



# FINAL DRAFT IDP 2008-2009

## VISION

“Provider of affordable and sustainable services above RDP standards”

## MISSION

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

## VALUES

**Integrity, Accountability, Equity**

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## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### 1.1 INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

The male/female ratio according to census 2001 is 1:36 which indicate a high male absenteeism. This suggests that a significant number are working in other provinces such as Gauteng. This means that a significant proportion of the population is dependent on the income generated by others. About 54,6% of the total population are unemployed, according to census 201. It is evident from Molemole survey 2007 that 46% of the households in Molemole receive less than R1100 income per month. It follows therefore that almost half of the total households in the municipality qualify for municipal indigent services discounts, that is, free basic service.

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

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

The new developmental role for municipalities encompasses a much more strategic, innovative, and multi-sectoral involvement in infrastructure, economic and social development. When Molemole's IDP was first adopted in 2002 less than 20% of the population had access to water, 5% had access to sanitation, no roads were regravelled, 30% were employed and we had 1 health centre. The previous council worked tirelessly to bring basic services to our people. Today 65% of our population have access to water at above RDP level, 20% have access sanitation, regravelled, 35km, 45% are employed, 70% have electricity and we have 1 hospital, 6 clinics and 2 mobile clinics.

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

One of our objectives is to strive for good financial management, revenue collection, increase infrastructure tax base and improve the local economic development. The Municipality has embarked on a road to implement the Employment Equity Act targets, skills development plan, and recruitment plan which is fair, just and transparent. Projects are undertaken in line with the objectives and the agreed strategies, within the resources frames (financial and institutional) and within legal requirement. It is thus important to link IDP, budget and implementation. The

municipality has also adopted and integrated monitoring and Performance Management System, which has as its premise the integrated development planning and espouses performance indicators. This system, is based on projects related indicators, output targets and activity-related milestone.

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

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

## **1.2 THE ROLE RESPONSIBILITIES AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS**

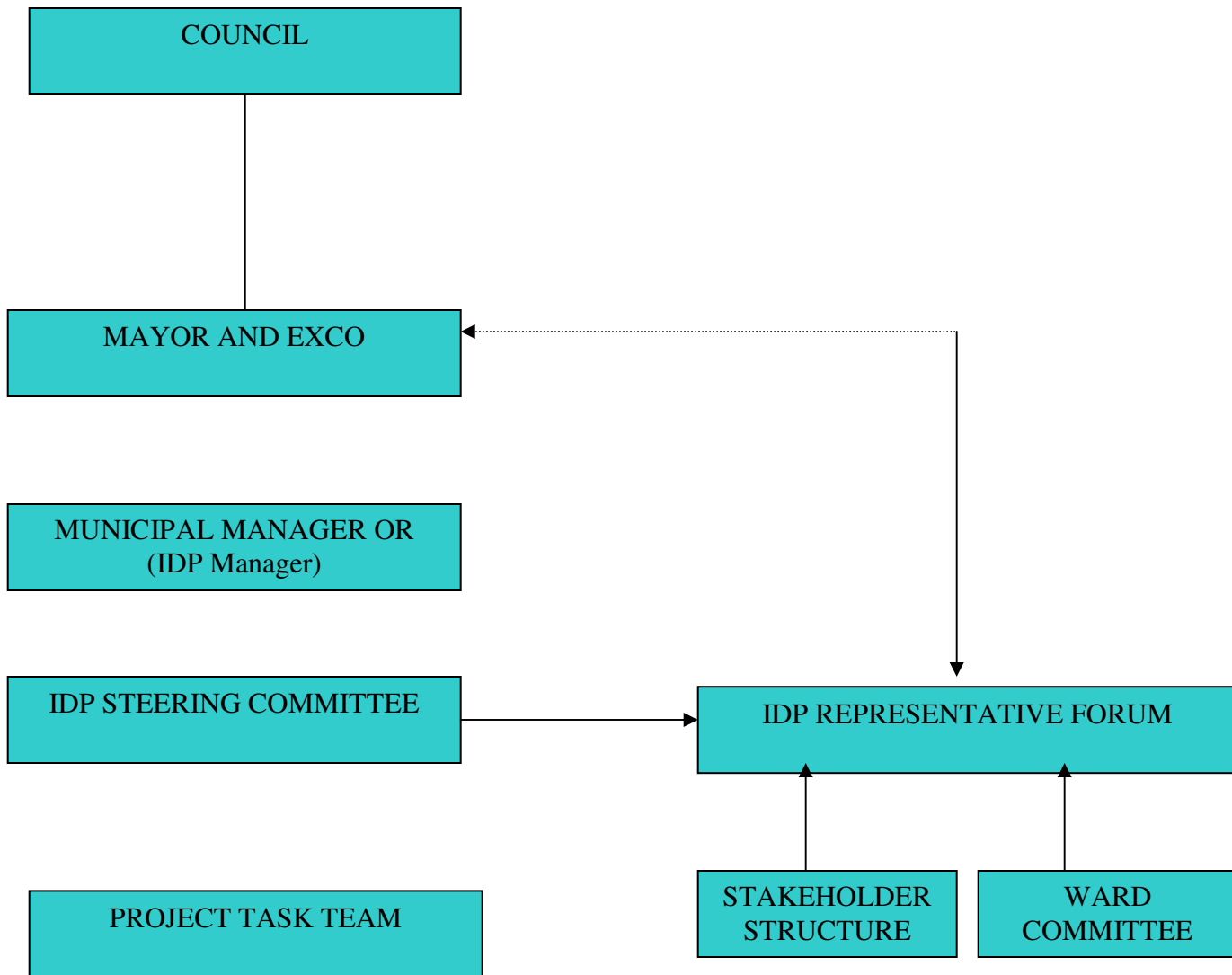
It is a pre-requisite of the IDP processes that all role players are fully aware of their own and other role players' responsibilities in advance. The following roles and responsibilities can be identified:

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

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

STRUCTURE(S) PERSONS	ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES	COMPOSITION
1. Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Final adoption of the IDP</li> <li>• Consider and adopt the IDP framework and process plan, budget and annual service delivery plan</li> <li>• Traditional leaders form part of council</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Council</li> <li>• Council</li> </ul>
2. Exco	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make recommendation to the council regarding the Action plan and the IDP.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Executive committee</li> </ul>
3. Municipal Manager/ IDP Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Responsible and accountable to the IDP process.</li> <li>• Chair the IDP steering committee meetings.</li> <li>• Offer strategic guidance and management to the review process.</li> <li>• Ensure that the implementation takes place within the available resources.</li> <li>• Ensure that all relevant stakeholders are approximately involved.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Municipal Manager/ IDP Manager</li> </ul>
IDP steering committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support the IDP Manager in driving the IDP process.</li> <li>• Consider and Comments on inputs and new information.</li> <li>• Make content recommendation.</li> <li>• Monitor, Evaluate progress and provide feedback</li> <li>• Provide technical guidance to the IDP.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Municipal manager</li> <li>• Head of Departments</li> <li>• Divisional heads</li> </ul>
IDP Representative Forum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Represent the interest of the constituencies in the IDP process</li> <li>• Ensure communication between all stakeholders through public participation to inform the planning process</li> <li>• Provide planning information</li> <li>• Assist in project and budgeting linkages</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All stakeholders within the municipality, such as Traditional Authorities, CBO's, NGO's, Parastatals, Government Departments'</li> </ul>
Ward committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Represent the interest of the community within the ward</li> <li>• Support the entire IDP process</li> </ul>	

Table 2. Molemole Institutional arrangement



### 1.3. PROCESS OVERVIEW: STEPS AND EVENTS

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

EVENT/ACTIVITY	DATE (S)	PURPOSE
Council Meetings	15 August 2007  11 December 2007  January / 31 March 2008 June 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adoption of the IDP / Budget process plan (s)</li> <li>• Adoption and approve the IDP &amp; Budget</li> </ul>
EXCO	Monthly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitor the process of drafting the IDP</li> </ul>
IDP Steering committee meetings	Monthly 11/02/2008 06/03/2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assess progress on IDP implementation</li> </ul>
IDP Management Meeting	18 October 2008 January 2008 14/02/2008 17 March 2008 June 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Information Sharing</li> <li>• Joint planning</li> </ul>
Mayoral Imbizos	18,19,20 and 26 <sup>th</sup> Sept 2007 Thereafter quarterly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quarterly progress assessment / review</li> </ul>
IDP Rep Forum	15 <sup>th</sup> January 2008  February 2008  March 2006  June 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public Consultation on analysis phase</li> <li>• Public consultation on strategic and project phase</li> <li>• Public Consultation on Final IDP draft</li> </ul>
Ward Based Consultations	9,10,11,12,13 <sup>th</sup> April 2008	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public consultation on the final IDP draft</li> </ul>

### 1.4 Priority Issues

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

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

### 1.5 Municipal vision and mission



## Vision

Provision of affordable and sustainable services above RDP standards.

## Mission

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

## Values

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

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

## Milestones

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

<b>Project Description</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Value ( R )</b>	<b>Total number of beneficiaries</b>
<b>LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>			
Arelemeng garden	Brilliant	100 000	15
Overdyke Sewing	Overdyke	100 000	18
Maserole garden	Brussels	150 000	13
Madikana garden	Madikana	200 000	20
Dinkwe farmers	Mohodi	100 000	15
Mogwadi sewing	Mogwadi	100 000	15
Morebeng sewing	Morebeng	150 000	10
Mononono pottery	Ramokgopa	10 000	10
Mangata Poultry	Mangata	20 000	9
Botlokwa food processing	Sefene	400 000	16
Maswahla co-operatives	Eisleben	250 000	15
Matseke-Ramatjowe Garden	Ramatjowe	13 000	14
Makgato Lucern	Makgato	200 000	20
Sekakene garden	Sekakene	100 000	18

Project Description	Location	Value	Total number of beneficiaries
<b>Infrastructure</b>			
1. Pre-school	Ramatjowe	437 000	5429
2. Pre-school	Sefene	620 000	3930
3. Pre-school	Schoonveldt	619 000	394
4. Pre-school	Madikana	619 900	1200
5. Mogwadi Traffic Station	Mogwadi		14000
<b>Water</b>			
1. Mogwadi Water Supply	Mogwadi	3000 000	656
2. Makgalong water Project	Makgalong	3 000 000	357
3. Molemole West Bulk Water infrastructure	Lissa, Sako, Koekoek	4 400 000	474
4. Nthabiseng/Morebeng Groundwater scheme	Nthabiseng & Morebeng	3 500 000	1086
<b>Sanitation</b>			
1. Household sanitation	17 villages in Molemole	7 800 408.34	2475
2. Mogwadi Ext. 4 sewer connection	Mogwadi	885 266	500
3. Morebeng sewer reticulation	Morebeng	6 000 000	350
Capricorn Park bucket eradication	Capricorn	3 340 000	450
<b>Electricity</b>			
1. Eisleben	Eisleben		1249
2. Botlokwa RDP	Matoks		500
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>24 989</b>

## 1.6 Developmental objectives

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

The following are municipal developmental objectives:

- To improve revenue generation by 5% per annum
- To ensure maximum community and stakeholder’s participation in municipal affairs
- To facilitate for the optimum reduction and curbing of the crime levels.
- To facilitate the reduction of HIV/AIDS infection rate – campaign (awareness)
- To provide affordable, clean and portable water above RDP standards to 100% of the population 2010.

- To manage conservation and protection of the environment to ensure socio-economic development.
- To achieve 100% equity by 2011
- Increase access to free basic water services by 10% per year
- Increase provision of sanitation service by 10% per year.
- To improve access to sports facilities to 70% of the population by 2010.
- To create and promote Local Economic Development initiatives in the SMME sector.
- To increase job creation by 10% on an annual basis.
- To provide electricity to 100% of the population by 2011.
- To have 10% of Molemole's access roads tarred by 2010
- To increase the level of communication within the municipal area in case of disaster.

## **1.7 ALIGNMENT OF MOLEMOLE'S STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE WITH LOCAL GOVERNMENT 5 YEAR AGENDA**

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

### **KPA1: Municipal Transformation and organizational development**

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

### **KPA2: Basic Service Delivery**

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

### **KPA3: Local Economic Development**

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

### **KPA4: Municipal Financial Viability and Management**

- Revenue Generation
- Asset Management
- Valuation Roll

### **KPA5: Good government and Public Participation**

- Public participation
- Ward committees
- Institutional arrangements

## **1.8 POLICY AND LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK**

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

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

### **1.8.1 Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (108 of 1996)**

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

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

### **1.8.2 Development facilities act (65 of 1995)**

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

### **1.8.3 White Paper on Transforming Public Service Delivery (Batho Pele White Paper of 1997)**

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

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

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

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

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

#### **1.8.4 White Paper on Local Government (1998)**

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

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

The paper establishes a basis for developmental local government, in which, “local government is committed to working with citizens and groups within the community to find sustainable ways to meet their social, economic and material needs and improve the quality of their lives”. It also encourages public consultation in policy formulation and in the monitoring and evaluation of decision-making and implementation through the following mechanisms:

#### **1.8.5 Municipal Systems Act (32 of 2000)**

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

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

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

- a. The municipal council's vision for the long term development of the municipality with special emphasis on the municipality's most critical development and internal transformation needs;
- b. An assessment of the existing level of development in the municipality, which must include and identification of communities which do not have access to basic municipal services;
- c. The council's development priorities and objectives for its elected term;
- d. The council's development strategies which must be aligned with any national or provincial sector plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of the legislations;
- e. A spatial development framework which must include the provision of basic guidelines for a land use management system of the municipality.
- f. The council's operational strategies;
- g. Applicable disaster management plan;
- h. A financial plan, which include budget projection or at least the next three years, and
- i. The key performance indicators and performance targets determined in terms of section 41.

### **1.8.6 Municipal Finance Management**

Municipal Finance Management Act (56 of 2003) was promulgated to secure sound and sustainable management of the financial affairs of municipalities and other institution in the local sphere of government. The Act provides a mandatory provision that relate to financial and performance management. Section 2 of the Act stipulates that the object is to ensure sound and sustainable management of the financial affairs of the local government institutions to which this Act applies by establishing norms and standards for.

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

### **1.8.7 Traditional leadership and governance framework amendment act (41 of 2003)**

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

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

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

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

### **1.8.8 Inter-governmental relations framework act (13 of 2005)**

The act is a response to the limit successes in the alignment efforts among the three spheres of government. The act creates a framework to support intergovernmental cooperation and coordination as required by the Constitution. It provides for the obligation of all spheres to participate in the planning processes of the municipality and in turn allow their own planning processes to be influenced by the municipal IDP. Municipal IDPs are regarded as important planning frameworks to integrate both the national and provincial programme in specific local area. The municipality is participating in the district planning forum as well as in the Premier's intergovernmental forum. The participation is aimed at ensuring proper alignment and coordination between local plans. The Act establishes structures and processes that enhance intergovernmental planning and monitoring processes for local, provincial and national spheres of governance.

### **1.8.9 Performance Management System**

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

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

## 2. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

### 2.1. Locality of Molemole Municipality

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

Molemole Municipality covers an area of 3,347 km<sup>2</sup>. The municipality is bordered to the south by Polokwane Municipality, to the North West by Blouberg Municipality, to the south east by greater Letaba Municipality and to the north by Makhado Municipality. Molemole Municipality forms part of the five municipalities that makes up Capricorn District Municipality, namely, Blouberg Municipality, Aganang Municipality, Lepelle-Nkumpi Municipality and Polokwane Municipality.

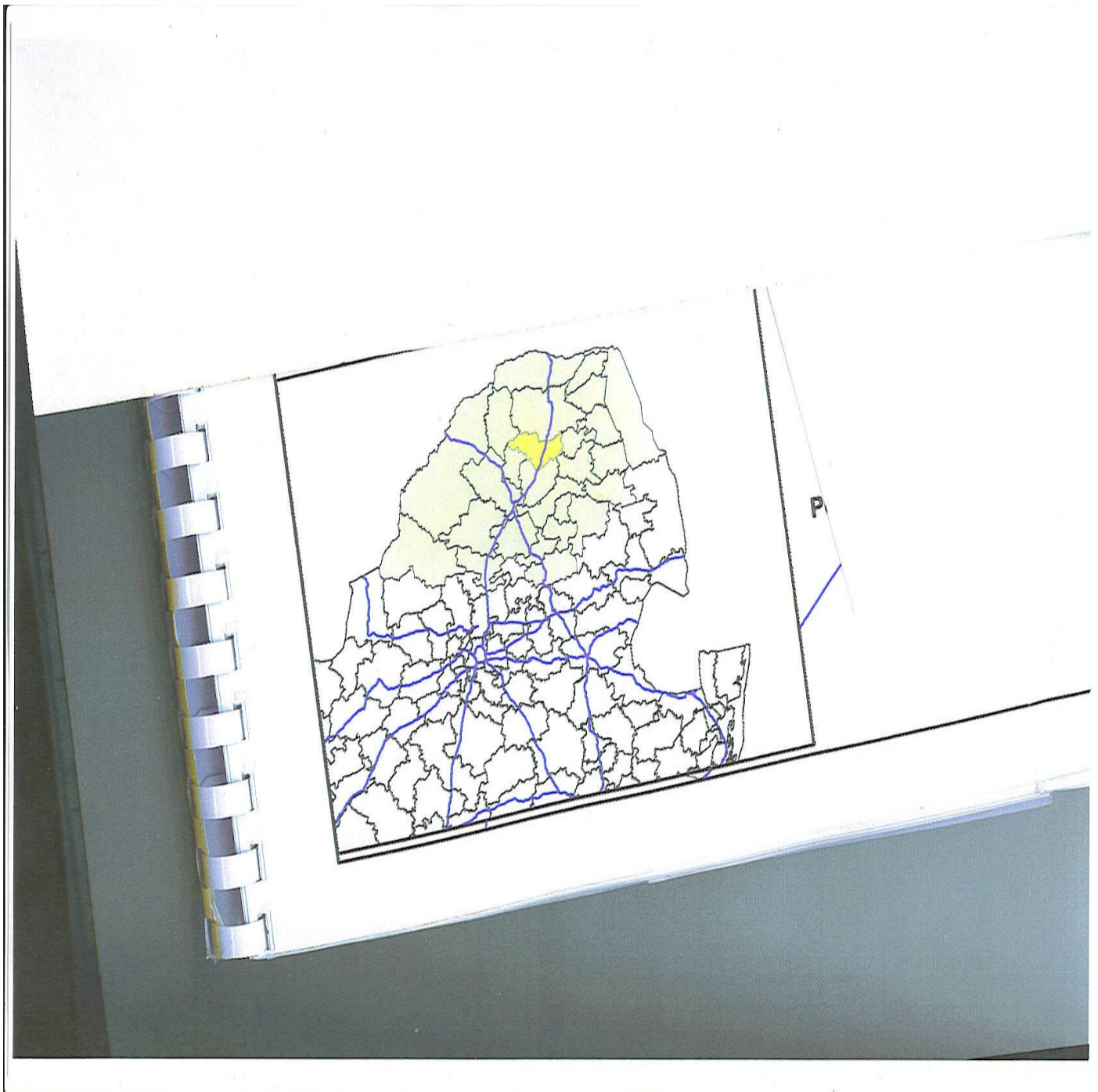
One national road, the N1 crosses through the municipal area linking Molemole with Zimbabwe to the north. The provincial road P94/1 (R521) passes through the municipality and links Molemole to Botswana to the west.

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

Molemole Municipality comprise of 37 settlements which are located within 13 wards



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



## 2.2. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE.

### 2.2.1 Population density

According to Census Information (2001) of Statistics South Africa, Molemole Municipality has a total population of 109,423 persons, with an average household size of 3,9 and a total of 27 889 households.

However in 2007, Molemole Municipality undertook a survey with the help of Khayamandi Development Services, to update its statistics for planning purposes.

The municipality will use both Census Information and Molemole Municipality Survey for planning purposes and to reflect the backlogs.

Table 4 Population size per ward including the farming areas of Molemole Municipality.

<b>WARD</b>	<b>NUMBER OF HOUSE HOLDS</b>	<b>POPULATION SIZE</b>
1	1 344	5 095
2	2 322	8 562
3	2 366	9 700
4	1 932	7 943
5	1 597	6 279
6	1 697	7 559
7	2 674	10 745
8	2 135	9 448
9	1 428	6 033
10	1 988	8 025
11	2 373	10 709
12	2 307	10 407
13	1 827	7 115
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25 990</b>	<b>107 620</b>
<b>FARMINGAREAS</b>	<b>4 400</b>	<b>11 232</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>30 390</b>	<b>118 852</b>

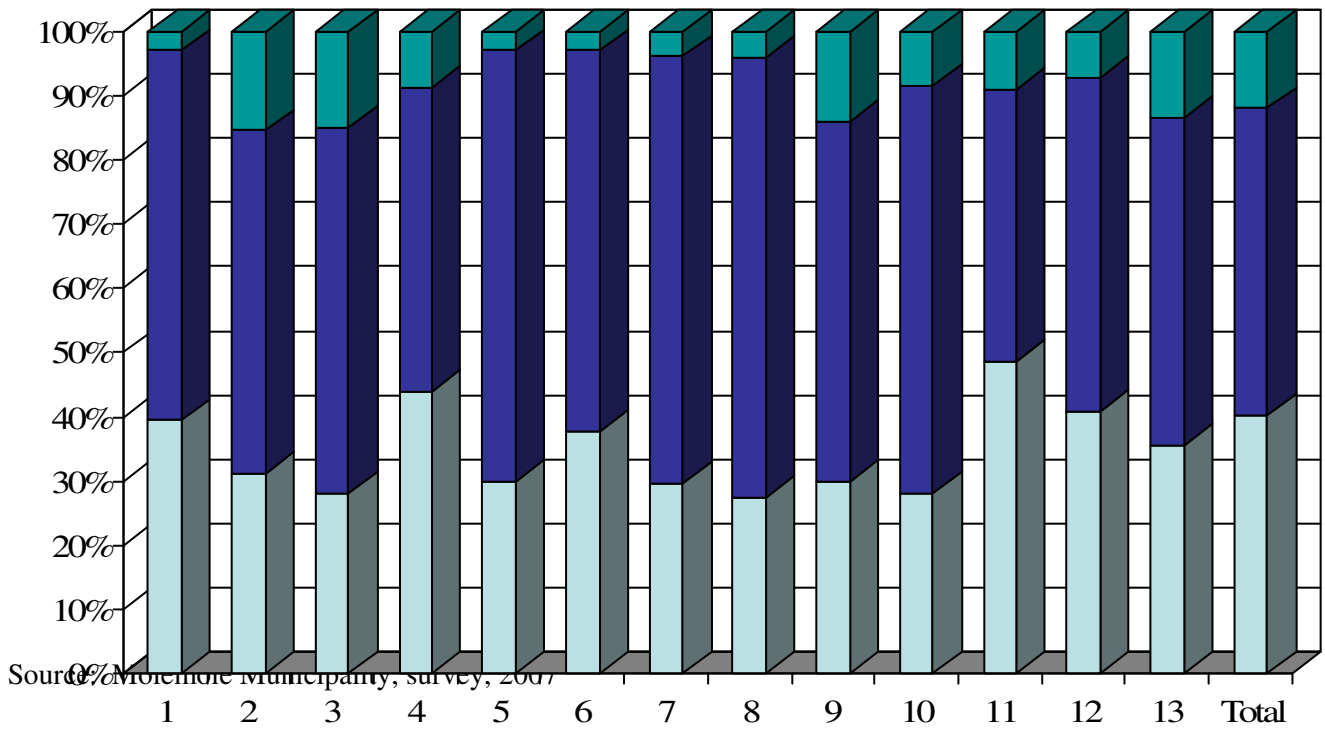
Source: Molemole Municipality, Survey, 2007

From the above table 4, the 2007 estimated population size in Molemole Municipality is 107, 620 people (excluding non-urban areas), with 25, 990 number of households and average household size 4.19 persons. If the census 2001 farming area population is taken into consideration, then the total population of Molemole is estimated at a total of 118, 852 people. The population for the municipality increased by an average of 1, 5% per annum between 2001 census and 2007 Molemole Survey, 2007.

### 2.2.2. Age and gender distribution

The age and gender structure of a population is a consequence of fertility, mortality and migration.

Figure 2 Age distribute on of Molemole per Ward

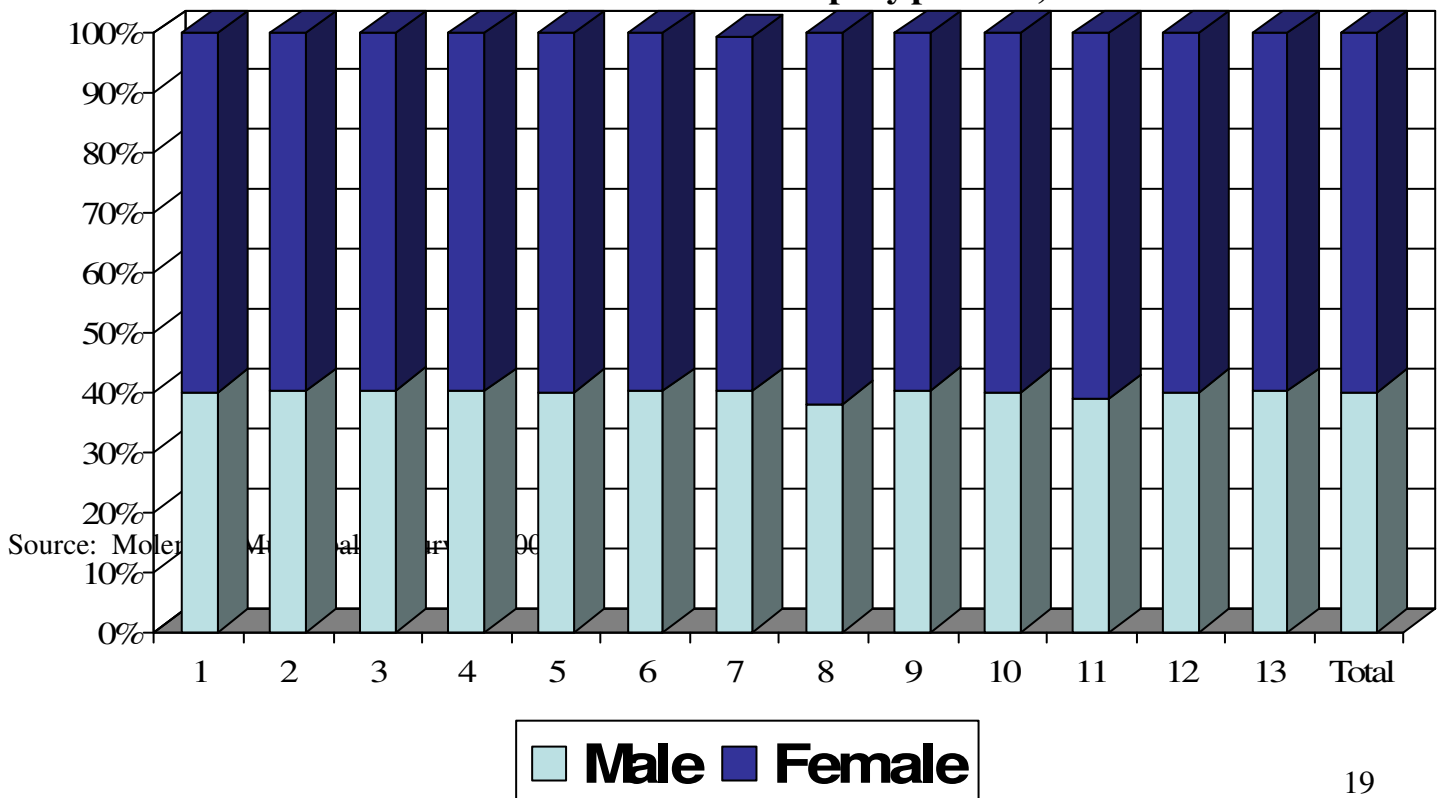


Source: Molemole Municipality, survey, 2007

Figure 3 Gender distribution of Molemole per ward.



Gender distribution of Molemole Municipality per Ward, 2007\*



Source: Molemole Municipality, survey, 2007

The Majority of the population, about 56%, in Molemole Municipality is in the age group of 15-64 years of age. A relatively large percentage of the population, about 36%, is in the age group of 0-14 years. This means that with the deaths and migration unaccounted for, a relatively large percentage of the population, about 8% is older than 65 years of age.

Figure 3 indicates that the male:female ratio of the Municipality is 1:36, that is, for every one male there are 36 females.

The male absenteeism could be indicative that a significant number of males are working in other provinces such as Gauteng to earn an income and come home to their families over weekends or the month ends. The male: female ratio in the different wards of Molemole Municipality reveals a similar pattern to that of the total Municipality.

With regards to migration approximately 40% of the migrant members are usually considered the head of the household. The majority of migrants are male, about 62%, although a substantial of migrant are female, around 38%. The average annual income obtained from migrant members to home families is approximately R8,700 per household. Migrants also sent goods on average 12 times per annum and the average value of goods sent amounts to approximately R6,500.

### 2.2.3. Population per race

The overwhelming majority of the population, about 99,9% is Black African born in South Africa, see table 5

Table 5. Population per race for Molemole.

RACE	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
Black African	109 296	99,9%
Coloureds	55	0,04%
Indians or Asians	32	0,02%
Whites	58	0,04%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>109, 441</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Census 2001

### 2.2.4. Dependency Ratio

Table 6 indicates that 52,72% of Molemole's population is under the age of 20 and 6,67% comprise of the elderly. The statistics indicates that majority of the population, about 59,39% is dependent on the income of others.

Table 6. Dependency ratio in Molemole Municipality.

AGE	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
Children 0-19	57, 708	52,72%
Youth 20-34	21,778	19,90%
Middle Age 35-64	22,660	20,71%
Elderly 65+	7,295	6,67%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>109 441</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa – July 2003

### 2.2.5. Employment status per ward

Table 7. indicates that 27% of the labour force is employed, with 7% of it accounting for domestic employment. About 30% of the labour force is unemployed. About 32% of the population comprise of scholars, whereas 6% is made up of pensioners. However the Census 2001 statistics indicate that only 14,8% of the population is employed, 54,6% are unemployed and 30,6% comprising the economically inactive members.

Table 7. labour force employment status per ward.

Ward	Employed	Could not find work (unemployed)	Scholar/student	Domestic workers	Pensioner or retired	Unable to work due to illness or	Seasonal worker not working presently	No longer for work	TOTAL
1	29%	32%	24%	9%	3%	2%	0%	1%	100%
2	8%	41%	36%	6%	7%	2%	0%	0%	100%
3	24%	28%	31%	11%	3%	3%	0%	0%	100%
4	18%	31%	32%	8%	8%	1%	1%	1%	100%
5	29%	25%	39%	3%	3%	1%	0%	0%	100%
6	16%	23%	39%	12%	8%	1%	0%	1%	100%
7	12%	44%	24%	9%	5%	5%	0%	1%	100%
8	20%	36%	28%	3%	7%	6%	0%	0%	100%
9	12%	39%	31%	12%	0%	6%	0%	0%	100%
10	26%	28%	32%	3%	6%	3%	1%	1%	100%
11	14%	22%	37%	2%	17%	5%	3%	0%	100%
12	26%	28%	34%	3%	2%	7%	0%	0%	100%
13	17%	29%	33%	7%	7%	5%	0%	2%	100%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Molemole Municipality, Survey, 2007

### 2.2.6. Income Categories per ward.

From the below table 8. it is evident that nearly half, about 46% of the households receive less than R1100 income per month. It follows therefore that almost half of total households in the municipality qualify for municipal indigent service discounts, that is, free basic services. The average monthly income in Molemole Municipality is R2,414 per household per month.

Table 8 Monthly household income distribution per ward

Ward	No income	R1-R1110	R1101-R3200	R3201-R6400	R6401-R12 800	R12801-R12801+	Total	AVERAGE INCOME
1	0%	50%	36%	6%	7%	1%	100%	R2 053
2	3%	56%	33%	5%	3%	0%	100%	R1 490
3	0%	39%	45%	6%	5%	5%	100%	R2 761
4	0%	49%	33%	7%	7%	4%	100%	R2 583
5	0%	39%	44%	6%	6%	5%	100%	R2 689
6	0%	66%	29%	5%	0%	0%	100%	R1 375
7	0%	66%	28%	5%	1%	0%	100%	R1 249
8	2%	30%	45%	13%	6%	4%	100%	R2 907
9	0%	50%	40%	5%	5%	0%	100%	R1 676
10	1%	20%	49%	15%	9%	6%	100%	R3 933
11	4%	35%	46%	10%	5%	0%	100%	R2 008
12	0%	39%	51%	10%	0%	0%	100%	R1 729
13	0%	43%	42%	7%	7%	1%	100%	R2 090
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>R2 414</b>

Source: Molemole Municipality, survey, 2007.

### 2.2.7 Number of people with disabilities per ward.

About 4% of the total population of Molemole Municipality comprise of people with disabilities, see table 9

Table 9 Percentage of people with disabilities per ward.

Ward	% of people who are unable to work due to disabilities
1	2
2	2
3	3
4	1
5	1
6	1
7	5
8	6
9	6
10	3
11	5
12	7
13	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4.5%</b>

Source: Molemole Municipality, survey, 2007

### 2.2.8 Education Levels.

Table 10 below indicate that more than 23 735 people who comprises 25% of the total population of Molemole Municipality have no formal education, whereas an estimated 64 028 people (around 61%) have an education of less than grade 12. Very few people passed matric, only 6 668 matriculated. The scenario depicted by table 2.7 below show people who will be restricted to low levels of income and upward mobility in terms of employment situation.

Table 10 Education Levels for Molemole Municipality.

TOTAL	No schooling	Primary	Secondary	Grade 12	Tertiary	Higher degree	Unspecified
109 441	23 273	38 653	25 375	6 668	3 132	144	12 195

Source: Statistics South Africa – July 2003

Table 11 Levels of education of Molemole Municipality per ward.

Ward	No education	Some primary	Complete primary	Some secondary	Std 10/Grade 12	Higher education	Other**	Total
1	12%	12%	2%	32%	13%	25%	4%	100%
2	16%	19%	6%	31%	17%	2%	9%	100%
3	15%	4%	2%	28%	17%	20%	14%	100%
4	10%	4%	4%	22%	6%	32%	22%	100%
5	8%	11%	2%	44%	21%	8%	6%	100%
6	14%	17%	7%	29%	12%	16%	5%	100%
7	6%	13%	10%	26%	14%	10%	21%	100%
8	24%	6%	1%	32%	5%	17%	15%	100%
9	6%	22%	6%	34%	14%	10%	8%	100%
10	5%	12%	3%	26%	22%	26%	6%	100%
11	14%	15%	7%	36%	10%	7%	11%	100%
12	11%	16%	6%	33%	19%	7%	8%	100%
13	14%	17%	4%	30%	15%	15%	5%	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Molemole Municipality, survey, 2007

### 2.3. WATER, SANITATION AND DRAUGHT ANALYSIS.

#### 2.3.1 Water.

Table 12 Indicate that approximately 76% of households within the Municipality have access to water and infrastructure for water provision within at 200 meters from their dwelling units. About 63% of the households have access to free water. However due to emergence of new settlements the backlog in terms of water provision keep on rising. Due to lack of reliable water source, the municipality is unable to provide water to all its inhabitants.

Table 12 Percentage distribution of household access to services

Ward	Tap Water <200m	At least VIP on site	At least electricity on stand	Free water	Free sanitation	Free electricity	Refuse collection	Proper shelter
1	97%	72%	95%	79%	39%	5%	34%	100%
2	84%	30%	98%	85%	0%	16%	0%	98%
3	71%	11%	84%	63%	0%	8%	0%	99%
4	88%	0%	100%	84%	0%	0%	0%	100%
5	51%	19%	96%	16%	18%	24%	0%	98%
6	89%	7%	100%	87%	55%	24%	0%	100%
7	42%	4%	95%	46%	27%	13%	0%	98%
8	62%	5%	92%	41%	8%	20%	0%	100%
9	68%	10%	100%	55%	20%	45%	0%	100%
10	94%	55%	100%	58%	49%	0%	34%	100%
11	86%	74%	100%	93%	80%	0%	0%	100%
12	84%	51%	100%	77%	57%	0%	0%	100%
13	78%	34%	96%	79%	39%	1%	0%	99%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>99%</b>

Source: Molemole Municipality, survey, 2007

According to Census 2001, 31,20% of the total population of Molemole Municipality have access to water below RDP standards. There are a number of households who receive water from natural resources such as rivers, dams, springs, etc., see table 13. About 63% of the population have access to free basic water, whereas 33% have access to free sanitation and only 6% access free basic electricity, see table 12.

Table 13 Access to water in Molemole.

Sources	Number of households	% of households
Above RDP Level		
Piped water to the dwelling	1071	3.8
Piped water inside yard	11624	41.7
Piped water to communal stand pipe <200m	3243	11.6
Below RDP Level		
Piped water to communal stand pipe > 200m	4728	17.0
Borehole (hand pump)	1384	5.0
Spring	34	0.1
Rain water Tank	35	0.1
Dam/Pool/Stagnant water	130	0.5
River stream	102	0.4
Water vendor	4376	15.7
Other	1162	4.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>27 889</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census 2001

### 2.3.2 Sanitation

Only 28% of households have access to acceptable levels of sanitation or at least a VIP toilet on site or the dwelling, flush toilets, chemical toilets and pit latrine with ventilation while nearly 33% of households have reported access to free sanitation, see figure 14.

Table 14. Sanitation service for Molemole

Source	Number of households	% of households
Above RDP level		
Flush toilet (connected to sewerage works)	1567	5,62
Flush toilet (with septic tank)	1788	6,41
Chemical toilet	327	1,17
Pit latrine with ventilation (VIP)	4 248	15,23
Below RDP level		
Pit latrine without ventilation	15 032	53,90
None	4 926	17,66
Total	27 888	100

Table 15. Show the household service delivery backlogs per ward. According to the table 6,224 people, constituting 24% of the total households do not have access to acceptable levels of water. About 18,614 (or 72%) of households do not have access to acceptable levels of sanitation. At least 836 (or 30%) of households do not have access to acceptable levels of electricity. Electricity is largely generated and distributed by Eskom and Molemole Local Municipality



Table 15: Household service delivery backlogs per ward

Ward	Number of household backlogs for acceptable levels of services			
	Water	sanitation	Electricity	Housing
1	34	372	65	0
2	300	1 653	35	41
3	819	2 086	398	31
4	174	1 932	2	0
5	608	1 233	56	28
6	115	1 601	0	0
7	1515	2 517	109	55
8	865	2 050	137	3
9	513	1 321	0	0
10	120	804	0	0
11	284	597	0	0
12	479	1 222	0	0
13	398	1 227	68	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>6 224</b>	<b>18 614</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>168</b>

Source: Molemole Municipality, Survey, 2007

### 2.3.3 ENERGY SOURCE, REFUSE REMOVAL AND TELECOMMUNICATION.

#### a) Energy source.

The majority of Molemole Municipality population, about 74.79%, use electricity as a form of energy. Electricity is largely generated by and distributed by Eskom and Molemole Municipality. Most villages were electrified through the Integrated National Electrification Programme (INEP), which started as early as 1998 and is still going on. The remaining percentage of the community uses paraffin, coal, wood, candles and gas as alternative source of energy, see table 16. The backlog on the provision of electricity continue to rise due to the fact that there are new settlements that are emerging

The use of wood can be detrimental to the environment as there is continuous and uncontrolled cutting of trees (INEP)that leads to deforestation in the long term.

The following post connection/electrification projects are being implemented currently in the municipality:

- Maphosa village – 650 connections
- Mankwe park – 300 connections
- Mokganya east – 50 connections
- Sekakene east – 300 connections
- Maponto – 100 connections

Table 16 Energy sources for lighting in Molemole Municipality.

Source	No of households	% of households
Electricity	20859	74.79
Gas	32	0.11
Paraffin	656	2.35
Candles	6195	22.21
Solar	44	0.16
Other	103	0.38
<b>Total</b>	<b>27 889</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census 2001

b) Refuse removal.

The majority of the households, about 83%, have no access to refuse removal services. Most people who resides within rural areas bury or burn their own refuse within their yards, see table At present there are only 2 landfill sites (Mogwadi and Morebeng) which are not licensed. The dumping area in the Botlokwa area is not fenced and managed.

The exists an urgent need to provide planned and properly managed dumping sites in other settlement areas.

Table 17 Refuse removal in Molemole Municipality.

Source	No of households	% of households
Municipal weekly	1835	6.58
Municipal less often	157	0.56
Communal	1266	4.54
Own refuse dump	23276	83.46
No rubbish disposal	1354	4.86
<b>Total</b>	<b>27 888</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census 2001

c) Telecommunications

About 7.14% of the total households in Molemole have access to telecommunications provided by Telkom. Majority of the households, about 56.27% use public telephones, see table 18

Table 18 Telephone access in Molemole.

Source	No of households	% of households
Telephone in dwelling and cell phone	895	3.21
Telephone in dwelling only	1097	3.93
Cell phone only	4742	17.0
At a neighbour nearby	1401	5.02
At another public telephone nearby	15692	56.27
At another location nearby	1108	3.97
At another location not nearby	967	3.47
No access to a telephone	196	7.12
<b>Total</b>	<b>27 888</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census 2001

### 2.3.4. DRAUGHT ANALYSIS

Capricorn district municipality as a water authority is charged with a responsibility of water provision within Molemole and other local municipalities. The lack of reliable water source within Molemole makes it is difficult to provide water on a sustainable basis. The municipality relies entirely on ground water for its water supply for primary and agricultural use.

The water demand varies for different areas, according to a study conducted by messrs. Env Africa (June2007) for the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry. The water situation in Molemole can be viewed from two perspectives, namely, the west and eastern part of the municipality.

a. **The Western part of Molemole**

The geo-hydrological consultants have indicated an exploitable reserve of 3.48 million cubic.meters per annum (9 500 m<sup>3</sup>/d) for Molemole west. Water demand estimates show that much less than this is required for the area.

The existing reserve would assure adequate ground water resource up to 2021 provided the following is given attention:

- Impact of over exploitation by adjacent irrigation farming (potatoes) be monitored.
- Water consumption remains within the stipulated norms.
- Cost recovery and subsidization of free water are properly managed.

**b. The eastern part of Molemole**

The present ground water supply in Molemole East is insufficient to meet the present demand. It is however a possibility that long term demand, albeit with low water scenario can be met with further ground water development but at the expense of irrigation in the area.

The following water balance situation applies:

- The required ground water development on the short to medium term requires the present 8 320 kl/d to be extended to 10 000 kl/d (2.4. mc. m/a)
- Further groundwater sourcing to meet the 20 year design demand of 18 130 kl/d (4.4 million cubic metres per annum) would impact on the high irrigation farming in the area.
- Surface water sourcing is imminent.

**2.3.4. HOUSING**

Table 19. below indicate that 88,9% of household in Molemole Municipality are housed in formal housing. It is only about 3,5% who live in traditional housing units and 3,83% who live in informal structures, see table 19.

Table 19. Molemole Municipality housing arrangements

<b>Type of housing</b>	<b>No of households</b>	<b>% of households</b>
Formal	25711	88,91
Traditional	1016	3,51
Informal	1107	3,87
Other	1083	3,71
Total	28917	100

Source: census 2001

The housing backlog continue to rise on account of emergence of new settlements.

## 2.4. EDUCATIONAL ANALYSIS

Table 20. below show the educational facilities in Molemole Municipality, as well as the number of teachers and pupils and the access to water, sanitation, electricity and refuse removal at these facilities.

Table 20 Educational facilities in Molemole Municipality.

Village name	School name	Type	Number of teachers	Number of pupils	Water	Sanitation	Electricity	Refusal removal
Bouwlast	Matome a Mosima	Primary	4	107	NO	No	No	No
Brilliant	Mpatapata	Secondary	10	300	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	Monyesebodu	Primary	9	209	Yes	No	Yes	No
Dendron	Dendron	Primary	21	781	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	Dendron	Pre school			Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	Dendron	Secondary	19	851	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Eisleben	Itieleng	Primary	12	419	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	Seale	Secondary	13	316	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	Tabudi	Secondary	28	530	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	Rakgasema	Pre-school			No	Yes	Yes	No
	Kgata	Pre-school						
Ga-Kgare	Maswahleni	Primary	20	677	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	Radibolotje	Primary	7	233	Yes	No	Yes	No
	Lissa	Pre-school	1	25	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	Bakone Nkwe	Secondary	11	198	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Ga-Mokganya	Deelkraal	Primary	2	28	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Ga-Makgato	Sokaleholo	Primary	8	266	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	Makgato	Secondary	17	399	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	Makgolongwana	Pre-school		45	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	Lefatane	Primary	12	386	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Ga-mokgehle	Kolobe	Primary	9	560	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	Phuti	Primary	5	152	Yes	No	Yes	No
Ga-Moleele	Ga-Moleele	Pre-school	16	80	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	Kgebetli	Primary	7	181	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	Phagamang	Secondary	8	265	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Ga-Phasha	Mabjaneng	Primary	10	334	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	Mamafa	Secondary	8	170	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	Mokororwane	Pre-school		53	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Ga-Poopedi/Maupye	Crèche	Pre-school	1	10	No	Yes	Yes	No
	Maupye	Primary	5	129	No	No	No	No
Ga-Tibu	Ngwoako/Brussels	Primary	8	198	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	Seripa	Secondary	20	340	Yes	No	Yes	No
	Sekakalete	Pre-school	1	30	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Madikana	Mamolele	Primary	12	415	Yes	No	Yes	No
	Monyemathula	Primary	14	463	Yes	No	Yes	No
	Lehaiwa	Secondary	18	573	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	Mafiri	Pre-school	3	98	No	Yes	Yes	No
Mangata	Shapo	Primary	9	291	No	Yes	Yes	No
	Puputli	Pre-school		39	No	Yes	Yes	No

Village name	School name	Type	Number of teachers	Number of pupils	Water	Sanitation	Electricity	Refusal removal
Maponto	Ntlhodumela	Primary	21	680	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	Bataung	Secondary	15	503	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	Mpudule	Pre-school	2	30	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Mmatseke	Lephalala	Primary	22	835	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	Tidima	Secondary	31	1037	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	Maripana	Pre-school		65	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	Mautswi	Primary	19	640	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	Moteku	Pre-school	5	109	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Mohodi Ga- Manthata	Fatima	Pre-school	2	121	No	Yes	Yes	No
	Kgotloana	Primary	28	984	Yes	No	Yes	No
	Mangwato	Primary	19	667	Yes	No	Yes	No
	Rapoho	Primary	23	819	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	Masenwe	Primary	20	569	No	Yes	Yes	No
	V.P. Manthata	Secondary	45	1280	Yes	No	Yes	No
	Maletse	Pre-school	15	46	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	Mohodi	Pre-school	3	242	No	Yes	Yes	No
	George Tladi	Secondary	24	768	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	Sebatong	Pre-school	4	32	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	Ikageleng	Primary	15	529	No	Yes	Yes	No
Mokomene	Mokomene	Secondary	44	1391	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	Ramothhale	Primary	18	162	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	Boduma	Primary	16	647	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	Sephala	Primary	13	471	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	Mashaha	Secondary	10	213	No	Yes	No	No
	Lesedi	Pre-school	3	47	Yes	No	Yes	No
	Monyaolane	Pre-school			Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	Masedi	Secondary	22	451	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	Marapa	Pre-school			Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	Masediba	Pre-school			Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	Mapeladi	Primary	8	373	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	Mamokutupi	Secondary	11	152	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	Sefoloko	Secondary	44	1391	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	Mamothe	Primary	9	257	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	Rathoma	Primary	13	425	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Ramokgopa	Primary	4	136	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	
	Sekgana	Pre-school			Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	Mosatjana	Primary	2	10	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

Village name	School name	Type	Number of teachers	Number of pupils	Water	Sanitation	Electricity	Refusal removal
Mphakane	Botlokwa	Pre-school	10	411	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	Molemole	Primary	18	509	Yes	No	Yes	No
	Kgarahara	Secondary	14	308	Yes	No	Yes	No
	Motlalaohle	Secondary	34	1110	Yes	No	Yes	No
	Eunice Meela	Pre-school	2	65	No	No	Yes	No
	Puledi	Primary	21	836	No	No	Yes	No
	Fedile	secondary	24	739	Yes	No	Yes	No
	Kgwadu	Primary	31	1142	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	Mamotshana	Primary	14	478	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	Makhurumetsa	Pre-school		43	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	Mafotha	Pre-school		70	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	Khunwana	Primary	15	532	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	Mosima	Primary	14	502	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Rampo	secondary	24	728	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	
Ramatsowe	Mabeba	Primary	16	531	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	Botlokwa Learning Center	Special	4	67	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	Rasema	Secondary	12	328	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	Ramatsowe	Pre-school		83	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Shakoleng/Rheinland	Madikana	Primary	9	253	No	No	Yes	No
	Shakoleng	Secondary	9	258	Yes	No	Yes	No
	Adolphinah	Primary	5	165	Yes	No	Yes	No
Schulenburg	Raselaelo	Primary	7	40	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	Schellenburg	Pre-school	2	13	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Schoonveld	Mosibudi	Pre-school	1	25	Yes	Yes	No	No
	Kodumela	Primary	5	135	Yes	No	Yes	No
	Mokgorokgoro	Secondary	5	76	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Sefene	Mphosomadi	Pre-school	7	100	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Sekakene	Mamothibi	Primary	10	315	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	Masemadi	Pre-school		41	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	Sekiti	Primary	7	284	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	Tladi	Primary	8	216	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	Letheba	Secondary	15	537	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Nthabiseng	Itshomeng	Primary	13	600	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	Nthabiseng	Pre-school	11	550	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	Nthabiseng	Secondary	12	324	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Soekmeaar/Morebeng	Maswahleni	Primary	20	677	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	Boshatolo	Primary	11	399	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Westphalia	Nanedi	Primary	11	353	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	Phala	Secondary	18	547	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	Palana	Creche	2	53	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Non-urban	St brendans	Secondary	23	661	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Boerlands	Primary	2	72	Yes	No	Yes	No
	Peter Herman	Primary	10	487	No	No	Yes	No

Source: Molemole Municipality, survey, 2007

It is evident from the table that Molemole Municipality has a total of 112 educational facilities, of which 38 are pre-school, 45 primary schools, and 29 Secondary Schools.

The average pupil / teacher ratio is 1:20 it is important to note that both the primary and secondary school “learner/ educator” ratios compares very favourably to the national norms used by Department of Education that is 1:40 for primary schools and 1:35 for secondary schools. The average learners / classroom for Molemole for schools is 1:18 which are within the norms of the Department of Education. However, it is only Itshomeleng Secondary School in Sekhokho with a reportedly higher than the Department of Education norm of 1:46.

## 2.5. WELFARE ANALYSIS

### 2.5.1. Information on beneficiaries in receipt of social grants.

Table 21. below indicates that a total of 26,791 grant beneficiaries exist in Molemole with total monthly grant payment amounting to R13, 379,130. The table below shows the different types of grants that beneficiaries receive.

Table 21. Monthly social assistance per grant type in Molemole

Grant type	Grant value	Number of beneficiaries	Total value
Old Age grant	R870	8 584	R7 468 080
Disability grant	R870	2 511	R2 184 570
War veterans grant	R890	5	R4 450
Foster child grant	R620	1 012	R627 440
Care dependency grant	R870	237	R206 190
Grant in Aid	R200	135	R27 000
Combination	R200	13	R2 600
Child support grant	R200	14 294	R2 858 800
<b>Total</b>		<b>26 791</b>	<b>R13 379 130</b>

Source: Molemole Municipality, survey, 2007

### 2.5.2. Social Development Project

The Department of social Development supported following projects:

- i. Wards 1,2,3,4, and 8 projects:
  - a. Itsoseng Batsofe Sengana – Status – Active
  - b. Ramokgopa Community Project – Sewing Status – dormant
  - c. Refilwe – sewing – status – active
  - d. Monono – pottery – status – active
  - e. Matseke women’s club – sewing – status active
- ii. Wards 5,6,7&9
  - a. Makgato Care-Group – Sewing – Status - Active
  - b. Mangata Poultry - status – active
  - c. Retla Holega – Bakery – status – active
  - d. Capricorn Creative arts – status- dormant
- iii. Wards 10, 11,& 13

Projects

- (a) Mohodi – Sewing and Catering – status dormant.

- (b) Mamokwe Brick making – status - dormant
- (c) Mohodi Women Group – Sewing and Catering – status - dormant

Challenges:

- Number of beneficiaries is not known
- Number of people employed is not known
- Need to recoup the infrastructure from collapsed projects.

### 2.5.3. **Emergency food security programmes**

A. The following projects were implemented to ensure food security:

- Sekakene vegetable gardening – Department of Agriculture
- Ramatsowe vegetable gardening – Department of Health
- Makgato Lucern Project – Department of Agriculture
- Maserole Project – Department of Agriculture
- A re lemeng farmers – Department of Agriculture

B. Emergency food security programmes.

There are 16 distribution points and 46 distribution centres established in the municipality, for the purpose of implementing food security programmes. A total of 702 beneficiaries qualified to access food parcels out of 821 assessed and verified applicants

### 2.5.4 **Safety and security**

Crime prevention was identified as one of the top priorities set by Molemole Municipality. The SAPS in Molemole Municipality service has an estimated population of 873 908 people, comprising of the following: Mogwadi 160 000, Morebeng 352 908 and Bandelierkop 361 000.

In Molemole Municipality the main types of crime are:

- Burglary (Res & Bus)
- Rape
- Assault
- Robberies
- Domestic violence
- Drug and alcohol abuse
- Theft (G)



Table 22 Crime statistics in Molemole Municipality for the period April to March 2005/6

<b>Crime category</b>	<b>No of crimes reported</b>
Murder	17
Rape	106
Assault with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	377
Common assault	201
Attempted murder	18
Robbery	94
Kidnapping	2
Malicious damage to property	120
Burglary at residential premises	314
Burglary at business premises	105
Stock theft	25
Car theft	16
Drug related crime	57
Driving under the influence of alcohol	23
Theft no mentioned	207
<b>Total</b>	<b>1682</b>

It is evident from table 22 that the lowest crime types are kidnapping, attempted murder and driving under the influence of alcohol.

## 2.6. HEALTH ANALYSIS

Table 23. below show that Molemole Municipality is served by Botlokwa Provincial Hospital and seven clinics, two of which are mobile clinics. Most of the clinics have access to water, electricity and refuse removal. The table below also indicate the number of workers.

Table 23. Molemole Municipality health facilities

<b>Village</b>	<b>Facility Name</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Number of workers</b>	<b>Water</b>	<b>Electricity</b>	<b>Refuse removal</b>
Dendron	Medical centre	Surgery	6	Yes	Yes	Yes
Eisleben	Eisleben	Clinic	4	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ga-Kgare		M. Clinic	3	Yes	No	Yes
Ga-Makgata	Makgato	Clinic	10	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ga-Mokgehle		M. Clinic	3	Yes	No	Yes
Ga-Mokwele		M. Clinic	2	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ga-Poopedi		M. Clinic	3	No	No	No
Ga-Sako		M. Clinic	2	No	Yes	No
Ga-Tibu		M. Clinic	3	Yes	Yes	Yes
Matseke	Botlokwa	Hospital	150	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mohodi Ga Manthata	Mohodi	Clinic	6	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mphakane 1	Matoks	Clinic	6	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mphakane 1	New clinic (not yet operative)	Clinic	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Sakoleng		M. Clinic	3	Yes	Yes	Yes
Schoonveld		M. Clinic	2	Yes	Yes	Yes
Schoonveld		M. Clinic	2	Yes	Yes	Yes
Van wykspu		M. Clinic	3	Yes	Yes	Yes
Van wykspu		M. Clinic	2	Yes	Yes	Yes

Source: Molemole Municipality, survey, 2007

Molemole Municipality faces a critical shortage of health facilities. Based on the standards from the Department of Health, 1 Day Hospital needs to be established per 15 000 household units and 1 clinic per 2500 units. Based on the existing situation and in relation to the standards, 1 additional Day Hospital and 5 clinics need to be established in the area (excludes mobile clinics) as seen on table 23. It is suggested that the hospital be located within the western side of the municipality to cater for needs of the western population.

Table 24 Health facility backlogs and needs per village.

Village	Number of households	Number of existing facilities			Shortfalls
		Mobile Clinic	Clinic	Hospital	
Backer	473				
Dendron	819				
Eisleben	1586		1		
Ga-Kgare	143	1			
Ga-Mabotha	56				
Ga-Makgata	869		1		
Ga-Mokgehle	129	1			
Ga-Mokwele	60	1			
Ga-Moleele	206				
Ga-Phasha	361				
Ga-Poopedi	102	1			
Ga-Sako	165	1			
Ga-Thupana	44				
Ga-Tibu	224	1			
Koekoek	82				
Madikane	841				
Mangata	423				
Manthata	163				
Maphosa	148				
Maponto	1028				1 clinic
Mmatseke	1497			1	
Mohodi Ga Manthata	3546		1		1 hospital, 1 clinic
Mokomene zone 1	720				
Mokomene zone 2	857				
Mokomene zone 3	1088				1 clinic
Mokomene zone 4	580				
Mokomene zone 5	750				1 clinic
Mphakane 1	3071		2		
Mphakane 2	1007				1 clinic
Mphakane 3	839				
Ramatsowe	1000				1 clinic
Sakoleng	152	1			
Schellingburg	64				
Schellingburg 2	25				
Schoenveld	194	1			
Sefene	320				
Sekakene	1036				1 clinic
Sekhokho	645				
Shashe	120				
Soekmeaar	99				
Van Wyksput	127	1			
Westphalia	331				

Source: Molemole Municipality, survey, 2007.

Botlokwa Hospital is the only accredited site for the provision of ARV's.

Challenges:

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

## 2.7 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS.

The majority of the economically active persons, about 31% are employed in government and Community Services sector, working for household is about 18% retail and trade employs 15% construction employs 11% , agriculture 8%, transport 5%, business financial sector 3%, electricity 3%, manufacturing 3% and mining is 3%.

The table 25 indicate employment number per sector in Molemole Municipality.

Sector	Number	Percentage
Agriculture	7476	6.83
Mining	72	0.07
Manufacturing	328	0.30
Electricity, Gas and water supply	105	0.10
Construction	682	0.62
Wholesale and Retail Trade	1618	1.42
Transport and Communication	503	0.46
Financial and Business	466	0.43
Community and Social Services	2801	2.56
Private Households	1759	1.61
Undetermined	705	0.64
N/A	92927	84.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>109441</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Statistics South Africa – July 2003

### a) Municipality comparative advantages.

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

- Retail/Commercial nodes:

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

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

- b) The N1 between Polokwane, via Molemole and Musina. (Trans-Limpopo corridor)
- c) The R521 between Polokwane, via Molemole and Alldays, and
- d) The R36 road between Tzaneen, via Molemole and the N1 (Maputo corridor)

- The existence of the National railway line that links Polokwane, via Molemole to Zimbabwe.
- Mining: Gold at Goedenog and magnetite quartzite at Zandriverspoort.
- A massive production of various farming products in the adjacent farms has a huge potential for agro-processing industries, for example potatoes, cassava, jathropa, curcas and game farming.
- The availability of demarcated sites has a huge implication for housing development.

- Molemole Municipality is endowed with natural resources which are a powerful attraction. The Tropic of Capricorn needle attract tourists to the municipality.
- The municipality has a tourism facility at Motumo Trading Post, along the Machaka Corridor, which offers the following services:
  - a) Conference facilities
  - b) Golf course
  - c) Chalets
  - d) Game farm
- Morebeng settlement has a historical significance.
- Molemole Municipality intra and inter-regional linkages need to be developed to create a grid of linkages opening the area and increasing accessibility. As transportation corridors tend to direct growth and development in the urban and rural environment, it is proposed that the existing networks be strengthened.

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

- The N1
- The R521
- The R36

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

Linkages which have been identified are as follows:

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

#### b) **Contribution of Molemole to the District Economy.**

Molemole Municipality is the second largest economy in the District after Polokwane Municipality, according to statistics South Africa 2003, contribute 15,8% of the total District Gross Domestic Product to the Limpopo Province economy. Agriculture is by far the largest contributor to Molemole Contributor to the District GDP, see Table 26.

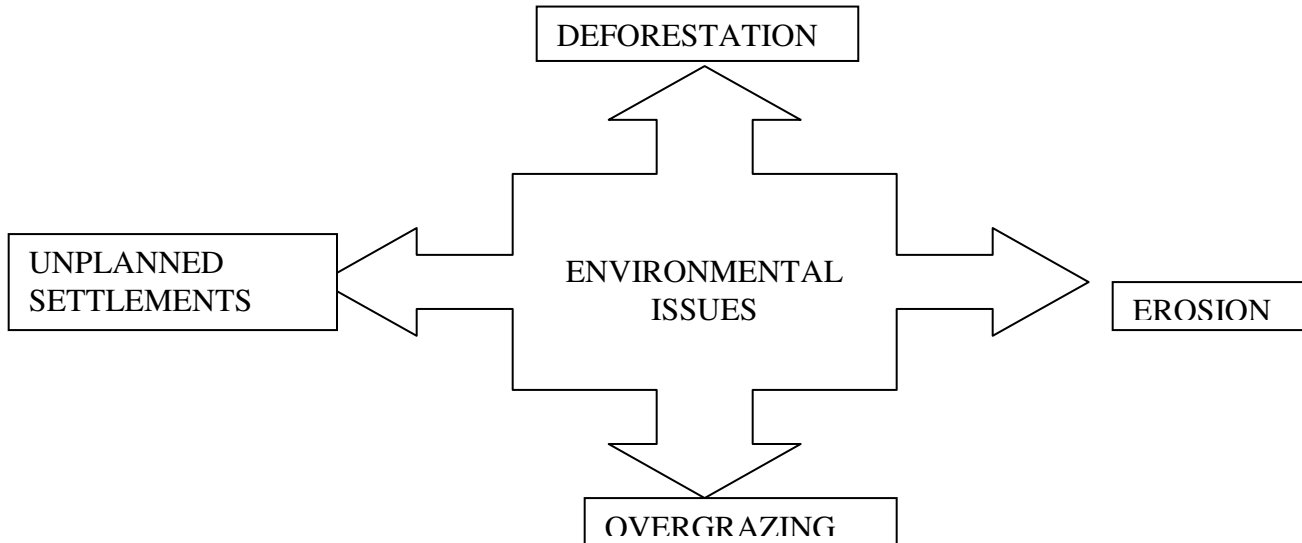
Table 26 Molemole GDP contribution to the Capricorn District.

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

Source: Statistics South Africa – July 2003

## 2.8 ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS.

This section highlights the physical environmental situation within the Molemole jurisdiction. It focuses on the existing major environmental problems and their causes. The following environmental problems have been identified as follows: Figure 4.



### **Deforestation.**

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

### **Overgrazing.**

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

### **Unplanned settlements.**

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

### **Erosion.**

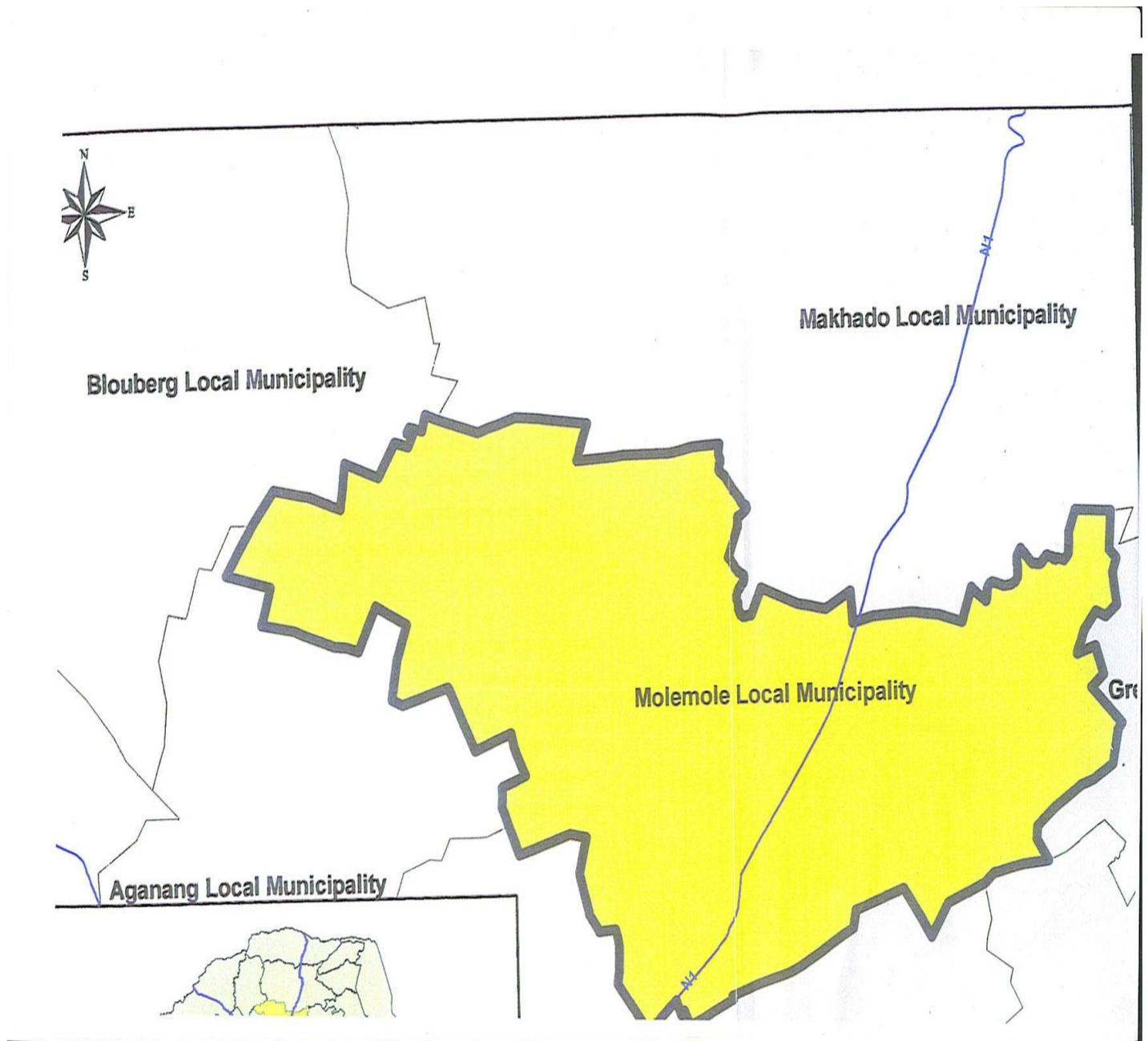
The major causes in this regard are unplanned settlement conservation of indigenous plant species priority given the fact that alien species encroaches overgrazing and deforestation of vegetation especially by those who used wood as their source of energy. As a result, there are loss of productive topsoil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

### **Spatial analysis.**

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

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

Figures 5 Locality map of Molemole Municipality in relation to neighboring municipalities.



**Location.**

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

**Road/transport networks.**

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

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

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

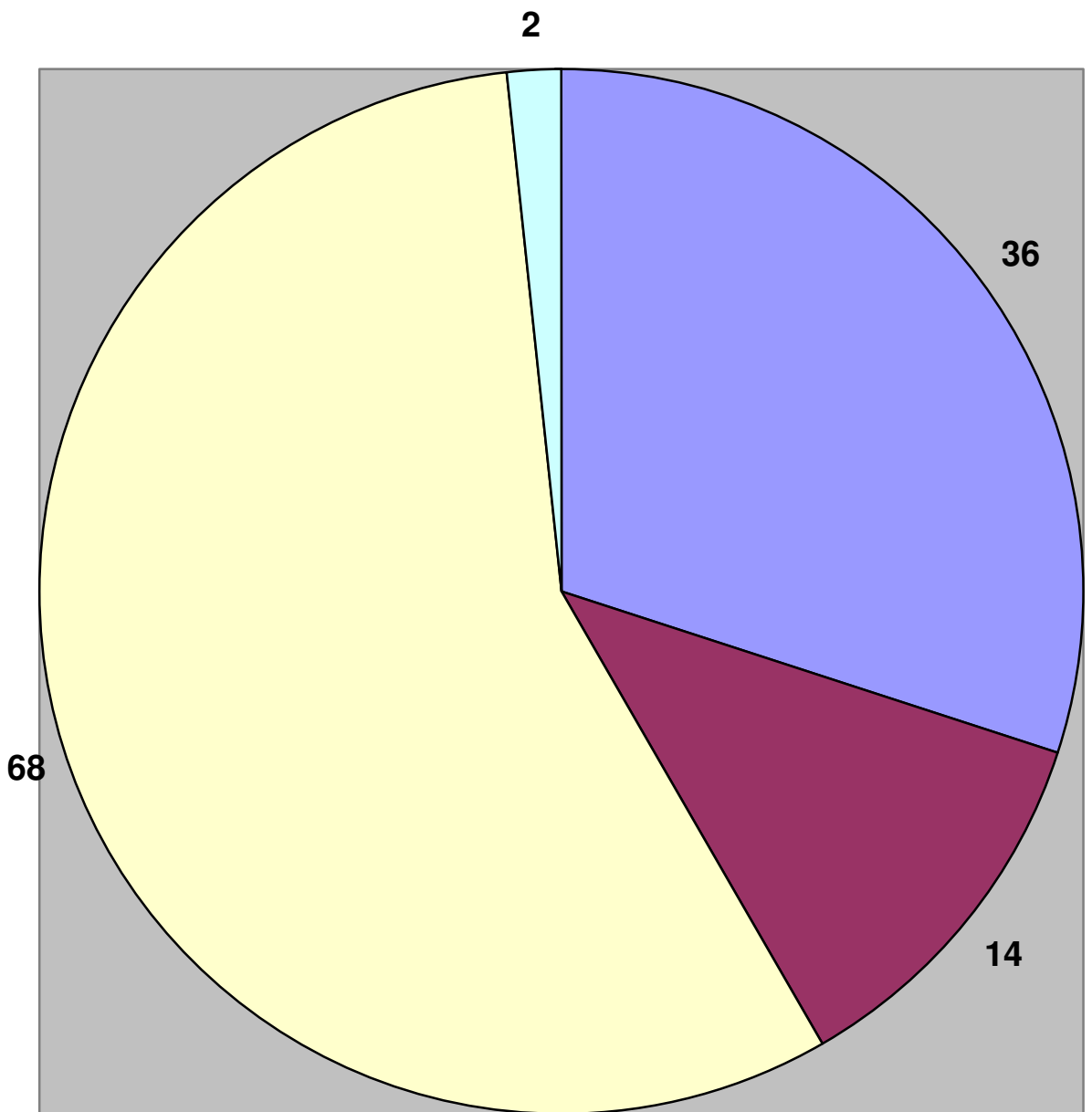
A number of roads have been identified to be upgraded within the municipal area which will improve accessibility between the respective settlements and improve public transport facilities.

Linkages which have been identified are as follows:

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



Figure 6. A pie chart showing road conditions in Molemole Municipality ( Source : Molemole Survey 2007 )



## **Public Transport System**

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

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

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

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

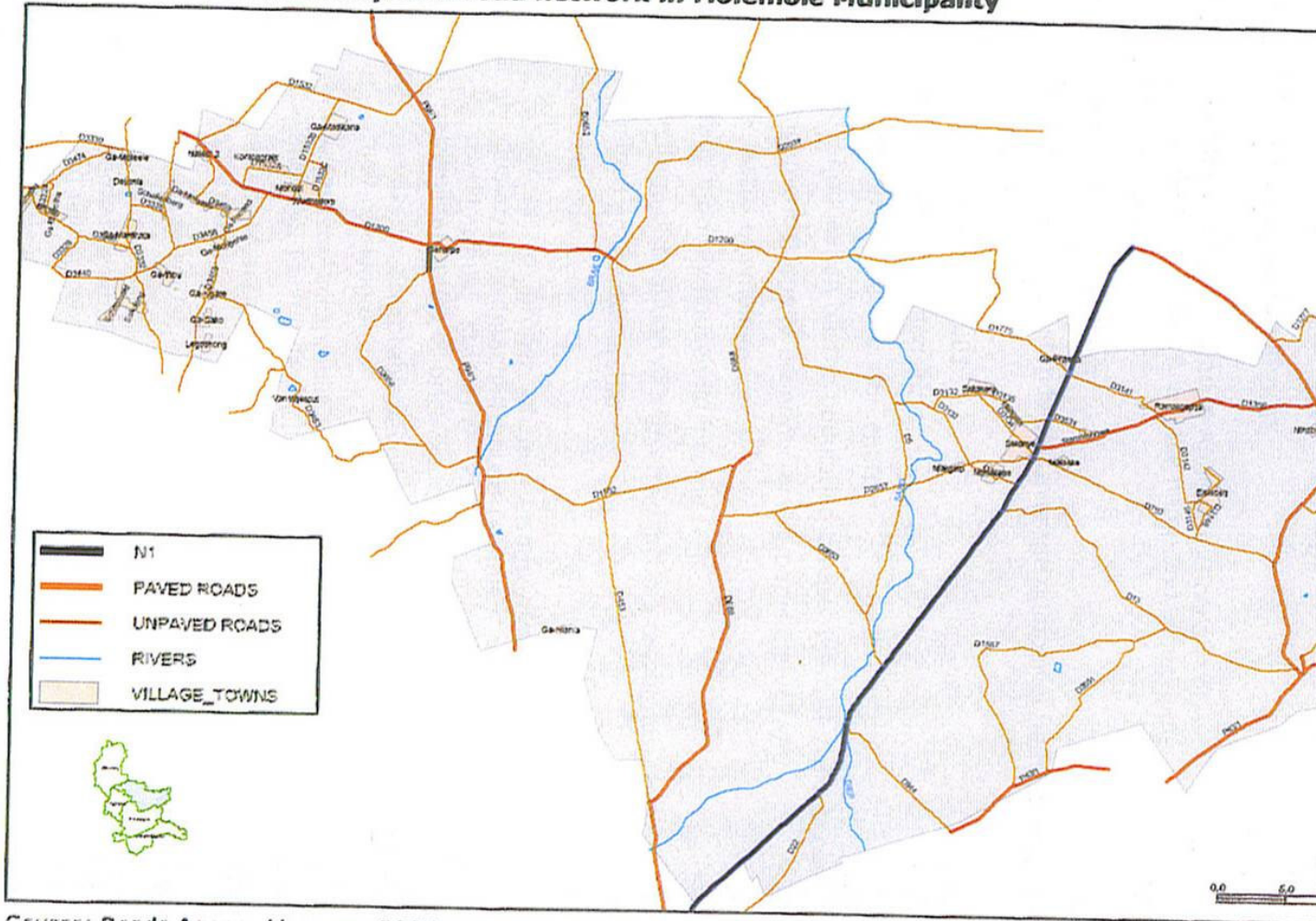
Table 27 indicate the different modes of transport used within the municipal area.

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

Figure 7. Paved and unpaved road network in Molemole Municipality.

**MOLEMOLÉ SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT ANALYSIS**

**Figure 2.3: Paved and unpaved road network in Molemole Municipality**



## 2.10. LAND RESTITUTION

A fairly large part of Molemole municipality has been subjected to land claims. About 833 km<sup>2</sup> of land 15 under claim, constituting 24,88% of the municipal area. A total of 128 claims were received and only 29 claims have been finalised, see table 2. the 29 restituted land claims projects include the following: Leswika co-operatives, Bagobadi, Bare ga ke leme, ke lema mmabafana, lephalla le bašomi, Bašomi, bašomi, go tlo metša, letswa tshemong and letjepe mpolaye.

Table28. land claims in Molemole Manucipality

Number of settlements	Area of municipality	Number	Land claims		% of municipal area claimed
			Percentage	Area claimed	
37	3,347km <sup>2</sup>	128	18,29	833km <sup>2</sup>	24,88

Source: Capricorn IDP 2003/2004

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

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

Table 29. Land Reform in Molemole per type type of land reform project

LAND REFORM IN MOLEMOLE PER TYPE OF LAND REFORM PROJECT							
Type of land reform project	Project	Legal entity	Title deed	Origin	Transfer date	Households	Area (ha)
<b>RESTITUTION</b>	Rita/Bethesda	CPA	N	Moletsi/pietesburg	04.04.2004	574	3580
	Ga-Mabohlajene (urban)	CPA	N	Koninggratz/Dendron	04.10.2004	936	52
	Makotopong	CPA	Y	Makopong/pietersburg	26.02.2002	950	3600
	Marobla-o-itose	Cpa	Y	Moletsi/dendron/nelspruit	16.01.2004	427	7148
	Morebene	Cpa	N	Soekmeaar/Matoks	01.07.2005	590	2573
<b>Total restitution</b>						3477	16953
<b>SLAG</b>	Fanang Diatla Trust	Trust	Y	Soekmeaar	09.02.2000	49	62
	Hivvyerilwile trust	Trust	Y	Sekgopo	04.07.2000	30	669
	Ikageng	Trust	Y	Dikgale	16.11.1998	104	418
	Kgadima	Trust	Y	Sekgopo	05.10.2000	88	1140
	Lehlabile trust	Trust	Y	Soekmeaar	01.02.2000	43	720
	Lehlangeng	Trust	Y	Sekgopo	17.11.2000	52	1139
	Mapiribiri	Trust	Y	Dikgale	26.05.1999	68	289
	Makgato	Trust	Y	Makgato	28.01.2000	55	186
	Makhamotse	Trust	Y	Sekgopo	09.11.2000	121	1392
	Marginalised	Trust	Y	Dikgale	25.06.1998	137	973
	Marobala chicken	Trust	Y	Dikgale	06.06.1999	88	232

Type of land reform project	Project	Legal entity	Title deed	Origin	Transfer date	Households	Area (ha)
<b>SLAG</b>	Matau investment trust	Trust	Y	Makgato	28.08.2000	60	524
	Matshehla	Trust	Y	Dikgale	26.05.1999	60	396
	Soka leholo	Trust	Y	Makgato	28.01.2000	35	104
	Thusanang trust	Trust	Y	Ramokgopa	25.05.1999	45	85
	Waterval	Trust	Y	Dikgale	01.10.2000	59	324
<b>Total SLAG</b>						1094	8653
<b>LRAD</b>	Fishof comokgerepi	CC	Y	Blouberg	01.01.2002	4	825
	Maiwasshe estate	CC	Y	Thoyoyandou	01.05.2002	3	916
	Oracle props 1044 CC	CC	Y	Polokwane, aganang	01.01.2002	3	400
	Re a leka	CC	N	Moletsi/pietersburg	01.03.2005	12	7
	SpringKaan Farm	CC	Y	Lebowa kgomo	01.07.2005	3	566
	Tau-tlou-phuti project	CC	Y	Ga-Poopedi	01.01.2005	2	259
	Babogadi trust	Trust	Y	Ga-Poopedi	01.02.2005	6	9
	Gotlotlometsa TR	Trust	Y	Ga-Poopedi	01.02.2005	6	9
	Letswa Tshemong	Trust	Y	Ga-Poopedi	01.02.2005	16	28
	Letjepe Mpolaye	Trust	Y	Ga-Poopedi	01.02.2005	17	26
	Bare gakelem trust	Trust	Y	Ga-Poopedi	01.02.2005	6	9
	Keya lema trust	Trust	Y	Ga-Poopedi	01.02.2005	6	9
	Ke lema kelenosptr	Trust	Y	Ga-Poopedi	01.02.2005	6	9
	Mokgadi trust	Trust	Y	Ga-Poopedi	01.02.2005	6	9
	Letlapa go lema TR	Trust	Y	Ga-Poopedi	01.02.2005	6	9
	Mmabafaata Trust	Trust	Y	Ga-Poopedi	01.02.2005	6	9
	Lephala le basom	Trust	Y	Ga-Poopedi	01.02.2005	6	9
	Basomi trust	Trust	Y	Ga-Poopedi	01.02.2005	6	9
<b>Total LRAD</b>						120	3117
<b>TOTAL</b>						4691	2887

N.B. out of the 42, 3 project- Re ya Lema, Makgato, Up North/Central could not be assessed due to different reasons.  
(source University of Pretoria, 2005)

### Challenges

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

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

## **Interventions**

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

### 2.11. INSTITUTIONAL ANALYSIS.

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

## **MUNICIPAL MANAGER OFFICE.**

### i. Core **functions**

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

### ii. Institutional **Structure.**

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

### iii) **Legislative mandate**

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

### iv). **Challenges**

- lack of PMS coordinator
- poor expenditure pattern on own funds
- lack of regular assessment of all section 57 managers
- setting unrealistic targets

- lack of clear post levels and job descriptions
- lack of general staff meeting

v). **Strategic interventions**

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

**MAYOR’S OFFICE**

(i). **Core Functions**

- Provide political leadership
- Community participation
- Co-ordination of council committees
- Facilitate strategic partnerships
- Implement special projects
- Provide oversight role executive and administrations

(ii). **Institutional Structure**

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

(iii). **Legislative Mandate**

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

(iv). **Challenges**

- Ineffective co-ordination of special programs
- Lack of senior manager in the office of the mayor
- Office of the mayor
- Lack of comprehensive database of strategic partners
- Lack of ward committee co-ordinator
- Ineffective stakeholders engagement



- Lack of effective monitoring systems for ward committees
- Current structure does not support the strategy
- Ineffective internal communication mechanism

(V). **Strategic Interventions**

- Develop a clear program for public participation.
- Create a post of senior manager in the office of the mayor.
- Develop a clear program to engage with strategic stakeholders.
- Make provision of ward committee co-coordinators post.
- Develop an effective monitoring system for ward committees.
- Restructuring of the organizational structure.
- Improve communication strategy to ensure effective internal communication.

**SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES**

(i) **Core functions**

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

(ii) **Institutional structure**

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

(iii). **Legislative Mandate**

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

**CORPORATE SERVICES**

(i). **Core Functions**

- Administrative support
- Legal services and council support

**HUMAN RESOURCES**

(ii). Institutional **Structure**

<b>Designation</b>	<b>Status</b>
1. Manager	Occupied
2. Secretary	Vacant
3. Divisional Head Admin x2	Occupied
4. HR	To be filled
5. Legal & Support	Occupied
6. Fleet Management Co-ordinator	Vacant
7. IT	Occupied
8. OHS & EAP	Vacant
9. LRO	Occupied
10. SDF	Vacant
11. Compliance Officer	Vacant
12. Committee researcher	Occupied
13. Payroll clerk	Vacant
14. Achieves clerk	Vacant
15. Registry clerk	To be filled
16. Driver Messenger x 7	Occupied
17. Switch board	Occupied
18. Receptionist	Occupied
19. Cleaners x5	Occupied

(iii). Challenges

- Lack of staff
- Lack of some important policies

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

(iv). **Strategic Interventions**

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

(v). Legislative **Mandate**

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

(vi). Challenges

- Ineffective contract administration
- Lack of By-Laws
- Lack of programme for implementation of equity plan
- No workplace HIV/AIDS Policy
- Ineffective records management shortage of office space for officials
- Poor filling system
- Lack of employee assistance program
- Lack of proper archives in place
- Poor information management
- Lack of human resource development plan
- Uncoordinated skills development programs
- Limited knowledge of council policies by staff

(vii). Strategic **Intervention**

- Streamlining of records and achieves
- Develop employment equity plan
- Procure and implement electronic document processing system
- Develop employment assistant program
- Develop integrated human resource development plan
- Extent municipal building to created enough office space

- Develop and promulgate the new by-laws
- Conduct skills audit to identify skills gaps
- Review work skills plan.

## **TECHNICAL SERVICE**

### (i). Core **Functions**

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

### (ii). Institutional **Structure**

<b>Designation</b>	<b>Status</b>
1. Manager	Occupied
2. Secretary	Occupied
3. Admin Assistant	Vacant
4. Divisional Head: Electrical & Mechanical	Vacant
5. Divisional Head: Roads & Storm Water	Vacant
6. Divisional Head: Water Sanitation & Refuse Removal	Vacant
7. Mechanical Technical	Vacant
8. Electrical Technician	Vacant
9. Technical Artisan	Vacant
10. Technician	Vacant
11. General Workers x20	Occupied
12. Grader operators	Occupied
13. Drivers x8	Occupied

### (iii). Legislative **Mandate**

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

### (iv). **Strategic Interventions**

- Filling of critical posts

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

## **LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING**

### (i) **Core Functions**

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

### (ii) **Institutional arrangement.**

<b>Designation</b>	<b>Status</b>
1. Manager	Occupied
2. Secretary	Occupied
3. Divisional Head: IDP	Occupied
4. Divisional Head: Town and Regional Planning	Occupied
5. Divisional Head: LED	Vacant
6. Building Inspector	Vacant
7. GIS	vacant
8. SMME Co-ordinator	Occupied
9. Co-operative co-ordinator	Vacant

### (iii) **Legislative mandate**

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

### (iv) **Challenges**

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

### (v) **Strategic interventions**

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

## **BUDGET AND TREASURY DEPARTMENT**

### i)23q . Core **function**

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

### ii.) **Institutional structure**

<b>Designator</b>	<b>Status</b>
1. Chief Financial Officer	To be filled
2. Secretary	Occupied
3. Senior Accountant: Income	Occupied
4. Senior Accountant: Expenditure	Vacant
5. SCM Manager	Vacant
6. Senior Accountant: budget and planning	Occupied
7. Accountant Income	Occupied
8. Accountant	Occupied
9. Payroll Officer	Occupied
10. Procurement Officer	Occupied
11 Assets Management and Stores	Occupied
12 Senior Debtors clerk	Vacant
13 Cashiers x4	Occupied
14 Meter readers x4	OccupiedX3
15 Creditors clerk	Vacant
16 Requisition clerk	Vacant

### (iii) **Legislative and Policy Framework**

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

- The constitution of South Africa, 1996.
- Local Government: White paper (1998)
- Local Government: Municipal Demarcation Act. 1998 (Act 25 of 1998)
- Local Government: Municipal Structures Act. 1998 (Act No 117 of 1998)

- Local Government: Municipal Systems Act. 2000 (Act No 23 of 2000)
- Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act (Act No 56 of 2003)
- Local Government: Municipal Property Rates Act. 2004 (Act No 6 of 2004)
- Disaster Management Act, 2002. (Act No 57 of 2002)
- Traditional Leadership and Governance Framework Act. 2003 (Act No 41 of 2003)
- Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act. 2005 (Act No 13 of 2005)

(iii) **Challenges**

- High rate of indigents
- Collecting rates and taxes from Mogwadi and Morebeng only
- Vacant positions

(iv). **Strategic Interventions**

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

## 2.12. BUDGET

- The total budget for the financial year 2008/09 is R62,943,842
- Total operating expenditure is R46,603,648 which comprises 75% of the total budget.
- The capital expenditure is R16,340,194 which comprises 25% of the total budget
- The capital funding is R11,963,086.

### PERATING REVENUE BY SOURCE

REVENUE BY SOURCE	2007/008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011
Government grants& subsidies	27,869,721	33,152,000	41,344,000	51,197,000
Service charges-other	9,788,310	4,482,971	4,931,268	5,424,395
Service charges-electricity	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,750,000	3,025,000
Property rates	1,239,139	1,526,310	1,678,941	1,846,835
Service charges-water	1,023,868	1,085,300	1,193,830	1,313,213
Interest rate	386,169	409,339	450,273	495,300
Service charges-sanitation	807,802	980,520	979,572	1,077,529
Service charges-refuse removal	590,635	650,000	715,000	768,500
Fines	3,200,000	6,284,316	6,912,748	7,604,022
<b>Total revenue by source</b>	<b>47,405,644</b>	<b>50,980,756</b>	<b>60,955,632</b>	<b>72,769,795</b>

### OPERATING EXPENDITURE BY VOTE

OPERATING EXPENDITURE BY SOURCE	2007/008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	TOTAL MTREF
Technical services	11,121,162	9,142,040	10,056,244	11,061,868	41,381,320
Mayors office	8,868,691	8,545,100	9,399,610	10,339,571	37,152,980
Community Services	4,169,064	7,604,122	8,364,534	9,200,987	29,338,710
Corporate Services	8,745,008	11,829,783	13,012,761	14,314,037	47,901,590
Budget and Treasury	8,109,478	4,872,852	5,360,137	5,896,151	24,238,620
Planning & Economic Development	2,299,375	2,545,800	2,800,380	3,080,418	10,725,980
Municipal Manager's office	1,308,508	2,063,951	2,270,346	2,497,381	8,140,190
<b>Total operating expenditure by vote</b>	<b>44,621,286</b>	<b>46,603,648</b>	<b>51,264,648</b>	<b>56,390,414</b>	<b>198,879,996</b>



### CAPITAL EXPENDITURE BY VOTE

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE BY VOTE	2007/008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	TOTAL MTREF
Technical services	6,507,764	11,780,194	42,370,594	22,595,642	80,106,540
Community Services	4,966,636	550,000	400,000	-	5,916,640
Corporate Services		1,560,000	700,000	-	1,560,000
Budget and Treasury		2,050,000	400,000	-	2,490,000
Planning & Economic Development		400,000	6,800,000	15,700,000	7,200,000
Municipal Manager's office	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total capital expenditure by vote</b>	<b>11,474,400</b>	<b>16,340,194</b>	<b>50,670,600</b>	<b>38,295,642</b>	<b>116,780,836</b>

### CAPITAL FUNDING BY SOURCE

CAPITAL FUNDING BY SOURCE	2007/008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	TOTAL MTREF
<b>Provincial Government</b>					
Amounts allocated	8,974,400	11,113,086	14,483,965	16,260,200	<b>50,831,651</b>
Amounts carried over					
<b>Total Grants &amp; Subsidies-Provincial government_</b>	<b>8,974,400</b>	<b>11,113,086</b>	<b>14,483,965</b>	<b>16,260,200</b>	<b>50,831,651</b>
<b>District Municipalities</b>					
Amounts allocated		850,000	850,000	850,000	<b>2,550,000</b>
Amounts carried over					
<b>Total Grants &amp; Subsidies-Provincial Government</b>		<b>850,000</b>	<b>850,000</b>	<b>850,000</b>	<b>2,550,000</b>
<b>Total Government Grants &amp; Subsidies</b>	<b>8,974,400</b>	<b>11,963,086</b>	<b>15,333,965</b>	<b>17,110,200</b>	<b>53,381,651</b>
<b>Surplus from operating Revenue</b>	<b>2,500,000</b>	<b>4,377,108</b>	<b>35,336,629</b>	<b>21,185,442</b>	<b>81,399,179</b>
<b>Total funding of Capital Expenditure</b>	<b>11,474,400</b>	<b>16,340,194</b>	<b>50,670,594</b>	<b>38,295,642</b>	<b>134,780,830</b>

# **STRATEGIC PHASE**

### 3. STRATEGIC PHASE

#### 3.1 Developmental objectives

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

The following are municipal developmental objectives:

- To improve revenue generation by 5% annually.
- To ensure increased community and stakeholders participation in municipal affairs
- To facilitate for the reduction and curbing of the crime levels.
- To facilitate the reduction of HIV/AIDS infection rate – campaign (awareness)
- To ensure employment and development of women, youth and disabled groups.
- To provide affordable, clean and portable water above RDP standards to 100% the population.
- To manage conservation and protection of the environment to ensure socio-economic development.
- Increase access to free basic water services by 10% per year
- Increase provision of sanitation service by 10% per year.
- To improve access to sports facilities to 70% of the population by 2010.
- To create and promote Local Economic Development initiatives in the SMME sector.
- To increase job creation by 10% on an annual basis.
- To provide electricity to 100% of the population by 2011.
- To have 10% of Molemole’s access roads tarred by 2010
- To increase the level of communication within the municipal area in case of disaster.

## Strategy Development

<b>FOCUS AREA</b>	<b>KPA</b>	<b>OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>STRATEGIES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>SOURCE OF FUNDING</b>	<b>TARGET</b>	<b>IMPROVEMENT MEASURES</b>
<b>Local Economic Development</b>	<b>Spatial Development Framework</b>	To have an integrated spatial plan	Reviewed SDF	Sustainable human settlement	CDM	Dec. 2008	Monitoring
<b>Planning with Integrated human Settlements</b>	<b>Service Delivery</b>	To Provide professionally demarcated site		Professionally demarcated sites	DLG&H	Dec. 2008	Monitoring
<b>Basic Services</b>	<b>1. Access to clean water</b>	To provide clean water to 90% of the households by 2008		Attendance of monthly water project meetings		2011	
			Explore the feasibility of establishing integrated regional water schemes.	Compliance to section 78 of the Systems Act.			
	<b>2. Access to sanitation</b>	To provide sanitation services to 55% of the households by 2011		The Percentage of households with access to basic level of sanitation (RDP Standard)	CDM	2011	
	<b>3. Access to electricity</b>	To facilitate for the provision of electricity to 100% of un-electrified villages	Liaise and collaborate with the relevant stakeholder for the provision of electricity.	The Percentage of households with access to basic level of electricity (5Kw) as supplied by Molemole	CDM/DME	2011	
	<b>4. Access to educational services</b>	To facilitate for the provision of educational facilities.	Facilitate the availability of education facilities.	Increase in provision of infrastructure on education	DED	2011	

<b>KPA</b>	<b>FOCUS AREA</b>	<b>OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>STRATEGIES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>SOURCE OF FUNDING</b>	<b>TARGET</b>	<b>IMPROVEMENT MEASURES</b>
	<b>5. Access to roads infrastructure</b>	<b>To have 35% of access roads</b>	<b>Ensure the availability of road maintenance plan</b>	<b>Access to basic roads (RDP standard)</b>	<b>CDM</b>	<b>2011</b>	
<b>Integrated Human settlement</b>	<b>1. Health services</b>	To facilitate for the provision of affordable and accessible health services.	Facilitate the availability of access to health services and facilities.	Increase in provision of infrastructure for health	DHSD	2009	
	<b>2. Access to housing</b>	The facilitation of provision of low cost housing to 100% of the needy community on the waiting list.	Collaborate with stakeholders to ensure sufficient allocation of housing units.	% increase access to housing	DLGH	2011	Access to suitable housing
	<b>3. Sports and Recreational Facilities</b>	To ensure access to sports facilities	Renovation of sport facilities and establishing new ones	Usage of the facilities members of the community and increase in participation in sports	EPWP	2008/2009	Budget to be made available for this purpose
<b>Social and economic infrastructure investment and services to the community</b>	<b>1. Education</b>	To ensure access to educational facilities	Building of two service centres each financial year	Service Centres	MIG	2008/2010	The allocation of budget for the project
		To ensure that educational matters are well coordinated	Establish the educational forum	Existence of the forum and its functionality	Molemole	2008/2008	Organise stakeholders to establish the forum

<b>KPA</b>	<b>FOCUS AREA</b>	<b>OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>STRATEGIES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>SOURCE OF FUNDING</b>	<b>TARGET</b>	<b>IMPROVEMENT MEASURES</b>
	<b>2. Safety and security</b>	To facilitate for the reduction and curbing of the crime rate.	Facilitate for the development of crime prevention strategy.	Crime prevention strategy approved by council	CDM		
	<b>3. Access to emergency services</b>	To facilitate establishment of additional call points.	Facilitate the establishment of communication network within our municipal boarders	Lead time from call to response EMS 10 call points established	CDM		
			Collaborate with CDM for the establishment of emergency service centres.	Fire station established	CDM		
	<b>4. Environmental management</b>	To ensure effective management of the environment	Develop plan for environmental management	Implementation of the plan	Molemole	2008/2009	Budget to be set aside for this purpose
		To create an atmosphere of proper waste management	Establish the waste disposal site around Botlokwa	Reduction of waste in Botlokwa area	CDM	2008	Source funding and identify the site
		To ensure proper management of waste in the western part of the municipality	Fund Molemole west waste management project	Reduction of waste in the western part of Municipality	Dept of EDET	2010	Source funding from the dept. of EDET
	<b>5. Transport Services</b>	To ensure access to traffic services to communities	Establish the traffic station at Mogwadi	An increase in road worthy vehicle and reduction in traffic offence	MIG	2008/2009	Identify the site and source funding

<b>KPA</b>	<b>FOCUS AREA</b>	<b>OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>STRATEGIES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>SOURCE OF FUNDING</b>	<b>TARGET</b>	<b>IMPROVEMENT MEASURES</b>
	<b>6. Disaster management</b>	To ensure systematic approach on issues relating to disaster	Developing disaster management plan	Availability of the plan and its implementation	CDM	2008	Allocation in the budget for this purpose
		To ensure that communities have knowledge about issues of disaster management	Conduct disaster awareness campaign in all villages	Reports of campaign and participation of the community in disaster management	Molemole	2008/2010	Develop a programme for this purpose
<b>LED</b>	<b>1. Economic growth</b>	Creation of jobs	Employing local people in the implementation of projects	Implementation of EPWP	Sector Department	2008/2010	Monitoring and evaluation
		<b>Drawing LED strategy</b>	Contract service provider	Establish well informed projects and programmes	CDM	September 2008	Monitoring
		<b>Promotion of eco-tourism</b>	Build eco-tourism facilities	Attraction of tourists	Dept. of Economic & Tourism	2008/2010	Follow-up with the department
<b>Good Governance</b>	<b>2. Public Participation in</b>	To ensure increased community and stakeholders participation	Strengthening the participation in structures of the municipality	Ensure increased community and stakeholders participation in municipal affairs	CDM/Molemole	On-going	Development of credible IDP
	<b>3. Ward committees</b>	To ensure enhanced stakeholder participation in IDP process	Two training session for each ward committee	Bi-Monthly community meeting held in each ward	Molemole	On-going	Functional and active ward committee

<b>KPA</b>	<b>FOCUS AREA</b>	<b>OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>STRATEGIES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>SOURCE OF FUNDING</b>	<b>TARGET</b>	<b>IMPROVEMENT MEASURES</b>
<b>Good Governance</b>	<b>Communication</b>	To keep the community informed about municipal activities	Empowering communities through communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●Quarterly newsletter</li> <li>●Press briefings</li> <li>-Print media</li> <li>-Radio</li> <li>-Television</li> <li>●Imbizos</li> </ul>	Molemole	On-going	Use dominant language when communicating
	<b>Institutional arrangements</b>	To develop a credible HR strategy	Crafting of HR strategy	Implement the strategy	Molemole	June 2008	Monitoring and Evaluating
	<b>Special focus group</b>	To ensure empowerment of gender, youth, disabled and aged groups	Integrate the special groups programmes into internal policies and programmes	Submission of employment equity registry		Dec 2008	Consolidation of various policies and programmes
<b>Good Governance</b>		Developing necessary systems: code of good practice					
<b>Financial management</b>	<b>Financial viability</b>	To improve revenue collection	Develop revenue raising strategy	Enhance revenue base	MSIG	Dec 2008	Adopt revenue strategy
			Ensure proper budgeting	Compiling annual budget		Annually	Adopt credible budget
			Develop financial policies	Review tariffs, Empower SMME, Reduce debts, Review asset disposal policy provide budget for indigent	Operational	Jan 2009	Adoption of reviewed policy
			Updating asset register				



<b>KPA</b>	<b>FOCUS AREA</b>	<b>OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>STRATEGIES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>SOURCE OF FUNDING</b>	<b>TARGET</b>	<b>IMPROVEMENT MEASURES</b>
			Compilation of AFS	Submission of financial statement		31 Aug 2008	Timeous submission

### 3.1.1 Linkage to Limpopo growth and development strategy and national imperatives

#### Department: Technical Services

Molemole Objectives: To provide clean water to 90% of the households by 2008

PGDS No	Objective	Performance	Projects identified for 2008/2009	Budget	Time Frames	Responsible Agency
1	Meet the basic needs of the population	Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural				Capricorn District/Molemole
			Wurthsdorp water reticulation	R 8 500 000	June 2009	
			Bouwlust Borehole Development	R10 000 000	June 2009	
			Molemole West Individual Ground Water reticulation	R3 000 000	June 2009	
			Molemole West Individual GWS Water Bulk	R5 000 000	June 2009	
			Ramokgopa/Botlokwa RWS Bulk	R14 000 000	June 2009	
			Ramokgopa/Botlokwa Groundwater improvement	3 000 000	June 2009	
			Ramokgopa/Botlokwa RWS: Makgato	3 000 000	June 2009	
			Nthabiseng/Capricorn park	3 000 000	June 2009	
			Nthabiseng Ground Water improvement	3 500 000	June 2009	

**MOLEMOLE OBJECTIVES: To facilitate the electrification of villages by 2008**

PGDS No	Objective	Performance	Projects identified for 2008/2009	Budget	Time Frames	Responsible Agency
1	Meet the basic needs of the population	Proportion of population with access to electricity				
			Madikana East (1000 connection)		End 2009	Capricorn
			Morebeng and Capricorn Park High Mast	R 635 500	End 2009	Molemole
			Mogwadi High Mast	R996 562	End 2009	Molemole
			Mohodi High mast	R996 500	End 2009	Molemole

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

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

1	Meet the basic of the needs of the population	Proportion of population with access to improved road network				
			N1 to R521 interlink Mogwadi to Botlokwa (construction)	R15 000 00	End 2009	Capricorn/RAL
PGDS No	Objective	Performance	Projects identified for 2008/2009	Budget	Time Frames	Responsible Agency
			Gravel road between road P54/1 and CDM and Vhembe around Morebeng	R1 000 000	End 2009	Capricorn/RAL
			Ramokgopa-Eisleben gravel to Tar	R 3 500 00	End 2009	Capricorn/RAL

			road project Phase 1			
			Matipana to Madikana gravel to tar road project phase 1	R1 436 375.58	End 2009	Molemole
			Mogwadi Traffic Road Project	R4 655 863.88	End 2009	Molemole
			Mohodi re-gravel Road project	R 2 944 409.09	End 2009	Molemole

**Department of Social and Community Services**

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

**Department : Corporate Services**

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

**Department: FINANCE DEPARTMENT**

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

**DEPARTMENT: LEDP**

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

Key Performance Area: Sustainable Economic Development

PGDS	OBJECTIVE	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	PROJECT IDENTIFIED	BUDGET	TIME FRAME
1. Half the number of people earning less than R1500 by 2015	Poverty reduction	Low incidence of poverty	Detergent factory	R1.5 million	March 2008 to 2009
6. a) Address the special needs of land locked the programme of action for sustainable development	Sustainable integrated settlement	Improved housing infrastructure	Extension 5,	42 million	2008 – 2011
			Extension 6 & 7	Planning	2008 – 2011
b) In co-operation with private sector increase investment	Create conducive environment for sustainable development	Increased investments	Mine scanning	R600 000	July 2008 to September 2008
	Create conducive	Increased economic growth	Plaza and Public garage at Mogwadi	-	July 2008 to June 2009
Tropic of Capricorn information centre & stalls			R2 million	June 2008 to January 2009	
c) Develop and improve economic infrastructure			Motumo Trading post	R1 million	June 2008 to September 2008

### **3.2 Impact of millennium goals on Molemole Strategic phase**

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

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

<b>Goal 1: Eradication of Poverty and Hunger</b>	
<b>Target</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
a) Have the number of people earning less than R1500 by 2015.	a) High incidence of poverty
b) Have the proportion of people who suffer from hunger by 2015.	b) Prevalence of underweight children under five year of age.
<b>Goal 2: Achieve universal Primary education</b>	
<b>Target</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
a) Ensure that by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.	a) Net enrolment ratio in primary school b) Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5
<b>Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women</b>	
<b>Target</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
a) Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and to all levels of education no later than 2015.	a) Ratio of literate females to males of 15-24 years old. b) Share of women in the non-agricultural sector
<b>Goal 4: Improve Maternal Health</b>	
<b>Target</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
a) reduce by three quarter between 1990 and 2010, the maternal mortality rate	a) Maternal mortality rate b) Proportion of birth attended by skilled health personnel
<b>Goal 5: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases</b>	
<b>Target</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
a) Reduce by three quarters between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio	a) HIV prevalence among 14-24 years old pregnant women and number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS.
b) Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of Malaria and other major diseases	b) Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate
c) Halve by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking Halve by 2015 the number of people	c) Proportion of population in malaria risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures.
d) Halve by 2015, the number of people without access to sanitation	d) Prevalence and death rates associated with TB and malaria. d) Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural. e) Proportion of urban population with access to imp
<b>Goal 6: Develop global partnership for development</b>	
<b>Target</b>	<b>Indicator</b>
a) Address the special needs of land locked through the programme of action for sustainable development of SMME's	a) Market access b) Agricultural support estimates and emerging farmers c) proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity
b) Implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth	d) Unemployment rate of 15-21 years for males and females.
c) In co-operation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communication.	e) Telephone lines and cellular subscribers per 100 population f) Personnel computers in use per 100 populations and internet use.

## **FIVE PGDS OBJECTIVES**

Linking PGDS objectives and Molemole strategic objectives.

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

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

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

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

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

<b>OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE INDICATORS</b>	<b>MOLEMOLE STRATEGIC</b>
1. Develop the human resource potential of the province	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Net enrolment ratio in primary education</li> <li>• Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5.</li> <li>• Literacy rate of 15 to 24 years olds</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide access to education</li> </ul>
2. Improve health and social status of the population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Under – five mortality rate</li> <li>• Infant mortality rate</li> <li>• Maternal mortality ratio</li> <li>• Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel</li> <li>• HIV prevalence among 15 to 24 year pregnant women.</li> <li>• Number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS.</li> <li>• Condom use rate of the contraceptive prevalence rate</li> <li>• Prevalence and death rates associated with tuberculosis</li> <li>• Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under directly observed treatment short courses (DOTS)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide access to health facilities.</li> </ul>
3. Reduce crime and corruption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deal with violent crimes (murder attempted murder culpable homicide and rape per 1000 of the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide access to sports, arts and culture facilitates and activities.</li> </ul>

	population) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Robbery per 1000 of the population</li> <li>• Number of child abuse cases per 1000 of the population</li> <li>• Fraud per 1000 of the population</li> </ul>	
4. Meet the basic needs of the population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proportion of the population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural</li> <li>• Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation</li> <li>• Proportion of households with access to security of tenure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improving access to basic needs, such as water and sanitation</li> </ul>
5. Promote a safe and healthy environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promotion of households using wood and paraffin as primary energy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to sustainable energy sources</li> </ul>
6. Meet the needs of specific communicates women, elderly, youth disabled and the marginalized	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proportion of population living in poverty</li> <li>• Share of poorest quintile provincial consumption</li> <li>• Share women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve local economic growth</li> </ul>

b. **Growing the economy**

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

Table 3. Objectives and indicators

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



**c. Attain Regional Integration**

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

Table 4. Objectives and indicators for attaining regional integration

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

**d. Enhance innovation and competitiveness**

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

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

Table 5. Objectives and indicators for enhancing innovation and competitiveness

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

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

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

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

# **4. PROJECT PHASE**

**PRIORITY NO 3: ROADS**

**KPA: BASIC SERVICES**

<b>PROJECT DESCRIPTION:</b> RAMOKGOPA EISLEBEN GRAVEL TO TAR ROAD																	<b>PROJECT NAME:</b> M/01										
<b>OBJECTIVE (S)</b> • To upgrade infrastructure and stimulate economic growth.										<b>IDP STRATEGY:</b> • Access funds and implementation of tarring project																	
<b>PROJECT OBJECTIVE:</b> • To enhance the economic growth.										<b>KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:</b> • Tarred road.																	
<b>PROJECT OUTPUTS:</b> • Safe environment.										<b>LOCATION:</b> Ramokgopa/Eisleben																	
<b>MAJOR ACTIVITIES:</b>	<b>RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES/OFFICIAL</b>	<b>TIME</b>																									
		<b>06/07</b>				<b>07/08</b>				<b>08/09</b>				<b>09/10</b>				<b>10/11</b>									
		i	ii	ii	l	i	ii	ii	i	i	ii	ii	i	i	ii	ii	i	i	ii	ii	i	i	ii	ii	i		
		i	v			i	v			i	v			i	v			i	v			i	v				
• Appointment of a consultant	• Technical Manager													X													
• Design	• Technical Manager													X	x												
• Tender processes	• Technical Manager															X											
• Construction	• Technical Manager																X	X	X								
<b>COSTS:</b>	<b>BUDGET ESTIMATE</b>																										
	<b>06/07</b>				<b>07/08</b>				<b>08/09</b>				<b>09/10</b>				<b>10/11</b>				<b>SOURCE OF FINANCE</b>						
Total costs: R11 047 554.54				-				-				R2 000 000				7 547 554.54				2 000 000				• MIG/M LM			

<b>PROJECT DESCRIPTION: MOGWADI TRAFFIC ROAD PROJECT</b>														<b>PROJECT NO: M/02</b>																			
<b>OBJECTIVE (S)</b> • To upgrade infrastructure and stimulate economic growth.							<b>IDP STRATEGY:</b> • Access funds and implement tarring project																										
<b>PROJECT OBJECTIVE:</b> • To render the traffic station project functional							<b>KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:</b> • Tarred road.																										
<b>PROJECT OUTPUTS:</b> • Functional Traffic Station complying with regulation							<b>LOCATION:</b> Mogwadi																										
<b>MAJOR ACTIVITIES:</b>							<b>RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES/OFFICIAL</b>							<b>TIME</b>																			
														<b>06/07</b>				<b>07/08</b>				<b>08/09</b>				<b>09/10</b>				<b>10/11</b>			
														i	ii	ii	I	v	i	ii	ii	i	v	i	li	ii	i	v	i	ii	li	i	v
• Appointment of a consultant							• Technical Manager											x															
• Design							• Technical Manager												X	X													
• Tender processes							• Technical Manager												X														
• Construction							• Technical Manager													X	X												
<b>COSTS:</b>							<b>BUDGET ESTIMATE</b>																										
							<b>06/07</b>				<b>07/08</b>				<b>08/09</b>				<b>09/10</b>				<b>10/11</b>				<b>SOURCE OF FINANCE</b>						
<b>Total costs: R R4 655 863.88</b>							-				-				R4 650 000				5 863.88				-				• MIG/M LM						

<b>PROJECT DESCRIPTION:</b> MOHODI ROAD PROJECTS PROJECT														<b>PROJECT NO:</b> M/03							
<b>OBJECTIVE (S)</b> To upgrade infrastructure and stimulate economic growth.							<b>IDP STRATEGY:</b> Access funds and implement upgrading of road network														
<b>PROJECT OBJECTIVE:</b> To ensure access road improvement							<b>KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:</b> Upgraded road.														
<b>PROJECT OUTPUTS:</b> To improve access within community							<b>LOCATION:</b> Mohodi														
<b>MAJOR ACTIVITIES:</b>	<b>RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES/OFFICIAL</b>	<b>TIME</b>																			
		<b>06/07</b>				<b>07/08</b>				<b>08/09</b>				<b>09/10</b>				<b>10/11</b>			
		i	ii	iii	iv	i	ii	iii	iv	i	ii	iii	iv	i	ii	iii	iv	i	ii	iii	iv
Appointment of a consultant	Technical Manager						X														
Design	Technical Manager						X														
Tender processes	Technical Manager							X													
Construction	Technical Manager							X	X												
<b>COSTS:</b>	<b>BUDGET ESTIMATE</b>																				
		<b>06/07</b>	<b>07/08</b>	<b>08/09</b>	<b>09/10</b>	<b>10/11</b>	<b>SOURCE OF FINANCE</b>														
Total costs: R R2 944 409.09	-		R50 000	2 894 409.09	-	MIG/M LM															

<b>PROJECT DESCRIPTION:</b> MATIPANE TO MADIKANA GRAVEL TO TAR ROAD PROJECT											<b>PROJECT NAME:</b> M/09														
<b>OBJECTIVE (S)</b> To upgrade infrastructure and stimulate economic growth.						<b>IDP STRATEGY:</b> Access funds and implementation of tarring project																			
<b>PROJECT OBJECTIVE:</b> To enhance the economic growth.						<b>KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:</b> Tarred road.																			
<b>PROJECT OUTPUTS:</b> Safe environment.						<b>LOCATION:</b> Mohodi/Madikana																			
<b>MAJOR ACTIVITIES:</b>		<b>RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES/OFFICIAL</b>				<b>TIME</b>																			
						<b>06/07</b>				<b>07/08</b>				<b>08/09</b>				<b>09/10</b>				<b>10/11</b>			
						i	ii	ii	i	i	ii	ii	i	i	ii	ii	i	i	ii	ii	i	i	ii	ii	i
<b>Appointment of a consultant</b>		<b>Technical Manager</b>														X									
<b>Design</b>		<b>Technical Manager</b>														X									
<b>Tender processes</b>		<b>Technical Manager</b>														X	X								
<b>Construction</b>		<b>Technical Manager</b>														x									
<b>COSTS:</b>		<b>BUDGET ESTIMATE</b>																							
		<b>06/07</b>				<b>07/08</b>				<b>08/09</b>				<b>09/10</b>				<b>10/11</b>				<b>SOURCE OF FINANCE</b>			
<b>Total costs: R10 259 826.84</b>		-				-				1 959 116.84				4 300 710				4 000 000				MIG/M LM			



# **PRIORITY NO 4: ELECTRICITY**

## **KPA: BASIC SERVICES**

<b>PROJECT DESCRIPTION: MOREBENG AND CAPRICORN PARK HIGHMAST</b>																	<b>PROJECT NO: M/08</b>																											
<b>OBJECTIVE (S)</b> • To improve access to lighting to curb crime										<b>IDP STRATEGY:</b> • Access to improved lighting																																		
<b>PROJECT OBJECTIVE:</b> • To improve environmental safety										<b>KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:</b> • HIGHMAST LIGHTS.																																		
<b>PROJECT OUTPUTS:</b> • Highmast Lights										<b>LOCATION:</b> MOREBENG AND CAPRICORN PARK																																		
<b>MAJOR ACTIVITIES:</b>										<b>RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES/OFFICIAL</b>										<b>TIME</b>																								
																				<b>06/07</b>				<b>07/08</b>				<b>08/09</b>				<b>09/10</b>				<b>10/11</b>								
																				i	ii	ii	i	v	i	ii	ii	i	v	i	ii	ii	i	v	i	ii	ii	i	v	i	ii	ii	i	v
• Appointment of a consultant										• Technical Manager																				X														
• Design										• Technical Manager																				X														
• Tender processes										• Technical Manager																				X	X													
• Construction										• Technical Manager																				x	x													
<b>COSTS:</b>																				<b>BUDGET ESTIMATE</b>																								
																				<b>06/07</b>				<b>07/08</b>				<b>08/09</b>				<b>09/10</b>				<b>10/11</b>				<b>SOURCE OF FINANCE</b>				
Total costs: R 635 500.00																				-				R303 500				332 000				-				• MIG/M LM								

<b>PROJECT DESCRIPTION: HIGHMAST FOR MOGWADI</b>															<b>PROJECT NAME: M/10</b>															
<b>OBJECTIVE (S)</b> • To upgrade infrastructure and stimulate economic growth.										<b>IDP STRATEGY:</b> • Access funds and implementation lighting project																				
<b>PROJECT OBJECTIVE:</b> • To enhance the economic growth.										<b>KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:</b> • Highmast light																				
<b>PROJECT OUTPUTS:</b> • Safe environment.										<b>LOCATION:</b> Mogwadi																				
<b>MAJOR ACTIVITIES:</b>					<b>RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES/OFFICIAL</b>					<b>TIME</b>																				
										06/07			07/08			08/09			09/10			10/11								
										i	ii	ii	I	i	ii	ii	i	I	ii	ii	i	i	ii	ii	i	i	ii	ii	I	v
• Appointment of a consultant					• Technical Manager															X										
• Design					• Technical Manager															X										
• Tender processes					• Technical Manager															X	X									
• Construction					• Technical Manager																x	x								
<b>COSTS:</b>					<b>BUDGET ESTIMATE</b>																									
					06/07			07/08			08/09			09/10			10/11			<b>SOURCE OF FINANCE</b>										
Total costs: R996 562.20					-			-			896 565			99 997.20			-			• MIG/M LM										

**PRIORITY NO: 5**

**KPA: LOCAL ECONOMIC  
DEVELOPMENT**

<b>PROJECT DESCRIPTION:</b> MINERAL SCANNING													<b>PROJECT NAME:</b> P & ED-006																				
<b>OBJECTIVE (S)</b> • To determine the amount of Mineral Deposits in The Municipality						<b>IDP STRATEGY:</b> • Enhance Economic Development																											
<b>PROJECT OBJECTIVE:</b> • Attractions of Mining Investors						<b>KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:</b> • Feasibility Study																											
<b>PROJECT OUTPUTS:</b> • The Quantity of Mineral Deposits						<b>LOCATION:</b> Molemole Municipality																											
<b>MAJOR ACTIVITIES:</b>						<b>RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES/OFFICIAL</b>						<b>TIME</b>																					
												<b>06/07</b>			<b>07/08</b>			<b>08/09</b>			<b>09/10</b>			<b>10/11</b>									
												i	ii	ii	i	i	ii	ii	i	i	ii	ii	i	i	ii	ii	i	i	ii	ii	i	i	
• Tendering Process						• P & LED														X													
• Feasibility Study						• Consultant															X												
<b>COSTS:</b>						<b>BUDGET ESTIMATE</b>																											
						<b>06/07</b>			<b>07/08</b>			<b>08/09</b>			<b>09/10</b>			<b>10/11</b>			<b>SOURCE OF FINANCE</b>												
Total costs: R400 000						-						R400 000			-			-			• CDM/ M LM												

**PRIORITY NO 8:  
SPORTS AND RECREATION**

**KPA: BASIC SERVICES**

<b>PROJECT DESCRIPTION:</b> EISLEBEN COMMUNITY HALL													<b>PROJECT NO:</b> M/06												
<b>OBJECTIVE (S)</b> • To ensure the supply of community facilities.						<b>IDP STRATEGY:</b> • Access to community facilities																			
<b>PROJECT OBJECTIVE:</b> • To ensure availability of community facility						<b>KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:</b> • Completed Community Hall.																			
<b>PROJECT OUTPUTS:</b> • To improve access to facilities within community						<b>LOCATION:</b> RAMAKGOPA/EISLEBEN																			
<b>MAJOR ACTIVITIES:</b>			<b>RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES/OFFICIAL</b>			<b>TIME</b>																			
						<b>06/07</b>				<b>07/08</b>				<b>08/09</b>				<b>09/10</b>				<b>10/11</b>			
						i	ii	ii	I	i	ii	ii	i	i	ii	ii	i	i	ii	ii	i	i	ii	ii	i
• Appointment of a consultant			• Technical Manager						X																
• Design			• Technical Manager						X																
• Tender processes			• Technical Manager								X														
• Construction			• Technical Manager								X	X													
<b>COSTS:</b>			<b>BUDGET ESTIMATE</b>																						
			<b>06/07</b>		<b>07/08</b>		<b>08/09</b>		<b>09/10</b>		<b>10/11</b>		<b>SOURCE OF FINANCE</b>												
Total costs: R 1 100 000.00			-		467 000.00		R633 000.00				-		• MIG/M LM												

<b>PROJECT DESCRIPTION:</b> BOTLOKWA MULTI PURPOSE CENTRE														<b>PROJECT NO:</b> M/13																
<b>OBJECTIVE (S)</b> • To ensure the supply of community facilities.							<b>IDP STRATEGY:</b> • Access to community and municipal infrastructure																							
<b>PROJECT OBJECTIVE:</b> • To ensure availability of municipal facility							<b>KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:</b> • Completed Multi Purpose Centre.																							
<b>PROJECT OUTPUTS:</b> • To improve access to facilities within community							<b>LOCATION:</b> MPHAKANE																							
<b>MAJOR ACTIVITIES:</b>			<b>RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES/OFFICIAL</b>				<b>TIME</b>																							
							<b>06/07</b>				<b>07/08</b>				<b>08/09</b>				<b>09/10</b>				<b>10/11</b>							
							i	ii	ii	l	i	ii	ii	i	i	ii	ii	i	i	ii	li	i	i	ii	ii	l				
• Appointment of a consultant			• Technical Manager																		X									
• Design			• Technical Manager																			X	X							
• Tender processes			• Technical Manager																				X							
• Construction			• Technical Manager																			X	X	X						
<b>COSTS:</b>			<b>BUDGET ESTIMATE</b>																											
			<b>06/07</b>				<b>07/08</b>				<b>08/09</b>				<b>09/10</b>				<b>10/11</b>				<b>SOURCE OF FINANCE</b>							
Total costs: R 11 000 000.00			-								R1 650 000				R9 350 000				-				• MIG/M LM							



<b>PROJECT DESCRIPTION:</b> RAMOKGOPA PARK													<b>PROJECT NAME:</b> M/01																
<b>OBJECTIVE (S)</b> • To facilitate for recreational facilities					<b>IDP STRATEGY:</b> • Access funds and implementation the project																								
<b>PROJECT OBJECTIVE:</b> • To create the environment for recreational activities					<b>KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:</b> • Established park																								
<b>PROJECT OUTPUTS:</b> • Safe environment.					<b>LOCATION:</b> Ramokgopa																								
<b>MAJOR ACTIVITIES:</b>					<b>RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES/OFFICIAL</b>					<b>TIME</b>																			
										<b>06/07</b>			<b>07/08</b>			<b>08/09</b>			<b>09/10</b>			<b>10/11</b>							
										i	ii	ii	iv	i	ii	ii	iv	i	ii	ii	iv	i	ii	ii	iv	i	ii	ii	iv
• Secure the site					• Manager Community Services																								
• Design					• Manager Community Services														X										
• Tender processes					• Manager Community Services														X										
• Construction					• Manager Community Services															X	X								
<b>COSTS:</b>					<b>BUDGET ESTIMATE</b>																								
					<b>06/07</b>			<b>07/08</b>			<b>08/09</b>			<b>09/10</b>			<b>10/11</b>			<b>SOURCE OF FINANCE</b>									
<b>Total costs: R600 000.00</b>					-			-			200 000.00			400 000.00			-			• MIG/M LM									

**PRIORITY NO 10:  
INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

**KPA: INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
AND TRANSFORMATION**

<b>PROJECT DESCRIPTION: CONSTRUCTION OF PALISADE FENCE AT SEKGOSESE TRAFFIC STATION</b>														<b>PROJECT NAME: M/02</b>							
<b>OBJECTIVE (S)</b> • To upgrade infrastructure and provide security							<b>IDP STRATEGY:</b> • Access funds and implementation the project														
<b>PROJECT OBJECTIVE:</b> • To provide security at the station and safe environment							<b>KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:</b> • Palisade fence														
<b>PROJECT OUTPUTS:</b> • Secured Traffic Station complying with regulation							<b>LOCATION:</b> Morebeng														
<b>MAJOR ACTIVITIES:</b>	<b>RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES/OFFICIAL</b>	<b>TIME</b>																			
		<b>06/07</b>				<b>07/08</b>				<b>08/09</b>				<b>09/10</b>				<b>10/11</b>			
		i	ii	ii	i	i	ii	ii	i	i	ii	ii	i	i	ii	ii	i	i	ii	ii	i
• Appointment of Consultant	• Manager Community Services									X											
• Design	• Manager Community Services										X										
• Tender processes	• Manager Community Services											X									
• Construction	• Manager Community Services												X								
<b>COSTS:</b>	<b>BUDGET ESTIMATE</b>																				
	<b>06/07</b>	<b>07/08</b>	<b>08/09</b>	<b>09/10</b>	<b>10/11</b>	<b>SOURCE OF FINANCE</b>															
<b>Total costs: R500 000.00</b>	-	-	500 000.00	-		• MIG/M LM															

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: BY-LAWS													PROJECT NAME												
<b>IDP OBJECTIVE</b>						<b>IDP STRATEGY</b>																			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To ensure proper law enforcement mechanism within Molemole Municipality</li> </ul>						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development and implementation of by-laws</li> </ul>																			
<b>PROJECT OBJECTIVE</b>						<b>KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR</b>																			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Passing of by-laws</li> </ul>						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gazetted by-laws</li> </ul>																			
<b>PROJECT OUTPUTS</b>						<b>LOCATION: Molemole Municipality</b>																			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhancement of revenue</li> <li>Order within Municipality boundaries</li> </ul>																									
<b>MAJOR ACTIVITIES</b>		<b>RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES/OFFICIAL</b>				<b>TIME</b>																			
						<b>06/07</b>				<b>07/08</b>				<b>08/09</b>				<b>09/10</b>				<b>10/11</b>			
						i	ii	ii	i	i	ii	ii	i	i	ii	ii	i	i	ii	ii	i	i	ii	ii	i
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public participation</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Manager Corporate</li> </ul>												X											
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Passing of by-laws</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Manager Corporate</li> </ul>													X										
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promulgation of by-laws</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Manager Corporate</li> </ul>													X										
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementation of by-laws</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Manager Corporate</li> </ul>														X									
		<b>BUDGET ESTIMATED</b>																							
		<b>06/07</b>				<b>07/08</b>				<b>08/09</b>				<b>09/10</b>				<b>10/11</b>				<b>SOURCE OF FINANCE</b>			
<b>Total costs: R540 000.00</b>		-								290 000.00				250,000.00								<b>MLM</b>			

<b>PROJECT DESCRIPTION: REVIEW OF SKILLS DEVELOPMENT PLAN (SDP)</b>														<b>PROJECT NAME</b>													
<b>IDP OBJECTIVE</b>						<b>IDP STRATEGY</b>																					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure SDP for Molemole is aligned properly for next 3yrs.</li> </ul>						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review SDP by June 2009</li> </ul>																					
<b>PROJECT OBJECTIVE</b>						<b>KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:</b>																					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To enhance staff capacity through training.</li> </ul>						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved performance, self-esteem and confident among staff and councilors.</li> </ul>																					
<b>PROJECT OUTPUTS:</b>						<b>LOCATION: MOLEMOLE</b>																					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Multi-skilled staff and improved efficiency and effectiveness.</li> </ul>																											
<b>MAJOR ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES/OFFICIAL</b>	<b>TIME</b>																									
		<b>06/07</b>				<b>07/08</b>				<b>08/09</b>				<b>09/10</b>				<b>10/11</b>									
		i	ii	ii	i	i	ii	ii	i	i	ii	ii	i	i	ii	ii	i	i	ii	ii	i						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop terms of reference</li> </ul>						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Manager Corporate</li> </ul>																					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Call for proposals</li> </ul>						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Manager Corporate</li> </ul>																					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appointment of SP</li> </ul>						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Manager Corporate</li> </ul>																					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review process</li> </ul>						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Manager Corporate</li> </ul>																					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Approval and implementation</li> </ul>						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Manager Corporate</li> </ul>																					
		<b>BUDGET ESTIMATED</b>																									
		<b>06/07</b>				<b>07/08</b>				<b>08/09</b>				<b>09/10</b>				<b>10/11</b>				<b>SOURCE OF FINANCE</b>					
<b>Total costs: R200 000.000</b>		-				-				200 000.00				-				-				<b>MLM/MSIG</b>					

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: INTEGRATED HR DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY													PROJECT NAME															
IDP OBJECTIVE					IDP STRATEGY																							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To ensure effective and efficient administration in MLM.</li> </ul>					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To develop HR management strategy by June 2009</li> </ul>																							
PROJECT OBJECTIVE					KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:																							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To improve efficiency of HR management systems</li> </ul>					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementation of Strategy</li> </ul>																							
PROJECT OUTPUTS:					LOCATION: MOLEMOLE																							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>HR Management strategy for Municipality</li> </ul>																												
MAJOR ACTIVITIES		RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES/OFFICIAL			TIME																							
					06/07				07/08				08/09				09/10				10/11							
					i	ii	iii	iv	i	ii	iii	iv	i	ii	iii	iv	i	ii	iii	iv	i	ii	iii	iv				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop terms of reference</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Manager Corporate</li> </ul>											X															
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Call for proposals</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Manager Corporate</li> </ul>											X															
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appointment of SP</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Manager Corporate</li> </ul>											X															
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of HR Strategy</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Manager Corporate</li> </ul>											X	X														
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Approval and implementation</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Manager Corporate</li> </ul>													X													
					BUDGET ESTIMATED																							
					06/07				07/08				08/09				09/10				10/11				SOURCE OF FINANCE			
<b>Total costs: R250 000.000</b>					-				-				250 000.00				-				-				MLM/MSIG			

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM														PROJECT NAME											
<b>IDP OBJECTIVE</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To ensure effective and efficient performance, monitoring and evaluation for MLM</li> </ul>						<b>IDP STRATEGY</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop performance management system</li> </ul>																			
<b>PROJECT OBJECTIVE</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To align PMS and IDP</li> </ul>						<b>KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Performance Assessment reports</li> </ul>																			
<b>PROJECT OUTPUTS:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Approve performance management system</li> </ul>						<b>LOCATION: MOLEMOLE</b>																			
<b>MAJOR ACTIVITIES</b>		<b>RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES/OFFICIAL</b>				<b>TIME</b>																			
						<b>06/07</b>				<b>07/08</b>				<b>08/09</b>				<b>09/10</b>				<b>10/11</b>			
						i	ii	ii	i	i	ii	ii	i	i	ii	ii	i	i	ii	ii	i	i	ii	ii	i
														X											
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop terms of reference</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Manager Corporate</li> </ul>												X											
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Call for proposals</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Manager Corporate</li> </ul>												X											
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appointment of SP</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Manager Corporate</li> </ul>												X											
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop the System</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Manager Corporate</li> </ul>												X											
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Approval and implementation</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Manager Corporate</li> </ul>												X											
		<b>BUDGET ESTIMATED</b>																							
		<b>06/07</b>				<b>07/08</b>				<b>08/09</b>				<b>09/10</b>				<b>10/11</b>				<b>SOURCE OF FINANCE</b>			
<b>Total costs: R350 000.000</b>		-				-				350 000.00				-				-				MLM/MSIG			

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: COMPILATION OF VALUATION ROLL														PROJECT NAME											
<b>IDP OBJECTIVE</b> •						<b>IDP STRATEGY</b> • To compile valuation roll																			
<b>PROJECT OBJECTIVE</b> • To ensure compliance with property rate Act						<b>KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:</b> • Comprehensive of valuation roll																			
<b>PROJECT OUTPUTS:</b> •						<b>LOCATION: MOLEMOLE</b>																			
<b>MAJOR ACTIVITIES</b>		<b>RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES/OFFICIAL</b>				<b>TIME</b>																			
						<b>06/07</b>				<b>07/08</b>				<b>08/09</b>				<b>09/10</b>				<b>10/11</b>			
						i	ii	ii	i	i	ii	ii	i	i	ii	ii	i	i	ii	ii	i	i	ii	ii	i
• Develop terms of reference		• CFO												X											
• Tender process		• CFO												X											
• Valuation and awarding of tenders		• CFO													X	X									
• Compilation of valuation roll		• CFO															X	X	X						
• Implementation		• CFO																		X					
		<b>BUDGET ESTIMATED</b>																							
		<b>06/07</b>				<b>07/08</b>				<b>08/09</b>				<b>09/10</b>				<b>10/11</b>				<b>SOURCE OF FINANCE</b>			
<b>Total costs: R2.9m</b>		-				1m-				1.9m				-				-				<b>MLM/DPLG</b>			



# **5. INTEGRATION PHASE**

**Table 1. Project to be implemented by Molemole Local Municipality  
PRIORITY NO 3**

**KPA: BASIC SERVICES**

Project No	Project Name	Capital Investment Financial Year				Source of Funding	Implementing Agency
		2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011		
MLM – Tech – 01	Ramokgopa – Eisleben gravel to tar road		2 000 000	7 547 554.54	2,000,000	MIG	MLM
MLM – Tech – 01	Mogwadi Traffic road project		4 650 000	5 863.88		MIG	MLM
MLM – Tech – 03	Mohodi road Project		50 000	2 894 409.09		MIG	MLM
MLM – Tech – 07	Mogwadi Extension 3 paving project			3,650,000		MIG	MLM
MLM – Tech – 09	Matipana to Madikana gravel to tar road protest		1 959 116.84	8,823,451.08		MIG	MLM
MLM – Tech – 17	Leegkraal to Makgato gravel to tar project			2,200,000	40,800,00	MIG	MLM

**PRIORITY NO 4: ELECTRICITY**

**KPA: BASIC SERVICES**

MLM – Tech – 10	Mogwadi Highmast		896 565	99 997.20		MIG	MLM
MLM – Tech – 11	Mohodi Highmast project			996 552		MIG	MLM
MLM – Tech – 08	Morebeng and Capricorn park highmast		303 500	332 000		MIG	MLM

**Priority no 5**

**KPA: LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

MLM – PL – 01	Indigenous food processing	1,750	250 000			MLM	MLM
MLM - PL – 02	Tomato processing plant			800 000	14 200 000	MLM	MLM
MLM – PL – 03	Agricultural market			3 500 000	1 500 000	MLM	MLM
MLM – PL – 04	Township establishment Ext 6			250 000		MLM	MLM
MLM – PL – 05	Township establishment Ext 7			250 000		MLM	MLM

**PRIORITY NO 8: SPORTS AND RECREATION**

**KPA: BASIC SERVICES**

MLM – Tech – 05	Mogwadi community hall	467, 000	633,000			MIG	MLM
MLM – Tech – 04	Mohodi community Hall			1,533,000		MIG	MLM
MLM – Tech – 06	Eisleben Community	467 000	633,000			MIG	MLM
MLM – Tech – 16	Mohodi stadium			7,950,000		MIG	MLM

Project No	Project Name	Capital Investment Financial Year				Source of Funding	Implementing Agency
		2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011		
<b>PRIORITY NO 10: INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT</b>							
<b>KPA: INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFORMATION</b>							
MLM – Tech – 12	Extension of Mogwadi municipal offices		1,610,000	2,990,000		MIG	MLM
MLM – Tech – 13	Construction of N1 municipal offices			2500,000	6,000,000	MIG	MLM
MLM – Tech – 15	Mohodi multi-purpose centre		1,650,000	9 350 000		MIG	MLM
MLM – Corp – 01	By-laws		290 000	250 000		MSIG	MLM
MLM – Corp – 02	Fleet-monitoring system		500 000			MSIG	MLM
MLM – Corp – 03	Review of skills Development Plan		350,000			MSIG	MLM
MLM – Corp – 04	IT Master Plan		300,000			MSIG	MLM
MLM – Corp – 05	Integrated HR Development Strategy		350,000			MSIG	MLM
MLM – Corp – 06	Performance management System		350,000			MSIG	MLM
MLM – Finance – 07	Compilation of valuation roll	1,000,000	1,900,000			MSIG	MLM

**Table 2: List of projects funded and to be implemented by Capricorn District Municipality**

**Priority no 1: Water**

**KPA: BASIC SERVICES**

Project No.	Project Name	Capital Investment Financial Year			Source of Funding	Responsible Implementing Agency
		2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011		
<b>WATER</b>						
MW – 01	Wurthsdorp water reticulation provide to basic level	8,500,000			MIG	CDM
MW – 02	Bouwlust Borehole development	10,000,000	6,500,000	6,500,000	MIG	CDM
MW – 03	Wurthdorp Three 500kl reservoir		2,000,000	700,000	MIG	CDM
MW – 04	Wurthsdorp erf connections		2,000,000		MIG	CDM
MW – 05	M West Ind GWS Water reticulation provide to basic level	3,000,000			MIG	CDM
MW – 06	M. West Ind GWS Makgalong A & B, Triest & Lissa. Equip borehole and water meters. Provide electrical connection. Install 1,3km bulk main at Lissa.		3,000,000		MIG	CDM
MW – 07	M West Ind GWS Water Bulk	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	MIG	CDM
MW – 08	Ramokgopa/Botlokwa RWS bulk	5,000,000	11,000,000	11,000,000	MIG	CDM
MW – 09	Ramokgopa/Botlokwa RWS Water reticulation provide to basic level		15,000,000		MIG	CDM
MW – 10	Ramokgopa/Botlokwa Groundwater improvements	14,000,000		19,000,000	MIG	CDM
MW – 11	Ramokgopa/Botlokwa RWS Ramokgopa water reticulation to provide basic level		18,000,000		MIG	CDM
MW – 12	Ramokgopa/Botlokwa RWS Ramokgopa: Makgato	3,000,000			MIG	CDM
MW – 13	Ramokgopa/Botlokwa RWS Ramokgopa: Groundwater improvements		13,000,000	11,000,000	MIG	CDM
MW – 14	Nthabiseng (Capricorn Park Bulk)	3,000,000	1,000,000		MIG	CDM
MW – 15	Nthabiseng Water reticulation provide to basic level		1,000,000		MIG	CDM
MW – 16	Nthabiseng ground water improvements	3,500,000	3,500,000	4,000,000	MIG	CDM
	<b>TOTAL FOR MOLEMOLE</b>	<b>53,000,000</b>	<b>78,000,000</b>	<b>55,200,000</b>		
<b>PRIORITY NO 2: SANITATION</b>						
<b>KPA: BASIC SERVICES</b>						
MS – 01	Sanitation projects	9,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000	MIG	CDM

**PRIORITY NO 3: Roads**  
**KPA: BASIC SERVICES**

**Tarring of roads**

CR – 04	N1 to R521 interlink Mogwadi to Botlokwa 35km (Construction)	15,000,000	45,000,000	45,000,000	CDM	CDM
CR – 02	Gravel Road between road P54/1 and CDM and Vhembe around Morebng 9km (Planning)	1000 000	10 000,000	20 000,000	CDM	CDM

**Project planning**

CPP – 08	Mogwadi Soetdorings Dam RWS Feasibility	500,000			CDM	CDM
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**PRIORITY NO 7: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT**

**KPA: INTEGRATED HUMAN SETTLEMENT**

CEM – 01	Establishment of landfill site in Molemole Municipality	15,000,000			CDM	CDM
CEM – 03	Establishment of a waste transfer station at Morebeng	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	CDM	CDM

**Table 3: PROJECTS TO BE IMPLEMENTED BY SECTOR DEPARTMENT: DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

**PRIORITY NO 5: LED  
KPA: LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

Project No.	Project Name	Capital Investment Financial Year			Source of Funding	Responsible Implementing Agency
		2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011		
CAMAMK – 01	Matuba Livestock project	33 520			CASP	Dept. Agric
CAM 45K – 07	Masehla SLAG	250 000			CASP	Dept. Agric
CAM 45K – 05	Oracle props	59 400			CASP	Dept. Agric
CAM 45 – 011	Fanang Diatla	350 000			CASP	Dept. Agric
CAMMAMK - 010	<b>Silvercon</b>	850 000				

**PRIORITY NO 9: Health and Social Development**

**KPA: Integrated Human Settlement**

Project No	Project Name	Capital Investment Financial Year				Source of Funding	Implementing Agency
		2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012		
CHSD – 13	Facilitation of provision of integrated social development services to all municipalities	4, 812,000.00	5,052,000.			DHSD	DHSD
CHSD – 14	Support of the management of disasters in all municipalities	4, 410, 000.00	4, 630, 500.			DHSD	DHSD
CHSD – 15	Provision of integrated services to children, individuals affected and infected with HIV/AIDS, food parcels – 600 in all municipalities	396, 900,000	406, 745,000			DHSD	DHSD
CHSD – 16	Registration of 20 early childhood development centres annually in all municipalities	9, 922,500.00	10,418,125.00			DHSD	DHSD
CHSD - 01	Construction of Social Development Offices	4, 004, 000.00	4, 004, 000.00			DHSD	DHSD
CHSD – 10	Poverty alleviation project	1, 653, 750.00	1, 736, 437.00			DHSD	DHSD
MVEP – 01	Victim Empowerment Centre – Machaka					DHSD	DHSD
MDC – 01	Drop in Centre – Mohodi	700, 000.00				DHSD	DHSD
MDC – 02	Drop in Centre – GaTibu	700, 000.00				DHSD	DHSD

**PRIORITY NO 11: Education (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION)**

**KPA: INTEGRATED HUMAN SETTLEMENT**

ME – 01	Circuit offices		9,600,000	9,600,000		DE	DPW
ME – 02	Water to schools		1,500,000			DE	DPW
ME – 03	Renovation and Maintenance		8,800,000			DE	DPW

**PRIORITY NO 9: Health (DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH)**

**KPA: BASIC SERVICES**

MHW – 02	Matoks Clinic	1,870,000		1,870,000		DHSD	DPW
MHW – 03	Nthabiseng Clinic	6,980,000		6,980,000		DHSD	DPW
MHW – 04	One stop centre Satellite – Mohodi	6,500,000		1,200,000		DHSD	DPW
BHW – 04	Botlokwa Hospital		46,000,000			DHSD	DPW
MHW – 04	Ambulance Base – Botlokwa EMS	6,160,000		4,714,000			

Project No	Project Name	Capital Investment Financial Year			Source of Funding	Implementing Agency
		2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011		
<b>PRIORITY NO 8: Sports, Arts and Culture</b>						
<b>KPA: INTEGRATED HUMAN SETTLEMENT</b>						
SA&C – 01	Maintenance of community libraries (Morebeng)				DSAC	DSAC
SA&C – 02	Installation of Security in Mogwadi/Morebeng libraries				DSAC	DSAC
SA&C – 03	Connection of community libraries to LAN				DSAC	DSAC
<b>PRIORITY NO 10: INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT (Public works)</b>						
<b>KPA: INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFORMATION</b>						
CRS – 04	Construction of staff houses		780,000.00		DPW	DPW
CRS – 11	Landscaping & garden development - Matoks		100,000.00		DPW	DPW
CRS – 20	Renovation & upgrading of offices (Matoks Cost Centre)				DPW	DPW
<b>Department of Local government and housing</b>						
<b>PRIORITY NO 6: HOUSING DEVELOPMENT</b>						
<b>KPA: INTEGRATED HUMAN SETTLEMENT</b>						
DLGH – 06	Rural	7 000 000			DLGH	



**PRIORITY NO 12: Safety, Security and Liaison**  
**KPA: INTEGRATED HUMAN SETTLEMENT**

Project No	Project Name	Capital Investment Financial Year			Source of Funding	Implementing Agency
		2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010		
MPS – 01	Botlokwa Police Station	22,000,000.00			SAPS	SAPS
<b>PRIORITY NO 5: LED (Land Affairs and land reform)</b>						
<b>KPA: LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</b>						
MLR – 01	Leswika Co-operatives	50,000.00			LA	AGRIC
MLR – 02	Babogadi	74,783.00			LA	AGRIC
MLR – 03	Bare ga ke leme	87,563.00			LA	AGRIC
MLR – 04	Ke ya lema	59,156.00			LA	AGRIC
MLR – 05	Ke lema ke nosi	89,923.00			LA	AGRIC
MLR – 06	Mokgadi	60,238.00			LA	AGRIC
MLR – 07	Letlapa go lema	86,606.00			LA	AGRIC
MLR – 08	Mmabafana	67,923.00			LA	AGRIC
MLR – 09	Lephala le basomi	89,923.00			LA	AGRIC
MLR – 10	Basomi	56,586.00			LA	AGRIC
MLR – 11	Gotlometsa	89,923.00			LA	AGRIC
MLR – 12	Letswa tshemong	236,981.00			LA	AGRIC
MLR – 13	Letsepe Mpolaye	215,239.00			LA	AGRIC
<b>Priority no 3: Roads (Road Agency)</b>						
<b>KPA: Basic Services</b>						
RAL – 01	Bandelierkop (N1) to Mogwadi to Bochum ADT = 750	To be implemented in phases				
RAL – 02	CERES/Ga-Ngwetsana, GaPitsi, Ga-Mokgehle, Koekoek to Kanana D3322/D3459/D3458	To be implemented in phases				
467	Matoks to Soekmekaar - D1356	Maintenance			RAL	RAL
581	Matoks to Soekmekaar - D1357	Bridge repairs			RAL	RAL
	Soekmekaar to Munnik	Maintenance			RAL	RAL

## 4.2 Sector plans

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

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

## **4.2.1 MOLEMOLE MUNICIPAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN**

### **4.2.1.1 Purpose of the Disaster plan**

The purpose of the disaster management plan is to create a capacity within the Molemole Municipality area of jurisdiction aimed at disaster risk reduction effectively response, recovery and rehabilitation so as required by the disaster Management Act (Act No. 57 of 2003).

Source of authority: Disaster Management Framework (CDM). Section 53 of the Disaster Management Act (Act No. 57 of 2002)

Guiding Principles: Molemole Disaster Management Plan guided by principles of the Acts.

- The Disaster Management Framework.
- The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa

### **4.2.1.2 Mission of disaster management**

To ensure safe and rescue environment conducive to sustainable development and livelihood.

### **4.2.1.3 Vision of disaster management**

To manage an integrated disaster management service through effective planning, preparedness and coordinated capacity building for disaster risk reduction (preventative measures).

### **4.2.1.4 Objectives**

The objective of this plan is to ensure those identified hazards are constantly monitored so as to prevent damage to property and the environment. Respond to minimize the impact of disaster and to assist society to recover and continue with normal activities. The emphasis of this plan will mainly concentrate on Prevention, Mitigation, Preparedness, Pre-disaster risk reduction/offensive approach. Rehabilitation - Post Disaster Recovery/Defensive.

- Prevention: will look into activities preventing disaster occurrence as well as promoting community awareness regarding disaster.
- Mitigation will address those activities (measures) that will reduce the impact, long and short term, of a disaster that cannot be prevented.
- Preparedness is aimed at the development of a systematic monitoring of known hazards, easily warning systems, emerging plans and public education programme.
- Rehabilitation will focus on actions to be taken after a disaster in order to facilitate the normalization of the situation.

### **4.2.1.5 Processes and institutional arrangements**

Stemming from provision of the section of the Act (Disaster Management Act) personnel of the municipality and other organizations involved in Disaster Management (Disaster Management Advisory Forum) are compelled to involved in the exclusion of the Disaster Management function so as to allow for fast flow of information and the implementation of the structure will serve as a catalyst for the change required in the new approach to the exclusion of the disaster management function. Each stakeholder is to submit and make recommendation on hazards identification vulnerability assessment and a list of resources available.

For any statutory process to be successfully executed there is a need for: Personnel

- Equipments
- Governing Legislation
- Time
- All of the above will have to be finalized.

#### 4.2.1.6 Institutional arrangement

To successfully executive provision of the Act, there must be an all inclusive, comprehensive coordinated and integrated approach, thereby creating active capacity building through mutual aid agreement with the following role payer;

- Organizational Structure
- Organized Agriculture
- Industrial Sector
- Mining Sector
- Labour
- Traditional Leader
- Faith Based Organisation
- Medical Fraternity
- Non - Governmental Organisation.
- Community Based Organizations

#### 4.2.1.7 Hazard identification and profiling

As change is dominant feature of modern life and requires adoption of new thinking and behaviour, it is therefore evitable and a man has to constantly attempt to create a safer world (Environment). Hazards cannot cause loss, but the extend of community vulnerability and eco-system is in direct relation to the extend of loss. Most hazards cannot be managed in order to decrease vulnerability and risk of loss. This therefore implies that the risk of disaster is related to

- The vulnerability of society, structures and the environment to it and
- How well the hazards and vulnerability are managed.
- When identifying the hazards the following were taken into account;
- Characteristics of the hazard
- Magnitude
- Intensity
- Frequency
- Duration
- Rate of onset
- Temporal spacing
- Arial extent
- Spatial dispersion
- Nature of exposure

**The following hazards and vulnerability assessment were identified by the Molemole forum members including sector departments.**

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HAZARDS	CAUSES	VULNERABLE	MITIGATION
Veld fires	Natural, i.e. (Lightning, Manmade)	Slag farms around Soekmekaar and some commercial farms	Building of fire station. Construction of fire belt by bull dozer: Formation of fire protection associations. Awareness campaigns in rural farming areas.
Drought	Natural insufficient rain	Slag farmers anti rural grazing land(Communal)	Awareness campaign on benefits of rotational; grazing and carrying capacity. Fencing of grazing land.
Live stock diseases and outbreak from area to area	Fire movement of animals from one area to the other	Slag farmers and communal grazing land	Fencing off of grazing land. Awareness campaign on animal diseases. Statutory vaccination of animal
Floods	Nature Le. (Cloud busts, rain storm)	Low lying areas, almost all villages in the municipal area, especially Dendron town which is a flood zone, Madikana graveyard	Building of retention dams, storm water drainage, and water canals in affected areas. Maintenance of access road on a regular basis.
De-forestation	Man-made	Rural communal land(non residential)	Awareness campaign on the effect of de-forestation
Hazardous material	Spills from transportation tankers and possible fires	Residential areas along N 1 and R521 road and 01356	Set up spills management units along said routes.
Pollution	Poorly managed waste(industrial oil spills)		Awareness campaign on clean environment set up or erect dumping sites

#### 4.2.1.8 Capacity building

This will require that the Municipality appoints an appropriate official to deal with the issue pertaining to disaster management as a field of work on its own, officials of the municipality and sector department will have to undergo capacity building training courses.

#### 4.2.1.9 Funding

For this plan to be successfully implemented it shall have to be funded. As there is no clear policy on funding both in the P.FM.A and M.F.M.A. COM will have to develop a funding framework policy and the municipality must also in some ways contribute to the funding of the plan.

#### 4.2.1.10 Review

This plan will undergo the process of review as the municipality IDP i.e. annual and stakeholders will be requested to input into the review. Evaluation and monitoring of the plan will be done by the advisory forum on quarterly basis.

**4.2.2 INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

**4.2.2.1 INTRODUCTION**

**4.2.2.2 Purpose of the Document**

This document, the Implementation/Action Plan, complements the previous phases of the Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP) for Molemole municipality that have been developed between December 2004 and March 2005, namely:

- Status Quo Investigation and
- Feasibility studies

These phased initiatives form part of the broader overall Integrated Waste Management Plan for the municipality as well as Capricorn District Municipality adopt a holistic integrated approach to waste management. The Implementation/Action Plan addresses the short-term (high-medium), the medium -term (High-Low) as well as the long-term (medium-low) priority Waste Management Services Needs and Prioritization was developed during the feasibility study phase.

**Table 1: Summary of the feasibility study recommendations**

Waste management Services Needs	Description of recommended action	Period /Duration
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<p><b>Improving existing waste management services</b></p>	<p>The 2002-2007 IDP does not list waste management as one of the Key Performance Area.</p> <p>Management and handing of Health Care Waste is not properly undertaken, but since the responsible authority is the Department of Health, Addressing the situation is undertaken at Provincial level. The role and responsibility of the municipality is to provide support and assistance to the responsible authority.</p> <p>Two landfill sites existing in the municipality are located in Mogwadi and Morebeng. These sites are not operated in accordance with the Minimum Requirements. The sites should be upgraded to ensure to compliance with the permitting conditions.</p> <p>Waste collection and transportation services are provided in Morebeng and Nthabiseng. The current services need to be reviewed for efficiency and effectiveness.</p> <p>Development of Waste and Environmental Organizational Structure and appointment of the relevant personnel.</p> <p>Review of the current tariff structure and updating the service point database. Where required, waste generators should be provided with storage facilities.</p> <p>Initiation of the necessary institutional requirements (i.e. SOP, BY/LAWS, Operating procedure, Health and safety plans etc.)</p> <p>Initiation and monitoring a revenue collection system for waste management.</p>	<p>0-5</p>
<p><b>Implementing new waste management services and Public Information and awareness creation</b></p>	<p>Initiation of litter picking in Mogwadi and Morebeng.</p> <p>Currently municipality is providing waste collection and transportation services in Nthabiseng and Morebeng, these services should be outsourced, and services provided to all communities.</p> <p>Create a database of all recyclers in the municipality.</p> <p>Settlement patterns in the municipality are scattered. This poses a challenge when implementing waste management services. The formation of Waste Clusters/Zones, comprising of different wards, is thus recommended. Two(2) Waste cluster/Zones are proposed for municipality</p> <p>Municipality does not require new disposal facilities, as the capacity of the existing facilities (Mogwadi and Morebeng landfill sites) is adequate. But three (3) – transfer stations are required in order to reduce the distance between generation and disposal. (See Figure 2 for locations of transfer stations)</p>	<p>5-10</p>

	<p>For a waste system to be sustainable waste generators should be identified and a service point database created. The service points should then be issued with temporary waste storage facilities before collection takes place. The following is recommended for MLM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Households – 85 litre bags</li> <li>• Schools and crèches, Hospitals, Business, Police stations , administration offices – 240 bins and bags</li> <li>• Establishment of a waste management tariff structure (i.e. different payments for services by waste generator)</li> </ul>	
<b>Waste management Services Needs</b>	<b>Description of recommended action</b>	<b>Period/Duration</b>
	<p>Development of waste management, minimisation and prevention strategies, by encouraging and supporting entrepreneurial re-cycling and composting projects.</p> <p>Appointment of waste site and transfer sites operators</p> <p>Figure 4 indicates the required timing for initiating the Medium- term implementation/action plans.</p> <p>The successful implementation of any system depends on the buying and support of the consumers. Public information and awareness creation are instruments required to ensure buy-in and support by communities in the municipality. The following are proposed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outsourcing of waste collection and transportation functions.</li> <li>• Ensure Environmental Impact Assessment and Public Participation for all infrastructural development in the municipality.</li> <li>• Initiate and encourage schools participation on environmental and waste aspects quiz.</li> <li>• Participate in the National Cleanest town competition with support by Capricorn District Municipality. Beginning with Municipality cleanest Waste Cluster/Zone.</li> <li>• Establish community waste and environmental forums, headed by WC/Z officials.</li> </ul>	



### 4.2.2.3 IMPLEMENTATION INSTRUMENTS

In order to ensure the successful implementation of the plan, the following implementation instruments are considered for the municipality. These instruments are also considered during the development of the National Waste Management Strategy Action Plan, and it is imperative that they are also considered for the municipal IWMP, and consists of:

- Institutional development
- Legislative requirements
- Funding instruments
- Mechanism for public participation and
- Mechanism for public private partnership

These implementing instruments constitute critical components of the implementation plan. Without appropriate institutional structures, effective legislation and enforcement, sufficient funding and effective mechanisms for public participation and partnership, the implementation plan will not be translated from policy statements into meaningful action.

## 4.3 Institutional Development

### 1. Objectives of Local government

The objectives of local government are to:

- Provide democratic and accountable government for local communities:
- Ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner:
- Promote social and economic development:
- Promote a safe and healthy environment: and
- Encourage the involvement of communities and community organisations in the matter of local government.

A municipality must strive, within its financial and administrative capacity, to achieve the set objectives.

### 2. Developmental duties of the municipality

A municipality must:

- Structure and manage its administration, budgeting and planning processes to give priority to the basic needs of the community, and to promote the social and economic development of the community: and
- Participate in National and Provincial development programmes.

### .3 Municipalities in co-operative government

The National government and Provincial governments, by legislative and other measures, must support and strengthen the capacity of the municipalities to manage their own affairs, to exercise their powers and to perform their duties.

Draft national and provincial legislation that affects the status, institutions, powers or functions of local government must be published for public comments before it is introduced in Parliament or provincial legislature, in a manner that allows organized local government, municipalities and other interested persons an opportunity to make representations with regard to the draft legislation.

## 4. Legislative requirements

Municipalities have legislative and executive authority over the following matters relating to the management of waste:

- Air pollution;
- Cemeteries;
- Cleaning;
- Control of public nuisances;
- Municipal park and recreation;
- Municipal planning
- Refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal system;
- Sanitation services limited to domestic waste water and sewage disposal systems.

A district council, transitional local council or rural council in terms of section 10D of the Local Government Transition Act (Act 209 of 1993), has the powers and duties assigned or delegated to it by proclamation or delegated by law. According to section 20 of the Health Act (Act 63 of 1977) every local authority must take the necessary and reasonably practicable measures inter alia for the following:

- To maintain its district at all times in a hygienic and clean condition,
- To prevent the occurrence within its district of any nuisance, (a nuisance is for example a stream, pool, marsh, ditch, gutter or watercourse which is in such a state to be injurious or dangerous to health),
- To prevent the occurrence within its district of any unhygienic condition,
- To prevent the occurrence within its district of any offensive condition,
- To prevent the occurrence within its district of any condition which will or could be harmful or dangerous to the health of any person within its district or the district of any other local authority,
- To prevent the pollution of water intended for the use of the inhabitants of its district

Section 27 authorizes a local authority to serve a written notice to a person calling upon him or her to remedy a condition within the period specified in the notice if the local authority is of the opinion that a condition has arisen in its district which is of such a nature as to be offensive or a danger to health. If the person fails to comply therewith, the local authority may enter the dwelling or premises and take all the steps that are necessary to remedy the condition and may recover the cost thereof from the owner or occupier of the dwelling or premises.

## 4.4 SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1 Background

Molemole Local Municipality (MLM) has compiled an Integrated Development Plan as a requirement from the Municipal System Act, 2000 Act No. 32 of 2000). Section 26 (e) of the Act prescribe that the Spatial Development Framework (SDF) be compiled and form part of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP).

The MLM came into existence from the amalgamation of the former Dikgale/Soekmekaar and Dendron Transitional Local Councils. Its establishment was an endeavour to amongst others:

- Rational local government;
- Entrench a developmental local government in accordance with the 1998 white papers on local government; and

- Foster spatial, social and economic integration between previously segregated communities in order to create an effective platform for the integrated development planning.

## **2 Location of the Municipality**

The MLM is situated at approximately 60km North of Polokwane. The economic centre of the Molemole Municipality is the town of Mogwadi, formerly known as Dendron. The town was renamed Mogwadi after Mogwadi river. The Municipality is known for its vast agricultural land. Molemole municipality forms part of five municipalities that makes up Capricorn District Municipality, which are: Blouberg municipality, Aganang municipality, Lepelle-Nkumpi and Polokwane. It is located on the eastern part of the Capricorn District. It shares borders with the following local municipalities: Blouberg municipality on the north-west, Polokwane Local Municipality on the south, Greater Letaba municipality on the south-east and Makhado Municipality on the east. Molemole municipality is located on an open area and is predominantly occupied by private farms.

## **3 Aims and objectives of the spatial Development Framework (SDF)**

The main purpose of the SDF is to guide the form and location of future physical development within a municipal area in order to address the imbalances of the past.

The inequalities from the previous dispensation needed to be addressed and adopted a new system of spatial planning. The new system requires every municipality to have SDF showing desired patterns of land use, directions of growth, indicate special development recording the land use and development rights and restrictions applicable to each erf in the municipality

According to the spatial developments analysis within Molemole Local Municipality the following spatial objectives have been identified:

- To promote the creation of sustainable human settlements and quality settlement environments
- To contain urban sprawl and promote residential intensification
- To encourage settlements integration and redress the imbalances of the past
- To formulate the land use management system

These objectives should lead to achieving the following desired outcomes:

- Restructuring spatially inefficient settlements.
- Promote the sustainable use of land and resources.
- Channel resources to areas of greatest need and development potential, thereby redressing the inequitable historical treatment of marginalized areas.
- Take into account the fiscal institutional and administrative capacities of role players, the needs of communities and the environment.
- Stimulate economic development opportunities in rural and urban areas.
- Support and equitable protection of tenure and land use rights.
- Promote accountable, open and transparent decision-making in terms of land use and development.
- Improve co-operative governance and information sharing.

## **4 Alignment of the SDF with the IDP and other Sectoral Plans**

Molemole Local Municipality has prepared an IDP in terms of the Municipal System Act and the prescribed guidelines. The IDP does not have complete supporting sector plans. One of the sector plans is the SDF. The IDP of the local municipality does not have much of the information that is concerned with spatial planning therefore the SDF address all of the spatial issues and also focus on the priority issues as per IDP. The SDF will at the end propose the projects that are spatially related only which need to be

aligned with the municipality budget. The following are the sector plans that need to be aligned with the SDF: Local Economic Development, Environmental management Plan, Waste management plan and Water Services Development Plan.

## **5 STATUS QUO (CURRENT REALITY)**

This chapter gives a graphic outline of the demographics of the municipality. The information used here has been obtained from the Statistics SA Census 2001.

### **a. Demographics**

The municipality demographics have effect on the spatial planning and land use management. They also guide the investors on where they can invest. Refer to the below illustrations. See annexure 1. Statistical Profile

### **b. Infrastructure**

#### **Water and sanitation**

Most of the villages within the municipality have water and sanitation below the RDP standard. The municipality has prioritized in the supply of water and sanitation to all the areas with backlogs. The only areas with water and sanitation within the RDP standard are Dendron and Soekmeaar formal settlements.

#### **Roads and streets**

The municipality is composed of dispersed linear settlements that are linked by road networks. The major road that links the settlement are tarred but the internal streets are not tarred. The N1 passes through the municipality to other areas. The municipality is also in the process of linking Dendron area with Tzaneen, this is one of the corridors that have economic potential. In Soekmeaar and Dendron as the nodal point of the municipality only the major streets are tarred but others are still gravel.

#### **Electricity**

Majority of the villages have electricity, which is provided by ESKOM.

### **c. Land Uses**

The following are land uses in the municipality

- Residential settlement
- Business
- Agriculture
- Tourism
- Small-Scale Mining
- Transportation networks

## **6. DEVELOPMENT SITUATION**

### **a. Spatial Characteristics**

The existing spatial characteristic of Molemole Local Municipality is determined by the layout of the services, natural resources and topography. The previous dispensation played a role on the spatial determinants of Molemole Local Municipality. The spatial characteristic of the Municipality is composed of the following: Farms, plantations, small scale mining, Housing (low cost, informal, middle income),

Transportation networks (road and rail), Agricultural areas (Commercial and subsistence), Recreational and Community Facilities.

**b. Challenges Faced by the Molemole Local Municipality**

The development trends have given rise to a few challenges that the municipality will in the short term. Some of these include:

- Redirecting growth and development towards the previous disadvantaged areas and areas of economic opportunity while focusing on the redevelopment of deteriorating areas within the municipal area.
- Integrating urban are introducing higher density developments and mixed uses.
- The prevention of illegal occupation of land and the relocation and prohibiting of informal settlements in flood line areas.
- Addressing the issue of land ownership
- Alleviating poverty and creating economic opportunities within the rural areas.
- Ensuring the sustainable use of resources and the integration of environmental, land use and transport management systems.
- The creation of job opportunities needs to get priority as many qualified people leave the municipal area in search for work elsewhere.

**c. Key Issues to be Addressed by the Molemole SDF**

The following two spatial aspects needs to needs addressed within the SDF, namely

- The need for spatial reconstruction i.e. addressing the unequal distribution of resources and facilities, containing low-density sprawl, addressing the lack of opportunities in disadvantaged areas and increasing the use of public transport.
- The formulation of the land use management system i.e. refers to the speeding up of land use application, the adoption of amore flexible and investor-friendly approach, the integration of environmental and transport planning as part of and use planning and the enforcement of land use regulation.
- Housing delivery process
- Infrastructure development and improvement
- Land reform
- Environmental and land use management

**7. Development Potentials**

Molemole Local Municipality has the potential for Agriculture and tourism as it is composed of large open piece of land. Agricultural and tourism can therefore play important role in reducing the rate of poverty and unemployment. The N1 that cuts across the municipality add value to the development of agriculture and tourism.

**8. Identified Development Constrains**

- Dominancy of privately owned land
- Land claims slowing down development
- The municipality have few alternatives for revenue collection.
- Unavailability of Land Use Management and Development Controls leads to
- Deforestation and Veld fires
- Uncontrolled squatter/land invasion

**a. NODES** are areas where development (facilities, services and economic opportunities)

tends to concentrate. Different types of nodes can be distinguishes:

**b. Urban nodes**

Urban nodes are pockets of concentration of human settlement at a specific locally at the regional scale and offer a spectrum of supporting infrastructure and service needed to maintain and develop new services and infrastructure within these urban nodes. The Spatial Rationale of the district has identified two urban nodes namely: Dendron and Soekmekaar, Matseke and Mphakane.

#### **c. General Guidelines:**

- Urban nodes should be the focus of service and infrastructure investment.
- Urban nodes are delineated by an urban edge. Concentration of people should therefore be discouraged at dispersed locations away from the urban node (outside the urban edge).
- The potential for development of an urban node is relative to its threshold to draw investment and its exposure to people visiting the area. Therefore not all of the urban nodes will develop at the same intensity.
- Development within these nodes should be in accordance with these guidelines, local structure plans and the town planning schemes where applicable. Each application should be evaluated on its own merits, particularly if these guidelines documents and statutory plans are not informative enough.
- The Minimum subdivision of agricultural land or smallholdings within the urban node must be according to approved land use management instruments.
- Higher density developments should be encouraged within the urban nodes, therefore promoting compaction within the urban environment. Higher density developments should be concentrated closer to the CBDs, major development corridors and activity streets to encourage public transport development along these routes.

#### **d. Existing Nodes**

- Existing nodes can be defined as an area where a concentration of commercial and social activities is local. The existing nodes provide services to the surrounding areas and the influence sphere of the existing nodes varies from a local to a regional scale. Dendron and Soekmekaar are the existing nodes for Molemole Local Municipality.

#### **e. Transportation hub**

This is the area that serves the public with various of transportation modes and facilities. Soekmekaar, Dendron acts as the transportation hubs need further development and can be linked to Polokwane transportation hubs..

#### **f. Agricultural districts**

These are areas surrounding intense human settlement and are usually associated with agricultural activities. Different intensity of utilization can be distinguished and give rise to different districts; Communal agriculture areas are the areas utilized for communal grazing, forestry and/or agricultural activity by a community and usually supports subsistence farming activities. These areas are the commonages and may include tribal land. Most of the households practice the communal or subsistence agriculture in their areas.

## **9. STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT**

### **a. Strategies**

In broad terms the current use of natural resources within some areas in the Molemole Local Municipality are not sustainable.

- Because of the density of people and the quality of the land major soil erosion problems have developed within certain areas in Molemole municipality.
- Informal settlements have major negative impacts on water in adjacent rivers in the area. The density of development is generally so dense that formalization of services and in particular water supply, treatment and sanitation is the only in terms of management of impacts.
- Ecological diversity within the area has been significantly impacted on by intensive agricultural practices in some areas. The lack of adequate conservation areas and strategic ecological links is probably leading to loss of species.

The strategies are as follows:

- Provide alternative of support for rural/informal population in order to decrease dependence on environment and subsistence agriculture.
- Research, protect and monitor strategic resources.
- Make the most of existing resources and undertake and undertake enabling work for sustainability.
- Control spread and provides services to dense informal settlements.
- Enforce sustainable development planning
- Ensure that all projects that might have impact on the environment must have Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) undertaken as a pre-requisite.
- 

#### **b. Implementation of the SDF**

The SDF has proposed the spatial development projects that will need to be implemented either by the municipality. The projects must have budgets from the municipal sources. The project suggested will have the own timeframes for implementation.

## **10. CONCLUSION**

Spatial Development Framework of Molemole Local Municipality forms part of the integrated development plan. It is subjected to review simultaneous with the IDP of the municipality. All the amendment to be made must be done with consultation to the whole council of the municipality. The plan should not be confused with the land use management system (LUMS), which is on the pipeline, but rather they work hand in hand. The land use management is advised by the spatial development plan of the municipality and it remains sedentary for a period of time.

## **4.5 EMPLOYMENT EQUITY AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT**

### **1 a. Vision**

The vision of training and development is to:

- Create an environment within which Council, employees and other stakeholders can realize their full potential to enable them to make a meaning full contribution towards achieving Council's vision;
- Enable Council to implement and execute its Human Resource Strategic objectives;
- Develop skills and competencies in the workplace;
  - To improve the quality of life of workers and their prospects of advancement within the workplace;
  - To improve productivity in the workplace and the competitiveness of Council;
  - To improve the delivery of developmental services;
  - To make council a learning organization.

## **AIMS**

The aim of this policy is to ensure that each and every employee, from the day they assume duty in the council until the end of their career, participate in properly structured training process that will ensure that their work performance is maximized and potential fully developed.

## **OBJECTIVES**

To promote training and development as part of a broader strategy for human resource development by:

- Equipping all employees with the necessary knowledge, skills and competencies to perform their work effectively, in pursuit of the vision and mission of council as well as the employee's vision.
- Enabling employees to deal effectively and pro-actively with change and the challenges of dynamic work and external environment.
- Enabling employees to acquire development oriented professionalism and the appropriate competencies.
- Helping employees to address issues of diversity whilst promoting a common organizational culture so as to or in so doing support unity at the workplace.
- Assisting employees in developing better understanding of the needs of the communities that they serving, as well as the capability to respond to these needs.
- Creating an enabling environment for the training and development of present and future incumbent. Creating a pool of suitably qualified individuals to be identified and developed in terms of a succession-planning programme.
- By providing job security to competent individuals.

Note 1: Suitable qualified trainers need to be identified to guide each employee through planning to ensure the above mentioned is accomplished.

## **NOMINATION OF EMPLOYEES TO ATTEND COURSES.**

- Nomination of employees to attend courses shall be based on an identified needs.
- The most suitable employees shall be nominated for training courses.
- An employee who fails to attend a course for which they are nominated shall advance reasons, in good time, for such failure, through their Department to the Chief Management Services so that substitute/ alternative arrangement can be made, if necessary.

## **TRAINING RECORDS AND REPORTING**

The training component shall keep full and accurate information on the following:

- This training and development policy document
- Course statistics



- Bursary statistics

## **2 TRAINING INTERVENTIONS.**

The following training:

Intervention may be used;

- Formal training (education)
- In-service training (Informal training)

## **3. PLACEMENT PLAN**

The policy on the placement of staff is intended to provide guidelines, It is noteworthy that Section 57 of the Municipal Systems Act makes provision for those persons to be appointed and not place in those designated posts. Those persons therefore fall outside the ambit of the placement policy.

The placement of staff must be consistent with applicable labour legislation (see attached document)

The placement of staff must not-

1. Disrupt the effective and efficient delivery of services
2. Be used as a punitive measure against employees
3. Be used to promote or demote employee

During the placement process no additional remuneration must be paid in any form to any employee. The issue of parity must not be addressed during this process. This will be dealt with at a national level.

### **a. ORGANOGRAMS**

- 9.1.1 The new municipality shall prepare the envisaged final organogram of all departments and submit this proposal to the Local Labour Forum.
- 9.1.2 Where it is possible at this stage to prepare final organograms, the temporary deployment of staff shall take place in terms of structures prepared on a 'cut and paste' basis.
- 9.1.3 The IDP for the municipality shall inform the organogram and the principles of structures follow strategy shall apply.
- 9.1.4 All organograms whether final or on a 'cut- and- paste' basis, are to be referred to the Local Labour Forum for consideration prior to finalization by the council.

### **b. POLICY ON HIV&AIDS\LIFE THREATENING DISEASES.**

The prevalence of HIV & AIDS with the opportunistic infections related to it has increased to paramedic proportions. National, provincial and local governments as well as the private sector are experiencing an epidemic of serious magnitude and severity that will have a negative influence on the economy as a whole, life expectancy, morbidity, medical and burial costs, productivity, etc. Human resources in the age group 20-40 years will be detrimentally affected within the next 5 years.

### **3.3 POLICY STATEMENT.**

The Molemole Municipality believes that its employees are its greatest assets, therefore their health status well-being, productivity and general contentment is of paramount importance.

Council also believes that continued employment for an employee may be therapeutically in the remission or recovery process or may prolong that employee's life.

### **3.4 SCOPE OF THE POLICY.**

The contents of the policy will be applicable on all employees and Councillors notwithstanding race, gender, and political affiliation or HIV status.

### **3.5 ISSUES APPLICABLE.**

The policy will strive to address the following issues:

- To provide guidelines to the MM and Managers of Departments in dealing with employees suffering from LTD.
- To ensure fair and consistent treatment of all employees with a LTD.
- To inform employees of their rights and benefits.
- To provide for an educational framework.
- To prevent any discrimination against any employee or job applicant on his/her health status.
- To develop proactive strategies in addressing problems for employees with LTD in the work place.

### **3.6 LTD AT STAKE.**

The LTD in question includes but is not limited to;

- Terminal cancer.
- Serious heart diseases.
- Tuberculosis.
- HIV and AIDS.
- Hepatitis B.
- Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease.

### **3.7 PRINCIPLES.**

- The policy shall be communicated to all employees and Councillors.
- All employees and Councillors shall have access to appropriate educational programmes in terms of LTD via the Office of the OH & SO.

#### **c. CONFIDENTIALITY.**

- All medical information on individual employees with LTD shall be kept confidential except where it is required by law to be disclosed or with the written and informed consent of the employee.
- In case where an employee or applicant for employment opts for disclosing his/her HIV and AIDS status, the disclosure will be made to the Sister in-Charge of the Council's clinic.
- Disclosure of such confidentiality information by any official without legal authority or relevant consent by the infected employee may result in the institution of disciplinary action.

#### **d. PRECAUTIONARY HEALTH MEASURES.**

- All known Health risks as the result of occupational exposure in the workplace as well as the necessary precautions to be applied will be communicated to employees concerned as stipulated by the Occupational Health & Safety.
- All employees exposed to occupational health risks for example, asbestos, welding fumes, hazardous chemicals like chlorine etc, will be provided, where applicable, with approved personnel protective equipment and clothing to protect them during accidental exposure which may lead to a LTD.
- Routine medical examination for employees regularly exposed to chemicals and dust.
- Pre-employment and routine lung function tests for employees doing hard labour.
- Stock of the following emergency equipment must be kept at Council's workstations:
  - First Aid Kit.
  - Disposable rubber gloves.
  - Resuscitation aids.
  - Protective eye gear.
  - Surgical masks.
  - Disinfectants.

**e. MANDATORY PROVISIONS.**

Council commits itself to the following mandatory provisions to effectively address and manage the impact of HIV and AIDS.

- Access to appropriate educational programs for all employees.
- Testing of employees for the HIV virus will only be done on his\her explicit written request will be accompanied by appropriate pre- and post test counselling.
- Confidentiality of information on medical and health status will strictly be adhered to.
- Physical and economical support of infected employees to be provided without the disruption of productivity or negative impacting on workers morale.
- Respect for the rights of all employees while preventing a judgemental or moralistic approach towards those living with HIV and AIDS.

**e. RECRUITMENT.**

It enable Council timorously to recruit the highest calibre of person in the shortest period of time in the most cost-effective manner, the following processes should adhered to:

Council

To enable Council to approve any appointments either directly or by means of delegated powers, following documentation should be in place:

- An approved
- An approved personnel budget
- Approved qualification/skills and experience requirements

Where **a prospective employee** chooses to disclose his\her **HIV** status, Council will:

- Not discriminate against such employee or applicant for employment, provided that:
  - The person is competent to achieve levels of operational performance determined by the department or section.
  - His\her illness does not impact on any inherent job requirements.

**4.6 MOLEMOLE SERVICE STANDARD.**

## **1 Vision**

Sustainable development and provision of affordable services through community participation.

## **2 Mission**

Provision of essential affordable quality service to its community efficiently and effectively in a transparent and accountable manner.

## **Commitment**

- To comply with generic and specific Municipal Standards.
- To sustain service excellent in Municipal functioning.
- To ensure improved quality service.
- To improve community\ official relations.
- To comply with the values and principles as outlined in the Municipal System

## **3 Value**

Officials in the Municipal identity with and support the following core values

- Honesty
- Respect
- Openness
- Impartiality
- Dedication
- Unity
- Efficiency
- Responsiveness
- Loyalty
- Discipline
- Trust

### **a. CUSTOMER CARE AND CLIENT SERVICE POLICY**

#### **1 BACKGROUND**

Equal services will be supplied to all the residents of Molemole municipality once the necessary administrative procedures are completed at the municipal offices and the necessary consumer deposit has been paid. The municipal services provided to residents and communities in the municipal area must:

- \* be within the municipality's financial and administrative capacity;
- \* be regularly reviewed with a view to upgrading, extension and improvement,
- \* be provided in a manner that

- is fair and equitable to all its residents and communities,
- ensures the highest quality service at the lowest cost and the most economical use and allocation of available resources, and
- is financially and environmentally sustainable

For this purpose the Municipal Council must adopt, maintain and implement a customer care and client service policy consistence with its credit control policy and comply with the provision of the Municipal System Act.

The Municipal Council should adopt by-laws to give effect to its customer care and client service policy, its implementation and enforcement. By-laws may differentiate between different categories of taxpayers, customers, debtor's taxes, services standards and other matters.

## **2 PURPOSE**

The purpose of this policy is to ensure that customer care and client service forms part of the Municipalities financial system and to disclose the intension of the Council to standardise procedures for each individual case

## **3 RESPONSIBILITY FOR CUSTOMER CARE AND CLIENT SERVICE**

### **Supervisory authority**

The Municipality's Executive Committee should:

- Oversee and monitor
  - The implementation and enforcement of the Municipality's customer care and client service policy and any by-laws enacted, and
  - The performance of the Municipal Manager in implementing the policy and any by-laws.
- When deemed necessary, evaluate, review and adapt the policy and any by-laws, or the implementation of the policy and any such by-laws, in order to improve efficiency of its customer care and client service mechanisms, processes and procedures.
- Report on a quarterly basis to the Council.

### **4. Implementing authority**

The Municipal Manager must:

- Implement and enforce the Municipality's customer care and client service policy and any by-laws enacted in terms of the Municipal System Act:
- In accordance with the customer care and client service policy and any such by-laws establish effective administrative mechanism, process and procedures to serve the public in an efficient manner.
- Report the prescribed particulars monthly to a meeting of the supervisory authority.

### **5. Introduction and objective**

In order to give effect to the provisions of the Constitution, the Municipality must give priority to the basic needs of the local community, to promote the development of the local community and to ensure that all members of the local community have access to at least the minimum level of basic municipal service.

The services provided by the Municipality must be;

- Equitable and accessible;

- Provided in a manner conducive to the prudent, economic, efficient and effective use of available resources and the improvement of standards of quality over time.
- Finally sustainable;
- Environmentally sustainable; and
- Regularly reviewed with a view to the upgrading, extension and improvement of services.

Various statutes enable authorities rendering certain services to impose tariffs. To ensure that the cost of services rendered is recovered as far as possible, tariffs have to be revised on an annual basis.

This policy has been compiled to address tariffs for services and comply with the requirements and guidelines as set by following act other documents:

- SALGA-Local Government Financial Best Practise Manual
- The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, Act 108 of 1996
- The Municipal Systems Act, Act 32 of 2000
- Draft Local Government Property Rates Bill of 2001
- The Municipality's Indigent Policy
- Fire Brigade Service Act, Act 94 of 1987
- Local Government Transaction Act, 1993, S10G (7)
- Local Authorities Rating Ordinance 11 of 1977
- Municipal Finance Management Act, Act No. 56 of 2003
- Property Rates Act, Act No. 6 of 2004

#### **6. The purpose of this policy is therefore to:**

- Set clear guidelines in the identification of responsibility for the setting and implementation of a tariff policy for the municipality.
- Set guidelines for the identification of different categories of users.
- Set guidelines for the determination of tariffs for the different categories of users and services rendered.

The policy will further lay down the broad principles, which will result in the adoption of a By-Law for the implementation and enforcement of the Tariff Policy.

Service tariffs imposed by the Municipality shall be viewed as user charges and shall not be viewed as taxes.

#### **7. INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVE**

The purpose of this policy is to -

- (a) Set clear guidelines on the valuation of rateable property;
- (b) Set clear guidelines with regards to the valuable criteria;
- (c) Set clear guidelines with regards to the valuation rolls of the Municipality; and

(d) Set clear guidelines with regards with to the levying of assessment rates.

This policy has been compiled to comply with the requirements and guidelines as set by following acts and other documents:

- (a) SALGA – Local Government Financial Best Practice Manual
- (b) The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, Act 108 of 1996
- (c) The Municipal System Act, Act 32 of 2000
- (d) Draft Local Government: Property Rates Bill of 2001
- (e) Municipal Finance Management Act, Act No. 56 of 2003
- (f) Property Rates Act, Act No 6 of 2004

The policy will further lay down the broad principles, which will result in the adoption of a By-Law for the implementation and enforcement of the Land Valuation Policy.

## **4.7 CREDIT CONTROL AND DEBT COLLECTION POLICY**

### **1 BACKGROUND**

Services will be supplied to all the residents of Molemole Municipality once the necessary administrative procedures are completed at the Municipality's offices and the necessary consumer deposit has been paid. The municipal services provided to residents and communities in the municipal are must:

- Be within the municipalities financial and administrative capacity;
- Be regularly reviewed with a view to upgrading, extension and improvement,
- Be provided in a manner that
  - is fair and equitable to all its residents and communities,
  - ensures the highest quality services at the lowest cost and the most economical use and allocation of available resources, and
  - is financially and environmentally sustainable

Meters will be read on a monthly basis subject to access being possible to the property and consumers will be charged at the prevailing tariffs. Accounts will be rendered o a monthly basis and will indicate of consumption registered on meters as well as the final date of the payments.

Credit control is the last step in ensuring payment for services rendered. The enforcement of payment for services will be ineffective if it is not based on acceptable principles. The inability for a Municipality to collect money disqualifies the Municipality as a gong concern and will impede service delivery. It is therefore of utmost importance to collect money owing to the Municipality. The Municipal Council must ensure that all money that is due and payable to the Municipality is collected, subject to the stipulations of the Municipal Structures Act and Municipal Finance Management Act. Management must implement a credit control with the provisions of the Municipal System Act.

The Municipal Council should adopt by-laws to give effect to its credit control and debt collection procedure manual and policy, its implementation and enforcement. By-laws may differentiate between different categories of taxpayers, customers, debtor's taxes, services service standards and other matters.

### **2 PURPOSE**

The purpose of this policy is to ensure that ensure that credit control forms part of the Municipality's financial system and to disclose the intension of Council to standardize procedures for each individual case.

#### **4.8 PROCUREMENT POLICY:-**

##### **1. INTRODUCTION**

The procurement policy controls the acquisition of goods and services as needed by the Municipality. The main procurement objectives should be to obtain goods or services:

- At the best price available;
- At the right time;
- At the best quality and
- In the correct quantity.

Section 214 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa stipulates the following regarding procurement:

- (1) "When an organ of state in the nation, provincial or local sphere of government, or any other institution identified in national legislation, contracts for goods or services, it should do so in accordance with a system which is fair, equitable, transparent, competitive and cost-effective.*
- (2) Subsection (1) does not prevent the organs of state or institutions referred to in that sub-section from implementing a procurement policy providing for –*
  - (a) categories of preference in the allocation of contracts, and*
  - (b) the protection or advancement of persons, or categories of persons, disadvantaged by unfair discrimination.*
- (3) National legislation should prescribe a framework within which the policy referred to in subsection (2) may be implemented."*

Tenders can include the following:

- Annual tenders

These are tenders done annually for the supply of goods and/or services. The following qualify as annual tenders: Security services, inventory purchases, insurance portfolio, etc.

- Contract tenders

These are tenders that are done on an Ad Hoc basis and where each tender contract differs from the other.

- Tenders for the sale of assets

These are tenders where Council has decided to dispose of assets and inventory item on a tender to the general public.

The Municipality may not dispose of assets needed to provide the minimum level of basis municipal services.

By adopting this policy the Council further pledges itself and the municipal administration to the observance of all applicable national legislation, including specifically the:



- Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act No. 5 of 2000 and its regulations;
- Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment Act No. 53 of 2003 and any applicable code of practice promulgated of that Act;
- Municipal Finance Management Act No. 56 of 2003.

# ANNEXTURE 1

# ORGANOGRAMS

Total Positions = 210  
Total Filled = 118  
Total Vacant = 91  
% of Vacant Post = 44%

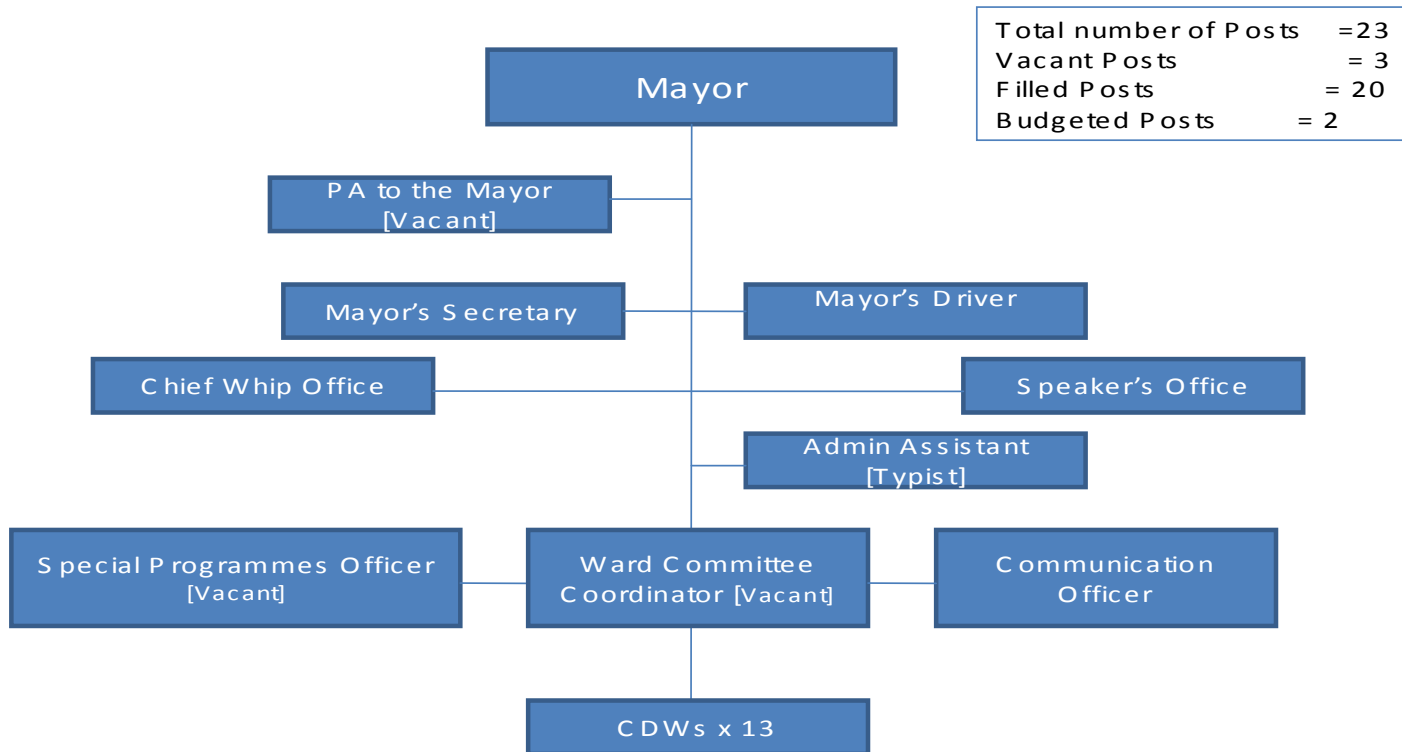
# MoleMole Municipality

## **organizational Structure**

5/16/2008

1

# Mayor

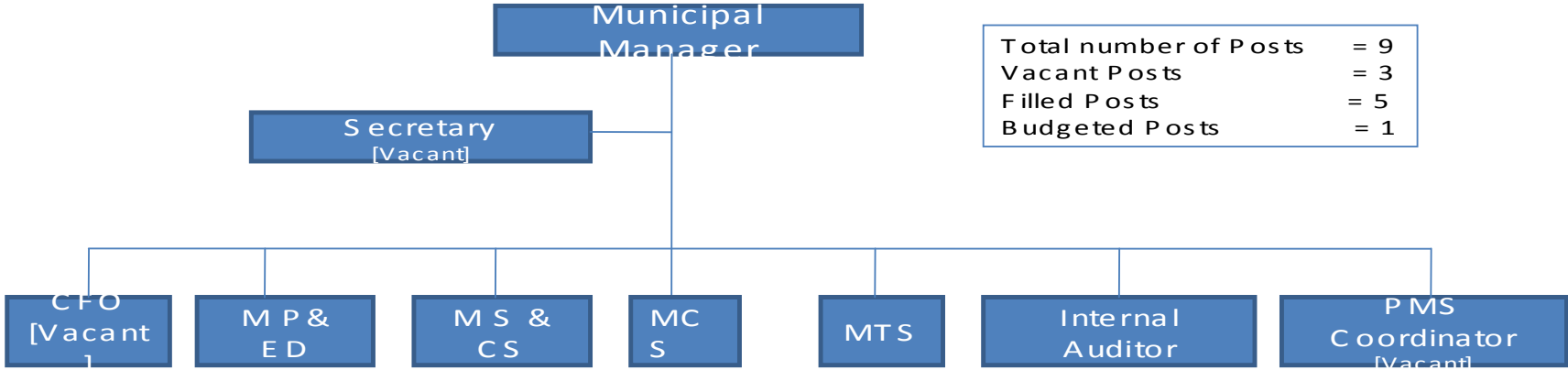


Total number of Posts	= 23
Vacant Posts	= 3
Filled Posts	= 20
Budgeted Posts	= 2

5/16/2008

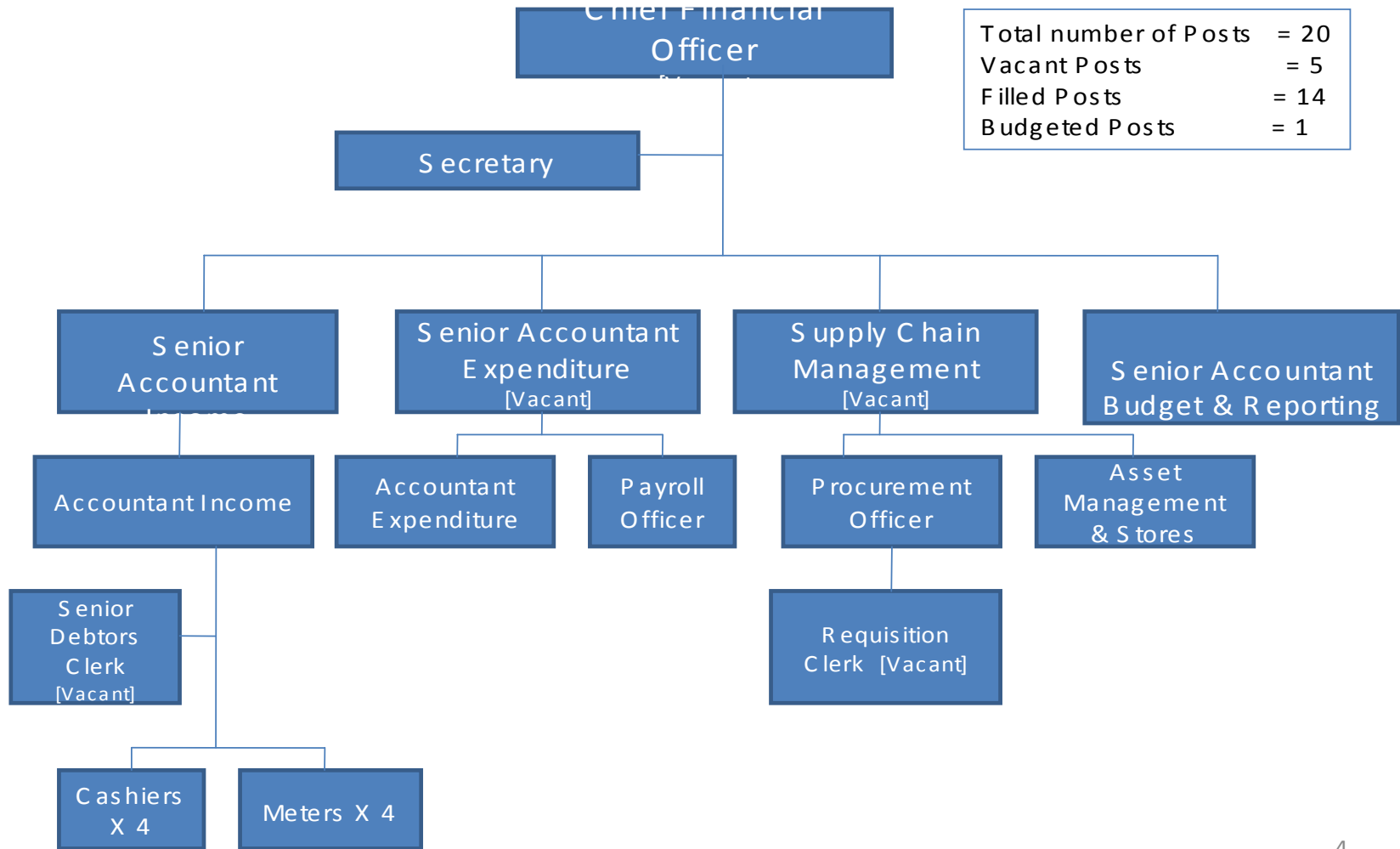
2

# Municipal Manager



Total number of Posts	= 9
Vacant Posts	= 3
Filled Posts	= 5
Budgeted Posts	= 1

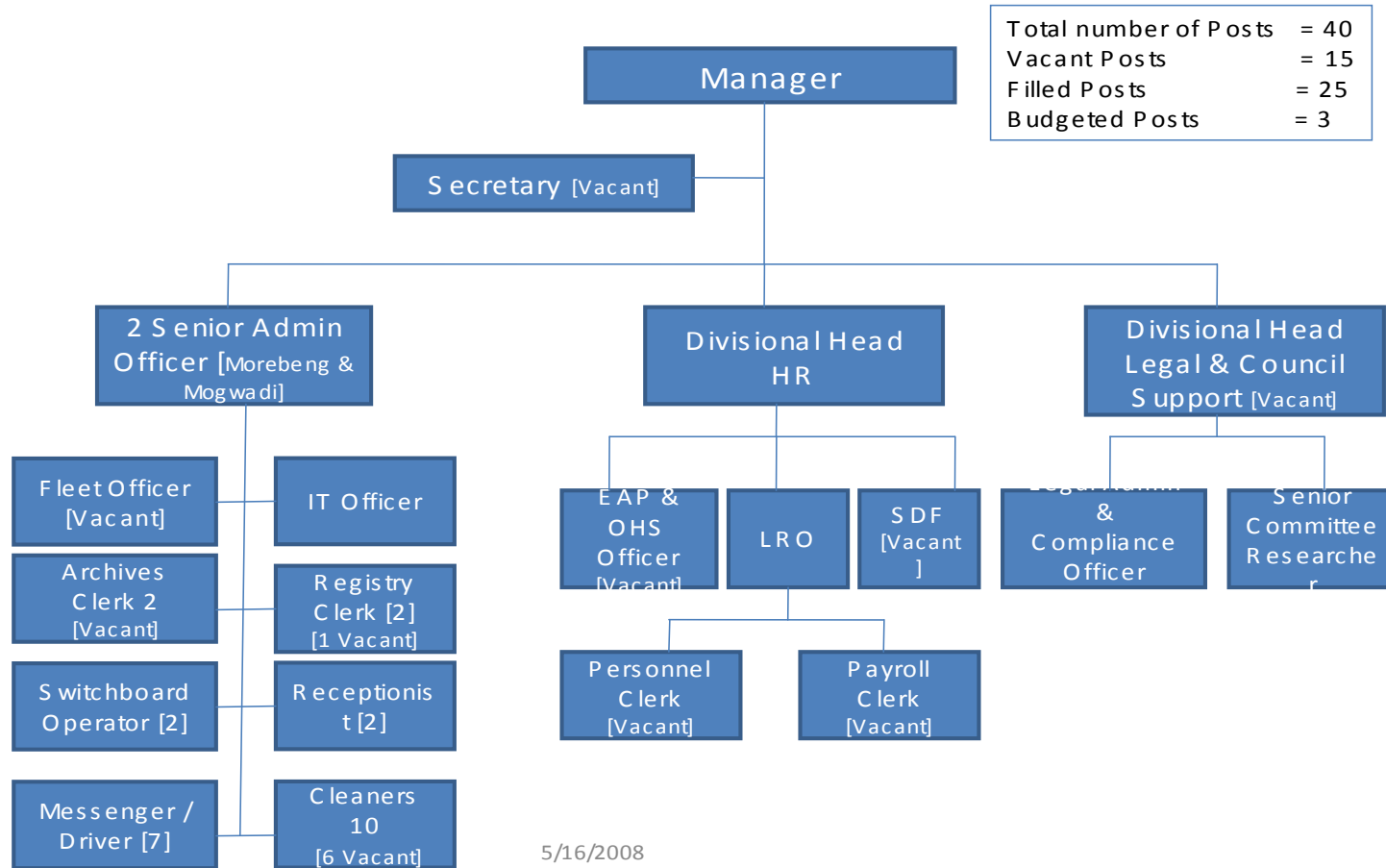
# Budget & Treasury



Total number of Posts	= 20
Vacant Posts	= 5
Filled Posts	= 14
Budgeted Posts	= 1

5/16/2008

# Corporate Services

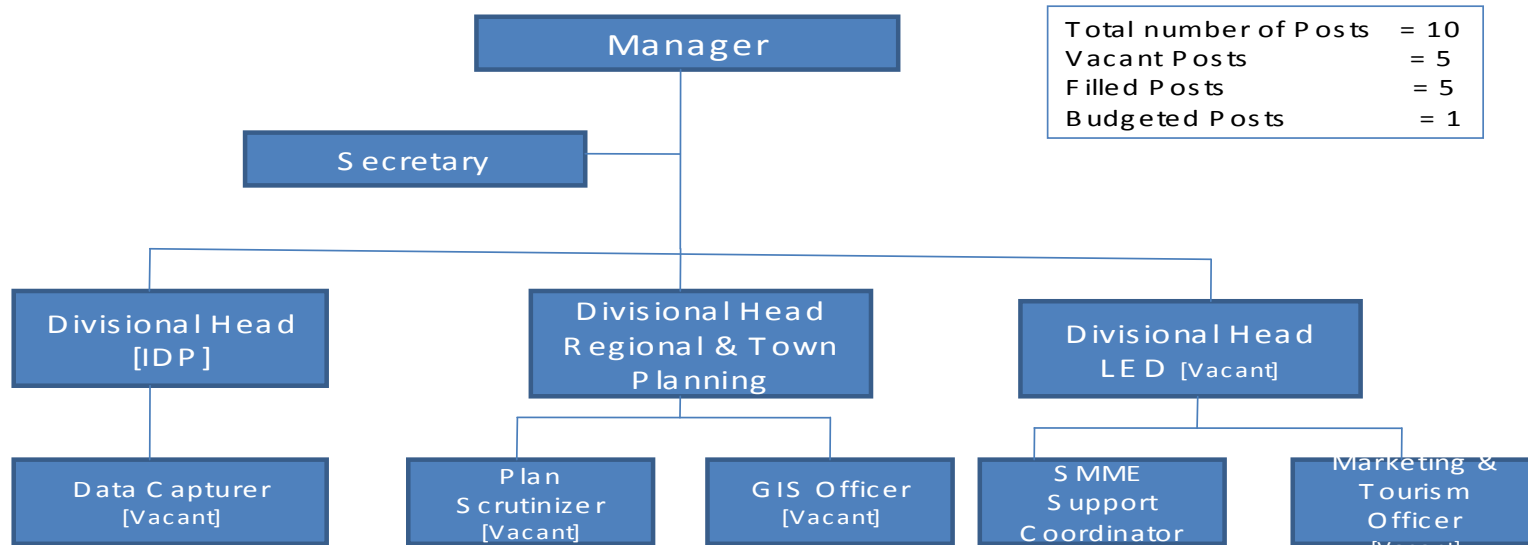


Total number of Posts	= 40
Vacant Posts	= 15
Filled Posts	= 25
Budgeted Posts	= 3

5/16/2008



# Planning & Economic Development

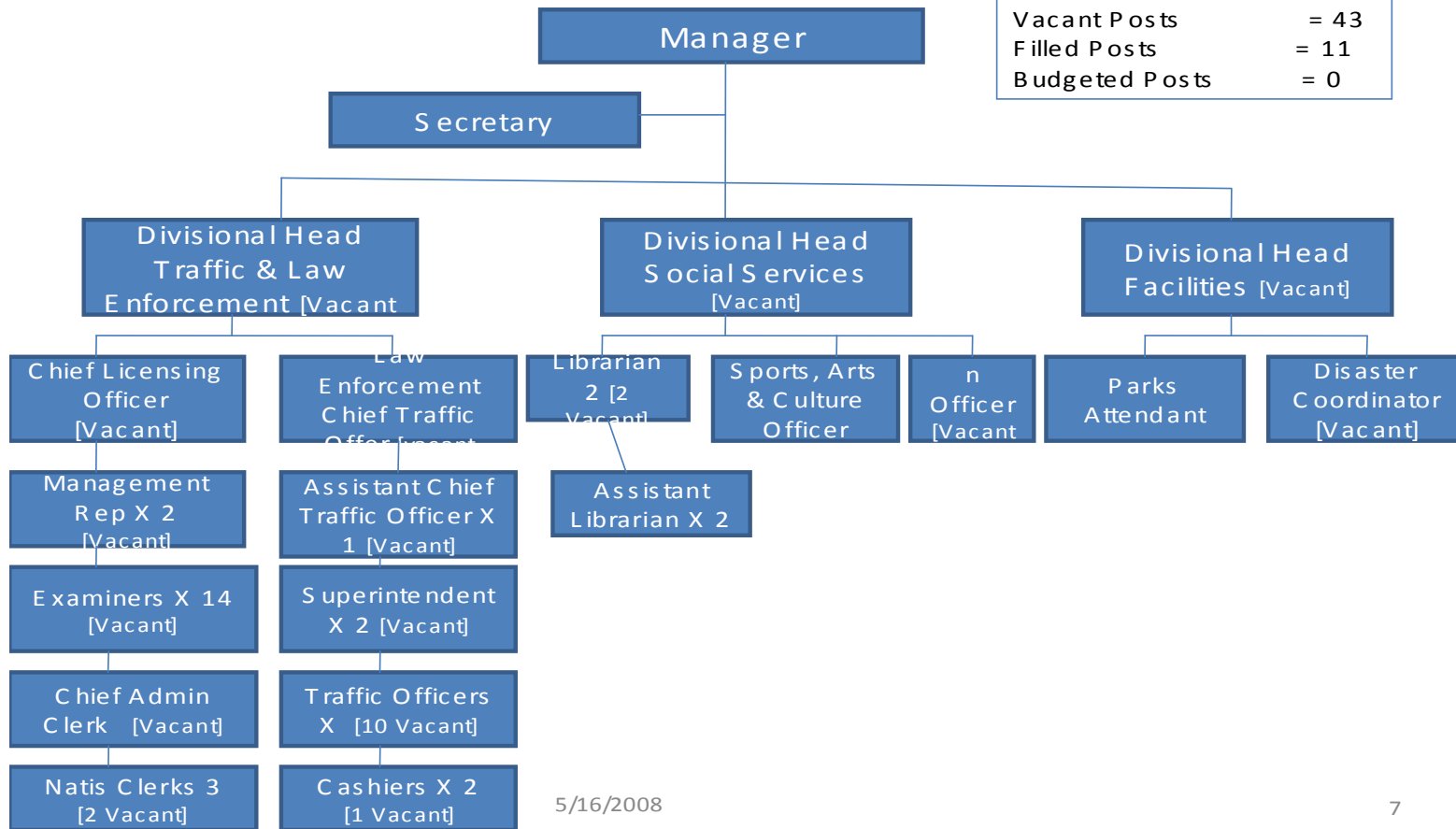


5/16/2008

6

# Community Services

Total number of Posts	= 55
Vacant Posts	= 43
Filled Posts	= 11
Budgeted Posts	= 0

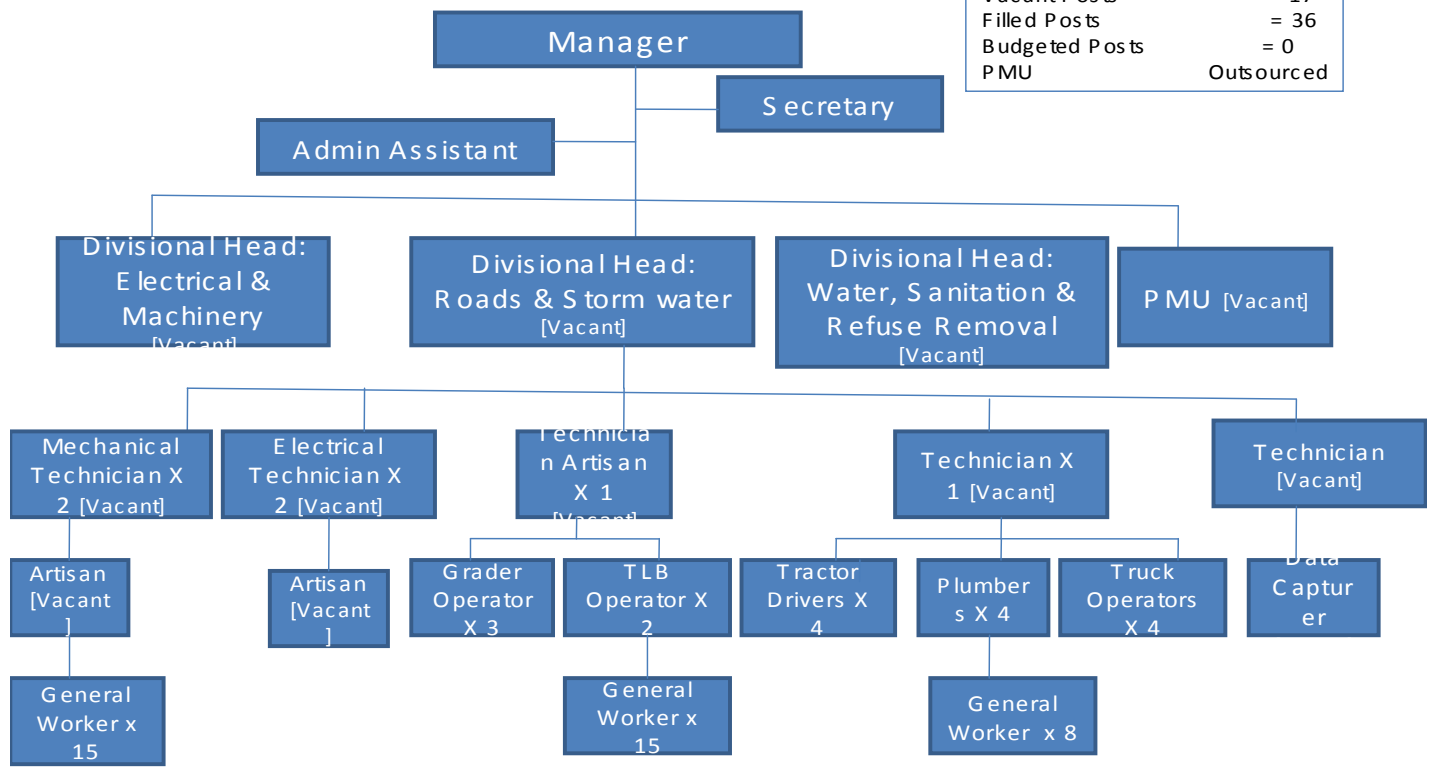


5/16/2008

7

# Technical Services

Total number of Posts	= 53
Vacant Posts	= 17
Filled Posts	= 36
Budgeted Posts	= 0
PMU	Outsourced



5/16/2008

8

# ANNEXTURE 2



### Vacant Positions and their Budgeted Amounts

Position	Department	Budgeted Amount
Personal Assistant	Mayor	R 252,523.00
Ward Comm. Coordinator	Mayor	R 142,851.00
Special Programmes Officer	Mayor	R 142,851.00
Secretary	Municipal Manager	R 103,585.00
PMS Coordinator	Municipal Manager	R 0.00
CFO	Finance	R 600,000.00
Senior Accountant Expenditure	Finance	R 304,349.00
Supply Chain Management	Finance	R 304,349.00
Senior Debtors Clerk	Finance	R 62,451.00
Requisition Clerk	Finance	R 62,451.00
Secretary	Corporate Services	R 103,585.00
Divisional Head: Legal & Council Support	Corporate Services	R 0.00
Fleet Officer	Corporate Services	R 0.00
EAP & OHS Officer	Corporate Services	R 142,850.00
SDF	Corporate Services	R 170,035.00
Archives Clerk	Corporate Services	R 62,452.00
10x Cleaners	Corporate Services	R 609,954.00
Personnel Clerk	Corporate Services	R 62,452.00
Payroll Clerk	Corporate Services	R 62,452.00
Legal Admin & Compliance Officer	Corporate Services	R 142,850.00
2x Registry Clerks	Corporate Services	R 146,839.00 (R 73 419.50 each)
Divisional Head LED	Planning and Economic Development	R 304,349.00
Marketing & Tourism	Planning and Economic Development	R 0.00
GIS Officer	Planning and Economic Development	R 142,851.00
Plan Scrutinizer	Planning and Economic Development	R 142,851.00

Data Capturer	Planning and Economic Development	R 0.00		
Divisional Head: Facilities	Community Services	R 0.00		
Divisional Head: Traffic & Law Enforcement	Community Services	R 304,349.00		
Divisional Head: Facilities	Community Services	R 304,349.00		
Disaster Coordinator	Community Services	R 0.00		
Liaison Officer	Community Services	R 0.00		
Divisional Head: Social Services	Community Services	R 304,349.00		
2 x Librarian	Community Services	R 199,026.00	(R 99 513 each)	
Chief Traffic Officer: Law Enforcement	Community Services	R 195,551.00		
Assistant Chief Traffic Officer	Community Services	R 170,250.00		
2x Superintendent	Community Services	R 372,091.00	(R 186045.5 each)	
10 Traffic Officers	Community Services	R1,283,981.00	( R 128, 398.10 each	each)
1x Cashier	Community Services	R 124,234.00	( R 62,117.00 each)	
Chief Licensing officer	Community Services	R 195,551.00		
2x Management Rep	Community Services	R 372,090.00	(R 186 045.00	each)
14x Examiners	Community Services	R 2,036,447.00	( R 145 460.50	each)
Chief Admin Clerk	Community Services	R 0.00		
Natis Clerks	Community Services	R 186,350.00	(R 62116.67	each)
Divisional Head: Electrical & Machinery	Technical Services	R 304,349.00		
Divisional Head: Roads & Storm water	Technical Services	R 304,349.00		
Divisional Head: Water & Sanitation	Technical Services	R 304,349.00		
PMU	Technical Services	R 0.00		
1x Mechanical Technician	Technical Services	R 175,966.00		
2x Electrical Technician	Technical Services	R 175,966.00		
Technician Artisan	Technical Services	R 136,250.00		
Data Capturer	Technical Services	R 0.00		
		<b>R 11,518,777.00</b>		

# ANNEXTURE 3



**MOLEMOLE CAPITAL INVESTMENT PLAN FOR 2008 TO 2013**

<b>Project Number</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>CAPITAL Investment Per Financial Year</b>					<b>TOTAL ( R )</b>	<b>Source Of Funding</b>	<b>Responsible Implementing Agent</b>
		2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13			
MIG0596	Mogwadi Community Hall	467 000	918 000				1 385 000	MIG/MLM	MLM
MIG0478	Eisleben Community Hall	467 000	825 857				1 293 857	MIG	MLM
MIG0849	Mohodi Road Works Project	50 000	2 894 409.09				2 944 409	MIG	MLM
MIG0850	Mogwadi Traffic Road Project	4 650 000	5 863.88				4 655 863	MIG	MLM
MIG0864	Morebeng and Capricorn Park High Mast	303 500	332 000				653 500	MIG	MLM
MIG0865	Ramokgopa/Eisleben Gravel to Tar Road Project	2 000 000	7 547 554	2 000 000			11 047 554	MIG	MLM
MIG0866	Matipane to Madikana Gravel to Tar Road Project	1 959 116.84	4 300 710	4 000 000			10 259 826	MIG	MLM
MIG0868	High Mast for Mogwadi	896 565	99 997.20				996 565	MIG	MLM
	Mohodi Highmast		369 750	595 795			996 565	MIG	MLM
	Mogwadi Ext 3 Paving Project		2 650 000	100 000			3 650 000	MIG	MLM
	Morebeng New Offices ( N1)			250000	6000000		8 500 000	MIG	MLM
<b>Project Number</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>CAPITAL Investment Per Financial Year</b>					<b>TOTAL ( R )</b>	<b>Source Of Funding</b>	<b>Responsible Implementing Agent</b>
		2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13			
	Mogwadi Municipal	1 610 000	2 990 000				4 600 000	MIG	MLM

	Offices Extension								
	Botlokwa Multi Purpose Centre	1 650 000	3 350 000	6 000 000			11 000 000	MIG	MLM
	Mohodi Stadium			4 000 000	6 840 000		7 240 800	MIG	MLM
	Legkraal to Makgato Gravel to Tar		1 000000	800 000	1100000	22000 000	42 000 000	MIG	MLM
	Mohodi Community Hall			1 533 000			1 533 000	MIG	MLM
	Mohodi Multi Purpose Centre				3 950 000	4 000 000	7 950 000	MIG	MLM