



INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2024/2025

Integrated Development Plan

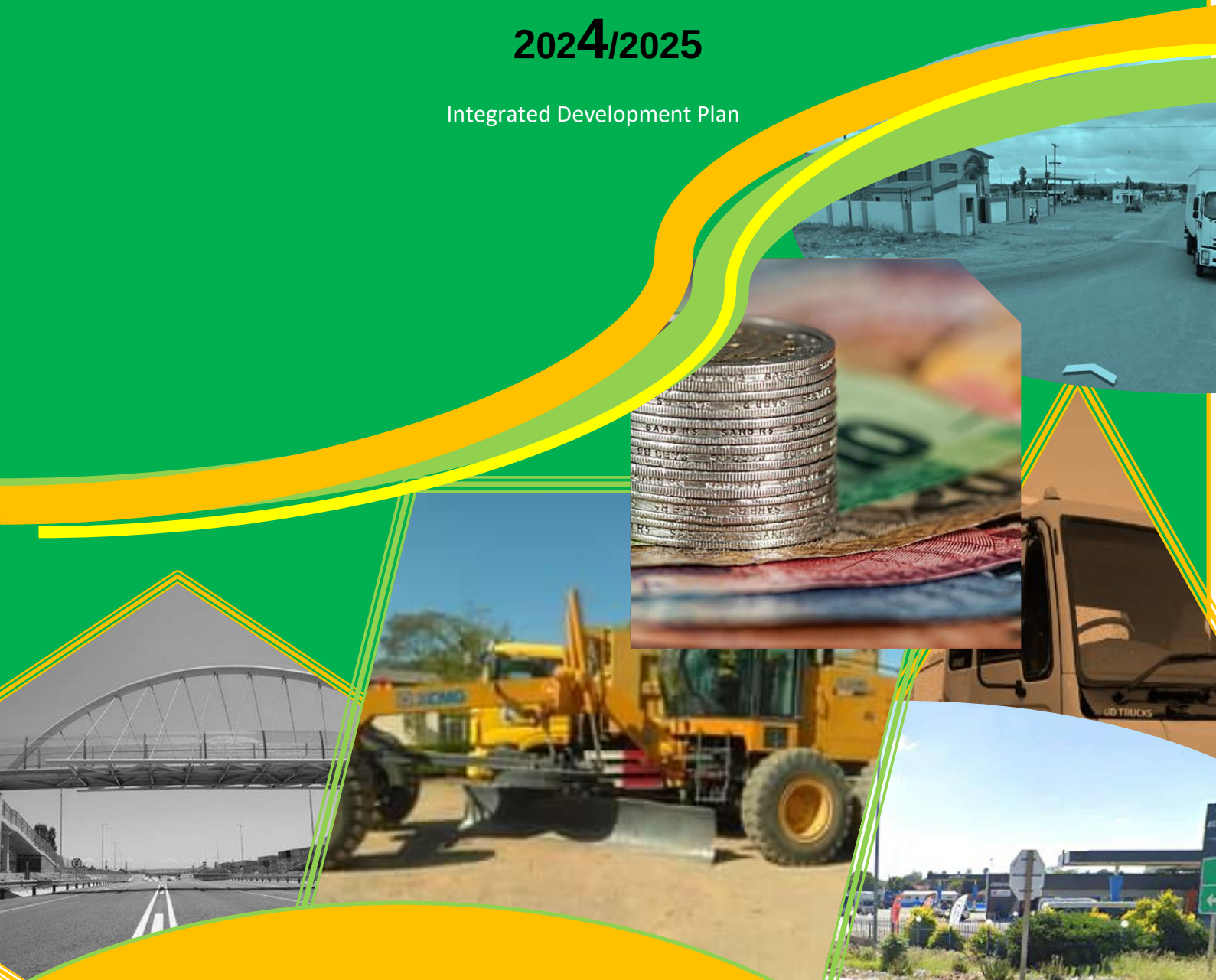


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List of Acronyms

AGSA	Auditor General South Africa
ARV	Antiretroviral
ASS	Annual Schools Survey
BAR	Basic Assessment Report
BBBEE	Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment
BWS	Bulk Water Supply
CAPEX	Capital Expenditure
CBCSS	Community Based Care Support Services
CBD	Central Business District
CDM	Capricorn District Municipality
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
GDS	Growth & Development Strategy
CHC	Community Health Centres
CO	Carbon Monoxide
COGHSTA	Limpopo Department of Cooperative Governance, Human Settlement and Traditional Affairs
CPF	Community Policing Forum
CSF	Community Safety Forum
DPIs	Development Priority Issues
DAFF	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
DC	District Code
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs
DFA	Development Facilitation Act 65 of 1995
DHSD	Department of Health and Social Development
DIC	Drop in Centre
DMR	Department of Minerals Resources
DoARD	Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
DoE	Department of Education
DPWRI	Department of Public Works, Roads and Infrastructure
DRMF	Disaster Risk Management Forum
DSAC	Department of Sports Arts & Culture
DTI	Department of Trade and Investment
DWS	Department of Water and Sanitation
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EEDG	Energy Efficiency Demand Grant
EEP	Employment Equity Plan
EHS	Environmental Health Services
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EPWP	Expanded Public Works Programme
ERP	Enterprise Resource Planning
FET	Further Education & Training
FMG	Financial Management Grant
GDIP	Green Drop Improvement Plan
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GDS	Growth and Development Strategy
GIS	Geographical Information System

GRAP	Generally Recognized Accounting Practice
HCBC	Home Community Based Care
HDI	Human Development Index
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
HH	Households
HR	Human Resource
IKM	Information and Knowledge Management
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDC	Industrial Development Corporation
IDDDR	International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IGR	Intergovernmental Relations
IT	Information & Technology
ITP	Integrated Transport Plan
KPA	Key Performance Area
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
LARP	Land and Agrarian Reform Project
LDV	Light Delivery Vehicles
LED	Local Economic Development
LEDA	Limpopo Economic Development Agency
LEDET	Limpopo Economic Development, Environment and Tourism
LDP	Limpopo Development Plan
LGSETA	Local Government Sector Education and Training Authority
LM	Local Municipality
LTP	Limpopo Tourism & Parks
LUM	Land Use Management
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
MDMC	Municipal Disaster Management Centre
MFMA	Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003
MGP	Municipal Growth Point
MPAC	Municipal Public Accounts Committee
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEC	Member of Executive Committee
MHS	Municipal Health Services
MIG	Municipal Infrastructure Grant
MLM	Molemole Local Municipality
MM	Municipal Manager
MMC	Member of Mayoral Committee
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPAC	Municipal Public Account Committee
MPLS	Multiprotocol Label Switching Solution
MSA	Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000
MSIG	Municipal System Improvement Grant
MTBPS	Medium Term Budget Policy Statement
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTREF	Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework
MTSF	Medium Term Strategic Framework
MWIG	Municipal Water Infrastructure Grant
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation

NLTA	National Land Transport Transition Act 22 of 2000
NMT	Non-Motorised Transport
NPO	Non-Profit Organisation
NSDP	National Spatial Development Perspectives
O&M	Operations & Maintenance
OPEX	Operational Expenditure
OTP	Office of the Premier
PAIA	Promotion of Access to Information Act
PCP	Population Concentration Point
PGP	Provincial Growth Point
PMS	Performance Management System
PMU	Project Management Unit
PPPs	Public Private Partnerships
PRASA	Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa
RA	Road Assessment
RAL	Roads Agency Limpopo
RRAMS	Rural Road Asset Management System
RDP	Reconstruction & Development Programme
REAL	Revenue, Expenditure, Assets & Liability
RHIG	Rural Households Infrastructure Grant
RSC levy	Regional Services Councils Levy
RWS	Regional Water Scheme
SALGA	South African Local Government Association
SANRAL	South African National Road Agency Limited
SANS	South African National Standards
SAP	Systems Applications and Products
SAPS	South African Police Services
SASSA	South African Social Security Agency
SCM	Supply Chain Management
SDBIP	Service Delivery & Budget Implementation Plan
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SDI	Spatial Development Initiatives
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SETA	Skills Education Training Authority
SIPs	Strategic Integrated Projects
SLA	Service Level Agreement
SMMEs	Small Medium & Micro Enterprises
SO2	Sulphur Oxide
SODA	State of the District Address
SONA	State of the Nation Address
SOPA	State of the Province Address
SPLUMA	Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act
STATSSA	Statistic South Africa
SWOT	Strength, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
VAT	Value Added Tax
VOCS	Victim of Crime Survey
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine
WESSA	Wildlife and Environmental Society of South Africa
WSA	Water Service Authority

WSDP	Water Services Development Plan
WSIG	Water Services Infrastructure Grant
WSP	Work Skills Plan
WTP	Water Treatment Plant
WWRAP	Wastewater Risk Abatement Plan
WWTW	Waste Water Treatment Works
ZCC	Zion Christian Church

1.1. MAYORS FOREWORD



a. Municipal Strategic Intent

This is a historic year in the history of our country in that we are celebrating 30 years of our democratic dispensation following our historic multiparty elections in April 1994. As a municipality we have come a long way since then and we are proud with the work done to advance basic services to our people. We have created credible governance structures to help us establish, maintain and play oversight over the internal controls systems for sound administrative efficiency.

As the Mayor of Molemole Municipality I am once again proud to report that the municipality obtained the Salga awards for maintaining unqualified Audit Opinion during the 2022/2023 financial year. The Municipality has further received the award for spending 99.9% of the MIG allocation in the 2022/2023 financial year. This is an outcome of effective internal control and oversight system. I am proud to present the draft IDP for the 2024/2025 financial year. This is a continuation of our commitment to accelerate service delivery to our communities. The 2024/2025 IDP review processes are undertaken in a year when millions of South Africans will be flocking to the various voting stations across the country to cast their ballot and choose their preferred government for the next five years. It is even more critical that we are celebrating 30 years of our democratic dispensation after those historic elections in April of 1994.

Although these are National and Provincial Elections, as municipalities we are not spared by the community in so far as our mandate for the provision of basic services is concerned. In fact, we are expected to show the community that we are committed to improving their

lives through this IDP as this will have a bearing on the participation of voters in the coming elections and to generally participate in the democratic processes of the country. The rationale for this is that it is only through municipalities like Molemole that people get to experience the impact of government on their lives. We are at the coalface of service delivery and we dare not falter in our unwavering commitment to fulfil that mandate.

b. Key service delivery programmes Projects

The Municipality is proud to report that as a spending on Municipal Infrastructure Grant was at more than 80% of the allocation as at Midyear of the 2024/2025 financial year. This is consistent with our performance in the previous financial years. It is for this reason that the municipality received an additional funding allocation of R 6.5 million, which will help us to speed up reduction of our road infrastructure backlogs. The last phase of Mogwadi road project will be implemented in the 2024/2025 financial year with additional 6.1 km of road to be upgraded in Sekonye to Springs internal streets, ward 05. Our programme for installation of culvert bridges in various villages affected by rains went very well in the current financial year and four bridges will be completed by the end of third quarter. We further appreciate the national government for giving the municipality and additional funding of R 17.5 million of municipal disaster recovery grant to maintain and repair the roads damaged by torrential rains. Three villages (Fatima, Moleele and Broekman) will benefit in the next four months through culvert bridges and storm water control. More than 829 households will be electrified in the coming financial year which is a huge improvement compared to the 2023/2024 financial year. Our programme for the installation of high mast lights in our villages as part of fighting crime will continue in the coming financial year. In appreciation of the thirty years of democratic dispensation we have set ourselves a goal of ensuring Molemole municipality is able to come with sustainable revenue generating strategies to ensure continued provision of services to our people. We are currently engaging various stakeholders

with a view to form a partnership that will create long term investment vehicles that will benefit the people of this municipality. To this end an Investment committee has been established in order to formalize our commitment to this cause. We have also applied to Nersa for a license on more Electricity distribution areas in order to generate more revenue from electricity sales. This will add more than 1500 households to the current number of households in Morebeng and Mogwadi.

c. Public participation

One of the constitutional objects of local government like Molemole is promote involvement of local communities in the everyday affairs of the Municipality. This is further supported by the White Paper on Local Government (1998) which views local government as developmental, i.e. People should be central in determining the service delivery trajectory that the municipality is taking. Molemole Municipality prides itself in the pursuit of this constitutional imperative. MPAC has just recently undertaken public participation drive on the 2022/2023 Annual report to present the performance report card to the community on the implementation of the IDP for the 2022/2023 financial year. We will indeed use the inputs received during the outreach to shape how this IDP and our Budget are structured. I would like to express my sincerest gratitude to the residents of Molemole for having taken their time to attend our public consultative sessions on the draft IDP and Budget for the 2024/2025 financial year. We have indeed taken serious note of your inputs during our consultation to inform this final version of the IDP. This IDP document is the most inclusive of all the IDPs presented in the previous years.



Honourable Mayor
Cllr Masilo Edward Paya

1.1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY BY THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER



We have once again kick started the 2023/2024 IDP and Budget review process with a view to prepare for the 2024/2025 financial year. This process start with Analysis phase which helped to assess the level of development within the municipality and an assessment of the view of the community during presentation of the 2021/2022 financial year. Based on the outcome of Analysis phase we have now came up with proposed service delivery

which would address the service delivery shortcomings identified.

We have also looked at the strengths of the municipality which highlighted our capability to fully exploit opportunities and minimize the impact of the weaknesses and threats.

The following is a concise summary of the Annual Draft Budget for the 2024/2025 financial year: The Municipal Revenue amounts to R357 million for 2024/25 financial year, which shows an increase of R11 million as compared to the adjusted budget amount of R 346 million from the 2023/24 financial year. This represent an increase of 3% on a year on year basis.

The Operating expenditure amounts to R300 million for the 2024/25 financial year which shows an increase of R44 million (or 17%) as compared to the adjusted budget amount of R 256 million for the 2023/24 financial year. The 2024/25 capital budget amounts to R57 million as compared to the adjusted budget of R 92 million for the 2023/24 financial year.

It can be seen from the above that the municipality is highly reliant on the transfers and subsidies. It is for this reason that we have embarked on a concerted drive to identify alternative revenue sources to sustain the municipality long into the future. As you page through this draft IDP document you will find projects like Investor conference to woo potential investors into the municipality and take advantage of our competitive advantage in agriculture. Furthermore, there will be more electrification projects, which we intend to

obtain licenses to sell electricity in those villages, which is another long term revenue source for the municipality.

The municipality will also draw revenue from regulated sources and the newly approved tariff structure for the 2024-2025 financial year is as follows:

SERVICES	2024/25
Property rates (approved by treasury)	4.9%
Electricity (approved by Nersa)	12.72%
Refuse removal (approved by treasury)	4.9%

To realize the strategies, projects and objectives outlined in this IDP we have further attached the proposed Organizational Structure, which, if funds permit, will be funded in the coming financial year. We are however mindful of the employee cost ratio against the total operating expenditure and are not intending to go beyond the regulated ratio.

Some of the current policies and by-laws will also be reviewed for the next financial year in order to address the loopholes identified in the current financial year as well as to comply with new laws, regulations and circulars applicable.

In conclusion, I would like to urge the Molemole public to go through this document and make inputs and comments to ensure the final document is reflective of the needs and aspirations of the people. You can access the copy of this document electronically via the website or alternatively a hard copy can be accessed in all our municipal service points during office hours.



Mr. K.E Makgatho
Municipal Manager

CHAPTER ONE: THE PLANNING PROCESS

1.1. INTRODUCTION

In this section, we provide a brief overview of legislative context within which the IDP process took place, the basis for IDP review process, institutional arrangements that are in place to drive the IDP process, the local, provincial and national contextual realities that framed the IDP review, process overview in terms of steps and events, the district public participation processes and nascent inter-governmental relations protocol that would assist in the alignment, coordination and integration of service delivery programs in the district.

1.2. POLICIES AND LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORKS

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

1.2.1 THE CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA (ACT 108 OF 1996)

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

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

The constitutional mandate for local government is to:

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

The principle of co-operative governance put forward in the Constitution means that national, provincial and local investments in municipal areas of jurisdiction must be coordinated to ensure that scarce resources are used for maximum impact. Municipalities must therefore adopt alternative planning approaches to address the challenges of providing equitable municipal services that are integrated with service delivery by other spheres of government.

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

1.2.2 THE WHITE PAPER ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT

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

1.2.3 THE MUNICIPAL SYSTEMS ACT (MSA2000)

The Municipal Systems Act defines the IDP as one of the core functions of a municipality and makes it a legal requirement for every council to adopt a single, inclusive and strategic plan for the development of its municipality. This plan should link, integrate and coordinate plans and take into account proposals for development of the municipality. It should also align the municipality's resources and capacity with the implementation of the plan, it should form the policy framework and general basis on which annual budgets must be based; and be compatible with national and provincial development plans and planning requirements.

1.2.4 NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2030)

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



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

1.2.5 NATIONAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVE

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

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

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

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

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

Principle 1:

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

Principle 2:

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

Principle 3:

Beyond the constitutional obligation identified in Principle 2 above, government spending on fixed investment should be focused on localities of economic growth and/or economic potential in order to gear up private sector investment, stimulate sustainable economic

activities and create long-term employment opportunities. The Molemole Municipality will have to pursue this in earnest to ensure that investments are not scattered across the municipality leaving a minimal impact on development.

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

Principle 4:

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

Principle 5:

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

1.2.6 OTHER LAWS THAT PROVIDE GUIDELINES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF IDP'S INCLUDE:

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

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

Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013

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

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

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

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

- Inclusionary Housing Policy;
- Capricorn District Municipality Disaster Management Plan, CDM-DMP);
- Capricorn District Municipality Water Services Development Plan (CDM-WSDP);

1.3. **KEY ASPECTS OF THE SONA AND SOPA**

STATE OF THE NATION ADDRESS (SONA)

The State of the Nation Address (SONA) 2024 was delivered by President Cyril Ramaphosa on Thursday, 8 February 2024 which is place in the 30th year of South Africa's democracy.. It is an annual event in the Republic of South Africa, in which the President of South Africa reports **on the status of the nation**. This speech is delivered to a joint sitting of Parliament, including the National Assembly and the National Council of Provinces. SONA marks the legislature's official opening and is **designed to be a report on the** economic and social state of the nation. It includes a review of the past year and priorities for the current year.

The SONA is one of the most important annual events in the parliamentary calendar as it has budgetary implications demanding robust oversight, one of Parliament's constitutional responsibilities. During the State of the Nation Address, the public has an opportunity to be informed about government's planned priorities for the year ahead. In summary, the SONA is a key tool for the President to communicate the government's plans and progress to the Parliament and the public. The following are key aspespects of SONA 2024:

REVIVAL OF THE ECONOMY

Over the past five years, government has worked to revive the economy from a decade of stagnation and protect it from both domestic and global shocks.

Government has made progress. The economy is today three times larger than it was 30 years



ago. **JOB CREATION** The number of South Africans in employment increased from eight million in 1994 to over 16.7 million now. Over the last two years, the number of jobs being created has been increasing every quarter, and we now have more people in employment than before the pandemic. Yet, our unemployment rate is the highest it has ever been. Even as employment is growing, more people are entering the job market each year than jobs are being created.

ECONOMY AND INVESTMENT Government has laid a foundation for growth through far-reaching economic reforms, an ambitious investment drive, and an infrastructure programme that is starting to yield results. Companies continue to invest, thousands of hectares of farmland are being planted, new factories are being opened and production is being expanded. Government is on track to resolve the most important constraints on economic growth by stabilising energy supply and fixing the logistics system. As these obstacles are removed, the true potential of the economy is unleashed.

INTERVENTIONS TO END LOAD-SHEDDING

Government has set out a clear plan to end load-shedding, which it has been implementing with a single-minded focus through the National Energy Crisis Committee.

Government has delivered on its commitments to bring substantial new power through private investment on to the grid, which is already helping to reduce load-shedding. Last year, government implemented a major debt relief package, which will enable Eskom to make investments in maintenance and transmission infrastructure and ensure its sustainability going forward. Since government revived its renewable energy programme five years ago, it has connected more than 2 500 megawatts of solar and wind power to the grid with three times this amount already in procurement or construction.



CREATING YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

Government has taken steps to address the youth unemployment challenge. Three years ago, building on the success of the Expanded Public Works Programme, it launched the Presidential Employment Stimulus. Through this programme, government has created more than 1.7 million work and livelihood opportunities. Through the stimulus, government has placed more than one million school assistants in 23 000 schools, providing participants with valuable work experience while improving learning outcomes. Through the Presidential Youth Employment Intervention, government established SAYouth.mobi as a zero-rated platform for unemployed young people to access opportunities for learning and earning. Over 4.3 million young people are now engaged on the network and 1.6 million have so far secured opportunities. Government has, working together with the National Youth Development Agency (NYDA), set up a number of initiatives to provide opportunities for young people, including the National Youth Service and the Youth Employment Service. These programmes matter because work matters to people. The NYDA has played a key role in assisting a number of young people to start their own businesses. Having a job does not only provide an income – it is fundamental to people's sense of selfworth, dignity, hope, purpose and inclusion.

WORKPLACE EQUALITY

From the depths of deprivation and inequality, government has worked over 30 years to ensure that all South Africans have an equal chance to prosper. It is not enough to recognise the injustices of the past; we need to correct them. Government has introduced laws and undertaken programmes to enable black South Africans and women to advance in the workplace, to become owners and managers, to acquire land and build up assets. The proportion of jobs in executive management held by black people increased almost five-fold between 1996 and 2016

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE AND FEMICIDE (GBVF)

Another major challenge government has to address is GBVF, which it characterised as the second pandemic. Government has introduced laws and directed more resources to prosecuting perpetrators, providing better support to survivors, and promoting women's economic empowerment.

PROMOTING A GREEN ECONOMY

Government is going to set up a Special Economic Zone in the Boegoebaai port to drive investment in green energy. There is a great deal of interest from the private sector to participate in the boom that will be generated green hydrogen energy projects. Government has decided to support electric vehicle manufacturing in South Africa to grow the automotive sector, which provides good jobs to thousands of workers. It has decided to give special focus to regions like Mpumalanga to enable the creation of new industries, new economic opportunities and sustainable jobs. And in the past year, government has increased the financing pledges for the Just Energy Transition Investment Plan from around R170 billion to almost R240 billion.

CLIMATE CHANGE RESPONSE FUND

To address the persistent effects of global warming, which manifest themselves through persistent floods, fires and droughts, government has decided to establish a Climate Change Response Fund. This will bring together all spheres of government and the private sector in a collaborative effort to build our resilience and respond to the impacts of climate change.

ACCESS TO BROADBAND AND THE INTERNET

Government completed the auction of broadband spectrum after more than a decade of delays, resulting in new investment, lower data costs and improved network reach and quality. These reforms have a profound impact in a society in which access to the Internet has risen dramatically over the last decade. Less than half of all households had internet access in 2011, compared to 79% of households in 2022."

INVESTMENT

Government raised R1.5 trillion in new investment commitments through five South Africa Investment Conferences, of which over R500 billion has already flowed into the economy

ROAD AND RAIL INFRASTRUCTURE In the past five years, the South African National Roads Agency Limited, which manages nearly 25 000 km of roads, has awarded more than 1 200 projects to the value of R120 billion.

LAND OWNERSHIP

As government grows the economy, it is making it more inclusive. Through redistribution, around 25% of farmland in the country is now owned by black South Africans, bringing it closer to achieving the target of 30% by 2030.



SUPPORT FOR BLACK INDUSTRIALISTS

In the last five years, government has supported around 1 000 black industrialists with funding and other forms of support. These black-owned firms employ more than 90 000 workers and contribute many billions of rands to the economy. At the same time, about 200 000 more workers obtained ownership of shares in the companies they work, bringing the total worker ownership in companies in the South African economy to well over half a million workers. This trend continues to grow as more and more companies realise that it is beneficial to their operation that their workers should have a stake in the businesses they work for. The reforms that government has initiated and the work that is underway will enable it to end load-shedding, to improve the logistics system, to achieve water security and ultimately to create jobs.

IMPROVED EDUCATION

One of the worst injustices of apartheid was the manner in which education was used as a tool to perpetuate inequality. Over the last 30 years, government has sought to use education as a tool to create equality. Basic education outcomes are steadily improving across a range of measures. The latest matric pass rate, at 82.9%, is the highest ever. And with each new

year, learners from no-fee schools are accounting for more and more of the bachelor passes achieved. At the same time, fewer learners are dropping out of school.

POVERTY ALLEVIATION

Government's policies and programmes have, over the course of 30 years, lifted millions of people out of dire poverty. Today, fewer South Africans go hungry and fewer live in poverty.

IMPROVED LIFE EXPECTANCY AND HEALTHCARE

South Africans are living longer than ever before. Life expectancy has increased from 54 years in 2003 to 65 years in 2023. Maternal and infant deaths have declined dramatically. Government has built more hospitals and clinics, especially in poor areas, providing better quality care to more South Africans. Today, 95% of persons diagnosed with HIV know their status, 79% of those receive antiretroviral treatment, and 93% of those are virally suppressed. New HIV infections among young people have declined significantly.

FORMAL HOUSING AND CLEAN DRINKING WATER

One of the most visible, impactful and meaningful achievements in the first three decades of freedom has been in providing homes to the people. Today, nearly nine



out of every 10 households live in a formal dwelling. Where there were once shacks and mud houses, there are now homes of brick and mortar. These are homes with water to drink and to wash with, homes with electricity for lighting and cooking. At the end of apartheid, only six out of 10 people had access to clean drinking water. Today, that figure has increased to nearly nine out of 10 South Africans.

IMPROVING MUNICIPALITIES

For services to be delivered, local government has to work. Too many municipalities are failing on governance, financial and service-delivery measures. These constraints affect every aspect of peoples' daily lives. Government has started the implementation of a number of measures to address this problem by providing support to local government, including professionalising the civil service and ensuring that people with the right skills are appointed to key positions. The Presidency, National Treasury and the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs are working together to enhance technical capacity in local government and to improve planning, coordination and fiscal oversight. Through the Presidential izimbizo that have been held across the country, government has seen how the District Development Model (DDM) has brought together all spheres of government and key

stakeholders to address the service delivery challenges in communities. The DDM has proven to be an effective instrument to enhance cooperative governance and collaboration. Government will continue to broaden and deepen this process.

KEY ASPECT OF SOPA

The State of the Province Address also known as SOPA is an annual address to the province by Premier, which focuses on the current political and socio-economic state of the province. In this address the Premier sets out government's key policy objectives and deliverables for the year ahead. It highlights the province's achievements and challenges experienced over the past year and maps the year ahead. SOPA covers wide-ranging political, economic and social matters and considers the general state of South Africa

The Premier reflected on their tenure as the Limpopo Premier since 2013, leading the fifth and sixth administrations through transformation and renewal. This address marks 30 years of democracy in South Africa, a period characterized by responding to the needs and expectations of the people of Limpopo.

Journey of Stabilisation and Growth

The journey of stabilising and growing Limpopo is evidence of the commitment to good governance and sustainable development. The amalgamation of three Bantustan governments and the Transvaal provincial administration marked a significant step towards unity and progress.

Consolidation and Nation Building

Consolidating Limpopo was an important part of nation building. It was a key strategy to dismantle the racial and ethnic divisions erected by the apartheid regime. The

journey covered transformation and development in critical areas, such as the economy and the provision of public goods and services.

Democratic Breakthrough and Constitution

The first democratic elections in April 1994 resulted from the liberation struggle against colonial and apartheid forces. The democratic breakthrough ushered in the current constitution, delivering fundamental human rights to all, regardless of race, gender, and creed.

Improvements in Infrastructure and Services

Significant improvements have been made in access to electricity, healthcare, water, sanitation, and road infrastructure. However, challenges remain, particularly in water provision, which has seen a decline due to various factors.

Education and Economic Contributions

Efforts in education have resulted in improved matric results, with the pass rate now approximating the 80 per cent target. Limpopo's contribution to national economic output has also improved over the past three decades.

Demographic Landscape and Economic Growth

The demographic landscape of Limpopo has undergone a remarkable transformation over the past 30 years, evidenced by the consistent increase in the number of households and population growth. The latest census report highlights Limpopo's economic growth, with various sectors contributing to employment creation and development. However, it underscores the importance of addressing the challenge of youth unemployment, as well as education and skills development.

1.4. POWERS AND FUNCTIONS

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

The powers and functions are as follows:

- The provision and maintenance of child care facilities
- Development of local tourism
- Municipal planning
- Municipal public transport
- Municipal public works
- Storm-water management systems
- Administer trading regulations
- Provision and maintenance of water and sanitation
- Administer billboards and display of advertisement in public areas
- Administer cemeteries, funeral parlours and crematoria
- Cleaning
- Control of public nuisances
- Control of undertakings that sell liquor to the public
- Ensure the provision of facilities for the accommodation, care and burial of animals
- Fencing and fences
- Licensing of dogs
- Licensing and control of undertakings that sell food to the public
- Administer and maintenance of local amenities
- Development and maintenance of local sport facilities
- Develop and administer markets
- Development and maintenance of municipal parks and recreation
- Regulate noise pollution
- Administer pounds
- Development and maintenance of public places
- Refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal
- Administer street trading
- Provision of municipal health services.
- The division of powers and functions between the district municipalities and local municipalities were adjusted by the MEC of corporative Governance in terms of sections 16 and 85 of the Municipal Structures Act, 1998 and published in Provincial Gazette No.878, dated 07 March 2003. The following district municipal powers and functions were transferred to local municipalities:
 - Solid waste disposal sites

- Municipal roads
- Cemeteries and crematoria
- Promotion of local tourism and
- Municipal public works relating to any of the above functions or any other functions assigned to the local municipality.

1.5. MUNICIPAL PRIORITY ISSUES

The Municipality has the following core priority issues:

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

1.6. IDP Process Plan

1.6.3. INTRODUCTION

This section details the process for the development of the next five year Integrated Development Plan (hereafter referred to as the IDP) for Molemole Municipality, with a specific focus on the period 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025.

The Integrated Development Plan is a municipality's principal strategic plan that deals with the most critical development needs of the municipal area (external focus) as

well as the most critical governance needs of the organisation (internal focus). It aims to co-ordinate the work of local and other spheres of government in a coherent plan to improve the quality of life for all the people living in an area. It should take into account the existing conditions and problems and resources available for development. The projects within the IDP are linked to the municipality's budget.

The Integrated Development Plan –

- is drafted and reviewed annually in consultation with the local community as well as interested organs of state and other role players;
- guides and informs all planning and development, and all decisions with regard to planning, management and development;
- forms the framework and basis for the municipality's medium term expenditure framework, annual budgets and performance management system; and
- seeks to promote integration by balancing the economic, ecological and social pillars of sustainability without compromising the institutional capacity required in the implementation, and by coordinating actions across sectors and spheres of government.

1.6.2. PURPOSE OF THE IDP PROCESS PLAN

The purpose of the process plan is to indicate the various planned activities and strategies on which the municipality will embark to compile its integrated development plan and the budget for the medium term budget framework as well as performance management system for implementation of the plan. The process plan enhances integration and alignment between the IDP and Budget, thereby ensuring the development of an IDP based budget. It fulfils the role of a business plan or an operational framework for the IDP process outlining the manner in which the IDP process will be undertaken. In addition, it identifies the activities in the processes around the key statutory annual operational processes of the budget and IDP compilation, performance management implementation and the adoption of the municipality's annual report.

The IDP and Budget processes are two distinct but integrally linked processes which must be coordinated to ensure that the IDP and budget related policies and the final budget are mutually consistent and credible. Credibility refers to the municipality's ability and capacity to spend and deliver services in accordance with its approved budget.

Every attempt has been made in this Process Plan to align the IDP and Budget preparation process, and the Performance Management System (PMS) review. The linkages of the three processes are summarized in the following diagram:

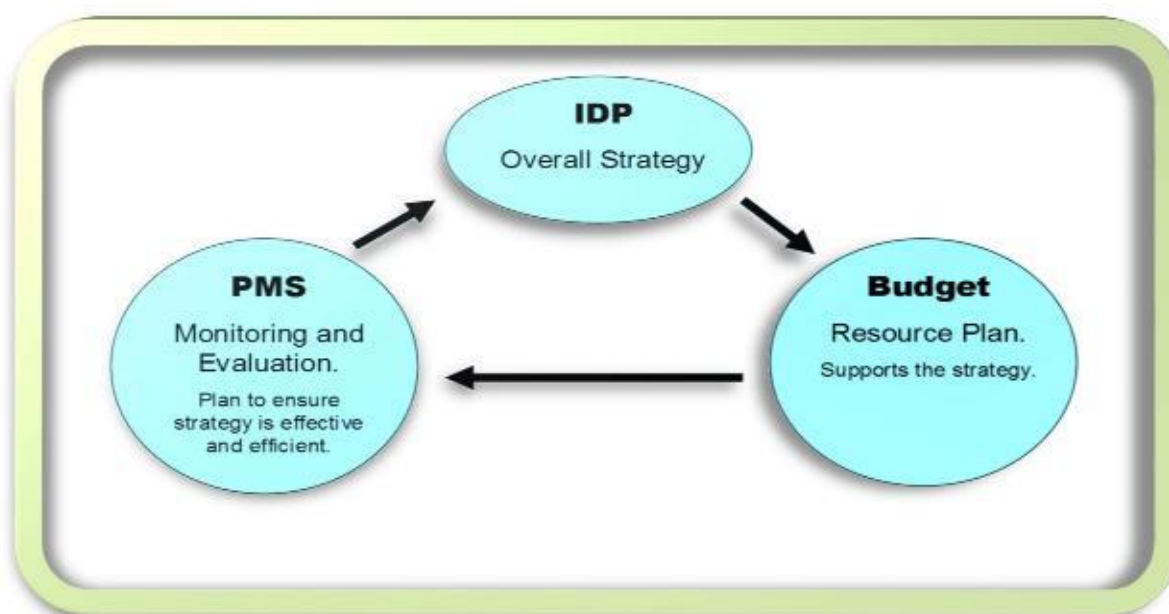


Figure 1: IDP, Budget and PMS

1.6.4. SCOPE OF APPLICATION OF THE IDP

The IDP will be applicable to the Molemole Municipal Area which comprises of sixteen wards. Table below shows all the ward number, ward councilors, their direct contacts and the villages located in the respective wards:

Ward No.	Ward Councillor	Contact No.	Villages
01	Cllr. Rathete Tshepiso	073 444 0279	Morebeng,Nthabiseng,Bosbult,boerlands,Capricorn Park.
02	Cllr. Rampyapedi Tshepiso	071 615 1019	Ga-Sebone,Ga-Mokganya,Riverside,GaMasekela,Ga-Kgatla, Ga-Makgato, Ga- Rakubu, Ga-Mmasa, Masedi,
03	Cllr. Chepape Portia	079 185 8008	Ga-Phasha, Moshate, Greenside, Vuka, Motolone, Moneyane,Ga-thoka,Diwaweng,Gajoel,Molotone.
04	Cllr. Rathaha Masilo	076 606 4232	Sephala,Madiehe,Maila,Makwetja, Ga-Thoka, Mashaha,Mabula,Ga-Chewe
05	Cllr. Ramarutha Evans	072 191 1529	Makgato,Lebowa,Mashabe,Morelele.Maphosa
06	Cllr. Machaka Sina	079 222 9945	Sekonye,Mmamolamodi,Ga-podu dikgading, Mphakane, Springs,
07	Cllr. Machete Elizabeth	072 398 4364	Matseke, Ramatjowe, Sekhokho, Sefene
08	Cllr. Ramusi Moshaba	079 979 5446	Sekakene, Mangata,Polatla, Sione,Ribane, Dikgolaneng,
09	Cllr. Modiba Godfrey	071 517 3795	Matswaing, Sekhokho, Dipateng, Nyakelang, RDP,Sekhwama
10	Cllr. Moabelo Moloko	076 620 5514	Mogwadi,Makgalong A&B,Marowe,Moletjana
11	Cllr. Ngobene Masilo	079 023 6286	Sekakene, Mankwe Park,Fatima,Maupye,Portion of Koekoek.
12	Cllr. Letlalo Selina	060 879 4989	Newstand B Mohodi,Maponto,
13	Cllr. Kgopane Thabitha	072 756 9365	Kofifi, Madikana, Newstand
14	Cllr. Mabitsela Isaac	076 333 0872	Maupye, Koek-Koek Rheinland, Breyland, Bouwlast,Schoonveldt,Brussels,Mokgehle,Westphalia,Portion of Koekoek
15	Cllr. Masoga Phuti	079 979 6061	Sako,Kanana,Witlig(mohlajeng)Kolopo,Sekuruwe, Maribana
16	Cllr. Nong Molema	072 691 737	Mabitsela,Phago,Phaudi,Flora,Masetlhong

Table 3: List of ward councillors with their contacts and villages



1.6.5. LEGAL REQUIREMENTS FOR REVIEW OF THE IDP

The IDP process is regulated by the Municipal Systems Act read together with the Municipal Planning and Performance Regulations, Regulation 796 of 2001 and the Budget by the Municipal Finance

Management Act read together with the Municipal Budget and Reporting regulations. The Municipal Systems Act (MSA) prescribes and requires the following regarding the IDP process:

Section 28 of the MSA

- (1) Each municipal council, within a prescribed period after the start of its elected term, must adopt a process set out in writing to guide the planning, drafting, adoption and review of its integrated development plan.*
- (2) The municipality must through appropriate mechanisms, processes and procedures established in terms of Chapter 4, consult the local community before adopting the process.*
- (3) A municipality must give notice to the local community of particulars of the process it intends to follow.*

Section 29 of the MSA

The process followed by a municipality to draft its integrated development plan, including its consideration and adoption of the draft plan, must –

- (1) be in accordance with a predetermined programme specifying timeframes for the different steps;*
- (2) through appropriate mechanisms, processes and procedures established in terms of Chapter 4 allow for—*
 - a. the local community to be consulted on its development needs and priorities;*
 - b. the local community to participate in the drafting of the IDP; and*
 - c. organs of state, including traditional authorities, and other role players to be identified and consulted on the drafting of the integrated development plan;*
- (3) provide for the identification of all plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of national and provincial legislation; and be consistent with any other matters that may be prescribed by regulation.*

1.6.6. ANNUAL REVISION OF THE FIVE YEAR IDP

a) Legal requirements

Section 34 of the Municipal Systems Act refers to annual review and amendment of the IDP.

A municipal council-

- (a) must review its integrated development
 - (i) annually in accordance with an assessment of its performance measurements in terms of section 41; and*
 - (ii) to the extent that changing circumstances so demand;**
- (b) may amend its integrated development plan in accordance with a prescribed process.*

b) Purpose of annual IDP review

The purpose of the annual review is to .

- reflect and report on progress made with respect to the strategy in the 5 year IDP;
- make adjustments to the strategy if necessitated by changing internal and external circumstances that impact on the appropriateness of the IDP;
- determine annual targets and activities for the next financial year in line with the 5 year strategy; and
- Inform the municipality's financial and institutional planning and most importantly, the drafting of the annual budget.

c) Core components of the IDP

Section 26 of the MSA

An integrated development plan must 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 an identification of communities which do not have access to basic municipal services;*
- (c) the council's development priorities and objectives for its elected term, including its local economic development aims and its internal transformation needs;*

- (d) *the council's development strategies which must be aligned with any national or provincial sectoral plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of legislation;*
- (e) *a spatial development framework which must include the provision of basic guidelines for a land use management system for the municipality;*
- (f) *the council's operational strategies;*
- (g) *applicable disaster management plans;*
- (h) *a financial plan, which must include a budget projection for at least the next three years; and*
- (i) *the key performance indicators and performance targets determined in terms of section*

1.6.7. PHASES OF THE IDP PROCESS

The IDP document is crafted through the IDP process that typically comprises 5 phases as illustrated below:

PHASE 1: ANALYSIS PHASE

The analysis phase is the first and critical phase of the IDP cycle. The phase serves as a *problem statement* phase as information is collected on the existing conditions within the municipality. It focuses on the types of problems faced by people in the area and the causes of these problems. Extensive research and data are the core focus areas, it is important that community consultations be the greater part for realistic up-to-date and reality of communities are unpacked. The following stakeholders were engaged in this phase

- The community
- Magoshi
- CDM
- Provincial and National Departments viz Statistics South Africa (StatsSa),
- Municipal Senior Management and Extended Management

The identified problems are assessed and prioritized in terms of what is urgent and what needs to be done first.

Information on availability of resources is also collected during this phase.

At the end of this phase, the municipality will be able to provide:

- An assessment of the existing level of development
- Details on priority issues and problems and their causes
- Information on available resources.

PHASE 2: STRATEGIES

Management and Political leadership of Molemole, After the consultations with locals, the municipality works on finding solutions to the problems assessed in phase one. The Municipal Council and Management discuss strategic issues such as vision, mission, future directions, strategic outcomes and outputs as well as measures and targets for each strategic output.

PHASE 3: PROJECTS PHASE

During this phase the municipality works on the design and content of projects/programmes identified during Phase 2. Clear details for each project have to be worked out and budget provision needs to be made for the next 3 years with updated cost estimates.

The strategies phase and the project phase were interrogated to the later by the municipality during the strategic planning sessions. The sessions were divided into three sessions to ensure maximize the interpretation of the identified problems were Senior Management held theirs and later extended a management finally controllers. Key external stakeholders fully participated in the while addressing their respective competency/ funded managers such as water provisions, disaster management while CoGHSTA ensured that they are some in line with MEC's recommendations.

PHASE 4: INTEGRATION PHASE

Once all projects have been identified, the municipality has to check again that they contribute to meeting the objectives outlined in Phase 2. These projects will provide an overall picture of the development plans. All the development plans must now be integrated. The municipality should also have overall strategies for issues like dealing

with poverty alleviation and disaster management. These strategies should be integrated and aligned with strategies from other spheres of government.

PHASE 5: APPROVAL

Approval phase is the 5 and final phase of the circle. The approval of the draft IDP/ Budget must be done before the end of March on an annual basis. The aim is to afford the public to make representative/ comments prior to the final approval. a reasonable timeframe is provided in line with prescripts of applicable legislation for the public to make comments on the draft IDP and draft budget for comments and submissions. Consultation with communities and stakeholders and then final approval by Council by end May annually.

1.6.8. TIME-FRAMES FOR 2024/2025 IDP AND BUDGET REVIEW

The time frames for the 2024/25 IDP and Budget Review processes are detailed below.

PHASE	PROCESS	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBILITY	TARGET DATE	AMENDED DATES
PLANNING	PMS	Signing of all Performance Contracts of Senior Managers	Municipal Manager	26 July 2023	
		Strategic Planning Session on the Review of 2022/2023 Organizational Performance on IDP/Budget	Management	31 July 2023	10- 11 August 2023
		Tabling of draft Annual Performance Report to council	Municipal Manager & Mayor	29 August 2023	TBC
	IDP	Establishment of IDP Representative Forum and 1 st IDP Rep Meeting (IDP Status Quo Report and 1 st Quarter Report awareness session)	Mayor	31 October 2023	08 December 2023
ANALYSIS		Management Strategic working session on IDP Analysis Phase	Management	23,24 & 25 October 2022	6-7, 9-10 November 2023
		Finalize review of IDP Analysis Phase	Management	25 October 2023	25 October 2023
STRATEGIES AND OBJECTIVES	IDP	Tabling of draft policies	Municipal Manager & Mayor	28 November 2023	TBC
		Submission of 2023/2024 Mid-Year Organizational Performance Assessment Report on IDP and Budget	Municipal Manager	29 January 2024	TBC
	PMS	Tabling of 2022/2023 Draft Annual Report and	Mayor	29 January 2024	TBC

PHASE	PROCESS	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBILITY	TARGET DATE	AMENDED DATES
		submission to Oversight Committee			
		Public Hearings on 2021/2022 Draft Annual Report	Municipal Public Accounts Committee	5–09 February 2024	TBC
	PMS	2 nd IDP Representative Forum (IDP Status Quo Report and 2 nd Quarter Report awareness session)	Mayor	29 February 2024	28 February 2024
PROJECTS, PROGRAMMES and BUDGET	IDP	Strategic working session on IDP Strategies & Projects Phase	Management & Council	16,17&18 March 2024	11-12 & 14 15 March
	IDP IDP AND BUDGET	Presentation of Draft 2023/2024 IDP/Budget & Budget related policies to Portfolio Committees	Management	12 – 13 March 2024	TBC
		Consideration of Draft IDP/Budget related policies to be tabled to EXCO	Management	26 March 2024	27 March 2024
		Submission of reviewed 2022/2023 SDBIP aligned to budget adjustment and Adjustment budget 2021/2022 to Provincial Treasury, National Treasury and COGHSTA	Municipal Manager	27 March 2024	27 March 2024
	IDP AND BUDGET PMS	Tabling of 2021/2022 Draft IDP/Budget and Draft Budget related policies to Council	Municipal Manager	26 March 2024	27 March 2024

PHASE	PROCESS	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBILITY	TARGET DATE	AMENDED DATES
		Tabling of 2019/2020 Annual and Oversight Report to council	Mayor	26 March 2024	27 March 2024
	IDP AND BUDGET	Consultation with rate payers	Mayor	28-29 March 2024	28- 29 March 2024
		2021/2022 Draft IDP/Budget Consultative Meetings	Mayor	06– 10 April 2024	3- 5 April 2024
		3 rd IDP Representative Forum (Draft IDP/Budget and 3 rd Quarter report)	Mayor	24 April 2024	8 April 2024
	IDP AND BUDGET	Final Draft IDP/Budget and budget related policies presented to portfolio committees	Senior Managers	16 – 17 April 2024	9-12 April 2024
	IDP AND BUDGET	Final Draft IDP/Budget and budget related policies presented to EXCO	Municipal Manager and All Senior Managers	28 or 29 April 2024	18 April 2024
	IDP AND BUDGET PMS	Organizational strategic planning session (finalization of inputs from communities during public consultations)	All Senior Managers, Divisional Managers and All councillors	26,27 & 28 May 2024	
APPROVAL	IDP AND BUDGET PMS	Tabling and Approval of 2022/2024 Final IDP/Budget and Draft 2021/2022 SDBIP	Mayor/Council	29 May 2024	

PHASE	PROCESS	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBILITY	TARGET DATE	AMENDED DATES
	IDP AND BUDGET	Submission of approved 2022/2023 IDP/Budget to MEC(COGHSTA), Provincial Treasury and National Treasury	SIDP Manager	08 June 2024	
		Publish and distribute approved 2022/2023 IDP/Budget	Municipal Manager	15 June 2024	
APPROVAL	IDP AND BUDGET PMS	Submission and approval of 2022/23 Final SDBIP to the Mayor	Municipal Manager	25 June 2024	
	IDP AND BUDGET PMS PMS	Submission and approval of 2022/2023 Performance contracts of section 57 managers to EXCO/COUNCIL	Municipal Manager	26 July 2024	

Table 5 IDP process plan

1.6.9. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

It is the primary responsibility of Council, its Councilors, officials and staff to ensure that integrated planning is undertaken. The Molemole Local Council is responsible for the approval of the IDP for the municipal area.

This process belongs to the municipality and, thus, should be owned and controlled by the municipality. Councilors, senior officials, local/traditional authorities, sector departments and parastatals, civil society and trade unions, amongst others, have distinct roles to play during integrated development planning processes.

a) Roles and responsibilities

Roles	Responsibility
Municipal Council	The ultimate decision making body on IDP process. Approves, and adopt IDP.

Roles	Responsibility
Mayor	The Mayor is responsible for driving the whole IDP process in the municipality. The day to day management of the IDP process has been delegated to the Office of the Municipal Manager. The IDP Manager deals with the day-to-day issues relating to the IDP and chairs the IDP Steering Committee. The IDP Steering Committee is a technical working team of dedicated officials who together with the Municipal Manager and/or the IDP Manager must ensure a smooth compilation and implementation of the IDP.
Municipal Manager	The Municipal Manager's Office serve as the driver responsible for the whole IDP Review process.
IDP Steering Committee	The IDP Steering Committee is a Technical Working Team of dedicated Heads of Departments and Senior officials who support the IDP Manager to ensure the smooth planning process. The IDP Steering Committee may appoint IDP Task Teams to deal with specific issues as delegated to them by the Steering Committee. In this regard, all municipal departments are expected to: • Providing relevant technical and financial information for analysis in order to • determine priority issues; • Contributing technical expertise in the consideration of strategies and • identification of projects; • Providing departmental operational and capital budgetary information;

Roles	Responsibility
	- Responsible for the preparation of project proposals; and - Responsible for preparing amendments to the draft IDP for submission to council for approval.
IDP Representative Forum	The IDP Representative Forum is the structure that facilitates and coordinates participation of various stakeholders in the IDP process. The IDP Representative Forum is well constituted and functional.
Communities	Communicate their needs and priorities through Ward Committees, Ward Councillors and through village, ward based meetings and imbizos.

Table 1: Roles and responsibilities

Hereunder is stipulated the roles and responsibilities of the three spheres of government and other relevant stakeholders in the IDP process:

Roles & responsibilities of spheres of government and other relevant stakeholders in the IDP	
Spheres of Government	Roles and responsibilities
National Government	The role of the national government in the IDP process is to provide a legal framework, policy guidelines and principles for sectoral, provincial and local government planning. National government's involvement in the process was basically restricted to the input from specific departments (e.g. DWAF) rendering services in the provinces and to assist and guide municipalities in the IDP process
Provincial government	The role of the provincial government is to monitor the IDP process on a provincial level, facilitate horizontal alignment of the IDP'S of the District Municipalities within the province and to ensure that vertical /sector alignment took place between provincial sector departments and the municipal planning process.

District Municipality	The role of the District municipality is firstly to compile a 5- year IDP as part of an integrated system of planning and delivery, which will serve as an outline for all future development activities within the municipal area. Secondly, the District municipality is also responsible to effect horizontal alignment of the IDPs of the Local Municipalities, vertical alignment between district and local planning and the facilitation of vertical alignment of IDPs with other spheres of government and sector departments.
Other Stakeholders	The input and participation of corporate service providers, private sector, NGO's, representatives of organized stakeholder groups, etc. in the IDP process is important as these stakeholders are involved in providing goods and rendering services.

Table 2: Roles and responsibilities of spheres of government and other relevant stakeholders

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

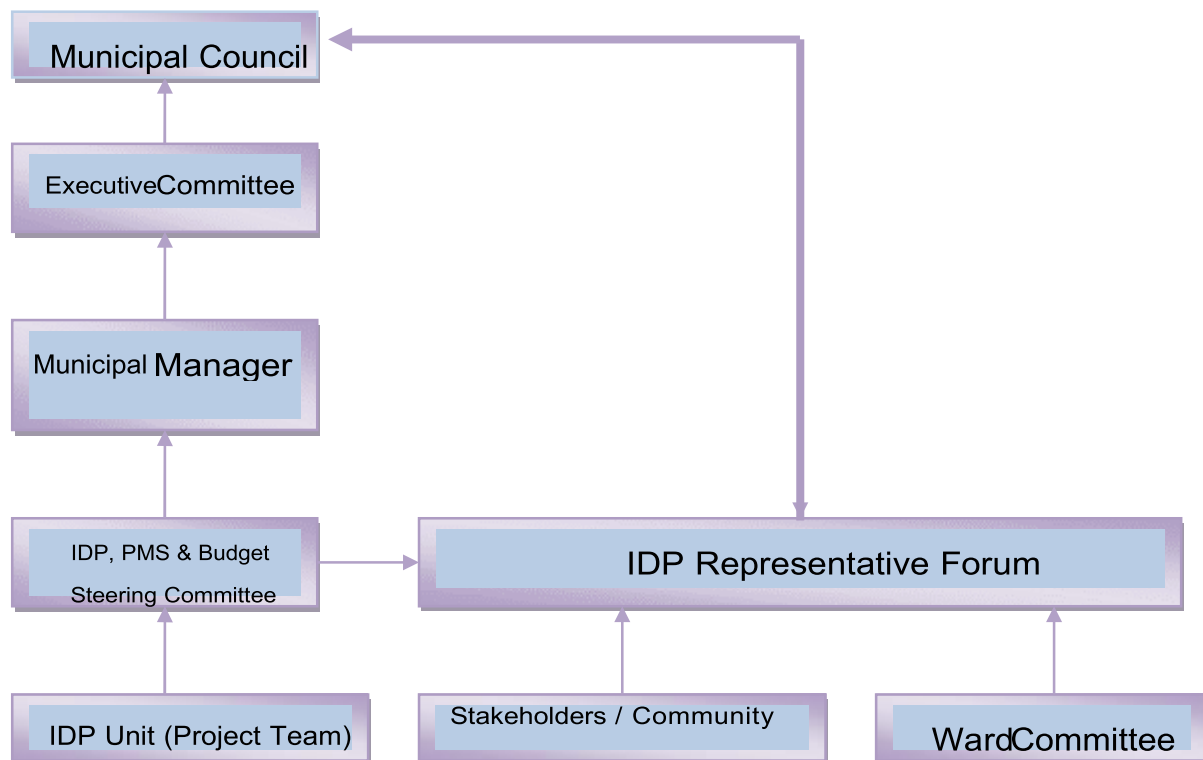


Figure 2: IDP Interrelationships

1.7. STRUCTURES OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN THE IDP PROCESS

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

- The Ward Committee system
- Molemole IDP Representative forum

1.7.1. WARD COMMITTEES

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

- Preparation, implementation and review of the IDP, Establishment, implementation and review of a Performance Management Framework, (PMS) and preparation and review of the municipal annual budgets.
- Compile montly reports during community feedback programmes of the municipality with the assistance of the Ward Councillor. They represent various sectors within he wards, e.g. Water, Electricity and road infrastructure.

1.7.2. THE IDP REPRESENTATIVE FORUM

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

Government Departments

Farmers

Business Sector

Traditional Healers

Religious groups

Traditional Authorities

Education Sector

NonGovernmental Organisations

Civic organisation

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

1.8. METHODS AND CHANNELS OF INTERACTION WITH STAKEHOLDERS DURING IDP/BUDGET PROCESS PLAN

The following mediums/methods can be used to inform or communicate to stakeholders at any point in time during the process:

Meetings



Newspaper/Municipal Publications

Social Media



MEC' IDP ASSESSMENT REPORT

The annual MEC's Assessment of IDP's forms the basis of the review processes of the IDP and Budget. Issues raised by the assessment report are considered in the next cycle of the IDP review. In preparation of this Final 2024/2025 IDP/Budget consideration was made to the IDP assessment report of 2024/2025 together with the Draft assessment of the Draft 2024/2025 IDP/Budget issued in April 2024

Evidential Criteria / KPIs	Yes/No
Are the powers and functions of the municipality outlined?	Yes
Is there an indication of structures to drive the IDP?	Yes
Is there a reflection of Municipal Priorities?	Yes
Is there an IDP Steering Committee (comprising of Section 56 Managers and other key officials) to drive the IDP Process?	Yes
Is there a functional IDP Representative Forum representing a wide-range/ diverse stakeholders?	Yes

Evidential Criteria / KPIs	Yes/No
Is there an adopted IDP Review Framework and Process Plan to guide the IDP Review Process?	Yes
Did public participation take place as envisaged in the IDP Process Plan?	Yes
DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE	
Is there any reflection of the following: i.e. Population Trends, Age Distribution in terms of Gender, Male and Female, Unemployment Rates, Income levels, Education Profile, People with Disabilities?	Yes
Does the spatial analysis provide a picture of the spatial challenges with regards to:- - Land use management tools, - Land claims, Growth points - Settlement Patterns and Development, - Informal Settlement and land invasions, - Degradation of the natural environment , and - Opportunities (i.e. land availability) of the municipality?	Yes
Is there an indication of the hierarchy of settlements (i.e. PGP, DGP, LSC or 1 st to 5 th Order settlements) within the municipal area?	Yes
Does the spatial analysis provide maps to depict space economy?	Yes
Does the municipality have (strategic) objectives to address spatial challenges highlighted?	Yes
Are the spatial strategies of the municipality responding to the spatial challenges and opportunities in the municipality?	Yes
Is there an indication of spatial programmes / projects with: ▪ Targets and indicators; ▪ Timing; ▪ Cost and budget, and ▪ Implementing agent(s)?	Yes
Are the spatial projects responding to the spatial strategies of the municipality?	Yes
Are there other spatial projects initiated by sector departments in the municipality?	Yes

Evidential Criteria / KPIs	Yes/No
Does the municipality have a Spatial Development Framework SDF)	Yes
Does the municipality have a Land Use Management System / Scheme (LUMS) to guide land use in the municipality?	No
Is there an indication of the following aspects? Biophysical Environment, Overgrazing, Erosion , Veld Fire, Topography , Deforestation, Global Warming and Climate Change , Geology Air Quality, Waste Management, Heritage Sites, Natural Water bodies and Wetlands, Chemical Spills and Hazardous accidents and Informal Settlement.	Yes
Does the municipality have strategic objectives to address Air pollution and Climate change challenges?	Yes
Is there an indication of Environmental programmes / projects with: ▪ Targets and indicators; ▪ Timing; ▪ Cost and budget, and ▪ Implementing agent(s)?	Yes
Are the Environmental programme/projects responding to the Environmental strategies of the municipality?	Yes
Are there Environmental s projects initiated by sector departments in the municipality?	Yes
Does the municipality have Environmental Management Plan?	No
KPA 2: Basic Service Delivery & Infrastructure Planning	
Does the municipality have powers and functions with regard to the provision of water and sanitation?	
Is the municipality designated as a Water Services Authority (WSA) and/or Water Service Provider (WSP)	
Is there a depiction of the Water Catchment Areas and Water sources in the municipality?	Yes

Evidential Criteria / KPIs	Yes/No
Is the water and sanitation services backlog indicated in the analysis?	Yes
Is there an indication of the provision of Free Basic Water (FBW) and Free Basic Sanitation (FBS) in the municipality?	Yes
Are the water and sanitation services (strategic) objectives of the municipality articulated?	Yes
Is there an indication of strategies for: ▪ improving access to sustainable water and sanitation services ▪ Maintaining, extending and upgrading the municipal water and sanitation assets;	Yes
Is there an indication of all the water and sanitation programmes / projects with: - targets and indicators; - timing; - cost and budget, and - Implementing agent(s)?	Yes
Is there a link (relation or logical sequencing) between the “water and sanitation strategies” and the “water and sanitation” projects?	Yes
Are there other water and sanitation projects initiated by other parties in the municipality?	Yes
Integration Phase: Water and Sanitation	
Does the municipality have a Water Services Development Plan?	
If no, which agency performs this function other than the municipality?	
Is the municipality an electricity services provider, if not, who provides electricity services in the municipal area?	
Is the electricity backlog of the municipality indicated?	Yes
Is there an indication of other sources of Energy?	No
Is there any indication of the provision of Free Basic Electricity (FBE) in the municipality?	Yes

Evidential Criteria / KPIs	Yes/No
Are there “electricity and energy provision” (strategic) objectives of the municipality articulated?	Yes
Are there strategies for: ▪ Improving access to sustainable and affordable electricity services; ▪ Maintaining, extending and upgrading the municipal electricity assets	Yes Yes
Is there an indication of energy / electricity programmes / projects with: - targets and indicators; - timing; - cost and budget, and - Implementing agent(s)?	Yes
Is there a link (relation or logical sequencing) between the “energy / electricity strategies and energy/electricity projects?	Yes
Are there other energy / electricity projects initiated by Eskom, the Department of Mineral Resources and the Department of Energy?	No/ yes
Is the municipality an electricity services provider?	Yes
If yes, does the municipality have an Energy Master Plan?	No
If no, which other parties are responsible for the provision of electricity services in the municipality?	
Does the municipality have Powers and Functions on roads?	No
Does the analysis phase provide the state of roads and storm water-drainage, and the backlogs thereof?	Yes
Which other institution(s) have powers and functions on national, provincial, district roads within your municipality?	
Are the “roads and storm water drainage” (strategic) objectives of the municipality articulated?	Yes

Evidential Criteria / KPIs	Yes/No
Are there strategies for: ▪ Provision of sustainable roads and storm water drainage; and ▪ Rehabilitation/Maintenance, extension and upgrading of municipal roads and storm water drainage?	Yes Yes
Is there an indication of roads and storm water programmes / projects with: - targets and indicators; - timing; - cost and budget, and - Implementing agent(s)?	Yes
Is there a link (relation or logical sequencing) between the “roads and storm water” strategies and the “road and storm water” projects?	Yes
Are there other roads and storm water projects initiated by the district, Road Agency Limpopo, the Department of Roads and Transport and SANRAL in the municipality?	Yes
Does the municipality have a Roads Master Plan?	Yes
Does the municipality have powers and functions with regard to waste management?	Yes
Does the analysis indicate the (rural and urban) backlog level of waste management in the municipality?	Yes
Is there waste collection in rural areas?	No
Does the municipality have licensed land fill site(s)	Yes
Are the “waste management” (strategic) objectives of the municipality articulated?	Yes
Are there strategies for: ▪ Provision of sustainable waste-management infrastructure; ▪ Maintaining and upgrading the municipal waste management assets (like transport, bins and landfill sites)	Yes

Evidential Criteria / KPIs	Yes/No
Is there an indication of waste management programmes / projects with: - targets and indicators; - timing; - cost and budget, and - Implementing agent(s)?	Yes
Is there a link (relation or logical sequencing) between “waste management” strategies and “waste management” projects?	Yes
Are there other waste management projects initiated by the parties in the municipality?	Yes
Does the municipality have an Integrated Waste Management Plan?	No
Does the analysis provide an indication of public transport challenges in the municipality?	Yes
Is there indication of mode of public transport in the municipality?	
Are the public transport (strategic) objectives of the municipality articulated?	Yes
Is there an indication of public transport programmes / projects with: - targets and indicators; - timing; - cost and budget, and - Implementing agent(s)?	Yes
Is there a link (relation or logical sequencing) between the “public transport strategies and the “public transport” projects?	No
Are there other public transport projects initiated by the Dept. of Roads and Transport or other parties in the municipality?	Yes
Is the municipality a transport authority	No
If yes, does the municipality have an Integrated Transport Plan?	No
Does the analysis provide a picture of the state of housing in the municipality?	Yes
Is there an indication of backlog In the provision of housing in the Municipality?	Yes

Evidential Criteria / KPIs	Yes/No
Does the municipality have objectives and detailed strategies aimed at achieving sustainable and integrated human settlements?	
<i>Is there an Indication of Human Settlement Project/Programme with:</i> - targets and indicators; - timing; - cost and budget, and - Implementing agent(s)?	No
Does the municipality have the Human Settlement Plan?	yes
Has the municipality indicated the backlogs of classroom guided by norms and standards?	Yes
Are there strategic objectives and strategies to address backlogs regarding categories of schools and classrooms in the municipality?	Yes
Are there planned programmes/ projects budgeted for to address schools and classroom shortages in the municipality?	No
Does the analysis provide a Picture of number of health Facilities as well as shortage/backlogs thereof?	Yes
Is there an indication of State of prevalence of Range of diseases Including, HIV & AIDS?	Yes
Are there strategic objectives and strategies to address backlogs regarding health provision	No
Are there projects/programme in relation to health provision	Yes
Does the municipality have Health Plan guided by the health and norms standards?	No
Is there an indication of safety and security challenges in the Municipality	Yes
Are there strategic objectives and strategies to address challenges of safety and security?	Yes

Evidential Criteria / KPIs	Yes/No
Has the municipality reflected safety and security programme/projects with - targets and indicators; - timing; - cost and budget, and - Implementing agent(s)?	No
Safety and Security – Integration Phase	
Does the municipality have Safety and Security strategy?	No
Does the analysis provide status on Disaster management/Emergency Services in the municipality?	Yes
Are Disaster management /Emergency Services strategic objectives and strategies highlighted in the IDP?	Yes
Is there an indication of disaster programme/projects with - targets and indicators; - timing; - cost and budget, and - Implementing agent(s)?	Yes
Does the municipality have Disaster Management Plan?	Yes
Does the analysis provide the following: i.e. Network Infrastructure challenges	Yes
Are the telecommunication strategic objectives and strategies reflected in the IDP	No
Are there telecommunication programme and projects with targets and indicators; - timing; - cost and budget, and - implementing agent(s)?	No
Does the analysis provide challenges with regard to libraries, sports, Art and cultural challenges and backlogs on recreational facilities?	Yes
Are the strategic objectives and strategies indicated to address libraries sports, art, and culture challenges?	No

Evidential Criteria / KPIs	Yes/No
Are there programme/projects with targets and indicators; - timing; - cost and budget, and - Implementing agent(s)?	Yes
Does the analysis provide the economic profile for the municipality, in terms of: • Economic challenges (e.g. unemployment rates, disaggregated in terms of gender, age, etc. • Levels of current economic activities – dominant sectors and potential sectors	Yes Yes
Is there a clear indication of the state of the local skills base?	Yes
Is there any indication of the number of jobs created in your municipality through LED initiatives?	Yes
Are the “Local Economic Development” (strategic) objectives of the municipality articulated?	
Are there strategies for: ▪ Business attraction, expansion and retention; ▪ Promoting (Public -Private – Partnerships (PPP) and community partnerships in building the local economy; ▪ Enhancing cluster / sector competitiveness; and ▪ Place marketing	Yes Yes Yes No
Is there an indication of the LED programmes / projects with: - targets and indicators; - timing; - cost and budget, and - Implementing agent(s)?	Yes
Is there a link (relation or logical sequencing) between the “Local Economic Development” strategies and the “Local Economic Development” projects?	Yes
Are there other complimentary LED programmes / projects initiated by the other spheres of government or non-governmental agencies in the municipality?	Yes
Does the municipality have Local Economic Development Strategy?	Yes

Evidential Criteria / KPIs	Yes/No
Is there an indication of municipal relations with key stakeholders such as traditional leadership, business sector, non-governmental and community based organizations, academic and research institutions?	Yes
Is there any indication of audit, corruption, and risk management, Audit Findings, Availability and Functionality of MPAC, Council Committee, Supply Chain Committee communication challenges within the municipality?	Yes
Is there evidence showing: • Special focus to promote people with disabilities, women and youth? Gender equity promoted for access to economic opportunities?	Yes
Are Ward Committees established and Community Development Workers (CDWs') appointed to serve as conduits between the municipality and the community?	Yes
Are the "good governance and public participation" (strategic) objectives of the municipality articulated?	
Are there strategies for: ▪ Promoting good governance in the municipality; ▪ Promoting effective communication and public participation in the municipality; ▪ Promoting the needs of special groups (women, the disabled and youth)	Yes
Is there an indication of governance and public participation programmes / projects with: - targets and indicators; - timing; - cost and budget, and - Implementing agent(s)?	Yes
Does the municipality have the following:	
Community participation strategy	Yes
Internal Audit Committee Function	Yes
Complaints Management System	Yes
Risk Management Strategy	Yes

Evidential Criteria / KPIs	Yes/No
Anti-Corruption Strategy	Yes
Are there indications of corrective steps for Audit finding or reports with matters of emphasis?	Yes
KPA 5: Financial Viability	
Does the status quo analysis reflect the following with regard to financial viability: • Revenue management and credit control • Indication of national and provincial allocations • Rates/Tariff Policy • Cash Flow management • Indigent Policy • Banking and Investment Policy • Supply Chain Management • Tariff Policy • Inventory and Asset Management	Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes
Are the “financial” (strategic) objectives of the municipality articulated?	
Are there strategies for promoting proper financial management in the municipality?	Yes
Is there an indication of financial programmes / projects with: - targets and indicators; - timing; - cost and budget, and - Implementing agent(s)?	Yes
Does the municipality have an: - MTEF Allocations - 5 Year Financial Plan - Tariff policies - Rates and Taxes policies - Supply chain management policies	Yes
Are the powers and functions of the municipality indicated?	Yes

Evidential Criteria / KPIs	Yes/No
Is there an indication of an approved organizational structure of the municipality?	Yes
Does the analysis provide an indication of whether the organogram is aligned to the powers and functions of the municipality?	Yes
Are there any employment equity challenges outlined?	Yes
Are the skills needs of the municipality articulated?	
Is the vacancy rate within the municipality outlined?	
Are the municipal transformation and organizational development strategic objectives of the municipality articulated?	
Is there an indication of municipal transformation and organisation development programmes / projects with: - targets and indicators; - timing; - cost and budget, and - Implementing agent(s)?	
Is there a link (relation or logical sequencing) between the strategies and the projects?	
Does the municipality have an Institutional Plan?	Yes
Is there a Workplace Skills Plan?	Yes
Does Municipality have an Employment Equity Plan?	Yes

Table 6: MEC assessment report

CHAPTER TWO : SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

2.1. DESCRIPTION OF THE MUNICIPAL AREA

Molemole Local Municipality (MLM) is located in the Capricorn District Municipality (CDM) in the Limpopo Province. It is one of the four Municipalities in the district with Blouberg, Lepelle-Nkumpi and Polokwane Municipalities. Molemole Municipal Boundary is bordered by Polokwane Municipality, Blouberg Municipality Greater Letaba Municipality and Makhado Municipality. Molemole Local Municipality head office is located in Mogwadi town, 65 kilometers north of Polokwane City. The municipality has 125 153 people.

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

The municipality is bordered by:

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

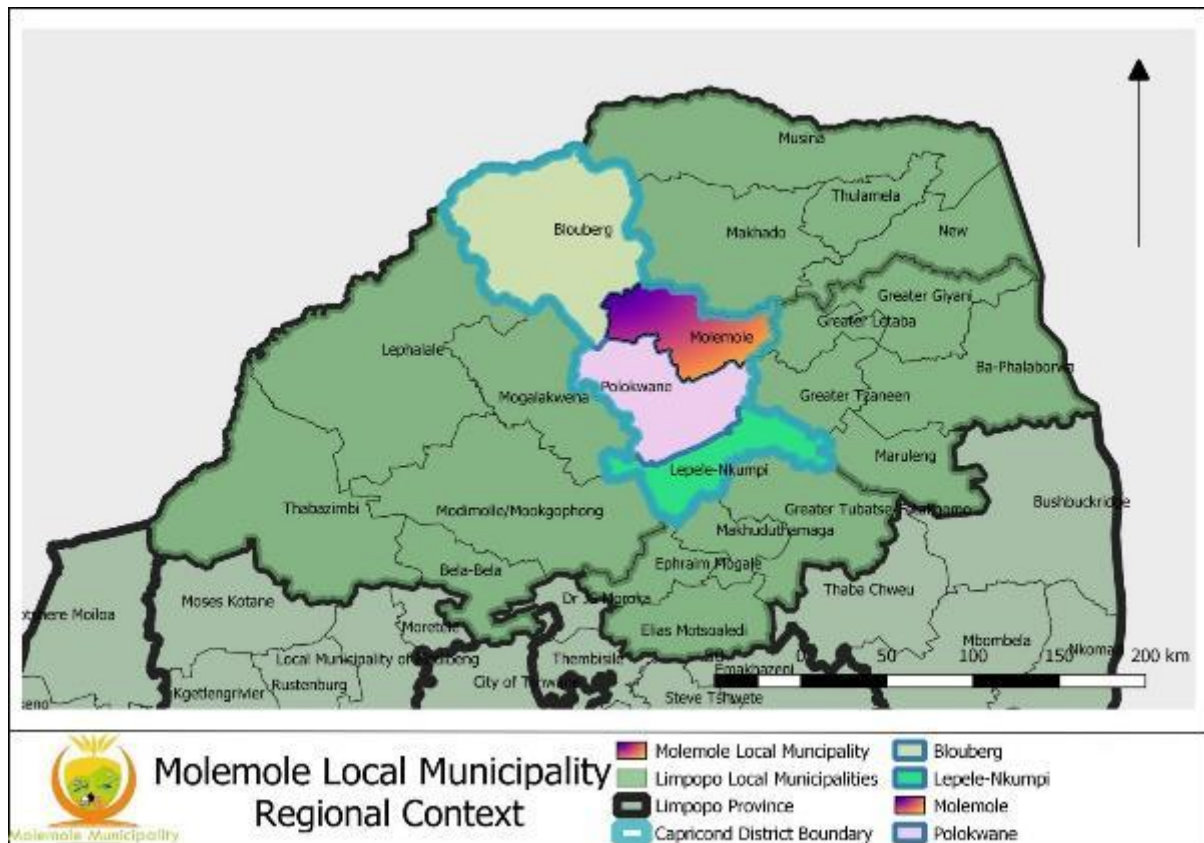
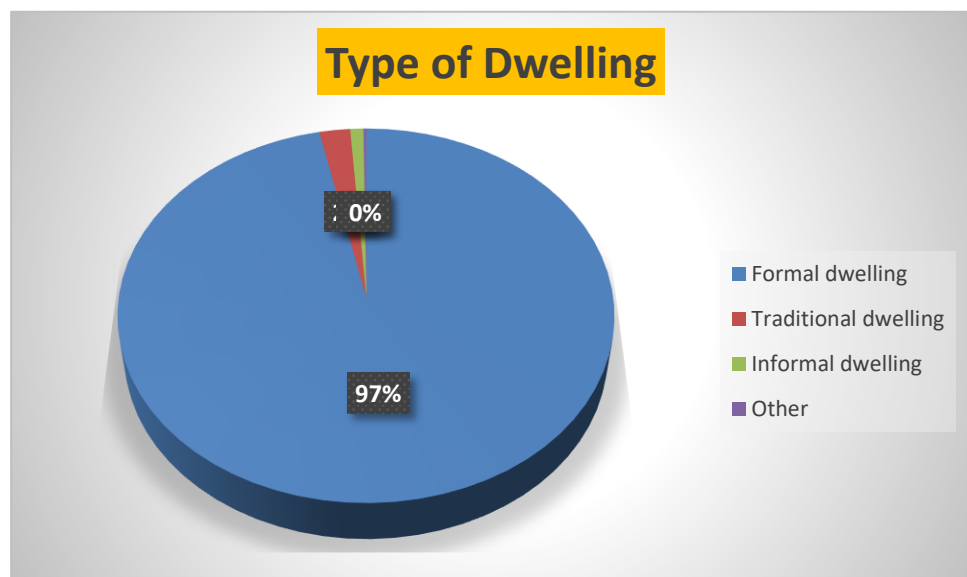
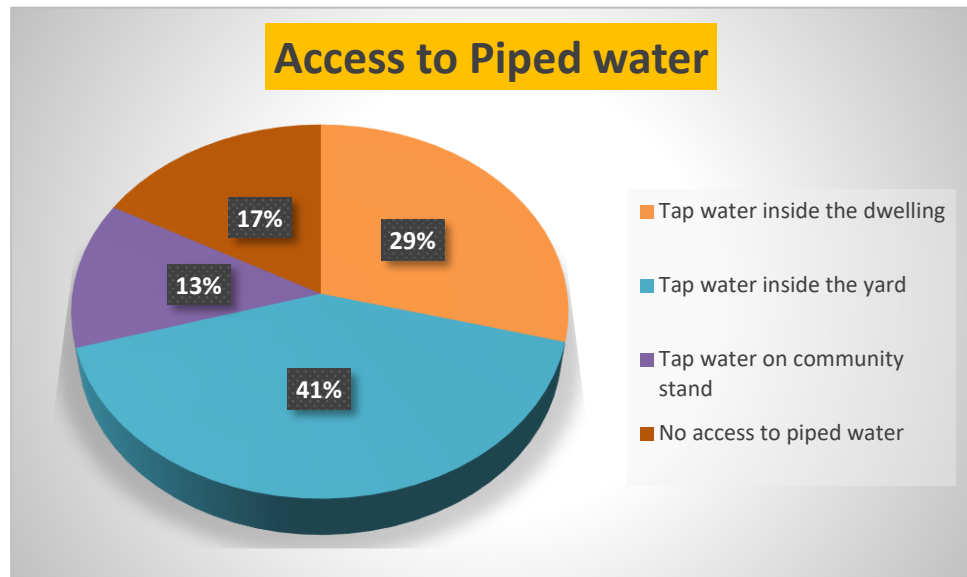
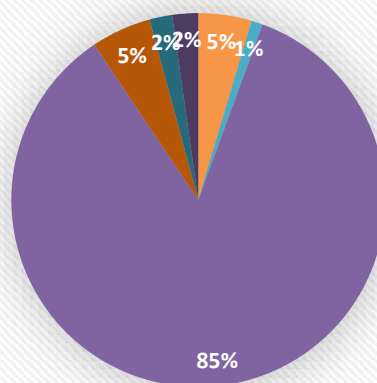


Figure 3: Map of Limpopo

2.2.1 DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

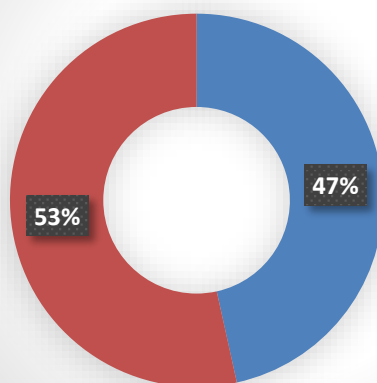


Main Toilets Facility

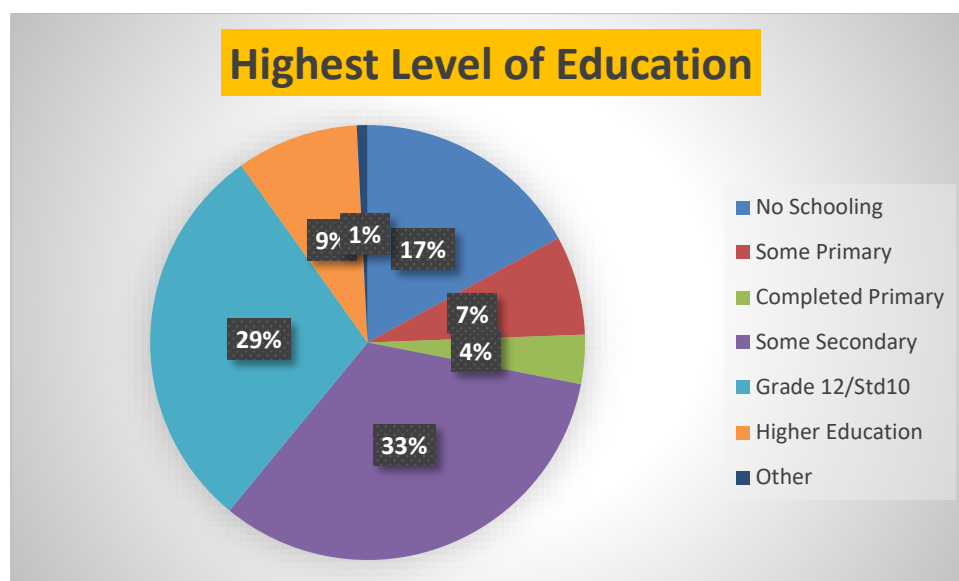


■ Flush toilet
 ■ Chemical toilets
 ■ Pit toilet
 ■ Bucket toilet
 ■ Other
 ■ None

Population Gender



■ MALE
■ FEMALE



2.2.1.1 POPULATION TRENDS

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

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

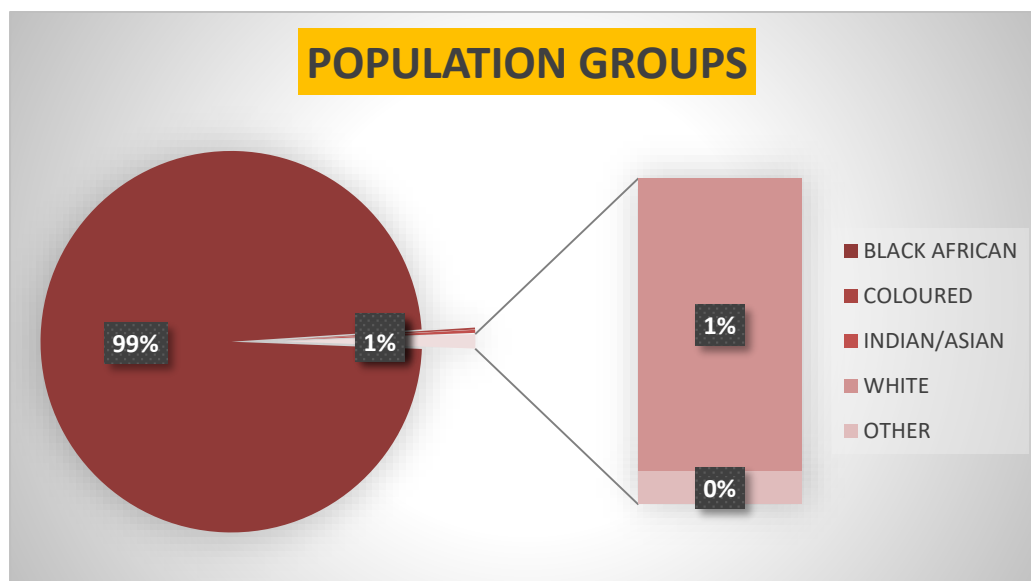
Demographic trends are key driving forces in any economic development strategy and hence must be considered in any planning process. The demographic profile influences the type and level of demand of goods and services and the pressure on local services and transport.

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

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

2.2.1.2 MOLEMOLE RACIAL COMPOSITION

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



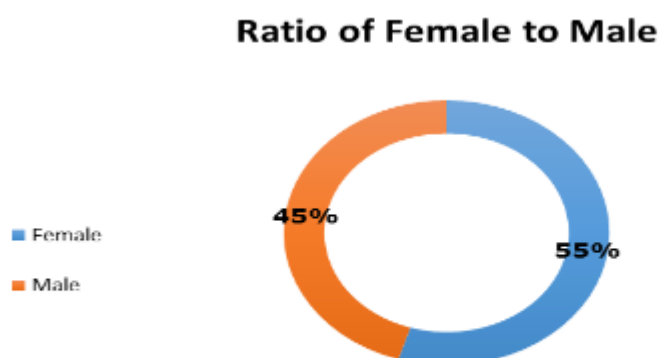
Molemole in Comparison with Capricorn District Racial Composition

The most spoken language in Molemole is Sepedi at 91% compared to 88.6% in the whole of Capricorn and more than 1.5 (54.71%) times the figure in Limpopo. The following figure shows statistics on spoken languages within the municipality.

Molemole Racial Composition In a Tabular Illustration

2.2.1.3 AGE AND GENDER DISTRIBUTION.

The gender distribution of a population plays an equally vital role in influencing growth prospects, and will inform decisions on the provision of services such as community services and transport. The ratio of Female to Male in 2016 is still high at 54.8% to 45.2% (Statssa, 2022), representing 0.7 percentage point increase c. This is more than the averages for National (51:49), Limpopo (52.8:47.2) and CDM (53:47), see figure 1.4 below:



From Table 9 below it is clear to observe that females constitute a large percentage than males per settlement. This is largely due to migrant labour system.

Table 9: Gender Distribution per Settlement 2011

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

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

2.2.1.4 AGE DISTRIBUTION PER SETTLEMENT

The age structure of a population plays an equally vital role in influencing growth prospects, and will inform planning decisions for the provision of services such as basic services like water, sanitation, refuse removal, electricity infrastructure and transport.

Table 1.1 and figure 1.3 below depicts the age distribution of the population as at 2018;

Totals	0 to 4 years	5 to 19 years	20 to 29 years	30 to 64 years	Over 65 years	Total
Total no.	16,570.06	45,156.57	19,858.77	34,910.96	9,992.63	126,489.00
Percentage	13.10%	35.70%	15.70%	27.60%	7.90%	

Table 10: Age Structure of the Population. MDB 2018

Figure 6 depicts age distribution of Molemole population. It is evident from the figure that 51.4% of the population is of a school going age whilst 27.6% are of general working age. Almost 10 000 (7.9%) of the population are of over the age of 65. The intensity of poverty for the municipality has increased by 0.9 percentage points between 2011 and 2016 from 41.7% (21.4% poverty head count) to 42.6% (21.2% poverty head count). Unemployment and incidents of inequality are some of the causes of poverty. This place a burden on the municipality to divert a chunk of its budget on provision of free basic services.

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

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

Table 11: Geography Hierarchy

2.2.1.5 THE CHALLENGES PERTAINING TO THE DECLINE IN POPULATION

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

2.2.1.6 EMPLOYMENT PROFILE

Molemole has significant potential in terms of tourism, due to its rich heritage and cultural resources and its location advantage (the N1 links Molemole to Zimbabwe). It has a railway line and the provincial road that links Zimbabwe is always congested with trucks that transport goods between South Africa and Zimbabwe. The development and packaging of the Tropic of Capricorn, shopping centres, the Motumo Trading Post, Machaka Game Reserve and other private game reserves have the potential to stimulate the influx of tourists and make Molemole a preferred tourism destination of choice (Statssa, 2011).

According to Statssa 2011 census report 57% of the population is economically active. If we extrapolate the percentage to the 2018 population of 126 489 this means just over 72000 individuals are economically active. Job creation and poverty alleviation still remain important challenges to be addressed. Majority of the people are more concentrated in the public sector and agricultural farms, owing to the rural nature of the municipal economic sector. There are limited industrial areas which can be able to absorb the technical skilled employees.

2.2.1.7 MOLEMOLE EMPLOYMENT STATUS

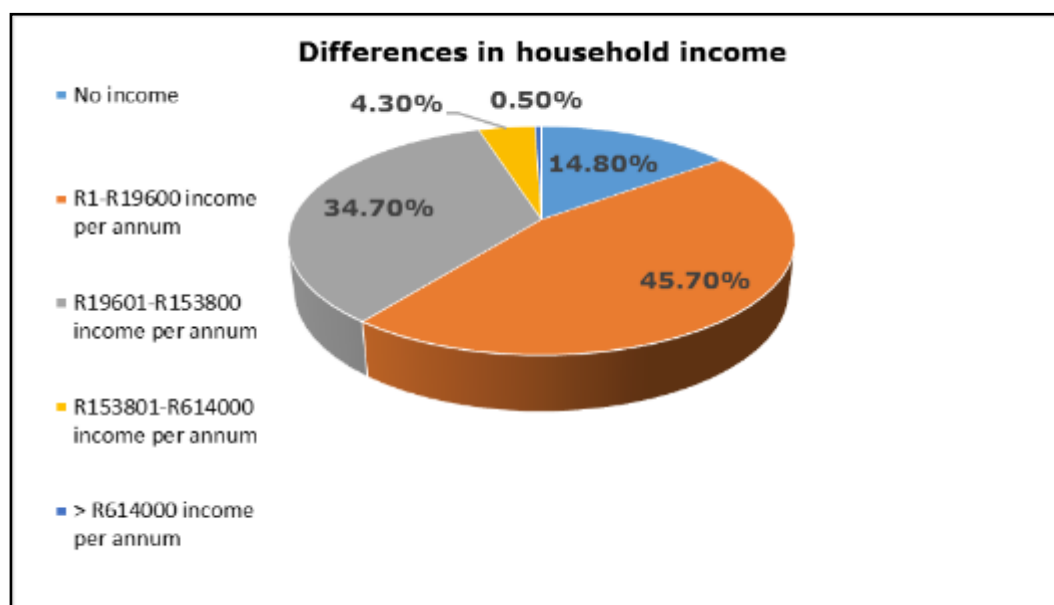
The percentage of economically active population increased significantly from 56.9% (61598) in 2011 to 56.9% (70 833) in 2016 (see **Table 12**).

Description	2011	2016	Percentage change
Employed	15225	16,399	7.7%
Unemployed	11344	12,540	10.5%
Economically Active	61598	70833 ¹	14.9%
Not Economically Active	46723	55656	19.1%

Table 12: Employment Status per sector. Statssa 2011 and 2016

2.2.1.8 MOLEMOLE INCOME DISTRIBUTION LEVELS

As with education levels, income levels are concentrated in the low income categories and decrease in the high income brackets. This is an indication of poverty levels or state of communities. Figure 7 highlight income disparities across five categories:



¹ Based on extrapolation of 56.9% of EAP to the 2018 MDB population statistic.

Figure 7: Difference in household income

The above figures shows a greater number of people are earning in the R 1 to 19600 income category. This reflects inequality level which undermine efforts to address poverty levels in the municipality. The figure below shows the average household income in 2011.

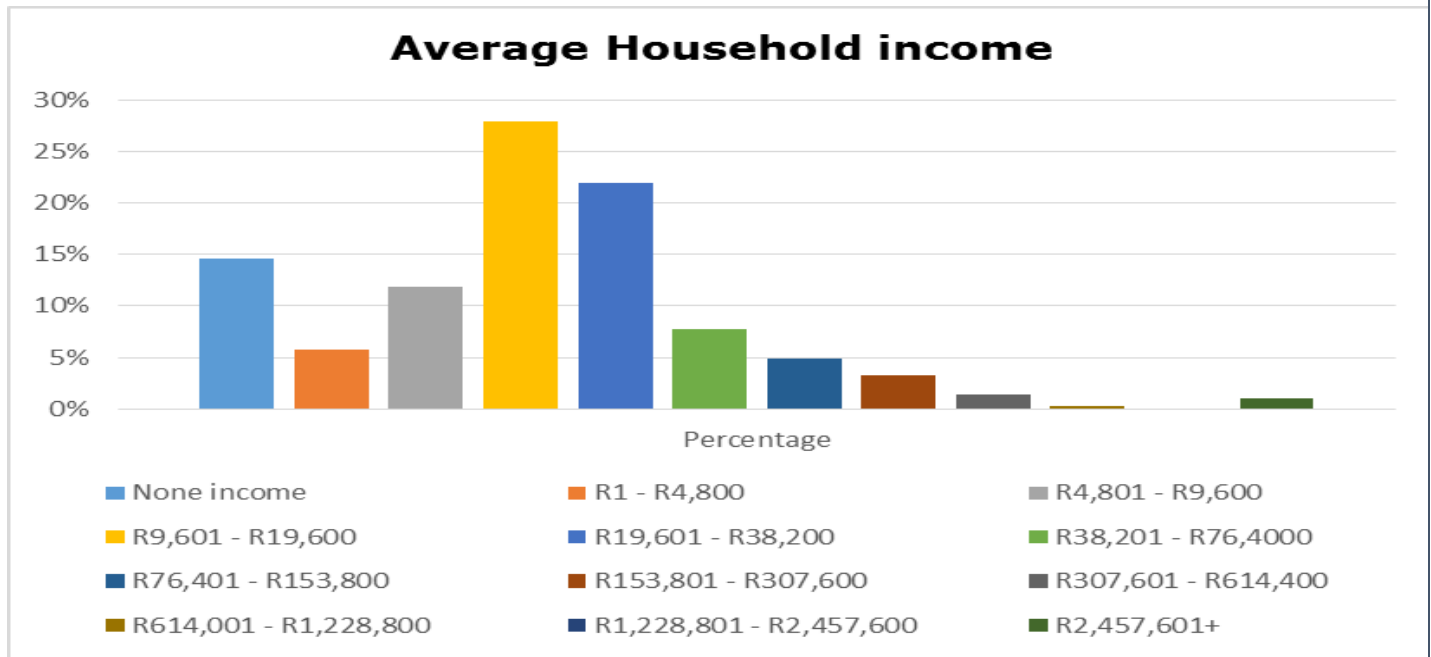


Figure 8: Average household income

2.2.1.9 UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

Statistics SA (2011) reported an unemployment rate of 42.7% of the working age population (between 15 to 64 years old). Although this has reduced to 39.4% in 2016 as per Statssa Community Survey of 2016, the figure is still at an alarming rate. The main concern is the 52% of youth unemployment in the municipality. Something need to be done like job creation initiatives and promotion of youth entrepreneurship to address this crisis levels.

2.2.1.10 PEOPLE WITH DISAbILITIES

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

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

Table 13: population per disability

2.2. SPATIAL RATIONALE

2.2.1. SPATIAL ANALYSIS

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

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

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

2.2.1.1 SETTLEMENT PATTERNS AND DEVELOPMENT

The town of Mogwadi (formerly known as Dendron) is the administrative and economic capital of the Municipality. It is one of the Municipal Growth Points that the Molemole Spatial Development Framework identified. Mphakane was classified as Municipal Growth Point. The Municipal IDP identified other nodal points such as Mohodi and Ramokgopa.

The new development that is coming at the Masehlong and Phaudi cross, gives high expectations of developing the area into a Municipal Growth Point. There are initiatives which are already at an advance stage for the construction of a Police Station. Molemole Satellite Office was successfully constructed in to make access to basic services easier for the residents residing in and around Phaudi.

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

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

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

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

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

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

a) Settlement types

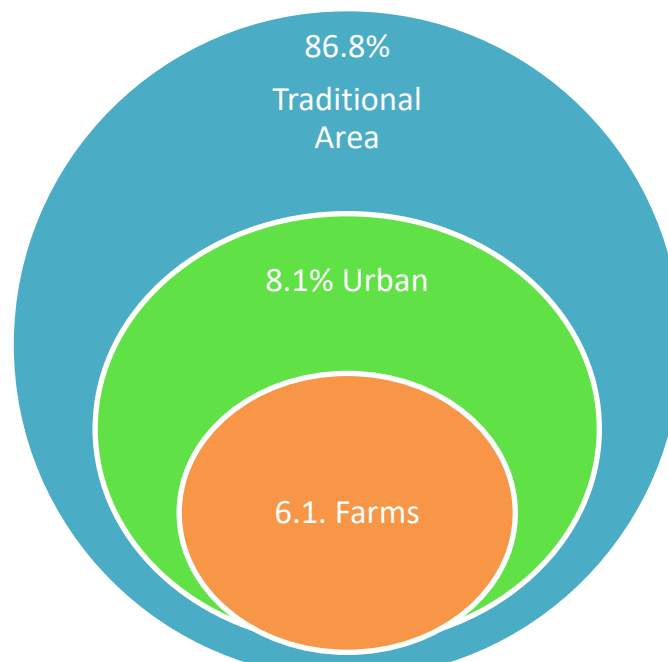


Figure 9: Settlement types

Source: Stats SA

b) Main Access Roads Linking The Municipality to other Areas Include the Following:

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

c) Building Plan Management

- There is general non-compliance with National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act. This could be addressed by awareness workshops to the communities to appreciate the importance of compliance to the regulations.

d) Municipal Geographic Information System

- The Municipality intends to procure a Geographic information system. Un-surveyed settlements makes it difficult to manipulate maps in rural settlements.

e) Informal settlemetnts

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

f) Precinct Plan

- The Municipality has taken initaives to have precinct plans for the identified Growth points.

- The Intesnion of the precinct plans is to enable the municplaity for have detailed study based reference when it comes to investments within Molemole's area of jurisdiction.
- There is still a need to develop precinct plans for other municipal growth points

g) Illegal Occupation

- The municipality does not have any illegal occupants. All cases of illegal occupation were dealt with in terms of the Prevention of Illegal Eviction from and Unlawful Occupation of Land Act No. 19 of 1998.

h) Implementation of SPLUMA

- The objective of SPLUMA is:
 - i. To provide a framework for spatial planning and land use management in the Republic; to specify the relationship between the spatial planning and the land use management system and other kinds of planning;
 - ii. To provide for the inclusive, developmental, equitable and efficient spatial planning at the different spheres of government; to provide a framework for the monitoring, coordination and review of the spatial planning and land use management system; to provide a framework for policies, principles, norms and standards for spatial development planning and land use management;
 - iii. To address past spatial and regulatory imbalances; to promote greater consistency and uniformity in the application procedures and decision-making by authorities responsible for land use decisions and development applications;
 - iv. To provide for the establishment, functions and operations of Municipal Planning Tribunals. The municipality does not have a Tribunal in place and currently relies on the district one.
 - v. To provide for the facilitation and enforcement of land use and development measures; and to provide for matters connected therewith.
- The spatial planning and land use management Bylaws werew gazetted in 2022. The municplaity id currently asesing land dedvelok,me t appolications in tersm of these bylaws. A Muncipla Planning Tribual will be in place from the 1st July2023.

2.2.1.2 LAND OWNERSHIP AND SPACE ECONOMY

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

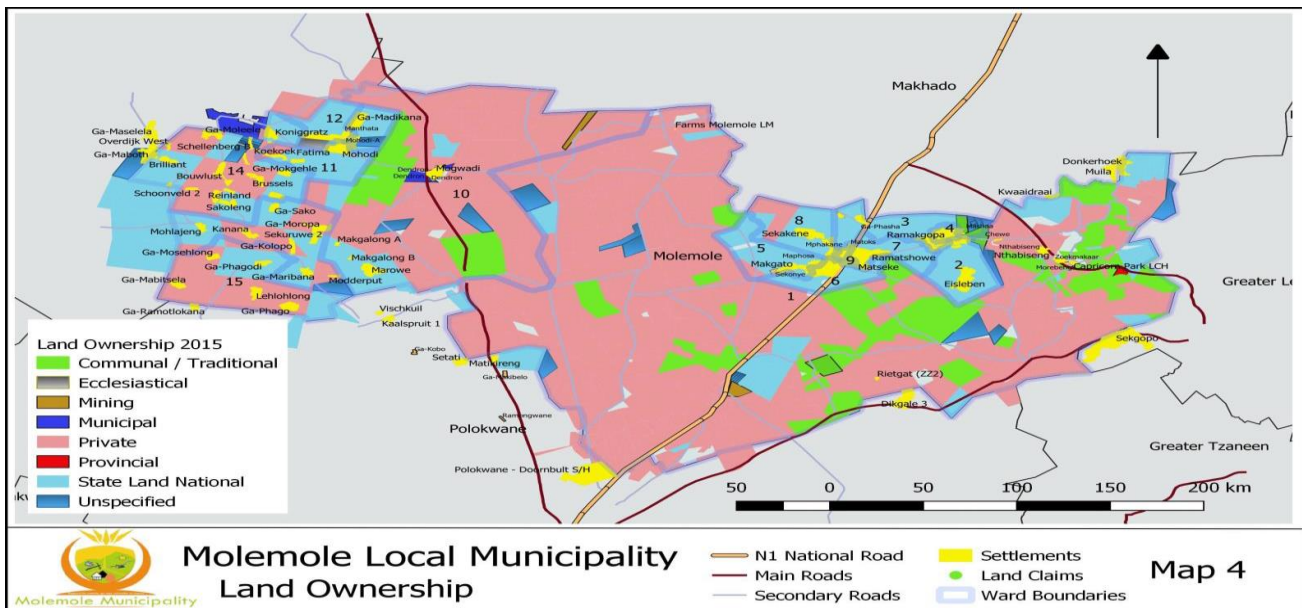


Figure 11: Land ownership

2.2.1.3 LAND CLAIMS WITHIN MOLEMOLE

Status	Number
Gazetted	29
Historical Valuation	2
Negotiations	11

unsustainable spatial patterns. The municipality is divided into Four major clusters in both Molemole West and Molemole East. The villages within our jurisdiction are predominantly dispersed and scattered particularly on the western side of the municipality and this makes it very difficult to render basic services at an economically, effective and efficient manner.

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

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

CLUSTER ONE	WARD NUMBER	NAMES OF VILLAGES	WARD COUNCILLOR
Morebeng, Ratsaka and Ramokgopa cluster	01	Morebeng, Nthabiseng, Bosbuilt, Boerlands and Capricorn park.	Cllr. Rathete Tshepiso
	02	Ga-Sebone, Ga-Mokganya, Riverside, Ga-Masekela, Ga-Kgatla, Ga-Makgato, Ga-Rakubu, Ga-Mmasa and Masedi	Cllr. Rampyapedi Tshepiso
	03	Ga-Phasha, Moshate, Greenside, Vuka, Motolone, Monenyane, Ga-Thoka, Diwaweng, Ga-Joel and Molotone	Cllr. Chepape Portia
	04	Sephala, Madiehe, Maila, Makwetja, Ga-Thoka, Mashaha, Mabula and Ga-Chewe.	Cllr. Rathaha Masilo
	05	Makgato, Lebowa, Mashabe, Morelele and Maphosa	Cllr. Ramarutha Evans

CLUSTER ONE	WARD NUMBER	NAMES OF VILLAGES	WARD COUNCILLOR
MACHAKA AND MAKGATO CLUSTER	06	Sekonye, Mmamolamodi, Ga-Podu, Dikgading, Mphakane and Springs	Cllr. Machaka Sina
	07	Matseke, Ramatjowe, Sekhokho and Sefene.	Cllr. Machete Elizabeth
	08	Sekakene, Mangata, Polatla, Sione, Ribane and Dikgolaneng	Cllr. Ramusi Moshaba
	09	Matswaing, Sekhokho, Dipateng, Nyakelang, RDP and Sekhwama	Cllr. Modiba Godfrey
MOGWADI, MOHODI AND MAPONTO CLUSTER	10	Mogwadi, Makgalong A and B, Marowe and Moletjane	Cllr. Moabelo Moloko
	11	Sekakene, Mankwe Park and Fatima	Cllr. Ngobene Masilo
	12	Newstand B and Maponto	Cllr. Letlalo Selina
	13	Kofifi, Madikana and Mohodi Newstand C	Cllr. Kgopane Thabitha
MOLETJIE AND BOUGHT FARMS CLUSTER	14	Maupye, Koek-koek, Rheinland, Brilliant, Boulast, Schoenveldt, Brussels, Mokgehle and Westphalia.	Cllr. Mabitsela Isaac
	15	Sako, Kanana, Witlig (Mohlajeng), Kolopo, Sekuruwe, Machabaphala and Maribana.	Cllr. Masoga Phuti
	16	Masehlong, Mabitsela, Phago, Phaudi and Flora	Cllr. Nong Molema

Table 14: summary of clusters

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

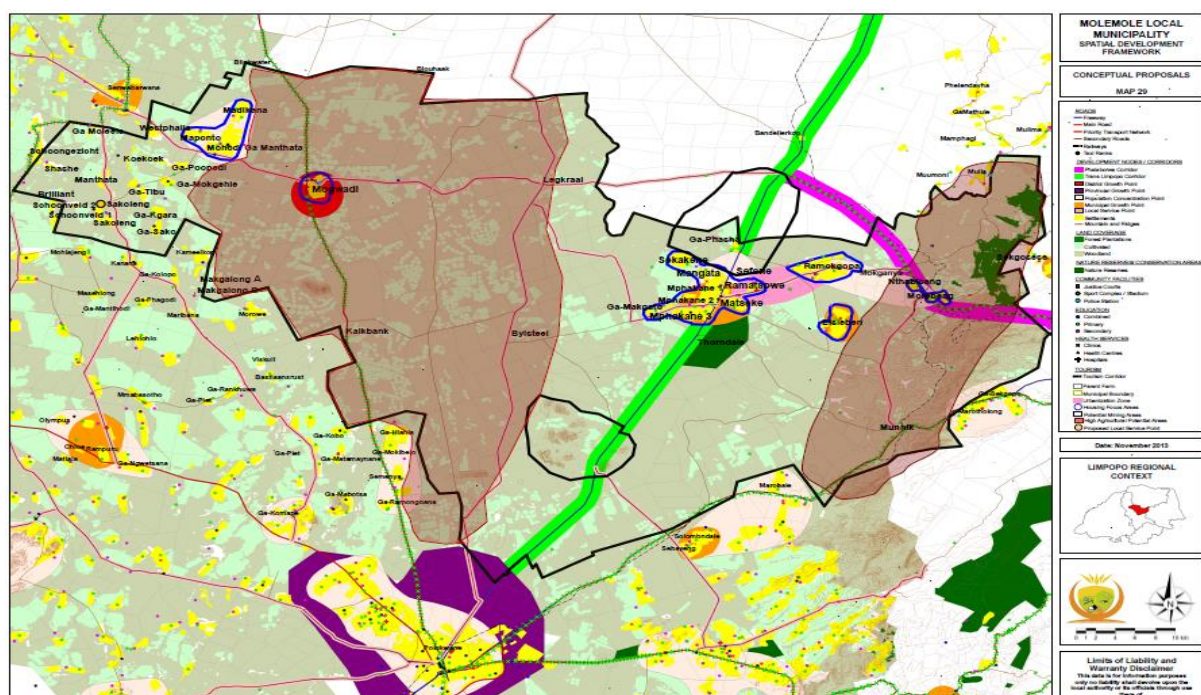


Figure 13 :

Source: Molemole Spatial Development Framework, 2013

Molemole Local Municipality Spatial Development Framework identified a five tier hierarchical structure for the Municipality (see **figure 2**). This was based on aspects such as population size, location of economic activities, type of activities and access to primary transport routes. According to this structure, Mogwadi and Mphakane were identified as the highest order nodes settlements. This is because they accommodate the largest population concentration and provide the largest number and wide range of services in Molemole Municipality as compared to other settlements. According to the Spatial Development Framework for the Limpopo Province (2007), a settlement hierarchy is usually identified based on the classification of individual settlements (i.e. towns and villages).

2.2.1.5 THE HIERARCHY OF SETTLEMENTS IS DESCRIBED AND EXPLAINED AS FOLLOWS:

a) First Order Settlements (Growth Points)

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

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

b) Second Order (Population Concentration Points)

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

c) Third Order Settlements (Local Service Points)

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

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

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

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

d) Tier Hierarchical Structure for The Municipality

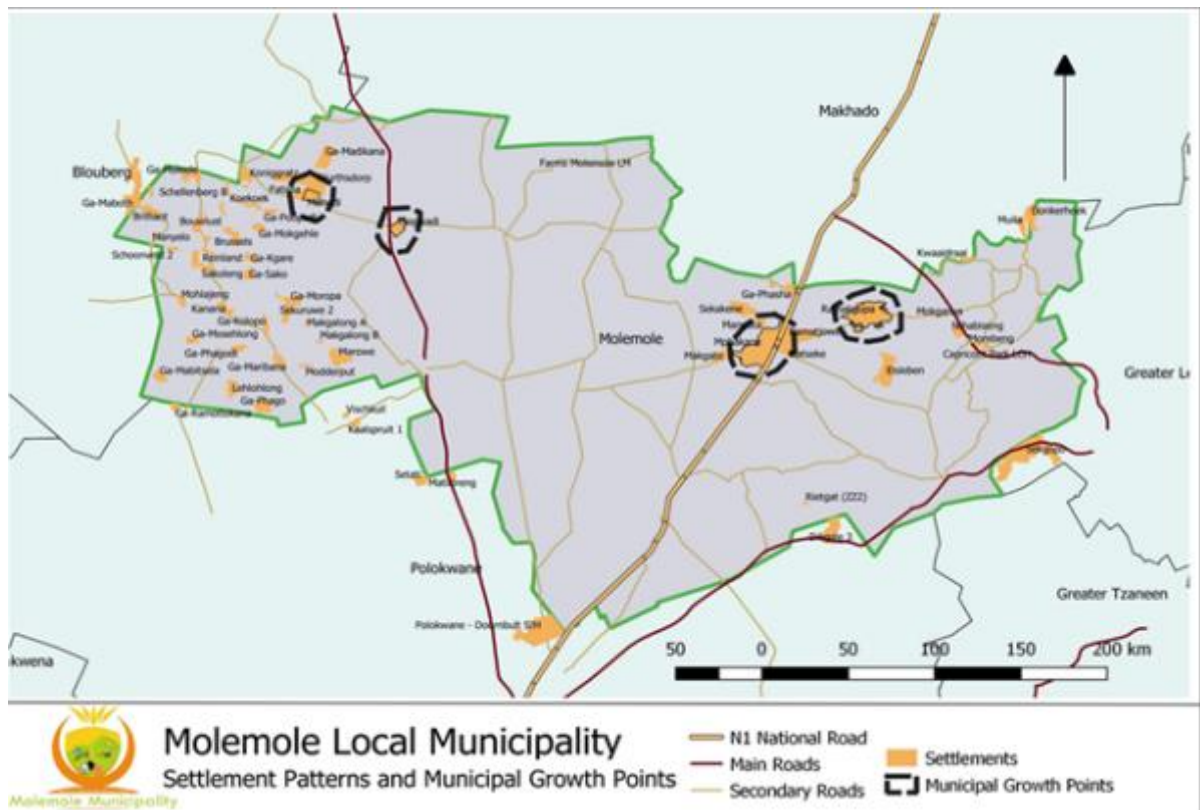


Figure 14: Settlement patterns and municipal growth points

Source: Molemole Spatial Development Framework

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

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

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

Molemole Municipality Land Claims

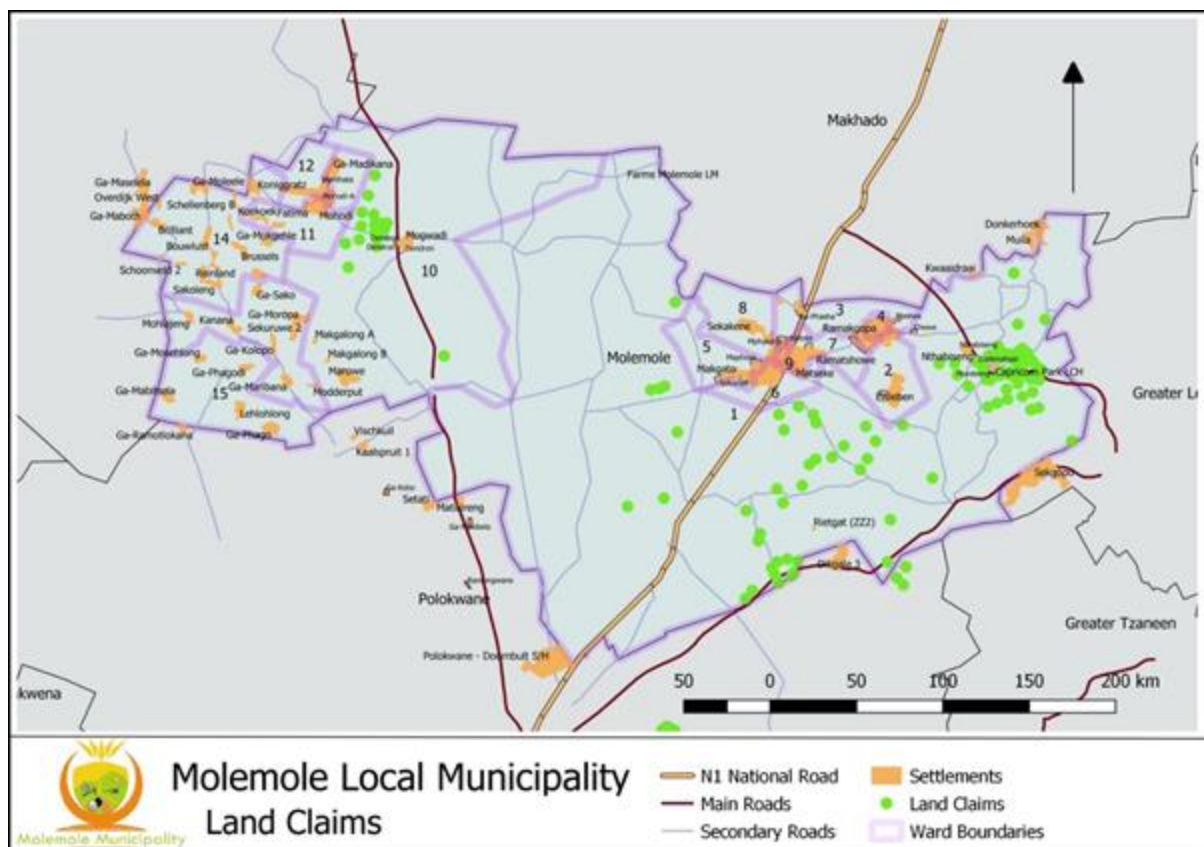


Figure 15 :Land claims

Source: DRDLR (Provincial Land Claims Commission)

2.2.1.6 LIST OF FARMS UNDER CLAIMS & CURRENT STATUS

No.	Name of Farm	Status
1	De Put 611 LS	Gazetted
2	Langgerecht 610 LS	Gazetted
3	Locatie van Malietzie 606 LS	Gazetted
4	Maroelabult 614 LS	Gazetted
5	Kalkfontein 615 LS	Gazetted
6	Uitkoms 864 LS	Gazetted
7	Fortklipdam 852 LS	Gazetted
8	Palmietfontein 620 LS	Gazetted
9	Kareebosch 618 LS	Gazetted
10	Palmietkuil 853 LS	Gazetted
11	Klapperbosch 752 LS	Gazetted
12	Tijgerfontein 503 LS	Gazetted
13	Groenvlei 751 LS	Gazetted
14	Swartlaagte 749 LS	Gazetted
15	Graspan 753 LS	Gazetted
16	Leeuwkopje 505 LS	Gazetted
17	Zwartpan 755 LS	Gazetted
18	Withoutlaagte 757 LS	Gazetted
19	Vlakfontein 759 LS	Gazetted
20	Driedoornhoek 452 LS	Gazetted
21	Zoutfontein 501 LS	Gazetted
22	Helpmekaar 819 LS	Gazetted
23	Segops Location 821 LS	Gazetted
24	Waterval 827 LS	Gazetted
25	Netrecht 832 LS	Gazetted
26	Diepkloof 830 LS	Gazetted
27	Patryspan 207 LS	Gazetted

No.	Name of Farm	Status
28	Driedoornhoek 452 LS	Gazetted
29	Zoutfontein 501 LS	Gazetted
30	Ruigtesvly 475 LS	Historical Valuation
31	Matjesgoedfontein 513 LS	Historical Valuation
32	Kleinfontein 847 LS	Negotiations
33	Schuinsgelegen 845 LS	Negotiations
34	Rietspruit 792 LS	Negotiations
35	Bodensteinshoop 765 LS	Negotiations
36	Maroelaput 764 LS	Negotiations
37	Brakfontein 796 LS	Negotiations
38	Waterval 793 LS	Negotiations
39	Noogensfontein 780 LS	Negotiations
40	Mooiplaats 815 LS	Negotiations
41	Magataspruit 816 LS	Negotiations
42	Uitval 817 LS	Negotiations
43	Blinkwater 784 LS	Negotiations
44	Salamis 807 LS	Research
45	Roodewal 808 LS	Research
46	Uitvalplaats 842 LS	Research
47	Zoetfontein 797 LS	Research
48	Waterval 793 LS	Research
49	Recht daar 175 LS	Research
50	Draaifontein 180 LS	Research
51	Tarentaal draai 493 LS	Research
52	Deonderstewagendrift 464 LS	Research
53	Paardesmid 469 LS	Research
54	The Grange 471 LS	Research
55	Uitkomst 769 LS	Research
56	Doornlaagte 787 LS	Research

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

Table 15: list of farms

Source: DRDLR (Provincial Land Claims Commission)

2.2.1.7 LAND USE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM AND SCHEME.

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

2.2.2.Environmental Analysis

2.2.2.1 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT LEGISLATION

The Molemole environmental analysis report is informed by the following environmental legislations, policies and plans: NEMA (107 of 1998), NEM: Waste Act (Act no. 59 of

2008), NEM: Biodiversity Act (Act no. 10 of 2004), NEM: Protected Areas Act (Act no. 57 of 2003), Molemole SEA (2015), Capricorn District Climate Response Strategy, Limpopo Environment Outlook Report (2016), Capricorn District Air Quality Management Plan, Molemole Integrated Environmental Management Plan (2008).

2.2.2.2 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTOCOLS

To achieve sustainable development, emphasis at local is essential. The international Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro during 1992 highlighted the fact that no progress towards sustainable development will be achieved unless there is action at local level for global purposes. Local Agenda 21 emerged as a product of the summit. The slogan of 'think globally act locally' was accepted at this summit.

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

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

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

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

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

- Manage and improve their environmental performance,

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

2.2.2.3 BIO-PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

i. Topography

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

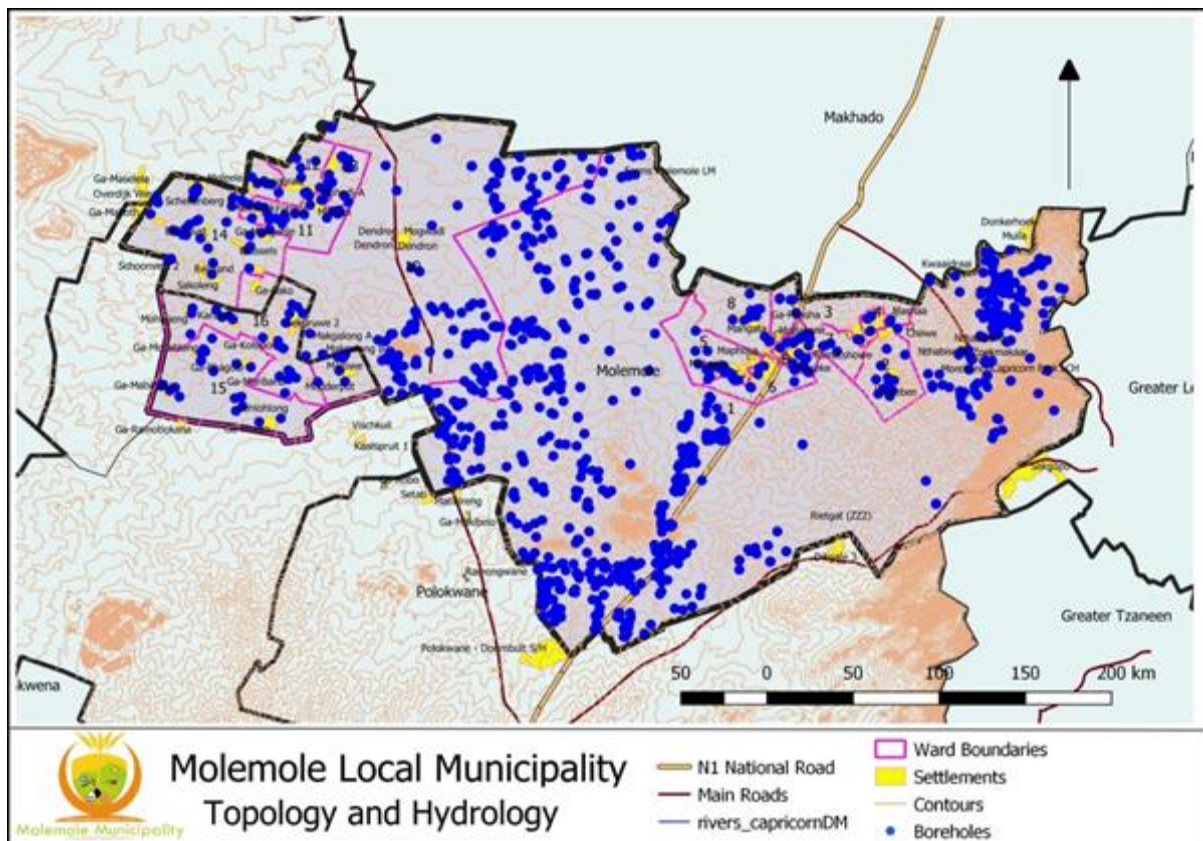


Figure 16: topology and hydrology

Source: DRDLR (Provincial Land Claims Commission)

ii. Land cover

There are various dominant vegetation types that characterise Molemole LM. As a well-known fact, Makhado Arid Sweet Bushveld is the predominant vegetation type which covers about 80% of the study area, whereas others like Lowveld Sour Bushveld, Mamabolo Mountain Sour Bushveld, Polokwane Plateau Grassveld, Sourish Bushveld and Mixed Bushveld account for the remaining 20% of the total land area of Molemole Local Municipality.

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

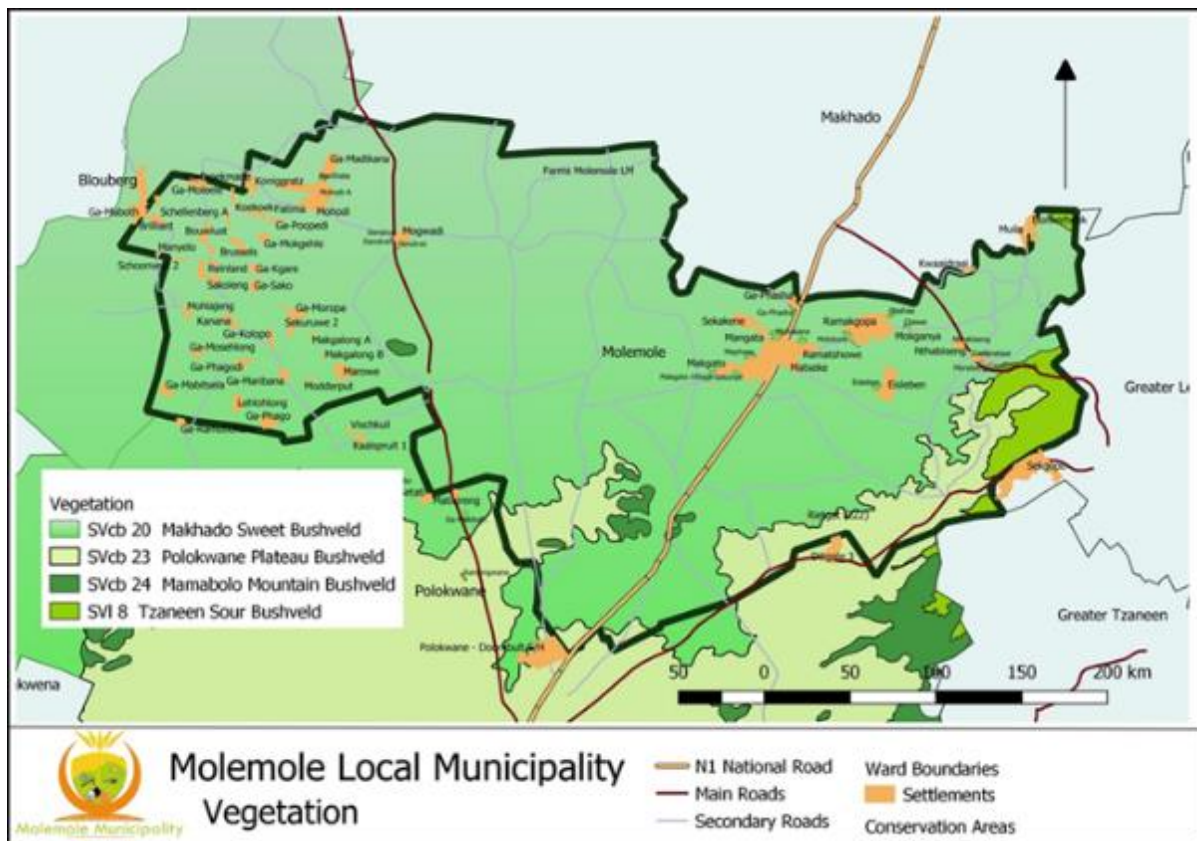


Figure 17: Vegetation

Source: Department of Rural Development and Land Reform

a) Climate

i. Rainfall

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

ii. Temperature

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

iii. Evaporation

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

iv. Geology

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

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

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

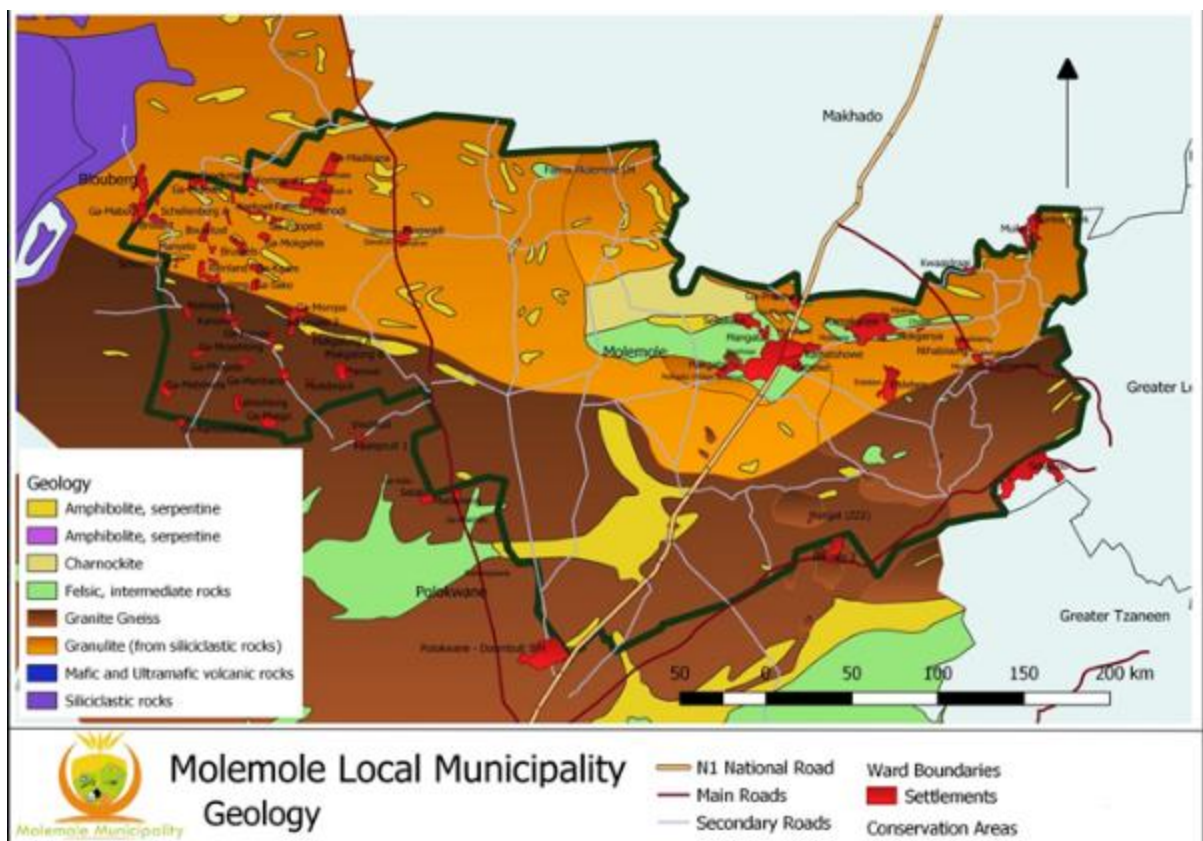


Figure 18 : Geology

Source: DRDLR (Provincial Land Claims Commission)

v. Soil types

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

vi. Vegetation

Due to rolling grassland together with scattered shrubs and isolated trees accompanied by limited rainfall, the entire Molemole LM is classified as a Savannah biome. There are various dominant vegetation types that characterise Molemole LM. As a well-known fact, Makhado Arid Sweet Bushveld is the predominant vegetation type which covers about 80% of the study area, whereas others like Lowveld Sour Bushveld, Mamabolo Mountain Sour Bushveld, Polokwane Plateau Grassveld, Sourish Bushveld and Mixed Bushveld account for the remaining 20% of the total land area of Molemole Local Municipality. The majority of the study area is covered with woodlands and shrubs often intercepted by cultivated commercial and some subsistence farming with some degraded sections especially towards the eastern sections of the Municipality.

b) Environmental Degradation

i. Soil erosion

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

ii. Deforestation

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

iii. Alien species

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

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

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

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

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

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

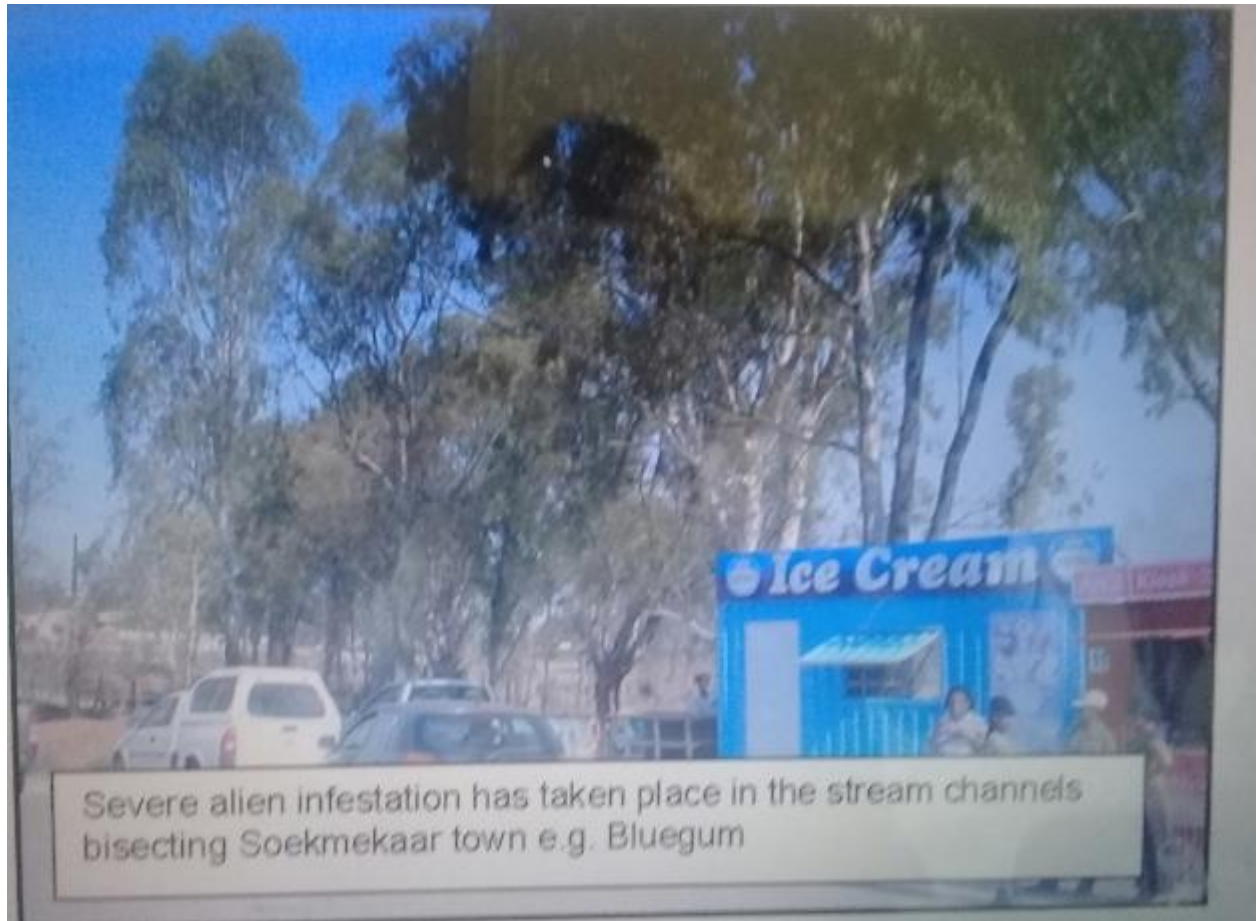


Figure 19: Bluegum trees in Soekmekaar town

c) Climate change and Air Quality

Climate change and air pollution are closely related; most of the activities that cause air pollution also emit GHGs. Air pollutants, such as ground-level ozone and PM, contribute directly to global warming. Higher concentrations of ozone in the troposphere, which are

dependent on methane, CO, NOX and VOCs emissions, affect the climate. Other natural sources of ozone are lightning and transport from the stratosphere.

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

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

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

d) Conservation

i. Wetlands

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

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

areas for protected area expansion identified in the National Protected Expansion Strategy.

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

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

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



Figure 20: Example of a developed channelled valley bottom wetland

ii. Un-channelled Valley Bottom Wetlands

Where un-channelled valley bottom wetlands were observed, these wetlands were generally well vegetated with hydrophytic species in the eastern areas of the MLM. A relatively minimal amount of alien invasive vegetation was evident at the time. Overall, un-channelled valley bottom wetlands were less evident in the central and western areas of the MLM however. Erosion for some wetlands was evident and site specific near infrastructure such as road and bridge crossings which seem to have contributed to the onset due to disturbance and altering the natural hydrology. An example of this type of wetland is shown in Figure 21 below.



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

iii. Flat/Depression Wetlands

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



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

iv. Hillslope Seep Wetlands

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

e) Nature reserves

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

i. Machaka Game Reserve

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

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

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

ii. **Heritage sites**

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

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

Identified Heritage sites, dated 2006

Site Name	Type	Village	Description
Manthata School	Built Environment	Sekakene	School built in 1939 by Chief Tladi Manthata
Bethesda School	Built Environment	n/a	This school produces prominent leaders.
Mohodi	Ceremonial Place	Mohodi	Ancestral worship place
Peter Hermanas Mission Station	Built Environment	Mohodi	Early mission station

Site Name	Type	Village	Description
Ramokgopa Primary School	Built Environment	Mokomene	A historic school.
Mokomene High School	Built Environment	Mokomene	A historic school.
Tropic of Capricorn	Landmark	Capricorn	Geographic landmark. No historic value.
De Grange	Natural formation	Ga-Phasha	Ceremonial landmark.
Molemole hill	Ceremonial Place & burial ground	Ga-Phasha	First Batlokwa settlement and grave of Kgoshi Batlokwa Ba Machaka.
Moholoholo	Ceremonial site	Ga-Phasha	A cave used during military events.
Mphakane Hill	Historic site & archaeological site	Mphakane	Hill used to protect women and children during war. Archaeological site is located at its foot.
Lesoso No 2	Ceremonial site	Mphakane	Ritual site.
Lutheran Church	Built Environment	Mangata	Historic building.

Table 17: Heritage sites

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

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

f) Biodiversity

i. Flora

Molemole local municipality is dominated by the mixed Bushveld vegetation type forming part of the Savanna biome (typically observed on shallow, relatively coarse-grained, sandy

soil overlying granite, quartzite or shale). The vegetation found here varies from dense short bushveld to a more opened tree savanna. This vegetation type is found in areas where the rainfall varies between 350 and 650 mm/annum and the altitude comprises low relief at an altitude range of 700 to 1000 m.a.s.l.

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

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

Table 18: Dominant grass species

Undisturbed	Disturbed
<i>Aristida congesta barbicollis</i>	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>
<i>Aristida sciuris</i>	<i>Enneapogon centroides</i>
<i>Cymbopogon plurioroides</i>	<i>Enneapogon scoparius</i>
<i>Digitaria eriantha</i>	<i>Melinis repens</i>
<i>Eragrostis rigidior</i>	<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>
<i>Eragrostis superba</i>	<i>Stipagrostis uniplumis</i>
<i>Heteropogon contortus</i>	
<i>Panicum coloratum</i>	
<i>Themedia triandra</i>	
<i>Tricholaena moenchii</i>	
<i>Triraphis audropogonoides</i>	

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

Table 19: Dominant tree species

Scientific name	English common name
<i>Acacia caffra</i>	Common hook-thorn
<i>Acacia Karroo</i>	Sweet thorn
<i>Acacia nilotica</i>	Scented thorn

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

ii. Fauna

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

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

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

Table 20: Common mammal species that are known to exist in Molemole Local Municipality, including their preferred habitat

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

iii. Critically Endangered Species

Lotana Blue (*Lepidochrysops lotana*)

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

The Rietvlei population is found on a steep slope on private land and is relatively inaccessible. However, the area of occupancy is small (less than 1ha) and any stochastic

event not compatible with this species survival, e.g. fire at the wrong time of the year, infrastructural development at the site or overgrazing, may have a significant negative impact upon the species. The only major threat to the species at present is a lack of knowledge regarding its biological and ecological requirements.



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

Short-eared Trident Bat (*Cloeotis percivalli*)

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

2.2.2.4 PARKS AND CEMETERY

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

Waste management services and strategy of Molemole local Municipality takes reference from the National Environmental Management waste act, act 59 of 2008 as commenced

in 2009 July the 1st. The act direct to the operational level on what need to be executed by the local Municipality hence Molemole Local Municipality attempt to align its activities to the ensure prevention of Pollution and avoid environmental degradation.

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

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

In rural areas refuse collection is a priority as refuse is buried, dumped or burnt. As a result of limited resources, the municipality does not do door-to-door waste collection in rural areas, however skip/bulk bins are provided along the streets and other points of interest such as Shopping centres to address illegal dumping. The municipality is considering rural waste collection services. The discussion between the communities and Municipality have commenced on what will be the best and sustainable mechanism of collecting waste from the rural areas. There is also a need for transfer stations in the rural areas. The tribal leadership has shown the commitment to avail land to manage waste as waste is becoming a common challenge to both Municipality and traditional leadership.

2.3.4.1 State of refuse removal

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

In rural areas refuse collection is a priority as refuse is buried, dumped or burnt. The latter is as a result of lack of initiatives to collect refuse in rural areas. The municipality is developing mechanisms and strategies to collect refuse. The municipality previously procured 25 bulk refuse containers. Capricorn District municipality has donated an additional 30 bulk refuse containers to the municipality to be allocated and distributed to various villages. The municipality has only one skip loader truck, an additional skip loader truck has been procured for the 2023/24 financial year, There is also a need for transfer landfill sites in rural areas to address this escalating challenge.

Currently the municipality does not practice rural waste management but processes have commenced to try and implement recycling initiatives at schools in the villages. The EPWP programs on waste management are seen as some other mitigating mechanisms to address the issue of rural waste collection. Lack of funds pose challenges in implementing recycling, reuse and reduce practices but engagements for getting funding from relevant sector departments are in progress. The Integrated Waste Management Plan has been finalized and approved by council. Draft by-laws to complement the IWMP have been developed, adopted and approved by council and to be submitted for government gazetting.

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

a) Awareness Campaigns

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

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

b) Eco- School programmes

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

c) Mobile ablution facility and honey suckers management

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

2.2.2.5 ENVIRONMENTAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT.

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

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

2.2.2.6 AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

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

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

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

2.2.2.7 CHEMICAL SPILLS AND HAZARDOUS ACCIDENTS (INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS)

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

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

a) The plan covers aspects of:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.3. KPA-2 BASIC SERVICES DELIVERY

2.3.1 WATER AND SANITATION ANALYSIS

2.3.1.1 Norms and standards on water and sanitation provision

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

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

2.3.1.2 Water Sources

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

2.3.1.3 Challenges Pertaining to Water and Sanitation

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

2.3.1.4 Recommendation to Resolve Water Services Challenges

- Constant formal communication and Feedback from CDM after a matter is formally reported.
- CDM to insure and replace damaged Transformers, Electrical Pumps that are vandalised and or stolen.
- CDM to have adequate spare parts and transformers, borehole components, etc.
- CDM to audit all boreholes and budget for re-drilling.
- CDM can outsource Water Tankers to Service Providers in order to reduce the Water Provision Backlog.

2.3.1.5 Provision of Free Basic Water and Free Basic Sanitation

The municipality is supplying FBW and FBS to qualified indigents as per the indigent register in across municipal area of durisdiction. An indigent process was conducted as stipulated on the municipal policy and requirements for qualifying were as follows:

- Only written applications for Indigent Households Support will be considered in the prescribed format laid down by the Council from time to time.
- The person/applicant applying on behalf of the household must be eighteen (18) years of age or older.

- Child headed households as defined and supported by the Department of Social Welfare shall also be considered for indigent support regardless of the age of the breadwinner.
- The person/applicant applying on behalf of household must either be the owner of the property residing at the property or the tenant residing at the property.
- The person/applicant applying on behalf of the household must have an active municipal account.
- Only one application per household will be considered; a business, school, body associations; club or governing body shall not qualify for consideration.
- The Indigent Support will not apply to persons owning more than one property in the municipality.
- House hold income per month must be R 3 960.00, or less per month, subject to periodic adjustments by the council of Molemole Local Municipality.

There is 4768 FBE, 4768 FBW indigents. There are however other qualifying indigents but, due to none collection of free basic tokens they get removed from the qualifying list of indigents.

2.3.2 ENERGY AND ELECTRICITY ANALYSIS

2.3.2.1 Norms and Standards on Electricity

Electricity provision is guided by Electricity Regulation Act with National Energy Regulator as the regulatory authority. The act deals with the compulsory norms and standards for bulk supply and reticulation e NERSA regulates the tariffs between consumers, municipalities and ESKOM. The municipality has an Energy Master Plan in place that elaborate on the areas were the municipality supply electricity. The master plan will be due for review in the 2025/2026 financial year.

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

2.3.2.2 Source of Electricity

The source of electricity is Eskom. The municipality gets electricity in bulk from Eskom and sell to the two towns within the municipality (i.e. Mogwadi and Morebeng) while Eskom is supplying the villages directly. There are initiatives in place to make sure that the municipality makes application for the extension of the trade license on electricity. This will help in enhancing the limping revenue collection of the municipality. ESKOM has adopted strategy to curb the electricity backlog whereby there are initiative in place to create space for the municipalities to access funding from DOE so that municipalities are able to electrify villages on their own. The municipality have an Electricity Master Plan in place. It is also worth noting that the backlog in electrification is mainly on village extensions, the municipality is working closely with ESKOM to ensure that the backlog is addressed.

According to the 2022 Census data from Statistics South Africa, it is reported that 96.5% of the population in the Molemole Municipality community have access to electricity for lighting. This is a significant indicator of the community's progress in infrastructure development. The municipality intends to embark on a process of procuring solar electricity equipment such as solar street lights and high masts. The high masts are intended to be installed to cover all villages and town within the jurisdiction of Molemole Municipality.

2.3.2.3 Provision of Free Basic Electricity

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

2.3.2.4 Challenges Pertaining to Provision of Electricity:

- Aging infrastructure and theft of electricity transformers
- Inadequate electricity source
- Unavailability of funds to electrify new developments
- Unavailability of human capital resource for electricity maintenance

- Low cost recovery on electricity bills due to illegal connections
- Lack of Medium Term Electricity Plans to electrify villages
- Unstructured stands in other villages

2.3.3 Roads and Storm Water

2.3.3.1 Municipality Roads and Storm Water infrastructure

Roads and Storm Water drainage provisions are guided by SANRAL and design manuals for roads and Storm Water drainage. They further provide for norms and standards of roads and Storm Water infrastructure in built-up areas. Design manuals guides in terms of design standards.

2.3.3.2 State of the municipal roads

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

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

2.3.2.5 Key issues relating to Road and Storm water analysis

- Infrastructure Master Plan and Unbundling of Roads documents are developed to assist in Roads and Storm Water planning.
- Blading and Re-Graveling of Rural Internal Roads per ward.
- Patching of Potholes on Municipal Roads across all wards.
- Remarking of Road Marks on Municipal Roads across all wards
- Unblocking storm water drains within the Municipal Roads across all wards
- Bush Clearing within the Municipal Roads across all wards
- Critical RAL D Roads have been identified and submitted to RAL for prioritization.

2.3.2.6 Plant and Equipment for Road and Storm Water Services

- Mogwadi = 2 x Graders and 1 x TLB and 2 x Tipper Trucks in partial working condition
- Morebeng = 2 x Graders and 1 x TLB and 2 x Tipper Trucks in partial working condition
- Core function is to blade/re-gravel internal streets within Wards with the assistance of the Ward Councillor and Ward Committee.
- For Funeral we prioritise blading/re-graveling on Thursdays and Fridays

- **Challenges**

- Lack of funds to reduce roads and storm water backlog.
- Inadequate equipment for road and storm water maintenance.
- Lack of personnel to monitor roads and storm water projects.
- Frequent Mechanical Breakdowns

- **Proposed Remedial Interventions**

- Leasing of Plant from Service Provider for 12 months (Term Contract).
- Payment of Invoices from Dealership within 30 days.
- Procuring of New Plant with Service & Maintenance Plans.
- Training and Workshopping of Officials on how to operate Plant.
- Outsource repairs and maintenance to Accredited Repair and Maintenance Service Provider for 12 Months.
- Dispose of Plant after 5 years or 120000km

d) Education and Awareness Campaigns

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

e) Library Services

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

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

f) Health Services

The municipality is responsible for coordination of health services with other sector departments. There is generally no proper adequate coordination of health and social programmes. Inadequate clinics within the wards. No delegated personnel focusing on

programmes of health. The relevant sector departments need to be visible during municipal strategic planning sessions and outreach programmes.

g) Sports, Arts and Culture

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

The Municipality participated in most of the provincial games – Golden games and Indigenous games in the financial year. The Municipality has functional sporting facilities, the Ramokgopa stadium. The project of Mohodi Sports complex has been completed.

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

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

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

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

Challenges Associated with Sport, Recreational and Community Facilities:

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

2.3.4 PUBLIC TRANSPORT ANALYSIS

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

The Limpopo's road network within the District consist of National, Provincial and District roads. The national roads are managed by SANRAL, Provincial and District road network is managed by Road Agency Limpopo and the Provincial Department of Public Works,

Roads and Infrastructure. The municipality has Law Enforcement Officers and through concerted law enforcement and educational campaigns, we strive for the reduction of fatal crashes on our municipal roads especially along the N1 from Polokwane to Musina. Operating from the limited budget it is difficult for the municipality to plan for a 24 hours law enforcement deployment on critical routes and hotspots on the road.

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

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

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

There is a new initiative of having maxi taxis in Mogwadi and Mohodi area from Bochum Taxi Association and private individuals. The Bochum taxi association make use of private sedan and hatch back vehicles whereas Kuba Bros make use with 3 wheel tuk tuk to transport individuals in the Mohodi village area. This initiative is aimed at ensuring that people mobility is easy and convenient to the citizens.

The Molemole Transport Forum has been launched to address issues pertaining to transport and its logistics. The Capricorn District municipality is currently with the study on Integrated Transport Plan aimed at soliciting mechanisms to address the transport challenges within the district.

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

Table 22: Priority area

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

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

a) Possible Causes Of Accidents

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

Challenges Pertaining To Public Transport:

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

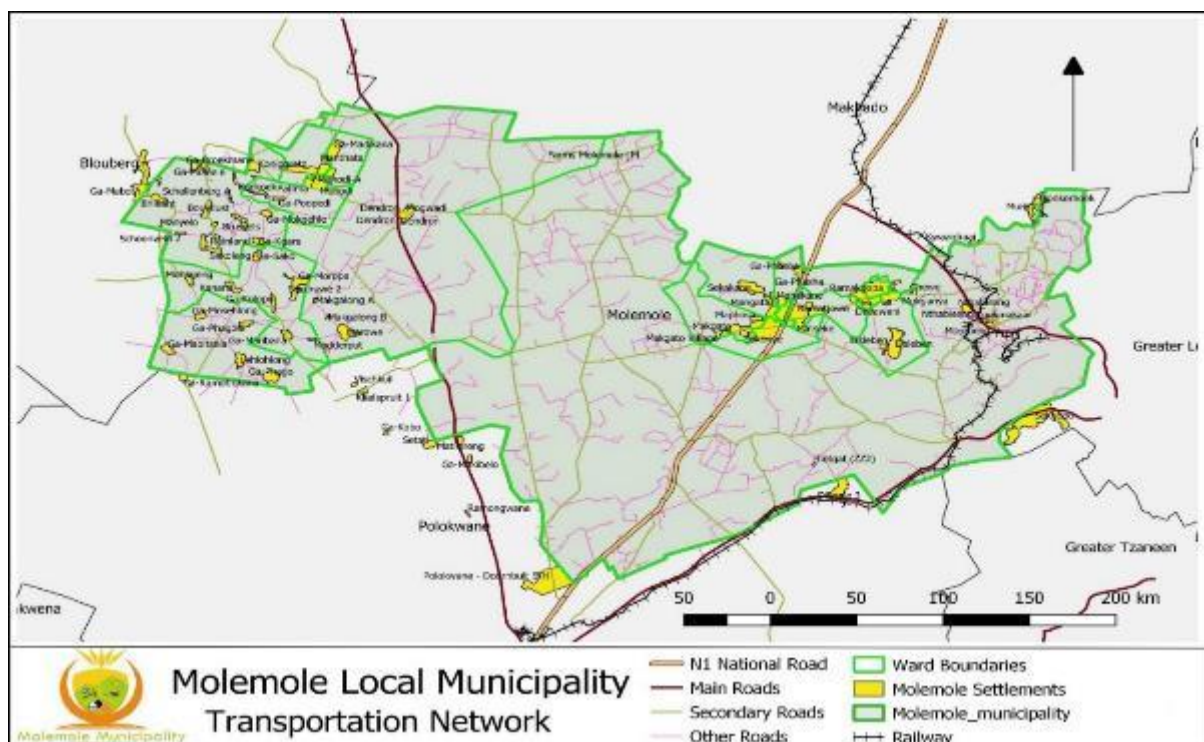


Figure 25: Transportation Network

Source: Department of Rural Development and Land Reform

3.2.3.SOCIAL ANALYSIS/SERVICES

a) Housing

Molemole is not a housing implementation agency but depends on COGHSTA for provision of Low Cost houses. The municipality only provides land for construction of such units. In most cases land is donated by Traditional Authorities in consultation with municipality as more than 80% of our municipality is rural. The housing backlog is currently at 1 500 from the 800 that we had in the 2020/2021 financial year.

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

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

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

b) Education

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

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

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

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

Challenges Pertaining to Education:

- High statistics of teenage pregnancy in schools;
- Dilapidated schools with no budget provision for refurbishment;
- Lack of sufficient classrooms to accommodate all learners;
- Lack of primary schools in the new extensions;
- Lack of pre-schools in the new extensions;
- Lack of sanitation facilities at schools and
- Late arrival of learner materials such as books, desks

c) Health and Social Development

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

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

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

The services from the following departments are prioritised:

- SASSA
- Home Affairs
- SAPS

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

Community facilities

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

Educational Institution by Present school attendance.

Settlement	Grade 0 - Grade 7 / Std 5/ ABET 3	Grade 8 / Std 6 / Form 1 - Grade 12 / Std 10 / Form 5	NTC I / N1/ NIC/ V Level 2 - N6 / NTC 6	Certificate with < Grade 12 / Std 10 - Diploma with Grade 12 / Std 10	Higher Diploma	Post Higher Diploma Masters; Doctoral Diploma	Bachelor's Degree and Post graduate Diploma	Honours Degree	Higher Degree Masters / PhD	Other	No Schooling
Ha-Madikana	39.4 %	41.5 %	0.6 %	0.8 %	0.5 %	0.1 %	0.6 %	0.1 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	16.5 %
Mohodi	39.5 %	43.9 %	0.7 %	1.5 %	0.8 %	0.1 %	0.7 %	0.3 %	0.1 %	0.1 %	12.3 %
Ga-Maponto	40.5 %	44.7 %	0.3 %	0.9 %	0.3 %	0.1 %	0.2 %	0.2 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	12.7 %
Molemole NU	26.3 %	54.3 %	0.7 %	1.3 %	1.0 %	0.2 %	0.9 %	0.3 %	0.3 %	0.2 %	14.3 %
Westphalia	34.1 %	49.7 %	1.0 %	0.6 %	1.3 %	0.3 %	1.6 %	0.3 %	0.3 %	0.0 %	10.4 %
Ga-Moleele	40.9 %	44.9 %	0.0 %	4.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	1.1 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	7.4 %
Moshasha	30.4 %	56.5 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	4.3 %
Schellenburg	53.4 %	36.9 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	9.7 %
Koekoek	45.5 %	43.1 %	1.6 %	0.8 %	0.8 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.8 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	8.9 %
Ga-Mokwele	54.9 %	31.4 %	0.0 %	2.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	11.8 %
Ga-Mabotha	25.8 %	51.6 %	3.2 %	9.7 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	6.5 %
Shashe	36.3 %	45.1 %	0.0 %	1.8 %	5.3 %	0.9 %	2.7 %	0.0 %	0.9 %	0.9 %	6.2 %
Ga-Poopedi	45.9 %	44.9 %	0.0 %	1.0 %	1.0 %	0.0 %	1.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	6.1 %
Tshitale	40.5 %	43.2 %	0.0 %	0.5 %	0.5 %	0.0 %	1.1 %	0.0 %	0.5 %	0.5 %	13.5 %
Manthata	38.3 %	45.9 %	0.0 %	2.3 %	2.3 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.8 %	10.5 %
Ga-Mokgehle	45.7 %	39.0 %	1.2 %	5.5 %	1.2 %	0.0 %	0.6 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	6.1 %
Mogwadi	29.5 %	43.0 %	1.5 %	9.9 %	4.8 %	0.5 %	4.0 %	1.7 %	0.1 %	0.5 %	4.3 %
Brussels	38.3 %	33.9 %	2.2 %	13.0 %	1.7 %	0.4 %	0.0 %	0.4 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	9.1 %
Schoonveld	41.1 %	46.4 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	3.0 %	0.6 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	8.9 %
Sakoleng	35.5 %	50.6 %	1.7 %	0.6 %	1.7 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.6 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	8.1 %
Ga-Kgara	37.3 %	57.6 %	0.8 %	0.8 %	0.8 %	0.0 %	0.8 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	1.7 %
Ga-Sako	50.3 %	40.1 %	0.0 %	0.7 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	8.8 %
Ga-Phasha	31.0 %	50.2 %	0.2 %	1.7 %	0.5 %	0.0 %	0.7 %	0.5 %	0.2 %	0.2 %	14.9 %
Sekakene	33.1 %	45.1 %	0.6 %	3.3 %	0.8 %	0.4 %	1.1 %	0.2 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	15.4 %
Mangate	35.9 %	44.9 %	0.7 %	2.3 %	1.8 %	0.0 %	0.7 %	0.7 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	13.0 %
Botlokwa (Mphakane)	32.9 %	46.9 %	0.6 %	2.7 %	1.0 %	0.2 %	1.0 %	0.3 %	0.1 %	0.1 %	14.3 %

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

Table 23: Educational institution

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

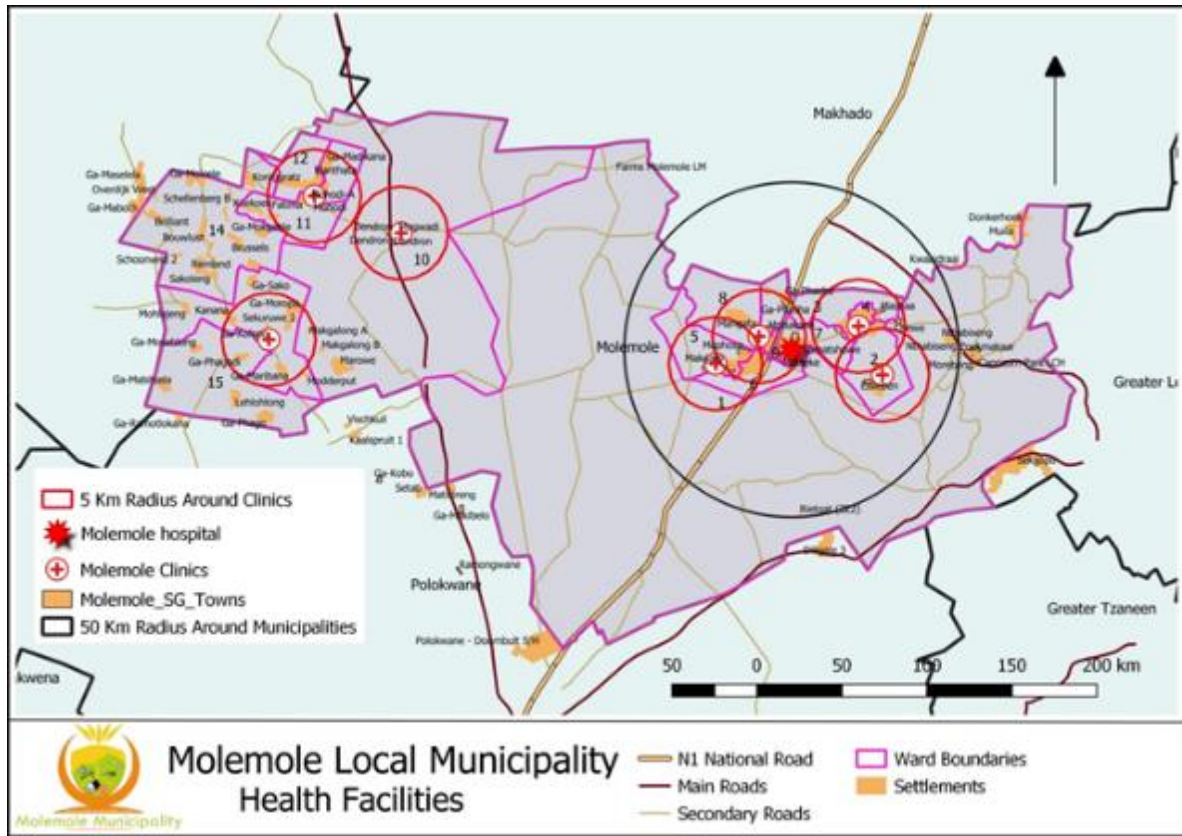


Figure 26:health facilities

Source: Department of Rural Development and Land Reform

Table 24: List of Health Facilities in Molemole LM

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

Challenges Pertaining to Health and Social Development:

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

d) Safety and Security Status Quo Analysis

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

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

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

e) Law Enforcement and Licensing

I. Law Enforcement and Licensing

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

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

The main key deliverables include:

- Registration and licensing of vehicles;

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

ii. **Challenges Pertaining to Safety and Security**

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

iii. Safety and Security Infrastructure Analysis

Priority Area	No. of Police Stations	2021/22 Backlog	Availability of Safety Committees
Safety and security	3 Police Stations 2 Satellite Offices	2 Satellite Offices (Mohodi and Moletji- Bought farms cluster) 1 Police Station at corner Masehlong and Phaudi Village	16 Functional CPFs and 1 CSF
Justice Department	No. of Magistrate Courts		Progress on addressing Backlog
	1	1	Site handed over in Mogwadi for construction of a Magistrate Court and is awaiting construction.
Traffic and licensing	No. of Traffic Stations		Progress on addressing the Backlog
	1 x DLTC Mogwadi 1X Registration Authority Mogwadi 1 x DLTC Morebeng 1X Registration Authority Morebeng	1 DLTC	Plans in place to construct a DLTC

Table 25: SAFETY AND SECURITY INFRASTRUCTURE ANALYSIS

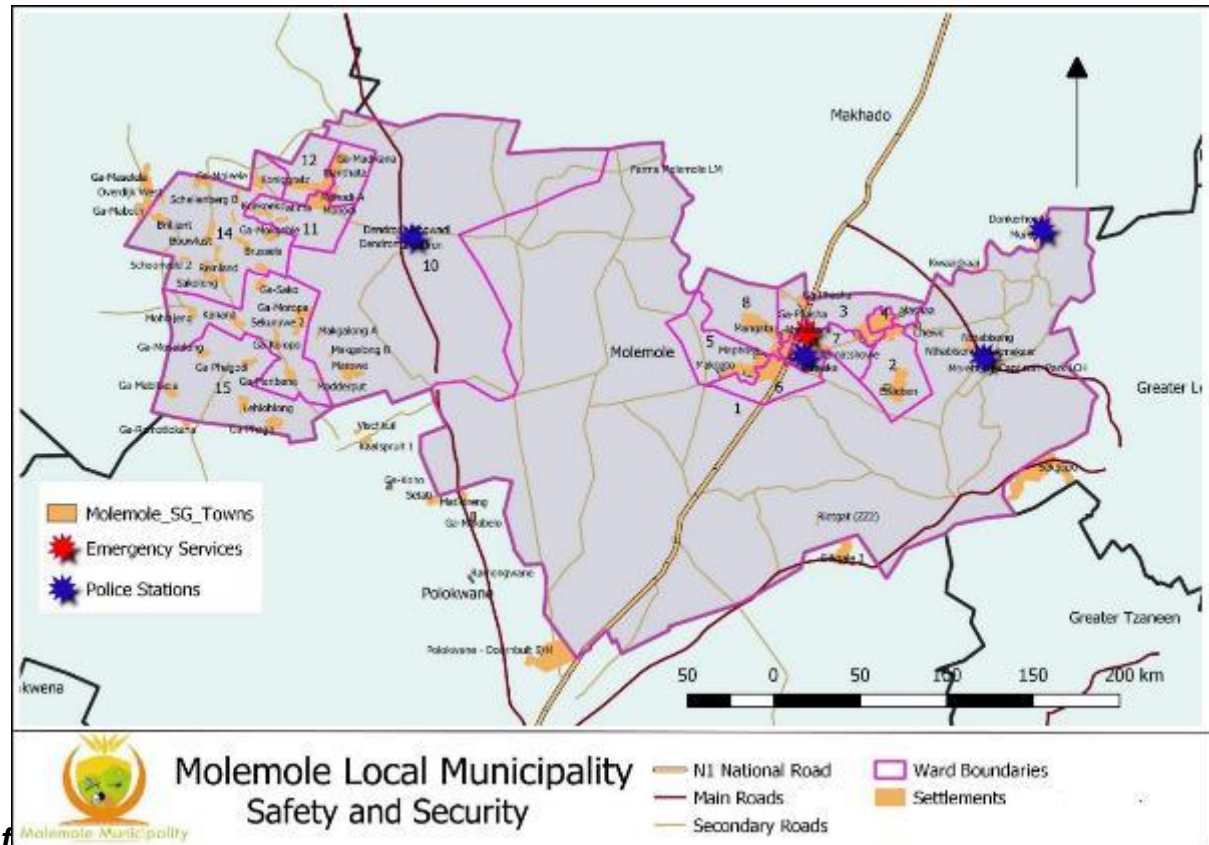


Figure 27: Safety and Security

Source: Department of Rural Development and Land Reform

f) Fire and Rescue Services, Disaster and Risk Management

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

Challenges Pertaining to Disaster Management:

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

g) Post Office and Telecommunication Analysis

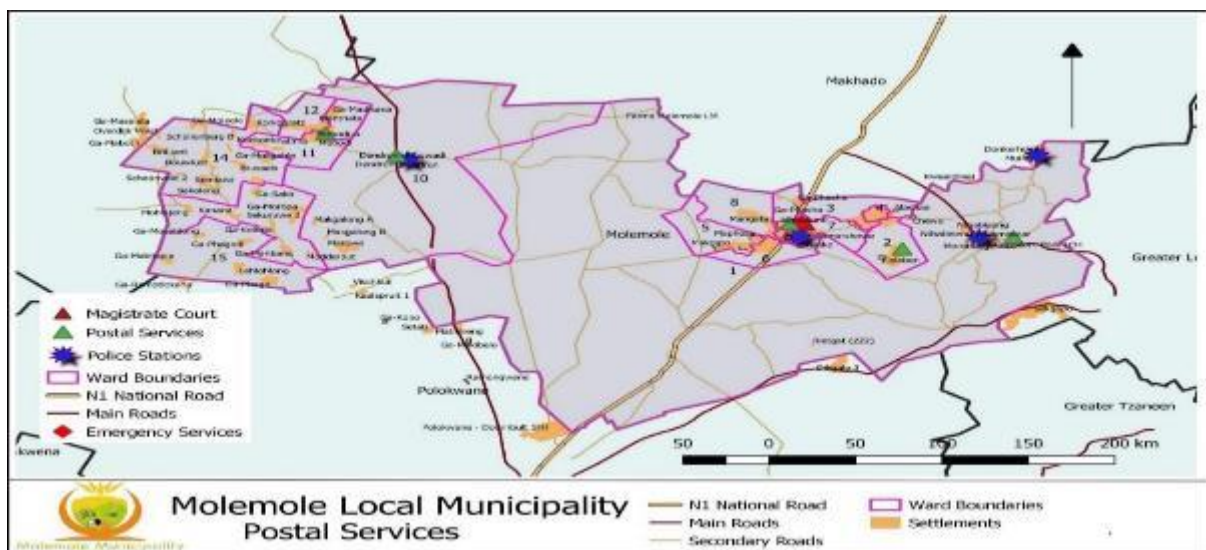
There are six postal facilities within the municipality located in Mogwadi, Dwarsrivier, Eisleben, Manthata, Ramokgopa and Morebeng. Mail collection points are also used in remote areas as another form of providing postal service to communities. **Figure 6** depicts the spatial distribution of all existing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

Information and communication technology (ICT) infrastructure comprising electronics; business process outsourcing; internet services and web development, telecommunications including cellular and fixed phones, and computer services, are the main way of communication and conveying information in a modern economy and across various economic sectors.

Comparing the usage of Information Communication Technology in Molemole Local Municipality to other municipalities, as can be observed from Table 6 below, it indicates that 87% of the population of Molemole Local Municipality have access to cell-phones, which is higher than all the municipalities across the district with the exception of Polokwane at 92%.

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

This is simply because the transaction costs using cell phones is cheaper than the costs of a land line. For example it was initially assumed that cell-phones would be a supplement to those who already had fixed line telephones (given that the cost of cell phones call was so much higher than fixed line), but cell-phone use amongst the poor (who have limited access to fixed line) has rapidly grown and overtaken the use of fixed line despite its higher costs. The reason for this paradox is that although the direct costs of a cell-phone call are higher, the indirect costs to the poor (finding and accessing a cheaper fixed line phone) are much higher. It may be accessibility of the cell-phone to the poor (and others) trumps its higher costs.



Statssa, Community Survey 2016

Table 25: Household Access to Cell Phone, Computer and Telephone

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

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

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

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

undoubtedly have positive impact to the residence of the area in improving the cost of doing business and also uplifting the standard of education.

Challenges Pertaining to Post Office and Telecommunication:

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

2.3. 3.4. KAP-3 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

3.4.1. OVERVIEW OF LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The constitution is the overarching legislation in South Africa and all other policies, legislation and strategies have to align to it. It mandates all levels and spheres of government, to promote social and economic development.

Section 152 of the Constitution relates to economic development by stating the following objectives of local government:

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

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

Key LED goals include:

- Ensuring that the local investment climate is functional for local businesses;
- Supporting small and medium sized enterprises;
- Encouraging the formation of new enterprises;
- Attracting external investment (nationally and internationally);
- Investing in physical (hard) infrastructure;
- Investing in soft infrastructure (educational and workforce development, institutional support systems and regulatory issues);
- Supporting the growth of particular clusters of businesses;
- Targeting particular parts of the city for regeneration or growth (areas based initiatives);
- Supporting informal and newly emerging businesses;
- Initiatives to ensure compliance of business on building regulations, public safety and health requirements, while contributing to municipal revenue generation.

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

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

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

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

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

- Chronic poverty, structural unemployment and a relatively small market.

- Poor education and skills development outcomes – which exacerbate poverty and unemployment.
- Lack of industrialization programmes.
- Spatial distances between the urban/rural divide and within urban areas, and binding constraints posed by poor physical planning and network infrastructure.
- Distance from main markets globally and limited market access.
- Poor implementation and coordination at provincial and municipal levels.

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

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

- Molemole can expand irrigated agriculture: Evidence shows that the 1.5 million hectares under irrigation(which produce virtually all South Africa's horticultural harvest and some field crops) can be expanded by at least 145 000 hectares through the better use of existing water resources and developing new water schemes.
- Molemole can make use of underutilised land in communal areas and land-reform projects for commercial production. Better land use in communal areas could improve the livelihoods of its people, and create jobs in communal areas.
- Growing the local economy and improving the quality of life of the community will be achieved through the following strategies:
 - To promote agriculture and agro-processing
 - To promote Tourism and Hospitality
 - To promote the Services, Retail and Light Manufacturing Sector
 - To undertake Business Retention, Attraction and Expansion
 - Institutional Arrangements and Capacity Building of the LED Unit

- A number of projects have been identified in order to realise the LED vision of the municipality and improve the local economy. Care has been taken to ensure that only bankable and implementable projects which are in line with the municipality's vision and are realistic are included in the strategy.

- **Pillars of the LED Framework:**

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



- **SWOT Analysis**

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

SWOT Analysis of Molemole's Economic Sectors

AGRICULTURE and AGROPROCESSING SECTOR	
Strengths	Weaknesses
▪ Well –Skilled extension officers ▪ Rural employment (seasonal and part/time ▪ Source of food security ▪ Good soil and climatic conditions ▪ Skilled farmers (agric. Graduates) ▪ Easy access to agricultural land (tribal authorities)	▪ Lack of resources (mechanisation / start-up capital) ▪ Few black commercial farmers ▪ Inadequate support from sector departments / Parastatals ▪ Relationship between farmers and farm workers is not good ▪ . Limited water supply ▪ Lack of skills ▪ Unable to meet market requirements (quantity/quality standards)
Opportunities	Threats
▪ Agri -park development ▪ Organic farming and food production ▪ Improved farming methods and established standards ▪ Food processing potential ▪ Agricultural awareness in schools ▪ Outstanding land claims ▪ Red meat production ▪ Agricultural awareness in schools	▪ Climate change/unpredictable weather patterns ▪ Natural disasters (draught) ▪ Policy uncertainty ▪ Escalating prices of production inputs

TOURISM SECTOR	
Strengths	Weaknesses
▪ Natural beauty of community; ▪ Linkages with neighbouring municipalities ▪ Existence of an information center); ▪ Hospitality establishments ▪ Clean environment; ▪ Friendly and helpful residents. ▪ Location along tropic of Capricorn ▪ Location along N1	▪ Unreliability of potable water; ▪ No inventory of tourism attractions; ▪ No local tourism strategy ▪ Lack of signage; ▪ Limited retail and other services ▪ No calendar of local tourism events
Opportunities	Threats
▪ Potential for eco-tourism; ▪ “Farm tourism” ▪ Home stays ▪ Under-utilised assets Machaka Game Reserve ▪ Optimal usage of Tropic of Capricorn ▪ Increased recreational activities through use of Mogwadi Park ▪ Development of physical attractions. ▪ Support from sector departments ▪ Establishment of local tourism association	▪ High unemployment rate; ▪ Increased human, vehicular traffic; ▪ Climate change and the unpredictable weather patterns,

SERVICES, RETAIL AND MANUFACTURING SECTOR	
Strengths	Weaknesses
▪ Strong SMMES support institutions ▪ Increased business activity in community; ▪ Access to financing and support through institutions like SEFA and SEDA ▪ Location of Motumo Trade Post along N1	▪ SMMES cannot secure startup capital ▪ Lack of capacity to develop viable business plans ▪ Struggle to secure funds to expand/develop business; ▪ Low or inadequate returns on investments; ▪ Lack the required human resources with appropriate skill-sets; ▪ Few established local businesses ▪ Underdeveloped service sector ▪ Business friendly guidelines on local level does not exist ▪ Spatial planning: no emphasis on rural development ▪ Communication between municipality, business and community ▪ Trading control by-laws not enforced
Opportunities	Threats
▪ Survey needs of community and cater to them; ▪ Skills development to empower ▪ Availability of public land ▪ Training in business management and financial accounting ▪ Spinoffs from Makhado-Musina SEZ ▪ Mall development at Botlokwa and Dendron ▪ Community radio stations to assist with communication	▪ High levels of unemployment and weak demand ▪ Economic depression ▪ Increasing inflation and related increase in prices of basic foods ▪ Limited development due to insufficient infrastructure

Flowing from the Status Quo Socio-Economic Analysis and Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats, the adopted high level Strategies are as follows:

- Build a diversified and innovation driven economy
- Agriculture and Agro-processing
- To promote Tourism and Hospitality
- To promote the Services, Retail and Light Manufacturing Sector
- Business Retention, Attraction and Expansion
- Institutional LED function

LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

KEY PERFORMANCE AREA		LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
PRIORITY AREA:	STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE FOR THE KPA	STRATEGIES PER PRIORITY AREA
LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Ensure continuous stakeholders engagements for creation of conducive environment for new innovation and initiatives as stipulated in the LED Strategy	• To unlock economic potential by creating a conducive environment for investment to facilitate economic growth and sustainability. • Ensure continuous stakeholders engagements for creation of conducive environment for new innovation and initiatives • To continuously provide support to the SMME's through formation of partnerships with key stakeholders.

Molemole Projects implemented through Local Economic Development section in

1.	Investors Conference	Municipal – Wide	Coordinating 1 investor conference to mobilize potential investors and convene on potential investments that aims to and enhance achieve economic development
2.	LED Strategy review	Municipal - Wide	Review of LED Strategy to guide LED programs
3.	Coordination of youth in agriculture mentorship program	Municipal Wide	Coordination of a program to engage and empower youth in agriculture
4.	Coordination of municipal career expo	Municipal Wide	Coordination of municipal career expo across the municipality to empower and transfer professional skills to youth
5.	Agricultural skills development and mentorship	Municipal Wide	20 emerging farmers trained mentored of agricultural skills
6.	SMME Support and Deevlopment	Municipal Wide	4 SMMES supported
7.	Coordination of LED Support	Municipal Wide	4 LED Support coordniated

2024/2025

2.4. KPA-4 MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL VIABILITY

3.4.1. ASSESSMENT OF THE FINANCIAL STATUS OF THE MUNICIPALITY

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

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

3.4.2. BUDGET & TREASURY MANAGEMENT

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

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

From 2021, the municipalities started to be audited on the implementation of the Municipal Standard Chart of Accounts (MSCOA). Based on the pressure the division is operating under, it is unable to execute MSCOA as required.

Key risks: This may have negative implications on the audit outcomes should less attention be given to this project.

For AFS to be prepared in house and MSCOA to be implemented as required:

- The division should be split into two functions which are “**BUDGET DIVISION & REPORTING DIVISION**” get an expert to prepare AFS on a monthly, quarterly and annual basis together with an audit file.
- This will reduce consultancy fee, guarantee continuity in the municipality, reduce stress to the team during the annual submission of AFS to AG and reduce overtime costs.

The Municipality has implemented the basics and is reporting on MSCOA. However, this is a very big project that continuously requires attention. Budget division is still heavily involved in the process to ensure that correct votes are being used, hence they require more capacity and upskilling. Awareness campaigns are continuing to educate on MSCOA. We are not there yet but we are moving. Target is 2021 June to have all the requirements being met and ready for audit.

3.4.3. REVENUE AND GENERAL EXPENDITURE MANAGEMENT

The division has combined its leadership and managed by a deputy CFO, revenue accountant, creditors control officer, debtors' clerk, indigent clerk, four cashiers, Accountant: Expenditure and expenditure clerk. This was done due to work overload that arose in expenditure management and consistent delays in payments. The function was split into general expenditure and payroll expenditure.

The newly established post of deputy CFO has taken both responsibilities for Revenue and General Expenditure.

Challenges: With an introduction of credit control, it increases the scope of the revenue accountant as this reports directly and will affect the current supervisory role that the accountant plays over the cashiers on daily cash management and reconciliations.

Key Risks: Misappropriation of cash and lack of clear segregation of duties.

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

The municipality is charging arrears, except where the council has granted exemption in accordance with budget related policies. Long outstanding debts are being followed up on monthly basis. Reminders are being sent to all the debtors who currently owing the municipality for more than 30 days.

Collection rate:

Financial Years	Percentages
2022/2023	73%
2021/2022	82%
2020/2021	148%
2019/20	150%

Debt Growth rate

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

3.4.4. PROGRESS on MUNICIPAL DEBTS (GOVERNMENT AND RESIDENTAL DEBTS)

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

All the credit control and debt collection procedures has been considered by the municipality but the implementation is being disrupted by the shortage of water. Engagements has been made with land owner's representatives for the settlement of the monies owed by land owners. The municipality is currently in a process of analysing all the billed municipal arrears for the consideration of performance by the municipal council.

Challenges Pertaining to Revenue Management are as follows:

- Community disruption in the implementation of credit control
- Increased rate in electricity distribution losses from 25% to 27%, due to :
 - illegal connections
 - Inability to pay tamper fines
- Community not accepting the smart meters installation
- Slow development in the area reduces the rates charged on properties as their values are not growing as expected.

3.4.5. PROGRESS ON ALTERNATIVE REVENUE SOURCES

- The municipality anticipated on selling municipal properties in the current financial year in which the process was not finalised on time due to regulated required process which has to be followed by the municipality.
- Traffic and licensing challenges has reduce as the functionality of the system has also improve which lead to the increase in revenue component.

- The municipality is currently analysing possible additional resources which can assist the municipality to improve the percentage of own revenue to improve service delivery.

a) Investments

Description	2021	2020	Percentage
Interest received - External investment	25 543 773	1 729 419	33%

- The Money is invested with Nedbank on a call account which is a flexible account, we transfer as the need arises. No fixed term.

b) Cash Flow

- The municipality closed off 2020/2021 with a cash balances of R 90,0 million
- Equitable share for 2020/21 is equals to R 179 962 000
- No overdraft facility for the municipality
- *Current Ratio*
- The legislated norm ranges 1.5 to 2:1
- The Current ratio: **2019/20 (3.1:1)** **2018/19 (3.1:1)**
- *Interpretation of Results*
- The ratio 3:1 is above the norm which means that the municipality will be able to pay its short term obligations with the available current assets. When comparing the current year ratio to the prior year it is stable, thus no indication of uncertainties on the liquidity of the municipality.
- *Going Concern*
- The municipality has a positive net assets position and is operating in a positive cash flow for the past financial year and we believe that the trend will continue. All

creditors were paid as per the goods and services offered. There are no significant long term borrowings

i. Sustainability

- Even though the Municipality is a going concern for the next 12 months, it does not guarantee the sustainability as it is heavily dependent on grants. Should the equitable share changes negatively, the municipality will also be affected negatively.
- Full implementation on cost containment will assist to reduce costs and only spend on basic needs that we cannot do without and maybe we will have enough savings to invest as reserves.
- Enforcement of revenue enhancement strategy is imperative
- Job evaluation results will assist to reduce the salary bill to be within the norm

ii. Progress: Revenue Enhancement Strategy

Credit control implemented and Disconnection of services commenced in Quarter 3 of 2021/2022.

- Service provider appointed to engage the departments to settle their long standing debts. This is bearing positive results and we shall continue to pursue it.
- A dedicated credit controller was appointed to assist with enforcement of this strategy.
- A service provider was also appointed to conduct property audit in order to provide specific property description that will assist the municipality to be able to bill.
- Electricity revenue protection has been conducted by Technical services to reduce the loss on electricity sales by
 - conducting meter audits
 - Verification of meter and stand data
 - Resealing of meters and replacement of faulty meters and issuing of tamper fines.
 - Issuing of tamper fines

3.4.6. SUPPLY CHAIN AND ASSET MANAGEMENT

The division is operating with a manager, assistant procurement officer and assistant bid admin officer and asset management is also part with asset and stores accountant and asset and stores Officer. The Municipality's operating activities have increased, Technical services is currently performing very well by completing projects and bringing more. This means the Asset register is growing with the complex assets for service delivery. Community Services is planning to have compliant landfill sites and DLTC, All these assets are attracting complex Accounting reporting in terms of GRAP and daily management. The current set up of the division does not cater for those needs, instead it creates an environment where an existing manager is unable to execute her duties well with so much pressure, which in turn may result in a negative audit opinion. Failure to comply or apply the required standards of reporting may affect the audit opinion negatively. Misappropriation of assets may also result from this setup.

To ensure continuous compliance and costs reduction, Management is currently considering:

- Appointing panel of service providers where most of the deviations to SCM arises and review this annually or bi-annually e.g. Deviations on servicing of cars
- Appointing panel of service providers on the services that we always need to ensure that we get these quicker than always starting the process from scratch. E.g. cleaning material, Cartridges, Stationery, Catering, Transport, etc.
- Assessing benefits of buying vs leasing the assets to deliver services quicker than to wait for 3 years to buy a specific asset to deliver services that is needed now due to budget constraints.

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

3.4.7. LIABILITY MANAGEMENT

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

3.4.8. INDICATIONS OF NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL ALLOCATIONS

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

GRANT NAME	Budget Year 2022/23	Budget Year +1 2023/24	Budget Year +2 2024/25
Equitable shares	168 761 000	177 379 000	186 814 000
Financial Management Grant	2 300 000	2 300 000	2 300 000
Municipal Infrastructure Grant	39 792 000	41 458 000	43 232 000
Intergrated National Electricity Programme	—	10, 000, 000	10, 000, 000
Expanded Public Works Programme	—	—	—
TOTAL	<u>210853000</u>	<u>193824000</u>	<u>242346000</u>

Table 26: INDICATIONS OF NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL ALLOCATIONS

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

- Asset Management Policy
- Cash Management Policy
- Credit Control and debt collection policy
- Supply Chain Management policy
- Property rates policy

- Budget policy
- Virement policy
- Petty cash policy
- Tariff policy
- Debt write off policy
- Indigent policy
- Banking and investment policy
- Cash flow Management policy
- Unallocated deposit policy

All these policies are approved by council annually.

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

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

3.4. KPA 5: GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

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

3.5.1. ROLE OF MUNICIPAL COUNCIL AND ITS COMMITTEES

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

- Council
- Executive Committee
- Corporate Services Portfolio Committee
- Community Services Portfolio Committee
- Local Economic Development and Planning Portfolio Committee

- Technical Services Portfolio Committee
- Finance Portfolio Committee
- Municipal Public Accounts Committee (MPAC)
- Audit Committee
- Ethics and Rules committee
- Risk Management Committee

3.5.2. RELATIONSHIP WITH TRADITIONAL LEADERSHIP

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

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

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

3.5.3. RELATIONSHIP WITH THE PUBLIC

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

State of the Municipal address	01	State of the Muncipla adrees held together with open council when approving the 2023/2024 IDP Budget
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Table 27: Relationship with the Public

3.5.3.1. Channels of Communication with the Public

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

3.5.4. INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

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

3.5.5. ROLE OF MUNICIPAL COUNCIL AND ITS COMMITTEES

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

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

3.5.6. RELATIONSHIP WITH TRADITIONAL LEADERSHIP

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

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

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

3.5.7. RELATIONSHIP WITH THE PUBLIC

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

Table 27: Relationship with the Public

3.5.7.1. Channels of Communication with the Public

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

3.6. KPA 6: MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Role of the KPA

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

3.6.1. 2023/2024 STRATEGIC RISKS

No	Strategic objective	Risk description at Strategic Objective level	Risk category	Primary Cause (Risk at Operational level)	Secondary Cause (Risk at Business unit level)	Impact	Likelihood	Inherent risk	Existing controls	Perceived control effectiveness	Residual risk	Risk owner	Actions to improve management of the risk	POE	Action owner
1	To increase the capability of the municipality to deliver on its mandate .	Electricity Distribution Losses	Basic service delivery	Poor monitoring of electricity connection	1.Theft and Vandalism of electrical infrastructure 2. Lack of adequate controls to determine sources of distribution loss	Critical	Common	Maximum	1.Quarterly calculations of the distribution losses 2. Installation of smart metres to replace conventional metres 3. Monthly Audit of the buying trends by residents and	Satisfactory	Maximum	Municipal Manager	1.Procurement and installation of smart metres on all municipal building. 2.Installation of current transformer voltage transformer (CTVT). 3. Monthly bulk purchase reconciliation reports	1.Monthly distribution loss report 2. Quarterly smart metre installation reports 3. Monthly bulk purchase reconciliation reports	Senior Manager Technical Services

N o	Strategic objective	Risk description at Strategic Objective level	Risk category	Primary Cause (Risk at Operational level)	Secondary Cause (Risk at Business unit level)	(Impact)	Likelihood	Inherent risk	Existing controls	Perceived control effectiveness	Residual risk	Risk owner	Actions to improve management of the risk	POE	Action owner
									business clients.						
		Service Delivery Protest	Social environment	Inadequate provision of service delivery	Inadequate maintenance of roads	Critical	Common	Maximum	1.Grading and regraveling of roads in line with grading programme	Satisfactory	Maximum	Municipal manager	1.Upgrading of roads from gravel to surfacing (6,13 km) 2.Construction of culvet bridges in identified roads affected by floods	1.Quarterly grading reports 2.Completion certificates for upgrading of roads from gravel to surfacing 3.Completion certificates for construction of culvet bridges	Senior Manager, Technical Services

No	Strategic objective	Risk description at Strategic Objective level	Risk category	Primary Cause (Risk at Operational level)	Secondary Cause (Risk at Business unit level)	(Impact)	Likelihood	Inherent risk	Existing controls	Perceived control effectiveness	Residual risk	Risk owner	Actions to improve management of the risk	POE	Action owner
														4.Monthly progress reports	
2					1.Inadequate provision of integrated waste management services 2.Mogwadi and Morebeng landfill sites non-compliant 3. Threat of non-compliant fine issued to	Bad reputation	Likely	Maximum	1.Council outreach programmes 2.IDP/SDBIP	Satisfactory	high	Municipal Manager	1.Development and implementation of service delivery action plan 2.Quarterly community feedback on service delivery matters	1.Service delivery action plan 2.Quarterly report	Municipal Manager

N o	Strategi c objectiv e	Risk descript ion at Strategi c Objectiv e level	Risk categor y	Primary Cause (Risk at Operatio nal level)	Secondar y Cause (Risk at Business unit level)	(Impa ct)	Likelih ood	Inher ent risk	Existing control s	Perceive d control effectiv eness	Resid ual risk	Risk owne r	Actions to improve managem ent of the risk	POE	Action owner
					municipalit y										
					Communit y health safety is compromi sed due to illegal dumping	Critica l	Comm on	Maxi mum	1. Distributi on of skip bins for collectio n of waste 2. Waste collectio n done in line with waste manage ment program	Satisfact or	Maxi mum	Munic ipal Mana ger	1.Extend waste collection to rural villages 2. Skip bins distributio n register Continuous procureme nt and distribution of skip bins	1.Monthly reports of waste collection 2.Skip bins distributio n register	Senior Manag er, commu nity Service

N o	Strategi c objectiv e	Risk descript ion at Strategi c Objectiv e level	Risk categor y	Primary Cause (Risk at Operatio nal level)	Secondar y Cause (Risk at Business unit level)	(Impa ct)	Likelih ood	Inher ent risk	Existing control s	Perceive d control effectiv eness	Resid ual risk	Risk owne r	Actions to improve managem ent of the risk	POE	Action owner
3	To enhance financial viability and manage ment	Inadequ ate revenue collectio n	Revenu e Collectio n	Inadequat e revenue sources	Municipalit y may not be financially sustainabl e.	Critica l	Comm on	Maxi mum	1. Credit control and debtors policy on Mogwad i and Morebe ng resident s. 2. Engage ment with rates payers	Satisfact ory	Maxi mum	Munic ipal Mana ger	1.Enforce ment of credit control policy, suspensio n of services on arrears accounts	1.BS902 Report and credit control and debt collection letters	CFO
													2.Seek alternative revenue sources	Quarterly investmen t reports with interest earned.	CFO
														1.Applicat ions for electricity sale license from eskom 2.Approve d licences	Senior Manag er, Techni cal Service s

No	Strategic objective	Risk description at Strategic Objective level	Risk category	Primary Cause (Risk at Operational level)	Secondary Cause (Risk at Business unit level)	(Impact)	Likelihood	Inherent risk	Existing controls	Perceived control effectiveness	Residual risk	Risk owner	Actions to improve management of the risk	POE	Action owner
														1.Quarterly progress reports on the sale of stands 2.Quarterly reports on the MOU 's concluded with Magoshi on dermacation of sites at a fee	
														3.Signed MOU's on revenue generation	Senior Manager, LED&P

N o	Strategi c objectiv e	Risk descript ion at Strategi c Objectiv e level	Risk categor y	Primary Cause (Risk at Operatio nal level)	Secondar y Cause (Risk at Business unit level)	(Impa ct)	Likelih ood	Inher ent risk	Existing control s	Perceive d control effectiv eness	Resid ual risk	Risk owne r	Actions to improve managem ent of the risk	POE	Action owner
														1.Quarterly reports on the extension of waste collection 2.Signed MOU's and contracts on extended waste collection 3.Monthly comparison on traffick fines financial performance reports	Senior Manager, Community services
4	To enhance financial viability and management	Material mistatements in the annual financial stateme	Financia l sustaina bility	1.Non adherence to AFS process plan, timeline	Misalignm ent of transactio ns and reporting items due to	Critica l	Comm on	Maxi mum	1.Revie w of the AFS by the stakehol	Satisfact ory	Maxi mum	Munic ipal Mana ger	To ensure that AFS are GRAP compliant	GRAP compkian ce checklist	CFO

No	Strategic objective	Risk description at Strategic Objective level	Risk category	Primary Cause (Risk at Operational level)	Secondary Cause (Risk at Business unit level)	(Impact)	Likelihood	Inherent risk	Existing controls	Perceived control effectiveness	Residual risk	Risk owner	Actions to improve management of the risk	POE	Action owner
		nts (AFS)		and GRAP. 2.Poor implementation of AG and internal audit action plan	MSCOA implementation				ders						
5	To enhance financial viability and management	Slow economic growth	Economic development	Deteriorating economic conditions	1.Downgrading of investment status by rating agencies like MOODY's 2.Deteriorating macroeconomic conditions globally and nationally	Critical	Common	Maximum	Investment committee established	Satisfactory	Maximum	Municipal Manager	1.Revenue and implementation of LED strategy 2.Establishment of investment committee to coordinate investment proposals	1.Progress on the implementation of LED strategy 2.Investment committee quarterly reports 3.Appointment letters of investment	Senior Manager, LED&P

N o	Strategi c objectiv e	Risk descript ion at Strategi c Objectiv e level	Risk categor y	Primary Cause (Risk at Operatio nal level)	Secondar y Cause (Risk at Business unit level)	(Impa ct)	Likelih ood	Inher ent risk	Existing control s	Perceive d control effectiv eness	Resid ual risk	Risk owne r	Actions to improve managem ent of the risk	POE	Action owner
														committe e	
6	To provide sustaina ble basic services and infrastru cture develop ment	Failure to impleme nt projects as per required specifica tion	Service delivery	1.Poor planning and budgeting 2.Inadequ ate monitorin g of projects 3.Skills shortage (professio nals) 4.Insuffici ent funding	Withdrawa l of funds by national treasury	Critica l	Comm on	Maxi mum	1.Monthl y monitori ng of the projects by project steering committ ee 2.Monthl y projects stakehol der manage	Satisfact ory	Maxi mum	Munic ipal Mana ger	1.Quarterl y project visit by PSC and monitoring during implement ation and before project handed over to municipalit y	1.Quarterl y project steering committte reports	Munici pal Manag er

N o	Strategic objective	Risk description at Strategic Objective level	Risk category	Primary Cause (Risk at Operational level)	Secondary Cause (Risk at Business unit level)	(Impact)	Likelihood	Inherent risk	Existing controls	Perceived control effectiveness	Residual risk	Risk owner	Actions to improve management of the risk	POE	Action owner
									ment meetings						
7	To increase the capability of the municipality to deliver on its mandate	Inadequate ICT infrastructure	Knowledge and information	Loss of information	Outdated network system (user to give clarity on outdated part)	Critical	Common	Maximum	1. Local area network cables 2. Functional ICT steering committee 3. Quarterly SLA meetings with service providers 4. Disaster recovery plan in place	Satisfactory	Maximum	Municipal Manager	1. Installation of WIFI network across all branches 2. Quarterly ICT compliance checklist	1. Quarterly ICT steering committee report 2. Quarterly ICT compliance network audit report	Senior Manager, Corporate Services
8	To encourage good	Non-compliance to	Knowledge and	Lack of understanding	Unauthorized disclosure	Common	Likely	Maximum	POPI Act policy	Satisfactory	high		1. POPI Act awareness	1. POPI Act	Municipal

N o	Strategic objective	Risk description at Strategic Objective level	Risk category	Primary Cause (Risk at Operational level)	Secondary Cause (Risk at Business unit level)	(Impact)	Likelihood	Inherent risk	Existing controls	Perceived control effectiveness	Residual risk	Risk owner	Actions to improve management of the risk	POE	Action owner
	governance and public participation	POPI Act	information	breaching of POPI Act	lack of municipal and stakeholder information				and procedure manual				to all employee and councilors 2. POPI Act disclaimer on all municipal electronic correspondence	awareness report 2. Disclaimer notices	Manager
9	To encourage good governance and public participation	Inadequate municipal bylaws	Compliance	Possible litigation against the municipality	Lack of municipal bylaws relevant to the operations of the municipality	Critical	Common	Maximum	Use of national and provincial legislations and regulations	Satisfactory	Maximum	Municipal Manager	1. Bylaw audit 2. Compilation of bylaw register 3. Development of bylaws relevant to municipal bylaws	1. Quarterly updated bylaws register 2. Quarterly report on gazetted bylaws	Municipal Manager

N o	Strategi c objectiv e	Risk descript ion at Strategi c Objectiv e level	Risk categor y	Primary Cause (Risk at Operatio nal level)	Secondar y Cause (Risk at Business unit level)	(Impa ct)	Likelih ood	Inher ent risk	Existing control s	Perceive d control effectiv eness	Resid ual risk	Risk owne r	Actions to improve managem ent of the risk	POE	Action owner
1 0	To plan and manage spatial develop ment within the municip ality	Inappropri ate landuse manage ment	Service delivery	Non- complianc e with SPLUMA	Litigations and loss of revenue	Critical	Common	Maximum	Tribunal member appointed, trained and functional	Satisfactory	Maximum	Municipal Manager	1.Continuous awareness on SPLUMA	1.Monthly site inspection report 2.Quarterly SPLUMA reports	Senior Manager, LED&P

TABLE 27 : STRATEGIC RISKS

3.6.2. PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

Service Provider appointed to assist with Cascading to employees below Senior Managers through automated PMS

Mid year assessments were completed successfully for the 2021/2022 financial year. Annual performance will be commenced after financial year ends.

Online reporting of Quarterly SDBIP reports done in preparation for full migration

3.6.3. INTERNAL AUDIT

a) Legislative Framework for Audit

- *Public Audit no. 25 of 2004*
 - To give effect to the provisions of the Constitution establishing and assigning functions to an Auditor-General;
 - To provide for the auditing of institutions in the public sector
 - To provide for accountability arrangements of the Auditor-General;

- *Local Government : Municipal Finance Management Act no 56 of 2003*

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

Main Functions of Internal Audit

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

3.6.4. INTERNAL AUDIT: CHALLENGES AND PROPOSED INTERVENTIONS

Challenges	Intervention
Inadequate staffing	Filling of the three funded positions as per the approved 2021/22 organisational structure
Slow implementation of internal audit/auditor general recommendations	Adherence of the set timeframes for implementation of issues raised.

a) Matters Affecting Audit Report

Auditor-General Report on Financial Performance 2020/21	
Audit Report status*:	Unqualified
Non-Compliance Issues	Remedial Action Taken

Auditor-General Report on Financial Performance 2020/21	
5. Annual financial statements, performance and annual reports The financial statements submitted for auditing were not prepared in all material respects in accordance with the requirements of section 122(1) of the MFMA. Material misstatements of property, plant and equipment, cash flow statements, contingent assets, contingent liabilities, commitments and statement of comparison of budget and actual amounts identified by the auditors in the submitted financial statement were subsequently corrected and the supporting records were provided subsequently, resulting in the financial statements receiving an unqualified audit opinion..	Timely preparation of the Annual Financial Statement process plan. Monthly Audit Steering Committee meetings to monitor implementation of the audit action plans on issues raised by the Auditor General and Internal Audit.
2. Asset management An adequate management, accounting and information system which accounts for assets was not in place, as required by section 63(2)(a) of the MFMA	Preparation of accurate and complete financial statement that are supported and evidenced by reliable information
3. Procurement and contract management Some of the goods and services of a transaction value above R200000 were procured without inviting	Regular review of bids to before advertisement to monitor compliance and ensure that all legislative requirements are met

Auditor-General Report on Financial Performance 2020/21	
competitive bids, as required by supply chain management (SCM) regulation 19(a).	
Note:* The report`s status is supplied by the Auditor – General and ranges from unqualified (at best); to unqualified with other matters specified; qualified; adverse; and disclaimed (at worse) T6.1.1	
Auditor-General Report on Service Delivery Performance 2018/19	
Audit Report status*:	Unqualified
Non-Compliance Issues	Remedial Action Taken
No material findings on the usefulness and reliability of the reported performance information for the following development priority:	
KPA 2: Basic Services & Infrastructure Planning	Unqualified
COMMENTS ON AUDITOR-GENERAL’S OPINION 2020//21 There was a marked improvement in the resolution of issues raised by Auditor-General for the 2020/21 financial year. As at 30 June 2021 the municipality has resolved 63% of audit findings raised by Auditor-General as well as 80% issues raised by Internal Audit. These efforts have helped our cause to maintain the unqualified audit opinion in the current financial year.	

3.6.5. LEGAL AND ADVISORY SERVICES

Challenges	Proposed Interventions
An increase in cases – notably eviction related	Capacitate the unit to speedily resolve cases
Need for Legal admin Officer to assist with legal manager	Consider creating a new post for Legal Officer

Challenges	Proposed Interventions
Inadequate support from departments in relation to defending municipal cases	Intervention required to get cooperation from within the municipality to defend cases

a) Status of Legal Cases

Status/Developments	Total cases
Active Cases	4
Pending Cases	4
Finalized cases	4
Total Cases	

3.6.6. AVAILABILITY AND FUNCTIONALITY OF MUNICIPAL GOVERNANCE STRUCTURES

a) MPAC

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

Challenges Pertaining to Functionality of MPAC Committee:

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

Separation of Powers

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

b) Political Governance Structures

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

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

c) The Following Committees of Council are In Place:

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

d) Administrative Governance Structures

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

The following administrative structures were established to bolster good governance:

- Senior Management Committee

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

e) Availability and Functionality of Audit Committee

The contracts of the three Audit Committee members were extended for another three years during 2020/21, and one position of the member whose contract was not extended was advertised. The new additional member was appointed during the financial year 2021/22, and his term coincided with the extension of the current Audit Committee members. The committee was appointed in terms of section 166 of the Municipal finance Management Act. The Audit Committee comprises of four independent members who are neither employees nor councilors of the municipality. The Audit Committee meets at least four times during the financial year

f) Availability and Functionality of Internal Audit

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

g) Risk Management

The municipality in response to the King III report and the MFMA has since identified a need encapsulating Risk Management in its daily process. Risk management activities are guided and monitored by the Risk Management Committee and the Audit Committee. The municipality has conducted formal risk strategic objectives. The objectives are used

to determine the level of the exposure and tolerance of the risk assessment and to compile the register.

3.6.7. ANTI CORRUPTION STRATEGY

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

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

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

3.6.8. COMPLAINTS MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

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

Molemole municipality has appointed a dedicated official to work on all cases registered via both the Presidential and Premier hotlines with a view to get them resolved by the relevant department. A customer care policy was adopted by Council in 2009 to provide service standards that officials must adhere to when dealing with customer queries.

Molemole municipality went even further and introduced suggestion books for clients to register walk-in complaints, suggestions and compliments. The suggestions and complaints are forwarded to the relevant departments to be resolved.

a) Achievements on Complaints Management

As at June 2022 the municipality had a total of three complaints received from the suggestion book relating to maintenance of roads and street light. Phone case had been resolved while the remaining 2 relating to storm water were still outstanding and as for Presidential and Premier hotlines no case received

b) Challenges on Complaints Management

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

3.6.9. STATEMENT ON PREVIOUS AUDIT OPINION

For the six consecutive years, the municipality received an unqualified audit opinion with findings: 2015/2016, to 2020/21. We are confident that proper internal controls have greatly improved and that the municipality can account for its finances and operations effectively. The municipality will also work hard to ensure that the recommendations made by the Auditor General and internal audit are implemented in order to improve the audit opinion.

a) Municipal Audit Outcomes

FINANCIAL YEAR	AUDIT OPINION	NAME OF CFO	DURATION
2015/2016	Unqualified	Moloko E.K	July 2015 – June 2016
2016/2017	Unqualified	Lethuba BMM	July 2016 – June 2017

		Nkalanga SA all on acting capacity	
2017/2018	Unqualified	Lethuba BMM Nkalanga SA all on acting capacity	July 2017- 2018
2018/19	Unqualified	Zulu K.W	July 2018 – 2019
2019/20	Unqualified	Zulu K.W	July 2019-2020
2020/21	Unqualified	Zulu K.W	July 2020-2021

- **Municipal Service Points**

- Service points on the Mogwadi side are: *Old Building, Civic Center and Mogwadi Traffic Station.*
- Service points on the Morebeng consists: *Morebeng municipal office, Morebeng Library and Sekgosese Traffic station.*
- Service point on the Moletjie consist: *Moletjie cluster offices*

3.6.10. MUNICIPAL WORKFORCE

- Organogram has 215 posts
- 180 permanently employed staff
- 15 vacant and funded
- 20 vacant but unfunded
- 82 females and 98 males
- Interns are deployed in various departmental sections as a way to contribute to community skills development.

3.6.11. FUNCTIONALITY OF HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES

- Local Labour Forum meetings are held regularly as scheduled. The forum is playing a crucial role as the forum to engage on employer and employee matters. The forum serve as negotiating committee and also strengthen the employer and employee relationships.
- The OHS committee is also functional and hold quarterly meetings to discuss occupational health and safety related issues. The committee is conducting inspections in municipal buildings to guide management on compliance to the OHS act.
- The training committee is functional and hold quarterly meeting. Its major role is the contribution towards the development of Workplace Skills Plan and to monitor the implementation of the WSP. The committee strive to address any matter related to the development of the workforce.

3.6.12. THUSONG SERVICE CENTRES

- It is a one –Stop centre, providing government information and services in an integrated manner.
- It brings government information and services closer to the people to promote access to opportunities to better the lives of communities and speed up service delivery.
- The aim of Thusong service centre is to ensure that government widens access to all citizens particularly in the remote rural and sparsely populated.
- Status Quo: Municipality currently has two (2) Thusong Service Centres which are Botlokwa and Festus Mothudi Service Centre.
- Botlokwa Thusong is servicing an average of 9814 people. While Festus Mothudi service 3885.
- **Core service of Thusong service centre:**
 - o Civic Services (home affairs & saps)
 - o Social security services (sassa & social development)
 - o Local economic development services
 - o Information services (Telecentres)

Municipal Responsibility on the Thusong Service Centres:

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

Records Management and Registry services

Functions include among others:

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

Challenges with Registry Services

- Lack of sufficient office space for archiving of documents
- High volume of photocopying
- Regular Breakdown of photocopy machines

Recommendations

- Sufficient office space for archiving of documents be made available
- Reduced volume of photocopying which will ultimately reduce breakdown of machines.
- duce breakdown of machines.

3.6.13. INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

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

Challenge of Information and Communication Technology

Poor network connectivity at Morebeng office and DLTC.

Recommendations

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

3.6.14. COMMUNICATION SYSTEM (INTERNAL & EXTERNAL)

3.6.14.1. Internal Communication

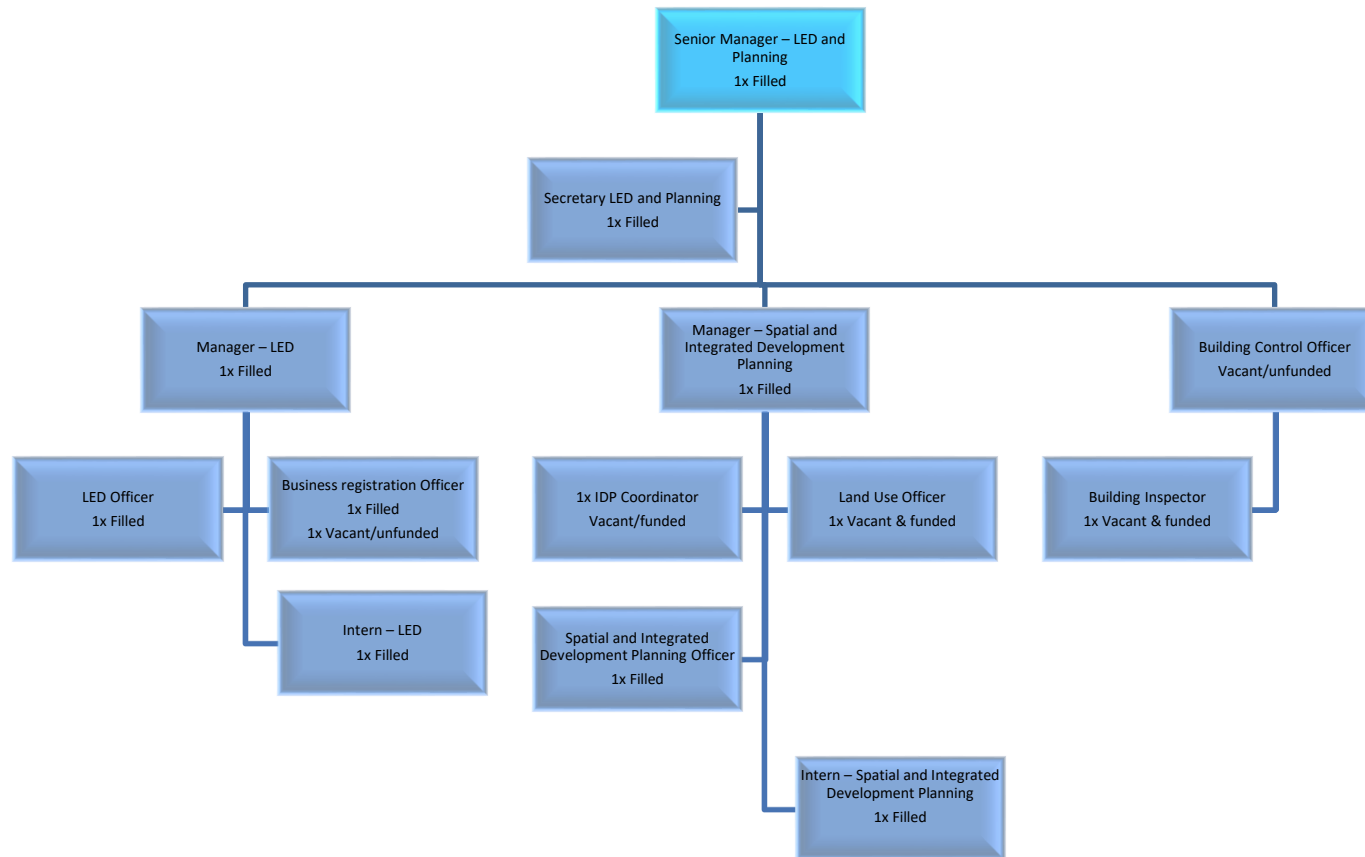
The municipality relies on several communication tools to convey information and to conduct its business, for internal and external communication we employ electronic information technology such as emails, internet, telephones as well as manual communications such as letters, notices etc.

3.6.14.2. External Communication

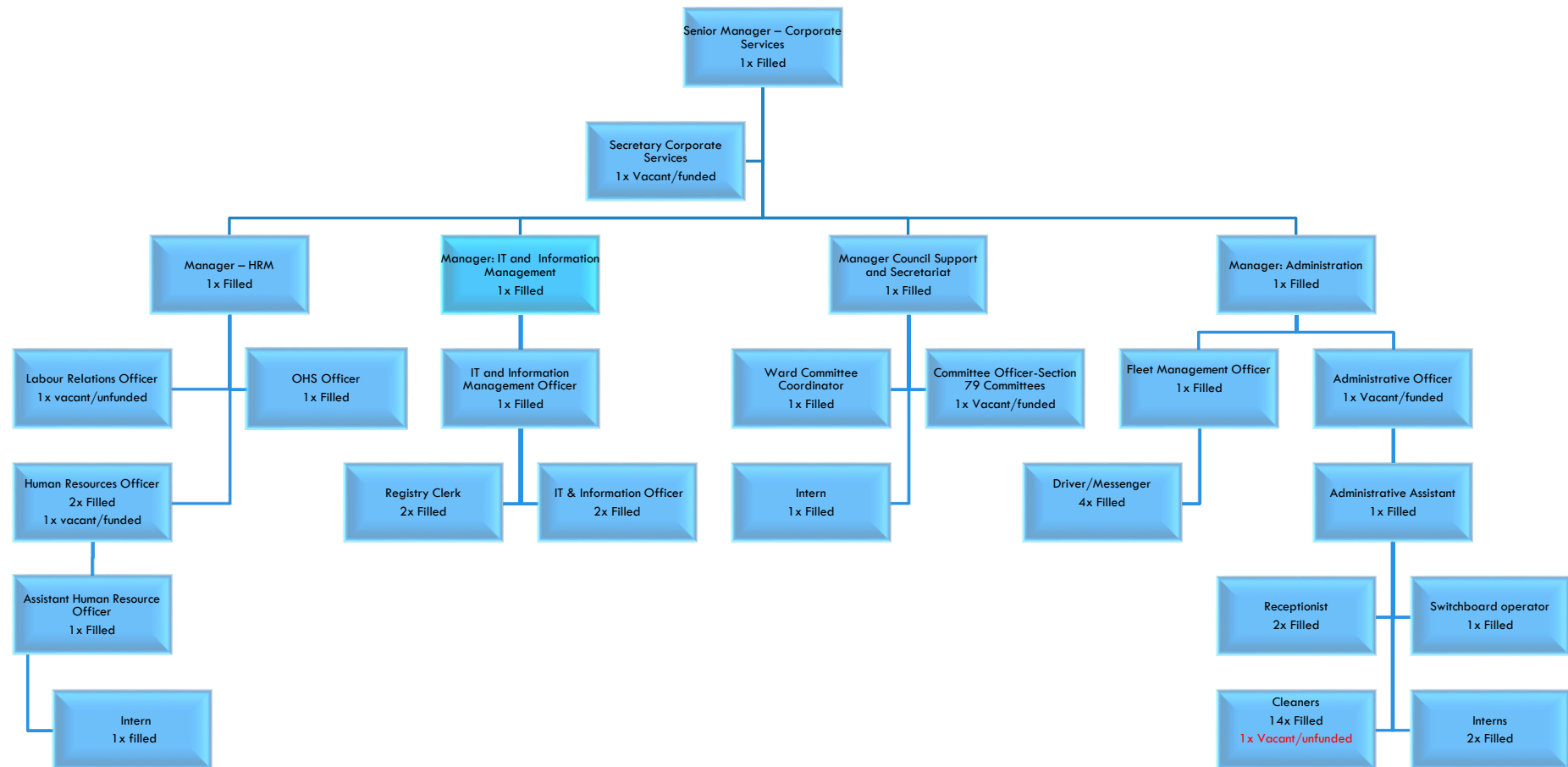
The municipality currently does not have sufficient branding and advertising of the municipal events. The current communication strategy reviewed on an annual basis. Communication with external stakeholders is done through various formats to reach as far wide as possible

3.6.15. ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

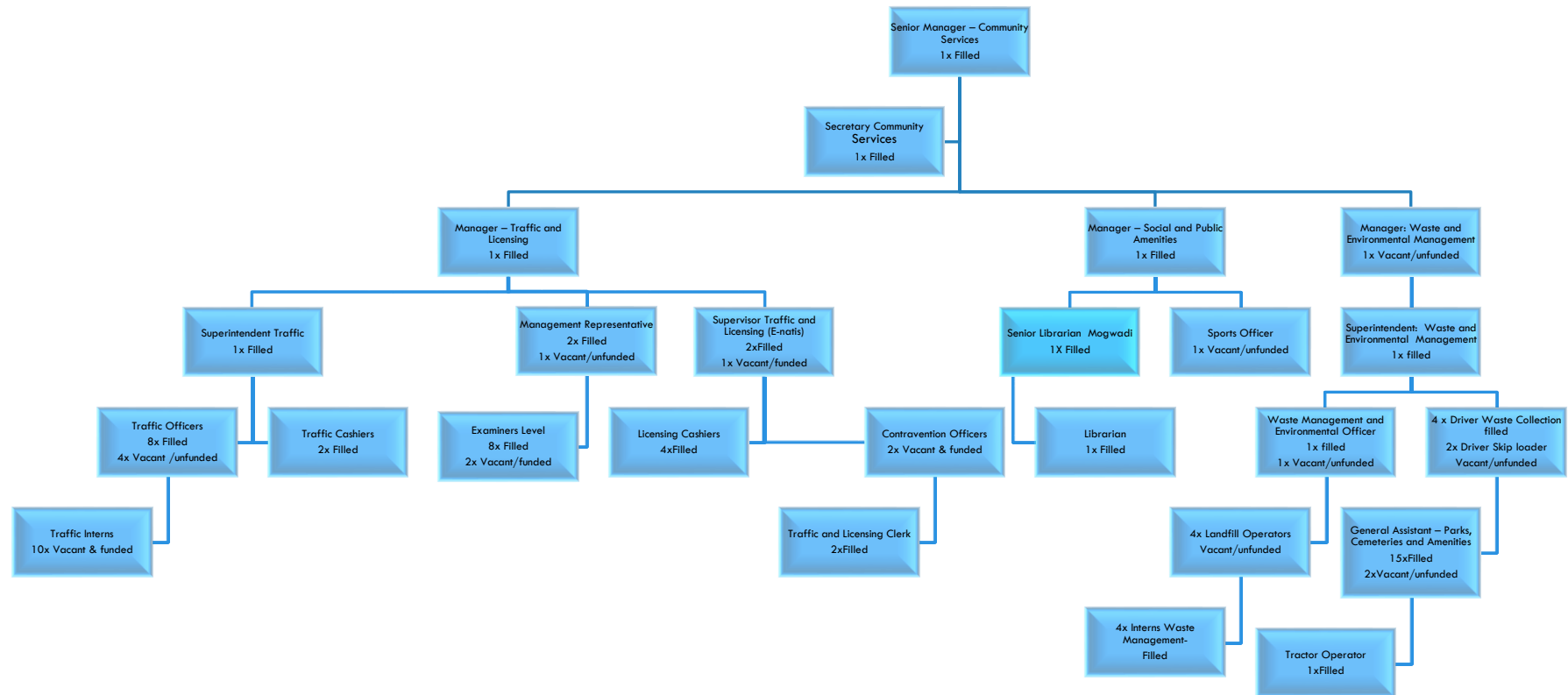
LED AND PLANNING



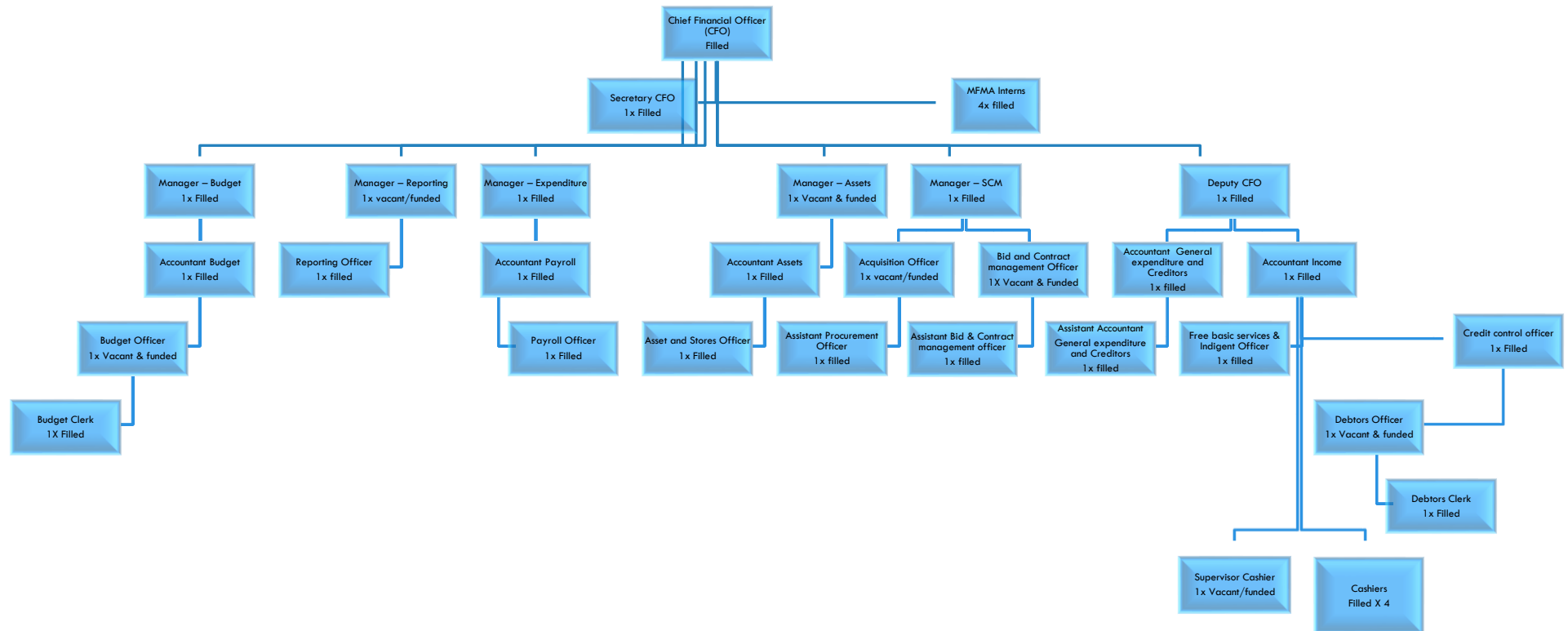
Corporate Services



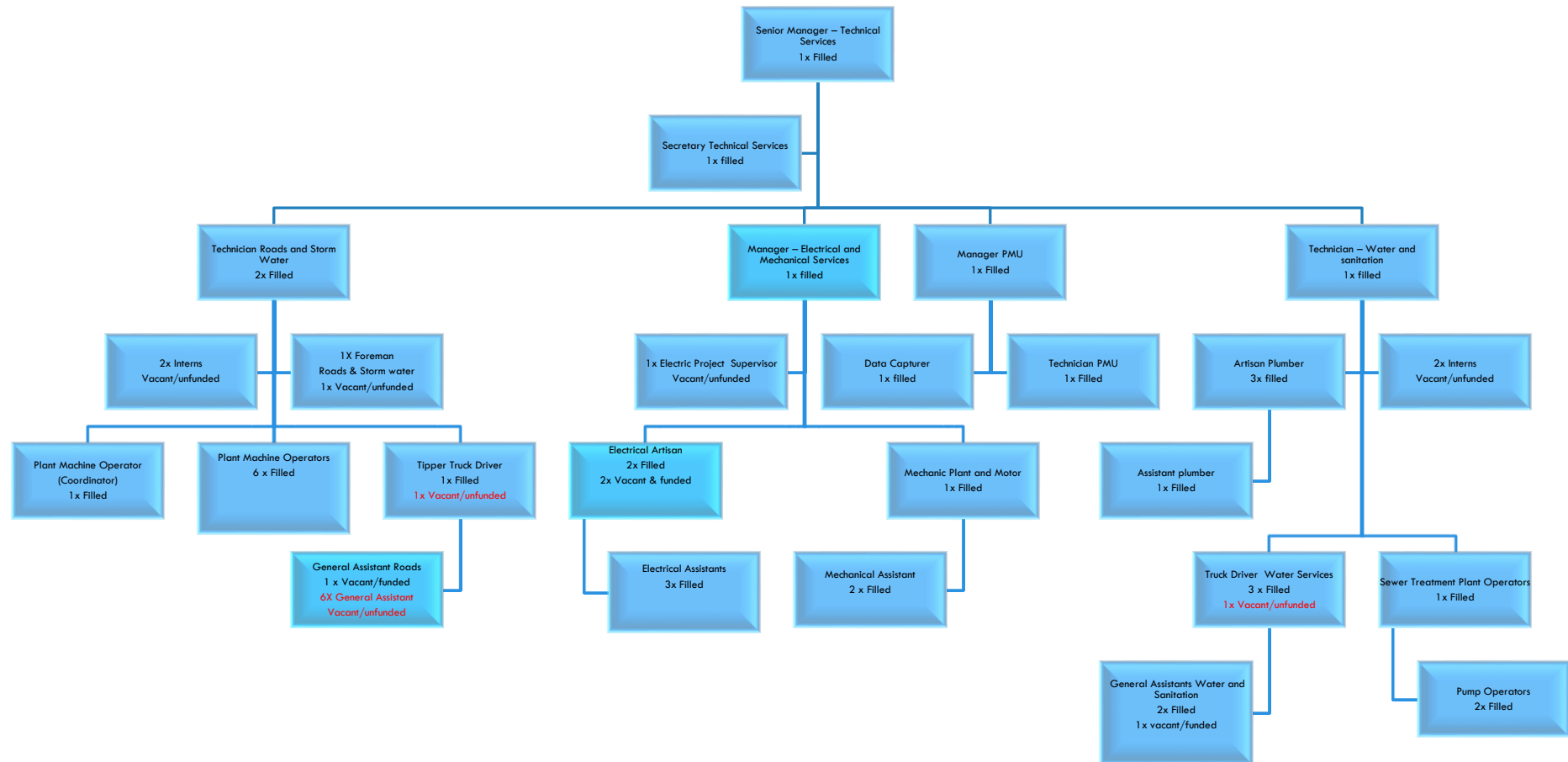
Community Services



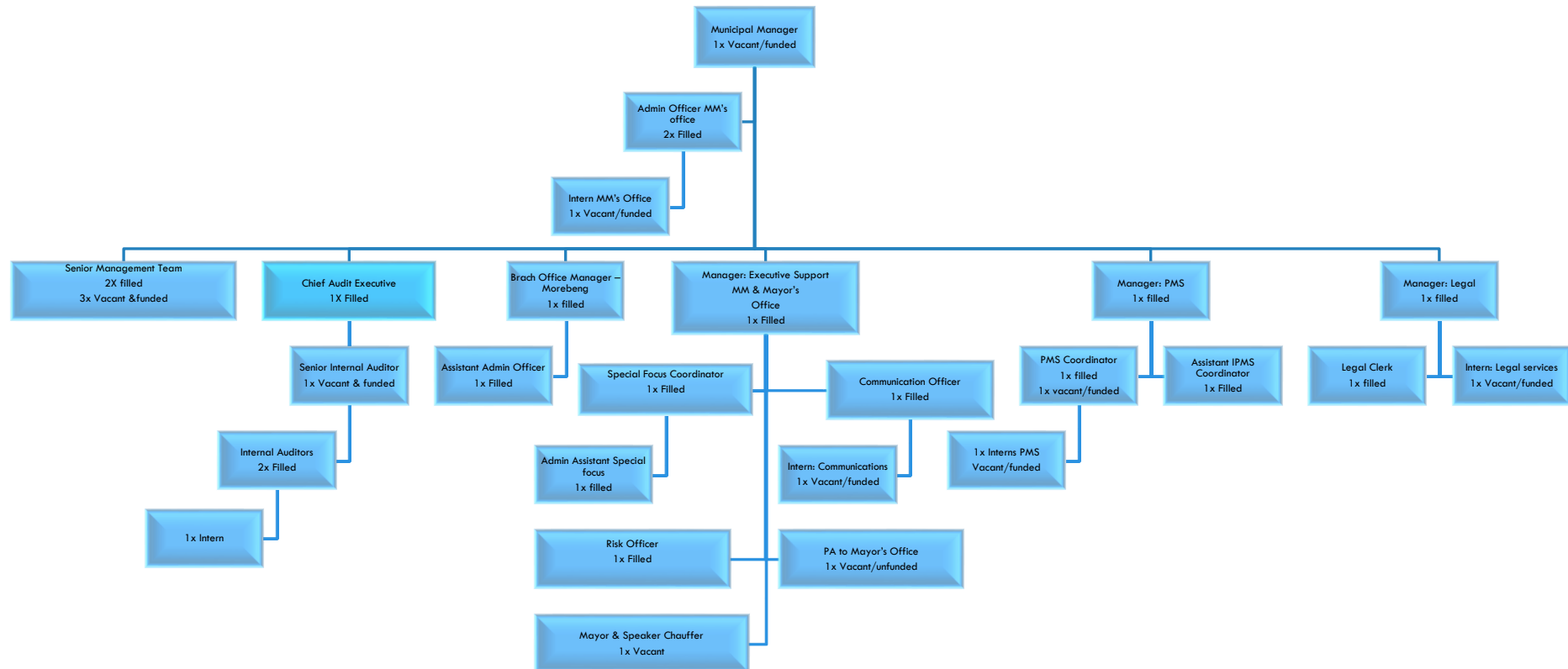
Budget and treasury



Technical Services



Municipal Managers Office



a) Skills Development

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

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

3.6.15.1. Employees trained on the following programmes:

- Municipal Public Accounts
- Performance Monitoring and Evaluation
- Certificate in Municipal Finance Management
- Diploma in public finance and administration
- Certificate in public finance and administration

3.6.15.2. Councillors trained on the following programs:

- Certificate in Municipal Finance Management
- Municipal Public Accounts
- Ethical Leadership and Public Accountability

3.6.15.3. Minimum Competency Requirement

Position	Status
CFO	Completed
Senior Manager – Corporate	Not applicable
Senior Manager – Community Services	Not applicable
Senior Manager – Technical Services	Not applicable
Manager – SCM	Completed
Manager – Budget and Reporting	Completed
Manager – Income	Completed
Manager – Expenditure	Completed
Manager – Internal Audit	Completed
Accountant – Budget	Completed
Accountant – Income	Completed
Accountant – Expenditure	Completed
Procurement Officer	Completed

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

b) Employment Equity

There are Two (2) Senior Management positions filled: there are zero (0) males and two (02) Females and three (3) vacant (0:100). The total Middle Management Team complement is currently equal to ten (10) Males and five (6) Females (67:33). More work still needs to be done to improve the above statistics. The recruitment process is underway to fill the vacant position for Municipal Manager.

The municipality's Employment Equity profile depicts a work profile comprising of 55% African Males; 43% African Females; 0% Whites Males; 1% White Female and 1% representation of employees with disabilities. One of the critical organizational challenges pertaining to

Employment Equity is the recruitment and retention of disabled persons and African women at middle and senior management levels. The table below depicts the current statistics.

Occupational Levels	Males				Female				Total
	A	C	I	W	A	C	I	W	
Top Management	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Senior Management	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	5
Professionally qualified; experienced Specialist & mid management	11	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	16
Skilled Technical; academically qualified workers; junior management; supervisors; foremen and superintendents	31	0	0	0	19	0	0	2	52
Semi-skilled & discretionary decision making	30	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	50
Unskilled & defined decision making	29	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	57
EPWP	35				55				90
-Total	139	0	0	0	130	0	0	2	271
Temp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Totals	131	0	0	0	136	0	0	2	271

3.6.15.4. Equity standing at middle and senior management levels:

EQUITY REPRESENTATION AS PER EMPLOYMENT CATEGORY			
CATEGORY	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Top Management	1	0	1
Senior Management	2	3	5
Professionals	11	5	16
Technicians	31	21	52
Skilled/Clerical	30	20	50
Unskilled	29	28	57

Total	104	77	181
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c) Recruitment and Selection

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

The municipal council has approved the Human resource Plan for the 20220/23 financial year. This policy will help the municipality to properly plan for the succession planning for sustainability in the municipal operations.

d) Retention & Succession Issues

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

3.6.16. CONTRACT MANAGEMENT

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

3.6.17. CONTRACT MANAGEMENT

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3.6.18. PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

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

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

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

The municipal council has approved the performance management policy to guide management of both organizational and individual performance. Performance management at individual level has commenced in the 2019/20 financial year. Employees that are

employed in terms of Section 57 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act No 32 of 2000 are evaluated on four (4) occasions during the financial year with mid-year and annual evaluations done on formal basis and the other two done informally to monitor performance regularly and identify areas for improvement.

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

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

3.6.19. CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES (HIV/AIDS)

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

3.6.20. MUNICIPAL SWOT ANALYSIS

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

CHAPTER FOUR : CLUSTER AND WARD BASED PLANNING

INTRODUCTION

The municipality engaged in cluster based consultations prior to finalisation of the 2024/2025 IDP. During these consultations, community members, stakeholders, and interested parties actively participated by expressing their views, concerns, and recommendations related to the proposed development initiatives. Their valuable input ensures transparency, inclusivity, and accountability in our decision-making process. The report we present highlights key themes, common suggestions, and modifications made to the draft IDP based on the feedback received. As local authorities, it is our responsibility to make informed decisions that align with the community's needs and aspirations.

consultation meetings were held per cluster in both Molemole East and west. The following are the dates and venues

MOGWADI RATE PAYERS

Venue : Mogwadi community hall

Date : 04 April 2023

Time :17:00

Targeted audience : Mogwadi residents

- ☐ **High Mast Near Dendron High School:** Attendees requested the installation of a high mast near Dendron High School for improved lighting and safety.
- ☐ **RDP**
- ☐ **.Housing Site:** Attendees proposed allocating a site within the town for the construction of RDP (Reconstruction and Development Programme) houses.
- ☐ **Market Stall Prioritization:** Attendees emphasized prioritizing Dendron residents when allocating market stalls to promote local businesses.
- ☐ **Straying Animal Control:** Attendees expressed concern about straying animals and urged measures to address this issue effectively.
- ☐ **Mogwadi Swimming Pool Revival:** Attendees advocated for the revival of the Mogwadi swimming pool, recognizing its importance for community health and recreation.
- ☐ **Clarification on Abandoned Stands:** Attendees sought clarification from the municipality regarding the status of abandoned stands within the town.

- ❑ **Infrastructure Development for Rita Bethesda:** Attendees recommended including access roads, culverts, bridges, and electrification in the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for the newly established Rita Bethesda area.
- ❑ **Pipeline Connection at the Post Office:** Attendees highlighted the need to connect the pipeline at the post office to the purification plant for efficient water supply.
- ❑ **Reconsidering Payment Rates for CWP Participants:** Attendees requested a review of payment rates for participants in the Community Work Programme (CWP)
- ❑ **Project Location Information:** Provide maps and coordinates to help community members locate project sites accurately.
- ❑ **Mogwadi Tennis Court Renovation:** The tennis court in Mogwadi requires renovation.
- ❑ **Proper V-Drain Construction:** Construct v-drains effectively for internal streets in Mogwadi.
- ❑ **Mogwadi Graveyard Maintenance:** Ensure proper maintenance of the Mogwadi graveyards.
- ❑ **Tennis Court Rubble Clearance:** Clear rubble near the tennis court next to the crèche.
- ❑ **Market Stall Regularization:** Regularize market stalls for efficient management.
- ❑ **Stormwater Drain Unblockage:** Address the blockage of the stormwater drain at Keiser Street.

MOREBENG RATE PAYERS

Venue : Morebeng Boresal

Date : 05 April 2023

Time : 17:00

Targeted audience : Morebeng residents

Issues raised

- ❑ **Completion of Partially Constructed Road at Nthabiseng:** The community requests the timely completion of a partially constructed road in the Nthabiseng area.
- ❑ **Renovation and Utilization of Abandoned Buildings (Nthabiseng Community Hall):** The abandoned Nthabiseng Community Hall should be renovated and put to effective use.
- ❑ **Nthabiseng Community Hall and Ablution Facilities Renovation:** The community hall and ablution facilities in Nthabiseng need renovation.
- ❑ **Shopping Complex Request around Morebeng Area:** Residents seek the establishment of a shopping complex in the Morebeng vicinity.

- ❑ **High Mast Requests:**
 - ✓ **RDP Section:** A high mast is requested for the RDP section.
 - ✓ **Capricorn Park:** Another high mast is needed at Capricorn Park.
 - ✓ **Ratsaka:** The community also seeks a high mast in the Ratsaka area.
- ❑ **Stormwater Drainage at Capricorn Park:** Address the need for stormwater drainage in Capricorn Park.
- ❑ **Maps for Identified Land:** Provide maps and coordinates to help community members locate the identified piece of land.
- ❑ **Ratsaka Electricity Connection Re-wiring:** Re-wire the electricity connection in Ratsaka.
- ❑ **High Mast Next to Capricorn Park School:** Install a high mast near Capricorn Park School.
- ❑ **Illegal Dumping at Church Street:** Address the issue of illegal dumping on Church Street.
- ❑ **Bhaka Waste Collection:** Ensure regular waste collection services in the Bhaka area

CLUSTER ONE

Venue : Ramokgopa community hall

Date : 09 April 2023

Time : 11:00

Targeted audience : ward 1, ward 2, ward 3, ward 4 residents

Issues raised

- ❑ **Grading of Internal Streets:** Residents from Molotone, Eisleben, Ratsaka, Nthabiseng, and Deelkraal have requested the grading and maintenance of internal streets within their neighborhoods. Properly maintained roads are essential for safe and efficient transportation.
- ❑ **School Establishment:** The Molotone community has identified a suitable site for a school. We recommend exploring the feasibility of establishing a school at this location to improve educational access for local children.
- ❑ **Culvert Bridges:** Residents in Diwawene and Ratsaka have highlighted the need for culvert bridges. These structures are crucial for managing water flow during heavy rains and preventing road damage.
- ❑ **Councilor Responsiveness:** Concerns were raised about councilors not responding promptly when summoned by community members. We need to address this issue to enhance communication and accountability.

- ❑ **Water Shortages:** Several areas are experiencing water shortages. Investigate the causes and implement measures to ensure consistent water supply.
- ❑ **Illegal Dumping:** The community has reported incidents of illegal dumping. We must raise awareness and enforce regulations to maintain a clean environment.
- ❑ **Pedestrian Safety:** Residents have requested speed humps near pedestrian crossings. These measures will enhance safety for pedestrians and reduce accidents.
- ❑ **Playground Expansion:** The Ramokgopa stadium needs additional playground facilities. Expanding recreational spaces will benefit families and promote physical activity.
- ❑ **Ramokgopa Stadium Maintenance:** Regular maintenance of the stadium is essential. Additionally, consider installing rubberized tracks to improve athletic performance and safety.
- ❑ **Ablution Facilities:** Adequate ablution facilities are necessary at the Ramokgopa stadium. Proper sanitation is crucial for public health.
- ❑ **Water Tank Installation:** Installing a water tank at the stadium will ensure a reliable water supply for various activities.
- ❑ **Highmast Lighting:** Residents near Capricorn Park have requested highmast lighting. Evaluate the feasibility of installing these structures for improved safety and visibility.
- ❑ **Sports Field Grading:** Nthabiseng's sports field requires grading to maintain its quality. Well-maintained sports facilities contribute to community well-being.

CLUSTER TWO

Venue	: Kgoro ya Menoke Community Hall
Date	: 10 April 2023
Time	: 11:00

Targeted audience : ward 5, ward 6, ward 7, ward 8 and ward 9 residents

- ❑ **Shortage of Water:** Residents have reported water shortages in certain areas. Investigate the causes and implement measures to ensure consistent water supply.
- ❑ **Access Road at Maphosa Extension:** The community has requested the construction of an access road in the Maphosa extension area. Proper road connectivity is essential for residents' mobility and economic activities.
- ❑ **Electrification Project at Maphosa Extension:** Residents in Maphosa extension are seeking electrification. Access to electricity is crucial for households, businesses, and overall development.
- ❑ **Culvert Bridges:** The need for culvert bridges has been highlighted. These structures are essential for managing water flow during heavy rains and preventing road damage.

- ❑ **Clinic Site Identification:** The municipality should follow up with the Department of Health regarding an identified site for a clinic in Ward 06. Accessible healthcare facilities are vital for community well-being.
- ❑ **Weigh Bridge Along Mokomene Road:** Residents have requested a weigh bridge along Mokomene Road. Such infrastructure is necessary for monitoring vehicle weights and ensuring road safety.
- ❑ **Stormwater Control at Sekakene Internal Street:** Address stormwater drainage issues in Sekakene's internal street. Proper drainage systems prevent flooding and road deterioration.
- ❑ **Upgrading Sekakene Internal Street:** Transform the gravel road in Sekakene into a surfaced road. Well-maintained streets enhance safety and convenience for residents.
- ❑ **Electrification of Households at Dikgolaneng:** Prioritize electrification in the Dikgolaneng area. Access to electricity improves living conditions and supports economic activities.
- ❑ **Culvert Bridges Near the Clinic and Low-Level Areas:** Install culvert bridges near the clinic and other low-lying regions. These structures facilitate water flow and prevent erosion.
- ❑ **Electrification of Households at Sekgwatheng:** Extend electrification to households in Sekgwatheng. Reliable electricity supply is essential for daily life.
- ❑ **Road Regraveling and Grading:** Address poor road conditions by regravelling and grading roads. Safe and well-maintained roads benefit all residents.
- ❑ **Agriculture Building Utilization:** Investigate the underutilization of the agriculture building. Explore ways to maximize its potential and benefit the community.
- ❑ **Meeting Between LED&P and Morebeng Development Forum:** Facilitate a meeting between the Local Economic Development and Planning (LED&P) department and the Morebeng development forum. Collaboration is essential for effective development initiatives.
- ❑ **Water Shortage in Ward 5:** Residents in Ward 5 have reported a shortage of water. Urgently address this issue to ensure consistent water provision for the affected community.
- ❑ **LED Projects for Community Benefit (Sekonye):** The community around Sekonye has requested Local Economic Development (LED) projects that directly benefit residents. Consider initiatives that enhance livelihoods, create employment opportunities, and improve quality of life.
- ❑ **Infrastructure Improvement in Botlokwa:** To attract investors and promote economic growth, prioritize infrastructure development in Botlokwa. Upgraded roads, utilities, and public spaces will contribute to the area's appeal.
- ❑ **Job Creation:** Explore strategies to create sustainable employment opportunities within the municipality. Job creation is essential for community well-being and economic prosperity.
- ❑ **Retail Shop and Spaza Shop Licensing Monitoring:** Regularly monitor licenses for small retail shops and spaza shops. Compliance ensures fair business practices and supports local entrepreneurs.

- ❑ **Mighty Soccer Field Grading:** The Mighty soccer field requires grading and maintenance. Well-maintained sports facilities contribute to community health and recreation.
- ❑ **Student Accommodation at Ramokgopa TVET College:** Consider including Ramokgopa TVET College in municipal plans for student accommodation. This strategic move can enhance revenue generation and educational access.
- ❑ **Water Tanks for Maphosa:** Respond to the water shortage in Maphosa by providing water tanks. These tanks will serve as temporary solutions while addressing the underlying water supply issues
- ❑ **Culverts for Maphosa and Springs:** Residents in Maphosa and Springs have requested the installation of culverts. These structures are essential for managing water flow and preventing road damage during heavy rains.
- ❑ **Electrification of New Extensions:** The community seeks electrification for new residential extensions. Access to electricity is crucial for households and economic activities.
- ❑ **Fairness in Project Awarding:** Concerns were raised about unfairness in awarding projects to service providers. The municipality must address this issue to ensure transparency and equitable distribution of opportunities.
- ❑ **High Mast Maintenance in Ward 5:** Regular maintenance of high masts in Ward 5 is necessary. Proper lighting enhances safety and visibility in public spaces.
- ❑ **Clinic Construction on Available Land:** Residents have reported the need for a clinic that has been pending for years. Utilize the available land to construct a clinic and improve healthcare access.
- ❑ **Rejuvenation of Motumo Trading Post:** The Motumo trading post requires rejuvenation. Explore ways to revitalize this area for economic and social benefit.
- ❑ **Borehole Machine Repair in Cluster 2:** Address the water shortage in Cluster 2 by fixing borehole machines. Reliable water supply is essential for residents' well-being.
- ❑ **Water Project in Springs:** Attend to the water project in Springs that awaits a transformer. Community members request timely action to resolve this issue.

CLUSTER THREE

Venue : Maponto Community Hall
Date : 11 April 2023
Time : 11:00

Targeted audience : Ward 10, ward 11, ward 12, ward 13 residents

- ❑ **Stormwater Blockage Next to Kobe:** Residents have reported a blockage in the stormwater system near Kobe. Address this issue promptly to prevent flooding and damage.
- ❑ **High Mast at Crèche (Not Energized):** The high mast lighting at the crèche remains unenergized. Urgently activate the lighting to enhance safety and visibility in the area.
- ❑ **RDP House Allocations:** Ensure that RDP houses are allocated to qualifying beneficiaries fairly and transparently. Transparency in housing allocation is crucial for community trust.
- ❑ **Grading of Internal Streets for New Establishments:** As new developments emerge, prioritize the grading and maintenance of internal streets. Well-maintained roads contribute to residents' well-being.
- ❑ **Security Personnel at Boreholes:** Place security personnel at boreholes to prevent vandalism and ensure uninterrupted water supply. Reliable water sources are essential for the community.
- ❑ **Sports Complex Maintenance:** Regularly maintain the sports complex to provide quality recreational facilities for residents. Well-kept sports areas promote health and community engagement.
- ❑ **Tar Road from Kgotloana to Graveyard:** Construct a tar road connecting Kgotloana to the graveyard. Proper road infrastructure facilitates transportation and access to essential services.
- ❑ **Electrification Project at Koekoek:** Prioritize electrification in the Koekoek area. Access to electricity is fundamental for households and economic activities.
- ❑ **Improvement of Internal Roads:** Address the poor state of internal roads. Well-maintained roads enhance safety and convenience for residents.
- ❑ **Water Shortage at Koekoek:** Respond to the water shortage in Koekoek by exploring solutions such as additional boreholes or water storage facilities.
- ❑ **Paving of Bermuda Road (Mapeke – Masehlong):** Residents have requested the paving of partially constructed Road between Mapeke and Masehlong. Proper road infrastructure improves transportation and accessibility.
- ❑ **Establishment of Pounding Facilities:** The community seeks the establishment of pounding facilities. These facilities are essential for food processing and economic activities.
- ❑ **Funding for Spaza Shops:** Residents have requested financial support for spaza shops. Empowering local businesses benefits both entrepreneurs and the community.
- ❑ **Unemployed Graduate Database:** Molemole should introduce a database for unemployed graduates. This initiative will facilitate employment opportunities and skills development.
- ❑ **Transport for Cluster Meetings:** Provide transportation for cluster meetings to enhance community participation and engagement.

- ❑ **High Mast Lighting (Next to Bataung):** The high mast lighting near Bataung remains unenergized. Activate the lighting promptly to improve safety and visibility in the area.
- ❑ **Machine Breakdown at Broekman:** Address the breakdown of machinery at Broekman. Timely repairs are crucial for efficient service delivery.
- ❑

CLUSTER FOUR

- ❑ **Mokgehle to Kanana Road Condition:** Residents have reported that the Mokgehle to Kanana road is in poor condition. Urgently assess and address the road's maintenance needs to ensure safe and efficient transportation.
- ❑ **Grading of Funerals:** The community has requested the prioritization of funeral grading. Properly maintained burial sites are essential for honoring the departed and providing comfort to grieving families.
- ❑ **Culverts for Kanana-Mohlajeng Road:** Residents along the Kanana-Mohlajeng road have requested the installation of culverts. These structures are crucial for managing water flow during heavy rains and preventing road damage.
- ❑ **Clinic Request at Ga-Tibu:** The community seeks the establishment of a clinic in Ga-Tibu. Accessible healthcare facilities are vital for residents' well-being.
- ❑ **Tar Road from Thupana Cross:** Construct a tar road connecting Thupana Cross. Proper road infrastructure enhances transportation and accessibility.
- ❑ **Community Works Program (CWP) Recruitment in Flora:** Include Flora in the recruitment process for the Community Works Program. Engaging residents in meaningful work benefits both individuals and the community.

Children's forum

Venue : Mohodi community hall

Time : 11:00

Target audience : Leaners

The Following were requested from Children's forum

A. EDUCATION

- ❑ **Extension of Library Operating Hours:** Residents have requested extended operating hours for libraries. Consider allowing libraries to remain open during evenings and weekends to accommodate more patrons.
- ❑ **Weekend Library Operations:** The community seeks libraries to operate on weekends. Weekend access to educational resources and recreational materials benefits students, families, and lifelong learners.
- ❑ **Desks Shortage in Schools:** Address the shortage of desks in schools. Proper classroom furniture is essential for students' comfort and learning experience.
- ❑ **Water Shortage:** Investigate and resolve water shortages in affected areas. Reliable water supply is crucial for households, schools, and community well-being.
- ❑ **Backup Generators for Load Shedding:** Install backup generators to address load shedding. Uninterrupted power supply ensures continuity of essential services.
- ❑ **Cleaning Materials Assistance:** Provide cleaning materials such as brooms and cleaning soaps to schools and public facilities. Clean environments promote health and safety.
- ❑ **Expanded Feeding Schemes:** The existing feeding scheme may not suffice for all children. Explore ways to expand food assistance programs to reach more students in need.
- ❑ **School Security Personnel:** Deploy security personnel at schools to enhance safety and prevent unauthorized access. Safe learning environments are essential for student well-being.
- ❑ **Sports Facilities Maintenance:** Regularly maintain sports facilities at schools. Well-kept fields and courts encourage physical activity and community engagement.
- ❑ **Infrastructure Maintenance:** Address maintenance needs for various infrastructure, including roads, buildings, and utilities. Well-maintained facilities contribute to community development.
- ❑ **Support for Needy Children:** Identify needy children within schools and initiate donation drives. Providing essentials like school supplies, clothing, and meals can make a significant impact.
- ❑ **Creation of Jobs for Parents:** The community emphasizes the need for job opportunities for parents. Employment not only supports families but also contributes to overall community stability.
- ❑ **Parental Counseling Services:** Recognizing that parents sometimes express frustration at home, which can negatively impact children's learning experiences, we recommend implementing counseling services. Emotional support and guidance are essential for healthy family dynamics.

- ❑ **Liquor Outlet Trading Hours:** Residents have requested adjustments to the trading hours of liquor outlets, limiting their operation to weekends only. This measure aims to balance social activities while minimizing potential negative effects.

Recommended Actions:

- ❑ **Engage with Social Development:** Collaborate with the Department of Social Development to explore programs that address parental stress, mental health, and family dynamics. Counseling services can be a valuable resource.
- ❑ **Negotiate Library Operating Hours:** Initiate negotiations regarding library operating hours. Extending library hours, especially during evenings and weekends, will enhance access to educational resources for both parents and children.
- ❑ **Follow Up on Raised Issues:** Direct the concerns raised during the IDP meetings to relevant municipal departments. Timely follow-up ensures that community needs are addressed effectively.
- ❑ **Quarterly Children's Sessions:** Organize quarterly sessions specifically focused on children. These gatherings can address their unique needs, provide support, and foster positive interactions within the school environment

4.2. Ward based planning

Ward Based Planning is a form of participatory planning that is designed to promote community action. It is a process that builds, strengthens and supports community structures. The overall intent of Ward Based Plan is to develop a comprehensive and well managed plan that all stakeholders can utilize to guide local community development initiatives. One of the major developmental functions of local government provided for in the Constitution is to structure and manage its administration, budgeting and planning processes to prioritize the basic needs and socio-economic development of communities. Prioritization that is structured to the needs of communities can only be achieved through meaningful engagement with communities.

In order to maximise the participation of communities, the ward based planning is done per cluster. This approach is encouraged and preferred as it provides the members from other wards to note the challenges, and successes of their immediate neighbouring wards. The Honarouble mayor of Molemole Municipality visited all cluster as per the schedule below.

WARD 01 PROFILE

The ward consists of the following villages, **Morebeng, Nthabiseng, Bosbult, Boerlands and Capricorn Park**. The ward falls under **Ratsaka Traditional Authority**. The total

population in the ward is **10,861** with a total voter registration of **2,710**. The total households in the ward is **4,191**. The main source of energy within the Ward is electricity. The ward does not have any informal settlements.

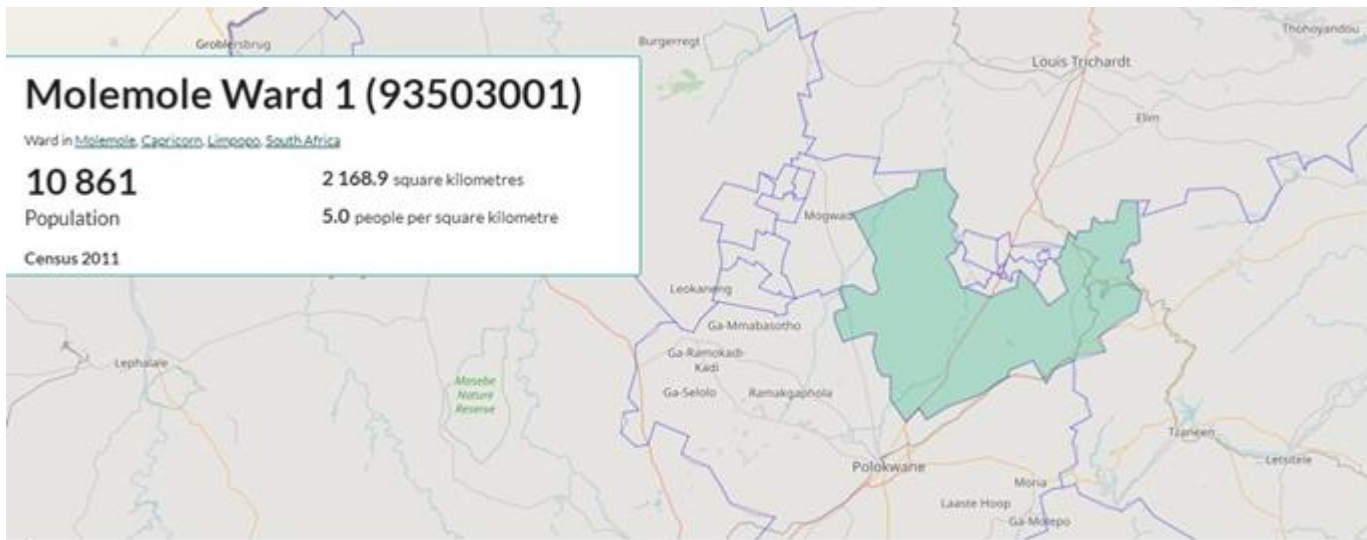


Figure 28 molemole ward 1

a. WATER SERVICES

The villages in the ward depends on Capricorn District Municipality for water services as Molemole municipality is a water services provider. Water is the main challenge in the area hence the heavy reliance on water tankers in the area. 41% of the population rely on boreholes as a source of water in the area.

b. SANITATION SERVICES

Capricorn district municipality is responsible for the provision of Sanitation services. 63% of households have access to flushing toilets installed in their homes. Some 22% of the population have access to pit toilets without ventilation whilst a total of **760** households are in need of proper pit toilets.

c. ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE BACKLOG

There are two road projects being implemented by the municipality over the multi-year period. The total kilometers to be upgraded from gravel to tar road is 5.00 kms for Capricorn internal streets (2km outstanding) and 6.00 for Nthabiseng Internal Street (1.5 km outstanding).

d. COMMUNITY FACILITIES IN THE WARD

Description of Facility	Number of Facilities	Location of the facility in the ward (village name)
Pre-schools	01 02 01	Nthabiseng Village Capricorn Park Ratsaka Village
Primary Schools	01 01 01	Nthabiseng Village Capricorn Park Deelkraal
High-Schools	01 01	Nthabiseng Village Capricorn Park
Clinics	01	Nthabiseng Village
Community Hall	01	Nthabiseng Village
Community Safety Centre	01	Morebeng
Shopping Complex/Mall	0	0

a. WARD NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

The following needs and priorities were identified during community engagement sessions. These needs will be considered by the municipal council after considering the financial capacity of the municipality. It should be noted that some needs are not within the powers and functions of the municipality. The municipality will however take responsibility to engage with relevant sector departments for consideration and

prioritization. Furthermore, some of the needs listed below as raised by the community during engagement sessions range from short-term to long-term, depending on the nature of the need.

4.3. WARD 02 PROFILE

The ward consists of the following villages **Ga-Sebone, Ga-Mokganya, Riverside, Ga-Masekela, Ga-Kgatla, Ga-Makgato, Ga-Rakubu, Ga-Mmasa and Masedi**. The ward falls under Ramokgopa **Traditional authority**. The total population in the ward is **8,511** with a total voter registration of **4,531**. The total households in the ward is **2,407**. The main source of energy within the Ward is electricity.

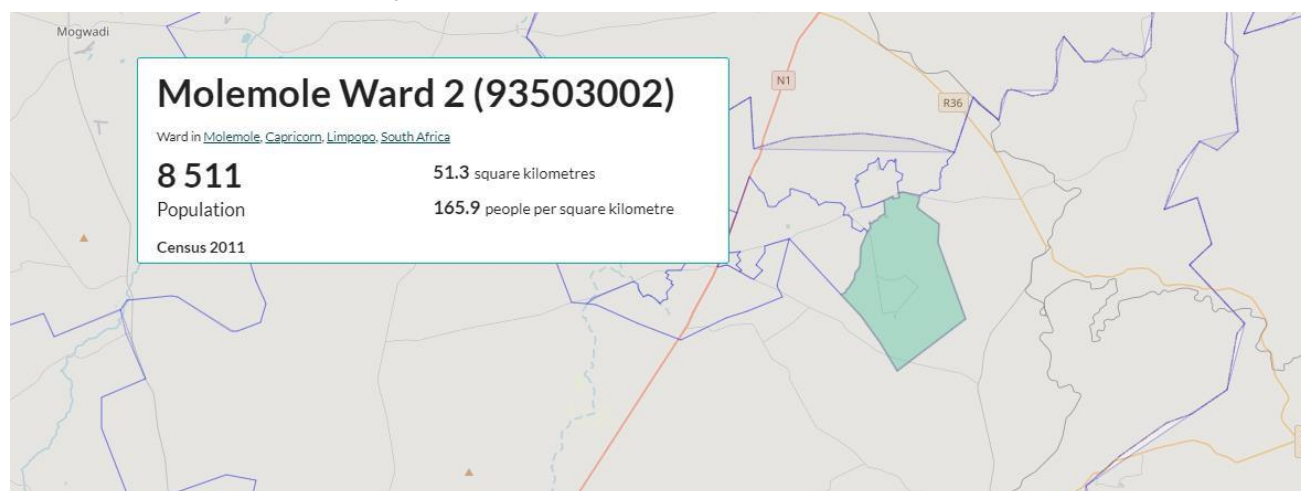


Figure29 Molemole ward 2

a. WATER SERVICES



The villages in the ward depends on Capricorn District Municipality for water services as Molemole municipality is a water services provider.

The Ward depend on water tankers that deliver water from boreholes. Machine breakdowns and theft of equipment is one of the challenges faced by community.

b. SANITATION SERVICES

Capricorn district municipality is responsible for the provision of Sanitation services. All the villages in the ward rely on pit toilets for sanitation services as there are no flush toilets in the area. Individuals with financial capacity are able to construct sewerage systems in their households with flushing toilets installed in their homes. 2.2% of households are in need of pit toilets.

c. ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE BACKLOG

The long outstanding project for Upgrading of gravel to tar road in Eisleben has finally been completed after a ten year legal battle.

d. COMMUNITY FACILITIES IN THE WARD

Description of Facility	Number of Facilities	Location of the facility in the ward (village name)
Pre-schools	01	Ga-Makgato village (Eisleben)
	01	Ga-Sebone village (Eisleben)
	01	Ga-Kgatla village (Eisleben)
	02	Masedi Village (Mokomene)
	01	Dikgomong village (Mokomene)

Primary Schools	01 01 01	Ga- Masekela village (Eisleben) Masedi village (Mokomene) Ga-Sebone village (Eisleben)
High-Schools	01 01 01	Ga-Makgato village (Eisleben) Ga-Kgatla village (Eisleben) Masedi village (Mokomene)
Clinics	01	Ga-Mmasa village (Mokomene)
Community Hall	01	Ga-Sebone village (Mokomene)
Community safety centre	0	0
Shopping Complex/Mall	0	0

4.4. WARD 03 PROFILE

The ward consists of the following villages **Ga-Phasa, Part of GA-Thoka, Moshate, Greenside, Vuka, Molotone, Monenyane, Diwawang, Ga-Joel**. The ward falls under **Ramokgopa Traditional authority**. The total population in the ward is **5,913** with a total voter registration of **2,963**. The total households in the ward is **1,570**. The main source of energy within the Ward is electricity. The ward does not have any informal settlements.

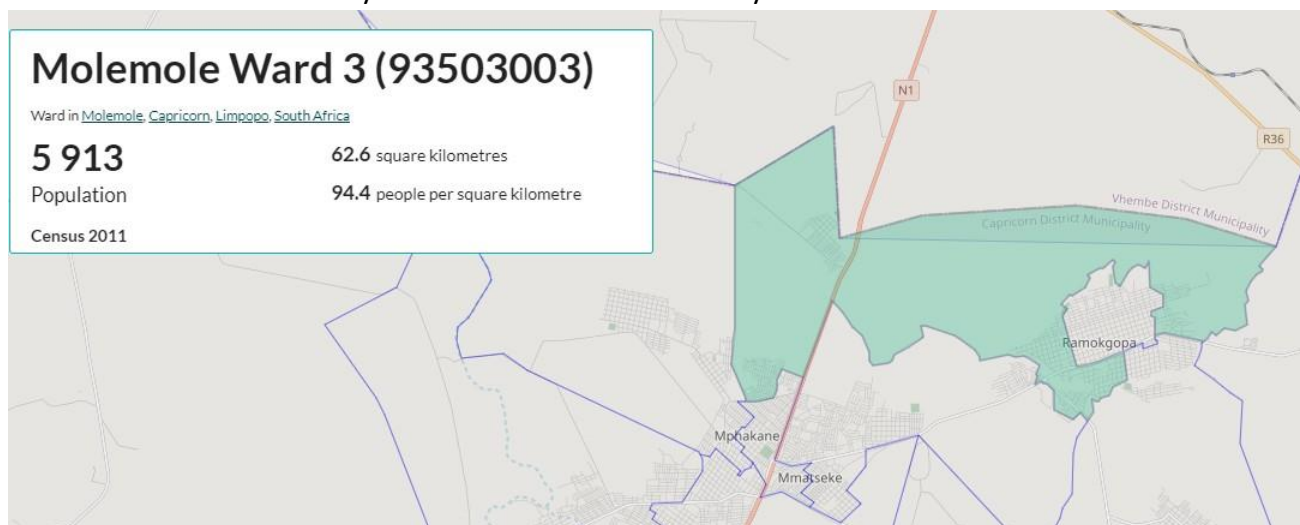


Figure 30: Location of Ward 03 within Molemole boundary

a. WATER SERVICES

The villages in the ward depends on Capricorn District Municipality for water services as Molemole municipality is a water services provider. 44% of the population rely on water supply from the Capricorn district municipality, 26% rely on borehole as a source of water and 17% are forced to buy water from vendors.

b. SANITATION SERVICES

Capricorn district municipality is responsible for the provision of Sanitation services. All the villages in the ward rely on pit toilets for sanitation services as there are no flush toilets in the area. Individuals with financial capacity are able to construct sewerage systems in their households with flushing toilets installed in their homes. Although a total of **118 or 2%** of households are in need of proper pit toilets, more than half (58%) of the pit latrines are without ventilation.

c. ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE BACKLOG

Most of the villages in the ward are still gravel and require regular maintenance and regravelling to make them user-friendly.

d. COMMUNITY FACILITIES IN THE WARD

Description of Facility	Number of Facilities	Location of the facility in the ward (village name)
Pre-schools	01 01 01	Dikgomone village Vuka section Ga-Phasha village

Primary Schools	01 01	Ga-Ramokgopa village Ga-Phasha village
High-Schools	01 01 02 01 01	Mashaha village Ga-Ramokgopa village Ga-Joel village Vuka section Ga-Phasha
Clinics	0	0
Community Hall	01 01	Ramokgopa tribal office Ga-Phasha village
Community safety centre	0	0
Shopping Complex/Mall	0	0
Other	1x Thusong service centre	Mokomene

**e. PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED BY THE MUNICIPALITY SINCE THE
START OF THE COUNCIL TERM**

The following projects were implemented since the start of the term for the current Council:

Project name	Year Implemented	Project cost R	Beneficiaries (village/suburb)	Impact
Installation of High mast light	2018	50 0,0 00	Ga-Phasha	Assist in crime fighting campaigns
Electrification project	2018	N/A	Ga-phasha, Molotone and Greenside Mashaha	342 households benefited.

Project name	Year Implemented	Project cost R	Beneficiaries (village/suburb)	Impact
RDP Housing Project	2018	N/A	15 Phaasha 03 Vuka 15 Molotone 14 Greenside 07 Mashaha 01 Dikgomone	94 households benefited
	2019		10 Phaasha 08 Molotone 1 incomplete 10 Greenside 11 Mashaha	

Table 35: project implemented

f. WARD NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

The following needs and priorities were identified during community engagement sessions. These needs will be considered by the municipal council after considering the financial capacity of the municipality. It should be noted that some needs are not within the powers and functions of the municipality. The municipality will however take responsibility to engage with relevant sector departments for consideration and prioritization. Furthermore, some of the needs listed below as raised by the community during engagement sessions range from short-term to long-term, depending on the nature of the need.

4.5. WARD 04 PROFILE

The ward consists of the following villages **Sephala, Madiehe, Maila, Makwetja, Ga-Thoka, Mashaha, Mabula and Ga-Chewe**. The ward falls under **Ramokgopa Traditional Authority**. The total population in the ward is **7,173** with a total voter registration of **3280**. The total households in the ward is **1877**. The main source of energy within the Ward is electricity.

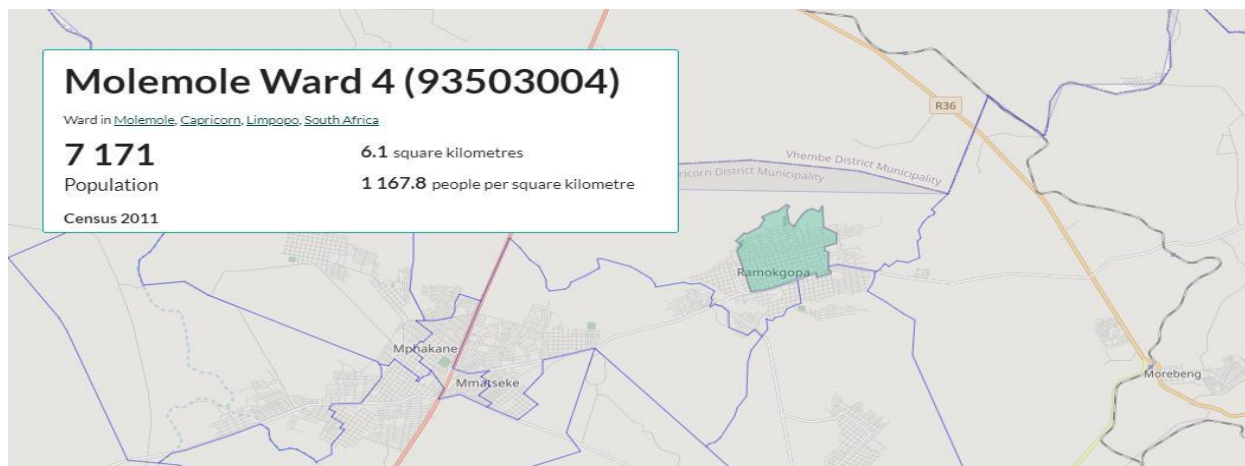


Figure 31 Location of Ward 04 within Molemole boundary

a. WATER SERVICES

The villages in the ward depends on Capricorn District Municipality for water services as Molemole municipality is a water services provider. About 56% of the population rely on borehole as a source of water supply with 8% relying on water tankering.

b. SANITATION SERVICES

Capricorn district municipality is responsible for the provision of Sanitation services. All the villages in the ward rely on pit toilets for sanitation services as there are no flush toilets in the area. Individuals with financial capacity are able to construct sewerage systems in their households with flushing toilets installed in their homes. A total of **208 (2.9%)** households are in need of proper pit toilets.

c. ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE BACKLOG

Although no backlog numbers available it should be stated that there was no project for upgrading of the road within the villages in the current and previous term.

d. COMMUNITY FACILITIES IN THE WARD

Description of Facility	Number of Facilities	Location of the facility in the ward (village name)
Pre-schools	06	Mashaha village Madiehe village Sephala village Ga-Maila village Makoetja village Sephala village

Primary Schools	04	Sephala village Phelendaba village Madiehe village Makoetja village
High-Schools	01	Mokopu

Description of Facility	Number of Facilities	Location of the facility in the ward (village name)
Clinics	01	Ramokgopa clinic
Community Hall	0	0
Community safety centre	02	Ramokgopa Tele-centre Ramokgopa Post Office
Shopping Complex/Mall	0	0
Other	1x Telecentre 1x post office	All in Ramokgopa

e. WARD NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

The following needs and priorities were identified during community engagement sessions. These needs will be considered by the municipal council after considering the financial capacity of the municipality. It should be noted that some needs are not within the powers and functions of the municipality. The municipality will however take responsibility to engage with relevant sector departments for consideration and prioritization. Furthermore, some of the needs listed below as raised by the community during engagement sessions range from short-term to long-term, depending on the nature of the need.

4.6. WARD 05 PROFILE

The ward consists of the following villages: **Makgato, Lebowa, Mashabe, Morelele and Maphosa**. The ward falls under **Machaka Traditional authority**. The total population in the ward is **6,935** with a total voter registration of **2,960**. The total households in the ward is **1776**. The main source of energy within the Ward is electricity. The ward does not have any informal settlements.

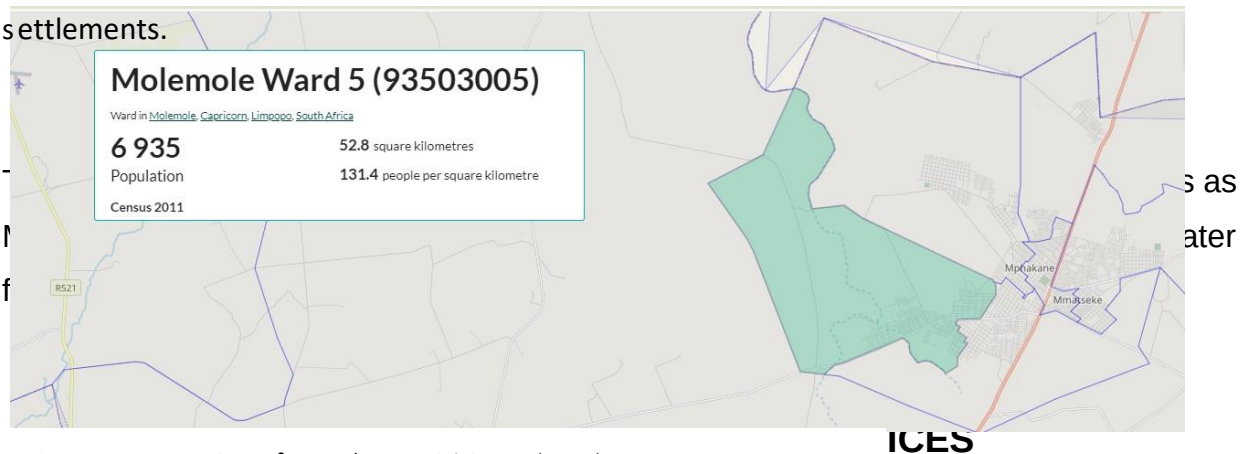


Figure 31: Location of Ward 05 within Molemole

Capricorn district municipality is responsible for the provision of Sanitation services. Almost all the villages in the ward rely on pit toilets for sanitation services, with only 2.4 percent having access to flush or chemical toilets. Individuals with financial capacity are able to construct sewerage systems in their households with flushing toilets installed in their homes. Ten percent of the population in the Ward have no access to toilets.

c. ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE BACKLOG

There was a project in 2013/14 for upgrading of Makgato Internal streets. There are however villages which still have gravel roads that need periodic maintenance and regravelling.

d. COMMUNITY FACILITIES IN THE WARD

Description of Facility	Number of Facilities	Location of the facility in the ward (village name)
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Pre-schools	03 03 01	Makgato village Maphosa village Sekonye village
Primary Schools	02 01	Makgato village Sekonye village
High-Schools	01 01	Makgato village Maphosa village
Clinics	01	Makgato village
Community Hall	0	0
Community safety centre	01	Makgato village
Shopping Complex/Mall	0	0

e. WARD NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

The following needs and priorities were identified during community engagement sessions. These needs will be considered by the municipal council after considering the financial capacity of the municipality. It should be noted that some needs are not within the powers and functions of the municipality. The municipality will however take responsibility to engage with relevant sector departments for consideration and prioritization. Furthermore, some of the needs listed below as raised by the community during engagement sessions range from short-term to long-term, depending on the nature of the need.

5.1.6. WARD 06 PROFILE

The ward consists of the following villages: **Sekonye, Mmamolamodi, Ga-Podu, Dikgading, Mphakane and Springs**, The ward falls under **Machaka Traditional authority**. The total population in the ward is **8,499** with a total voter registration of **3,617**. The total households in the ward is **2272**. The main source of energy within the Ward is electricity.

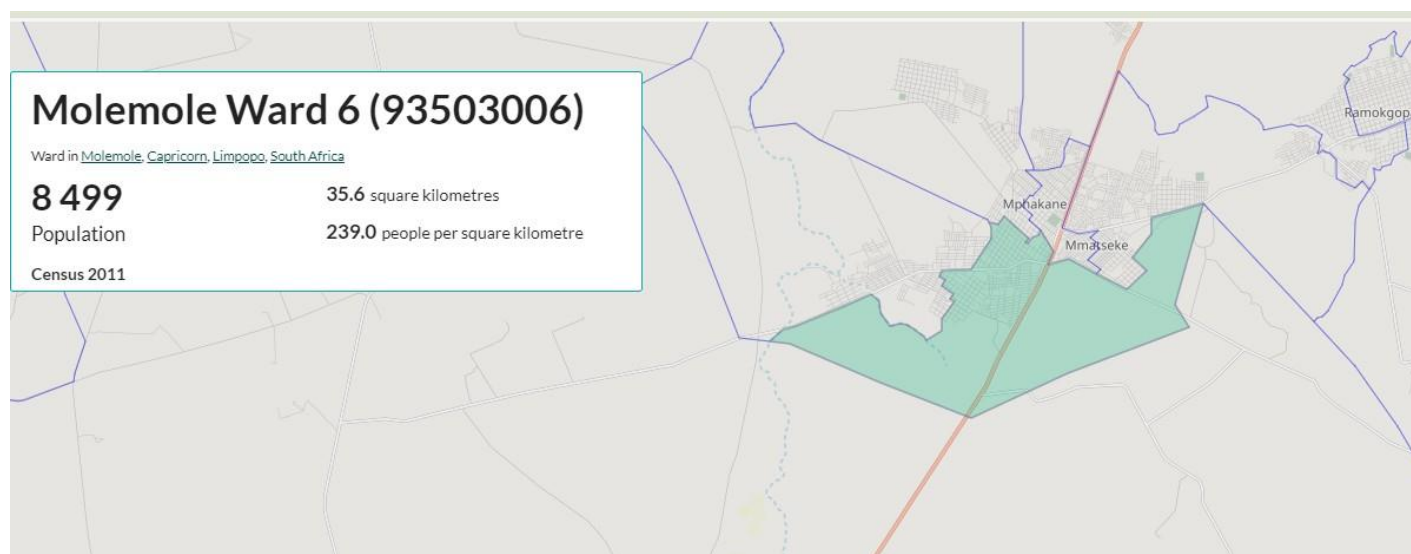


Figure 32 :Molemole ward 6

a. WATER SERVICES

The villages in the ward depends on Capricorn District Municipality for water services as Molemole municipality is a water services provider. Some 20% of the population relies on borehole as a source of water.

b. SANITATION SERVICES

Capricorn district municipality is responsible for the provision of Sanitation services. All the villages in the ward rely on pit toilets for sanitation services as there are no flush toilets in the area. Individuals with financial capacity are able to construct sewerage systems in their households with flushing toilets installed in their homes. Whilst 67% of the population have pit latrines without ventilation, 2.2% households have no access to any toilet.

c. FUNCTIONALITY OF THE WARD COMMITTEE

The ward committee has been established just after the 2016 local government elections. The committee is led by the Ward Councillor, **Councillor M P Tawana**. The committee is able to hold its monthly meetings as scheduled to discuss service delivery needs of the community as well as to get a feedback from the Ward Councillor on service delivery challenges.

d. ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE BACKLOG

The area still relies on regravelling and periodic grading of the roads to make them accessible and user-friendly.

e. COMMUNITY FACILITIES IN THE WARD

Description of Facility	Number of Facilities	Location of the facility in the ward (village name
Pre-schools	02 04 01	Sekonye village Springs village Mmamolamodi village
Primary Schools	01 02	Sekonye village Springs village
High-Schools	01	Springs village
Clinics	0	0
Community Hall	0	0
Community safety centre	0	0
Shopping Complex/Mall	01	Springs village

Table41:community facilities in the war

f. WARD NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

The following needs and priorities were identified during community engagement sessions. These needs will be considered by the municipal council after considering the financial capacity of the municipality. It should be noted that some needs are not within the powers and functions of the municipality. The municipality will however take responsibility to engage with relevant sector departments for consideration and prioritization. Furthermore, some of

the needs listed below as raised by the community during engagement sessions range from short-term to long-term, depending on the nature of the need.

Issues raised
- Two water tanks needed at Mphakane village - Need for clinic at Sekonye - Bridge needed at Mosima primary school - Clarity on who qualifies for free basic electricity. - Potholes from Global to Makgato road need special attention.

3.7. WARD 07 PROFILE

The ward consists of the following villages: **Matseke, Ramatjowe, Sekhokho and Sefene.**

The ward falls under **Machaka Traditional authority**. The total population in the ward is **10,117** with a total voter registration of **3,957**. The total households in the ward is **2,830**. The main source of energy within the Ward is electricity.

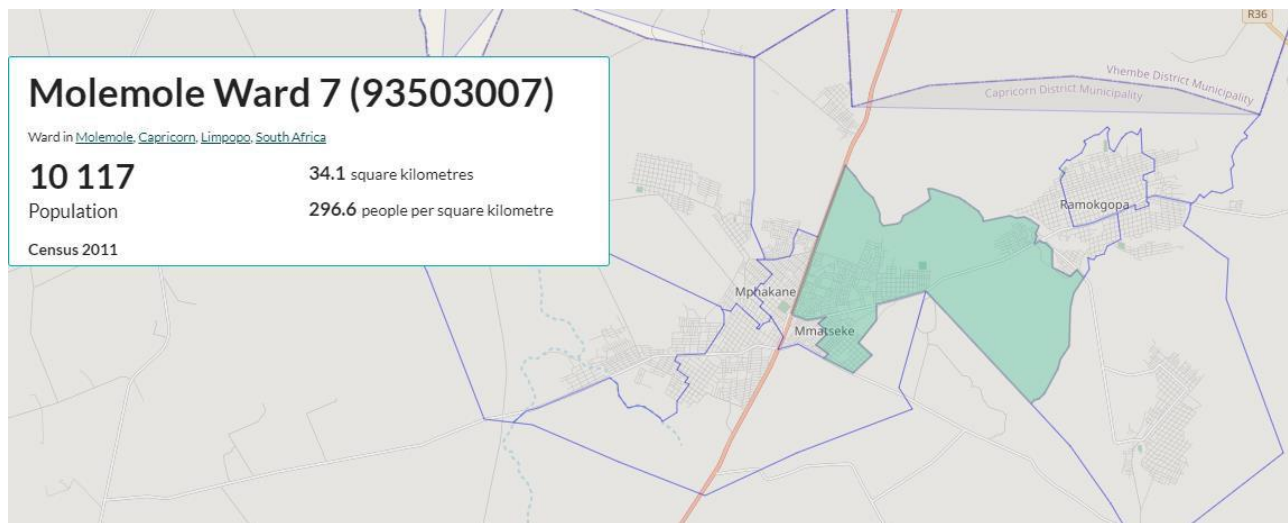


Figure 33: Location of Ward 07 within Molemole boundary

4.

a. WATER SERVICES

The villages in the ward depends on Capricorn District Municipality for water services as Molemole municipality is a water services provider. Water tankers are also assisting to plugthe shortage of water in the area. Some 26% of the population rely on borehole as a sourceof water.



CDM tanker delivering water during COVID-19

b. SANITATION SERVICES

Capricorn district municipality is responsible for the provision of Sanitation services. All the villages in the ward rely on pit toilets for sanitation services as there are no flush toilets in the area. Individuals with financial capacity are able to construct sewerage systems in their households with flushing toilets installed in their homes. A total of **354** households are in need of proper pit toilets. Seventy percent of the population have access to pit latrines without ventilation and 7.4 percent have access to flush or chemical toilets.

c. ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE BACKLOG

The Ward has villages with gravel roads which are maintained and regravelled periodically by the municipality. A low level bridge was constructed at Ramatjowe village in 2016 to address challenges during rainy seasons.

d. COMMUNITY FACILITIES IN THE WARD

Description of Facility	Number of Facilities	Location of the facility in the ward (village name)
Pre-schools	02	Matseke village
	04	Sefene village
	02	Sekhokho village
	02	Ramatjowe village
Primary Schools	02	Matseke village
	01	Ramatjowe village
High-Schools	01	Matseke village
	01	Ramatjowe village
Clinics	1	Botlokwa hospital
Community Hall	01	Matseke village
Community safety centre	01	Sefene village
	01	Sekhokho village
	01	Ramatjowe village
Shopping Complex/Mall	01	Sefene village

Table 42 :community facilities in the ward

e. WARD NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

The following needs and priorities were identified during community engagement sessions. These needs will be considered by the municipal council after considering the financial capacity of the municipality. It should be noted that some needs are not within the powers and functions of the municipality. The municipality will however take responsibility to engage with relevant sector departments for consideration and prioritization. Furthermore, some of the needs listed below as raised by the community during engagement sessions range from short-term to long-term, depending on the nature of the need.

3.8. WARD 08 PROFILE

The ward consists of the following villages: **Sekakene, Mangata, Polatla, Sione, Ribane and Dikgolaneng**. The ward falls under **Machaka Traditional authority**. The total population in the ward is **7,760** with a total voter registration of **4,147**. The total households in the ward is **2,431**. The main source of energy within the Ward is electricity.

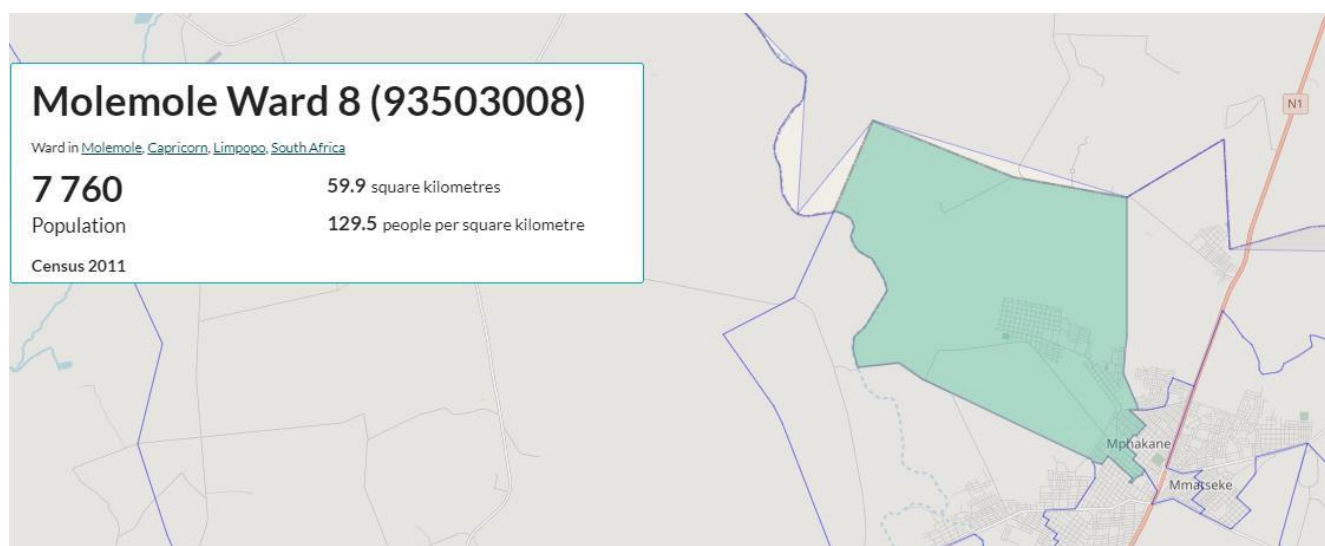


Figure 34 :Location of Ward 08 within Molemole boundary

a. WATER SERVICES

The villages in the ward depends on Capricorn District Municipality for water services as Molemole municipality is a water services provider. There is a serious problem of water supply in the area with over 40% of the population relying on water from vendors, 21% from boreholes and some 3.7% relying on water tankering from the municipality.

b. SANITATION SERVICES

Capricorn district municipality is responsible for the provision of Sanitation services. Just over 60% of the population have pit latrines without ventilation and about 100 households have flushing toilets. 4.5% of the population have no access to toilets.

c. ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE BACKLOG

The Ward has villages with gravel roads which are maintained and regravelled periodically by the municipality. In 2015 internal streets for Machaka to Sekakene were upgraded by the local municipality.

d. COMMUNITY FACILITIES IN THE WARD

Description of Facility	Number of Facilities	Location of the facility in the ward (village name)
Pre-schools	02 01 01	Sekakeke Mangata Polata
Primary Schools	03 01 01 01	Sekakene Mangata Polata Dokgolaneng
High-Schools	02	Sekakeke & Polata
Clinics	0	0

Description of Facility	Number of Facilities	Location of the facility in the ward (village name)
Community Hall	01	Sekakene
Community safety centre	0	0
Shopping Complex/Mall	0	0

e. WARD NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

The following needs and priorities were identified during community engagement sessions. These needs will be considered by the municipal council after considering the financial capacity of the municipality. It should be noted that some needs are not within the powers and functions of the municipality. The municipality will however take responsibility to engage with relevant sector departments for consideration and prioritization. Furthermore, some of the needs listed below as raised by the community during engagement sessions range from short-term to long-term, depending on the nature of the need.

Issues raised
- There is shortage of water in the ward including the new Stands/extensions due to unavailability of pump operators. - The community acknowledged the connection of electricity at Sekakene Extension - Need for a bridge at Shapo school, Bohlapa Kolobe - Tarring of Mangata to Sekakene road and Dendron road. - Discontinuation of truck /they must use an alternative road for deliveries in the village as it is a danger to our children and the community as a whole. - Request for CDM and ESKOM representatives to attend the next community meeting in order to give clarity on water related issues and electricity. - Fast tracking of registration of Mangata to Sekakene gravel to tar road - Requested youth programmes to be intensified to reduce substance abuse

3.9. WARD 09 PROFILE

The ward consists of the following villages: **Matswaing, Sekhokho, Dipateng, Nyakelang, RDP and Sekhwama**. The ward falls under Machaka Traditional authority. The total population in the ward is **8,042** with a total voter registration of **3,638**. The total households in the ward is **2,090**. The main source of energy within the Ward is electricity.

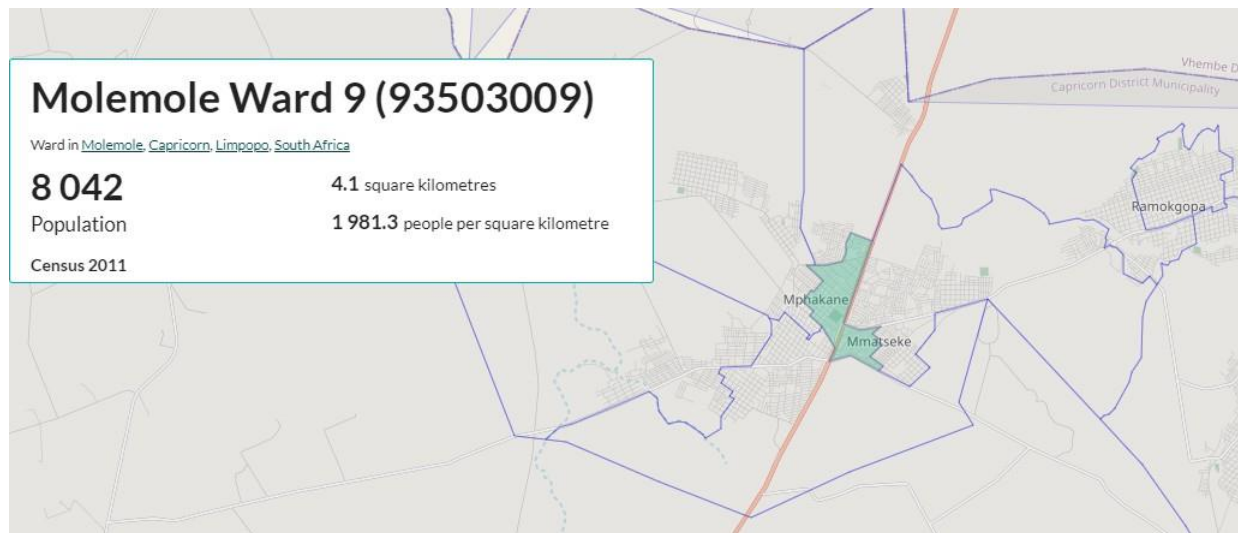


Figure 35: Location of Ward 09 within Molemole boundary

a. WATER SERVICES

The villages in the ward depends on Capricorn District Municipality for water srvcies as Molemole municipality is a water services provider. About 1 500 households rely on the district for the supply of water. The Ward is also reliant on boreholes for its water source (33% of the population)

b. SANITATION SERVICES

Capricorn district municipality is responsible for the provision of Sanitation services. A total 83% of the population have pit latrines without ventilation and 3.6% of the population have access to flush or chemical toilets.

c. ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE BACKLOG

The Ward has villages with gravel roads which are maintained and regavelled periodically by the municipality. In 2015 internal streets for Machaka to Sekakene were upgraded by the local municipality.

d. COMMUNITY FACILITIES IN THE WARD

Description of Facility	Number of Facilities	Location of the facility in the ward (village name)
Pre-schools	01 01 01 01 01	Sekhokho village Mphakane village Dipateng village Nyakelane village Itumeleng village
Primary Schools	01	Nyakelane village
High-Schools	01	Nyakelane village
Clinics	01	Sekhwama village
Community Hall	01	Mphakane village
Community safety centre	0	0
Shopping Complex/Mall	1x Thusong service center	Mphakane village (Machaka Tribal Offices)

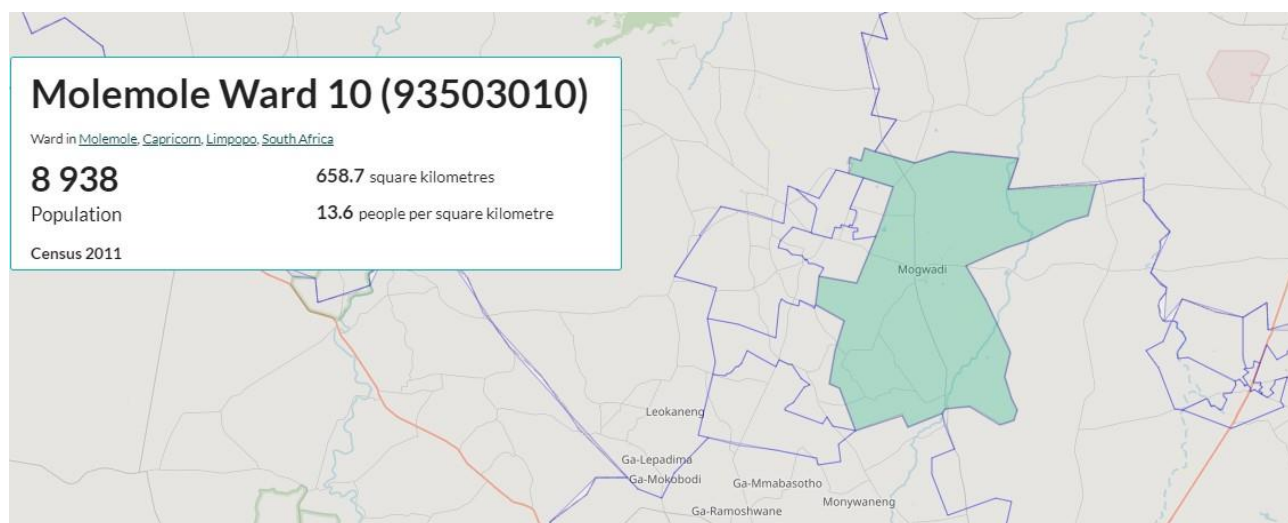
e. WARD NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

The following needs and priorities were identified during community engagement sessions. These needs will be considered by the municipal council after considering the financial capacity of the municipality. It should be noted that some needs are not within the powers and functions of the municipality. The municipality will however take responsibility to engage with relevant sector departments for consideration and prioritization. Furthermore, some of the needs listed below as raised by the community during engagement sessions range from short-term to long-term, depending on the nature of the need.

- Any latest development with regard to the project on N1 to Clinic road
- A specific water source for Sekhwama section.
- Need for police patrol in order to minimize crime in the area.
- High mast at sekhwama village
- Skip Loader Bin at sekhwana village
- Request for water project at sekhwama village

3.10. WARD 10 PROFILE

The ward consists of the following villages: **Mogwadi, Makgalong A and B, Marowe and Moletjane**. The ward falls under **Moloto Traditional authority**. The total population in the ward is **8,938** with a total voter registration of **4,011**. The total households in the ward is **2,431**. The increase in the population was after the amalgamation of Molemole and Aganang municipality which brought Marowe and Moletjane to be under Molemole municipality.



Location of Ward 10 within Molemole boundary

a. WATER SERVICES

The villages in the ward depends on Capricorn District Municipality for water services as Molemole municipality is a water services provider. 10% and 8% of the population in the Ward rely on Boreholes and Water tankers, respectively.

b. SANITATION SERVICES

Capricorn district municipality is responsible for the provision of Sanitation services. About 44% of the population have access to flush toilets, which is mostly in Mogwadi suburb. A further 40% of the population have pit latrines without ventilation and 7.9% have no access to any toilet.

c. ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE BACKLOG

The backlog of gravel road within the ward is in all villages bar Mogwadi which is the economic hub of the municipality. A programme was developed to continuously maintain and regravell the gravel roads in the villages so as to make them user-friendly for the users.

d. COMMUNITY FACILITIES IN THE WARD

Description of Facility	Number of Facilities	Location of the facility in the ward (village name)
Pre-schools	02	Marowe village
	01	Moletjana village
	02	Mogwadi

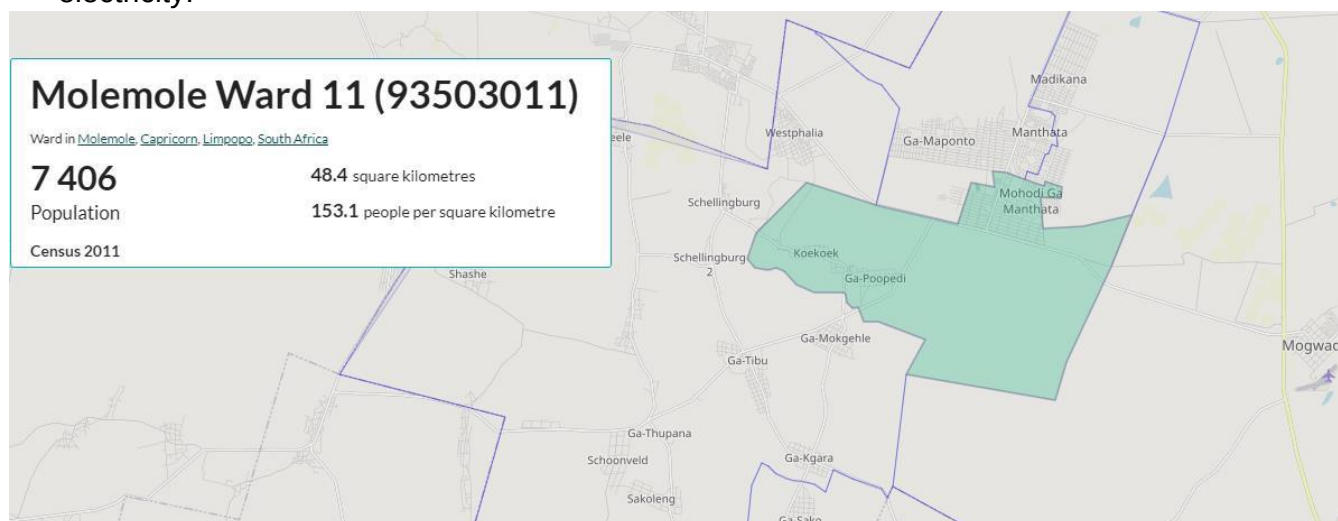
Description of Facility	Number of Facilities	Location of the facility in the ward (village name)
Primary Schools	01 01 01	Marowe village Moletjana village Mogwadi
High-Schools	01 01	Marowe village Mogwadi
Clinics	01	Mogwadi
Community Hall	01	Mogwadi
Community safety centre	01	Mogwadi
Shopping Complex/Mall	01	Mogwadi

e. WARD NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

The following needs and priorities were identified during community engagement sessions. These needs will be considered by the municipal council after considering the financial capacity of the municipality. It should be noted that some needs are not within the powers and functions of the municipality. The municipality will however take responsibility to engage with relevant sector departments for consideration and prioritization. Furthermore, some of the needs listed below as raised by the community during engagement sessions range from short-term to long-term, depending on the nature of the need.

3.11. WARD 11 PROFILE

The ward consists of the following villages: **Sekakene, Mankwe Park and Fatima, Part of Koek-koek and Maupye**. The greater part of the ward falls **under Manthata Traditional authority** whilst the other part (Koek-Koek and Maupye) falls under Moloto traditional authority. The total population in the ward is **7,406** with a total voter registration of **2,863**. The total households in the ward is **1,923**. The main source of energy within the Ward is electricity.



Location of Ward 11 within Molemole boundary

a. WATER SERVICES

The villages in the ward depends on Capricorn District Municipality for water services as Molemole municipality is a water services provider. Thirty two percent of the population in the ward rely on borehole as a source of water and 6% depending on Water Tankers

b. SANITATION SERVICES

Capricorn district municipality is responsible for the provision of Sanitation services. 62% of the population have access to pit latrines without ventilation and only 3.1% of have flush toilets, which is mainly by people with financial capacity to construct their own sewerage system.

c. ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE BACKLOG

The ward consists of rural villages with a huge backlog of gravel roads that require periodic maintenance and regravelling.

d. COMMUNITY FACILITIES IN THE WARD

Description of Facility	Number of Facilities	Location of the facility in the ward (village name)
Pre-schools	01	Sekakene village
	01	Fatima village
	01	Maupye village
	01	Koekoek village

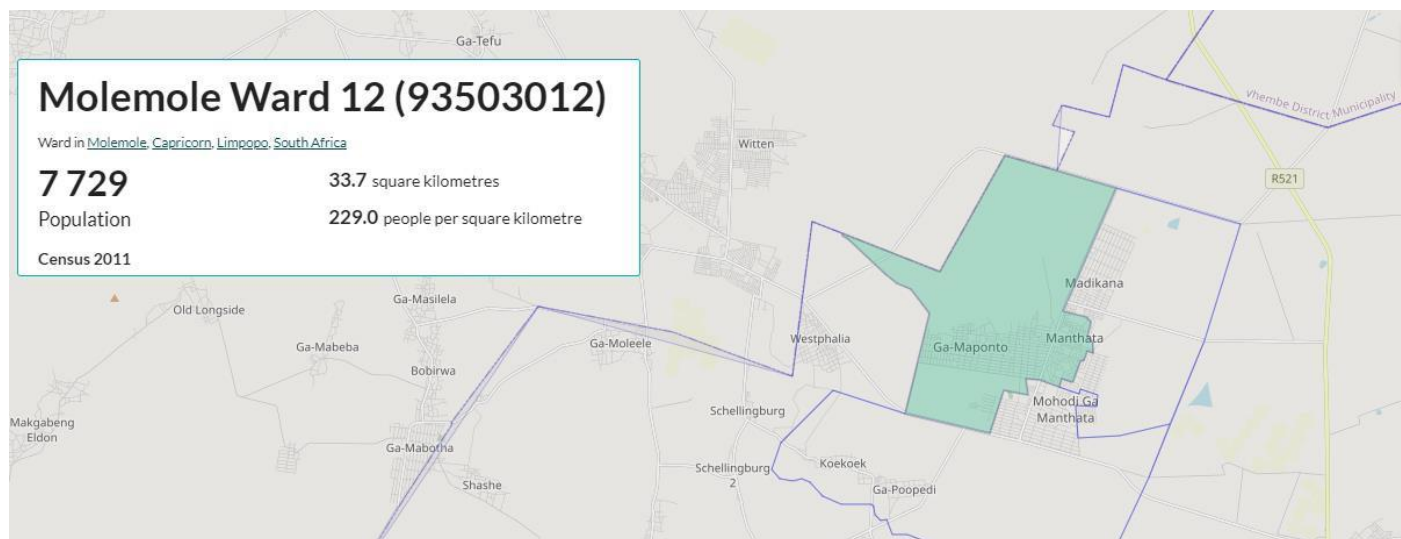
Description of Facility	Number of Facilities	Location of the facility in the ward (village name)
Primary Schools	02 01 01	Sekakene village Fatima village Maupye village
High-Schools	01	Mohodi
Clinics	01	Mohodi
Community Hall	01	Mohodi
Community safety centre	0	0
Shopping Complex/Mall	0	0

e. WARD NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

The following needs and priorities were identified during community engagement sessions. These needs will be considered by the municipal council after considering the financial capacity of the municipality. It should be noted that some needs are not within the powers and functions of the municipality. The municipality will however take responsibility to engage with relevant sector departments for consideration and prioritization. Furthermore, some of the needs listed below as raised by the community during engagement sessions range from short-term to long-term, depending on the nature of the need.

3.12. WARD 12 PROFILE

The ward consists of the following villages: **Newstand B and Maponto**. The ward falls under **Manthata Traditional authority**. The total population in the ward is **7,729** with a total voter registration of **2,759**. The total households in the ward is **1,886**. The main source of energy within the Ward is electricity.



a. WATER SERVICES

The villages in the ward depends on Capricorn District Municipality for water services as Molemole municipality is a water services provider. Like other neighboring Wards this Ward also relies on water tankers and boreholes as sources of water.

b. SANITATION SERVICES

Capricorn district municipality is responsible for the provision of Sanitation services. Eightypercent of the population have access to pit latrines without ventilation and only 1.2% having flush toilets. Lastly, a small number of households (3.1%) do not have any toilets.

c. ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE BACKLOG

Although the main street in Maponto village has been upgraded to tar road there is still a backlog of gravel road within the villages that require periodic maintenance and regravelling.

d. COMMUNITY FACILITIES IN THE WARD

Description of Facility	Number of Facilities	Location of the facility in the ward (village name)
Pre-schools	01 01 01	Mpudulle Mankuke Sehlare
Primary Schools	01	Nthlodumela
High-Schools	01	Maponto
Clinics	0	0
Community Hall	01	Maponto village
Community safety centre	0	0
Shopping Complex/Mall	0	0

e. WARD NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

The following needs and priorities were identified during community engagement sessions. These needs will be considered by the municipal council after considering the financial capacityof the municipality. It should be noted that some needs are not within the powers and functions of the municipality. The municipality will however take responsibility to engage with relevant sector departments for consideration and prioritization. Furthermore, some of the needs listed

below as raised by the community during engagement sessions range from short-term to long-term, depending on the nature of the need.

3.13. WARD 13 PROFILE

The ward consists of the following villages: **Kofifi, Madikana and Mohodi Newstand B,C & D**. The ward falls under **Manthata Traditional Authority**. The total population in the ward is **7,094** with a total voter registration of **3,229**. The total households in the ward is **1,728**

.The main source of energy within the Ward is electricity. The villages in the ward are having electricity with new settlements without electricity. The ward does not have any informal settlements.

a. WATER SERVICES

The villages in the ward depends on Capricorn District Municipality for water services as Molemole municipality is a water services provider. Water is the main challenge in the area due to persistent breakdowns of infrastructure and non-commitment of pump operators. During breakdowns the community depends on water tankers as a source of water in the area.

b. SANITATION SERVICES

Capricorn district municipality is responsible for the provision of Sanitation services. All the villages in the ward rely on pit toilets for sanitation services as there are no flush toilets in the area. Individuals with financial capacity are able to construct sewerage systems in their households with flushing toilets installed in their homes. 1.2% (or 85) of the households are in need of proper pit toilets.

c. ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE BACKLOG

The municipality has upgraded about four kilometers of road in the ward, mostly in Madikanavillage. Other villages are still having a backlog of gravel roads which are maintained periodically through regravelling and blading.

d. COMMUNITY FACILITIES IN THE WARD

Description of Facility	Number of Facilities	Location of the facility in the ward (village name
Pre-schools	03 02	Madikana Village Newstand D
Primary Schools	02 01	Madikana Village Newstand B

Description of Facility	Number of Facilities	Location of the facility in the ward (village name)
High-Schools	01	Madikana Village
Clinics	0	0
Community Hall	0	0
Shopping Complex/Mall	0	0

e. WARD NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

The following needs and priorities were identified during community engagement sessions. These needs will be considered by the municipal council after considering the financial capacity of the municipality. It should be noted that some needs are not within the powers and functions of the municipality. The municipality will however take responsibility to engage with relevant sector departments for consideration and prioritization. Furthermore, some of the needs listed below as raised by the community during engagement sessions range from short-term to long-term, depending on the nature of the need.

3.14. WARD 14 PROFILE

The ward consists of the following villages: **Maupye, Koek-koek, Rheiland, Brilliant, Schoenveldt, Bouwlast, Schoonveldt, Brussels, Mokgehle, Overydyk and Westphalia.** Most of the villages are bought farms which are led by the Chairperson. This is unlike some wards whose villages falls under traditional authorities. The total population in the ward is **6,060** with a total voter registration of **3,582**. The total households in the ward is **1, 739**. The main source of energy within the Ward is electricity.

a. WATER SERVICES

The villages in the ward depends on Capricorn District Municipality for water services as Molemole municipality is a water services provider. Boreholes and water tankering are the

b. SANITATION SERVICES

Capricorn district municipality is responsible for the provision of Sanitation services. Fifty percent of the population have pit latrines with and without ventilation and five percent have access to flush or chemical toilets.

c. ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE BACKLOG

The main road from Mohodi to Thupana was upgraded in 2016 which brought relief to the ward. However, the municipality could not finalize the last phase of the project as it was categorized under District road. The municipality does not have powers over district roads. There is however a huge backlog of internal streets within the villages that require periodic maintenance and regravelling.

d. COMMUNITY FACILITIES IN THE WARD

Description of Facility	Number of Facilities	Location of the facility in the ward (village name)
Pre-schools	10	Mauye, Brilliant, Rheinland, Boulast, Westphalia, Overdyk, Mokgehle, Schellengburg, Lissa and Brussels

Description of Facility	Number of Facilities	Location of the facility in the ward (village name)
Primary Schools	10	Mauye, Brilliant, Rheinland, Boulast, Westphalia, Overdyk, Mokgehle, Schellengburg, Lissa and Brussels
High-Schools	05	Brilliant, Westphalia, Rheinland and Brussels
Clinics	0	0
Community Hall	01	Brussels
Community safety centre	0	0
Shopping Complex/Mall	0	0

e. WARD NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

The following needs and priorities were identified during community engagement sessions. These needs will be considered by the municipal council after considering

the financial capacity of the municipality. It should be noted that some needs are not within the powers and functions of the municipality. The municipality will however take responsibility to engage with relevant sector departments for consideration and prioritization. Furthermore, some of the needs listed below as raised by the community during engagement sessions range from short-term to long-term, depending on the nature of the need.

3.15. WARD 15 PROFILE

The ward consists of the following villages: **Sako, Kanana, Mohlajeng, Kolopo, Sekuruwe, Machaba Phala and Maribana**. Some villages in the ward falls under Moloto Traditional Authority whereas some villages are bought farms with no traditional authority. The total population in the ward is **8,054** with a total voter registration of **4,067**. The total households in the ward is **2 090**. The main source of energy within the Ward is electricity.



a. WATER SERVICES

The villages in the ward depends on Capricorn District Municipality for water services as Molemole municipality is a water services provider. Seventeen percent of the population relies on borehole as a source of water and six percent on water tankers from the municipality. Unlike any other wards about 3% of the population from this Ward depends on dams as a source of water.

b. SANITATION SERVICES

Capricorn district municipality is responsible for the provision of Sanitation services. All the villages in the ward rely on pit toilets for sanitation services as there are no flush toilets in

the area. Individuals with financial capacity are able to construct sewerage systems in their households with flushing toilets installed in their homes.

c. ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE BACKLOG

This ward consists of about six villages and the ward has got a serious need for prioritization for upgrading of the roads. In the meantime the municipality is maintaining and regravelling the roads to make sure they are accessible and user-friendly to the public.

d. COMMUNITY FACILITIES IN THE WARD

Description of Facility	Number of Facilities	Location of the facility in the ward (village name)
Pre-schools	01 01 01 01 01 01	Kanana village Sekuruwe village Maribana village Sako village Mohlajeng village Kolopo village
Primary Schools	01 01 01 01 02	Kanana village Kolopo village Sekuruwe village Maribana village Mohlajeng village
High-Schools	01 01 01	Kanana village Maribana village Mohlajeng village
Clinics	01	Kolopo village
Community Hall	01	Ga-Sako village
Community safety centre	0	0

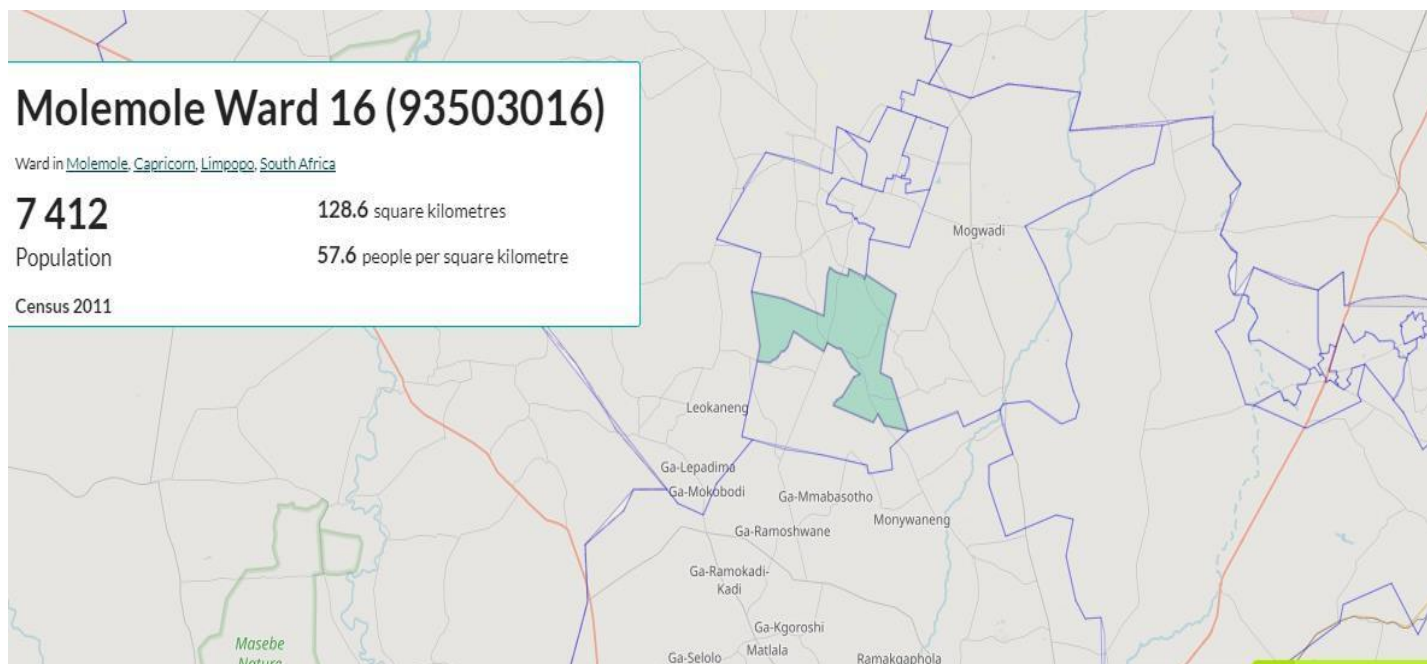
Shopping Complex/Mall	0	0
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e. WARD NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

The following needs and priorities were identified during community engagement sessions. These needs will be considered by the municipal council after considering the financial capacity of the municipality. It should be noted that some needs are not within the powers and functions of the municipality. The municipality will however take responsibility to engage with relevant sector departments for consideration and prioritization. Furthermore, some of the needs listed below as raised by the community during engagement sessions range from short-term to long-term, depending on the nature of the need.

3.16. WARD 16 PROFILE

The ward consists of the following villages: **Masehlong, Mabitsela, Phago, Phaudi and Flora**. The ward falls under **Moloto Traditional authority**. The total population in the ward is **7,412** with a total voter registration of **3,776**. The total households in the ward is **1 915**. The main source of energy within the Ward is electricity.



Location of the Ward within Molemole Boundary

a. WATER SERVICES

The villages in the ward depends on Capricorn District Municipality for water services as Molemole municipality is a water services provider. Eighty two percent of the population relies on water from communal taps, 12% relies on borehole as a source of water, and 4% from Dams.

b. SANITATION SERVICES

Capricorn district municipality is responsible for the provision of Sanitation services. Seventytwo percent of the population have access to pit latrines without ventilations, 11% have no access to any toilets

c. ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE BACKLOG

Most of the villages in the ward still have gravel roads that require periodic maintenance and regravelling. These villages were brought into the municipality following the amalgamation of the former Aganang municipality prior the 2016 local government elections.

d. COMMUNITY FACILITIES IN THE WARD

Description of Facility	Number of Facilities	Location of the facility in the ward (village name)
Pre-schools	03 03 01 01	Flora village Mabitsela village Masehlong village Phago village

Description of Facility	Number of Facilities	Location of the facility in the ward (village name)
	02	Phaudi village
Primary Schools	01 01 01 01	Flora village Masehlong village Phago village Phaudi village
High-Schools	01 01 01 01 01	Flora village Mabitsela village Masehlong village Phago village Phaudi village
Clinics	0	0
Community Hall	0	0
Community safety centre	0	0
Shopping Complex/Mall	0	0

e. WARD NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

The following needs and priorities were identified during community engagement sessions. These needs will be considered by the municipal council after considering the financial capacity of the municipality. It should be noted that some needs are not within the powers and functions of the municipality. The municipality will however take responsibility to engage with relevant sector departments for consideration and prioritization. Furthermore, some of the needs listed below as raised by the community during engagement sessions range from short-term to long-term, depending on the nature of the need.

PROJECTS

&

STRATEGIES

5.1. LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

Key Performance Area (KPA) 1: & 3					Spatial Rationale & Local Economic Development						
Outcome 9:					Responsive, Accountable, Effective and Efficient Local Government System						
Outputs:					- Implement a differentiated approach to municipal financing, Planning and support - Improving access to basic services - Implementation of the community works programme - Actions supportive of human settlement outcome;						
Key Organizational Strategic Objective					To manage and coordinate spatial planning within the municipality						
IDP Ref no	Priority area (IDP)	KPI	Project Name	Location	MTREF Targets			MTREF Budget in Rand (R)			Source of funding
					2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	
LED&P-001-2024/2025	Spatial Planning	Number of Geo Tech studies conducted	Conducting Geo Tech Study	Ward 03	1x Geo tech study conducted	No target	No target	350 000	Nil	Nil	Own funding
LED&P-002-2024/2025		Number of Spatial Development Framework developed	Development of Spatial Development Framework	Municipal wide	1 SDF Developed	No target	No target	1 100 000	Nil	Nil	Own funding
LED&P-003-2024/2025	Spatial Planning	Number of existing settlement Surveyed	Surveying of existing settlements	Ward 11	1 Existing Settlements Surveyed	No Target	No Target	300 000,00	Nil	Nil	Own funding
LED&P-004-		Number of Geographic Information	Procurement of Geograp	Municipal wide	Procurement of Geographic	No Target	No Target	800 000	No target	No target	Own funding

Key Performance Area (KPA) 1: & 3					Spatial Rationale & Local Economic Development						
Outcome 9:					Responsive, Accountable, Effective and Efficient Local Government System						
Outputs:					- Implement a differentiated approach to municipal financing, Planning and support - Improving access to basic services - Implementation of the community works programme - Actions supportive of human settlement outcome;						
Key Organizational Strategic Objective					To manage and coordinate spatial planning within the municipality						
IDP Ref no	Priority area (IDP)	KPI	Project Name	Location	MTREF Targets			MTREF Budget in Rand (R)			Source of funding
					2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	
2024/2025		Systems procured	Information System		information system						
LED&P-005-2024/2025	Local Economic Development	Number of youth in agriculture mentorship programmes coordinated	Coordination of Youth in Agriculture mentorship programme	Municipal Wide	1x Youth in Agriculture Mentorship programme coordinated	No target	No target	450 000,00	Nil	Nil	Own funding
LED&P-006-2024/2025		Number of Municipal career expo coordinated	Coordination of Municipal Career Expo	Municipal Wide	1x Municipal Career Expo coordinated	No target	No target	300 000,00	Nil	Nil	Own funding
LED&P-008-2024/2025		Number of investor conferences	Coordination of investor	Municipal Wide	1x Investor conference coordinated	No target	No target	1 100 000	Nil	Nil	Own funding

Key Performance Area (KPA) 1: & 3					Spatial Rationale & Local Economic Development						
Outcome 9:					Responsive, Accountable, Effective and Efficient Local Government System						
Outputs:					- Implement a differentiated approach to municipal financing, Planning and support - Improving access to basic services - Implementation of the community works programme - Actions supportive of human settlement outcome;						
Key Organizational Strategic Objective					To manage and coordinate spatial planning within the municipality						
IDP Ref no	Priority area (IDP)	KPI	Project Name	Location	MTREF Targets			MTREF Budget in Rand (R)			Source of funding
					2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	
		coordinates coordinated	conference								
LED&P-009-2024/2025	Local Economic Development	Number of LED Strategies reviewed	Review of Municipal LED Strategy	Municipal wide	1x LED strategy reviewed	No target	No target	1 100 000,00	Nil	Nil	
LED&P-OP-001-2024/2025	Internal Audit	Percentage of internal audit queries addressed	Implementation of Internal Audit	Municipal wide	100%	100%	100%	Opex	Opex	Opex	Own Funding
LED&P-OP-002-2024/2025	AG Action Plan	Percentage of AG Action Plan implemented	Implementation of AG Action Plan	Municipal wide	100%	100%	100%	Opex	Opex	Opex	Own Funding
LED&P-OP-003-2024/2025	Risk Management Plan	Percentage of risk register implemented	Implementation of Risk register	Municipal wide	100%	100%	100%	Opex	Opex	Opex	Own Funding

Key Performance Area (KPA) 1: & 3					Spatial Rationale & Local Economic Development						
Outcome 9:					Responsive, Accountable, Effective and Efficient Local Government System						
Outputs:					- Implement a differentiated approach to municipal financing, Planning and support - Improving access to basic services - Implementation of the community works programme - Actions supportive of human settlement outcome;						
Key Organizational Strategic Objective					To manage and coordinate spatial planning within the municipality						
IDP Ref no	Priority area (IDP)	KPI	Project Name	Location	MTREF Targets			MTREF Budget in Rand (R)			Source of funding
					2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	
LED&P-OP-004-2024/2025	Council resolutions	Percentage of Council resolutions implemented	Implementation of Council resolutions	Municipal wide	100%	100%	100%	Opex	Opex	Opex	Own Funding
LED&P-OP-005-2024/2025	AC resolutions	Percentage of Audit Committee resolutions implemented	Implementation of Audit Committee resolutions	Municipal wide	100%	100%	100%	Opex	Opex	Opex	Own Funding

5.2. TECHNICAL SERVICES

Key performance area (KPA) 2:					Basic Services delivery						
Outcome 9:					Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government system						
Outputs:					Improving access to basic services						
Key organizational strategic objective					To provide sustainable basic services and infrastructure development						
IDP Ref no	Priority area (IDP)	KPI	Project Name	Location	MTREF Targets			MTREF Budget in Rand (R)			Source of funding
					2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	
Tech-001-2024/2025	Road and storm water	Number of road kilometers upgraded from gravel to surface	Upgrading of Mogwadi internal street from gravel to surface	Ward 10	300 M of Mogwadi Internal Streets upgraded	No Target	No target	3 326 182,03	Nil	Nil	MIG
Tech-002-2024/2025		Number of road kilometers upgraded from gravel to surface	Upgrading of Sekonye to Springs Internal street from gravel to surface	Ward 05	1.1 km of Sekonye to Springs Internal Streets upgraded	2 km of Sekonye to Springs Internal Streets upgraded	3 km of Sekonye to Springs Internal Streets upgraded	8,384,133.28	15,439,634.69	29,840,982.03	MIG
Tech-003-2024/2025	Roads and Stormwater	Number graders procured	Procurement of graders	Municipal wide	2x Grader Procured	1x Grader Procured	No target	12 000 000,00	4 885 736,00	Nil	MIG

Key performance area (KPA) 2:					Basic Services delivery						
Outcome 9:					Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government system						
Outputs:					Improving access to basic services						
Key organizational strategic objective					To provide sustainable basic services and infrastructure development						
IDP Ref no	Priority area (IDP)	KPI	Project Name	Location	MTREF Targets			MTREF Budget in Rand (R)			Source of funding
					2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	
004-2024/2025	Electrical services	Number of high mast lights procured and installed	Procurement and Installation of High mast Lights	Ward 2, 12 and 14	Procurement, Delivery and installation of 3 high mast lights	Procurement, Delivery and installation of 4 high mast lights	No target	3 000 000,00	4 000 000,00	Nil	Own funding
005-2024/2025	Electrical services	Number of households electrified	Electrification of households in Koek Koek village	Ward 11 & 14	50 households electrified in Koek Koek village	No target	No target	1 000 000	Nil	Nil	INEP
Tech-008-2024/2025		Number of household electrified	Electrification of households in Diwaweng village	Ward 03	Electrification of 130 households in Diwaweng village	No target	No target	2 600 000	Nil	Nil	INEP
Tech-009-		Number of household electrified	Electrification of household	Ward 05	120 households	No target	No target	2 400 000	Nil	Nil	INEP

Key performance area (KPA) 2:					Basic Services delivery						
Outcome 9:					Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government system						
Outputs:					Improving access to basic services						
Key organizational strategic objective					To provide sustainable basic services and infrastructure development						
IDP Ref no	Priority area (IDP)	KPI	Project Name	Location	MTREF Targets			MTREF Budget in Rand (R)			Source of funding
					2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	
2024/2025			s in Mamotshana village		electrified in Mamotshana village						
Tech-010-2024/2025	Electrical services	Number of household electrified	Electrification of households at Makgato village	Ward 05	90 households electrified in Makgato village.	No target	No target	1 800 000	Nil	Nil	INEP
Tech-011-2024/2025		Number of households electrified	Electrification of households at Mohodi Newsstand D village	Ward 11	200 households electrified at Mohodi Newsstand D village	No target	No target	4 000 000	Nil	Nil	INEP
Tech-012-		Number of households electrified	Electrification of household at	Ward 14	80 households electrified	No target	No target	1 600 000	Nil	Nil	INEP

Key performance area (KPA) 2:					Basic Services delivery						
Outcome 9:					Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government system						
Outputs:					Improving access to basic services						
Key organizational strategic objective					To provide sustainable basic services and infrastructure development						
IDP Ref no	Priority area (IDP)	KPI	Project Name	Location	MTREF Targets			MTREF Budget in Rand (R)			Source of funding
					2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	
2024/2025			Mokgehle village		at Mokgehle village						
Tech-013-2024/2025	Electrical services	Number of households electrified	Electrification of household at Mashaha village	Ward 03 & 4	90 households electrified at Mashaha village	No Target	No target	1 800 000	Nil	Nil	INEP
		Number of households electrified	Electrification of household at Sekhwama village	Ward 09	100 households electrified at Sekhwama village	No Target	No target	2 000 000			
Tech-015-2024/2025		Number of households electrified	Electrification of household at Ramatjowe village	Ward 07	95 households electrified at Ramatjowe village	No Target	No target	1 900 000	Nil	Nil	INEP

Key performance area (KPA) 2:					Basic Services delivery						
Outcome 9:					Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government system						
Outputs:					Improving access to basic services						
Key organizational strategic objective					To provide sustainable basic services and infrastructure development						
IDP Ref no	Priority area (IDP)	KPI	Project Name	Location	MTREF Targets			MTREF Budget in Rand (R)			Source of funding
					2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	
Tech-016-2024/2025	Electrical services	Number of households electrified	Electrification of household at Mangata village	Ward 08	135 household s electrified at Mangata village	No Target	No target	2 648 000	Nil	Nil	INEP
Tech-017-2024/2025		Number of Designs for Electrification project developed	Design of Electrification Project at Molotone Village	Ward 03	1 design of electrification for Molotone village	No Target	No target	58 000	Nil	Nil	INEP
Tech-018-2024/2025	Electricity Services	Number of Designs for Electrification project developed	Design of Electrification Project at Letheba Village	Ward 08	1 design of electrification for Letheba village	No Target	No target	73 000	Nil	Nil	INEP
Tech-019-2024/2025		Number of Designs for Electrification project developed	Design of Electrification Project	Ward 14	1 design of electrification for	No Target	No target	51 000	Nil	Nil	INEP

Key performance area (KPA) 2:					Basic Services delivery						
Outcome 9:					Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government system						
Outputs:					Improving access to basic services						
Key organizational strategic objective					To provide sustainable basic services and infrastructure development						
IDP Ref no	Priority area (IDP)	KPI	Project Name	Location	MTREF Targets			MTREF Budget in Rand (R)			Source of funding
					2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	
			at Boulast Village		Boulast village						
Tech 020-24/2025	Electrical Services	Number of Advance Metering Infrastructure (AMI) systems procured and installed	Procurement and Installation of AMI systems	Ward 1 & 10	procured and installation of AMI system	No Target	No Target	573 000	Nil	Nil	Own funding
Tech 021-24/2025		Number of check metres and CTVT	Procurement and installation of check metres and CTVT	Ward 10	Procurement and installation of 1xcheck metres and 1x CTVT	No Target	No Target	R1 000 000	Nil	Nil	Own funding
Tech 022-24/2025	Waste Management	Number of compliant Landfill sites constructed	Construction of compliant Ramokgopa Landfill site Phase 1	Ward 3	Construction of compliant Ramokgopa Landfill site phase 1	Construction of Compliant Ramokgopa Landfill site phase 2	No Target	20 568 684,69	25 119 665,31	Nil	Own funding

Key performance area (KPA) 2:					Basic Services delivery						
Outcome 9:					Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government system						
Outputs:					Improving access to basic services						
Key organizational strategic objective					To provide sustainable basic services and infrastructure development						
IDP Ref no	Priority area (IDP)	KPI	Project Name	Location	MTREF Targets			MTREF Budget in Rand (R)			Source of funding
					2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	
Tech-OP-001 2024/2025	Internal Audit	Percentage of internal audit queries addressed	Implementation of Internal Audit	Municipal wide	100%	100%	100%	Opex	Opex	Opex	Own Funding
Tech - OP-002- 2024/2025	AG Action Plan	Percentage of AG Action Plan implemented	Implementation of AG Action Plan	Municipal wide	100%	100%	100%	Opex	Opex	Opex	Own Funding
Tech - OP-003- 2024/2025	Risk Management	Percentage of risk register implemented	Implementation of Risk register	Municipal wide	100%	100%	100%	Opex	Opex	Opex	Own Funding
Tech - OP-004- 2024/2025	Council resolutions	Percentage of Council resolutions implemented	Implementation of Council resolutions	Municipal wide	100%	100%	100%	Opex	Opex	Opex	Own Funding
Tech - OP-005 2024/2025	AC resolutions	Percentage of Audit Committee resolutions	Implementation of Audit Committee	Municipal wide	100%	100%	100%	Opex	Opex	Opex	Own Funding

Key performance area (KPA) 2:					Basic Services delivery						
Outcome 9:					Responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government system						
Outputs:					Improving access to basic services						
Key organizational strategic objective					To provide sustainable basic services and infrastructure development						
IDP Ref no	Priority area (IDP)	KPI	Project Name	Location	MTREF Targets			MTREF Budget in Rand (R)			Source of funding
					2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	
		implemented	resolutions								

5.3. COMMUNITY SERVICES

Key performance area (KPA) 2					Basic service delivery						
Outcome 9:					Responsive, Accountable, Effective and Efficient Local Government System						
Outputs:					Improving access to basic services						
Key Strategic Organizational objectives:					To promote social cohesion						
IDP Ref no	Priority area (IDP)	KPI	Project Name	Location	MTREF Targets			MTREF Budget in Rand (R)			Source of funding
					2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	
COMM-001-2024/2025	Maintenance of public Amenities	Number of tennis courts renovated	Renovation of Mogwadi tennis court	Ward 10	No target	1 tennis court renovated in Mogwadi Phase 1	No target	Nil	209 200,00	Nil	Own funding

Key performance area (KPA) 2					Basic service delivery						
Outcome 9:					Responsive, Accountable, Effective and Efficient Local Government System						
Outputs:					Improving access to basic services						
Key Strategic Organizational objectives:					To promote social cohesion						
IDP Ref no	Priority area (IDP)	KPI	Project Name	Location	MTREF Targets			MTREF Budget in Rand (R)			Source of funding
					2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	
COMM-002-2024/2025	Maintenance of public Amenities	Number of tennis courts renovated	Renovation of Morebeng tennis court	Ward 1	1 tennis court renovated in Morebeng Phase 1	No target	1 tennis court renovated in Mogwadi Phase 3	200 000,00	Nil	218 614,00	
COMM-003-2024/2025		Number of Towns beautified	Beautification of Towns	Ward 1 & 10	1x Town beautified	1x Town beautified	1x Town beautified	200,000.00	209,200.00	218,614.00	Own funding
COMM-004-2024/2025	Traffic and Law Enforcement	Number of Traffic fines Management systems procured	Traffic Fines Management system	Municipal Wide	1x Traffic Management system procured	No Target	No Target	5 000 000	Nil	Nil	Own Funding
Comm-OP-001-2024/2025	Internal Audit	Percentage of internal audit queries addressed	Implementation of Internal Audit	Municipal wide	100%	100%	100%	Opex	Opex	Opex	Own Funding

Key performance area (KPA) 2					Basic service delivery						
Outcome 9:					Responsive, Accountable, Effective and Efficient Local Government System						
Outputs:					Improving access to basic services						
Key Strategic Organizational objectives:					To promote social cohesion						
IDP Ref no	Priority area (IDP)	KPI	Project Name	Location	MTREF Targets			MTREF Budget in Rand (R)			Source of funding
					2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	
Comm - OP-002-2024/2025	AG Action Plan	Percentage of AG Action Plan implemented	Implementation of AG Action Plan	Municipal wide	100%	100%	100%	Opex	Opex	Opex	Own Funding
Comm - OP-003-2024/2025	Risk Management	Percentage of risk register implemented	Implementation of Risk register	Municipal wide	100%	100%	100%	Opex	Opex	Opex	Own Funding
Comm - OP-004-2024/2025	Council resolutions	Percentage of Council resolutions implemented	Implementation of Council resolutions	Municipal wide	100%	100%	100%	Opex	Opex	Opex	Own Funding

Key performance area (KPA) 2					Basic service delivery						
Outcome 9:					Responsive, Accountable, Effective and Efficient Local Government System						
Outputs:					Improving access to basic services						
Key Strategic Organizational objectives:					To promote social cohesion						
IDP Ref no	Priority area (IDP)	KPI	Project Name	Location	MTREF Targets			MTREF Budget in Rand (R)			Source of funding
					2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	
Comm - OP-005 2024/2025	AC resolutions	Percentage of Audit Committee resolutions implemented	Implementation of Audit Committee resolutions	Municipal wide	100%	100%	100%	Opex	Opex	Opex	Own Funding



5.4. BUDGET AND TREASURY

Key Performance Area (KPA) 4:					Municipal Financial Viability and Management						
Outcome 9:					Responsive, Accountable, Effective and Efficient Local Government System						
Outputs:					Responsive, Accountable, Effective and Efficient Local Government System						
Key Strategic Organizational Objectives					To Ensure Sound And Stable Financial Management						
IDP Ref no	Priority area (IDP)	KPI	Project Name	Location	MTREF Targets			MTREF Budget in Rand (R)			Source of funding
					2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	
BNT-001-2024/25	Supply Chain Management	Number of Asset Verification systems procured and Installed	Procurement and Installation of the Asset Verification System	Municipal wide	1 Asset Verification System procured and Installed	No Target	No Target	800 000	Nil	Nil	Own funding
BNT-002-2024/25	Budget and Reporting	Number of Annual Financial Statements compiled	Compilation of Annual Financial Statements	Municipal Wide	1x Annual Financial Statements compiled for 2023/2024 financial year	No Target	No Target	1 200 000	Nil	Nil	Own funding

Key Performance Area (KPA) 4:					Municipal Financial Viability and Management						
Outcome 9:					Responsive, Accountable, Effective and Efficient Local Government System						
Outputs:					Responsive, Accountable, Effective and Efficient Local Government System						
Key Strategic Organizational Objectives					To Ensure Sound And Stable Financial Management						
IDP Ref no	Priority area (IDP)	KPI	Project Name	Location	MTREF Targets			MTREF Budget in Rand (R)			Source of funding
					2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	
BNTOP-001-2024/25	Internal Audit	Percentage of internal audit queries addressed	Implementation of Internal Audit	Municipal wide	100%	100%	100%	Opex	Opex	Opex	Own Funding
BNTOP-002-2024/25	AG Action Plan	Percentage of AG Action Plan implemented	Implementation of AG Action Plan	Municipal wide	100%	100%	100%	Opex	Opex	Opex	Own Funding
BNTOP-003-2024/25	Risk Management	Percentage of risk register implemented	Implementation of Risk register	Municipal wide	100%	100%	100%	Opex	Opex	Opex	Own Funding
BNTOP-004-2024/25	Council resolutions	Percentage of Council resolutions implemented	Implementation of Council resolutions	Municipal wide	100%	100%	100%	Opex	Opex	Opex	Own Funding
BNTOP-005-2024/25	AC resolutions	Percentage of Audit Committee resolutions implemented	Implementation of Audit Committee resolutions	Municipal wide	100%	100%	100%	Opex	Opex	Opex	Own Funding

5.5. MUNICIPAL MANAGERS OFFICE

Key Performance Area (KPA) 5:			GOOD GOVERNANCE & PUBLIC PARTICIPATION								
Outcome 9:			Responsive, Accountable, Effective and Efficient Local Government System								
Outputs :			• Deepen democracy through a refined ward committee model • Administrative and financial capability								
Key Strategic Organizational Objectives			To ensure that institutional arrangements are transparent efficient and effective To ensure that good governance and public participation is sustained and enhances transparency and accountability.								
IDP Ref no	Priority area (IDP)	KPI	Project Name	Location	MTREF Targets			MTREF Budget in Rand (R)			Source of funding
					2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	
MM-001-2024/25	Communications	Number of Events Management equipment procured	Procurement of Events Management Equipment	Municipal wide	100% of required events management equipment procured	100% of required events management equipment procured	No Target	200 000,00	200 000	Nil	Own funding
MM-002-2024/25	Special Focus	Number of youth support programmes coordinated	Coordination of Youth Support Programmes	2 Youth programmes coordinated	2 Youth programmes coordinated	2 Youth programmes coordinated	2 Youth programmes coordinated	209,800.00	219,450.80	229,326.09	Own funding
MM-003-2024/25	Special Focus	Number of women and children programmes coordinated.	Coordination of Women and Children programmes	Municipal wide	3 women and children programmes coordinated	3 women and children programmes coordinated	3 women and children programmes coordinated	339,876.00	355,510.30	371,508.26	Own funding

Key Performance Area (KPA) 5:			GOOD GOVERNANCE & PUBLIC PARTICIPATION								
Outcome 9:			Responsive, Accountable, Effective and Efficient Local Government System								
Outputs :			• Deepen democracy through a refined ward committee model • Administrative and financial capability								
Key Strategic Organizational Objectives			To ensure that institutional arrangements are transparent efficient and effective To ensure that good governance and public participation is sustained and enhances transparency and accountability.								
IDP Ref no	Priority area (IDP)	KPI	Project Name	Location	MTREF Targets			MTREF Budget in Rand (R)			Source of funding
					2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	
MM-004-2024/25	Special Focus	Number of disability programmes coordinated	Coordination of Disability programmes	Municipal wide	3 disability programmes coordinated	3 disability programmes coordinated	3 disability programmes coordinated	114,550.80	119,820.14	125,212.04	Own funding
MM-005-2024/25	Special Focus	Number of older persons programmes coordinated	Coordination of Older persons Support programmes	Municipal wide	3 older persons programmes coordinated	3 older persons programmes coordinated	3 older persons programmes coordinated	97,557.00	102,044.62	106,636.63	Own funding
MM-006-2024/25	Special Focus	Number of Local AIDs Council meetings coordinated	Coordination of Local Aids Council meetings	Municipal wide	4 Local Aids Council meetings coordinated	4 Local Aids Council meetings coordinated	4 Local Aids Council meetings coordinated	402,700.61	421,224.84	440,179.96	Own funding
MMOP-001-2024/25	Internal Audit	Percentage of internal audit queries addressed	Implementation of Internal Audit	Municipal wide	100%	100%	100%	Opex	Opex	Opex	Own Funding

Key Performance Area (KPA) 5:			GOOD GOVERNANCE & PUBLIC PARTICIPATION								
Outcome 9:			Responsive, Accountable, Effective and Efficient Local Government System								
Outputs :			• Deepen democracy through a refined ward committee model • Administrative and financial capability								
Key Strategic Organizational Objectives			To ensure that institutional arrangements are transparent efficient and effective To ensure that good governance and public participation is sustained and enhances transparency and accountability.								
IDP Ref no	Priority area (IDP)	KPI	Project Name	Location	MTREF Targets			MTREF Budget in Rand (R)			Source of funding
					2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	
MMOP-002-2024/25	AG Action Plan	Percentage of AG Action Plan implemented	Implementation of AG Action Plan	Municipal wide	100%	100%	100%	Opex	Opex	Opex	Own Funding
MMOP-003-2024/25	Risk Management	Percentage of risk register implemented	Implementation of Risk register	Municipal wide	100%	100%	100%	Opex	Opex	Opex	Own Funding
MMOP-004-2024/25	Council resolutions	Percentage of Council resolutions implemented	Implementation of Council resolutions	Municipal wide	100%	100%	100%	Opex	Opex	Opex	Own Funding
MMOP-0005-2024/25	AC resolutions	Percentage of Audit Committee resolutions implemented	Implementation of Audit Committee resolutions	Municipal wide	100%	100%	100%	Opex	Opex	Opex	Own Funding

5.6. **CORPORATE SERVICES**

Key Performance Area (KPA) 6:				Municipal Transformation and Organizational Development							
Outcome 9:				Responsive, Accountable, Effective and Efficient Local Government System							
Outputs:				Administrative and financial capacity							
Key Strategic Organizational Objectives				Provide an accountable and transparent municipality through sustained public participation, coordination of administration and council committees Ensure administrative support to municipal units through continuous institutional development and innovation							
IDP Ref no	Priority area (IDP)	KPI	Project Name	Location	MTREF Targets			MTREF Budget in Rand (R)			Source of funding
					2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	
COR P-001-2024/2025	Administration	Percentage of required office furniture items procured	Procurement of Office Furniture	Municipal wide	100% of required furniture items procured	100% of required furniture items procured	No Target	200 000,00	400 000	Nil	Own funding
COR P-002-2024/2025		Number of municipal buildings deployed with Security personnel	Provision of Security services	Municipal wide	Provision of 24/7 security services in 18 municipal buildings	Provision of 24/7 security services in 18 municipal buildings	Provision of 24/7 security services in 18 municipal buildings	9,429,616.45	9,863,378.81	10,307,230.86	Own funding
COR P-003-2024/2025	ICT	Percentage of required ICT equipment procured	Procurement of required ICT equipment	Municipal wide	100% of required ICT equipment procured	No target	No target	1 000 000	Nil	Nil	Own funding

Key Performance Area (KPA) 6:					Municipal Transformation and Organizational Development						
Outcome 9:					Responsive, Accountable, Effective and Efficient Local Government System						
Outputs:					Administrative and financial capacity						
Key Strategic Organizational Objectives					Provide an accountable and transparent municipality through sustained public participation, coordination of administration and council committees Ensure administrative support to municipal units through continuous institutional development and innovation						
IDP Ref no	Priority area (IDP)	KPI	Project Name	Location	MTREF Targets			MTREF Budget in Rand (R)			Source of funding
					2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	
COR P-004-2024/2025	Human Resource Management	Number of Councillor Training Programmes coordinated	Training of Councillors	Municipal wide	3 Councillor Training Programmes coordinated	3 Councillor Training Programmes coordinated	3 Councillor Training Programmes coordinated	314,700.00	329,176.20	343,989.13	Own funding
COR P-005-2024/2025		Number of Employee training programme coordinated	Training of Employees	Municipal wide	3 Employee Training programmes coordinated	3 Employee Training programmes coordinated	3 Employee Training programmes coordinated	314,700.00	329,176.20	343,989.13	Own funding
Com-OP-001-2024/2025	Internal Audit	Percentage of internal audit queries addressed	Implementation of Internal Audit	Municipal wide	100%	100%	100%	Opex	Opex	Opex	Own Funding

Key Performance Area (KPA) 6:				Municipal Transformation and Organizational Development							
Outcome 9:				Responsive, Accountable, Effective and Efficient Local Government System							
Outputs:				Administrative and financial capacity							
Key Strategic Organizational Objectives				Provide an accountable and transparent municipality through sustained public participation, coordination of administration and council committees Ensure administrative support to municipal units through continuous institutional development and innovation							
IDP Ref no	Priority area (IDP)	KPI	Project Name	Location	MTREF Targets			MTREF Budget in Rand (R)			Source of funding
					2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	
Corp -OP- 002- 2024/ 2025	AG Action Plan	Percentage of AG Action Plan implemented	Implementation of AG Action Plan	Municipal wide	100%	100%	100%	Opex	Opex	Opex	Own Funding
Corp -OP- 003- 2024/ 2025	Risk Management	Percentage of risk register implemented	Implementation of Risk register	Municipal wide	100%	100%	100%	Opex	Opex	Opex	Own Funding
Corp -OP- 004- 2024/ 2025	Council resolutions	Percentage of Council resolutions implemented	Implementation of Council resolutions	Municipal wide	100%	100%	100%	Opex	Opex	Opex	Own Funding
Corp -OP- 005 2024/ 2025	AC resolutions	Percentage of Audit Committee resolutions implemented	Implementation of Audit Committee resolutions	Municipal wide	100%	100%	100%	Opex	Opex	Opex	Own Funding

5. INTEGRATION PHASE

As outlined above the Integrated Development Plan seeks to promote integration by balancing the economic, ecological and social pillars of sustainability without compromising the institutional capacity required in the implementation, and by coordinating actions across sectors and spheres of government. The development agenda of Molemole Municipality is to be understood and carried into the ambit of the broader international, national, provincial and district agenda.

Section 24 (1) and (2) of the Municipal Systems Act provides the legislative framework for the enhancement of co-operative governance in municipal planning. The Act states the following:

- “(1) The planning undertaken by a municipality must be aligned with, and complement, the development plans and strategies of other affected municipalities and other organs of state so as to give effect to the principles of cooperative government contained in section 41 of the Constitution.
- (2) Municipalities must participate in national and provincial development programmes as required in Section 153(b) of the Constitution.”

Molemole municipality involved Capricorn District Municipality, Limpopo COGHSTA, and Limpopo department of education, public works, Transport during the IDP review process to ensure we keep to the spirit of intergovernmental alignment both

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

CDM INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES DEPARTMENT: 2024/2025 – 2025/2026 PROJECT LIST AND MTERF BUDGET

AND TARGETS

Project Number	Project Name	Project Description (Major activities)	Location (Ward No. & Coordinates)	Key Performance Indicator	MTERF Targets			MTERF Budget R			Source of Funding	Implementing Agent	EIA/ BAR/ EMP
					2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27			
					(awaiting for final targets upon finalisation Phase V Business plan)	(awaiting for final targets upon finalisation Phase V Business plan)	targets upon finalisation Phase V Business plan)				PWP Grant		
TOTAL BUDGET: EXPANDED PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMME (EPWP)								2 773 000	EPWP Grant allocation	EPWP Grant allocation			
SEWER AND RURAL SANITATION													
INFR-20	Molemole Sanitation	Molemole Sanitation	Molemole	Number of households with access to basic sanitation	None	1100 households with access to basic sanitation	1100 households with access to basic sanitation	Nil	17 391 000	17 91 000 ³	MIG	CDM	EMP

Project Number	Project Name	Project Description (Major activities)	Location (Ward No. & Coordinates)	Key Performance Indicator	MTERF Targets			MTERF Budget R			Source of Funding	Implementing Agent	EIA/ BAR/ EMP
					2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27			
				business plan.	business plan.	business plan.	business plan.						
INFR-25	Water Services Development Plan	Review of water services development plan	Blouberg, Molemole and LepelleNkumpi	Number of Water Services Development Plan reviewed.	1 Water Services Development Plan reviewed	None	None	50 000	Nil	Nil	Equitable share	CDM	N/A
INFR-26	Water and Sanitation Master Plan	Development of the Water and Sanitation	Blouberg, Molemole and LepelleNkumpi	Number of Water and Sanitation Master Plan developed.	1 Water and Sanitation Master plan developed.	None	None	50 000	Nil	Nil	Equitable share	CDM	N/A
TOTAL WATER PLANNING & DESIGN								99 447 000	75 869 000	80 237 000			

WATER PROJECTS: MOLEMOLÉ LOCAL MUNICIPALITY													
INFR-37	Phasha Water Supply	Development of specification and Construction of Water supply project	Molemole Ward 3	Percentage construction of water supply project	30% construction of water supply project	80% construction of water supply project	100% construction of water supply project	25 198 000	19 615 000	8 696 000	MIG	CDM	BAR
				Number of households with water access	0 households with water access	0 households with water access	746 households with water access						
INFR-38	Sefene Water Supply	Development of specification and Construction	Molemole Ward 7	Percentage construction of water supply project	15% construction of water supply project	35% construction of water supply project.	50% construction of water supply project.	28 810 000	26 087 000	43 478 000	MIG	CDM	BAR

Project Number	Project Name	Project Description (Major activities)	Location (Ward No. & Coordinates)	Key Performance Indicator	MTERF Targets			MTERF Budget R			Source of Funding	Implementing Agent	EIA/ BAR/ EMP
					2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27			
		of Water supply project		Number of households with water access	0 households with water access	0 households with water access	0 households with water access						
INFR-39	Ratsaka Water Supply	Construction of Water supply project	Molemole Ward 1	Percentage construction of water supply project Number of households with water access	100% construction of water supply project. 900 households with water access	None	None	5 217 000	Nil	Nil	MIG	CDM	BAR
TOTAL BUDGET: WATER PROJECTS: MOLEMOLE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY								59 225 000	45 702 000	52 174 000			

ELECTRIFICATION PROJECTS FROM ESKOM

Province	District Council	Municipality	Project Name	Budget	No. of Conn
Limpopo	DC35_Capricorn	LIM353_Molemole	Kanana	R 2 011 152.30	55
			Total	R 2 011 152.30	55

The infills budget is R637 500.00 under Molemole Local Municipality.

END