objects, but rather the lack of research and documentation regarding such sites. The areas investigated showed a rich history of pre-contact as well as post-contact sites. The most prominent visual sites are the built

environment sites within the various villages where institutional buildings such as schools, churches and mission stations displayed a lush community history.

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

Table 1. Identified Heritage sites, dated 2006

Site Name	Type	Village	Description
Manthata School	Built Environment	Sekakene	School built in 1939 by Chief Tladi Manthata
Bethesda School	Built Environment	n/a	This school produces prominent leaders.
Mohodi	Ceremonial Place	Mohodi	Ancestral worship place
Peter Hermanas Mission Station	Built Environment	Mohodi	Early mission station
Ramokgopa Primary School	Built Environment	Mokomene	A historic school.
Mokomene High School	Built Environment	Mokomene	A historic school.
Tropic of Capricorn	Landmark	Capricorn	Geographic landmark. No historic value.
De Grange	Natural formation	Ga-Phasha	Ceremonial landmark.
Molemole hill	Ceremonial Place & burial ground	Ga-Phasha	First Batlokwa settlement and grave of Kgoshi Batlokwa Ba Machaka.
Moholoholo	Ceremonial site	Ga-Phasha	A cave used during military events.
Mphakane Hill	Historic site & archaeological site	Mphakane	Hill used to protect women and children during war. Archaeological site is located at its foot.
Lesoso No 2	Ceremonial site	Mphakane	Ritual site.
Lutheran Church	Built Environment	Mangata	Historic building.

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

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

d. Biodiversity

I. Flora

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

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

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

Table 2: Dominant grass species

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

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

Table 3: Dominant tree species

Scientific name	English common name
<i>Acacia caffra</i>	Common hook-thorn
<i>Acacia Karroo</i>	Sweet thorn
<i>Acacia nilotica</i>	Scented thorn
<i>Acacia tortilis</i>	Umbrella thorn
<i>Balanites maughamii</i>	Green thorn
<i>Bolusanthus speciosus</i>	Tree wisteria
<i>Boscia albitrunca</i>	Shepherd's tree
<i>Combretum apiculantum</i>	Red bushwillow
<i>Combretum hereroense</i>	Russet bushwillow
<i>Combretum molle</i>	Velvet bushwillow
<i>Combretum zeyheri</i>	Large fruited bushwillow
<i>Dichrostachys cinerea</i>	Sickle bush

<i>Kirkia wilmsii</i>	Mountain seringa
<i>Mundulea sericea</i>	Cork bush
<i>Ozoroa paniculosa</i>	Common resin tree
<i>Peltophorum africanum</i>	Weeping wattle
<i>Sclerocarya birrea</i>	Marula
<i>Strychnos madagascariensis</i>	Black monkey orange
<i>Vitex wilmsii</i>	Hairy vitex
<i>Ziziphus mucronata</i>	Buffalo thorn

II. Fauna

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

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

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

Table 4: Common mammal species that are known to exist in Molemole Local Municipality, including their preferred habitat

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

III. Critically Endangered Species

Lotana Blue (*Lepidochrysops lotana*)

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

The Rietvlei population is found on a steep slope on private land and is relatively inaccessible. However, the area of occupancy is small (less than 1ha) and any stochastic event not compatible with this species survival, e.g. fire at the wrong time

of the year, infrastructural development at the site or overgrazing, may have a significant negative impact upon the species. The only major threat to the species at present is a lack of knowledge regarding its biological and ecological requirements.



Figure 5: Dorsal and ventral views of male (left and right) and female (middle) of the Lotana Blue *Lepidochrysops lotana* (Pringle et al. 1994).

Short-eared Trident Bat (*Cloeotis percivalli*)

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

e. Parks and cemetery

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

7.2.4 Waste Management

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

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

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

In rural areas refuse collection is a priority as refuse is buried, dumped or burnt. As a result of limited resources, the municipality does not do door-to-door waste collection in rural areas, however skip/bulk bins are provided along the streets to address illegal

dumping. The municipality is considering rural waste collection services. The discussion between the communities and Municipality have commenced on what will be the best and sustainable mechanism of collecting waste from the rural areas. There is also a need for transfer stations in the rural areas. The tribal leadership has shown the commitment to avail land to manage waste as waste is becoming a common challenge to both Municipality and traditional leadership.

7.2.5 Environmental Disaster Management.

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

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

7.2.5 SWOT Analysis- Environment and waste

<p>STRENGTHS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is an approved Environmental Management Plan (EMP). • Approved Environmental Code of Conduct for Service Providers. 	<p>WEAKNESSES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outdated Environmental Management tools. • Limited resources to extend provision of services. • No municipal environmental by-laws.
<p>OPPORTUNITIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to land for sustainable waste management facilities • Job creations through projects like EPWP. • Revenue Enhancement. 	<p>THREATS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illegal dumping. • Invasive species • Loss of fertile soil due to agriculture • Environmental pollution

AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.

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

Geographic Spatial Planning



Water scarcity has a critical impact on production of crops such as potatoes within Molemole Local Municipality. Emanating from this mammoth challenge, agriculturalists researched on more new methods and techniques to increase the yields and one of those techniques is Hydroponic cultivation commonly as Tunnel Farming. As a well –known fact, Makhado Arid Sweet Bushveld is the predominant vegetation type which covers about 80% of the study area, whereas others like Lowveld Sour Bushveld, Mamabolo Mountain Sour Bushveld, Polokwane Plateau Grassveld, Sourish Bushveld and Mixed Bushveld account for the remaining 20% of the total land area of Molemole Local Municipality.

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

CHEMICAL SPILLS AND HAZARDOUS ACCIDENTS (INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS).

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

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

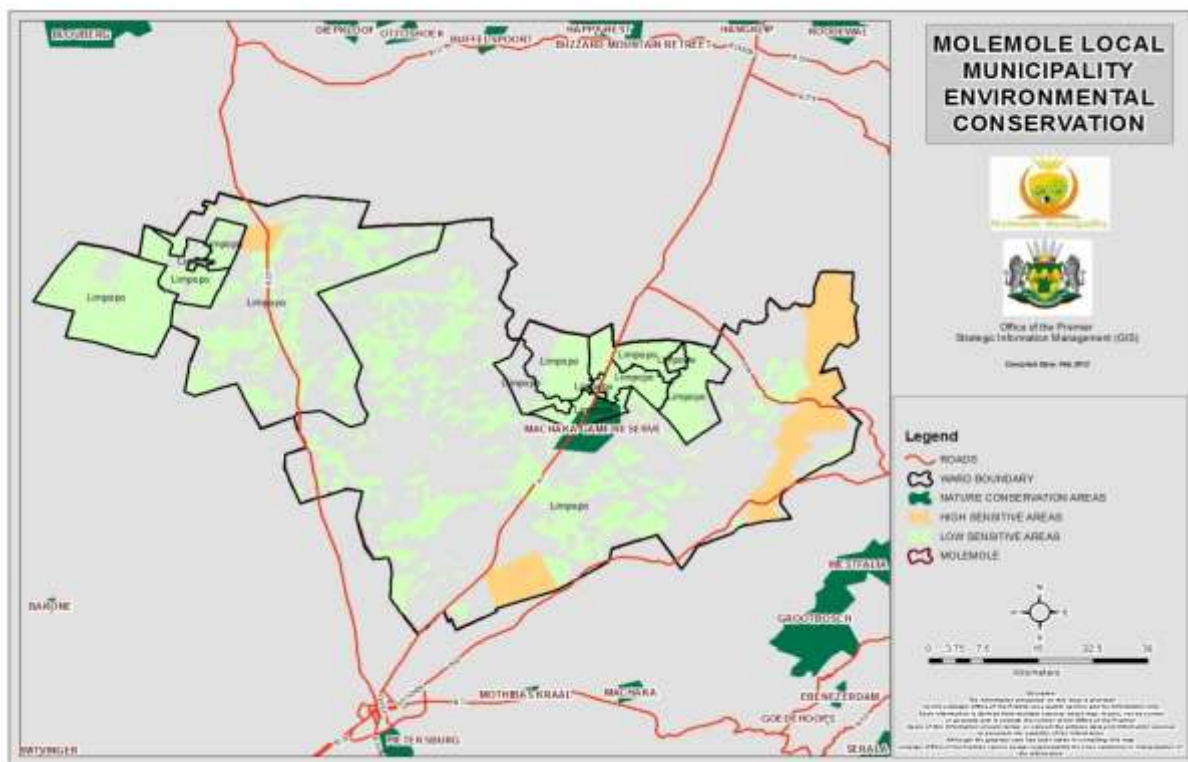
The plan covers aspects of:

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

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

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

FIGURE 4: ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION AREAS.



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

- The largest rural land use comprises of thicket and bush land which comprise of 78% of the area. Large areas of the thicket and bush land (19%) is degraded owing to overgrazing as the

majority of these areas is in close proximity to the settlement areas (western and central areas).

- The second largest agricultural activity vests with commercial dry land (10%) which is primarily located within the central area of the Molemole Local Municipality;
- The third largest activity is being occupied by commercial irrigation areas (6%) which are primarily located within the western portion of the study area in close proximity to Mogwadi;
- Forestation is the fourth largest activity, which is located towards the eastern section of the study area (4%) in the vicinity of Morebeng and
- The urban built-up area only comprise of 1% of the study area.

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

DEFORESTATION

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

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

8. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS - KPA-2 BASIC SERVICES DELIVERY.

8.1. WATER AND SANITATION ANALYSIS.

Norms and standards on water and sanitation provision.

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

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

WATER SOURCES.

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

CHALLENGES PERTAINING TO WATER AND SANITATION.

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

PROVISION OF FREE BASIC WATER AND FREE BASIC SANITATION.

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

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

- House hold income per month must be R 2 500.00, or less per month, subject to periodic adjustments by the council of Molemole Local Municipality.

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

8.2. WASTE MANAGEMENT SERVICES.

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

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

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

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

CHALLENGES ON WASTE MANAGEMENT SERVICES.

- The fact that IWMP are still at the draft stage pose challenges to Waste Management planning and collection services.
- Townships, rural areas and business areas are characterised by massive illegal dumps.
- There is an increasing illegal dumping in open spaces especially abandoned sites in both townships and rural areas.

Community Survey 2016

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

Counting: Household weight

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

8.3. ENERGY AND ELECTRICITY ANALYSIS.

NORMS AND STANDARDS ON ELECTRICITY.

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

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

SOURCE OF ELECTRICITY.

The source of electricity is Eskom. The municipality gets electricity in bulk from Eskom and sell to the two towns within the municipality (i.e. Mogwadi and Morebeng) while Eskom is supplying the villages directly. There are initiatives in place to make sure that the municipality makes application for the extension of the trade license on electricity. This will help in enhancing the limping revenue collection of the municipality. ESKOM has adopted strategy to curb the electricity backlog whereby there are initiative in place to create space for the municipalities to access funding from DOE so that municipalities are able to electrify villages on their own. The municipality does not have an Electricity Master Plan in place due to financial constraints; however it is considering developing it in the 2017/2018 – 2019/20 MTREF period. It is also worth noting that the backlog in electrification is mainly on village extensions, the municipality is working closely with ESKOM to ensure that the backlog is addressed by 2020.

PROVISION OF FREE BASIC ELECTRICITY.

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

priority area	2013-2014 backlog	2014-2015 backlog	2015-2016 backlog
FBE	266	266	23

CHALLENGES PERTAINING TO PROVISION OF ELECTRICITY.

- Aging infrastructure and theft of electricity transformers
- Inadequate electricity source
- Unavailability of funds to electrify new developments
- Unavailability of human capital resource for electricity maintenance
- Low cost recovery on electricity bills
- Lack of Medium Term Electricity Plans to electrify villages
- Unstructured stands in other villages

2017/18 Capricorn Electrification Progress Summary



Local Munic	Total Planned Projects	Total Planned Conn	Total YTD Actual Conn	Comments / Progress
Bloberg	17	743	0	7 Projects - Design stage 6 Projects - Contractor appointment 1 Project - Awaiting material delivery 1 Project - Site establishment 2 Projects - Construction
Molemole	5	487	0	1 Projects - Arranging site hand over 3 Project - Awaiting material delivery 1 Projects - Contractor appointment
Polokwane	35	6411	0	5 Projects - Design stage 1 Project - Awaiting material 3 Projects - Site establishment 2 projects - Site hand over planned 5 Projects - Site hand over done 11 Project - Construction 8 Project - Contractor appointment
Lepelle-Nkumpi	11	817	0	3 Projects - Design stage 1 Project - Contractor appointment 4 Projects - Site hand over done 3 Projects - Construction
Capricorn Total	68	8458	0	

2017-11-07

7

2017/2018 CAPRICORN DISTRICT



Munic Name	Project Name	Planned CAPEX	Planned Connections	YTD Actual CAPEX	YTD Actual Connections	Comments
UM355_Molengte	Alaphosa	R 3 117 556.99	190	R 0.00	0	Awaiting material delivery
UM355_Molengte	Digpolaneng	R 971 005.00	43	R 34 804.17	0	Awaiting material delivery
UM355_Molengte	Ntseko/Soulat/Brlant	R 1 402 369.00	57	R 107 407.55	0	Arranging site hand over
UM355_Molengte	Sekakone	R 3 015 000.00	150	R 0.00	0	Contractor appointment in progress
UM355_Molengte	Sekwama	R 1 500 000.00	47	R 0.00	0	Arranging site hand over

2017-11-07

3

2017/2018 CAPRICORN DISTRICT Cont...



Munici Name	Project Name	Planned CAPEX	Planned Connections	YTD Actual CAPEX	YTD Actual Connections	Comments
LIM354_Polokwane	Mashobheng ext.	R 1 738 359.00	64	R 0.00	0	Construction in progress
LIM354_Polokwane	Mokgohloa ext.	R 1 898 752.00	85	R 0.00	0	Construction in progress
LIM354_Polokwane	Hlahta ext.	R 2 568 663.00	134	R 0.00	0	Construction in progress
LIM354_Polokwane	Sebayeng ext.	R 6 699 758.00	508	R 0.00	0	Site hand over to be done on 27/09/2017
LIM354_Polokwane	Matemanyane ext.	R 2 178 465.00	69	R 0.00	0	Contractor appointment in progress
LIM354_Polokwane	Moshongville ext.	R 2 428 751.00	117	R 348 765.70	0	Busy with site establishment
LIM354_Polokwane	Ntsima ext.	R 2 123 642.00	61	R 0.00	0	Contractor appointment in progress
LIM354_Polokwane	Marobela/Mashehong ext.	R 2 900 000.00	99	R 0.00	0	Site hand over done on 14/09/2017
LIM354_Polokwane	Makgofu ext.	R 2 473 377.00	165	R 695 621.51	0	Busy with site establishment
LIM354_Polokwane	Ga-Semanya ext.	R 800 000.00	26	R 98 393.35	0	Busy finalising the detailed designs
LIM354_Polokwane	Ga-Ramongwana ext.	R 1 523 367.00	65	R 63 893.50	0	Contractor appointment in progress
LIM354_Polokwane	Mofeti/Nong ext.	R 1 173 282.00	34	R 321 688.36	0	Busy finalising the detailed designs
LIM354_Polokwane	Phomolong ext.	R 1 717 972.00	55	R 28 702.30	0	Contractor appointment in progress
LIM354_Polokwane	Maramele/Ga Matlala	R 467 191.00	11	R 18 329.19	0	Contractor appointment in progress
LIM354_Polokwane	Madletane ext.	R 1 503 445.00	48	R 0.00	0	Site hand over done on 20/09/2017
LIM354_Polokwane	Matlapa	R 1 000 000.00	34	R 0.00	0	Busy finalising the detailed designs
LIM354_Polokwane	Molapelo Ext	R 2 734 633.00	69	R 33 825.41	0	Construction in progress
LIM354_Polokwane	Mokgohloa 2 Ext	R 1 200 000.00	37	R 0.00	0	Construction in progress
LIM354_Polokwane	Madiga Ext	R 3 547 207.00	87	R 0.00	0	Construction in progress
LIM354_Polokwane	Ga-Seema	R 566 643.00	51	R 55 680.63	0	Construction in progress
LIM354_Polokwane	Harbi	R 1 200 000.00	35	R 0.00	0	Site hand over to be done on 22/07/2017
LIM354_Polokwane	Goedgevonden	R 1 138 605.35	28	R 0.00	0	Construction in progress

2017-11-07

4

2017/2018 CAPRICORN DISTRICT Cont...



Munic Name	Project Name	Planned CAPEX	Planned Connections	YTD Actual CAPEX	YTD Actual Connections	Comments
LIM354_Polokwane	Waschbank	R 1 458 424.00	48	R 0.00	0	Site hand over done on 31/07/2017
LIM354_Polokwane	Semoteng	R 676 730.00	18	R 0.00	0	Site hand over done on 15/08/2017
LIM354_Polokwane	Sechaba	R 410 000.00	11	R 0.00	0	Site hand over done on 31/07/2017
LIM354_Polokwane	Ge-Romape ext.	R 1 243 038.00	46	R 0.00	0	Busy finalising the detailed designs
LIM354_Polokwane	Vaalkop ext.	R 1 303 080.00	43	R 0.00	0	Contractor appointment in progress
LIM354_Polokwane	Nchichane ext.	R 7 040 000.00	400	R 0.00	0	Awaiting material delivery
LIM354_Polokwane	Morokolo	R 2 010 000.00	100	R 50 800.01	0	Contractor appointment in progress
LIM354_Polokwane	Moremadi Park	R 30 727 124.90	3000	R 291 988.17	0	Busy with site establishment
LIM354_Polokwane	Thupeli	R 3 975 051.00	285	R 1 339 581.65	0	Construction in progress
LIM354_Polokwane	Zhebeng/Makwesa ext.	R 3 700 000.00	246	R 914 061.86	0	Construction in progress
LIM354_Polokwane	Makgalega/Renopi ext.	R 3 216 000.00	160	R 0.00	0	Busy finalising the detailed designs
LIM354_Polokwane	Medunsa	R 1 226 100.00	61	R 0.00	0	Contractor appointment in progress
LIM355_Lepelle/Mumpi	Mooiplaas ext.	R 1 735 723.00	88	R 87 208.12	0	Busy finalising the detailed designs
LIM355_Lepelle/Mumpi	Steenplaas ext.	R 900 770.00	47	R 0.00	0	Busy finalising the detailed designs
LIM355_Lepelle/Mumpi	Phalokwane ext.	R 400 000.00	10	R 0.00	0	Site hand over done on 14/08/2017
LIM355_Lepelle/Mumpi	Masefesele ext.	R 1 050 697.00	34	R 0.00	0	Construction in progress
LIM355_Lepelle/Mumpi	Madikweng ext.	R 1 368 224.00	56	R 290 483.67	0	Construction in progress
LIM355_Lepelle/Mumpi	Nkotswane	R 600 000.00	16	R 0.00	0	Contractor appointment in progress
LIM355_Lepelle/Mumpi	Methibela PH5	R 3 500 000.00	200	R 0.00	0	Construction in progress
LIM355_Lepelle/Mumpi	Mashita ext.	R 883 844.00	24	R 0.00	0	Site hand over done on 01/09/2017
LIM355_Lepelle/Mumpi	Senjeng ext.	R 2 472 300.00	123	R 0.00	0	Site hand over done on 1/9/2017
LIM355_Lepelle/Mumpi	Mantleng ext.	R 2 454 930.00	88	R 0.00	0	Busy finalising the detailed designs
LIM355_Lepelle/Mumpi	Botletjan ext.	R 2 856 850.00	133	R 232 563.32	0	Site hand over done on 29/8/2017
CAPRICORN TOTAL		R 152 850 869.89	8 458	R 6 292 871.81	0	

2017-11-07

5

8.4. ROADS AND STORM-WATER ANALYSIS.

NORMS AND STANDARDS ON ROADS AND STORM WATER.

Roads and Storm Water drainage provisions are guided by **SANRAL** and design **manuals** for roads and Storm Water drainage. They further provide for norms and standards of roads and Storm Water infrastructure in built-up areas. Design manuals guides in terms of design standards. The majority of the roads within the municipal area are classified under rural category as per the South African Roads Traffic Sign Manuals. The infrastructure master plan and unbundling of roads documents are developed to assist in roads and storm water planning.

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

ROAD CLASSIFICATIONS IN MUNICIPAL AREA.

The majority of roads in the municipal area are within rural category, specifically road class B, C and D as per the South African Roads Traffic Signs Manual. Only main roads leading into Mogwadi and Morebeng Town, Matipane - Madikana Road, Mohodi to Maponto, Kanana Cross to Gilliat Road, Makgato Street from N1 and Thupana Road from D1200 until Brussels are tarred, which constitutes less than 2,5% of the municipal roads. Majority of District and Municipal roads are gravel and in a bad state.

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

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

WASTE MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS.

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

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

In rural areas, refuse is mostly buried, dumped or burnt. Illegal dumping in most areas is common due to high volumes of waste generated within the community. A need for rural waste management has been identified and the municipality has commenced with bulk refuse collection at the Botlokwa Plaza in Ward seven and at the Capricorn FET College Ramokgopa Campus in ward 3. The municipality plans to gradually expand rural waste management to other wards in the long term.

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

CHALLENGES PERTAINING TO WASTE MANAGEMENT.

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

- Illegal dumping of solid waste and builders' rubble within the community.

8.5. PUBLIC TRANSPORT ANALYSIS.

Public transport forms a key part in the socio-economic development of our municipality. It also assists in providing communities with access to opportunities outside the local community. This is important to our Municipality as there are no opportunities for sustainable employment in most villages. The communities are mostly dependent on public transport to reach health care facilities, schools and other social facilities.

The Limpopo's road network within the District consist of National, Provincial and District roads. The national roads are managed by SANRAL, Provincial and District road network is managed by Road Agency Limpopo and the Provincial Department of Public Works, Roads and Infrastructure. The municipality has Law Enforcement Officers and through concerted law enforcement and educational campaigns, we strive for the reduction of fatal crashes on our municipal roads especially along the N1 from Polokwane to Musina. Operating from the limited budget it is difficult for the municipality to plan for a 24 hours law enforcement deployment on critical routes and hotspots on the road.

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

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

This line links Polokwane to Makhado and other towns in the north and south via Molemole LM in a north-south direction. Currently this line only provides a freight service and long distance passenger service. There is a need to unearth economic activities emanating from this railway line. Being a municipality that its economy is mainly on agriculture, the railway could serve as a link to transport fruit and vegetables to the market.

The Molemole Transport Forum has been launched to address issues pertaining to transport and its logistics. The Capricorn District municipality is currently with the study on Integrated Transport Plan aimed at soliciting mechanisms to address the transport challenges within the district. The service provider has been appointed to develop Molemole Integrated Transport Plan inclusive of the transferred wards from disestablished Aganang Municipality.

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

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

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

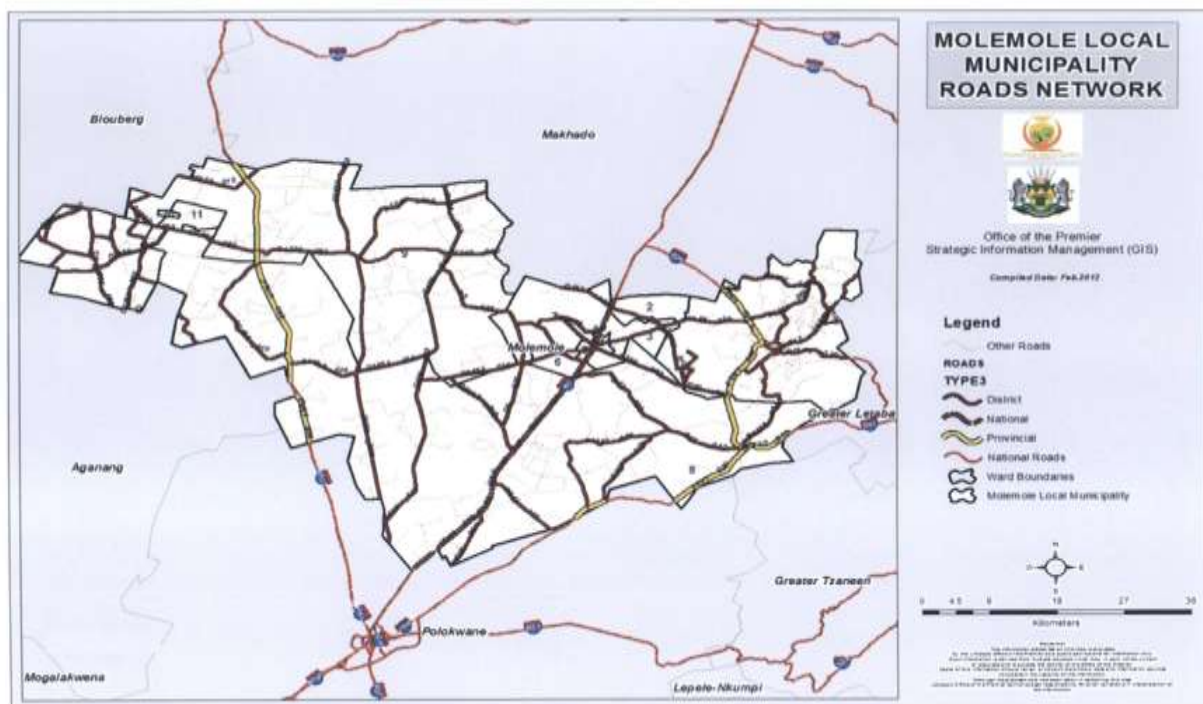
POSSIBLE CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS.

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

CHALLENGES PERTAINING TO PUBLIC TRANSPORT.

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

FIGURE 5: ROAD NETWORK.



9. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS: SOCIAL ANALYSIS/SERVICES.

9.1 Housing.

Molemole is not a housing implementation agency but depends on COGHSTA for provision of Low Cost houses. The municipality only provides land for construction of such units. In most cases land is donated by Traditional Authorities in consultation with municipality as more than 80% of our municipality is rural. The housing backlog is currently at 900 from the 1100 that we had in the 2018/2018 financial year.

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

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

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

HOUSING CHALLENGES.

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

Priority Area	2012-13 Backlog	Number of townships	Number of incomplete RDP units	Number of unit to be built in 2015/16
Housing	1200 units	3	123	200

9.2. EDUCATION.

The high proportion of people without schooling is a very important issue to advise on as a high illiteracy will reflect negatively on the socio-economic performance and development of the municipality. The improvement of the resident's skills will act as a catalyst to the development of the Municipality. Molemole is serviced by 82 schools comprising 51 primary schools, 30 secondary schools and 1 combined school.

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

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

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

CHALLENGES PERTAINING TO EDUCATION.

- High statistics of teenage pregnancy in schools;
- Dilapidated schools with no budget provision for refurbishment;
- Lack of sufficient classrooms to accommodate all learners;
- Lack of primary schools in the new extensions;

- Lack of pre-schools in the new extensions;
- Lack of sanitation facilities at schools and
- Late arrival of learner materials such as books, desks

9.3. HEALTH AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

Molemole has one hospital in Botlokwa, eight (8) clinics and two mobile teams. Based on the geographical diversity of our municipality, it is necessary to build one additional Hospital in the Western part of the municipality and five additional clinics so as to comply with health accessibility requirements, which states that a clinic must be within a radius of 5 km from the community it serves.

Mohodi Clinic services almost all communities in the Molemole West and should be considered to be upgraded into a Health Centre. This could speed up service delivery and reduce the high influx of patients at Hellen Franz Hospital on a daily basis. The facility is already having nurse's houses which can accommodate up to twelve staff members. There is also a need to have a clinic in Moletjie and Bought Farms Cluster at a central place.

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

The services from the following departments are prioritised:

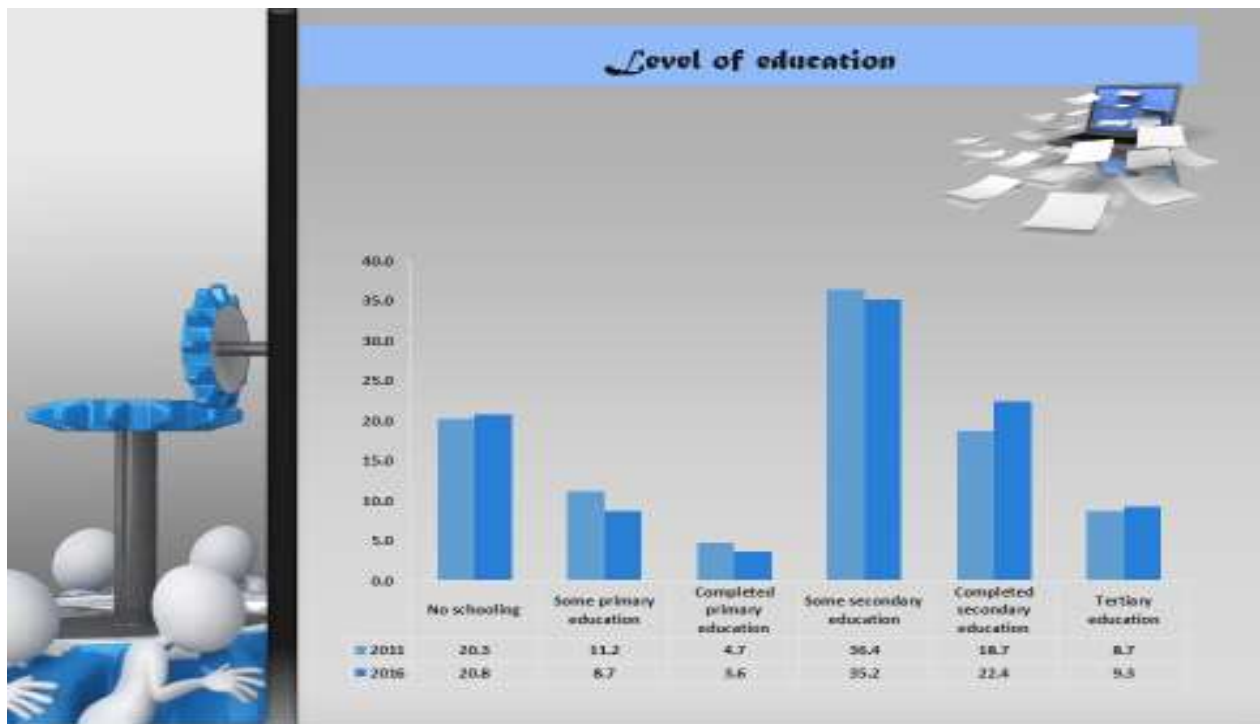
- SASSA
- Home Affairs
- SAPS

The Molemole Technical Aids Committee was officially launched by the Honourable Mayor, Cllr Masilo Edward Paya. The Molemole Local Aids Council is chaired by the Mayor and also convened once in every quarter.

Figure 6: Community facilities

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

Diagram 5: Educational Institution by Present school attendance.



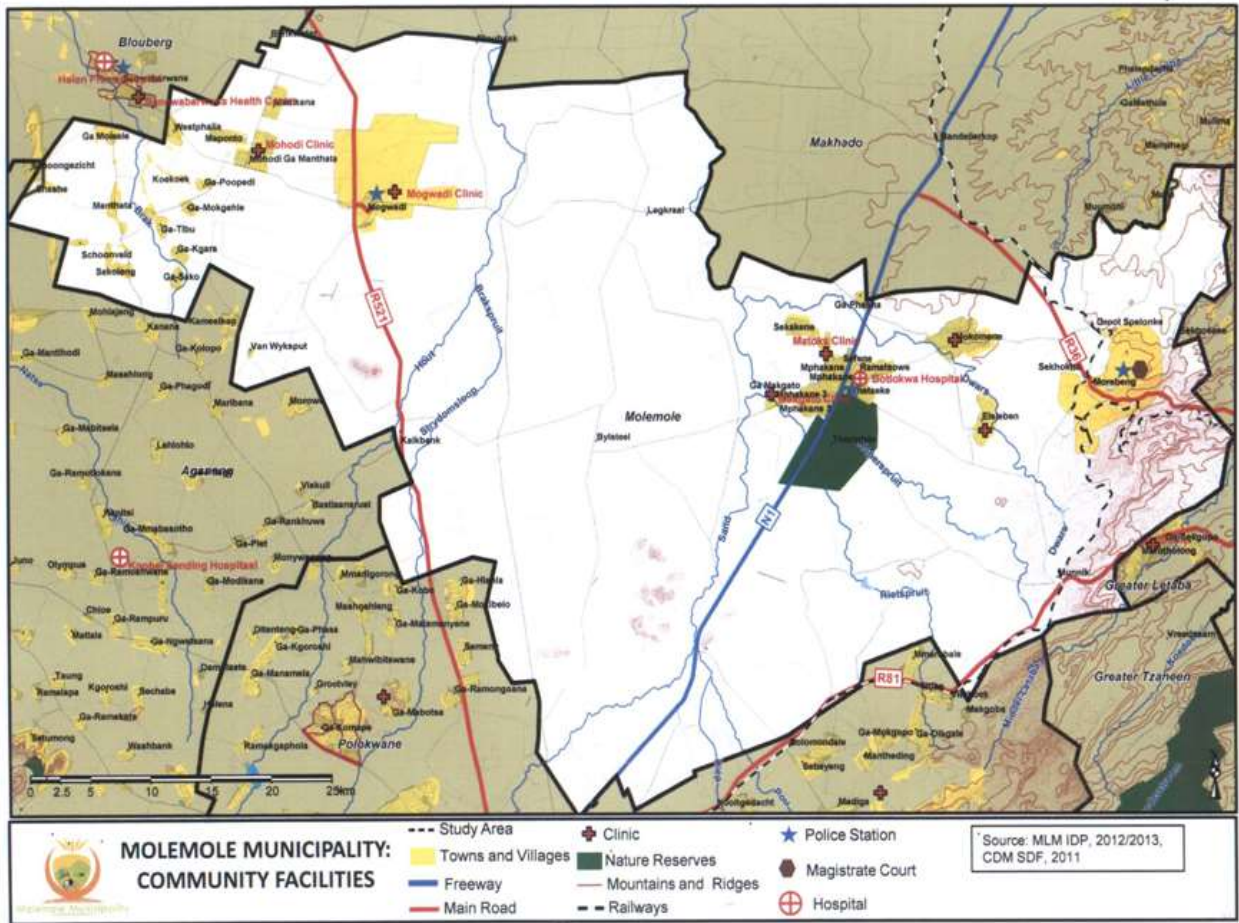


Table 5: List of Health Facilities in Molemole LM.

SETTLEMENT NAME	HOSPITAL	CLINIC
Dendron		Dendron Clinic
Eisleben		Eisleben Clinic
Ramokgopa		Ramokgopa Clinic
Makgato		Makgato Clinic
Mangata		Matoks Clinic
Ramatjowe	Botlokwa Hospital	

Morebeng		Rosenkranz Clinic
Wurthsdorp		Mohodi Clinic

CHALLENGES PERTAINING TO HEALTH AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

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

9.4. SAFETY AND SECURITY STATUS QUO ANALYSIS.

There are three (3) police stations in Molemole - Morebeng, Botlokwa and Mogwadi. In addition to these there are two (2) Satellite Police Stations at Eisleben and Dipateng but due to personnel shortages these satellites are not fully operational. Infrastructural and corporate issues associated with police and emergency services within the Molemole Local Municipality is still faced with major challenges of human capital. There is a need for additional police personnel and emergency services in the Eastern and western extents of the Molemole

Local Municipality. The Department of South African Police Services should speed up the construction of a Police Station at the corner of Masehlong and Phaudi village.

This will help to mitigate the safety and security challenges that the surrounding areas are confronted with as a result of lack for such services or having to travel long distances to access those services. Community Safety Forum's (CSF) have been established in all villages and are fully functional.

The municipality has erected high mast lights in areas identified as hot spots areas of crime. There is a magistrate's court at Morebeng and a periodic court at Mogwadi. There are developments taking place where a site has been established for the construction of Mogwadi Magistrate office. The project has since been abandoned and there should be follow-ups made with the relevant sector department regarding the said project. Poor road infrastructure in certain areas affect the turnaround and or response time of emergency services. There is a need for satellite police stations as well as resources such as police vehicles, efficient communication services, and adequate police personnel.

LAW ENFORCEMENT AND LICENSING.

LAW ENFORCEMENT.

The municipality has a fully functional law enforcement unit which ensures safety and compliance of motorists to traffic legislation within the jurisdiction of Molemole municipality. Law enforcement operations are conducted consistently and traffic officers' patrols and visibility have improved. There is a need for additional law enforcement officers more when taking into cognizance the move to build one more DLTC in Mogwadi.

LICENSING.

The municipality has two (2) Driving License Testing Centre (DLTC's) and Registering Authority (RA) that are fully operational and guided by the National Road Traffic Act 93 of 1996. There is a need for the construction of one Driver's License Testing Centre in Mogwadi.

The main key deliverables include:

- Registration and licensing of vehicles;
- Renewal of Driving Licenses and Professional Driving Permits;

- Application of both learners and driving licenses and
- Testing and issuing of learners and driving licenses.

CHALLENGES PERTAINING TO SAFETY AND SECURITY.

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

SAFETY AND SECURITY INFRASTRUCTURE ANALYSIS.

Priority Area	No. of Police Stations	2016/17 Backlog	Availability of Safety Committees
Safety and security	3 Police Stations 2 Satellite Offices	2 Satellite Offices (mohodi and Moletji-Bought farms cluster) 1 Police Station at corner Masehlong and Phaudi Village	16 Functional CPFs and 1 CSF

Justice Department	No. of Magistrate Courts	2016/2017 Backlog	Progress on addressing Backlog
	1	1	Site handed over in Mogwadi for construction of a Magistrate Court and is awaiting construction.
Traffic and licensing	No. of Traffic Stations	2016/2017 Backlog	Progress on addressing the Backlog
	1 x DLTC Mogwadi 1XRegistration Authority Mogwadi	1 DLTC	Plans in place to budget for DLTC
	1 xDLTC Morebeng 1X Registration Authority Morebeng		

9.5. SPORT, ARTS AND CULTURE.

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

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

operations. There is a borehole from this project which need to be refurbished and equipped so that it becomes functional.

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

The Municipality has no access to formal sport and recreational facilities. A need for a diversity and varying hierarchy of sport and recreational facilities exists for the greater part of the Municipality. Sport facilities found within Molemole Local Municipality comprise of informal sport and recreational facilities such as primarily rudimentary soccer fields instead of a diversity of well-developed sport and recreational facilities providing different sporting codes. Effectively, there are no functional sport and recreational facilities in the Molemole Local Municipality areas.

CHALLENGES ASSOCIATED WITH SPORT, RECREATIONAL AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES.

- Need for diversity and a varying hierarchy of sport and recreational facilities throughout the LM;
- Vandalism on completed projects;
- Lack of facilitation for proper sport, recreation and community facilities in needy areas;
- Lack of proper sport and recreational facilities at school level;
- Lack of security on community based municipal properties;
- Dysfunctional completed municipal infrastructure has the potential to attract criminals for vandalism and theft of municipal equipment.

9.6. FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICES, DISASTER AND RISK MANAGEMENT.

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

CHALLENGES PERTAINING TO DISASTER.

- Lack of resources, both human and materials to attend to disaster incidents.
- The geographic spread of the municipality versus one disaster centre is also an issue that needs to be attended to.
- No fire belts in most of our grazing camps.
- Lack of industrial areas also poses another danger in instances whereby you find people having scrapyards in their residential areas.
- Illegal dumping and lack of land fill sides in rural areas.

9.7. POST OFFICE AND TELECOMMUNICATION ANALYSIS.

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

Information and communication technology (ICT) infrastructure comprising electronics; business process outsourcing; internet services and web development, telecommunications including cellular and fixed phones, and computer services, are the main way of

communication and conveying information in a modern economy and across various economic sectors.

Comparing the usage of Information Communication Technology in Molemole Local Municipality to other municipalities, as can be observed from Table 6 below, it indicates that 87% of the population of Molemole Local Municipality have access to cell-phones, which is higher than all the municipalities across the district with the exception of Polokwane at 92%. There are however network problems in other areas of the municipality such as Kalk-Bank, Bylsteel, Legkraal and Brilliant. Though the municipality has the second highest proportion of people with access to fixed telephone lines in their households, it is still far below the availability rate of cell phones and it is expected that fixed lines are unlikely to see much growth in future.

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

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

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

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

StatsSA, Community Survey 2016.

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

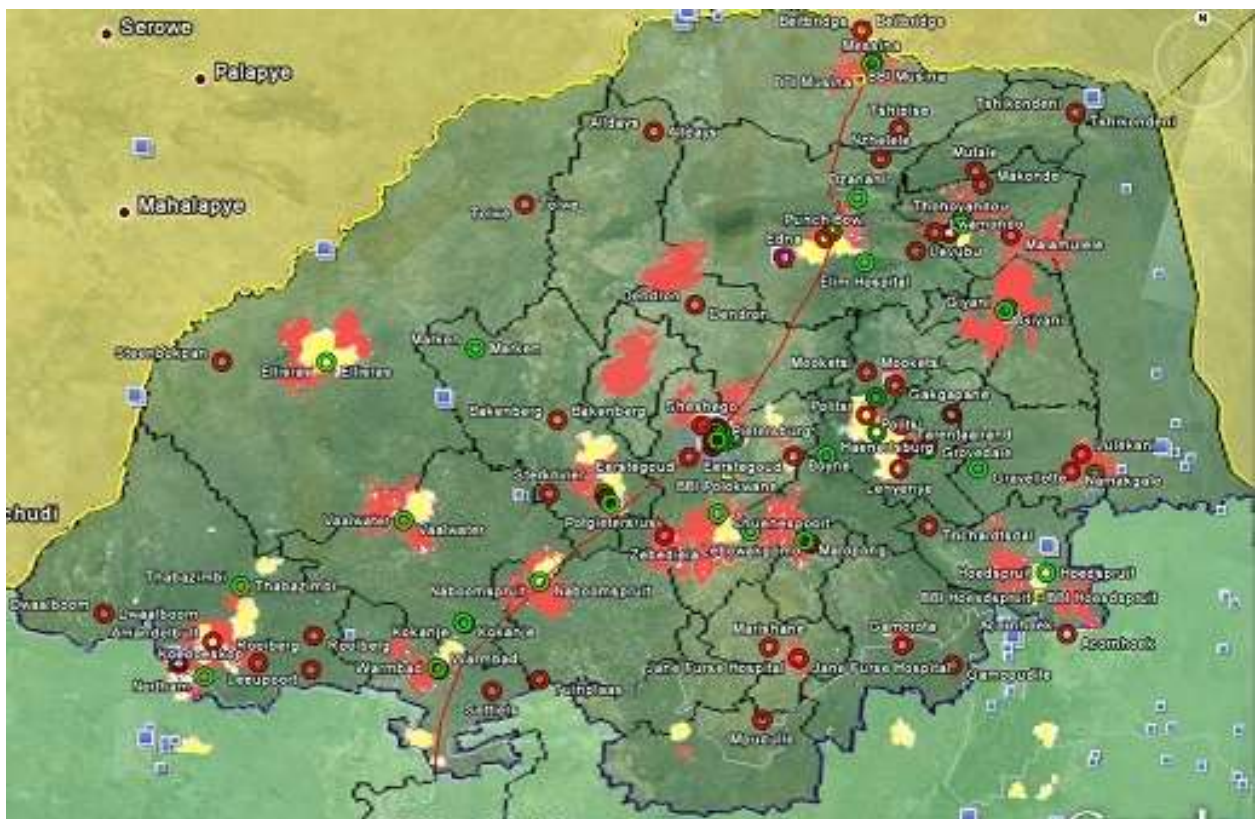
What is interesting from this map is that the main town of Molemole Local Municipality (Dendron/Mogwadi) has also reflected some pockets of this infrastructure. Given the improved access to cell phones it would be important for the municipality to also advocate for such infrastructure to be rolled out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

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

CHALLENGES PERTAINING TO POST OFFICE AND TELECOMMUNICATION.

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

Figure 6: Broadband Infrastructure



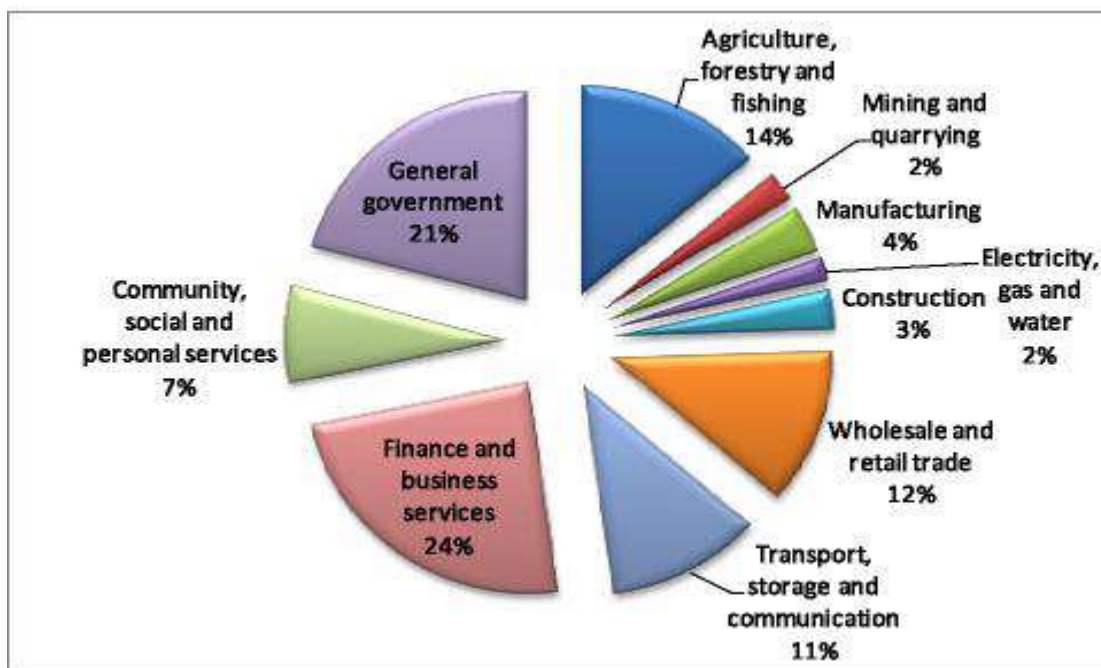
Source: Limpopo IIS Strategy

KAP3 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING.

LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING ANALYSIS.

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

DIAGRAM 6: KEY SECTORS CONTRIBUTING TO MOLEMOLE ECONOMY.



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

The above situation is compounded by few graduates migrating to other areas in search of better opportunities as a result of limited job opportunities presented by the local economy. Evidently, manufacturing plays a less significant role in the local economy of Molemole

Municipality and there is no a balanced growth across all three economic sectors. The trend in the increase of community services shows that the local economy is very dependent on government workers and grants. However, the Municipality has potential to tap into existing resources only if concerted effort is taken which involves a variety of initiatives, programmes and strategies driven by various stakeholders instead of a single project. Local economic development can only be achieved if everyone gets involved and a culture of Local Economic Development is established among the members of the community, the local Municipality and the private sector. The purpose of this section is to provide an outline of economic activities which present spatial implications and have the potential for local economic development such as ***Agriculture, Wholesale and Retail, Tourism, Mining and Quarrying and Manufacturing.***

AGRICULTURE.

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

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

According to Molemole LED Strategy, the Department of Agriculture has identified the need for people residing on communal land for support to farm in vegetable production and one

such project is taking place at Morebeng. There is also potential for **commercial livestock farming** due to the fact that some communities already own livestock.

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

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

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

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Wholesale and Retail trade is the third largest sector and contributor to local economy. The Municipality has three main economic activity nodes comprising Botlokwa (Ramatjowe), Mogwadi and Morebeng and other small retail outlets providing retail services to local residents. The retail outlets in these areas are mainly supported by people from the agricultural sector and government services such as teachers, nurses and police. The support to retailers by employees from the agricultural sector is often inhibited by poorly paying jobs which influence their buying power unlike people who work in government services such as teachers, nurses and police.

TOURISM AND HOSPITALITY.

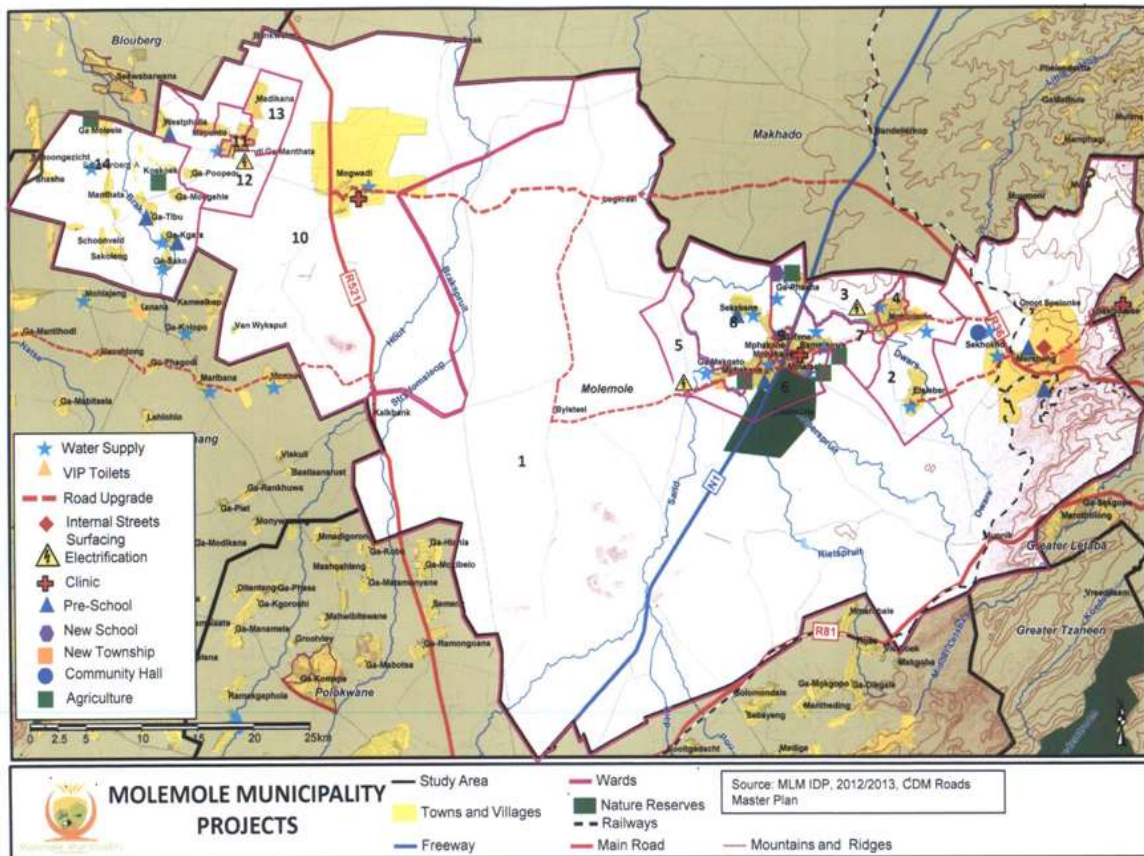
Tourism plays an important role towards economic development and job creation. Despite limited tourism attraction areas, Molemole can optimize the potential attraction centres such as Motumo Trading Post, Tropic of Capricorn and Machaka Game Reserve.

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

CHALLENGES PERTAINING TO TOURISM.

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

Figure 8: Molemole Municipal Projects.



MINING AND QUARRYING.

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

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

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

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

MANUFACTURING.

Industrial development and manufacturing is critical for economic development as it provides multiplier effects due to its backward linkages with the primary sectors of agriculture and mining, and secondly its forward linkages with the tertiary sectors such as trade, transport and communication. Molemole Food processing factory which currently process marula jam, marula-atchaar and marula juice is the only main industrial development in the area with a potential to expand.

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

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

FOLLOWING FROM THE ECONOMIC ANALYSIS GIVEN ABOVE, THE FOLLOWING SUMMARY ANALYSIS IS HIGHLIGHTED:

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.

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

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE.

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

MINING AND QUARRYING.

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

MANUFACTURING.

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

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

**JOB OPPORTUNITIES CREATED THROUGH MUNICIPAL PROJECTS/
INITIATIVES: INCLUDING EPWP AND CWP**

During the year 2015/16 the Municipality was able to create **5** job opportunities under the Youth in Agriculture programme which is an internship programme over a period of two years aimed at equipping young graduates qualified in agriculture and related fields with farming and entrepreneurial skills. This has increased to **6** job opportunities in 2016/17 financial year.

Over **230** job opportunities were also created through the **EPWP** during 2015/16 and over **277** job opportunities have been created during the current financial year (2016/17, while over **1110** job opportunities were created through the **CWP** programme coordinated in collaboration with COGHSTA during 2015/16 and the number have increased to about **1243** in 2016/17. The following table indicates a breakdown of EPWP and CWP job opportunities over the past two financial years:

Financial year	Target	Achievement
2015/16	EPWP(Environment) -70 beneficiaries EPWP – Infrastructure - 230	70 Job opportunities 160 job opportunities
2016/17	EPWP(Environment) -70 beneficiaries EPWP – Infrastructure - 284	70 job opportunities 207 job opportunities
2015/16	CWP 1025 participants	1110 participants
2016/17	CWP 1025 participants	1243 Participants

KPA 4 SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS ON MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL VIABILITY. ASSESSMENT OF THE FINANCIAL STATUS OF THE MUNICIPALITY.

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

The Municipality is managing revenues earned and expenses incurred in line with requirements of Provincial and National Treasury. The Municipality account for its resource as prescribed and regulated and in line with the Generally Recognized Accounting Practice (GRAP). The greater purpose behind the financial reporting of the Municipality is to keep the municipality accountable to the public and assist it to make a fully informed disclosure of its viability and the management of resources under its control as prescribed. No unregulated risks and rewards are executable that will pose a threat that cannot be detected by the regulatory authorities that controls its activity.

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

BUDGET & TREASURY MANAGEMENT.

In terms of chapter 9 section 80 (1) of MFMA, Every Municipality must establish Budget and Treasury Office. Budget and Treasury office is established in Molemole Municipality led by the

Chief Financial Officer. Under Budget and Treasury office we have four divisions namely, Budget and Reporting, Expenditure, Income and Supply chain and Asset.

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

REVENUE MANAGEMENT.

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

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

CHALLENGES PERTAINING TO REVENUE MANAGEMENT ARE AS FOLLOWS:

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

EXPENDITURE MANAGEMENT.

Molemole Municipality incurs expenditure in terms of the approved budget. Expenditure is funded from revenue collected from exchange and non-exchange transaction and revenue received from grants. The municipality has and maintains a management accounting and information system which recognizes expenditure incurred. Payment of municipal creditors are made directly to the person to whom it is due, and are either electronically or by way of non-transferable cheques within thirty (30) days as stipulated by the MFMA section 65 (2) (e). The municipality complies with its tax, levy, duty, pension, medical aid, audit fees and other statutory commitments.

ASSET MANAGEMENT.

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

LIABILITY MANAGEMENT.

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

EVIDENCE OF BILLING SYSTEM.

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

REVENUE MANAGEMENT AND CREDIT CONTROL.

Long outstanding debts are being followed up on monthly basis, reminders are being sent to all the debtors who currently owe the municipality for more than 90 days. Long outstanding debtors are handed to Debt collectors to improve the passé of payment.

INDICATIONS OF NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL ALLOCATIONS.

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

GRANT NAME	BUDGET 2016/2017	BUDGET 2017/2018	BUDGET 2018/2019
Equitable shares	118, 756,000	124,652,000	130,555,000
Financial Management Grant	2, 233, 000	2, 333, 000	2, 588, 000
Municipal Systems Improvement Grant	-	-	-
Municipal Infrastructure Grant	42, 624, 000	35, 930, 000	37, 847, 000
Expanded Public Works Programme	1, 382, 000	-	-
TOTAL	165, 013, 000	162, 915, 000	170, 990, 000

THE MUNICIPALITY HAS THE FOLLOWING BUDGET RELATED POLICIES IN PLACE THAT ARE REVIEWED ANNUALLY AND APPROVED TOGETHER WITH THE ANNUAL BUDGET:

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

All these policies have been approved by council on the 29 May 2018.

THERE ARE HOWEVER CHALLENGES PERTAINING TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THESE POLICIES SUCH AS:

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

KPA 5 SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS ON GOOD GOVERNANCE, PUBLIC PARTICIPATION, MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

12.1 GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

STRUCTURE OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS.

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

ROLE OF MUNICIPAL COUNCIL AND ITS COMMITTEES.

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

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

RELATIONSHIP WITH TRADITIONAL LEADERSHIP.

There are five Traditional Leaders within the Municipality namely Ramokgopa, Machaka, Makgato, Manthata and Moloto. There are other communities from the disestablished Aganang Local municipality which are incorporated into Molemole Local municipality. The communities

fall under Kgoshi Moloto of the Moletji Traditional Council. This then increased the number of Traditional Authorities to five. Traditional leaders are not directly serving on the Municipal Council but play a direct role through the Mayor- Magoshi Forum where they consult directly with the mayor on municipal issues and influence council positions on matters of interest. Traditional leaders form part of the municipal planning process including IDP, Budget and Spatial planning as custodian of and administrators of communal land.

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

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

ESTABLISHMENT AND FUNCTIONALITY OF WARD COMMITTEES AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT WORKERS.

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

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

- Ward Committees represent their respective communities on municipal processes and increase participation of local residents in municipal decision making processes;
- Participate in IDP/ Budget related processes;

- Identify indigent beneficiaries for Free Basic Services and disseminate information about municipal operations;
- They support Councilors in dispute resolution at ward level and assist with community awareness campaigns in various forums; Liaise with municipal structures to convey concerns, proposals and queries of their respective wards; and
- Coordinate municipal activities and interventions at ward level and serve as part of municipal public participation machinery.

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

Developmental Priority Issue	Priority Areas	Objectives	Strategies	Projects
Good governance	Communication and Stakeholder participation. 1. Ward committee support.	To promote cooperative governance and coordination in service delivery Ensure that Ward committees function efficiently.	Consultation with all stakeholders for service delivery and public –private partnership Established ward committees in all 16 wards.	Conduct Ward Committee Conference. Currently paying R1000.00 per monthly per Ward committee member. A complaints register has

	2. Council functions and Event management.	Reduce repetitive issues raised in ward committee reports. Coordinate and support all Council.	Four (4) Ordinary Council meetings and Special Council meetings held. Four (4) Public participation sessions held. Four (4) Mayor-Magoshi meetings held.	been developed.
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AVAILABILITY AND FUNCTIONALITY OF MUNICIPAL PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE.

The municipality has established key governance structures to ensure that adequate internal mechanisms are employed to facilitate Good Governance. The Municipal Public Accounts Committee was launched and adopted by Council in October 2016. Since the establishment of the committee, activities of MPAC are running as required even though the level of capacity has improved to the better. The division need to be beefed up in terms of administrative staff.

CHALLENGES PERTAINING TO FUNCTIONALITY OF MPAC COMMITTEE.

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

SEPARATION OF POWERS.

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

CHALLENGES PERTAINING SEPARATION TO THE FUNCTIONALITY OF MPAC.

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

POLITICAL GOVERNANCE STRUCTURES.

A Municipal Council comprising of 32 elected public representative (councilors) for the 2016 - 2021 term of Council is in place and established in accordance with the Municipal Structures Act. Council established and elected councilors to serve on five Portfolio Committees in accordance with the Municipal Structures Act.

Council established the positions of Mayor, Speaker and Chief Whip as fulltime office bearers; furthermore, Council established an Executive Committee comprising of the Mayor and five members of the Executive Committee of which three serve as full time councilors.

THE FOLLOWING COMMITTEES OF COUNCIL ARE IN PLACE:

Ward Committees

Mayor Magoshi's Forum

Budget & IDP Representative Forum

Oversight Committee

Audit Committee

ADMINISTRATIVE GOVERNANCE STRUCTURES.

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

THE FOLLOWING ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURES WERE ESTABLISHED TO BOLSTER GOOD GOVERNANCE:

Senior Management Committee
Extended Management Committee
Local Labour Forum
Training Committee
Supply Chain Management Committees
Budget & IDP Steering Committee
Performance Audit Committee

AVAILABILITY AND FUNCTIONALITY OF AUDIT COMMITTEE.

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

AVAILABILITY AND FUNCTIONALITY OF INTERNAL AUDIT.

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

RISK MANAGEMENT.

The municipality in response to the King III report and the MFMA has since identified a need encapsulating Risk Management in its daily process. Risk management activities are guided and monitored by the Risk Management Committee and the Audit Committee. The municipality has conducted formal risk strategic objectives. The objectives are used to determine the level of the exposure and tolerance of the risk assessment and to compile the register. The following are some of the risks identified in 2015/2016 financial year and a municipal risk register have been compiled:

- Illegal connection of electricity.
- Theft and vandalism of municipal properties.
- Loss of information technology generated data.
- Low revenue collection.
- None compliance to supply management prescripts.
- Unresolved findings by Auditor General.
- Non implementation of PMS to general employees.
- No dedicated personnel to deal with PMS issues.
- None compliance to SPLUMA.
- Lack of capacity to collect waste in rural areas.

ANTI CORRUPTION STRATEGY.

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

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

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

COMPLAINTS MANAGEMENT SYSTEM.

In September 2009 the new administration of Government led by President Jacob Zuma introduced the Presidential Hotline. The main objective of the hotline was to improve interaction between government in all spheres (National, Provincial and Local) and the residents. For the first residents were allowed to register their views on how government provide services to them. In April of 2011 the Limpopo government introduced the Premier hotline to cater for the residents of Limpopo.

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

ACHIEVEMENTS ON COMPLAINTS MANAGEMENT.

As at June 2016 the municipality had a total of twenty three complaints received relating in the main water services, unattended storm water, unpassable gravel roads, in complete road project as well poor service from frontline staff. Fourteen of the cases had been resolved while the remaining nine were outstanding.

CHALLENGES ON COMPLAINTS MANAGEMENT.

There is a general lack of commitment from the departmental staff to attend to the complaints received through the three media services namely: Presidential, Premier and Local suggestion books.

STATEMENT ON PREVIOUS AUDIT OPINION.

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

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

MUNICIPAL AUDIT OUTCOMES.

FINANCIAL YEAR	AUDIT OPINION	NAME OF CFO	DURATION	SUMMARY OF AUDIT ISSUES
2012/2013	Qualified	Moloko E.K	July 2012 – June 2013	Qualified
2013/2014	Qualified	Moloko E.K	July 2013 - June 2014	Qualified
2014/2015	Unqualified	Moloko E.K	July 2014 – June 2015	PMS issues need a dedicated person to attend.

2015/2016	Unqualified	Moloko E.K	July 2015 – June 2016	There are officials who do not take their annual leave days.
2016/2017	Unqualified	Lethuba BMM Nkalanga SA all on acting capacity	July 2016 – June 2017	Unqualified
2017/2018	Unqualified	Lethuba BMM Nkalanga SA all on acting capacity	July 2017-2018	Unqualified

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

MATTERS AFFECTING THE AUDITORS REPORT			
Audit Findings		Category of Finding	Description of Finding
1	SCM	Matters affecting the auditor's report	Unauthorised and Irregular expenditure incurred. The amount of unauthorised expenditure total R5 931 685 irregular expenditure R2 200 593.
2	SCM	Matters affecting the auditor's report	The awards were made to suppliers in service of the state.
3	SCM	Matters affecting the auditor's report	Bid advertised on incorrect preference point system. Appointed bidder was below R1 million rand value and evaluated on 80/20 bud advertised on 90/10.
4	SCM	Matters affecting the auditor's report	Local content not considered on goods and services classified as designated sectors. The suppliers did not furnish the declaration of local production and content.
5	SCM	Matters affecting the auditor's report	The modification of contracts not tabled to Council. The extension of time and money for five (5) contracts were not tabled to Council.
6	AOPO	Matters affecting the auditor's report	The adopted IDP 2015/16 does not reflect and identify the key performance indicators and targets.

7	AOPO	Matters affecting the auditor's report	The monthly projections of revenue collected by source and operational and capital expenditure by vote were not indicated service delivery and budget implementation plan (SDBIP).
8	AOPO	Matters affecting the auditor's report	The annual performance report did not include performance of the municipality external service provider and comparison of the performance with the set targets and/or comparison with the previous financial year.
9	AOPO	Matters affecting the auditor's report	There were inconsistencies identified between the planned and reported actual performance in the service delivery budget implementation plan (SDBIP)
10	AOPO	Matters affecting the auditor's report	The PMS policy did not establish or provide for the following aspects (a) No policies and procedures to take steps to improve performance with regards to those development priorities and objectives where performance targets are not met. (b) The PMS did not establish a process of regular reporting Council, political structures, political office bearers and staff of the municipality.

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

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROGRAMS/ACTIVITIES.

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

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

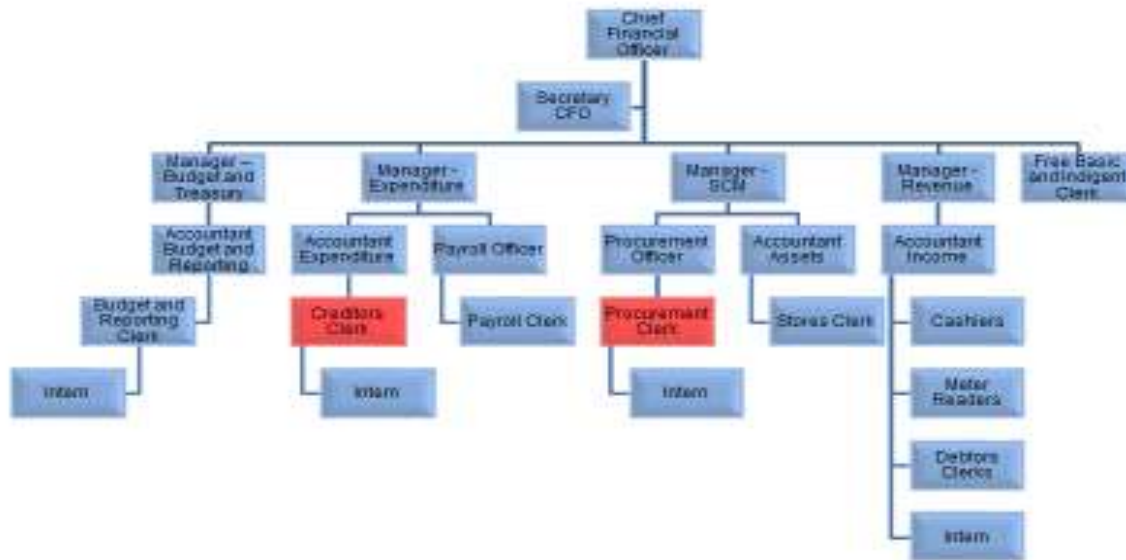
THE FOLLOWING PUBLIC PARTICIPATION MEETINGS WERE HELD DURING THE 2016/2017 FINANCIAL YEAR.

DATE	TARGETED STAKEHOLDER	VENUE	TIME
10/04/2017	All communities from ward 1 until ward 4	Nthabiseng Community Hall	10H00
11/04/2017	All communities from ward 5 until ward 9	Motswapo Community Hall	10H00
12/04/2017	All communities in ward 10, 15 and 16	Radipitsi Community Hall	10H00
13/04/2017	All communities from ward 11 until ward 14	Madikana Cosmos Sports Ground	10H00
29/09/2016	All villages from ward 16	Karabi High School	10H00
30/09/2016	All villages from ward 15	Nkoana Primary School	10H00

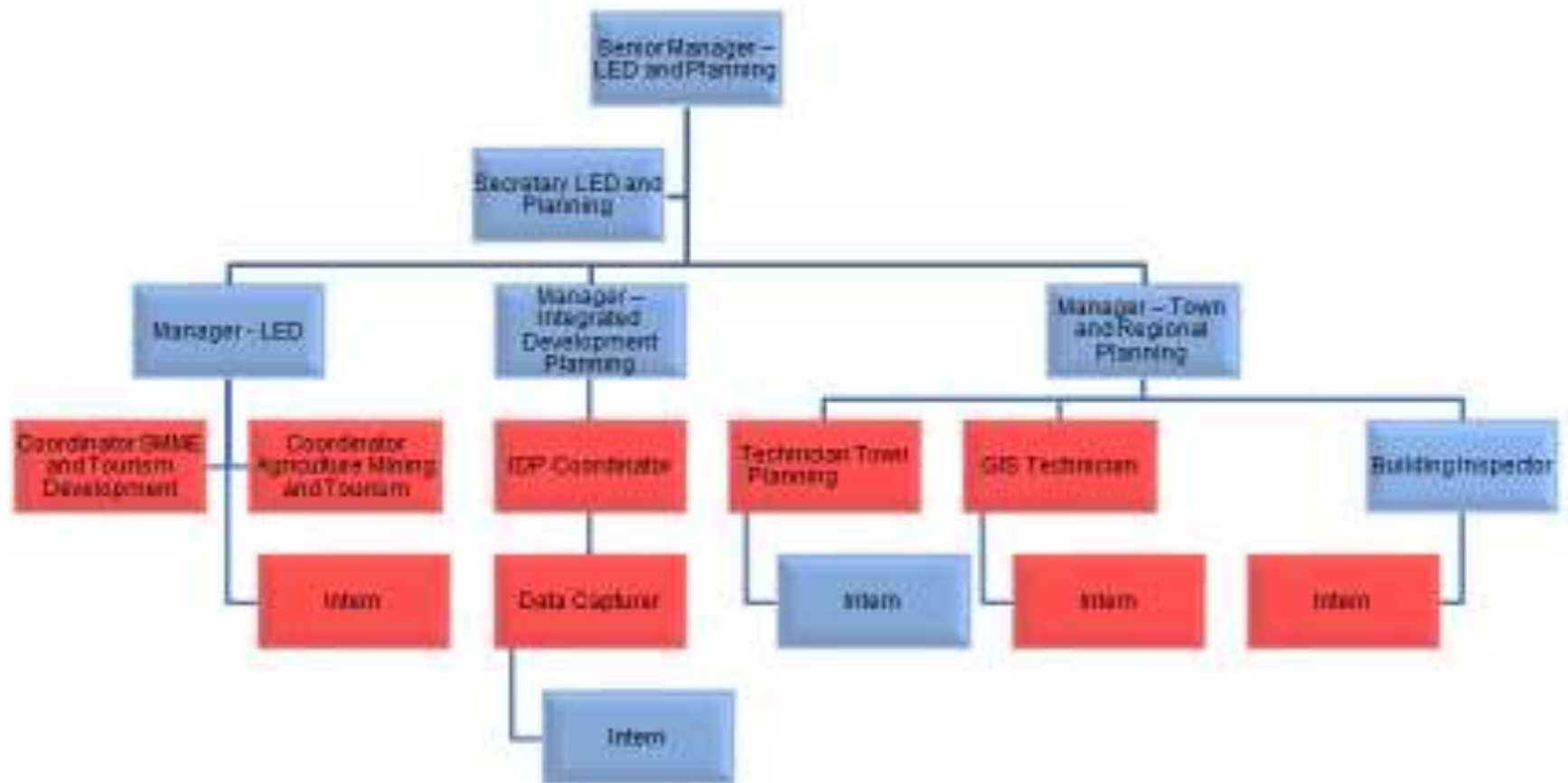
12. 2. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS: MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

12.1. ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

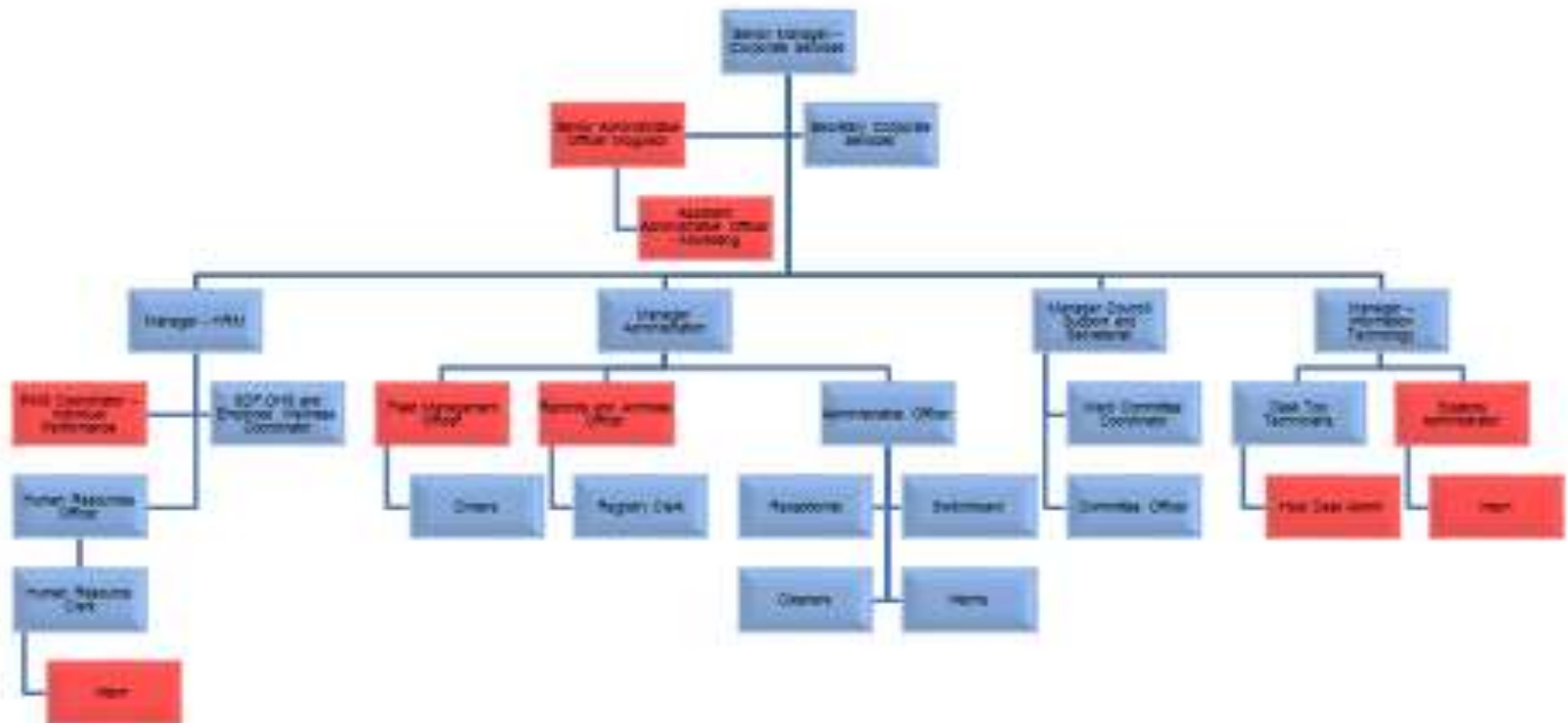
Finance



LED&P



Corporate Services



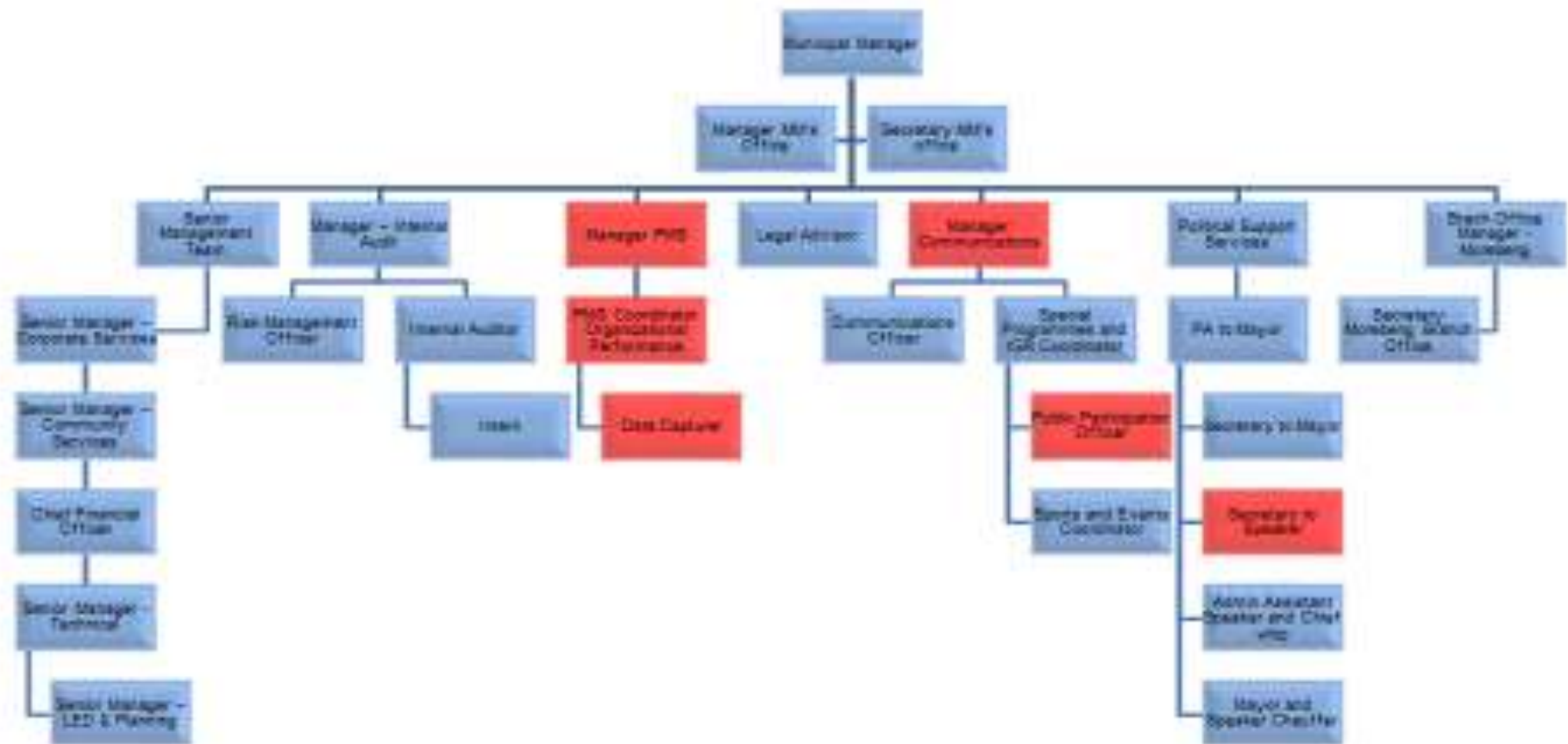
Community Services



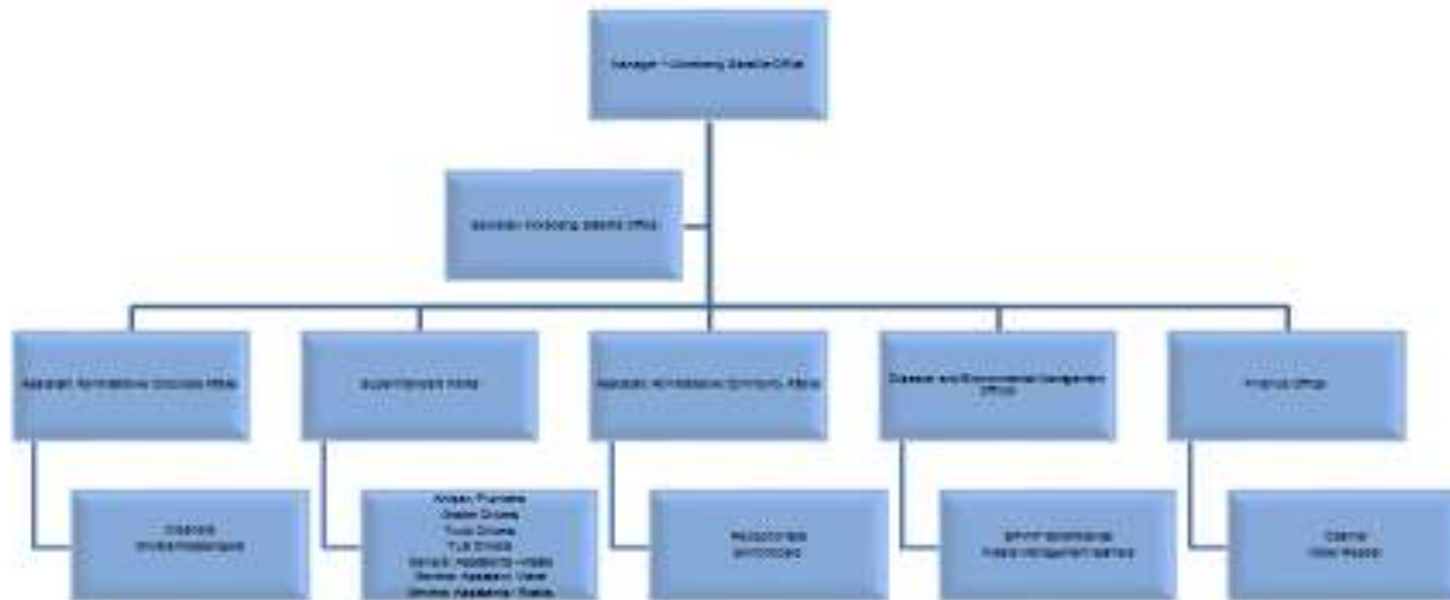
Technical Services



Municipal Manager's Office



Morebeng Satellite Office



HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT SYSTEM.

SKILLS DEVELOPMENT.

The municipality has conducted broader internal consultation processes with all stakeholders in compiling the Work Skills Plan (WSP) for the 2016/2017 financial year and has accordingly submitted to LGSETA on the 29th April 2016. Robust training initiatives are planned for the new council including councilors who will serve on critical council committees such as MPAC and employees in finance and other components of the municipality to ensure adaptability to the revolving changes in the sector. The National Development Plan (NDP) is very clear on the issue of building capacity of the state hence the budget has been increased to continuously strengthen capacity and ensure retention of the current human resources for continuity and institutional memory.

EMPLOYMENT EQUITY.

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

Equity standing at middle and senior management levels:

EQUITY REPRESENTATION AS PER EMPLOYMENT CATEGORY			
CATEGORY	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Top Management	1	0	1
Senior Management	4	1	5
Professionals	13	5	18
Technicians	24	18	42
Skilled/Clerical	20	10	30
Unskilled	44	16	60
Total	106	50	156

HUMAN RESOURCES STRATEGY.

The recruitment drive of the municipality ensures appointment of suitably qualified personnel to enable effective delivery of sustainable services. Robust programme of action has been put in place to strengthen capacity at all levels of the municipality. Draft Human Resources Strategy is in place and awaiting finalization of the provincial Human Resource Strategy by SALGA.

RETENTION & SUCCESSION ISSUES.

The municipality has over the past two consecutive financial years maintained a very workforce and it is strongly believed that it is mainly due to the organization-wide re-engineering process conducted in 2013/2014 financial year and a stable leadership in terms of Council. An approved retention strategy also contributes towards ensuring retention of highly skilled personnel through counter-offer measures.

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY INFRASTRUCTURE.

COMMUNICATION SYSTEM (INTERNAL & EXTERNAL).

INTERNAL COMMUNICATION.

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

EXTERNAL COMMUNICATION.

The municipality currently does not have sufficient branding and advertising of the municipal events. The current communication strategy is outdated and needs to be reviewed and submitted to council. Communication with external stakeholders is done through various formats to reach as far wide as possible.

THE FOLLOWING FORMATS ARE USED:

The Municipal Website

Municipal Newsletter

Municipal Events

Council public Participation

Press Releases

Local and Community Radio stations

PROJECTS MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (IN-SERVICE & OUTSOURCING).

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

CONTRACT MANAGEMENT.

The municipality has entered into service contracts with various service providers, the corporate services department is charged with a responsibility to maintain a contract register of all contracts whilst various user departments and the Project Management Unit is charged with a duty to implement the various aspects of the contract and to perform quality assurance. All contracts are expected to perform in line with applicable terms as per the signed contract or service level agreement.

PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM.

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

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

The mid – year performance assessment outcome of the municipality is informed by the performance outcomes of each department in the organization. The monthly statements referred to in section 87 of MFMA for the first half of the financial year and the targets set in the service delivery, business plan or other agreements with the entity’s annual report for the past year and progress on resolving the problems identified in the annual report and submit assessment reports to the board of directors and the parent municipality. The municipality adopted its performance management framework in November 2013 which is reviewable after every three years.

CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES (HIV/AIDS).

The spread of HIV/Aids and related diseases seemed to be decreasing according to Census 2011. The municipality prioritized special programs dealing with issues of HIV/Aids. Voluntary counseling and testing is continuously done in partnership with the Department of Health in most of the municipal events. Botlokwa Hospital is accredited as a service provider to issue out ARV’s to the needy. Youth against the spread of HIV/Aids and substance abuse including also teenage pregnancy are coordinated by this forum.

PRIORITY ISSUES.

13.1 MUNICIPAL SWOT ANALYSIS.

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

13.2 PRIORITIES OF THE MUNICIPALITY.

The criteria used for prioritization of critical issues affecting the municipality are mainly based from the following sources:

Ward based plans.

Social Economic Impact Study for Capricorn District Municipality and the University of Limpopo.

Public participation Imbizo's by the mayor.

The Public participation meetings on Draft IDP and

The status quo regarding service delivery priority areas.

WARD BASED PLANS FROM WARD ONE UNTIL WARD SIXTEEN.

<u>WARD ONE</u> Low level crossing bridge at Nthabiseng to the school, Revival of sports ground and renovation of ablution facilities at Nthabiseng and Revival of Morebeng poultry project.	<u>WARD TWO</u> Bridge, water, New stands to be electrified, Sanitation, Pre-School, Eisleben – Ramokgopa gravel to tar.
<u>WARD THREE</u> Renovation of Ramokgopa Clinic, Low level bridge at Sefoloko, Need for speed humps from Boduma to Mphemasube, Grading of internal	<u>WARD FOUR</u> Water project for Maila, Mashaa and Madiehe villages, Electricity for Mashaa village, Low level bridge at Madiehe village, Maintenance of internal streets, Ramokgopa to Polokwane taxi

streets and re-graveling at Maebana road, Molotone village needs to be electrified.	rank, Banking services, SAPS village patrol services, Eskom Office, Fencing around Mokganya RDP village, Dumping site, Sanitation
<u>WARD FIVE</u> Water, Electricity, Low level bridge at Makgato Village to the grave yard, RDP houses, Grading of internal roads, Need for nurses' room at Makgato clinic, Need for Eskom service point at Botlokwa.	<u>WARD SIX</u> Need for community clinic at Dikgading clinic, Fedile School, Puputli crèche and Maphosa village need ablution facilities, need for community hall at Mangata village, reticulation to the Dipatene Water Scheme needs to be done.
<u>WARD SEVEN</u> Need for ESKOM service point at Botlokwa, Sekhwama village need to be electrified and need to revive the sports ground in Sekakene village.	<u>WARD EIGHT</u> Renovation of Sekakene community hall, Electricity for extension village at Sekakene, Maintenance of internal streets, Low level bridge between Sekakene and Letheba, Low level bridge at Polatla, Shapo and Maphosa, Borehole at Mangata village to be housed and equipped, Recreation centre at Sekakene village, Youth development centre, Dumping site and Library at Sekakene village
<u>WARD NINE</u> Water scheme for Nyakelane and sekhokho, Sanitation for Nyakelane, Dipatene and Sekhokho, Waste removal in Nyakelane next to Fedile high School, Dumping site, Library and Youth Centre.	<u>WARD TEN</u> Primary and Pre School at New Stands, tennis court, stadium, paving, tar road, projects, community hall, water, Electricity and RDP houses.
<u>WARD ELEVEN</u>	<u>WARD TWELVE</u>

<p>Market stalls at Shalas cross taxi rank, Need for storm water drainage system in the whole of Mohodi village, Service and maintenance plan of completed projects e.g. road projects, Need for stadium in Mohodi village and Need for additional block at Rapoo primary school.</p>	<p>Clinic (Broekman), Community hall, pre-school, graveyard toilet, low level bridge, electricity, RDP houses, stadium, road signs, water and sanitation, street to be upgraded, FET, roads, Apollo lights, jojo tanks, dumping site, dustbins, satellite police, food parcel, unemployment.</p>
<p><u>WARD THIRTEEN</u></p> <p>Water, furrow to channel water out, Road Maintenance and grading, Community Hall, Speed Humps on the tar road, Housing & Sanitation, Electricity, Apollo lights, Sports Facilities, Primary & Pre Schools & paving of internal streets used by taxis and buses.</p>	<p><u>WARD FOURTEEN</u></p> <p>Community Hall (Rheiland), streets to be upgraded, RDP houses at Rheiland), Water and Sanitation, School Security at Rheinland, Bridges at Schoonveld, Kanana, Sako and Maupye-Mokgehle road signs, Free Basic Electricity, Clinic at Thupana Cross Road, Community Hall at Boulast and Maupye, pay point, Home Based Care Centre, Sports Ground, Apollo Lights, RDP houses, Kanana-Senwabarwana road to be tarred, Primary School at Brussels, Clinic at Brussels.</p>
<p><u>WARD 15</u></p> <p>Kanana village.</p> <p>Road D3337 from Kanana to Rankuwe need to be tarred, Need to upgrade water reticulation and additional reservoirs, need for high mast lights, need for RDP houses, need to renovate Kanana Primary School, need for sanitation facilities, need for bus shelters and need to electrify new extensions.</p> <p>Sekuruwe village.</p>	<p><u>WARD 16</u></p> <p>Phago village</p> <p>New extensions next to Ga-Piet need to be electrified, create employment opportunities for young people, need to fund cooperatives, need for a satellite municipal service point, need for a community clinic,</p> <p>Phaudi village.</p>

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

The following budget related policies are submitted with the budget in terms of the provisions Contained in the MFMA and MBRR:

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

15.3 MUNICIPAL POLICIES AND SECTOR PLANS AND STRATEGIES

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

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

2019/2020 DRAFT STRATEGIES PHASE.

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

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

LIST OF DEPARTMENTAL STRATEGIES PER KEY PERFORMANCE AREA.

1	SPATIAL PLANNING	To manage and coordinate spatial planning within the municipality
		To review and develop Spatial Development Framework
		To process building plans applications
		To erect sign boards within municipal boundaries
		To develop Mogwadi Precinct Development Plan
		To promote orderly development and settlement patterns
		To manage and update our Geographic information System
2	INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANNING	To manage and coordinate the development and review of the IDP/BUDGET
		To establish the IDP Representative Forum of the municipality
		To hold strategic planning sessions on the review of the IDP/BUDGET
		To hold public participation on Draft IDP/BUDGET
		To ensure compliance on legislative mandate on the drafting and review of IDP
		To publicise both the draft and final IDP/BUDGET on municipal website and public places
		To integrate Sector departmental plans into the municipal IDP
3	LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	To foster partnership with stakeholders for economic development initiatives
		To hold investor conference to unearth business opportunities
		To develop the Local Economic Development Strategy
		To facilitate training and development for SMME's within the municipality
		To construct market stalls at strategic places
		To capacitate young agricultural graduates
		To create employment safety net opportunities through EPWP
		To establish feedlot and preserve grazing camps for life stalk farming

KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 2. : DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AND TECHNICAL SERVICES.

KEY DEPARTMENTAL STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE : PROVISION OF BASIC SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCUTRE DEVELOPMENT.

LIST OF DEPARTMENTAL STRATEGIES PER KEY PERFORMANCE AREA.

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

		To promote road safety
		To tar municipal road networks
7	EARLY CHILD WOOD DEVELOPMENT	To construct more ECD centres
		To provide material for the ECD centres
		To reduce or do away with none compliant ECD centres
8	SPORTS AND RECREATION	To construct the multi-purpose sports centres
		To promote competitive sports
		To revive sports federations
9	HIV/AIDS	To hold workshops
		To strengthen AIDS council
		To support the home based care program me
		To foster partnership with private sector and NGO in the fight against HIV/AIDS

KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 4

:

DEPARTMENT OF BUDGET AND TREASURY.

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

LIST OF DEPARTMENTAL STRATEGIES PER KEY PERFORMANCE AREA.

01	BUDGET AND REPORTING	To seek external support on the compilation of Quarterly and Annual financial statements.
		To have a reduction plan to curb the utilisation of consultants.
		To ensure full compliance of all Mscoa requirements.
		To build capacity of budget and treasury officials.
02	SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT	To upload Mscoa compliant Asset and Inventory modules.
		To finalise the compilation of Asset Management Plan with all Asset Classes for sound budgeting of repairs and maintenance.
		To facilitate training of employees on SCM compliance and policies.
		To unbundle and Re-valuation of the assets.
03	REVENUE MANAGEMENT	To have a seamless integration for all revenue management, municipal financial systems and Property Valuation system.
		To develop the Revenue Enhancement Strategy emanating from the Municipal Financial Plan.
		To have an alignment of the segregation of duties position special on the collections office.
		To have constant monitoring of long outstanding debts for the proper implementation of Credit Control and Debt Collection procedures.
		To continuously adhere to MPRA regulations for the reduction of rate payer's dispute.
04	EXPENDITURE MANAGEMENT	To ensure that invoices are paid to the relevant people.
		To ensure that taxes levied are accounted for in accordance with the tax laws.
		To develop the expenditure standard operating procedure and facilitate training on Mscoa.

KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 5 : GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

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

LIST OF DEPARTMENTAL STRATEGIES PER KEY PERFORMANCE AREA.

1	COUNCIL SUPPORT	To provide for an accountable and transparent municipality.
		To facilitate council meetings and it sub – committees.
		To facilitate the drafting and issuing of council agendas on time.
		To monitor compliance of all statutory council meetings.
2	PUBLIC PARTICIPATION	To involve communities towards influencing municipal decisions through public participation meetings.
		To develop community participation strategy.
		To organise public participation meetings including open council meetings.
3	RISK MANAGEMENT	To develop and manage proper internal controls.
		To develop a Risk Management Strategy.
		To develop a Risk register.
		To mitigate risks at an early stage.
4	SPECIAL FOCUS	To create and forge partnership with special focus groups within the municipality.
		To support multi-sectoral structures in the fight against AIDS, TB, STI's etc
		To lobby for support to the needy people.
		To establish special focus forums e.g Youth, Women, Elderly etc.
		To lobby for learner ships and internships for young people.
5	LEGAL SERVICICES	To provide legal services to the municipality.
		To manage litigations appropriately and timeously.
		To develop and review municipal contracts.
		To give advice on the development and review of municipal policies.
		To guide and give advice in the development of By-Laws.
6	INTERNAL AUDIT	To manage municipal internal controls and compliance issues
		To deal with internal audit on monthly and quarterly basis
7	PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT	To manage individual and organisational performance
		To put performance management system in place

KEY PERFORMANCE AREA 6

: ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFORMATION

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

LIST OF DEPARTMENTAL STRATEGIES PER KEY PERFORMANCE AREA.

1	HUMAN RESOURCES	To provide effective and efficient human resource services to the Municipality
		To develop HR policy aligned with the goals of the municipality
2	TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT	To create a culture of learning through the training and development of the municipal workforce and councillors
		To ensure that capacity building takes centre stage within the municipality
3	EMPLOYEE WELLNESS	To champion the wellness of the municipal workforce through coordinating employee assistance programmes
		To embrace the culture of healthy lifestyle
4	LABOUR RELATIONS	To establish sound and just working relationship with labour
		To ensure that the municipality has a disciplined workforce
5	ADMINISTRATION	To ensure sound administrative support to municipal units through continuous institutional development and innovation
		Provision of service and maintenance of municipal facilities
6	INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY	To provide an effective and developmental ICT services to all users.
		To manage provision and maintenance of ICT infrastructure.
		To make maintenance of IT systems and licencing
		To make maintenance of municipal website to ensure compliance to applicable legislation
		To make a provision of ICT equipment's as where and when is required

DRAFT PROJECTS AND BUDGETS

Key Performance Area (KPA) 1:		SPATIAL PLANNING AND RATIONALE									
Outcome 9:		Responsive, Accountable, Effective and Efficient Local Government System									
Outputs:		Implementation of a coordinated human settlement approach Implementation of and adherence to Spatial Development Framework									
Key Departmental Strategic Objective:		TO ENHANCE CONDITIONS FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH AND JOB CREATION									
Priority Area	Strategic Objectives	Strategies	Key Performance Indicator	Proposed Project	Location/ Ward	Multiyear budget in Rands				Source of funding	Project No.
						Total Budget	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22		
1. Spatial Planning	1. To manage and coordinate spatial planning within the municipality	1.Implementation of the Spatial Planning and land Use Management Act	01.Number of workshops conducted	01.Spatial Planning awareness	Municipal wide	180 000	80 000	100 000	0	MLM	1.1.1.1.01.01.
			02. number of settlements demarcated	02. demarcation of sites	Municipal wide	3 100 000	1 100 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	MLM	1.1.1.1.02.0
			03.Number of land use schemes developed	03.Development of land use scheme	Municipal wide	1 200 000	1 200 000	0	0	MLM	1.1.1.1.03.03.
	2.Promotion of orderly development through integrated spatial		01.Percentage of sites pegged	01.Pegging of sites	Ward one and ten	800 000	0	400 000	400 000	MLM	1.1.1.2.01.01.
			03.Number of settlements surveyed	03.Surveying of existing settlements	Municipal wide	2 100 000	700 000	700 000	700 000	MLM	1.1.1.2.03.03.

		planning and land use management								
	04.Percentage of Subdivision and rezoning of municipal properties	04.Subdivision/consolidation and rezoning of municipal properties	Municipal wide	0	0	0	0	MLM	1.1.1.2.04.04.	
	05.Percentage of building plans compiled	05.Compilation of municipal building plans	Municipality	opex	opex	opex	opex	MLM	1.1.1.2.05.05.	
	06.Percentage of building plans received processed	06.Processing of building plans received	Municipality	Opex	opex	Opex	opex	MLM	1.1.1.2.06.06.	
	07.Percentage of received land use applications processed	07.Processing of received land use applications	Municipality	opex	opex	Opex	Opex	MLM	1.1.1.2.07.07.	
	08.Percentage of sign boards erected	08.Erection of sign boards in Molemole villages	Municipality	500 000	0	500 000	0	MLM	1.1.1.2.08.08.	
	09.Number of Precinct Plans compiled	09.Compilation of Precinct Plan	Ward 10	1 000 000	500 000	500 000	0	MLM	1.1.1.2.09.09.	

Key Performance Area KPA3:		LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT									
Outcome 9:		Responsive, Accountable, Effective and Efficient Local Government System									
Outputs:		Implementation of the community works programme; Actions supportive to investment promotions and career development; Creation of space for business to operate freely;									
Key Departmental Strategic Objective:		TO ENHANCE CONDITIONS FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH AND JOB CREATION									
Priority Area	Strategic Objectives	Strategies	Key Performance Indicator	Proposed Project	Location/ Ward	MTREF budget in Rands					Project No.
						Total budget	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	Funding Source	
1.Local Economic Development	1.To create a conducive environment and ensure support to key economic sectors (agriculture tourism, manufacturing, and SMME'S) within the municipality	1.Foster partnerships with other stakeholders for economic development initiatives	01.Number of LED stakeholder engagements held	01.LED Stakeholder Engagements	Municipality	0	0	0	0	MLM	3.1.1.1.01.01.50
			02.Number of Investor conferences held	02.Investor Conference	Municipality	100 000	0	100 000	0	MLM	3.1.1.1.02.02.50
			04.Number of feedlot and grazing camps established and secured	03.Establishment of feedlot and grazing camp	Municipality	0	0	0	0	MLM	3.1.1.1.04.04.50
		2.Provision of information for economic development decision making,	01.Number of Business information centre established	04.Establishment of business information centre	Municipality	600 000	600 000	0	0	MLM	3.1.1.2.01.01.50

business support and career pathing									
	02.Number of career Expo held	05.Molemole Career Expo	Municipality	857 855	270 000	286 200	301 655	MLM	3.1.1.2.02.02.50
3.Report on number of jobs created within the municipality	01.Number of job creation reports developed	06.Job creation monitoring	Municipality	Opex	opex	opex	Opex	MLM	3.1.1.3.01.01.50
5.Training, Development and support of major sectors and SMME's within municipality	01.Number of agriculture graduates capacitated	07.Youth in agriculture programme	Municipality	1 525 075	480 000	508 800	536 275	MLM	3.1.1.5.01.01.50
	02.Numbers of SMME's capacitated	08.Capacity building of SMME's	Municipality	335 407	105 566	111 899	117 942	MLM	3.1.1.5.02.02.50

TECHNICAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES DEPARTMENT.

OBJECTIVES, STRATEGIES, AND PROPOSED PROJECTS WITH MTRF BUDGET:

Key Performance Area (KPA) 2:		BASIC SERVICES DELIVERY										
Outcome 9:		Responsive, Accountable, Effective and Efficient Local Government System										
Outputs:		Improving access to Basic Services; Improving service and maintenance of existing infrastructure;										
Key Departmental Strategic Objectives:		PROVIDE SUSTAINABLE BASIC SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT										
Priority Area	Strategic Objectives	Strategies	Key Performance Indicator	Proposed Project	Location / ward	Total Budget	MTREF Budget in Rands					Project No.
							2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	Source of Fund		
1.Roads and Storm water Infrastructure	1.To improve/upgrade conditions of municipal roads and storm water infrastructure and maintenance	1.Upgrading of Roads and Stormwater infrastructure and Maintenance	01.Number of gravel roads upgraded	01.Mohodi to Maponto Gravel to Tars	Ward 12	0	0	0	0	MIG	2.1.1.1.01.01.1 2	
				02.Ramokgopa to Eisleben Gravel to Tar	Ward 02	0	0	0	0	MIG and MLM	2.1.1.1.01.02.0 2	
				03.Capricorn Park Internal Streets	Ward 01	22 688 648	16 393 450	6 295 198	0	MIG	2.1.1.1.01.03.0 1	

			04. Matipana to Madikana Gravel to Tar	Ward 13	0	0	0	0	0	MIG	2.1.1.1.01.04.13
			05. Mogwadi Internal Streets	Ward 10	12 499 985	0	4 891 285	7 608 700		MLM	2.1.1.1.01.05.10
			06. Nthabiseng Internal Streets	Ward 01	27 000 000	17 000 000	10 000 000	0		MIG	2.1.1.1.01.06.01
			07. Mohodi Internal Streets	Ward 12	7 000 000	0	0	7 000 000		MIG	2.1.1.1.01.07.12
			08. The road linking Kgwadu Primary School and Botlokwa Primary School	Ward 07	7 000 000	0	7 000 000	0		MIG	2.1.1.1.01.08.07
			09. Mokgehle Internal Streets	Ward 14	4 826 302	0	4 826 302	0		MIG	2.1.1.1.01.09.14
			10. Ramokgopa Internal Street	Ward 04	0	0	0	0		MIG	2.1.1.1.01.10.04
			11. Broekman Internal Streets	Ward 14	0	0	0	0		MIG	2.1.1.1.01.11.14
			12. Maupye Internal Streets	Ward 14	0	0	0	0		MLM	2.1.1.1.01.12.14
			13. Eisleben Internal Streets	Ward 02	0	0	0	0		MLM	2.1.1.1.01.13.02

				14.Makgato Internal Streets	Ward 05	0	0	0	0	MLM	2.1.1.1.01.14.05
				15.Lonsdale to Percy Clinic via Flora	Ward 15 and 16	0	0	0	0	MIG	2.1.1.1.01.15.15
			02.603km of gravel roads maintained	01.Procurement of 2 x Motor graders	Municipality	2 600 000	2 600 00	0	0	MLM	2.1.1.1.02.01.50
				02.Procurement of 2 x Tipper Trucks 10M3	Municipality	450 000	450 000	0	0	MLM	2.1.1.1.02.02.50
				03. Procurement of 1 x Ton Bakkie Long wheel Base	Municipality	350 000	350 000	0	0	MLM	
				04. procurement of 2 x tractors with scraper	Municipality	450 000	450 000	0	0	MLM	
				05. 20 X culvert bridges (circular/box)	Municipality	2 500 000	2 500 000	0	0	MLM	
				03.Blading of gravel roads	Municipality	opex	Opex	opex	Opex	MLM	2.1.1.1.02.03.50
2.Sports Facilities	1.To provide recreational facilities for communities	1.Construction of sports facilities	01.Construction of Sports complex completed	01.Mohodi Sports Complex	Ward 12	0	0	0	0	MIG	2.2.1.1.01.01.12

3.Project Management	1.To ensure compliance with MIG Requirements	1.Ensure appropriate project management standards	01.Percent age of Expenditure on MIG funded projects	01.Management of the MIG Programme	Municipality	opex	Opex	opex	opex	MLM	2.3.1.1.01.01.50
4.Electricity network.	1.To provide adequate electricity supply, through maintenance of electricity infrastructure in order to improve economic growth.	1.Maintain continuity of electricity supply within Morebeng and Mogwadi.	01.Number of rotten poles and old meters replaced.	01.Upgrading of Electricity network CTVT meters	Municipality	5 000 000	2 500 000	2 500 00	0	MLM	2.4.1.1.01.01.50
			02.Number of Streetlights installed and maintained.	02.Supply and Installation of streetlights.	Municipality	2 000 000	500 000	500 000	1 000 000	MLM	2.4.1.1.02.02.50
			03. number of electrical network supplied and installed	03. upgrading of electricity network capacity	Municipality	2 500 000	0	1 000 000	1 500 000	MLM	
			03.Number of Highmast lights installed and maintained.	03.Supply and installation of Highmast lights.	Municipality	0	0	0	0	MLM	2.4.1.1.03.03.50
			04.Number of network upgraded projects completed	04.upgrading of electricity network	Ward 10	2 500 000	0	1 500 000	1 000 000	MLM	2.4.1.1.04.04.10

5.Mechanical Services	1.To ensure that Municipal Vehicle, equipment's and machineries are in good conditions	1.To ensure conducive working conditions for the employees.	01.Constructed mechanical workshop.	01.Construction of Mechanical workshop.	Municipality	0	0	0	0	MLM	2.5.1.1.01.01.5 0
		2.Improved maintenance response.	01.Electrical bakkie procured.	01.Electrical Bakkie.	Municipality	0	0	0	0	MLM	2.5.1.2.01.01.5 0

Key Performance Area (KPA) 2:		BASIC SERVICES DELIVERY									
Outcome 9:		Responsive, Accountable, Effective and Efficient Local Government System									
Outputs:		Improving access to Basic Services; Improving service and maintenance of existing infrastructure									
Key Departmental Strategic Objective:		TO PROVIDE SUSTAINABLE BASIC SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT									
Priority Area	Strategic Objectives	Strategies	Key Performance Indicator	Proposed Project	Location /Ward	MTREF Budget in Rands				Source of Funding	Project no
						Total budget	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022		
			01.Number of tennis courts renovated and extended	01.Renovation and Extension of Mogwadi Tennis court	Ward 10	0	0	0	0	MLM	2.6.1.1.03.01.10
				02.Renovation and Extension of Morebeng Tennis court	Ward 01	0	0	0	0	MLM	2.6.1.1.03.02.01
			02.Number of cemeteries upgraded	01.Upgrading of Morebeng cemeteries	Ward 01	0	0	0	0	MLM	2.6.1.1.04.01.01
				03.Upgrading of Cemeteries	Ward 01 and 10	0	0	0	0	MLM	2.6.1.1.04.02.10

			03.Number of recreational Facilities established	01.Establishment of Parks (Morebeng)	Ward 01 and 10	0	0	0	0	MLM	2.6.1.1.05.01.01
07.Traffic and licensing	1.Compliance with traffic and licencing legislation	1.Effective and efficient Driving License Testing Center (DLTC) and Vehicle Testing Station (VTS)	01.Number of DLTCs and VTSS constructed	01.Construction of DLTC and VTS along N1 Corridor	Municipality	15 000 000	0	0	15 000 000	MIG	2.7.1.1.01.01.50
			02.Number of DLTCs	02.Construction of DLTC (Mogwadi)	Municipality	0	0	0	0	MIG	2.7.1.1.02.02.50
			03. number of traffic equipment's procured	03. procurement of traffic equipment	Municipality	300 000	100 000	200 000	-	MLM	
		2.Effective and reliable municipal fleet	03.Number of motor vehicles procured.	01.Procurement of municipal fleet	Municipality	800 000	0	800 000	0	MLM	2.7.1.2.01.01.50

Key Performance Area (KPA) 2:		BASIC SERVICES DELIVERY									
Outcome 9:		Responsive, Accountable, Effective and Efficient Local Government System									
Outputs:		Improving access to basic services; Improving service and maintenance of existing infrastructure									
Key Departmental Strategic Objectives:		TO PROVIDE SUSTAINABLE BASIC SERVICES AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT									
Priority Area	Strategic Objectives	Strategies	Key Performance Indicator	Proposed Project	Location/ Ward	MTREF Budget in Rands				Source of Funding	Project No.
						Total budget	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022		
			01.Number of land fill site constructed	01.Construction of Landfill site	Municipality	0	0	0	15 000 000	MLM	2.8.1.1.02.02.50
			02.Number of tractors purchased	01.Procurement of a tractor with grass cutting equipment	Municipality	0	0	0	0	MLM	2.8.1.1.03.03.50
			03.Number of buy-back centre constructed	01.Construction of a buy-back center at Mohodi	Ward 11	0	0	0	0	MLM	2.8.1.1.04.01.11
				02.Construction of a buy-back center at Botlokwa	Ward 09	0	0	0	0	MLM	2.8.1.1.04.02.09
			04.Number of waste trucks purchased	01.Purchasing of skip loader truck	Municipality	1 200 000	1 200 000	0	0	MLM	2.8.1.1.05.01.50

			06.Number of bulk refuse containers purchased	01.Purchase of 6m3 bulk refuse containers	Municipality	0	0	0		MLM	2.8.1.1.06.01.50
			07. Number of wheelly litter bins purchased	01.Purchasing of 240 litre capacity litter bins	Municipality	0	0	0	0	MLM	2.8.1.1.07.01.50
		2.Greening Molemole	01.Number entrances beautified	01.Beautification of Morebeng town	Ward 01	0	0	0	0	MLM	2.8.1.2.01.01.01

Key Performance Area (KPA) 4:	MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL VIABILITY AND MANAGEMENT										
Outcome 9:	Responsive, Accountable, Effective and Efficient Local Government System										
Outputs:	Administrative and financial capability										
Key Departmental Strategic Objective:	PROVIDE AN ACCOUNTABLE AND TRANSPARENT MUNICIPALITY THROUGH SUSTAINED PUBLIC PARTICIPATION, COORDINATION OF ADMINISTRATION AND COUNCIL COMMITTEES.										
Priority Area	Strategic Objectives	Strategies	Key Performance indicators	Proposed Project	MTREF Budget in Rands						Project No.
					Location/ Ward	Total budget	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	Source of Funding	
1.Financial Viability	1.To Ensure Sound And Stable Financial Management	1.Ensure compliance with accounting standards and legislation	01.% Compliance with MSCOA	01. MSCOA Systems improvements	Municipality	350 000	350 000	0	0	MLM	4.1.1.1.0 1.01.50
			02.% completion of Infrastructure Assets Revaluation	02.Infrastructure Asset Revaluation	Municipality	3 177 240	1 000 000	1 060 000	1 117 240	MLM	4.1.1.1.0 2.02.50

03.% completion of Enterprise Resource Management & Planning System (ERMP)(03.Enterprise Resource Management & Planning System (ERMP)(System improvement)	Municipality	0	0	0	0	MLM	4.1.1.1.0 3.03.50
04.% of asset management plan developed	04. Municipal Property audit	Municipality	700 000	700 000	0	0	MLM	4.1.1.1.0 4.04.50
05.Submission of AFS by 31 August each year.	01.Preparation and Compilation of Financial Statement	Municipality	900 000	900 000	0	0	MLM	4.1.1.1.0 5.01.50
06. Number of quarterly financial statements reviewed	02.AFS Quality review	Municipality	0	0	0	0	MLM	4.1.1.1.0 5.02.50
07.Compliance with MPRA	06. Maintenance of Valuation Roll	Municipality	900 000	300 000	300 000	300 000	MLM	4.1.1.1.0 6.06.50

Key Performance Area (KPA) 5:		GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION									
Outcome 9:		Responsive, Accountable, Effective and Efficient Local Government System									
Outputs :		Implementation of participatory community development approach; Implementation of stakeholder engagement sessions; Coordination of council committees and adherence to municipal calendar; Implementation of sound municipal administration;									
Key Departmental Strategic Objective:		PROVIDE AN ACCOUNTABLE AND TRANSPARENT MUNICIPALITY THROUGH SUSTAINED PUBLIC PARTICIPATION, COORDINATION OF ADMINISTRATION AND COUNCIL COMMITTEES.									
Priority Area	Strategic Objectives	Strategies	Key Performance Indicators	Proposed Projects/Activities	Location/Ward	MTREF Budget (R)				Funding Source	Project No.
						Total	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022		
1.Integrated Development Planning	1.To manage and co-ordinate the development and review of IDP/Budget within the municipality	1.Development and annual review of IDP/Budget in line with the MSA, 2000 and MFMA, 2003 requirements	01.Number of IDP/Budget reviewed	01.Development and Review of IDP/Budget	Municipality	2 859 516	900 000	954 000	1 005 516	MLM	5.1.1.1.01.01.50
			02.Number of IDP Representative Forums held	02.IDP Representative Forums	Municipality	0	0	0	0	MLM	5.1.1.1.02.02.50
			03.No.of strategic planning sessions coordinated	03.Strategic Planning Sessions	Municipality	0	0	0	0	MLM	5.1.1.1.03.03.50

CORPORATE SERVICES DEPARTMENT:

PROJECT LIST AND BUDGET FOR 2019/20 TO 2021/2022 MTERF.

Key Performance Area (KPA) 6:		MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT									
Outcome 9:		Responsive, Accountable, Effective and Efficient Local Government System									
Outputs:		Administrative and financial capability									
Key Strategic Organizational Objectives:		PROVIDE AN ACCOUNTABLE AND TRANSPARENT MUNICIPALITY THROUGH SUSTAINED PUBLIC PARTICIPATION, COORDINATION OF ADMINISTRATION AND COUNCIL COMMITTEES.									
Project No.	Project Name	Project Description (major activities)	Location	Key performance indicator	MTERF Budget (R)			Source of Funding	Implementing Agent	Project No.	
					TOTAL	2019/20	2020/21				2021/22
	Procurement of Office Furniture	Procure office furniture and equipment for municipal offices	Molemole	Number of office furniture procured and allocated	600 000	300 000	300 000	0	Equitable Share	MLM	

	Procurement of municipal vehicles	Two sedan and two SUV's	Molemole	Number of new municipal vehicles procured		700 000	0	2000 000	Equitable Share	MLM	
	Training of councillors	Training of Councillors	Molemole	% of the training budget spent on training of councillor		400 000	0	0	0	MLM	
	Maintenance of computer equipment	Repair and Maintenance of ICT equipment	Molemole	Percentage of computer equipment maintained		1 300 000	1 000 000	400 000	Equitable Shares	MLM	

Key Performance Area (KPA) 6:	GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION									
Outcome 9:	Responsive, Accountable, Effective and Efficient Local Government System									
Outputs:	Administrative and financial capability									
Key Departmental Strategic Objective:	PROVIDE AN ACCOUNTABLE AND TRANSPARENT MUNICIPALITY THROUGH SUSTAINED PUBLIC PARTICIPATION, COORDINATION OF ADMINISTRATION AND COUNCIL COMMITTEES.									
Priority Area	Strategic Objectives	Strategies	Key Performance indicators	Proposed Project	MTREF Budget					
					Location	Total budget	209/2020	2020/21	2021/22	Source of Funding
Mayors Office	1. To ensure that institutional arrangements are transparent, efficient and effective to ensure that good governance & public participation is sustained and enhances transparency and accountability	1.Create a conducive operating and working environment in all municipal service points and for all municipal stakeholders	01.Number of Councillor and ward committee induction held	01.Councillor and ward committee induction	Municipality	0	0	0	0	MLM

			02.Number of ward committee conference held	02.Ward committee conference	Municipality	0	0	0	0	MLM
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3.Communication	1.To ensure that institutional arrangements are transparent, efficient and effective to ensure that good governance & public participation is sustained and enhances transparency and accountability	1.Provision of an accountable & transparent municipality	01.Number of Printing and publications made	01.Printing and Publication	Municipality	950 000	0	0	0	MLM
			02.Number of Event Management Equipment procured	02.Events Management Equipment	Municipality	150 000	0	0		MLM
			03.Number of trailers procured	03.trailer	Municipality					MLM
			04.Number of marketing, publicity, and advertising made.	04.Marketing, Publicity and Advertising	Municipality Municipality	342 225	0	0	0	MLM

		Internal Audit	% completion of IT Audit conducted	Information Technology Audit (Application Control)	Municipality Municipality	500 000	0	0	0	MLM
			Number of youth activities/events coordinated.	Youth	Municipality	473 414	149 582	157 659	166 173	MLM
			Number of women and children activities/events coordinated.	Women and Children	Municipality	635 163	200 689	211 526	222 948	MLM
			Number of activities/events related to people with disability coordinated.	Disability programmes	Municipality	408 900	129 198	136 174	143 528	MLM

		Number of older person activities/events coordinated.	Older Persons programmes	Municipality	476 021	150 406	158 527	167 088	MLM
		Number of outreach programmes and caucus meetings held	Woman caucus programmes	Municipality	316 492	100 000	105 400	111 092	MLM
		Number of HIV/AIDS Awareness campaigns held	HIV/AIDS Awareness programmes	Municipality	451 259	142 582	150 281	158 396	MLM

INTEGRATION PHASE.

CAPRICORN

DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY



PROJECTS LIST

Table 112: Development Planning and Environmental Management Services Department (DPEMS): Projects List and Budget for 2018/19 - 2020/21 MTERF Budget.

Project No.	Project Name	Project Description	Location	Key Performance Indicator	MTERF Targets			MTERF Budget (R)			Source of Funding	Implementing Agent	EIA/BAR/EMP
					2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21			
TRANSPORT PLANNING SERVICES													
DPEMS-02	Monitoring of public transport facilities	Monitoring of public transport facilities	Blouberg, Lepelle-Nkumpi, Molemole and Polokwane	Number of Public Transport Facilities monitored	16 public transport facilities monitored in all the municipality (Blouberg, Molemole, Lepelle Nkumpi and Polokwane)	16 public transport facilities monitored in all the municipality (Blouberg, Molemole, Lepelle Nkumpi and Polokwane)	16 public transport facilities monitored in all the municipality (Blouberg, Molemole, Lepelle Nkumpi and Polokwane)	OPEX	OPEX	OPEX	Equitable Shares	CDM	N/A

Project No.	Project Name	Project Description	Location	Key Performance Indicator	MTERF Targets			MTERF Budget (R)			Source of Funding	Implementing Agent	EIA/BAR/EMP
					2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21			
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT													
DPEMS-06	Purchase waste equipment	Purchasing of waste equipment for local municipalities	All municipal areas	Number of local municipalities provided with waste equipment	None	4 local municipalities provided with waste equipment	4 local municipalities provided with waste equipment	Nil	5 318 000	5 318 000	Equitable Shares	CDM	N/A
DPEMS-07	Provide recycling units / depots	Purchase recycling units / depots for municipalities	All municipal areas	Number of recycling units / depots provided to municipalities	None	40 recycling units purchased	40 recycling units purchased	Nil	400 000	400 000	Equitable Shares	CDM	N/A
DPEMS-08	Laboratory analysis air quality (Air quality monitoring)	Passive ambient air quality monitoring	All municipal areas	Number of reports on passive ambient air	4 reports on passive ambient air quality	4 reports on passive ambient air quality	4 reports on passive ambient air quality	22 000	23 000	23 000	Equitable Shares	CDM	N/A

		(Laboratory Analysis Air Quality)		quality monitoring results	monitoring results	monitoring results	monitoring results						
DPEMS-13	Greening and beautifying the district	Planting of trees	All municipal areas	Number of trees planted	800 trees planted	1300 trees planted	1300 trees planted	500 000	535 000	5 035 000	Equitable Shares	CDM	N/A
DPEMS-14	Provide renewable energy sources	Provide biomass digesters, solar cookers and solar geysers to households and schools	All municipal areas	Number of premises (households and schools) provided with alternative energy sources	None	1 Premise equipped with alternative energy sources	1 Premises equipped with alternative energy sources	Nil	100 000	100 000	Donor / Grant funding	CDM / Agencies	N/A
DPEMS-15	Alien plant eradication project	Eradication of alien plants	All municipal areas	Number of EPWP jobs created	None	150 EPWP jobs created	150 EPWP jobs created	Nil	1 900 000	1 900 000	Equitable Shares / EPWP Grant	CDM / Local Municipalities	N/A
DPEMS-17	Environmental awareness campaigns	Conduct environmental awareness campaigns	All municipal areas	Number of environmental awareness campaigns conducted	8 environmental awareness campaigns conducted	12 environmental awareness campaigns conducted	12 environmental awareness campaigns conducted	150 000	400 000	400 000	Equitable Shares	CDM	N/A

Table 114: Infrastructure Services Department: Project List and Budget for 2018/19-2020/21 MTERF Budget

Project Name	Project Description (major activities)	Location	Key Performance Indicator	MTERF Targets			MTERF Budget R			Source of Funding	Implementing Agent	EIA/BAR/EMP	
				2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21				
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE: CAPEX													
-	Procurement of O&M Tools	Procurement of O&M Tools	CDM	Percentage of requested tools procured	100% of requested O&M tools procured.	100% of requested O&M tools procured.	100% of requested O&M tools procured.	200 000	220 000	220 000	Equitable shares	CDM	N/A
-	Procurement of Diesel Engines	Procurement of diesel engines	CDM	Percentage of requested diesel engines procured as and when required.	100% of diesel engines procured as and when required.	100% of diesel engines procured as and when required.	100% of diesel engines procured as and when required.	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	Equitable shares	CDM	N/A
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE : OPEX													
-	Water infrastructure Repairs and Maintenance(term contractors)	Replacement of pipe-line, flow meters, major repairs of water equipment and infrastructure	CDM	Percentage of reported breakdowns attended	80% of reported breakdowns attended through the services of Maintenance Term Contractors	80% of reported breakdowns attended through the services of Maintenance Term Contractors	80% of reported breakdowns attended through the services of Maintenance Term Contractors	30 741 000	38 448 000	49 669 000	Equitable shares	CDM	EMP
-	Water Tankering	Water Tankering	CDM	Percentage of water supply to all affected areas	70% supply of water to all affected areas.	70% supply of water to all affected areas.	70% supply of water to all affected areas.	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	Equitable shares	CDM	N/A
-	Procurement of O&M Material.	Procurement of O&M Material.	CDM	Percentage of requested O&M material procured.	70% of required O&M material procured	70% of required O&M material procured	70% required O&M material procured.	5 000 000	5 000 000	5 000 000	Equitable shares	CDM	N/A

Project Name	Project Description (major activities)	Location	Key Performance Indicator	MTERF Targets			MTERF Budget R			Source of Funding	Implementing Agent	EIA/BAR/EMP	
				2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21				
WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT													
-	Implementation of Water Safety & Security Plans	Implementation of water safety & security Plans recommendations.	CDM	Percentage interventions on the Water Safety & Security Plans recommendations completed	20% interventions on the Water Safety Plans recommendations completed	50% interventions on the Water Safety Plans recommendations completed	60% interventions on the Water Safety Plans recommendations completed	525 000	525 000	525 000	Equitable shares	CDM	N/A
-	Water Quality monitoring and sampling	Collection of water and wastewater samples throughout the district	CDM (all LM's)	Number of chemicals and microbiological samples collected	600 chemicals and 800 microbiological samples collected	600 chemicals and 800 microbiological samples collected	600 chemicals and 800 microbiological samples collected	400 000	400 000	400 000	Equitable shares	CDM	N/A
-	Procurement of Disinfection chemicals	Procurement of Disinfection chemicals	CDM (all LM's)	Number of Disinfection chemicals procured	2 500 Kg of disinfection chemicals procured	2 500 Kg of disinfection chemicals procured	2 500 Kg of disinfection chemicals procured	210 000	210 000	210 000	Equitable shares	CDM	N/A
-	Unit Process Audit	Assess the capacity and operational effectiveness of the Water Supply & Wastewater systems	CDM (All LM's)	Number of Water Supply & Wastewater Systems Assessed/ audited	3 Water Supply & 2 Wastewater Systems Assessed	3 Water Supply & 2 Wastewater Systems Assessed	3 Water Supply & 2 Wastewater Systems Assessed	365 000	365 000	365 000	Equitable shares	CDM	N/A
-	Implementation of Waste Water Risk Abatement Plans	Implementation of Wastewater Risk Assessment outcomes	CDM (LM's)	Percentage completion on Green Drop Interventions	50% completed on Green Drop Interventions	50% completed on Green Drop Interventions	50% completed on Green Drop Interventions	300 000	300 000	300 000	Equitable shares	CDM	N/A

Project Name	Project Description (major activities)	Location	Key Performance Indicator	MTERF Targets			MTERF Budget R			Source of Funding	Implementing Agent	EIA/BAR/EMP
				2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21			
Operations of waste water treatment works	Operations of waste water treatment works	CDM (LM's)	Percentage of waste water treatment works operated	100% of waste water treatment works operated	100% of waste water treatment works operated	100% of waste water treatment works operated	2 200 000	2 200 000	2 200 000	Equitable shares	CDM	N/A

WATER PROJECTS: MOLEMOLÉ LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Sephala, Mokopu, Thoka, Makwetja RWS	Construction of Water supply project	Molemole Ward 3&4	Percentage construction of water supply project Number of household with water access	70 % construction of water supply project 437 households with water access	None	None	26 316 000	Nil	Nil	MIG	CDM	BAR
Nyakelane and Sekhokho RWS	Planning and construction of Water supply project	Molemole Ward 7&9	Percentage planning and construction of water supply project	None 0 households with water access	100% planning of water supply project.	30% construction of water supply project.	Nil	1 316 000	8 000 000	MIG	CDM	BAR

Project Name	Project Description (major activities)	Location	Key Performance Indicator	MTERF Targets			MTERF Budget R			Source of Funding	Implementing Agent	EIA/BAR/EMP
				2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21			
Overdyk, Maribana water Supply	Planning and construction of Water supply project	Molemole Ward 14 & 16	Percentage planning and construction of water supply project	None	100% planning of water supply project.	20% construction of water supply project. 0 households with water access	Nil	877 000	7 000 000	MIG	CDM	BAR
Phasha Water Supply	Planning and construction of Water supply project	Molemole Ward 3	Percentage planning and construction of water supply project	None	100% planning of water supply project.	30% construction of water supply project. 0 households with water access	Nil	877 000	6 000 000	MIG	CDM	BAR
Ratsaka Water Supply	Planning and construction of Water supply project	Molemole Ward 1	Percentage planning and construction of water supply project	None	100% planning of water supply project.	20% construction of water supply project. 0 households with water access	Nil	877 000	8 000 000	MIG	CDM	BAR
Sefene Water Supply	Planning and construction of Water supply project	Molemole Ward 7	Percentage planning and construction of water supply project	None	100% planning of water supply project.	35% construction of water supply project. 0 households with water access	Nil	684 000	6 000 000	MIG	CDM	BAR
Mashaha, Madiehe, Phelendaba and Mankwepa Water Supply	Planning and construction of Water supply project	Molemole Ward 3 & 4	Percentage planning and construction of water supply project	None	100% planning of water supply project.	20% construction of water supply project. 0 households with water access	Nil	877 000	7 000 000	MIG	CDM	BAR
ER PLANNING & DESIGN												

Project Name	Project Description (major activities)	Location	Key Performance Indicator	MTERF Targets			MTERF Budget R			Source of Funding	Implementing Agent	EIA/BAR/EMP
				2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21			
Molemole Sanitation	Molemole Sanitation	Molemole	Number of household with sanitation access	515 households with sanitation access	515 households with sanitation access	515 households with sanitation access	5 848 000	3 144 000	3 144 000	MIG	CDM	EMP
INSTITUTIONAL AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT												
Facilitation of Water and Sanitation Infrastructure Projects	Facilitation of Project Steering Committees, key stakeholders, scope of works agreements, site hand overs, conflict management and resolution	CDM	Percentage of approved water and sanitation infrastructure projects facilitated for planning and implementation	100% of approved water and sanitation infrastructure projects facilitated for planning and implementation	100% of approved water and sanitation infrastructure projects facilitated for planning and implementation	100% of approved water and sanitation infrastructure projects facilitated for planning and implementation	Opex	Opex	Opex	Equitable share	CDM	N/A
Job creation facilitation	Facilitation of job opportunities and training in the implementation of water and sanitation projects using EPWP guidelines	CDM	Number of job opportunities created in the implementation of water and sanitation projects	678 job opportunities created in the implementation of water and sanitation projects	800 job opportunities created in the implementation of water and sanitation projects	800 job opportunities created in the implementation of water and sanitation projects	Opex	Opex	Opex	Equitable share	CDM	N/A

Table 116: Strategic Executive Management Services Department (SEMS): Project List and Budget for 2018/19-2020/21 MTERF Budget

SEMSD-08	Fraud prevention programmes (Awareness campaign)	Facilitate fraud prevention programmes	CDM & LMs	Number of fraud prevention programmes facilitated (Awareness campaign)	4 fraud prevention programmes facilitated. (Awareness campaign)	4 fraud prevention programmes facilitated. (Awareness campaign)	4 Fraud prevention programs facilitated. (Awareness campaign)	58 000	58 000	58 000	Equitable shares	CDM	N/A
SEMSD-09	Forensic investigations	Facilitate fraud prevention programmes	CDM & LMs	Percentage of investigations reports prepared as per requests	100% of investigations reports prepared as per requests	100% of investigations reports prepared as per requests	100% of investigations reports prepared as per requests	80 000	80 000	80 000	Equitable shares	CDM	N/A

Table 118: Community Services Department: Project List and Budget for 2018/19-2020/21 MTERF Budget.

Project	Project Name	Project Description (major activities)	Location	Key performance indicator	MTERF Targets			MTERF Budget (R)			Source of Funding	Implementing Agent	EIA/BAR/EMP
					2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21			
EMERGENCY SERVICES (FIRE AND RESCUE)													
D-02	Firefighting water tanker	Procurement of Firefighting water tankers.	Blouberg and Molemole	Number of worn-out firefighting water tankers replaced.	None	1 worn-out firefighting water tanker replaced.	1 worn-out firefighting water tanker replaced.	Nil	3 000 000	3 000 000	Equitable Share	CDM	N/A
D-05	Fire safety awareness programme	Fire safety week	CDM area	Number of Fire safety awareness week events held.	1 fire safety awareness week event held	1 fire safety awareness week event held	1 fire safety awareness week event held	150 000	150 000	150 000	Equitable Share	CDM	N/A
DISASTER MANAGEMENT SERVICE													
D-09	Disaster risk management capacity building workshops for community based structures.	Capacity building on disaster management for community based structures.	LMS	Number of Disaster Management Capacity building workshops conducted	4 disaster management Capacity building workshops conducted	4 disaster management Capacity building workshops conducted	4 disaster management Capacity building workshops conducted	50 000	50 000	50 000	Equitable Share	CDM	N/A
MUNICIPAL HEALTH SERVICES													
D-14	Water quality inspected/tested at sources	Monitoring of water sources	All LM's	Number of reports on water sources inspected	4 reports on water sources inspected	4 reports on water sources inspected	4 reports on water sources inspected	Opex	Opex	Opex	Equitable Shares	CDM	N/A
D-17	Food and Water control	Food and Water sampling	All LMs	Number of reports on food and water sampling	4 Reports on food and water sampling	4 reports on food and water sampling	4 reports on food and water sampling	50 000	50 000	50 000	Equitable Shares	CDM	N/A

Project	Project Name	Project Description (major activities)	Location	Key performance indicator	MTERF Targets			MTERF Budget (R)			Source of Funding	Implementing Agent	EIA/BAR/EMP
					2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21			
D-18	Planting of Moore pads	Planting of Moore pads for cholera surveillance	All LMs	Number of analysis reports on Moore pads planted	4 analysis reports on Moore pads planted	4 analysis reports on Moore pads planted	4 analysis reports on Moore pads planted	105 000	105 000	105 000	Equitable Shares	CDM	N/A
D-19	Communicable disease monitoring and control	Follow-up of reported communicable diseases	All LMs	Number of reports on reported communicable diseases cases followed up	4 reports on reported communicable diseases followed up	4 reports on reported communicable diseases followed up	4 reports on reported communicable diseases followed up	Opex	Opex	Opex	Equitable Shares	CDM	N/A
D-20	Monitoring compliance with health legislation of non-food handling premises	Monitoring of non-food handling premises	All LMs	Number of reports on non-food handling premises monitored	4 reports on non-food handling premises monitored	4 reports on non-food handling premises monitored	4 reports on non-food handling premises monitored	Opex	Opex	Opex	Equitable Shares	CDM	N/A
D-21	Number of Environmental Health Plan developed	Environmental Health Plan	All LM's	Number of Environmental Health Plan developed	1 Environmental Health Plan developed	None	None	Opex	Opex	Opex	Equitable Shares	CDM	N/A
SPORTS, RECREATION, ARTS AND CULTURE													
D-23	Heritage event celebration	Celebration of one heritage event	Local municipalities	Number of heritage events celebrated	1 heritage event celebrated	1 heritage event celebrated	1 heritage event celebrated	115 000	115 000	115 000	Equitable Shares	CDM	N/A
D-24	Refurbishment of community assets.	Refurbishment of identified community sport and recreation, arts and culture facilities in local municipalities	Local municipalities	Number of community sport and recreation, arts and culture facilities refurbished	1 community sport and recreation, arts and culture facility refurbished	1 community sport and recreation, arts and culture facility refurbished	1 community sport and recreation, arts and culture facility refurbished	410 000	410 000	410 000	Equitable Shares	CDM	N/A
D-25	Sport and Recreation, Arts And Culture Development programme(s)	Organising sport and recreation development event in collaboration with relevant stakeholders	Local municipalities	Number of sport and recreation, arts and culture development programmes organised	1 sport and recreation, arts and culture development programme organised	1 sport and recreation, arts and culture development programme organised	1 sport and recreation, arts and culture development programme organised	215 000	215 000	215 000	Equitable Shares	CDM	N/A

ADMINISTRATION													
CPSD-43	Paving of fire station	Installation of paving at fire stations	CDM fire stations	Number of fire station paved.	2 fire stations paved	None	None	200 000	Nil	Nil	Equitable Shares	CDM	N/A
CPSD-44	Purchasing of steel containers	Purchasing of steel containers	CDM fire stations	Number of steel containers purchased	3 steel containers purchased.	None	None	850 000	Nil	Nil	Equitable Shares	CDM	N/A
CPSD-45	Installation of fire bay doors	Installation of fire bay doors	CDM fire stations	Number of fire bays installed	1 fire bay installed.	None	None	400 000	Nil	Nil	Equitable Shares	CDM	N/A
CSPD-48	Construction of external toilets and showers	Construction of external toilets and showers	Lepelle/Nku mpi & Molemole	Number of external toilets and showers constructed	2 external toilets and showers constructed	None	None	400 000	Nil	Nil	Equitable Shares	CDM	N/A

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, ROADS & INFRASTRUCTURE LIST OF PROJECT 2017/18

NAME OF DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY PROJECTS FOR 2017/18

PROJECT NAME	PROGRAMME NAME	PROJECT DESCRIPTION/TYPE OF STRUCTURE	PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION	DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	PROJECT/PROGRAMME DURATION		TOTAL BUDGET	EXPENDITURE TO DATE	MTEF FORWARD ESTIMATES			STATUS
						DATE START	DATE FINISH			2016/2017	2017 / 2018	2018 / 2019	
1.	Programme Name Properties & Facility												
2.	Programme Name Construction Management												
3	Routine Road Maintenance	Household Routine Maintenance at LIM 353 (Molemolle Municipality)	Household based Road Maintenance	Capricorn	LIM 353 (Molemolle)	June 2017	May 2018	R 12m	R 0.00	R 12m	R 15m	At Procurement stage	

ROADS AGENCY LIMPOPO SOC LTD PROJECTS FOR 2017/18.

PROJECT NAME	PROGRAMME NAME	PROJECT DESCRIPTION/TYPE OF STRUCTURE	PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION	DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	PROJECT/PROGRAMME DURATION		TOTAL BUDGET	EXPENDITURE TO DATE	MTEF FORWARD ESTIMATES			STATUS
						DATE START	DATE FINISH			2016/2017	2017 / 2018	2018 / 2019	
New and Replacement Assets													
	T653	Moletji (D3332) to Magodi (R521)	Upgrade (gravel to tar)	Capricorn	Polokwane	12/08/2015	12/08/2016	80 111	41 567	38 544		Construction in progress	
	T634 B	Morebeng to Sekgosesa	Upgrade (gravel to tar)	Capricorn / Mopani	Molemole / Letaba	01/04/2016	31/03/2019	360 500		12 500	15 000	Bid Evaluation	
	T637 B	Bokisi (P99/1) to Mashamba to Tshitale to Morebeng (Soekmekaar, P54/1))	Upgrade (gravel to tar)	Vhembe	Makhado	01/04/2017	31/03/2018	80 000		5 000	10 000	Feasibility	
	T826	Chebeng to Koloti to Kolopo to Kanana to Senwabarwana (Helene Franz Hospital) to road D1200	Upgrade (gravel to tar)	Capricorn	Aganang	01/04/2017	31/03/2020	399 500		3 000	5 000	Feasibility	

PROJECT NAME	PROGRAMME NAME	PROJECT DESCRIPTION/TYPE OF STRUCTURE	PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION	DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	PROJECT/PROGRAMME DURATION		TOTAL BUDGET	EXPENDITURE TO DATE	MTEF FORWARD ESTIMATES			STATUS
						DATE START	DATE FINISH			2016/2017	2017 / 2018	2018 / 2019	
.	T875	Lamburg to Matlala	Upgrade (gravel to tar)	Capricorn	Aganang	01/04/2017	31/03/2019	233 920				Feasibility	
.	T850	N1/28 to Ramokgopha	Maintenance	Capricorn	Molemole	01/04/2014	31/03/2017	15 000			10 500	Feasibility	
.	T851	Mogwadi to Senwabarwana	Maintenance	Capricorn	Blouberg	01/04/2014	31/03/2017	12 000			4 000	Feasibility	
.	T855	Polokwane to N1 Bypass	Maintenance	Capricorn	Polokwane	01/04/2014	31/03/2017	5 000			5 000	Feasibility	

IDP STRATEGY & PROJECTS

NAME OF DISTRICT& LMs	PROJECTA AND PROGRAMMES FOR 2018/19 FY	PROJECT DESCRIPTION/TYPE OF STRUCTURE	PROJECTED BUDGET
TRANSPORT OPERATIONS			
Molemole	Subsidised Bus Transport	Passenger subsidy	741 M

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

NAME OF PROGRAMME/SUB-PROGRAMME	NAME OF DISRTICT &LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	KEY PRIORITIES FOR 2018/19	ANNUAL TARGETS 2018/19	PROJECTED BUDGET
PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION				
CONSTRUCTION OF CAPITAL PROJECTS				
CONDITIONAL GRANT (EPWP)		Creation of job oppertunities	TOTAL: 514	R 5,000,000
	MOLEMOLE LM	Creation of job oppertunities	22	
PROGRAMME 2: SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES				
Services to Older Persons		Fund residential facilities for older persons	TOTAL: 02 Molemole 0	R 2,806,000
		Fund Community based care services for older persons	TOTAL: 60 Molemole : 37	R 1,306,000
NAME OF PROGRAMME/SUB-PROGRAMME	NAME OF DISRTICT &LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	KEY PRIORITIES FOR 2018/19	ANNUAL TARGETS 2018/19	PROJECTED BUDGET
Services To Persons With Disabilities		Fund residential facilities for people with disabilities	TOTAL: 01 Molemole :0	R 2,333,000

		Fund protective workshops for people with Disabilities	TOTAL: 08 Molemole : 02	R 1,926, 000
		Provide deserving beneficiaries with DSD social relief programs including clients referred to SASSA	Total: 2.600 Molemole :300	R 231,000
ECD and Partial Care		Subsidise children through equitable share	TOTAL: 19,080 • Molemole LM: 2230	R 53,676,600
		Subsidise children through conditional grant	TOTAL: 2009 • Molemole LM : 284	
NAME OF PROGRAMME/SUB-PROGRAMME	NAME OF DISTRICT & LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	KEY PRIORITIES FOR 2018/19	ANNUAL TARGETS 2018/19	PROJECTED BUDGET
PROGRAMME 3: CHILDREN AND FAMILIES				

Child and Youth Care Centre		Fund children in Foster Care	TOTAL :500 • Molemole LM: 0	R 2,180,000
		Place children in Foster Care	TOTAL: 500 • Molemole LM:50	R350,000
Community-Based Care Services for Children		Put children through ISIBINDI model	TOTAL: 4,396 • Molemole: 405	R 2,815,500
		Increased access of children to Drop in Centres	TOTAL: 8,144 • Molemole : 800	R 11,654,000
NAME OF PROGRAMME/SUB-PROGRAMME	NAME OF DISRTICT &LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	KEY PRIORITIES FOR 2018/19	ANNUAL TARGETS 2018/19	PROJECTED BUDGET
PROGRAMME 4: RESTORATIVE SERVICES				
Victim Empowerment		Fund Victim Empowerment programme centres	TOTAL :11 • Molemole :1	R 2,217,000
Substance Abuse, Prevention and Rehabilitation		Reach out to children of 18 years and lower through substance abuse prevention programmes	TOTAL: 43,000 • Molemole :7000	R 1,124,000

		Fund access of patient treatment services to serve users	TOTAL :800 • Molemole :0	R 826,000
PROGRAMME 5:DEVELOPMENT AND RESEACH				
Institutional capacity building and support for NPOs(Conditional Grant-EPWP)		Funded community base organisations	TOTAL :38 • Molemole :4	R 1,723,000
NAME OF PROGRAMME/SUB-PROGRAMME	NAME OF DISRTICT &LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	KEY PRIORITIES FOR 2018/19	ANNUAL TARGETS 2018/19	PROJECTED BUDGET
Poverty Alleviation and sustainable Livelihoods (cooperatives funding)		Provide support to poverty reduction initiatives	TOTAL: 06 • Molemole :1	R 2,804,356
Poverty Alleviation and sustainable Livelihoods Cont...		Provide access to DSD feeding programmes(centre-based)	TOTAL: 03 • Molemole :00	R 1,662,000
Youth Development		Provide support to youth structures	TOTAL :03 • Molemole :01	R 901,800

Women Development		Engage women in empowerment programmes	TOTAL :4406 <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Molemole :629	R 166 200
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DISTRICT ENGAGEMENT SESSION (PROJECT PHASE)

CASP (COMPREHENSIVE AGRICULTURAL SUPPORT PROGRAM)

NAME OF PROGRAMMES/PROJECT:	MUNICIPALITY	BACKLOG IDENTIFIED	STRATEGY TO ADDRESS BACKLOGS
CASP	MOLEMOLE	Completion of Lebapankwe,Nkukeng & Vhaluvha within 2017.18 FY	Delay in Appointment of services providers.Nkukeng site handed to services provider in Jan 2018.Lebapankwe at contract stage and Vhaluvho at adjudication stage
FETSA TLALA PROGRAM PLOUGHING SERVICES)			
Fetsa Tlala	Molemole	Target halters 500 ha Ploughed 48 hacters Low rainfall	Provide mechanisation support to farmers with access to irrigation water Ensure service provider are appointed in time for next ploughing season for dryland grain producers
LETSEMA PROGRAM (PRODUCTION INPUTS)			

RECOMMENDED CASP PROJECTS FOR 201/19 FY

BUSINESS NAME	MUNICIPALITY	PROFILE	FUNDED FOR:	BUDGET ALLOCATION/2018/19
TK and Family	Molemole	Youth	20ha fence, irrigation system ,borehole, diesel generator,120 000L reservoir, pressure pump and store room	R 3 500,000,00
Total Budget				R 3 500 000

RECOMMENDED LETSEMA PROJECTS FOR 201/19 FY

BUSINESS NAME	MUNICIPALITY	FUNDED FOR:	BUDGET ALLOCATION/2018/19
Vhaluvha Trading	Molemole	Potato Seeds, Chemicals and Fertilizers	R 1 600 000.00
Lebapankwe	Molemole	Potato Seeds, Chemicals and Fertilizers	R 800 000.00
Nkukeng Farming and Projects	Molemole	Potato Seeds, Chemicals and Fertilizers	R 700 000.00
TOTAL			R 3,100,000

DIRECTORATE	CHALLENGES IDENTIFIED	STRATEGY TO ADDRESS THE CHALLENGES	PROGRAMME/SUB-PROGRAMME	PROJECTS TO BE IMPLEMENTED (PROVIDE NAMES)	BUDGET ALLOCATION(2018/19 FY)	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	WARD NUMBER
Rural enterprise and industry development	Insufficient support (mechanisation and inputs)to be fully productive	Revitalise agriculture and the agro-processing value chain in trying to ensure growth in the agricultural sector	Agripark (Agrihub and the FPSU) Agricultural Enterprise	Mankweng Farm (Blouberg FPSU)	R587,080	Molemole	15
Restitution	High Number of Land claims not finished	Settlement and finalisation of land claims	Land redistribution	Makgato CPA	R8,085,240.00	Molemole	-
NARYSEC	Lack of skills	Provision of skills to the Youth	Youth recruitment	Animal Production(Piggery)Mixed Farming Poultry Production Professional Cookery A + N +	R 215 800(stipend and top up)	Molemole	10,15,16
DIRECTORATE	CHALLENGES IDENTIFIED	STRATEGY TO ADDRESS THE CHALLENGES	PROGRAMME/SUB-PROGRAMME	PROJECTS TO BE IMPLEMENTED (PROVIDE NAMES)	BUDGET ALLOCATION(2018/19 FY)	LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	WARD NUMBER
				Zuping Community	R 200,000	Molemole	-
Land Tenure							

