MAKHUDUTHAMAGA

LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Mmogo re šomela diphetogo!

2024/2025 IDP/BUDGET

ADOPTED 24th MAY 2024

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AC	Audit Committee
AFS	Annual Financial Statements
AG	Auditor General
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ANC	African National Congress
APSP	African People's Socialist Party
AZAPO	Azanian People's Socialist
B2B	Back to Basics
BTOCBO	Budget and Treasury Office
CASP	Comprehensive Agricultural Support Program
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CDG	Care Dependency Grant
CGIS	Corporate Geographic Information System
CS	Community Survey
CSG	Child Support Grant
CAPEX	Capital Expenditure
CWP	Community Works Programme
CRDP	Comprehensive Rural Development Programme
COGTA	Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs
CoGHSTA	Corporate Governance Human Settlement and Traditional Affairs
COPE	Congress of the People
DAP	Democratic Artists Party
DG	Disability Grant
DWS	Department of Water and Sanitation

DRDLR	Department of Rural Development and Land Reform
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EDP	Economic Development and Planning
EFF	Economic Freedom Fighters
EMS	Environmental Management System
EPWP	Expanded Public Works Programme
FBW	Free Basic Water
FCG	Foster Care Grant
GIS	Geographic Information System
HDI	Historically Disadvantaged Individuals
IND	Independent Candidate
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
ITP	Integrated Transport Plan
IGF	Internally Generated Funds
IGR	Inter- Governmental Relations
IT	Information Technology
IWMP	Integrated Waste Management Plan
KFA	Key Focus Area
KPAs	Key Performance Areas
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
LED	Local Economic Development
LEDET	Limpopo Economic Development, Environment and Tourism.
LEGDP	Limpopo Employment, Growth and Development Plan
LG-MTEC	Local Government Medium Term Expenditure Committee

LGTA	Local Government Turn Around Strategy
LTO	Local Tourism Organisation
LUMS	Land Use Management System
MSCOA	Municipal Standard Chart of Accounts
MFMA	Municipal Finance Management Act
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MIG	Municipal Infrastructure Grant
MLM	Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality
MPAC	Municipal Public Accounts Committee
MTAS	Municipal Turn-Around Strategy
MTSF	Medium Term Strategic Framework
MWIG	Municipal Water Infrastructure Grant
NCC	National Communist Congress
NGO	Non -Government Organisation
NKPA	National Key Performance Area
NSDP	National Spatial Development Perspective
OA	Old age
OPEX	Operational Expenditure
OPMS	Organisational Performance Management System
RBIG	Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant
RSA	Republic of South Africa
PAC	Performance Audit Committee
PDPF	Provincial Development Planning Forum
PMS	Performance Management System
PSO	Provincial Strategic Objective

PTO	Permission to Occupy
SADA	Socialist Agenda of Dipossesed Africans
SASSA	South African Social Security Agency
SAMEBA	South African Maintenance and Estate Beneficiaries Association
SAPS	South African Police Services
SCM	Supply Chain Management
SDBIP	Service Delivery & Budget Implementation Plan
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SMME	Small Medium &Micro Enterprises
STATSSA	Statistics South Africa
SPLUMA	Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act
SWOT	Strength, Weakness, Opportunities and Threats
UN	United Nation

CHAPTER 1: OVERVIEW AND VISION AND MISSION

1.1 CONTEXT AND OVERVIEW

Municipalities are constitutionally mandated to prepare a five-year Integrated Development Plan (IDP), which serves as a strategic action and service delivery oriented resource and, as such, supersedes all other plans that inform the developmental agenda in local government.

Accordingly, the Makhuduthamaga municipality's IDP outlook is guided by its developmental goals, including the programmes of the provincial and national government. The Makhuduthamaga municipality's IDP is a strategic planning instrument that necessitates the participation and input of all municipal residents. As such, it informs and guides all relevant planning, management, budgeting and decision making processes within the institution. It has the potential to transform local communities in direct response to the needs of our diverse communities and adapt to the changing demands and expectations. And for this reason, communities are participating more dynamically in decisions and resource allocation, especially around the municipal budget and strategic planning initiatives. This is given expression through active involvement, giving residents more say in the provision of services and by enhancing customer satisfaction as the primary determinant of our success in the provision of services.

The new administration has engaged in a full evaluation of the functioning of every aspect affecting the lives of communities in Makhuduthamaga. Our constitution requires us as local government to be developmental – a responsibility to structure and manage the administrative, budgeting and planning processes that will give expression and priority to the basic needs of communities and to promote their social and economic development. Hence our IDP sets out a vision for the future of local government in Makhuduthamaga, in line with legislation and the constitution.

Our vision points to democratic local government in which the needs of all, but especially the poor and vulnerable communities, are met with efficiency and effectiveness. This will ensure that we are accountable, viable, and capable of delivering sustainable services that meet the diverse needs of our communities

Through Integrated development planning, a municipality can:

- Identify its key development priorities;
- Formulate a clear vision, mission and values;
- Formulate appropriate strategies;
- Develop the appropriate organizational structure and systems to realize the vision and mission; and
- Align resources with the development priorities

1.2. VISION AND MISSION

1.2.1 VISION

A Catalyst of Integrated Community Driven Service Delivery

1.2.2. MISSION

- to strive towards service excellence
- to enhance robust community based planning
- to ensure efficient and effective consultation and communication with all municipal stakeholders

1.2.3. VALUES

Values	Descriptive analysis
High standard of professional ethics	The MLM upholds high standards of professionalism as enunciated in the Constitution. Hard work, service to the people, humility, honesty and respect are integral components of professional values. Respect not only the laws of the land but also one another in a performance relationship – this emphasizes mutual respect and regard for dignity of a person or his/her responsibility
Consultation	Regular consultations with the people about the services MLM provides
Service standards	Need to specify the quality of services people can expect
Access	Increase access to services especially people disadvantaged by attitude related barriers
Courtesy	Treatment of customers with courtesy and consideration. Things such as smile, respect for customs, apology if things go wrong – this cost nothing
Information	Provide more and better information about services so that customers have full,accurate,relevant and up to date information about services they are entitled to receive
Openness and Transparency	Tell the people how MLM runs, its departments, costs and who is in charge
Redress	If the promised standard of services is not delivered (failures/mistakes/performance problems occur) citizens should be offered an apology, a full explanation and a speedy and effective remedy, and when the complaints are made, citizens should receive a sympathetic, positive responsible
Value for Money	Give the best possible value for money so that customers feel that their contribution through taxation is used effectively, efficiently and savings ploughed back to improve their lives. The implementation of Bathopele Principles is continuous process, not a once off task, to be done all the time.

Source: Constitution (RSA, 1996) and RSA (Bathopele Principles)

CHAPTER 2: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2.1. Introduction

The Legislative and Policy mandates that influence the activities of Local Government are numerous, encompassing international, national, provincial and regional influences. It is important that there is a direct linkage between the activities at a Local Government level and the broader strategic policy and legislative environment in order that a common vision for the development of South Africans and Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality residents can be achieved

2.2. Legislative Background / Context

Integrated Development Planning and Its Guiding Principles

The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is the principal strategic planning instrument which guides and informs all planning, budgeting, management and decision making processes in the municipality. The purpose of the IDP is to ensure the effective use of scarce resources; helps to speed up delivery and attract additional funds from all the spheres of government and the private sector; helps to overcome the legacy of apartheid by lobbying for integrated rural and urban areas and to extend services to the poor and lastly promotes co-ordination between local, provincial and national government

Section 156 of the Constitution:

- A municipality has executive authority and has the right to administer local government matters listed in Part B of Schedule 4 and Part B of Schedule 5, among which is Municipal Planning and
- Any other matter assigned to it by national or provincial government.
- Constitution: Bill of Rights (fundamental rights of citizens): Sections 24-27 & 29
- Constitution: section 152 -153: Objects of Local government
- DFA 67/ 1995: Community involvement
- Powers and Functions as per the Notice of establishment of the Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality and Municipal Structures Act

The formulation of the IDP was guided by various pieces of legislation; amongst others are the following:

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa 1996, stipulates that the local sphere of government consists of municipalities which were established for the whole of the territory of South Africa – the so called wall-to-wall municipalities.

The Objects of Local Government are set out in Section 152 of the Constitution.

Accordingly, the objects are –

- To provide democratic and accountable government for local communities;
- To ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner;
- To promote Social and Economic Development;
- To promote a safe and healthy environment;
- To encourage the involvement of communities and community organizations in the matters of Local Government.

The Constitution also demands Local Government to improve Intergovernmental Coordination and Cooperation to ensure integrated development across neighboring communities. The Constitution further commits government to take reasonable measures, within its available resources, to ensure that all South Africans have access to adequate housing, health care, education, food, water and social security.

The Municipal Structures Act (Act 117 of 1998)

The Municipal Structures Act (Act 117 of 1998) provides for the following:

- Chapter 5: Stipulates the general functions and powers of municipalities
- Section 83 (1): Each municipality has powers and functions assigned to it in terms of the provisions of the Constitution
- Section 83 (2): Powers and functions must be divided between the District Municipality and the Local Municipalities

Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000)

It regulates the IDP. It requires the municipality to undertake developmental oriented planning so as to ensure that it strives to achieve the objectives of local government set out in Section 152 and 153 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa. Section 25(1) requires the municipal council within a prescribed period after the start of its elected term, to adopt a single, inclusive and strategic plan for the development of the municipality.

Chapter 5, Section 26 of the MSA indicates the core components of an IDP and that such an IDP must reflect the following:

- 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
- 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

- The council's development priorities and objectives for its elected term, including its Local Economic Development and internal transformation needs
- The council's development strategies which must be aligned with any national and provincial sectoral plans and planning requirements that are binding on the municipality in terms of legislation
- A Spatial Development Framework which must include the provision of basic guidelines for a Land Use Management System for the municipality
- The council's operational strategies
- Applicable Disaster Management Plans
- A Financial Plan, which must include a budget projection for at least the next three years
- The Key Performance Indicators and Performance Targets determined in terms of Section 41 of the MSA

Municipal Finance Management Act (Act 56 of 2003)

The MFMA was promulgated to sustain the finances of both the Municipalities and other Spheres of Government. The Act also gives mandatory obligations on Performance Management System. Section 2 of the Act's objectives is to secure sound and sustainable management of the financial affairs of the Local Government institutions to which this Act applies by establishing norms and standards.

The Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality budget process endeavors to comply to the provision of the MFMA.It is pertinent that the development of the IDP and the budget process are integrated and aligned as per Legislation

Municipal Property Rates Act of 2004

The Municipal Property Rates Act of 2004 aims to regulate the power of a municipality to impose Rates on Property; to exclude certain properties from rating in the national interest; to make provision for municipalities to implement a transparent and fair system of exemptions, reductions and rebates through their rating policies to make provision for an objections and appeals process.

The Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations (R796 of 2001) set out further requirements for an IDP:

- An Institutional Framework is required for implementation of the IDP and to address the municipality's internal transformation;
- Investment initiatives;
- Development initiatives including infrastructure, physical, social and institutional development; and
- All known projects, plans and programmes to be implemented within the municipality by any Organ of State

Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act No 13 of 2005

Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act No 13 of 2005 provides clarity on how all the three spheres of government must work together. The Act is a response to the limited successes in the alignment efforts among the three spheres of government. It creates a framework to support intergovernmental cooperation and coordination as required by the Constitution in its definition of “cooperative governance”. It provides for the obligation of all spheres to participate in the planning processes of the municipality and in turn allow their own planning processes to be influenced by the municipal IDP’s. The Act establishes structures and processes that enhance inter – governmental planning and monitoring processes for local, provincial and national spheres of governance

The White Paper on Developmental Local Government

The White Paper on Developmental Local Government puts forward a vision of a Developmental Local Government which centres on working with local communities to find sustainable ways to meet their basic needs and improve the quality of their lives.

The following are the four characteristics of this Developmental Local Government;

- Municipal powers and functions are exercised in a manner which maximises their impact on social and economic growth
- Playing an integrating and coordinating role to ensure alignment between all government spheres and private sector investment within the municipal area
- Democratising development
- Building social capital through providing community leadership and vision and seeking to empower marginalised and excluded groups within the community

2.3 Policy Context

Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA)

The Act provides a framework for Spatial Planning and Land Use Management. It provides inclusive, developmental, equitable and efficient spatial planning at different spheres of government. It promotes greater consistency and uniformity in the application procedures and decision making by authorities responsible for land use decisions and development applications. It provides for the establishment, functions and operations of Municipal Planning Tribunals

Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP)

The EPWP is a programme that seeks to ensure that public bodies like municipalities formulate plans and budgets that will draw significant numbers of the unemployed into productive work while provide them with training. Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality is using the opportunity of labour intensive construction method to carry out Infrastructure, Environment and Community Works’s Programme under LED projects

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development was adopted by UN (United Nations) member states in September 2015.The SDGs are a new universal set of goals, targets and indicators that UN member states will be expected to use to frame their agendas and political policies over the next 15 years i.e. 2015 to 2030.The Agenda consists of altogether 17 goals, 169 targets and 231 indicators.

- The SDGs take into account different national realities, capacities & levels of development, and respect national policies & priorities
- Build on the foundation laid by the MDGs
- Seek to complete the unfinished business of the MDGs & respond to new challenges
- The framework will retain goals, targets & indicators format of the MDGs
- Will address four dimensions: Economic development, Social inclusion, Environmental sustainability and Good Governance

Sustainable Development Goals

In 2015 the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) came to the end of their term, and the Sustainable Development Goals were introduced as the post 2015 agenda comprising 17 Sustainable Development Goals, 169 targets and 229 indicators took their place. The SDG's re based on the moral principle of the Millennium Development Goals which strived to ensure that no one or one country should be left behind and that each country has a common responsibility in delivering on the global vision. The goals set out a holistic framework to help set the world on a path towards sustainable development, by addressing all three dimensions of Economic Development, Social inclusion, and Environmental sustainability. During the development of the 5 year IDP efforts were made to ensure that integration and institutionalization of the SDG in the planning processes of the municipality is achieved.

Transition from MDGs to the SDGs

There are three fundamental differences between the 2030 Development Agenda and the Millennium Development Goals:

- The SDGs are broader and more ambitious than the MDGs.They go beyond social development and include all three dimensions of Sustainable Development, Social. Economic and Environmental
- The SDGs are complex and integrated, with the integrated approach implying the need to manage trade-offs and maximise synergies across targets
- The SDGs are universal while the MDGs were not, implying that the goals and targets are relevant to all countries and all stakeholders within the countries. The SDGs should benefit all –eradicating poverty and reducing inequalities.

Millennium Development Goals		Sustainable Development Goals
Goals	08	17
Targets	21	169
Indicators	60	230

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
10. Reduce inequality within and among countries
11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Reporting Obligations

Global and Continental reporting		National reporting		Provincial reporting
Sustainable Development Goals	Continental reporting: Agenda 2063	National Development Plan	Medium Term Strategic Framework	Provincial Development Plan

Alignment for integrated implementation

SDGs	Agenda 2063	Regional (SADC)	National Development Plan	MTSF	LDP	District Development Plan	IDP

Convergence of Agenda 63 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Agenda 2063 (2023 Goals)	**SDG**	**NDP Chapter(s)**	**LDP Outcome(s)**
Goal1: A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All	GOAL 1 End poverty in all its forms everywhere in the world GOAL 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Chapter 11 Social protection	Outcome 2. Long and healthy life Outcome 3. All people in Limpopo feel safe Outcome 7. Comprehensive rural development Outcome 8. Human settlement development Outcome 13. Inclusive social protection system
Goal 2: Well Educated Citizens and Skills revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation	GOAL 4 Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	Chapter 9 Improving education, training and innovation	Outcome 1. Quality basic education Outcome 5. Skilled and capable workforce
Goal 3: Healthy and Well-Nourished Citizens	GOAL 2 End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture GOAL 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Chapter 10 Promoting health	Outcome 2. Long and healthy life Outcome 3. All people in Limpopo feel safe Outcome 7. Comprehensive rural development Outcome 13. Inclusive social protection system
Goal 4: Transformed Economies and Job Creation	GOAL 8 Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	Chapter 3 Economy and employment	Outcome 4. Decent employment through inclusive growth Outcome 7. Comprehensive rural development

Goal 5: Modern Agriculture for increased productivity and production	GOAL 2 End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture GOAL 12 Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	Chapter 6 An integrated and inclusive rural economy	Outcome 2. Long and healthy life Outcome 7. Comprehensive rural development Outcome 10. Environmental protection Outcome 13. Inclusive social protection system

National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP)

It provides for focusing of development on areas of potential as a catalyst towards improvement of lives of communities. Areas of potential or Nodal points should be prioritized for infrastructure investment. The development of the municipal SDF took into consideration proposals of the NSDP.

The National Development Plan

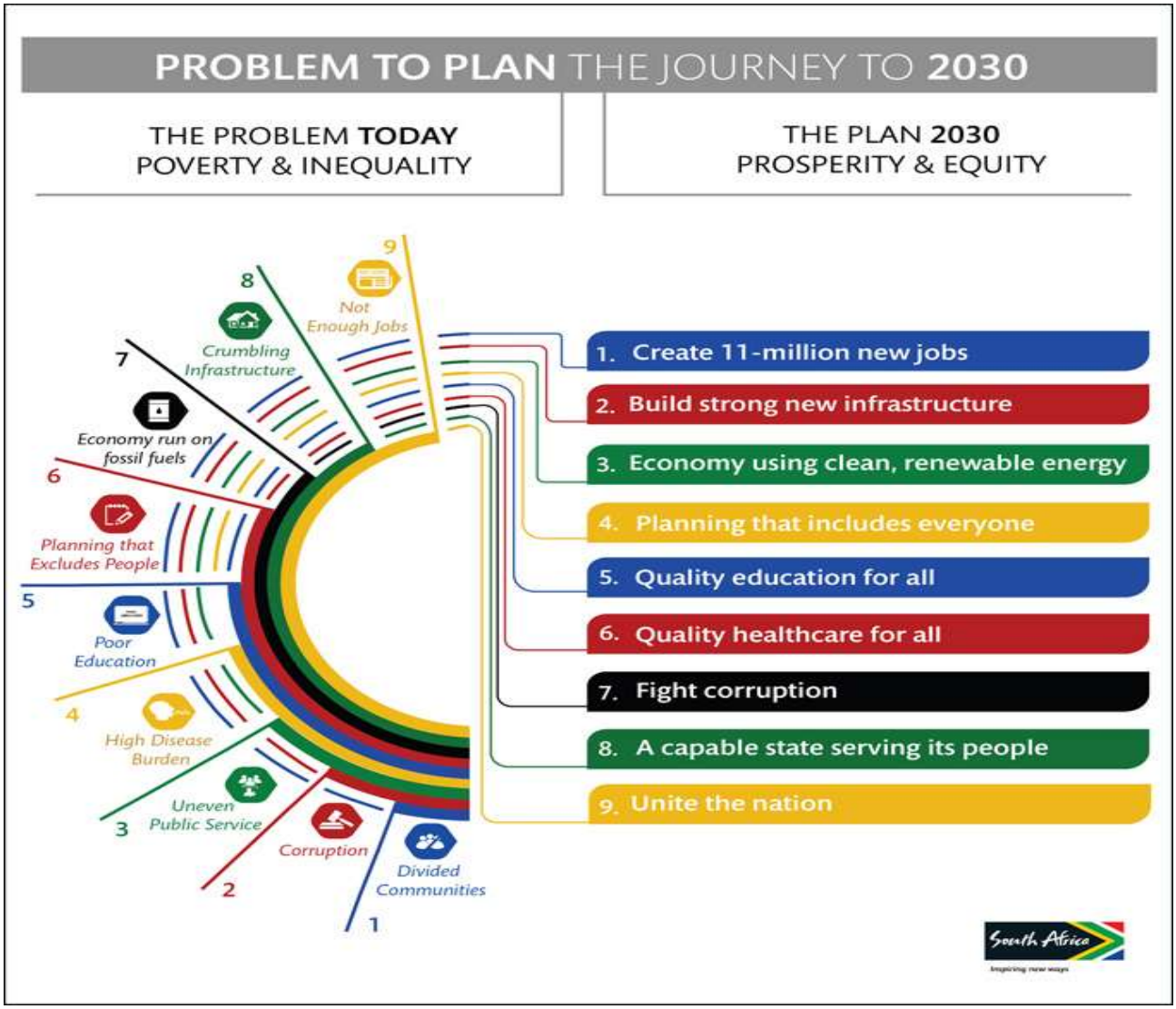
The South African Government has through the Minister of Planning Monitoring and Evaluation published the National Development Plan. The plan aims to eliminate poverty and reduce inequality by 2030. The plan has a target of developing peoples' capabilities to improve their lives through Education and Skills Development, Health care, better access to Public Transport, jobs, Social Protection, rising incomes, Housing and Basic services and Safety.

It proposes the following strategies to address the above goals:

- Creating jobs and improving livelihoods
- Expanding infrastructure
- Transition to a low carbon economy
- Transforming urban and rural spaces
- Improving education and training
- Providing quality health care
- Fighting corruption and enhancing accountability
- Transforming society and uniting the nation

Municipalities are the first point of interaction between the communities and government and therefore stand to benefit from the drive towards radical transformation of the economy.

Figure 1: National Development Plan



At the core of the plan is to eliminate poverty and reduce inequality, promotion of gender equity and addressing the pressing needs of youth.

It is imperative for Makhuduthamaga to take these issues into consideration when reviewing the Integrated Development Plan.

Limpopo Development Plan

The Limpopo Development Plan (LDP) is a 5-year overarching Growth and Development Plan that outlines the contribution of the province to the National Development Plan (NDP) Vision 2030 imperatives and the execution of the 5-year NDP Implementation Plan and Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) priorities and targets of the current Term of Administration. The 2020-2025 Limpopo Development Plan (LDP) builds on the achievements and lessons learned from the implementation of the 2014-2019 LDP.

The LDP is designed to marshal resources from all sectors, both public and private, towards addressing economic growth and integrated development in Limpopo. It thus creates a platform for the constructive and active participation of the private sector, civil society and organised labour towards the achievement of provincial growth and development objectives to promote higher standards of living for citizens of Limpopo.

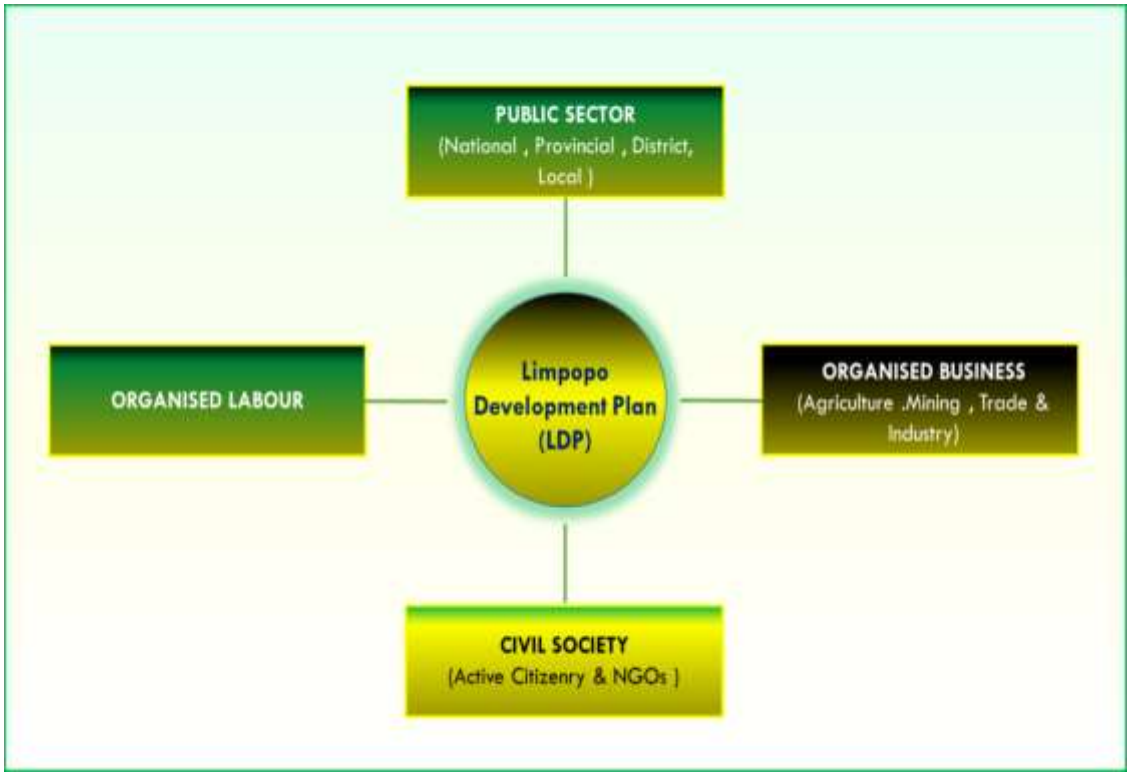
The LDP seeks to ensure that government resources, efforts and energy are channeled towards creating an enabling environment, offering opportunities to the people of the Limpopo Province to be active beneficiaries of sustainable growth and development, which can improve their quality of life.

Equally, the LDP serves as a blueprint and framework for Strategic Plans and Annual Performance Plans of provincial departments, District-wide IDPs or One Plans and Integrated Development Plans of districts and local municipalities, as it delineates the provincial contribution towards the implementation of goals and targets spelled out in national strategies and sector plans

The purpose of the LDP 2020-2025 is to outline the contribution of the Limpopo Province to the NDP, provide a framework for the strategic plans of provincial government departments and municipalities, and to create a structure for the constructive participation of private-sector business and organised labour and citizens towards the achievement of the provincial growth and development objectives

The 2020-2025 LDP is an integrated socio-economic planning and delivery document for the province. It encapsulates the realities and the aspiration of the provincial citizens. The plan aims to transform the productive potential of the province while addressing the inherent socio-economic challenges with the aim of ensuring sustainable livelihoods.

Effective implementation of the LDP will be guided by the Integrated Planning Framework. Departments, municipalities and SOEs will have to align their planning documents to the LDP. Periodic reporting will be done to the Executive Council in line with the applicable LDP implementation plan. Monitoring and evaluation of the LDP will serve before EXCO on a bi-annual basis. M&E will produce a LDP midterm review for consideration by EXCO. Close out report will be produced to guide the ensuing planning cycle towards the end of the 6th Term of Administration. There will be a communication plan to support the process to update the stakeholders with implementation of the LDP



Alignment of LDP and NDP Targets

The Limpopo Development Plan (2020-2025) is the second iteration towards the National Development Plan (2030). The table below depicts the LDP (2020-2025) targets and how they relate to the 2030 targets per the indicators. The LDP economic targets for period the 2020-2025 are as follows:

Macroeconomic outcomes (2020-2025)

Measures		**Target 2019**	**Baseline (2014-2019)**	**Target 2025**	**Target NDP 2030**
Growth	GDP growth	3%	1,2%	2%	5,4%
Unemployment	Formal rate	16%	18%	16%	6,0%
Limpopo economy contribution to national GDP	GGP share of national	8%	7,2%	9%	
Employment	Number of employed	429 000	1,4 million (448 000)	1,9 million (500 000)	2,4 million
Investment	%GDP	No target	10,0%	12,0%	30,0%

Manufacturing %to GGP	Manufacturing share to total GGP	6%	2,3%	3%	6%
Inequality	Gini co-efficient	0.50	0.57	0.50	0.40
Poverty	%of the total population	No target	52%	20%	0.0%

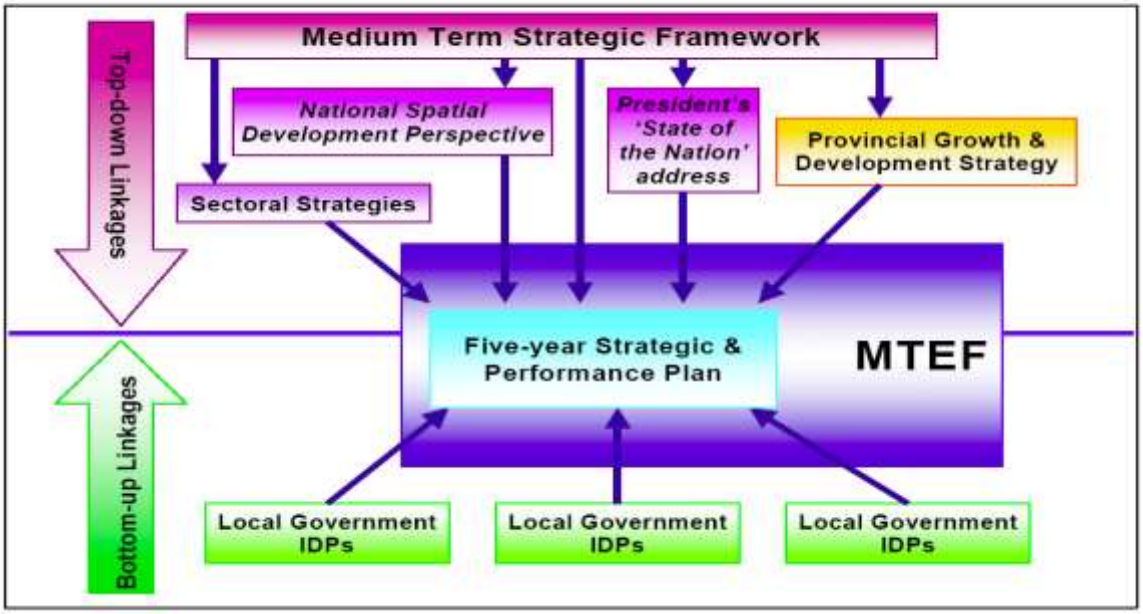
Source: LDP 2020-2025

Alignment of the NDP and LDP priorities into the municipal IDPs

The NDP highlights the need to strengthen the ability of local government to fulfil its developmental role. It calls for Municipal Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) need to be used more strategically to focus attention on critical priorities in the NDP that relate to the mandate of local government such as spatial planning, infrastructure and basic services.

Like provincial planning processes, municipal IDPs should be used to focus on aspects of the NDP that fit within a municipality's core responsibilities. This would allow the IDP process to become more manageable and the participation process more meaningful, thus helping to narrow the gap between the aspirations contained in these documents and what can actually be achieved. To do this effectively, the IDP process needs to be led by municipal staff, not outsourced to consultants.

Figure 4: Planning frameworks that inform the development of *Five-year Strategic and Performance Plans*



LOCAL IMPERATIVES

Sekhukhune District Development Model (One Plan) – 2021/2022 -2024/2025

The IGR Framework Act (IGRFA) sets out the general principles and objects of intergovernmental relations. The focus is primarily on the outcomes that the system must achieve coherent government, effective provision of services, monitoring implementation of policy and legislation as well as the realization of national priorities. The local government is the closest sphere to communities and represents all spheres of government at local level. A functional and developmental LG is a necessary requirement for an effective Developmental State.

The District Development Model, as announced by the President seeks to encourage better coordination and cooperation in government to improve coherence in planning and implementation across all spheres of governance. The District Development Model seeks to address silo planning at a horizontal and vertical level. It will also narrow the distance between the people and government by strengthening the coordination role and capacities at the District level as it is the penultimate sphere closer to the people after Ward and Local Spheres. It is aimed at delivering Integrated Services whilst strengthening Monitoring and Evaluation and impact at district and local levels.

The Sekhukhune District Municipality is located in the south-eastern part of Limpopo, which is South Africa's most Northern Province. The district was formed during the year 2000 and is one of the five District Municipalities in the Limpopo Province. It shares boundaries with Capricorn 26 and Mopani Districts in the north, Mpumalanga in the south and east, and the Waterberg District in the west. The District is largely rural in nature and is made-up of four Local Municipalities, namely; Elias Motsoaledi, Ephraim Mogale, Makhuduthamaga and Fetakgomo Tubatse. The District is made up of 117 wards with a total of 764 villages. There are 74 traditional leaderships within the district. These are mostly concentrated in Fetakgomo Tubatse, Makhuduthamaga, the eastern extents of Ephraim Mogale and the southwestern extents of Elias Motsoaledi municipality (the former Moutse area in KwaNdebele).

Sekhukhune District Municipality accounts for a total population of 1.2 million, or 20.4% of the total population in the Limpopo Province, with the Vhembe District being the most populous region in the Limpopo Province for 2018. Sekhukhune increased in importance from ranking fourth in 2008 to third in 2018. In terms of its share the Sekhukhune District Municipality was slightly larger in 2018 (20.4%) compared to what it was in 2008 (19. 6%).When looking at the average annual growth rate, it is noted that Sekhukhune ranked highest (relative to its peers in terms of growth) with an average annual growth rate of 1.4% between 2008 and 2018.

According to IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 1750, in 2018, the population group with the highest percentage of people living in poverty was the African population group with a total of 82.6% people living in poverty, using the upper poverty line definition. The proportion of the African population group, living in poverty, decreased by 7.66 percentage points, as can be seen by the change from 82.60% in 2008 to 74.93% in 2018. There has been a rise in unemployment between 2008 and 2018. In 2018, there were a total number of 93 900 people

unemployed in Sekhukhune, which is an increase of 6 360 from 87 600 in 2008. The total number of unemployed people within Sekhukhune constitutes 28.17% of the total number of unemployed people in Limpopo Province. There are approximately 187 161 people of 20 years or older in the district who have no schooling. Only 4 % of the population have higher education. This will likely constrain the ability of the District to improve its socio-economic conditions significantly in the short to medium term. This plan has utilised statistics received mainly from the Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism (LEDET), which they obtained from different sources, i.e. Stats SA, Global Insight /IHS Markit Regional Explorer, Geoscience Councils, IEC, Universities, Internal (Record of Decision), etc. It analyses a combination of stats obtained mainly from Stats SA and Global Insight/IHS Markit Regional Explorer which brings together the deepest and timely intelligence at district level. LEDET officially subscribes to Global Insight /IHS Markit Regional Explorer.

The main sectors of Sekhukhune District that contribute to the growth of economy in the district are Agriculture, Mining and Community Services. Mining is the biggest contributor in the economy of the district and it is forecasted to grow fastest at an average of 5.64% annually from R 12.4 billion in Sekhukhune District Municipality to R 16.3 billion in 2023. The mining sector is estimated to be the largest sector within the Sekhukhune District Municipality in 2023, with a total 27 share of 53.0% of the total GVA (as measured in current prices), growing at an average annual rate of 5.6%. The sector that is estimated to grow the slowest is the construction sector with an average annual growth rate of 0.21%. The District Municipality remains focused and committed to the vision “Sekhukhune District Municipality - a leader in integrated economic development and sustainable service delivery”. The institutional projects included in the Development Plan will be aligned to the institutional budget.

The Development Plan will include the plans/programmes which should be implemented by different spheres of government (including Municipalities) and Private Sector to ensure that people within Sekhukhune District experience integrated and inclusive development. Different Stakeholders were consulted on the Socio-economic profile after its approval by Council in February 2020. The District Development Model was officially inaugurated by the Deputy Minister in the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME) on the 20th November 2020 and launched by the Premier of Limpopo Province on the 23rd April 2021.

The Local Government Back to Basics Strategy

The Local Government Back to Basics Strategy (B2B) its main core services that Local Government provides i.e. clean drinking water, sanitation, electricity, shelter, waste removal and roads which are the basic human rights enshrined in our constitution and Bill of Rights. This strategy comes after local government facing challenges in rendering services to the communities and majority of municipalities in the country to account mainly in financial management and continuous negative audit outcomes.

The following are Local government programmes which municipalities will work on:

1. Basic Service: Creating conditions for decent living

    - Municipalities must deliver the basic services (basic water, sanitation, electricity, waste removal etc.) In addition to the above, municipalities must ensure that services such as cutting grass, patching potholes, working robots and street lights and consistent refuse removal are provided.
    - Council to ensure proper maintenance and immediate addressing of outages or maintenance issues to ensure continuity of service provision
    - . Municipalities must improve mechanisms to deliver new infrastructure at a faster pace whilst adhering to the relevant standards
    - . Increase of Community Work Programme sites targeting the unemployed youth in informal settlements to render day to day services such as cutting grass, patching potholes, cleaning cemeteries, etc
    - . Extend reach of basic services to communities living in informal settlements by providing temporary services such as:(i) potable water, (ii)temporary sanitation facilities, (iii)grading of gravel roads and (iv)refuse removal

2. Good governance

    - Municipalities will ensure transparency, accountability and regular engagements with communities.
    - All municipal structures must be functional and meet regularly.
    - Council meetings to sit at least quarterly.
    - All Council Committees must sit and process items for council decisions.
    - Clear delineation of roles and responsibilities between key leadership structures.
    - Functional oversight committees must be in place, e.g Audit committee and Municipal Public Accounts Committees(MPAC)

3. Public Participation: Putting people first

    - Implement community engagement plans targeting hotspots and potential hotspots areas.
    - Municipalities to implement responsive and accountable processes with communities.
    - Ward committees must be functional and Councillors must meet and report to their constituencies at least quarterly
    - Utilise the Community Development Workers (CDWs), Ward committees and Ward councillors to communicate projects earmarked for implementation.
    - PR Councillors need to represent the interests of the municipality as a whole and ensure that effective oversight and leadership functions are performed.
    - Municipalities must communicate their plans to deal with backlogs.
    - Municipalities to monitor and act on complaints, petitions and other feedback.

4. Sound financial management

    - All municipalities must have a functional financial management system which includes rigorous internal controls.
    - Cut wasteful expenditure.
    - Supply Chain structures and controls must be in place according to regulations and with appropriate oversight.
    - All Budgets to be cash backed.
    - Ensure that Post Audit Action Plans are addressed.
    - Act decisively against fraud and corruption.
    - Conduct campaigns on “culture of payment for services” led by Councillors.
    - Conduct campaigns against “illegal connections, cable theft, manhole covers” etc

5. Building capable institutions and Administrations

    - All municipalities enforce competency standards for Managers and appoint persons with the requisitive skills, expertise and qualifications.
    - All staff to sign performance agreements.
    - Implement and manage performance management systems.
    - Municipal management to conduct regular engagements with labour

Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality ‘s Key Performance Areas (KPAs)

Taking cognizance of the Political, National, Provincial and District policies and plans, the following KPA’S were identified and adopted by the Makhuduthamaga Municipal Council:

Key Performance Area	**Key Perfomance Areas Objectives**
KPA 1: Spatial Rationale	To ensure efficient and effective Spatial Planning and Land Use Management systems for sustainable development
KPA2:Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure Development	To ensure provision, coordination and maintenance of quality basic services to communities To promote social cohesion, road safety management, environmental welfare and disaster management for the Municipality
KPA 3: Local Economic Development	To stimulate economic development through SMMEs support, LED projects, private and public sector investments

KPA 4: Financial Viability and Management	To provide financial relief to indigent households, and provide sound and sustainable management of the financial affairs of Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality
KPA 5: Good Governance and Public Participation	To promote good governance, public participation, accountability, transparency, effectiveness and efficiency
KPA6:Municipal Transformation and organizational development	To promote effective, efficient municipal administration, and governance through application of credible and approved municipal systems/ processes

2.4 Powers and Functions

Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality is a Category B Municipality established to perform the following functions as bestowed upon by the Constitution in terms of section 156 (1) and the division of powers:

Functions	**MLM**	**SDM**	**Eskom**	**Description of function performed**
1.Air pollution	No			
2.Building regulations	Yes			Enforcing the national building regulations
3.Child care facilities	Yes			To provide support to crèches
4.Electricity reticulation			Yes	Supply and maintain all electricity functions
5.Fire fighting		Yes		Complete firefighting services
6.Local tourism	Yes			To provide LED support and tourism enhancement support
7.Municipal Airport	No			
8.Municipal Planning	Yes			Forward planning. Land use control. Policy development.Environmental.GIS
9.Municipal health Services		Yes		Provision of municipal health services through inspections, investigations and control

10.Municipal Public transport	Yes			Provide traffic control and licensing
11.Pontoons and ferries	No			
12.Storm water	Yes			Provide storm water system
13.Trading regulations	Yes			Regulate trading with support from LEDET
14.Water		Yes		Water authority and provider
15.Beaches and amusement facilities	No			
16.Billboards and the display of advertisements in public places	Yes			Regulation,control,and display of advertisement and billboards
17.Cemetries,funeral parlors and crematoria	Yes			Control and compliance with regulations
18.Cleansing	Yes			Sweeping streets, picking litter, and emptying of street bins
19.Control of public nuisance	Yes			Control of public nuisance and inspection thereof issuing of notices
20.Control of undertakings that sell liquor to the public	No			
21. Facilities for the accommodation, care and burial of animals	Yes			Comply with Landfill license permit
22. Fencing	Yes			Fencing of cemeteries and wetlands
23.Licencing of dogs	Yes			Regulate and Control safety of dogs
24.Licencing and control of undertakings that sell food to the public	Yes			Quality control. Safety and hygiene regulations
25. Local amenities	Yes			Regulate and control
26. Local sports facilities	Yes			Maintaining and provision of stadia
27. Markets	Yes			Building of stalls market to the community for revenue enhancement and growing of economy.
28. Municipal abattoirs	Yes			

29. Municipal parks and recreation	Yes			Recreational areas for local communities
30.Municipal roads	Yes			Maintenance of roads, upgrading roads from gravel to tar
31.Noise pollution	Yes			Control of noise pollution
32.Pounds	Yes			Impound livestock that go astray and vehicles that infringed road safety
33. Public places	Yes			Regulate and control
34. Refuse removal, refuse disposal sites and Solid waste disposal	Yes			Waste collection. Waste transport landfill management
35. Street trading	Yes			Regulate and control
36.Street lighting	Yes			Provide and maintain
37.Vehicle licensing and registration	Yes			Provide the vehicle licensing and registration to the community
38. Learners and Drivers licensing	Yes			Provide learners and drivers licensing
39.Disaster Management	Yes			Provide supports and coordinates the disaster within the jurisdiction of Makhuduthamaga

Source: COGHSTA, 2023

2.5 Basis for IDP Review Process

Section 32 (1) (a) of the Municipal Systems Act, act 32 of 2000 mandates the Municipal Manager of a municipality to submit a copy of the Integrated Development Plan as adopted by Council of the Municipality, and any subsequent amendment to the plan, to the MEC for Local Government in the Province within 10 days of the adoption or amendment of the plan, for assessment.

Analysis of MEC Opinion on Makhuduthamaga Municipality IDP over the last five years

Financial year	IDP assessment	IDP-SDBIP alignment	Overall rating
2019/20	High	Aligned	High
2020/21	High	Aligned	High
2021/2022	High	Aligned	High

2022/2023	High	Partially Aligned	High
2023/2024	High	Aligned	High

Source: CoGHSTA, Limpopo 2024

The Opinion of the MEC assessment panel during 2023/2024 IDP/ Budget assessment was that the MLM should maintain the status quo on issues that were clearly indicated in terms of all KPAs and adhere to the process plan in the 2024/2025 IDP /Budget

Process plan

The Municipal Systems Act also provides for the development of a municipal's IDP that must be aligned to 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 corporative government contains in section 41 of the constitutions.

The following process was followed during the review of the 2024/2025 IDP

Drafting an IDP requires a comprehensive planning process and the involvement of a wide range of internal and external role players. Such process has to be properly organized and prepared. The preparation is the duty of the Municipal Manager and Senior Managers. The preparation process will be referred to as the process plan and should contribute to the institutional readiness to draft or review the IDP.

The elected Municipal Council is the ultimate IDP decision making authority**.** The role of participatory democracy is to inform, negotiate and comment on those decisions in the course of the planning process. In terms of the Council approved IDP and Budget process plan, Council must approve the final IDP before the start of the financial year, that is, no later than 31 May 2024. In order for Makhuduthamaga to prepare a credible IDP, several stakeholders have to be engaged to provide inputs and inform the final IDP.

IDP PROCESS PHASES

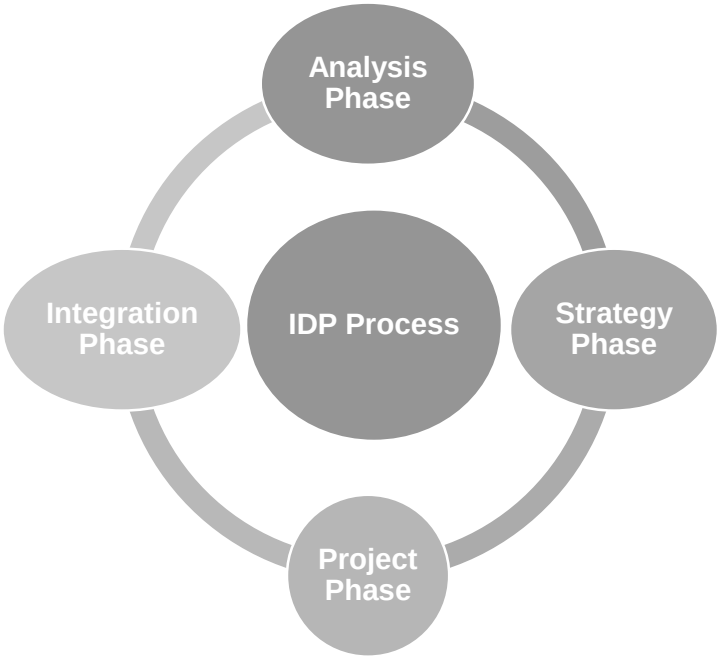


Table 2: Municipal IDP Process rollout

Planning phase	**Process /Activities**
Preparatory Phase	Identification and establishment of stakeholders and/ or structures and sources of information Makhuduthamaga municipality developed and approve the 2024/2025 IDP/Budget process plan in line with the District framework on the 30th May 2023 .
Analysis Phase	An in depth diagnosis assessment was done from the 02 August to Decemeber 2023 by the Municipality with assistance of ward committees in relation to the levels of development, service delivery gaps or challenges, causes of existing problems, identification of priority issues (issues that needed to be addressed first), and available resources to help deal with identified challenges or problems.Status quo report completed and served in the IDP Representative Forum on the 06th December 2023.
Strategy Phase	A strategic planning session was held from 19-21 February 2024 as per adopted process plan. It will have comprised of Mayor, Speaker, Chief whip, Portfolio Heads, Chair of Chairs, MPAC Chairperson, Municipal Manager, Senior Managers, and Managers, the District, labour (unions) and sector departments/parastatals officials to decide on its

	future development direction. MLM has not changed its vision, mission statement. Strategies will be reviewed on how to address all the needs of the communities, by prioritising them and came up with draft projects. The Municipal SWOT analysis will also be reviewed to project the status quo of the Municipality.
Project Phase	Identification of possible projects and their funding sources.
Integration Phase	The MLM has integrated its capital projects as informed by the vision, objectives and strategies developed and resources available for the effective implementation of the project in the IDP. That has been seen as putting more emphasis on the implementation of the strategic meeting resolutions.
Approval Phase	The first draft 2024/2025-2025/26 IDP/Budget was tabled for stakeholders' consultations on the 25th March 2024. Stakeholders were consulted on the Draft document from 04 -18 April 2024 and final document adopted by council on the 24th May 2024

2.6 Institutional arrangements for the IDP process and implementation

In order to manage the drafting of the IDP outputs effectively, Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality institutionalized the participation process thereby giving affected parties access to contribute to the decision making process. The following structures, linked to the internal organizational arrangements have therefore been established:

- The IDP Steering committee which is chaired by the Head of Budget and Treasury and is composed as follows: Head of Economic Development and Planning, Senior Managers (Infrastructure Development, Corporate and Shared Services, Community Services, Economic Development and Planning and CFO), Divisional Managers (Budget and reporting and IDP) and Senior IDP Officer/IDP Officer
- IDP Representative Forum which is chaired by the Mayor and composed of the following stakeholders: Councilors, Ward committees, CDWs, Traditional leaders, organized business, Women's organizations, Youth movements, People with Disabilities, Advocacy Agents of unorganized groups, Sector departments, District municipality, Parastatals, NGOs and CBOs.

2.7 Process Overview: Steps and Events

Section 28 of the Municipal System Act, Act 32 of 2000 requires that each Municipal Council adopts a process plan that would guide the planning, drafting, adoption and review of the IDP, Budget and Performance. The Process Plan should have clear and established mechanism, procedures and processes to ensure proper consultation with the local communities. It should indicate clearly how the IDP process will work, who will be responsible for what, time frames and milestones will be set and a budget will be aligned to the Programme.

Section 21 of the Municipal Finance Management Act no 56 of 2003 also provides the following:

The Mayor of a Municipality must—

(1) (b) at least 10 months before the start of the budget year, table in the municipal council a time schedule outlining key deadlines for the preparation, tabling and approval of the annual budget;

IDP/Budget review structures and roles clarifications and responsibilities

Roles and responsibilities of government spheres:
The Municipal Systems Act, 2000 requires both district and local municipalities to do Integrated Development Planning. The IDP process requires that all role-players are fully aware of their own, as well as other role-players' responsibilities in the execution of the IDP process.

The roles and responsibilities of the various spheres of government and other relevant stakeholders for IDP review process are as follow:

- The role of the National Sphere of Government is to provide a legal framework, policy guidelines and principles for sectoral, provincial and local government planning.
- The role of the Provincial Sphere of Government is to monitor the IDP process and to ensure vertical / sector alignment;
- District Municipality is also responsible to effect horizontal and vertical alignment of the IDP's of local municipalities,
- The role of the Local Municipalities is to compile a 5 year IDP aligned with other spheres of government.

Context of public participation

Chapter 4 of the Municipal Systems Act, 2000 section 17(2) stipulates that a municipality must establish appropriate mechanisms, processes and procedures to enable the local community to participate in the affairs of the municipality. Four major functions can be aligned with the public participation process namely:

- Needs identification;
- Endorsement of appropriateness solutions;
- Community ownership and buy-in; and
- Empowerment.

Mechanisms for participation
The following mechanisms for participation will be utilized:

- Print media

National and regional newspaper and the municipal newsletter will be used to inform the community of the activities of the process plan and even progress on implementation

- Radio slots

The local radio station and regional stations will be utilized to make public announcements and interviews about IDP process activities and progress on implementation.

- Municipal website

Municipal website will also be utilized to communicate and inform community. Copies of IDP/Budget will be placed on the website for people and other stakeholders to view or download.

Procedures for participation

The following procedures for participation were utilized:

- IDP Representative Forum (IDP Rep Forum)

The forum consists of members representing all stakeholders in the municipality. Efforts will be made to bring additional organizations into the IDP Rep Forum and ensure their continued participation throughout the process.

- The IDP Representative forum is the structure which institutionalizes and guarantees representative participation in the IDP process.

Member of the Rep Forum includes:

- Members of Executive Committee
- Councilors
- Traditional Leaders
- Ward committee Secretaries
- All Senior Managers
- Sector Departments
- Organized group representatives

The forum will be responsible for:

- Represent the interest of their constituents in the IDP process
- Provide an organizational mechanism for discussion, negotiation and decision making between the stakeholders and the municipality
- Ensure communication between all the stakeholder representatives
- Monitor the performance of the planning and implementation

2024/2025 IDP/Budget Stakeholders Consultation Meetings program

Date	Stakeholder	Time	Venue	Municipality
03 April.2024	Magoshi and Business people	11h00	Municipal Chamber	Makhuduthamaga
04 April 2024	Schoonoord and Jane Furse Clusters	10h00	Peter Nchabeleng Sports Centre	Makhuduthamaga
05 April 2024	Masemola and Phokoane Clusters	10h00	Mogaladi Community Hall	Makhuduthamaga
05 April 2024	Special Focus Groups	10h00	Kgaola Mafiri Hall	Makhuduthamaga
06 April 2024	Municipal staff	10h00	Municipal Chamber	Makhuduthamaga
18 April 2024	Makhuduthamaga Joint with SDM	11h00	Patantshwane Community Hall	Makhuduthamaga

Distribution of roles and responsibilities of stakeholders in the IDP scenario

Stakeholders	Roles and responsibilities
Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality Council	• Prepare process plan for IDP Revision • Undertake the overall management, coordination and monitoring of the process as well as the drafting of the local IDP • Approve IDP within the agreed framework • Ensures participatory planning that is strategic and implementation oriented.
Municipal Manager	• Oversee the whole IDP process and to take responsibility therefore.
IDP Representative Forum	• Represent interests of their constituents in the IDP process. - Provide organizational mechanism for discussion, negotiation and decisionmaking between the stakeholders. - Ensure communication between Stakeholder representatives including municipal government - Monitor the performance of the planning and implementing process
SDM	• Compile IDP framework for the whole District • Ensures alignment of IDPs in the District
Office of the Premier	• Support and monitor CoGHSTA 's alignment responsibilities • Ensures Medium Term Framework and Strategic Plans of Provincial Sector Departments consider IDPs • Intervene where there is a performance problem of provincial departments • Investigates issues of non- performance of provincial government as may be submitted by any municipality
CoGHSTA	• Ensure vertical/sector alignment between provincial sector department/provincial strategic plans and IDP process at local level • Ensures horizontal alignment of IDPs of various municipalities
Other Sector Departments	• Contribute technical knowledge, ideas and sector expertise to the formulation of municipal strategies, projects and sector plans • Actively participate in the various Task teams established for IDP process • Provide departmental operational and capital budgetary information
COGTA	• Issue legislation and policies in support of IDP's

	• Issue Integrated Development Planning Guidelines • Provide financial assistance • Provide a National Training Framework
IGR Structures (IDP Rep Forum, IDP Managers forum,PDPF,DDPF	• Provide inter-governmental dialogue to agree on shared priorities and interventions • Provide dialogue between sectors for holistic infrastructure development
Private sector	• Participate in the formulation of the plan • Provide information on the opportunities that the communities may have in their industry • Submit their projects in the IDP of the municipality
Other Stakeholders	• Interest groups such as NGOs, CBOs, Magoshi, and Organizations for Youth, women, and people with disabilities may be involved in the local IDP Representative Forum. Aim is to consult with and respond to various interests in the community.
Communities	• Identify and prioritize needs • Participate in the IDP Representative Forum • Discuss and comment on the draft IDP review • Monitor performance in the implementation of the IDP review
Ward committees	• Participate in the community consultations meetings • Articulate the community needs • Help in the collection of the needed data /research
Community Development Workers	• Help in the generation of the required data, thereby providing requisite support to Ward committees

The 2024/2025 IDP Review and Budget process plan / time schedule was prepared in terms of Section 21 (1) (a) and (b) of the Municipal Finance Management Act. No 56 of 2003 which states the following;

The Mayor of a Municipality must;

(a) Co-ordinate the processes for preparing the annual budget and for reviewing the municipality's integrated development plan and budget-related policies to ensure that the tabled budget and any revisions of the integrated development plan and budget-related policies are mutually consistent and credible;

(b) At least 10 months before the start of the budget year, table in the municipal council a time schedule outlining key deadlines for-

i. The preparation, tabling and approval of the annual budget;

ii. The annual review of- (aa) the integrated development plan in terms of section 34 of the Municipal Systems Act; and (bb) the budget related policies.

iii. the tabling and adoption of any amendments to the integrated development plan and the budget related policies; and

iv. any consultative processes forming part of the processes referred to in subparagraphs (i), (ii)and (iii).

The 2024/2025 IDP and Budget preparation time schedule articulates the progressive activities and processes which the municipality will embarked on to review its fourth-generation Integrated Development Plan and to prepare the annual budget for the 2024/2025 financial-year. The process plan/time schedule 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 review process outlining the manner in which the review process will be undertaken. The IDP and Budget process plan / time schedule incorporates all municipal planning, budgeting, performance management, performance reporting and public and stakeholder engagement processes.

The process creates its own dynamics since it encompasses the involvement of external role players; therefore, it requires accurate logistical planning and arrangements of engagement sessions to ensure that the process is implemented in accordance with the time schedule

Annual revision of the IDP/Budget

According to Section 34 of the Municipal Systems Act, a municipal council;(a) must review its integrated development plan-

(i) annually in accordance with an assessment of its performance measurements in terms of section 41; and

(ii) (ii) to the extent that changing circumstances so demand; and (b) may amend its integrated development plan in accordance with a prescribed process.

The IDP must be reviewed annually in order to:

- Ensure its relevance as the municipality's strategic plan;
- Inform other components of the municipal business process including institutional and financial planning and budgeting; and
- Inform the cyclical inter-governmental planning and budgeting cycle.

For the IDP to remain relevant the municipality must assess implementation of performance and the achievement of its targets and strategic objectives. In the light of this assessment the IDP is reviewed to reflect the impact of successes as well as corrective measures to address

challenges. The IDP is also reviewed in the light of changing internal and external circumstances that impact on the priority issues, outcomes and outputs of the IDP. The annual review must inform the municipality's financial and institutional planning and most importantly, the drafting of the annual budget.

The purpose of the annual review is therefore 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.

What the review is not

It is important to note that the Review is not a replacement or amendment of the 5-year IDP. The Review is not meant to interfere with the 5-year strategic orientation of the municipality and development horizon set in the mother document. Throughout the 5-year cycle any version of the IDP Review should always be read in conjunction with the approved 5-year IDP document

Below is the Adopted Schedule for the review of IDP/Budget for the 2024-2025 f/y

Month	Action	Target date
PREPARATORY PHASE		
July 2023	○ Review of previous year's IDP/Budget process ○ Exco provides political guidance over the budget process and priorities that must inform preparations of the budget ○ Submit IDP/Budget Process Plan for 2024/2025 to Council ○ 4th Quarter Performance Lekgotla (2022-2023) ○ All Senior Managers and Municipal Manager's annual performance agreements signed and submitted to MEC for Coghsta.	July 2023
August 2023	○ Ward to Ward based data collection ○ Collate information from ward based data ○ Submit Annual Financial Statements for 2022-2023 to AG ○ Submit 2022-2023 cumulative Performance Report to AG and Council Structures ○ **Operational Risk Assessment for 2023-2024**	August 2023
Month	**Activity**	**Target date**
ANALYSIS PHASE		
September 2023	○ Council determines strategic objectives for service delivery through IDP review processes and the development of the next 3-year budget (including review of sector department plan) ○ Consult provincial and national sector departments on sector specific programmes for alignment (libraries, schools, clinics, water, electricity, roads, sanitation, etc.) ○ Finalise ward based data compilation for verification in December (IDP Rep forum)	September 2023
Month	**Activity**	**Target date**
STRATEGIES PHASE		
October 2023	○ Quarterly (1st) review of the 2023-2024 budget, related policies, amendments (if necessary), any related process ○ Begin preliminary preparations on proposed budget for 2024-2025 financial year ○ 1st Quarter Performance Lekgotla (2023-2024)	October 2023

	○ Submission of 2023-2024 1st quarter performance report to council ○ mSCOA Steering Committee meeting	
Month	**Activity**	**Target date**
PROJECTS PHASE		
November 2023	○ Confirm IDP Projects with District and Sector departments ○ Review and effect changes on the initial IDP draft	November 2023
Month	**Activity**	**Target date**
INTEGRATION PHASE		
December 2023	○ Review budget performance and prepare for 2023-2024 budget adjustment ○ Consolidated Analysis Phase in Place ○ IDP/Budget Steering committee ○ IDP Representative Forum ○ Update Council Structures on updated data ○ mSCOA Steering Committee meeting	December 2023
January 2024	○ Table Draft 2022-2023 Annual Report to Council ○ Submit Draft Annual Report to AG, PT and Coghsta ○ Publish Draft Annual Report in the Municipal jurisdiction (website etc.) ○ Prepare Oversight Report for 2022-2023 financial year ○ Mid-Year Performance Lekgotla ○ Table Mid-Year Performance assessment report to council and submit to National Treasury, Provincial Treasury, Coghsta and Mayor ○ IDP/Budget Steering committee ○ Strategic Planning Session (Review of IDP/Budget, related policies)	January 2024
Month	**Activity**	**Target date**
February 2024	○ Table 2023-2024 Budget Adjustment (if necessary) ○ Download of the latest mSCOA template ○ Capturing the IDP projects and Budget figures onto the Municipal Planning and Budget Module(MPBM) and approved to the Financial System. ○ Uploading of mSCOA data strings for the Adjustment budget onto the National Treasury's GoMuni portal. ○ Submission of Draft IDP/Budget for 2024-2025 to Management, relevant stakeholders and structures ○ Table adjusted SDBIP ○ Conduct Mid-Year Performance assessment for Municipal Manager and all Senior Managers for 2023-2024 financial Year.	February 2024

	○ Submit and Present Mid-Year performance assessment report and adjustment budget to Provincial Treasury. ○ mSCOA Steering Committee meeting	
March 2024	○ Council considers the 2024-2025 Draft IDP/Budget /SDBIP ○ Adoption of Oversight Report for 2022-2023	March 2024
	APPROVAL PHASE	
April 2024	○ Publish the 2024-2025 IDP/Budget for public comments. ○ Submit 2024-2025 Draft IDP/Budget to the National Treasury, Provincial Treasury, Coghsta and SDM in both printed and electronic formats ○ Community consultation and with key stakeholders ○ **Strategic Risk Assessment for 2023-2024** ○ 3rd Quarter Performance Lekgotla (2023-2024) ○ Submission of 3rd quarter performance report to council ○ mSCOA Steering Committee meeting	April 2024
May 2024	○ IDP/Budget steering committee meeting ○ Submission of Draft IDP/Budget for 2024-2025 with incorporated comments from stakeholders 'consultation to council for approval ○ Download of the latest mSCOA template ○ Capturing the IDP projects and Budget figures onto the Municipal Planning and Budget Module(MPBM) and approved to the Financial System. ○ Uploading of mSCOA data strings for the Adopted budget onto the National Treasury's GoMuni portal. ○ Submit final annual procurement plan to Mayor, Provincial Treasury and National Treasury. ○ Table Municipal policies and By-Laws to council for approval. ○ Prepare SDBIP for 2024-2025 ○ **Prepare operational Risk assessment for 2024-2025**	May 2024
June 2024	○ Publish the approved 2024-2025 IDP/Budget ○ Submission of the SDBIP to the Mayor for approval. ○ Develop Performance Agreements (Performance Plans) of MM and Senior Managers for 2024-2025 Performance year ○ Submission of approved IDP/Budget and SDBIP to MEC for Coghsta / National and Provincial Treasury and to SDM ○ mSCOA Steering Committee meeting	June 2024

The review process for the development of this IDP was conducted as follows:

- Council approval of the review process plan was done on 30th May 2023
- Ward to Ward data base collection / analysis phase review from 02nd August to 06th December 2023
- District IDP engagement session whereby sector departments presented situational analysis information of the District on the 02nd November 2023.
- Status quo report for 2024/2025 served in the IDP Representative forum on the 06th December 2023
- Status quo report for 2024/2025 served in the IDP/Budget Steering Committee meeting on the 29th January 2024
- District IDP engagement session whereby sector departments presented strategies and draft projects for 2024 financial year from 08th to 09th February 2024
- Municipal Strategic Planning Session held from the 19th to 21st February 2024
- Draft 2024/2025 IDP/Budget served in Management on the 06th March 2024
- Draft 2024/2025 IDP/Budget served in Exco on the 18th March 2024
- Draft 2024/2025 IDP/Budget was tabled for stakeholders' consultations on the 25th March 2024
- Draft 2024/2025 IDP/Budget consultation for stakeholders commenced from the 04 April 2024 to 18 April 2025
- Final 2024/2025 IDP/Budget served in EDP Department on the 08th May 2024
- Final 2024/2025 IDP/Budget served in Management on the 13th May 2024
- Final 2024/2025 IDP/Budget served in IDP/Budget Steering Committee on the 17th May 2024
- Final 2024/2025 IDP/Budget served in Executive Committee on the 17th May 2024
- Final 2024/2025 IDP/Budget served in Portfolio Committees on the 22nd May 2024
- Final 2024/2025 IDP/Budget adopted by Council on the 24th May 2024

Implementation of the IDP

The IDP drives the strategic development of Makhuduthamaga Municipality. The Municipality's budget is influenced by the strategic objectives identified in the IDP. The Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) ensure that the municipality implements programmes and projects based on the IDP targets and associated targets. The performance of the municipality is reported in its annual report. In addition to the above, Risk management forms an integral part of the internal processes of a municipality. It is a systematic process to identify, evaluate, and address risks on a continuous basis before such risks can impact negatively on the service delivery capacity of the Makhuduthamaga Municipality. When properly implemented, risk management provides reasonable assurance that the institution will be successful in achieving its goals and objectives

2.8. Outcomes of the IDP Community Consultation Meetings (Community needs)

MLM engaged in an intensive community consultation that was done at ward level in line with the Community Based Planning approach (02.08.2023-06.12.2023). The municipality employed the community based planning approach to stimulate participatory governance by awarding community members a fair opportunity to deliberate on issues affecting them in their respective wards.

Furthermore, this approach was implemented to inevitably include the local community in decision making, planning and generally allowing them to play an active part in their own development

WARD	VILLAGE	VILLAGE BASED PRIORITIES / CHALLENGES / NEEDS
1	1.Ga Tshehla (Klipspruit)	○ Fencing of cemetery ○ VIP toilets (998) ○ RDP houses (09) ○ Maintenance of 01 borehole and provision of1 jojo tank ○ Skip bins (3) ○ Livestock dam ○ Mast lights (3) ○ Renovation of Arekhuleng Primary School ○ Speed humps ○ Illegal dumping of waste ○ Water is scarce in Naledi section
	2.Hlalanikahle	○ Construction of 2 bridges on Phetla road for Stormwater control ○ No water supply (10 boreholes and ten jojo tanks needed) ○ Tarring of road from Bosele to Baromaneng ○ RDP houses (100) ○ VIP toilets (2370) ○ Bridge at Ga-Phetla

		○ Electricity post connections (100) ○ Transformer not in good order (always trapping) ○ Skip bins (6) ○ Mast lights (4) ○ Secondary school for the new village ○ Paving of our internal streets ○ Building of library ○ Education –TVET college needed ○ Livestock dam ○ Illegal dumping of waste ○ Bridge at Ga-Masango ○ Clinic
	3.Kutupu	○ Fencing of cemetery ○ Water- maintenance of 4 boreholes and provision of 4 jojos ○ Bridge at Ga-Masango ○ VIP toilets (2670) ○ RDP houses (150) ○ Tarring of road from Zone 1 to Zone 3 ○ Skip bins (7) ○ High mast lights (4) ○ Construction of a bridge from Kutupu to cemetery (Ratanang site) ○ Fencing of dams (02) ○ Storm water control ○ Clinic ○ Tarring of road from Kutupu to Ratanang ○ Tarring of road from Kutupu to Vleescboom ○ Livestock dam ○ Electricity post connections (100) ○ Illegal dumping of waste ○ Incomplete RDP houses
	4.Ratanang Kutupu Extension	○ Bridge from Kutupu to Ratanang ○ Water supply ○ VIP toilets (260) ○ Electricity post connections ○ RDP houses (50) ○ Skip bins(4)
2	1.Phokoane and Toishi	○ Tarring of roads: Phokoane clinic to Maloka road, Piekie's corner to Leshalabe Primary school, Toishi to Greenside road, Toishi to Dihlwadieme cemetery, Lekhehla to

		Leshalabe school, Moshate to Tribal Office, Toishi to Mabintane ○ Education: allocation of bursaries, training and Learnerships on SMMEs, technical college, multipurpose centre ○ 05 High mast lights (Ga Mashifane, Toishi, Dutch church, Seven, Mshongo) ○ 01 Sports complex ○ 01 Old age centre ○ CWP and EPWP provision (55) ○ Funding of SMMEs (08) ○ Regravelling of internal streets ○ Grading of sports ground (05)-Tholesen, Slavery, Young Birds, Juventus and Razors) ○ Electricity post connections (404) ○ No Water provision ○ Skip bin (3)-Toishi, Ka Seven, Mmakgape ○ RDP houses (1000) ○ VIP toilets (714)
	2.Mabintane	○ Tarring of Platklip main street and Ngema Street to Mashishing ○ VIP toilets (680) ○ Electricity post connections (385) ○ Clinic ○ Mast lights (02) ○ Funding of SMMEs (04) ○ Sports complex ○ Technical college ○ Library ○ Recreational Park ○ Fencing of Mashishing and Platklip cemeteries ○ CWP and EPWP provision ○ Regravelling of streets ○ Grading of sports ground ○ Electricity post connections ○ Water provision not adequate ○ Drilling of boreholes and tanks provision ○ Skip bins ○ RDP houses (580)
	3.Mogudi	○ Tarring of Tlame main road ○ Tarring of Mamosadi main street to Motlankane School ○ Mashifane and Mashaba-regravelling of internal streets (Mamatshele street and Makunyane street)

		○ Mast lights (02)-Renten sports ground, Mogudi Garden) ○ Sports complex ○ No Water provision ○ Drilling of boreholes (03) and tanks provision (Jojo tanks 03) ○ Recreational Park ○ Electricity post connections (115) ○ CWPs and EPWP provision (30) ○ SMMEs support with funding and training ○ Regravelling and blading of internal streets ○ VIP toilets in the new stands (195) ○ RDP houses (462)
3	1.Mokgapaneng	○ Tarring of main road to Blackhouse ○ Tarring of road from Mokgapaneng reservoir to Selengwane to Malegale cemetery ○ Two bridges needed: Reservoir main road and Selengwane ○ Electricity post connections (111) ○ Storm water drainage in main road and Matlala shop to Selengwane ○ Recreational Park and sports complex ○ Mobile clinic needed ○ Water provision ○ Skip bins at Blackhouse and reservoir ○ Repair of bridges ○ Regravelling and grading of roads ○ RDP houses (500) ○ VIP toilets (71)
	2.Makoshala	○ Tarring of road from Makoshala mortogate via Lehwelere and Thotoaneng schools to Phokoane /Nebo Police Station ○ Storm water drainage at Makoshala Block F ○ Tarring of road from Lehwelere school to Brooklyn ○ Tarring of road from Brooklyn to Makoshala ○ Tarring of road to Makoshala cemetery ○ Tarring of main road to Nebo Circuit Offices ○ Bridge needed at Phokoane / Nebo Police station road ○ Bridge needed at main street block F ○ Bridge on the road to Phokoane community centre ○ Storm water drainage on the main street to Phokoane Community Centre ○ Unfinished storm water drainage at Block C ○ Electricity post connection at Block C (10)

		○ Water infrastructure needed ○ Mobile clinic needed ○ RDP houses (51) ○ Skip bins at Motorsgate Makoshala and spares ○ Skip bins at Thotoaneng and Petloane ○ Stromwater at Lehwelere school to Makoshala cemetery ○ Skip bin between Makoshala corner cemetery and Mogudi ○ Stormwater from Thotoaneng to Nebo Police Station ○ Waste collections (household) ○ Incomplete fencing of cemetery ○ Regravelling and blading of roads ○ VIP toilets (10)
	3.Phokoane(Malegale)	○ Some sections have shortage of water ○ Storm water drainage needed on Nkoane road ○ Tarring of main roads via Phokoane clinic and Mogadime street ○ Paving from Mapaeng via Mathote to Roman Catholic Church ○ Storm water drainage on the Phokoane clinic and Malegale grave yard roads ○ Stormwater at Lekwatsipa main street to grave yard ○ Stormwater control at main road Ntsoane and Mogadime ○ Stormwater control at Malegale Boshielo shop via Skotiphola ○ Electricity post connection ○ Tarring of Mashifane Ntsomane street via skoti phola access bridge ○ RDP houses (03) ○ Skip bin needed
	4.Phokoane(Mapaeng) and Speelman	○ Tarring of main road (Mapaeng via Mathote shop) ○ Tarring of main internal road from motorgate Gabriel Mmakola shop via Maloka shop ○ Storm water control at Leshalabe shop to Selengwane ○ Stormwater from Mosoane to main road to Aboo main road ○ Waste collection at Mapaeng and Speelman ○ Stormwater from Mosoane corner street ○ Water provision ○ Maintenance of bridge at Selengwane main road ○ Regravelling and blading of roads ○ RDP houses (22) ○ Electricity post connections (11)

		○ VIP toilets (05)
	5.Phokoane(Ramabele Malatji,Lefakong and Mashifane)	○ Tarring of main road from Phokoane clinic via ga Mashifane internal road to ga Ramabele ○ Tarring of internal road from ga Malatji main road to Masioneng cemetery ○ Bridge needed at ga Malatji to join main road Skotiphola ○ Water needed and valves on the existing pipeline ○ Regravelling and blading of roads ○ Stormwater from Ga-Ramabele to Phokoane clinic ○ Stormwater from short left main waterhole Leshalabe to Malatji to via Skotiphola access bridge ○ Tarring of road at Masioneng via on two parallel road to church ○ St Engenase church joined on v point main road to Masioneng cemetery via Moriti school to Skotiphola access bridge to Mohlala Doctor to main road ○ Tarring of main roads Ga Main street to Skotiphola access bridge ○ Blading of sports field skotiphola ○ Skip bins needed at main street waterhole Leshalabe and Malatji ○ RDP houses (01+01+03) ○ Electricity post connection (01)
	6.Phatametsane	○ Tarring of main road from Doctor Ebrahim main road via Lekwankwa at Phatametsane school to main road ZCC church ○ Tarring of main road library to nebo phokoane police station road and stadium ○ Storm water drainage corner Phatametsane school to Boipusho Dam ○ Phatametsane bridge between Lekwankwa and Phatametsane school ○ RDP houses (55) ○ Tarring of main road- Phatametsane corner via ZCC to main road to Phokoane tribal office ○ Need of two (2) bridges between Phatametsane and tribal office and Boipusho dam to assist learners to school ○ Electricity post connections (07)

	7.Masioneng /Skotiphola	○ Tarring of St Engenase Church main road ○ Tarring of road from Masioneng to Skotiphola main road to Skotiphola access bridge ○ Storm water drainage on main street of Skotiphola ○ Storm water drainage on Skotiphola Roman Catholic Church ○ RDP houses (06+04) ○ Tarring of road from Masioneng to Skotiphola main road to Skotiphola access bridge to Malatji via Dr Mohlala main road ○ VIP toilets (09) ○ Electricity post connections (09)
4	1.Rietfontein	○ Water maintenance and upgrading of reservoir ○ Fencing of cemeteries (02) ○ Upgrading of clinic ○ Speed humps near Mogalatladi School ○ RDP houses (400) ○ VIP toilets ○ Paving of road to clinic ○ Waste collection program (EPWP) ○ SASSA satellite office ○ Library ○ Culvert bridge near Mogalatladi School ○ Disabled and Drop centre ○ Home Affairs satellite office ○ Secondary school and primary school ○ Storm water control ○ Electricity post connection (20) ○ Livestock dam ○ Blading of sports fields ○ Skips bins (02) ○ Tarring of road from Rietfontein to Mare ○ Tarring of road from Rietfontein clinic to Madiba ○ Waste collection at Rietfontein clinic ○ Pedestrian road ○ Street lights ○ Donga that divides the village need to be maintained ○ Incomplete RDP houses (08)
	2.Vierfontein A,B,C	○ Incomplete RDP houses (20) ○ RDP houses (725) ○ VIP toilets ○ Tarring of road from Vleescboom to Magukubjane clinic ○ Clinic

		○ Water provision Phase 2 ○ Electricity post connection (1200) ○ Sports ground ○ Tarring / Paving of road to cemetery ○ Paving of internal streets ○ Toilets in cemeteries ○ Mobile clinic
	3.Katlegong (Vierfontein D)	○ Primary school ○ RDP houses ○ VIP toilets ○ Water reticulation ○ Bridge ○ Electricity post connections (11) ○ Speed humps near taxi rank before Katlegong ○ Paving of internal street ○ Toilets and water in the cemetery ○ Tarring / paving of road to the cemetery
	4.Vierfontein E (Mashemong section)	○ Electricity ○ Water reticulation ○ Street paving ○ RDP ○ VIP Toilets
5	1.Maserumole Park	○ Water Reservoir and water in the new stands ○ Incomplete RDP houses ○ Clinic / mobile clinic ○ Waste collection project ○ Paving of road to Magistrate offices ○ Mast lights ○ Paving of internal streets ○ VIP toilets (1000) ○ Additional classrooms at Tshwatlhakge Primary ○ Community Hall ○ CPWP work opportunities ○ Additional RDP houses (50) ○ Electricity post connections (50)
	2.Mohlwarekoma	○ Water yard connection and water in new stands ○ RDP houses (70) ○ Waste collection ○ Pay point ○ VIP toilets (1000) ○ Paving of internal streets

		○ Skip bins ○ Mobile clinic ○ Mast lights ○ Fencing of cemetery ○ Community Hall ○ Electricity post connections (04)
	3.Leeukraal	○ Water reticulation and water in new stands ○ RDP houses (50) ○ Additional classrooms at Phutihlogoana and Moteane Schools ○ Disabled centre ○ Tarring of road from Maserumole Park four ways to Leeukraal ○ VIP toilets (900) ○ Mobile Clinic ○ Mast lights ○ Fencing of cemetery ○ Community Hall ○ Electricity post connections (250) ○ Skip bin
	4.Matlakakatle A and B	○ Water reticulation and water in new stands ○ RDP houses (A (30) and B (30) ○ Udgrading of Matlakatle / Matoseng Bridge ○ Paving of internal roads ○ Electricity post connections (40) ○ Mobile clinic ○ VIP toilets (A (150) and B (180) ○ Skip bin ○ Fencing of cemetery ○ Community Hall
6	1.Eenzaam Trust	○ Fencing of cemeteries ○ Sports facility ○ Pay point ○ Pre- schools needed ○ Livestock dam ○ Bridge to Ponong ○ RDP houses (110) ○ VIP toilets (1220) ○ Tarring of road to Ponong via Pakaneng ○ Building of classrooms at Ntshebele Secondary school ○ Electricity post connection (45)

	2.Patantshoane B	○ Sports facility ○ Community hall ○ Fencing of graveyard at Mabalane ○ Bridge between Patantshwane A and B next to Maretele Secondary school ○ Tarring of road from Patantshwane A to Rietfontein (phase 3 of Rietfontein to Eensaam road) ○ Bridge at Patantshwane old road to Rietfontein ○ RDP houses (59) ○ Streets paving ○ Pedestrians bridge at Sekhukhuseng ○ Electricity post connection(20)
	3. Patantshwane A	○ Fencing of cemetery ○ Sports facility ○ Street paving ○ RDP houses (84) ○ Stormwater drainage at main road ○ VIP toilets at both A and B ○ Electricity post connection (10)
	4.Eenzaam Kgoloko	○ Community hall ○ Fencing of cemetery ○ Bridge between Kgoloko and Ga- Mmaboki ○ Tarring of road from main road to ZCC ○ Pay point ○ VIP toilets ○ Sports facility ○ Electricity post connection (18) ○ RDP houses (80)
	5.Mare	○ Sports facility ○ Clinic ○ RDP houses (30) ○ Streets paving ○ Community hall ○ Fencing of cemetery ○ Electricity post connection (20)

	6.Ga-Mmaboki	○ Tarring of road from the main road to Mahlaba secondary ○ Fencing of graveyard ○ VIP toilets ○ RDP houses (15) ○ Electricity post connection
	7.Ga-Diago	○ Bridge at Ga-Diago ○ Tarring of road from Rietfontein main road to Ga-Diago and Madiba ○ Electricity post connection at Ga-Madiba
7	1.Thoto	○ Clinic ○ Tarring of road from main road to Thoto Tribal Office ○ Phase two (2) water reticulation ○ Tarring of road from Glen Cowie via Malaka to Thoto ○ Community service centre ○ RDP houses (110) ○ Fencing of cemetery ○ Seopo School be demolished ○ Electricity post connection (50) ○ VIP toilets (720)
	2.Malaka	○ VIP toilets (198) ○ Second borehole needed due to growing population ○ RDP houses (40) ○ Clinic/Health facility ○ Community Hall ○ Tarring of road from Glen Cowie via Malaka to Thoto ○ Tarring of road from main road to Malaka Tribal Office ○ Electricity post connection (30) ○ VIP toilets (80) ○ Paving of access road from Bohlapakolobe via Sefateng to Moshate and from Sedikwe Primary schoo to Maponong section ○ Cellular Network ○ Access /Link road from Sefateng to cemetery(Maruping)
	3.Ntoane	○ Fencing of cemetery ○ Tarring of road from main road to Ntoane Tribal Office ○ Clinic ○ Tarring of road from Glen Cowie via Malaka to Thoto ○ Tarring of road from Molepane to Ntoane ○ Bridge between Manotong and Ntoane ○ RDP houses (53)

		○ Extension of water pipeline and erection of reservoir ○ Electricity post connections (13) ○ VIP toilets (60)
	4.Manthlanyane	○ Fencing of cemetery ○ Water supply- pipeline to Botshabelo Mantla sub village ○ Tarring of road from main road to Mantlhanyane Tribal Office ○ Clinic ○ Tarring of road from Glen Cowie via Malaka to Thoto ○ Tarring of road from Ntoane via Mantlhanyane to gaMalaka ○ RDP houses (42) ○ Community hall ○ Electricity post connection (10) ○ VIP toilets (100) ○ Celluar Network
	5.Manotong	○ Bridge between Manotong and Setebong ○ Tarring of road from Glen Cowie via Malaka to Thoto ○ VIP toilets (83) ○ Clinic ○ Community hall ○ Fencing of cemetery ○ RDP houses (130) ○ Electricity post connection (20)
	6.Dikatone	○ Fencing of cemetery ○ Clinic ○ Tarring of road from Glen Cowie via Malaka to Thoto ○ Tarring of road from Glen Cowie via Setebong to Thoto ○ Tarring of road from Dikathon/Mmotwaneng to gaMalaka ○ Community hall ○ Extension of water pipeline to Ga- Mankge and Ga-Mosoma ○ VIP toilets (149) ○ RDP houses (56) ○ Electricity post connection(40)
	7.Setebong	○ Fencing of cemetery ○ Tarring of road from Glen Cowie via Malaka to Thoto ○ Tarring of road from Glen Cowie via Setebong to Thoto ○ VIP toilets (136) ○ Clinic ○ Community hall

		○ Tarring of road from main road to Setebong Tribal Office ○ Maintenance of Setebong road ○ Skip bin ○ RDP houses (70) ○ Electricity post connection (30)
8	1.Mathousand / Hlahlane	○ Tar road from Hlabje street to Matshumane secondary School ○ Stormwater drainage from Hlabje street to Matshumane Secondary school ○ V drain from Matshumane to Tau's Tuckshop ○ Tar road from Gravel Lodge via Hlahlane to Gadieme ○ Tar road and bridge from Mathousand to Maraganeng ○ Water yard connection ○ RDP houses (30+10) ○ Electricity post connection (07+180) ○ VIP toilets (1500+200) ○ Wifi connection
	2.Pelepele Park / Maswiakae	○ Toilets in the sports ground ○ Tar road fro m Malaka road via Pele Pele Park to Maswiakae ○ Upgrading of Glen Cowie sports facility ○ Water and sanitation in Glen Cowie facility ○ RDP house (50) ○ Water yard connection ○ Electricity post connection (500) ○ VIP toilets (500) ○ Wifi connection
	3.Mochadi	○ Toilets in the cemetery ○ Mobile clinic ○ Poor network ○ Electricity post connection (1000) ○ Fencing of Ramatee cemetery ○ RDP houses (100) ○ Water reticulation ○ VIP toilets (1400) ○ Wifi connection
	4.Brooklyn	○ RDP houses (40) ○ Tar road from four ways to Ratanang sports ground ○ Mobile clinic ○ Electricity post connection (800) ○ Water reticulation

		○ VIP toilets (784) ○ Wifi connection
	5. Leokana	○ Link tar road from gaMosehla to pavement to the cemetery ○ Borehole maintenance and jojo tanks ○ Stormwater drainage to the bridge ○ Mast lights ○ RDP houses (30) ○ Maths and Science centre ○ Water yard connections ○ Sanitation ○ Manufacturing centre ○ Electricity post connection (570) ○ VIP toilets (650) ○ Wifi connection
	6.Caprive/ Living waters	○ Water yard connection ○ Tar road from Ga-Matjomane to Riverside WWTP road ○ Tar road from R579 road via Ntona Matjomane to Khayelitsha bridge ○ Electricity post connection (1400) ○ Tar road from R579 to Maphanga Tuckshop ○ RDP houses (45) ○ VIP toilets (1600) ○ Wifi connection
9	1.Riverside	○ Water reticulation (Mpumalanga A & B) ○ Paving of road from four ways to Mpumalanga ○ Paving of road to the cemetery (Riverside B) ○ Electricity post connections (300) ○ Fencing of cemetery and toilets ○ Clinic ○ RDP houses (140) ○ Community hall ○ Street lights ○ Sports facilities ○ Mast lights ○ Pay points ○ Tarring of road from Riverside water plant to New stands cemetery ○ VIP toilets (3112) ○ Paving of street to cemetery and from 4ways HWY to Mpumalanga ○ Skips bins (04)

		○ Waste collection
	2.Caprivi / Photo	○ Water reticulation ○ Electricity post connections (14) ○ VIP toilets (511) ○ Waste collection ○ Skips bins (3) ○ Clinic /mobile ○ Mast lights ○ Library ○ RDP houses (50) ○ Multipurpose centre ○ Sports facilities
	3.Morgenson New stands	○ Paving of road from ZCC church to Magapung ○ Fencing of cemetery and toilets ○ Additional RDP houses (10) ○ Community hall ○ Street lights ○ Electricity post connections ○ Sports facilities ○ Mast lights ○ Pay points ○ Tarring of road from New stands cemetery to Riverside Water Plant ○ VIP toilets (565) ○ Mobile clinic ○ Maintenance (water reticulation and valves, minehalls, paved roads)
	4.Magapung	○ Electricity post connection (14) ○ RDP houses (28) ○ Water reticulation ○ Regravelling of streets ○ Mast light ○ VIP toilets (339) ○ A bridge on the road from Magapung to Photo school

	5.Mpumalanga	○ Water reticulation ○ Paving of road to cemetery ○ Electricity post connections (78) ○ Toilets in the cemetery ○ Clinic ○ RDP houses (13) ○ Community hall ○ Street lights ○ Mast lights ○ Sports facilitieis ○ Paypoint ○ VIP toilets (1986) ○ Regravelling/tarring of road from Riverside water plant to Photo
10	1.Mogorwane	○ Pedestrian bridge at Mmatoti and Mmotwaneng ○ Water supply ○ RDP houses (41) ○ Electricity post connection (473) ○ Tarring of road from Mmatoti section to Ga-Maloa ○ Speed humps (04) ○ Clinic ○ Refencing of local cemetery ○ VIP toilets (2469) ○ Mast lights (04) ○ CWP and EPWP work opportunities for youth
	2.Moripane A and B	○ Water extension ○ Electricity post connections (23) ○ RDP houses (115) ○ Mobile Clinic ○ Fencing of cemetery (02) ○ VIP toilets (590)
	3.Phushulang	○ Bridge to link Moloi and Phushulang ○ Repairing of Phushulang and Maloa bridge ○ RDP houses (20) ○ Water borehole ○ Mobile Clinic ○ Tarring of road from Moloi via Phushulang to Marishane ○ Fencing of cemetery ○ Electricity post connections (16) ○ Skip bin ○ Mast lights (02)

	4.Ngwanamatlang	○ Water supply ○ Access roads need maintenance ○ Electricity post connection (160) ○ VIP toilets (1857) ○ 3 bridges (pedestrians) link Ngwanamatlang and Mahlomola ○ High mast light next to ZCC Mahlomola ○ RDP houses (200)
	5.Dithabaneng	○ Water borehole be equipped ○ Jojo tanks be erected from the steel pipeline ○ Pipelines be erected from Ngwanamatlang borehole to Dithabaneng jojo tanks ○ Second borehole needed ○ RDP houses (84) ○ Speed humps ○ Electricity post connection (110) ○ Access roads need maintenance ○ VIP toilets (1214) ○ High mast lights (03) ○ Fencing of new cemetery
	5.Moloi	○ Tarring of road from Moshate /Legaletlwa to Glen Cowie ○ Water supply in Moloi extension ○ RDP houses (85) ○ Mast lights ○ Electricity post connections in Moloi extension (420) ○ Speed humps ○ Pedestrian bridge (Maraganeng and Mathousand) ○ Mobile Clinic or rehabilitate Moloi clinic ○ Fencing of new cemetery ○ VIP toilets (1500) ○ Bridge linking Moloi and Phushulang ○ Tarring of road from Moloi to Phushulang via Marishane
	6.Moloi extension	○ Electricity post connection ○ Water reticulation ○ Access roads ○ Fencing of cemetery ○ RDP houses ○ VIP toilets (500)

	7.Lehwelereng	○ No water at all ○ VIP toilets (1200) ○ Mast lights (04) ○ Electricity post connection (30) ○ Fencing of Lehwelereng cemetery ○ RDP houses (15) ○ CWP and EPWP work opportunities for youth ○ Waste management program
11	1.Molepane	○ Electricity post connection ○ Water supply (RDP level 2) ○ VIP toilets ○ Health centre ○ Work opportunities for youth e.g. CWP and EPWP ○ Waste management program to address the issue of waste littering ○ Access bridge to Chirela ○ Toilets in the cemetery (04) ○ Incomplete RDP houses (03) ○ A bridge to the cemetery ○ Access road the local school ○ Mast light at Molepane moshate
	2.Mokwete	○ Access road from Mahlomola to Ngwaritsi need tarring ○ Water supply ○ VIP toilets ○ Work opportunities for youth e.g. CWP and EPWP ○ RDP houses (13) ○ Regravelling of road ○ Clinic mobile clinic ○ Tarring of Mokwete access road (Shell garage) via Mashegwanyana School to corner Ga-Selala and mmago Maredi ○ High mast lights (phetla street, next to Segafa and Ledimo homes, Dronkop, Makalaneng ga Disegwane and Makalaneng ga Manong). ○ High mast lights (03) ○ Access bridge from Mokwete to Shell ○ Water Borehole electrification
	3.Vergelegen A	○ Water supply ○ RDP houses (138) ○ Regravelling of access roads ○ Work opportunities for youth e.g. CWP and EPWP ○ VIP toilets (110)

		○ Water borehole
12	1.Moretsele	○ Water-the whole village and extension (illegal connections and tampering with stand pipes or transformers) ○ Roads- tarring of road from Kgagara bricks to Moshate ○ Electricity post connection - Leruleng New stands (1080) phase 2 and 3 ○ Tribal Office –Ga- Moretsele ○ Clinic-at Ga-Moretsele ○ RDP houses (30) ○ VIP toilets (1080) phase 2 and 3 ○ Fencing of cemetery ○ Shortage of water ○ Additional classes at Moretsele Primary ○ Bridge at Leruleng Phase 1,2 and 3
	2.Makgeru	○ Paving of road from Mantimo to Kgabe (Phase one done) ○ Skip bins ○ Roads –tarring of road from Lerutla to cemetery, from Sefogole Sepeke High School to Matekane ○ Roads from Magoshi to Mookeng river ○ Tarring of road from Lerutla to Mphatong ○ VIP toilets (3000)
	3. Ratau	○ Roads-tarring of road from Paile to Letamong la Tshipi, from Paile to Molakeng Primary and from Moshate to Komane, from Lutheran church to Batshweneng ○ Bridge – on the road from the river to Ga-Komane ○ RDP houses (120) ○ Sports facility ○ VIP toilets (1500) ○ Skip bins ○ Tarring of road from Malakeng Serotela Primary via cemetery to moshate ○ Bridge on the road to cemetery
	4.Makgane (Matekane)	○ Electricity post connections at Maboneng (180) ○ RDP houses (483) ○ Water shortage (illegal connections and tampering with stand pipes or transformers) ○ VIP toilets (05) ○ Clinic ○ Skip bins ○ Maboneng new stands need water

	5.Senamela	○ Bridge- from Moshate to Ga-Magaba ○ Roads tarring from Moshate to Ga-Magaba ○ Tribal Office at Senamela ○ Mobile clinic ○ Community hall ○ Skip bins ○ VIP toilets (03)
	6.Maphopha	○ Roads tarring from Maphopha Moshate to Ga-Magolego ○ Bridge – from Maphopha to Ga-Magolego ○ Tribal office at Maphopha ○ Cemetery
13	1.Mashengwaneng	○ Water supply needed ○ Storm water control needed ○ Re-gravelling of roads ○ Electricity post connection (21) ○ RDP houses (68) and incomplete (78) ○ VIP toilets (4988) ○ New Cemetery needed ○ New primary school
	2.Mogashoa Manamane	○ VIP Toilets (320) ○ Access Bridge that connect the village with the local school ○ RDP houses (108) ○ Electricity post connections (17) ○ Shortage of water ○ Incomplete RDP houses (38)
	3.Mogashoa Dithlakaneng	○ Bridge ○ VIP Toilets (694) ○ RDP houses (200) ○ Capion wall next to St Engenase ZCC ○ Shortage of water ○ Electricity post connections (28) ○ Incomplete water project ○ Tar road destroyed water heavy water
	4.Phase Four	○ Tarring of road and storm water control from Mnisi Cross to Mountain view ○ Electricity post connection (39) ○ Secondary school needed ○ RDP houses (48) and incomplete (10) ○ VIP toilets (2129)

		○ Shortage of water- a borehole needed ○ Regravelling of Samabethela via Malapela to Sehlatsi roads ○ A mast light at Ga Mnisi
	5.Mabonyane	○ RDP houses (38) and incomplete (17) ○ VIP Toilets (496) ○ Two bridges needed ○ Shortage of water ○ Electricity post connection (07)
14	1.Sekele	○ Inaccessible roads ○ Incomplete RDP houses (12) ○ Additional RDP houses (58) ○ Inadequate water supply ○ Poor school infrastructure ○ Sports facilities ○ No community /moshate cemetery ○ VIP toilets (20) ○ Communication problems (Poor cell phone network) ○ Funding of SMME and cooperatives ○ Mast lights ○ Electricity post connections (08)
	2.Moela	○ Inaccessible roads ○ RDP houses needed (38) includes Kgopane ○ Incomplete water reticulation project of 2013/2014 ○ Poor school infrastructure ○ ECD building ○ Clinic needed ○ Sports facilities ○ Fencing of cemetery ○ Funding of SMME and cooperatives ○ Mast lights ○ Electricity post connections (12) includes Kgopane

	3.Kgopane	○ Inaccessible roads ○ RDP houses needed ○ Incomplete water project of 2013/2014 ○ Poor school infrastructure ○ ECD building ○ Clinic needed ○ Sports facilities ○ Fencing of cemetery ○ Funding of SMME and cooperatives ○ VIP toilets ○ Incomplete water project of 2013/2014
	4.Maloma	○ Inaccessible road to Makatane High School ○ RDP houses needed (34) ○ Additional water taps at Matulwaneng B ○ Bridges needed (link bridge between Maloma village and Dingwane) ○ Additional classrooms at Makatane High School ○ Sports facilities ○ VIP toilets ○ Funding of SMME and Cooperatives ○ Mast lights ○ Tarring of road from Maloma cemetery to Kgopane Primary school
	5.Seopela	○ Tarring of road and erection of bridge on the road from Seopela Tribal Office and SASSA ○ Tarring of road from Seopela Tribal Office to Ga-Mohlala Lenamaneng Section ○ Water reticulation pipe from Mashegwana Legare pump station to Mokgoneng Section. Four tanks to store water in area also needed. ○ Tarring of road and erection of bridge on the road from Maripane Hotel to Mokgoneng section. ○ Electricity pumping machines needed ○ Mast lights ○ RDP houses (30) and one (01) incomplete ○ Tarring of road from Seopela to Maila Mapitsane

	6.Legapane	○ Inaccessible roads ○ RDP houses needed ○ Inadequate water supply ○ Poor school infrastructure ○ ECD building ○ Clinic needed ○ Sports facilities ○ VIP toilets ○ Funding of SMME and cooperatives ○ Mast lights
	7.Tshesane	○ RDP houses needed (10) includes Dingwane ○ Inadequate water supply ○ Bridge that links Tshesane and Dingwane ○ Sports facilities ○ VIP toilets ○ Funding of SMME and cooperatives ○ Access road to royal kraal ○ Mast lights ○ EPWP opportunities
	8.Dingoane	○ Inaccessible roads ○ RDP houses (20) ○ Inadequate water ○ Sports facilities ○ VIP toilets ○ Funding of SMME and cooperatives ○ Bridge needed
	9.Matiloaneng B	○ Inaccessible roads ○ RDP houses (20) ○ Inadequate water ○ Sports facilities ○ VIP toilets ○ Funding of SMME and cooperatives ○ Bridge needed ○ Mast lights ○ Speed hump

	10.Mabule	○ Inaccessible roads ○ RDP houses (20) ○ Inadequate water ○ School infrastructure ○ Sports facilities ○ VIP toilets ○ Funding of SMME and cooperatives ○ Bridge needed (04)
	11.Tsopaneng	○ Inaccessible roads ○ RDP houses (36) and incomplete (18) ○ ECD building ○ Sports facilities ○ VIP toilets ○ Funding of SMME and cooperatives ○ Communication problems (Poor cell phone network) ○ Electricity post connections (35)
	12 Stocking	○ Electricity post connections (35) ○ Internal roads need regravelling ○ Erecting curbs on the tar road ○ RDP houses (150)
15	1.Mohlakaneng/Tswele	○ 03 jojo tanks and 03 boreholes needed at Lekgwareng, Magolwane and Ga-Maswane.Reservoiur and proper reticulation. Tankering as temporary measure needed ○ Tarring of road D4230 from Hoepakrans via Mohlake and Mohlakaneng is needed ○ Urgent Mantenance and upgrading of D4230 from Hoepakrans via Mohlake and Mohlakaneng ○ Road to cemetery (25) ○ VIP toilets ○ Poor network coverage ○ Regravelling of Access road to Tswele ○ RDP houses (Mohlakaneng 02, Tswele 08) ○ Mast lights ○ Skip bins ○ Paypoints be reinstated ○ Tourism sites be taken care of
	2.Houpakranz	○ Clinic- under construction with the help of Modikwa mine ○ Road D4230 in poor condition ○ Access road to cemetery in poor condition and in most cemeteries there is no access

		○ No source of Water .06 jojos and boreholes needed, sections needed Mabalane, Maceleni, gaGolela and ga Tshemathoba ○ Additional classrooms at Lobamba Combined School, administration block and ablution facilities ○ VIP toilets (30) ○ ECD building at Lobamba pre school ○ Fencing of cemeteries (Mabalane, Maceleni, gaGolela and ga Tshemathoba ○ Skip bins ○ Mast lights ○ RDP houses (140) ○ Electricity post connections (10) ○ Livestock dam ○ Fencing of wetlands (02) ○ Identification, development and registration of tourism sites ○ Funding of cooperatives and SMMEs ○ Market for maize,sorghum,beans and etc
	3.Mohlake	○ Electricity post connections (23) ○ No Water supply. reservoiur and reticulation needed in sections RDP, Sekgwarapaneng, Stocking, Thusaneng, Madumeleng and Sefateng ○ Upgrading of D4230 road from Hoperkrans to Ga Mokadi ○ Livestock dam needed ○ Access roads and bridges ○ Fencing of cemetery ○ RDP houses (70) ○ VIP toilets (05) ○ ECD building ○ Fencing of wetlands (02) ○ Mast light ○ Poor network coverage ○ Market for maize, sorghum, beans and etc ○ Skip bins ○ Leaners transport to Lobamba Combined school hampered by lack of road ○ Incomplete electrification project
	4.Magolego	○ RDP houses (74) ○ Electricity post connection (22) ○ No water at Madisalane, Semonoko, Separakong and new stands ○ Fencing of cemetery

		○ Magolego road to Tribal Office under construction ○ Stormwater drainages ○ Bridge from Magolego road to Ga-Koti ○ Clinic ○ VIP toilets (310) ○ ECD building ○ Mast lights ○ Skip bins ○ EPWP work opportunities ○ Market for maize,sorghum,beans and etc
	5.Maila Mapitsane	○ Electricity post connection (200) ○ VIP toilets (Mokadi 140, Malaeneng 1000, moshate 10, Dipping 200, Mashilo and Mankotsane 100, Location 200, Modiketsi 200 ○ Reinstate mobile clinic ○ Water supply in extension ○ RDP houses (Moshate 20, Mokadi 100, Malaeneng 200, Modiketse location 50, Mashilo Mankotsane 30) ○ Bridges (low level bridge)-Dipping bridge, Modiketsi primary to Majakaneng, Pitsi primary to Ga-Mashilo, Dipping to graveyard, Dipping road next to Makgopa ○ ECD building at Somchuba pre school at Dlamini ○ Fencing of cemetery ○ Mast lights ○ Incomplete RDP houses (05 no roof) ○ Network tower is needed ○ 06 jojo tanks and boreholes equipment and upgrading of electricity ○ Proper road to Makadi and access bridge to the local school
	6.Dlamini	○ RDP houses (68) ○ VIP toilets (160) ○ Rod from Dlamini Primary School to Moela ○ Water supply with 05 jojo tanks and boreholes ○ Fencing of cemeteries ○ Fencing of wetlands ○ ECD building ○ Clinic ○ Mast lights ○ Electricity post connections (10) ○ Livestock dam ○ Skip bins

		○ Water tinkering ○ EPWP workers to assist on the road to Tribal Office ○ Storm water drainage on the road to the Tribal Office ○ Network tower needed
16	1.Dihlabaneng A	○ Water reticulation from reservoir to other areas ○ Electricity post connections (07) ○ VIP toilets ○ RDP houses ○ Skip bins ○ Speed humps on the main road ○ Internal roads damaged
	2.Dihlabaneng B	○ High school ○ Three (3) hand pumps at Ngwanakwena ○ Three (3) bridges at Ngwanakwena ○ Regravelling of the main street from Manganeng clinic to Dihlabaneng ○ Fencing of the cemetery ○ VIP toilets ○ Mast lights ○ RDP houses ○ Internal roads damaged ○ Electricity post connection
	3.Mashegwana Legare	○ Tarring of road from Mashegwana / Legare access road via Chabadietla Secondary School (Phase 3) ○ Tarring of road from Modipadi Bottle Store to Malatsane Dihlabaneng Section ○ Tarring of road from Fetakgomo Bus stop to Dihlabaneng Primary School ○ Electric water pumping machine and 8 jojo tanks ○ Incomplete RDP houses (72) and backlog (04) ○ Electricity post connections (02)

	4.Kotsiri	○ Tarring of road from Kotsiri to Mashegwana Tswaledi / Legare access road ○ Equipping of borehole with electric machine ○ Borehole at Mafiwa settlement and 04 jojo tanks ○ Access road from Mafiwa settlement to Malatjane ○ Electricity at Mafiwa ○ VIP toilets (07) ○ RDP houses (08) and 56 incomplete ○ Blading of sports ground ○ Fixing of all water hand pumps ○ Toilets in the cemetery ○ Electricity post connections (208) ○ Tarring of Kotsiri road (Phase 3)
	5.Mashegwana Tswaledi	○ Regravelling of all internal roads ○ One (1) jojo tank in Masehlaneng ○ Incomplete RDP houses (78) ○ VIP toilets (03) ○ Fixing of water pipe leakages from the reservoir at Roman Catholic Church ○ Regravelling of roads to cemeteries ○ RDP houses (06) ○ Electricity post connections (04)
17	1.Manganeng	○ Access road from main road (Ramphelane) to Moshate ○ Manganeng/Maila Mapitsane access bridge ○ Mast lights ○ Road from Manganeng to Madirane, to Tjatane and a bridge ○ Fencing of cemetery ○ Skip bins ○ RDP houses (300 i.e Manganeng sections combined) ○ Access road from Manganeng to the purification house ○ Access road from Madirane to Mokadi ○ Work opportunities e.g. CWP and EPWP ○ Building of extra classrooms at Manganeng Primary School ○ VIP toilets (70)

	2.Ramphelane	○ Electricity post connection ○ VIP toilets (237 including Kgolane) ○ Water supply ○ RDP houses ○ Access roads ○ Mast lights ○ Skip bins ○ Work opportunities e.g. CWP and EPWP ○ Fencing of cemetery and toilets ○ Building of a primary school ○ Access road from Manganeng main road to Madibong via clinic ○ Community hall ○ Community library ○ Sport complex
	3.Mashite	○ Access road from Dihlabaneng to Mashite / Maila Mapitsane and a bridge ○ Access road from Ga-Seopela to Maila Mapitsane ○ Water supply ○ Electricity post connection ○ Mast lights ○ RDP houses (65) ○ Internal Access roads ○ Skip bins ○ VIP toilets (100) ○ Work opportunities e.g. CWP and EPWP ○ Community library ○ Access road and a bridge from Mashite to Manganeng ga Toona(Mathibeng) ○ Sports complex ○ Clinic / container used mobile ○ Maintenance of sports fields ○ Rehabilitation of bridge and maitenace of road that connect Mashite and Dihlabaneng ○ A borehole that need to be equipped with a pumping machine
	4.Mathibeng(Ga Toona)	○ RDP houses ○ VIP toilets ○ Mast lights ○ Skip bins ○ Water yard connections and maintenance ○ Work opportunities e.g. CWP and EPWP ○ Fencing of cemeteries and toilets

		○ Road from Mathibeng to Dihlabaneng
	5.Kgolane	○ Water supply ○ Electricity post connections ○ RDP houses ○ Health centre ○ Internal Access roads ○ VIP toilets (28) ○ Fencing of cemetery and toilets ○ Mast lights ○ Skip bins ○ Work opportunities e.g. CWP and EPWP ○ Building of crèches :Dihobolong and Sepeke crèches
18	1.Jane Furse RDP	○ Access road from Jane Furse Comprehensive School to Jane Furse RDP ○ Maintenance of mast lights ○ RDP Primary School (Emis no 996606203) as approved in 2010 ○ Regravelling of Gwede Mantashe road ○ Regravelling of internal roads ○ Maintenance of sewerage system ○ Issuing of title deeds ○ RDP cemetery ○ Mobile clinic ○ Development of RDP recreational park ○ Upgrading of water treatment plant ○ RDP houses to cover those who occupied other people houses (2000)
	2.Vergelegen B	○ Access road from Mapogo a Mathamaga Offices to Helpmekaar funeral parlor ○ Access road from Kwena Midas to Hlatlolanang ○ High mast lights (03) ○ Tarring of road between Morena complex and Galitos ○ Patching of Kalafong road ○ RDP houses (20 ○ VIP toilets (63 ○ Electricity post connections (07) ○ Tarring of road from Jane Furse Police station to Morena hotel ○ Water infrastructure next to police station ○ A bridge is needed on the way from Hlatlolanang to Jane furse RDP ○ Water supply shortage

		○ Old age home ○ Robots needed on the road to Choppies /OK Grocer and Chopies to Kalafong ○ A house to house waste collection ○ Rehabilitation of road to St Marks school
	3.Dicheoung	○ Kgapamadi bridge that links Moraba, Moretsele and Dichoeung village with clinic, Matsebong High and Eskom sub station ○ Moletsi bridge that link Dichoeung village with clinic, Matsebong High ○ Maintenance of mast lights at Jane Furse taxi rank ○ Access road from Bafedi Primary to Eskom substation ○ Access road from Mohloba Driving School to join Bafedi to Jane Furse Eskom Sub-station ○ Tarring of road from Rakgoadi Bakery to new Municipal Offices (Kgaola Mafiri Municipal Offices) ○ Access roads be paved or tarred ○ Water crisis in portions of all zones ○ Mast lights ○ Fencing of cemeteries (02 existing and 01 new) ○ Tarring of road to the cemetery ○ RDP houses needed (798) ○ VIP toilets ○ Community hall ○ Road from Bogopa shop to old Ratseke shop be tarred ○ Electricity post connection (295)
	4.Moraba	○ Access road from Old Post Office to Manepu river ○ Access road from the new bridge to cemetery ○ Access road from Old Post Office to Kgapamadi ○ High Mast lights (03) ○ Fencing of wetland ○ Finishing of Moretsele Dichoeung link road ○ Tribal hall ○ RDP houses (300) ○ VIP toilets (50) ○ Tarring of road to the cemetery ○ Skip bins (04) ○ Electricity post connection ○ EPWP work opportunities ○ Water crisis in the whole village ○ Problem of taxis from old post office to Ga-Moraba ○ Mobile clinic ○ Regravelling of internal roads

		○ Tarring of road to Baropodi school
19	1.Madibong (Malaeneng,Sechabeng, Sekhutlong and Maswielong)	○ Malaeneng section: Water, electricity post connection (400), access roads, mast lights, RDP houses (50), VIP toilets and skip ○ Sechabeng section: water and RDP houses (06) ○ Sekhutlong section: Water, electricity post connection, access roads, RDP houses (05) and skip ○ Maswiolong section: water, access roads, mast lights, RDP houses (20) VIP toilets (06), electricity post connections (12) and skip ○ Tarring of road from Maswielong to Mokwale café ○ Tarring of road from Magaseng section to Malaeneng ○ Tarring of road from Maswielong section to Kgoloko High School ○ Tarring of road from Tsogang Marota Creche to Malaeneng Section
	2. Vergelegen C	○ RDP houses (20) ○ Electricity post connections (35) ○ VIP toilets (606) ○ A road from Vergelegen C to Mamone
	3.Mashishing	○ RDP houses (15) ○ Electricity post connections (84)
20	1.Tisane	○ Clinic at Belabela ○ Water system upgrade ○ Community office at Moshate ○ Upgrade Bridge on the road from Belabela to Makgopong river (Ngwaritsi) ○ Sign boards on R579 road ○ Factory centre ○ VIP toilets (650) ○ RDP houses (20) ○ Tisane community park ○ Electricity post connection (70) ○ EPWP and CWP work opportunities ○ Skip bins (01) next Owen Liquor restaurant ○ Low level bridge on the road from Belabela to Mohlahedi Primary School ○ Low level bridge from Tisane Extension to Tisane Motel ○ Tarring of road from Sebaka shop to Tisane Tribal Office ○ Mast lights (01) next to Owen Liquor restaurant

		○ Speed humps from Seraki shop to Ngwaritsi river (R579) – Rantho supermarket,Sebaka shop and Moroangwato High school
	2.Mamone(Rantho)	○ RDP houses (70) ○ VIP toilets (600) ○ Mast lights (02)- Mampuru Tuckshop and Sebaka shop ○ Skip bins (01) Sebaka shop ○ EPWP &CWP work opportunities (farming in general) ○ Fencing of cemetery at Manyeleti ○ Tarring of roads from R579 to cemetery (Seraki shop to Manyeleti cemetery, Malapela shop to Manyeleti) ○ Tarring of road from CJC church to Moshate (Rantho) ○ Rantho and Magolaneng Multi-purpose centre
	3.Magolaneng	○ RDP houses (25) ○ VIP toilets (300) ○ Mast lights (01) Maswiakae ○ Skip bins (01) Maswiakae ○ EPWP &CWP work opportunities (farming) ○ Tarring roads (roads from Matlala to Magolaneng cemetery
	4.Mamone (Manyeleti)	○ RDP houses (90) ○ VIP toilets (200) ○ Mast lights (02) Maradona FC Eskom TSC ○ Skip bins (01) Eskom TSC ○ EPWP&CWP work opportunities (Cultural village) ○ Tarring of roads ○ Upgrading of level bridge from Manyeleti to Makubarate School
	5.Mamone centre extension	○ RDP houses (15) ○ VIP toilets (450) ○ Mast lights (01) Matobole ○ Skip bins (02) Matobole Primary and Mamone clinic ○ EPWP&CWP work opportunities ○ Extending of Pedi Mamone Community hall ○ Mini stadium in Mamone ○ Tarring of roads (Mamone clinic to Ngwanatshwane Secondary School,ZCC church to Sekwati Sports Ground
	6.Tsunami	○ RDP houses (70) ○ Electricity post connections (25) capacity ○ Maitenace of internal roads

		○ VIP toilets
	7.Ntswelemotse	○ Electricity post connections (250) capacity ○ Regravelling of street and maintenance ○ VIP toilets
21	1.Mamone- Matsoke	○ High mast lights ○ VIP toilets (93) ○ Electricity post connection (03) ○ RDP houses (24) ○ Skip bin ○ Stromwater drainage control between Matsoke graveyard passing Tenyane High School and Motlokwe Primary School ○ Extension of pipelines and community water taps ○ Fencing of Matsoke graveyard ○ Work opportunities e.g CWP and EPWP ○ Access bridge between Matsoke to Ntswelemotse ○ FBE (334) ○ Tarring of Sekwati /Motlokwe access road
	2.Mamone –A 1 Bothas (Ga-Mohlala)	○ VIP toilets (662) ○ RDP houses (30) ○ Waste collection ○ Water supply ○ Equipped Malekutu borehole ○ Fencing of Thapedi cemetery ○ Maintainance of internal roads ○ Access bridge between Bothas- Ntswelemotse ○ Regravelling of road from Malekutu High School to Magoro café ○ Electricity post connection (10) ○ FBE (215)
	3.Mamone –A 2 (Ga-Mohlala)	○ Water supply ○ Electricity post connections next to Makubarate Primary School ○ RDP houses (04) ○ VIP toilets (510) ○ Equip borehole and install water tank on Makabjane borehole and make sure purification plant works ○ Maintain internal roads

	4.Mamone –A3 (Ga-Manyaka)	○ Water supply ○ VIP toilets (1318) ○ Internal roads maintenance ○ Electricity post connection (95) ○ RDP houses (128) ○ Work opportunities ○ Clinic /mobile ○ Fencing of Kgomogoroga graveyard ○ Build water reservoir next to steel tank ○ Waste collection ○ FBE (448)
	5.Mamone –A4 (Tanzania)	○ Water supply ○ VIP toilets (549) ○ RDP houses (12) ○ Access road and bridge to new graveyard ○ Waste collection ○ Work opportunities ○ Bursaries and opportunities ○ Bursaries and internship ○ Maintenance of sports ground ○ Electricity post connection (13) ○ FBE (213)
	6.Mohlala A5 Mogodumo	○ RDP houses (02) ○ Electricity post connections ○ Poor roads ○ VIP toilets (510)
22	1.Malegale (Sebitje)	○ RDP houses (40) ○ Clinic (Health centre) ○ Electricity post connections ○ Water reticulation ○ VIP toilets (50) ○ EPWP work opportunities ○ Tarring of access roads ○ Pay point
	2.Sebitjane	○ RDP houses (45) ○ Electricity post connections ○ Water reticulation ○ VIP toilets (118) ○ EPWP work opportunities ○ Clinic (helath centre)

		○ Fencing of cemetery
	3.Lekgwareng	○ RDP houses (100) ○ Access road to Tjatane ○ Clinic ○ Community hall ○ VIP toilets ○ EPWP work opportunities ○ Mast lights ○ Tarring or rehabilitation of road within Lekgwareng joining from Marota Tjatane and Madibaneng tarred roads ○ Controlling of soil erosion at Madibaneng river /valley encroaching to Baaphadima High School ○ Shortage of water at Mmotong (Matlala extension) ○ Electricity post connection (Mmotong extension)
	4.Tjatane	○ RDP houses (105) ○ Clinic (health centre) ○ Bridge to Mmadirane and tarring of the road ○ Bridge from new stands to Tjatane Primary ○ Community hall ○ VIP toilet (30) ○ Access road from Seraki High School to Lekgwareng ○ EPWP work opportunities ○ Electricity post connection (70) ○ Tjatane Primary School building and fence in poor state ○ Paving of internal roads / streets ○ Mast lights ○ Paypoint ○ Sports facility ○ Reservoiur ○ Additional skip bins
	5.Tjatane Extension	○ RDP houses (275) ○ Tarring or paving of main streets ○ Clinic ○ Primary and Secondary schools ○ VIP toilets (1000) ○ Electricity post connections (89) ○ Water reticulation ○ Reservoir ○ Borehole ○ Bridge to Tjatane old village

		○ EPWP work opportunities
	6.Madibaneng (Matolokwaneng)	○ RDP houses (300) ○ Electricity post connection (375) ○ Bridge – Matolokwaneng to Madibaneng ○ Secondary school ○ VIP toilets (500) ○ Clinic (helath centre) ○ Tarring/paving of road from Matolokwaneng to Lehlabile ○ Water reticulation ○ EPWP work opportunities ○ Mast light ○ Community hall ○ EPWP work opportunities ○ Fencing of cemetery ○ Reservouir ○ Skip bins
	7.Greater Madibaneng	○ Cell phone network (tower needed) ○ Bridge to Pebetse school – Madibaneng to Lekentle ○ Tarring or paving of Access road to Ga- Mphakane ○ Electricity post connection (100) ○ Water reticulation ○ Bridge from Moshate to Lekentle school ○ Community hall ○ EPWP work opportunities ○ RDP houses (250) ○ Mast lights ○ Sport facility ○ Sassa pay point ○ Borehole (12) ○ Clinic ○ Skip bins ○ Mast light ○ Drop centre for disabled ○ Access road from Maila mapitsane to Moshate Ga Kgoshi Mohlala
23	1.Maila Segolo	○ Access Road from Maila Segolo via Dinotji to Mathibeng be tarrred ○ Clinic ○ Renovation of Maila Primary and Mphele Secondary School ○ RDP houses (130) ○ Fencing of cemetery

		○ High mast light at taxi rank/Dinotji cross ○ Water pump machine with enough capacity and reservoir ○ Renewal of tribal office ○ Sports facilities e.g. tennis court ○ Community hall ○ ECD building ○ Skip Bins ○ Electricity post connection new stands (500) ○ Access road to Sebitlole village ○ Bridge from Maila to Dinotji be improved ○ Shortage of water due to illegal connections ○ VIP toilets (300) ○ Education: multi-purpose centre community library ○ Acknowledgement of heritage sites ○ Storm water drainage at Taxi rank ○ Disabled and Drop centre ○ Livestock dam at Leseleseleng site ○ Funding of SMME and corporatives
	2.Dinotji	○ Senior secondary school ○ Big bridge to Maila Segolo village across Pshirwa river ○ Access road from Mathibeng via Dinotji to Maila Segolo be tarred ○ Electricity post connection for new stands (69) ○ ECD building ○ Mast lights ○ Community pay point ○ Additional classrooms to Dinotji Primary School ○ Renovation of old building blocks at Dinotji Primary School ○ School furniture ○ A bridge to new cemetery ○ Fencing of old cemetery with mash wire(1.8m) ○ VIP toilets (40) ○ Work opportunities e.g corporatives ○ Paving access road to old cemetery ○ Access road to Sebitlole ○ Mobile Clinic ○ Fencing of agricultural land ○ RDP houses (55) ○ Access road from Dinotji to Sebithome be graded ○ Shortage of water due to illegal connections ○ Community hall ○ Rebuild Dinotsi bridge
	3.Mathibeng	○ Access road from Mathibeng to Matolokwaneng village

		○ Access road from Mathibeng to Maseleseleng village ○ Access road from Mathibeng to Maila Segolo via Dinotji ○ Crush pen ○ Animal water catchment dam ○ Pensioners pay-point ○ VIP toilets (200) ○ Windmill operated borehole ○ High mast lights ○ Water reticulation to new stands ○ Electricity post connection (80) ○ Clinic ○ Access road to Sebitlole ○ RDP houses (70) ○ New water reservoir ○ Community hall ○ Work opportunities e.g. EPWP ○ Recreational facilities ○ Illegal connection from main pipeline
	4.Marulaneng	○ Electricity post connection for newsstands (500) ○ Water reticulation in the whole village needed ○ Streets paving ○ Primary school (Sekgwarapaneng) ○ Work opportunities ○ High mast light at Moshate cross /taxi rank ○ VIP toilets (2000) ○ Water infrastructure very old ○ Access road from Marulaneng Tribal Office Cross to Maseleseleng/Maila cross garage via New clinic be tarred ○ Community hall ○ Access bridge next to Thulare Primary School ○ Access bridge be built between new clinic and Maila Segolo main road ○ Access road from Madibong/Marulaneng to Manganeng be tarred ○ ECD building ○ Tarring of road from Marulaneng (Paradise)to Manganeng ○ Incomplete RDP houses ○ Additional RDP houses (130) ○ Sports facility ○ Storm water drainage on tarred Marulaneng main road to safe the already damaged road ○ Completion of tar road from Marulaneng crossing to the Tribal Office

		○ Rebuilding of old reservoir next to moshate ○ Boreholes with enough water to supply nearby villages that lacks water ○ A bridge on the road to Mpilo Secondary School ○ Regraveling of Marulaneng main street (starts from Matsepane to Monoge)
	5.Mashupye	○ VIP toilets (80) ○ Water pump and renew old reservouir to connect new stands ○ Access road ○ Work opportunities e.g. CWP and EPWP ○ Skip bins ○ Electricity post connection for new stands (100) ○ High mast lights ○ Cemetery fencing ○ RDP houses (60) ○ ECD building ○ Water pumping machine (high capacity) ○ Bridge next to cemetery to control rain water ○ Sports facilities ○ Mobile clinic ○ Additional classrooms (block)at Maphale Primary School ○ Community hall
	6.Maseleseleng /Sebitlule	○ Access road from Maila Segolo main road to Maseleseleng /Sebitlole villages be tarred ○ Access road from Sebitlole to Maila Segolo ○ Access road from Sebitlole to Dinotji village ○ Access road from Maseleseleng to Mathibeng village ○ A bridge on the road to Mathibeng ○ Electricity post connection (50) ○ Water reticulation to new stands ○ Revival of old water hand pumped borehole ○ Culvert bridge at Maseleseleng entrance ○ Revival of SASSA services ○ VIP toilets (0) ○ High mast lights ○ Work opportunities e.g. CWP and EPWP ○ Skip bin ○ Community library ○ RDP houses (70) ○ Jojo tanks (04) ○ Mobile clinic

		○ Tarring of Maseleseleng internal road
	7.Madibong (Mokgwatsane Section)	○ Water reticulation to new stands ○ Electricity post connections for new stands (210) ○ Access roads ○ Mast light ○ RDP houses (61) ○ VIP toilets (50) ○ Jojo tanks (04) ○ Skip bins
24	1.Diphagane	○ Water supply ○ VIP toilets (442) ○ Electricity post connection (225) ○ Electricity post connections at Ntopi Section (90) ○ RDP houses (220) ○ Mast lights ○ Regravelling of road from Rantobeng crossing joining Maololo access bridge ○ FBE ○ Food parcels ○ Skip bins ○ Work opportunities e.g. CWP and EPWP ○ Mobile clinic ○ Fencing Moretlwaneng cemetery
	2.Phaahla	○ Water supply ○ Tarring of Phaahla to Masehlaneng ○ VIP toilets (4487) ○ Mast lights ○ Work opportunities e.g. CWP and EPWP ○ Electricity post connections (120) ○ FBE ○ Social worker be stationed in clinic ○ RDP houses (120)

	3.Masehlaneng	○ Roofing of community hall ○ Water supply ○ Fencing of cemetery ○ Electricity post connections ○ RDP houses (25) ○ VIP toilets (300) ○ Mobile clinic ○ Tarring of road from Masehlaneng to Vlaka ○ Skip bin ○ Mast lights ○ EPWP opportunities
	4.Lobethal	○ VIP toilets (81) ○ High mast lights ○ Regravelling of main road to Ngwaritsi river ○ Fencing of cemetery ○ Food parcels ○ Tarring of road from Lobethal to Tisane ○ Skip bin ○ RDP houses (18) ○ Electricity post connections (03)
	5.Mamoshalele	○ Low level bridge at Sedibeng ○ RDP houses and VIP toilets ○ Regravelling of road from Bus-stop to new bridge joining the Old Lobethal road ○ Mast lights ○ Matsebe road to new bridge be taken care of ○ Toilets needed in the civic hall ○ Food parcels ○ FBE ○ Road from new clinic to Matete Tuck Shop need to be taken care of ○ Work opportunities e.g. EPWP and CWP ○ Electricity post connections (07) ○ VIP toilets (278)

	6.Porome	○ Electricity post connection (30) ○ VIP toilets (60) ○ Mast lights ○ Regravelling of road from main road to the river and primary school ○ Work opportunities e.g EPWP and CWP ○ Food parcels ○ FBE ○ RDP houses (10)
	7.Mamatjekele	○ Fencing of cemetery ○ Water reticulation ○ Regravelling of road from Moshate to Mamatjekele road ○ RDP houses (15) ○ Network for cellphones ○ Mast lights ○ FBE ○ Food parcels ○ Work opportunities e.g. EPWP and CWP ○ Mobile clinic ○ Electricity post connections (10) ○ VIP toilets (100)
25	1.Maololo	○ Tarring of road from Diphagane-Maololo until Mamatjekele/Mohloding ○ Water supply ○ State of the art clinic ○ Community hall ○ Sports complex ○ Fencing of graveyard ○ ECD centre ○ RDP houses to all indigents households ○ Electricity post connection at new stands ○ VIP toilets ○ Road from Mphanama cross to Masetlwe to Maololo ○ Electrification of borehole ○ Tarring of road from Magabaneng to Magate
	2.Mashabela (Malegasane)	○ RDP houses ○ Mast lights ○ Regravelling of access roads in all villages ○ Construction of small bridge at Phaswane ○ Developing of all sports grounds ○ Construction of water outlet pipe ○ Mobile clinic at Ga-Kgari

		○ Water to households in all villages ○ VIP toilets ○ Regravelling of Kgari road ○ Community hall ○ Drilling of new borehole ○ Small bridge between Legabeng and Ntopi ○ Kgari bridge is needed to join new stands to Marei
	3.Mohwelere	○ Water in all households ○ Roads from Modipadi to Kelekele need to be tarred with small bridge around new stands ○ RDP houses to indigent households ○ Internal roads need to be regravelled /tarred and bridge near the clinic ○ Electrification of 65 households at Marikana (Mohwelere) ○ Sports complex needed ○ Speed humps from Ntompi-Molebeledi ○ Community hall ○ Fencing of graveyard ○ VIP toilets ○ Blading /Grading of Mohwelere- Marodi road ○ Bridge from Mohwelere newsstands to Marikana ○ Tarring of road from Mohwelere to Magate/Molebeledi ○ Pedestrian bridge from Marei Primary to Malegasane newsstands ○ High mast lights at Mohwelere and Mphanama cross stations
	4.Machacha	○ Tarring of road from Mphanama cross to Machacha Moshate ○ Water supply ○ Electrification of borehole ○ State of the art clinic ○ Community hall ○ Sports complex ○ Fencing of graveyard ○ VIP toilets (536) ○ ECD centre ○ RDP houses ○ Electricity post connection at new stands ○ Road from Machacha Moshate to Mashabela (Mogofele /Lepellane) ○ Road from Machacha to Thabampshe

	5.Ga Selepe	○ VIP toilets ○ Water supply ○ Road from Mamone via Selepe all the way to Talane need tar ○ ECD centre ○ Sports complex ○ Community hall ○ Road from Selepe to Mashabela need tarring ○ RDP houses ○ Electrification of borehole ○ Tarring of road from Selepe to Mamone
	6 Ga Marodi	○ Water supply ○ Sports complex ○ Clinic ○ Small bridges on Talane and Marodi roads ○ Electricity post connections ○ VIP toilets ○ State of the art school at Madikalepudi Secondary School ○ ECD centre ○ RDP houses ○ Road from Marodi to Mampe (Mohwelere) need regravelling
	7.Mapulane /Talane	○ Extension of reticulation ○ Construction of bridge to Kgari ○ Electrification of households ○ Fencing of graveyard ○ Clearing of dams ○ Sports centre ○ VIP toilets
	8.Mahlakanaseleng	○ Regravelling of internal road ○ RDP houses ○ VIP toilets (03) ○ EPWP ○ Water – improving reticulation ○ Fencing of graveyard ○ Paving of road from Mphanama cross to Mahlakanaseleng to Mashabela Primary ○ Electrification of Mahlakanaseleng

	9.Magabaneng	○ Community hall ○ Extension of pipes to Modipadi new stands and Maretlwaneng ○ New reservoiur is needed to subside the current one ○ VIP toilets (400)
26	1.Mathapisi	○ Water –extension of pipes ○ Tarring of Mathapisa to Vlaka road ○ RDP houses (33) ○ VIP toilets (125) ○ Electricity post connection (55) ○ Community hall ○ High mast light ○ Library ○ Windmill ○ Fencing of Moeding wa Mahea cemetery
	2.Mampane Thabeng	○ Water –extension of pipes ○ RDP houses (20) ○ Electricity post connection (27) ○ VIP toilets (125) ○ Tarring of Soetveld to Thabeng road (6,4km) ○ Fencing of wetland ○ Fencing of cemetery ○ High Mast light at SASSA ○ Internal road ○ Water pipes to Moshonko ○ Fencing of Kgaruthuthu water supply borehole ○ Community hall ○ Reservoiur maintenance
	3.Kgarethuthu	○ Water- extension of reticulation pipes to new stands ○ Roads- tarring of Soetveld to Thabeng road ○ VIP toilets (60) ○ RDP toilets (10) ○ Electricity post connections (13) ○ Renovation of Kgarethuthu Primary ○ Fencing of cemetery ○ High mast light ○ Community hall ○ Fencing of Kgaruthuthu heritage ○ Bridge between Kgauthuthu and Mangwanyane ○ Play ground for boys and girls ○ Building the second reservoiur

		○ Fencing og cattle and goats dip
	4.Soetveld	○ Water-extension of pipes ○ Road –tarring Soetveld to Thabeng road (6.4km) ○ VIP toilets (150) ○ RDP houses (30) ○ Electricity post connection (110) ○ Crèche at Mabuke ○ Soetveld bridge ○ Scholar transport to Lekoko secondary ○ Dam between Mathapisa and Goodhope
	5.Marishane	○ Mast lights at Luka four ways stop ○ Electricity post connection ○ Tarring of Rita road to the new cemetery ○ RDP houses (252) ○ VIP toilets (1960) ○ Tarring of mponeng street at Machollele ○ Tarring of Seloane to Pholosho café ○ Tarring of Lebesane road to Letebele Secondary school ○ Water – extension of pipes
	6 (Bothaspruit)	○ Water-extension of pipes ○ Bridge to ga Sethobolwana ○ Electricity – new extensions (85) ○ VIP toilets (1125) ○ RDP houses (13) ○ Fencing of Mohlotlane ○ Tarring of Bothaspruit road to Ga-Moloi
	7 Makgopong /Porome	○ Tarring of Access road from Madileng to Lobethal ○ Electricity post connection (10) ○ RDP houses (10) ○ VIP toilets (145) ○ Water –extension of water pipes ○ Bridge between Makgophong/Porome and Kapaneng ga Tisane ○ Speed humps at R579)-3 ○ Mast lights at Ga-Madileng
27	1.Mabopane	○ Tarring of road on church street from Mabopane to Maripana ○ Road from Molomoatau Secondary to Machasdorp also need to be regravelled /tarred / paved ○ Fencing of cemetery

		○ RDP houses (68) ○ Road from Moshidi Bottle store to Moshate needs regravelling ○ Grading and regravelling of internal roads ○ VIP toilets ○ Electricity post connection at Mandela section ○ Relieve communal water tanks ○ Network tower ○ Skip bins ○ Speedhumps from Makataneng to Apel cross ○ Sports complex
	2.Manare/Mampholo/ Moeding	○ Supply of water needs urgent attention ○ Low level bridge at Mampholo ○ Illegal connections need to be attended to ○ Legalise illegal water connections and let them pay ○ Pedestrian crossing bridge needed ○ Blading of communal roads ○ Skip bins ○ Community hall ○ Scholar patrol and crossing for Ekele Primary ○ RDP houses (02 +67+08) and incomplete (10+0+0)
	3.Mohloding	○ Tarring of road from Mohloding to Marutleng ○ Extension of water pipes ○ Reservoiur to be capacitated ○ RDP houses (15) ○ Electricity extension at Mohloding ○ Water pipes to Ngwanabekane and Lewalemolomo schools) ○ Regravelling of roads ○ Blading of communal streets ○ High level bridge needed at Ngwaritsi Mohloding road ○ Tarring of road from Mohloding to Marulaneng ○ High mast light x 3 ○ Skip bins (2) ○ Revival of irrigation canals ○ Road from Moruleng next to water pump be fixed as a matter of urgency
	4.Moshate/ Makgophaneng/Maripana	○ Water reticulation ○ Blading of communal streets ○ RDP houses (02+07+03) ○ Electricity extension at Maripana ○ Fencing of Mapoteng cemetery

		○ Tarring of road from Marutleng to Mohloding ○ Bridge from Marutleng to Maripana ○ Legalise illegal connections ○ Regravelling of internal roads ○ Fencing of new cemetery ○ 06 Skip bins (Moshate, Mohloding and Manare) ○ Building of new classrooms at Mahwetse Secondary ○ Construction of additional reservoiur at Thabeng storage plant
	5.Mabopane/Mandela/ Morareleng	○ Mast lights at Thabampshe cross, Old Moshate tribal office and Masemola clinic ○ Electricity at Mandela section ○ Water reticulation ○ Blading of roads ○ Toilets at Mokalapa cemetery ○ RDP houses (68+0+01) ○ VIP toilets ○ Tarring of road from Moshidi Bottle store to Makhorane cross ○ Regravelling of roads ○ Water pressure valves ○ Network tower
	6.Police station extension	○ Electricity post connections (45) ○ VIP toilets ○ Low level bridge needed at Police station extension called Mmotong Mmapholo extension
	7.Molebeledi	○ Water supply ○ Road from Makataneng (Molebeledi cross) to Mohloding passing all the way to Masehlaneng need to be tarred /regravelled ○ VIP toilets ○ Road from Mohwelere via Magate to Molebeledi need to be tarred ○ RDP houses to indigents ○ ECD centre ○ Community hall ○ Clinic ○ Sports complex ○ Electricity post connections

		○ Three small bridges at Tswetleng ○ Electrification of borehole
28	1.Thabampshe	○ Dithabeng bridge ○ FBE ○ Vodacom network ○ High Mast lights ○ Fencing of cemetery (3) ○ Post office ○ Upgrading and fencing of Sehlale dam ○ Fencing of Sehloaneng wetland ○ Community hall ○ Intervention on all community projects ○ RDP houses (104) ○ Electricity post connections (144) ○ VIP toilets (144)
	2.Tswaing	○ High Mast lights ○ Vodacom network ○ Water supply ○ Skip bin next to clinic ○ Community hall ○ FBE ○ Electricity post connection (60) ○ Regravelling of streets ○ RDP houses (35) ○ VIP toilets (60)
	3.Ga- Maphutha	○ Tarring of road from Ga-Maphutha to Pitgouws dam ○ Water reticulation ○ Fencing of cemetery and toilets ○ High Mast lights ○ FBE ○ RDP houses (08) ○ Community hall ○ Tarring of road from Ga-Maphutha to Mahubitswane ○ VIP toilets (11)includes Mahlakole
	4.Wonderboom	○ Fencing of Mabodibeng wetland ○ Clinic ○ Water supply ○ Electricity post connection (25) ○ High Mast lights ○ Vodacom network ○ Tarring of road to gate one

		○ RDP houses (30) ○ VIP toilets (38)
	5.Maroge	○ Water supply ○ Fencing of wetlands (2) ○ High Mast lights ○ RDP houses (07) ○ Primary school ○ Electricity post connection (277) includes Maphutha ○ FBE ○ Intervention on all community projects ○ VIP toilets (03)
	6.Mahubitswane	○ Mast lights ○ Community hall ○ Vodacom network ○ Water reticulation ○ Electricity post connection (19) ○ RDP houses (10) ○ Skip bin ○ VIP toilets (03)
	7.Mahlakole	○ Fencing of wetlands (2) ○ Water supply ○ High Mast lights ○ Skip bin ○ RDP houses (04) ○ Community hall ○ Intervention on all community projects ○ Incomplete RDP (no roofing)
	8.Vlakplaats	○ Mast lights ○ Fencing of cemetery ○ Vodacom network ○ Water supply ○ Primary school ○ RDP houses (16) ○ Electricity post connections (14) ○ VIP toilets (18)
	9.Mashoto	○ RDP houses (03)
29	1.Malope	○ Tarring of road from Malope to Phokoane ○ Fencing of graveyard ○ Water shortage ○ Clinic

		○ Irrigation scheme funding ○ Water reticulation in Malope new stands ○ Electricity post connection in new stands ○ Street blading ○ Tarring of internal road Malope station via Primary school to main road ○ Mast lights (03)
	2.Molelema	○ Shortage of water ○ Regravelling of church street from ga Sunny complex ○ Tarring of road from Maphutha to Malope ○ Regravelling of Machasdorp road connecting church street ○ Small bridge at Jordan ○ Small bridge between Maphutha cemetery and Machasdorp ○ Funding of Hlabologang bakery ○ Administration Office needed at Khudutseka Primary School ○ Gate at Molelema cemetery ○ Tarring of road to Molelema via moshate-Mapoteng to main road ○ Mast lights (03)
	3.Mahlolwaneng	○ Regravelling of roads ○ Electricity post connection (new stands) 05 ○ Fencing of cemetery ○ Clinic needed ○ Fencing of camp ○ Mahlolwaneng Primary School need new building ○ Mathume high school need new building ○ VIP toilets (42) ○ Bridge behind Piet Gouws dam ○ Tarring of road from Maphutha-Mahlolwaneng to Malope ○ Fencing of cemetery ○ Mast lights (03)
	4.Mashoanyaneng	○ Fencing of cemetery ○ Road from Mashoanyaneng to Pitjaneng to Maraganeng need to be tarred ○ Pay point ○ Water reticulation system ○ Boreholes repair ○ Incomplete RDP houses ○ Clinic ○ Matshele high school need new building

		○ Sushu Primary School need new building ○ Electricity post connections (13) ○ VIP toilets (40) ○ Water drainage system (storm water drainage) ○ Mast lights (02) ○ Skip bin needed
	5.Maraganeng	○ Shortage of water ○ Clinic ○ Regravelling of road ○ Electricity post connections (10) ○ Mast light
	6.Pitjaneng	○ RDP houses (05) ○ Shortage of water ○ Fencing of graveyard ○ Electricity post connections (04) ○ Incomplete RDP houses ○ VIP toilets (04) ○ Mast light
	7.Machasdorp	○ Shortage of water ○ Electricity post connection (16) ○ RDP houses (09) ○ Mast lights (02) ○ Skip bin needed
	8.Mphane	○ Electricity post connection (new stands)78 ○ Shortage of water in new stands ○ Steel tanks to store water ○ Clinic ○ Fencing of camp ○ Irrigation scheme need funding ○ Tarring internal road from main road to Roll Matsimela cafe ○ Fencing of cemetery ○ Blading of streets ○ Regravelling of street to Mampuru Tseka High School and Thabanapitsi Primary School ○ RDP houses (19) ○ Mast lights (02)

	9.Makgwabe	○ Electricity post connections (41) ○ Shortage of water ○ Clinic ○ RDP houses (47) ○ Fencing of camp ○ Maphadime High School need new building ○ VIP toilets (350) ○ Fencing of cemetery ○ Steel tanks for water storage ○ Mast lights (03)
	10.Moji / Sekale / Apel cross	○ RDP houses (210) ○ Electricity post connections (42) ○ VIP toilets (205) ○ Fencing of grave yard (818 sqm) ○ Regravelling of old main road and tarring 2,3km ○ Water reticulation (74) ○ EPWP work ○ 2 mast lights ○ Blading of road to grave yard ○ Blading of Mokgomo sport grounds ○ Upgrading of Apel cross reservoir ○ Community hall ○ Fencing of Moji clinic ○ Blading of Moji sports ground ○ Upgrading of Masemola Stadium by constructing five (5) grand stands ○ Construct new reservoir at Sekale mountain that will supply the entire village wit water
30	1.Krokodile	○ Water supply ○ Mast lights ○ RDP houses (16) ○ Access road from tarred road to Motsatsi ○ Windmill ○ Pay point ○ Clinic ○ Revival of agricultural fields ○ Cleaning of livestock dams
	2.Setlaboswane	○ Mast lights ○ Paving of roads ○ Pay point ○ Fencing of cemetery ○ RDP houses (10)

		○ Electricity post connections (02) ○ VIP toilets (01)
	3.Legotong	○ Tarring of road from Legotong to Mogaladi ○ Access road from Mogaladi to Legotong ○ Access road from Legotong to Makhutso ○ Clinic ○ Fencing of graveyard
	4.Serageng	○ Tarring of road from Motseleope to Mogaladi New stands ○ RDP houses (04) ○ Mast lights ○ Pay points ○ Network (cell phone) ○ Fencing of cemetery
	5.Masanteng	○ Water supply ○ Tarring of road from Mariri dam to Mogaladi tar road ○ Tarring of road from Serageng to Masanteng ○ Fencing of wetland ○ Culberts ○ Mast lights ○ Community hall ○ Tarring of internal streets ○ RDP houses (03) ○ Fencing of cemetery ○ Pay point ○ Clinic ○ Telecommunication mast ○ Incomplete RDP houses (04)
	6.Mogaladi	○ Water supply ○ Pay point ○ Fencing of cemetery ○ Library ○ Windmill ○ Mast lights ○ Access road from Molwetsi Secondary School to Phaahla Moshate ○ Satellite police station ○ RDP houses (17) ○ Electricity post connections (03) ○ VIP toilets (03) ○ Telecommunication mast

		○ Incomplete RDP houses (02)
31	1.Kome	○ Mmotwaneng and Kome main street need to be tarred ○ Road from Ga-Mapurunyane to Kome Ga-Copper need to tarred ○ VIP Toilets needed (35) ○ RDP houses (35) ○ Work opportunities e.g. CWP and EPWP ○ Extension of water pipe to the new stands ○ Community hall ○ Fencing of cemetery ○ Electricity post connection (35) ○ Mamokgasefoka clinic be build
	2.Ntshong	○ RDP houses ○ VIP Toilets ○ Community hall ○ Fencing of cemetery ○ Livestock dams ○ Electricity post connection ○ Tarring of road from Good Hope to Masakeng pay point ○ MTN aerial ○ Work opportunities e.g. CWP and EPWP ○ Regravelling of internal roads
	3.Mmotwaneng	○ Water pipe extension to new stands ○ Community hall ○ Refilling of soil within street of Kome and Mmotwaneng ○ Malope to Phokoane road need to be tarred ○ Mamokga Sefoka clinic ○ Fencing of cemetery ○ Electricity post connection (04) ○ Work opportunities e.g. CWP and EPWP ○ RDP houses (05) ○ VIP toilets (05)
	4.Masakeng	○ RDP houses (21) ○ VIP toilets (20) ○ Community hall ○ Regravelling of internal streets ○ Regravelling of road from Motseleope to Phokoane road ○ Fencing of cemetery ○ Electricity post connection (07) ○ Drilling of water borehole

		○ Small bridge from Mapurunyane (Lebesane bridge)between Motoaneng and Masakeng
	5.Mangwanyane	○ Bridge between Mangwanyane and Good hope ○ RDP houses (50) ○ VIP Toilets (15) ○ Fencing of cemetery ○ Extension of water pipes to new stands ○ Livestock dams ○ Electricity post connection (15) ○ Community hall ○ Pay point ○ Tarring of road from Malope to Phokoane ○ Work opportunities e.g. CWP and EPWP ○ Small bridge from newsstands to Mangwanyane ○ Regravelling of internal streets ○ RDP houses incomplete (03)
	6.Vlakplaas	○ RDP houses (65) ○ VIP toilets (18) ○ Bridge on the road from Vlakplaas to Mantsi cemetery ○ Electricity post connection (20) ○ Tarring of road from Kome to Vlakplaas ○ Tarring of road from Mathapisa to Vlakplaas village ○ Bridge on Mohlarong river ○ Sustainable water supply ○ Supplement of existing RDP houses ○ Construction of bridge from Vlakplats to Manche to the graveyard ○ Community hall ○ Fencing of cemeteries ○ Work opportunities e.g. CWP and EPWP ○ Mamokgasefoka clinic ○ Maintenance of internal roads ○ Mini post office
	7.Eenkantaan	○ Fencing of cemetery ○ Extension of water pipe ○ VIP toilets (95) ○ RDP houses (120) ○ Electricity post connection (95) ○ Skip bins ○ High mast lights ○ Multi-purpose centre

		○ Tarring of road from Mampane Tribal Office to Sehuswane T junction ○ Work opportunities e.g. CWP and EPWP ○ Regravelling of internal roads ○ Livestock dam ○ Drilling water borehole
	8.Motseleope	○ RDP houses (10) ○ VIP toilets (12) ○ Work opportunities e.g. CWP and EPWP ○ Tarring of road from Kome to Motseleope ○ Regravelling of internal roads ○ Extension of water pipe ○ Electricity post connection (07) ○ Mobile clinic ○ Skip bins ○ Bridges (Senyane, Mashikare and Thope ○ Community hall
	9.Makhutso	○ Access road from Eenkantaan to Makhutso need tarring ○ Road from Makhutso to Semahlakole ○ RDP houses (50) ○ High mast lights ○ Extension of water pipe ○ Community hall ○ Work opportunities e.g. CWP and EPWP ○ VIP toilets (10) ○ Pay point ○ Access road from Makhutso to Mogaladi ○ Electricity post connections (40) ○ Bridge between Makhutso and Legotong ○ Mobile post office ○ Skip bin ○ Road from Makhutso to Kome
	10.Semahlakole /Sehuswane	○ Community hall ○ Pay point ○ Regravelling or soil filling ○ Fencing of Semahlakole cemetery ○ Fencing of Sehuswane cemetery ○ Road from Semahlakole water reservoir to Makhutso bridge via Bodimong ○ Water boreholes (03) ○ RDP houses 20 Semahlakole,20 Sehuswane ○ VIP toilets (20)

		○ Water reticulation at Semahlakole and Sehuswane ○ Electricity post connection (20)
	11.Kutopo	○ RDP houses (100) ○ Electricity post connections (13) ○ VIP toilets (153)

CHAPTER 3: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

3.1 Introduction

This chapter provides a situational analysis of the existing trends and conditions in Makhuduthamaga Municipality, in accordance with the requirements of the Municipal Systems Act in developing an IDP.

3.1.1 Geographical Location

The Makhuduthamaga Municipality is a Category B4 municipality that is located within Sekhukhune District Municipality (SDM) of the Limpopo Province. Category B4 municipalities are municipalities which are mainly rural with communal tenure and with, at most, one or two small towns in their area. (COGTA 2009). The Municipality is completely rural in nature, dominated by traditional land ownership and comprises of a land area of approximately 209 695 ha (at a low average density of 1, 3 persons per ha). It is made up of 189 settlements with a population of 340 328 people (Census 2022) and 78 497 households (Census 2022), which amounts to more than 24% of the District 1 336 805 population (Census 2022). Like most rural municipalities in the Republic of South Africa, Makhuduthamaga is characterized by weak economic base, poor infrastructure, major service delivery backlogs, dispersed human settlements and high poverty levels

The Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality is bordered by the Capricorn District in the north, Elias Motsoaledi Local Municipality in the south, Fetakgomo Tubatse Local Municipality in the east, and Ephraim Mogale Local Municipality in the west. It accounts for 16% of the district geographical area and comprises of the central extents of the SDM.

Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality registered voters per wards as at 23 February 2024

WARD NO	NO OF VOTING DISTRICTS	REGISTERED VOTERS
94703001	05	4 033
94703002	05	4 233
94703003	05	4 285
94703004	06	4 620
94703005	05	3 987
94703006	08	3 489
94703007	08	3 489
94703008	07	4 791
94703009	05	5 055
94703010	07	3 771
94703011	06	4 519
94703012	06	4 586
94703013	04	4 410
94703014	05	4 216
94703015	09	3 589
94703016	06	4 562
94703017	06	3 820
94703018	05	4 107
94703019	06	4 943
94703020	06	3 483
94703021	05	3 794
94703022	06	4 372
94703023	08	3 864

94703024	08	4 100
94703025	08	4 160
94703026	07	3 904
94703027	05	3 667
94703028	08	4 090
94703029	07	3 724
94703030	07	3 617
94703031	08	3 674

Source: IEC 2024

MLM Registered Voters Demographic by Age Group and Gender as at 23 February 2024

AGE GROUP	GENDER	NO OF VOTERS	PERCENTAGES
18-19	Male	2 114	1.57%
	Female	2 578	1.89%
20-29	Male	9 586	6,84%
	Female	11 630	8,3%
30-39	Male	12 280	8.76%
	Female	19 134	13, 66%
40-49	Male	10 851	7,74%
	Female	17 276	12,33%
50-59	Male	7 558	5,39%
	Female	13 167	9,4%
60-69	Male	6 337	4,52%
	Female	10 114	7,22%
70-79	Male	3 432	2,45%
	Female	7 537	5,38%

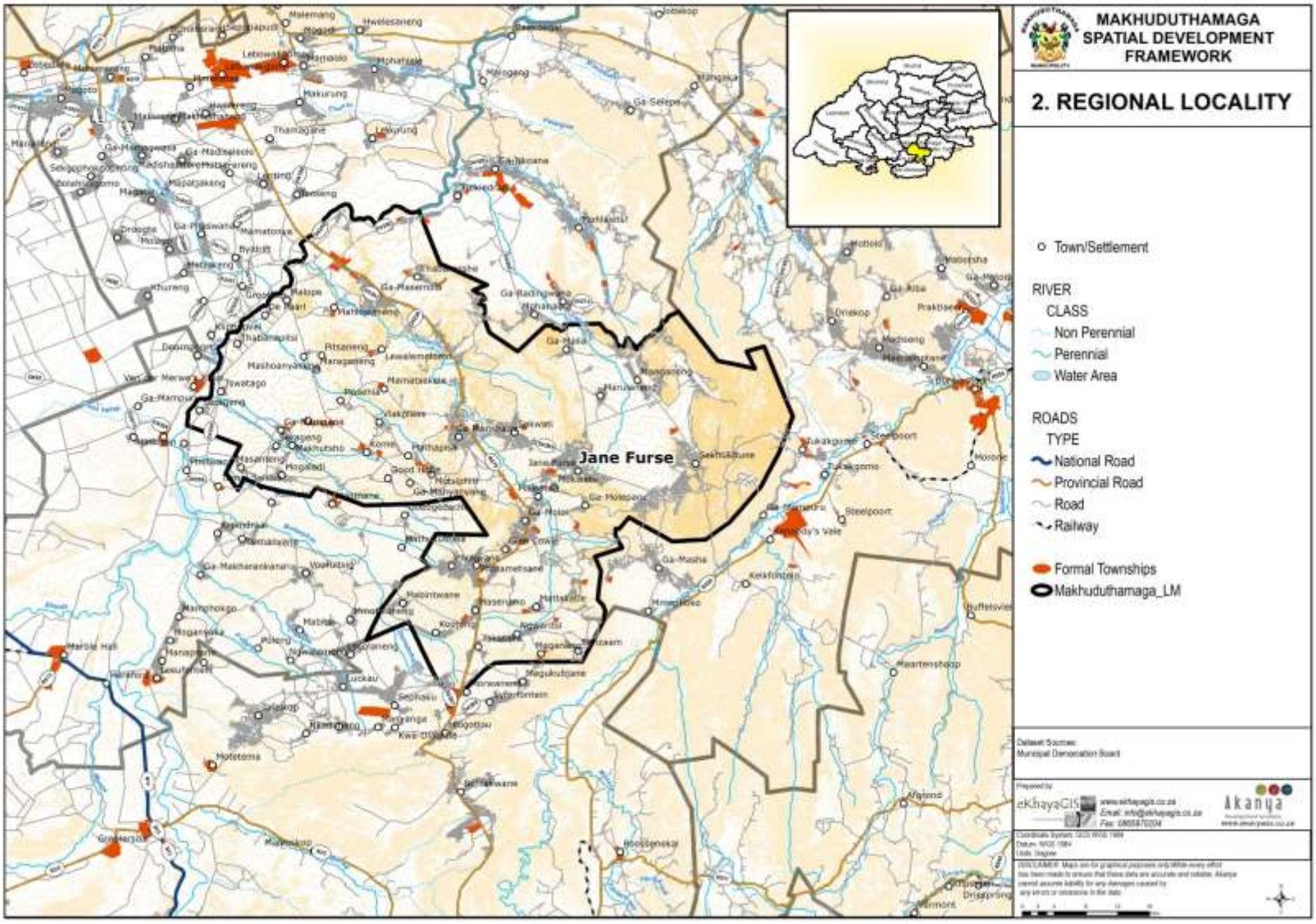
80+	Male	1 533	1%
	Female	4 977	3,55%
OVERALL	**Male**	**53 691**	**38.32%**
	Female	**86 413**	**61.68%**
	TOTAL	**140 104**	**100%**

Source: IEC 2024

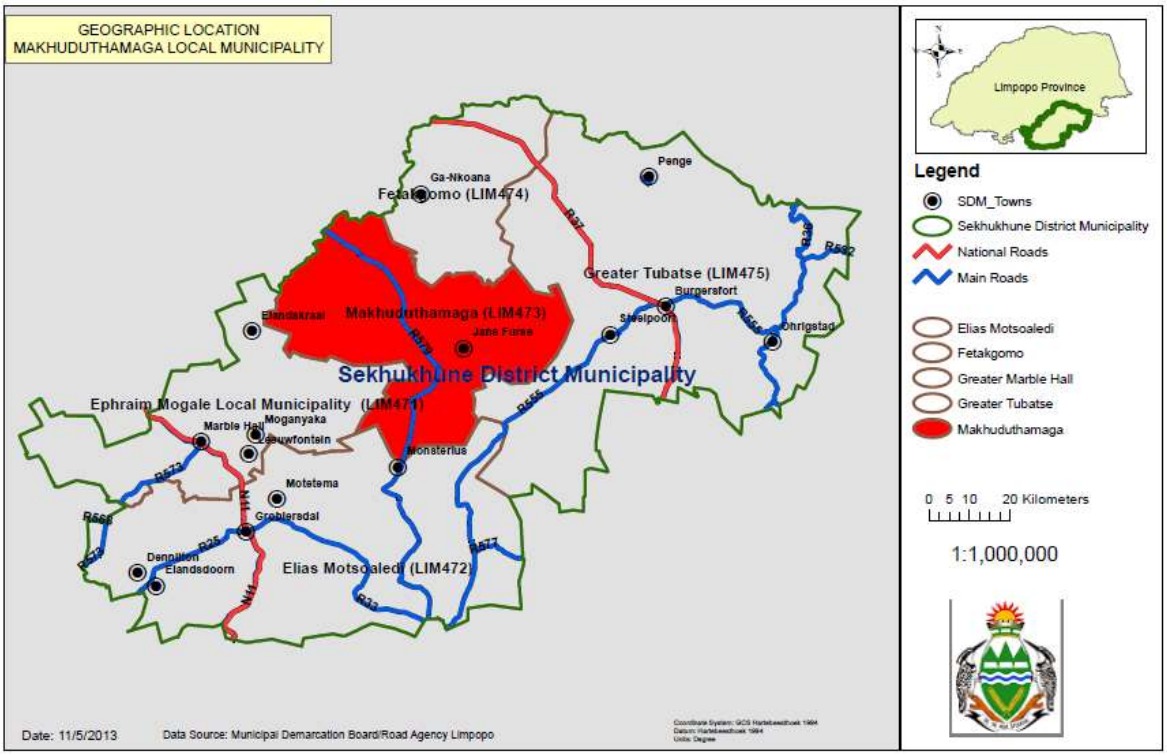
History behind the name

Makhuduthamaga: Literally means “executives”, this was a term used to denote members of the Fetakgomo movement in the 1950s.

Makhuduthamaga Regional Locality Map



Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality Geographic Location



3.1.2 Population Trends

The MLM has a total population of 340 328 and 78 497 households as per Census 2022. It is the second largest municipality in the Sekhukhune District in terms of population figures, with 24% of the District population living in the MLM.

According to Census 2022 figures, the MLM has a fairly young population, with 34.7% being younger than 15 years, 57.3% between 15 and 64 years of age, and only 8% being older than 65. This age spread in the population means that the dependency ratio in the MLM is fairly low, with 74.4% dependents per 100 economically active people. The area population growth was 274 358 in Census 2011 and increased to 283 956 in the Community Survey 2016 and then increased to 340 328 in the Census 2022. However, the number of households have increased from 65 320 households in 2011 to 78 497 households in 2022. This trend is partly due to a decrease in household size (i.e. it could be a sign of households splitting up, resulting in a higher number of households despite very low total population growth). The average household size has increased from 4.2 in 2011 to 4.3 in 2022.A growth in household numbers is significant for planning purposes as each household has needs such as housing and basic services.

Levels of education in the MLM community

Name	Statistics	Percentage
No schooling	28 574	16.4%
Some primary	13 545	7.8%
Completed primary	5 396	3.1%
Some secondary	60 864	34.9%
Grade 12 / Std 10	52 435	30.1%
Higher education	12 026	6.9%
Other	1 586	0.9%

Source: Census 2022

Migration

There is significant out-migration of people from Makhuduthamaga to urban areas for reasons, inter alia: access to better opportunities such as jobs, access to better social amenities and facilities in urban areas such as higher educational facilities, universities, schools, hospitals (better health care services), good roads, water etc.

Table: MLM Distribution of population by age and sex

Age group	Census 2022			
	Male	Male (%)	Female	Female (%)
0-4	21 055	6.2%	21 023	6.2%
5-9	18 843	5.5	19 076	5.6
10-14	19 000	5.6	18 947	5.6
15-19	15 495	4.6	15 209	4.5
20-24	11 110	3.3	11 392	3.3
25-29	11 340	3.3	13 237	3.9
30—34	10 164	3.0	12 441	3.7
35-39	8 902	2.6	11 956	3.5
40-44	7 194	2.1	10 340	3.0

45-49	6 535	1.9	9 576	2.8
50-54	6 068	1.8	8 268	2.4
55-59	5 440	1.6	8 265	2.4
60-64	5 386	1.6	6 840	2.0
65-69	3 977	1.2	5 715	1.7
70-74	2 443	0.7	4 253	1.2
75-79	1 215	0.4	3 744	1.1
80-84	950	0.3	2 002	0.6
85+	648	0.2	2 273	0.7
Total	**155 771**	**45.8%**	**184 557**	**54.2%**

Source: Census 2022

Table: Population by functional age group and sex – 2022

MLM	**Census 2022**	
	Male	**Female**
0-14	58 898	59 046
15-64	87 634	107 524
65+	9 233	17 987
Total	**155 765**	**184 557**

Source: Census 2022

Table: Population growth rates – Census 2011 ,2016 (CS) and Census 2022

2011	**2016 CS**	**2022 Census**
274 358	283 956	340 328

Source: Census 2022

Employment and unemployment profile for Makhuduthamaga

Employed	14 847
Unemployed	66.7%

Source: LEDET 2023

Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality Annual Income levels

Wards	No income	R 1 - R 4800	R 4801 - R 9600	R 9601 - R 19 600	R 19 601 - R 38 200	R 38 201 - R 76 400	R 76 401 - R 153 800	R 153 801 - R 307 600	R 307 601 - R 614 400	R 614 001 - R 1 228 800	R 1 228 801 - R 2 457 600	R 2 457 601 or more
1	206	195	387	597	530	189	115	102	50	12	5	2
2	74	109	227	534	499	153	41	25	5	1	0	0
3	226	194	308	637	587	216	208	139	39	9	4	1
4	255	156	386	452	395	102	41	25	6	1	0	0
5	346	128	284	532	480	154	116	69	23	1	1	3
6	204	131	278	489	502	134	36	16	5	0	1	0
7	185	111	206	386	370	69	35	18	13	2	0	0
8	519	264	517	704	624	257	224	143	50	10	6	5
9	477	177	429	495	429	168	163	145	37	12	4	1
10	275	148	322	374	313	82	50	57	19	0	0	1
11	190	68	182	343	356	149	120	78	27	1	2	2
12	192	142	277	542	557	231	61	30	15	1	2	2
13	321	180	451	633	561	229	121	66	19	5	1	1
14	149	87	181	362	389	138	129	60	22	4	5	3
15	190	88	222	367	412	105	36	34	8	1	0	1
16	219	124	245	412	388	129	61	29	13	0	1	0
17	238	166	386	569	552	120	51	38	17	2	5	2
18	528	197	429	630	593	296	197	110	29	11	1	1
19	208	121	310	569	586	151	63	41	12	1	2	2
20	295	143	206	600	610	176	88	52	24	7	0	3
21	281	157	383	558	540	213	175	134	50	12	6	5
22	268	153	229	445	450	119	40	39	7	3	4	3
23	209	254	333	709	675	151	98	38	20	4	2	4
24	316	120	245	574	468	111	45	44	11	0	2	0
25	252	173	347	610	638	145	63	41	7	4	1	0
26	301	118	261	632	526	146	145	123	48	7	2	9
27	316	153	251	554	529	106	78	51	18	2	2	0
28	493	216	423	755	644	142	105	51	21	2	0	1
29	290	170	251	473	365	72	60	29	12	1	2	2
30	314	132	261	525	472	142	70	35	15	1	2	1
31	232	179	212	573	440	106	26	31	11	0	0	1

Source: Census 2011

People with Disabilities

There are six categories: seeing, hearing, self-care, communication, walking and remembering

1. Seeing

Age Group	No difficulty		Some difficulty		A lot of difficulty		Cannot do at all		Do not know		Cannot yet be determined		Grand Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
00 – 04	10925	10892	201	140	35	37	187	170	60	59	7230	6929	36866
05 – 09	16080	16178	355	253	51	38	18	15	4	9	-	-	33001
10 – 14	15645	14664	349	299	57	37	18	11	3	2	-	-	31085
15 – 19	15855	15284	327	331	36	39	11	5	2	-	-	-	31890
20 – 24	10476	11684	242	290	41	36	7	14	6	1	-	-	22796
25 – 29	6701	9930	174	313	17	26	5	6	1	2	-	-	17174
30 – 34	4900	8216	139	303	22	38	9	10	1	1	-	-	13639
35 – 39	4216	7422	149	324	21	33	8	12	-	3	-	-	12187
40 – 44	3720	6440	197	463	24	50	8	3	2	-	-	-	10908
45 – 49	3120	5833	296	767	39	89	11	4	1	1	-	-	10160
50 – 54	2689	4690	358	850	53	98	10	13	-	6	-	-	8767
55 – 59	2553	4338	427	760	58	111	9	6	1	2	-	-	8265
60 – 64	2254	4025	422	749	74	95	12	16	-	4	-	-	7651
65 – 69	1546	3758	374	870	62	129	17	17	2	2	-	-	6777
70 – 74	1554	2461	423	792	90	169	19	27	1	3	-	-	5540
75 – 79	727	1586	249	696	68	162	21	29	-	4	-	-	3542
80 – 84	471	1237	226	653	67	168	18	44	2	4	-	-	2890
85+	342	1064	205	622	64	235	26	74	2	9	-	-	2643
Total	**103772**	**129700**	**5114**	**9474**	**881**	**1589**	**411**	**476**	**90**	**114**	**7230**	**6929**	**265781**

2. Hearing

Age Group	No difficulty		Some difficulty		A lot of difficulty		Cannot do at all		Do not know		Cannot yet be determined		Grand Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
00 – 04	10749	10742	327	284	73	72	288	225	90	76	7102	6861	36890
05 – 09	16182	16154	285	275	50	41	20	13	6	7	-	-	33034
10 – 14	15820	14837	188	173	34	24	17	6	5	2	-	-	31108
15 – 19	16009	15393	181	202	22	29	11	10	1	2	-	-	31859
20 – 24	10662	11882	115	130	17	23	5	8	-	4	-	-	22846
25 – 29	6795	10143	82	117	8	24	3	12	1	1	-	-	17188
30 – 34	4981	8433	70	126	13	19	5	6	1	-	-	-	13653
35 – 39	4295	7639	84	125	18	19	4	5	-	2	-	-	12191
40 – 44	3831	6787	87	125	18	22	7	1	1	-	-	-	10877
45 – 49	3330	6493	87	177	14	27	2	3	-	-	-	-	10133
50 – 54	3000	5392	93	203	15	33	2	10	-	1	-	-	8749
55 – 59	2917	4935	106	228	22	37	7	4	-	1	-	-	8258
60 – 64	2623	4585	113	273	18	27	2	3	-	-	-	-	7645

65 – 69	1858	4319	122	413	19	51	4	5	-	-	-	-	6792
70 – 74	1864	2975	177	392	35	81	10	14	-	3	-	-	5550
75 – 79	927	1960	105	399	30	93	5	11	-	1	-	-	3531
80 – 84	632	1562	119	421	29	115	3	15	1	1	-	-	2898
85+	467	1306	136	488	39	173	3	27	1	5	-	-	2646
Grand Total	**106943**	**135538**	**2477**	**4551**	**474**	**910**	**399**	**377**	**108**	**108**	**7102**	**6861**	**265848**

3. Self-care

Age Group	No difficulty		Some difficulty		A lot of difficulty		Cannot do at all		Do not know		Cannot yet be determined		Grand Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
00 – 04	-	-	-	-	-	-	4402	4260	602	649	13750	13409	37073
05 – 09	8435	8441	2044	2085	1313	1323	1515	1430	235	218	3047	3029	33115
10 – 14	14760	13963	788	682	238	154	238	166	35	31	-	-	31054
15 – 19	15967	15412	126	110	46	39	39	48	11	9	-	-	31806
20 – 24	10658	11896	61	65	34	24	23	20	3	1	-	-	22786
25 – 29	6832	10166	35	66	11	12	26	12	2	3	-	-	17167
30 – 34	4991	8442	34	56	15	14	16	18	3	3	-	-	13593
35 – 39	4300	7704	52	44	22	13	20	13	-	5	-	-	12173
40 – 44	3857	6878	32	27	18	14	16	16	3	2	-	-	10864
45 – 49	3366	6590	48	46	21	22	10	9	-	2	-	-	10114
50 – 54	3014	5543	56	53	13	21	20	15	3	-	-	-	8739
55 – 59	2960	5082	46	70	23	27	19	9	1	2	-	-	8239
60 – 64	2662	4707	45	104	21	23	21	20	4	4	-	-	7613
65 – 69	1916	4542	55	130	12	35	15	34	3	4	-	-	6746
70 – 74	1936	3150	90	202	29	62	17	32	-	3	-	-	5521
75 – 79	946	2102	68	232	21	77	17	56	3	3	-	-	3526
80 – 84	638	1637	84	257	34	112	23	91	1	7	-	-	2885
85+	465	1259	97	353	49	212	26	155	3	23	-	-	2642
Grand Total	**87702**	**117513**	**3760**	**4583**	**1920**	**2185**	**6464**	**6404**	**914**	**972**	**16797**	**16438**	**265653**

4. Communication

Age Group	No difficulty		Some difficulty		A lot of difficulty		Cannot do at all		Do not know		Cannot yet be determined		Grand Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
00 – 04	7422	7395	1542	1505	736	704	1180	1143	295	315	7501	7183	36921
05 – 09	15416	15380	648	664	242	205	94	98	47	39	53	61	32946
10 – 14	15786	14752	122	114	54	43	47	38	12	9	-	-	30976
15 – 19	16068	15527	80	67	21	22	22	17	5	3	-	-	31832
20 – 24	10690	11928	47	44	21	14	16	27	-	7	-	-	22794
25 – 29	6835	10206	33	41	11	18	8	16	4	1	-	-	17173
30 – 34	5008	8500	41	29	10	11	15	11	-	-	-	-	13625
35 – 39	4315	7732	42	36	16	9	16	12	3	3	-	-	12186

40 – 44	3867	6893	33	22	11	12	8	8	3	1	-	-	10858
45 – 49	3383	6627	36	32	19	20	6	9	-	1	-	-	10134
50 – 54	3056	5553	27	39	13	19	13	7	-	-	-	-	8727
55 – 59	2995	5145	22	44	14	13	4	3	-	1	-	-	8241
60 – 64	2700	4802	39	62	7	14	4	3	-	-	-	-	7632
65 – 69	1955	4673	30	77	3	18	3	6	-	1	-	-	6766
70 – 74	2028	3291	39	119	10	23	5	16	1	4	-	-	5537
75 – 79	1026	2315	31	122	5	17	3	10	-	3	-	-	3532
80 – 84	731	1931	34	124	9	41	1	5	-	1	-	-	2878
85+	577	1739	49	198	12	47	3	15	-	6	-	-	2646
Grand Total	**103859**	**134388**	**2895**	**3339**	**1215**	**1251**	**1450**	**1444**	**371**	**396**	**7554**	**7243**	**265404**

5. Walking

Age Group	No difficulty		Some difficulty		A lot of difficulty		Cannot do at all		Do not know		Cannot yet be determined		Grand Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
00 – 04	9921	9854	452	426	172	156	935	870	170	152	7048	6795	36949
05 – 09	16211	16147	190	219	62	66	52	38	10	11	49	55	33110
10 – 14	15976	14957	66	66	19	12	36	26	5	4	-	-	31168
15 – 19	16164	15606	64	62	20	19	19	21	4	1	-	-	31981
20 – 24	10735	11948	48	51	14	19	9	14	-	-	-	-	22839
25 – 29	6858	10212	35	72	12	20	9	13	2	-	-	-	17235
30 – 34	5010	8486	56	64	14	19	7	10	-	4	-	-	13670
35 – 39	4321	7697	60	90	24	20	9	11	1	1	-	-	12234
40 – 44	3828	6819	67	99	23	21	8	9	2	-	-	-	10875
45 – 49	3341	6479	89	181	30	27	6	7	-	2	-	-	10162
50 – 54	2966	5409	118	204	31	43	5	10	-	1	-	-	8787
55 – 59	2850	4832	147	285	48	81	7	6	1	2	-	-	8259
60 – 64	2539	4437	164	360	38	67	14	12	-	1	-	-	7632
65 – 69	1800	4237	156	409	35	124	10	17	-	1	-	-	6790
70 – 74	1796	2841	219	475	67	135	6	15	-	2	-	-	5557
75 – 79	867	1836	157	461	32	148	11	29	1	3	-	-	3544
80 – 84	567	1443	160	474	45	162	12	35	-	2	-	-	2899
85+	396	1158	168	536	64	235	12	74	2	12	-	-	2658
Grand Total	**106147**	**134399**	**2416**	**4533**	**750**	**1372**	**1167**	**1218**	**199**	**201**	**7096**	**6850**	**266347**

6. Remembering / Concentration

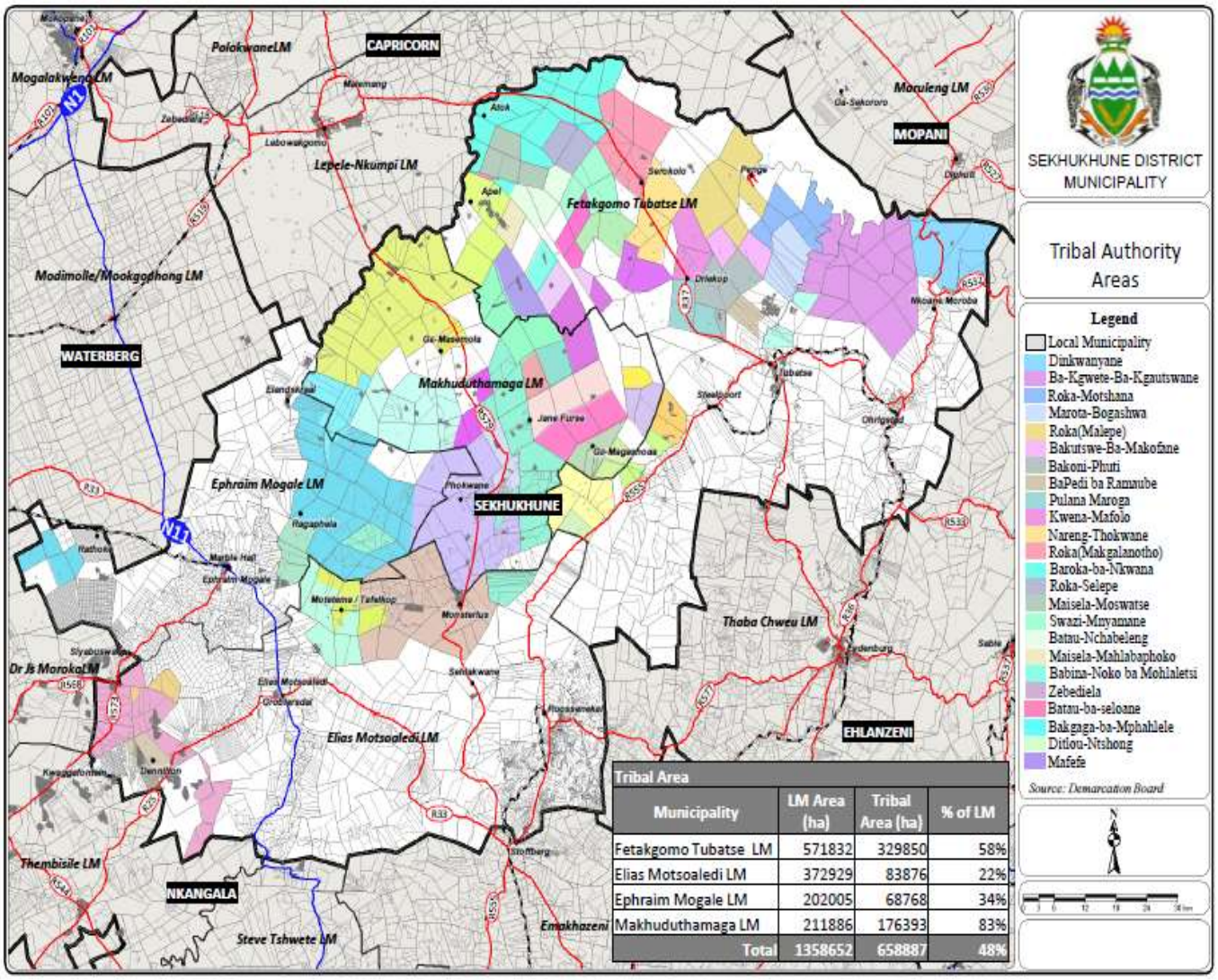
Age Group	No difficulty		Some difficulty		A lot of difficulty		Cannot do at all		Do not know		Cannot yet be determined		Grand Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
00 – 04	5765	5668	1719	1694	1171	1122	1614	1549	350	386	8125	7882	37044
05 – 09	14103	14059	1474	1460	550	559	186	205	67	51	210	179	33103
10 – 14	15725	14783	249	189	83	45	49	40	14	3	-	-	31179
15 – 19	16085	15530	117	116	37	33	15	18	10	3	-	-	31963

20 – 24	10676	11946	65	66	38	17	16	16	3	2	-	-	22843
25 – 29	6830	10207	59	63	27	29	10	10	3	-	-	-	17240
30 – 34	4978	8491	48	59	37	28	17	13	2	3	-	-	13676
35 – 39	4286	7688	70	70	35	24	12	11	1	2	-	-	12200
40 – 44	3841	6843	54	70	23	13	9	14	3	-	-	-	10871
45 – 49	3357	6538	70	110	28	26	2	5	-	4	-	-	10139
50 – 54	3021	5500	60	120	22	31	12	5	-	-	-	-	8771
55 – 59	2952	5040	71	154	20	29	7	10	3	2	-	-	8288
60 – 64	2651	4638	87	200	13	35	2	6	2	2	-	-	7637
65 – 69	1908	4467	87	247	12	45	3	13	1	2	-	-	6784
70 – 74	1941	3100	117	283	22	65	6	12	-	4	-	-	5551
75 – 79	963	2082	78	302	18	76	4	16	-	2	-	-	3541
80 – 84	669	1661	83	314	27	113	3	22	-	4	-	-	2896
85+	516	1369	95	398	31	185	6	38	1	10	-	-	2648
Grand Total	**100266**	**129608**	**4602**	**5914**	**2194**	**2473**	**1975**	**2005**	**461**	**482**	**8335**	**8060**	**266374**

3.2 KPA 1: SPATIAL RATIONALE

Land ownership is predominantly under the South African Development Trust but under the custodianship of local traditional authorities. The land under traditional leadership totals 176 393 ha which accounts for 83% of all land in the municipality. The municipality own hectors of land where Jane Furse and Moji RDP houses were built since 1996.

Map showing Traditional authorities land per Municipality in the District



3.2.1 Land use

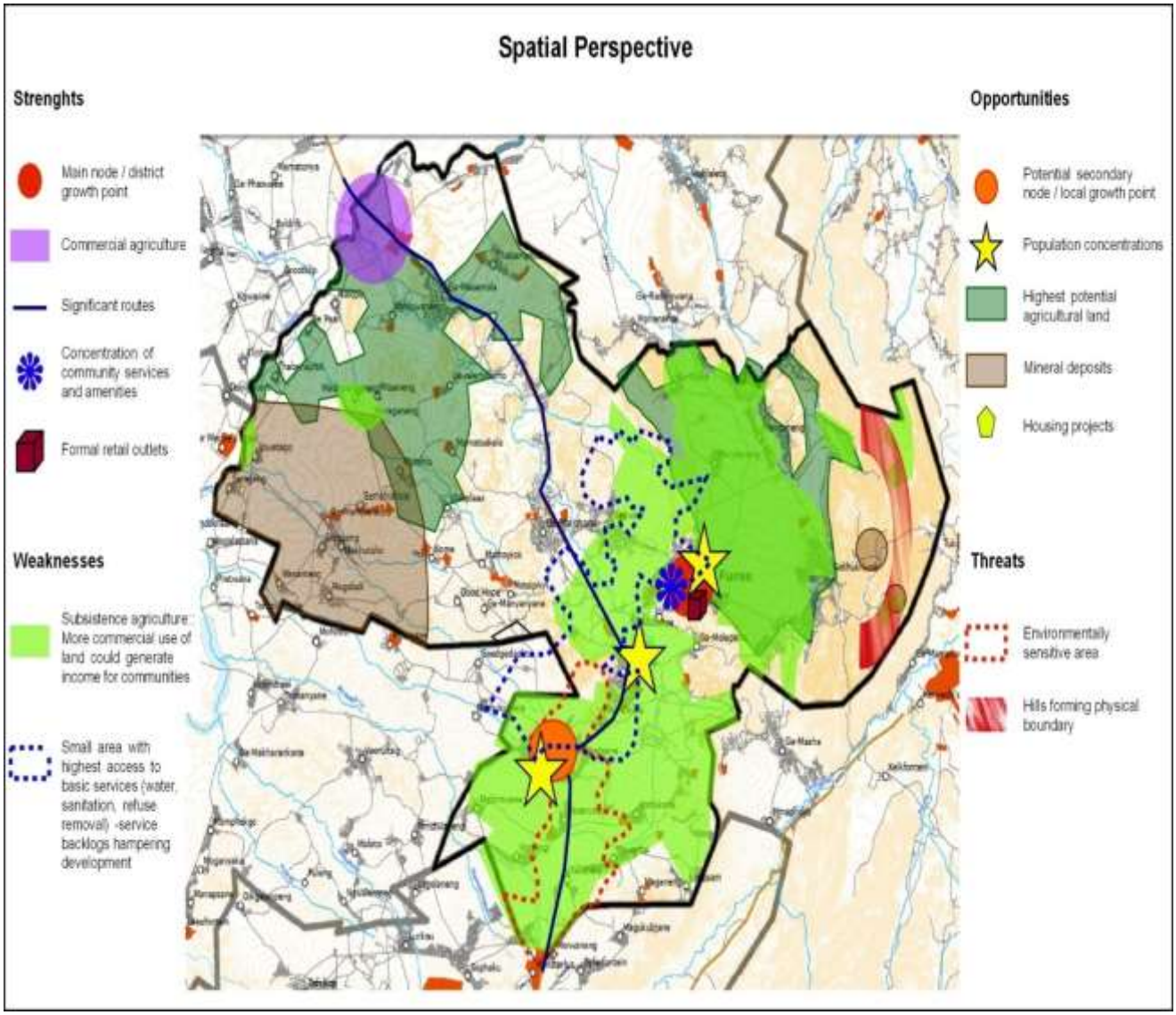
Land use within Makhuduthamaga is characterized by a mixed use of subsistence farming and residential uses. The land issue is potentially a source of tension in the area. There is a latent tension between the traditional (tribal council) and modern (legalized) land use management systems. There is also a number of competing land claims in the area, which have not been resolved by the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform as yet. Land restitution has the potential to alter the spatial pattern and to contribute significantly in agriculture development and job creation. Many people would obtain access to land that could result in improved living standards and quality of life.

The Makhuduthamaga villages are characterized by poor accessibility, low density and large distances between settlements. This makes it challenging for the municipality to provide the required infrastructure and basic services. Lack of coordination between the Municipality, traditional authorities and the provincial Department of Cooperative, Human Settlement and Traditional Affairs (COGHSTA) has resulted in unplanned residential development taking place in the area.

Some of the key challenges facing the municipality include, inter alia:

- Uncertainty about the status of land ownership especially with reference to state and tribal land prohibits future development and investments.
- Unresolved and competing land claims in the area threaten to destabilize future development.
- Competing land uses (i.e. mining and agriculture, commercial, etc.) may cause spatial, social, environmental and economic constraints in future.
- Lack of environmental management
- Communal land use management
- Sprawled development
- Lack of adequate water to supply all settlements

Map showing the Spatial Perspective of the municipality



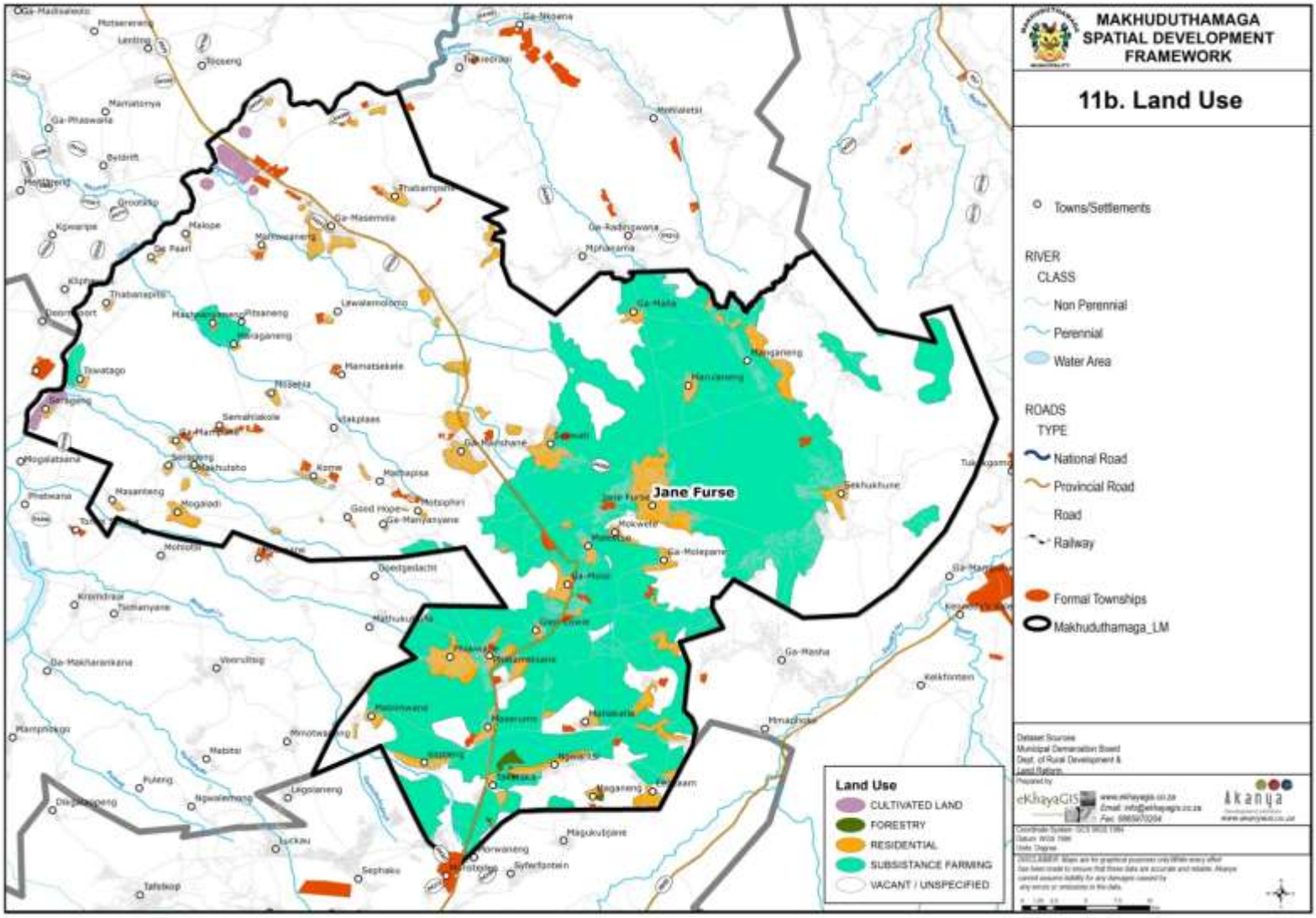
3.2.2 Macro land use and Municipal Planning

Land Use	Size(Ha)	Total (Ha)
Irrigation farms	2719	
Game farms	0	
Other Arable /Grazing	177748	
Sub-total Agriculture		180467
Nature Reserves		0

Settlement/Towns		29228
Other		0
Total		209695

Source: Genis, Geographic and Environmental Systems

The Municipality does not have a Zoning Scheme. A process has been embarked upon to develop an integrated zoning policy. The first phase will consist of the Jane Furse regeneration and the development of a zoning mapping system.



3.2.3 Growth/ Nodal points and hierarchy of settlement

Settlement Growth

Settlement type	Settlements	Description	Development
First order settlements and housing focus areas	Ga-Marishane, Ga-Masemola, Ga-Moloi, Ga-Phaahla, Ga-Ra-Ntobeng, Glen Cowie, Jane Furse,Kopjeng,Malaita,Maletse,Maserumole,Matlakatle, Mohlarekoma,Mohwelere, Mokwete,Nebo,Ngwaritsi, Phatametsane,Phokwane, Sekwati, Takataka	This is the cluster of settlements located around the main node of Jane Furse. This is one of the most accessible areas in the MLM due to its close location to the R579 and three district routes, and has the largest concentration of services and facilities. One of the main population concentrations. Identified as the municipal growth point in District planning, the highest order node in the MLM	**Growth**: The settlements abutting the Jane Furse node will come under increased pressure for development with growth direction probably along the D2219, D4828 and D4190.These areas need to be formalised to ensure sustainable growth. Intensification, infill and densification should occur within the Jane Furse nodal boundary. The growth abutting the R579 ought to be managed in terms of the planning for the R579 corridor, the Growth focus area and the Apel Cross and Glen Cowie nodes. **Accessibility**: Provide public transport facilities along the D2219, D4828, and D4190 routes. This include pedestrian amenities at stops e.g. shade or shelters, lighting, sidewalks etc. **Economic activities**: The main economic activities need to be focused in the Jane Furse node with settlements' services e.g. convenience stores, hair dressers etc. to be provided in the settlements surrounding the node. Economic activities should preferably be clustered as per the strategic local development framework **Social and community facilities**: High level regional type facilities to be provided in the Jane Furse node with community and mobile service provided in the surrounding

			settlements preferably at or close to transport facilities. Existing school sites can also be used to cluster community facilities. This clustering will also assist with the accommodation of markets or sales points (e.g. pension day markets) at accessible points.
Second order settlements and housing infill and consolidation area	Ga-Mashegwana, Ga-Mogashoa, Manganeng, Schoonord,Tsatane	These areas are clustered around the D4226 and D4241 routes. It is served by Magnet heights and Schoonoord services nodes	**Growth**: Growth of these settlements will be stable with no economic activity to drive migration. The economic base is very narrow and the sprawl of settlements need to be prohibited in order to support in fill and densification as means of creating economies of scale for the two service nodes. The escarpment area to the east should be protected against further intrusion of residential development. **Accessibility**: Provide public transport facilities in the nodes and along the D4226 and D4241 routes. This include pedestrian amenities at stops e.g. shades or shelters, lighting, sidewalks etc. Local collector streets need to be tarred. **Economic activities**: The main economic activities need to be focused in the two nodes and including settlements' services e.g. convenience stores, hair dressers etc. The are government services that can support the development of administrative type businesses **Social and community facilities**: Existing facilities ought to be maintained. Existing school sites can also be used to cluster

			community facilities. This clustering will also assist with the accommodation of markets or sales points (e.g. pension day markets)at accessible points
Third order settlements	Ga-Maila,Ga-Malaka,Ga-Mampane,Ga-Masemola,Ga-Molepane,Ga-Phala,Ga-Sefoka,Good Hope,Kome,Kopjeng, Makhutso,Malope, Mamohlakane,Manganeng, Marulaneng,Masanteng, Masehlaneng,Matlakatle, Makgwabe,Mmotwaneng, Mogaladi,Mohlarekoma, Mohwelere,Ngwaritsi, Ntwelemushi,Patantshwane, Sehuswane,Serageng, Thabanapitsi,Thoto,Tsatane, Tswaing,Tswatago	Relatively more isolated / inaccessible in local context than other settlements types. No strong local nodes at present. These settlements are scattered with fragmented configurations that do not support viable service provision. Service provision will be expensive if a full package of services is to be provided	**Growth**: Growth of these settlements will be limited with no economic activity to drive in migration. The economic base is very narrow and the sprawl of settlements need to be prohibited in order to create limited economy of scale of small scale and convenience type of businesses. **Accessibility**: Provide public transport facilities in the nodes and along the 4310, D4150, D4100 and D4480 routes. This includes pedestrian amenities at stops e.g. shade or shelters. Local collector streets need to be tarred. **Economic activities**: The main economic activities need to be focused at intersections with the D4310, D4150, D4100 and D4480 routes e.g. convenience stores, hair dressers etc. **Social and community facilities**: Existing facilities ought to be maintained. Existing school sites can also be used to cluster community facilities. This clustering will also assist with the accommodation of markets or sales points (e.g. pension day markets)at accessible points

Source: MLM Reviewed SDF 2021/2022

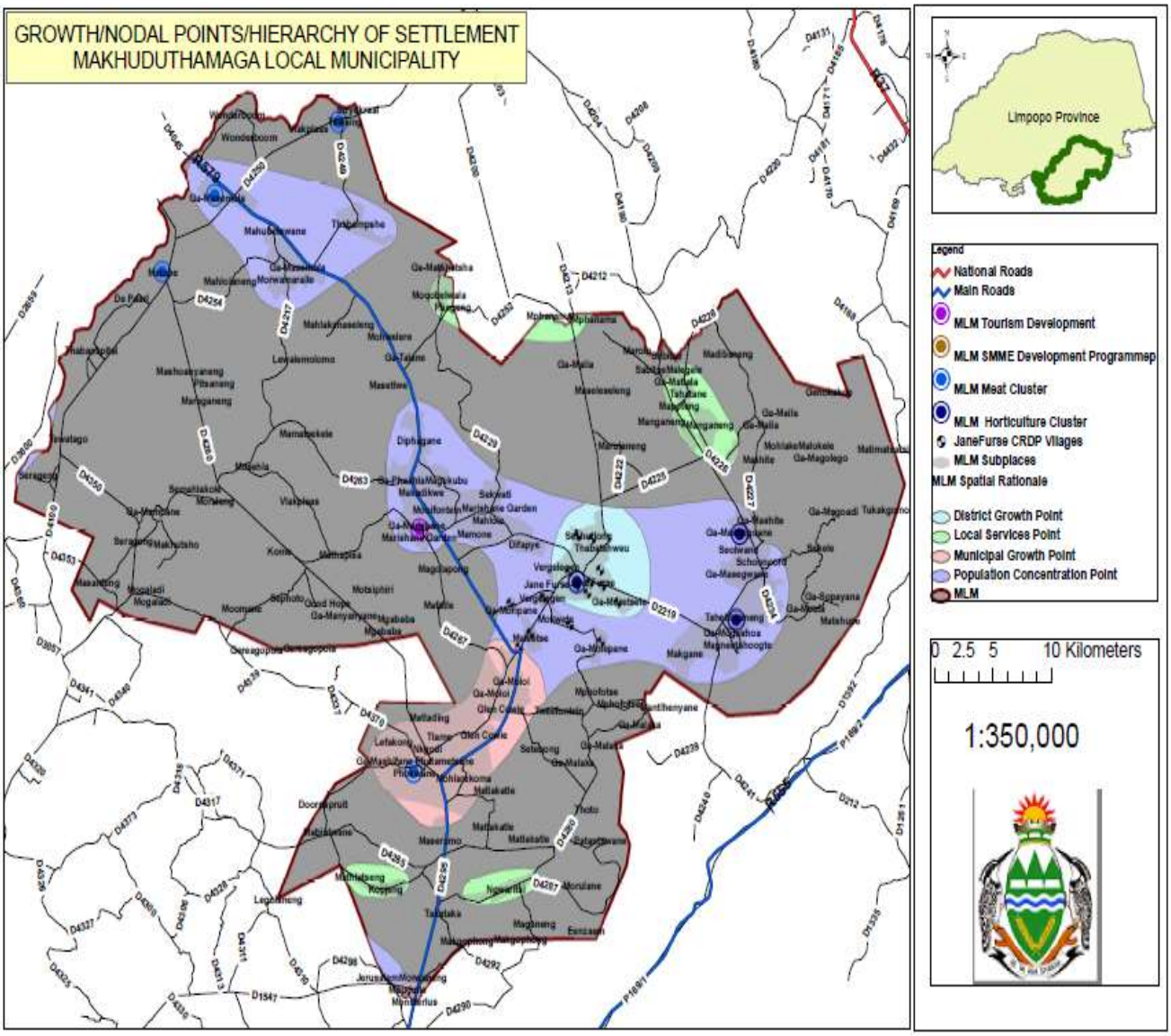
The table below identifies the nodal points and hierarchy of settlements

Nodal Points and Hierarchy of Settlements

Classification	**Function**
Jane Furse Primary growth point	• Provides a mix of activities • Centre of business and services for the immediate district • Promote pedestrian friendly environment • Accommodate public transport facilities and adequate parking
Apel Cross and Glen Cowie Secondary nodes	• Centre of business and services for the immediate district • Promote pedestrian friendly environment • Accommodate public transport facilities and adequate parking • Address illegal access points and put in place an appropriate road network • Location of community related services
Local Services nodes: o Vierfontein / Takataka o Moratiwa o Tshehlwaneng / Magnet Heights o Phokoane o Schoonoord	• Centre of local business and services for immediate community • Accommodate public transport facilities and adequate parking • Address illegal access points and put in place and appropriate road network • Location for temporary or movable community related services if permanent services are not available
Manufacturing, commercial areas	• There is currently no area earmarked for manufacturing or industrial uses. Manufacturing and commercial areas ought to include small scale and clean manufacturing, processing warehousing and supporting facilities, transport companies, and offices. Where possible, developments need to seek to minimize waste generation, energy use and other environmental impacts
Apel cross Agric-Node	• The focus is on agriculture production and processing • Operations and production should however comply with environmental friendly practices • Provide good transport facilities and promote regional transport services • Provide accommodation and residential opportunities
Future nodes	• There is an opportunity to develop a future nodal points that can serve the proposed development focus area

Source: MLM Reviewed SDF 2021/2022

MLM Map showing Growth / Nodal points / Hierarchy of Settlement



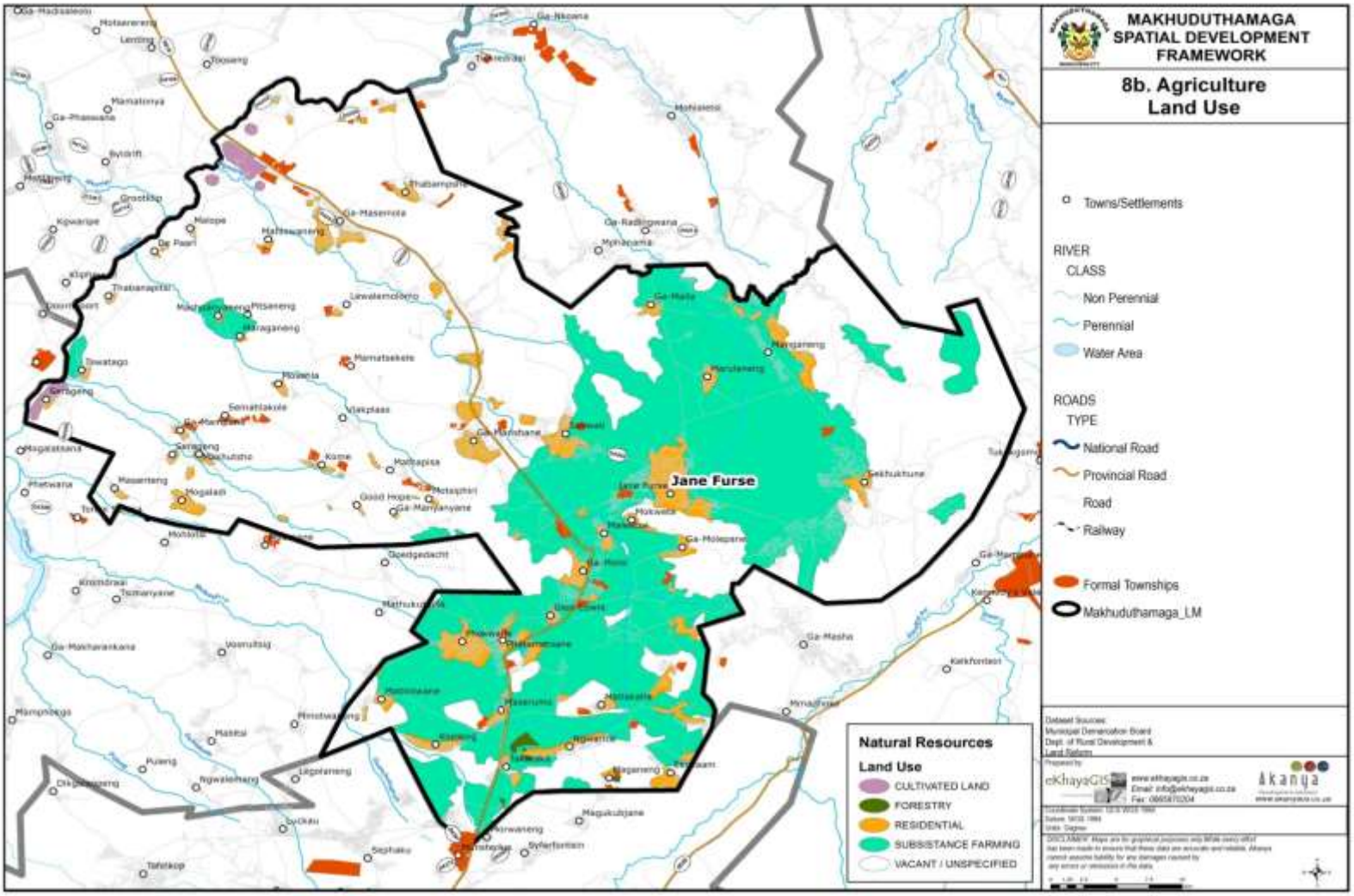
Land Capability in Makhuduthamaga

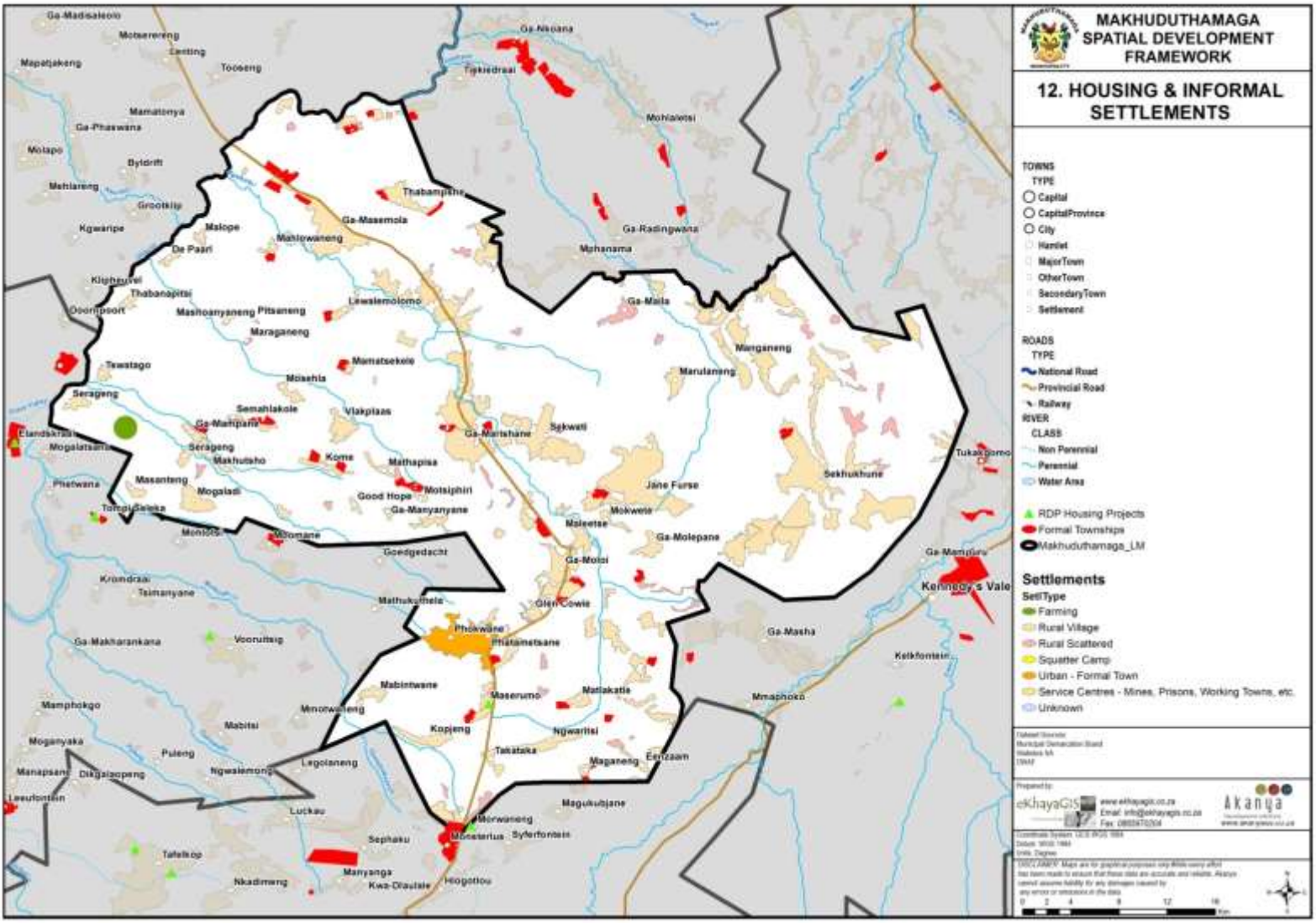
Land Capability in Makhuduthamaga is divided into three parts which are shown below

High Potential Arable Land	Marginal Potential Arable Land	Moderate Potential Arable Land
Grains: The area has higher rainfall and is most suitable for rain fed maize production. These includes all the villages in Leolo and the villages along the NEBO maize belt	Irrigation schemes along Oliphant's river (though none of them is operational currently) Vegetable crops Ga Masemola and around Schoonoord	Sorghum is produced in these areas which include the low lying areas of Schoonoord, Ga Masemola and Diphagane, Phaahla towards Mamone and Madibong, Moretsele, Makgane.

Source: Department of Agriculture and Rural Development 2023

Map showing areas used for Agricultural Purposes within Makhuduthamaga





3.2.4 Current land claims in Makhuduthamaga municipal area

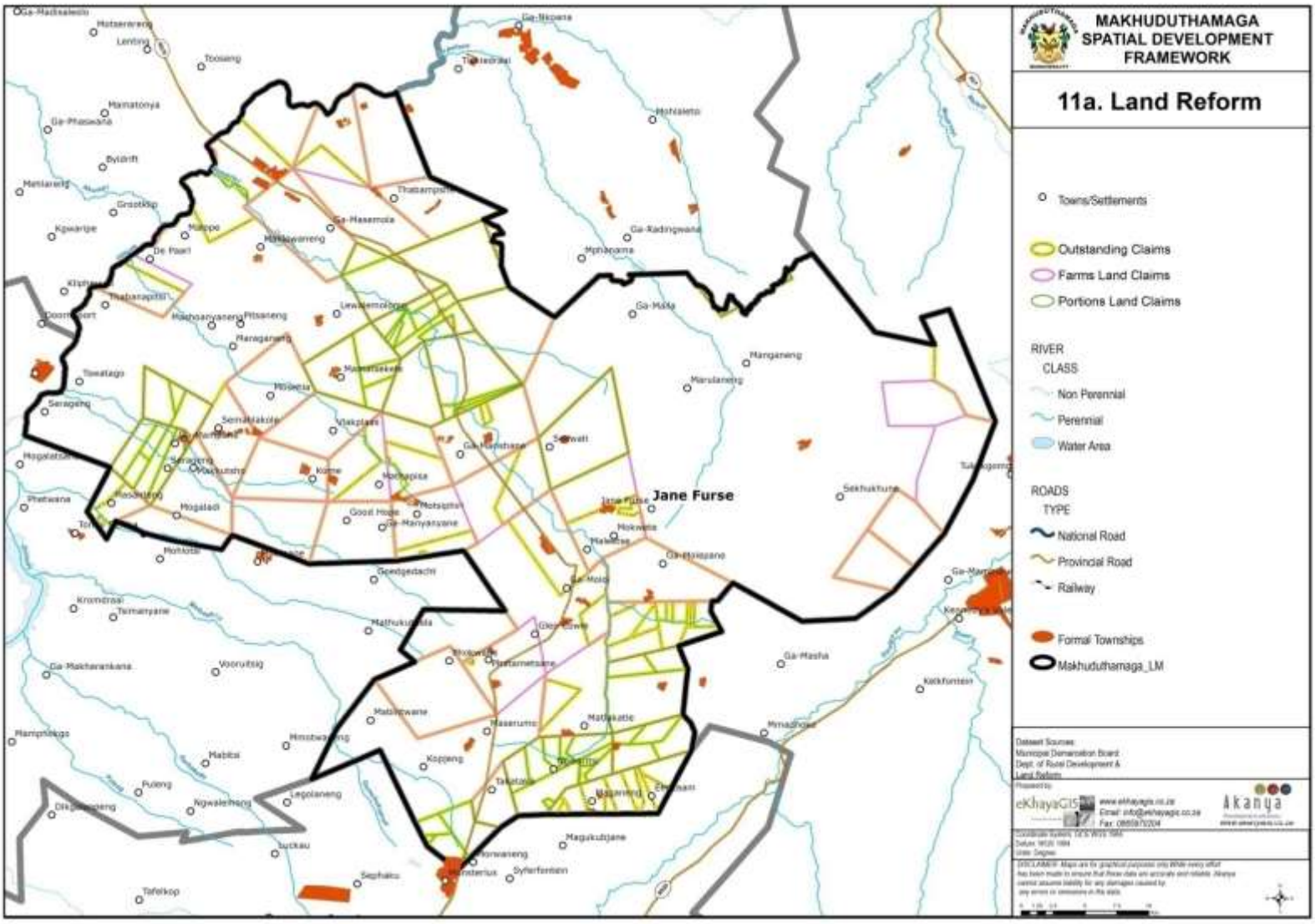
A total of 622 565 ha of land is subject to land claims in Sekhukhune.i.e. (1897 claims lodged)

This represents about 46% of the total area of the SDM.

Makhuduthamaga land claim status

Lodged	Settled	Outstanding	No of beneficiaries benefitted	Hectares settled	Financial compensation paid
175	136	39	408	89 347ha	R32,5M

Source: Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development 2024


MAKHUDUTHAMAGA
SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT
FRAMEWORK
11a. Land Reform
Towns/Settlements
Outstanding Claims
Farms Land Claims
Portions Land Claims
RIVER
CLASS
Non Perennial
Perennial
Water Area
ROADS
TYPE
National Road
Provincial Road
Railway
Formal Townships
Makhuduthamaga_LM
Jane Furse
Dataset Sources:
Municipal Demarcation Board
Dept. of Rural Development &
Land Reform
Prepared by:
eKhayaGIS
Akanya
Datum: WGS 1984
Units: Degrees
DISCLAIMER: Maps are for graphical purposes only. While every effort
has been made to ensure that these data are accurate and reliable, Akanya
cannot assume liability for any damages caused by
any errors or omissions in the data.

MLM tenure status and population group of head of household					
	Black African	**Coloured**	**Indian or Asian**	**White**	**Other**
Rented	2909	9	57	13	47
Owned but not yet paid off	2250	1	3	-	3
Occupied rent free	12604	1	2	11	18
Owned and fully paid off	4422	7	20	24	21
Other	2983	2	-	1	1

Source: Census 2011

Demarcated sites within Makhuduthamaga villages since 2003

Village/area	**Number of sites/Erven allocated**	**Year of Demarcation**
1. Krokodel	210 Site + 2 Parks = 211	August/October 2003
2. Mamatjekele	218 Erven + 6 Parks = 224	August 2004
3. Mohloding Ext 1	194 Erven + 6 Parks = 200	February 2004
4. Marishane	201 Erven + 4 Parks = 205	April 2004
5. Masemola	88 Erven + 1 Park = 89	August 2004
6. Tswaing	207 Erven	January & February 2004
7. Tjatane	300 Erven	April 2004
8. Sehuswane	208 Erven + 1 Park = 209	March 2004
9. Tisane	300 Erven	April & June 2004
10. Ga –Maboki	256 Erven + 5 Parks = 261	August 2007
11. Kgarethuthu Ext 1	405 Erven + 9 Parks = 414	October 2006 &June 2007
12. Ga Masemola (Apel Cross)	509 Erven + 2 Parks = 512	October 2009
13. Mohlarekoma	500 Erven	2010/2011
14. Makgane	1000 Erven	2013/2014- 2014/2015
15. Manganeng	1000	2015/16-2016/17

16. Mohlarekoma Ext	500	2015/16-2016/17

Source: COGHSTA, 2018

Sites demarcated in 2018 to 2021

Village or area	Number of stands	Year of demarcation
Maila Mapitsane	452	2018/2019,2019/2020
Maila Segolo	512	2019/2020,2020/2021

Source: MLM Spatial Planning Division 2023

Township applications approved

Municipality	Financial year		
	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017
Makhuduthamaga	-	Ga-Masemola - Apel Cross	-

Source: Department of Cooperative governance, human settlements and traditional affairs (COGHSTA)

3.2.5 Illegal Occupation of Land (land invasion)

The Municipality is experiencing challenges of illegal occupation of land especially in Jane Furse Central Business District, along the R579 road reserve, and at the Jane Furse and Moji Integrated Human Settlements. The other major challenge relates to street advertising that is done without taking into account other National and Provincial Legislation.

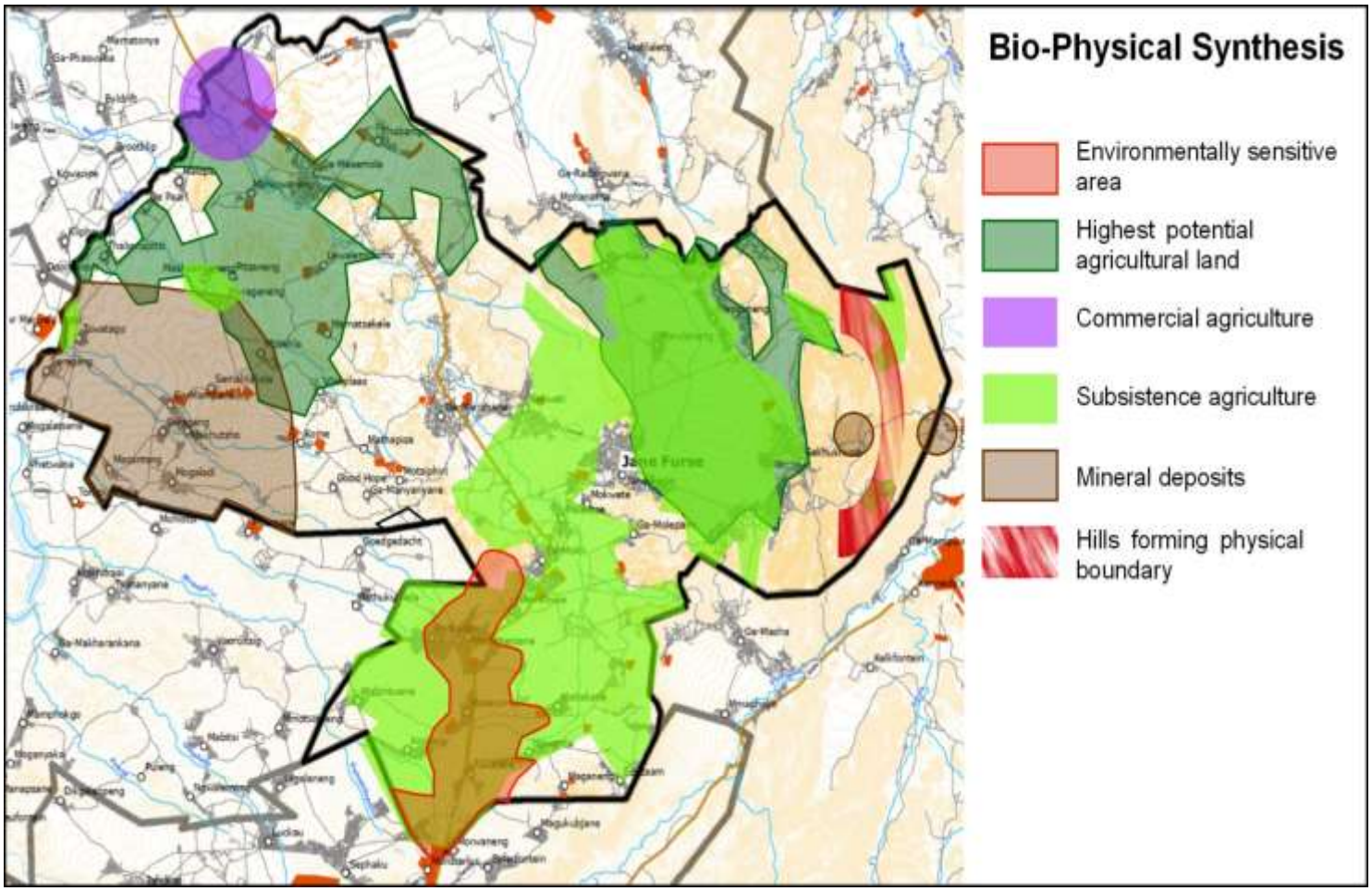
Informal settlements within MLM

Municipality	No of human settlements	No of structures	Total Human Population in informal settlements
Makhuduthamaga	01	1500	6000

Source: **Draft Informal Settlement Upgrading Strategy for Limpopo, 2019**

Challenge	Interventions
Illegal occupation of Municipal Land	To embark on a programme of removing illegal land occupants

3.2.6 Environmental analysis



Climate

Makhuduthamaga municipal area is characterized by a hot climate, with the average temperature shows moderate fluctuation with average summer temperatures of 23C, as well as a maximum of 28C and a minimum of 18C.It is located in the summer rainfall zone (September to March) and has a mean annual rainfall 500-800mm. Thunderstorms with the associated low soil penetration and high level of erosion are common in the area. January is warmest with an average temperature of 26.6 °C at noon. July is coldest with an average temperature of 2.1 °C at night

Biodiversity

Biodiversity describes the variety of life in an area including the number of different species, the genetic wealth within each species, the interrelationships between them and the natural areas in which they occur. Sensitive vegetation and watercourses should be maintained for both the conservation of biodiversity and for their ecological functioning in water quality improvement and flood control.

The Makhuduthamaga Municipality is rich in biodiversity. The region is rich in ultramafic-induced endemic plant species, which make it a treasure house for biodiversity (e.g. lewang and protea found in the Leolo mountains).

The role of biodiversity in agricultural and natural ecosystems is to ensure food security and sustainable agricultural production through direct or indirect provision of food for humans and their livestock, provision of raw materials and services, such as fiber, fuel and pharmaceuticals and the maintenance of ecosystem functions. Any agricultural plan must therefore take the biodiversity of the region into consideration

Topography

The topography of the MLM is defined by a series of ridges and river valleys. The most prominent ridge is in the eastern part of the area. Villages are mostly located in valley and in the foothills of ridges. The more even topography of the western part of the area resulted in a higher settlement density.

Hydrology

Closely related to the topography, the rivers in the MLM run along the valleys between the ridges. Together with the ridges, the rivers are the main physical feature determining settlement patterns and access in the area. The Olifants River forms the northern boundary of the MLM. Various tributaries run from the hills of the MLM towards the Olifants River. The most prominent are the Grass Valley, Ngwaritsi and Lepellane Rivers. The De Hoop Dam in the Olifants River, although not located in the MLM, will be a water source to the MLM.

Geology

The soil types include dolomite, limestone, iron formation, shale and quartzite. Various water sources transverse the municipal area. They flow during rainy seasons and dry out when it does not rain.

Climate change

Changes in climate patterns are natural phenomena. However, there is increasing concern about the impact of climate change that has been brought as a result of human activities (such as burning fossil fuels of energy, use of motor vehicles, etc) Human induced changes in climate have acknowledge as a current global reality and are the subject of significant global attention. Global changes in climate have already been observed that are generally consistent with model projects and are likely to continue to occur for many decades to come even if mitigation efforts are successful due to lays and inertia in the global biosphere response.

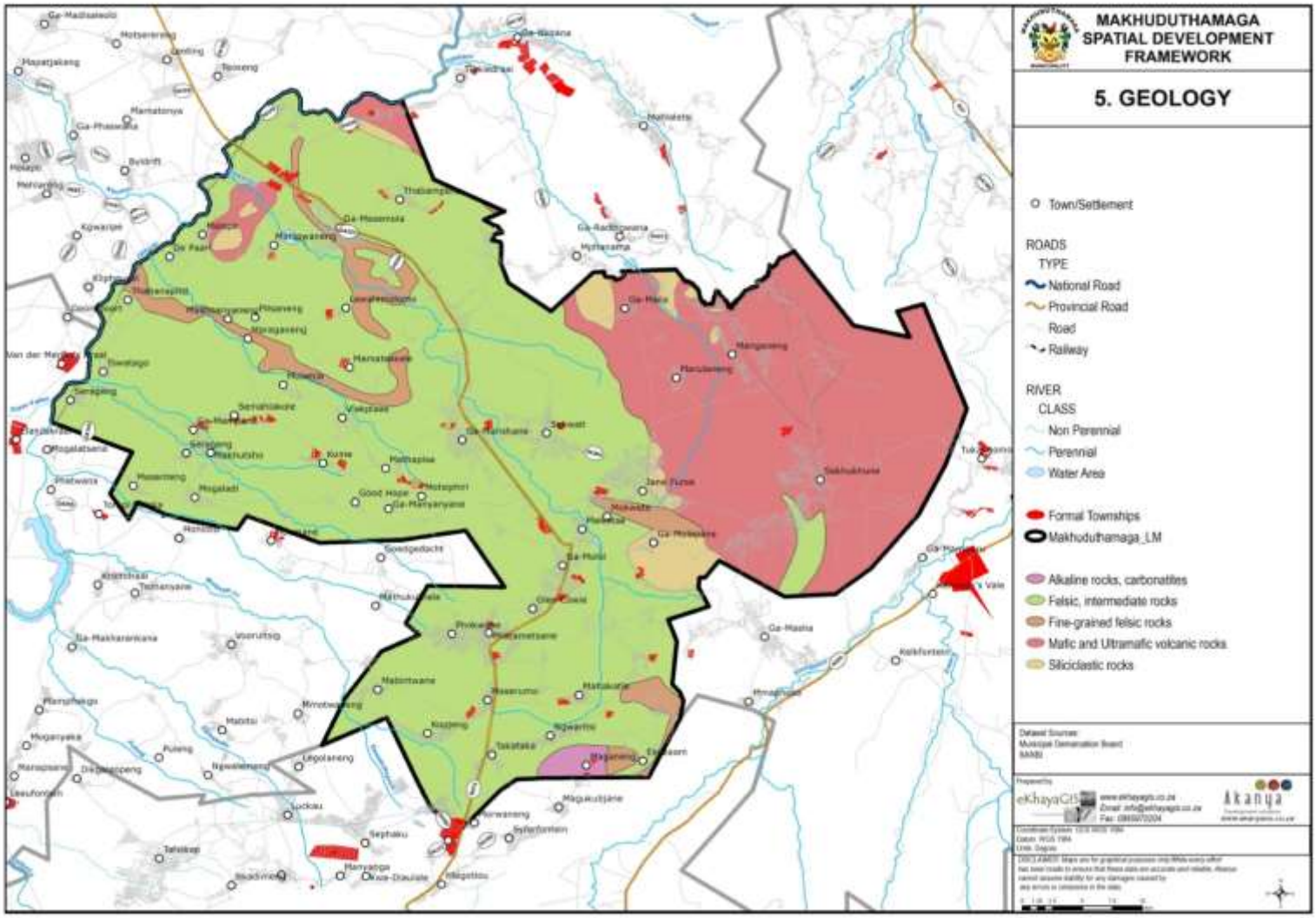
South Africa is a country of extraordinary natural beauty, outdoor lifestyle and activities, warm weather and diversity in terms of culture and is known as an affordable destination. The broad range of tourism activities, including ecotourism, cultural sporting activities, historical and geological attractions and business tourism make it a premier destination for domestic and local tourism.

Climate Change implications

No	Sector	Implications
1	Human Health	• Water borne and communicable diseases (especially bilharzia) • Vector and Rodent-Borne Diseases • Increased air pollution
2	Agriculture	• Change in grain (maize, wheat & barley) production • Change in deciduous fruit production • Change in other crop production areas • Increased exposure to pests such as eldana, chilo and codling moth • Increased risks to livestock (cattle and pigs) • Reduced food security Increased heat stress
3	Water	• Decreased quality of drinking water • Decreased water quality in ecosystem due to increased concentrations of effluent and salt concentrations • Increased impacts of flooding from litter blocking sewer system
4	Biodiversity and Environment	• Loss of Grasslands
5	Human Settlements	• Increased isolation of rural communities and displacement

Pollution

Air pollution in the area emanates from the use of fire wood for energy purpose, burning of refuses and dust from gravel roads. Water pollution is caused by the cumulative impact of the insufficient solid waste removal, lack of sanitation infrastructure, sewerage effluent, etc.



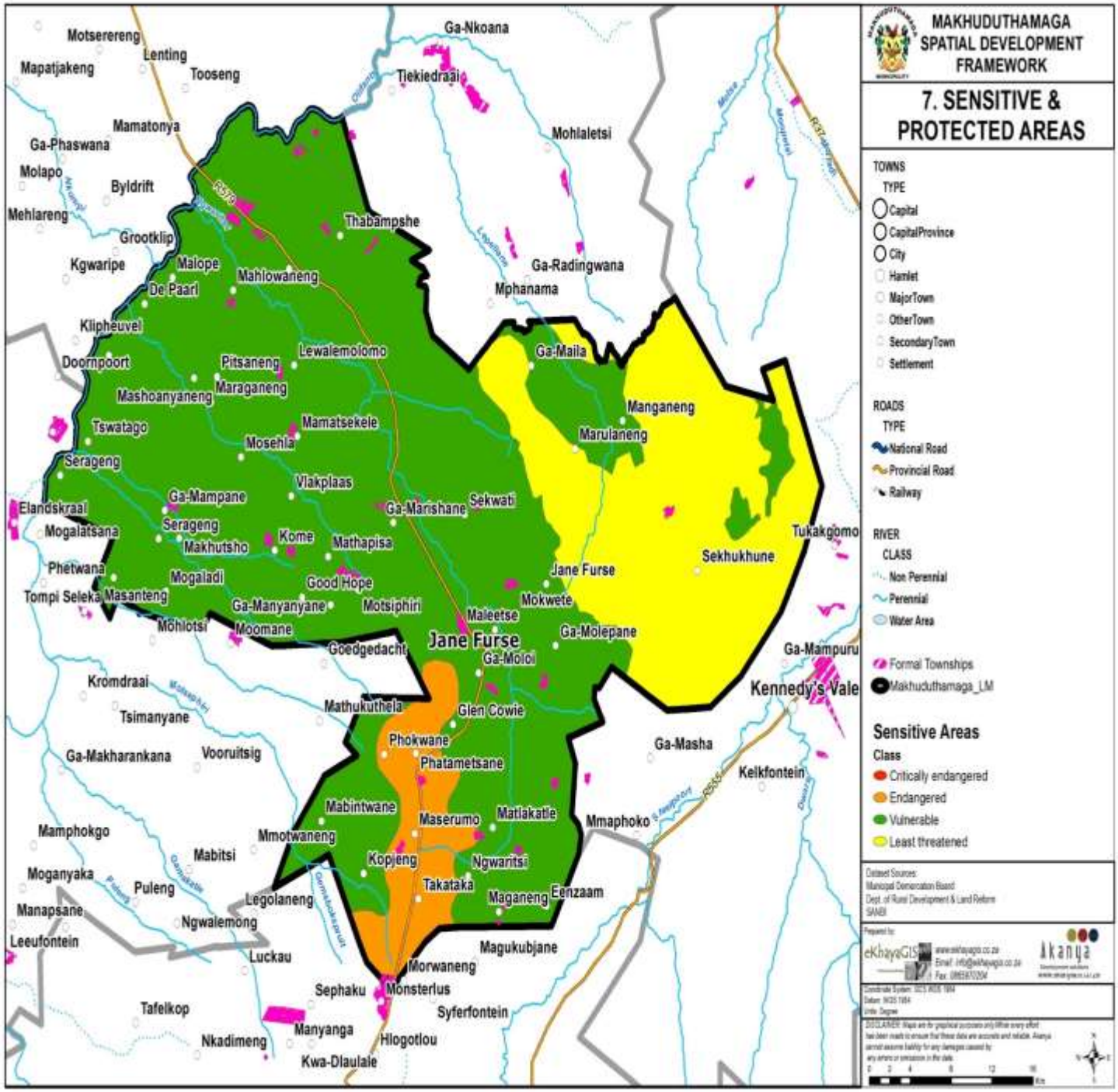
Water resources

Various water sources transverse the municipal area. They flow during rainy seasons and dry out when it does not rain. Nonetheless, the area suffers from a water scarcity, which constraints both economic and social activities. This challenge is further exacerbated by insufficient and variable rainfall, inequitable water resources management and the absence of drinking water, and the lack of bulk water and irrigation infrastructure

The Municipality has identified wards and villages that have wetlands that need to be preserved.

Structures that facilitate public participation and engagement around Environmental Management and Planning that Makhuduthamaga Municipality is part of:

a) District Environmental Forum
b) District Waste Management Forum
c) Provincial Municipal Air Quality Officers Forum
d) Landfill site monitoring committee
e) Provincial climate change working group


MAKHUDUTHAMAGA SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK
7. SENSITIVE & PROTECTED AREAS
TOWNS
TYPE
Capital
CapitalProvince
City
Hamlet
MajorTown
OtherTown
SecondaryTown
Settlement
ROADS
TYPE
National Road
Provincial Road
Railway
RIVER
CLASS
Non Perennial
Perennial
Water Area
Formal Townships
Makhuduthamaga_LM
Sensitive Areas
Class
Critically endangered
Endangered
Vulnerable
Least threatened
Dataset Sources:
Municipal Demarcation Board
Dept. of Rural Development & Land Reform
SANBI
Prepared by:
eKhayaGIS
Akanya
Ga-Nkoana
Motsereng
Lenting
Mapatjakeng
Tooseng
Tiekiedraai
Mamatonya
Ga-Phaswana
Mohlaletsi
Molapo
Byldrift
Mehlareng
Thabampshe
Grootklip
Kgwaripe
Malope
Mahlowaneng
De Paarl
Ga-Radingwana
Mphanama
Klipheuvel
Doornpoort
Pitsaneng
Lewalemolomo
Ga-Maila
Maraganeng
Mashoanyaneng
Manganeng
Tswatago
Mamatsekele
Marulaneng
Mosehla
Serageng
Vlakplaas
Ga-Mampane
Sekwati
Elandskraal
Ga-Marishane
Mogalatsana
Serageng
Tukakgomo
Kome
Mathapisa
Makhutsho
Sekhukhune
Phetwana
Jane Furse
Mogaladi
Good Hope
Tompi Seleka
Masanteng
Mokwete
Ga-Manyanyane
Motsiphiri
Maleetse
Mohlotsi
Moomane
Ga-Molepane
Goedgedacht
Jane Furse
Ga-Mampuru
Ga-Molot
Kromdraai
Kennedy's Vale
Mathukuthela
Glen Cowie
Tsimanyane
Phokwane
Ga-Masha
Ga-Makharankana
Vooruitsig
Phatametsane
Kelkfontein
Mabintwane
Maserumo
Matlakatle
Mmaphoko
Mamphokgo
Mmotwaneng
Mabitsi
Kopjeng
Ngwaritsi
Moganyaka
Puleng
Takataka
Maganeng
Eenzaam
Manapsane
Legolaneng
Ngwalemong
Magukubjane
Leeufontein
Luckau
Morwaneng
Sephaku
Monsterlus
Tafelkop
Syferfontein
Manyanga
Hlogotlou
Nkadimeng
Kwa-Dlaulale

List of wetlands fenced in the past four years

Ward no	Village	Financial year	Status quo
06	Patantshwane	2014/15	Completed
	Eensaam	2015/16	Completed
20	Ga –Marishane Mothopong	2016/17	Completed
24	Diphagane	2013/14	Completed
25	Mashabela Phase 1& phase 2	2014/15 and 2015/16	Completed
07	Malaka	2016/17	Completed
14	Dlamini	2017/18	Completed

Source: MLM Environmental Division, 2018

An awareness campaign was also conducted in these areas

Water scarcity

Water scarcity is a huge developmental challenge within the Sekhukhune Distric/Makhuduthamaga, and constraints both economic and social activities in the area. The issue is a manifestation of climate variability. However; it is also the result of a number of other factors, which include insufficient and variable rainfall, inequitable water resources management and the absence of drinking water, bulk water and irrigation infrastructure that would aid the distribution of water to rural villages. Water scarcity affects a range of other developmental issues in Makhuduthamaga municipal service delivery, subsistence farming activities and commercial agriculture.

Environmental management

As part of environmental management the MLM has a licensed authorized landfill site, Jane Furse landfill site. However, livestock management and control is a key problem within MLM.There is a lack of fences in some crop farming areas and along main roads, which results in wandering livestock. These livestock damage crops and cause vehicle accidents along Makhuduthamaga main roads. To worsen the challenge is that some of the communities destroy or steal fence in areas that was erected. The Municipality has a promulgated Waste Management By-law. The municipality is reviewing Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP) with help of the LEDET and it will be adopted in the 2024/2025 financial year.

Environmental impact management

Project title	Municipality	Status
The Proposed development of poultry house on portion A of farm Goedgedacht 878 KT in Thoto village within Makhuduthamaga of Sekhukhune District	MLM	Finalised Authorized
The proposed development of Leolo Mountain Lodge on portion 0 of erf 1111 KS within Makhuduthamaga	MLM	Finalised Lapsed

Source: LEDET Environmetal Division 2022

Environmental management challenge

Challenges	Interventions
○ Non enforcement of bylaws ○ Community has little education on environmental issues ○ The municipality has insufficient capacity on environmental management issues ○ Rainfall pattern are highly variable, disrupting agricultural production and causing related socio economic stresses.	○ To ensure compliance to the bylaw ○ Develop and implement an environmental awareness programme for communities ○ To provide relevant training to the environmental officials ○ Investigate the possibility to harvest rain water

Environmental problems and associated development constraints

Environmental issues	Status quo and environmental impact
Environment	
Urban greening	• The Department of Public Works has launched the concept of Greening Sekhukhune District. There are also greenery programmes that are initiated by Dept. Of Agriculture that target governmental issues.
Alien Plant Spices	• Depleted water from the water sources. The National Department of environment is managing the programme of eradication of alien vegetation in the municipal area. • There is an invasion of land (mountains, flat land for grazing and agricultural usage) by foreign plants. These plants suffocate indigenous plants, denying them of water, fertile soil substances and space. These

	make livestock grazing space smaller. The indigenous plants get slowly depleted.
Pollution	
Air Pollution	• Air pollution resulting from the use of fire wood for energy purpose, burning of refuses and dust from gravel roads are environmental problems.
Fires	• Uncontrolled fires are element of concern as far as the environment is concerned.
Water pollution	• Water pollution is the result of the calmative impact of the insufficient solid waste removal, lack of sanitation infrastructure, sewerage effluent etc.
Conservation	
Erosion	• Informal and subsistence agriculture activities present particular problems. A typical; example is lack of arable land that forces communities to cultivate on steep slopes and other environmentally unsuitable area, which increases the occurrence of erosion with the resultant of fertile soil. • Wood is still one of the main sources of energy for households
Deforestation	• There is uncontrolled massive cutting of trees for sale, creating loss of vital trees and vegetation. This adds to the problem of soil erosion and inability of remaining poor soil to preserve water. Water simply just runs off. This worsens the aridity more.
Overharvesting of medicinal vegetation	• Some plants like aloes, dagga and 'lewang" and others are overharvested by people from other areas for medicinal purposes.
Over utilization /overgrazing	• Overgrazing resulting from too many livestock units per area of land is a problem • One of the major environment problems in the area is incorrect agriculture methods, which leads to overgrazing, and denuding of trees.
Cultural Heritage	• The tourism potential of the Makhuduthamaga Municipality relates directly to the cultural heritage assets.
Waste	• There is formal waste collection at Jane Furse which covers Jane Furse, Phokoane and Schoonoord. The MLM has one waste recycling centre at Madibong.
Medical waste	• Two hospitals and about 21 clinics are found within the MLM. Currently, the Local and District Municipality conduct no medical waste collection. No facility for the management and disposal of medical waste exist. However, a private company, Buhle Waste Limpopo collects from all health

	institutions within the Municipality. Private surgeries have private companies to collect and dispose medical waste
By- laws	• Lack of bylaws to regulate environmental matters in the municipality

3.2.7 GIS Assesment

The MLM has installed a Geographic Information System (GIS) located within the Economic Development Planning Department. Complimentary to the System, the municipality has developed GIS Policy as a guiding mechanism for the effective running of the system.The policy was approved in the 2018/19 financila year.The municipality has employed an official during the 2022/2023 financial year.

Integrating with the everyday business database, GIS can represent inter alia;

• Rate payer profiles by location, demography and income;

• Service delivery by service, site, service provider and backlogs;

• Site locations of stores, factories, and warehouses;

• Assets location (e.g., utility poles, pipes, reservoirs and cables);

• Resource locations of staff, products, and equipments; and

• Emergency response routes

SPATIAL RATIONALE SWOT ANALYSIS

STRENGTHS	• The department has its legal legislations which are approved by Council such as SPLUM bylaw, Spatial Development Framework, Building Control Policy, land Use Scheme, LED & Tourism Strategy(ies) etc • Committed and competent staff • Functional JDMPT • Precinct plans developed to guide development in identified nodes • Declared as Business Registration & Licensing Centre • Several strategically located economic hubs/nodes identified and studied • Good relationship between MLM and traditional authorities within its jurisdiction • Piloting of the Farmers support programme (Eensaam, Leolo)

WEAKNESSES	• Shortage of staff (Building Control) • SPLUM Bylaw due for review • Limited Office Space • Enforcement of By-laws (Absence of Peace Officers) • No By- laws to regulate Business Registration & Licensing within MLM • No Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Municipality and the Traditional Authorities on development matters • Combination of the Town Planning & LED Units • Misplacement of the IDP unit in the EDP directorate • Insufficient support to SMMEs • No Municipal land ownership to attract potential investors. • No Appeal Authority
OPPORTUNITIES	• Strategically spatial location (Midway between Groblersdal and Tubatse towns) • Spatial development demands/potential (proposed government offices, Malls, Private Hospitals settlements etc.) • Strong road infrastructure network. • Availability of Minerals • Relation and support from other sectors/departments (e.g. District, SEDA, SEFA, CoGHSTA, etc.)
THREATS	• Poor cooperation on sites allocation by traditional councils resulting to poorly located development • Allocation of land for business development in areas outside development nodes by traditional authorities (none compliance with Municipal strategies on development) • Pandemics • Lack of Willingness of the Traditional Authorities to release the land

Spatial challenges within Makhuduthamaga

1.Discrepancies in the MLM SPLUM By- law

2.Poor Enforcement of Municipal By -laws

3.Mushrooming of unplanned developments.

4.Dispersed settlements and uncoordinated spatial developments

5.Traditional authorities are the custodians of higher proportion of land within MLM

3.3 KPA 2: Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure development analysis

The chapter undertakes an analysis of Infrastructure and Basic services such as Water, Sanitation, Electricity, Housing, Refuse removal, Roads and storm water drainage system, Public transport and Telecommunication.

3.3.1 Water Infrastructure

Makhuduthamaga Municipality is neither a Water Services Authority nor a Water Services Provider. Sekhukhune District Municipality (SDM) is a Water Service Authority and responsible for Supply and delivery of water and sanitation services. Infrastructure and Water Services (IWS) department is responsible for implementation of water and sanitation projects, operation and maintenance of water and sanitation services ranging from bulk, connections, link, reticulation network services.

Due to the lack of human capacity within Sekhukhune District Municipality, an SLA was signed with Lepelle Northern Water (LNW) for the supply of water from Flag Boshielo WTW, Olifantspoort WTW and to operate Nkadimeng WTW

Surface water availability –dams level as at 23 November 2023

Dam	River	Full Supply Capacity in Millions m^3	Current Capacity in Millions m^3	Current Capacity (%)	Nearest Town	Purpose
De Hoop	Steelpoort	348,70	349,54	100,20	Burgersfort	Domestic, Industrial, Agriculture
Flag Boshielo	Olifants	185,13	171,27	92,50	Marble Hall	Domestic, Industrial, Agriculture

Source: Department of Water and Sanitation 2024

Ground water availability in Makhuduthamaga

Local Municipality	Total Utilisable Groundwater Exploitation Potential (Ml/d)	Annual Abstraction (Ml/d)	Available Groundwater (Ml/d)
Makhuduthamaga	109,86	125,45	-15,59

Source: Department of Water and Sanitation 2024

WTW (Water Treatment Works) in the clusters that are currently in operations

NAME	CAPACITY
• Masemola WTW	• 1,5 mega liters
• Marishane WTW	• 1 mega liters
• Vergelegen WTW	• 5 mega liters
• Tswaing package plant	• 0,3 mega liters
• Mamatjekele package plant	• 0,3 mega liters
• Nkadimeng WTW	• 2,5 mega liters
• Flag boshielo WTW	12 mega liters (4ml package plant)

Source: Infrastructure and Water Services (IWS) Sekhukhune District 2023

3.3.1.1. Status quo on bulk water supply schemes that supply Makhuduthamaga

Nkadimeng Water Scheme

Ward	Village	Status quo	Challenges	Intervention
17	Manganeng	Insufficient water supply	Severe breakdowns at Nkadimeng WTW	Water is currently supplied on a rotational basis and through tankering at Maila Mapitsana New stands.
15	Maila Mapitsana		Unauthorized connections on the rising main	Fast-track completion of Makgeru to Schoonoord
17	Mashite			
22	Madibaneng			
23	Maila Segolo			
23	Marulaneng			
23	Maseleseleng			

Source: Infrastructure and Water Services (IWS) Sekhukhune District 2023

Flag Boshielo Water Scheme

Ward	Village	Status quo	Challenges	Intervention
24	Masehlaneng	Insufficient water supply from both Flag Boshielo WTW	Severe breakdowns at Flag Boshielo WTW	Water is currently supplied on an rotational basis
26	Mathapisa, Soetveld, Mmotwaneng, Masakeng and Kome		Water supply program not adhered to	Constant engagement with Lepelle Northern Water to improve the supply in the affected communities.
29	Malope, Mphane, Makgwabe, Mashwenyaneng, Pitjaneng, Maraganeng			LNW Plant has been upgraded'
30	Serageng, Mogaladi, Masanteng, Kolokotela, Setlaboswane			
31	Makhutso, Legotong, Vlaakplass, Sehuswane, Semahlakole, Eenkantan, Kome, Goodhope, Masakaneng	Insufficient water supply from Flag Boshielo WTW	Insufficient water supply from Flag Boshielo WTW	Water is currently supplied on an rotational basis
			Insufficient water supply from Flag Boshielo WTW	Constant engagement with Lepelle Northern Water to improve the supply in the affected communities.

				Lnw Plant has been upgraded
02	Phokwane (Mogudi, Phatametsane, Mokgeretli, Ga Maloka, Ga Boshielo) and Mabintwane	Insufficient water supply from Flag Boshielo WTW	Severe breakdowns at Flag Boshielo WTW	Water is currently supplied on an rotational basis
03	Phokwane (Makoshala, Mokgapaneng, Mapaing)		Water supply program not adhered to	Constant engagement with Lepelle Northern Water to improve the supply in the affected communities.
05	Mohlarekoma		Rotation takes Six weeks to cover all the areas.	
08	Brooklyn		No ground water potential	

Source: Infrastructure and Water Services (IWS) Sekhukhune District 2023

Vergelegen Water Scheme

Ward	Village	Status quo	Challenges	Intervention
08	Mochadi, Mathousand, Tlhahlane, Caprive, Pelepele park	Insufficient water supply	Severe mechanical breakdowns at the WTW	Water is currently supplied on an rotational basis
09	Glen-Cowie new stands, Riverside		Low dam level and dam siltation	Electro-mechanical section in a process to refurbish raw and clear water pumps.
10	Moloi, Moripane		Demand higher than the supply	Fast-track the completion of

				Malekane to Janefurse
11	Mokwete, Vergelegen A, Molepane	Insufficient water supply	Severe mechanical breakdowns at the WTW	Water is currently supplied on an rotational basis
18	Dichueung, Moraba, Vergelegen B, Janefurse RDP		Demand higher than the supply	Electro-mechanical section in a process to refurbish raw and clear water pumps.
19	Vergelegen C, Madibong		Unauthorized connections on the rising main	Removal of illegal connections
				Fast-track the completion of Malekane to Janefurse

Source: Infrastructure and Water Services (IWS) Sekhukhune District 2023

Marishane Water Scheme

Ward	Village	Status quo	Challenges	Intervention
26	Marishane	Insufficient water supply from the well.	Well not yielding enough water	Water is currently supplied on an rotational basis
				Upgrade of the well

Source: Infrastructure and Water Services (IWS) Sekhukhune District 2023

Areas receiving water through Tswaing package plant

Ward	Village	Status quo	Challenges	Intervention
28	Tswaing Vlaakplaas Kgwaripe Mmotwaneng	Operational	Demand is higher than the supply	Water is currently supplied on an rotational basis
				Upgrade the existing package plant

Source: Infrastructure and Water Services (IWS) Sekhukhune District 2023

Makhuduthamaga Boreholes status

Total no. of boreholes	156
No of boreholes operational	96
No. of boreholes not operating	22
No of vandalised boreholes	7
No. of newly drilled boreholes	16
No. of dry boreholes	0
No. of boreholes that need maintenance	12
No. of Boreholes that needs electrical connection	1

Source: Department of Water and Sanitation 2024

3.3.1.2 Water sources

Regional / local water scheme (operated by municipality or other service provider
Borehole
Spring
Rain water tank
Dam / pool / stagnant water
River /Stream
Water vendor

Water tanker
Other

Source: Census 2022

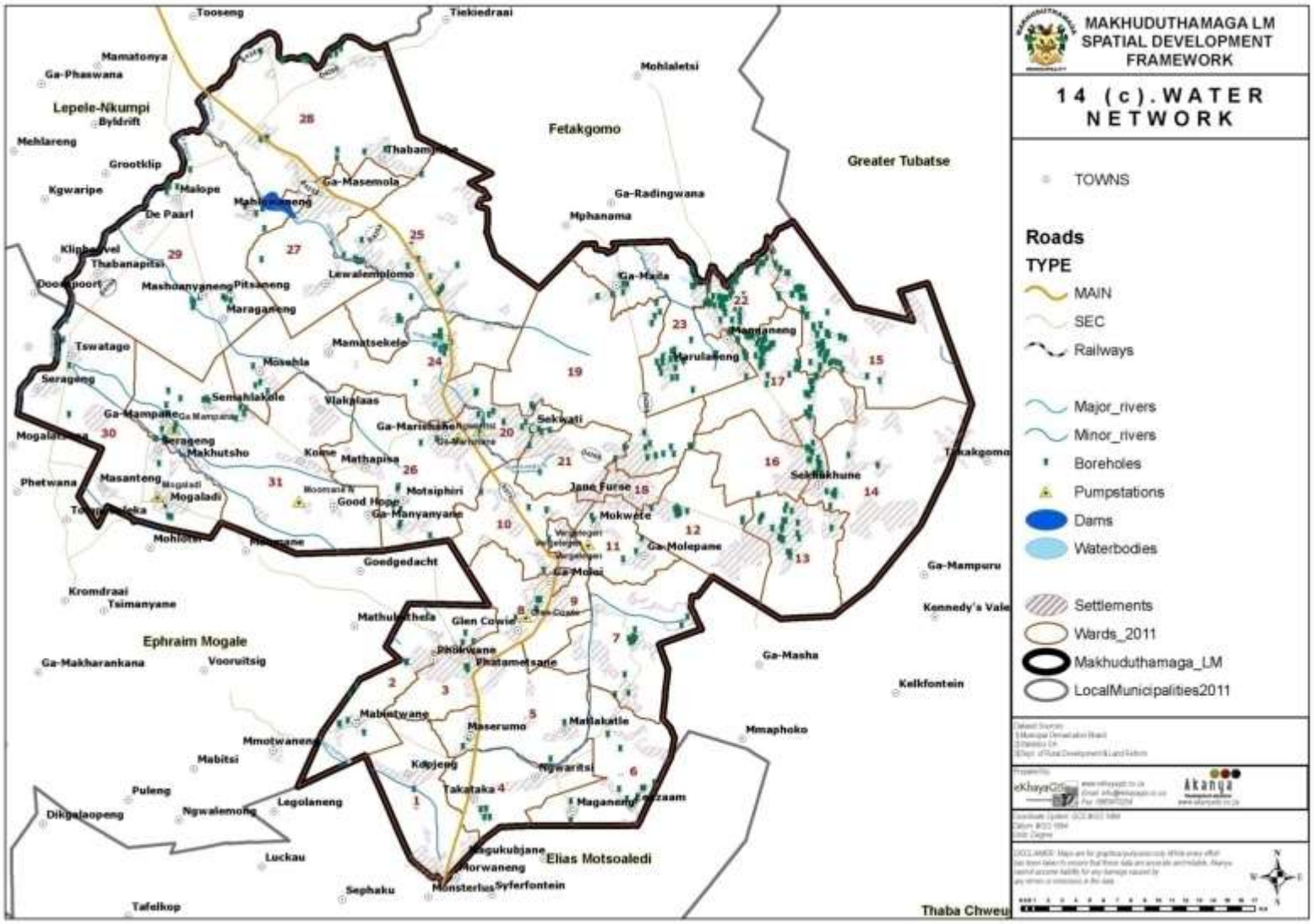
3.3.1.3. MLM Households access to pipe water and backlog

Type	Statistics	Percentage
Piped (tap) water inside the dwelling	14 810	18.9%
Piped (tap) water inside the yard	17 456	22.2%
Piped (tap) water on community stand	22 615	28.8%
No access to piped water /Backlog	23 616	30.1%

Source: Census 2022

Bulk water infrastructure analysis

Flag Boshielo dam has been raised by five meters to allow the dam to increase its supply to communities. Construction of De Hoop dam and erection of bulk water pipe to Jane Furse is completed and to Lobethal at an advanced stage. The two dams will improve state of water provision in the municipality and this will boost other development opportunities in the area. The pipe will supply water to greater parts of Makhuduthamaga which recently experience shortages of water due to poor water sources. The District is also currently investigating the development of a Community Water Supplies Master Plan. This will enable the District and its implementing agents to achieve its WSDP objectives. The intention is also to investigate alternative technical options for supplying specific areas with water and to ensure coordinated and implementation of the water supply infrastructure. Early findings of these studies reveal that groundwater is a major water resource for most households in Sekhukhune and will continue to do so in the future.



Developmental challenges

Challenges	Intervention
○ Unavailability of surface and ground water (drought affecting dams and boreholes) ○ Encroachment on existing infrastructure ○ Water use license approval by DWS ○ Delays by Eskom to connect electricity and energise projects ○ Poor maintenance on water infrastructure due to financial constraints ○ Mushrooming of business for a in all communities	○ Implementation of water conservation and water demand, continuous ground water management ○ Improvement of customer services for effective communication ○ Continous engagement with DWS to approve the water use license ○ Engagement with Eskom to prioritise the energising of projects with the planned period of construction

	○ Robust revenue collection to address the operational matters.SDM to transfer repair and maintenance functions to local municipalities ○ Community awareness campaigns and implementation of bylaws

At the current rate of progress, it will take another four to five years before all households have access to water within 200 meters.

3.3.2. Sanitation

The Sekhukhune District Municipality is responsible for sanitation provision**.** Access to sanitation remains a challenge in Makhuduthamaga. Pit toilets are still the main source of sanitation. Measures need to be taken in order to reduce the number of pit toilets as they may lead to ground water pollution whilst many households are relying on it for daily consumption

3.3.2.1. State of Sanitation infrastructure in MLM wards and villages

Ward no	Villages	Status /challenge / Backlog
1	Ga Tshehla	VIP toilets (998)
	Hlalanikahle	VIP toilets (2370)
	Kutupu and Extension	VIP toilets (2670 +260)
2	Phokoane and Toishi	VIP toilets (3220)
	Mabintane	VIP toilets (980)
	Mogudi	VIP toilets(177)
3	Mokgapaneng	VIP toilets (71)
	Makoshala	VIP toilets (10)
	Phokoane (Malegale)	No challenge nor backlog indicated
	Phokoane (Mapaeng, Speelman)	VIP toilets (05)
	Phokoane (Ramabele,Malatji,Lefakong, and Mashifane)	No challenge nor backlog indicated
	Phatametsane	No challenge nor backlog indicated
	Masioneng /Skotiphola	VIP toilets (09)

4	Rietfontein	VIP toilets needed
	Vierfontein A,B,C	VIP toilets needed
	Katlegong (Vierfontein D)	VIP toilet in the cemetery needed
	Mashemong (Vierfontein E)	VIP toilets needed
5	Maserumole Park	VIP toilets (1500)
	Mohlwarekoma	VIP toilets (3000)
	Leeukraal	VIP toilets (2010)
	Matlakatle A and B	VIP toilets (120+150)
6	Eenzaam Trust	VIP toilets (1220)
	Patantshwane A	VIP toilets needed
	Patantshwane B	VIP toilets needed
	Eenzaam Kgoloko	VIP toilets needed
	Mare	No challenge nor backlog indicated
	Ga-Mmaboki	VIP toilets needed
	Ga-Diago	No challenge nor backlog indicated
7	Thoto	VIP toilets (720)
	Malaka	VIP toilets (198)
	Ntoane	VIP toilets (60)
	Mantlhanyane	VIP toilets (100)
	Manotong	VIP toilets (83)
	Dikatone	VIP toilets (149)
	Setebong	VIP toilets (136)
8	Mathousands /Hlahlane	VIP toilets (1500+200)
	Pelepele Park/Maswiakae	VIP toilets (500)
	Mochadi	VIP toilets (1400)

	Brooklyn	VIP toilets (784)
	Leokana	VIP toilets (650)
	Caprive /Living waters	VIP toilets (1600)
9	Riverside	VIP toilets (3112)
	Caprive/Photo	VIP toilets (511)
	Morgenson new stands	VIP toilets (565)
	Magapung	VIP toilets (339)
	Mpumalanga	VIP toilets (1986)
10	Mogorwane	VIP toilets (2469)
	Moripane A and B	VIP toilets (590)
	Phushulang	No challenge nor backlog indicated
	Ngwanamatlang	VIP toilets (1857)
	Dithabaneng	VIP toilets (1214)
	Moloi	VIP toilets (1500)
	Moloi extension	VIP toilets (500)
	Lehwelereng	VIP toilets (1200)
11	Molepane	VIP toilets (64)
	Mokwete	VIP toilets (03)
	Vergelegen A	VIP toilets (14)
12	Moretsele	VIP toilets (1080)
	Makgeru	VIP toilets (3000)
	Ratau	VIP toilets (1500)
	Makgane (Matekane)	VIP toilets (05)
	Senamela	VIP toilets (03)
	Maphopha	No challenge nor backlog indicated

13	Mashengwaneng	VIP toilets (4988)
	Mogashoa Manamane	VIP toilets (320)
	Mogashoa Ditlhakaneng	VIP toilets (694)
	Phase 4	VIP toilets (2129)
	Mabonyane	VIP toilets (496)
14	Sekele	VIP toilets (18)
	Moela	No challenge nor backlog indicated
	Kgopane	VIP toilets (150)
	Maloma	VIP toilets (03)
	Seopela	VIP toilets (26)
	Legapane	VIP toilets needed
	Tshesane	VIP toilets needed
	Dingoane	VIP toilets needed
	Matiloaneng B	VIP toilets needed
	Mabule	VIP toilets (50)
	Tsopaneng	VIP toilets needed
	Stocking	No challenge nor backlog indicated
15	Mohlakaneng /Tswele	VIP toilets (2,08)
	Houpakranz	VIP toilets (20)
	Mohlake	VIP toilets (10)
	Magolego	VIP toilets (150)
	Maila Mapitsane	VIP toilets (1750)
	Dlamini	VIP toilets (220)
16	Dihlabaneng A & B	VIP toilets (09)
	Mashegwana Legare	VIP toilets (02)

	Kotsiri	VIP toilets (07)
	Mashegwana Tswaledi	VIP toilets (03)
17	Manganeng	VIP toilets (70)
	Ramphelane	VIP toilets (237)
	Kgolane	
	Mathibeng (Toona)	VIP toilets 928)
	Mashite	VIP toilets (100)
18	Jane Furse RDP	Maintenance of sewerage system
	Vergelegen B	VIP toilets (1000)
	Dichoueng	VIP toilets needed
	Moraba	VIP toilets (50)
19	Madibong (Malaeneng,Sechabeng,Sekhutlong and Maswiolong)	VIP toilets (160+10+10+10)
	Vergelegen C	VIP toilets (50)
	Mashishing	VIP toilets (30)
20	Tisane	VIP toilets (650)
	Mamone (Rantho)	VIP toilets (600)
	Magolaneng	VIP toilets (300)
	Mamone (Manyeleti)	VIP toilets (200)
	Mamone Centre Extension	VIP toilets (450)
	Tsunami	VIP toilets
	Ntswelemotse	VIP toilets
21	Mamone Matsoke	VIP toilets (93)
	Mamone A1 Bothas (Ga Mohlala)	VIP toilets (662)
	Mamone A 2 (Ga Mohlala)	VIP toilets (510)

	Mamone A3 (Ga Manyaka)	VIP toilets (1318)
	Mamone A4 (Tanzania)	VIP toilets (549)
	Mohlala A5 Mogodumo	VIP toilets (510)
22	Malegale (Sebitje)	VIP toilets (50)
	Sebitjane	VIP toilets (118)
	Lekgwareng	VIP toilets needed
	Tjatane	VIP toilets (30)
	Tjatane extension	VIP toilets (1000)
	Madibaneng (Matolokwaneng)	VIP toilets (500)
	Greater Madibaneng	No challenge nor backlog indicated
23	Maila Segolo	VIP toilets (300)
	Dinotji	VIP toilets (40)
	Mathibeng	VIP toilets (200)
	Marulaneng	VIP toilets (2000)
	Mashupye	VIP toilets (80)
	Maseleseleng /Sebitlule	VIP toilets (30)
	Madibong (Mokgwatsane Section)	VIP toilets (50)
24	Diphagane	VIP toilets (442)
	Phaahla	VIP toilets (4487)
	Masehlaneng	VIP toilets (300)
	Lobethal	VIP toilets (81)
	Mamoshalela	VIP toilets (278)
	Porome	VIP toilets (60)
	Mamatjekele	VIP toilets (100)
25	Maololo	VIP toilets needed

	Mashabela (Malegasane)	VIP toilets needed
	Mohwelere	VIP toilets needed
	Machacha	VIP toilets(536)
	Ga Selepe	VIP toilets needed
	Ga Marodi	VIP toilets needed
	Mapulane /Talane	VIP toilets needed
	Mahlakanaseleng	VIP toilets (03)
	Magabaneng	VIP toilets (400)
26	Mathapisa	VIP toilets (450)
	Mampane Thabeng	VIP toilets (280)
	Kgarethuthu	VIP toilets (120)
	Soetveld	VIP toilets (150)
	Marishane	VIP toilets (1500)
	Bothaspruit	VIP toilets (1500)
	Makgopong /Porome	VIP toilets (100)
27	Mabopane	VIP toilets needed
	Manare/Mampholo/Moeding	No challenge nor backlog indicated
	Mohloding	VIP toilets (12)
	Moshate/Mokgopaneng/Maripane	No challenge nor backlog indicated
	Mabopane /Mandela/Morareleng	VIP toilets needed
	Police station extension	VIP toilets needed
	Molebeledi	VIP toilets needed
28	Thabampshe	VIP toilets (144)
	Tswaing	VIP toilets (31)
	Ga Maphutha	VIP toilets (05)

	Wonderboom	VIP toilets (38)
	Maroge	VIP toilets (06)
	Mahubitswane	VIP toilets (14)
	Mahlakole	VIP toilets (04)
	Vlakplaats	VIP toilets (17)
29	Malope	No challenge nor backlog indicated
	Molelema	No challenge nor backlog indicated
	Mahlolwaneng	VIP toilets (42)
	Mashoanyaneng	VIP toilets (40)
	Maraganeng	No challenge nor backlog indicated
	Pitjaneng	VIP toilets (04)
	Machasdorp	No challenge nor backlog indicated
	Mphane	No challenge nor backlog indicated
	Makgwabe	VIP toilets (350)
	Moji /Sekale/Apel cross	VIP toilets (205)
30	Krokodile	No challenge nor backlog indicated
	Setlaboswane	VIP toilets (01)
	Legotong	VIP toilets (07)
	Serageng	VIP toilets (30)
	Masanteng	No challenge nor backlog indicated
	Mogaladi	VIP toilets (03)
31	Kome	VIP toilets (52)
	Ntshong	VIP toilets needed
	Mmotwaneng	VIP toilets (04)
	Masakeng	VIP toilets (30)

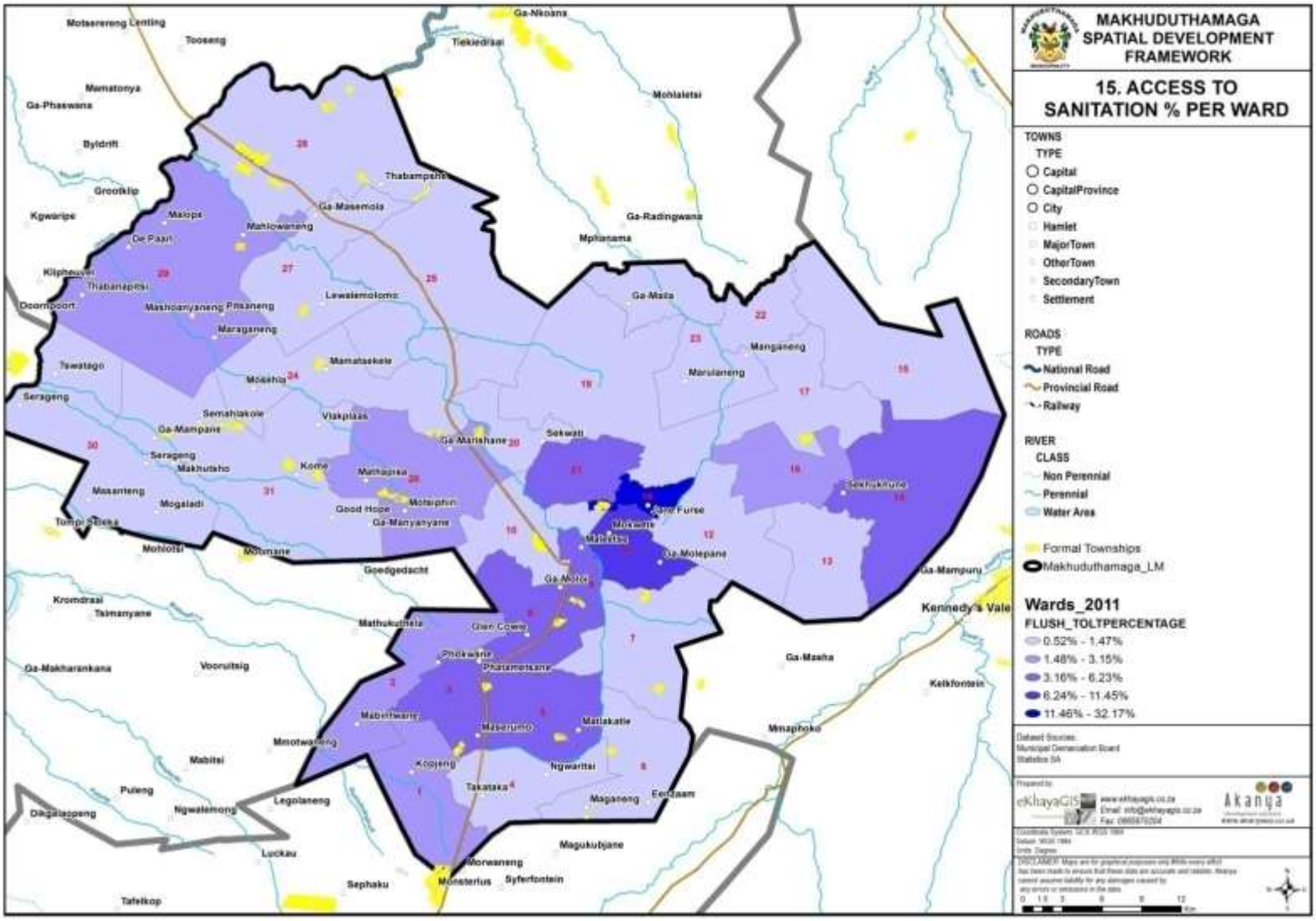
	Mangwanyane	VIP toilets (21)
	Vlakplaas	VIP toilets (16)
	Eenkantaan	VIP toilets needed
	Motseleope	VIP toilets (140)
	Makhutso	VIP toilets (140)
	Semahlakole /Sehuswane	VIP toilets (20)
	Kutupo	VIP toilets needed

Source: MLM Ward based data review 2023

MLM households by type of toilet facility

Type	**Statistics**	**Percentage**
Households with flush / chemical toilet	14 042	17.9%
Households with other (pit or latrine)	60 457	77.0%
Chemical toilets	967	1.2%
Bucket toilets	1 035	1.3%
Other	1 287	1.6%
None	710	0.9%

Source: Census 2022



Developmental challenges and interventions

Challenges	Interventions
○ Financial constraints to address the sanitation backlog ○ Poor sanitation and lack of hygienic practices and storage facilities enable transmission of water-borne germs	○ Sanitation projects are implemented annually based on the MIG allocation to reduce the backlogs ○ Provision of honey suckers to existing sanitation toilets as part of operation and maintenance ○ Health and hygienic training and awareness campaigns are

	implemented during project implementation and after completion

3.3.3 Energy Efficiency and Electricity

Eskom is currently managing the electrification distribution networks in Makhuduthamaga. The Municipality is responsible for the provision of priority lists that are drawn in consultation with communities. There has been progress with respect to the provision of electricity to households in the municipality. The progress could be attributed to effectiveness of INEP as a programme for eradication of electricity backlog. 96.2 % of households (75 533) in Makhuduthamaga have access to electricity (Census 2022) as compared to 25, 1% in 1996.

State of Electricity in Makhuduthamaga wards and villages

Ward no	Villages	Status /challenge /Backlogs
1	Ga Tshehla	Mast lights (03)
	Hlalanikahle	Transformer not in good order(continuously trapping)Electricity post connections (100),mast lights (04)
	Kutupu and Extension	Electricity post connections(100) and mast lights (04)
2	Phokoane and Toishi	Mast lights at Mashifane,Toishi,Dutch church,Seven,Mshongo)and electricity post connections (404)
	Mabintane	Electricity post connections (385) and mast lights (02)
	Mogudi	Electricity post connections (115)and mast lights at Renten sports ground and Mogudi garden
3	Mokgapaneng	Electricity post connection (111)
	Makoshala	Electricity post connections at Block C (10)
	Phokoane (Malegale)	Electricity post connections (01)
	Phokoane (Mapaeng, Speelman)	Electricity post connections (11)
	Phokoane (Ramabele,Malatji,Lefakong, and Mashifane)	No challenge nor backlog indicated

	Phatametsane	Electricity post connections (11)
	Masioneng /Skotiphola	Electricity post connections (09)
4	Rietfontein	Electricity post connections (250)and street lights
	Vierfontein A,B,C	Electricity post connections (60)
	Katlegong (Vierfontein D)	Electricity post connections (11)
	Mashemong (Vierfontein E)	Electricity post connections(60)
5	Maserumole Park	Electricity post connections (400) and mast light
	Mohlwarekoma	Electricity post connections (500) and mast light
	Leeukraal	Electricity post connections (400) and mast light
	Matlakatle A and B	Electricity post connections (100) &40
6	Eenzaam Trust	Electricity post connections (45)
	Patantshwane A	Electricity post connections (10)
	Patantshwane B	Electricity post connections (20)
	Eenzaam Kgoloko	Electricity post connections (18)
	Mare	Electricity post connections (20)
	Ga-Mmaboki	Electricity post connections
	Ga-Diago	Electricity post connections at Madiba
7	Thoto	Electricity post connections (50)
	Malaka	Electricity post connections (30)
	Ntoane	Electricity post connections (13)
	Mantlhanyane	Electricity post connections (10)
	Manotong	Electricity post connections (20)
	Dikatone	Electricity post connections (40)

	Setebong	Electricity post connections (30)
8	Mathousands /Hlahlane	Electricity post connections (07+180)
	Pelepele Park/Maswiakae	Electricity post connections (500)
	Mochadi	Electricity post connections (1000)
	Brooklyn	Electricity post connections (800)
	Leokana	Electricity post connections (570) and mast light
	Caprive /Living waters	Electricity post connections (1400)
9	Riverside	Electricity post connections (300),street lights and mast lights
	Caprive/Photo	Electricity post connections (14) and mast lights
	Morgenson new stands	Electricity post connections, streets lights and mast lights
	Magapung	Electricity post connections (14)and mast lights
	Mpumalanga	Electricity post connections (78) and mast lights
10	Mogorwane	Electricity post connections (473) and mast lights (04)
	Moripane A and B	Electricity post connections (23)
	Phushulang	Electricity post connections (16) and mast lights (02)
	Ngwanamatlang	Electricity post connections (09) and mast light next to ZCC Mahlomola
	Dithabaneng	Electricity post connections (110) and mast lights (03)
	Moloi	Electricity post connections (420)
	Moloi extension	Electricity post connections
	Lehwelereng	Electricity post connections (30) and mast lights (04)
11	Molepane	Electricity post connections (70)

	Mokwete	Mast lights at Phetla street next to Segafa and Ledimo homes, Dronkop and Makalaneng Ga Disegwane and Ga Manong Electricity post connections (04)
	Vergelegen A	Electricity post connections (52)
12	Moretsele	Electricity post connections(1080)Leruleng newsstands
	Makgeru	No challenge nor backlog indicated
	Ratau	No challenge nor backlog indicated
	Makgane (Matekane)	Electricity post connections (180) at Maboneng section
	Senamela	No challenge nor backlog indicated
	Maphopha	No challenge nor backlog indicated
13	Mashengwaneng	Electricity post connections (1500)
	Mogashoa Manamane	Electricity post connections (50)
	Mogashoa Ditlhakaneng	Electricity post connections (60)
	Phase 4	Electricity post connections (220)
	Mabonyane	Electricity post connections (80)
14	Sekele	Mast light and electricity post connections (08)
	Moela	Electricity post connections (12)
	Kgopane	Electricity post connections
	Maloma	Mast lights
	Seopela	Mast lights
	Legapane	Mast lights
	Tshesane	Mast lights
	Dingoane	No challenge nor backlog indicated
	Matiloaneng B	Mast lights

	Mabule	No challenge nor backlog indicated
	Tsopaneng	Electricity post connections (35)
	Stocking	Electricity post connections (35)
15	Mohlakaneng /Tswele	Electricity post connection (01,08)and Mast lights
	Houpakranz	Electricity post connections (10) and mast lights
	Mohlake	Electricity post connections (23) and mast light
	Magolego	Electricity post connections (25)and mast light
	Maila Mapitsane	Electricity post connections (200) and mast lights
	Dlamini	Electricity post connections (30) and mast lights
16	Dihlabaneng A	Electricity post connections
	Dihlabaneng B	Mast lights
	Mashegwana Legare	Electricity post connections (10)
	Kotsiri	Electricity post connections in Kotsiri and Mafiwa settlement (208)
	Mashegwana Tswaledi	Electricity post connections (04)
17	Manganeng	Mast lights
	Ramphelane	Electricity post connections and mast lights
	Mashite	Electricity post connections and mast lights
	Mathibeng (Toona)	Mast light
	Kgolane	Electricity post connections and mast lights
18	Jane Furse RDP	No challenge nor backlog indicated
	Vergelegen B	Mast lights (03) and electricity post connections
	Dichoueng	Electricity post connections and mast lights
	Moraba	Mast lights (03) and electricity post connections

19	Madibong (Malaeneng,Sechabeng,Sekhutlong and Maswiolong)	Mast lights and electricity post connections(Malaeneng 160,Sechabeng (06)Sekhutlong (05) and Maswiolong (10)
	Vergelegen C	Electricity post connections (55)
	Mashishing	Electricity post connections (50)
20	Tisane	Electricity post connections (70)
	Mamone (Rantho)	Mast lights at Mampuru Tuckshop and Sebaka shop
	Magolaneng	Mast light at Maswiakae
	Mamone (Manyeleti)	Mast light at Maradona FC and Eskom TSC
	Mamone Centre Extension	Mast light at Matobole School
	Tsunami	Electricity post connections (25)
	Ntswelemotse	Electricity post connections (250)
21	Mamone Matsoke	Mast light and electricity post connections (03) and FBE (334)
	Mamone A1 Bothas (Ga Mohlala)	Electricity post connections (10) and FBE (215)
	Mamone A 2 (Ga Mohlala)	Electricity post connections next to Makubarate School
	Mamone A3 (Ga Manyaka)	Electricity post connections (95) and FBE (448)
	Mamone A4 (Tanzania)	Electricity post connections (13) and FBE (213)
	Mohlala A5 Mogodumo	Electricity post connections
22	Malegale (Sebitje)	Electricity post connections
	Sebitjane	Electricity post connections
	Lekgwareng	Mast lights and electricity post connections at Mmotong
	Tjatane	Electricity post connections (70) and mast lights
	Tjatane extension	Electricity post connections (89)

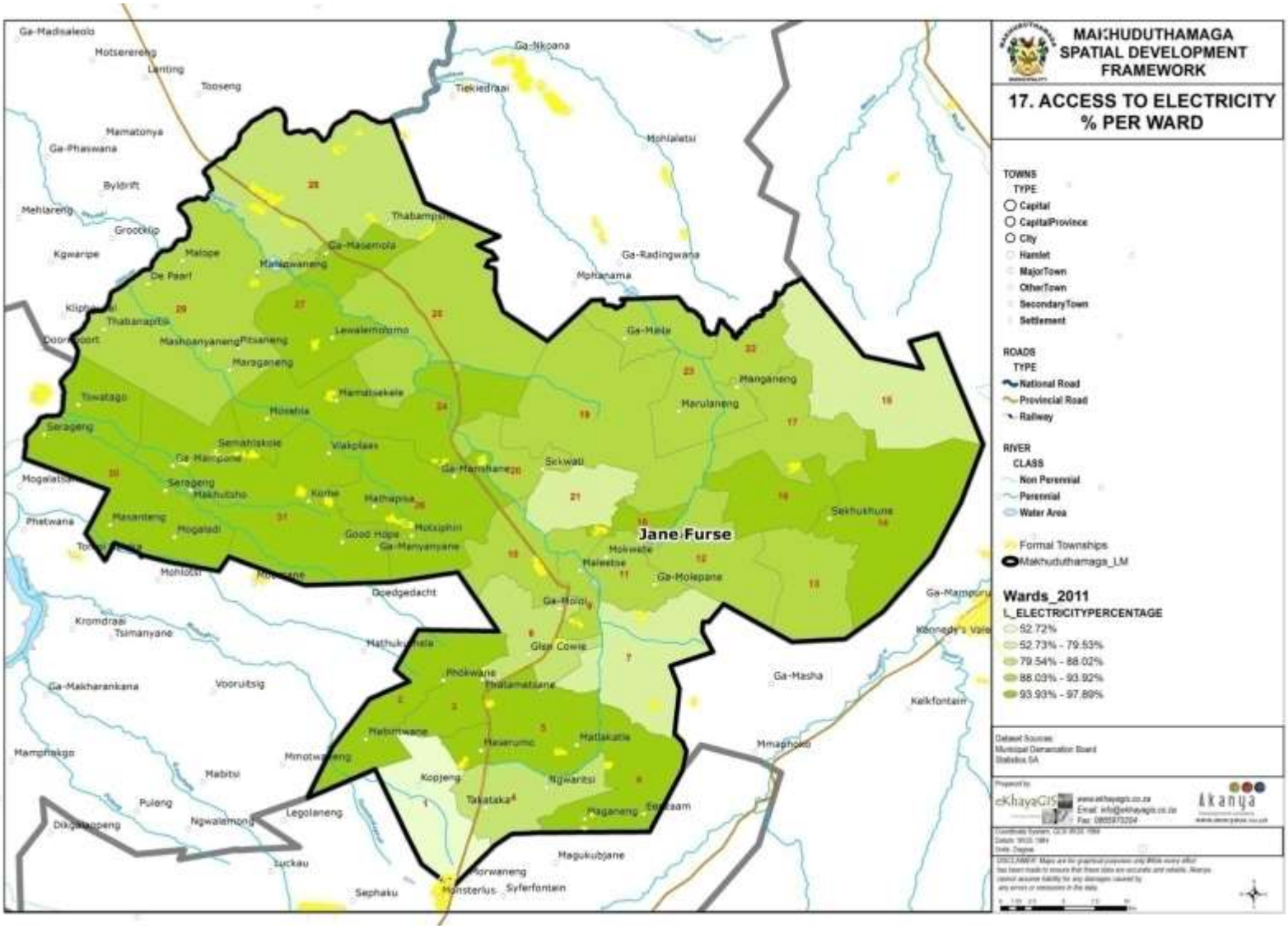
	Madibaneng (Matolokwaneng)	Electricity post connections (375) and mast light
	Greater Madibaneng	Electricity post connections (100) and mast light
23	Maila Segolo	Mast lights at taxi rank and electricity post connections (500)
	Dinotji	Mast light and electricity post connections (69)
	Mathibeng	Mast lights and electricity post connections (80)
	Marulaneng	Electricity post connections (500) and mast light at Moshate crossing /fourway
	Mashupye	Mast light and electricity post connections (100)
	Maseleseleng /Sebitlule	Electricity post connections and mast light
	Madibong (Mokgwatsane Section)	Electricity post connections (210) and mast light
24	Diphagane	Electricity post connections (225) and mast lights
	Phaahla	Mast light and electricity post connections (120)
	Masehlaneng	Electricity post connections and mast light
	Lobethal	Mast light and electricity post connections (03)
	Mamoshalela	Mast lights and electricity post connections (07)
	Porome	Electricity post connections (30),mast light and FBE
	Mamatjekele	Mast light, electricity post connections and FBE
25	Maololo	Electricity post connections
	Mashabela (Malegasane)	Mast lights
	Mohwelere	Electricity post connections (65) at Marikana and mast lights at Mohwelere and Mphanana cross
	Machacha	Electricity post connections

	Ga Selepe	No challenge nor backlog indicated
	Ga Marodi	Electricity post connections
	Mapulane /Talane	Electricity post connections
	Mahlakanaseleng	Electricity post connections
	Magabaneng	No challenge nor backlog indicated
26	Mathapisa	Electricity post connections (55) and mast lights
	Mampane Thabeng	Electricity post connections (27)
	Kgarethuthu	Electricity post connections(13) and mast lights
	Soetveld	Electricity post connections (100)
	Marishane	Mast lights at Luka four ways and electricity post connections (85)
	Bothaspruit	Electricity post connections (35)
	Makgopong /Porome	Electricity post connections (10) and mast lights at Ga Madileng
27	Mabopane	Electricity post connections at Mandela section
	Manare/Mampholo/Moeding	No challenge nor backlog indicated
	Mohloding	Electricity post connections and mast lights (03)
	Moshate/Makgopaneng/Maripane	Electricity post connection at Maripana
	Morareleng	Mast lights at Thabampshe cross, Old Moshate tribal office Masemola clinic and electricity post connections
	Molebeledi	Electricity post connections
	Police station extension	Electricity post connections (45)
28	Thabampshe	FBE,mast lights and electricity post connection (48)
	Tswaing	Mast lights and electricity post connections (130)

	Ga Maphutha	Mast lights,FBE,elewctricity post connections (04)
	Wonderboom	Electricity post connections (66) and mast light
	Maroge	Mast lights, electricity post connections (02) and FBE
	Mahubitswane	Mast lights, electricity post connections (16)
	Mahlakole	Mast lights and electricity post connections(02)
	Vlakplaats	Mast lights and electricity post connections (01)
	Mashoto	Electricity post connections (14)
29	Malope	Electricity post connections and mast lights (03)
	Molelema	Mast lights (03)
	Mahlolwaneng	Electricity post connections (05) and mast lights (03)
	Mashoanyaneng	Mast lights (02)
	Maraganeng	Electricity post connections (10) and mast light (01)
	Pitjaneng	Electricity post connections (04)and mast light (01)
	Machasdorp	Electricity post connections (16)and mast lights (02)
	Mphane	Electricity post connections (78)and mast lights (02)
	Makgwabe	Electricity post connections (41)and mast lights (02)
	Moji /Sekale/Apel cross	Electricity post connections (42) and mast lights (02)
30	Krokodile	Mast lights
	Setlaboswane	Mast light and electricity post connections(02)
	Legotong	No challenge nor backlog indicated

	Serageng	Mast light
	Masanteng	Mast light
	Mogaladi	Mast light and electricity post connection (03)
31	Kome	Electricity post connections (35)
	Ntshong	Electricity post connections
	Mmotwaneng	Electricity post connections (04)
	Masakeng	Electricity post connections (07)
	Mangwanyane	Electricity post connections (15)
	Vlakplaas	Electricity post connections (20)
	Eenkantaan	Electricity post connections (95) and mast light
	Motseleope	Electricity post connections (07)
	Makhutso	Electricity post connections (40) and mast lights
	Semahlakole /Sehuswane	Electricity post connections (20)
	Kutupo	Electricity post connections (13)

Source: MLM Ward based data review 2023



3.3.3.1. Makhuduthamaga local municipality electricity backlog

Energy for Cooking

Name	Statistics	Percentage
Electricity from mains	42 541	54.2%
Gas	12 071	15.4%
Paraffin	1 089	1.4%
Wood	22 565	28.7%
Coal	91	0.1%
Animal dung	61	0.1%

Solar	9	0.0%
Other	18	0.0
None	53	0.1%

Source: Census 2022

Energy for Lighting

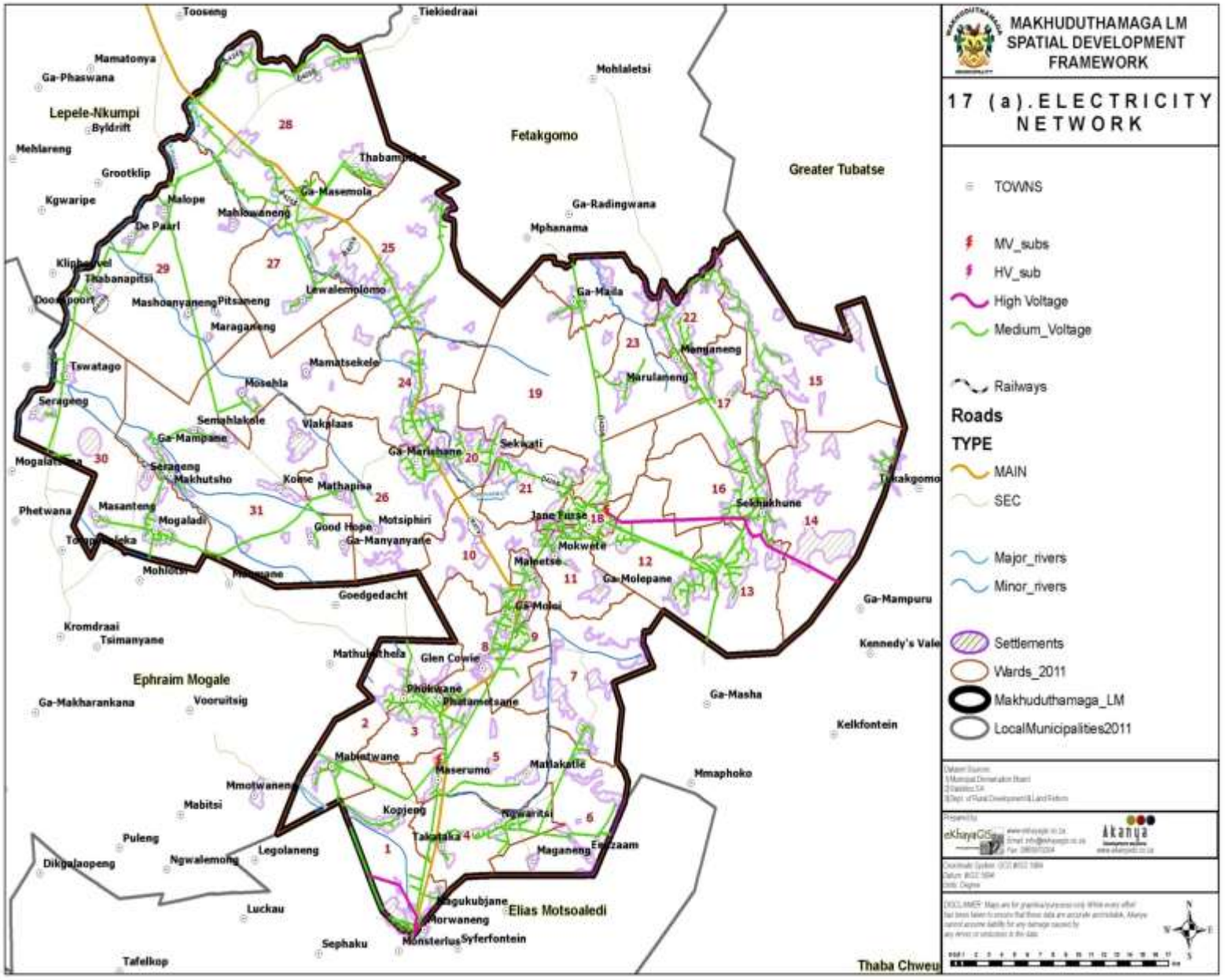
Name	Statistics	Percentage
Electricity from mains	75 533	96.2%
Gas	288	0.4%
Paraffin	207	0.3%
Candles	2 123	2.7%
Solar	206	0.3%
Other	49	0.1%
None	92	0.1%

Source: Census 2022

Makhuduthamaga electricity backlog

Type	Statistics
Electricity for cooking backlog	35 867
Electricity for lighting backlog	2 965

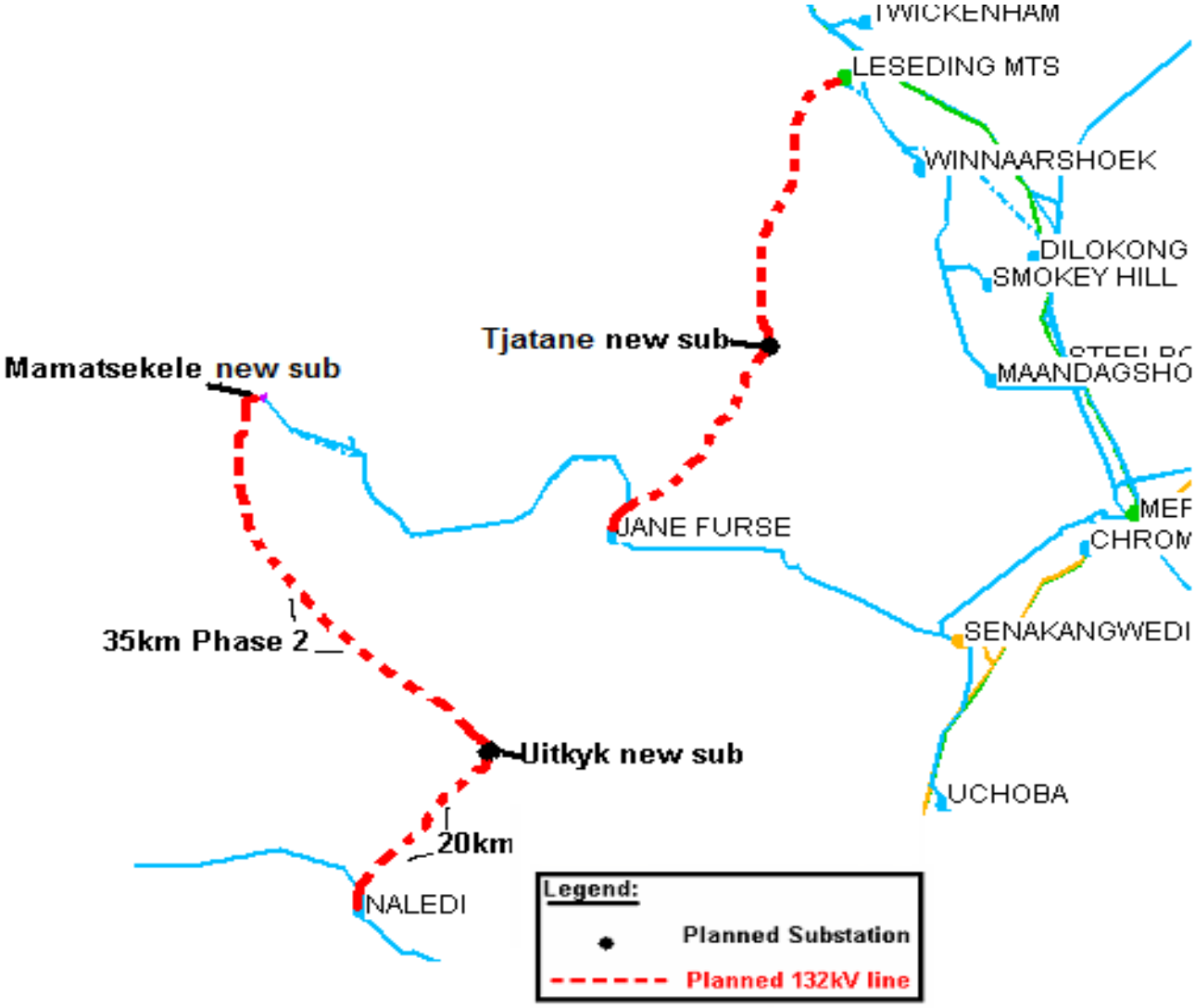
Source: Census 2022


MAKHUDUTHAMAGA LM
SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT
FRAMEWORK
17 (a). ELECTRICITY
NETWORK
TOWNS
MV_subs
HV_sub
High Voltage
Medium_Voltage
Railways
Roads
TYPE
MAIN
SEC
Major_rivers
Minor_rivers
Settlements
Wards_2011
Makhuduthamaga_LM
LocalMunicipalities2011
Tooseng
Tiekiedraai
Mamatonya
Ga-Phaswana
Lepele-Nkumpi
Byldrift
Mehlareng
Grootklip
Kgwaripe
Malope
De Paarl
Mahlowaneng
Ga-Masemola
Thabampshe
Mohlaletsi
Fetakgomo
Greater Tubatse
Ga-Radingwana
Mphanama
Ga-Maila
Manganeng
Marulaneng
Lewalemplomo
Pitsaneng
Mashoanyaneng
Maraganeng
Mamatsekele
Mosehla
Tswatago
Serageng
Semahlakole
Vlakplaas
Ga-Mampane
Ga-Mantshane
Sekhati
Makhutsho
Kome
Mathapisa
Motsiphiri
Good Hope
Ga-Manyanyane
Jane Furse
Mokwete
Malnetse
Ga-Molepane
Sekhukhune
Tukakgomo
Phetwana
Masanteng
Mogaladi
Goedgedacht
Ga-Molei
Ga-Mampuru
Kromdraai
Tsimanyane
Kennedy's Vale
Ephraim Mogale
Mathulwathela
Glen Cowie
Phokwane
Phutamotsane
Ga-Masha
Ga-Makharankana
Vooruitsig
Kelkfontein
Mabintwane
Maserumo
Matlakatle
Mmaphoko
Mmotwaneng
Mabitsi
Kopjeng
Ngwaritsi
Takataka
Maganeng
Puleng
Legolaneng
Ngwalemong
Dikgalaopeng
Luckau
Ngukubjane
Morwaneng
Elias Motsoaledi
Sephaku
Monsterlus
Syferfontein
Tafelkop
Thaba Chweu

Eskom Sekhukhune / Makhuduthamaga Electricity Network Expansion Plan

Eskom has capacity and funding challenges in areas of Makhuduthamaga in particular Leolo due to nature of the area. As such Eskom was unable to electrify villages of Greater Komane as previously planned but designs for the area are completed and negotiations on additional funding with Department of Energy are at advanced stage. There are also minor incidents of lack of capacity from feeder lines in other areas of Makhuduthamaga and as a result some areas were taken out of the electrification priority list. But Eskom is working on the matter by upgrading Jane Furse substation and building 3 new substations (Mamatjekele, Uitkyk & Tjatane) to provide capacity for growth and electrification. Makhuduthamag will also instal a 24 km of 22KV line from Mamatshekele to Moloi to improve capacity around Phokoane cluster.

Below is map by Eskom showing new sub-stations to strengthen capacity in Sekhukhune / Makhuduthamaga Municipal area



Developmental challenges and interventions

Challenges	Interventions
○ Electricity capacity challenge ○ New extensions of residential sites for post connections ○ Budgetary constraints ○ Illegal connections to households	○ 24 km of 22KV line from Mamatshekele to Moloi to improve capacity around Phokoane cluster ○ To include settlements in the priority list ○ Request more funding from Department of Energy ○ Community awareness and implementation of bylaws

3.3.4 Refuse removal / waste management

The Waste Management function is performed by the MLM.The is a partial formal refuse removal service rendered by the municipality. The Municipality has a licensed authorized landfill site, Jane Furse landfill site. There is also one waste recycling centre located in the landfill site.

18.34% of the households in MLM have access to refuse removal services from the municipality. About 72.3% of the households in the area use their own refuse dump. There are 5.5% of the households with no access to rubbish disposal services. The municipality has no drop-off, garden sites, transfer station, material recovery facilities and buy-back centres for recycling.

The households without access to refuse removal poses a threat to environmental quality. Lack of provision of refuse removal services in the rural communities is mainly driven by land unavailability and inadequate financial resources since there is no cost recovery in these areas.

State of waste in Makhuduthamaga wards and villages

Ward no	Villages	Status /challenge / Backlogs
1	Ga Tshehla	Skip bins (03) and there is illegal dumping
	Hlalanikahle	Skip bins (06) and there is illegal dumping
	Kutupu and Extension	Skip bins (07+04) and there is illegal dumping
2	Phokoane and Toishi	Skip bins at Poishi,Seven and Mmakgape
	Mabintane	Skip bin needed
	Mogudi	Skip bin needed
3	Mokgapaneng	Skip bin at Black house and reservoir

	Makoshala	Skip bin between Makoshala corner cemetery and Mogudi and households waste collection needed
	Phokoane (Malegale)	Skip bin needed
	Phokoane (Mapaeng, Speelman)	No challenge nor backlog indicated
	Phokoane (Ramabele,Malatji,Lefakong, and Mashifane)	Skip bin at main street waterhole, Leshalabe and Malatji
	Phatametsane	No challenge nor backlog indicated
	Masioneng /Skotiphola	No challenge nor backlog indicated
4	Rietfontein	Waste collection program by EPWP needed and Skip bins (04)
	Vierfontein A,B,C	No challenge nor backlog indicated
	Katlegong (Vierfontein D)	No challenge nor backlog indicated
	Mashemong (Vierfontein E)	No challenge nor backlog indicated
5	Maserumole Park	Waste collection
	Mohlwarekoma	Waste collection and skip bins
	Leeukraal	No challenge nor backlog indicated
	Matlakatle A and B	Skip bin needed
6	Eenzaam Trust	Illegal dumps and littering of waste
	Patantshwane A	Illegal dumps and littering of waste
	Patantshwane B	Illegal dumps and littering of waste
	Eenzaam Kgoloko	Illegal dumps and littering of waste
	Mare	Illegal dumps and littering of waste
	Ga-Mmaboki	Illegal dumps and littering of waste
	Ga-Diago	Illegal dumps and littering of waste
7	Thoto	Illegal dumps and littering of waste

	Malaka	Illegal dumps and littering of waste
	Ntoane	Illegal dumps and littering of waste
	Mantlhanyane	Illegal dumps and littering of waste
	Manotong	Illegal dumps and littering of waste
	Dikatone	Illegal dumps and littering of waste
	Setebong	Skip bin needed
8	Mathousands /Hlahlane	littering of waste
	Pelepele Park/Maswiakae	littering of waste
	Mochadi	littering of waste
	Brooklyn	littering of waste
	Leokana	littering of waste
	Caprive /Living waters	littering of waste
9	Riverside	Households waste collection and skip bins (04)
	Caprive/Photo	Households Waste collection and skip bins (03)
	Morgenson new stands	littering of waste
	Magapung	littering of waste
	Mpumalanga	littering of waste
10	Mogorwane	littering of waste
	Moripane A and B	No challenge nor backlog indicated
	Phushulang	Skip bin needed
	Ngwanamatlang	littering of waste
	Dithabaneng	littering of waste
	Moloi	littering of waste
	Moloi extension	littering of waste
	Lehwelereng	Waste management

11	Molepane	Waste collection program
	Mokwete	No challenge nor backlog indicated
	Vergelegen A	No challenge nor backlog indicated
12	Moretsele	No challenge nor backlog indicated
	Makgeru	Skip bins needed
	Ratau	Skip bins needed
	Makgane (Matekane)	Skip bins needed
	Senamela	Skip bins needed
	Maphopha	littering of waste
13	Mashengwaneng	littering of waste
	Mogashoa Manamane	littering of waste
	Mogashoa Ditlhakaneng	littering of waste
	Phase 4	littering of waste
	Mabonyane	littering of waste
14	Sekele	littering of waste
	Moela	littering of waste
	Kgopane	littering of waste
	Maloma	littering of waste
	Seopela	littering of waste
	Legapane	littering of waste
	Tshesane	littering of waste
	Dingoane	littering of waste
	Matiloaneng B	littering of waste
	Mabule	littering of waste
	Tsopaneng	littering of waste

	Stocking	No challenge nor backlog indicated
15	Mohlakaneng /Tswele	Skip bins needed
	Houpakranz	Skip bins needed
	Mohlake	Skip bins needed
	Magolego	Skip bins needed
	Maila Mapitsane	No challenge nor backlog indicated
	Dlamini	No challenge nor backlog indicated
16	Dihlabaneng A	Skip bins needed
	Dihlabaneng B	
	Mashegwana Legare	No challenge nor backlog indicated
	Kotsiri	No challenge nor backlog indicated
	Mashegwana Tswaledi	No challenge nor backlog indicated
17	Manganeng	Skip bin needed
	Ramphelane	Skip bins needed
	Mashite	Skip bin needed
	Mathibeng (Toona)	Skip bin neded
	Kgolane	Skip bin needed
18	Jane Furse RDP	No challenge nor backlog indicated
	Vergelegen B	Skip bin next to St Marks School
	Dichoueng	No challenge nor backlog indicated
	Moraba	No challenge nor backlog indicated
19	Madibong (Malaeneng,Sechabeng,Sekhutlong and Maswiolong)	Skip bins needed
	Vergelegen C	Skip bins needed
	Mashishing	Skip bins needed

20	Tisane	Skip bin next to Owen Liquor Restaurant
	Mamone (Rantho)	Skip next to Sebaka shop
	Magolaneng	Skip bin (Maswiakae)
	Mamone (Manyeleti)	Skip bin (Eskom TSC)
	Mamone Centre Extension	Skip bins (Matobole primary and Mamone clinic)
21	Mamone Matsoke	Skip bin needed
	Mamone A1 Bothas (Ga Mohlala)	littering of waste
	Mamone A 2 (Ga Mohlala)	littering of waste
	Mamone A3 (Ga Manyaka)	littering of waste
	Mamone A4 (Tanzania)	littering of waste
22	Malegale (Sebitje)	littering of waste
	Sebitjane	littering of waste
	Lekgwareng	littering of waste
	Tjatane	littering of waste
	Tjatane extension	littering of waste
	Madibaneng (Matolokwaneng)	Skip bin needed
	Greater Madibaneng	Skip bin needed
23	Maila Segolo	Skip bin needed
	Dinotji	littering of waste
	Mathibeng	littering of waste
	Marulaneng	littering of waste
	Mashupye	Skip bin needed
	Maseleseleng /Sebitlule	Skip bin needed
	Madibong (Mokgwatsane Section)	Skip bin needed
24	Diphagane	No challenge nor backlog indicated

	Phaahla	No challenge nor backlog indicated
	Masehlaneng	Skip bin needed
	Lobethal	Skip bin needed
	Mamoshalela	littering of waste
	Porome	littering of waste
	Mamatjekele	littering of waste
25	Maololo	littering of waste
	Mashabela (Malegasane)	littering of waste
	Mohwelere	littering of waste
	Machacha	littering of waste
	Ga Selepe	littering of waste
	Ga Marodi	littering of waste
	Mapulane /Talane	littering of waste
	Mahlakanaseleng	littering of waste
	Magabaneng	littering of waste
26	Mathapisa	littering of waste
	Mampane Thabeng	littering of waste
	Kgarethuthu	littering of waste
	Soetveld	littering of waste
	Marishane	littering of waste
	Bothaspruit	littering of waste
	Makgopong /Porome	littering of waste
27	Mabopane	Skip bin needed
	Manare/Mampholo/Moeding	Skip bin needed
	Mohloding	Skip needed (02)

	Moshate/Mokgopaneng/Maripane	Skip bins (Moshate,Mohloding,Manare)
	Mabopane /Mandela/Morareleng	littering of waste
	Molebeledi	littering of waste
	Police station extension	littering of waste
28	Thabampshe	littering of waste
	Tswaing	Skip bin (next to clinic)
	Ga Maphutha	littering of waste
	Wonderboom	littering of waste
	Maroge	littering of waste
	Mahubitswane	Skip bin needed
	Mahlakole	Skip bin needed
	Vlakplaats	littering of waste
29	Malope	littering of waste
	Molelema	littering of waste
	Mahlolwaneng	littering of waste
	Mashoanyaneng	Skip bin needed
	Maraganeng	No challenge nor backlog indicated
	Pitjaneng	No challenge nor backlog indicated
	Machasdorp	Skip bin needed
	Mphane	littering of waste
	Makgwabe	littering of waste
	Moji /Sekale/Apel cross	littering of waste
30	Krokodile	littering of waste
	Setlaboswane	littering of waste
	Legotong	littering of waste

	Serageng	littering of waste
	Masanteng	littering of waste
	Mogaladi	littering of waste
31	Kome	littering of waste
	Ntshong	littering of waste
	Mmotwaneng	littering of waste
	Masakeng	littering of waste
	Mangwanyane	littering of waste
	Vlakplaas	No challenge nor backlog indicated
	Eenkantaan	Skip bins needed
	Motseleope	Skip bin needed
	Makhutso	Skip bin needed
	Semahlakole /Sehuswane	No challenge nor backlog indicated
	Kutupo	No challenge nor backlog indicated

Source: MLM Ward based data review 2023

Below is a diagram of distributed Skip points within the Municipal jurisdiction

Ward no	**Place/village**	**No of skips**
01	Moratiwa Shopping complex Moratiwa Extension complex Kutupu/Mabintane road	01 01 01
02	Phokoane taxi rank Phokoane library Nebo SAPS	01 01
03	Mogodi (next to Makoshala cemetery)	01
04	Vleischboom taxi rank	01

	Vleischboom borrow pit	02
05	Maserumule park	01
	Mohlarekoma	01
	Nebo Magistrate	01
08	Glen Cowie new stand (road to Setebong)	01
	St Ritas Hospital	01
	Glen Cowie four way	01
	Glen Cowie new stand	01
	Brooklyn	01
09	Riverside	02
10	Mogorwane	01
	Ga Moloi	01
11	Mokwete	01
	Old Jane Furse Hospital	01
	Machipisane/ Maphanga road	01
	Vergelegen A	01
	Jane Furse SAPS	01
12	Makgane (Mini rank)	01
	Ga- Moretsele(Opposite swift garage)	01
13	Mogashoa T-Juntion	01
14	Schoonoord taxi rank	01
	Sekhukhune SAPS	01
17	Manganeng (Sunrise)	01
	Manganeng opposite clinic	01
18	Jane Furse taxi rank	02
	Jane Furse four way	01

	Jane Furse RDP	04
	Kwena Motor spares	01
	Kgolane shopping complex	01
	Vergelegen B next to St Marks	01
	Mathomomayo business	01
	Chicken Licken	01
19	Jane Furse plaza	04
	Home Affairs	01
	Vergelegen C (Morena road)	01
	Rakgoadi Bakery	01
	New Jane Furse entrance	01
20	Mamone super	01
22	Tjatane (next to Matjie Surgery)	01
	Malegale taxi rank	01
23	Marulaneng Bus stop	01
	Maila Segolo taxi rank	01
25	Mphanama Cross	01
26	Marishane taxi rank	01
27	Masemola (Thabampshe cross)	01
	Masemola Pshiring	01
	Masemola SAPS	01
29	Apel Cross	01
	Malope	01
Total Number of skips distributed		65

Source: MLM Waste Management Division 2023

Table: Refuse disposal for Households within MLM

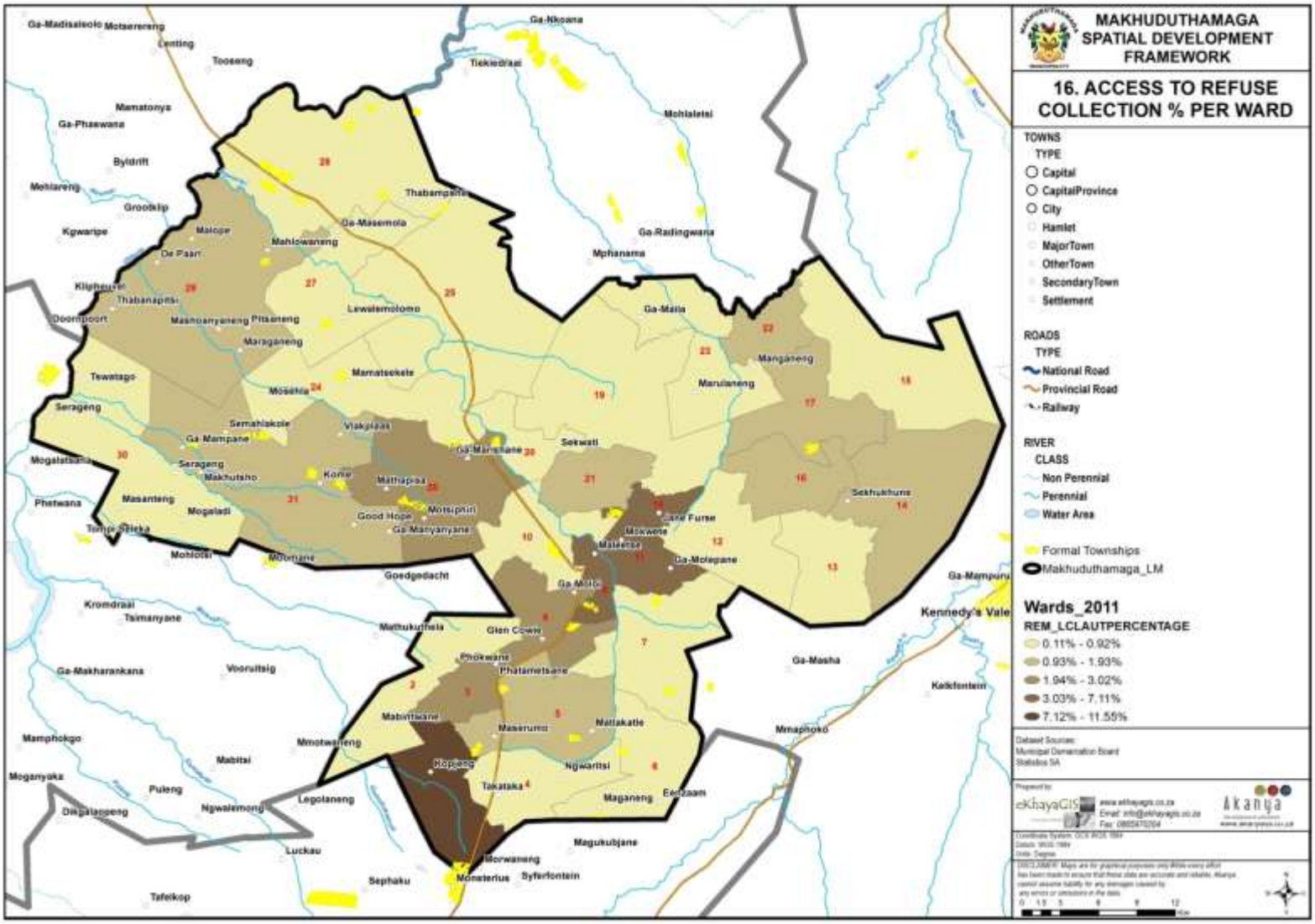
Type	Statistics	Percentage
Removed by local authority atleast once a week	12 858	16.4%
Removed by local authority less often	308	0.4%
Communal refuse dump	1 693	2.2%
Communal container/central collection point	1 492	1.9%
Own refuse dump	56 793	72.3%
No rubbish disposal	4 325	5.5%
Other	1 028	1.3%

Source: Census 2022

Waste water facilities within Makhuduthamaga

Municipality	Facility	License status	Compliance status
MLM	Jane Fuse RDP oxidation ponds	Not licensed	Poorly managed
	Jane Furse Old Hospital Oxidation ponds	Not licensed	Poorly managed
	Jane Furse New Hospital Oxidation ponds	Not licensed	Poorly managed
	Jane Furse Plaza Oxidation ponds	Not licensed	Poorly managed
	Nebo oxidation ponds	Not licensed	Poorly managed
	Phokoane oxidation ponds	Not licensed	Poorly managed
	St Rita Hospital Oxidation Ponds	Not licensed	Poorly managed
	St Mark College Oxidation Ponds	Not licensed	Poorly managed

Source: LEDET 2016


MAKHUDUTHAMAGA
SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT
FRAMEWORK
16. ACCESS TO REFUSE
COLLECTION % PER WARD
TOWNS
TYPE
Capital
CapitalProvince
City
Hamlet
MajorTown
OtherTown
SecondaryTown
Settlement
ROADS
TYPE
National Road
Provincial Road
Railway
RIVER
CLASS
Non Perennial
Perennial
Water Area
Formal Townships
Makhuduthamaga_LM
Wards_2011
REM_LCLAUTPERCENTAGE
0.11% - 0.92%
0.93% - 1.93%
1.94% - 3.02%
3.03% - 7.11%
7.12% - 11.55%
Dataset Sources:
Municipal Demarcation Board
Statistics SA
Prepared by
eKhayaGIS
Akanya
Ga-Madisaleolo
Motserereng
Lenting
Tooseng
Ga-Nkoana
Tiekiedraai
Mamatonya
Ga-Phaswana
Mohlalatsi
Byldrift
Mohlareng
Groothip
Thabampaneng
Ga-Masemola
Kgwaripe
Malope
Mahlowaneng
Ga-Radingwana
De Paarl
Mphanama
Klipheuwel
Thabanapitsi
Doornpoort
Mashoanyaneng
Pitsaneng
Lewalemotomo
Ga-Maila
Maraganeng
Manganeng
Tewatsago
Mamatsekele
Marulaneng
Mosehla
Seragaeng
Semahlakole
Vlakplaas
Ga-Mampane
Ga-Manthane
Sekwati
Mogalatsana
Seragaeng
Makhutsho
Kome
Matlhapisa
Sekhukhune
Phetwana
Masanteng
Mogaladi
Motsiphiri
Good Hope
Lane Furse
Ga-Manyanyane
Mokwene
Tsimanyane Shieka
Malekane
Mohlotsi
Mohlamme
Ga-Molepane
Goedgedacht
Ga-Mampuru
Kromdraai
Tsimanyane
Kennedy's Vale
Matlhukuthela
Glen Cowie
Phokwane
Ga-Masha
Ga-Makharankana
Vooruitsig
Phatametsane
Kalkfontein
Mabintwane
Mamphokgo
Maserumo
Matlakatle
Mmaphoko
Mmotwaneng
Mabitsi
Kopaneng
Moganyaka
Ngwaritsi
Takataka
Puleng
Maganeng
Eerstaam
Dikgalaopeng
Ngwalemong
Legolaneng
Magukubjane
Luckau
Morwaneng
Sephaku
Monsterlus
Syferfontein
Tafelkop

Disposal site	Permitted /Not Permitted	Absolute Location	Access	Operational hours	Security availability	Equipment	Cover material	Compaction	Comments
Jane Furse Landfill Site	Permitted as a GCB-	S24º 42'42.70 ″ E29º 53'2.71″	The site is well fenced with lockable gate There are security personnel on site	07h30-16h30 Monday - Friday	Security is available 24hrs Monday to Sunday	Landfill compactor, Tipper truck,TLB & water tanker	Stockpiled	Compaction done daily	Management of the site is outsourced to Stone Found Engineering

Table: State of Recycling sites within Makhuduthamaga Municipal Area

Name of recycling facility	Location	Recyclable waste
Landfill site recyclers	Jane Furse landfill site	PET bottles, metal, can, white paper, plastic
Kgok Der Holdings (Pty-Ltd) Cooperative	Tjatane	Cardboard, can, PET bottles
Greendee Recycling Cooperative	Phokoane	Cardboard, can, PET bottles
Basadi swaranang Cooperative	Tjatane	Cardboard, can, PET bottles
MLS project	Mamone(Mokwenameetse)	Used oil, white paper, plastics, cardboard
Ntjana Recycling	Jane Furse Vergelegen C	White paper, cardboard
RDP recycling	Jane Furse RDP	Can, PET bottles
Phuthi Brothers Cooperative	Ga-Moretsele	Cardboard, Plastic ,White paper
Choma recycling	Glen Cowie	Bottles (glass)
Masanteng Recycling Group	Masanteng	Bottles(glass)
Tjabadi Waste Management	Mamone(Ntswelemotse)	Can, white paper, plastic

Bana ba Ntate	Jane Furse Ga Moraba	Can, plastics, PET bottles, glass bottles, metal
Maloma recycling and collection	Schoonoord	Plastics, white paper, can and cardboard

Source: MLM Environmental Division 2024

Refuse Removal / Waste Management Challenges and interventions

CHALLENGES	INTERVENTIONS
○ No cost recovery ○ Provision of waste minimization facilities ○ Provision of new disposal sites and transfer stations ○ Illegal disposal of waste e.g disposal nappies along rivers and roads	○ Enhance revenue collection to households that receives weekly refuse removal services. Billing waste disposal services at the landfill site. Flat rate billing to be introduced where we are collecting ○ Establish a buy back centre ○ Two new sites identified for the development of landfill site and a transfer station ○ Awareness on waste management.Enforcement of bylaws

3.3.5 Roads and Storm water drainage system

Makhuduthamaga Municipality as a local municipality is responsible for the maintenance of all the internal roads in the residential areas and villages. The Provincial and District road network is currently the responsibility of the Roads Agency Limpopo and the provincial Department of Public Works, Roads and Transport.

The Municipality has a road network of 332.69 kilometres which include both provincial and local roads. The local access roads are gravel and predominantly utilised for commuting. The condition of these roads is below standard and they require upgrading and improved storm water management

Storm water drainage system is needed in all gravel roads because all roads as only a few portions of the paved/tarred roads have storm water drainage. Some of the key challenges identified include: high cost of tarring of roads; grading of internal access roads; construction of bridges; budgetary constraints; and high storm water drainage backlog. The municipality developed a road master plan in the 2014 financial year and it will be reviewed in 2022/2023

State of roads infrastructure and backlogs within Makhuduthamaga local municipality in terms of the MLM road and storm water master plan

Village serviced	Type of road	Length (km)	State	General remarks
Ka-Mabule	Only access	3.6	Unpaved	The only access to this village, currently inaccessible with a normal vehicle. Needs immediate action
Malegase	Only access	3.5	Paved	Roads connects on the provincial road R579, the road will link villages from Malegase to Mapulane
Ga-Sekele	Only access	3.5	Unpaved	Roads connects on the provincial road R579, the road will link villages from Malegase to Mapulane
Emkhondweni	District	3	Unpaved	This road has been earmarked for upgrade by the provincial government but it is deemed that more immediate action is required.
Ga-Mokgoadi	District	2.5	Unpaved	Further down the road from Ga-Sekele. Situation is the same as for the previous village.
Geluk	District	4.3	Unpaved	The furthest away from Schoonoord so it must be handled after the previous two villages. Action is required very soon though.
Sekele	Only access	4.3	Unpaved	The road has been constructed and for the most part is still in very good condition, but some areas have become eroded and almost impassable with a normal vehicle. Also provides access to two other villages.
Hoepakrantz	Only access	3.4	Unpaved	Next in line from Geluk. Road situation is the same however and it is the only access to Hoeperkranzt
Kanaan A	Only access	3.3	Unpaved	Last village in this road. The road is worse for this last section and need immediate action.
Tsopaneng	Only access	0.6	Paved	The current road is very small and needs to be upgraded. Only serves a small number of the population though.
Sopeyana	District	3.5	Unpaved	This is a district road but is currently not earmarked by the provincial or district government for upgrading even though it needs to be upgraded urgently.
Malaka B, Manthenyane, Botshabelo, Ntwane	District	7.6	Unpaved	Gets access through Tsopaneng. Some very steep areas that needs immediate attention and upgrading. Also a district road.
Pitsaneng	District	10.3	Unpaved	This is a provincial road with these villages scattered along it. This road has not been earmarked by any of the other authorities but it needs action soon as it is impassable in some places.
Maseleseleng	Only access	2.3	Unpaved	For the most part this road is adequate for the amount of traffic, but some boulders are exposed and some bad areas are present at the start of the road.

Matlakatle B&C	Only access	1.3	Unpaved	Access to the village from the provincial road. Small road that needs to be upgraded soon as erosion are fast becoming a problem.
Maololo	District	3.2	Unpaved	The road is washed away between B and C but both villages can be accessed from different locations. This road is not earmarked for upgrade by the other authorities.
Kanaan B	Only access	5.6	Unpaved	Currently easily accessible but there are signs that the road is deteriorating. This is the only access to this village.
Moripane	District	12.4	Unpaved - Bridge Required	This road is impassible but a bridge is busy being constructed. Further upgrading of the road needs to be done soon.
Phokwane	District	1.4	Unpaved - Bridge Required	The road has deteriorated so the only access is from the D4045 road. This will however be impassible during the rainy season as it crosses a stream. Needs to be upgraded soon but it is not earmarked by the other authorities.
Jane Furse	Internal roads	8	Unpaved and paved - Good	A good network of paved and unpaved roads currently exists. Some provision has been made to fill in the gaps. The length given is for this internal road only.
Makgeru, Ga-Mogashoa, Senkgapudi, Ga-Ratau, Manamane	Internal roads	22	Unpaved and paved - Good and average	The situation is the same as for Phokoane. Jane Furse and Phokoane have also been recognized by the provincial government as growth points within the municipal area.
Kapaneng, Ga-Marishane, Ga-Phahla	Internal roads	12 (D 4.5)	Unpaved, paved and blocks - Good	Same as for the previous two villages. These villages have been grouped together due to their close proximity to each other.
Ga-Masemola	Internal roads	4	Paved	Paved and unpaved roads cross through these villages to provide a good network of roads. Provision has been made for filling in the gaps.
Schoonoord	Internal roads	7 (D 6)	Unpaved and paved - Good	Once again the district roads provide a good network but some internal roads have been identified as being necessary. In general the roads are in good condition.
Apel Cross LCH	Roads		paved - Good	Houses further away from the paved road.
Mogaladi, Mogaladi Ext 3	Internal	9	Unpaved and	Build mostly along the D4190 but some internal roads need to be upgraded to provide access to the
Klipspruit	Internal roads	3	Unpaved and paved - Good	The district roads cross through this village but additional internal roads is required to provide very good access.
Disesane	Only access	1.7	Unpaved	The road passing through Mogaladi is paved but access to Ext 3 of the village need to be upgraded as it is currently not a very good road.

Molapong	Only access	1.8	Unpaved	A small village which gains access through Ga-Madiba. Upgrading this road will benefit both theses villages. This is the only access to this village.
Ga-Magolego	Only access	1.8	Unpaved and under construction	Final section of this road is currently being upgraded. The rest also needs to be improved as it also provides access to Molapong and Ga-Magolego.
Masite, Modiketsi, Ga-Maila	Only access	1.5	Unpaved	Also serves as an access to Ga-Magolego. Pipe laying next to the road have narrowed the road significantly but it is predicted that this will be rectified as soon as construction is finished.
Semahlakole	Only access	2.1	Unpaved and concrete - Bad	For the most part this road is a concrete path leading up to the village. This footpath does however require maintenance as it has started to break up in some areas. The rest of the road is drivable.
Kome	District	0.9	Unpaved	This 0.9 km is in addition to the district road already passing through these villages. The current district road is in good condition.
Ga-Malaka	District	0.7	Unpaved	The road passing through this village is a lower order district road as can be seen on the photos. This road is the only access road to this village so must be upgraded.
Vleeschboom	Internal roads	10	Paved	This is quite a long and narrow village so this road will provide access to the entire village. Currently a very narrow and winding road. The district road nearby have been earmarked to be upgraded.
Glen Cowie	Internal roads	1 (D 3.8)	Unpaved - Bridge Required	The district road has been earmarked for upgrade by the higher authorities. The 1 km internal road will provide greatly improved access throughout the village.
Ga-Mokadi, Geluks A, Mangineng, Madibaneng	Internal roads	1	Unpaved and paved - Good	This village is not indicated on the map but it runs alongside the D4295 near Nebo. The proposed road forms a loop going through the centre of the village.
Kgwaripe	Internal roads	1.2	Unpaved	Well maintained district roads running parallel to each other enclose this village on two sides. The proposed road running through the village will provide a link between these roads.
Sephoto	District	7.6	Unpaved	The road is in good condition, but might need some maintenance especially near Madibaneng. This is a district road but no plans for upgrading of this road by the higher authorities have been identified.
Ga-Moloi	District	0.8	Paved	The district road passing through the village is in bad condition but it has been earmarked by the provincial government for upgrading. Currently a paved road pass near the village and this is seen as adequate access.
Ga-Maila-Segolo	Only access	0.8 (D 3)	Paved	The 0.8 km provides access internal to the village. This is however not in immediate need of an

				upgrade. The district road has been identified to be in need of an upgrade by the higher authorities.
Thamaga	Internal roads	2.4	Unpaved	Situation is the same as for Glen Cowie. This road will pass through the village and provide a link to the two district roads passing close by.
Maraganeng	Internal roads	1.8 (D 1.5)	Unpaved and paved - Very bad	Currently the provincial road is not in good condition but it has been identified as being in need of a upgrade. The 1.8 km internal road is important as some of the houses are far from the provincial road
Mapitsane	Only access	0.8	Unpaved	Important because it is the only access to the village but is currently in good condition.
Mahlowaneng	Only access	0.6	Unpaved	Village is close to the D 4260 which has been identified to be upgraded to a paved road. This access road shows signs of erosion but it is not yet critical.
Sebitsane, Mathibeng, Dinotsi	Only access	0.9	Unpaved	Access from the district road. Currently not a well-constructed road but for the time being it has an acceptable driving standard.
Makhutsho	District	1.2 (D 4.6)	Unpaved	Access to the village is good via Malope but the road deteriorates in the village and is not easily drivable and very winding pass the dam. Upgrading of this section is not seen as critical but must be done in the near future.
Malope	District	4.7	Unpaved	No action is required from the local municipality as this road have been identified for upgrading by the provincial government. If this action however take too long to be implemented the state of this road will become critical.
Riverside	District	4.5	Unpaved	The district road serves the entire length of the village before ending at a reservoir at the end of the village. The current condition is not great however but it still provides an acceptable driving experience.
Thoto	Internal roads	2.4	Unpaved	Close to a paved road but the internal roads need to be upgraded as they are currently not in a good condition.
Serageng	Internal roads	2.6	upaved	A paved road pass through the centre of the village but good internal roads to provide access to the furthest away houses is not existent.
Tshatane	Internal roads	1 (D 2.8)	Unpaved	The 1 km section of internal road pass through mountainous terrain and erosion is a problem. This road has to be upgraded to provide access to a school.
Polaseng	District	1.6	Unpaved	The district road nearby has been identified to be upgraded by the higher authorities. Access from that road to this village has a lot of very loose material and erosion will become a problem.

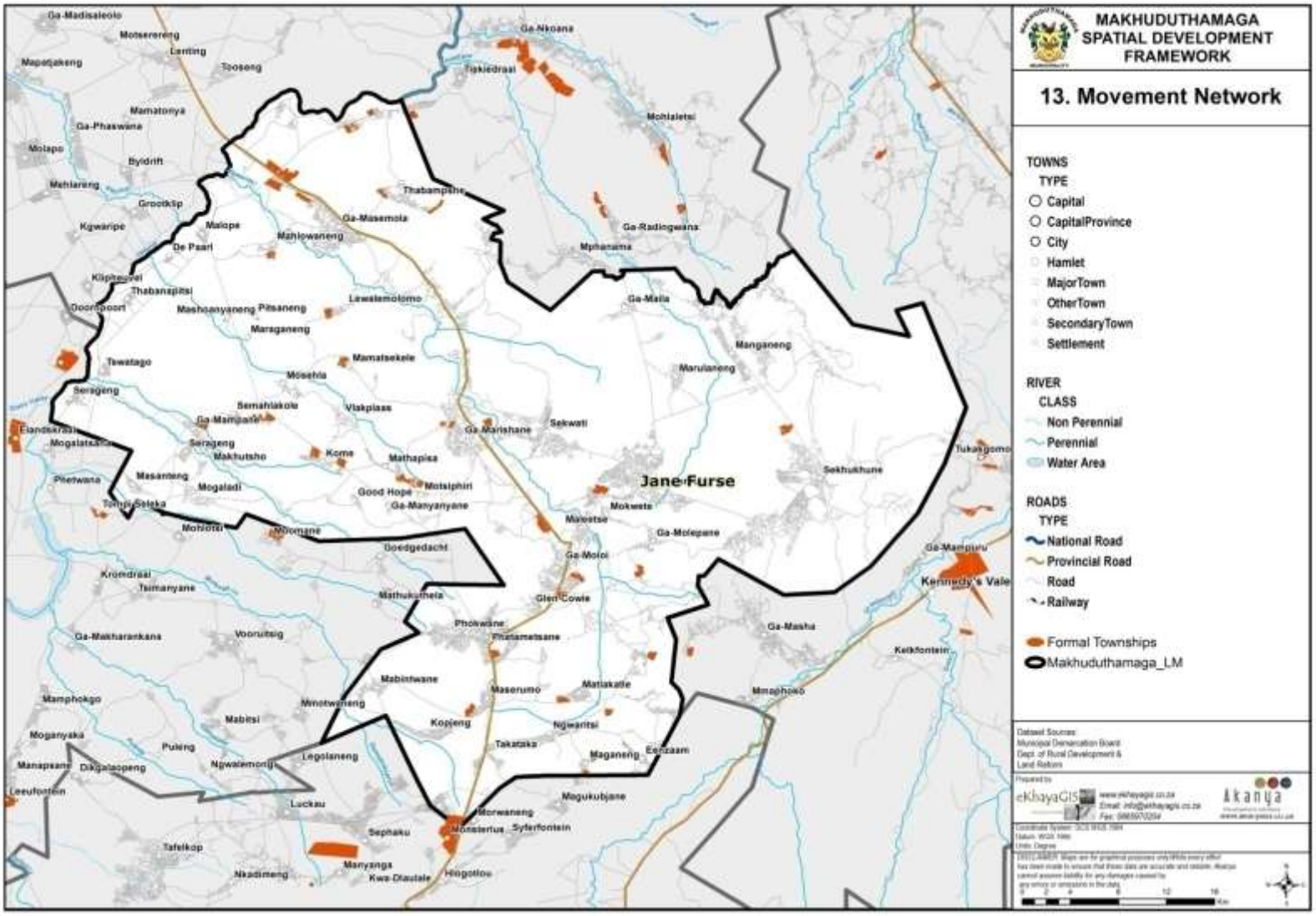
Kgaruthuthu	Internal roads	3	Unpaved and under construction	A district road provides access to this village but internal access roads have to be upgraded to provide the link to another adjacent district road.
Ga-Madiba	Only access	3.5	Unpaved	Village is close to a main road. Road have been changed previously due to erosion being a problem. Currently the road is in good condition.
Setlaboswane	Only access	6.5	Unpaved	Road is in good condition and provides an acceptable driving experience.
Brooklyn	Internal roads	1.5	Unpaved	Runs along the D 1547 which is a paved road. Additional access must in future be provided to service more of the inhabitants.
Hwafeng	Internal roads	1.6	Unpaved	Adjacent to a paved road. Internal roads must be constructed to provide better access to the village.
Mahlomola	Internal roads	0.5	Unpaved	Needs additional internal roads to provide complete access to the village.
Mphanama	District	3	Unpaved and paved - Very bad	Road is in good condition. Some bad sections where previous efforts to pave the road have deteriorated to form a lot of potholes.
Nkotokwane	District	0.8 (D 2.7)	Unpaved	District road is in bad condition and must be upgraded along with an internal section to provide internal access to the village.
Matlakatle	District	6	Unpaved	Access provided by provincial road which has been identified as one that needs to be upgraded. No further action required by the municipality.
Ramphelane, Tsatane ext 1	Internal roads	0.8	Unpaved	Close to the district road but the internal roads have to be upgraded to provide access to and from the district road.
Ga-Mashehlaneng	Internal roads	1.3 (D 5.9)	Unpaved	Close by district road have been earmarked for upgrading. An internal road will ease the access for the further away houses.
Ga-Machacha	Internal roads	5	Paved	Village is located all along the west of road D 4190 but an internal road is required to run through the centre of the village.
Patantswane, Patantswane B, Lekorokorwaneng, Lehlakong, Eenzaam, Enzaam LCH	Internal roads	3.5	Unpaved and paved - Bad	Very rocky area. The main road is paved but is severely deteriorated. A district road provides good access to the village but internal roads is in bad condition.
Ga-Tisane	District	4	Paved	Gets access via a district road that pass through the village. The current condition is satisfactory but maintenance will have to be done in the future. No additional internal roads are required.
Mohwelere	District	18.5	Unpaved	This is an access road to a lot of villages. It is a district road but maintenance needs to be done urgently to fix the couple of bad sections along this road.

Mogodi	District	1.7	Unpaved	Two access via two different district roads. Some bad sections but in general a good driving experience.
Maseshegwane	Internal roads	1	Unpaved and paved - Good	Mountainous on the edge of the village. Rest of the roads is winding and very uneven. Paved road pass through the centre of the village.
Ga- Mashabela	Internal roads	1	Paved	Internal road will provide access to the houses furthest away from the district road. This district road has been identified as one that needs upgrading.
Manganeng	Internal roads	0.7	Paved	Village is linked to Ga-Machacha via a small road. This road needs to be upgraded to provide an acceptable access road.
Thabeng	Internal roads	1	Unpaved	Close to a paved road. Very rocky internal roads that must be upgraded to provide access to the furthest houses.
Sebetha	Internal roads	1.3	Unpaved	A well maintained district road provides access to most of the village. Some internal roads need to be upgraded to provide the subserviced households.
Mampe	Internal roads	2.6	Unpaved	The district road passing close by has been earmarked for upgrading by the higher authorities. Internal access needs to be upgraded as it is currently limited to a narrow road.
Masanteng	Internal roads	1.5 (D 2.1)	Unpaved and paved - Good	A small section of the road needs to be upgraded urgently, but the rest is in good condition and need not be upgraded in the near future.
Lobethal	Internal roads	0.3	Unpaved	Only a short non critical section of road needs to be upgraded to provide access for the inhabitants of this village.
Sehuswane	Internal roads	1.7	Unpaved	On one side the village is bordered by a well maintained district road. The upgrading of the ring road currently situated within the village will provide good access.
Ga-Mampana	District	2	Paved	The current access is via a district road. The road is in good condition and no urgent upgrading or maintenance is required.
Mmatsekele	District	2.4	Unpaved	Also serves as an access to Semahlakole. Currently the road is in good condition.
Mare	District	0.9	Unpaved	This small section of the district road is sufficient to provide access to the village. It is also key to providing access for Makhutso.
Zoetvelden	District	1.2	Unpaved and paved - Average	The district road has been paved inside the village. This paved road needs maintenance as potholes are forming on the surface. The approach from either side is in good condition.
Manotou	District	2.8	Unpaved	The road leading up to this village has been earmarked for upgrade by the provincial government so no further action is required.
Thabampshe	Internal roads	1.1	Paved	Access from the district road is in good condition. Minor upkeep and maintenance required.

Mangoanyane	Internal roads	0.9 (D 3.8)	Unpaved	The district road has been identified by provincial government for upgrading. The internal road is not a necessity but will provide better access
Mokwete	Internal roads	2 (D 5.8)	Unpaved	This village requires an upgraded internal road to provide access to some of the furthest houses. Currently only a limited number of the inhabitants are served by a district road.
Ga-Molepane	Internal roads	1.8	Unpaved	The internal road is almost impassible at present. This road needs to be upgraded for ease of movement but the close by district road has been earmarked to be upgraded.
Magolapong, Ga Maloa, Phushulang	District	3	Unpaved	A very good district road that also serves Ga-Molepane. No immediate action required.
Kotupu	District	4.2	Unpaved	A very good district road that also serves Ga-Molepane. No immediate action required.
Ngwaritsi	District	11	Unpaved	A very good road connecting all these villages to the paved roads. As they are building along the road no internal access is required.
Moomane North	District	1 (D 9.6)	Unpaved and paved - Good	Serviced by a paved road from Mabintwane's side. The unpaved section is also good and no further roads are required. This is a district road.
Sekwati	District	4	Unpaved	From the one side the road is paved and from the other side it has been earmarked for an upgrade. This road provides sufficient access to this village.
Krokodil Heuwel	District	3.3	Unpaved	The district road is still in a fairly good condition and it has been identified as one of the roads to be upgraded by the provincial government. No internal access road is required at this stage.
Greenside	Internal roads	4.5	Unpaved and paved - Good	This village is served by a network of district roads passing through it. An additional 4.5 km of internal roads will fill in the gaps. This is however only necessary for future planning.
Glen Cowie Ext 2	Internal roads	2.2 (D 3.4)	Unpaved	The internal road will complete the distribution network of this village. The current district roads are in good condition.
Molebeledi	Internal roads	0.6 (D 2.3)	Unpaved	The district road is of acceptable standard. The internal road has a lot of surface water running on the road even in the dry season and special care must be taken to handle this water.
Maserumule Park, Nebo	Internal roads	1.1	Unpaved and paved - Average	Enclosed by district roads on two sides and a very good internal road on a third. Internal roads might need to be constructed in future.
Tikathon	Internal roads	2.2 (D 2.5)	Unpaved	This is a longitudinal village which has a acceptable internal road network. This road must however be maintained to keep on providing this level of access.

Thabanapitsi	Internal roads	3	Unpaved and paved - Good	Have been identified as a growth point in the area. A limited network of paved roads exists but it has to be completed by upgrading the internal roads.
Mmakgwabe	Internal roads	0.8 (D 2.5)	Unpaved	Very good district road pass through the village but an internal road is required to provide access to the further away houses.
De Paarl	Internal roads	1 (D 2.9)	Unpaved	Good access provided by the district roads. A internal road will provide complete and easy access to the entire village.
Vlakplaas A	District	1.7	Unpaved	Serviced by two district roads which are in good condition. This village and De Paarl can be seen as one village
Vlakplaas B	District	1.9	Unpaved	Serviced by two district roads which are in good condition. This village and De Paarl can be seen as one village
Tswaing	Internal roads	1.5	Unpaved	Village is close to a paved provincial road and internal roads are acceptable but an improvement will increase the living standard of inhabitants.
Moswanyaneng	Internal roads	0.5	Unpaved	Village is close to a paved provincial road and internal roads are acceptable but an improvement will increase the living standard of inhabitants.
Glen Cowie Ext 1	Internal roads	1.9	Unpaved	Village is close to a paved provincial road and internal roads are acceptable but an improvement will increase the living standard of inhabitants
Marulaneng	Internal roads	0.7 (D 5.9)	paved	Road in good condition with scattered bad sections
Setebong	Internal roads	2.2	Blocks - Need cleaning	A paving block ring road exists within the village but maintenance needs to be done as unwanted material have ingresses from the side of the road.
Mathapisa	Internal roads	2 (D 2.6)	Unpaved	This village is serviced by two district roads which are in acceptable condition. Internal roads are not critical but it will provide better access through the village.
Phelindaba	District	2.5	Unpaved	One or two bad sections are present on this district road but in general the road is in very good condition.
Goodhope	District	1.5	Unpaved	This road is currently in good condition and it has been identified to be upgraded by the higher authorities. No action is required from the local municipality.
Mohlarekoma	Internal roads	1.9	Unpaved	A district road which is in very good condition passes through the village. An internal road has been identified for upgrade but it is not at all critical.
Dihlabeng	Only access	1.6	Unpaved	This village has been abandoned some time back. No population remains in this area. The road is only used by people looking to gather fire wood.
TOTAL KMS		**332,69 KMS**	**Unpaved**	

Source: MLM Reviewed Road Master Plan, 2022



Makhduthamaga Local Municipality roads priority list as per District and Provincial list

Priority no:	Road no.	Type of maintenance required	Road particulars	District	Local	Wards	Growth point
Major access roads							
1	D4260	Upgrading from gravel to tar	Malope to Phokoane	SDM	MLM	29,31,24,03	Phokoane/Apel Cross

2	D4280	Upgrading from gravel to tar	Glen Cowie via Thoto via Eensaam join Leeukraal	SDM	MLM	09,06,07,05	Phokoane
3	D4225	Upgrading from gravel to tar	Madibong to Manganeng	SDM	MLM	19,17,23	Schoonoord/Jane Furse
4	D4251	Upgrading from gravel to tar	Mashabela-Mphanama	SDM	MLM	25	Apel Cross
5	D4263	Upgrading from gravel to tar	Phaahla to Masehlaneng	SDM	MLM	24	Apel Cross

Minor access roads

1	D4233	Upgrading from gravel to tar	Moela-Kgopane	SDM	MLM	14	Schoonoord
2	D4232	Upgrading from gravel to tar	Mabule	SDM	MLM	14	Schoonoord
3	D4264	Upgrading from gravel to tar	Mathapisa road to Vlakplaas to Masehlaneng	SDM	MLM	26,24,31	Apel Cross
4	D4271	Upgrading from gravel to tar	Ga-Moloi to Phokoane	SDM	MLM	29,31,24,03	Phokoane/Jane Furse
5	D4255	Upgrading from gravel to tar	Thabampshe cross to Mahubitswane	SDM	MLM	27,28	Apel Cross
Preventative							
1	D4253	Preventative	Access road to Masemola Clinic	SDM	MLM	27,28	Apel Cross
2	D2219	Preventative	Phokoane to Tshehlwaneng	SDM	MLM	03,05,09,0	Jane Furse/Phokoane

3	D4295	Preventative	Phokoane to Moratiwa	SDM	MLM	03,05,04,0	Phokoane

Source: MLM Roads Priority list, 2022

Road network

The total road network in Makhuduthamaga is estimated at nearly 332.69 km which include both provincial and local roads.

Makhuduthamaga local municipality roads and storm water drainage

MLM	Households	Backlog
	78 497	76 Bridges for villagers and the backlog (42)53%
		252,19 Kms of MLM roads not paved or tarred (backlog)

Source: MLM Road Master Plan 2022

Strategic Road Network and Hierarchy

Strategic Road Network and Hierarchy	Description of Road Class
Provincial road R579	Primary provincial arterial
Arterial routes Road: D4280,D4379,DD4250,D4200,2219	Primary arterial routes providing vehicular mobility with limited off street access. These roads are generally the ring roads around districts providing external circulation but can also traverse the district itself o Facilitates regional mobility of traffic o Characterised by regional route continuity o Generally, the nature of these roads would not allow the construction of lay-bys or other public transport facilities. In rural areas like MLM these routes should also have a public transport role. However, a thoroughly assessed and traffic impact analysis should be undertaken where the need for a lay-by or public transport facility has been identified especially rural and peri-urban areas

Strategic Road Network and Hierarchy	Description of Road Class
Distributor and collector routes Roads:D4225,D4287,D4370,D4285, D4280,D4254,D4217,D4350,D4267	Miner arterial road /collector road serving as internal vehicular circulation road within the municipal area o Primary arterial routes providing vehicular mobility with limited off street access o These roads serve a municipal /regional mobility function-connecting places of importance throughout the municipality and linking to the wider region o Generally, the nature of these roads would allow the construction of lay-bys or other public transport facilities o Facilitates long distance traffic mobility
Internal roads: Collector and streets	There is currently a weak internal road hierarchy. The informal nature of most of the villages makes it very difficult to development an appropriate hierarchy. The SDF will provide proposals and guidelines but detail transport and movement studies will have to be done. At local level there are no street names which further complicate the matter. Local collector roads serve as public transport routes and major pedestrians routes. As a minimum, taxi pick up and drop off points need to be provided.

Source: MLM Reviewed SDF 2016

Challenges	Interventions
o Construction of roads and bridges o Maintenance of gravel, tar and paved roads o Speedhumps (too many and some are illegal) o Shortage of funds	o Identifying potential funders for roads infrastructure o Allocate sufficient resources for maintenance (yellow fleet) o Awareness campaign for road users to reduce number of illegal speed humps o Identifying potential funders for roads infrastructure

3.3.6 Public Transport

The Department of Transport and Community Safety (LDoT) is the public transport authority. The Sekhukhune District Municipality helps in respect of transport planning. The major public transport services are bus and taxi operations. The bus industry is weakened as a result of insufficient government funding and internal management capacities. The taxi industry is well established.

The Municipality has several Taxis Associations operating within the municipal area. In the past five years, the Department has never approved any additional trips to operators owing to financial constraints experienced by the Department. This has resulted in high overloading pressures in the District. Bus Operators in these areas continue to operate additional unsubsidized trips to ease the overload burden and going forward this has a potential to collapse the entire bus transport system should the operators decide to withdraw all the trips whose operational costs they continue to cushion without any assistance from the government. Additional subsidy is required in this regard as a matter of urgency to address all the gaps identified and historical disparities.

The Great North Transport, Sekhukhune Express and Thembalethu are the only bus operators within Makhuduthamaga municipal area with conventional fixed routes and a fixed schedule system that provides passengers with public transport to work in the morning and back home in the evening

The Municipality through its Community Service department facilitated the granting of Operating Certificate to Operators of Meter Taxis to Jane Furse Maxi Taxi Association that operated in Jane Furse.

Unregulated and influx of Mini taxis operating as metered taxis within Jane Furse area are posing a threat to road users as majority of them are not road-worthy. The Municipality, SAPS and the Department together with organised meter taxis in the area are doing everything in their power to address the challenge.

Provincial roads that are found within Makhuduthamaga municipal area are R579 that runs from Jane Furse to Stoffberg or/and Elias Motsoaledi municipal border through Nebo to Lepelle Nkumpi municipal border and the R555 that run from Jane Furse to Burgersfort.

Integrated Transport Plans

It is a requirement in terms of the National Land Transport Act 2009 that municipalities develop Integrated Transport Plans (ITPs). In the absence of ITP’s, it is difficult to consider applications for public transport operating licenses hence the Department decided to assist municipalities with the development of ITP’s for the growth points in the province. The Makhuduthamaga local municipality has a Draft Integrated Transport Plan which indicates that the municipality has one mode of transport found in the area, viz, road transport. The plan will be adopted in the 2023/2024 financial year.

Public Transport Conflicts:

There is a high demand for new operating licenses by registered members and aspirant operators alike resulting in an increased number of new applications for the registration of new taxi associations. Most of the conflicts are fuelled by individuals operating without operating licenses.

Road Safety

Speeding remains the highest contributory factor (60%) to possible causes of accidents in the Province which poses a major challenge to the Department. For further reduction of the accidents there will be a need to implement fixed speed enforcement cameras at certain strategic areas.

From 2009 the number of fatalities decreased annually. Though the number of fatalities decreases the number of road accidents increased drastically. This is linked to the increase in vehicle population yearly.

Transport Regulation

Law Enforcement in the District

- Nebo Traffic Station: The institution provides law enforcement and it is without Registering Authority facility**.**

Law Enforcement in the municipality

The municipality is providing law enforcement, registration licensing and roadworthy tests and driving license test services, which is overseen by the District.

The SLA between the department and Municipalities provide 80/20 % share out of revenue collection

In addition to the above, there are also 2 private vehicle testing centres in Makhuduthamaga, of which the role of the department is to monitor.

TIME WHEN ACCIDENTS USUALY HAPPEN	POSSIBLE CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS
Fridays to Mondays and Public holidays from16h00 to 06h00	Speeding / Driver lost control Following distance Pedestrian in roadway Animal in roadway Reckless driving/sideswipe Head on collision Overtaking Fatigue Drunken driving Contravention of road traffic sign
Hazardous locations/accident hotspots	Marishane, Masemola, Moretsele (mostly pedestrians)

Source: Department of Transport and Community Safety 2024

Transport operations

Municipality	Number of Associations	Number of OLs
Makhuduthamaga	8	1018

Source: Department of Transport and Community Safety 2024

Ranking facilities in the Makhuduthamaga municipal area status and ownership

Facility	Condition	Ownership
Jane Furse Main	Poor	Privately owned
Jane Furse Plaza	Poor	Privately owned
Schonoord	Poor	Privately owned
Vleischboom	Poor	Privately owned
Apelcross	Poor	Privately owned

Source: Department of Transport and Community Safety 2024

The Provincial and District road network is currently the responsibility of the Roads Agency Limpopo (RAL) and the Department of Public Works, Roads and Transport (Limpopo). The RAL utilise the Road Management System (RMS) as a tool for assisting with road network management.

CHALLENGE	INTERVENTION
○ Taxis fighting for the use of certain routes ○ Regulation and control of meter taxis around Jane Furse ○ Poor roads infrastructure ○ Traffic congestion in Jane Furse ○ No transport facilities in some parts of the municipality ○ Lack of public transport in some areas due to poor roads infrastructure	○ Municipality public safety must organise meetings together with Provincial Department of Transport in order to get amicable solution to the conflict ○ Ensure proper control of meter taxis ○ Develop and implement road infrastructure maintenance plan ○ By-pass roads to build to reduce congestion ○ To negotiate with taxi associations and bus companies to provide transport ○ To engage DoRT to tar roads that belongs to the department

3.3.7 Free Basic Services

The Sekhukhune District Municipality (SDM) is implementing FBW to all ward of the municipality (31). The process began by compiling the indigent registers and development of indigent policy. The District also had yard connections of water in some areas within MLM in order that the households whose monthly income is beyond R4180 can pay for the services while those below qualify for 6 kilolitres of water free of charge every month. This service, however, never took off due to delays by authority to develop relevant by-laws. To date, all households with yard connections regardless of their indigent status get Free Basic Water.

Sanitation service is also provided free to all households by Sekhukhune District Municipality (31 wards)

The MLM provides Free Basic Electricity (FBE)

July 2022			**August 2022**			**Septemeber 2022**		
Configured	Collected	FBE %	Configured	Collected	FBE %	Configured	Collected	FBE %
2548	2122	83,3%	2426	2195	90,3%	2424	2146	88,5%

Source: Eskom 2023

14 658 households in Makhuduthamaga receive free refuse removal service through pilot project. The programme ensures that every household within the collection area i.e. Jane Furse, Phokoane, Glen Cowie and Schoonoord gets its refuse removed once per week without payment. Skip bins are placed in strategic points throughout the municipality for communities and collection is made on daily basis.

3.3.8 Housing / Integrated Human Settlements

The responsibility for Housing is that of Human Settlements in the Departments of CoGHSTA. The municipality gets allocation of houses from CoGHSTA and is only required to identify and submit the names of beneficiaries. The Department is responsible for the implementation of the projects. It has a Draft Housing Sector Plan and will be adopted during the 2023/2024 financial year. All the housing stock is located within a rural setting made up of traditional authority settlements. The character of the area is viewed as rural even where some form of settlement formalization processes has been implemented. Informal dwelling / shacks need some attention although it is not a major problem.

State of Housing in Makhuduthamaga wards and villages

Ward no	Villages	Status /backlog /challenge
1	Ga Tshehla	RDP houses (09)
	Hlalanikahle	RDP houses (100)
	Kutupu and Extension	RDP houses (150+50) and incomplete houses from previous project
2	Phokoane and Toishi	RDP houses(1000)
	Mabintane	RDP houses (439)
	Mogudi	RDP houses (460)
3	Mokgapaneng	RDP houses (500)
	Makoshala	RDP houses (51)
	Phokoane (Malegale)	RDP houses (02)
	Phokoane (Mapaeng, Speelman)	RDP houses (05)
	Phokoane (Ramabele,Malatji,Lefakong, and Mashifane)	RDP houses (01+01+04)
	Phatametsane	RDP houses (09)

	Masioneng /Skotiphola	RDP houses (06)
4	Rietfontein	RDP houses (400)
	Vierfontein A,B,C	Incomplete RDP houses (14) and backlog of (2500) houses
	Katlegong (Vierfontein D)	RDP houses (1000)
	Mashemong (Vierfontein E)	RDP houses (1200)
5	Maserumole Park	Incomplete RDP houses and backlog of 50
	Mohlwarekoma	RDP houses (70)
	Leeukraal	RDP houses (50)
	Matlakatle A and B	RDP houses A (30) and B (30)
6	Eenzaam Trust	RDP houses (110)
	Patantshwane A	RDP houses (84)
	Patantshwane B	RDP houses (59)
	Eenzaam Kgoloko	RDP houses (80)
	Mare	RDP houses (30)
	Ga-Mmaboki	RDP houses (15)
	Ga-Diago	RDP houses
7	Thoto	RDP houses (110)
	Malaka	RDP houses (40)
	Ntoane	RDP houses (53)
	Mantlhanyane	RDP houses (42)
	Manotong	RDP houses (130)
	Dikatone	RDP houses (56)
	Setebong	RDP houses (70)
8	Mathousands /Hlahlane	RDP houses (30+10)
	Pelepele Park/Maswiakae	RDP houses (50)

	Mochadi	RDP houses (100)
	Brooklyn	RDP houses (40)
	Leokana	RDP houses (30)
	Caprive /Living waters	RDP houses (45)
9	Riverside	RDP houses (140)
	Caprive/Photo	RDP houses (50)
	Morgenson new stands	RDP houses (10)
	Magapung	RDP houses (28)
	Mpumalanga	RDP houses (13)
10	Mogorwane	RDP houses
	Moripane A and B	RDP houses
	Phushulang	RDP houses
	Ngwanamatlang	RDP houses
	Dithabaneng	RDP houses
	Moloi	RDP houses
	Moloi extension	RDP houses
	Lehwelereng	RDP houses
11	Molepane	Incomplete houses (03)
	Mokwete	No challenge nor backlog indicated
	Vergelegen A	No challenge nor backlog indicated
12	Moretsele	RDP houses (30)
	Makgeru	RDP houses (30)
	Ratau	RDP houses (120)
	Makgane (Matekane)	RDP houses (483)
	Senamela	RDP houses (09)

	Maphopha	RDP houses (18)
13	Mashengwaneng	RDP houses
	Mogashoa Manamane	RDP houses
	Mogashoa Ditlhakaneng	RDP houses
	Phase 4	RDP houses
	Mabonyane	RDP houses
14	Sekele	Incomplete RDP houses(12) and backlog (58)
	Moela	RDP houses (38)
	Kgopane	
	Maloma	RDP houses (34)
	Seopela	Incomplete RDP house (01)
	Legapane	No challenge nor backlog indicated
	Tshesane	RDP houses (10)
	Dingoane	RDP houses (20)
	Matiloaneng B	RDP houses (20)
	Mabule	No challenge nor backlog indicated
	Tsopaneng/Lebating	Incomplete RDP houses (18) and backlog (36)
	Stocking	RDP houses (150)
15	Mohlakaneng /Tswele	RDP houses (02+08)
	Houpakranz	RDP houses (140)
	Mohlake	RDP houses (70)
	Magolego	RDP houses (74)
	Maila Mapitsane	Incomplete RDP houses (05) ,RDP houses needed(Moshate 20,Mokadi 100,Malaeneng 200,Modiketse 50, Mashilo Mankotsane 30)
	Dlamini	RDP houses (68)

16	Dihlabaneng A	RDP houses needed
	Dihlabaneng B	RDP houses needed
	Mashegwana Legare	Incomplete RDP houses (72) and backlog (04)
	Kotsiri	Incomplete RDP houses (56) and backlog (08)
	Mashegwana Tswaledi	Incomplete RDP houses (78) and backlog (06)
17	Manganeng	RDP houses (300 Sections combined)
	Ramphelane	
	Kgolane	
	Mathibeng (Toona)	
	Mashite	RDP houses (65)
18	Jane Furse RDP	RDP houses (2000)
	Vergelegen B	RDP houses (20)
	Dichoueng	RDP houses (798)
	Moraba	RDP houses (300)
19	Madibong (Malaeneng,Sechabeng,Sekhutlong and Maswiolong)	RDP houses (50+06+05+20)
	Vergelegen C	RDP houses (20)
	Mashishing	RDP houses (15)
20	Tisane	RDP houses
	Mamone (Rantho)	RDP houses
	Magolaneng	RDP houses
	Mamone (Manyeleti)	RDP houses
	Mamone Centre Extension	No challenge nor backlog indicated

21	Mamone Matsoke	RDP houses (24)
	Mamone A1 Bothas (Ga Mohlala)	RDP houses (30)
	Mamone A 2 (Ga Mohlala)	RDP houses (04)
	Mamone A3 (Ga Manyaka)	RDP houses (128)
	Mamone A4 (Tanzania)	RDP houses (12)
	Mohlala A5 Mogodumo	RDP houses (02)
22	Malegale (Sebitje)	RDP houses (40)
	Sebitjane	RDP houses (45)
	Lekgwareng	RDP houses (100)
	Tjatane	RDP houses (105)
	Tjatane extension	RDP houses (275)
	Madibaneng (Matolokwaneng)	RDP houses (300)
	Greater Madibaneng	RDP houses (250)
23	Maila Segolo	RDP houses (130)
	Dinotji	RDP houses (55)
	Mathibeng	RDP houses (70)
	Marulaneng	RDP houses (130)
	Mashupye	RDP houses (60)
	Maseleseleng /Sebitlule	RDP houses (70)
	Madibong (Mokgwatsane Section)	RDP houses (61)
24	Diphagane	RDP houses
	Phaahla	RDP houses
	Masehlaneng	RDP houses
	Lobethal	RDP houses
	Mamoshalela	RDP houses

	Porome	RDP houses
	Mamatjekele	RDP houses
25	Maololo	RDP houses
	Mashabela (Malegasane)	RDP houses
	Mohwelere	RDP houses
	Machacha	RDP houses
	Ga Selepe	RDP houses
	Ga Marodi	RDP houses
	Mapulane /Talane	RDP houses
	Mahlakanaseleng	RDP houses
	Magabaneng	RDP houses
26	Mathapisa	RDP houses (33)
	Mampane Thabeng	RDP houses (20
	Kgarethuthu	RDP houses (10)
	Soetveld	RDP houses (30)
	Marishane	RDP houses (252)
	Bothaspruit	RDP houses (13)
	Makgopong /Porome	RDP houses (10)
27	Mabopane	No challenge nor backlog indicated
	Molebeledi Magate	RDP houses (27)
	Manare/Mampholo/Moeding	Incomplete RDP houses (10)
	Mohloding	RDP houses
	Moshate/Mokgopaneng/Maripane	RDP houses
	Mabopane /Mandela/Morareleng	RDP houses
	Police station extension	RDP houses

	Molebeledi	RDP houses
28	Thabampshe	RDP housing (104)
	Tswaing	RDP houses (35)
	Ga Maphutha	RDP houses (08)
	Wonderboom	RDP houses (30)
	Maroge	RDP houses (07)
	Mahubitswane	RDP houses (10)
	Mahlakole	RDP houses (04)
	Vlakplaats	RDP houses (18)
	Mashoto	RDP houses (03)
29	Malope	RDP houses
	Molelema	RDP houses
	Mahlolwaneng	RDP houses
	Mashoanyaneng	RDP houses
	Maraganeng	RDP houses
	Pitjaneng	RDP houses
	Machasdorp	RDP houses
	Mphane	RDP houses
	Makgwabe	RDP houses
	Moji /Sekale/Apel cross	RDP houses
30	Krokodile	RDP houses (16)
	Setlaboswane	RDP houses (10)
	Legotong	No challenge nor backlog indicated
	Serageng	RDP houses (04)
	Masanteng	RDP houses backlog(03) and (04) incomplete

	Mogaladi	RDP houses (17) and (02) incomplete
31	Kome	RDP houses (35)
	Ntshong	RDP houses needed
	Mmotwaneng	RDP houses (05)
	Masakeng	Incomplete RDP houses (01) and RDP houses in need(21)
	Mangwanyane	Incomplete RDP houses (03)and RDP houses in need (50)
	Vlakplaas	RDP houses (65)
	Eenkantaan	RDP houses (120)
	Motseleope	RDP houses (10)
	Makhutso	RDP houses (50)
	Semahlakole /Sehuswane	RDP houses (20+20)
	Kutupo	Incomplete RDP houses (02)and RDP houses in need (100)

Source: MLM Ward based data review 2023

Number of RDP housing units constructed

Municipality	**Financial year**		
	2017-2018	**2018-2019**	**2019-2020**
Makhuduthamaga	418	448	473

Source: CoGHSTA, Human Settlement, 2020

Makhuduthamaga local municipality housing backlog

MLM	**Households**	**Backlog**
	78 497	6 606 (80%)

Source: MLM 2023

Table: EA type by population group of head of the household						
	Black African	**Coloured**	**Indian or Asian**	**White**	**Other**	**Unspecified**
LIM473: MLM						
Formal residential	1 388	2	1	0	5	0
Informal residential	0	0	0	0	0	0
Traditional residential	62 769	17	78	48	86	0
Farms	0	0	0	0	0	0
Parks and recreation	0	0	0	0	0	0
Collective living quarters	86	1	3	0	0	0
Industrial	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small holdings	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vacant	731	0	0	1	0	0
Commercial	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Census 2011

Table: Number of rooms by population group of head of the household						
	Black African	Coloured	Indian or Asian	White	Other	Unspecified
1	3 727	4	11	3	19	0
2	4 738	5	17	2	25	0
3	6 515	2	13	6	19	0
4	10 583	1	14	6	5	0
5	10 610	1	7	12	8	0

6	10 986	2	9	5	5	0
7	8 156	4	2	4	4	0
8	4 911	0	4	3	2	0
9	2 458	1	2	4	2	0
10	1 137	0	0	1	0	0
11	562	0	1	3	0	0
12	316	0	1	0	0	0
13	125	0	0	0	0	0
14	69	0	0	0	0	0
15	34	0	0	0	0	0
16	14	0	0	0	0	0
17	10	0	0	0	0	0
18	6	0	0	0	0	0
19	4	0	0	0	0	0
20	12	0	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Census 2011

Table: MLM type of main dwelling and Population group of head of household						
	Black African	Coloured	Indian or Asian	White	Other	Unspecified
LIM473: MLM						
House or brick/concrete block structure on a separate stand or yard or on a farm	57 538	17	69	38	83	-
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials	2 810	-	3	6	-	-
Flat or apartment in a block of flats	205	-	2	1	-	-
Cluster house in complex	26	-	-	-	-	-
Townhouse (semi-detached house in a complex)	16	-	-	-	-	-
Semi-detached house	31	-	1	-	1	-
House/flat/room in backyard	302	1	4	1	1	-
Informal dwelling (shack; in backyard)	1 475	-	1	-	1	-
Informal dwelling (shack; not in backyard; e.g. in an informal/squatter settlement or on a farm)	1 919	-	-	1	1	-
Room/flat let on a property or larger dwelling/servants quarters/granny flat	404	1	-	-	1	-
Caravan/tent	28	-	-	-	1	-
Other	222	1	2	1	-	

Source: Census 2011

Most houses in the municipality are situated on separate stands and this indicates potential for future formalization and upgrading. Enormous housing backlogs building up at urban areas due to influx of people to these areas resulting in large numbers of informal dwellings / shacks in backyards and an open land. Due to envisaged development in Jane Furse proper housing plan needs to be developed.

Number of incomplete / blocked houses in Makhuduthamaga

Municipality	**Current number of incomplete houses**
Makhuduthamaga	2012/13- 0
	2013/14 – 0
	2014/15- 3 W/P (3 houses)
	2015/16- 43 FND , 67 W/P
TOTAL Blocked houses	113

Source: CoGHSTA, Human Settlement, 2020

CHALLENGES	**INTERVENTIONS**
○ Eradication of blocked housing projects ○ Lack of sufficient funding to address demand ○ Community dynamics delay projects implementation ○ Lack of bulk infrastructure	○ Request the department to complete all suspended / incomplete housing projects ○ Submit annual plans and backlogs to Coghsta (Human Settlements Division) ○ Enhance community participation ○ Plan for infrastructure services in consultation with SDM

The pace at which RDP housing is moving coupled with incomplete and substandard quality constructed RDP houses makes it difficult to confidently forecast that housing target can be achieved in Makhuduthamaga by 2024.

3.3.9 Social grants

Status of pension pay points in Makhuduthamaga in 2022 financial year

Municipality	Status of pension pay points (functional, having a building or not)
Makhuduthamaga	20 Functional Open pay points=7

Source: South African Social Security Agency (SASSA) (2022

Planned Pay-points

Number of planned pay-points

Municipality	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022
Makhuduthamaga	20	20	20

Source: South African Social Security Agency (SASSA) (2022)

Statistics on grant beneficiaries

Number of social grants beneficiaries in Makhuduthamaga

Child support grants	Old age grant	Foster care	Institutional care
2021-2022	2021-2022	2021-2022	2021-2022
168 879	39 369	3 951	0

Source: SASSA (2022)

The table above presents the statistics on grants beneficiaries as obtained from the South African Social Security Agency (SASSA). The figures indicated in the table change every month due to new approvals, births and deaths. The SASSA shows that the state resources are spend in the form of child grants in the areas that are predominantly rural. Many of these beneficiaries are either fostered, old aged, depended, need support one way or the other hence they receive different forms of grants. Issues contributing to high dependency rate on grants range from amongst others, orphans resulting from HIV/AIDS related deaths, child-headed households.

Number of individuals benefitting from Social Relief Programmes:

Makhuduthamaga Food parcels beneficiaries	Number
	260

Source: Department of Social Development, 2022

Infrastructure

Makhuduthamaga has 111 service points (Pay points) whereby community members can access social grants on monthly basis. It has 6 permanents and 4 temporary offices whereby applications for grants and other services can be made

CHALLENGES	INTERVENTION
○ Limited funds to address shelter, access roads and water at pay points	○ Collaborate with Department of Social Development, SASSA, NGO and CBOs to address the identified challenges

3.3.10 Education

The strategic goals of Department of Basic Education

- Improved delivery of quality education
- Improved capacity of the department to support delivery of quality education

Summary of Norms and Standards

- Ratio of Teacher Learner: Primary: 1:40: Secondary: 1:35
- Grade R-12 who travel 5km and above per single trip to the nearest school
- Learners who reside outside the determined radius may be provided with transport.
- Every learner has access to minimum set of text books

The Municipality has established a Bursary Fund to assist youth from disadvantage families to study at Tertiary level. The Makhuduthamaga Municipal Council during the 2009/10 financial year resolved to fund students who will pursue their studies in Infrastructure/ Engineering Development, Planning or Finance to address the skills gap within Makhuduthamaga.

3.3.10.1 Early Childhood Development

State of Early Childhood Development (ECD) / Crèches within Makhuduthamaga Municipal area

District	Municipality	No of ECD Centres
Sekhukhune East	MLM	66
Sekhukhune South	MLM	71

Source: Department of Education 2024

Education key Challenges

a) Lack of support to Early childhood development

b) Mushrooming of ECD sites

c) School Structures old, dilapidated or damaged by storm

d) Sanitation facilities in some schools collapsing, not user friendly and pose a health hazard to both learners and educators

e) Percentage of people with post Matric qualifications very low

f) Insufficient Learnerships and Bursary schemes for students

3.3.10.2. Schools in Makhuduthamaga

District	Circuit	School	Phase	Type	Sector	Quintile
Sekhukhune East	Lepellane	Maila -1	Prim	Ordinary	Pub	1
Sekhukhune East	Malegale	Baphadima	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune East	Malegale	Honoko	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune East	Malegale	Lobamba	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune East	Malegale	Magomarele	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune East	Malegale	Malegale	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune East	Malegale	Maloke	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune East	Malegale	Mampuru -1	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune East	Malegale	Manganeng	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune East	Malegale	Maseleseleng	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune East	Malegale	Mefolo	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune East	Malegale	Mmathabeng	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune East	Malegale	Modiketse	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune East	Malegale	Moleshatlou	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune East	Malegale	Monamoledi	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune East	Malegale	Mpilo	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune East	Malegale	Paapa	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1

Sekhukhune East	Malegale	Pitsi	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune East	Malegale	Ramphelane	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune East	Malegale	Sebase	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune East	Malegale	Seboeng	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune East	Malegale	Seraki	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune East	Malegale	Thulare	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune East	Malegale	Tsatane	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune East	Mmashadi	Arethabeng	Prim	Ordinary	Public	2
Sekhukhune East	Mmashadi	Bafedi	Prim	Ordinary	Public	2
Sekhukhune East	Mmashadi	Baropodi	Prim	Ordinary	Public	2
Sekhukhune East	Mmashadi	Bonega Madikubung	Prim	Ordinary	Public	2
Sekhukhune East	Mmashadi	Dikgabje	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune East	Mmashadi	Freddy Mokgabudi	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune East	Mmashadi	Jane Furse	SNE	Special	Public	
Sekhukhune East	Mmashadi	Jane Furse Comprehensive	Combined	Ordinary	Public	3
Sekhukhune East	Mmashadi	Kalafong	Prim	Ordinary	Public	2
Sekhukhune East	Mmashadi	Kgoloko	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune East	Mmashadi	Leap Science and Maths	Sec	Ordinary	Indep	
Sekhukhune East	Mmashadi	Lehutjwana	Sec	Ordinary	Public	2
Sekhukhune East	Mmashadi	Lengama	Sec	Ordinary	Public	2
Sekhukhune East	Mmashadi	Madibong	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune East	Mmashadi	Madinoge Kgoloko	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune East	Mmashadi	Mashegoanyane	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune East	Mmashadi	Matsebong	Sec	Ordinary	Public	2
Sekhukhune East	Mmashadi	Molepane	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1

Sekhukhune East	Mmashadi	Monapanape	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune East	Mmashadi	Mookwane	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune East	Mmashadi	Moretsele	Prim	Ordinary	Public	2
Sekhukhune East	Mmashadi	Moripane	Rim	Ordinary	Public	2
Sekhukhune East	Mmashadi	Ngwanamatlang	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune East	Mmashadi	St. Mark's	Prim	Ordinary	Public	2
Sekhukhune East	Mmashadi	St. Mark's Comprehensive College	Sec	Ordinary	Public	4
Sekhukhune East	Ngwaabe	Legapana	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune East	Ngwaabe	Seokgome	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune East	Ngwaabe	Steelpoort Academy	Comb	Ordinary	Public	5
Sekhukhune East	Schoonoord	Dihlabaneng	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune East	Schoonoord	Dikankatla	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune East	Schoonoord	Dlamini	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune East	Schoonoord	Kgalatlou	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune East	Schoonoord	Kgobise	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune East	Schoonoord	Lamdzandvo	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune East	Schoonoord	Legare	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune East	Schoonoord	Madikanono	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune East	Schoonoord	Makatane	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune East	Schoonoord	Makgane	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune East	Schoonoord	Malakeng-Serotele	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune East	Schoonoord	Manchakgathe	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune East	Schoonoord	Mantimo	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune East	Schoonoord	Marota makgane	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune East	Schoonoord	Maserala	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1

Sekhukhune East	Schoonoord	Matime	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune East	Schoonoord	Mogashoa	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune East	Schoonoord	Mokale	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune East	Schoonoord	Nokomeetse	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune East	Schoonoord	Ntshitshimale	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune East	Schoonoord	Phutlotau	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune East	Schoonoord	Schoonoord	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune East	Schoonoord	Sefogole Sepeke	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune East	Schoonoord	Semashego	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune East	Schoonoord	Tshabadietla	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune East	Schoonoord	Tshehlwaneng	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Eensaam	Areikhuleng	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Eensaam	Gammalebese	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Eensaam	Kgahlanamorulana	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Eensaam	Kwenatshwene	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Eensaam	Lehlakong	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Eensaam	Leokeng	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Eensaam	Mafetatsubela	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Eensaam	Magale	Sec	Ordinary	Public	2
Sekhukhune South	Eensaam	Mahlakanaseleng	Prim	Ordinary	Public	2

Sekhukhune South	Eensaam	Maretele	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Eensaam	Mmamokgokolushi	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Eensaam	Mogalatladi	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Eensaam	Mohlodi	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Eensaam	Morulana	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Eensaam	Moteane	Sec	Ordinary	Public	2
Sekhukhune South	Eensaam	Namudi	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Eensaam	Ntshebele	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Eensaam	Patantshwana	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Eensaam	Photohlogoana	Prim	Ordinary	Public	2
Sekhukhune South	Eensaam	Thabong	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Eensaam	Tshwatlhakge	Prim	Ordinary	Public	2
Sekhukhune South	Glen cowie	Comprehensive Riverside Technical	Comb	Ordinary	Indep	
Sekhukhune South	Glen cowie	Dikwetse	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Glen cowie	Guardian Angels College	Sec	Ordinary	Public	3
Sekhukhune South	Glen cowie	Hlabje	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1

Sekhukhune South	Glen cowie	Katudi	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Glen cowie	Kopanong	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Glen cowie	Legaletlwa	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Glen cowie	Mabodibeng	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Glen cowie	Manotong	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Glen cowie	Mantlhanyane	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Glen cowie	Mapalagadi	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Glen cowie	Mapogo	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Glen cowie	Matshumane	Sec	Ordinary	Public	2
Sekhukhune South	Glen cowie	Mmakubu	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Glen cowie	Mmauwane	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Glen cowie	Mpelegeng	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Glen cowie	Mphele a Mphele	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Glen cowie	Phiriagae	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Glen cowie	Photo	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Glen cowie	Ponti	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1

Sekhukhune South	Glen cowie	Rebone	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Glen cowie	Sebjaneng	Prim	Ordinary	Public	2
Sekhukhune South	Glen cowie	Sedikwe	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Glen cowie	Sekwena	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Glen cowie	Seopo	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Glen cowie	Swike	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Glen cowie	Thakgudi	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Glen cowie	Thoto	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Glen cowie	Tlame	Prim	Ordinary	Public	2
Sekhukhune South	Lepelle(Sekhukhune South)	Baithudi Mohlahledi	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Lepelle(Sekhukhune South)	Hopefield	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Lepelle(Sekhukhune South)	Katang	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Lepelle(Sekhukhune South)	Katisi	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Lepelle(Sekhukhune South)	Kediketse	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Lepelle(Sekhukhune South)	Lekhine	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Lepelle(Sekhukhune South)	Mafoko	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1

Sekhukhune South	Lepelle(Sekhukhune South)	Makgoabe	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Lepelle(Sekhukhune South)	Malope	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Lepelle(Sekhukhune South)	Mamakgatlape	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Lepelle(Sekhukhune South)	Mampana	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Lepelle(Sekhukhune South)	Mangolwane	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Lepelle(Sekhukhune South)	Maphadime	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Lepelle(Sekhukhune South)	Mampuru Tseke	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Lepelle(Sekhukhune South)	Matshele	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Lepelle(Sekhukhune South)	Modishang	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Lepelle(Sekhukhune South)	Mokgapi	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Lepelle(Sekhukhune South)	Molwetsi	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Lepelle(Sekhukhune South)	Motsatsi	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Lepelle(Sekhukhune South)	Mphegolle	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Lepelle(Sekhukhune South)	Sepheu Moleke	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Lepelle(Sekhukhune South)	Shushu	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Lepelle(Sekhukhune South)	Thabanapitsi	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1

Sekhukhune South	Lepelle(Sekhukhune South)	Thingwa	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Lepelle(Sekhukhune South)	Thutlwamakwa	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Lepelle(Sekhukhune South)	Tisana	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Lepelle(Sekhukhune South)	Tshege	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Lepelle(Sekhukhune South)	Tsoatago	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Lobethal	Bohwelabatho	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Lobethal	Lediitse	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Lobethal	Lobethal	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Lobethal	Mamorithing	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Lobethal	Mantlatle	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Lobethal	Marei	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Lobethal	Mashabela	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Lobethal	Mmakadikwe	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Lobethal	Modipadi	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Lobethal	Mogobelala	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Lobethal	Mohwelere	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1

Sekhukhune South	Lobethal	Mokgoko	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Lobethal	Molebeledi	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Lobethal	Nala	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Lobethal	Nkgonyeletse	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Lobethal	Phaswane	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Lobethal	Phuti-Kwena	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Lobethal	Rantobeng	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Lobethal	Serokoloana	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Masemola	Diphale	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Masemola	Ekele	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Masemola	Kgoogo	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Masemola	Khudu Tseke	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Masemola	Lewalemolomo	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Masemola	Mabooe	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Masemola	Machelane	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Masemola	Mahlolwaneng	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1

Sekhukhune South	Masemola	Mahwetse	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Masemola	Mannyetha	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Masemola	Masemola	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Masemola	Mathume	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Masemola	Matlebjoane	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Masemola	Mmakopi	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Masemola	Mogaile	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Masemola	Mokalapa	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Masemola	Molomotoatau	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Masemola	Monyaku	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Masemola	Motubatse	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Masemola	Ngwanabekane	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Masemola	Nkgari	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Masemola	Phoroane	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Masemola	Sekale	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Masemola	Thabamphse	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1

Sekhukhune South	Masemola	Thabanaswana	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Masemola	The Future Comprehensive	Comb	Ordinary	Indep	
Sekhukhune South	Masemola	Tiitsane	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Ngwaritsi	Bopedi Bapedi	Sec	Ordinary	Public	2
Sekhukhune South	Ngwaritsi	George Clifford	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Ngwaritsi	Kgaladi	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Ngwaritsi	Kgaruthuthu	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Ngwaritsi	Kgoshi Moroangoato	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Ngwaritsi	Kgotswane	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Ngwaritsi	Lehlagare Marishane	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Ngwaritsi	Lekoko	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Ngwaritsi	Letebele Marishane	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Ngwaritsi	Makgatsike	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Ngwaritsi	Makubarate	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Ngwaritsi	Malekutu	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Ngwaritsi	Marishane	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1

Sekhukhune South	Ngwaritsi	Marotobale	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Ngwaritsi	Matobule	SNE	Special	Public	
Sekhukhune South	Ngwaritsi	Matobule	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Ngwaritsi	Mogaletlwa	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Ngwaritsi	Mohlahledi	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Ngwaritsi	Mokgubi	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Ngwaritsi	Motlokwe	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Ngwaritsi	Motsemogolo	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Ngwaritsi	Mpole	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Ngwaritsi	Ngwanamashile	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Ngwaritsi	Ngwanatshwane	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Ngwaritsi	Ranong	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Ngwaritsi	Sekwati	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Ngwaritsi	Teme	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Ngwaritsi	Tenyane	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Ngwaritsi	Thabadiphiri	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1

Sekhukhune south	Ngwaritsi	Tholong	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune south	Ngwaritsi	Tseke Marishane	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune south	Phokoane	Kopjeng	Prim	Ordinary	Public	2
Sekhukhune south	Phokoane	Lehlake	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune south	Phokoane	Lehwelere	Sec	Ordinary	Public	2
Sekhukhune south	Phokoane	Leshalabe	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune south	Phokoane	Makhato	Sec	Ordinary	Public	2
Sekhukhune south	Phokoane	Makwe	Sec	Ordinary	Public	2
Sekhukhune south	Phokoane	Maserumule	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune south	Phokoane	Mmeshi	Prim	Ordinary	Public	2
Sekhukhune south	Phokoane	Mokgeretli	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune south	Phokoane	Mokgoma Phokoane	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune south	Phokoane	Mokgoshi	Prim	Ordinary	Public	2
Sekhukhune south	Phokoane	Moleijane	Prim	Ordinary	Public	2
Sekhukhune south	Phokoane	Moreko	Sec	Ordinary	Public	2
Sekhukhune south	Phokoane	Moriti	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1

Sekhukhune south	Phokoane	Petloane	Prim	Ordinary	Public	2
Sekhukhune south	Phokoane	Phatametsane	Sec	Ordinary	Public	2
Sekhukhune south	Phokoane	Thotaneng	Prim	Ordinary	Public	2
Sekhukhune south	Phokoane	Tshwaane	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1

Source: Department of Education 2024

Number of learners in Makhuduthamaga as per school category

District	Municipality	Combined	Primary	Secondary	Special	Independent
Sekhukhune East	MLM	3394	21720	12828	250	451
Sekhukune South	MLM	0	36277	24066	51	362

Source: Department of Education 2024

2022 NSNP-National School Nutrition Programme in Makhuduthamaga

District	Municipality	Schools	Learners
Sekhukhune East	MLM	74	36103
Sekhukhune South	MLM	169	60343

Source: Department of Education 2024

Scholar transport for Makhuduthamaga

District	Number of Schools	Number of Learners
Sekhukhune East	**32**	**3456**
Sekhukhune South	**49**	**3188**

Source: Department of Education 2023

Current backlogs to school infrastructure (buildings)

Municipality	**2019/20**
Fetakgomo/ Tubatse	14
Ephraim Mogale	10
Elias Motsoaledi	09
Makhuduthamaga	21
Total	**54**

Source: Department of Education Limpopo 2023

Infrastructure provisioning in Makhuduthamaga schools

Municipality	Total schools	No of schools with water supply (Municipal service)	No of schools with alternative water supply(bore hole,jojo tank etc)	No of schools with electricity(municipal service)	No of schools with alternative electricity supply	No of schools with sanitation	No of schools with altenative sanitation
MLM	282	278	04	280	02	42	240

Source: Department of Education 2023

Current condition of road access to schools

Municipality	**Good, fair or bad (choose)**
Fetakgomo/ Tubatse	Fair
Ephraim Mogale	Fair
Elias Motsoaledi	Fair
Makhuduthamaga	Fair

Schools sanitation backlogs

Name of school	Circuit	Learner count	Total seats required (educators +learners)
Bafedi Primary	Mmashadi	305	14
Baithuti Mohlahledi Primary	Lepelle	282	14
Bonega Madikubung Primary	Mmashadi	271	12
Dikankatla Primary	Schoonoord	40	04
Dlamini Primary	Schoonoord	125	08
Freddy Mokgabudi Primary	Mmashadi	532	24
Hlabje Primary	Glen Cowie	941	42
Hopefield Primary	Lepelle	190	10
Katang Primary	Lepelle	254	12
Kediketse Primary	Lepelle	299	14
Kgobise Primary	Schoonoord	600	28
Kgoloko Secondary	Mmashadi	884	42
Kgoogo Primary	Masemola	501	24
Kgopolo e botse Primary	Phokoane	260	12
Khudu Tseka Primary	Masemola	127	08
Kopjeng Primary	Phokoane	457	25
Kwenatshwene Primary	Eensaam	544	25
Lehlake Primary	Phokoane	667	32
Lekentle Secondary	Lepellane	465	22

Lekhine Secondary	Lepelle	210	10
Lekoko Secondary	Ngwaritsi	431	12
Leokeng Secondary	Eensaam	165	18
Letebele Marishane Sec	Ngwaritsi	396	18
Lobambo Secondary	Schoonord	226	12
Mabodibeng Secondary	Glen Cowie	412	20
Maboe Primary	Masemola	78	06
Machelane Primary	Masemola	68	06
Madikanono Primary	Schoonoord	503	24
Mafetatsubela Primary	Eensaam	206	10
Mafoko Primary	Lepelle	88	06
Magatsike Primary	Ngwaritsi	565	26
Mahlolwaneng Primary	Masemola	147	08
Mankatane Primary	Masemola	141	10
Makurubate Primary	Ngwaritsi	570	20
Malekutu Secondary	Ngwaritsi	387	18
Malope Primary	Lepelle	191	10
Mamolobe Primary	Lepellane	550	25
Mampuru Tseke Secondary	Lepelle	119	06
Mangolwane Secondary	Lepelle	79	06
Maphale Primary	Lepellane	117	08
Mapogo Primary	Glen Cowie	164	08

Marota Makgane Primary	Schoonoord	523	24
Marotobale Primary	Ngwaritsi	613	20
Maseleseleng Primary	Malegale	88	06
Maserala Primary	Schoonoord	306	14
Mashabela Primary	Lobethal	384	18
Mashegoanyana Primary	Mmashadi	429	20
Matlejoana Secondary	Masemola	296	14
Matsebong Secondary	Mmashadi	681	32
Mmakadikwe Primary	Lobethal	181	10
Mmakopi Secondary	Masemola	122	05
Mmakubu Primary	Glen Cowie	135	08
Mmauwane Secondary	Glen Cowie	188	10
Mmeshi Primary	Phokoane	660	28
Moepadira Secondary	Lepellane	394	18
Mogaletlwa Primary	Ngwaritsi	235	12
Mogashoa Primary	Schoonoord	451	22
Mohlodi Secondary	Eensaam	88	05
Mokalapa Primary	Masemola	252	12
Mokgoshi Primary	Phokoane	420	24
Mokgubi Secondary	Ngwaritsi	171	08
Moleijane	Phokoane	337	16

Molepane Secondary	Mmashadi	312	16
Molomatau Secondary	Masemola	210	10
Molwetsi Secondary	Lepelle	445	20
Monapanapa Primary	Mmashadi	411	20
Manyaku Secondary	Masemola	217	10
Moretsele Primary	Mmashadi	322	16
Motlokwe Primary	Ngwaritsi	465	22
Motsatsi Primary	Lepelle	347	16
Motsemogolo Primary	Ngwaritsi	216	10
Motswaledi Secondary	Phokoane	105	08
Mphegolle Secondary	Lepelle	153	08
Namudi Secondary	Eensaam	92	06
Nkgari Primary	Masemola	229	12
Nkgonyeletse Secondary	Lobethal	442	20
Ntshebele Secondary	Eensaam	598	28
Ntshitshimale Primary	Schoonoord	198	09
Patantshwane Primary	Eensaam	334	16
Pebetse Primary	Lepellane	315	16
Phirigae Primary	Glen Cowie	191	10
Ranong Primary	Ngwaritsi	167	08
Somakesa Primary	Eensaam	328	15

Swike Primary	Glen Cowie	133	06
Tema Primary	Ngwaritsi	323	15
Tenyane Secondary	Ngwaritsi	352	16
Thabanaswana Primary	Masemola	324	15
Thakgudi Secondary	Glen Cowie	380	18
Thoto Primary	Glen Cowie	440	20
Thulare Primary	Malegale	581	28
Tisane Primary	Lepelle	298	14
Tshege Secondary	Lepelle	269	14
Tshwathakge Primary	Eensaam	758	30
Tsatane Primary	Malegale	285	14
Seboeng Primary	Malegale	214	10
Monamoledi Secondary	Malegale	1036	46
Malegale Primary	Malegale	570	26
Magomarele Primary	Malegale	199	10

Source: Department of Education 2020

Table:MLM Education Profile

	Black African	Coloured	Indian or Asian	White	Other
LIM473: MLM					
Male					
Grade 0	6 331	1	6	0	3
Grade 1 / Sub A	4 919	3	1	2	1

Grade 2 / Sub B	4 629	2	1	3	2
Grade 3 / Std 1/ABET 1Kha Ri Gude;SANLI	4 947	1	5	3	3
Grade 4 / Std 2	5 282	0	2	0	4
Grade 5 / Std 3/ABET 2	5 126	0	9	3	1
Grade 6 / Std 4	5 489	1	3	5	8
Grade 7 / Std 5/ ABET 3	6 075	1	9	1	10
Grade 8 / Std 6 / Form 1	8 238	4	23	3	9
Grade 9 / Std 7 / Form 2/ ABET 4	7 969	1	13	0	12
Grade 10 / Std 8 / Form 3	9 343	2	25	7	13
Grade 11 / Std 9 / Form 4	8 425	3	11	3	22
Grade 12 / Std 10 / Form 5	10 753	6	68	7	27
NTC I / N1/ NIC/ V Level 2	87	0	0	1	0
NTC II / N2/ NIC/ V Level 3	96	0	0	1	0
NTC III /N3/ NIC/ V Level 4	116	0	1	0	0
N4 / NTC 4	101	0	0	2	0
N5 /NTC 5	93	0	0	1	0
N6 / NTC 6	171	0	1	0	0
Certificate with less than Grade 12 / Std 10	68	0	0	0	0
Diploma with less than Grade 12 / Std 10	72	0	0	0	1
Certificate with Grade 12 / Std 10	339	0	0	1	0
Diploma with Grade 12 / Std 10	675	2	1	0	1
Higher Diploma	601	1	3	1	0

Post Higher Diploma Masters; Doctoral Diploma	108	0	1	0	0
Bachelor’s Degree	386	0	8	0	0
Bachelor’s Degree and Post graduate Diploma	159	0	1	0	0
Honours degree	208	0	5	0	1
Higher Degree Masters / PhD	115	0	1	1	0
Other	83	0	1	0	0
No schooling	10 077	1	3	3	17
Unspecified	0	0	0	0	0
Not applicable	19 715	19	17	17	13
Female					
Grade 0	6 317	2	1	1	1
Grade 1 / Sub A	4 976	3	3	3	2
Grade 2 / Sub B	4 789	1	2	1	0
Grade 3 / Std 1/ABET 1Kha Ri Gude;SANLI	5 177	1	6	1	0
Grade 4 / Std 2	5 178	0	6	1	1
Grade 5 / Std 3/ABET 2	5 166	0	4	2	1
Grade 6 / Std 4	5 283	2	2	1	2
Grade 7 / Std 5/ ABET 3	6 249	2	3	3	4
Grade 8 / Std 6 / Form 1	8 011	2	5	2	3
Grade 9 / Std 7 / Form 2/ ABET 4	8 517	2	9	2	5
Grade 10 / Std 8 / Form 3	12 031	1	9	9	6
Grade 11 / Std 9 / Form 4	13 970	3	15	5	11
Grade 12 / Std 10 / Form 5	18 875	3	15	15	5

NTC I / N1/ NIC/ V Level 2	82	0	0	0	0
NTC II / N2/ NIC/ V Level 3	88	0	0	0	0
NTC III /N3/ NIC/ V Level 4	130	1	0	0	0
N4 / NTC 4	125	1	0	0	0
N5 /NTC 5	140	0	0	0	0
N6 / NTC 6	256	0	0	0	0
Certificate with less than Grade 12 / Std 10	100	0	0	1	0
Diploma with less than Grade 12 / Std 10	124	0	0	0	0
Certificate with Grade 12 / Std 10	664	0	1	0	0
Diploma with Grade 12 / Std 10	1 168	0	0	0	0
Higher Diploma	1 071	1	0	0	0
Post Higher Diploma Masters; Doctoral Diploma	138	0	1	0	0
Bachelor’s Degree	485	0	0	3	0
Bachelor’s Degree and Post graduate Diploma	192	0	2	0	0
Honours degree	283	0	0	1	0
Higher Degree Masters / PhD	89	0	0	0	0
Other	99	0	0	0	0
No schooling	23 421	5	4	15	4
Unspecified	0	0	0	0	0
Not applicable	19 576	26	16	18	

Source: Census 2011

Table:MLM 2011 highest level of education grouped, gender and population group					
	Black African	Coloured	Indian or Asian	White	Other
LIM473: Makhuduthamaga					
Male					
No schooling	10 077	1	3	3	17
Some primary	36 723	9	28	17	23
Completed primary	6 075	1	9	1	10
Some secondary	34 297	11	72	15	57
Grade 12/Std 10	10 753	6	68	7	27
Higher	3 072	3	22	6	2
Other	-	-	-	-	-
Unspecified	83	-	1	-	-
Not applicable	19 715	19	17	17	13
Female					
No schooling	23 421	5	4	15	4
Some primary	36 885	10	26	11	8
Completed primary	6 249	2	3	3	4
Some secondary	42 924	9	38	19	25
Grade 12/Std 10	18 875	3	15	15	5
Higher	4 741	3	4	4	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-
Unspecified	99	-	-	-	-
Not applicable	19 576	26	16	18	7

Source: Census 2011

Census 2011 by municipalities, school attendance, gender and population group						
	Black African	Coloured	Indian or Asian	White	Other	Unspecified
LIM473: MLM						
Male						
Yes	53 829	15	36	16	13	-
No	45 351	15	168	33	123	-
Do not know	48	-	-	-	-	-
Unspecified	1 852	-	-	1	-	-
Not applicable	19 715	19	17	17	13	-
Female						
Yes	51 752	12	31	19	3	-
No	78 380	20	52	45	44	-
Do not know	96	-	-	-	-	-
Unspecified	2 965	-	7	3	-	-
Not applicable	19 576	26	16	18	7	

Source: Census 2011

3.3.11 Health facilities and services

Access to health services as per norms and standards

Health facility	**Radius distance in kilometers**
Access to hospitals	50km radius
Access to clinics	5km walking distance
Access to Mobile	+10km from clinic

Source: Department of Health 2014

Provision of health services within Makhuduthamaga is not satisfactory. This view derives from generally low levels of services combined with poor health infrastructure. Makhuduthamaga has only two public hospitals i.e. Jane Furse and St Rita's hospitals, 21 clinics and 45 mobile clinic service points

Health facility Profile for the Municipality

Number of existing Hospitals	Number of existing Clinics	Number of existing mobile clinics	Number of Private hospitals
2	21	45	0

Source: Department of Health Limpopo 2024

Availability of mobile clinics and their frequency of visits

Municipality	Number of mobile clinics	Total number of points	Frequency of visits/availability
Makhuduthamaga	4 teams	57	15 weekly visits 39 biweekly visits 3 monthly visits- community centres

Source: Department of Health Limpopo 2024

Backlogs of clinics as per norms and standards

Municipality	Backlog
Makhuduthamaga	1.Mamakgosefoka
	2.Maila Mapitsane
	3.Hoeperkrans
	2.Madibaneng
	3.Molepane –Mokwete clinic

Source: Department of Health Limpopo 2024

<u>Planned as per norms and standards: 03 clinics</u>

Mamokga Sefoka (new), Madibaneng-Malegale- Tjatane (new), and Molepane- Tjabadi-Maepa (new)

Source: Department of Health Limpopo 2024

Specific areas without health facilities and how they are being catered for

Municipality	
Makhuduthamaga	Madibaneng, Malegale, Hoepagrantz, Dlamini, Maila Mapitsane, Thoto, Malaka, Kome, Goedhope and Kgarethuthu (**Some villages are served by mobile weekly and biweekly respectively.)**

Source: Department of Health Limpopo 2024

Clinics with water challenges in Makhuduthamaga

- Tshehlwaneng clinic
- Marishane clinic
- Magalies clinic

Source: Department of Health 2024

Clinics with challenge of overflowing seweges in Makhuduthamaga

- Magalies clinic
- Klipspruit clinic
- Phokoane clinic
- Marishane clinic
- Phaahla clinic

Source: Department of Health 2024

Clinic with challenges of Enviro loo (toilets)

- Probeerin clinic
- Tshehlwaneng cliunic
- Phokoane clinic
- Schonoord clinic
- Patantshwane clinic

Source: Department of Health 2024

Health facilities that needs upgrading

Health facility	Ward
Patantshwane	06
Rietfontein	04
Klipspruit	01
Setlaboswane	31
Magalies	21

Source: Department of Health 2024

Clinic earmarked for renovation in the 2024/2025 financial year in Makhuduthamaga

- Patantshwane clinic
- St Ritas Gateway

Challenges

Challenges	Interventions
Some villages do not have access to health facilities	To provide mobile services
Lack of accessibility due to poor infrastructure e.g roads	Request the department to complete incomplete facilities and upgrade dilapidated ones
Some health facilities needs upgrading	To prioritise budget allocation in the next financial year
Long distance to access health facilities	To provide mobile clinic in the remote areas
No private hospital	To negotiate with prvate sectors to build private hospital within MLM
Shortage of staff / mobile clinics	Advise Department to make adequate provision and manage medication effectively
Overflowing sewage	Work with SDM to assistin sucking them every 3 months
Enviro loos	

3.3.12 Libraries

The responsibility for the establishment of libraries rests within the Provincial function. However, Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality operates four libraries within its area of jurisdiction on behalf of the Department of Sports, Arts and Culture. There is a Service Level Agreement between the Municipality and the Department. The rural nature of the municipality renders accessibility ineffective. While more libraries would be needed they should be located at densely populated areas and provided with internet access.

Library services: norm and Standards:

1 library per 10 000 households

Backlog of libraries within Makhuduthamaga

- 02 libraries

MUNICIPALITIES	NUMBER OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES EXISTING	STATE OF THE LIBRARIES (materials, access, personnel)
MLM	1. Ga-Phaahla, 2.Patantswane 3. Jane Furse. 4.Phokoane	Ga-Phaahla • Access- accessible to the community. • Materials- Academic books are a need in the community. • Personnel 04 Patantshwane • Access- accessible to the community. • Materials- Academic books are a need in the community. • Personnel- 02, Jane Furse • Access- Not accessible to the community • Materials- adequate materials suitable for users' needs. • Personnel- 01 Phokoane • Construction completed and officially opened on the 30th January 2018 by Department of Sports, Arts and Culture

Challenges	Intervention
○ Lack of libraries in the remote areas of the municipality ○ Limited budget for outreach programs ○ Poor condition of access roads ○ Lack of library site boards along the main road. ○ Location of Jane Furse library ○ Lack of information about the library services to both the municipality and the community. ○ Shortage of staff	○ Establishment of mobile libraries in the said areas. ○ Development of library activity calendar and its presentation to guide the budget allocation. ○ Paving of access road. ○ Placement of the library site boards along the road to enable the marketing process and accessibility ○ Relocation of Jane Furse library to the accessible area (construction of city library in Jane Furse) ○ Enhance library outreach programmes in partnership with schools in areas that are not serviced ○ Addition of library staff as per the work load demand

3.3.13 Thusong Service Centres

The National Government initiated the Thusong Service Centre concept which seeks to provide one stop government services and facilities to communities.

There are no Thusong centres in the municipality. The state of affair denies the community of socializing and access to services. The establishment of Thusong Centres would assist. Engagements with the Office of the Premier concluded that mobile/ temporary service centres will be established while awaiting the conclusion of the acquisition of land for such. The Thusong Service centres as envisaged by National Government are based on a 6 –Block Service Model which seeks to integrate and provide all or most of the following services in one community located facility: Government Social and administrative Office, Education and skills Development, Local Economic Development, Business Services and Community Opportunities; and Information and communication.

The Municipality has secured a land from Masemola Traditional Council and the area is now protected or fenced together with the stadium. A budget will be set aside in the 2024/2025 financial year to kick start the project.

3.3.14 Municipal Park and Cemeteries

Public places and local amenities are issues that are often raised during public engagement processes. The following programmes and projects have been identified to address issues related to a clean environment:

Area	Projects
Construction Projects(Community Works Programme)	Area Beautification Fencing of graveyards School surrounding cleaning
Enhanced Healthy Environment (CWP)	Promotion of food gardens projects/ food security
Environmental Affairs	Clearing of Alien vegetation

The Municipality has developed a Municipal Park at Jane Furse township. The area is fenced with palisade fence and will be developed further in the 2024/2025 financial year. The municipality is also engaging traditional leaders and other stakeholders on earmarked areas for municipal cemeteries per cluster.

Challenges	Interventions
Inadequate social amenities	Development of municipal park at Jane Furse continuing

List of fenced community cemeteries for the past ten years

Ward no	Village	Financial year	Status
01	Kutupu	2014/15	Complete
02	Phokoane Toishi	2014/15	Complete
	Dihlwadieme	2016/17	Complete
	Phokoane Malegale	2013/14	Complete
	Phokoane Makoshala	2014/15 & 2022/23	Complete
04	Rietfontein	2013/14	Complete
	Vierfontein (Takataka)	2019/20	Complete
05	Maserumule Park	2014/15	Complete
	Matlakatle	2017/18	Complete
	Patantshwane	2013/14	Complete
	Ga-Malaka	2013/14	Complete
	Thoto	2015/16	Complete

	Uitkyk	2013/14	Complete
	Mochadi	2015/16	Complete
09	Riverside	2015/16	Complete
10	Ngwanamatlang	2014/15	Complete
	Mogorwane	2018/19	Complete
	Ga- Moloi	2019/20	Complete
11	Molepane	2013/14	Complete
12	Moretsele	2012/13	Complete
	Makgeru	2015/16	Complete
13	Ga-Mogashoa Ditlhakaneng	2012/13	Complete
	Ga Mogashoa Manamane	2017/18	Complete
14	Ga-Tshesane	2014/15	Complete
	Stocking	2017/18	Complete
15	Maila Mapitsane	2013/14	Complete
	Maila Mapitsane Ga Mashilo	2015/16	Complete
16	Kotsiri	2014/15	Complete
	Mashegoana Tswaledi	2015/16	Complete
	Ga Seopela	2018/19	Complete
	Mashegoana Legare	2019/20	Complete
17	Mashite	2014/15	Complete
	Dihlabaneng	2015/16	Complete
18	Moraba	2014/15	Complete
	Dichoeung	2015/16	Dichoeung cemetery replaced by Vergelegen A which is complete
	Vergelegen B (Phase 2)	2020/21	Complete
19	Madibong	2014/115	Phase 2 complete
	Madibong Ga Seboane	2022/23	Complete
20	Magolaneng	2014/15	Complete
21	Mamone Phase 1&2	2013/14 &2014/15	Complete
	Mamone Ga Mohlala	2015/16	Complete
	Matsoke	2018/19	Complete
22			
	Tjatane	2014/15	Complete

	Madibaneng	2022/23	Complete
23	Dinotji	2014/15	Complete
	Mathibeng	2015/16	Complete
	Maseleseleng	2015/16	Complete
	Maila Segolo	2017/18	Complete
	Marulaneng	2019/20	Complete
24	Diphagane	2014/15	Complete
	Ga-Phaahla	2014/15	Complete
25	Mashabela	2014/15	Complete
	Mashabela(Ntopi)	2019/20	Complete
	Mashabela (Ga Mampe)	2020/21	Complete
26	Mampana Thabeng	2015/16	Complete
	Marishane	2020/21	Complete
	Masemola Mapoteng	2015/16	Not done
	Mohloding	2018/19	Complete
28	Ga- Masemola Tswaing	2013/14	Complete
	Thabampshe	2022/2023	Complete
29	Ga-Masemola Majakaneng	2013/14	Complete
	Malope	2018/19	Complete
30	Kolokotela	2014/15	Complete
	Masanteng	2018/19	Complete
31	Makhutso	2015/16	Complete
	Eenkantaan	2019/20	Complete
	Kome	2020/21	Complete

Source: MLM Environmental Division 2023

For the 2023/2024 FY no village based cemeteries was fenced

The municipality focuses on cluster cemeteries**.**

3.3.15 Sports, arts and culture

Sport, Arts and Culture play an important role in the physical, psychological, social, technical and tactical development of young and matured people. Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality plays an advocacy role/ function whereby most of the programmes are driven by the provincial department of Sport, Arts and Culture. The communities within the municipality participate in various sport, arts and culture programmes that are meant to promote a healthy lifestyle in the society

Sports, Arts & Culture norms and standards

1 Sport and Recreation facility per ward
1 arts and culture centre per municipality

Source: Sports, Arts and Culture Department, 2019

State of Recreational facilities within Makhuduthamaga

Ward	**Village Name**	**Sports centre**		**Play /football field**		**Other recreational facilities**
		Yes	**No**	**Yes**	**None**	
1	Kutupu		None	Yes		None
	Hlalanikahle		None	Yes		None
	Ga Tshehla		None		None	None
2	Phokoane		None	06		Community hall
	Mabintane		None	03		None
	Mogudi		None	02		None
3	Phokoane	Yes (Stadium)				Phokoane Community Hall
4	Vierfontein		None	Yes		None
	Rietfontein		None	Yes		
5	Maserumule Park		None	Yes		None
	Leeukraal		None	Yes		None
	Mohlarekoma		None	Yes		None

	Matlakatle A&B		None	Yes		None
6	Mare		None	Yes		None
	Patantshwane A		None	Yes		None
	Patantshwane B		None	Yes		None
	Eensaam Trust		None	Yes		None
	Eensaam Stam		None	Yes		None
	Ga Maboki		None	Yes		None
7	Thoto		None	Yes		None
	Malaka		None	Yes		Malaka Community Centre
	Setebong		None	Yes		None
	Mantlhanyane		None	Yes		None
	Dikatone		None	Yes		None
	Manotong		None	Yes		None
	Ntoane		None	Yes		None
8	Brooklyn		None	Yes		None
	Mochadi		None	Yes		None
	Mathousands		None	Yes		None
	Hlahlane		None		None	None
	Pelepele Park		None	Yes		None
	Cabrieve		None	Yes		None
9	Riverside		None		None	None
	Morgenson		None		None	None
10	Ga Moloi		None	Yes		None
	Phushulang		None	Yes		None
	Moripane		None	Yes		None

	Mogorwane		None	Yes		None
	Ngwanamatlang		None	Yes		None
11	Mokwete		None	Yes		None
	Molepane		None	Yes		None
	Vergelegen A	Yes		Yes		None
	Mosehla		None		None	None
12	Makgane		None	Yes		None
	Moretsele		None	Yes		None
13	Phase four		None	Yes		None
	Manamane		None	Yes		None
	Mabonyane		None		None	Maredi hall
	Mashengwaneng		None	Yes		None
	Dithlakaneng		None	Yes		None
14	Maloma		None	Yes		None
	Dingwane		None	Yes		None
	Moela		None	Yes		None
	Mabule		None	Yes		None
	Sekele		None	Yes		None
	Dlamini		None	Yes		None
15	Maila Mapitsane		None	Yes		None
	Modiketse		None	Yes		None
	Mokadi		None	Yes		None
	Tswele		None	Yes		None
	Mohlakaneng		None	Yes		None
	Molapong		None	Yes		None

	Malaeneng		None	Yes		None
	Magolego		None	Yes		None
	Location		None	Yes		None
	Hoeperkranz		None	Yes		None
16	Seopela		None	Yes		None
	Mashegoana Tswaledi		None	Yes		None
	Mashegoana Legare		None	Yes		None
	Kotsiri	Yes		Yes		Peter Nchabeleng
17	Manganeng		None	Yes		None
	Mashite			Yes		None
	Mashite		None		None	None
18	Dichoeung		None	Yes		None
	Moraba		None	Yes		None
	Vergelegen B		None	Yes		None
	Jane Furse RDP		None	Yes		None
19	Madibong		None	Yes		None
	Matsoke		None	Yes		None
	Maseleseleng		None	Yes		None
	Mashupye		None	Yes		None
20	Rantho and Magolaneng		None	Yes		Proposal for Multipurpose centre presented to MLM
	Manyeleti		None	Yes		None
	Lobethal		None	Yes		None
	Tisane		None	Yes		None
	Mamone Centre		None	Yes		None

	Mamoshalela		None	Yes		None
21	Mamone		None	Yes		None
	Mashishing		None	Yes		None
	Vergelegen C		None	Yes		None
22	Tjatane		None	Yes		None
	Lekgwareng		None	Yes		None
	Mmotong		None	Yes		None
	Sebitje		None	Yes		None
	Matolokwaneng		None	Yes		None
	Madibaneng		None	Yes		None
23	Mathibeng		None	Yes		None
	Dinotji		None	Yes		None
	Maila Segolo		None	Yes		None
	Marulaneng		None	Yes		None
24	Diphagane		None	Yes		Hall, Resource centre
	Masehlaneng		None	Yes		None
	Phaahla		None	Yes		2 halls, Library and NGO
	Mamatjekele		None	Yes		None
25	Machacha		None	Yes		
	Selepe		None		None	
	Maololo		None		None	
	Mohwelere		None	Yes		
	Mashabela		None	Yes		
26	Bothaspruit		None	Yes		None

	Thabeng		None	Yes		None
	Mathapisa		None	Yes		None
	Marishane		None	Yes		None
	Kgarethuthu		None	Yes		None
	Porome		None		None	None
27	Maripana		None		None	None
	Thibane		None		None	None
	Moshate		None	Yes		None
	Manare		None	Yes		Hall
	Mabopane		None	Yes		None
	Moraleng		None	Yes		None
28	Tswaing		None	Yes		None
	Wonderboom		None	Yes		None
	Thabampshe		None	Yes		None
	Vlakplaas		None	Yes		None
	Mahubitswane		None	Yes		None
	Maroge		None	Yes		None
29	Mphane		None	Yes		None
	Makgwabe		None	Yes		Hall
	Apel Cross	Yes	None	Yes		Masemola sports ground
	Malope		None	Yes		None
	Mashoanyaneng		None	Yes		None
	Maraganeng		None		None	None
	Pitjaneng		None	Yes		None
30	Masanteng		None	Yes		None

	Kolokotela		None	Yes		None
	Serageng		None	Yes		None
	Mogaladi		None	Yes		Community hall
	Legotong		None		None	None
	Setlaboswane		None	Yes		None
31	Ntshong		None	Yes		None
	Mangwanyane		None	Yes		None
	Sehuswane		None	Yes		None
	Semahlakole		None	Yes		None
	Masakeng		None	Yes		None
	Motseleope		None	Yes		None
	Kome		None	Yes		None
	Motoaneng		None	Yes		None
	Vlaka		None	Yes		None
	Makhutso		None	Yes		None
	Eenkantaan		None	Yes		None

Source: MLM 2021

The rural nature of the municipality suggests that even sports facilities will be in short supply. There are very few sporting and recreational facilities most of which are sub-standard. The community is forced to share some of the facilities with schools. The main sporting codes are football, netball and cricket. Such codes are also played under noncompetitive circumstances due to lack of funding and the quality of the fields. There are four Sports Centres: Peter Nchabeleng, Phokoane, Mampuru Artificial Turf and Masemola. The artificial turf was constructed in Jane Furse with the help of SAFA and National Lottery as part of the 2010 Soccer World Cup legacy programme. SAFA further sponsored the second phase of Artificial Turf construction that included building of change rooms, toilets and bathrooms and drilling of water. Upgrading of Marishane Sports Centre started in the 2019/20 financial year. Maintenance and repairs were done in Peter Nchabeleng and the other facilities (Phokoane and Glen Cowie) will be taken care of in the coming financial years when funds permit.

There is a need to construct few standard sports fields in the municipality. The provincial Department of Sport, Arts and Culture was contacted in this regard and the following areas were identified for sports facilities upgrading in the coming three financial years which are Marulaneng, RDP Park /sports complex in Jane Furse, Mamone, Rietfontein and Masanteng. The Municipality is recently developing policy to control use of Sports Centres for their smooth management.

There has been no specific focus on Arts Crafts and Culture from a municipal perspective except a few observations of Heritage activities. With the current IDP review, the Municipality plans to introduce initiatives to respond to the citizens needs for the promotion of Arts Crafts and Culture.

CHALLENGES	INTERVENTIONS
○ Lack of sport facilities for different sporting codes ○ Lack of clear roles and responsibilities for Arts , Craft and Culture	○ Coordinate and facilitate use of facilities ○ Investigation linked to the Organisational review and redesign.

3.3.16 Religion

Religious institution within Makhuduthamaga

Overall statistical analysis indicates that there are many places of worship (535) within Makhuduthamaga. The actual number may be higher than what can be estimated due to the growing recognition and subscription to theism (belief in the existence of God). Although we did not go at lengths to evaluate the infrastructure of these institutions, it is reported that church leaders and senior priests/pastors cry out that government gives religious fraternity least attention. A predominantly theist community is often peaceful and add impetus to stability. This fraternity often plays a lead role against tendencies that signify degeneration of morality. It is therefore a blessing to have them.

3.3.17 Post Offices and telecommunications

There are six Post offices in Makhuduthamaga municipality i.e. Nebo, Masemola, Sekhukhune, Glen Cowie, Marishane, and Mamone with several villages having lobby's offices. Post office still plays an important role in the lives of rural people on micro banking, post services, information communication and technology. When future Post Offices are provided it would be cost effective to look at a set up like the Thusong Service Centres which could be a One Stop Shop for the consumption of government services. Post Office has also embarked on a pilot project of installing house numbers in several villages within Makhuduthamaga.

Services provided by Post Office: Post services, Banking, payments of services like car registrations, TV licenses, accounts and etc.

Challenges

- Street delivery
- Households numbering

Distribution of households with a radio, television, refrigerator, computer, cell phone, landline / telephone and access to internet by municipality

Radio		Television		Computer		Refrigerator		Landline		Cell phone		Internet
2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2011
34 695	39 523	18 472	46 765	308	4 371	16 082	44 849	2 043	1 034	9 180	54 692	24

Source: 2011 Census

State of Communication (postal services, land lines, network towers, radio & TV reception) in Makhuduthamaga

Ward	Description of available communication infrastructure										Challenges
	Postal services		Land lines		Network tower		Radio Reception		TV reception		
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
1		No		No		No		No		No	Lack of services
2	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Lack of services
3	Yes			No	Yes		Yes		Yes		Lack of services
4		No		No	Yes		Yes		Yes		Lack of services
5			Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Vandalizing
6		No		No		No	Yes		Yes		Lack of services
7		No		No		No	Yes		Yes		Lack of services
8	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Poor network Mochadi

9		No	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Lack of services
10		No		No		No	Yes		Yes		Lack of services
11		No	Yes		Yes		Yes			No	
12		No	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Post Office 7-10 Kms
13		No		No		No	Yes			No	No network tower
14	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Network problem in Leolo
15		No		No		No		No		No	Postal service only in Maila. No network in all villages
16		No	Yes			No	Yes		Yes		
17		No		No		No	Yes		Yes		Postal Service only at Manganeng
18		No	Yes			No	Yes		Yes		No network tower
19		No		No		No	Yes		Yes		Network tower only in Madibong
20	Yes			No	Yes		Yes		Yes		Landlines needed
21		No		No	Yes		Yes		Yes		Landlines needed
22		No		No	Yes			No		No	Poor TV &Radio reception
23		No		No	Yes		Yes		Yes		Only postal service in Marulaneng

24		No		No		No	Yes		Yes		No network tower
25		No		No		No	Yes		Yes		No Network and reception
26		No		No	Yes		Yes		Yes		
27	Yes			No		No	Yes		Yes		Poor network at Mohloding village
28		No		No		No		No		No	No network and reception
29		No		No		No		No		No	No network and reception
30		No		No		No	Yes		Yes		Poor network
31	Yes		Yes		Yes			No		No	Poor network

Source: MLM 2023

3.3.18 Social Development facilities

No separate social development facilities exist. The hospitals and police stations are utilized as service points for social development related issues like counseling and victim assistance programmes

Facilities for vulnerable groups in Makhuduthamaga

Victim support centres

Number of VEP centres existing	Number of VEP centres receiving funding	How many VEP,s centres not funded	Overall backlog for VEP centres	Fully/Conditionally Registered Centres
03	**02**	**01**	**01**	**05 Fully**

Source: Department of Social Development 2023

Substance abuse service centres

Number of Substance abuse Centres	Number of Substance abuse service Centres receiving funding	How many substance abuse service centres not funded	Overall backlog for substance abuse service centres	Fully/Conditionally Registered Centres
03	02	01	01	02 Fully

Source: Department of Social Development 2023

Community Based Care and Support Service Centres for Older Persons

Number of CBCSS Centres	Number of CBCSS centres receiving funding	How many CBCSS not funded	Overall backlog for CBCSS
07	02	05	05

Source: Department of Social Development 2023

Drop in Centres

Number of DIC centres existing	Number of DIC centres receiving funding	How many DIC centres not funded	Overall backlog for DIC centres	Fully/Conditionally Registered DIC Centres
09	05	04	04	2/7

Source: Department of Social Development 2023

Home Community Based Care

Number of HCBC centers existing	Number of HCBC centres receiving funding	How many HCBC centres not funded	Overall backlog for HCBC centres	Fully/Conditionally Registered HCBC Centres
02	02	0	0	NPO

Source: Department of Social Development 2023

3.3.19 Community halls

The Municipality has Makgwabe, Mogaladi and Phaahla Community halls as the only places to can be used to accommodate communities during municipal meetings / activities, but some of the halls are in poor state and as such the municipality will set aside a budget to rehabilitate the halls. It also relies on traditional council's halls and schools in various villages to accommodate communities during municipal meetings and Imbizos. In some instances, even soccer fields are used to hold big government functions because of insufficient halls within the municipal area.

3.3.20 Safety, Security and liaison mandate

The Constitution Section 206 (3)

Monitor Police conduct, Oversee the effectiveness and efficiency of Police service delivery including receiving reports, promote good relations between community and the police, report to cabinet member responsible for policing matters in the province.

NDP Vision 2030

In 2030 "people living in South Africa feel safe and have no fear of crime. They are safe at home, at school, at work and they enjoy an active community life free of fear. Women can walk freely in the streets and children can play safely outside."

MTSF /Limpopo Development Plan:

- Reduced levels of contact crime
- Domestic stability ensured; and
- Secure identity of all persons in South Africa
- An efficient and effective Criminal Justice System
- South Africa's borders effectively defended, protected, secured and well-managed
- Secure cyber space

Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality has two Magistrate Courts located at Nebo and Schoonoord (Sekhukhune)

Police stations that services Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality Communities

Polokwane cluster	Burgersfort cluster	Groblersdal cluster
1.Jane Furse Police Station	Sekhukhune Police Station	Nebo Police station
2.Masemola Police station		Hlogotlou Police Station (wards 1,4 and 6)

Source: Department of Safety, Security and liaison, 2019

According to planning standards one police station supposed to serve 25 000 people. In Makhuduthamaga therefore there were supposed to be 11 Police Stations

- **Backlog**: 07

There are Community Policing Forums (CPFs) in all Police Stations and Community Safety Forums (CSFs) in all local municipalities.

Department of Community Safety is currently providing stipends to CPF and CSF members. However, there is a need for local municipalities to consider the possibility of having a funding model for the CSF structures.

The local municipalities are also expected to establish street committees in all wards.

Contact /Property Crime Statistics in Police Stations that service Makhuduthamaga Communities

Crime

Police station	**Cluster**	**2015**	**2016**
1.Masemola	Polokwane	07	08
2. Jane Furse	Polokwane	18	16
3.Sekhukhune	Burgersfort	10	10
4.Nebo	Groblersdal	12	13
5.Hlogotlou	Groblersdal	7	14

Sexual offences

Police station	**Cluster**	**2015**	**2016**
1.Masemola	Polokwane	13	20
2. Jane Furse	Polokwane	39	49
3.Sekhukhune	Burgersfort	43	34
4.Nebo	Groblersdal	76	63
5.Hlogotlou	Groblersdal	60	68

Assault GBH

Police station	Cluster	2015	2016
1.Masemola	Polokwane	68	60
2. Jane Furse	Polokwane	105	140
3.Sekhukhune	Burgersfort	43	34
4.Nebo	Groblersdal	76	63
5.Hlogotlou	Groblersdal	60	68

Common Robbery

Police station	Cluster	2015	2016
1.Masemola	Polokwane	08	23
2. Jane Furse	Polokwane	25	43
3.Sekhukhune	Burgersfort	34	27
4.Nebo	Groblersdal	34	41
5.Hlogotlou	Groblersdal	27	32

Burglary at Residential

Police station	Cluster	2015	2016
1.Masemola	Polokwane	49	57
2. Jane Furse	Polokwane	118	106
3.Sekhukhune	Burgersfort	70	84
4.Nebo	Groblersdal	147	169
5.Hlogotlou	Groblersdal	142	143

Theft of motor Vehicle

Police station	Cluster	2015	2016
1.Masemola	Polokwane	03	04
2. Jane Furse	Polokwane	08	11
3.Sekhukhune	Burgersfort	04	11
4.Nebo	Groblersdal	07	16
5.Hlogotlou	Groblersdal	22	17

Stock Theft

Police station	Cluster	2015	2016
1.Masemola	Polokwane	30	39
2. Jane Furse	Polokwane	11	07
3.Sekhukhune	Burgersfort	34	21
4.Nebo	Groblersdal	36	70
5.Hlogotlou	Groblersdal	19	18

Source: Department of Safety, Security and liaison 2019

Hot spot police station within Makhuduthamaga municipal area

Type of crime	Hot spot police station
Business robbery	Sekhukhune Police station

Source: Department of Safety, Security and liaison 2019

Problematic schools (in terms of crime) within Makhuduthamaga municipal area

Cluster	Police station	Name of problematic school	Crime committed
Polokwane	Jane furse	Kgoloko High School	Drugs, dangerous weapons and bullying
Polokwane	Jane furse	Phiri ya Gae High School	Drugs, dangerous weapons and bullying

Polokwane	Jane furse	Tenyane High School	Drugs and bullying
Polokwane	Jane furse	Molepane School	Bullying and substance abuse
Polokwane	Masemola	Masemola High School	Substance abuse
Polokwane	Masemola	Phoroane Secondary school	Bullying and substance abuse
Groblersdal	Hlogotlou	AM Mashego Secondary School	Drugs and bullying
Groblersdal	Hlogotlou	Zama Zama Secondary School	Substance abuse
Groblersdal	Nebo	Tseke Marishane Secondary School	Drugs ,substance abuse and bullying
Groblersdal	Nebo	Matshumane High School	Drugs ,substance abuse and bullying
Burgersfort	Sekhukhune	Nkotwane High School	Bullying and substance abuse
Burgersfort	Sekhukhune	Baaphadima High School	Drugs and bullying
Burgersfort	Sekhukhune	Tshehlwaneng High School	Drugs and bullying

Source: Department of Safety, Security and liaison 2023

Development challenges:

- Establishment of additional satellite police stations in some wards
- Revival and capacitating of Community Policing Forums
- Conducting crime prevention and awareness campaigns

3.3.21 Traffic Services

The Municipality has two Traffic Stations (Sekhukhune and Nebo) within the municipal area. The municipality has also planned to build a Grade A station in the 2024/2025 financial year in the Masemola cluster. The services of the stations were fully transferred to the Municipality from the Provincial Department Transport, Security, Safety and Liaison. Upgrading and maintenance of both Nebo and Sekhukhune Traffic Stations was done. Five Examiners were appointed through absorption for the two Stations. Programs to acquire the services of other personnel to address the shortage at both Nebo and Sekhukhune are also at an advanced stage. Sekhukhune and Nebo DLTC are fully functional.

The Municipality renders traffic services by:

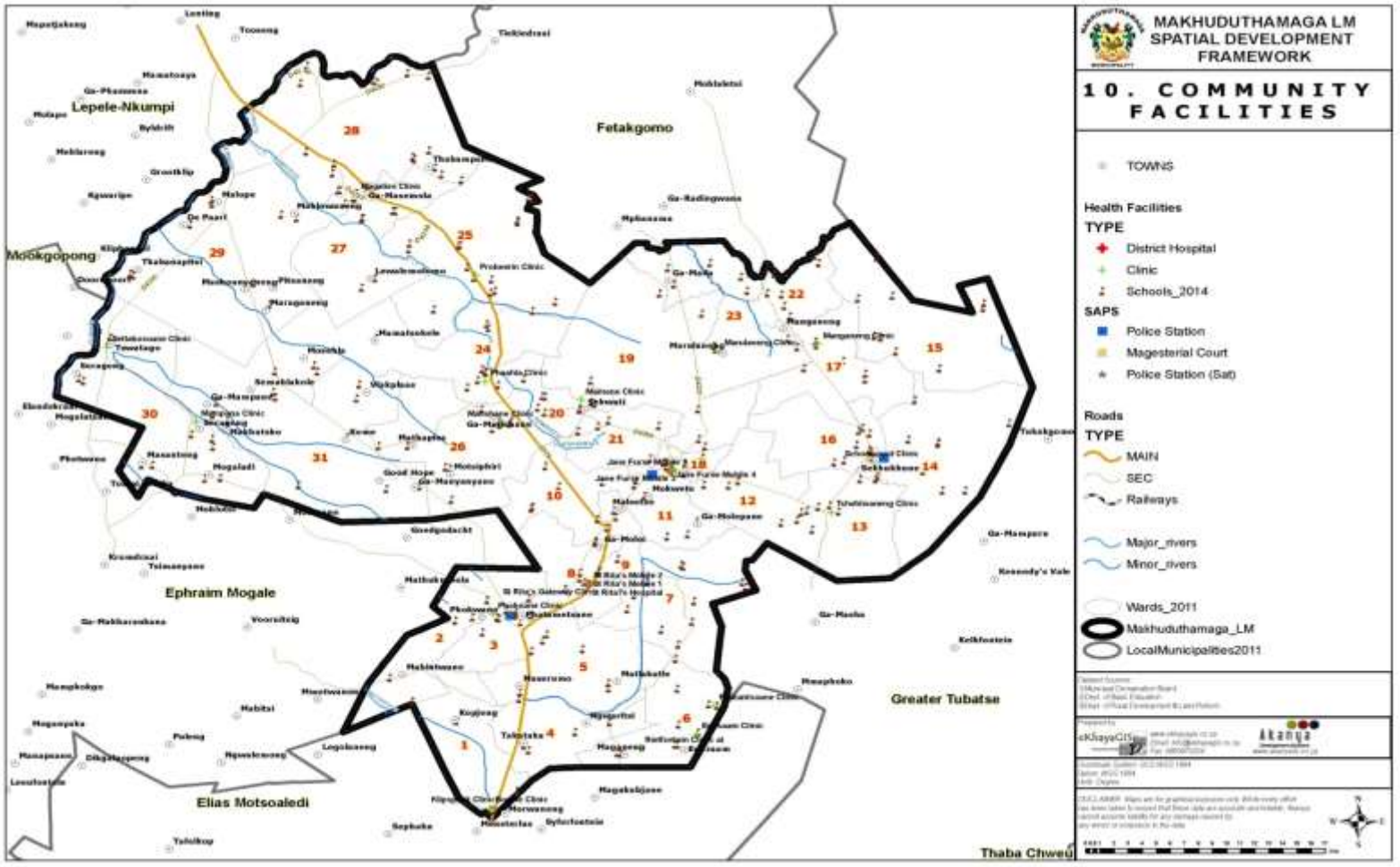
- Law enforcement to decrease incidents affecting traffic safety
- Monitoring and collecting outstanding fines
- Performing an agency function for the Provincial Government by testing and licensing vehicles on an agency basis.

3.3.22 Social cohesion

The following factors affect the required social cohesion among communities and individuals in the municipality namely:

- Low per capita income levels
- High illiteracy rates
- Hunger
- Unemployment and other social ills

The inability of the municipality to deal with the above usually results in unrests and social challenges. A multi-pronged approach is required to deal with the situation


MAKHUDUTHAMAGA LM
SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT
FRAMEWORK
10. COMMUNITY
FACILITIES
TOWNS
Health Facilities
TYPE
District Hospital
Clinic
Schools_2014
SAPS
Police Station
Magesterial Court
Police Station (Sat)
Roads
TYPE
MAIN
SEC
Railways
Major_rivers
Minor_rivers
Wards_2011
Makhuduthamaga_LM
LocalMunicipalities2011
Lepele-Nkumpi
Fetakgomo
Greater Tubatse
Ephraim Mogale
Elias Motsoaledi
Thaba Chweu
Mookgopong

BASIC SERVICES DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SWOT ANALYSIS

STRENGTHS	▪ Good Municipal Infrastructure (Roads &bridges) ▪ infrastructure operation and maintenance teams (in-house and out-sourced) ▪ Yellow fleet machinery to service the community ▪ Ability to spend (MIG, INEP and EPWP Incentive) grants on time. ▪ Effective political support ▪ Ability to adhere to OHS compliance regulations during projects implementation. ▪ Ability to reach EPWP Work opportunity targets. ▪ Established road traffic management, licensing services and vehicle testing station (VTS) ▪ Established Waste and Environmental Management Unit. ▪ Established Disaster Management Division ▪ Established Sports and Recreation Division ▪ Established Arts and Culture Division ▪ Established Library and Information Services
WEAKNESES	• Shortage of technical personnel (e.g., handy man, project managers and Diesel mechanic) • Rely on grants • Insufficient budget for maintenance of roads & storm water, water & sanitation and other assets • Lack of law enforcement facilities (Traffic stations), and insufficient resources e.g., Personnel and equipment • Inadequate resources e.g., Personnel and equipment • High volumes of recyclable material not being reclaimed by the recyclers • Continuous mushrooming of illegal dumping sites. • Inadequate resources e.g., Personnel and equipment (disaster management centre)

	• Inadequate resources e.g., Personnel and equipment (sports and recreation facilities and parks) • Operation and maintenance • Inadequate resources e.g., Personnel and equipment • Few professional artists • Inadequate resources • Ownership of libraries,Operation hours,Inaccessibility
OPPORTUNITIES	• Ability to source Grant Funding (MIG, ES, EPWP and INEP) and support from sector departments. • Creating job opportunities through EPWP. • Sustainable road infrastructure to boost economic growth. • SMME support during implementation of projects through sub-contracting. • Support from sector departments. (signed MOU with RAL/maintenance of D-Roads) • Support from SDM (Signed MOU with SDM) • Potential for revenue generation and collection • Public safety • Job creation through environmental and related projects • Establishment of more waste re-claimers • Revenue collection/enhancement • Greenest municipality • Environmental impact assessment • Establishment of Disaster Volunteer Units • Promotion of healthy lifestyle and local economic growth • Revenue enhancement • Promotion of social cohesion through arts and culture activities • Local economic growth • Technology savvy artists • Tourism development • Database of artists from all clusters • Improved culture of learning and reading • Improved matric pass rate • Technology savvy community • Signed memorandum of understanding with the Department of Sport, Arts and Culture

THREATHS	• Insufficient funds to implement the projects • Lack of provision of water services • Unco-ordinated Spatial Development • (Topographical location of projects leads to natural disaster) • Delay in implementation of RDP houses. • Insufficient electricity capacity on ESKOM existing network • Not electricity Licence holder. • Community protests that could lead to vandalism to existing infrastructure. • Business forums interference during projects implementation. • Lack of municipal registered borrow pit. • Competition with other institutions for revenue collection. • Poor maintenance and continuous network failure which affects eNaTIS system • Illegal public transport operations • Environmental pollution • Limited life span of landfill site • Non-compliance to environmental assessment regulations • Interferences by stakeholders (external) • Illegal disposal of waste • Competing with private service providers for waste collection services • Mushrooming of informal settlements • Reluctance to hand over the shelters after recovery • Climate change impacts • Increase on substance abuse and crime • Dilapidating sports and recreation facilities • Substance abuse and crime • Dysfunctional art centres e.g., Lebone and Nogana Moretsele Arts Centres • Relocation of arts and culture professionals • Substance abuse and crime • Crowding • Load shedding • Competition from NGOs • Limited controls over libraries

CHALLENGES

- Inadequate housing for the needy
- Shortage of portable water and reliable sources
- High backlog of water and sanitation within the MLM area of jurisdiction
- Electricity backlog and lack of capacity from existing network
- Roads maintenance and rehabilitation backlog
- Insufficient storm water mechanism due to topography (existing housing pattern)
- Ineffective utilisation of EPWP, CWP and general workers
- Poor maintenance of municipal facilities
- Shortage of technical personnel e.g handy man, project managers and Diesel mechanic
- Lack of public transport facilities
- Insufficient clinics
- Inadequate educational facilities and equipments
- Lack of support to ECDs
- Taxi rank ownership
- Upgrading of VTS from Grade B to Grade A
- Integrated Transport Plan (work in progress)
- Establishment of a pound for impoundments e.g., vehicles and goods
- Non-enforcement of by-laws
- No designated officials from the municipality to deal with public transport
- Insufficient personnel and resources (law enforcement officers and tools of trade)
- Inadequate infrastructure and recreational facilities to support departmental mandate, to cater for youth and people with disabilities
- Limited resources (Shortage of staff and limited budget)
- Mushrooming of informal settlement (which affects disaster management)
- Endangered culture and heritage
- Inaccessibility of libraries, and dilapidating state of sport and recreation facilities
- External factors (especially external stakeholders)
- Theft and mutilation of library materials
- Mushrooming of illegal dumping in public areas
- Insufficient household to house refuse collections
- Insufficient personnel and resources (officers and tools of trade)
- No landfill site for other waste streams other than general waste (chemical, medical etc.)

3.4. KPA 3: Local Economic Development (LED)

3.4.1 Economic Structure

Economic growth is one of the main indicators of a progressing and developing municipality. Makhuduthamaga municipality promotes agriculture, tourism and mining as the key growth sectors. There are a number of mining exploration exercises that are taking place within the municipality and should mining prove feasible, it will have an added impetus on the creation of much needed jobs in particular and the growth of the economy in general.

The local economy is dominated by the tertiary/services sector, which accounted for 85% of the local economic output in 2015. The secondary and primary sectors, respectively contributed 9.9% and 5.1% to the local economic output.

The major contributor to the municipal economy is the government sector, which contributed approximately 41% to the local economy in 2015. The second largest contributor is wholesale and retail (20%), followed by finance and business services 9% and community, transport and communication services at 8%.

Makhuduthamaga Gross Value Added stood at R4.4 billion in 2015, making municipality the third largest economy within Sekhukhune District. The dominant municipal economy in the district is Greater Tubatse with a GDP of R6.3 billion

3.4.2. Primary Sectors

The primary sector's output has increased in nominal terms from R38 million in 1995 to R221 million in 2015. However, the sector's contribution to the local economy has declined from 7.3% in 1995 to 5.1% in 2015.

a) Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing

Agriculture's regional value output has increased from R3 million in 1995 to R18 million in 2015 – an average growth of 11% for the period. However, the sector is a marginal contributor to the aggregate GVA, estimated at 0.4% in 2015.

Most of the land that is under cultivation in Makhuduthamaga is used for subsistence purposes with only a small portion of the land under commercial farming. The scarcity of water may be the reason why agriculture is not a larger contributor to the GVA of the area. Moreover, the status of land ownership and the fact that a significant amount of the land in Makhuduthamaga is under land claims hampers the development of the agriculture sector. Assessing the agriculture potential in the area could help unlock some of the factors that inhibit the full usage of land.

b) Mining and Quarrying

Unlike Tubatse / Fetakgomo Municipality, Makhuduthamaga has a low level of mining activities. This is also depicted in the regional value add of the sector to the local economy. The mining sector has registered a growth rate of 14% since 1995, however, its regional economic value add has declined from 0.6% in 1995 to 0.4% in 2015.

3.4.3. Secondary Sectors

The secondary sector of the MLM economy includes Manufacturing, Construction and Electricity, Gas and Water Supply. The output of the secondary sector has grown from R51 million in 1995 to R431 million in 2015 – an average of 12%.

a) Manufacturing

Makhuduthamaga does not have a strong manufacturing base. The contribution of the Manufacturing sector to Secondary sector GVA was estimated at R15 million in 1995 and this increased to R69 million in 2015 – an average increase of 9% over the period.

Manufacturing contribution to the local output is very marginal across many areas with the exception of Jane Furse and surrounding areas

The most common manufacturing activities include the making of sand bricks, windows, door and steel frames. These activities respond to local demand from infrastructure development relating to housing projects, road rehabilitation, and agriculture and to a lesser extent, mining activities.

There is potential for growth in manufacturing if effective links can be made to exploit opportunities resulting from the wholesale and trade sector and public sector infrastructure spending.

b) Electricity and Water

The sector contribution to the local economy increased from R20 million (3.8%) in 1995 to R206 million (4.7%) in 2015 – an average decrease of 13% over the period.

The largest GVA contribution of electricity services is concentrated in Jane Furse and the southern part of the municipal area

c) Construction

The contribution of the Construction sector to MLM GVA increased from R16 million in 1995 to R156 million in 2015 – an average increase of 13% for the period.

This sector is linked to development within all the other sectors of the economy such as demand for construction of public sector infrastructure such as housing, roads, and the provision of basic services. Most of the work is currently sourced from outside of Makhuduthamaga, which poses the challenge for locals to become competitive enough or partner with already competitive contractors to share in this growth.

3.4.4. Tertiary Sectors

The tertiary sector's contribution to the total economy has increased from R433 million in 1995 to R3.7 billion in 2015 – an average annual increase of 11%.

a) Wholesale and Retail

The Wholesale and Retail sector is one of the dominant economic contributors (20%) in the municipality. The sector contributed R96 million to MLM economy in 1995 and this increased to R867 million in 2015. This means the sector grew on average by a rate of 13% per annum from 1995 to 2015. The sector responds predominantly to local markets. Growth in this sector could be explained by increased local spending power as a result of growth in the public sector.

The growth point in the Municipality, Jane Furse is a key retail centre and where repair services are provided. It is evident, as well, that residents from these neighborhoods do a substantial part of their shopping in the area. While formal trade is mostly restricted to Jane Furse, informal trade takes place throughout the rural parts of the municipality, including the numerous villages.

b) Transport and Communication

The transport and communication sector is becoming more and more important each day, especially as a result of the increase in activities in other sectors. The sector contribution to local GVA was R49 million in 1995. This figure increased by an estimated 9% to R337 million in 2015.

The anticipated increase in public sector infrastructure development also requires movement of vast amounts of material and people and thereby offers tremendous opportunity for passenger transport and material. Jane Furse is the centre of logistics and communications

c) Finance and Business Services

Finance, Real Estate and Business Services contribution to GVA increased from R47 million in 1995 to R393 million in 2015 – an average increase of 12% over the period.

The financial and business services sector is an equally important economic sector, especially in terms of its enabling qualities in support of other sectors. The majority of these services are concentrated within the economic node of Jane Furse

d) Community,Social and Personal Services

Personal, Social and Personal Services contribution to local GVA was R45 million in 1995. The contribution increased to R343 million in 2015 - recording an average increase of 11% over the period under review.

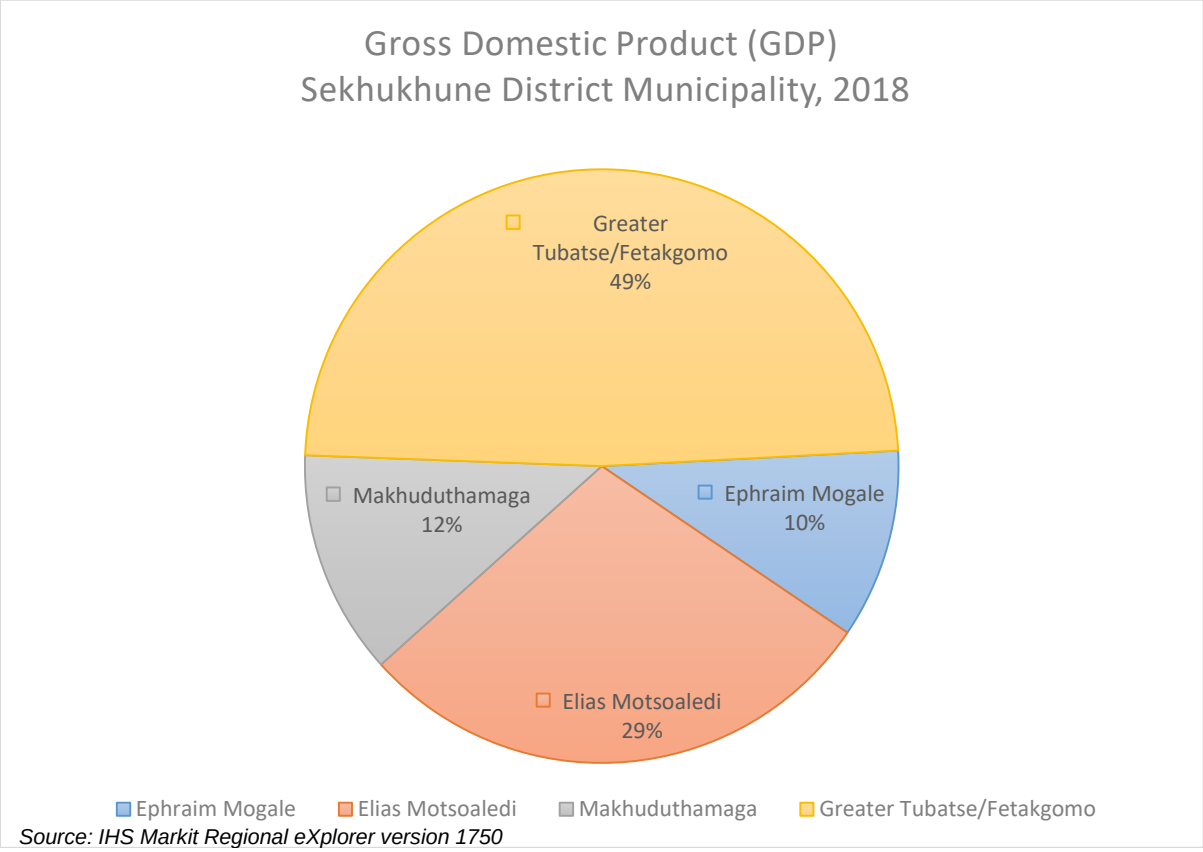
e) General Government Services

Government services sector is the biggest contributor to the local GVA. As the Municipality grew over time so has been the need for additional government services. Accordingly, the sector's contribution to local GVA increased from R196 million in 1995 to R1.8 billion in

2015.The government sector employs 24% of the total population of Makhuduthamaga and provides public services and invests in development work. Besides the employment created, income generated and spent in Sekhukhune, the public sector also has a key role to play in the economy in the way decisions are taken.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

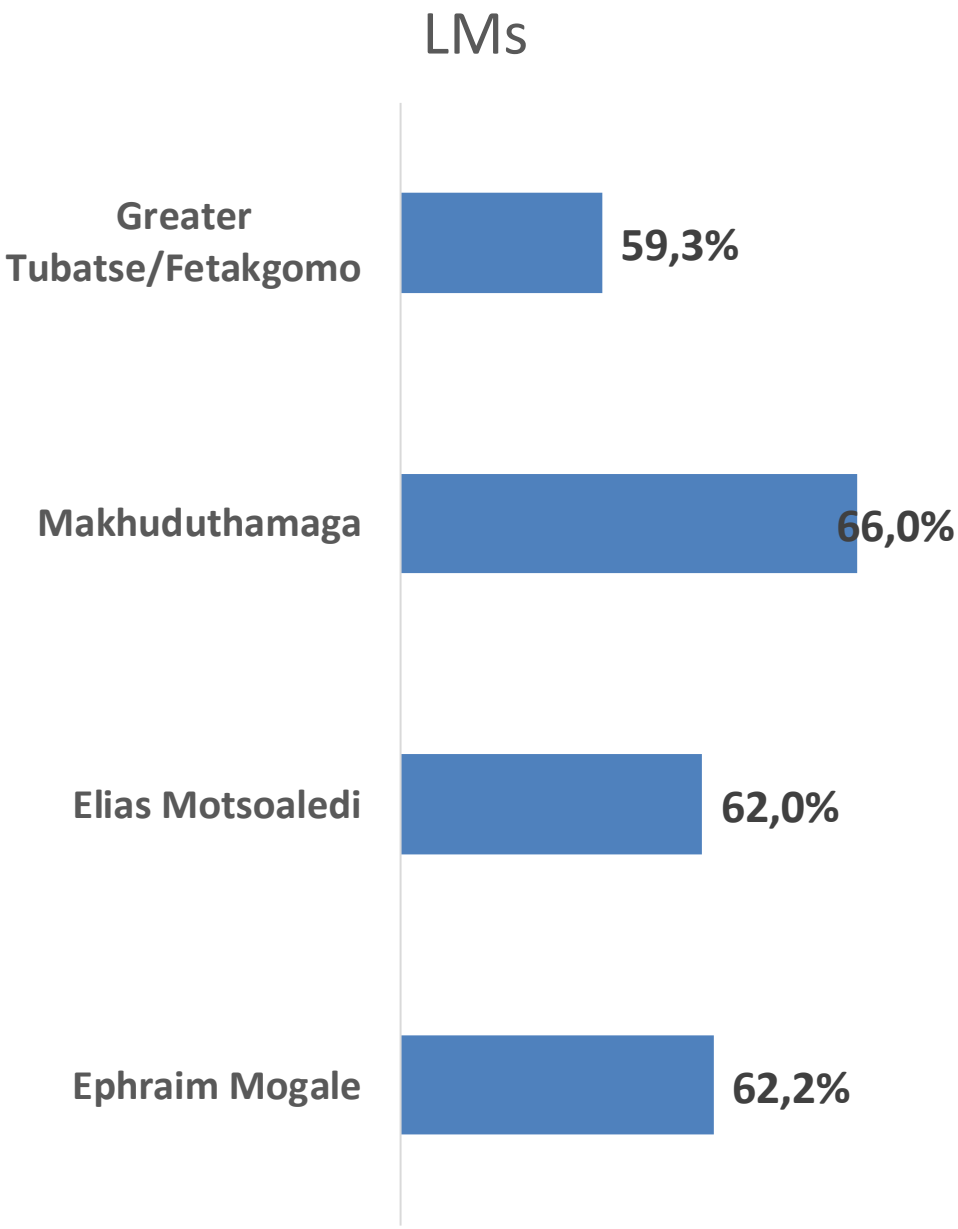
The Gross Domestic Product (GDP), an important indicator of economic performance, is used to compare economies and economic states. Gross Domestic Product by Region (GDP-R) represents the value of all goods and services produced within a region, over a period of one year, plus taxes and minus subsidies.



Source: IHS Markit Regional eXplorer version 1750

Poverty

Percentage of People Living in Poverty - Local Municipalities and the rest of Sekhukhune District Municipality



In terms of the percentage of people living in poverty for each of the locals within the Sekhukhune District Municipality, Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality has the highest percentage of people living in poverty, using the upper poverty line definition, with a total of 79.0%. This is due to fact that there was no formal town in the Municipal area for many years. However, with the growth of Jane Furse as the District Growth Point and the relocation of District offices from Lebowakgomo to Jane Furse it is expected that the economic activities will boom and job creation will benefit local residents.

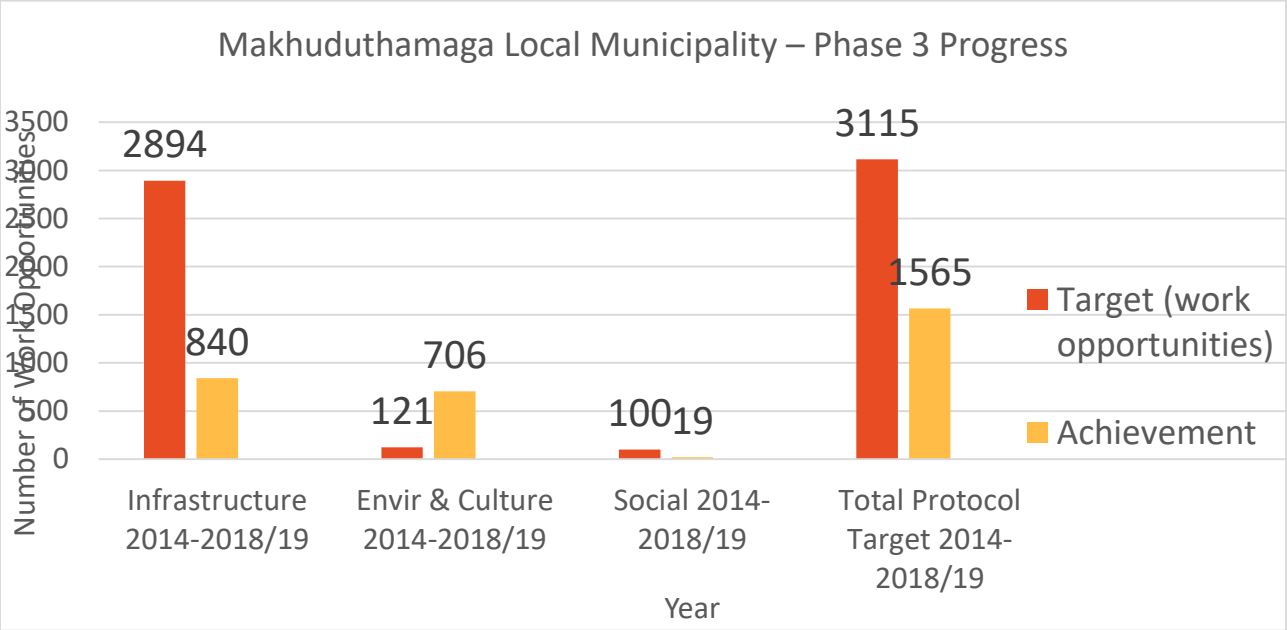
The lowest percentage of people living in poverty can be observed in the Fetakgomo Tubatse Local Municipality with a total of 70.4% living in poverty, using the upper poverty line definition

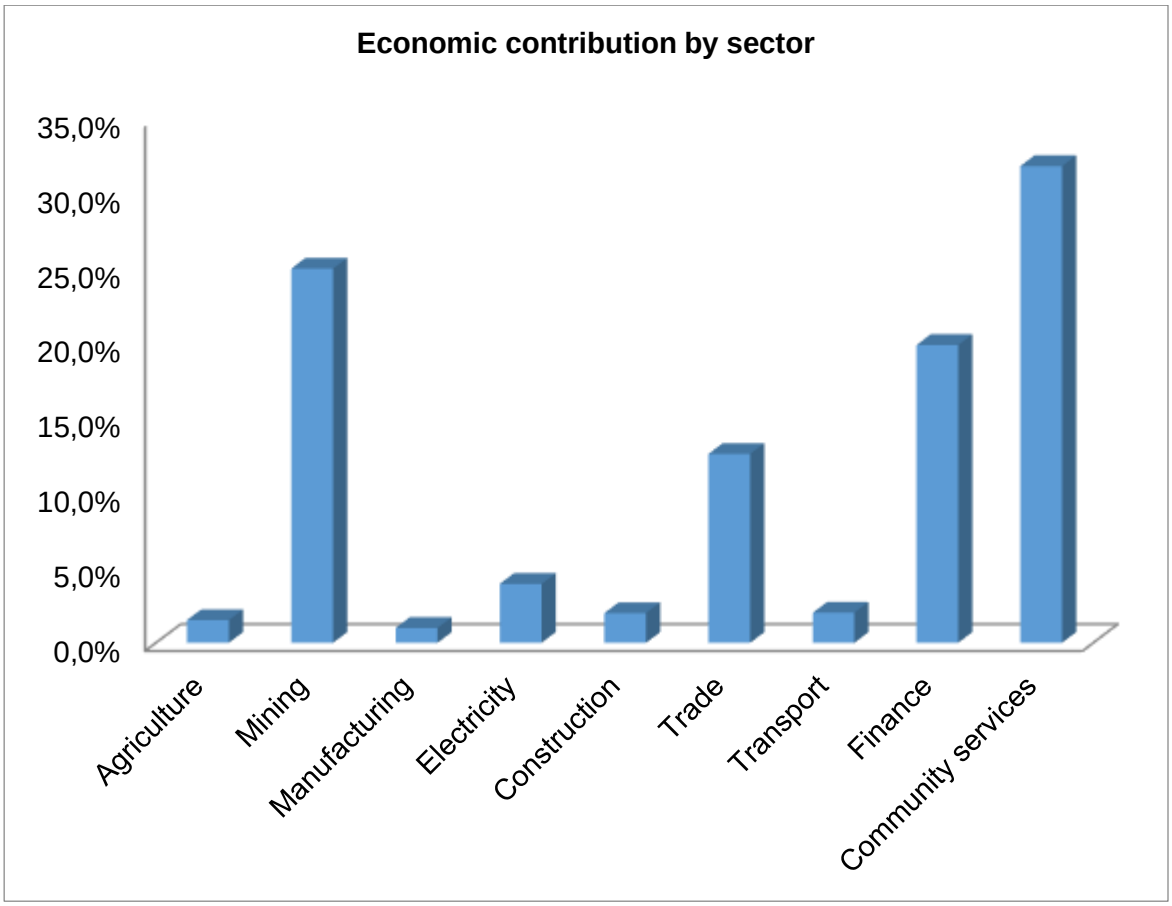
Jobs created in Makhuduthamaga Municipality in the 2023/2024

Sector	Work opportunities	Male Youth	Female Youth	Male Adults	Female Adults	PWD
Infrastructure sector	519	118	125	80	186	8
Social sector	101	26	34	24	16	0
Environment and culture sector	75	7	8	18	42	0

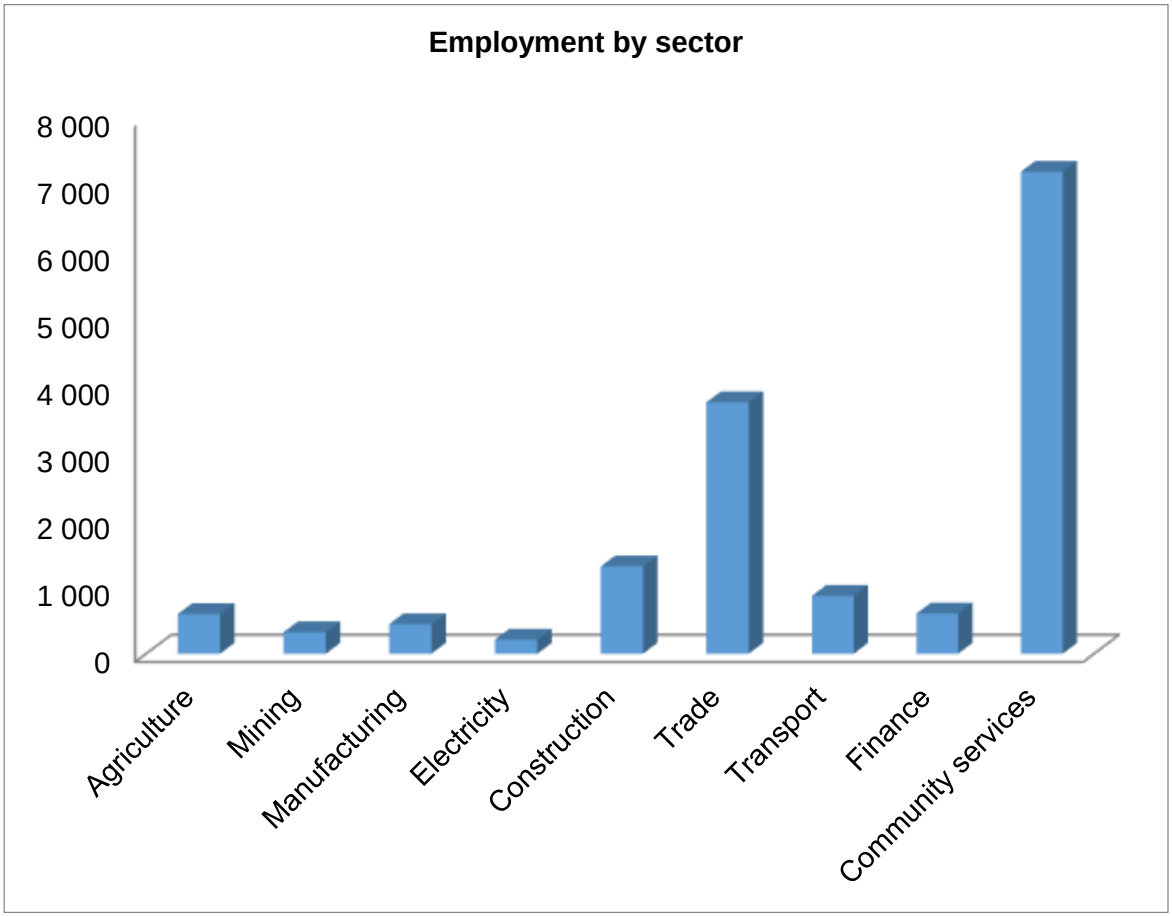
Source: MLM Infrastructure Development and EDP 2024

EPWP jobs created in Makhuduthamaga during 2014-2018/19 financial years





Source: Global Insight 2015



Source: Global Insight 2015

3.4.5. Agriculture

Constraints	Opportunities
Municipality is mainly rural so there are few economic activities.No commercial farming so few people employed by the Agric sector	Suitable for grain production under dryland mainly maize (Leolo. Zaaiplaas)
Irrigation production limited by water scarcity.(2 irrigation schemes & small scale vegetable production inTjatane)	Retailers serve as market for vegetable farmers (Pick n pay, Spar)
Highest number of livestock 49 013 cattle on communal as per LDARD census 2020	Vleeischboom FPSU located in Makhuduthamaga and farmers will benefit from the services
Overstocking results in overgrazing since cattle are kept in communal grazing areas	Opportunity exist for local private tractor owners to bid for Mechanization term contract as the area has more hectares to plant
No private farms/ no land reform	High number of cattle serve as source of income and create jobs for herd men

Farmers must practise intensive farming eg piggery and poultry which require less water	

Agriculture is no longer just about food security and rural livelihoods to address social policy questions but a major contributor to economic growth
The growth aspects of agriculture are threatened by several challenges which some contributed to the decline in production over the years

- Rising input costs
- Deteriorating infrastructure
- Climate changes
- Persistence of infectious diseases and pest's infestation
- Poor management of natural resources

LDARD has intervening strategies that aim to address the aspects mentioned above

Land Capability in Makhuduthamaga

Land Capability in Makhuduthamaga is divided into three parts which are shown below

High Potential Arable Land	**Marginal Potential Arable Land**	**Moderate Potential Arable Land**
Grains: The area has higher rainfall and is most suitable for rain fed maize production. These includes all the villages in Leolo and the villages along the NEBO maize belt	Irrigation schemes along Oliphant's river (Setlaboswane-119 hactres and Kolokotela-240 hactres) (though none of them is operational currently) Vegetable crops Ga Masemola and around Schoonoord	Sorghum is produced in these areas which include the low lying areas of Schoonoord, Ga Masemola and Diphagane, Phaahla towards Mamone and Madibong, Moretsele, Makgane.

Source: Department of Agriculture and Rural Development 2023

Cash Crop production

Tomatoes cover more production land followed by other crops like cabbage, butternut, watermelon, onions and most recently garlic.

- Villages around Ga Masemola irrigate using canals from Lepelle river. Their common challenges are farming infrastructure including fences and irrigation infrastructure
- Villages around Schoonoord use the Psirwa river as their water source, however the water level is not adequate to serve those who are farming further away from it and thus their main challenge is water infrastructure, be it in the form of boreholes for those further away and/ stronger pumps for those who can still access water from the river.

7 vegetable farmers received seeds, medication and fertilizers through the Letsema program and 170 household backyard farmers received seeds and hand tools through the Food Security program

Maize Production

High potential arable areas produce maize and intercrop with beans and groundnuts. Maize is produced in Leolo area with very limited land but very high yields. The farmers in Leolo have now affiliated to GrainSA to improve their skills capacity.

300 farmer received seeds, LAN fertilizers and mechanisation services through the Ilima/ Letsema program

Grain Production: Maize

Maize is also produced along the NEBO maize belt which includes villages from Mokwete to Ga Tshehla, including areas like Molepane, Ntwane, Thoto, Leeukraal.Farmers are also in talks with Grain SA so they can affiliate

650 farmers received seeds and mechanisation services through the Ilima/letsema program
Fall Army Worm remains the common challenging pest in maize farming and this season it has hit Leolo area.

Grain Production: Sorghum

Sorghum is also produced in low rainfall areas like Ga Maila, Moretsele, Makgane, Madibong, Mamone, Phaahla, Diphagane and others.

Invasion by birds remain the most common challenge amongst sorghum farmers and thus only a few of the farmers are able to persevere up to harvesting.

The farmers in this low production areas were assisted with sugar bean seeds as production of such is met with lower challenges unlike with sorghum.

Livestock Production

This is practiced throughout the municipality but higher numbers are found around the Masemola area. The area is also the one which is most prone to draught and lots of livestock is often lost during very dry seasons in Masemola area.

A total of 230 livestock farmers have each received 6 bags of lucerne pellets through the Ilima Letsema program. Farmers also get subsidised with bags of fodder each year to reduce the impact of drought on production.

Livestock watering (borehole, windmill, drinking troughs) were also erected at Mphane and Sehuswane villages through the Drought Relief fund

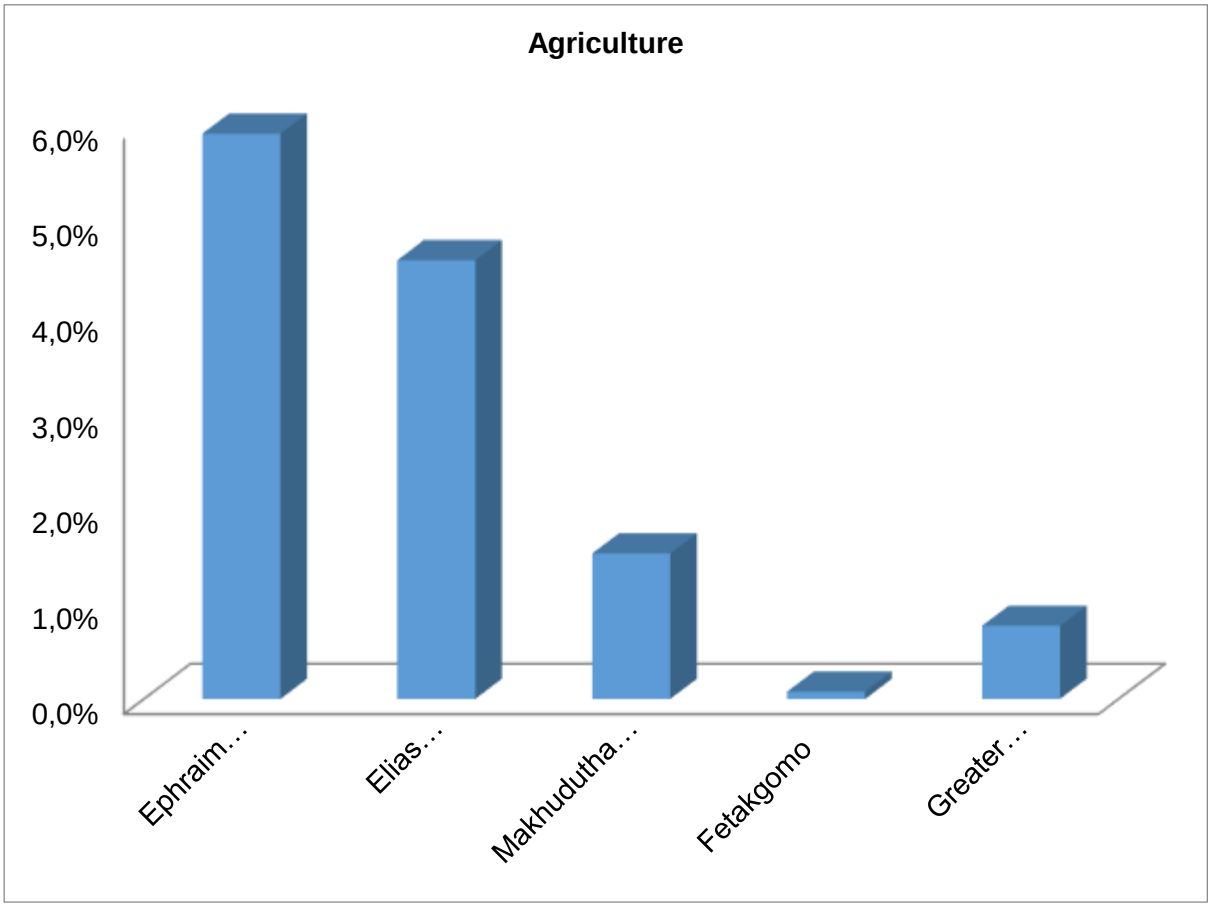
Other Commodities
Poultry production includes broiler and layer production.3 smallholder farmers supported with feeds for broilers and one layer producing farmer also received feeds

1 Smallholder pig farmer and 10 subsistence pig farmers also received feeds through the Ilima Letsema program

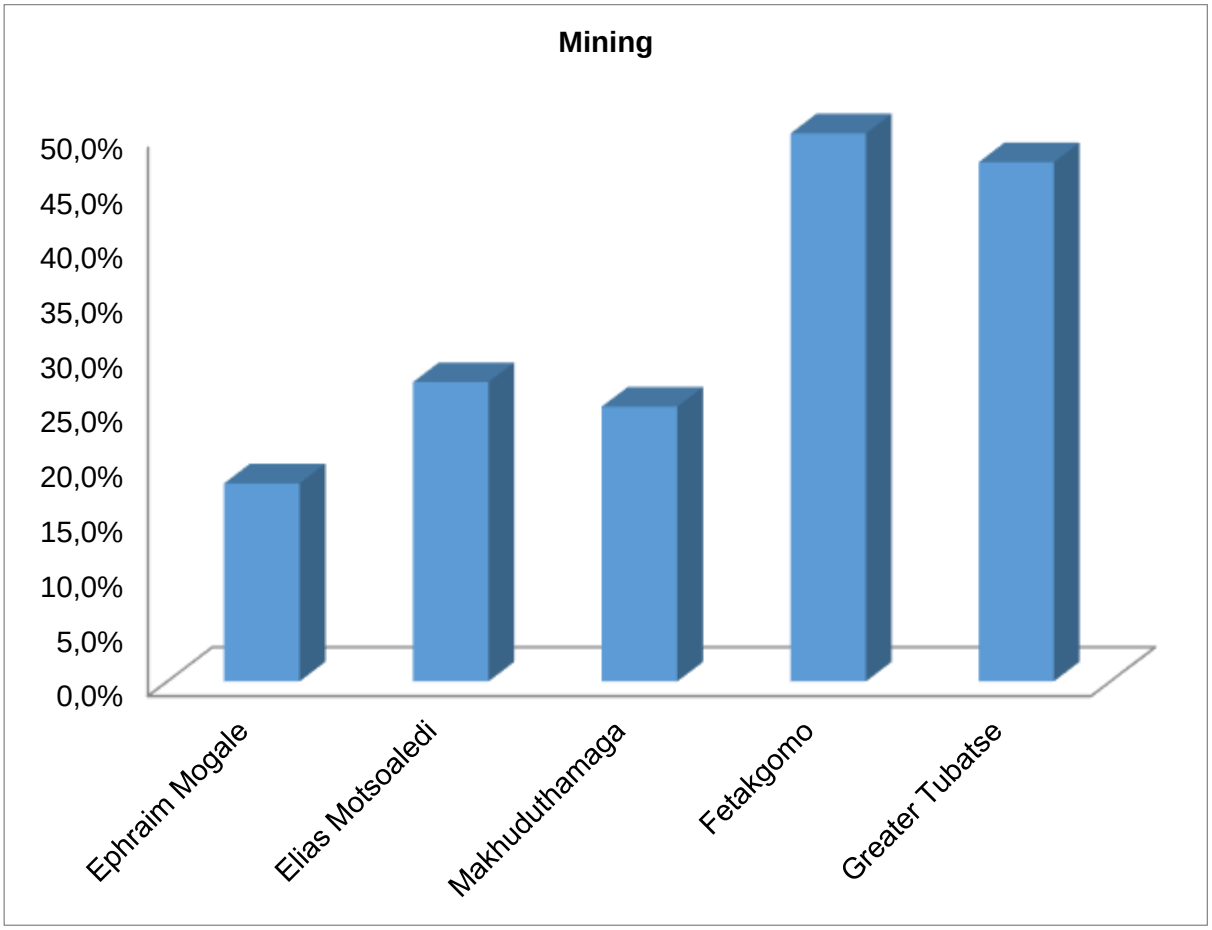
Mamatshekele Investments-indigenous goat's project funded with fencing, borehole, drinking troughs and labour through Land Care Program

Skills Development

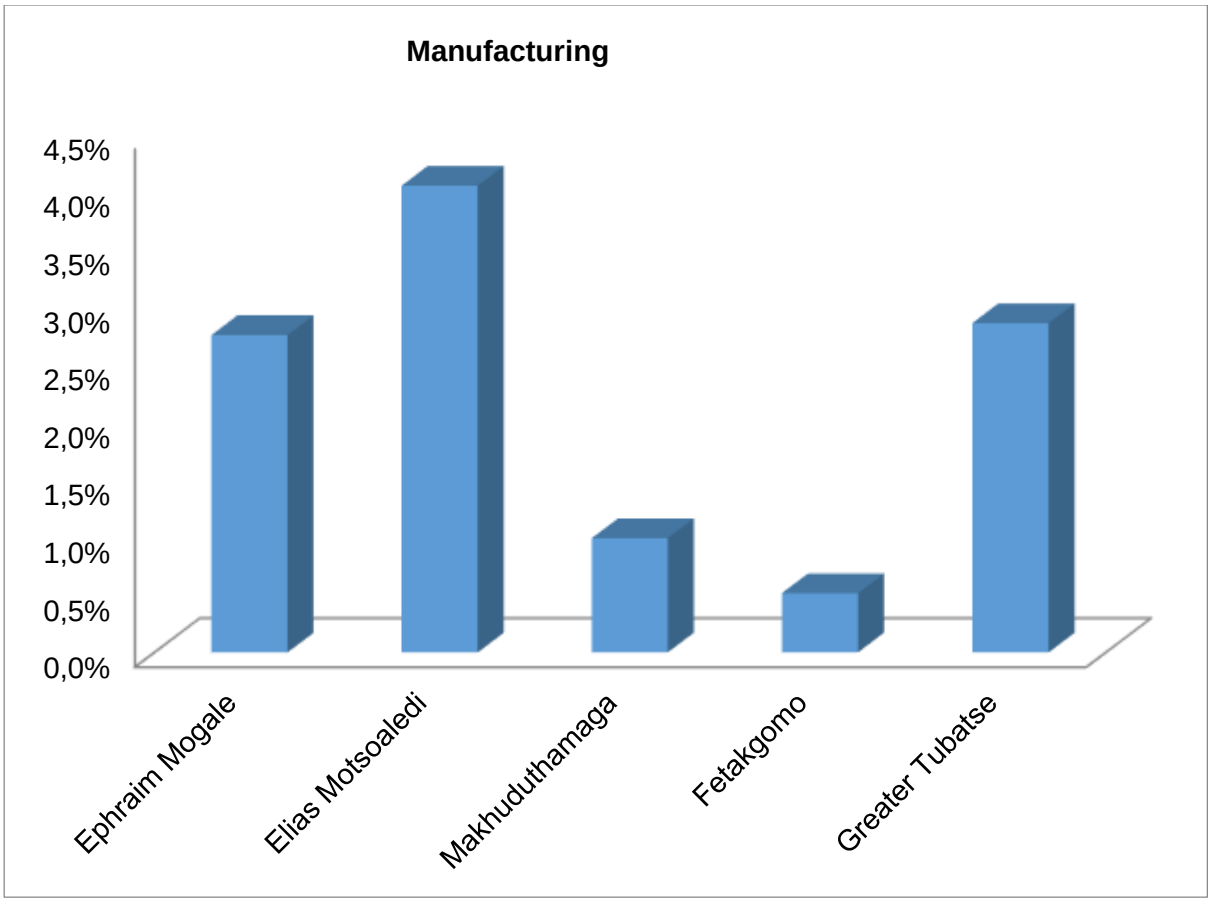
Twenty-two farmers were trained in water rights through liaison with DWA
Five farmers received training on Climate Smart Agriculture.Farmers also receive training through coordination with other institutions.



Source: Global Insight 2015



Source: Global Insight 2015



Source: Global Insight 2015

3.4.6. Employment profile for Makhuduthamaga

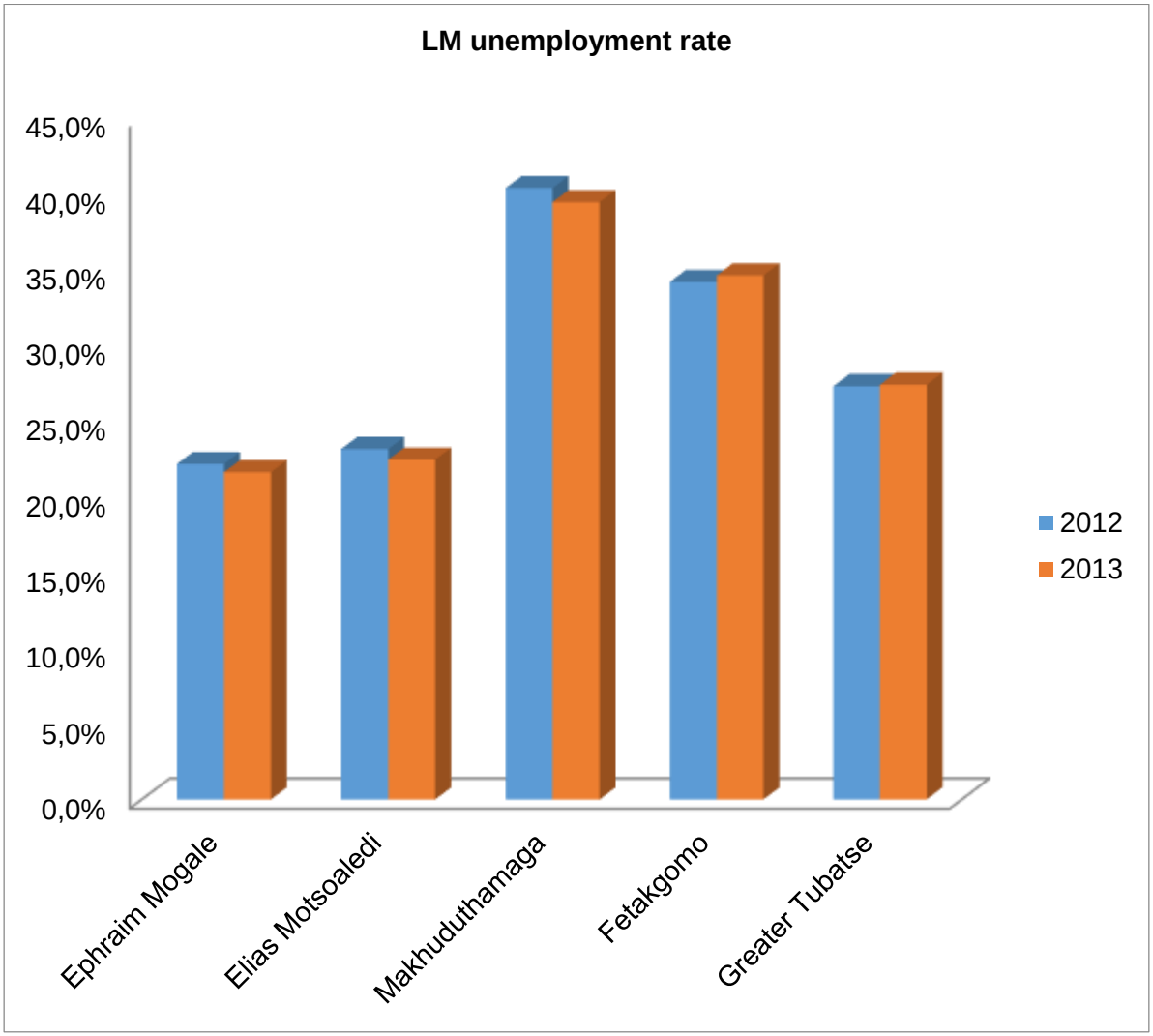
Employed	19534
Unemployed	32780
Discouraged work seeker	13657
Other not economically active	81993
Not applicable	126 394
Grand Total	274 358

Source: Census 2011

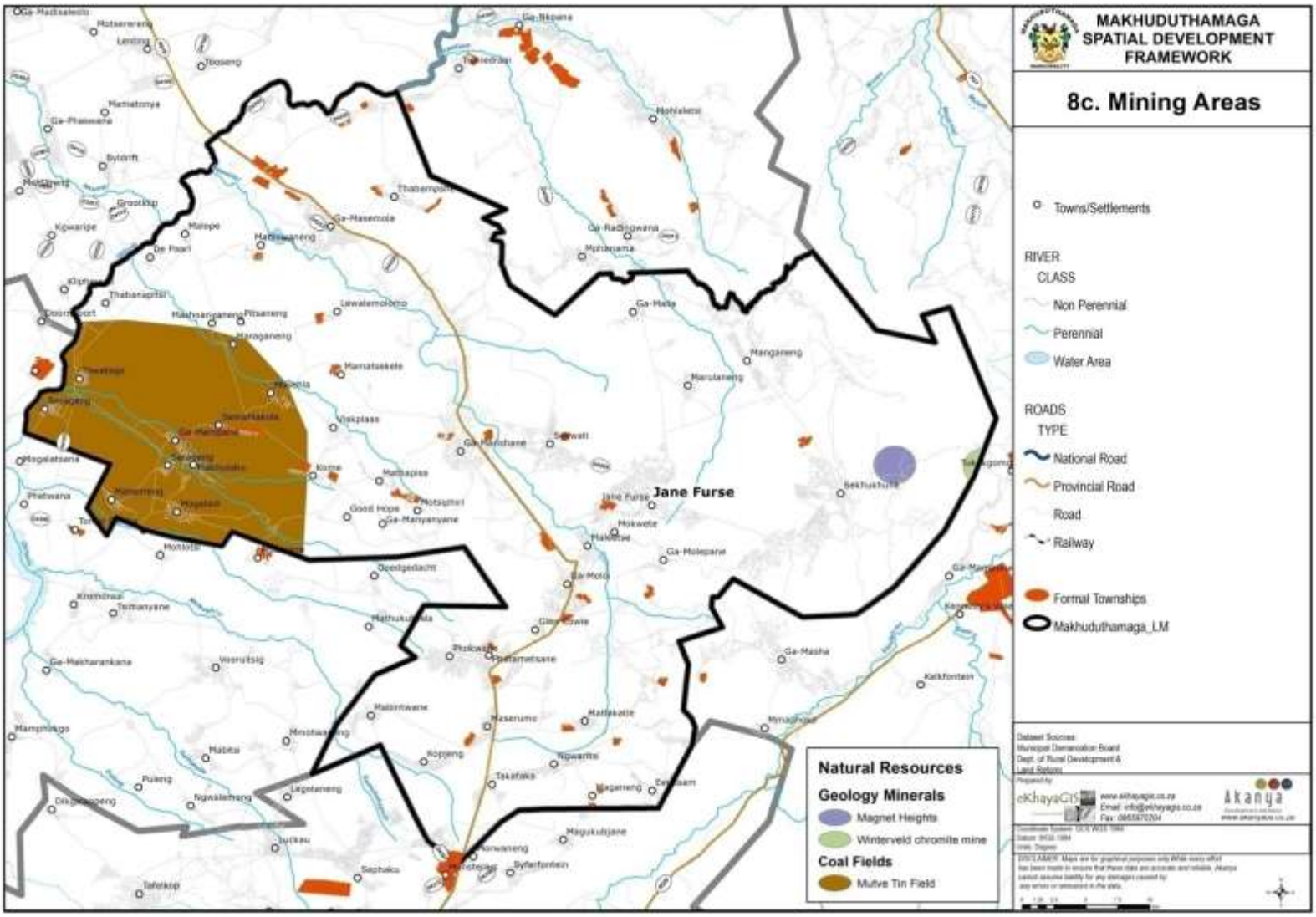
MLM Population aged between 15 and 64 years by employment status – 1996, 2001 and 2011

Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment rate		
1996	**2001**	**2011**	**1996**	**2001**	**2011**	**1996**	**2001**	**2011**
12 409	10 686	19 254	29 370	32 174	32 662	70,3	75,1	62,9

Source: Census 2011



Source: Global Insight 2015



Source: MLM 2017

3.4.7 Future growth and Job Creation

Local economic development projects

The municipality promotes agriculture; tourism and services as the key growth sectors. There is a number of mining exploration exercises that are taking place within the municipality. If mining does indeed prove feasible it will have an added impetus on the creation of much needed jobs in particular and growth of the economy in general. The decision to locate the District offices in Jane Furse will provide substantial growth impetus. Furthermore, the agricultural and tourism potential of the municipality have yet to be exploited fully. At the moment limited forms of agricultural and tourism activities are taking place.

The municipality has implemented a number of temporary job creation initiatives through the implementation of the Expanded Public Works Programme (143), The Community Works Programme (1235), Municipal Infrastructure Grant (80) and Equitable Share (113) in the 2022/2023 financial year.

Priority sectors of the municipality

Agriculture and agro processing	Mining	Construction	Tourism	Other Sectors	Public sector
X	X (concrete)	X	X	X (retail)	X

Source: MLM 2015

Constraints to economic growth of Makhuduthamaga

Land	Roads	Skills	Other
Access to land delay in proclamation of Jane Furse as township. Fragmented release of land which leads to distorted planning	Road to Manche Masemola tourism site, various access roads to heritage and to link municipal sub growth points and nodes of neighboring municipalities	Town planning,finance and engineers	Funding for feasibility studies

Source: MLM 2017

Occupation structure

The overall occupation structure of the employed population of MLM is represented in table below. Notably, there is a relatively small proportion of people employed in the professional occupations.

The spatial distribution of the occupation sector throughout the municipality which is dominated by the elementary occupations closely corresponds with the dominance of the agricultural sector.

3.4.8. MLM Occupation levels

Occupation	Male	Male (%)	Female	Female (%)	Total	Total (%)
Legislators and senior officials	30	0.06	-	0.00	30	0.02
Corporate managers	97	0.18	15	0.02	112	0.08
General managers	165	0.31	66	0.08	231	0.17
Physical, mathematical and engineering science professionals	33	0.06	3	0.00	36	0.03
Life science and health professionals	48	0.09	83	0.10	131	0.10

Occupation	Male	Male (%)	Female	Female (%)	Total	Total (%)
Teaching professionals	355	0.66	339	0.41	693	0.51
Other professionals	99	0.18	39	0.05	138	0.10
Natural and engineering science associate professionals	33	0.06	12	0.01	45	0.03
Life science and health associate professionals	100	0.19	375	0.46	475	0.35
Teaching associate professionals	889	1.65	1248	1.52	2137	1.57
Other associate professionals	96	0.18	18	0.02	114	0.08
Office clerks	276	0.51	266	0.32	542	0.40
Customer service clerks	94	0.17	277	0.34	371	0.27
Personal and protective services workers	446	0.83	233	0.28	679	0.50
Models, salespersons and demonstrators	226	0.42	153	0.19	379	0.28
Market-oriented skilled agricultural and fishery workers	81	0.15	51	0.06	132	0.10
Subsistence agricultural and fishery workers	3	0.01	-	0.00	3	0.00
Extraction and building trades workers	532	0.99	84	0.10	616	0.45
Metal; machinery and related trades workers	238	0.44	21	0.03	259	0.19
Handicraft, printing and related trades workers	27	0.05	-	0.00	27	0.02
Other craft and related trades workers	84	0.16	60	0.07	145	0.11
Stationary-plant and related operators	45	0.08	9	0.01	54	0.04

Occupation	Male	Male (%)	Female	Female (%)	Total	Total (%)
Machine operators and assemblers	54	0.10	3	0.00	57	0.04
Drivers and mobile-plant operators	696	1.29	45	0.05	741	0.54
Sales and services elementary occupations	386	0.72	1266	1.54	1652	1.21
Agricultural; fishery and related labourers	36	0.07	27	0.03	63	0.05
Mining; construction; manufacturing and transport labourers	206	0.38	82	0.10	289	0.21
Undetermined	328	0.61	298	0.36	626	0.46
Not applicable (not economically active)	48263	89.43	77239	93.84	125502	92.09

Source: Municipal Demarcation Board

3.4.9 Competitive and Comparative Advantage

For Makhuduthamaga economy to grow sustainably, revenues and investment flows must increase, preferably from external markets. Economic grows flows when businesses in local sectors become more competitive in external and/ or local markets. The market responds to better goods, at lower prices by increasing sales often lead to increased investment
It is therefore necessary to determine which external markets Makhuduthamaga based firms can compete in profitably and sustainably. These markets and sectors offer the most opportunity for self- sustained economic growth and, therefore become strategic priorities for the municipality. Furthermore, it is important to understand the nature of competitive advantages and disadvantages in these markets and to recognize which factors are critical to success and which still constrain the relevant sector's performance

3.4.10 Trade and Industry

Trading regulation

Challenges	Interventions
The regulation and promotion of informal trading	Develop an economic development strategy, and informal trading policies
Lack of formal economic development opportunities	Identify land for Economic development initiatives

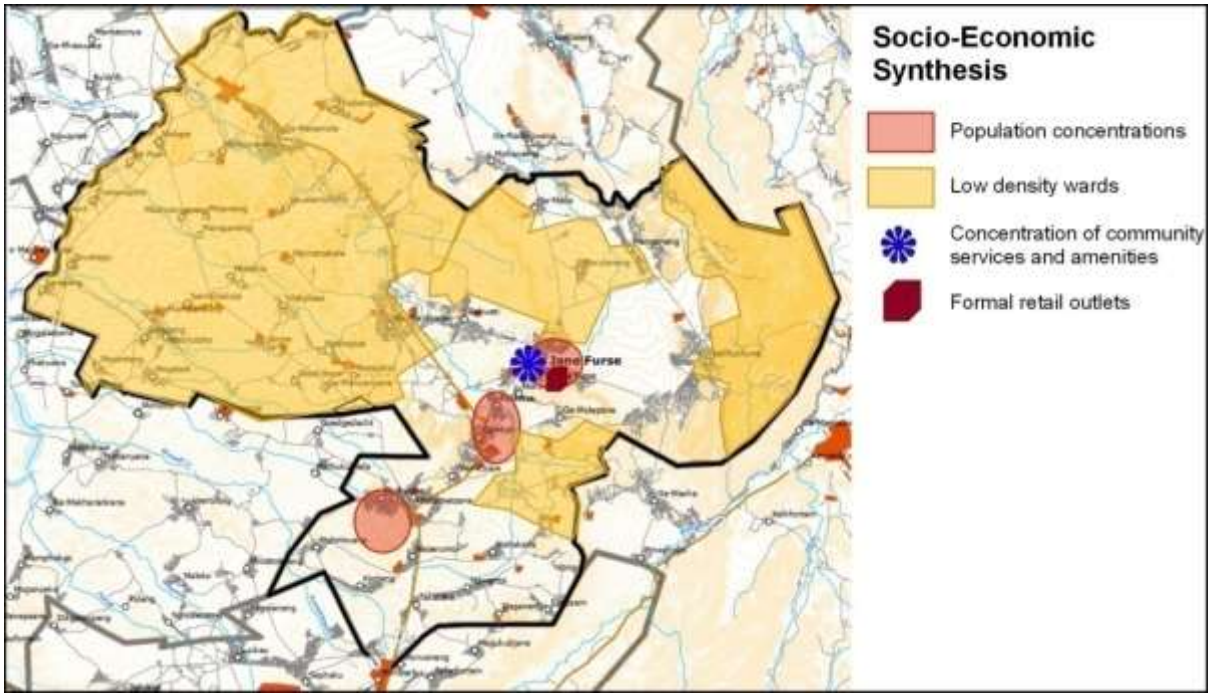
Lack of informal trading infrastructure	Identify informal trading areas Set up frameworks for the use of public land by communities in the creation of jobs , the job market and environment

3.4.11 Rural development

Rural development requires of all agencies at national, provincial and local government, State Owned Enterprises, and the private sector to contribute to the development of rural communities in their areas of competencies. In this regard, the Makhuduthamaga Municipality is expected to coordinate the CRDP Local committee of stakeholders, ensure effective provision of basic services, leverage municipal spending to create local jobs, and facilitate Local Economic development for all including the most rural communities in its area of jurisdiction.

Effectively, rural development is an approach for economic and social development in rural areas. It is not a service based project, but an outcome that Makhuduthamaga Municipality together with other spheres of government wishes to achieve.

The Municipality is in the process of localizing the National Comprehensive Rural Development Strategy and it has also been identified as a CRDP site.



3.4.12. Tourism

The Municipality has developed and adopted the Tourism strategy. Annually the Municipality produces Tourism brochures to market the Municipal Tourism areas and products. Tourism Exhibition Centre is planned for Jane Furse by the municipality.

The municipality intends to enhance and maximize its tourism potential as eco-tourism presents the potential to be a major employer and economic driver in Makhuduthamaga.

The municipality will enhance tourism through:

- The resuscitation of a private sector integrated Local Tourism organisation/ Association.
- Promote green initiatives
- Promote agricultural tourism
- Develop eco-tourism and promote natural assets such as Leolo Mountain, and Manche Masemola
- Showcase and promote cultural heritage
- Confirm and embed Makhuduthamaga as a hiking/ ecotourism destination
- Establish a functional Tourism Information office

Current tourism infrastructure

Tourism has been identified as one of the major growth sectors in the Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality

Heritage

Heritage has a key role in uplifting and positioning tourism development in economy.

Cultural Heritage site

Name of the attraction	Location	Significance / attributes	Current status/ Developments	Intervention needed/Developments
Manche Masemola Gravesite	**Ga Marishane Village/Ga Phaahla**	The grave of the Manche Masemola, a religious martyr who died for Christian beliefs in the 1800.Manche Masemola who belonged to the Anglican Church,	SAHRA provided support to the Manche site by constructing fencing and landscaping around the graveside. LEDET currently engaging the Executive members of Anglican Church, Manche' s Family,	• Fencing for two Hectares • Ablution facilities • Electricity and water • Tents and chairs during the event, • Dedicated Parking lot • Accommodation facilities • Tour Guides to be trained • Interpretative signage on site

Name of the attraction	Location	Significance / attributes	Current status/ Developments	Intervention needed/Developments
		was brutally murdered by her parents for refusing to abandon her holy beliefs in favour of traditional and spiritual up bring. . Her grave turned to be one of the world's pilgrimage centres since 1935 when small groups of Christians visited the site annually to commemorate the heroine who vowed to be baptized with her own blood. Today the grave site of Manche Masemola is visited and celebrated yearly on the first week of August by hundreds of tourists, especially Anglicans from all over the World**.** Her statue has been erected in West Abbey Ministry in London -Great Britain.	Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality, Local, SAHRA, chieftaincy and local community to discuss some of the interventions needed at the site. LEDET to erect two tourism signage on the main road leading to Manche Masemola	• Maintenance at the grave site
Kgoshi Mampuru II Heritage Site	**Mamone Village**	Kgosi Mampuru II, who was heir to the Bapedi throne, was executed in public, at the Pretoria Central Prison now	Annual National event of commemoration held on the capture site of King Mampuru II (Mamone Moshate) to commemorate his	1. Determine the economic impact of the event on local business

Name of the attraction	Location	Significance / attributes	Current status/ Developments	Intervention needed/Developments
		renamed after him, for public violence, revolt and alleged murder of Sekhukhune in 1883 by the then Paul Kruger administration. President Jacob Zuma renamed the Pretoria Central Prison after Kgosi Mampuru II as part of government's heritage programme that includes the restoration of the dignity of the people of South Africa and upgrading and declaration of historic sites to ensure a more representative and inclusive South African history and heritage. It is commemorated yearly during the second or third week of January at Mamone Royal Kraal.	resistance to colonial and apartheid government. The statue of King Mampuru II is erected on the site at Mamone Moshate.	2. The impact of the event on the occupancy rate in local accommodation facilities 3. Ablutions facilities needed 4. Tour guides needs to be trained 5. Link the site with Manche Masemola gravesite 6. Marketing the site as an all year round tourist attraction 7. Tourism management plan for the site 8. The need for local municipalities to recognise events as tourist attractions and major contributors to economic growth 9. Engage planning committee to determine the tourism multiplier effect of the event 10. Tourism signage 11. Interpretative signage onsite
Tisane Cultural Heritage	**Ga-Tisane**	Tisane cultural heritage site which holds the history of Pedi culture.it has strong walls, built in the form of kraals	**NDT initiative: SRI** Project uncompleted due to lack of funding.	LEDET to play a monitoring role on the project pending additional funding from NDT

Name of the attraction	Location	Significance / attributes	Current status/ Developments	Intervention needed/Developments
		and they were constructed wisely by the forefathers to defend themselves against enemies. Also home of the Matjading fortress the long passage between boulders that leads to a secret cave beneath rocks. Also other caves of fascinating history that could be of interest to tourists.	NDT still waiting for additional funding to complete the project	

Other tourism attraction sites within Makhuduthamaga municipal boundaries

Name of site	Significance /Attributes
1. Eensaam tourism site	The Eensaam tourism site stretches 190 hectares on the reef of the Nebo plateau. It constitutes mainly of historical sites and cultural heritages. Seefane “the wind tree”, view of De hoop Dam from the peak of this mountains, the fountain of luck, mephato “initiation schools” and lediba la pula, which is place where traditional healers go and perform certain rituals in order to wish for the rain.
2. Tiane heritage	The gathering is held in September at Thabampshe, Ga – Masemola village. Everyone showcase traditional attire to express their passion for cultural roots. Women and girls wear Dintepa le Mabole.Men and boys fit in Makgeswa and animals’ skins such as baboon skins. This is one event where you will see various musical instruments such Botsoroane, diphalafala and so forth.

Source: LEDET 2023

Accommodation facilities within MLM

Establishment	Type	Grading	No of rooms	Restaurant	Bar	Address	Contacts
Boiketlong Lodge and Pub	Lodge and Pub	No	06	Yes	Yes	55 Mogorwane	061 805 4371 /071 294 1906
Laduma OAT Hotel	Hotel	No	40	Yes	Yes	20094 Vergelegen B Jane Furse	073 852 5588/072 322 9188
Naledi Lodge and Guest House	Lodge and Guest House	No	23	Yes	No	4009 Dichoeung Jane Furse	013 013 0401
Lapa Lodge	Lodge	No	40	Yes	Yes	25 Mogorwane	076 913 1722
Kanyane Lodge	Lodge	No	10	No	No	Dichoeung Jane Furse	072 013 1465
Setso Guest House	Guest House	No	19	No	No	862 KS Nebo Phokoane	084 678 7755
Masanteng Lodge	Lodge	No		Yes	Yes	Masanteng	060 491 9506/082 723 0568
Gravel Lodge	Lodge	No	26	Yes	Yes	Glen cowie	073 290 3695/079 204 0458
Nkranje Lodge	Lodge	No	09	No	No	Jane Furse Vergelegen	072 134 3579
Harmony Lodge	Lodge	No	08	No	No	Phokoane	013 004 0116 /079 219 6688
Tisane Motel	Motel	No	20	No	No	Marishane	082 586 5179
Motsetladi	Lodge	No	12	No	No	Masehlaneng	071 284 0058

Mogorwane	Lodge	No	05	No	No	Mogorwane	076 778 5383 /079 916 5216
Beautiful	Lodge	No	08	Yes	Yes	Jane Furse	072 034 7818 /076 687 6272
Dorothy	Lodge	No	07	No	Yes	Phokoane	078 836 9503
Phokoane Roadhouse	Lodge	No	32	Yes	Yes	Phokoane	082 764 0462/076 888 8012
Titlong Game Lodge	Lodge	No	15	Yes	Yes	Ngwaritsi	079 411 1111 /072 370 0429

Source: MLM EDP Tourism Division 2024

The following are some of the tourism hot spots that needed to be developed into tourism products:

- Sekhukhune Centre of Plant Endemism: underlain by the Bush veld Igneous Complex and covers areas of approximately 5,449 square km. i.e. Protea Flower and Yellow Arum Lily flower
- Wetland and Protected area: Game parks and nature conservation
- Scenery of Leolo Mountains: Adventure, Scenery, Hiking and Trail.

CHALLENGE	**INTERVENTION**
Accommodation facilities not graded	Resuscitate the Local Tourism Association
Lack of signage	Install signage where needed
Tourism information centre	Establish a fully functional Tourism Information centre

LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SWOT ANALYSIS

STRENGTHS	▪ The department has its legal legislations which are approved by Council such as SPLUM bylaw, Spatial Development Framework, Building Control Policy, land Use Scheme, LED & Tourism Strategy(ies) etc ▪ Committed and competent staff ▪ Functional JDMPT ▪ Precinct plans developed to guide development in identified nodes ▪ Declared as Business Registration & Licensing Centre ▪ Several strategically located economic hubs/nodes identified and studied ▪ Good relationship between MLM and traditional authorities within its jurisdiction ▪ Piloting of the Farmers support programme (Eensaam, Leolo)
W EAKNESES	▪ Shortage of staff (Building Control) ▪ SPLUM Bylaw due for review ▪ Limited Office Space ▪ Enforcement of By-laws (Absence of Peace Officers) ▪ No By laws to regulate Business Registration & Licensing within MLM ▪ No Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Municipality and the Traditional Authorities on development matters ▪ Combination of the Town Planning & LED Units ▪ Misplacement of the IDP unit in the EDP directorate ▪ Insufficient support to SMMEs ▪ No Municipal land ownership to attract potential investors. ▪ No Appeal Authority
OPPORTUNITIES	▪ Strategically spatial location (Midway between Groblersdal and Tubatse towns) ▪ Spatial development demands/potential (proposed government offices, Malls, Private Hospitals, Settlements etc.) ▪ Strong road infrastructure network. ▪ Availability of Minerals ▪ Relation and support from other sectors/departments (e.g. District, SEDA, SEFA, CoGHSTA, etc.)
THREATS	▪ Poor cooperation on sites allocation by traditional councils resulting to poorly located development ▪ Allocation of land for business development in areas outside development nodes by traditional authorities (none compliance with Municipal strategies on development) ▪ Pandemics

	▪ Lack of Willingness of the Traditional Authorities to release the land

Challenge

- No By- law to regulate Business Operations within MLM
- Poor Enforcement of Municipal LED By- laws (Street trading etc)
- Poor access to markets for SMMEs/tourism
- High level of unemployment and high poverty rate
- None compliance to Municipal LED By-laws by the Informal sector
- Inadequate working relationship with Municipal stakeholders (spheres of government, community and Private sector)
- Climate change

3.5. KPA 4: Financial Viability

3.5.1 Financial Status of the Municipality

The municipality has budgeted a total Revenue of **R 516.7 million** for 2024/25 financial ye, **R520.2 million** and R **520.5 million** for 2025/26 and 2026/27 respectively. Total revenue has decreased by **R 43.3 million** for the 2024/25 financial year when compared to the 2023/24 adjusted revenue budget. For the two outer years, total revenue will increase by **0,669** per cent and **0.055** per cent respectively. The total revenue for 2024/25 includes the grants allocations from the national treasury to the amount of **R 452.5 million** and own revenue sources to the amount of **R 64.2 million**. For the two outer years of the MTREF 2025/26 and 2026/27 total grants allocations included in total revenue amounts to **R 520.2 million** and **R 520.5 million** respectively while own revenue increases to **R 68.8 million** and **R 74 million** respectively.

Total operating expenditure for the 2024/25 financial year has been appropriated at **R 417 million** and translates into an operating budgeted surplus of **R 99.7 million** as indicated in table 1 consolidated overview above. This surplus will be used to fund capital expenditure for 2024/25 as indicated in table 1 consolidated overview above. The operating surplus for 2024/25 decreased by **R 43 million** as compared the 2023/24 operational surplus. The operating surplus for the two outer years increases to **R 2.9 million** for 2025/26 and to **R 7.9 million** in 2026/27 financial year. These surpluses will be used to fund capital projects for two outer years. The municipality will use cash backed reserves to an amount of **R 56 million** to fund the capital expenditure in excess of the budgeted revenue over the MTREF. This reserves are cash backed for vat refunds.

The total capital budget for 2024/25 financial year amounts to **R 155.7 million**. For 2025/26 and 2026/27 budget years, the capital expenditure is budgeted at **R 156 million** and **R 169 million** respectively. The municipality's revenue enhancements strategies programme is aiming at amongst other things to address this reduction in capital expenditure in the future budget years.

Budgeted Cash Flows

LIM473 Makhuduthamaga - Table A7 Budgeted Cash Flows

Description	Ref	2022/23	Current Year 2023/24				2024/25 Medium Term Revenue & Expenditure Framework		
R thousand		Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Full Year Forecast	Pre-audit outcome	Budget Year 2024/25	Budget Year +1 2025/26	Budget Year +2 2026/27
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES									
Receipts									
Property rates		23 724	42 000	48 980	48 980		30 000	32 340	34 760
Service charges		256	300	227	227		255	263	270
Other revenue		38 808	66 875	74 509	74 509		15 248	17 475	20 540
Transfers and Subsidies - Operational	1	333 845	395 059	402 359	402 359		367 302	361 764	348 801
Transfers and Subsidies - Capital	1	94 915	70 562	70 562	70 562		85 289	89 607	97 339
Interest		–	6 590	5 000	5 000		2 625	2 850	3 000
Dividends		–	–	–	–		–	–	–
Payments									
Suppliers and employees		(595 357)	(348 133)	(399 831)	(399 831)		(372 261)	(377 976)	(368 238)
Interest		–	–	–	–		–	–	–
Transfers and Subsidies	1	–	(4 330)	(3 080)	(3 080)		(1 500)	(1 569)	(1 640)
NET CASH FROM/(USED) OPERATING ACTIVITIES		**(103 809)**	**228 923**	**198 726**	**198 726**	**–**	**126 957**	**124 753**	**134 832**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES									
Receipts									
Proceeds on disposal of PPE							–	–	–
Decrease (increase) in non-current receivables							–	–	–
Decrease (increase) in non-current investments							–	–	–
Payments									
Capital assets			(271 533)	(235 144)	(235 144)		(155 689)	(156 494)	(169 514)
NET CASH FROM/(USED) INVESTING ACTIVITIES		**–**	**(271 533)**	**(235 144)**	**(235 144)**	**–**	**(155 689)**	**(156 494)**	**(169 514)**
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES									
Receipts									
Short term loans							–	–	–
Borrowing long term/refinancing							–	–	–
Increase (decrease) in consumer deposits							–	–	–
Payments									
Repayment of borrowing							–	–	–
NET CASH FROM/(USED) FINANCING ACTIVITIES		**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
NET INCREASE/ (DECREASE) IN CASH HELD		**(103 809)**	**(42 611)**	**(36 417)**	**(36 417)**	**–**	**(28 732)**	**(31 741)**	**(34 682)**
Cash/cash equivalents at the year begin:	2		**101 007**	**101 007**	**101 007**		**64 590**	**35 858**	**4 117**
Cash/cash equivalents at the year end:	2	**(103 809)**	**58 396**	**64 590**	**64 590**	**–**	**35 858**	**4 117**	**(30 565)**

Billing System

Property rates billed based on the valuation roll based on market value on monthly basis which is performed by the professional valuer. Our first valuation roll was signed by the valuator on the 31 January 2007 and implemented during the 2009/10 financial year. MLM collect rates from Businesses and Sector departments.MLM use a system called Accpac to perform all its financial transactions.

The financial sustainability of the Municipality

The Municipality has established fully functional Budget and Treasury Department in line with chapter 9 sections 80 of MFMA and the role of Budget and Treasury department. The municipality has a challenge with regard to generation of own revenue since the municipality does not offer services like water and sanitation, electricity due to limitations on powers and functions. The municipality has always maintained positive cash flow and it does not finance its operation through loans and overdrafts.

In terms of expenditure management, the municipality has always maintained watertight system of internal control and at all times municipality adheres to the principle of paying creditors on time which is 30 days' payment period. Municipal credit control and debt collection policy has been fully utilized to ensure that all amounts that are being owed to municipality are indeed recovered within 60 days' invoice period and the ultimate intention is to recoup all the accounts receivable within 30 days' period. Furthermore, municipality has introduced a system of internal control as early warning mechanisms to detect unauthorized, irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure as well as unfunded mandates.

For the KFAs below, we have only included the current challenges and issues.

ISSUE / CHALLENGE	**INTERVENTION**
○ Optimizing and sustaining Councils revenue ○ Increasing internally generated funds for funding operational and capital expenditure	○ Implement credit control and focus more on consumers that have the ability to pay for Municipal Services/ rates

3.5.2 Revenue Enhancement/ Management

3.5.2.1 Revenue Enhancement

Challenge	Intervention
○ Sector departments not paying property rates ○ Residential sites not billed	○ Use of Debt collector and intervention by National Treasury. ○ To consider billing residence in view of initiation of waste removal programme

3.5.3 Cost Containment/ Management

3.5.3.1 Cost Containment

Challenge	Intervention
○ Correct alignment of cost drivers to appropriate expenditure through Activity Based Costing model	○ Establish and comply with activity based costing component. ○ Prepare municipal budget in line with the cost containment practice note issued by National cabinet for all government departments.

3.5.4 Asset Management

3.5.4.1 Asset Management

Challenge	Intervention
○ Movable assets removed without proper authorisations.	○ Complete transfer forms, before removing movable assets.

3.5.5 Capital Expenditure

3.5.5.1 Capital Expenditure

Challenges	Intervention
○ Late appointment of service providers for implementation of capital projects	○ Review, update, and improve the planning cycle of the procurement of capital projects and items. ○ Budget & Treasury to prepare an annual procurement plan that will guide the processes timeously.

3.5.6 Supply Chain Management

3.5.6.1 Supply Chain Management

Committees	Function
1.Bid specification committee	Compiling specification for the Municipality requirements to be acquired
2. Bid evaluation committee	Evaluation of Bids, compilation of reports and making recommendations
3.Acquisition committee (Bid adjudication)	Consideration of the recommendations and award or recommendation to the accounting officer to make final award

Challenges	Intervention
○ Late submission of requisitions ○ Under /Over pricing	○ Development of project plan by user departments. ○ Budget & Treasury to process only requisitions received 7 working days before the date of service/goods required. ○ To research for market related prices

3.5.7 Financial Reporting

Challenges

None

3.5.8 Budgeting/ Funding

3.5.8.1 Budgeting

Challenges	Intervention
○ Dependence on grant funding by national and provincial government	○ Concentrate on debtors that can afford to pay and enforce the credit control and debt collection policies with a view of enhancing Council revenue
○ To increase tariffs and expenditure to be in line with CPI as per National Treasury	○ Introduction of financial strategies to respond to infrastructure needs. Make more contributions to

	the CRR with a view of cash funding the budget from access available funds
○ Inadequate funding	○ Enhanced revenue collection

3.5.9 Grants and Subsidies

Section 214(1) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 requires an Act of Parliament to provide for the equitable division of revenue raised nationally among the National, Provincial and Local Spheres of Government and any other allocation to Provinces, Local Government or Municipalities from the National Government's share of revenue, and conditions on which those allocations may be made.

Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality receives the following grants on yearly basis as per Division of Revenue Act (DORA)

Conditional grants

Name of grant	**2023/2024**	**2024/2025**	**2025/2026**
Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)	R74 062 000	R77 411 000	R80 902 000
Financial Management Grant (FMG)	R1 720 000	R1 720 000	R0.00
Integrated National Electrification	R 23 350 000	R23 000 000	R 24 030 000
Department of Public Works	R 1 783 000	R 0.00	R 0.00

Source: MLM Budget and Treasury, 2023

Unconditional grants

Name of grant	**2023/2024**	**2024/2025**	**2025/2026**
Equitable Shares (ES)	R344 706 000	R366 686 000	R 354 762 000

Source: MLM Budget and Treasury, 2023

3.5.10 Existing revenue sources

Revenue	Observation
Investment and tender documents	The interests earned on investment and tender documents are also revenue sources
Traffic functions(licenses and permit)	The devolution of the traffic function will positively impact on revenue generation like vehicle licensing, driver's licenses and traffic fines
Property rates	The Municipal Property Rates Act, 2004 was promulgated with effect from 2 July 2005.Property rates would be one of the primary sources of revenue for the municipality. Factors that will determine the amount that a property owner must pay to the municipality include: the assessed value of the property, the effective assessment rate etc.
Business registration and licensing	The service was formally transferred to the municipality and the municipality LED staff receiving training to over everything from the Department

Source: Internal Studies (MLM 2023)

The MLM's revenue sources are both internal and external. The internal sources contribute about 18% of the total revenue of the municipality while external sources make up to 82%. The internal sources include vehicle licensing and registration, property rates (businesses) and interest earned on investment and tender documents. The external sources of revenue at the disposal of MLM are grants and social donations from private sector. Some grants are often conditional such that the municipality is not at liberty to spend otherwise despite deserving needs.

3.5.11 Makhuduthamaga Audit Findings for 2022/2023 Financial year

Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality Audit opinion as per the 2022/2023 AGSA Opinion:

Unqualified Audit Opinion with matters i.e 22 audit findigs

FINANCIAL VIABILITY SWOT ANALYSIS

STRENGTHS	▪ Approved organisational structure and a well established BTO unit ▪ Competent skilled staff ▪ AFS prepared in house ▪ mSCOA complaint system ▪ Support from Council committees ▪ Valuation roll ▪ Stabel Political and Administration Environment ▪ Support from both National and Provincial Treasury ▪ Aproved budget related policies (e.g.tarrif policy,rates policy,supply management policy,Assets management policy etc)
WEAKNESES	▪ Inadequate Fleet Management controls (i.e. fuel management mainly on operation of tractors) ▪ Inadequate marketing and rental of facilities and other municipal properties (i.e market stalls, weigh bridge, sports facilities and community halls) ▪ Limited wellness programs (i.e impact on staff moral and effectiveness) ▪ Limited sources of revenue and poor collection (mainly on the business side) ▪ Unauthorised expenditure due to inadequate budget controls (i.e limited revenue streams and poor collection on outstanding debts, implementation of unfunded budgets and mandates) ▪ No credible indigent register ▪ No credible valuation roll ▪ Low FMG grant (credible support plan) ▪ Over reliance on contracted services
OPPORTUNITIES	▪ New sources of revenue (waste management, testing stations, street advertising, stalls, traffic revenue) ▪ Traning of BTO personnel (GRAP, MFMA, CPMD, Care ware) ▪ Job creation through FMG ▪ Economic development in JaneFurse (primary node) ▪ Revenue from government, Business and househols (property rates) ▪ New licensing authority at the main building ▪ Administrative hub of Sekhukhune District (centrally placed, new district offices) ▪ 70% spending on MIG by end of the second quarter for additional funding ▪ Revenue enhancement (tractors can be used for revenue enhancement to assist local farmers, introduction of new canteen, advertising and marketing of municipal serveices and facilities, business licensing) ▪ Funding from sector departments (e.g department of agriculture) ▪ Enhancement of intergovernmental relations (PPP) ▪ Appointment of permanent cleaners to enhance cost containment strategies ▪ Paving of internal streets to reduce cost of maintaining tarred roads ▪ Introduction of local empowerment strategies on all procurement services (review of the SCM policy e.g 30% sub contracting,40% to women) ▪ Strategies to encourage tribal authorities to enter into MOU on land acquisition

THREATS	▪ Grant dependency and unsustainable budget ▪ Emerging competition on municipal (post office, pick n pay) ▪ Inadequate inter departmental intergration ▪ High demand for services with limited resources (Public expectations to render services) ▪ Community protests (loss in public confidence) ▪ Regression in Audit opinion (once off opportunity to adjust) ▪ Introduction of material irregularity (concept by AGSA (MI) ▪ Resistance by customers to pay municipal services (writing off of debts) ▪ Inadequate access to land ▪ Grade regression ▪ Inadequate capacity from Eskom leading to poor implementation of INEP projects ▪ Re –activeness to development leading to loss of revenue

Challenges

- Limited revenue base
- High grant dependency
- Poor collection of property rates billed revenue.
- Inadequate implementation of mSCOA project.
- Audit findings on municipal Annual Financial Statements

3.6. KPA 5: Good Governance and Public Participation

3.6.1 Governance Structure

The Governance Structure of Makhuduthamaga Municipality is informed by the Municipal Structures Act (Act 117 of 1998). This Act stipulates different roles and responsibilities that each structure within the municipality should perform.

3.6.1.1 Political Structure

Section 53 of the Municipal Systems Act, Act 32 of 2000, stipulates inter alia that the respective roles and areas of responsibilities of the political structure and each Political Office Bearer of the Municipality and of the Municipal Manager must be defined.

Table 3: Makhuduthamaga Municipal Council consists of 62 Councilors and the political party representation is as follows:

Political party	No of Councilors	% (Percentages)
African National Congress (ANC)	40	62.76%
Economic Freedom Fighters (EFF)	15	23.39%
South African Maintenance and Estate Beneficiaries Association (SAMEBA)	02	2.36%
Democratic Alliance (DA)	01	1.65%
National Communist Congress (NCC)	01	1.41%
Socialist Agenda of Dispossesed Africans (SADA)	01	0.52%
Democratic Artists Party (DAP)	01	0.5%
Independent Candidate (IND)	01	4,19%

Source: Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) 2021

3.6.1.2 Mayor and EXCO

The Mayor of the Municipality Minah Maitula assisted by the Executive Committee heads the Executive arm of Council. The Mayor is at the centre of the system of governance.

The Mayor operates in consent with the Executive committee **(see table below):**

Name of Member	Portfolio
Clr MM Mahlase (Mayor)	Exco Head
Clr MJ Mohlala	Head Infrastructure Services
Clr NM Matjomane	Head Corporate Services
Clr M Phala	Head Budget and Treasury
Clr TP Rankoe	Head Community Services
Clr MS Malaka	Economic Development and Planning
Clr E Mahlase	Deputy Head Budget and Treasury

Clr MG Machaba	Deputy Head Economic Development and Planning
Clr M Morwamakoti	Deputy Head Infrastructure Services
Clr LP Moretsele	Deputy Head of Corporate Services

Source: MLM Mayor Office 2023

3.6.1.3 Speaker and Council

The Makhuduthamaga Municipality consists of 62 Councilors. 31 are ward Councilors and 31 are proportional Councilors making a total of 62. The Speaker presides at meetings of Council.

The Table below indicates with their capacity and political party

Name of Councilor	Capacity / Ward no	Political Party	Contacts
Clr Vilakazi SM	Ward Councilor -1	ANC	071 100 6653
Clr Mohlakwane SS	Ward Councilor – 2	ANC	072 324 9366
Clr Modige LS	Ward Councilor -3	ANC	079 632 0930
Clr Malatji BT	Ward Councilor -4	ANC	073 944 3993
Clr Tau TT	Ward Councilor -5	ANC	072 140 2074
Clr Thokwane KZ	Ward Councilor -6	ANC	082 578 7911
Clr Selala PT	Ward Councilor -7	ANC	076 818 0990
Clr Morodi PE	Ward Councilor -8	ANC	071 127 5503
Clr Tshehla MZ	Ward Councilor -9	ANC	076 850 0676
Clr Leokana MD	Ward Councilor -10	ANC	064 979 8299
Clr Mothupi SM	Ward Councilor -11	ANC	082 648 5826
Clr Rankoe TP	Ward Councilor -12	ANC	082 967 2147
Clr Mogashoa KJ	Ward Councilor -13	ANC	078 086 2875
Clr Moretsele MA	Ward Councilor -14	ANC	071 109 6350
Clr Hleko K	Ward Councilor -15	ANC	072 711 1296
Clr Makua SS	Ward Councilor -16	ANC	076 218 0732

Clr Nkadimeng KT	Ward Councilor -17	ANC	076 345 8965
Clr Aphane MN	Ward Councilor -18	ANC	082 299 2591
Clr Moshabane MG	Ward Councilor -19	ANC	079 104 2615
Clr Ngoanatsobane MG	Ward Councilor -20	ANC	072 102 5287
Clr Morwamakoti M	Ward Councilor -21	ANC	081 809 0538
Clr Ngwato OM	Ward Councilor -22	ANC	078 011 9296
Clr Maduana HD	Ward Councilor -23	ANC	072 965 4747
Clr Tsatsi MD	Ward Councilor -24	INDEPENDENT	071 259 5483
Clr Diketane SP	Ward Councilor -25	ANC	072 736 1919
Clr Lethuba MP	Ward Councilor -26	ANC	082 857 3165
Clr Piitjo MH	Ward Councilor -27	ANC	072 123 5472
Clr Mosoane EM	Ward Councilor -28	ANC	072 938 9824
Clr Kgatuke LD	Ward Councilor -29	ANC	076 090 2476
Clr Monakedi MJ	Ward Councilor -30	ANC	072 414 7427
Clr Masemola TP	Ward Councilor -31	ANC	082 751 9036
Clr Mankge PR	PR Councilor	ANC	082 768 7321
Clr Mphelane MJ	PR Councilor	ANC	071 519 4553
Clr Malaka MS	PR Councilor	ANC	082 857 3226
Clr Phala M	PR Councilor	ANC	072 185 6236
Clr Mokomane ML	PR Councilor	ANC	072 540 1454
Clr Mampane MA	PR Councilor	ANC	082 352 4800
Clr Thamaga MM	PR Councilor	ANC	071 231 2298
Clr Matjomane NM	PR Councilor	ANC	071 437 3243
Clr Mohlala MJ	PR Councilor	ANC	076 586 9246
Clr Mahlase MM	PR Councilor	ANC	076 926 3164

Clr Laka EL	PR Councilor	DA	072 878 1078
Clr Machaba G	PR Councilor	EFF	076 422 1584
Clr Mashegoana MC	PR Councilor	EFF	076 449 7430
Clr Thokoane A	PR Councilor	EFF	076 384 2352
Clr Masemola ME	PR Councilor	EFF	066 576 4572
Clr Matsomane EM	PR Councilor	EFF	071 979 6556
Clr Kgaphola RK	PR Councilor	EFF	066 557 3719
Clr Machai MJ	PR Councilor	EFF	072 950 4608
Clr Mahlase E	PR Councilor	EFF	082 568 1286
Clr Maepa J	PR Councilor	EFF	082 595 9027
Clr Lerobane MM	PR Councilor	EFF	076 877 1376
Clr Tshehla MB	PR Councilor	EFF	079 465 3072
Clr Mmotong L	PR Councilor	EFF	071 569 1158
Clr Moretsele LP	PR Councilor	EFF	072 534 3678
Clr Rantho PK	PR Councilor	EFF	066 437 98 58
Clr Sebowane SH	PR Councilor	EFF	082 719 9628
Clr Mkalapa SM	PR Councilor	DAP	082 229 7725
Clr Maapea RS	PR Councilor	NCC	072 284 3411
Clr Ntobeng ML	PR Councilor	SADA	082 354 8451
Clr Makobe PA	PR Councilor	SAMEBA	082 766 8612
Clr Boshielo MP	PR Councilor	SAMEBA	072 624 6409

Source: MLM Office of the Speaker,2024

3.6. 1.4 Additional Committees

In addition to the above, the municipality has various committees, these include:

Section 80 Committees:

I. Corporate Services

II. Community Services

III. Infrastructure Development

IV. Economic Development and Planning

V. Budget and Treasury

Section 79 Committees:

VI. Local Labour Forum

VII. Audit committee

VIII. Appeals committee

IX. Municipal Public Accounts Committee (MPAC)

X. Ward committees

XI. Rules and programming committee

XII. Ethics committee and geographic names committees

3.6.2 Stake holder participation

3.6.2.1 Stakeholder Participation analysis

Stakeholder	Description	Challenge
Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality Council	○ Prepare process plan for IDP review ○ Undertake the overall management, coordination and monitoring of the process as well as the drafting of the local IDP ○ Approve IDP within the agreed framework	Non adherence to stakeholder engagements
SDM	○ Compile IDP Framework for the District ○ Ensure alignment of IDP s in the District	None

	○ Prepare joint strategy workshops with local municipalities, provincial and national role players	
Office of the Premiere	○ Ensure Medium Term Framework and Strategic Plans of Sector departments considers IDPs ○ Support and monitor CoGHSTA alignment responsibilities	Inadequate monitoring of sector departmental participation in the IDP/Budget processes
CoGHSTA	○ Ensure horizontal alignment of IDPs of various municipalities ○ Ensure vertical alignment between provincial sector departments/strategic plans and IDP processes	Delays in issuing the results of IDP/Budget Assessment
Sector departments	○ Contribute technical knowledge, ideas and sector expertise to the formulation of municipal strategies, projects and sector plans ○ Provide departmental operational and capital budgetary information	Inadequate participation in the IDP processes Implementation of projects not listed in the IDP No progress reports on implementation of projects
IGR Structures (IDP Rep forum, IDP Managers/ Officers Forum,PDPF,DDPF)	○ Provide dialogue between sectors for holistic infrastructure development ○ Promote inter-governmental dialogue to agree on shared priorities and interventions	Ineffective DDPF
LEDET	○ Provide advice on environmental, economic development and trading issues	Adhered to more particularly on environmental issues

Treasury	○ Provide support to ensure that the municipality complies with MFMA and relevant regulation	Adhered to
Civil society (CBOs,NGOs,Organisations for Youth, women and people with disabilities, tertiary and research institutions	○ Inform and consult various interests of the community	Not enough resources are available to meet needs of all interests groups
Communities	○ Identify and prioritize needs ○ Discuss and comment on the draft IDP review ○ Monitor performance in the implementation of IDP	
Ward committees	○ Articulate community needs ○ Participate in the community consultation meetings ○ Help in the collection of needed data/research	Delays in submitting needs Conflict with CDWs
Community Development Workers	○ Help in the generation of required data, thereby providing requisite support to ward committees	Delays in submitting needs Conflict with ward committees
Political parties	○ Provides inputs	Conflicts among political parties
Media	○ Inform the public on the municipal activities	
Newsletter	○ Contribute to the success of reaching the community	Delayed production /distribution of newsletter

IDP Rep Forum and Mayoral Imbizos

The Forum is functional as per approved process plan. The Mayor together with Councilors held Imbizos whereby ordinary community members are given chance to raise their views in terms of service delivery challenges and report to them on progress made by the Municipality.

Ward Committees and CDWs

The Municipality has established 31 Ward Committees which assist Council in terms of liaising with the community. They play a role as link between the Municipality and Community and facilitate development of long term vision. Ward committees ensure that the views of the communities are captured in the IDP by attending to public participation meetings and submitting inputs to the Municipality. The Municipality has developed a Ward Committee Policy to ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of system. They assist in terms of monitoring Municipal Institutional Performance. The Ward committees' reports get evaluated every month for the purpose of monitoring their functionality and effectiveness. The Municipality has 24 Community Development Workers (CDWs) deployed to 31 wards and remain with 7 wards without CDWs. This is constituted by 15 females and 9 males. The CDWs are linked directly with Public Participation Office which is in the Office of the Speaker.CDWs attends all ward committee meetings duly convened by the Chairperson (Ward councilor) of the ward committee. They serve as resource persons during the official sittings of the ward committee

Traditional leadership

Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality has 27 Traditional leaders and indunas appointed in terms of Traditional Leadership and Governance Framework Amendment Act, 2003.The relationship between Traditional leaders and the Municipality is healthy. The main issue with the Traditional authorities in the Municipality is that residential development is currently taking place in uncoordinated and chaotic manner in the area. This is largely because there is inadequate coordination between the Municipality, the Traditional authorities and CoGHSTA. The functions for site demarcation and allocation remain vested with Traditional authorities and Provincial Department of CoGHSTA respectively. The land issue within Makhuduthamaga is of critical importance because of the extent of tribal ownership

Traditional Authorities: Status of Basic Services

Name of Traditional Authority	Water	Sanitation	Electricity	Status of road to Moshate
	Tab/Tanker/Borehole	VIP/Flushing/Pit	Available/ Not Available	Gravel /Tarred

Marota Madibong	Tanker	VIP	Available	Tarred
Maila Mapitsane	Tanker	VIP	Available	Tarred
Maila Segolo	Tanker	VIP	Available	Tarred
Tlokwe Magolego	Tab	VIP	Available	Gravel
Marota Makgane	Tanker	VIP	Available	Tarred /Paved
Kone Maloma	Tanker	VIP	Available	Tarred
Tau Tswaledi	Tanker	VIP	Available	Tarred
Kone Legare	Tanker	VIP	Available	Tarred
Mogashoa Ditlhakaneng	Tanker	VIP	Available	Tarred
Mogashoa Manamane	Tanker	VIP	Available	Tarred
Tswako Lekentle	Tanker	VIP	Available	Tarred
Tau Nkadimeng	Tanker	VIP	Available	Tarred
Bangwenyama ya Maswazi	Tanker	VIP	Available	Gravel
Marota Mathibeng	Tanker	VIP	Available	Tarred
Ratau Makgane	Tanker	VIP	Available	Tarred /Paved
Kone Seopela	Tanker	VIP	Available	Tarred
Marota Tjatane	Tanker	VIP	Available	Tarred
Marota Marulaneng	Borehole	VIP	Available	Tarred
Marota Mamone	Tanker	VIP	Available	Tarred
Kwena Madihlaba	Tanker	VIP	Available	Tarred

Phokoane	Tanker	VIP	Available	Tarred
Tisane	Tanker	VIP	Available	Tarred
Batau ba Marishane	Tanker	VIP	Available	Tarred
Batau ba Phaahla	Tanker	VIP	Available	Tarred
Batau ba Masemola	Tanker	VIP	Available	Tarred
Mampane	Tanker	VIP	Available	Gravel

Municipal Public Accounts Committee (MPAC)

The Municipality has established a Municipal Public Accounts Committee in terms of Sections 33 and 79 of the Municipal Structures Act 1998. This committee plays an oversight role of the Council. It examines the financial statements and audit reports of the Municipality and in doing so the committee must consider improvements from previous statements and reports and must evaluate to which extent the audit committees and auditor general recommendations have been completed. To recommend or undertake any investigation in its area of responsibility, after reviewing any report from any council committee or from the Audit committee. The Committee consists of twelve non-executive councilors and the Chairperson is fulltime.

CHALLENGES	**INTERVENTION**
Minimal stakeholder participation	Capacity enhancement of different stake holders
Alignment of activities and programmes with other spheres of government	enhancement of IGR Function

3.6.3 Risk Management

3.6.3.1 Extremely Critical Risks

The Municipality is critically aware of the impact of risk on service delivery. As such; it has developed extensive risk mitigation measures for both strategic and operational risks that have been identified. The municipality has adopted an integrated approach to risk management with the primary aim of embedding of a culture of making a correct and timely decisions that take in to consideration associated risk exposures and opportunity.

Risk governance in the Municipality

The Municipality has Independent Governance Oversight and Advisory committees, namely, Risk management Committee and the Audit Committee**,** which operate in accordance with Council approved terms of reference, Corporate governance guidelines and practices (King III). This will ensure both the reliability and quality of advisories and integrated reporting to the council.

Some of the key strategies in the short-to-medium term to ensure successful implementation of risk governance and enterprise risk management in Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality are listed below:

I. Risk governance structure, Framework and Policy

II. Risk management Oversight

III. Risk ownership and accountability

IV. Risk management approach and principles

V. Risk assessment methodology

VI. Continuous risk assessment, design and implementation of risk response and continuous monitoring.

VII. Risk profile and integrated risk reporting

Challenges facing Risk Management

- Non- existence of Risk Management IT system / Infrastructure
- Insufficient Staff

Audit Committee

The Internal audit component of the municipality was established in terms of the approved organizational structure to ensure that the municipality has systems and processes in place that will ensure or improve compliance to various legislative requirements, thus trying to achieve a better audit opinion. The Audit committee was appointed through a Council resolution. This committee reports directly to council to assist it to achieve its oversight role efficiently and appropriately based on the expertise of the various members of the committee.

Section 166(2) of the MFMA state that an Audit Committee is an independent advisory body which must amongst others advise the Municipal council, the Political Office Bearers, the Accounting Officer and the management staff of the municipality, on matters relating to:

i. Internal financial control
ii. Risk management
iii. Performance management, and
iv. Effective governance

In the financials under review the Audit committee also performed the Performance Audit Function.

Municipal Audit Outcomes (External Audit)

The Makhuduthamaga municipality is required to prepare Annual Financial Statements (AFS) which must be audited by the Auditor General of South Africa (AGSA) in terms of Section 188 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act No.108 of 1996) Section 4 of the Public Audit Act of South Africa, 2004 (Act No.25 of 2004) (PAA) and Section 126(3) of the Municipal Finance Management Act of South Africa, 2003 (Act 56 of 2003).

For the past five years the Municipality has performed well according to Auditor General's reports in terms of Financial Management and finance related matters.

Analysis of Audit Opinion by the Auditor General over the last five years

2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023
Unqualified audit opinion	Unqualified audit opinion	Unqualified audit opinion	Unqualified audit opinion	Unqualified audit opinion

Source: Auditor General Report 2023

Anti-Corruption

Corruption is defined as "any conduct or behavior in relation to persons entrusted with responsibilities in public office which violates their duties as public officials and which is aimed at obtaining undue gratification of any kind for themselves or for others

The municipality has developed the anti-corruption strategy, which aims:

- To prevent and combat fraud and corruption and related corrupt activities
- To punish perpetrators of corruption and fraud
- To safeguard MLM properties, funds, business and interest

3.6.4 Inter Governmental Relations

3.6.4.1 Inter Governmental Relations

Intergovernmental relations take place in an unstructured manner in Makhuduthamaga. The municipality aims to ensure that IGR takes place in terms of our Constitutional mandate and other relevant Legislation, most importantly the Inter- Governmental Framework Act.

The main purpose of IGR in a Municipality is to coordinate, facilitate and intervene between the various functions and responsibilities of the different spheres of government as well as interactions with Parastatals, private sector and other stakeholders within our functional sphere in order to influence the effective delivery of our mandate.

The municipality endeavors to ensure the full implementation of the IGR framework through the establishment of the IGR Forum that is represented by Municipal officials as well as sector departments within the district.

The strategic aim of the Makhuduthamaga IGR Framework would include:

- To promote and facilitate cooperative decision making
- To coordinate and align priorities, budgets, policies and activities across interrelated functions and sectors
- Ensure a smooth flow of information within government and between government and communities with a view of enhancing implementation of policies and programmes.

CHALLENGES	INTERVENTION
○ Unstructured engagements with other spheres of government by line departments ○ Lack of interaction between different spheres of government ○ Non- existence of IGR forum	○ Mainstreaming IGR within all line departments ○ Mainstreaming IGR within Makhuduthamaga area ○ Establishment of Forum

Customer care

Makhuduthamaga Municipality has established a sound Customer Care Management system that aims to create positive and reciprocal relationship with customers. Customer Care Policy, Draft Customer Care Procedure Manual, Draft Municipal Service Standards and Draft Turn- Around Strategy are available. The Presidential and Premiers hotlines established mechanisms of complaints management for dealing with complaints from communities, to act / reply promptly to complaints and queries and provide corrective action. The municipality also installed suggestion boxes to all 27 tribal offices and other municipal

satellite offices, this enables the municipality to deal with the needs and provide feedback to complainants. All employees were provided with new nametags in March 2023. The municipality managed to hold Bathopele build up activities successfully on the 20th October 2022. The Customer Care personnel also helps in ensuring that clients do not wait for longer periods of time before receiving services from our offices including DLTCs

Progress made in the past five years in terms of Customer care

Bathopele indicators	**2018/2019**	**2019/2020**	**2020/2021**	**2021/2022**	**2022/2023**
Presidential hotline	68	74	84	109	145
Premier Hotline	09	12	14	18	18
Suggestion boxes	Collections made monthly	Collections made monthly	Collections made monthly	Collections made monthly	Collections made monthly
Bathopele survey	Survey not conducted	Survey conducted	Survey not conducted	Survey not conducted	Survey not Conducted
Bathopele committees	Community established and functional	Community established and functional	Community established and functional	Community established and functional	Committee established and functional

3.6.5 Traffic and Vehicle Licenses

3.6.5.1 Traffic Services and agency function

The Municipality is rendering traffic services through:

- Law enforcement to decrease incidents affecting traffic safety
- Monitoring and collecting outstanding fines
- Conducting community engagements and awareness programmes
- Conducting an agency function for the Provincial Government by testing and licensing vehicles and drivers on an agency basis.

CHALLENGES	INTERVENTION
○ Limited staff to perform licensing and law enforcement ○ Collecting outstanding fines	○ Ensure ongoing Training of Traffic Officers to be undertaken ○ Investigate the possibility of appointing external service providers/ procurement of system to assist with collection of outstanding fines

3.6.6 Environmental Management

3.6.6.1 Environmental Management

The Municipality is responsible for the development of Environmental policies, comment on Environmental issues, and compilation of Environmental reports, Environmental Law Enforcement and awareness. The Municipality needs to develop an Environmental Management System (EMS) based on International Standards ISO 144001 for Makhuduthamaga Municipality. This system will be used to ensure the protection of the integrity of the environment and ensure sustainability of the municipality. It will also ensure participative greener governance. The EMS forms part of the municipal sector plans that need to be submitted with the IDP.

CHALLENGES	INTERVENTION
○ Increasing number of illegal activities by inhabitants leading to degradation of the environment ○ Lack of coordination in ensuring the protection of the environment within the municipal space ○ Lack of capacity in environmental management	○ Increase law enforcement initiatives ○ Conduct environmental awareness campaigns ○ Strengthen the role of the Environmental Management Committee ○ Capacitate the environmental officials in environmental management, compliance and enforcement training

3.6.7 Disaster Management

The MLM has developed and adopted Disaster Management Plan during the 2007/8 financial year and reviewed in the 2022/23 financial year. The plan is aimed at disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery and rehabilitation. It also aimed at providing an enabling environment for disaster management in the municipal area.

Promote pro-active disaster management through risk reduction programmes, promote cooperative relationships between all spheres of government in case of emergency incidence.

The service is shared between Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality and Sekhukhune District Municipality.

The Municipality response to Disaster incidents in terms of Disaster Management Act 52 of 2002 as amended in 2015 section 16 whereby local municipality has been given full responsibility to deal with Disaster within their area of jurisdiction.

The Municipality assists in terms of providing relief materials in the form of temporary shelters, sponges and blankets.

Disaster occurred during the 2023/2024 financial year and assistance

No of families	**Relief provided**	**Type of disaster**	**Areas affected**
Moswathupa Family	Kgaruthuthu Village	Severe Storm	2 blankets
Madinoge Family	Mathibeng Village	Severe Storm	2 sponges and 2 blankets
Komana Family	Mathibeng Village	Severe Storm	1 sponge and 2 blankets

3.6.8 Municipal Law Enforcement

3.6.8.1 Law Enforcement

The general priority of the law enforcement unit is to ensure that the community is adhering to the By-laws and policies of Makhuduthamaga Municipality. This unit works hand in hand with all municipal departments, the SAPS and other sector departments.

GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION SWOT ANALYSIS

STRENGTHS	o Established and functional compliance committees o Improved IT Infrastructure and systems o Council inaugurated legally o Political stability (Functional Council structures) o Approved municipal systems e.g policies, procedures, by-laws and plans. o Qualified and competent personnel

WEAKNESES	○ Shortage of office and variable storage space. ○ No proper need analysis prior to creation of position (Work Study) ○ Inconsistent application of consequence management. ○ Lack of feedback to communities (Inadequate public participation) ○ Lack of Municipal Anti Fraud and Corruption Hotline ○ Shortage of service delivery oriented staff (core vs support) ○ Lack of internal audit and Risk Management Software. ○ Inadequate internal communications mechanism (e.g. intranet) ○ Lack of digital strategy (paperless systems) ○ Lack of integrated IT systems
OPPORTUNITIES	○ Advent of District Development Model to bolster developmental efficiency and effectiveness ○ Intergovernmental Relation Structures(IGR) ○ Public Private Partnerships ○ Forge relationship with Civil Societies (NPOs, NGOs and Focal groups)
THREATHS	○ Litigation against the Municipality ○ Public protests/marches that may disrupt municipal operations ○ Frequent disruption of services by external service providers e.g (Electricity, Water & Network interruption) ○ Cyber Security related threats/incidents ○ Limited Authority with certain services (e.g Water Authority) ○ Reputational damage to the Institution.

CHALLENGES

- Shortage of Office space and variable storage facilities.
- No proper need analysis prior to creation of position (work study)
- Non compliance with DDM objectives
- Inconsistence application of consequence management Lack of feedback to communities (Inadequate public participation)
- Lack of feedback to communities (Inadequate public participation)
- Lack of municipal anti fraud and corruption hotline
- Cyber Security threats/Incidents
- Inadequate Performance Management System
- Inadequate Usage of IT Systems
- Non implementation of By-Laws

- Lack of complaints management system
- Ineffective and inefficient implementation of training and capacity building programmes
- No capacity and inadequate budget to fund placement of bursary holders (internship programmes)
- Non adherence to HR policies (Leave and time management)
- Exclusion of people living with disabilities on municipal programmes

3.7. KPA 6: Municipal Transformation and Organisational Development

3.7.1 Institutional analysis

Council, Committees and functionality / Governance

Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality has 62 Councilors i.e. 31 Ward Councilors and 31 Councilors elected from proportional party list (PR). The Mayor is the head of Exco which comprises of 10 Councilors who are Heads of departments in terms of Section 80 of Municipal Structure Act. The Mayor, Speaker, Chief whip and two Exco members are full time whereas the remaining number of Councilors is on part time basis. The Municipality has considered the establishment of Council Structures, the statutory committees established in terms of the Municipal Structures Act and the Municipal Finance Management Act. The composition of a particular committee is mainly determined by the role it is envisaged to play. For instance, if the committee has to perform the political oversight, the members will as such be politicians and take the form of portfolio committee while administrative committees focus on technical issues and are constituted by the technocrats. The Council Structures of Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality include the following: Council, Executive committee, Economic Development and Planning portfolio committee, Infrastructure Development portfolio committee, Corporate Services portfolio committee, Community Services portfolio committee, Budget and Treasury portfolio committee, Local Labour forum, Human Resource committee(Training, Employment Equity committee, OHS committee, Employees wellness),Bids committees, Oversight, Audit committee and Municipal Public Accounts Committee The functionality of these committees is often determined by the frequency of meetings and turnaround time on issues that are delegated to respective committees. The governance committees usually have schedules of meetings and they meet at least four times annually i.e. hold a meeting at least once per quarter. On the other hand, administrative committee can meet as frequent as possible, depending on the need and urgency of matters to be dealt with. However, a minimum of six meetings per annum is expected for each administrative committee.

3.7.2 Staff compliment: 2023/2024

Department /Office	No of posts	Total filled	Male	Female	Vacancy
Office of the Mayor	14	12	8	4	2
Office of the Speaker and Chiefwhip	12	11	7	4	1
Office of the MM	12	12	4	8	0
Budget and Treasury	44	44	22	22	0
Community Services	81	74	46	28	7
Corporate Services	22	22	11	11	0
Economic Development and Planning	14	12	7	5	2
Infrastructure Development	30	20	11	9	7
Total	229	213	114	91	12

Source: Corporate Services Department 2024

Employment Equity

Makhuduthamaga Municipality as a designated employer is required to design and implement an Employment Equity Plan. The purpose of the Employment Equity Plan is to enable the employer to achieve reasonable progress towards the achievement of the employment equity targets namely, ‘’to assist in eliminating unfair discrimination in the workplace, and to achieve equitable representation of employees from designated groups by means of affirmative action measures”.
The Municipality has submitted the Employment Equity Plan to the Department of Labour and has the Employment Equity Committee responsible for developing and monitoring the implementation of the plan.

The staff component of the Municipality is made up of ninenty (91) women, one hundred and eleven (114) men and one (1) disabled employee in terms of Employment Equity representations.

Employment equity challenges

The Municipality is grappling with employment equity challenge of ensuring that its structures reflect equitable representation of all groups, particularly people living with disability. The male- female ratio stands at 84:66. The ability to retain and attract skilled staff is limited – a situation is reflected in the number of vacancies in the Organogram.

3.7.3 Organisational Performance Management System (OPMS) and Performance Management System

Performance management serves to measure the performance of the Municipality on meeting its IDP. The Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality has adopted its Performance Management Strategy and it is reviewed annually. A performance management unit was established in 2011. It is currently concentrating on the organizational and individual performance at the level of section 57 managers. Immediately after the adoption of the IDP and budget, the municipality develops Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plans (SDBIP) which serves as business plans for individual departments within the municipality. The municipality has undergone a strategic planning session from 19-21 February 2024

From the adopted SDBIP the municipality abstracts Performance Contracts of the Section 57 employees which become the Departmental annual business plans. Departments report progress on the implementation of the SDBIP to Management reviews; Exco – Makgotlas, Executive committee and Council for adoption. The purpose of these sittings is to monitor progress and performance in terms of the implementation of the IDP and budget and to propose reviews where necessary. The municipality is currently developing Organisational review and staff re-engineering to address work processes, job descriptions and to do comparative job evaluation on the basis of TASK system.

A Midyear a report (Section 72 report) is developed from the Quarterly reports generated during the EXCO Lekgotla sessions. Municipal annual service delivery reports are generated from this process on annual basis which amongst others will inform the formulation of the annual report. After the adoption of the Annual report by the Municipal Council, the Oversight Committee scrutinizes the report and makes final recommendations to the council for the adoption of the final Oversight report which will then be open for public consumption. All Section 57 Managers have signed Performance Agreements for 2023/2024 financial year.

Administrative Structure

Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality is divided into six departments which are interrelated:

- Economic Development and Planning
- Corporate Services
- Community Services
- Budget and Treasury
- Infrastructure Services
- Office of the Municipal Manager and Executive Support

3.7.4 Skills needs within the Municipal Council

MSA 32 of 2000 s68 (1) requires municipalities to develop their human resource capacity to a level that enables them to perform their functions and exercise their powers in an economical, effective, efficient and accountable way.
Municipalities are required in terms of the Skills Development Act No. 97 of 1998 to facilitate training for capacity building in order to address skills gaps. A skills audit is conducted on an annual basis to inform the Workplace skills plan which guides all the training to be conducted throughout the year. The plan is developed in consultation with the staff members and councilors. Individuals from the mentioned stakeholders' complete questionnaires that serve as tools to identify training needs. The training needs are further consolidated into WSP / ATR and submitted to LG SETA after approval by the Council on time as legislated. This should be able to address the issues of scarce skills. MLM has a training committee, which comprises of labour, Management and council; its role is to ensure that all training activities are done in consultation with all relevant stakeholders and are to the benefit of the Municipality by enhancing the skills and knowledge in the individual's functional area. Although line managers and staff identify their skills needs as contained in their completed skill audit plan, the alignment of such needs with their responsibilities is crucial, thus the HRD & OD division supports them through organizing trainings, workshops, seminars and internal bursaries.

These interventions mentioned above are being implemented to ensure individuals are able to achieve their Perfomance Management Development System (PMDS) goals and as in alignment with their identified capacity gaps and interventions, which are contained in the individual staff members' Personal Development Plans (PDPs).

It is critical to note that among others, the critical skills need within the Municipality are Engineering, Town Planning, and Finance and Leadership skills for Councilors, which are being targeted through the offering of municipal bursary for students from indigent families

3.7.5 Occupational Health and Safety (OHS)

Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality has established Occupational Health Safety Committee in line with Occupational Health and Safety Act, Act 85 of 1993. There are seven (7) appointed Health and Safety representative for all municipal offices including satelites. The committee meets on a quarterly basis. Thirteen (13) OHS committee members have received training on OHS legislation, Hazard Identification & Risk Assessmet (HIRA), incident investigation, and HSE representative.

The Municipality has 39-trained officials for First Aid Level 3 & Basic Fire Fighting & Evacuation Awareness. These trainings are in line with the rrequiremnts of the Act and its regulations, and are valid for three (3) years.

The unit will perform the following functions in an effort to ensure Health and Safety within the workplace.

- Implementation and Enforcement of Occupational Health and Safety Act and its regulations.
- Facilitation of medical surveillance assessments and follow-ups for all employees.
- Management and recording of all incidences and occupational diseases, including reporting to Department of employment and Labour.
- Monitoring of municipal construction projects to ensure compliance with relevant legislations.
- Conduct orientation and induction of all newly employed officials on OHS issues.
- Facilitation and provision of Personal Protective Equipment PPE (including protective clothing)
- Conduct all administrative duties related to OHS including policy formulation, its reviewing and report writing
- Facilitate the administration of Returns of Earnings (ROE's) as per the COID Act 130 of 1993.

3.7.6 Records and Registry Services

Registry has two containers utilized for purposes of records keeping, and this is not in line with standards. Shortage of space for records keeping and non-compliance with the records management policies by departments' i.e. some information not taken to the registry for filing was the main challenge. This challenge is mitigated through the appointment of records management champions. These champions represent all the departments of the municipality. As in terms of Risk Management, findings or precautions fumigation was performed on the records management office in order to control pests and ensure compliance with Records and Archives Legislation.

Disposal

The Municipality managed to dispose of 8269 unsuccessful applications and 2609 Tender/Competing documents for the months of October, November and December 2022. Limpopo Provincial Archives issued disposal Authority and Destruction Certificate. However, there is a lot that needs to be disposed and new requests have been submitted to the Provincial Archivist.

Electronic Document System (Therefore)

The Municipality has installed an electronic records management system called THEREFORE. The system assists it by giving assurance incase of fire or floods that can destroy the physical records. Records Champions received training on the Electronic System (TEREFOR) and monthly they upload their records on it. Other employees and sections received one-on-one training as well. Management is updated monthly about progress made by each department

3.7.7 Organisational Structure

Makhuduthamaga Municipality has an approved organisational structure that guides the development of its administration structure in line with the guidelines of the Municipal Structure Act and Municipal System Act no. 32 of 2000. This is successfully because of the budget made available for the implementation of such a structure.

Municipal Council annually approves an Organisational Structure that has been reviewed and is in line with the new needs/ mandates identified during its consultative engagements with its communities.

The performance of powers and functions, and delivery of the IDP projects is dependent upon appropriate and funded organisational structure. A model for organisational structure for Grade four (04) municipalities was used as a base to develop the municipal organisational structure. The powers and functions that are for the municipality were also considered in the process.

. **Workforce and the vacancy rate (2023/2024)**

Department /Office	No of posts	Total filled	Male	Female	Vacancy
Office of the Mayor	14	12	8	4	2
Office of the Speaker and Chiefwhip	12	11	7	4	1
Office of the MM	12	12	4	8	0
Budget and Treasury	44	44	22	22	0
Community Services	81	74	46	28	7
Corporate Services	22	22	11	11	0
Economic Development and Planning	14	12	7	5	2

Infrastructure Development	30	20	11	9	7
Total	229	213	114	91	12

Source: Corporate Services Department 2024

NB: Organogram for 2024/2025 financial Year: See annexure B

Flowing from Public Participation Engagement with Communities and Stakeholders within Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality, the following issues repeatedly surfaced as overarching needs of the community:

3.7.8 Summary of Community needs

1. Water and sanitation: water supply to communities is highly needed. The need to fix recurring broken water pumping machines and leakages of pipes.
2. Roads surfacing and provision of sufficient bridges and storm water drainages. Many roads were destroyed by heavy rains and floods in some areas. Speed humps.
3. Electricity post connection and solar energy
4. RDP houses (Sufficient and fast tracking delivery of RDP houses, proper construction and the need to complete the incomplete houses).
5.Better/tarred roads
6. High unemployment and illiteracy level.
7. Spatial issues.(releasing of land for development by traditional authorities eg government offices,shopping malls,municipal cemetery and etc)
8. Cell phone, TV and radio reception in some areas.
9.Inadequated Childcare facilities and libraries services
10.Wifi connections
11.Waste collection
12.IGR improvement
14.Mast lights to combat crime
15.Health facilities
16.Load shedding
17.Institutions of Higher Learning e.g TVET Colleges

Source: MLM 2023

3.7.9 Cross Cutting Issues

Women Empowerment

Women empowerment is a phenomenon that is high on the agenda. The municipality has woman Mayor as part of empowering them. Women should be encouraged to partake in developmental projects that would assist them to get out of the poverty line that they found themselves in. This means that the resources should be channeled in the direction of women empowerment projects in order to empower them economically and politically. The municipality has developed a policy on how women matters can be approached and addressed.

Youth Empowerment

The Municipality has appointed an official to deal with youth matters. It is in this office where issues that affect the youth are attended to. Issues that affect the youth are unemployment, lack of housing, poverty, shortage of skills, high level of crime and violence, social and family disintegration and other social ills like HIV/AIDS.A youth Council has been established as a platform whereby youth discuss and agree on issues that affect youth. It is within this background that youth development policy was developed to assist youth and young people to deal with issues that affect them such as unemployment, skills shortage, and vulnerability and under resourced. Resources should be biasely channeled towards the development of youth's projects for the upliftment of young people of the municipality to stop the escalating crime and violence**.** Makhuduthamaga Youth Council was re-launched in February 2017 by the Office of the Mayor.

Gender Equity

Gender inequalities exist in the social, economic, physical and institutional environment of the municipality. The municipality has put in place an employment equity plan with monitoring indicators that are gender disaggregated. Within the municipality, several initiatives have been undertaken to advance the national gender agenda. Amongst others, a gender procurement scoring system is in place to encourage the economic empowerment of women entrepreneurs and companies.

Children

The Office of the Mayor through their Special Programme Division Support Rights of Children through

- Annual celebration of children's day, and participating in annual activities aimed at promoting the rights of Children.

Aged / elderly

The Office of the Mayor through their Special Programme Division supports Aged development programmes through:

- Celebration of Social development month
- Programmes initiated by the Makhuduthamaga Aged group

HIV/AIDS

The Municipality has developed and adopted policy on HIV/AIDS during 2008/9 financial year. The policy was reviewed during the 2015/16 financial year.HIV/Aids Council was re-launched during 2015/16 financial year. Mother-Children dialogue on HIV/Aids was held in collaboration with Sekhukhune Educare Project and Image.

Provincial Prevalence by District

Source- Thembisa Model 4.4	HIV Prevalence and PLHIV		ART COVERAGE AND RETENTION		HIV Incidence and New Infections	
	Prevalence 15 – 49 %	PLHIV 15+	ART Coverage %, 15+	Clients on ART 15+	HIV Incidence per 1000 15 - 49 years	Infection 15+
Capricorn	17.6	150,000	67%	97,700	7.04	4,300
Mopani	20.4	166,100	67%	114,700	8.43	4,700
Sekhukhune	13.9	109,800	63%	72,700	6.33	3,800
Vhembe	15.8	150,700	57%	82,700	7.1	5,000
Waterberg	19.8	104,400	65%	66,600	7.76	2,800

Source: Thembisa Model 4.4.

The District is the second lowest in terms of people that are living with HIV in the province. This is also reflected on the prevalence rate 15 – 49. The table show that on a yearly basis 3800 people are infected with an incidence rate 6.33.

HIV Testing Services

HIV Performance Indicators	ANNUAL 22/23 FY
HIV test done - sum	73,904
HIV test 15-24 years female (excl ANC)	12,920
HIV test 15-24 years male	1,497
HIV positive 15-24 years male	26
HIV positive 15-24 years female (excl ANC)	121
HIV positive 15-24 years (excl ANC) rate	1.0

Source: WebDHIS FY 2022/23

The Municipality has during the past year tested 73 904 patients for HIV. Total of 14 417 of those tested were in the age group 15 – 24 years and 147 of the same age group tested HIV positive. This resulted in 1% HIV positivity rate for 15 – 24 years.

In the PMTCT program the municipality tested 633 infants for PCR at 10 weeks and only four babies were found to HIV positive and all would need to be initiated on ART.

There is also a problem of teenage pregnancy in the local municipality and during the past year a total of 1 069 15 –19-year-old delivered in facilities and 12 who also delivered in facilities 10 – 14 years. This resulted in 11.8% delivery in facility rate 10 – 19 years.

ART TROA Cascade and 95-95-95 Estimates

Location/area	95 – 95 - 95
South Africa	
Limpopo Province	92 – 69 - 92
Sekhukhune District	91 – 69 - 92
Makhuduthamaga 12 Month Cohort (22/23	100 – 63 - 92

Source: Limpopo Department of Health 2023

The province while is on its way to achieve the first 95, it is struggling in terms of ensuring that patients are retained on ART treatment where there is 69% ART retention rate, the same challenge is also seen at the district level. It should however be noted that the province and district have achieved 92% suppression rate albeit with low levels of retention.

The Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality as at March 2023 had 15 982 patients remaining on treatment but when assessed using the 12-month cohort analysis of patients that started treatment during 2021, the results show that at 12 months 63% of patients are retained on ART treatment, which means that there is a high number of patients that are lost to follow up. The local municipality is however doing much better with regards to the suppression rate which is at 92%.

TB Treatment

Makhuduthamaga during the past financial year managed to put a total of 233 patients on TB treatment. The cohort produces a 79% success rate, 12% Death rate and 6% of the patients were lost to follow up and only 5 (2.1%) of the patients were lost to follow up.

Programs and Resources

Details	Number
Human Resources	2 Officials
AIDS Council Meetings	1 per quarter = 4 x 2
MLIP Development	1

Conferences	TB Conference or AIDS Conference
Candle light ceremony	1
World AIDS Day	1
World TB Day	
HIV/AIDS Awareness	10

Source: Limpopo Department of Health 2023

Developmental challenges

- Inaccessibility of health due to poor roads and inadequate transportation
- Stigma attached to the HIV/AIDS disease by communities
- Awareness campaign to educate the community about the normality of living with the Virus
- Lack of medication at clinics and hospitals
- Insufficient drop in centres
- Most orphaned children are not in foster care due to long procedures
- Inaccessible ARV sites and HIV and AIDS support groups

Disabled Persons

Youth, women and people with disabilities have generally a broad range of interrelated needs which therefore must be addressed in a holistic and integrated manner. The municipality has identified major challenges that face people with disabilities such as lack of skills and career guidance. The Municipality together with OTP (Office of the Premier) has embarked on a programme of skilling the unemployed disabled persons whereby four people were on a one year Learnership on Development Practice.The municipality has also employed three disabled persons as interns previously in order for them to gain practical experience. A policy to address and approach matters affecting people with Disabilities was developed.

Business Sector

The Municipality is in good working relations with Makhuduthamaga Chamber of Commerce and Hawkers Associations within its area of jurisdiction. They participate actively in the affairs of the municipality especially during IDP stakeholders' consultations meetings where the municipality engages stakeholders on development issues.

Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) and Community Based Organizations (CBOs)

NGOs and CBOs like Love life, Kgwana, Sekhukhune Educare Project (SEP) and Makhuduthamaga Umbrella (umbrella body for Home Based Cares) are some of the important stakeholders that the municipality takes on board on matters of development. These organizations also have programmes on youth and HIV/AIDS that they run together with the municipality.

Academic and Research institutions

Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality has good working relations with institutions of higher learning. Officials and Councilors attended capacity development programs with University of Witwatersrand (CPMD), University of Pretoria (ELMDP and MFMP), University of Johannesburg (Municipal Governance) and DBSA Vulindlela Academy (MIDP) and many other courses run by accredited institutions in terms of LG SETA. The Municipality is also establishing links with the Limpopo Agro Food Technology Station based at the University of Limpopo.

IGR and intergovernmental relations

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 reflects on the Government of the Republic as “constituted as national, provincial and local spheres of government, which are distinctive, inter-dependent and interrelated”. It thus establishes some principles of co-operative and intergovernmental relations which all spheres of government all organs of state within each sphere must adhere to.

Among such principles with an impact on the IDP of which all spheres must observe are:

- Respect the constitutional status, institutions, powers and functions of government in the other spheres;
- Not assume any power or function except those conferred in terms of the Constitution;
- Exercise their powers and perform their functions in a manner that does not encroach on the geographical, functional or institutional integrity of government in another sphere;
- Co-operate with one another in mutual trust and good faith by-
- Fostering friendly relations
- Assisting and supporting one another;
- Informing one another of, and consulting one another on, matters of common interest;
- Coordinating their actions and legislation with one another;
- Adhering to agreed procedures; and
- Avoiding legal proceedings against one another.

In view of these principles of co-operative governance, a consideration was thus made on the powers and functions conferred to the Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality as well as policy frameworks binding on the municipality, requiring consideration, or requiring alignment.

MUNICIPAL TRANSFORMATION AND ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT SWOT ANALYSIS

STRENGTHS	○ Qualified and experienced personnel ○ Credible and highly rated municipal IDP ○ Low rate of attrition/Low staff turn over ○ Retained Unqualified audit outcome with less findings
WEAKNESES	○ Shortage of Office and variable storage Space. ○ Utilization of municipal systems (e.g Service Desk and Electronic Records) ○ No proper need analysis prior to creation of position (Work Study) ○ Inconsistent application of consequences management ○ Lack of feedback to communities (Inadequate public participation) ○ Lack of Anti Fraud and Corruption Hotline ○ Shortage of service delivery oriented staff ○ Inability to obtain clean audit
OPPORTUNITIES	○ Willingness of stakeholders and communities to participate in municipal programs including consultations ○ Sectoral support (SALGA,COGHSTA, LG SETA, Public Works)
THREATHS	○ Dissatisfied residents due to service delivery problems ○ Network and electricity Outage/ load shedding affect production and performance ○ Community protests

Challenges

- Shortage of Office space and variable storage facilities.
- No proper need analysis prior to creation of position (work study)
- Non compliance with DDM objectives
- Inconsistence application of consequence management Lack of feedback to communities (Inadequate public participation)
- Lack of feedback to communities (Inadequate public participation)
- Lack of municipal anti fraud and corruption hotline
- Cyber Security threats/Incidents
- Inadequate Performance Management System
- Inadequate Usage of IT Systems
- Non implementation of By-Laws
- Lack of complaints management system
- Ineffective and inefficient implementation of training and capacity building programmes
- No capacity and inadequate budget to fund placement of bursary holders (internship programmes)
- Non adherence to HR policies (Leave and time management)
- Exclusion of people living with disabilities on municipal programmes

CHAPTER 4: STRATEGIES PHASE

The chapter provides an overview of the Makhuduthamaga municipality's key developmental strategies. It involves formulation of strategies to address gaps or service delivery challenges identified in the analysis phase. The Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality has aligned its objectives and strategic goals to that of the NDP (National Development Plan) vision 2030 as well as the LDP (Limpopo Development Plan). The Strategic Planning Session of Makhuduthamaga was held from 19-21 February 2024.

4.1.KPA 1: Spatial Rationale

Strategic Objective: To ensure efficient and effective Spatial Planning and Land Use Management systems for sustainable development

KPA	Development Challenges	Developmental Objectives	Development Strategies
Spatial Rationale	1.Discrepancies in the MLM SPLUM By law	To ensure efficient and effective Spatial Planning & Land Use Management systems for sustainable development	1. Review of the MLM SPLUM By law
	2.Poor Enforcement of Municipal By laws		2. Review of the organizational structure for inclusion of Peace Officers
	3.Mushrooming of unplanned developments.		3. Implementation of Municipal By laws (SPLUM By-law, Building Control By law, Land Use Schemes etc.)
	4.Dispersed settlements and uncoordinated spatial developments		4. Formalization of nodal points/economic hubs
	5.Traditional authorities are the custodians of higher proportion of land within MLM		5. Foster partnership with traditional authorities to deal with land allocation matters(mainly municipal nodal points)

4.2.KPA 2: Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure Development

Strategic Objective: To ensure provision, coordination and maintenance of quality basic services to communities

Strategic Objectives: 2. To promote social cohesion, road safety management, environmental welfare and disaster management for the Municipality

KPA	Development challenge	Developmental Objective	Development strategies
Basic service delivery and infrastructure Development	Inadequate housing for the needy	To facilitate the provision of low cost free (RDP) to 6484 beneficiaries by Coghsta during 2023/2025 financial year	Adopt and implementation of Housing Chapter Negotiate and monitor implementation of adequate low cost housing units with Coghsta
	Shortage of portable water and reliable sources	To facilitate provision of potable water to 33312 households through SDM engagement during 2023/2025 financial year	Adopt and implementation of water and sanitation master plan Draw up priority list to SDM and follow up roll out programme and extension of bulk water to new areas Ensure indigent households are provided with FBW at all times through our engagements with SDM (Implementation of indigent register)
	Poor operation and maintenance of water infrastructure	To facilitate Operation and maintenance	Highlight to SDM for improved and acceptable turnaround time of maintenance and operation of water infrastructure
	Insufficient basic level sanitation services	To facilitate provision of VIP toilets to 2552 households by SDM during	Adopt and implementation of water and sanitation master plan

		2023/2025 financial year, ensure cleaner and hygienic lifestyle	Engaged SDM for provision of sufficient sanitation units to meet the national targets Facilitate for construction and upgrading of existing sewerage plants Facilitate monitoring of sanitation projects
			Ensure indigent households are provided with free sanitation at all times through our engagements with SDM(Implementation of indigent register)
	Electricity post connection backlog and lack of capacity from feeder lines New households and post connection electricity backlog and lack of capacity from existing network	To facilitate provision of electricity post connection to 4440 households by Eskom during 2023/2025 financial year, to ensure access to more efficient energy for everyday use	Adopt and implementation of the Electricity master plan Engage Eskom in prioritisation of villages in line with IDP's priority list Update data on households that need post connections with the possibility of new projects Provision of electricity to households Ensure indigent households are provided with FBE through implementation of indigent register Advocate for provision of non-Grid Engage Eskom on maintaining, extending and upgrading the municipal electricity assets

	Gravel impassable roads	To build, (at all roads, bridges, storm water) infrastructure,150km (at up all roads, bridges and storm water kilometres) new roads and storm water infrastructure and maintain (at up all gravel roads kilometres) of gravel roads, during the 2023/2025 financial year period, to improve accessibility Paving of roads.	Adoption and implementation of roads and storm water plan Construction of 150km new roads (of the 255,49km and 76 bridges backlog) and storm water infrastructure (Review and implementation of the road and storm water master plan) Maintain 200km of gravel roads Construction and maintenance of municipal roads and bridges Mobilise resources through engagements with Department of Public Works, Roads and Infrastructure, SANRAL and RAL for surfacing of District, Provincial and National roads Advocate maintenance and extension of roads through Department of Public Works, Roads and Infrastructure, SANRAL and RAL engagements Adherence to developed road and storm water master plan
	Construction of bridges		
	Huge storm water drainage backlog Road maintenance and rehabilitation backlog		
	Turnaround time for maintenance of infrastructure plants	To ensure effective and efficient maintenance of infrastructure plant.	To engage direct service providers (Bell or cat) for maintenance service level agreements. Establish mechanical team in-house.
	Shortage of technical personnel		Recruitment of technical personnel

	Insufficient storm water mechanisms due to topography		Adherence to developed road and storm water master plan
	Out-dated library material	To provide the current and relevant library material that shall meet the information needs of our community members.	Purchasing of new library material
	Lack of access roads	To ensure accessibility of the library to the community.	To pave or tar the access roads to the libraries
	Underdeveloped culture of reading in our municipality	To ensure the transformed, informed and knowledgeable society	Introduction of library and information services in the remote areas of the Municipality.
	Inaccessibility of Wi-Fi in Jane Furse library Hall	To ensure to internet access to all library users	Engagement of the DSAC in the next financial year
	Lack of sporting facilities	To promote sport, arts and culture	. Development of multi sports facilities to cater for all sporting codes.
			Facilitate Sport, arts and culture programmes
	Lack of public transport facilities	To ensure that there is infrastructure for transport facilities	Negotiate for adequate transport (buses and taxis) and extension of routes
	Insufficient clinics	To facilitate provision of clinics	Lobby for partnership in favour of establishment of clinics
	Inadequate educational facilities and equipments	To facilitate for provision of educational facilities and equipments	Engage Dept. of Education for building of schools and general infrastructural provision and equipments at schools within Makhuduthamaga

	Lack of support to ECDs		Lobby for partnership in favour of supporting ECDs
	Inadequate safety and security operations	To enhance safety and security of the public	Lobby for partnership in favour of SAPS for construction of additional police stations i.e. engage with Department of Police
	Waste management (informal disposal of waste, maintenance of landfill site, cost recovering, refuse removal not covering all villages)	To provide sustainable waste management infrastructure	Provision of sufficient waste management services to meet national target
			Maintenance of waste management assets
			Expand waste collection
	Lack of environmental bylaws	To develop environmental bylaws	Development of environmental by-laws
	Insufficient environmental awareness	To enforce community about environmental issues	Development of environmental awareness programs
	Fencing of cemeteries	To fence and provide sanitary facilities at the cemeteries	Identify, prioritise and construction of fence and ablution facilities
	Lack of law enforcement facilities	To establish law enforcement facilities	Upgrading / expansion of Drivers' License Test Centres /services
	Disaster Management	To provide relieve to disaster affected households	Mobilisation of and provision of relief to disaster victims
			Educate communities about Disaster management
	Shortage of sector plans (e.g. IWMP, Integrated Transport Plan, Housing	Develop all infrastructure related management plans during 2018/19,to ensure all infrastructure development	Develop / review Environmental Management Plan, Integrated Transport Plan, Disaster Management, Housing Plan etc.

	Plan, Disaster Management Plan etc.)	interventions follow effective, standardised protocols	
	Poor network (cell phones, TV and radio coverage)	To facilitate for strengthening of cell phone, TV and radio network coverage	Lobby SENTECH, ICASA, Cell phone, operations and relevant authorities for strengthening network coverage within Makhuduthamaga Lobby for Telkom in favour of provision of telephone facilities

4.3. KPA 3: LED

Strategic Objective: To stimulate economic development through SMMEs support, LED projects, private and public sector investments

KPA	**Development Challenges**	**Developmental Objectives**	**Development Strategies**
Local Economic Development	1. No By law to regulate Business Operations within MLM	To stimulate economic development through SMMEs support, LED projects, private and public sector investments	1. Develop a Business Registration & Licensing By-law in line with the Limpopo Business Registration Act (LIBRA)
	2. Poor Enforcement of Municipal LED By laws (Street trading etc)		2. Review of the organizational structure for inclusion of Peace Officers
	3. Poor access to markets for SMMEs/tourism		3. Create a conducive platform for SMMEs to market their products
	4. High level of unemployment and high poverty rate		4. Creation of employment opportunities through LED projects and Initiatives

	5. None compliance to Municipal LED By-laws by the Informal sector		5. Implementation of the Municipal LED By laws (i.e. Street Trading etc)
	6. Inadequate working relationship with Municipal stakeholders (spheres of government, community and Private sector)		6. Strengthen the working relationship with stakeholders (spheres of government, communities and Private sector)

4.4.KPA 4: Financial Viability and Management

Strategic Objective: To provide financial relief to indigent households, and provide sound and sustainable management of the financial affairs of Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality

KPA	Development Challenges	Developmental Objectives	Development Strategies
Financial viability	Limited revenue base	To maximally utilize opportunities for revenue generation.	Allocate resources to increase revenue from the following current sources: traffic functions, licensing function, property rates, renting of council facilities, and sourcing other available grants Allocate resources to increase revenue generation base on the following potential sources: Waste collection and Landfill operation, Billboards advertisement, Business licensing, Building plans approval, rental of municipal halls, sports fields, hawker's stalls (investment property), and Vehicle road worthy testing, Vehicle impoundment and discontinuation. Review and implement Revenue Enhancement Strategies.

KPA	Development Challenges	Developmental Objectives	Development Strategies
			Implement ARRTO which will be linked to E-Natis system for traffic fines collection. Apply Electricity supply license. Request SDM to allow MLM to operate two water Schemes at Agency fee.
	High grant dependency	To reduce high grant dependency	Allocate/deploy resources to strengthen the waste management division and acquire all necessary assets for waste collection and disposal. Allocate resources and expand the municipal testing grounds and testing station facilities. Allocate resources and build facilities for the traffic function of the municipality and acquire/maintain all necessary assets. Implement service standards for all services affecting revenue generation and collection and ensure adequate monitoring and reporting. Implement all approved and gazetted revenue management by-laws. Review current valuation roll and debt book of the municipality for accuracy and completeness.

KPA	Development Challenges	Developmental Objectives	Development Strategies
			Control and approve the erection/construction of all buildings within the targeted municipal nodal points. (Engage local authorities and CoGHSTA). Engage provincial and National departments to intervene on Government debts.
	Poor collection of property rates billed revenue.	To collect 95% of the total billed revenue for property rates from customers.	Review and verify credibility, completeness and reliability of information in the municipal valuation roll. Conduct consultative engagements with all property owners on the municipal valuation roll. Allocate resource and monitor the accurate billing and timeous delivery for property rates invoices to property owners. Continues issuing of settlement agreements for property rates to customers (local businesses property owners) to sign with the municipality. Take legal actions (use debt collector) against defaulters who does not cooperate with the municipal arrangements for accounts settlements. – All 60 days' overdue accounts. Review and update the Credit control and debt management policy annually.

KPA	Development Challenges	Developmental Objectives	Development Strategies
			Adequately implement the Credit control and debt management policy. Development and implementation of By-Laws that will address the small businesses with Makhuduthamaga jurisdiction. Obtain buy-in from Traditional Authorities on Business Debts
	Inadequate implementation of mSCOA project.	To ensure all municipal departments understand and operate the mSCOA live systems adequately. Improved data quality and credibility of reported financial and non-financial information.	mSCOA steering committee and project implementation team to have meetings quarterly to monitor progress and provide remedial actions for none achievement of targets. Report mSCOA implementation progress in every management meeting, Executive committee meeting, portfolio committees, audit committee meeting and council meetings. Report mSCOA implementation progress to Provincial and National Treasury on a monthly basis. .
	Material audit findings on municipal Annual Financial Statements.	To ensure accurate recording of all financial transactions in compliance with applicable GRAP standards.	Fill all vacant BTO positions and regularly capacitate (train) the current staff to grow their knowledge and to be up to date with developments within their financial management career.

KPA	Development Challenges	Developmental Objectives	Development Strategies
		To ensure adequate management and recording of all municipal assets. To ensure compliance with SCM regulations and municipal SCM policy.	Adequately review all financial transaction and segregate duties. Review, approve and implement the Budget related policies. (Asset management policy, Budget management and virement policy, Revenue management policies, SCM policies and Expenditure management policies.) All procurement processes to comply with the approved SCM policies and National Treasury SCM regulations, CIDB regulations and MFMA circulars. Adequately review annual financial statements and internally audit the financial records at least quarterly.
	Poor adherence to municipal procurement plan.	To ensure effective and efficient procurement system.	Senior managers must realistically project timelines for annual targets and clearly outline how they will be achieved on a monthly basis and quarterly basis. Procurement process must be started well in advance as per timelines in the approved municipal SCM policy. (implement forward planning) Develop and approve a demand management plan. Capacitate (train) the SCM Bid-Committee members on a regular basis.

KPA	Development Challenges	Developmental Objectives	Development Strategies
			Report on the implementation of Procurement Plan to Management and EXCO Monthly.
	Underspending of approved annual budget	To adequately implement the approved IDP and annual budget within targeted timeframes.	Implement procurement plan and report progress on its implementation in every management meeting, executive committee meeting, and audit committee meeting and council meeting. .

4.5.KPA 5: Good Governance and Public Participation

Strategic Objectives: To promote good governance, public participation, accountability, transparency, effectiveness and efficiency

KPA	Development Challenge	Developmental Objective	Development Strategies
Good governance and public participation	Shortage of Office space and variable storage facilities	To have sufficient office space and variable storage facilities.	To advocate for building of more office space including variable storage facilities to comply with relevant legislations. To advocate for electronic filing system Integration of IT systems
	No proper need analysis prior to creation of position (work study)	To support service delivery through human capital	Compliance with the new Municipal Staff Regulations
	Non- compliance with DDM objectives	Alignment of all government developmental programs	Improved collaboration with all stakeholders
	Inconsistence application of consequence management	To ensure accountability and improve service delivery	Implementation of code of conduct
	Lack of feedback to communities (Inadequate public participation)	To ensure community involvement through public participation of municipal programs	Capacitate and Intensify public participation unit Comply with relevant legislations

	Lack of municipal anti-fraud and corruption hotline	To prevent fraud and corruption	To acquire and install municipal anti-fraud and corruption hotline
	7. Cyber Security threats/Incidents	To ensure a continued operation during negative impact.	Develop and Implement IT Security Strategy and Plan Implementation of business Continuity Plan
	Inadequate Performance Management System	To achieve all performance targets	Quarterly Performance Review Development of Reward Model Capacity building
	Inadequate Usage of IT Systems	To fully utilise the IT Systems	Implement IT Strategy To develop IT Systems usage reports Develop and implement IT digital strategy
	Non implementation of By-Laws	To ensure full implementation of all by-laws Maintain order and ensure public safety	Recruitment and appointment of contravention Officers
	Lack of complaints management system.	To resolve all customer complaints to ensure improved customer satisfaction	Procure Electronic complaints management system Transfer of Help desk personnel to customer care
	Ineffective and inefficient implementation of training and capacity building programmes	To offer training that will stimulate and improve performance	Authorize trainings that are in line with approved skills audit. To develop guidelines and control measures on attendance of conferences/seminar/symposiums
	No capacity and inadequate budget to fund placement of bursary holders (internship programmes)	To assist in developing and retaining the skills of the Bursars within municipal jurisdiction	Initiate applications for discretionary grants from different SETAs Develop a memorandum of understating with the district municipality and other government institution within the district to assist with placement of bursars
	Non adherence to HR policies (Leave and time management)	To improve compliance in order to enhance performance	Facilitate induction programmes Apply consequence management Intensify Internal communications campaigns

	Exclusion of people living with disabilities on municipal programmes	To ensure involvement and participation in municipal programmes	Review organisational structure Train all staff e.g. on sign language and braille

4.6.KPA 6: Municipal Transformation and Organizational Development

Strategic Objectives: To promote effective, efficient municipal administration, and governance through application of credible and approved municipal systems/ processes

KPA	Development Challenges	Developmental Objectives	Development Strategies
Municipal transformation and organizational development	Inadequate institutional governance systems	To improve institutional governance and administrative systems To ensure compliance with all governance and administrative systems To develop Organisational capacity	Review and implementation of municipal planning framework, e.g. IDP/Budget Recruit more qualified competent and skilled personnel Ensure implementation of PMS Implement Employment Equity Plan Implement Human Resource Strategy Develop and implement Organisational structure Implement PMS for all Managers Monitor implementation of retention policy Implement development projects (1pa) (discretionary grant) Implement Municipal Human Resource Policies

			Mobilise for empowerment of IGR forums i.e. IDP Representative forum, LED forum etc.
	Inadequate monitoring of performance of all municipal systems, procedures and policies.	To ensure that there is compliance with all approved municipal systems, procedures and policies.	To monitor the compliance with all municipal systems, procedures and policies
	Limited powers and functions	To advocate inter-sectoral collaboration of powers and functions commensurate with the capacity of the municipality (MOU & SLA)	Engage SDM, Coghsta and LEDET in sharing some of the feasible powers and functions such as water provisions, maintenance and operations, business licensing
	None compliance with legislative guidelines, directives, policies, SLA/Contracts, by-laws	To ensure that there is no none compliance with all related municipal legislations including monitoring of all SLA/contracts	Develop a legal and credible SLA/Contracts Compile a database of all legislative compliance Management of litigations Conduct workshops to enhance compliance Ensure legal compliance of by-laws and its implementation
	None adherence to Service standards and service delivery charter	To improve customer care service for better service delivery	Hold Batho Pele Build up event Implement Customer Care Service Standards Implement Customer Care Policy Implement service delivery charter

			Develop Municipal excellent service awards
	None adherence and implementation of Labour relation policy and the code of conduct by managers and employees.	To ensure compliance with the Labour Relations policy and code conduct.	Workshop Staff on code of conduct. Workshop Managers on the implementation of the Labour Relations Policy. Implement Minimum Service Level Agreement Implement the SALGA collective Agreement (Limpopo Division) (LLF)
	Inconsistent and inadequate Capacity building (councillors, employees and ward committees)	Train and develop employees, councillors and ward committee members to ensure adequate capacity exist in the municipality's human service delivery machinery at all times	Conduct workshops for all staff members. Annual Employee training through WSP (Workplace Skills Plan) Completing of Skills audit questionnaire Development of PDP's Implement Internal Bursary Policy Councillors training Ward committees' training
	Business management systems (PMS,IT,Records management systems, policies and procedures)	Develop / install municipal business management systems to ensure effective management of all municipal activities at all times	Performance Management System Cascade PMS to all staff members i.t.o HR Strategy Adequate implementation of Electronic Records Management System

			Implement municipal File Plan Implement Records Management Policy and Procedure Manual Implement PAIA
			Implement and monitor ICT Strategy ICT governance (ICT Steering Committee) ICT Organisational structure ICT processes (Control Objectives of Information Technology (COBIT) processes) ICT information (flow, access and security) ICT application (VIP, ESS, SAGE, service desk) ICT technology (latest technology) ICT external influences (ICT risks) Review policies and develop processes and procedures (all functional areas) i.t.o the approved Policy Development Framework Staff workshops on business management system elements

CHAPTER 5: PROJECTS PHASE

5.1. PROJECTS TO BE IMPLEMENTED BY MAKHUDUTHAMAGA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

KPA 1: SPATIAL RATIONALE

Strategic Objective: To ensure efficient and effective Spatial Planning and Land Use Management systems for sustainable development

No.	Directorate	Project	Project location	Measurable Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Source of funding	2024/25 Annual Target	Budget			
								Overall Budget (R'000')	2024/25 (R)'000'	2025/26 (R)'000'	2026/27 (R)'000'
SR01	EDP	Land acquisition	MLM	To have municipal land ownership	No. of land acquisition committee meetings held by 30 June 2025	ES	4 land acquisition committee meetings held by 30 June 2025	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00
SR02	EDP	Spatial Planning and Land Use Management	MLM	To improve on spatial planning and land use	To review SPLUM by law by 30 June 2025	N/A	SPLUM by-law `reviewed by 30 June 2025	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00

No.	Directorate	Project	Project location	Measurable Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Source of funding	2024/25 Annual Target	Budget			
								Overall Budget (R'000')	2024/25 (R)'000'	2025/26 (R)'000'	2026/27 (R)'000'
				management	No of land use management workshops held by 30 June 2025	ES	04 land use management workshops held by 30 June 2025	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00
SR 03	EDP	Formalisation of settlements	Wards 24		No of layout plans developed within Makhudutha maga jurisdiction by 30 June 2025	ES	01 layout plan developed within Makhudutham aga jurisdiction by 30 June 2025	R11 125	R 4 500	R 4 707	R 1 918
			Ward 21,18		No of general plans approved by Chief Surveryor General by		02 general plans approved by Chief Surveryor				

No.	Directorate	Project	Project location	Measurable Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Source of funding	2024/25 Annual Target	Budget			
								Overall Budget (R'000')	2024/25 (R)'000'	2025/26 (R)'000'	2026/27 (R)'000'
					30 June 2025		General by 30 June 2025				
SR 04	EDP	Land Use Audit	MLM		No. of Land use audit conducted within the jurisdiction of MLM by 30 June 2025	ES	01 Land use audit conducted within the jurisdiction of MLM by 30 June 2025	R1 757	R560	R585	R612
SR05	EDP	Monitoring and implementation of building control bylaw	MLM	To promote compliance with building standards	No. of building inspections conducted by 30 June 2025	N/A	200 building inspections conducted by 30 June 2025	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00

No.	Directorate	Project	Project location	Measurable Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Source of funding	2024/25 Annual Target	Budget			
								Overall Budget (R'000')	2024/25 (R)'000'	2025/26 (R)'000'	2026/27 (R)'000'
SR06	EDP	Assessment of building plans.	MLM	and regulations	% of building plans received and assessed by 30 June 2025(total no of building plans assessed / no of building plans received)	N/A.	100% of building plans received and assessed by 30 June 2025 (total no of building plans assessed/ no of building plans received)	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00

KPA: 2 BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: 1 To ensure provision, coordination and maintenance of quality basic services to communities

2. To promote social cohesion, road safety management, environmental welfare and disaster management for the Municipality

No.	Project	Project location	Measurable Objective	Key Performance Indicators	Source of funding	2025/2025 Annual targets	BUDGET			
							Overall Budget (R'000')	Budget 2024/2025 (R'000')	Budget 2025/2026 (R'000')	Budget 2026/202 (R'000')
BS01	Construction of road from Mokwete to Molepane Phase 2(5km)	Ward 11	To improve accessibility of villages within Makhuduthamaga	No of km road from Mokwete to Molepane to be constructed up to box cutting by 30 June 2025(5km)	ES	5km road from Mokwete to Molepane to be constructed up to box cutting by 30 June 2025	R14 000	R9 000	R5 000	R0.00
BS02	Construction of access road from Maila Mapitsane to Magolego Tribal Office(5km)	Ward 15	To improve accessibility of villages within Makhuduthamaga	No of km road from Maila Mapitsane to Magolego Tribal Office(5km) constructed by 30 June 2025	ES	5 km of road from Maila Mapitsane to Magolego Tribal Office constructed by 30 June 2025	R20 000	R20 000	R0.00	R0.00
BS03	Construction of Madibong internal road (3.2km)	Ward 19	To improve accessibility within Makhuduthamaga	To develop detailed designs for construction of Madibong Internal	MIG	Detailed design developed for construction of Madibong Internal	R 28 000	R 3 000	R10 000	R 15 000

				road by 30 June 2025		road by 30 June 2025				
BS04	Construction of Grade A DLTC	Ward 28	To improve service delivery through provision of Grade A DLTC	To develop detailed design for Grade A DLTC by 30 June 2025	ES	Detailed design developed for Grade A DLTC by 30 June 2025	R14 500	R1 500	R6 000	R7 000
BS05	Contruction of access road from Tsopaneng to Moela /Kgopane	Ward 14	To improve accessibility within Makhuduthamaga	To develop inception design for construction of road from Tsopaneng to Moela Kgopane by 30 June 2025	ES	Inception design developed for construction of road from Tsopaneng to Moela Kgopane by 30 June 2025	R13 500	R2 500	R5 000	R6 000
BS06	Construction of Phaahla/Mamatjekele to Masehlaneng access road(18.7km)	Ward 24	To improve accessibility within Makhuduthamaga	To develop detailed designs for construction of 18.7 km of access road from Phaahla /Mamatjekele to Masehlaneng by 30 June 2025	ES	Detailed designs for construction of 18.7 km of access road from Phaahla /Mamatjekele to Masehlaneng developed by 30 June 2025	R23 500	R7 000	R8 500	R8 000
BS07	Construction of access road from Motor gate Wonderboom to R579 (10km)	Ward 28	To improve accessibility within Makhuduthamaga	No of km of access road from motor gate Wonderboom to R579 constructed up to road bed by 30 June 2025	ES	4.5 km of access road from motor gate Wonderboom to R579 constructed up to	R 23 300	R 2 000	R5 600	R 15 700

						road bed by 30 June 2025				
BS08	Construction of access road from Molebeledi to Mamatjekele to Masemola Moshate (5km)	Ward 24,27	To improve accessibility within Makhuduthamaga	No of km of access road from Molebeledi /Mamatjekele to Masemola Moshate constructed up to selected layer by 30 June 2025	ES	5 km of access road from Molebeledi /Mamatjekele to Masemola Moshate constructed up to selected layer by 30 June 2025	R 37 890	R12 000	R19 000	R 6 890
BS 09	Construction of access road from Glen Cowie Old Post Office to Phokwane Phase 2 (3.5km)	Ward 8,3&2	To improve accessibility of villages within Makhuduthamaga	No of km of access road from Glen Cowie Old Post Office to Phokwane contructed up to box cutting by 30 June 2025	ES	3.5 km of access road from Glen Cowie Old Post Office to Phokwane constructed up to box cutting by 30 June 2025	R 8000	R8000	R0.00	R0.00
BS10	Design and Construction of access road from Moloi to Phushulang (10km)	Ward 10	To improve accessibility within Makhuduthamaga	To develop detailed design for construction of access road from Moloi to Phushulang by 30 June 2025(10km)	ES	Detailed design for construction of access road from Moloi to Phushulang developed by 30 June 2025(10km)	R16 000	R3 000	R3 000	R10 000

BS11	Repair and Maintenance of roads, bridges and storm water	MLM	To improve accessibility of villages within Makhuduthamaga	No of Existing roads, bridges and storm water maintained within MLM by 30 June 2025	ES	40 Existing roads, bridges and storm water maintained within MLM by 30 June 2025	R69 276	R 20 000	R28 000	R21 276
BS12	Repairs and Maintenance of electricity Infrastructure.	MLM	To improve lifespan of service delivery infrastructure	No of electricity infrastructure maintained within MLM by 30 June 2025	ES	10 Existing electricity infrastructure maintained within MLM by 30 June 2025	R5 694	R1 500	R 2 072	R2 122
BS13	Repairs and Maintenance of other assets	MLM	To improve lifespan of service delivery infrastructure	No of repairs and maintenance of other assets maintained within MLM by 30 June 2025	ES	10 repairs and maintenance of other assets maintained within MLM by 30 June 2025	R 7 390	R 3 000	R2 096	R 2 195
BS14	Repair and maintenance of water and sanitation	MLM	To ensure maintenance of existing water and sanitation infrastructure	No of water and sanitation assets repaired and maintained by 30 June 2025	SDM	20 water and sanitation assets repaired and maintained by 30 June 2025	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00
BS15	Construction of Kome internal road phase 2 (3.56km)	Ward 31	To improve accessibility within Makhuduthamaga	No of km of access road for Kome internal street (phase 2) constructed up to	MIG	3.56 km of access road for Kome Internal street (phase 2) constructed up to	R 36 482	R15 673	R 20 809	R0.00

				base layer by 30 June 2025		base layer by 30 June 2025				
BS16	Construction of access road from Mathapisa /Soetveld to Kgaruthuthu /Ga-Mampane Thabeng (6.5km)	Ward 26	To improve accessibility within Makhuduthamaga	No of km of access road from Mathapisa /Soetveld to Kgaruthuthu/Ga-Mampane Thabeng constructed by 30 June 2025	MIG	6.5 km of access road from Mathapisa /Soetveld to Kgaruthuthu/Ga-Mampane Thabeng constructed by 30 June 2025	R42 000	R 30 000	R12 000	R 0.00
BS 17	Construction of Cabrieve Internal street (4.12km)	Ward 08	To improve accessibility within Makhuduthamaga	No of km access road for Cabrieve internal road constructed up to base layer by 30 June 2025	MIG	4.12 km of access road of Cabrieve internal road constructed up to base layer by June 2025	R20 412	R 7 385	R 13 027	R0
BS18	Construction of access road from Brooklyn to Makoshala (3.2km)	Ward 08,03	To improve accessibility within Makhuduthamaga	To develop detailed design for construction of 3.2km of access road from Brooklyn to Makoshala by 30 June 2025	MIG	Detailed design for construction of 3.2km of access road from Brooklyn to Makoshala developed by 30 June 2025	R10 850	R2 500	R0 00	R8 350
BS19	Procurement of Specialised Waste vehicles (Roller compactor ,Backhoe	MLM	To improve effectiveness of the landfill site	No of specialised waste vehicles	MIG	05 specialised waste vehicles	R 10 800	R10 800	R0.00	R0.00

	loader,water tanker,motor grader and tipper truck)			procured by 30 June 2025		procured by 30 June 2025				
BS20	Upgrading of Jane Furse CBD internal road network (R579)	Ward 18	To improve accessibility within Makhuduthamaga	To develop detailed design for upgrading of Jane Furse CBD internal road network by 30 June 2027	MIG	Detailed design developed for upgrading of Jane Furse CBD internal road network by 30 June 2027	R10 000	R0.00	R0.00	R 10 000
BS21	Construction of Rietfontein (Ngwaritsi) sports facility Phase 01	Ward 04	To improve welfare of community in sports activities	No sports facilities constructed at Rietfontein (Ngwaritsi) phase 01 by 30 June 2027	MIG	1 Sports facility at Rietfontein (Ngwaritsi) constructed by 30 June 2027	R0.00	R0.00	R 0.00	R0.00
BS 22	Construction of Sekwati-Motlokwe access road	Ward 21	To improve accessibility within Makhuduthamaga	No of km of access road from Sekwati-Motlokwe completed by June 2027	MIG	km of access road from Sekwati-Motlokwe completed by June 2027	R20 900	R0.00	R 0.00	R20 900
BS 23	Construction of Masemola Majekaneng to Masemola Mabopane internal road (10km)	Ward 27	To improve accessibility within Makhuduthamaga	No of Detailed designs developed for Masemola Majekaneng to Masemola Mabopane internal road (10km) by 30 June 2026	MIG	01 Detailed design developed for Masemola Majekaneng to Masemola Mabopane internal road by June 2026	R4 500	R0.00	R4 500	R0.00

BS24	Construction of Ga-Selepe access road	Ward 25	To improve accessibility within Makhuduthamaga	No of km of access road for Ga-Selepe constructed by June 2027	MIG	6 km of access road for Ga-Selepe constructed by June 2027	R0.00	R0.00	R 0.00	R0.00
BS25	Construction of access road from R579 to Jane Furse Library via Jane furse Artificial turf and new District Offices	Ward 21	To improve accessibility within Makhuduthamaga	Design of access road from R579 to Jane Furse Library via Jane furse Artificial turf and new District Offices by 30 June 2025	MIG	01 Design of road from R579 to Jane Furse Library via Jane furse Artificial turf and new District Offices by 30 June 2025	R22 300	R0.00	R12 300	R10 000
BS26	Installation solar high mast and street lights within Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality (Mphanama cross, Ga-Luka,Mohwelere, Masemola 4-way, police station Masemola, Malope cross, Leolo,Mokwete, Moretsele, Mogashoa,Mashegoana, Maila Mapitsane, Maila Segolo, Maserumule 4-way, Ga-Mapuranyana and Ga-Tisane)	Ward X	To improve visibility within Makhuduthamaga	No of solar high mast lights installed at Jane Furse R579 by 30 June 2027 No of street lights installed at various villages by 30 June 2027	MIG	10 solar high mast lights installed at Jane Furse R579 by 30 June 2027 10 street lights installed at various villages by 30 June 2027	R14 862	R0.00	R0.00	R14 862

BS27	Installation of electrical infrastructure	Ward 26	To improve Access to electric energy for household	No of Households/stands provided with access to electrical infrastructure at Soetveld by 30 June 2025	INEP	50 Households/ stands provided with access to electrical infrastructure at Soetveld by 30 June 2025	R 1000	R1000	0.00	0.00
BS28	Installation of electrical infrastructure	Ward 02	To improve Access to electric energy for household	No of Households/stands provided with access to electrical infrastructure at Mabintane by 30 June 2025	INEP	162 Households/stands provided with access to electrical infrastructure at Mabintane by 30 June 2025	R 3 221	R 3 221	R0.00	R0.00
BS29	Installation of electrical infrastructure	Ward 30	To improve Access to electric energy for household	No of Households/stands provided with access to electrical infrastructure at Makhutso by 30 June 2025	INEP	40 Households/stands provided with access to electrical infrastructure at Makhutso by 30 June 2025	R 800	R800	R0.00	R0.00
BS30	Installation of electrical infrastructure	Ward 01	To improve Access to electric energy for household	No of Households/stands provided with access to electrical infrastructure at Hlalanikahle by 30 June 2025	INEP	70 Households/ stands provided with access to electrical infrastructure at Hlalanikahle by 30 June 2025	R 1 400	R1 400	R0.00	R0.00

BS 31	Installation of electrical infrastructure	Ward 05	To improve Access to electric energy for household	No of Households/stands provided with access to electrical infrastructure at Leeukraal by 30 June 2025	INEP	130 Households/ stands provided with access to electrical infrastructure at Leeukraal by 30 June 2025	R 2 600	R 2 600	R0.00	R0.00
BS32	Installation of electrical infrastructure	Ward 05	To improve Access to electric energy for household	No of Households/stands provided with access to electrical infrastructure at Mohlwarekoma by 30 June 2025	INEP	170 Households/stands provided with access to electrical infrastructure at Mohlwarekoma by 30 June 2025	R 3 110	R 3 110	R0.00	R0.00
BS33	Installation of electrical infrastructure	Ward 08	To improve Access to electric energy for household	No of households/stands provided with access to electrical infrastructure at Ga (Moloi Phase 02) by 30 June 2025	INEP	550 households/stands provided with access to electrical infrastructure at Ga Moloi Phase 02 by 30 June 2025	R100	R100	R0.00	R0.00
BS34	Installation of 24 km of 22 KV line	Ward 10,27	To improve Access to electricity for households	No of km of 22 KV line installed from Mamatjekele to Ga-Moloi (phase 02) by 30 June 2025	INEP	24 km of 22 KV line installed from Mamatjekele to Ga-Moloi phase 02 by 30 June 2025	R100	R100	R0.00	R0.00

BS35	Installation of electrical infrastructure	Ward 28	To improve Access to electric energy for household	No of households/stands provided with access to electrical infrastructure at Kgwaripe by 30 June 2025	INEP	20 households/stands provided with access to electrical infrastructure at Kgwaripe by 30 June 2025	R100	R100	R0.00	R0.00
BS36	Construction of Glen cowie via Setebong/ Dikatone to Thoto access road (9km)	Ward 8,7	To improve accessibility within Makhuduthamaga	No of km of access road from Glen cowie via Setebong/Dikatone to Thoto constructed road bed by 30 June 2027	ES	3.5 km of access road from Glen cowie via Setebong/Dikatone to Thoto constructed up to road bed by 30 June 2027	R5 408	R 0.00	R0.00	R5 408
BS37	Construction of Topanama access road(9km)	Ward 19, 23,17	To improve accessibility within Makhuduthamaga	No of km of access road for Topanama (9km) constructed up to site establishment by 30 June 2025	ES	9 km of access road for Topanama (9km) constructed up to site establishment by 30 June 2026	R17 000	R0.00	R 9 000	R 8 000
BS38	Construction of Masanteng access road	Ward 30	To improve accessibility within Makhuduthamaga	To develop detailed designs for construction of Masanteng access road constructed by 30 June 2025	ES	Detailed design developed for construction of Masanteng access road constructed by 30 June 2025	R2000	R0.00	R2 000	R0.00

BS39	Design for Construction of Mangwanyane /Kutopo bridge	Ward 31	To improve accessibility within Makhuduthamaga	No of bridge for Mangwanyane /Kutopo constructed by 30 June 2025	ES	01 bridge for Mangwanyane /Kutopo constructed by 30 June 2026	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00
BS40	Construction of road from Bafedi via Dicheoung clinic - Eskom to Matsebong (10KM)	Ward 18	To improve accessibility within Makhuduthamaga	To develop detailed design for construction of 10 KM road from Bafedi via Dicheoung clinic -Eskom to Matsebong by 30 June 2028	ES	Detailed design for construction of 10 KM road from Bafedi via Dicheoung clinic - Eskom to Matsebong developed by 30 June 2028	R2 000	R0.00	R0.00	R2 000
BS41	Construction of guard rooms in municipal facilities	MLM	To ensure a centralized control point for security offices	No of guardrooms constructed at municipal facilities (Mogaladi CH, Makgwabe CH, artificial pitch and Madibong Landfill site) by 30 June 2026	ES	04 guardrooms constructed at municipal facilities (Mogaladi CH, Makgwabe CH, artificial pitch and Madibong Landfill site) by 30 June 2027	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00
BS42	Refurbishment of Storm water control from Glen Cowie to Cabrieve	Ward 8	To Improve storm water control for municipal road	No of km of storm water control system from Glen cowie to Cabrieve refurbished by June 2027	ES	1 Km of storm water control system from Glen cowie to Cabrieve	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00

						refurbished by June 2027				
BS43	Construction of Low Level Bridges at Makhuduthamaga	Ward 14,15, 16	To improve accessibility within Makhuduthamaga	No of low level bridges for Mokadi, Bodutung, Ga-Seopela & Dingoane/Tsopaneng constructed by June 2026	ES	4 low level bridges constructed by June 2027	R 0. 00	R0.00	R 0.00	R0.00
BS44	Construction of Matsoke Stormwater control system	Ward 21	To improve accessibility within Makhuduthamaga	No of km for Construction of Matsoke Stormwater control system	ES	5 km Construction of Matsoke Stormwater control system by 30 June 2026	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00
BS45	Construction of Registry office block	MLM	To protect Municipal records	No. of registry office blocks constructed up by 30 June 2026	ES	01 registry office block constructed by 30 June 2026	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00
BS 46	Construction of emergency exits in the main building	MLM	To comply with building regulations	No. of emergency exits constructed in the main building by 30 June 2025	ES	03 emergency exits constructed in the main building by 30 June 2025	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00
BS47	Upgrading of R579 access road from RDP/Shell garage to	Ward 18	To improve accessibility within Makhuduthamaga	No. of Km of R579 access road from Jane Furse 4-ways to Marangrang	ES	7.2 Km of R579 access road from Jane Furse 4-ways to Marangrang	R 0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00

	Marangrang road and Old Hospital road			upgraded by 30 June 2026		upgraded by 30 June 2026				
BS48	Construction of Masanteng access road	Ward 30	To improve accessibility within Makhuduthamaga	No of detailed designs for construction of Masanteng access road constructed by 30 June 2026	ES	1 detailed design for construction of Masanteng access road constructed by 30 June 2026	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00
BS49	Construction of Molepane to Makgane village	Ward 11,12	To improve accessibility within Makhuduthamaga	No. of Km of access road from Molepane to Makgane Constructed by 30 June 2027	ES	10 Km of access road from Molepane to Makgane Constructed by 30 June 2027	R0.00	R0.00	R 0.00	R 0.00
BS50	Electrification of Dihlabaneng (Ngwanakwena and Malatjane) 700 H/H	Ward 22	To improve Access to electric energy for household	No of households electrified at Dihlabaneng (Ngwanakwena and Malatjane) by 30 June 2027	INEP	700 H/H of households electrified at Dihlabaneng (Ngwanakwena and Malatja) by 30 June 2027	R 0.00	R 0.00	R0.00	R0.00
BS51	Construction of access road from Mokgapaneng reservoir-Malegale cemetery (3.6km)	Ward 03	To improve accessibility within Makhuduthamaga	No of km access road from Mokgapaneng reservoir-Malegale cemetery completed by 30 June 2027	ES	3.6 km of access road from Mokgapaneng reservoir-Malegale cemetery	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00

						completed by June 2027				
BS52	Refurbishment of Phaahla Community hall	MLM	To improve lifespan of Municipal Facility	No. of community halls refurbished at Phaahla by June 2027	ES	01 community halls refurbished at Phaahla by June 2027	R 0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00
BS 53	Construction of access road from Rietfontein to Mare village (3km)	Ward 04,06	To improve accessibility within Makhuduthamaga	No of Km of access road for access road from Rietfontein to Mare village constructed up to selected layer by 30June 2027	ES	3km of access road from Rietfontein to Mare village constructed up to selected layer by 30 June 2027	R5 000	R 0.00	R0.00	R5 000
BS54	Construction of Vergelegen C internal road (0.9m)	Ward 19	To improve Access to electric energy for household	No of Km of access roads constructed at Vergelegen C by 30 June 2027	ES	0.9 Km of access road constructed at Vergelegen C by 30 June 2027	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00
BS55	Upgrading of access roads for the land earmarked for Municipal offices	Ward 21	To improve accessibility within Makhuduthamaga	No of Km of access roads for the land earmarked municipal facilities constructed by June 2028	ES	15 km of access roads for the land earmarked municipal facilities constructed by June 2028	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00
BS56	Upgrading of Mogaladi Community hall	Ward 30	To improve lifespan of Municipal Facility	No of community halls upgraded by 30 June 2027	ES	01 community hall upgraded by 30 June 2028	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00

BS57	Upgrading of access road to Makgwabe community hall	Ward 29	To improve lifespan of Municipal Facility	No of community halls upgraded by 30 June 2027	ES	01 community hall upgraded by 30 June 2027	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00
BS58	Construction of Mogaladi access road (3.2km)	Ward 30	To improve accessibility within Makhuduthamaga	No of km of access road for Mogaladi access road constructed by June 2028	ES	3.2km of access road for Mogaladi constructed by June 2028	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00
BS59	Construction of Diphagane to Maololo access road (10km)	Ward 24	To improve accessibility within Makhuduthamaga	No of km of access road for Maololo access road constructed up to base layer by June 2027	ES	10km of access road for Maololo access road constructed up to base layer by June 2027	R0.00	0.00	0.00	R0.00
BS60	Construction of road from Kotsiri to Dihlabaneng	Ward 14	To improve accessibility within Makhuduthamaga	No of km of access road from Kotsiri to Dihlabaneng constructed up to base layer by June 2027	ES	3km of access road from Kotsiri to Dihlabaneng constructed up to base layer by June 2027	R0.00	0.00	0.00	R0.00
BS 61	Solid waste collection	MLM	To promote a healthy and clean environment	Number of house to house collection with access to solid waste removal services by 30 June 2025	ES	1282 house to house collection with access to solid waste removal services at Marishane, Glen cowie new stands and Glen cowie	R44 103	R20 000	R17 030	R7 073

						Mathousands by 30 June 2025				
				Number of skips collections done at 31 wards by 30 June 2025		3 380 skips collections done at 31 villages by 30 June 2025				
BS62	Landfill site operation	MLM	To enhance landfill operation	Number of landfill sites audit reports compiled by 30 June 2025	ES	04 landfill sites audit reports compiled by 30 June 2025				
				Number of environmental impact assessments conducted for new landfill site by 30 June 2025	ES	02 environmental impact assessments conducted for new landfill site by 30 June 2025	R2 197	R700	R732	R765
				Construction of a new landfill site by 30 June 2027	ES	01 new landfill site constructed by 30 June 2027	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00
BS63	Fencing of cemeteries	MLM	To protect gravestones from wandering animals	Number of cemeteries fenced within the Makhuduthamaga jurisdiction by 30 June 2027	ES	1 cluster cemetery fenced within the Makhuduthamaga Jurisdiction by 30 June 2027.	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00

BS 64	Procurement of skip bins	MLM	To promote a healthy and clean environment	Number of skip bins procured by 30 June 2027	ES	Skip bins procured by 30 June 2027	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00
				Number of wheelie bins procured by 30 June 2026	ES	Wheelie bins procured by 30 June 2026	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00
BS65	Environmental care awareness to communities	MLM	To promote sustainable environmental system and improve community awareness	Number of Environmental awareness and clean up campaigns held within the jurisdiction of Makhuduthamaga by 30 June 2025	ES	8 Environmental awareness and clean up campaigns held within the jurisdiction of Makhuduthamaga by 30 June 2025.	R942	R300	R314	R328
BS66	Library promotions	MLM	To promote the culture of reading and learning	No of Library Awareness Campaign held within the jurisdiction of Makhuduthamaga by 30 June 2025.	ES	16 Library awareness campaigns held within the jurisdiction of Makhuduthamaga by 30 June 2025	R785	R250	R262	R273
BS67	Disaster relief	MLM	To provide relieve to disaster affected H/H	Percentage (%) of Disaster relief provided.(Disaster cases attended /total number of reported	ES	100% Disaster relief provided.(Disaster cases attended /total number of reported	R4 628	R1 800	R1 383	R1 445

				disaster cases)by 30 June 2025		disaster cases)by June 2025				
BS68	Disaster management awareness	MLM	To educate communities to respond adequately to disaster events	No of Disaster awareness campaigns conducted within jurisdiction of Makhuduthamaga by 30June 2025	ES	8 Disaster awareness campaigns conducted within jurisdiction of Makhuduthamaga by 30 June 2025	R471	R150	R157	R164
				No of advisory forums on disaster held by 30 June 2025	ES	4 advisory forums on disaster held by 30 June 2025				
BS69	Sports promotion	MLM	To promote healthy lifestyle and social cohesion	No of Sports promotion activities held by 30 June 2025	ES	8 Sports promotion activities held by 30 June 2025	R3 767	R1 200	R1 255	R1 312

BS70	Arts and culture promotions	MLM	To promote and sustain cultural heritage	No of Arts and culture promotion activities held within Makhuduthamaga community by 30 June 2025	ES	8 Arts and culture promotion activities held within Makhuduthamaga community by 30 June 2025	R2 512	R800	R837	R 874
BS71	Road safety Management	MLM	To promote road safety	No of Road safety campaigns conducted by June 2025	ES	12 Road safety campaigns conducted by June 2025	R1 067	R340	R356	R372
				No of speed measuring equipments procured by 30 June 2025		02 speed measuring equipments procured by 30 June 2025	R1 000	R 1 000	R0.00	R0.00
BS72	Development of Integrated Transport plan	MLM	To enhance mode of transport for the community	To develop integrated transport plan by 30June 2025	ES	01 integrated transport plan developed by 30 June 2025	R2000	R2000	R0.00	R0.00

KPA3: LED

Strategic Objective: To stimulate economic development through SMMEs support, LED projects, private and public sector investments

No.	Directorate	Project	Measurable Objective	Key Performance Indicators	Source of funding	Annual Target 2024/2025	Overall budget	BUDGET		
								Budget 2024/2025(R'000')	Budget 2025/2026 (R'000')	Budget 2026/2027 (R'000')
LED01	EDP	LED Forums	To Stimulate economic developmen t through SMMEs, Support LED projects and private-public sector investments	No. of LED forums held by 30 June 2025	ES	02 LED forums held by 30 June 2025	R46	R15	R15	R16
LED02	EDP	SMMEs Support		No of SMMEs financially supported by 30 June 2025	ES	09 SMMEs to be financially supported by 30 June 2025	R12 000	R2 000	R5 000	R5 000
				No of youth businesses and initiatives funded through Municipal	ES	60 youth businesses and initiatives funded through	R 3 500	R1 500	R2 000	R0.00

No.	Directorate	Project	Measurable Objective	Key Performance Indicators	Source of funding	Annual Target 2024/2025	Overall budget	BUDGET		
								Budget 2024/2025(R'000')	Budget 2025/2026 (R'000')	Budget 2026/2027 (R'000')
				Youth Fund by 30 June 2025		Municipal Youth Fund by 30 June 2025				
				No. of monitoring of previously financially supported SMMEs conducted by 30 June 2025	N/A	12 monitoring of previously financially supported SMMEs conducted by 30 June 2025	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00
				To develop Informal sector strategy by 30 June 2025	ES	Informal sector strategy developed by 30 June 2025	R600	R600	R0.00	R0.00
LED03	EDP	LED Capacity		No of LED capacity building	ES	4 LED capacity	R400	R100	R150	R150

No.	Directorate	Project	Measurable Objective	Key Performance Indicators	Source of funding	Annual Target 2024/2025	Overall budget	BUDGET		
								Budget 2024/2025(R'000')	Budget 2025/2026 (R'000')	Budget 2026/2027 (R'000')
		building workshops		workshops conducted by 30 June 2025		building workshops conducted by 30 June 2025				
LED 04	EDP	Business registration and licensing		To develop Business registration and licensing by- laws by 30 June 2025	ES	Business registration and licensing by- laws developed by 30 June 2025	R100	R100	R100	R0.00
				No of Business outlets inspected by 30 June 2025	ES	50 Business Outlets inspected by 30 June 2025				
LED05	EDP	Agricultural Developme nt		No of Agri Expo conducted by 30 June 2025	ES	02 Agri Expo conducted by	R800	R350	R300	R150

No.	Directorate	Project	Measurable Objective	Key Performance Indicators	Source of funding	Annual Target 2024/2025	Overall budget	BUDGET		
								Budget 2024/2025(R'000')	Budget 2025/2026 (R'000')	Budget 2026/2027 (R'000')
						30 June 2025				
				No of soil tests conducted for the Olifants Agricultural Scheme sites by 30 June 2025	ES	04 soil tests for Olifants Agricultural Scheme sites conducted by 30 June 2025				
LED06	EDP	Tourism Promotion	To unlock tourism potential in the municipal area	No of tourism exhibitions held by 30 June 2025	ES	02 tourism exhibitions held by 30 June 2025	R725	R215	R245	R265
				No of tourism forums held by 30 June 2025		02 tourism forums held by 30 June 2025				

No.	Directorate	Project	Measurable Objective	Key Performance Indicators	Source of funding	Annual Target 2024/2025	Overall budget	BUDGET		
								Budget 2024/2025(R'000')	Budget 2025/2026 (R'000')	Budget 2026/2027 (R'000')
				To develop Tourism guide by 30 June 2025	N/A	Tourism guide developed by 30 June 2025				
LED07	Infrastructure	EPWP	Alleviate unemployment and poverty	No of job opportunities created through EPWP by 30 June 2025	EPWP funding	142 job opportunities created through EPWP by 30 June 2025	R15 411	R4 900	R5 135	R5 376

KPA 4: FINANCIAL VIABILITY MANAGEMENT

Strategic Objective: To provide financial relief to indigent households, and provide sound and sustainable management of the financial affairs of Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality

No.	**Directorate**	**Project**	**Measurable objective**	**Key Performance Indicator**	**Annual Targets 2024/2025**	**Overall budget R'000'**	**Budget**		
							Budget 2024/2025 R'000'	**Budget 2025/2026 R'000'**	**Budget 2026/2027 R'000'**
BTO 01	BTO	Implementation of mSCOA	To enhance financial reporting	No. of mSCOA financial system modules running live monthly by 30 June 2025	9 mSCOA financial system modules running live monthly for the period ending 30 June 2025	R6 278	R2 000	R2 092	R2 186
BTO 02	BTO	Revenue management	To increase own revenue and reduced dependency on grants.	Percentage of own revenue increment by 30 June 2025	5% of own revenue increment by 30 June 2025	R 0.00	R 0.00	R 0.00	R 0.00

				No of Supplementary valuation rolls developed and implemented by 30 June 2025.	1 Supplementary valuation rolls developed and implemented done by 30 June 2025.	R 3 139	R 1 000	R 1 046	R 1 093.
BTO 03	BTO	Own Revenue collection.	To increase own revenue and reduced dependency on grants	% of billed revenue collected (revenue amount collected vs amount billed) by 30 June 2025	95% of billed revenue collected (revenue amount collected vs amount billed) by 30 June 2025	R0.00	R0.00	R 0.00	R 0.00
BTO 04	BTO	Procurement management activities.	To facilitate effective and efficient implementation of SDBIP.	To develop, implement and approve procurement plan by 30 June 2025	Develop and implement approved procurement plan by 30 June 2025	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00
BTO 05	BTO	Financial Management capacity building.	To enhance human resource competency.	% of FMG spend by 30 June 2025	100% FMG spend by 30 June 2025	R5 700	R1 800	R1 900	R2 000
BTO 06	BTO	Budget and reporting.	To ensure Credible and	No. of Municipal Annual Budgets	03 Municipal Annual	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00

			compliant municipal budgeting and reporting.	prepared and table in council for approval by 30 June 2025	Budgets prepared and table in council for approval by 30 June 2025				
				No. of section 71 reports submitted within first 10 working days of every month by 30 June 2025	12 section 71 reports submitted within first 10 working days of every month by 30 June 2025	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00
				No. of AFS submitted to AGSA by 31 August 2024	1 AFS submitted to AGSA by 31 August 2024	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00
BTO 07	BTO	Expenditure Management.	To ensure authorized expenditure and timeous payment of obligations.	% of creditors paid within 30 days period by 30 June 2025	100% of creditors paid within 30 days period by 30 June 2025	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00
				No. of creditors reconciliations report prepared and signed within first 10 working	12 creditors reconciliations report prepared and signed within	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00

				days of every month by June 2025	first 10 working days of every month by 30 June 2025				
BTO 08	BTO	Asset management	To manage all municipal assets.	No. of assets verification activities conducted and reported by 30 June 2025.	8 assets verification activities conducted and reported by 30 June 2025.	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00
				No. of assets maintenance reports compiled by 30 June 2025.	Maintenance reports compiled by 30 June 2025.	R12 556	R4 000	R4 184	R4 372
				No of asset registers prepared by 30 June 2025	12 asset registers prepared by 30 June 2025	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00
				No of movable municipal assets purchased by 30 June 2025	08 movable municipal assets purchased by 30 June 2025 (3 Traffic vehicles	R 5 000	R 5 000	R0.00	R0.00

					1 Waste collection truck 1 Motor Graders 2 Fleet vehicles 1 Towing truck				
BTO 09	BTO	Unqualified AGSA audit opinion.	To improve AGSA audit opinion.	To obtain Unqualified audit opinion with no material finding by 30 June 2025	Obtain Unqualified audit opinion with no material finding by 30 June 2025.	R17 337	R5 523	R5 777	R6 037
BTO 10	BTO	Provision of Free Basic Electricity	To improve lives of indigents	No of reports compiled on provision of FBE to registered indigents by 30 June 2025	04 reports compiled on provision of FBE to registered indigents by 30 June 2025	R5 694	R1 500	R2 072	R 2 122

KPA 5: Good Governance and Public Participation

Strategic Objective: To promote Good Governance, Public Participation, accountability, transparency, effectiveness and efficiency

No.	Project	Project location	Measurable Objective	Key Performance Indicator	2024/2025 Annual Target	Source of funding	Budget			
							Overall Budget (R'000')	2024/25 (R)'000'	2025/26 (R)'000'	2026/27 (R)'000'
GG01	Risk Assessments	MLM	To assess, identify manage risk and uncertainty in order to safeguard assets, enhance productivity and build resilience into operations	No. of Strategic Risk assessment conducted and Operational Risk Assessment reviewed by 30 June 2025	1 Strategic Risk assessment conducted and 4 Operational Risk Assessments reviewed by 30 June 2025	ES	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00
GG02	Monitoring of physical security	MLM		No of Physical Security Monitoring conducted by 30 June 2025	12 Physical Security Monitoring conducted by 30 June 2025	ES	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00
GG03	Facilitate Implementation of Business	MLM		No of Business Continuity projects implemented	1 Business Continuity project implemented by 30 June 2025	ES	R784	R250	R261	R273

	Continuity plan			by 30 June 2025						
GG04	Facilitate Risk Management Committee (RMC) meetings	MLM	To assist the Accounting Officer/Authority in addressing its oversight requirements of risk management	Number of Risk Management Committee (RMC) meetings held by 30 June 2025	4 Risk Management Committee (RMC) meetings by 30 June 2025	ES	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00
GG05	Management of Internal Audit Activity	MLM	To ensure proper functionality of Internal Audit Activity	No. of Internal Audit policies and procedures reviewed and approved by 30 June 2025	3 Internal Audit policies and procedures reviewed and approved by 30 June 2025	ES	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00
				No. of three year rolling plan reviewed and approved by Audit and Performance committee by 30 June 2025	1 three year rolling plan reviewed and approved by Audit and Performance committee by 30 June 2025	ES	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00

GG06	Internal Audit engagements projects and program	MLM	To ensure the effectiveness of internal controls and governance processes.	No of Risk-based Internal audit engagements performed by 30 June 2025.	14 Risk-based Internal audit engagements performed by 30 June 2025.	ES	R1 570	R 500	R523	R547
GG07	Internal Audit compliance projects	MLM	To provide assurance that the municipality's established objectives and goals will be achieved	No of performance information audit projects performed (AOPO) by 30 June 2025	04 performance information audit projects performed (AOPO) by 30 June 2025	ES	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00
GG08	Internal Audit Activity's AGSA and IA follow ups reviews	MLM	To ensure proper monitoring of audit action plans for clean administration	No of Internal audit follow-up reviews performed by 30 June 2025.	8 Internal audit follow-up reviews performed by 30 June 2025.	ES	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00

GG09	Audit and performance Committee support.	MLM	To ensure effectiveness of sound financial Management, Risk management and controls ,internal audit ,and performance management	No. of Audit and Performance Committee meetings held by 30 June 2025	04 Audit and Performance Committee meetings held by 30 June 2025	ES	R 2 668	R850	R889	R929
GG10	Develop customer care implementation plan	MLM	To improve service delivery through customer engagements platforms	No. of customer care projects implemented in line with the approved customer care plan by 30 June 2025	04 customer care projects implemented in line with the approved customer care plan by 30 June 2025	ES	R3 500	R 500	R1 500	R1 500

				No of community satisfaction survey conducted by 30 June 2025	01 Community satisfaction survey conducted by 30 June 2025	ES	R2 700	R900	R900	R900
				No of Municipal service standards reviewed by 30 June 2025	01 Municipal service standards reviewed by 30 June 2025	ES	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00
GG12	Publications	MLM	To ensure effective involvement and participation of all stakeholders.	No. of documents published done by June 2025.	6 documents published by 30 June 2025.	ES	R3 139	R1 000	R1 046	R1 093
GG13	Branding and Marketing	MLM	To profile and promote Makhudutha maga brand	No. of branding and marketing activities	04 branding and marketing activities performed by 30 June 2025	ES	R7 220	R2 300	R2 406	R2 514

				performed by 30 June 2025						
GG14	Capacity building of councillor and council committees	MLM	To ensure effective and efficient good governance.	No of trainings provided to councillors and council committees by 30 June 2025	8 trainings provided to councillors and council committees by 30 June 2025	Own funding	R4 709	R1 500	R1 569	R1 640
GG15	Speaker ‘s Outreach events	MLM	To promote public participation and deepening participatory democracy.	No of Speakers outreach events conducted by 30 June 2025	08 Speakers outreach events conducted by 30 June 2025.	Own funding	R 4 175	R 1 330	R1 391	R1 454
GG16	Council logistics	MLM	To fulfill legislative mandate	No of ordinary Council meetings held by 30 June 2025.	4 ordinary Council meetings held by 30 June 2025.	Own funding	R1 099	R 350	R 366	R 383

				No of special council meetings held by 30 June 2025	8 special council meetings held by 30 June 2025					
GG17	Council Oversight on service delivery performance	MLM	To Improve municipal performance and service delivery.	No. of project visits conducted by 30 June 2025	4 project visit conducted by 30 June 2025	ES	R942	R300	R314	R328
				% of cases referred to MPAC from council (total number of cases referred/ total number cases investigated) by 30 June 2025	100% cases referred to MPAC from council (total number of cases referred/ total number cases investigated) by 30 June 2025					
				No. of MPAC meeting held by 30 June 2025	12 of MPAC meetings held by 30 June 2025	ES				
				No of Oversight	1 Oversight report compiled and	ES				

				report compiled and presented to Council by 30 June 2025	presented to Council by 30 June 2025					
GG18	Whippery support	MLM	To promote cohesion in Council	No of Whippery meetings held by 30 June 2025	12 Whippery meetings held by 30 June 2025	ES	R126	R40	R42	R44
				No. of Whippery reports generated and submitted to council by 30 June 2025	04 Whippery reports generated and submitted to council by 30 June 2025	ES				
GG19	Mayor Outreach programmes	MLM	To advance social responsibility and improve quality of life of citizens	No of Outreach events held by 30 June 2025.	12 Outreach events held by 30 June 2025.	ES	R2 197	R 700	R 732	R765
GG20	Special Programmes	MLM		No of special programmes conducted by	20 of special programmes conducted by 30 June 2025.	ES	R10 170	R3 250	R 3 406	R3 514

				30 June 2025.						

KPA 6: Municipal Transformation and Organizational Development

Strategic Objectives: To promote effective, efficient municipal administration, and governance through application of credible and approved municipal systems/ processes

No.	Project	Project location	Measurable Objective	Key Performance Indicators	Annual Target 2024/25	Source of Funding	Budget			
							Overall Budget (R'000')	2024/2025 (R)'000'	2025/2026 (R)'000'	2026/2027 (R)'000'
MTOD01	2025/2026 IDP review activities	MLM	To improve governance and deepen community involvement in the affairs of the municipality	No of IDP process plan compiled and approved by 30 June 2025	1 IDP process plan approved by 30 June 2025	N/A	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00
				No of IDP process plan implementation reports done by 30 June 2025.	12 IDP process plan implementation reports done by 30 June 2025.	N/A	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00

				No of Draft 2025/2026 IDP and final 2025/2026 IDP tabled to Council by 30 June 2025	01 Draft 2025/2026 IDP and 01 final 2025/2026 IDP tabled to Council by 30 June 2025	N/A	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00
MTOD02	Performance Management activities	MLM	To Improve municipal performance and service delivery.	No of 2025/2026 Final SDBIP approved by The Mayor and Adjusted 2024/2025 SDBIP approved by Council by 30 June 2025	01 2025/2026 Final SDBIP approved by The Mayor and 01 Adjusted 2024/2025 SDBIP approved by Council by 30 June 2025	N/A	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00

				No of PMS reports compiled and approved by 30 June 2025	10 PMS reports compiled and approved by 30 June 2025	N/A				
				% of Signed Appointed Senior Managers performance agreements by 30 June 2025	100% appointed Senior Managers performance agreements signed by 30 June 2025	N/A	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00
				No of Performance Management Framework approved by 30 June 2025	1 Performance management Framework reviewed approved	N/A	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00

					by 30 June 2025					
				No of Senior Managers performance assessments conducted by 30 June 2025 (2023/2024 Annual and 2024/2025mid-year)	2 Senior Managers performance assessments conducted by 30 June 2025 (2023/2024 Annual and 2024/2025 mid-year)	N/A	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00
				No of 2023/2024 Annual report compiled by 30 June 2025	1 2023/2024 annual report compiled by 30 June 2025	N/A	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00
MTOD03	Provision of Occupational Health and	Corporate Services	To provide occupational health and safety services to	No. of Occupational Health and Safety services	8 Occupational Health and Safety services	ES	R8 163	R2 600	R2 720	R2 842

	Safety services		all municipal employees each year.	reports generated by 30 June 2025	reports generated by 30 June 2025					
MTOD04	Provision of Human Resource Development & organisational design services	Corporate Services	To provide skilled and capable work force to support service delivery	No of HRD & organisational design reports generated by 30 June 2025	4 HRD & organisational design reports generated by 30 June 2025	ES	R4 709	R1 500	R1 569	R1 640
MTOD05	Manage bursary funds	Corporate services	To provide academic support to students and employees for higher education	No. of external bursary funds reports generated by 30 June 2025	4 external bursary funds reports generated by 30 June 2025	ES	R9 670	R3 080	R3 222	R 3 367
				No. of employees bursary funds reports generated by 30 June 2025	4 employees bursary funds reports generated	ES	R 1 570	R500	R 523	R547

					by 30 June 2025					
MTOD06	Implementation of Performance Management System	Corporate Services	To improve municipal performance and service delivery	% of Performance agreement signed by 30 June 2025(total number of employees appointed/total number of employee signed agreement	100 % of Performance agreement signed by 30 June 2025(total number of employees appointed/total number of employee signed agreement	ES	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00
				No of performance assessments conducted by 30 June 2025(2023/2024 annual and 2024/2025 Mid-year)	02 assessments conducted by 30 June 2025(2023/2024 annual and 2024/2025 Mid-year)					
MTOD07	Provision of Human		To reduce the vacancy	% of funded vacant posts	60% of funded	ES	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00

	resource management services	Corporate Services	rate and strengthen workforce	as at beginning of financial year filled in line with the approved organisational structure by 30 June 2025(total number of funded vacant positions filled /by no of vacant positions as at beginning of financial year)	vacant posts as at beginning of financial year filled in line with the approved organisational structure by 30 June 2025(total number of funded vacant positions filled /by no of vacant positions as at beginning of financial year)					
			To provide Corporate services systems ,policies and standard	No of Corporate Services policies reviewed by 30 June 2025	10 Corporate Services policies reviewed by 30 June 2025	ES	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00

			operating procedures							
MTOD08	Provide employee relations services	Corporate Services	To ensure compliance with SALGBC collective agreement through functional LLF each year.	No. of LLF resolution reports created by 30 June 2025	4 LLF resolution reports created by 30 June 2025	ES	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00
MTOD09	Manage municipal litigation cases	Corporate Services	To ensure proper monitoring of legal cases	No. of litigations cases reports compiled by 30 June 2025	4 litigations cases reports compiled by 30 June 2025	ES	R7 848	R2 500	R2 615	R2 733
MTOD10	ICT Governance	Corporate Services	To strengthen municipal ICT governance and systems	No. of ICT steering committee monitoring reports generated by 30 June 2025	4 ICT steering committee monitoring reports generated by 30 June 2025	ES	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00

MTOD11	ICT systems support	Corporate Services	To enhance productivity of ICT Systems	No. of reports for IT Systems Supported by 30 June 2025	12 reports for IT Systems Supported by 30 June 2025	ES	R32 893	R 12 555	R9 945	R10 393
MTOD12	ICT Infrastructure assets	Corporate Service	To fully Automate Municipal processes	No of Automation (Digital) systems procured by 30 June 2025	1 System for automation of business processes procured and installed by 30 June 2025	ES	R 5 964	R 1 900	R 1 987	R 2 077
MTOD13	Provision of records management services	Corporate services	To improve Records management systems	No of records management reports generated by 30 June 2025	12 Records Management reports generated by 30 June 2025	ES	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00

MTOD14	Provision of facility management services	Corporate Services	Design and development of land scabbing at Nebo, Sekhukhune and Jane Furse Library)	No of Facility management reports generated by 30 June 2025	12 Facility management reports generated by 30 June 2025	ES	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00

5.2. PROJECTS TO BE IMPLEMENTED BY SEKHUKHUNE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

STRATEGY (APPROACH TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVE)	PROJECT	BACKLOG	BASELINE 2023/2024	INDICATORS	ANNUAL TARGET 2024/2025	BUDGET 2024-2025	BUDGET 2025-2026	BUDGET 2026-2027	FUNDER/ FUND NAME
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE (O&M)									
Strategic objective 3: To provide 90% of sustainable and reliable basic water and sanitation services to communities by June 2027									
To improve water service provisioning by June 2025	Sanitation incidents	800 registered sanitation incidents resolved within 14 days	90% registered sanitation incidents resolved within 14 days	Percentage of registered sanitation incidents resolved within 14 days	90% registered sanitation incidents resolved within 14 days	R50 457 246.90	R52 727 823.00	R55 100 575.10	SDM
	Water incidents	4500 registered water incidents resolved within 14 days	80% of registered water incidents resolved within 14 days	Percentage of registered water incidents resolved within 14 days	80% of registered water incidents resolved within 14 days				
	Bulk Water Purchases	2515,5Mℓ of water purchased	2515,5Mℓ of water purchased	Number of Mℓ water purchased	2515,5Mℓ of water purchased	R121 062 176.22	R187 209 974.15	R197 724 422.99	SDM
	Borehole Development	20 boreholes developed	20 boreholes developed	Number of boreholes developed	81 boreholes developed	R45 000 000.00	R13 000 000.00	R9 000 000.00	SDM
	Provision of water through water tankers	315 360 kl of water provided through water tankers	243 000 kl of water provided through water tankers	Number of Kilolitres of water provided through water tankers	243 000 kl of water provided through water tankers	R1 049 000.00	R1 096 205.00	R1 145 534.23	SDM

STRATEGY (APPROACH TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVE)	PROJECT	BACKLOG	BASELINE 2023/2024	INDICATORS	ANNUAL TARGET 2024/2025	BUDGET 2024-2025	BUDGET 2025-2026	BUDGET 2026-2027	FUNDER/ FUND NAME
BULK OPERATIONS									
To improve water service provisioning by June 2025	Percentage of reported electromechanical incidents.	Aging Infrastructure	Audited Fixed Asset Register	Percentage of reported electromechanical incidents.	90% of reported electromechanical incidents.	R40 700 000.00	R15 6750 00.00	R16 380 375.00	SDM
To improve water service provisioning by June 2025	Refurbishment of Vergelegen water treatment works	Dilapidated WTW	Dilapidated WTW	Number of WTW (Vergelegen) refurbished	1 WTW (Vergelegen) refurbished	R4 000 000.00	R2 000 000.00	R2 000 000.00	SDM
	Refurbishment of Masemola water treatment works	Dilapidated WTW	Dilapidated WTW	Number of WTW (Masemola) refurbished	1 WTW (Masemola) refurbished	R3 000 000.00	R1 000 000.00	R1 000 000.00	SDM
	Refurbishment of WWTW's (Dennilton, Burgersfort, Penge WWTW's, Phooko Booster Pump Station, Leeufontein	Dilapidated Infrastructure	Refurbishment of Groblersdal & Praktiseer WTW's	Number of WWTW's refurbished (Dennilton, Burgersfort, Penge WWTW's, Phooko Booster Pump Station, Leeufontein Oxidation Pond)	5 WWTW's refurbished (Dennilton, Burgersfort, Penge WWTW's, Phooko Booster Pump Station, Leeufontein	R45 000 000.00	R52 000 000.00	R55 000 000.00	MIG O&M

STRATEGY (APPROACH TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVE)	PROJECT	BACKLOG	BASELINE 2023/2024	INDICATORS	ANNUAL TARGET 2024/2025	BUDGET 2024-2025	BUDGET 2025-2026	BUDGET 2026-2027	FUNDER/ FUND NAME
	Oxidation Pond)				Oxidation Pond)				
To improve water service provisioning by June 2025	CRR	Dilapidated Components	NEW – Audited AR	Percentage of dilapidated components replaced	5% of dilapidated components replaced	R48 400 000.00	R44 000 000.00	R43 165 000.00	Own Funding
ELECTROMECHANICAL									
Strategic objective 1: To provide 90% of sustainable and reliable basic water and sanitation services to communities by June 2027									
To Improve Infrastructure Reliability and Sustainability by June 2025	Powered Borehole Installation Initiative	Electrification of infrastructure	New	Number of Energised/renewable energy power boreholes	20 Energised/renewable energy power boreholes	R30 000 000.00	R53 150 000.00	R76 441 750.00	Own Funding
To improve water service provisioning by June 2025	Electricity Usage	None	261 399,312 KWH of electricity used	Number of KWH electricity used.	401 703,060 of KWH electricity used.	R70 000 000.00	R73 150 000.00	R76 441 750.00	Own funding
REGULATIONS AND GOVERNANCE									
Strategic Objective 1: To comply with regulations and legislations by June 2027									
Complying with regulations by June 2027	Developing and reviewing water related policies	Outdated water policy and new policies	Water and Sanitation policy	Number of policies to be reviewed and developed	01 policy reviewed and 02 developed	R2 238 566.00	R2 339 301.47	R2 444 570.04	SDM

STRATEGY (APPROACH TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVE)	PROJECT	BACKLOG	BASELINE 2023/2024	INDICATORS	ANNUAL TARGET 2024/2025	BUDGET 2024-2025	BUDGET 2025-2026	BUDGET 2026-2027	FUNDER/ FUND NAME
	Review Water and Sanitation By-Law	Outdated By-Law	Outdated Water and Sanitation By-Law	Number of By-Law reviewed	01 Water and Sanitation to be reviewed				
	Awareness Campaigns	New Project	Water & Sanitation By-Law	Number of Awareness Campaigns conducted	08 Awareness Campaigns conducted	R629 924.50	R658 271.10	R687 893.30	SDM
	Water Use License	Treatment Works without Water Use Licences	05 Water Use Licences in place	Number of Water Use Licenses applied	03 Water Use Licenses applied	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	SDM
Strategic Objective 2: To ensure that water and sanitation infrastructure are protected by June 2027									
Registering water and sanitation infrastructure by 2027	Registrations of Servitudes	Water and sanitation infrastructure without servitude	Water and sanitation Infrastructure	Number of Servitudes Registered	02 Servitudes Registered	R3 000 000.00	R3 135 000.00	R3 276 075.00	SDM
MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT(MIG)									
Strategic Objective 3: Ensure Access to Clean and Safe Water and Sanitation for All									
	Nkadimeng regional water supply extension 3	16980 HH to be served	Nkadimeng dam and water treatment works	Kilometre of pipeline constructed, and number of reservoirs	Approval of technical report and project	R0.00	R33 000 000.00	R0.00	MIG

STRATEGY (APPROACH TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVE)	PROJECT	BACKLOG	BASELINE 2023/2024	INDICATORS	ANNUAL TARGET 2024/2025	BUDGET 2024-2025	BUDGET 2025-2026	BUDGET 2026-2027	FUNDER/ FUND NAME
				constructed, and the number of boreholes drilled and equipped	registration with MIG				
RRAMS									
Strategic objective 1: To develop 80% of Rural Roads Asset Management System for the District Municipality by June 2026									
Develop Road Asset Management Plan	Development of Rural Roads Asset Management System	100000 km of road network to be assessed	Desk top studies and the first rounds of Visual Conditions Assessments	Number of kilometres of Roads assessed.	3 800 km of kilometres of Roads assessed	R2 571 0 00.00	R2 686 000.00	R2 809 000.00	National Department of Transport/ RRAMS
RBIG									
Strategic objective 1: To reduce water services backlog with 90% by June 2026									
To reduce water services backlog with 90% by June 2027	Nebo BWS Commission Malekana to Jane Furse Pipeline	7200 households without access to yard connection	Nebo Phase1A completed and not commissioned	Conditional assessment, prepare scope of work, remedial work, testing and commissioning, number of ML command reservoir tested	Conditional assessment, prepare scope of work, remedial work, testing and commissioning, 25 ML command	R32 169 000.00	R65 000 000.00	R30 000 000.00	RBIG

STRATEGY (APPROACH TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVE)	PROJECT	BACKLOG	BASELINE 2023/2024	INDICATORS	ANNUAL TARGET 2024/2025	BUDGET 2024-2025	BUDGET 2025-2026	BUDGET 2026-2027	FUNDER/ FUND NAME
					reservoir tested				
To reduce water services backlog with 90% by June 2027	Nebo BWS Makgeru to Schoornoord BWS	10 000 households without access to water services through yard connections	23 Km of Schoornoord bulk water supply pipeline in Makgeru. 10ML Command Concrete Reservoir in Schoornoord constructed	Number of km of bulk pipeline constructed.	1km of bulk pipeline constructed.	R27 080 000,00	R0.00	R0.00	RBIG
To reduce water services backlog with 90% by June 2027	Nebo BWS Jane Furse to Lobethal Bulk Water Supply	7234 households without access to water services through yard connections	18km's of bulk water supply pipeline phase two from Jane Furse to Lobethal completed	Number of km's of bulk water supply pipeline assessed	18km km's of bulk water supply pipeline assessed	R0.00	R15 000 000.00	R20 000 000.00	RBIG
To reduce water services backlog with 90% by June 2027	Nebo BWS Carbonatites/ Spitskop	101489 households without access to water services	25 km gravitational bulk water pipeline and pump station	Implementation readiness study and feasibility	Implementation readiness study and feasibility	R0.00	R0.00	R10 000 000.00	RBIG
WSIG schedule 6B									
Strategic objective 1: To reduce water services backlog with 90% by June 2027									

STRATEGY (APPROACH TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVE)	PROJECT	BACKLOG	BASELINE 2023/2024	INDICATORS	ANNUAL TARGET 2024/2025	BUDGET 2024-2025	BUDGET 2025-2026	BUDGET 2026-2027	FUNDER/ FUND NAME
To reduce water services backlog with 90% by June 2027	Phokwane/ Brooklyn Water Supply	483 households without access to water services	Business Plan	Number of boreholes, pipeline and elevated steel tank constructed	1 borehole, 2.4 km pipeline and 80kl elevated steel tank constructed	R3 971 000.00	R0.00	R0.00	WSIG
To reduce water services backlog with 90% by June 2027	Ga-Marishane Village water supply	1399 households without access to water services	1.1ML Reservoir, Water Treatment Plant and 3.6-kilometer bulk pipeline	Number of boreholes equipped, and km of pipeline constructed	2 Boreholes equipped and 3km pipeline constructed	R3 736 405.30	R0.00	R0.00	WSIG
To reduce water services backlog with 90% by June 2028	Eenzaam water supply (works package 1)	750 households without access to water services	Dilapidated water service infrastructure	Number of boreholes equipped; Kilometer of pipeline constructed, and number of water metres installed	2 Boreholes equipped, 6km pipeline constructed and 150 water metres installed	R17 473 958. 36	R20 000 000. 00	R10 000 000. 00	WSIG
To reduce water services backlog with 90% by June 2028	Eenzaam water supply (works package 2)	750 households without access to water services	Dilapidated water service infrastructure	Number of boreholes equipped; Kilometer of pipeline constructed, and number of water metres installed	Developing Business plan and Technical Report	R0.00	R0.00	R38 220 000. 00	WSIG

MUNICIPAL HEALTH SERVICES, DISASTER AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

STRATEGY (APPROACH TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVE)	PROJECT	BACKLOG	BASELINE 2023/2024	INDICATORS	ANNUAL TARGET 2024/2025	BUDGET 2024/2025	BUDGET 2025-2026	BUDGET 2026-2027	FUNDER/ FUND NAME
MUNICIPAL HEALTH SERVICES									
Municipal Health Services Strategic objective 1: To Have an improved, clean, healthy and sustainable environment through municipal health services package by June 2027									
By conducting awareness campaigns on Environmental Pollution Prevention	Environmental Pollution Prevention	None	13 Awareness Campaigns on Air Quality conducted	Number of awareness Campaigns on Air Quality conducted	36 Awareness Campaigns on Air Quality conducted	R464 373.00	487 591, 65	511,970.58	SDM
By conducting awareness campaigns on Environmental Pollution Prevention	Environmental Pollution Prevention	None	New Project	Number of enforcement and compliance inspection conducted	24 enforcement and compliance inspection conducted	R377 646.15	R396 528.45	R416 354. 87	SDM
By conducting food premises evaluation	Food Safety control	None	755 Food Premises evaluated	Number of Food Premises evaluated	1500 Food Premises evaluated	R677 860.05	R711 753.05	R747 340. 70	SDM
By assessing management of health care risk	Waste Management	None	51 Health care risk waste monitored	Number of landfill sites inspections conducted	24 landfill sites inspections conducted	R239 403.15	R251 373.30	R263 941. 96	SDM

STRATEGY (APPROACH TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVE)	PROJECT	BACKLOG	BASELINE 2023/2024	INDICATORS	ANNUAL TARGET 2024/2025	BUDGET 2024/2025	BUDGET 2025-2026	BUDGET 2026-2027	FUNDER/ FUND NAME
waste at health care facilities									
By conducting health surveillance at all public premises.	Health Surveillance of premises	None	757 premises evaluated	1500 health surveillance at public premises evaluated	1500 health surveillance at public premises evaluated	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	SDM
By conducting awareness campaigns to prevent communicable diseases	Surveillance and prevention of communicable diseases	None	51 awareness campaigns on Communicable diseases held	Number of awareness campaigns on Communicable diseases conducted	100 awareness campaigns on Communicable diseases conducted	R240 460.05	R252 583.07	R265 207. 22	SDM
By monitoring vector control maintenance on premises.	Vector Control	None	756 inspections on Vector Control on premises conducted	1500 inspections on Vector Control on premises conducted	1500 inspections on Vector Control on premises conducted	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	SDM
By evaluating disposal of the dead facilities.	Disposal of the dead	None	50 evaluations on Disposal of the Dead facilities conducted	100 inspections on Disposal of the Dead facilities conducted	100 inspections on Disposal of the Dead facilities conducted	R220 919.40	R231 302.61	R240 101. 45	SDM

STRATEGY (APPROACH TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVE)	PROJECT	BACKLOG	BASELINE 2023/2024	INDICATORS	ANNUAL TARGET 2024/2025	BUDGET 2024/2025	BUDGET 2025-2026	BUDGET 2026-2027	FUNDER/ FUND NAME
By evaluating premises to assess chemical safety.	Chemical safety	None	154 evaluations on safety to chemical handling premises conducted	300 evaluations on safety to chemical handling premises conducted	300 evaluations on safety to chemical handling premises conducted	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	
By responding to all reported emergency incidents	Fire and Rescue Operations	None	100% of (200) reported emergency incidents attended	Percentage of reported emergency incidents attended	100% reported emergency incidents attended	R243 920.25	R256 116.26	R269 582. 07	SDM
Emergency Management Services Strategic objective 2: To protect loss of life, damage to property and environment by June 2027									
By responding to all reported emergency incidents	Fire and Rescue Operations	None	100% of (200) reported emergency incidents attended	Percentage of reported emergency incidents attended	100% reported emergency incidents attended	R243 920.25	R256 116.26	R269 582.07	SDM
By providing firefighting training	Emergency Management Services Training Academy	None	2 firefighting courses facilitated	Number of firefighting courses facilitated	3 firefighting courses facilitated	R207 694.02	R218 078.73	R228 982.66	SDM

STRATEGY (APPROACH TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVE)	PROJECT	BACKLOG	BASELINE 2023/2024	INDICATORS	ANNUAL TARGET 2024/2025	BUDGET 2024/2025	BUDGET 2025-2026	BUDGET 2026-2027	FUNDER/ FUND NAME
By evaluating plans and conducting inspections on all facilities	Fire Safety and Prevention	None	100% of (437) reported fire prevention and safety services provided	Percentage of reported fire prevention and safety services provided	100% reported fire prevention and safety services provided	R240 460.05	R252 583.07	R265 207.22	SDM
Disaster Management Services Strategic objective 3: To Have an increased awareness on disaster risk management mitigation measures by June 2027									
By conducting disaster risk assessment	Disaster risk assessment	None	100% of (96) reported disaster risk management incident conducted	Percentage of reported disaster risk Management incidents conducted	100% reported disaster risk Management incidents conducted	R500 000.00	R525 000.00	R551 250.00	SDM
By conducting awareness campaigns to prevent disasters	Disaster risk reduction	None	26 disaster risk reduction awareness campaigns conducted	Number of Disaster risk reduction awareness campaigns conducted	24 disaster risk reduction awareness campaigns conducted	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	N/A
By coordinating provision of relief material to affected disaster victims	Disaster response and recovery	None	100% of (96) reported disaster relief materials provided to affected disaster victims	Percentage of reported disaster relief materials provided to affected	100% reported disaster relief materials provided to affected disaster victims	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	N/A

STRATEGY (APPROACH TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVE)	PROJECT	BACKLOG	BASELINE 2023/2024	INDICATORS	ANNUAL TARGET 2024/2025	BUDGET 2024/2025	BUDGET 2025-2026	BUDGET 2026-2027	FUNDER/ FUND NAME
				disaster victims					
By coordinating campaigns during the special high-density days.	Special Operations on High Density Day	None	2 special operations high density campaigns coordinated	Number of special high density days campaigns coordinated	3 special operations on high density days campaigns coordinated	R131 315.10	R137 886.75	R144 780.09	SDM

SEKHUKHUNE DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (SDA) 2024-2025 PROJECTS

STRATEGY (APPROACH TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVE)	PROJECT	BACKLOG	Baseline 2023/2024	Indicators	Annual target 2024/2025	Budget 2024-2025	Budget 2025-2026	Budget 2026-2027	FUNDER/ FUND NAME
Strategic objective 1: To initiate, identify, facilitate and implement high impact economic development projects and to attract sustainable investment in growing the economy by June 2026									
In Partnership with a strategic Energy partner implement outdoor energy supply unit for the Sekhukhune treatment water plants and conclusion of a PPA with SDM.	Outdoor Energy Supply Units	Address water cuts and challenges during periods of grid failure. Ensure power supply to operate	A signed MOU with a Green Energy Partner	Appointing SDA as the implementation partner of the Outdoor Energy Storage Units for SDM and signing of a PPA between SDA and SDM	1 x Appointment of SDA as the implementation partner of the Outdoor Energy Storage Units and signing of 1x PPA agreement between SDA and SDM.	R46 000 000 once off and PPA monthly rates	PPA rates fees per month	PPA rates fees	SDM/ SDA Partnership

STRATEGY (APPROACH TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVE)	PROJECT	BACKLOG	Baseline 2023/2024	Indicators	Annual target 2024/2025	Budget 2024-2025	Budget 2025-2026	Budget 2026-2027	FUNDER/ FUND NAME
		pumps efficiently.							
Strategic Objective 2: To foster job creation and empower SMMEs by June 2026									
Capacity intervention for the SMMEs, Community and youth	District Wide Skills Development Intervention	Lack of skills and addressing high employment rate	Skills Development Audit conducted by FT SEZ	Training and Development for SMMEs, community and Youth conducted	1x Training and development of SMMEs, Community and Youth conducted	R30 000 000.00	R35 000 000.00	R50 000 000.00	SETAs, NSF SDA partnerships
To establish and Implement of the Transport planning and management function	Establishment of Transport planning and Management Function	Lack of transport planning and management function in the district	Intergovernmental Authorization Agreement with Limpopo Dept of Transport and Community Service	Established Transport Planning and Management function in SDA	1X Established Transport planning and Management Function	R82 000 000.00	R82 000 000 plus CPI	R83 000 000 plus CPI	SDM/Limpopo Dept of Transport planning and Management
To ensure Preferential procurement plan for the SMMEs	Enterprise Supplier Development program	Lack of and unequal procurement opportunities for SMMEs,	Preferential Procurement Policies	Development of an Enterprise Supplier Development program	1 x Development of an Enterprise Supplier Development Program	R400 000.00	R1 500 000. 00	R2 000 000.00	SDA partnerships
Strategic Objective 3: To facilitate investment opportunities in the District by June 2026									
Five day in person Sector Investment drive and roadshow	CEO Sector Outreach Program	Lack of investments in the district	Conducive Economic climate	CEO sector outreach program facilitated and conducted	1x CEO Sector outreach program facilitated and conducted	R1 600 000.00	R1 700 000.00	R2 000 000.00	SDA Partnership
Strategic Objective 4: To enhance mining development within the district by June 2026									

STRATEGY (APPROACH TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVE)	PROJECT	BACKLOG	Baseline 2023/2024	Indicators	Annual target 2024/2025	Budget 2024-2025	Budget 2025-2026	Budget 2026-2027	FUNDER/ FUND NAME
Inclusion of SDA in the FT SEZ Quar tripartite agreement	Appointment of SDA as an implementing agent by SDM on the FT SEZ	Exclusion of SDA on catalytic projects	Draft FT SEZ Quar tripartite agreement	Signed agreement	1 x Signed agreement	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	SDM
Strategic Objective 5: Enhance the Tourism attraction and awareness within the district by 2026									
Implementation of the De Hoop identified Projects	De Hoop RMP	Lack of implementation of the De Hoop RMP	Signed MOU with DWS	Implementation of the De Hoop RMP identified Projects	1 x Implementation of the De Hoop RMP identified Project	R1 000 000.00	R2 500 000. 00	R3 000 000.00	SDM
Implementation and development of the Land ERF 488 for Sport Tourism	Transfer of title deed to SDA and Development of the Land ERF 488	To address lack of development in sport tourism opportunities and augment SDA asset base	Feasibility study, signed Deed of donation by SDM, Council Resolution for land donation to SDA by SDM Council.	Title deed and Development of the Land ERF 488	1x Title deed and Development of the Land ERF 488	R500 000.00	R20 000 000. 00	R15 000 000.00	SDA SDM partner ships
To increase awareness and corporate visibility	Branding and marketing	Inadequate marketing and branding	Communication Strategy and District tourism route document	Number of branding and marketing events	4 x branding and marketing activities	R450 000.00	R500 000. 00	R500 000. 00	SDA/ SDM
Strategic Objective 6: To Enhance Institutional capacity									
To ensure efficient and effective	MSCOA compliant Financial System	Lack of financial system for the Agency	Budget availability	Development and implementation of the Cloud	1x Implementation and Development of a Cloud Based	R1 500 000.00	R1 600 000 .00	R1 700 000. 00	SDM

STRATEGY (APPROACH TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVE)	PROJECT	BACKLOG	Baseline 2023/2024	Indicators	Annual target 2024/2025	Budget 2024-2025	Budget 2025-2026	Budget 2026-2027	FUNDER/ FUND NAME
financial management				Based Mscoa Financial system	MSCOA Financial System				
To ensure corporate governance mechanisms are in place	Policy Development and Implementation	Lack of institutional policies	Organisational structure	Approved Institutional policies	1x Approved institutional policies	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	SDA
Improved functioning and operational mandate of the Agency	Amendment of SDA By Law	Lack of specified operational function of the Agency to SDM	SDA By-law	Number of amended SDA By laws by SDM	1 X Amended SDA by Law	R1 200 000.00	R0.00	R0.00	SDM Legal
Improved financial management Unit	Appointment of a Finance Manager and supporting staff	Lack of Financial management unit staffing	Organisational Structure	Number of appointed staff for financial management Unit	1x appointment of Finance Manager and 2x Appointment of Finance Unit clerks	As per SALGBC Salary Structure	As per SALGBC Salary Structure	As per SALGBC Salary Structure	SDM/ SDA

5.3. PROJECTS TO BE IMPLEMENTED BY SECTOR DEPARTMENTS IN MAKHUDUTHAMAGA MUNICIPAL AREA

COGHSTA

Project / Programme Name	Local Municipality	Source of Funding	Project Start Date	Project End Date	Total Project Cost	Total Expenditure to date	BUDGET (24/25)	BUDGE T (25/26)	BUDGET (26/27)
N23020049/1 SEKHU/MAKHUDUTHAMAGA MUNI./SOPKY (80) RURAL 23/24 - Phase 1	Makhuduthamaga	Human Settlements Development Grant	16 Nov 2021	31 Mar 2025	R100 000	R8 252 770	R100 000	R0	R0
SEKHU/MAKHUDUTHAMAGA MUNI./TSHEGANE B/E (100) RURAL 15/16 - Phase 1	Makhuduthamaga	Human Settlements Development Grant	11 Nov 2015	31 Mar 2025	R300 000	R0	R0	R0	R0
N22090002/1 SEKHU/MAKHUDUTHAMAGA MUNI./PHEPELE(80) RURAL 22/23 - Phase 1	Makhuduthamaga	Human Settlements Development Grant	10 Jun 2015	31 Mar 2026	R3 752 386	R10 161 348	R0	R0	R0
SEKHU/MAKHUDUTHAMAGA MUNI./PICABIZ 367(80) RURAL 23/24 - Phase 1	Makhuduthamaga	Human Settlements Development Grant	10 Jun 2015	31 Mar 2025	R12 029 053	R0	R0	R0	R0
SEKHU/MAKHUDUTHAMAGA MUNI./SOPKY TRADING ENTERPRISE	Makhuduthamaga	Human Settlements Development Grant	10 Jun 2015	31 Mar 2026	R51 697 140	R0	R0	R0	R0

(80)RURAL/23/24 - Phase 1									
SEKHU/MAKHUDUTHAMAGA MUNI./TODANI (23) 23/24 RURAL - Phase 1	Makhuduthamaga	Human Settlements Development Grant	11 Sep 2023	31 Mar 2025	R100 000	R0	R100 000	R0	R0
SEKHU/MAKHUDUTHAMAGA MUNI./HLAKOLE (03) MILVET/23/24 - Phase 1	Makhuduthamaga	Human Settlements Development Grant	01 Apr 2023	31 Mar 2025	R717 108	R0	R717 108	R0	R0
SEKHU/MAKHUDUTHAMAGA MUNI./VHALUVHU(94)RURAL/16/17 - Phase 1	Makhuduthamaga	Human Settlements Development Grant	16 Aug 2016	31 Mar 2025	R340 000	R0	R340 000	R0	R0
SEKHU/MAKHUDUTHAMAGA MUNI./BUYSLINE TRADING (209) RURAL 15/16 - Phase 1	Makhuduthamaga	Human Settlements Development Grant	11 Nov 2015	31 Mar 2025	R100 000	R0	R100 000	R0	R0

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Project / Programme Name	Source of Funding	Coordinates: Latitude	Coordinates: Longitude	Project Start Date	Project End Date	Total Project Cost	Total Expenditure to date	BUDGET (24/25)	BUDGET (25/26)	BUDGET (26/27)
Sekhukhune Residences Maintenance	Equitable Share	-24,8335	29,9741	01 Apr 2018	31 Mar 2030	R2 822 000	R7 808 134	R4 664 000	R5 050 000	R5 282 000

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Project / Programme Name	Source of Funding	Coordinates: Latitude	Coordinates: Longitude	Project Start Date	Project End Date	Total Project Cost	Total Expenditure to date	BUDGET (24/25)	BUDGET (25/26)	BUDGET (26/27)
St Ritas Hospital_ Projects	Health Facility Revitalisation Grant	-24,8446	29,804		31 Mar 2025	R0	R0	R1 000	R0	RR0

DEPARTMENT OF SPORT, ARTS AND CULTURE

Project / Programme Name	Source of Funding	Coordinates: Latitude	Coordinates: Longitude	Project Start Date	Project End Date	Total Project Cost	Total Expenditure to date	BUDGET (24/25)	BUDGET (25/26)	BUDGET (26/27)
Construction of Ga-Masemola Library	Community Library Service Grant	-24,555	29,6354	01 Apr 2025	31 Mar 2027	R1 349 4000	R0	R0	R3 998 000	R9 496 000
Construction of Eenzaam Library	Community Library Service Grant	-24,9698	29,8786	01 Apr 2026	31 Mar 2028	R15 000 000	R0	R690 000	R0	R3 000 000

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Project / Programme Name	Source of Funding	Coordinates: Latitude	Coordinates: Longitude	Project Start Date	Project End Date	Total Project Cost	Total Expenditure to date	BUDGET (24/25)	BUDGET (25/26)	BUDGET (26/27)
Stykraal Phase 2	Equitable Share	-24,735	29,8352	01 Jun 2023	31 Mar 2026	R4 450 000	R886 338	R1 000 00	R0	R0
Shadtonez Project	Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme Grant	-24,735	29,8352	01 Jun 2023	30 Apr 2026	R7 000 000	R0	R8 500 000	R650 000	R0

Project / Programme Name	Source of Funding	Coordinates: Latitude	Coordinates: Longitude	Project Start Date	Project End Date	Total Project Cost	Total Expenditure to date	BUDGET (24/25)	BUDGET (25/26)	BUDGET (26/27)
Manini Holdings	Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme Grant	-24,735	29,8352	01 Aug 2023	31 Jul 2027	R5 000 000	R0	R400 000	R10 299 000	R571 000
Moses Boerdery	Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme Grant	-24,735	29,8352	05 Apr 2024	31 Aug 2024	R600 000	R0	R600 000	R0	R0
Moemi Farming Enterprise	Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme Grant	-24,735	29,8352	30 Apr 2024	31 Jul 2026	R2000 000	R0	R1 082 000	R637 000	R0
Magadimana	Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme Grant	-24,6664	29,4697	01 Apr 2019	14 Apr 2025	R3 500 000	R8 770 311	R577 000	R410 000	R0
Tafelkop Farmer Association	Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme Grant	-24,6663	29,4696	01 Apr 2020	01 May 2025	R81 000 000	R44 056 926	R2 852 000	R7 000 000	R12 000 000
Mosibudi	Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme Grant	-24,7572	29,8537	15 Apr 2020	31 May 2024	R4 300 000	R0	R300 000	R0	R0

Project / Programme Name	Source of Funding	Coordinates: Latitude	Coordinates: Longitude	Project Start Date	Project End Date	Total Project Cost	Total Expenditure to date	BUDGET (24/25)	BUDGET (25/26)	BUDGET (26/27)
Tafelkop phase 2	Equitable Share	-24,6664	29,4696	01 Apr 2022	30 Apr 2026	R41 000 000	R10 285 678	R0	R5 000 000	R5 000 000
Mokete Farming	Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme Grant	-24,735	29,8352	29 Apr 2022	30 Jun 2026	R3 800 000	R601 247	R0	R5 500 000	R550 000
Sekgale	Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme Grant	-24,735	29,8352	02 May 2022	30 Apr 2026	R3 750 000	R299 482	R3 000 000	R3 400 000	R1 550 000
Sekhukhune District Planning	Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme Grant	-24,735	29,8352	27 Jun 2023	28 May 2026	R5 000 000	R551 459	R0	R3 000 000	R4 000 000
Mfana	Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme Grant	-24,735	29,8352	01 Jul 2024	01 Jul 2026	R5 000 000	R0	R0	R650 000	R0
Itimeleng Ba Makhutswe	Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme Grant	-24,735	29,8352	31 Jul 2024	31 Jul 2026	R3 000 000	R0	R3 500 000	R200 000	R0

Project / Programme Name	Source of Funding	Coordinates: Latitude	Coordinates: Longitude	Project Start Date	Project End Date	Total Project Cost	Total Expenditure to date	BUDGET (24/25)	BUDGET (25/26)	BUDGET (26/27)
African farms	Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme Grant	-24,735	29,8352	05 Jul 2024	05 Jul 2026	R18 000 000	R0	R 3000 000	R7 000 000	R8 000 000
Rametse Farming Enterprise Phase 1	Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme Grant	-24,735	29,8352	30 Apr 2024	31 Jul 2026	R4 000 000	R0	R3 000 000	R443 000	R0
Barokeng Farming Primary COOP Phase 1 and 2	Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme Grant	-24,735	29,8352	30 Apr 2024	31 Jul 2026	R3 000 000	0	R2 000 000	R250 000	R0

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS ROADS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Project / Programme Name	Source of Funding	Coordinates: Latitude	Coordinates: Longitude	Project Start Date	Project End Date	Total Project Cost	Total Expenditure to date	BUDGET (24/25)	BUDGET (25/26)	BUDGET (26/27)
3 Years Household Based Routine Roads Maintenance Project at Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality	Provincial Roads Maintenance Grant	-24,7572	29,8537	04 Apr 2022	31 Mar 2027	R36 625 930	R14 240 196	R10 000 000	R12 000 000	R8 000 000

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Project / Programme Name	Source of Funding	Coordinates: Latitude	Coordinates: Longitude	Project Start Date	Project End Date	Total Project Cost	Total Expenditure to date	BUDGET (24/25)	BUDGET (25/26)	BUDGET (26/27)
Maphelo Farmers Primary Cooperative	Equitable shares	Not identified	Not identified	ONGOING	ONGOING	N/A	R500 000	R0	R0	R0
DIC	Equitable shares	Not identified	Not identified	Ongoing	Ongoing	N/A	R 599,000	R 599,000.00	R0	R0
DIC STIPEND	Equitable shares	Not identified	Not identified	Ongoing	Ongoing	N/A	R 489,600	R 489,600	R0	R0
HCBC	Equitable shares	Not identified	Not identified	Ongoing	Ongoing	N/A	R 495,464.00	R 495,464	R0	R0
PROTECTIVE WORKSHOP	Equitable shares	Not identified	Not identified	Ongoing	Ongoing	N/A	R 28,800.00	R 28,800	R0	R0
VEP	Equitable shares	Not identified	Not identified	Ongoing	Ongoing	N/A	R 640,000.00	R 640,000	R0	R0
VEP STIPEND	Equitable shares	Not identified	Not identified	Ongoing	Ongoing	N/A	R 57,600.00	R 57,600	R0	R0
AGED SERVICE CENTRE	Equitable shares	Not identified	Not identified	Ongoing	Ongoing	N/A	R 153,600.00	R 153,600	R0	R0
STIPEND	Equitable shares	Not identified	Not identified	Ongoing	Ongoing	N/A	R 86,400.00	R 86,400	R0	R0
STIMULATION	Equitable shares	Not identified	Not identified	Ongoing	Ongoing	N/A	R 57,600.00	R 57,600	R0	R0
FAMILIES	Equitable shares	Not identified	Not identified	Ongoing	Ongoing	N/A	R 328,000.00	R 328,000	R0	R0
SUBSTANCE ABUSE	Equitable shares	Not identified	Not identified	Ongoing	Ongoing	N/A	R 120,000.00	R 120,000	R0	R0

Project / Programme Name	Source of Funding	Coordinates: Latitude	Coordinates: Longitude	Project Start Date	Project End Date	Total Project Cost	Total Expenditure to date	BUDGET (24/25)	BUDGET (25/26)	BUDGET (26/27)
SUBSTANCE ABUSE STIPEND	Equitable shares	Not identified	Not identified	Ongoing	Ongoing	N/A	R 57,600	R 57,600	R0	R0

ROAD AGENCY LIMPOPO

Project / Programme Name	Source of Funding	Coordinates: Latitude	Coordinates: Longitude	Project Start Date	Project End Date	Total Project Cost	Total Expenditure to date	BUDGET (24/25)	BUDGET (25/26)	BUDGET (26/27)
RAL/T1310 Improvement to bridges within the Sekhukhune District Bridge no. (1000, 1105, 1256, 1660, 1688, 2122, 3048, 3545, 411, UN32)	Provincial Roads Maintenance Grant	-24,8335	29,9741	03 Jul 2022	29 Mar 2027	R4 000 000	R0	R4 000 000	R0	R23 999 000
RAL/T1311 Improvement to bridges within the Sekhukhune District Bridge no. (4641, 5106, 5946, B6026, M6583, NB210, NB211, UN13, UN22)	Provincial Roads Maintenance Grant	-24,8335	29,9741	03 Jul 2022	29 Mar 2027	R4 000 000	R0	R4 000 000	R0	R23 999 000

Project / Programme Name	Source of Funding	Coordinates: Latitude	Coordinates: Longitude	Project Start Date	Project End Date	Total Project Cost	Total Expenditure to date	BUDGET (24/25)	BUDGET (25/26)	BUDGET (26/27)
RAL/T1312 Improvement to bridges within the Sekhukhune District Bridge no. (UN25, UN268B, UN275, UN280, UN281, UN284, UN29, 2123, 769)	Provincial Roads Maintenance Grant	-24,8335	29,9741	03 Jul 2022	29 Mar 2027	R4 000 000	R0	R4 000 000	R0	R23 999 000
RAL/T1313 Improvement to bridges within the Sekhukhune District Bridge no. (6153, 3907, UN30, UN39, UN44, UN45, UN46)	Provincial Roads Maintenance Grant	-24,8335	29,9741	03 Jul 2022	29 Mar 2027	R4 000 000	R0	R4 000 000	R0	R0
RAL/T1022 Preventative Maintenance of Road D2219 from Ga Moloi to Malekana	Provincial Roads Maintenance Grant	-24,7968	29,825	01 Jun 2022	29 Mar 2027	R2 804 533	R0	R13 914	R0	R24 199 999
RAL/T1043 Preventative Maintenance of Road D4250 from Apel to Malope to Mogalatsane	Equitable Share	-24,5585	29,5551	10 Mar 2021	29 Apr 2027	R23 331 198	R3 331 198	R0	R48 826 078	R42 750 078

Project / Programme Name	Source of Funding	Coordinates: Latitude	Coordinates: Longitude	Project Start Date	Project End Date	Total Project Cost	Total Expenditure to date	BUDGET (24/25)	BUDGET (25/26)	BUDGET (26/27)
RAL/T1357 Upgrading of Road D3377 from Limburg to Matlala	Equitable Share	-24,6337	29,9423	15 Aug 2023	30 Apr 2026	R229 900 000	R8 440 385	R3 944 867	R0	R0
RAL/T1047 Upgrading of roads of Road D4260 from Malope to Phokwane	Equitable Share	-24,584	29,5551	01 Jul 2020	13 May 2026	R56 076 016	R16 765 403	R15 139 934	R0	R0
RAL/T1054 Upgrading of road D1639 from Glencowie to Malaka	Equitable Share	-24,8361	29,8477	01 Jul 2020	13 May 2026	R100 485 105	R23 261 856	R23 261 680	R0	R0
RAL/T1264 Upgrading of Road D4285 from Maserumulepark, Leeuwkraal to Patantswane	Equitable Share	-24,9232	29,762	03 Jul 2022	29 Mar 2027	R201 273 014	R4 942 821	R2 714 662	R72 215 689	R72 215 689

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Project / Programme Name	Source of Funding	Coordinates: Latitude	Coordinates: Longitude	Project Start Date	Project End Date	Total Project Cost	TOTAL EXPENDITURE TO DATE	BUDGET (24/25)	BUDGET (25/26)	BUDGET (26/27)
MAPHADIME SECONDARY SCHOOL	Education Infrastructure Grant	-24.6218	29.488	01 Apr 2019	31 Mar 2028	R297 000	R0	R4 750 606	R0	R103 594
Moleshatlou Secondary	Education Infrastructure Grant	-24.6628	30.009	01 Apr 2018	31 Mar 2027	R34 254 305	R1 805 213	R396 617	R8 000 388	R1 300 000
Motsatsi Primary School	Equitable Share	-24.6957	29.4503	01 Apr 2018	31 Mar 2027	R204 123	R254 461	R202 125	R0	R0
Sebase Secondary School	Education Infrastructure Grant	-24.744	30.0022	01 Apr 2018	31 Mar 2027	R29 595 409	R215 067	R823 176	R28	R1 115 252
Makgatsike Primary (replaces George Clifford Mosely Primary)	Equitable Share	-24.7279	29.7526	01 Apr 2018	31 Mar 2027	R16 723 655	R1 352 983	R182 351	R0	R5 751 146
Nkgonyeletse Secondary School	Education Infrastructure Grant	-24.6333	29.739	01 Apr 2018	31 Mar 2027	R44 597 141	R3 127 563	R514 304	R88	R1 625 430
Lekoko Secondary School	Education Infrastructure Grant	-24.7451	29.6608	01 Apr 2018	31 Mar 2026	R40 369 086	R3 528 759	R463 716	R800 837	R0
REPHAFOGILE SECONDARY SCHOOL	Education Infrastructure Grant	-24.8335	29.9741	03 Aug 2020	31 Mar 2025	R3 962 814	R3 195 756	R10 000 000	R0	R0
Rebone Secondary School	Education Infrastructure Grant	-24.7956	29.828	01 Apr 2018	31 Mar 2027	R5 8630 266	R17 018 947	R4 370 000	R8 406 592	R908 684

Project / Programme Name	Source of Funding	Coordinates: Latitude	Coordinates: Longitude	Project Start Date	Project End Date	Total Project Cost	TOTAL EXPENDITURE TO DATE	BUDGET (24/25)	BUDGET (25/26)	BUDGET (26/27)
Seboeng Primary School	Education Infrastructure Grant	-24.6673	29.967	01 Aug 2020	31 Mar 2027	R29 436 605	R12 757 069	R8 476 223	R2 340 113	R3 050 000
Mashile Primary	Equitable Share	-24.9136	29.6696	01 Apr 2018	31 Mar 2027	R29 595 409	R215 067	R153 241	R681	R7 283 628
Mokgoko Primary	Education Infrastructure Grant	-24.5644	29.7674	01 Apr 2014	30 Mar 2027	R16 723 655	R0	R0	R0	R669 362
Leduma Mahume Secondary School	Education Infrastructure Grant	-24.8937	29.7691	01 Apr 2019	31 Mar 2027	R28 887 547	R25 917 771	R8 652	R2 566 850	R400 000
Schoonoord Circuit Office	Education Infrastructure Grant	-24.7656	29.9926	01 Jan 2016	31 Mar 2025	R6 700 241	R22 500	R0	R0	R0
Thakgudi Secondary	Education Infrastructure Grant	-24.8717	29.8819	18 Aug 2020	19 Mar 2025	R1 000 000	R0	R0	R0	R0
Marotobane Primary	Education Infrastructure Grant	-24.7302	29.8154	19 Aug 2020	31 Mar 2027	R3 034 000	R0	R0	R0	R0
Bonega Madikubung Primary	Education Infrastructure Grant	-24.7726	29.907	19 Aug 2020	31 Mar 2025	R1 000 000	R0	R0	R0	R0
METSANANGWANA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Education Infrastructure Grant	-24.8335	29.9741	03 Aug 2020	31 Mar 2025	R685 108	R2 906 346	R0	R0	R0
METSANANGWANA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Education Infrastructure Grant	-24.8335	29.9741	03 Aug 2020	31 Mar 2025	R685 108	R2 906 346	R0	R0	R0

Project / Programme Name	Source of Funding	Coordinates: Latitude	Coordinates: Longitude	Project Start Date	Project End Date	Total Project Cost	TOTAL EXPENDITURE TO DATE	BUDGET (24/25)	BUDGET (25/26)	BUDGET (26/27)
KEDIKETSE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Education Infrastructure Grant	-24.7572	29.8537	03 Aug 2020	31 Mar 2025	R789 118	R3 671 930	R0	R0	R0
Katang Primary	Education Infrastructure Grant	-24.7273	29.5546	04 Jan 2020	20 Mar 2025	R217 570	R1 737 386	R0	R0	R0
MOLWETSI SECONDARY SCHOOL	Education Infrastructure Grant	-24.8335	29.9741	03 Aug 2020	31 Mar 2025	R343 015	R3 083 644	R0	R0	R0
MOTETI PRIMARY SCHOOL	Education Infrastructure Grant	-24.8335	29.9741	03 Aug 2020	31 Mar 2025	R945 450	R4 118 864	R0	R0	R0
HOSIA APHANE COMBINED SCHOOL	Education Infrastructure Grant	-24.8335	29.9741	03 Aug 2020	31 Mar 2025	R 926 907	R4 253 464	R0	R0	R0
Mampana Primary	Education Infrastructure Grant	-24.7195	29.5405	04 Jan 2020	31 Mar 2025	R328617	R2167961	R0	R0	R0
Patantshwana Primary School	Education Infrastructure Grant	-24.9307	29.8936	14 Sep 2020	14 Mar 2025	R2 834 000	R0	R1 000 000	R0	R0
Motlokwe Primary School	Education Infrastructure Grant	-24.6987	29.8094	19 Aug 2020	30 Mar 2025	R2 873 000	R0	R 1000 000	R0	R0
Patantshwana Primary School	Education Infrastructure Grant	-24.9307	29.8936	14 Sep 2020	14 Mar 2025	R2 834 000	R0	R1 000 000	R0	R0
Motlokwe Primary School	Education Infrastructure Grant	-24.6987	29.8094	19 Aug 2020	30 Mar 2025	R2 873 000	0	R1 000 000	R0	R0

Project / Programme Name	Source of Funding	Coordinates: Latitude	Coordinates: Longitude	Project Start Date	Project End Date	Total Project Cost	TOTAL EXPENDITURE TO DATE	BUDGET (24/25)	BUDGET (25/26)	BUDGET (26/27)
Mangoloane Primary School	Education Infrastructure Grant	-24.7404	29.5439	24 Jun 2020	31 Mar 2025	R 2 284 648	R1 075 860	R290 613	R0	R0
SEBOENG PRIMARY SCHOOL	Education Infrastructure Grant	-24.6673	29.967	01 May 2022	31 Mar 2025	R4 464 161	R866 660	R1 924 025	R0	RR0
Lekoko Secondary	Education Infrastructure Grant	-24.7451	29.6608	19 Aug 2020	31 Mar 2025	R2 957 000	R0	R1 538 329	R0	R0
Kgahlana Morulana Secondary	Education Infrastructure Grant	-24.9448	29.8244	01 Feb 2022	31 Mar 2025	R4 079 419	R342 755	R1 280 515	R0	R0
Moratiwa Primary	Education Infrastructure Grant	-25.005	29.7455	01 Feb 2022	31 Mar 2025	R4 074 419	R95 588	R1 337 488	R0	R0
SEFOGOLE SEPEKE SECONDARY	Education Infrastructure Grant	-24.7916	29.9576	30 Nov 2022	31 Mar 2025	R1 702 792	R941 239	R1 875 902	R0	R0
KGAHLANAMORULANA SECONDARY	Education Infrastructure Grant	-24.945	29.8243	01 Apr 2022	31 Mar 2028	1000000	R1 621 274	R0	R0	R0
Slovo Park Primary REPLACES Thutlwamakwa Primary	Education Infrastructure Grant	-24.7742	29.6896	01 Dec 2022	31 Mar 2027	R1 401 190	R630 125	R0	R0	R0
Ntlaisheng Primary (REPLACES DLAMINI PRIMARY)	Education Infrastructure Grant	-24.74	30.0537	01 Apr 2023	31 Mar 2025	R3 818 742	R265 518	R716 170	R0	R0

Project / Programme Name	Source of Funding	Coordinates: Latitude	Coordinates: Longitude	Project Start Date	Project End Date	Total Project Cost	TOTAL EXPENDITURE TO DATE	BUDGET (24/25)	BUDGET (25/26)	BUDGET (26/27)
MALOKE PRIMARY	Education Infrastructure Grant	-24.6813	29.9869	01 Apr 2022	31 Mar 2028	R1 572 650	R1 466 246	R1 580 853	R0	R0
RAMPHELANE MABOOE PRIMARY	Education Infrastructure Grant	-24.4755	29.6945	01 Dec 2022	31 Mar 2027	R11 041 798	R369 495	R2 041 799	R 5000 000	R7 000 000
BAFEDI PRIMARY	Education Infrastructure Grant	-24.7569	29.8759	01 Apr 2022	31 Mar 2028	R1 911 726	R2 019 562	R1 911 726	R0	R0
GAMMALEBESE PRIMARY	Education Infrastructure Grant	-24.961	29.8724	01 Apr 2022	31 Mar 2028	R1 000 000	R0	R0	R0	R0
MADINOGE PRIMARY	Education Infrastructure Grant	-24.7279	29.876	30 Nov 2022	20 Mar 2027	R 1 773 335	R 1 302 534	R1 773 335	R0	R0
MALEGALE PRIMARY	Education Infrastructure Grant	-24.6104	29.969	01 Apr 2023	31 Mar 2025	R1 782 036	R356 161	R1 977 545	R0	R0
Makhuma Combined (repalces MPOLE SECONDARY)	Education Infrastructure Grant	-24.7107	29.6452	01 Apr 2022	31 Mar 2028	R1 957 512	R366 839	R1 957 512	R0	R0
MANOTONG PRIMARY	Education Infrastructure Grant	-24.8428	29.8497	01 Apr 2022	31 Mar 2028	R1 000 000	R0	R0	R0	R0
Baropodi Primary	Education Infrastructure Grant	-24.7642	29.8754	01 Apr 2014	01 Mar 2025	R544 123	R157 940	R5 441 241	R0	R0
Baphadima Secondary	Education Infrastructure Grant	-24.6346	29.9411	01 Apr 2015	30 Jun 2024	R1 503 865	R11 991 755	R1 503 865	R0	R0

Project / Programme Name	Source of Funding	Coordinates: Latitude	Coordinates: Longitude	Project Start Date	Project End Date	Total Project Cost	TOTAL EXPENDITURE TO DATE	BUDGET (24/25)	BUDGET (25/26)	BUDGET (26/27)
KGALADI PRIMARY (Merging schools)	Education Infrastructure Grant	-24.7181	29.8017	10 Jun 2016	30 Jun 2024	R19 104 000	R 90 651	R0	R0	R0
Mpelegeng Primary	Education Infrastructure Grant	-24.8137	29.8137	13 Jan 2022	31 Mar 2026	R31 525 251	R21 890 350	R12 000 000	R24000 000	R0
Ramphelane High School	Education Infrastructure Grant	-24.6712	29.954	04 Jan 2020	31 Mar 2026	R40 658 744	R22 966 560	R1 000 000	R11 290 789	R0
Kopanong Primary	Education Infrastructure Grant	-24.791	29.8269	01 Apr 2019	31 Mar 2027	R75 830 075	R5 133 893	R150 149	R2 222 222	R7 886 103
Mahlakanaseleng Primary	Education Infrastructure Grant	-24.891	29.8029	01 Apr 2018	31 Mar 2027	R16 723 655	R254 279	R108 410	R1 300 000	R16 058 924
Hipambukile Primary	Education Infrastructure Grant	-24.6671	29.9682	01 Apr 2018	31 Mar 2027	R16 723 655	R590 384	R12 100 000	R2 800 000	R10 871 476

5.4. PROJECTS TO BE IMPLEMENTED BY PARASTATAL (ESKOM)IN MAKAHUDUTHAMAGA MUNICIPAL AREA

Municipality Name	Project Name	Planned CAPEX	Planned Connections	YTD Actual CAPEX	YTD Actual Connections	Comments
LIM473_Makhuduthamaga	Eenkantaan	R 318 229.25	58	R 0.00	0	Design stage
LIM473_Makhuduthamaga	Masanteng	R 158 818.80	68	R 0.00	0	Design stage
LIM473_Makhuduthamaga	Apel Cross	R 833 931.72	149	R 0.00	0	Design stage
LIM473_Makhuduthamaga	Malope	R 354 368.03	62	R 0.00	0	Design stage

CHAPTER 6: INTEGRATION PHASE

6.1. Spatial rationale

Sector plans

Sector Plan	A brief description and overview
Gazetted Reviewed Spatial Development Framework (SDF)	The MLM has adopted the SDF in 2007 and reviewed in the 2021/2022 financial year so that it can meet the required standard. A Spatial Development Framework (SDF) is a framework that seeks to guide overall spatial distribution of current and desirable land uses within a municipality in order to give effect to the vision, goals and objectives of the municipal IDP. The aims of a spatial development framework are to promote sustainable functional and integrated human settlements, maximise resource efficiency, and enhance regional identity and unique character of a place The contents of the SDF are guided by the Local Government Municipal Systems Act (no 32 of 2000) and the Local Government: Municipal Planning and Performance Regulations (2001)
Gazetted Land Use Management Scheme (LUMS)	Guided by the SDF, the Land Use Management Scheme (LUMS) was developed and adopted in 2008.The plan was reviewed in the 2021/2022 financial year. The main orientation of the scheme is to provide mechanism for the control of land use and ensure that development takes place in a coordinated manner. The LUMS set out to address spatial challenges identified in the analysis phase and inherited from the apartheid legacy.
Jane Furse Precinct Plan	The Jane Furse Precinct plan was developed by SDM and also noted by MLM council during the 2009/10 financial year. The focus of the plan was to develop a set of guidelines which can and will be used to direct development within the defined area, the Jane Furse node in particular Vergelegen farm. As the growth point of the MLM and SDM the node is currently not developed in a manner that supports most of the characteristics of an ideal growth point node. The plan undertakes precinct analysis/study of the defined area and highlight catalytic public sector LED projects that are required to contribute to the development of the node.
GIS Policy	To provide guidelines, general principles, and procedures on the use and management of spatial information in the Municipality and ensure spatial enablement of information on land tenure administration in accordance with the municipal land use management controls system
Gazetted SPLUMA by-law	Makhuduthamaga has adopted and gazetted its Spatial and land use by-law in 2019/2020 financial year. The aim of the by-law is to regulate land use management and spatial planning development as mandated by the SPLUMA Act,2013

6.2 Basic service delivery and infrastructure Development
Sector plans

Sector Plan	A brief description and overview
Disaster Management Plan	The MLM has developed and adopted Disaster Management Plan during the 2007/8 financial year and reviewed during the 2014/15 financial year with the help of CoGHSTA. The plan is aimed at disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery and rehabilitation. It also aimed at providing an enabling environment for disaster management in the municipal area- Promote pro- active disaster management through risk reduction programmes, promote cooperative relationships between all spheres of government in case of emergency incidences.
Housing Plan/Chapter	The Housing Chapter for the municipality was developed during 2008/9 financial year with the assistance of CoGHSTA. The plan will be reviewed in the 2024/2025 financial year. There are three kinds of housing programmes which Makhuduthamaga has benefitted. The programme include: Rural Housing, People's Housing programme and Emergency housing/Disaster Housing. The housing chapter attempts to address the following issues: unblocking housing service delivery constraints, planning challenges, contribution to unblocking land constraints, upgrading of rural settlements and enhancement of the quality of houses constructed under the auspices of local government
Water Services Development Plan	During the 2005/6 SDM developed and adopted WSDP for its area of jurisdiction wherein issues on water and sanitation are addressed which included Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality. The plan was reviewed during 2015/16 financial year.
Integrated Transport Plan	The Municipality has developed and council noted the plan during the 2022/2023 financial year.The plan will be adopted by council in the 2023/2024 financial year
Road Master plan	The Municipality developed and adopted Road Master Plan during the 2013/14 financial year and it is under review (2023/2024 financial year)

6.3 Economic and environmental analysis
Sector plans

Sector Plan	A brief description and overview
Local Economic Development Strategy	MLM has reviewed its LED strategy in the 2022/2023 financial year. This document responds to local economic constraints of the municipality. It describes the role of the municipality in LED which is more of facilitating than being the primary implementer. The aim of the LED strategy is to create an enabling environment for employment opportunities for local residents, reduce constraints to business investments and growth, tackle market failures to make market work better and strengthen the competitiveness of local firms. The strategy is thus aligned to key planning documents cited in the previous sections like LEGDP,NSDP etc.
LED Implementation plan	Developed and adopted by council during the 2008/9 financial year and reviewed in 2022/2023 financial year. The plan outlines how the municipality is going to implement the LED strategy.
Tourism Strategy	The Municipality hasTourism Strategy that seeks to provide tourism guidelines within Makhuduthamaga municipal area. Its main purpose is to promote tourism within the Municipality. The Strategy was adopted in the 2022/2023 financial year.
Integrated Waste Management Plan	The plan was adopted by MLM council in the 2019/20 financial year.The plan is under review (2023/2024 financial year)
Street trading by-law	The municipality aims at regulating and formalising the informal street trading economic activities more especially through the municipal CBD.
EPWP Policy	The Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) is a nation-wide Government programme aiming at drawing significant numbers of unemployed into productive work, so that they increase their capacity to earn an income. Job creation and skills development remain key priorities of the South African Government. The Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) is a Cabinet endorsed Programme aimed at creating work opportunities. The Programme is implemented by all spheres of government, across four (4) defined sectors, namely the Infrastructure, Social, Non-State and Environment and Culture sectors. The Programme' s overall coordinator is the National Department of Public Works (DPW)

6.4 Financial viability and Management
Sector plans

Sector Plans	A brief description and overview
Revenue Enhancement Strategy	The MLM has reviewed its Revenue enhancement strategy in 2022/2023. The strategy is intended to enhance the revenue base of MLM.The is in alignment with the General Finance Policy. The Municipality has started billing for property rates (only Businesses and sector departments) as from July 2009.
Credit Control and Debt Management Policy	The Credit Control and Debt Management Policy of MLM was adopted in May 2016 for application applied in the event of none payment of services. It is adopted in terms of Chapter 5 of the Local Government: Municipal Systems Act to contribute towards development of the local economy and provide acceptable services to the communities. The constitutional mandate of the municipality cannot and will never be realized unless there are payments of services. Noting two categories of residents, those who can afford and those who cannot afford to pay for services, the policy emphasize that payment of services must be according to indigent policy. The plan was reviewed in 2022/2023financial year.
Supply Chain Management Policy	The MLM has reviewed its Supply Chain Management policy during 2022/2023 financial year. It provides policy guidelines as and when the MLM procure goods or services, disposes goods no longer needed, select contractors to provide assistance in the provision of municipal services.
Indigent Policy	The MLM has reviewed its indigent policy during 2022/2023 financial year. The policy provides indigent support in so far as municipal services to indigent households. Indigent household means a household income of not more than R3400 (monthly) irrespective of the source of income
Banking and Investment Policy	This policy is aimed at gaining optimal return on investment, without incurring undue risks, during those periods when cash revenues are not needed for capital or operational purposes. The policy was reviewed in 2022/2023 financial year.
Financial Management Plan	The MLM has at the moment the 3 years Financial Plan which addresses the financial challenges highlighted in the analysis phase. The financial priority of the municipality is viability and sustainability. The Financial Plan is aligned to the Medium Term Revenue Expenditure Framework and caters for the income, revenue and expenditure for the year under review as well as two outer years. This plan is under stewardship of the Finance department.
Asset Management Policy	The Municipality has approved Asset Management Policy during the 2009/10 financial year. The policy was reviewed during 202/2023 financial year.
Tariffs Policy	The Municipality has adopted Tariffs Policy during 2011/12 financial year. The objective of the tariffs policy is to enables the MLM to be self-sustainable through tariff income, enables the Council to determine tariffs in line with the applicable legislation. All households with the exception of the indigent should pay the full cost of the services consumed. Municipal tariffs must not be unduly a burden to local business through higher tariffs, as cost affects the sustainability and competitiveness of such business. The plan was reviewed by council in 2022/2023 financial year.

Budget Policy	The Budget for MLM is guided by the recently developed Budget policy. The policy aims to set budgeting principles which the municipality should follow in preparing each annual budget, in implementing and controlling the budget during the financial year, in adjusting the budget as directed by the MLM.The annual budget is the financial planning document that involves all operating and expenditure decisions. In compiling the budget of the Municipality, National Budget Policy guidelines were considered which include macroeconomic indicators as in the guidelines of the National Treasury, the expenditure trends and revenue patterns. The policy was reviewed in the 2022/2023 financial year.
Virement policy	The Municipality has recently developed and adopted the Virement policy (2010/11 financial year).The policy was reviewed during 2022/2023 financial year.
Banking and investment policy	The policy is aimed at gaining optimal return on investments, without incurring undue risks, during those periods when cash revenues are not needed for capital or operational purpose. The policy was reviewed by council in the 2022/2023 financial year
Bad debt write off policy	The municipality adopted the policy to ensure that principles and procedures for writing off irrecoverable debt are formalised. Further to ensure that household consumers with no or lower income are not denied a reasonable service and that the municipality is not financially burdened with non- payment of services. It provides guidance in determining irrecoverable debts so that debtors of the municipality are not overstated in the books of the council
Property rates policy	Makhuduthamaga property rates policy was reviewed by council in 2022/2023.Its purpose is to allow council to exercise its power to impose rates within a statutory framework, with the aim to enhance certainty, uniformity and simplicity, taking into account the historical imbalances within communities, as well as the burden of rates on the poor.
Inventory policy	The policy aims to achieve the following objectives which are to: - a) Provide guidelines that employees of the Municipality must follow in the management and control of inventory, including safeguarding and disposal of inventory. b) Procure inventory in line with the established procurement principles contained in the Municipality's Supply Chain Management Policy. c) Eliminate any potential misuse of inventory and possible theft

6.5 Good governance and public participation
Sector plans

Sector Plan	A brief description and overview
Communication Strategy	The Municipality has adopted the Communication Strategy in 2015/16 and reviewed in 2021/2022 which aims at making communication between the MLM and its residents more effective. The strategy sets out communication channels the municipality should explore with its citizens.
Internal Audit Charter	The MLM adopted the Internal Audit Charter in 2016/17 and reviewed in 2021/2022 in order to bring about systematic, disciplined approach in evaluating and improving effectiveness of the risk management, control and governance. It clarifies various issues including the work of the internal audit and responsibilities of the MLM 's Audit Committee which is established in terms of the Municipal Finance Management Act. It is therefore branded as a tool governing the internal audit unit within MLM.
Disability Framework for Local Government	Developed by SALGA in partnership with COGHSTA, the MLM approved the Disability Framework for Local Government which aim at guiding municipalities among others to : (1) mainstreaming disability into the Key Performance Areas of local government 's IDPs,PGDS, (2) ensure the participation of people with disabilities in governance and democratic processes, (3) develop and implement programmes to empower people with disabilities, and (4) heighten the implementation of the Integrated National Disability Strategy in local government.
Policy on Ward committees	This policy regulates the management and functioning of the Ward committees in the municipality. It enables the MLM to have effective Ward committee system that promotes participatory democracy. The policy clarifies the role of ward committee at length, criteria for membership, election processes, term of office, and filling of vacancies, ward committees' meetings, municipal support, accountability and relationships. Consequently, ward committees play substantial role in soliciting community views on service delivery and ensure that community views are encapsulated in the IDP /Budget.
Makhuduthamaga Youth Development Policy Framework	The MLM's Youth Development Policy was approved by council with the overall aim to improve contact between the municipality and youth.
Anti -Corruption Strategy	MLM has a Draft Anti-Corruption Strategy that seeks to protect the Municipal funds and other assets. The strategy was reviewed during the 2021/2022 financial year.
Risk Management Strategy	The Municipality has a Risk Management Strategy and was reviewed by council in 2021/2023 financial year. This outline a high level plan on how the institution will go about implementing the Risk Management Policy. This will enable Heads of departments to manage risk effectively, optimize operational efficiency of the MLM, develop and support knowledge base of the people and the Council and ensure that adequate risk financing is available by provision in both the IDP and multi- year budget.
Risk Management Policy	The risk management policy outlines MLM commitment to protect MLM against adverse outcomes, which may impact negatively on service delivery. The policy was reviewed by council in 2021/2022 financial year.

Public participation policy	Public Participation Policy of Makhuduthamaga municipality was adopted by council in 2016.The purpose of this policy is to guide and regulate public participation in Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality's area of jurisdiction. The main objective of this policy is to provide a broad framework through which the Municipality can engage its stakeholders in the development of plans and the implementation of subsequent decisions or final products. The Municipality also has an obligation to comply with statutory requirements which direct its operations and such statutes alluding to public participation as an integral part of governance. The incorporation of public participation in the municipal programmes is also intended to ensure legitimacy and credibility of processes and final products.
HIV/AIDS Mainstreaming Strategy for Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality	The MLM has developed and adopted the HIV/AIDS Mainstreaming Strategy during the 2007/2008 financial year. The strategy is aimed at increasing awareness on the pandemic in the municipal area. It also empowers councilors and employees of Makhuduthamaga Municipality to deal with HIV/AIDS matters in service delivery
Complaints management policy	The policy was developed and adopted by Makhuduthamaga council in 2016

6.6 Municipal Transformation and Organizational Development
Sector plans

Sector Plan	A brief description and overview
Performance Management Strategy	The MLM has adopted the Performance Management Strategy during the 2010/11 financial year and reviewed in 2022/2023 to ensure the achievement of individual objectives which are linked to departmental objectives, which in turn are linked to the organizational performance objectives. Performance management is an ongoing process, not a once year event of conducting a performance review. PMS is aimed at creating a motivating climate for employees and the organization to develop and achieve high standard of performance. It further empowers the MLM to develop set targets, monitor and review performance based on the Integrated Development Plan –linked indicators and report on the performance against the set indicators.
Municipal Institutional Plan	The MLM has the Institutional Plan which addresses institutional challenges highlighted in the analysis phase. The primary objective of an institutional plan is to ensure that consistent and integrated measures are put in place for institutional development. The secondary objectives include providing for Gender Equity and appropriate transformation in the light of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa and Employment Equity Act, no 55 of 1998 of as well as reviewing the institutional arrangements and implications of planning process in keeping with the IDP. The plan has a consolidated summary of the institutional activities that flow from the prioritized proposals developed in the IDP processes. The institutional plan is required to result in the following outputs: (a) It must address the gender and equity imbalances facing the municipality, (b) A realistic institutional plan given the financial resources at the disposal of the municipality. It is annually reviewed.
Workplace Skills Plan	Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality develops and implements the workplace skill plan every financial year. The plan is developing in consultation with the staff members, committees and councilors. Individuals from the mentioned stakeholders' complete questionnaire that serve as tools to identify training needs. The training needs are further consolidated into the workplace skills plan and submitted to LG SETA after approval by the council .This should be able to serve as an intervention in addressing the issues of scarce skills.
MLM File Plan	The plan was developed and adopted during 2009/10 financial year and it was reviewed in the 2021/2022 financial year by council
Occupational Health and Safety Policy	Occupational Health and Safety policy was adopted by MLM council. The need for the policy stems from safety policy to Occupational Health and safety Act, 1993 which requires employers, including municipalities amongst other things to develop and adopt an occupational health
Employment Equity Plan	The Employment Equity Plan for MLM was developed and adopted by council. The policy aims to address the following challenges: • Address under-representation of designated groups in all occupational categories and levels in the work force

	• Identifying and developing strategies for the achievement of numerical goals and timetables for the implementation of affirmative action measures, taking into account the mission of the MLM • Establishing of procedures for the monitoring and enforcement of the implementation process • Establish procedures to address and resolve disputes regarding implementation and enforcement of EE
Human Resource Policies and Procedure	It contains Recruitment, Selection and Appointment, Conditions of Service (Grievance Procedures, Discipline & Disciplinary Procedures, Personnel Retrenchment and Personnel Replacement Policy), Basic Conditions of Employment Act, Code of Conduct, Overtime Policy, Leave and Overtime Form
Bursary Policy	The purpose of the policy is to regulate and provide a framework through which financial aid and support can be provided to employees and members of the community for the advancement of their studies
ICT Change Management Policy	The purpose of this policy is to provide the Makhuduthamaga Municipality with a procedure for the change control function that shall be established to manage record and track all changes for Makhuduthamaga Municipality ICT environment. The objective of this policy is to ensure that Sector Plan standardized processes are followed and adhered to accordingly. This is to ensure that no changes take place as a quick change, with “after the fact” documentation, without any prior authorization

ANNEXURE A: BUDGET SUMMARY FOR 2024/2025- 2026/2027

REVENUE PER SOURCE	**Budget 2024/25**	**Budget 2025/26**	**Budget 2026/27**
Equitable Shares (ES)	R 363 154 000	R 359 864 000	R346 801 000
Finance Management Grant (FMG)	R1 800 000	R1 900 000	R2 000 000
Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)	R 72 858 000	R 76 407 000	R83 012 000
Incentive Grant: Public Works	R 2 348 000	R0	R0
Integrated National Electrification Grant (INEP)	R12 431 000	R13 200 000	R14 327 000
Grants for Repairs and Maintenance from SDM	R0	R0	R0
TOTAL	**R452 591 000,00**	**R 451 371 000,00**	**R446 140 000,00**
OWN INCOME			
Property Rates	R40 000 000,00	R 42 000 000,00	R44 000 000,00
Licenses and Permits	R 6 000 000,00	R 6 200 000,00	R 6 300 000,00
Interest Earned-External Investments	R3 500 000,00	R 3 800 000,00	R 4 000 000,00
Waste Management	R 340 000,00	R 350 000,00	R 360 000,00
Traffic fines	R 800 000,00	R 900 000,00	R1 000 000,00
Interests on outstanding debtors	R13 000 000,00	R15 000 000,00	R 18 000 000,00
Tender Documents	R 40 000,00	R 45 000,00	R 50 000,00
Site rental	R190 000,00	R 200 000,00	R 250 000,00
Other Income	R 300 000,00	R 350 000,00	R 400 000,00
TOTAL	**R 64 170 000,00**	**R 68 845 000,00**	**R 74 360 000,00**
TOTAL REVENUE	**R 516 761 000,00**	**R 520 216 000,00**	**R 520 500 000,00**

ANNEXURE B: ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE FOR 2024/2025 FINANCIAL YEAR