



MAKHUDUTHAMAGA
LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Mmogo re šomela diphetogo!

DRAFT 2024/2025 IDP
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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 Dispossessed 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 |

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

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

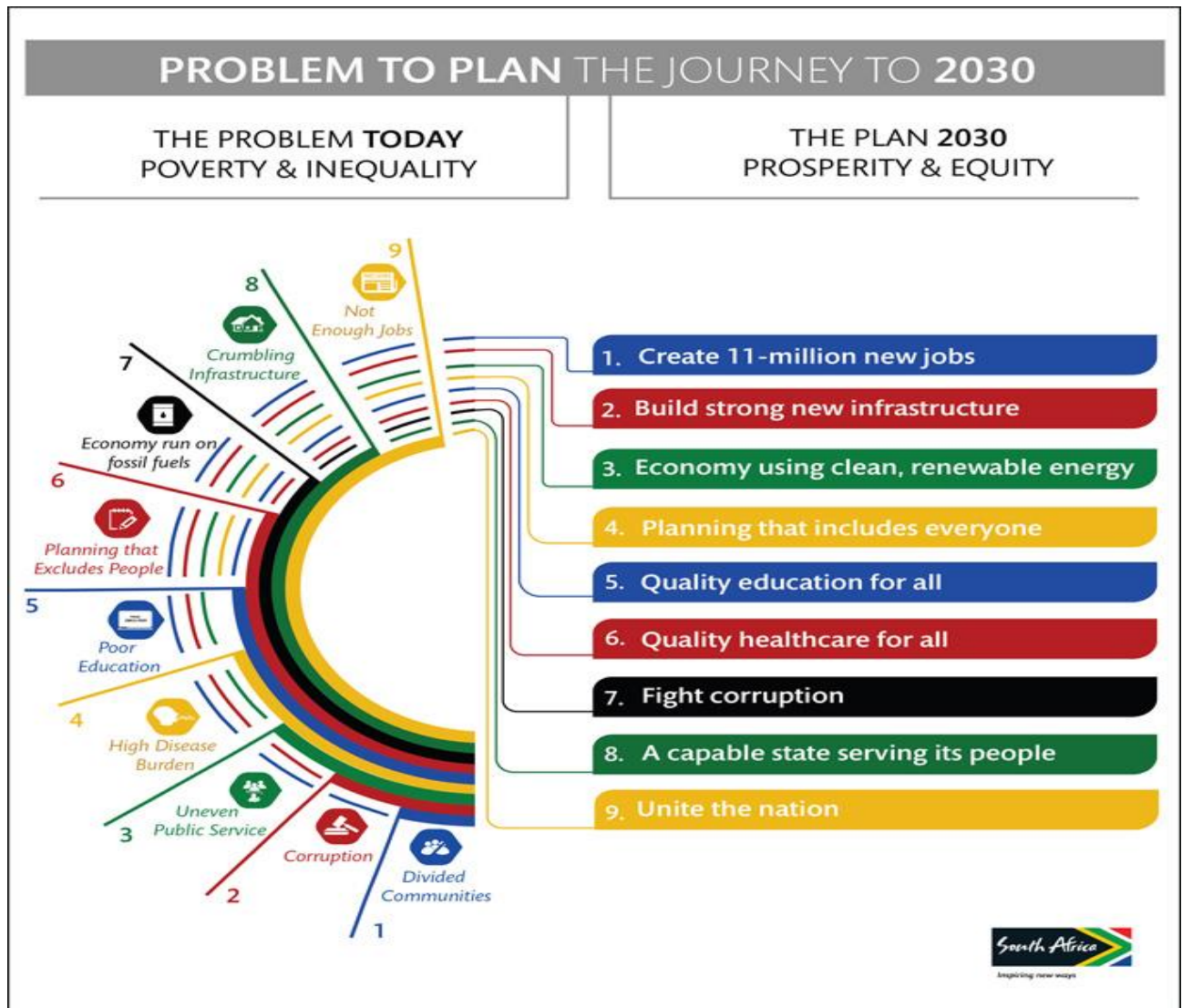
The South African Government has through the Minister of Planning Monitoring and Evaluation published the National Development Plan. The plan aims to eliminate poverty and reduce inequality by 2030. The plan has a target of developing peoples’ capabilities to improve their lives through Education and 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.

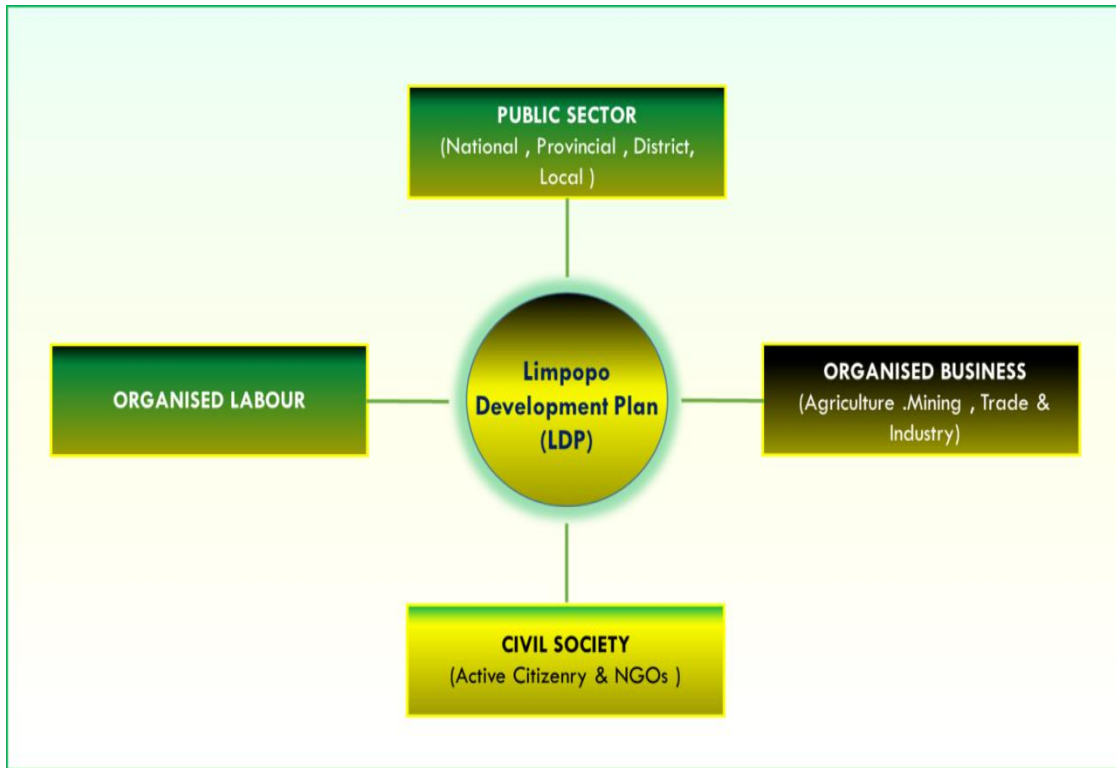
The LDP seeks to ensure that government resources, efforts and energy are channeled towards creating an enabling environment, offering opportunities to the people of the Limpopo Province to be active beneficiaries of sustainable growth and development, which can improve their quality of life.

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% |

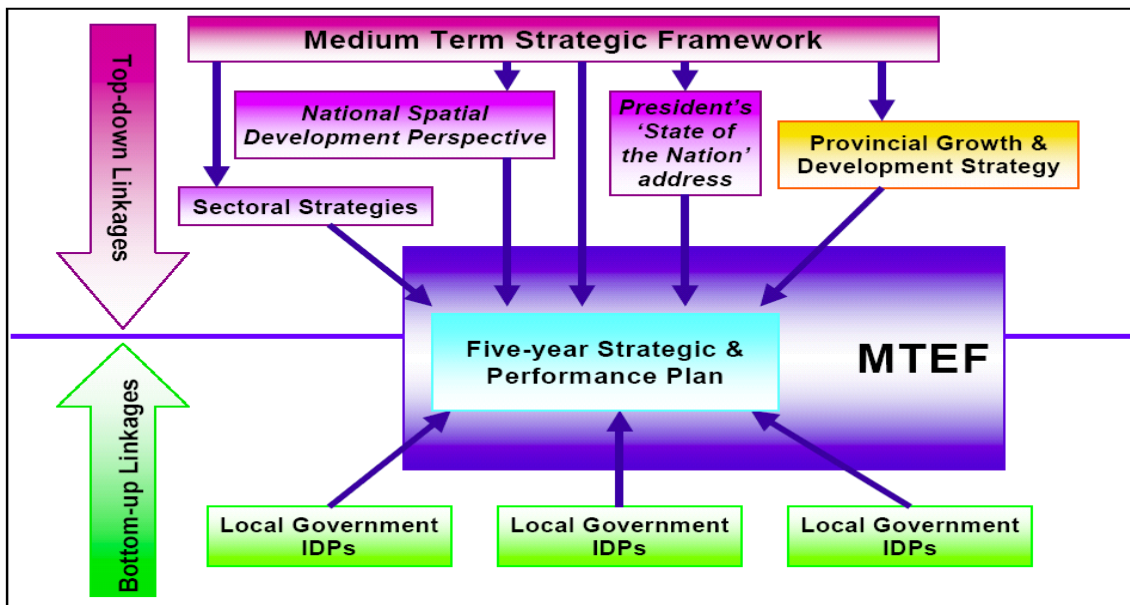
Source: LDP 2020-2025

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 requisite 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 (KPA’s)

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 |
|--|
| KPA 1: Spatial Rationale |
| KPA2:Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure Development |
| KPA 3: Local Economic Development |
| KPA 4: Financial Viability and Management |
| KPA 5: Good Governance and Public Participation |
| KPA6:Municipal Transformation and organizational development |

Makhuduthamaga Municipal Priorities:

- To ensure efficient and effective Spatial Planning and Land Use Management systems for sustainable development
- To reduce infrastructure and service delivery backlogs in order to improve quality of life of the community by providing them roads and storm water, bridges, electricity, water & sanitation and housing
- To promote social cohesion, road safety management, environmental welfare and disaster management for the Municipality
- To stimulate economic development through SMMEs support, LED projects, private and public sector investments
- To promote good governance, public participation, accountability, transparency, effectiveness and efficiency
- 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

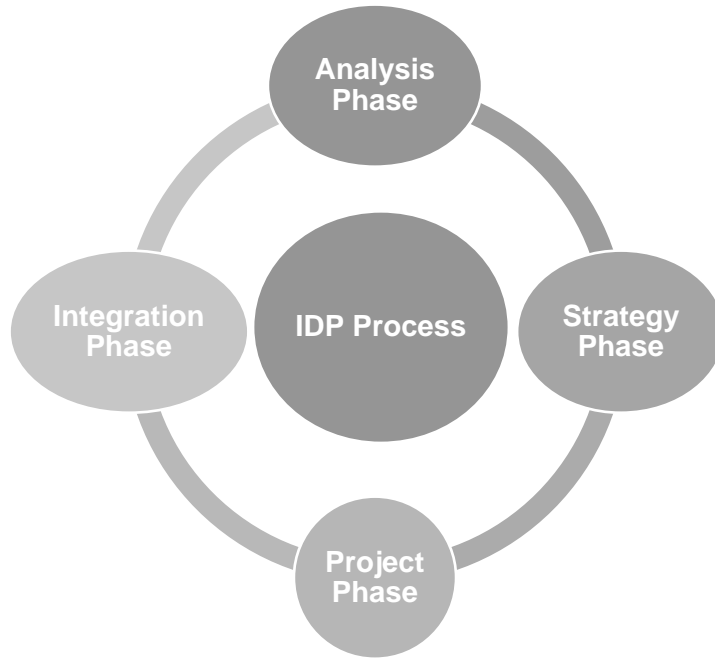


Table 2: Municipal IDP Process rollout

| Planning phase | Process /Activities |
|--------------------------|--|
| Preparatory Phase | <p>Identification and establishment of stakeholders and/ or structures and sources of information</p> <p>Makhuduthamaga municipality developed and approve the 2024/2025 IDP/Budget process plan in line with the District framework on the 30th May 2023 .</p> |
| Analysis Phase | <p>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.</p> |
| Strategy Phase | <p>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</p> |

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| | 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 adopted for stakeholders' consultations on the 25 March 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oversee the whole IDP process and to take responsibility therefore. |
| IDP Representative Forum | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compile IDP framework for the whole District • Ensures alignment of IDPs in the District |
| Office of the Premier | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue legislation and policies in support of IDP's |

| | |
|--|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue Integrated Development Planning Guidelines • Provide financial assistance • Provide a National Training Framework |
| IGR Structures (IDP Rep Forum, IDP Managers forum, PDPF, DDPF) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide inter-governmental dialogue to agree on shared priorities and interventions • Provide dialogue between sectors for holistic infrastructure development |
| Private sector | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in the community consultations meetings • Articulate the community needs • Help in the collection of the needed data /research |
| Community Development Workers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 embark 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) 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | | |

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| September 2023 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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) ○ Submission of 2023-2024 1st quarter performance report to council ○ mSCOA Steering Committee meeting | October 2023 |
| Month | Activity | Target date |
| PROJECTS PHASE | | |
| November 2023 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | January 2024 |

| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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) | |
|---------------|---|--------------------|
| Month | Activity | Target date |
| February 2024 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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. ○ Submit and Present Mid-Year performance assessment report and adjustment budget to Provincial Treasury. ○ mSCOA Steering Committee meeting | February 2024 |
| March 2024 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Council considers the 2024-2025 Draft IDP/Budget /SDBIP ○ Adoption of Oversight Report for 2022-2023 | March 2024 |
| | APPROVAL PHASE | |
| April 2024 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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. | May 2024 |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | |
| June 2024 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 adopted for stakeholders' consultations on the 25th March 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) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Fencing of cemetery ○ VIP toilets (998) ○ RDP houses (09) ○ Maintenance of 01 borehole and provision of 1 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 Vleesboom ○ Livestock dam ○ Electricity post connections (100) ○ Illegal dumping of waste ○ Incomplete RDP houses |
| | 4.Ratanang Kutupu Extension | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Bridge from Kutupu to Ratanang ○ Water supply ○ VIP toilets (260) ○ Electricity post connections ○ RDP houses (50) ○ Skip bins(4) |
| 2 | 1.Phokoane and Toishi | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 |

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| | | <p>Leshalabe school, Moshate to Tribal Office, Toishi to Mabintane</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tarring of Tlame main road ○ Tarring of Mamosadi main street to Motlankane School ○ Mashifane and Mashaba-regravelling of internal streets (Mamatshela street and Makunyane street) |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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) |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Water infrastructure needed ○ Mobile clinic needed ○ RDP houses (51) ○ Skip bins at Motorsgate Makoshala and spares ○ Skip bins at Thotoaneng and Petloane ○ Stormwater 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) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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) |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ VIP toilets (05) |
| | 5.Phokoane(Ramabele Malatji,Lefakong and Mashifane) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 nevo 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) |

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| | 7.Masioneng /Skotiphola | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Incomplete RDP houses (20) ○ RDP houses (725) ○ VIP toilets ○ Tarring of road from Vleescboom to Magukubjane clinic ○ Clinic |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Water provision Phase 2 ○ Electricity post connection (1200) ○ Sports ground ○ Paving of road to cemetery ○ Paving of internal streets ○ Toilets in cemeteries |
| | 3.Katlegong (Vierfontein D) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 |
| | 4.Vierfontein E (Mashemong section) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Electricity ○ Water reticulation ○ Street paving ○ RDP ○ Toilets |
| 5 | 1.Maserumole Park | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Water Reservoir ○ 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 Tshwathakge Primary ○ Community Hall ○ CPWP work opportunities ○ Additional RDP houses (50) ○ Electricity post connections (50) |
| | 2.Mohlwarekoma | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Water yard connection ○ RDP houses (70) ○ Waste collection ○ Pay point ○ VIP toilets (1000) ○ Paving of internal streets ○ Skip bins |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mobile clinic ○ Mast lights ○ Fencing of cemetery ○ Community Hall ○ Electricity post connections (04) |
| | 3.Leeukraal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Water reticulation, ○ 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) |
| | 4.Matlakakatle A and B | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Water reticulation ○ RDP houses (A (30) and B (30)) ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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) |

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| | 2.Patantshoane B | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Sports facility ○ Clinic ○ RDP houses (30) ○ Streets paving ○ Community hall ○ Fencing of cemetery ○ Electricity post connection (20) |

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| | 6.Ga-Mmaboki | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tarring of road from the main road to Mahlaba secondary ○ Fencing of graveyard ○ VIP toilets ○ RDP houses (15) ○ Electricity post connection |
| | 7.Ga-Diago | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 school to Maponong section ○ Cellular Network ○ Access /Link road from Sefateng to cemetery(Maruping) |
| | 3.Ntoane | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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) |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Extension of water pipeline and erection of reservoir ○ Electricity post connections (13) ○ VIP toilets (60) |
| | 4.Mantlhanyane | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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) ○ Cellular Network |
| | 5.Manotong | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Toilets in the sports ground ○ Tar road from 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ RDP houses (40) ○ Tar road from four ways to Ratanang sports ground ○ Mobile clinic ○ Electricity post connection (800) ○ Water reticulation |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ VIP toilets (784) ○ Wifi connection |
| | 5. Leokana | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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) |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Waste collection |
| | 2.Caprivi / Photo | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Electricity post connection (14) ○ RDP houses (28) ○ Water reticulation ○ Regravelling of streets ○ Mast light ○ VIP toilets (339) |

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| | 5.Mpumalanga | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 facilities ○ Paypoint ○ VIP toilets (1986) ○ Regravelling of road from water plant to Photo |
| 10 | 1.Mogorwane | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Pedestrian bridge at Mmatoti and Mmotwaneng ○ Water supply ○ RDP houses (41) ○ Electricity post connection (473) ○ Tarring of road from Mmatoti section to Ga-Malooa ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Water extension ○ Electricity post connections (23) ○ RDP houses (115) ○ Mobile Clinic ○ Fencing of cemetery (02) ○ VIP toilets (590) |
| | 3.Phushulang | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Bridge to link Moloi and Phushulang ○ Repairing of Phushulang and Malooa 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) |

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| | 4.Ngwanamatlang | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Water supply ○ Access roads need maintenance ○ Electricity post connection (09) ○ VIP toilets (1857) ○ 3 bridges (pedestrians) link Ngwanamatlang and Mahlomola ○ High mast light next to ZCC Mahlomola |
| | 5.Dithabaneng | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Electricity post connection ○ Water reticulation ○ Access roads ○ Fencing of cemetery ○ RDP houses ○ VIP toilets (500) |

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| | 7.Lehwelereng | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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) |
| | 2.Mokwete | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Water supply ○ RDP houses (138) ○ Regravelling of access roads ○ Work opportunities for youth e.g. CWP and EPWP ○ VIP toilets (110) ○ Water borehole |

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| 12 | 1. Moretsele | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 |

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| | 5.Senamela | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Roads tarring from Maphopha Moshate to Ga-Magolego ○ Bridge – from Maphopha to Ga-Magolego ○ Tribal office at Maphopha ○ Cemetery |
| 13 | 1.Mashengwaneng | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ VIP Toilets (320) ○ Access Bridge ○ RDP houses (108) ○ Electricity post connections (17) ○ Shortage of water ○ Incomplete RDP houses (38) |
| | 3.Mogashoa Dithlakaneng | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Bridge ○ VIP Toilets (694) ○ RDP houses (200) ○ Capion wall next to St Engenase ZCC ○ Shortage of water ○ Electricity post connections(28) |
| | 4.Phase Four | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 Sehlati roads |

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| | 5.Mabonyane | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ RDP houses (38) and incomplete (17) ○ VIP Toilets (496) ○ Two bridges needed ○ Shortage of water ○ Electricity post connection (07) |
| 14 | 1.Sekele | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Inaccessible road to Makatane High School ○ RDP houses needed (34) |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 Kgotane Primary school |
| | 5.Seopela | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ EPWP opportunities |
| | 8.Dingoane | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Inaccessible roads ○ RDP houses (20) ○ Inadequate water ○ Sports facilities ○ VIP toilets ○ Funding of SMME and cooperatives ○ Bridge needed |
| | 9.Matiloaneng B | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Inaccessible roads ○ RDP houses (20) ○ Inadequate water ○ Sports facilities ○ VIP toilets ○ Funding of SMME and cooperatives ○ Bridge needed ○ Mast lights ○ Speed hump |
| | 10.Mabule | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Inaccessible roads ○ RDP houses (20) ○ Inadequate water ○ School infrastructure ○ Sports facilities ○ VIP toilets ○ Funding of SMME and cooperatives ○ Bridge needed (04) |
| | 11.Tsopaneng | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Electricity post connections (35) ○ Internal roads need regravelling ○ Erecting curbs on the tar road ○ RDP houses (150) |
| 15 | 1.Mohlakaneng/Tswele | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 03 jojo tanks and 03 boreholes needed at Lekgwareng, Magolwane and Ga-Maswane. Reservoir and proper reticulation. Tankering as temporary measure needed |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tarring of road D4230 from Hoepakrans via Mohlake and Mohlakaneng is needed ○ Urgent Maintenance 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Electricity post connections (23) ○ No Water supply. reservoir 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 |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 |
| | 4.Magolego | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 06 jojo tanks and boreholes equipment and upgrading of electricity |
| | 6.Dlamini | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 |
| | 3.Mashegwana Legare | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Electric water pumping machine and 8 jojo tanks ○ Incomplete RDP houses (72) and backlog (04) ○ Electricity post connections (02) |
| | 4.Kotsiri | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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) |
| | 5.Mashegwana Tswaledi | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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) |

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| | 2.Ramphelane | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 from Mashite to Manganeng ○ Sports complex ○ Clinic / container used mobile ○ Maintenance of sports fields |
| | 4.Mathibeng(Ga Toona) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Water supply ○ Electricity post connections ○ RDP houses |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 |

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| | 3.Dicheoung | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 |
| 19 | 1.Madibong (Malaeneng,Sechabeng, Sekhutlong and Maswielong) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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) |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 Maswiolong to Mokwale café ○ Tarring of road from Magaseng section to Malaeneng ○ Tarring of road from Maswiolong section to Kgoloko High School ○ Tarring of road from Tsogang Marota Creche to Malaeneng Section |
| | 2. Vergelegen C | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ RDP houses (20) ○ Electricity post connections (35) ○ VIP toilets (606) |
| | 3.Mashishing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ RDP houses (15) ○ Electricity post connections (84) |
| 20 | 1.Tisane | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ RDP houses (70) ○ VIP toilets (600) |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ RDP houses (70) ○ Electricity post connections (25) capacity ○ Maintenance of internal roads ○ VIP toilets |
| | 7. Ntswelemotse | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Electricity post connections (250) capacity ○ Regravelling of street and maintenance ○ VIP toilets |

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| 21 | 1.Mamone- Matsoke | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ High mast lights ○ VIP toilets (93) ○ Electricity post connection (03) ○ RDP houses (24) ○ Skip bin ○ Stormwater 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) |
| | 2.Mamone –A 1 Bothas (Ga-Mohlala) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ VIP toilets (662) ○ RDP houses (30) ○ Waste collection ○ Water supply ○ Equipped Malekutu borehole ○ Fencing of Thapedi cemetery ○ Maintenance 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) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 |

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| | 4.Mamone –A3 (Ga-Manyaka) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ RDP houses (02) ○ Electricity post connections ○ Poor roads ○ VIP toilets (510) |
| 22 | 1.Malegale (Sebitje) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ RDP houses (45) ○ Electricity post connections ○ Water reticulation ○ VIP toilets (118) ○ EPWP work opportunities ○ Clinic (helath centre) |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Fencing of cemetery |
| | 3.Lekgwareng | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ RDP houses (105) ○ Clinic (health centre) ○ Bridge at Mmadirane ○ Access road to Mmadirane ○ 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 ○ Mast lights ○ Paypoint ○ Sports facility |
| | 5.Tjatane Extension | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 |

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| | 6.Madibaneng (Matolokwaneng) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 ○ Reservoir ○ Skip bins |
| | 7.Greater Madibaneng | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Access Road from Maila Segolo via Dinotji to Mathibeng be tarred ○ 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 |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Access road from Mathibeng to Matelokwaneng village ○ Access road from Mathibeng to Maseleseleng village ○ Access road from Mathibeng to Maila Segolo via Dinotji |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ VIP toilets (80) ○ Water pump and renew old reservoir 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Access road from Maila Segolo main road to Maseleseleng /Sebitlule villages be tarred ○ Access road from Sebitlule to Maila Segolo ○ Access road from Sebitlule 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 |

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| | 7.Madibong (Mokgwatsane Section) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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) |

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| | 3.Masehlaneng | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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) |

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| | 6.Porome | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 regavelled /tarred and bridge near the clinic ○ Electrification of 65 households at Marikana (Mohwelere) ○ Sports complex needed ○ Speed humps from Ntomp-i-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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 |

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| | 5.Ga Selepe | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Extension of reticulation ○ Construction of bridge to Kgari ○ Electrification of households ○ Fencing of graveyard ○ Clearing of dams ○ Sports centre ○ VIP toilets |
| | 8.Mahlakanaseleng | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 |

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| | 9.Magabaneng | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Community hall ○ Extension of pipes to Modipadi new stands and Maretlwaneng ○ New reservoir is needed to subside the current one ○ VIP toilets (400) |
| 26 | 1.Mathapisi | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 ○ Reservoir maintenance |
| | 3.Kgarethuthu | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 reservoir |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Fencing og cattle and goats dip |
| | 4.Soetveld | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 Pholoshó café ○ Tarring of Lebesane road to Letebele Secondary school ○ Water – extension of pipes |
| | 6 (Bothaspruit) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Water-extension of pipes ○ Bridge to ga Sethobolwana ○ Electricity – new extensions (85) ○ VIP toilets (1125) ○ RDP houses (13) ○ Fencing of Mhlotlane ○ Tarring of Bothaspruit road to Ga-Moloi |
| | 7 Makgopong /Porome | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tarring of road from Mohloding to Marutleng ○ Extension of water pipes ○ Reservoir 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Water reticulation ○ Blading of communal streets ○ RDP houses (02+07+03) ○ Electricity extension at Maripana ○ Fencing of Mapoteng cemetery |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 reservoir at Thabeng storage plant |
| | 5.Mabopane/Mandela/ Morareleng | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Electricity post connections (45) ○ VIP toilets ○ Low level bridge needed at Police station extension called Mmotong Mmapholo extension |
| | 7.Molebeledi | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Three small bridges at Tswetleng ○ Electrification of borehole |
| 28 | 1.Thabampshe | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 Mhlakole |
| | 4.Wonderboom | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Fencing of Mabodibeng wetland ○ Clinic ○ Water supply ○ Electricity post connection (25) ○ High Mast lights ○ Vodacom network ○ Tarring of road to gate one |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ RDP houses (30) ○ VIP toilets (38) |
| | 5.Maroge | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mast lights ○ Community hall ○ Vodacom network ○ Water reticulation ○ Electricity post connection (19) ○ RDP houses (10) ○ Skip bin ○ VIP toilets (03) |
| | 7.Mahlakole | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mast lights ○ Fencing of cemetery ○ Vodacom network ○ Water supply ○ Primary school ○ RDP houses (16) ○ Electricity post connections (14) ○ VIP toilets (18) |
| | 9.Mashoto | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ RDP houses (03) |
| 29 | 1.Malope | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tarring of road from Malope to Phokoane ○ Fencing of graveyard ○ Water shortage ○ Clinic |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Shortage of water ○ Clinic ○ Regravelling of road ○ Electricity post connections (10) ○ Mast light |
| | 6.Pitjaneng | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ RDP houses (05) ○ Shortage of water ○ Fencing of graveyard ○ Electricity post connections (04) ○ Incomplete RDP houses ○ VIP toilets (04) ○ Mast light |
| | 7.Machasdorp | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Shortage of water ○ Electricity post connection (16) ○ RDP houses (09) ○ Mast lights (02) ○ Skip bin needed |
| | 8.Mphane | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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) |

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| | 9.Makgwabe | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mast lights ○ Paving of roads ○ Pay point ○ Fencing of cemetery ○ RDP houses (10) |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Electricity post connections (02) ○ VIP toilets (01) |
| | 3.Legotong | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tarring of road from Motseleope to Mogaladi New stands ○ RDP houses (04) ○ Mast lights ○ Pay points ○ Network (cell phone) ○ Fencing of cemetery |
| | 5.Masanteng | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Incomplete RDP houses (02) |
| 31 | 1.Kome | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Small bridge from Mapurunyane (Lebesane bridge)between Motoaneng and Masakeng |
| | 5.Mangwanyane | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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) |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Water reticulation at Semahlakole and Sehuswane ○ Electricity post connection (20) |
| | 11.Kutopo | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 |

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| 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% |

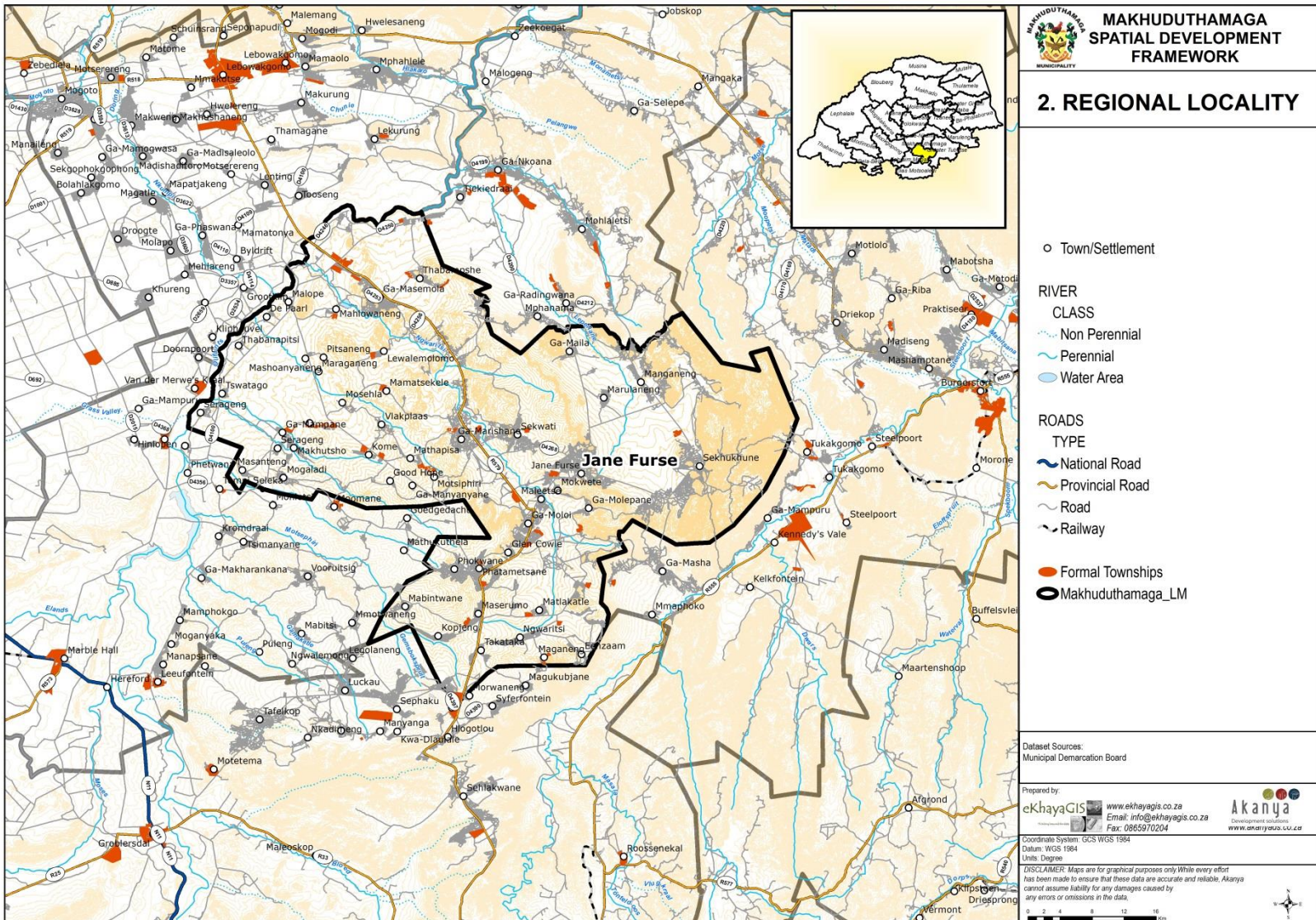
| | | | |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 80+ | Male | 1 533 | 1% |
| | Female | 4 977 | 3,55% |
| OVERALL | Male | 53 691 | 38.32% |
| | Female | 86 413 | 61.68% |
| | TOTAL | 140 104 | 100% |

Source: IEC 2024

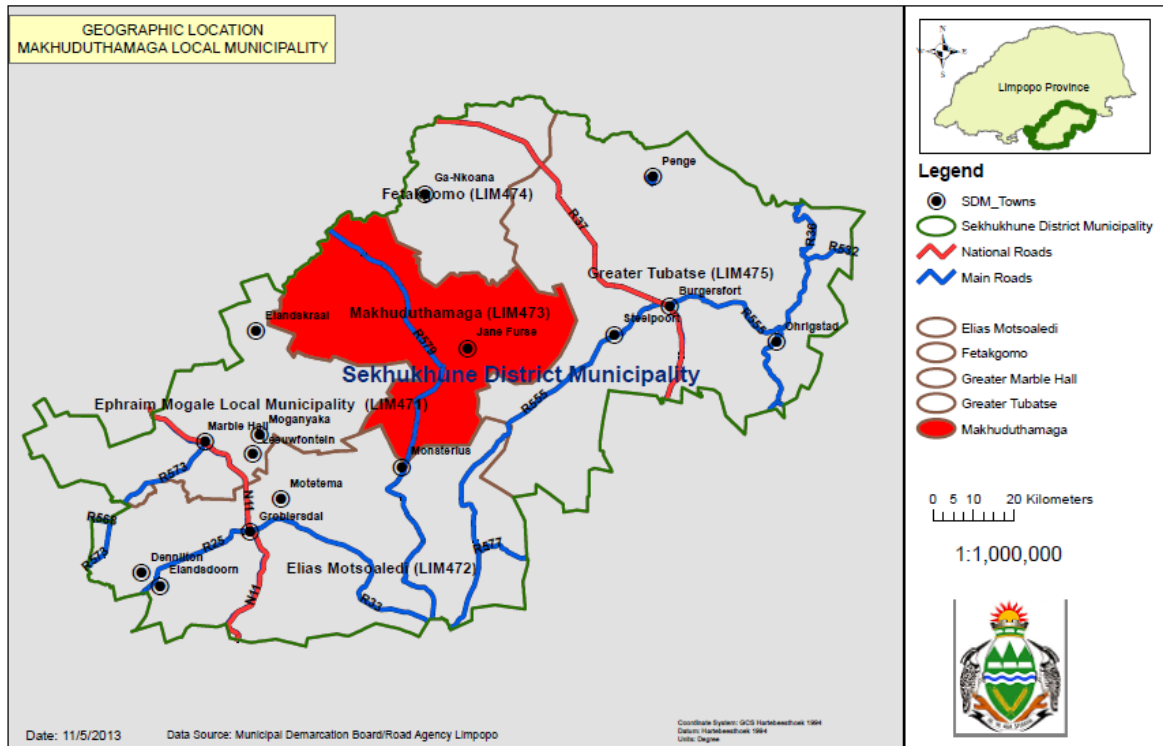
History behind the name

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 | 10377 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2 | 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 | 10694 | 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 | 10385 | 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 | 10614 | 134399 | 2416 | 4533 | 750 | 1372 | 1167 | 1218 | 199 | 201 | 7096 | 6850 | 26634 |

6. Remembering / Concentration

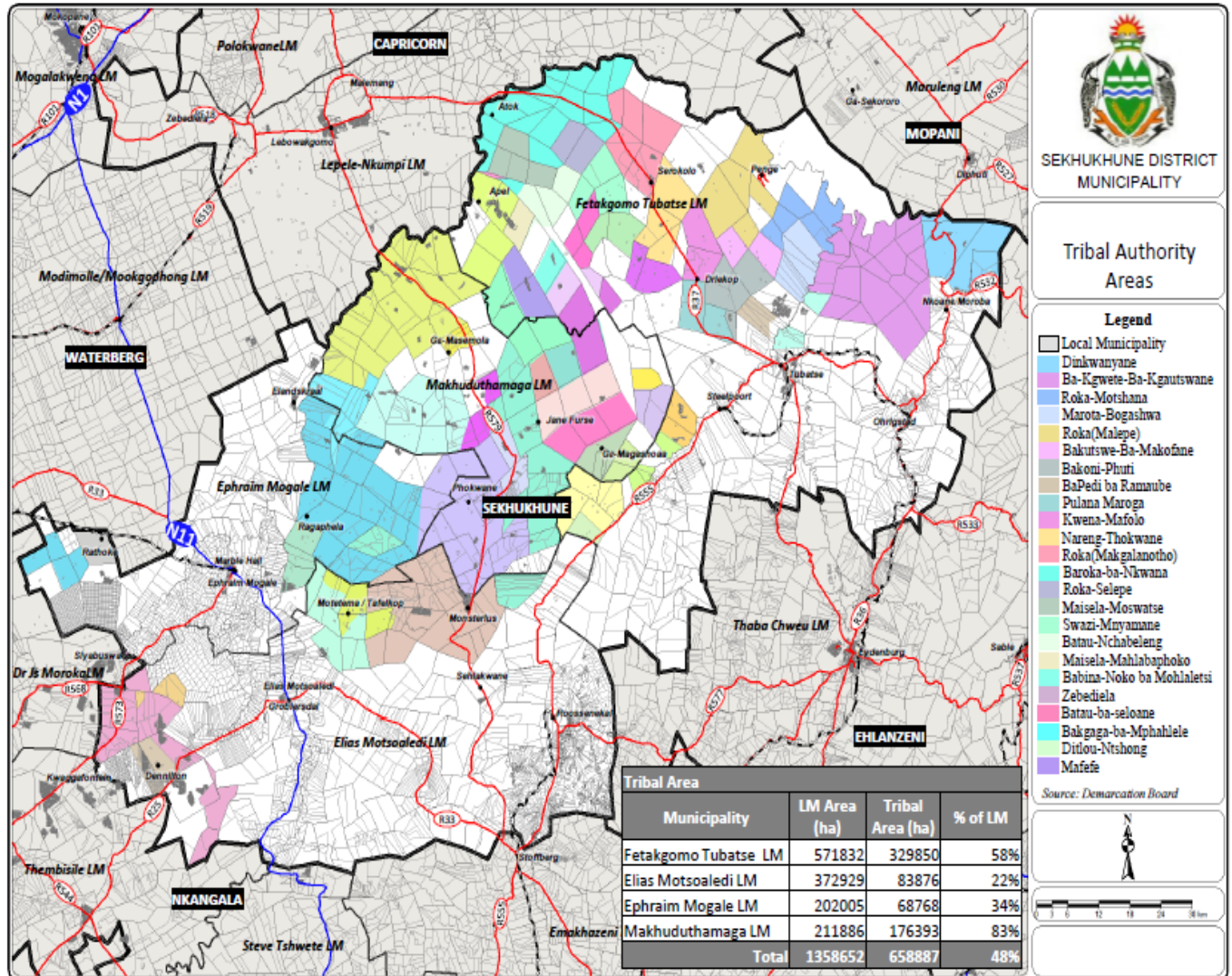
| Age Group | No difficulty | | Some difficulty | | A lot of difficulty | | Cannot do at all | | Do not know | | Cannot yet be determined | | Grand Total |
|-----------|---------------|-------|-----------------|------|---------------------|------|------------------|------|-------------|-----|--------------------------|------|-------------|
| | 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 hectares 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

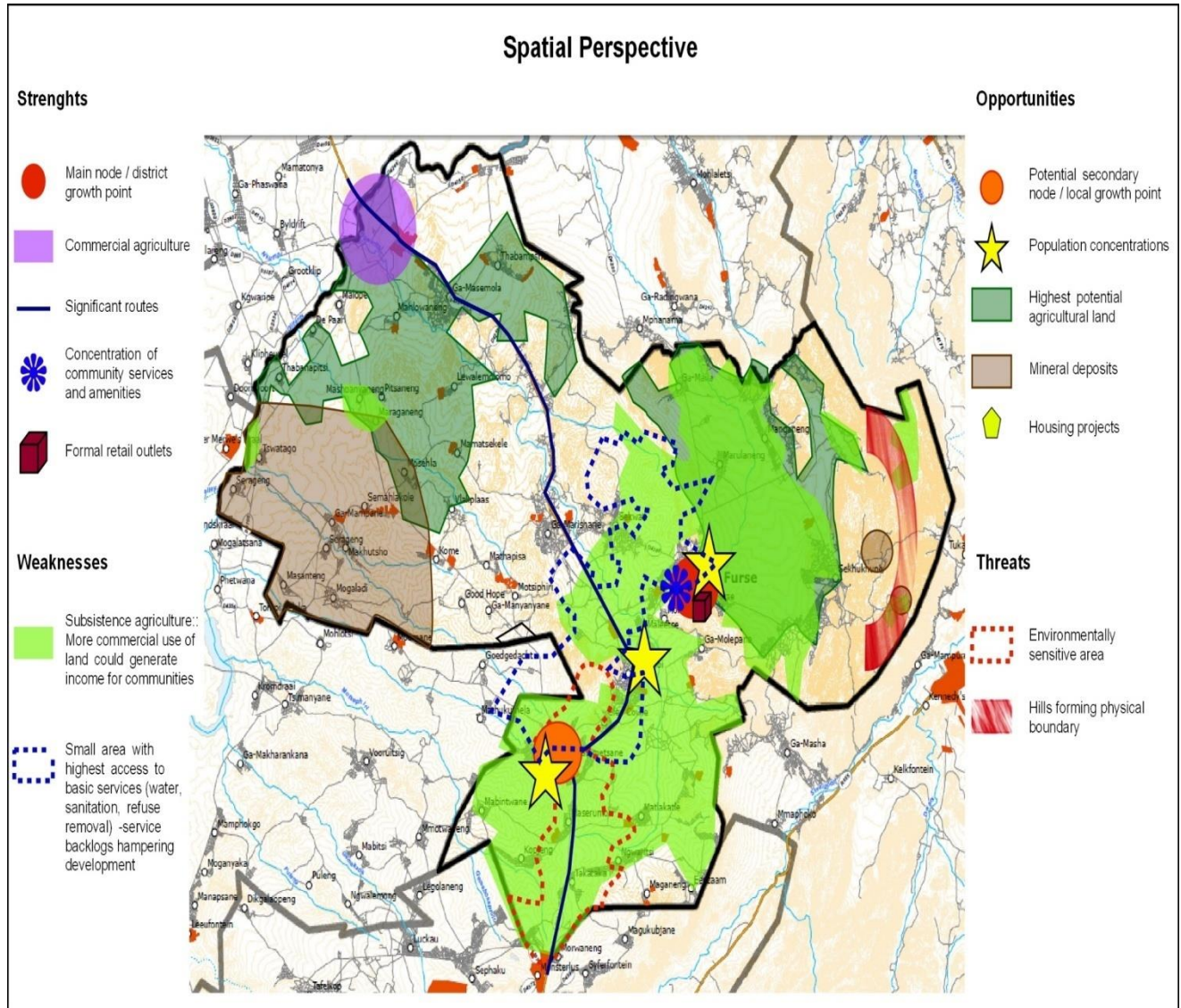
Land use within Makhuduthamaga is characterized by a mixed use of subsistence farming and residential uses. The land issue is potentially a source of tension in the area. There is a latent tension between the traditional (tribal council) and modern (legalized) land use management systems. There is also 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



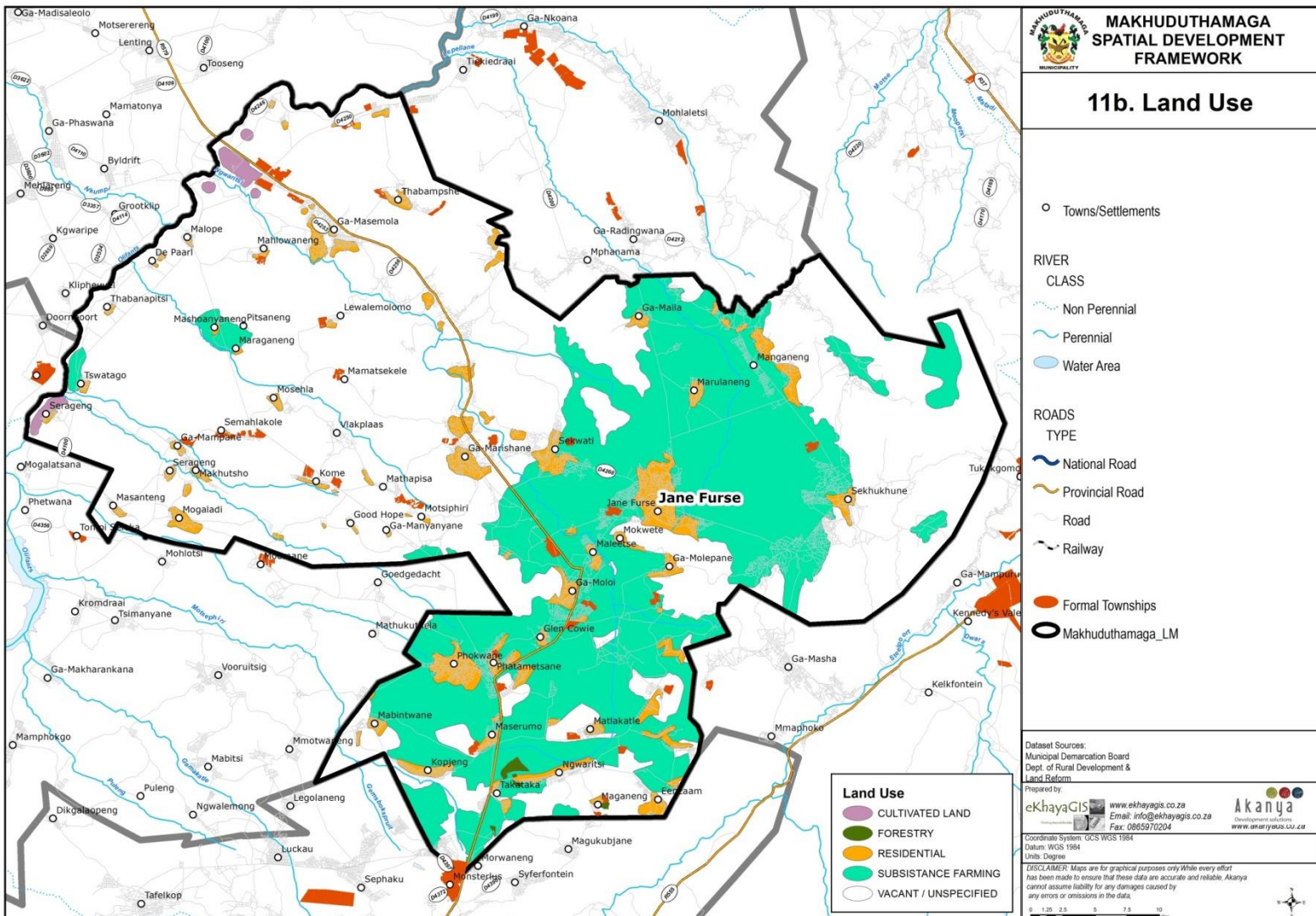
3.2.2 Macro land use and Municipal Planning

| 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 | <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p> |

| | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| | | | <p>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.</p> |
| <p>Second order settlements and housing infill and consolidation area</p> | <p>Ga-Mashegwana, Ga-Mogashoa, Manganeng, Schoonord, Tsatane</p> | <p>These areas are clustered around the D4226 and D4241 routes. It is served by Magnet heights and Schoonoord services nodes</p> | <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p> <p>Social and community facilities: Existing facilities ought to be maintained. Existing school sites can also be used to cluster</p> |

| | | | |
|-------------------------|---|---|---|
| | | | 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 | <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p> |

Source: MLM Reviewed SDF 2021

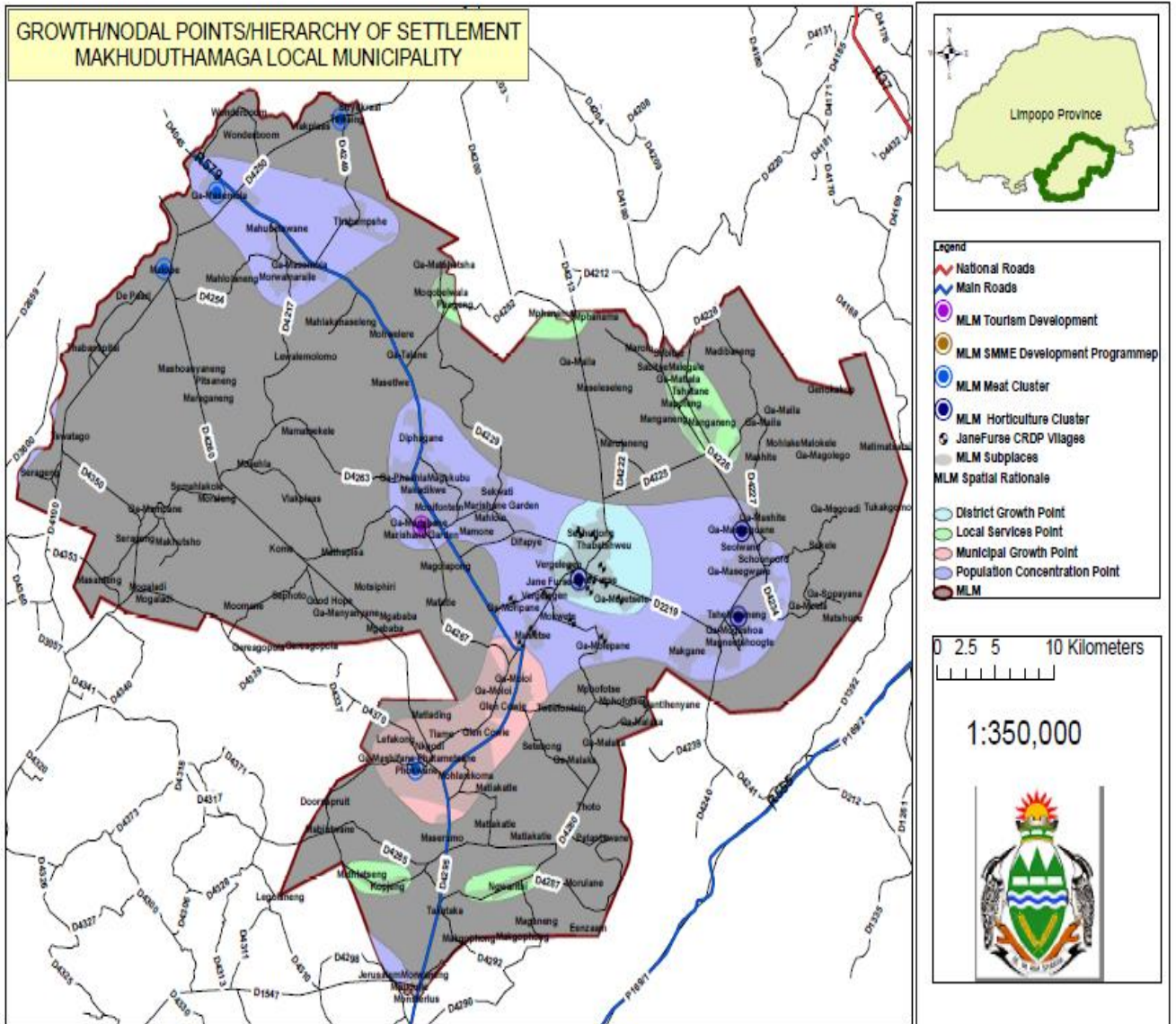
The table below identifies the nodal points and hierarchy of settlements

Nodal Points and Hierarchy of Settlements

| Classification | Function |
|---|--|
| Jane Furse Primary growth point | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Vierfontein / Takataka ○ Moratiwa ○ Tshehlwaneng / Magnet Heights ○ Phokoane ○ Schoonoord | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is an opportunity to develop a future nodal points that can serve the proposed development focus area |

Source: MLM Reviewed SDF 2021

MLM Map showing Growth / Nodal points / Hierarchy of Settlement



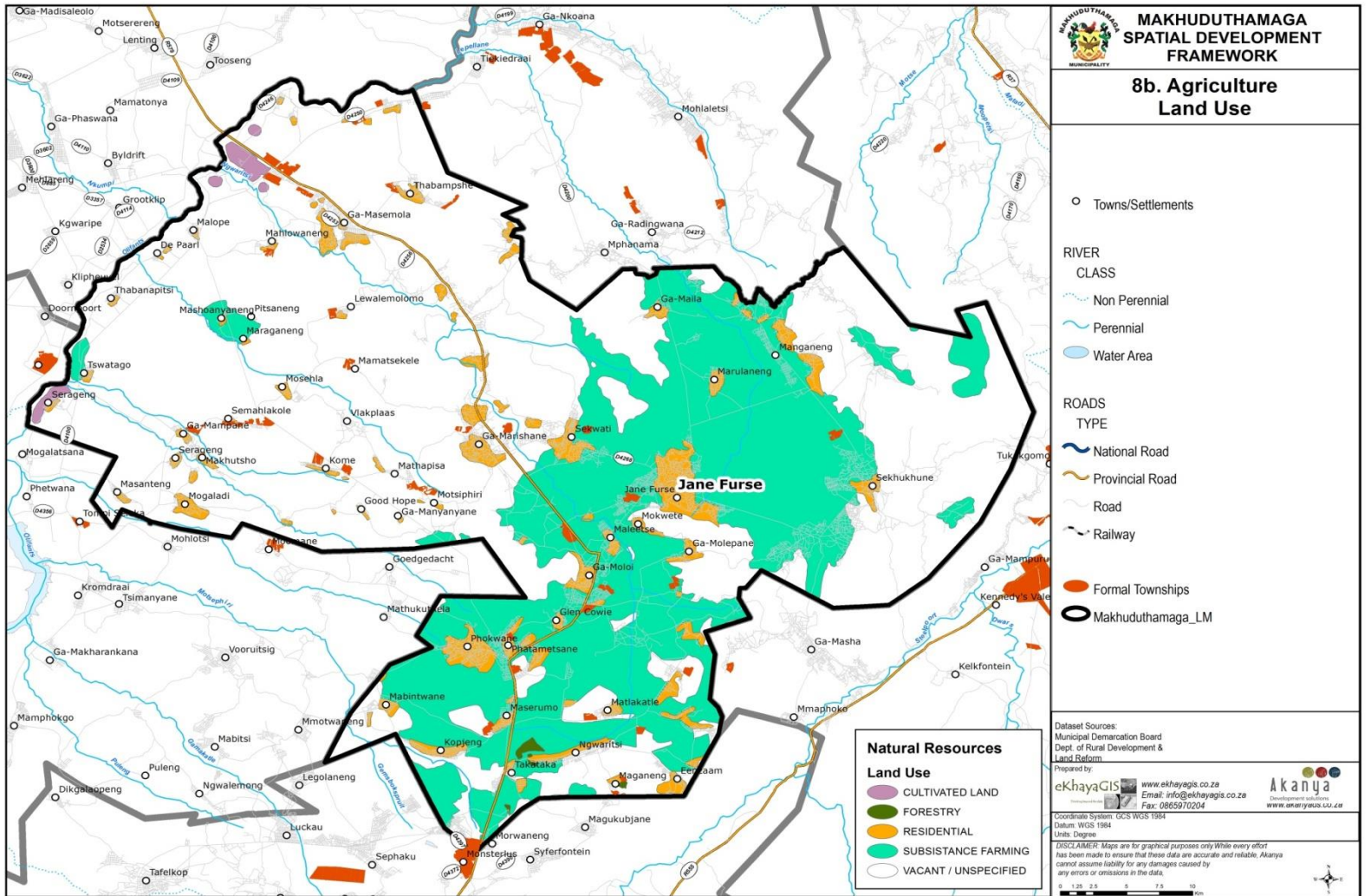
Land Capability in Makhuduthamaga

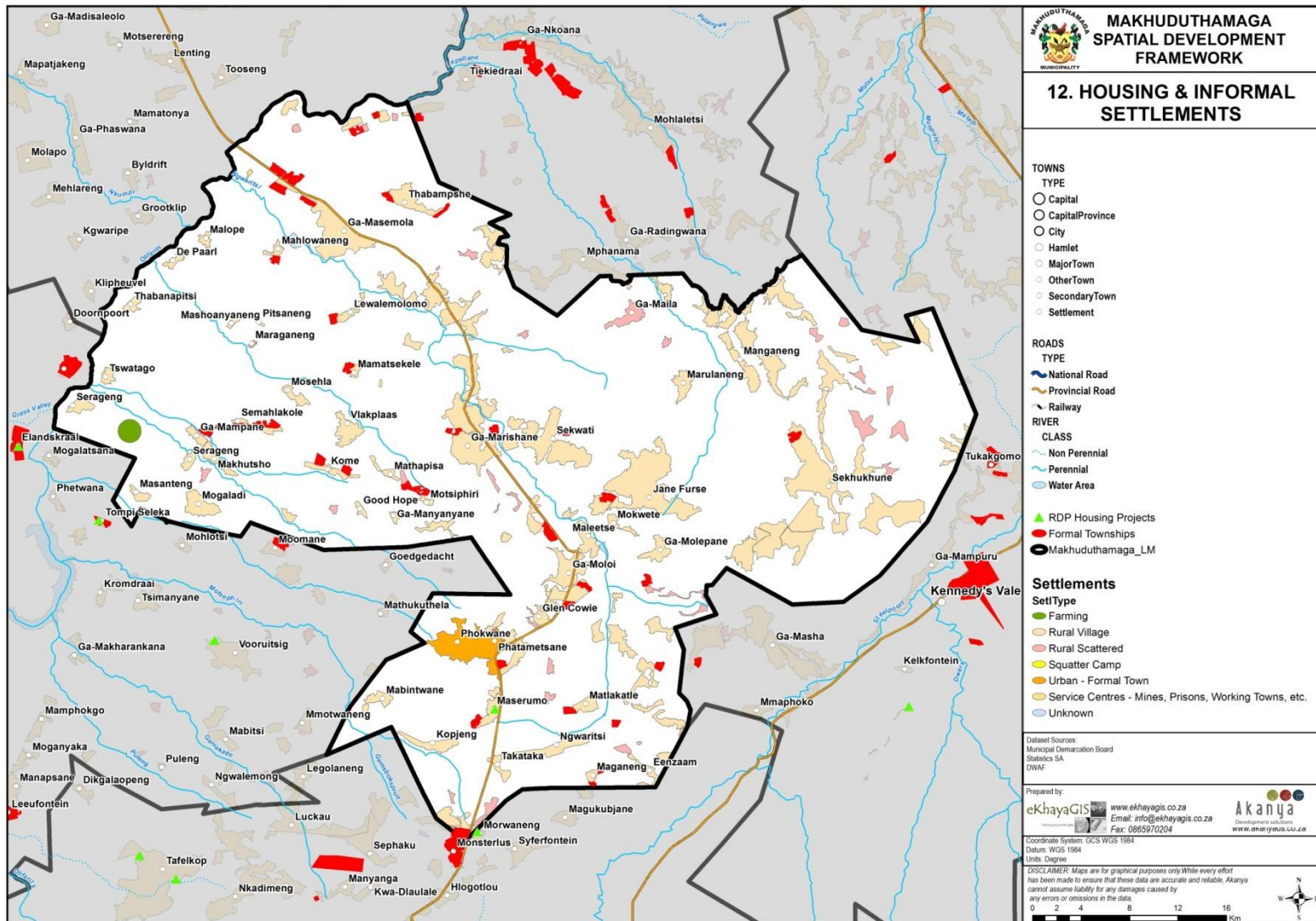
Land Capability in Makhuduthamaga is divided into three parts which are shown below

| 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

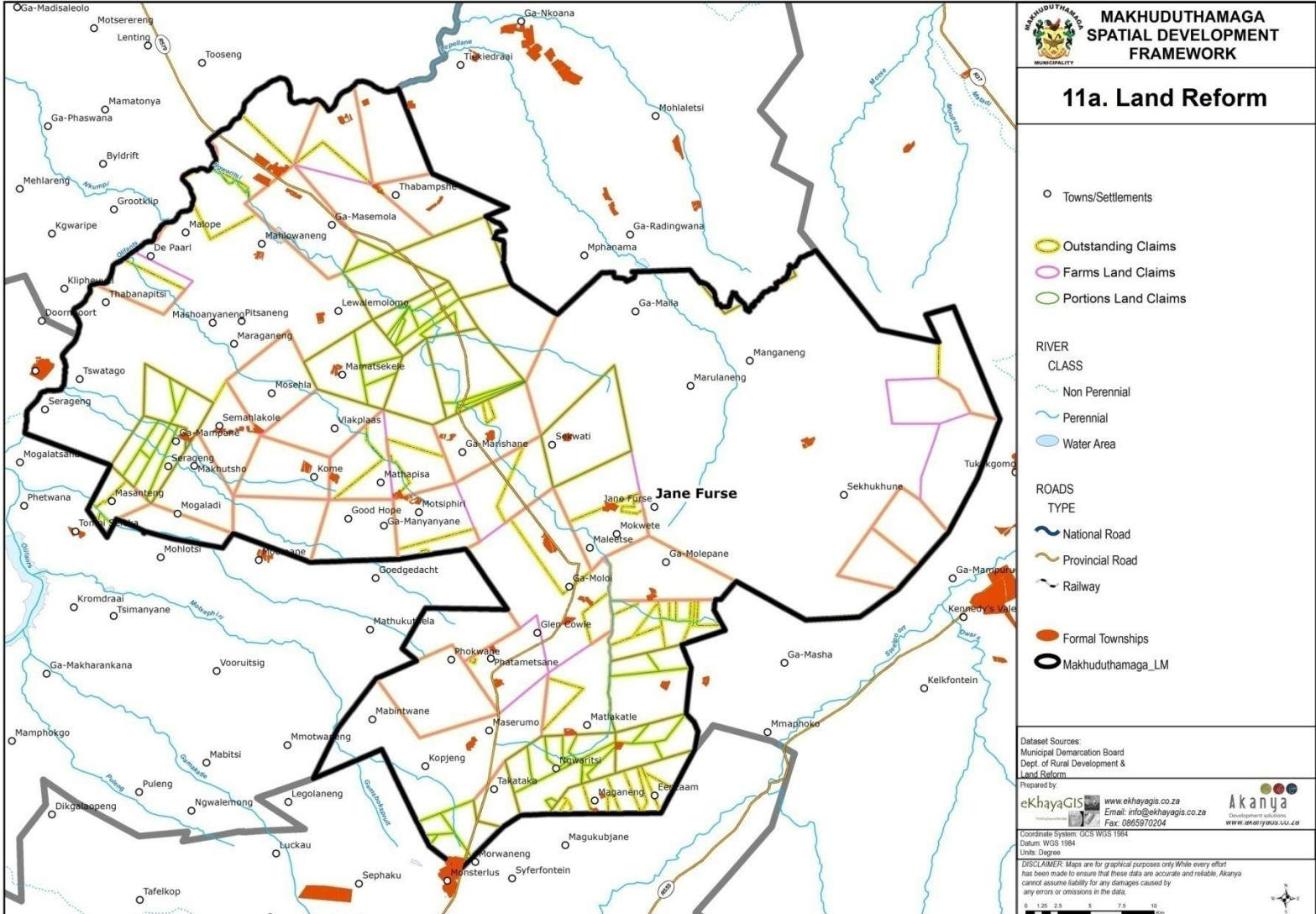
A total of 622 565 ha of land is subject to land claims in Sekhukhune. i.e. (1897 claims lodged)

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



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

Dataset Sources:
 Municipal Demarcation Board
 Dept. of Rural Development & Land Reform

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Coordinate System: GCS WGS 1984
 Datum: WGS 1984
 Units: Degree

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.

0 1.25 2.5 5 7.5 10 Km

| 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.

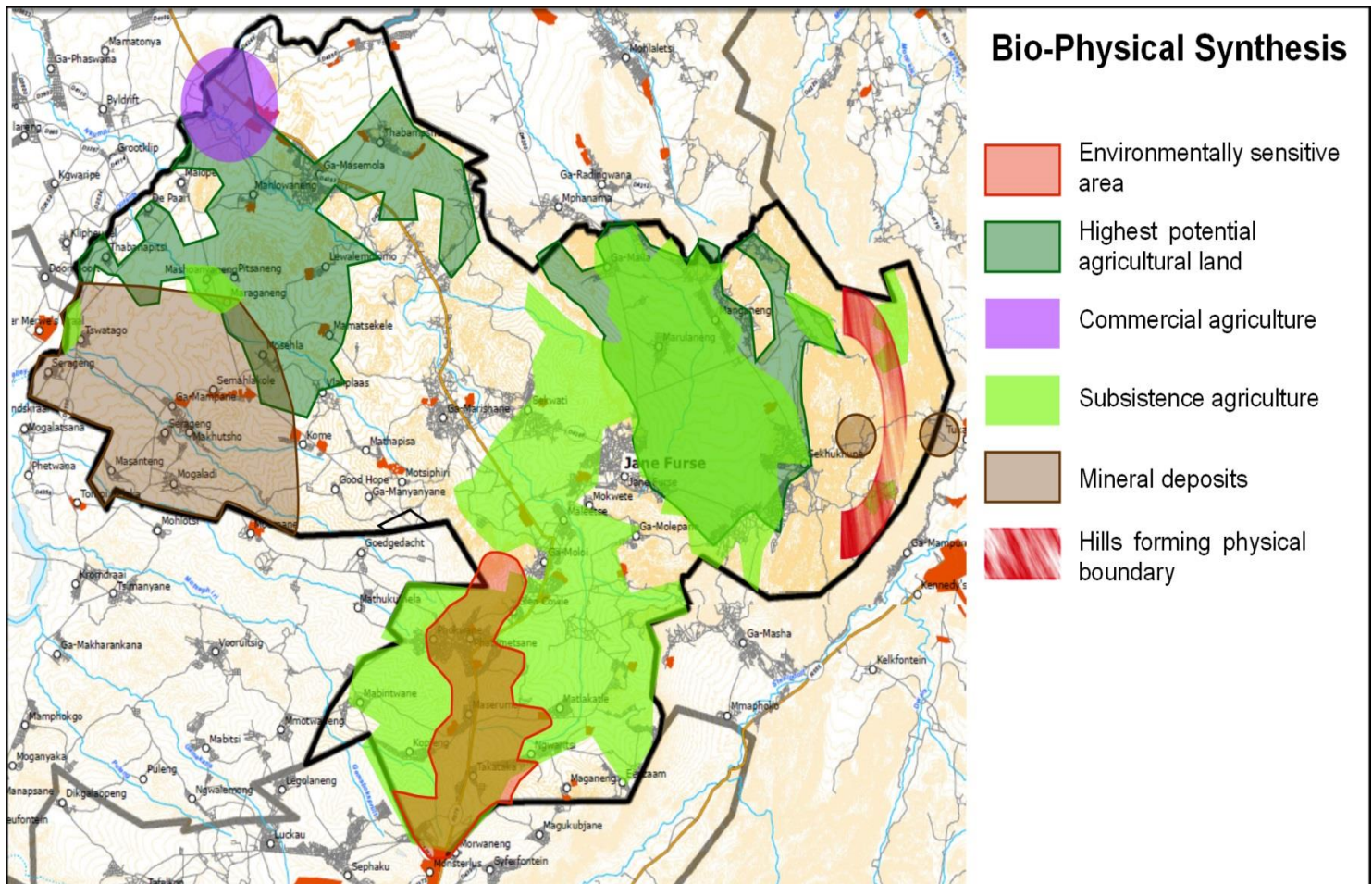
Informal settlements within MLM

| 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.

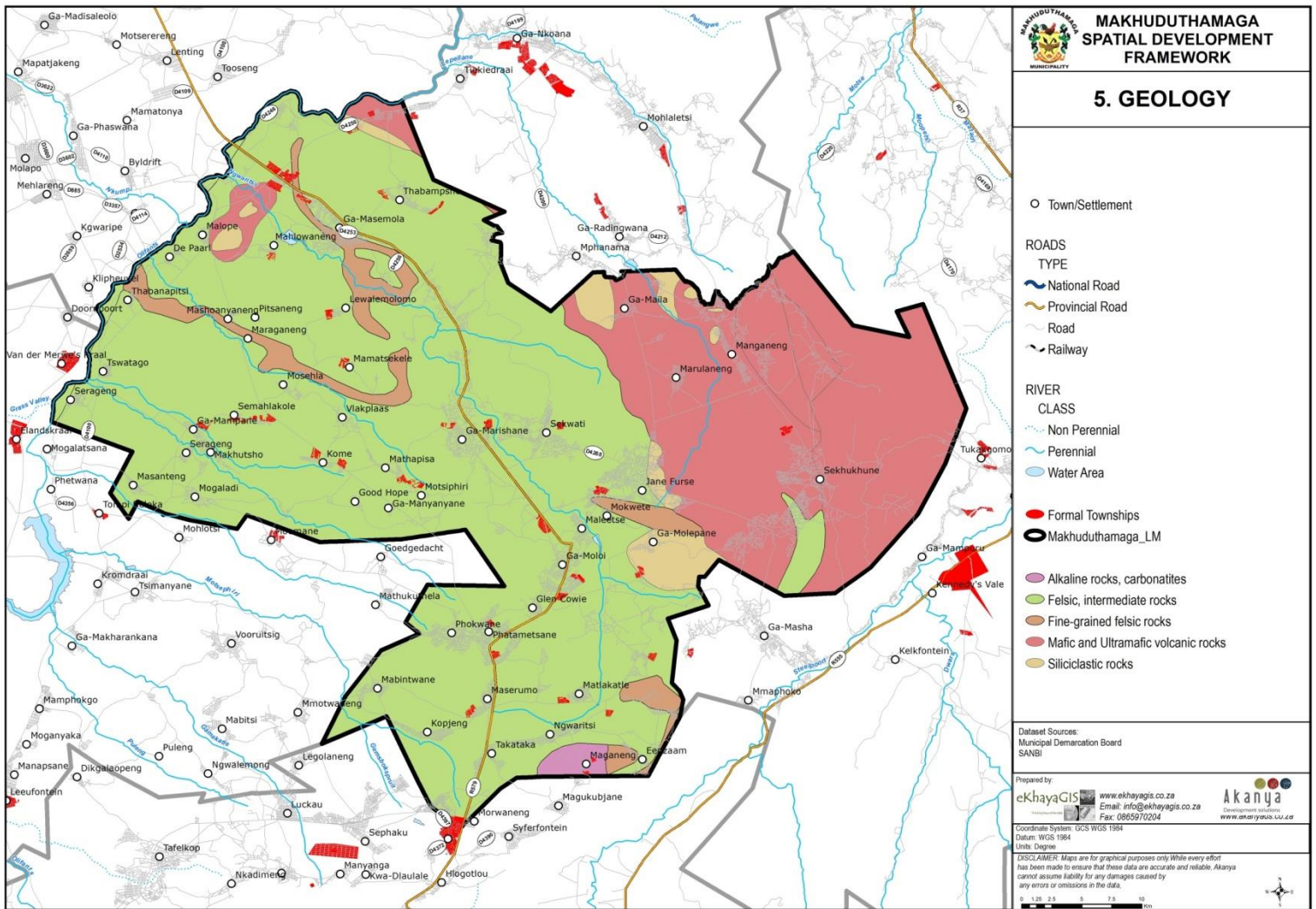
South Africa is a country of extraordinary natural beauty, outdoor lifestyle and activities, warm weather and diversity in terms of culture and is known as an affordable destination. The broad range of tourism activities, including ecotourism, cultural sporting activities, historical and geological attractions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

Climate Change implications

| No | Sector | Implications |
|----|------------------------------|--|
| 1 | Human Health | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water borne and communicable diseases (especially bilharzia) • Vector and Rodent-Borne Diseases • Increased air pollution |
| 2 | Agriculture | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of Grasslands |
| 5 | Human Settlements | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

**7. SENSITIVE &
PROTECTED AREAS**

TOWNS
TYPE

- Capital
- Capital Province
- City
- Hamlet
- Major Town
- Other Town
- Secondary Town
- 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

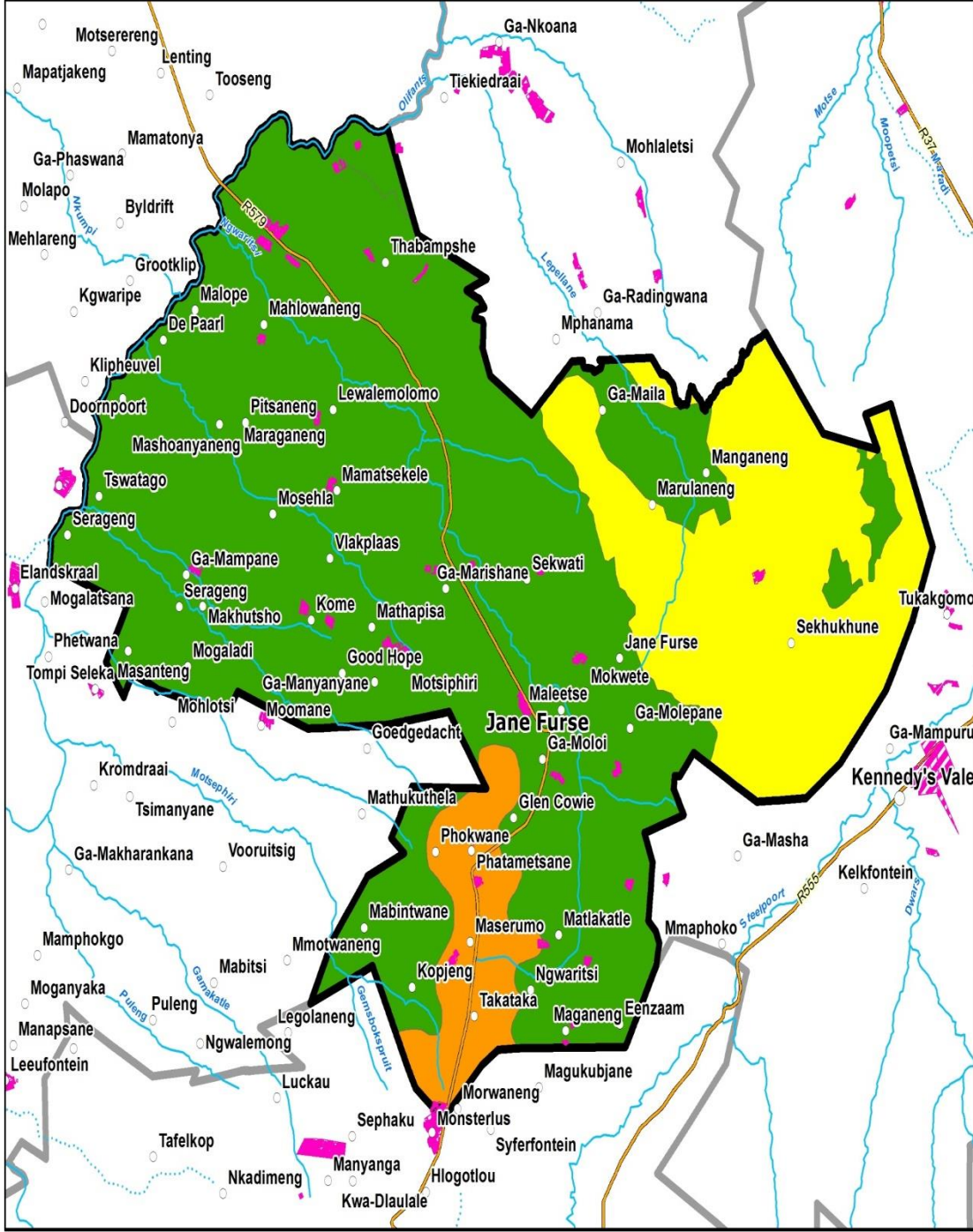
Dataset Sources:
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Units: Degree

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0 2 4 8 12 16 Km



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 has also adopted the Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP) in the 2019/20 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 Environmental Division 2022

Environmental management challenge

| Challenges | Interventions |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air pollution resulting from the use of fire wood for energy purpose, burning of refuses and dust from gravel roads are environmental problems. |
| Fires | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uncontrolled fires are element of concern as far as the environment is concerned. |
| Water pollution | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water pollution is the result of the calmativie impact of the insufficient solid waste removal, lack of sanitation infrastructure, sewerage effluent etc. |
| Conservation | |
| Erosion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some plants like aloes, dagga and 'lewang" and others are overharvested by people from other areas for medicinal purposes. |
| Over utilization /overgrazing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The tourism potential of the Makhuduthamaga Municipality relates directly to the cultural heritage assets. |
| Waste | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 financial 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 (MI/d) | Annual Abstraction (MI/d) | Available Groundwater (MI/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 |
| 05 | Mohlarekoma | | Rotation takes Six weeks to cover all the areas. | Northern Water to improve the supply in the affected communities. |
| 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 a 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 a 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

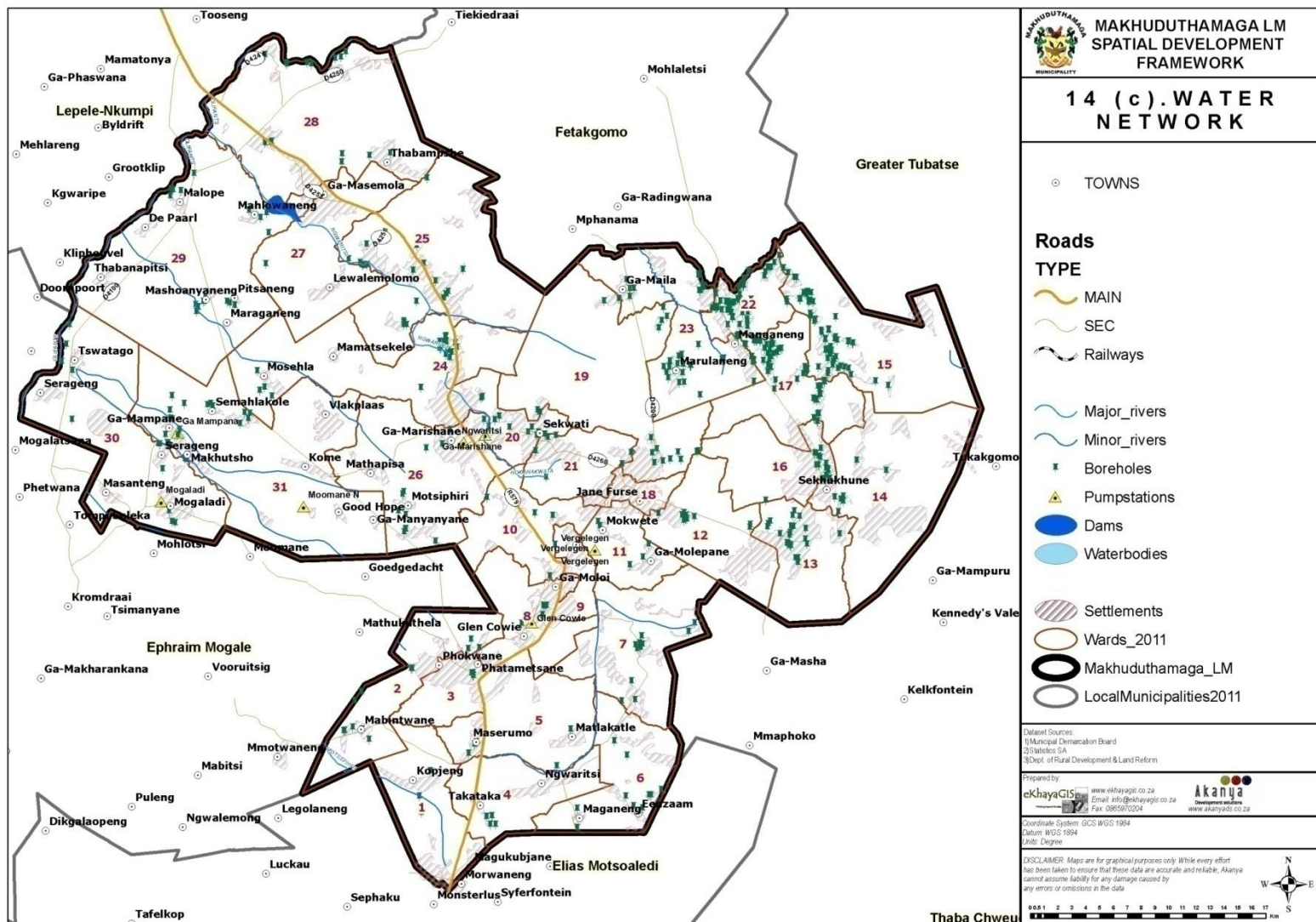
3.3.1.3. MLM Households access to pipe water and backlog

| 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 |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Implementation of water conservation and water demand, continuous ground water management ○ Improvement of customer services for effective communication ○ Continuous engagement with DWS to approve the water use license ○ Engagement with Eskom to prioritise the energising of projects with the planned period of construction |

| | |
|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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) |

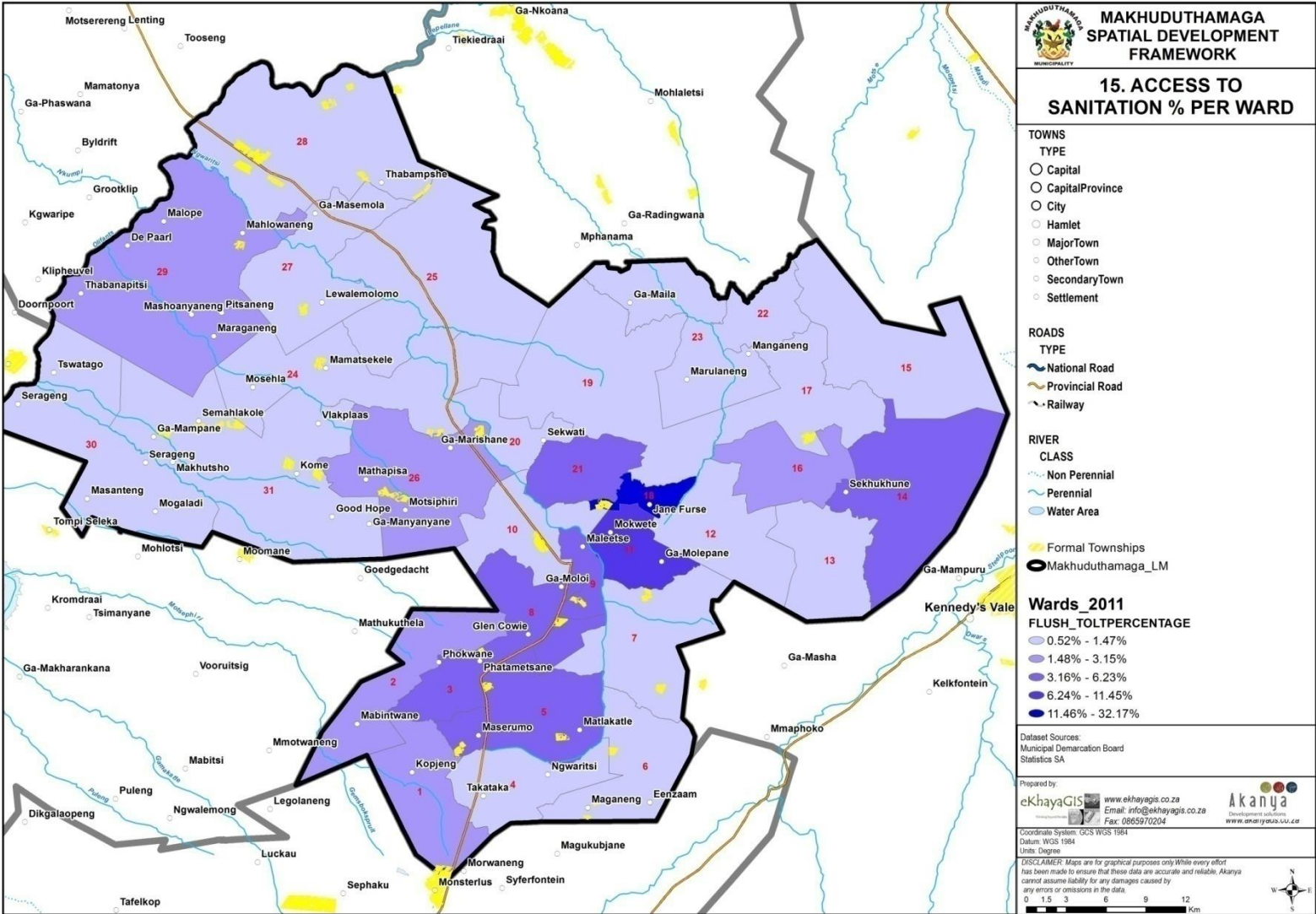
| | | |
|--|------------------------|--------------------|
| | Mangwanyane | VIP toilets (21) |
| | Vlakplaas | VIP toilets (16) |
| | Eenkantaan | VIP toilets needed |
| | Motseleope | VIP toilets (140) |
| | Makhutso | VIP toilets (140) |
| | Semahlakole /Sehuswane | VIP toilets (20) |
| | Kutupo | 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 |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Financial constraints to address the sanitation backlog ○ Poor sanitation and lack of hygienic practices and storage facilities enable transmission of water-borne germs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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) |

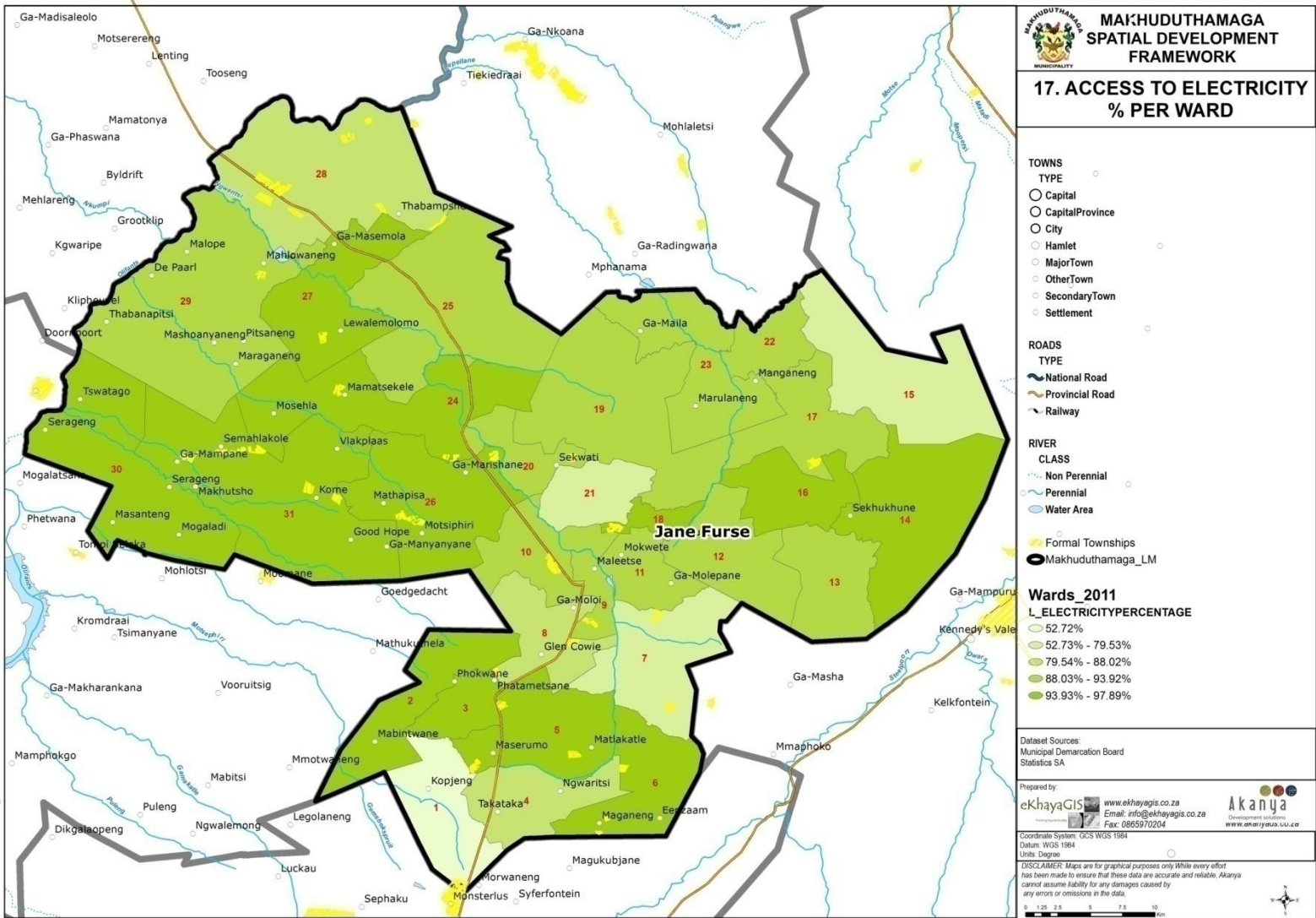
| | | |
|----|--------------------------------|---|
| | Madibaneng (Matolokwaneng) | Electricity post connections (375) and mast light |
| | Greater Madibaneng | Electricity post connections (100) and mast light |
| 23 | Maila Segolo | Mast lights at taxi rank and electricity post connections (500) |
| | 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 electriciry post connections(02) |
| | Vlakplaats | Mast lights and electriciry post connections (01) |
| | Mashoto | Electriciry post connections (14) |
| 29 | Malope | Electriciry post connections and mast lights (03) |
| | Molelema | Mast lights (03) |
| | Mahlolwaneng | Electriciry post connections (05) and mast lights (03) |
| | Mashoanyaneng | Mast lights (02) |
| | Maraganeng | Electriciry post connections (10) and mast light (01) |
| | Pitjaneng | Electriciry post connections (04)and mast light (01) |
| | Machasdorp | Electriciry post connections (16)and mast lights (02) |
| | Mphane | Electriciry post connections (78)and mast lights (02) |
| | Makgwabe | Electriciry post connections (41)and mast lights (02) |
| | Moji /Sekale/Apel cross | Electriciry post connections (42) and mast lights (02) |
| 30 | Krokodile | Mast lights |
| | Setlaboswane | Mast light and electriciry 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

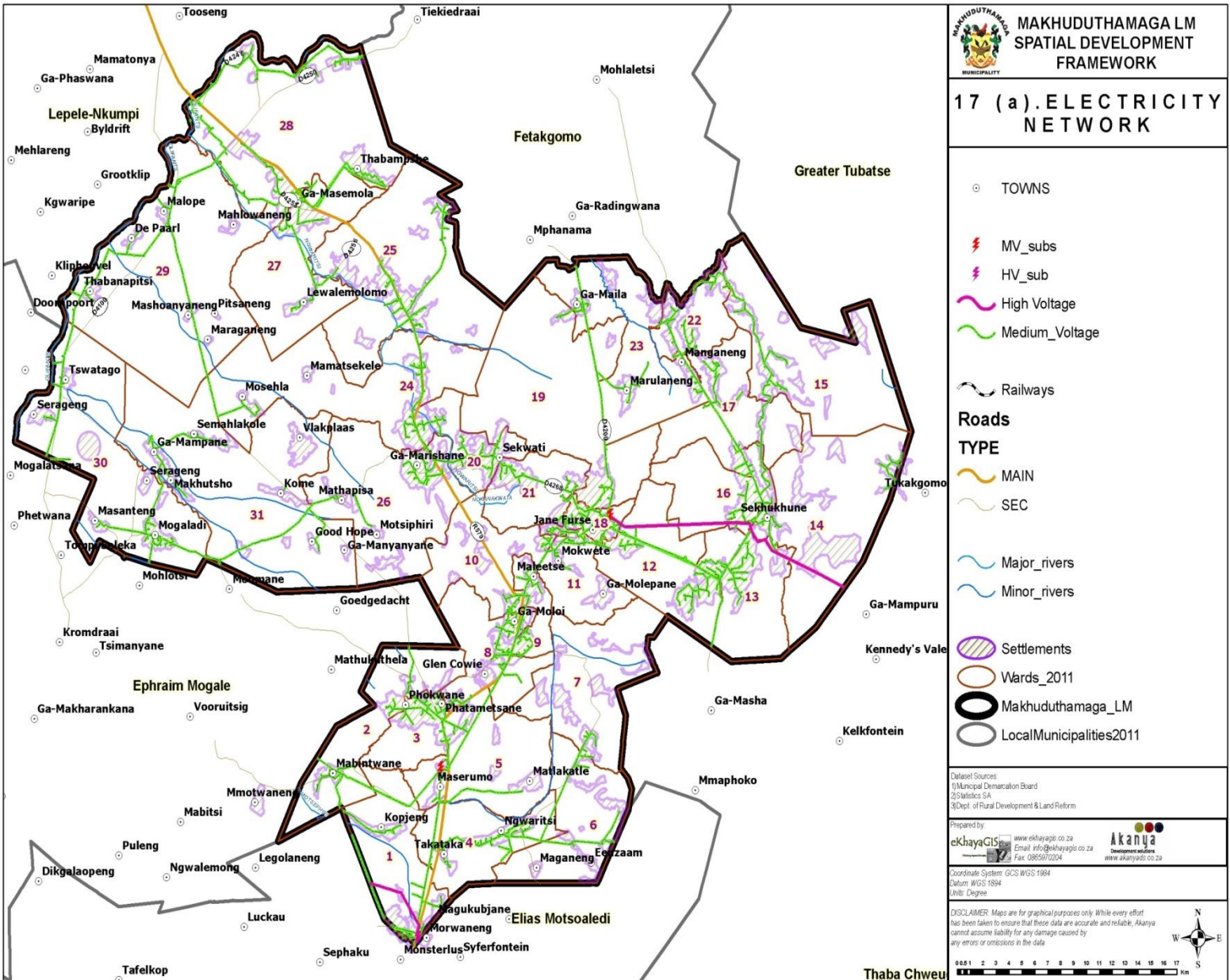
| Name | Statistics | Percentage |
|------------------------|------------|------------|
| Electricity from mains | 75 533 | 96.2% |
| Gas | 288 | 0.4% |
| Paraffin | 207 | 0.3% |
| Candles | 2 123 | 2.7% |
| Solar | 206 | 0.3% |
| Other | 49 | 0.1% |
| None | 92 | 0.1% |

Source: Census 2022

Makhuduthamaga electricity backlog

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

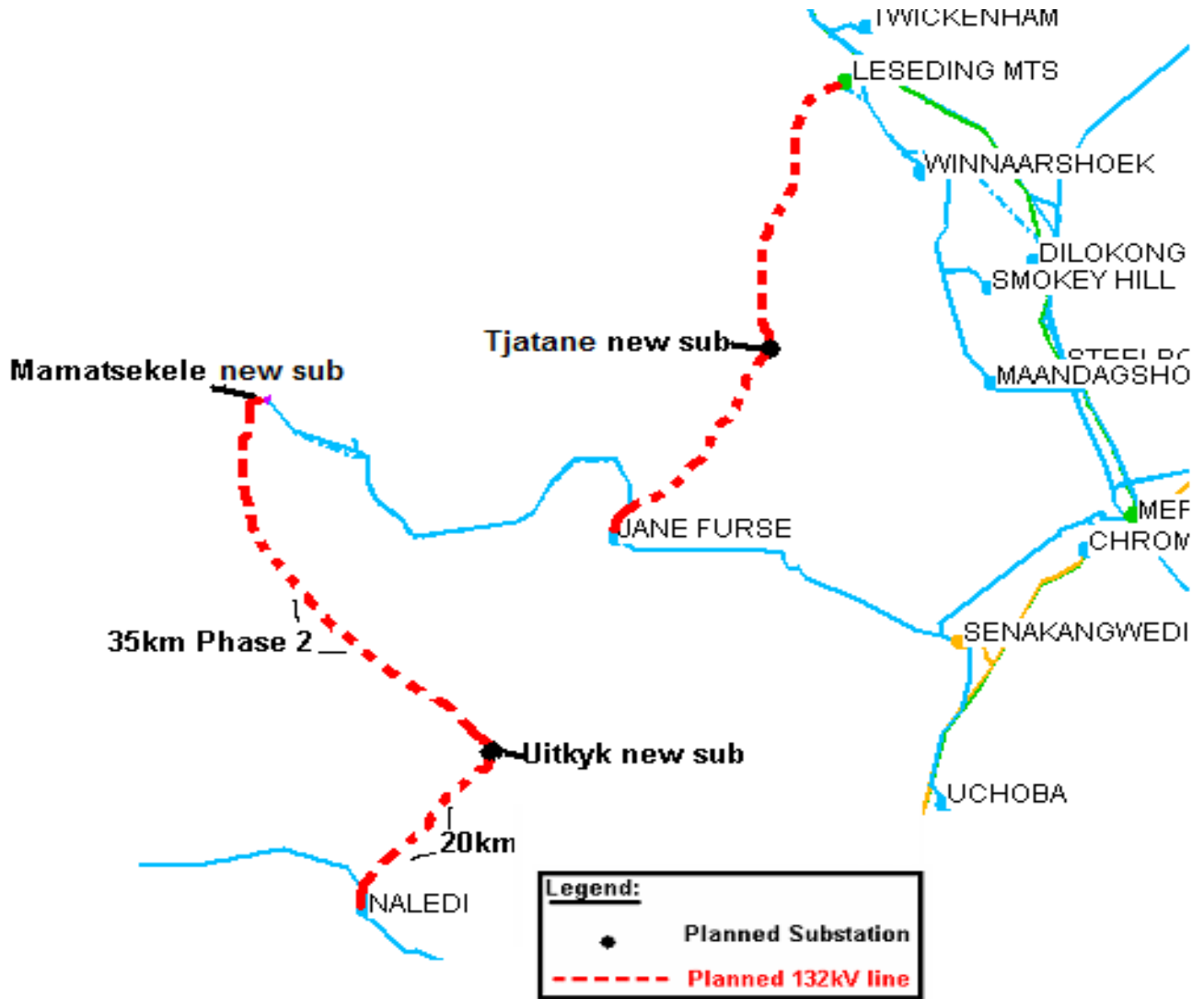
Source: Census 2022



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 Moloji 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 |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Electricity capacity challenge ○ New extensions of residential sites for post connections ○ Budgetary constraints ○ Illegal connections to households | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 24 km of 22KV line from Mamatshekele to Moloji 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. There 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-Diogo | 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 needed |
| | 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 with the Municipal Jurisdiction

| Ward no | Place/village | No of skips |
|---------|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| 01 | Moratiwa Shopping complex | 01 |
| | Moratiwa Extension complex | 01 |
| | Kutupu/Mabintane road | 01 |
| 02 | Phokoane taxi rank | 01 |
| | Phokoane library | 01 |
| | Nebo SAPS | |
| 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 Moloji | 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

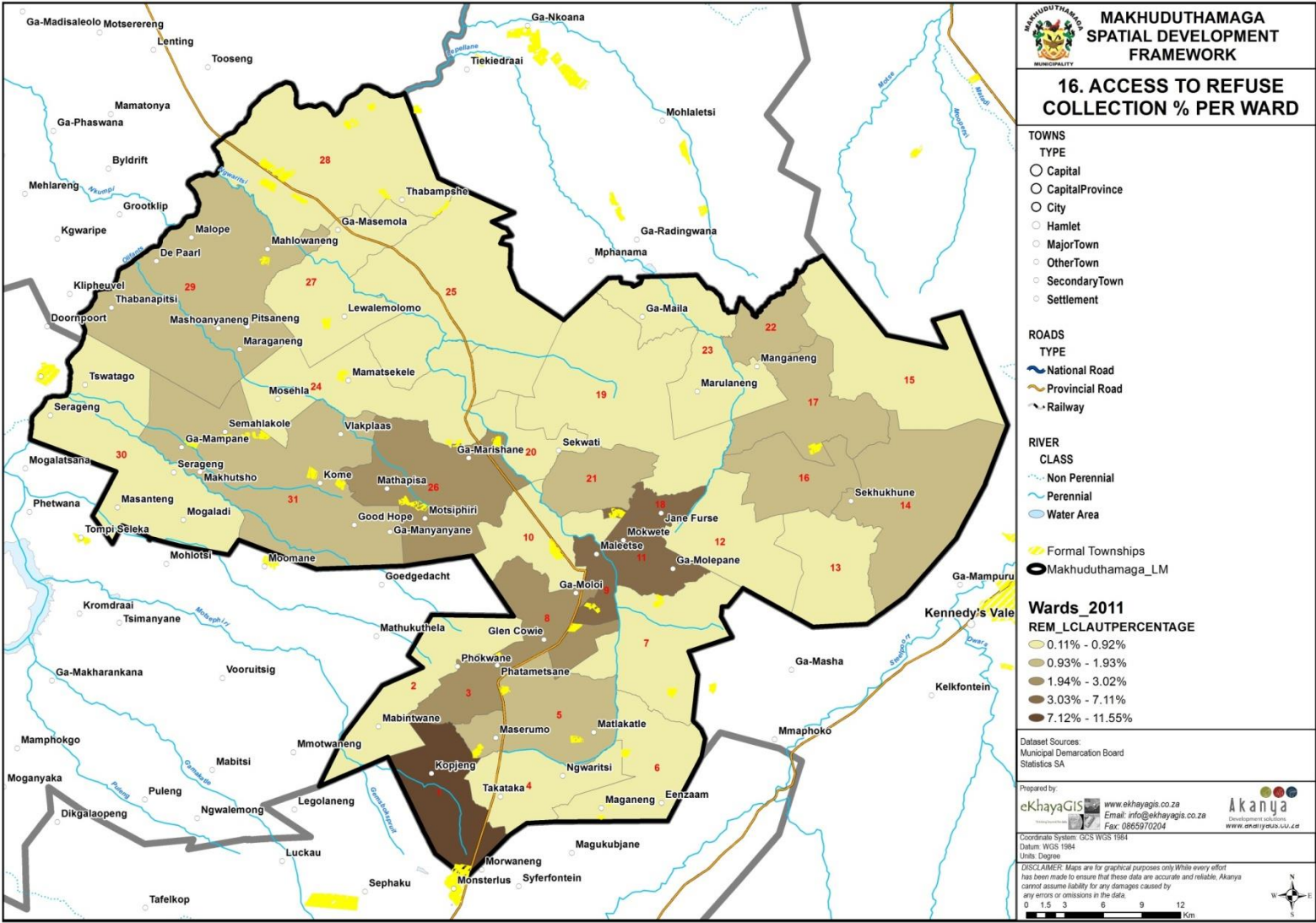
| Type | Statistics | Percentage |
|--|------------|------------|
| Removed by local authority atleast once a week | 12 858 | 16.4% |
| Removed by local authority less often | 308 | 0.4% |
| Communal refuse dump | 1 693 | 2.2% |
| Communal container/central collection point | 1 492 | 1.9% |
| Own refuse 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 Furse 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



| 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 | S24° 42'42.70" E29° 53'2.71" | The site is well fenced with lockable gate There are security personnel on site | 08h00-16h00 Monday - Friday | Security is available 24hrs Monday to Sunday | TLB | Stockpiled | No compaction | Management of the site is outsourced to Leolo Waste Management |

Table: State of Recycling sites within Makhuduthamaga Municipal Area

| NAME OF FACILITY | RECYCLABLES HANDLED(tons/month) | FINDINGS | ACTION REQUIRED |
|---|---------------------------------|---|---|
| 1. Leolo(Office Suppliers & Services cc. | 318 of cardboard | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not licensed but has registered as a business entity Operate within Jane Furse landfill site No storage facilities Not reporting to the Department | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need to provide storage area Need to report quantities monthly to the Department |
| | 169 of glass bottle | | |
| 2. Mmashadi Recycling trading as Jane Furse Recycling | 1.2 of cans | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not licensed but has registered as a business entity Operate within Jane Furse landfill site Storage area available Operational equipment available although not in use due to non-availability of electricity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of electricity Need to report quantities monthly to the Department |
| | 8.9 of cardboard | | |

| | | | |
|--|--------------|---|--|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not reporting to the Department | |
| 3. Molapowanotong Recycling | Not recorded | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not licensed but has registered as a business entity with CIPC • Operates from rented site • No infrastructure • Not reporting to the Department | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to provide storage area • Need to report quantities monthly to the Department • Acquisition of own site |
| 4. Phaahla Support Development Services former Letsema la Mmakadikwe | Not recorded | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No waste management license • No operational plan nor designated storage area • Not reporting to the Department | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to provide storage area • Need to report quantities monthly to the Department |
| 5. Thabampshe Youth Development Resource and Information Centre | Not sold | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not licensed but has registered as a business entity with CIPC • Not fenced • No infrastructure • Not reporting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to provide storage area • Fencing of the site • Need to report quantities monthly to the Department |
| 6. Marula Environmental Club | Not sold | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not registered as a business entity • Operate from a rented site • No infrastructure • Not reporting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to provide storage area • Fencing of the site • Need to report quantities monthly to the Department |

Source: LEDET, Waste Management 2016

Refuse Removal / Waste Management Challenges and interventions

| CHALLENGES | INTERVENTIONS |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 Hoepkerkrantz |
| 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, Mantheyane, 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 | 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 |

| | | | | |
|--|----------------|-------------|------------------------------|---|
| | | | concrete - Bad | 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. |

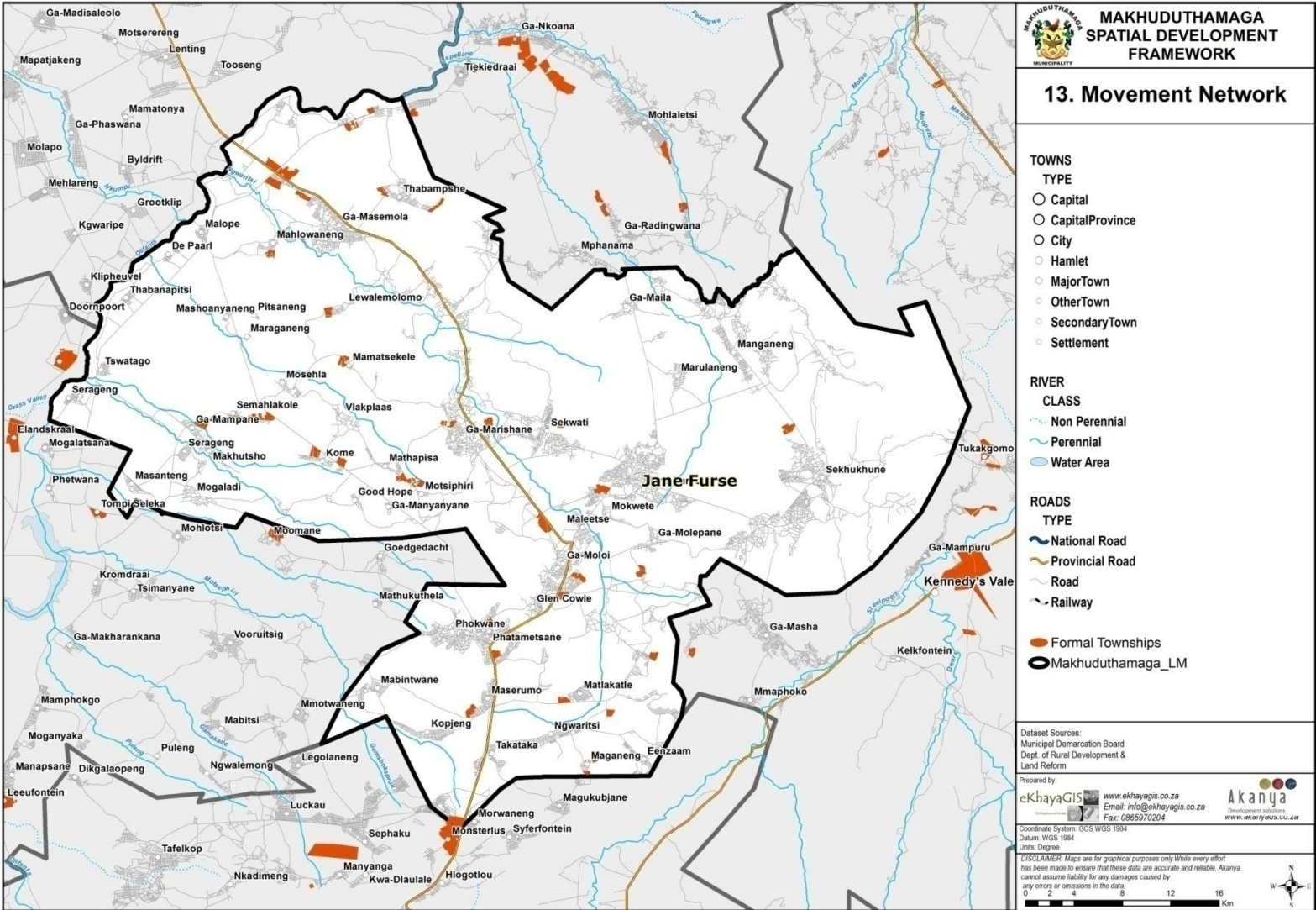
| | | | | |
|---|----------------|-------------|------------------------------|---|
| Mphanama | District | 3 | Unpaved and paved - Very bad | Road is in good condition. Some bad sections where previous efforts to pave the road have deteriorated to form a lot of potholes. |
| Nkotokwane | District | 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. |
| Patantswana, Patantswana 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 Draft Road Master Plan, 2022



Makhuduthamaga 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/Apple 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 Tshelwaneng | 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, 2019

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

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 | <p>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</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Facilitates regional mobility of traffic ○ Characterised by regional route continuity ○ 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. <p>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</p> |

| 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Primary arterial routes providing vehicular mobility with limited off street access ○ These roads serve a municipal /regional mobility function-connecting places of importance throughout the municipality and linking to the wider region ○ Generally, the nature of these roads would allow the construction of lay-bys or other public transport facilities ○ Facilitates long distance traffic mobility |
| Internal roads: Collector and streets | <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> |

Source: MLM Reviewed SDF 2016

| Challenges | Interventions |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Construction of roads and bridges ○ Maintenance of gravel, tar and paved roads ○ Speedhumps (too many and some are illegal) ○ Shortage of funds | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Identifying potential funders for roads infrastructure ○ Allocate sufficient resources for maintenance (yellow fleet) ○ Awareness campaign for road users to reduce number of illegal speed humps ○ 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 Thembaletu 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 from 16h00 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 |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | | |
|------------------|-----------|-------|--------------------|-----------|-------|------------------------|-----------|-------|
| Configur ed | 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 |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Eradication of blocked housing projects ○ Lack of sufficient funding to address demand ○ Community dynamics delay projects implementation ○ Lack of bulk infrastructure | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited funds to address shelter, access roads and water at pay points | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 | Mogatladi | 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 | Patantswana | 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) | Mamakgatlope | 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) | Matshela | 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 | Thabadiphi | 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 |
| Sekhukhune 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 alternative 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 |
| Monamoleli 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

Planned as per norms and standards: 03 clinics

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 private 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 assist in 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. Patantshwane 3. Jane Furse. 4. Phokoane | <u>Ga-Phaahla</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access- accessible to the community. • Materials- Academic books are a need in the community. • Personnel 04 <u>Patantshwane</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access- accessible to the community. • Materials- Academic books are a need in the community. • Personnel- 02, <u>Jane Furse</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access- Not accessible to the community • Materials- adequate materials suitable for users' needs. • Personnel- 01 <u>Phokoane</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction completed and officially opened on the 30th January 2018 by Department of Sports, Arts and Culture |

| Challenges | Intervention |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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- Moloji | 2019/20 | Complete |
| 11 | Molepane | 2013/14 | Complete |
| 12 | Moretsele | 2012/13 | Complete |
| | Makgeru | 2015/16 | Complete |
| 13 | Ga-Mogashoa Dithakaneng | 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 Moloji | | 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 | Ranθο 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 |
| | Mamatjেকে | | 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 |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Lack of sport facilities for different sporting codes ○ Lack of clear roles and responsibilities for Arts , Craft and Culture | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 seven Post offices in Makhuduthamaga municipality i.e. Jane Furse, 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 1 | 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 (CPF) 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 | Groblerdal | 12 | 13 |
| 5.Hlogotlou | Groblerdal | 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 | Groblerdal | 76 | 63 |
| 5.Hlogotlou | Groblerdal | 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 | Groblerdal | 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 | Groblerdal | 36 | 70 |
| 5.Hlogotlou | Groblerdal | 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 |
| Groblerdal | 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:

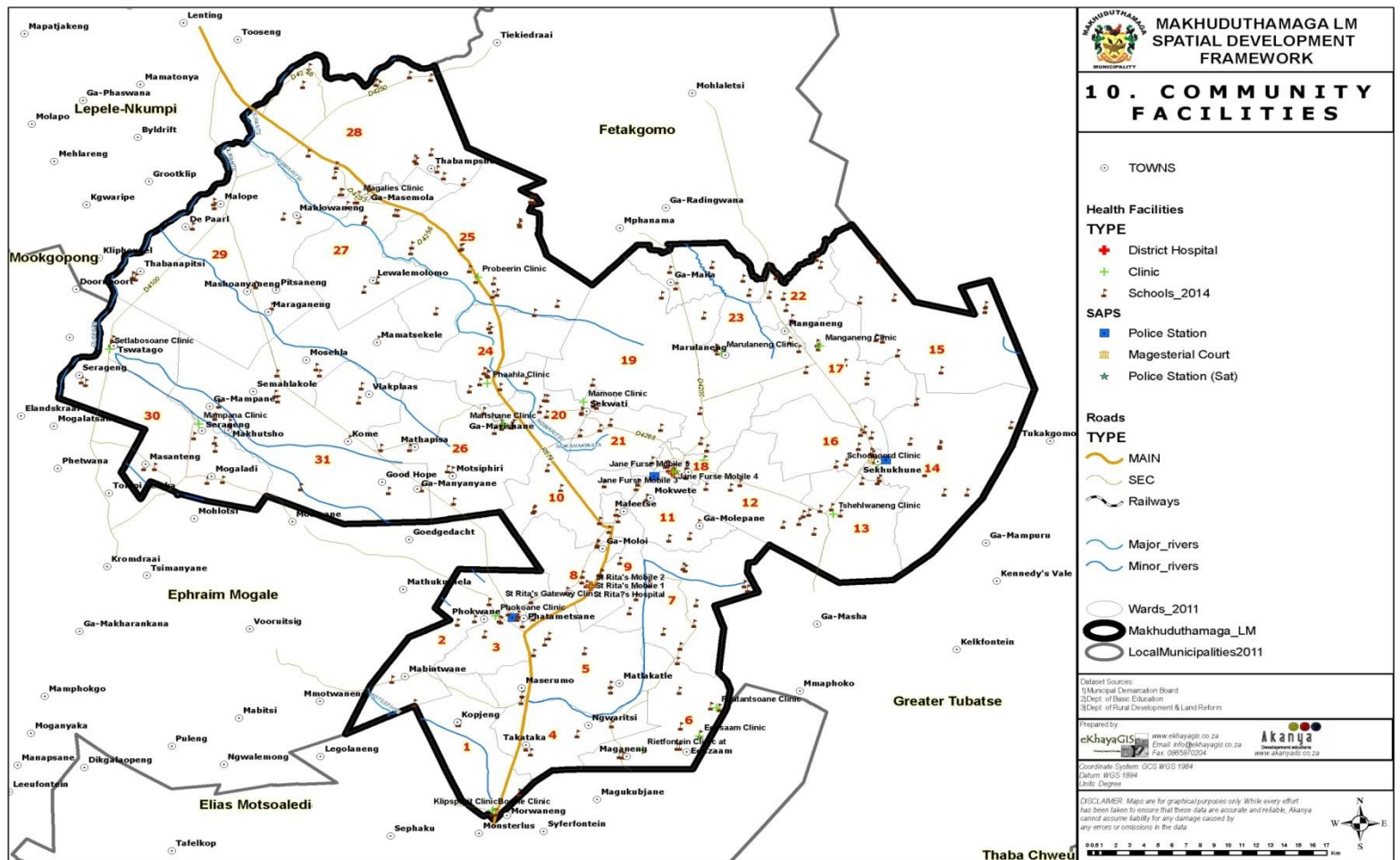
- Law enforcement to decrease incidents affecting traffic safety
- Monitoring and collecting outstanding fines
- Performing an agency function for the Provincial Government by testing and licensing vehicles on an agency basis.

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



BASIC SERVICES DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SWOT ANALYSIS

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| <p>STRENGTHS</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 |
| <p>WEAKNESSES</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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) |

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 |
| <p>OPPORTUNITIES</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 |

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| <p>THREATS</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

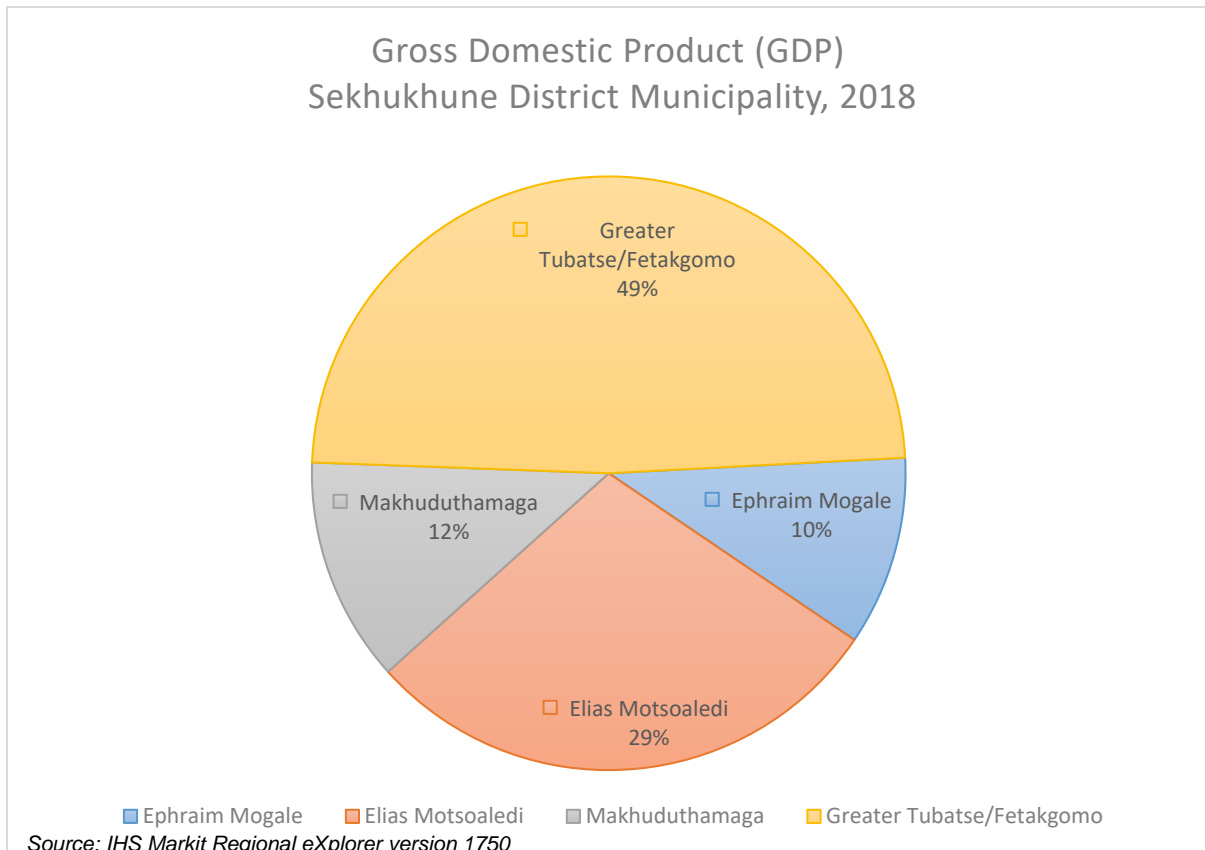
Personal, Social and Personal Services contribution to local GVA was R45 million in 1995. The contribution increased to R343 million in 2015 - recording an average increase of 11% over the period under review.

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.

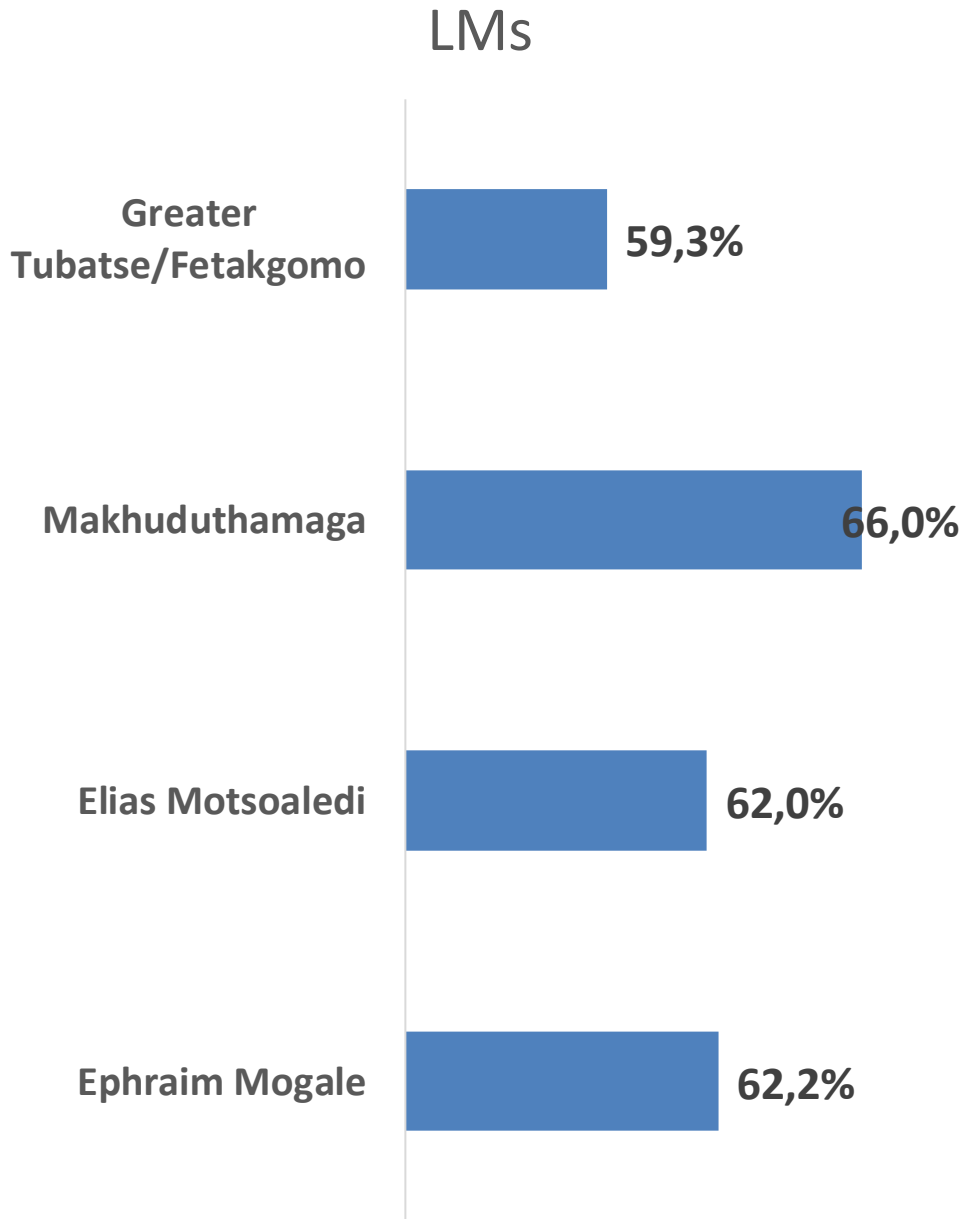
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

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.



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.

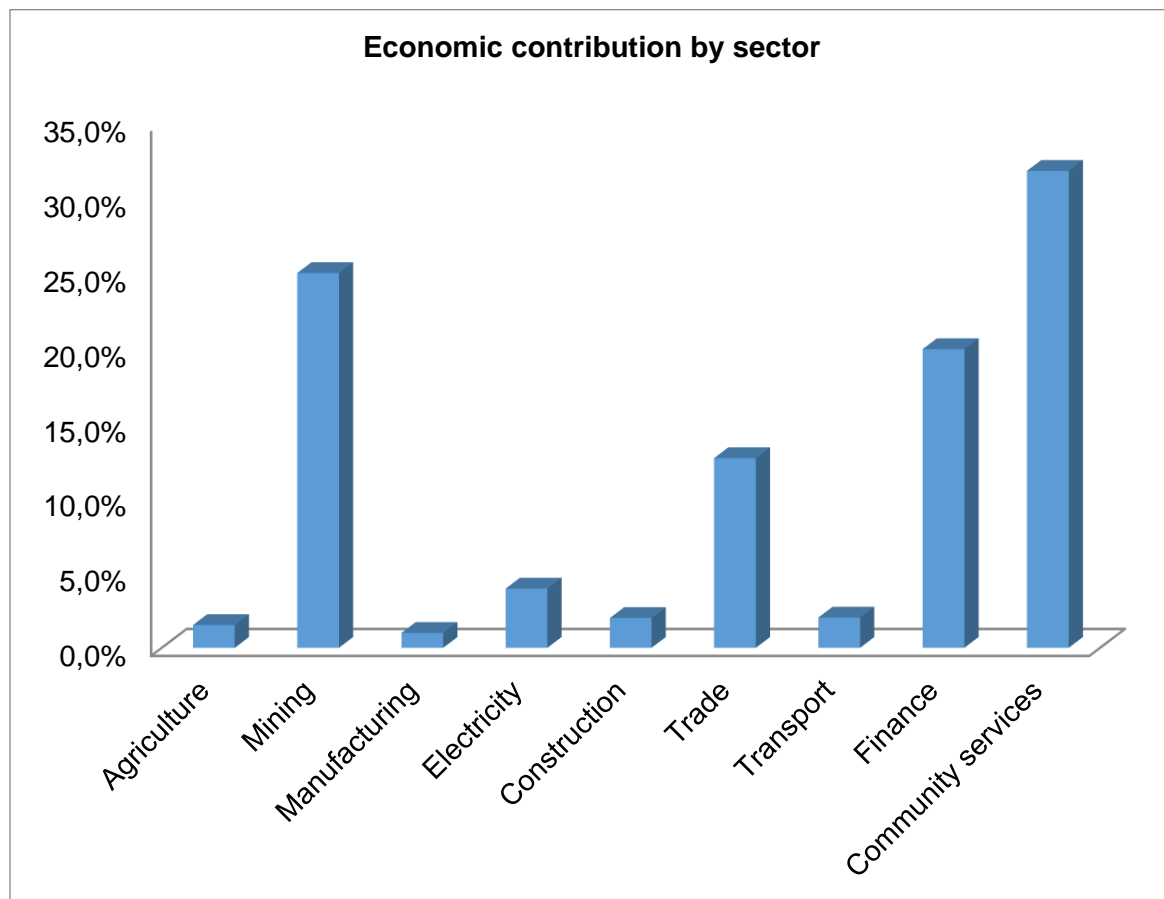
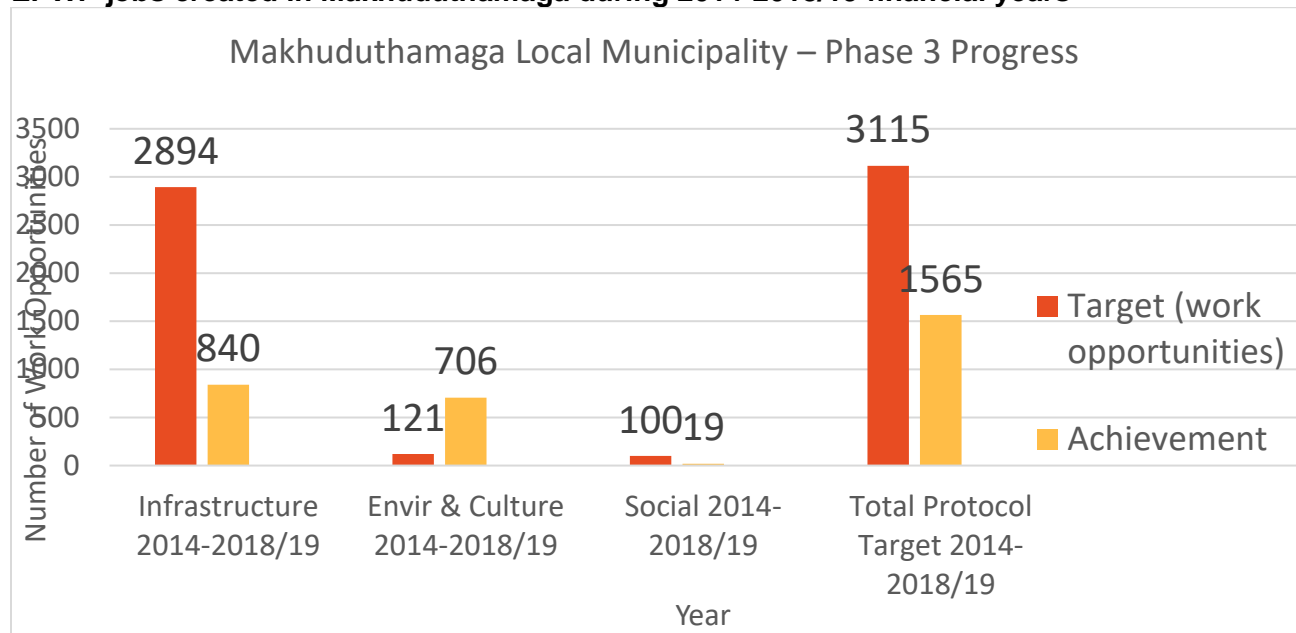
The lowest percentage of people living in poverty can be observed in the Fetakgomo Tubatse Local Municipality with a total of 70.4% living in poverty, using the upper poverty line definition

Jobs created in Makhuduthamaga Municipality in the 2023/2024

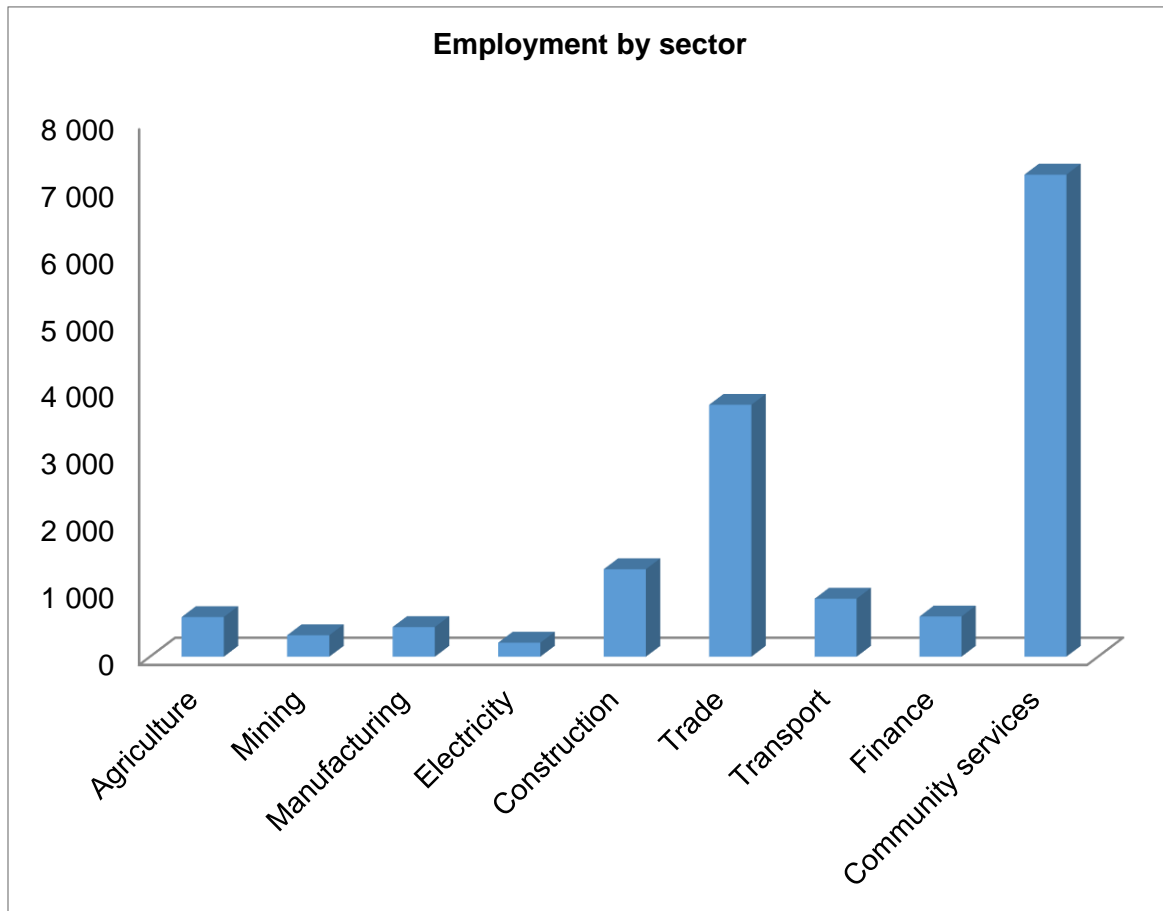
| Sector | Work opportunities | Male Youth | Female Youth | Male Adults | Female Adults | PWD |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------|------------|
| Infrastructure sector | 481 | 108 | 118 | 73 | 18 | 8 |
| Social sector | 102 | 28 | 34 | 26 | 18 | 0 |
| Environment and culture sector | 76 | 8 | 8 | 18 | 42 | |

Source: MLM Infrastructure 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 | Vleeschboom 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 Tshela, 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

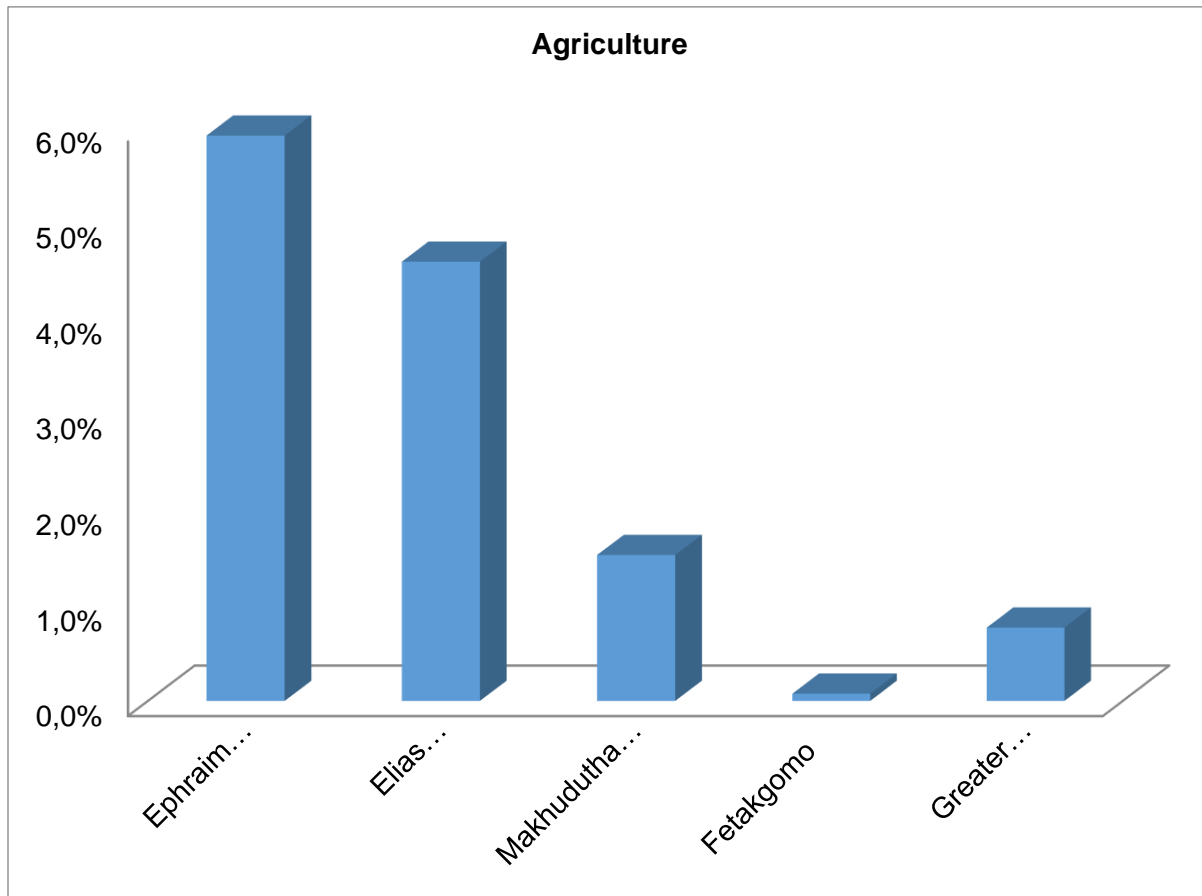
1 Smallholder pig farmer and 10 subsistence pig farmers also received feeds through the Ilima Letsema program

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

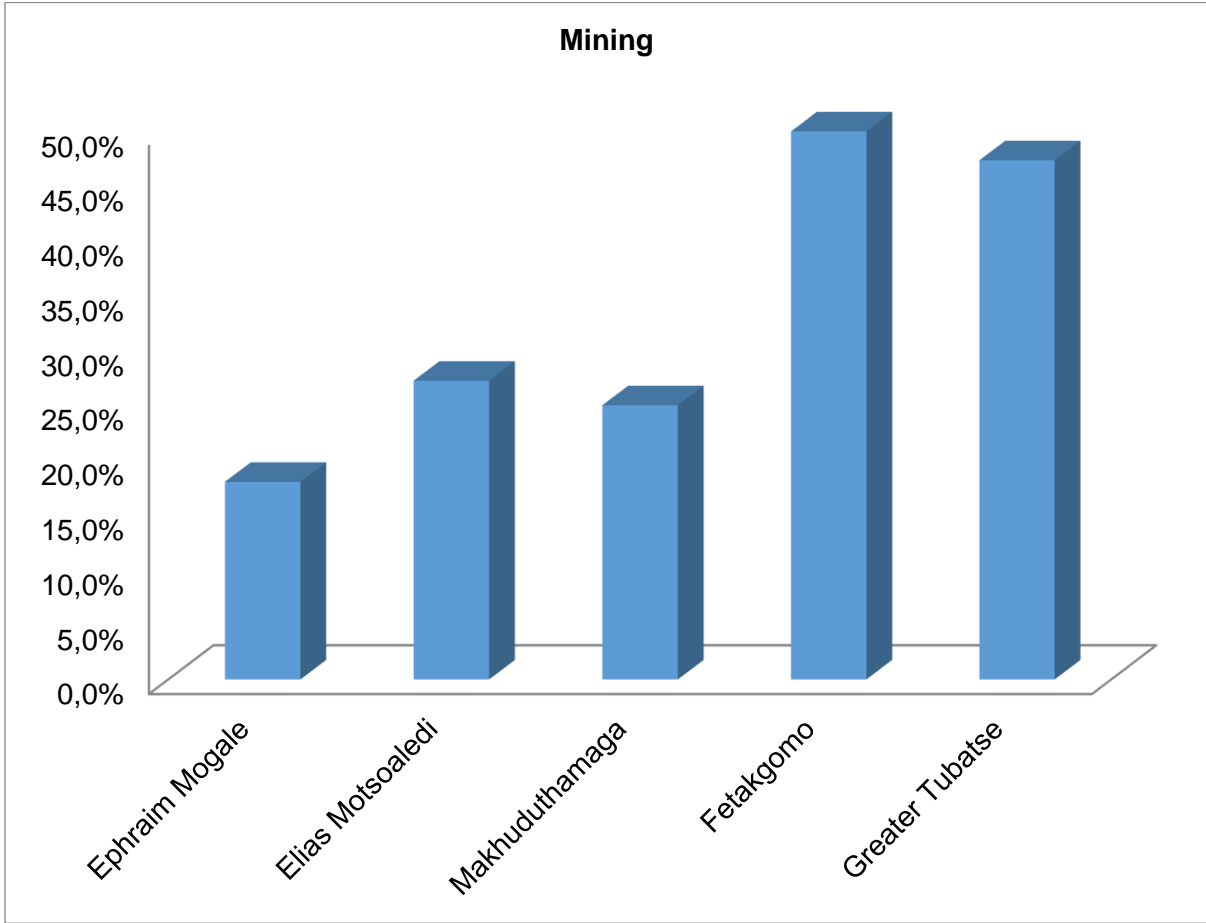
Skills Development

Twenty-two farmers were trained in water rights through liaison with DWA

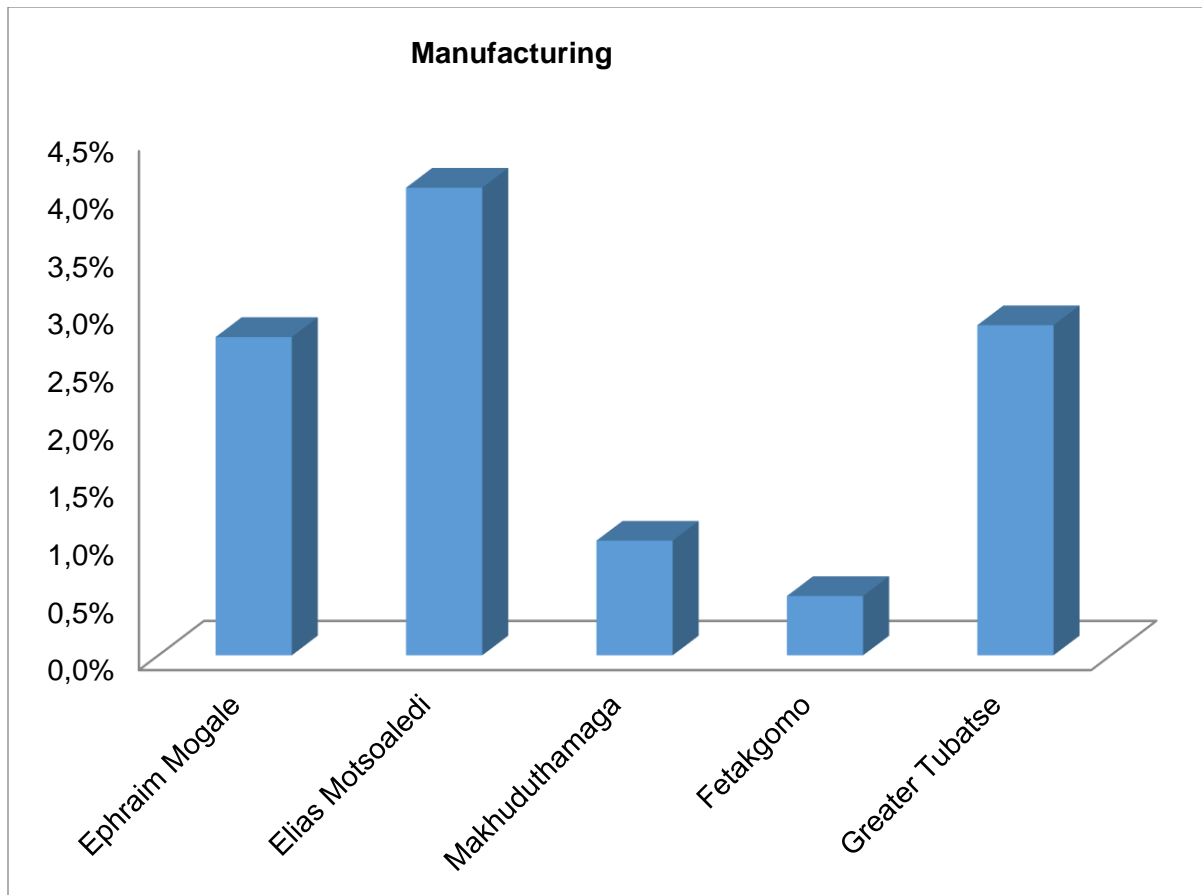
Five farmers received training on Climate Smart Agriculture. Farmers also receive training through coordination with other institutions.



Source: Global Insight 2015



Source: Global Insight 2015



Source: Global Insight 2015

3.4.6. Employment profile for Makhuduthamaga

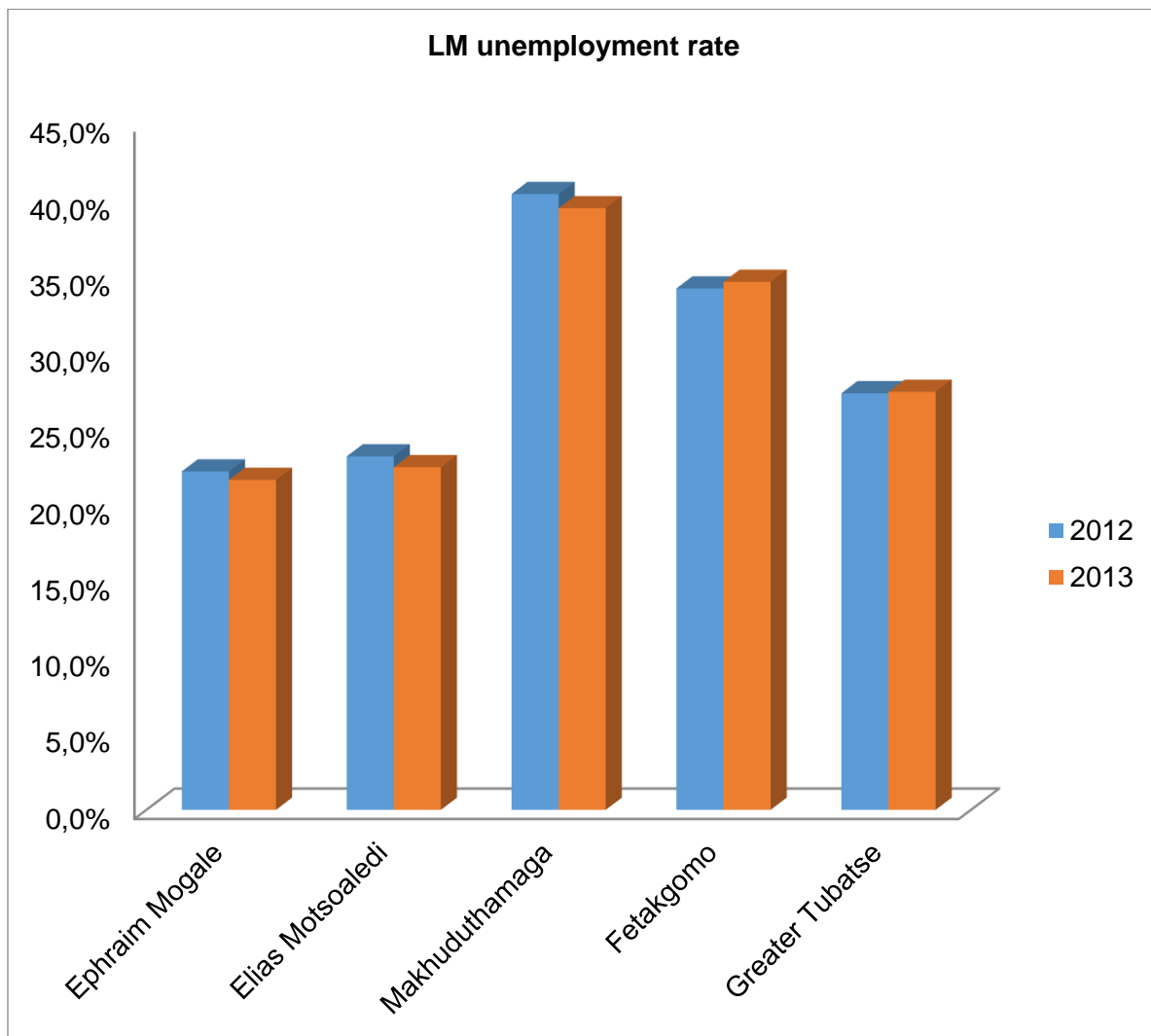
| | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| Employed | 19534 |
| Unemployed | 32780 |
| Discouraged work seeker | 13657 |
| Other not economically active | 81993 |
| Not applicable | 126 394 |
| Grand Total | 274 358 |

Source: Census 2011

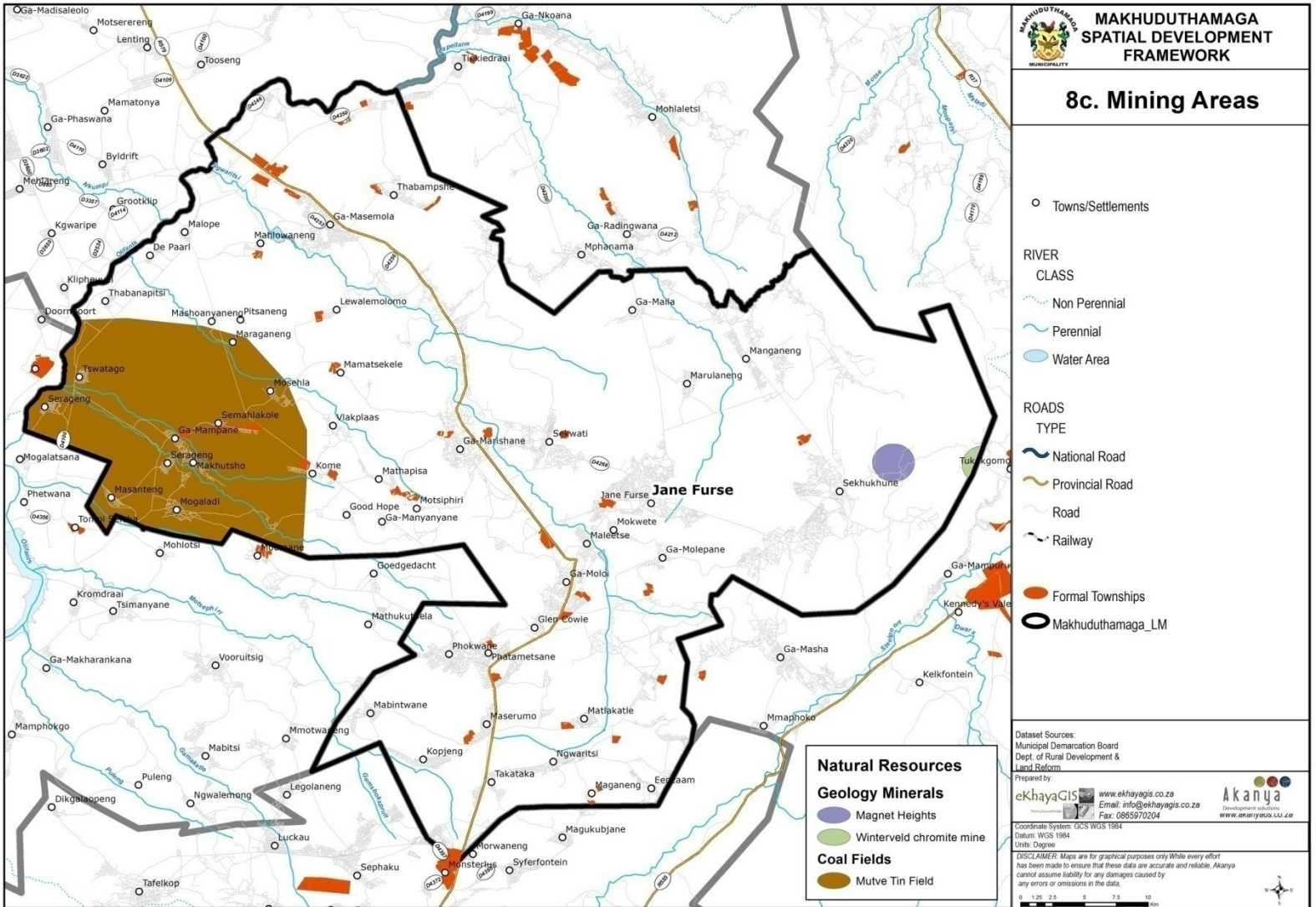
MLM Population aged between 15 and 64 years by employment status – 1996, 2001 and 2011

| 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 growth 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 |

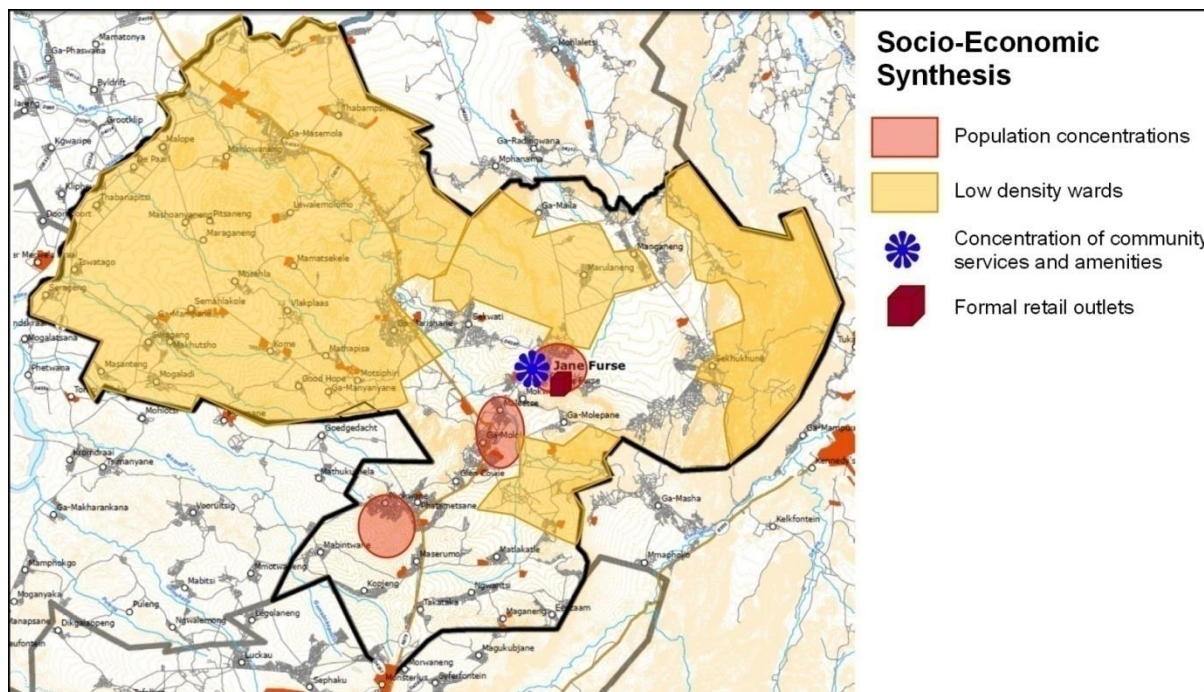
| | |
|---|---|
| Lack of informal trading infrastructure | Identify informal trading areas Set up frameworks for the use of public land by communities in the creation of jobs , the job market and environment |
|---|---|

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, | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 |
|--|-----------------------|--|--|---|
| | | <p>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.</p> | <p>Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality, Local, SAHRA, chieftaincy and local community to discuss some of the interventions needed at the site.</p> <p>LEDET to erect two tourism signage on the main road leading to Manche Masemola</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 |
|---------------------------------|------------------|--|--|--|
| | | <p>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.</p> | <p>resistance to colonial and apartheid government.</p> <p>The statue of King Mampuru II is erected on the site at Mamone Moshate.</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 | <p>Tisane cultural heritage site which holds the history of Pedi culture.it has strong walls, built in the form of kraals</p> | <p>NDT initiative: SRI</p> <p>Project uncompleted due to lack of funding.</p> | <p>LEDET to play a monitoring role on the project pending additional funding from NDT</p> |

| 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 Mabile. 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, diphlafala 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 Dichoewing Jane Furse | 013 013 0401 |
| Lapa Lodge | Lodge | No | 40 | Yes | Yes | 25 Mogorwane | 076 913 1722 |
| Kanyane Lodge | Lodge | No | 10 | No | No | Dichoewing 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 |

| | |
|--|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 | | |
|--|-----|------------------|----------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|---|------------------------|------------------------|
| | | 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 |
| R thousand | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Optimizing and sustaining Councils revenue○ Increasing internally generated funds for funding operational and capital expenditure | <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ 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 |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Sector departments not paying property rates○ Residential sites not billed | <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ 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 |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Correct alignment of cost drivers to appropriate expenditure through Activity Based Costing model | <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ 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 |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Movable assets removed without proper authorisations. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Complete transfer forms, before removing movable assets. |

3.5.5 Capital Expenditure

3.5.5.1 Capital Expenditure

| Challenges | Intervention |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Late appointment of service providers for implementation of capital projects | <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ 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 |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Late submission of requisitions ○ Under /Over pricing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Dependence on grant funding by national and provincial government | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Concentrate on debtors that can afford to pay and enforce the credit control and debt collection policies with a view of enhancing Council revenue |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To increase tariffs and expenditure to be in line with CPI as per National Treasury | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 findings

FINANCIAL VIABILITY SWOT ANALYSIS

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <p>STRENGTHS</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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) |
| <p>WEAKNESES</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 |
| <p>OPPORTUNITIES</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 Dispossessed 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 Aphanane 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Compile IDP Framework for the District ○ Ensure alignment of IDP s in the District | None |

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Prepare joint strategy workshops with local municipalities, provincial and national role players | |
| Office of the Premiere | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Contribute technical knowledge, ideas and sector expertise to the formulation of municipal strategies, projects and sector plans ○ Provide departmental operational and capital budgetary information | <p>Inadequate participation in the IDP processes</p> <p>Implementation of projects not listed in the IDP</p> <p>No progress reports on implementation of projects</p> |
| IGR Structures (IDP Rep forum, IDP Managers/ Officers Forum,PDPF,DDPF) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Provide dialogue between sectors for holistic infrastructure development ○ Promote inter-governmental dialogue to agree on shared priorities and interventions | Ineffective DDPF |
| LEDET | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Provide advice on environmental, economic development and trading issues | Adhered to more particularly on environmental issues |

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| Treasury | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Inform and consult various interests of the community | Not enough resources are available to meet needs of all interests groups |
| Communities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Identify and prioritize needs ○ Discuss and comment on the draft IDP review ○ Monitor performance in the implementation of IDP | |
| Ward committees | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Help in the generation of required data, thereby providing requisite support to ward committees | Delays in submitting needs Conflict with ward committees |
| Political parties | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Provides inputs | Conflicts among political parties |
| Media | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Inform the public on the municipal activities | |
| Newsletter | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Unstructured engagements with other spheres of government by line departments ○ Lack of interaction between different spheres of government ○ Non- existence of IGR forum | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Limited staff to perform licensing and law enforcement ○ Collecting outstanding fines | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Established and functional compliance committees ○ Improved IT Infrastructure and systems ○ Council inaugurated legally ○ Political stability (Functional Council structures) ○ Approved municipal systems e.g policies, procedures, by-laws and plans. ○ Qualified and competent personnel |
|------------------|--|

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| WEAKNESSES | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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) |
| THREATS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 ninety (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 Performance 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 satellites. The committee meets on a quarterly basis. Thirteen (13) OHS committee members have received training on OHS legislation, Hazard Identification & Risk Assessment (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 requirements 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 biasedly 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 |
| WEAKNESSES | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Willingness of stakeholders and communities to participate in municipal programs including consultations ○ Sectoral support (SALGA, COGHSTA, LG SETA, Public Works) |
| THREATS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 | 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 reduce Infrastructure and Service Delivery backlogs in order to Improve Quality of Life of the Community by providing them with Roads and Storm water, Bridges, Electricity and Housing

Strategic Objectives: 2. To promote social cohesion, road safety management, environmental welfare and disaster management for the Municipality

| KPA | Development challenge | 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 | <p>Engaged SDM for provision of sufficient sanitation units to meet the national targets</p> <p>Facilitate for construction and upgrading of existing sewerage plants</p> <p>Facilitate monitoring of sanitation projects</p> |
| | | | <p>Ensure indigent households are provided with free sanitation at all times through our engagements with SDM(Implementation of indigent register)</p> |
| | <p>Electricity post connection backlog and lack of capacity from feeder lines</p> <p>New households and post connection electricity backlog and lack of capacity from existing network</p> | 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 | <p>Adopt and implementation of the Electricity master plan</p> <p>Engage Eskom in prioritisation of villages in line with IDP's priority list</p> <p>Update data on households that need post connections with the possibility of new projects</p> <p>Provision of electricity to households</p> <p>Ensure indigent households are provided with FBE through implementation of indigent register</p> <p>Advocate for provision of non-Grid</p> <p>Engage Eskom on maintaining, extending and upgrading the municipal electricity assets</p> |

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| Gravel impassable roads | <p>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</p> <p>Paving of roads.</p> | Adoption and implementation of roads and storm water plan |
| Construction of bridges | | 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) |
| Huge storm water drainage backlog | | Maintain 200km of gravel roads |
| Road maintenance and rehabilitation backlog | | Construction and maintenance of municipal roads and bridges |
| Turnaround time for maintenance of infrastructure plants | <p>To ensure effective and efficient maintenance of infrastructure plant.</p> | <p>Mobilise resources through engagements with Department of Public Works, Roads and Infrastructure, SANRAL and RAL for surfacing of District, Provincial and National roads</p> <p>Advocate maintenance and extension of roads through Department of Public Works, Roads and Infrastructure, SANRAL and RAL engagements</p> <p>Adherence to developed road and storm water master plan</p> |
| Shortage of technical personnel | | <p>To engage direct service providers (Bell or cat) for maintenance service level agreements.</p> <p>Establish mechanical team in-house.</p> <p>Recruitment of technical personnel</p> |

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| 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 |

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| 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 | 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 |

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|--|--|--|--|
| | 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 sound and sustainable management of the financial affairs of Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality

| KPA | Development Challenges | Objectives | Development Strategies |
|---------------------|------------------------|--|--|
| Financial viability | Limited revenue base | To maximally utilize opportunities for revenue generation. | <p>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</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Review and implement Revenue Enhancement Strategies.</p> |

| KPA | Development Challenges | Objectives | Development Strategies |
|-----|------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| | | | <p>Implement ARRTO which will be linked to E-Natis system for traffic fines collection.</p> <p>Apply Electricity supply license.</p> <p>Request SDM to allow MLM to operate two water Schemes at Agency fee.</p> |
| | High grant dependency | To reduce high grant dependency | <p>Allocate/deploy resources to strengthen the waste management division and acquire all necessary assets for waste collection and disposal.</p> <p>Allocate resources and expand the municipal testing grounds and testing station facilities.</p> <p>Allocate resources and build facilities for the traffic function of the municipality and acquire/maintain all necessary assets.</p> <p>Implement service standards for all services affecting revenue generation and collection and ensure adequate monitoring and reporting.</p> <p>Implement all approved and gazetted revenue management by-laws.</p> |

| KPA | Development Challenges | Objectives | Development Strategies |
|-----|--|--|---|
| | | | <p>Review current valuation roll and debt book of the municipality for accuracy and completeness.</p> <p>Control and approve the erection/construction of all buildings within the targeted municipal nodal points. (Engage local authorities and CoGHSTA).</p> <p>Engage provincial and National departments to intervene on Government debts.</p> |
| | <p>Poor collection of property rates billed revenue.</p> | <p>To collect 95% of the total billed revenue for property rates from customers.</p> | <p>Review and verify credibility, completeness and reliability of information in the municipal valuation roll.</p> <p>Conduct consultative engagements with all property owners on the municipal valuation roll.</p> <p>Allocate resource and monitor the accurate billing and timeous delivery for property rates invoices to property owners.</p> <p>Continues issuing of settlement agreements for property rates to customers (local businesses property owners) to sign with the municipality.</p> <p>Take legal actions (use debt collector) against defaulters who does not cooperate with the municipal arrangements for accounts settlements. – All 60 days' overdue accounts.</p> |

| KPA | Development Challenges | Objectives | Development Strategies |
|-----|--|--|---|
| | | | <p>Review and update the Credit control and debt management policy annually.</p> <p>Adequately implement the Credit control and debt management policy.</p> <p>Development and implementation of By-Laws that will address the small businesses with Makhuduthamaga jurisdiction.</p> <p>Obtain buy-in from Traditional Authorities on Business Debts</p> |
| | <p>Inadequate implementation of mSCOA project.</p> | <p>To ensure all municipal departments understand and operate the mSCOA live systems adequately.</p> <p>Improved data quality and credibility of reported financial and non-financial information.</p> | <p>mSCOA steering committee and project implementation team to have meetings quarterly to monitor progress and provide remedial actions for none achievement of targets.</p> <p>Report mSCOA implementation progress in every management meeting, Executive committee meeting, portfolio committees, audit committee meeting and council meetings.</p> <p>Report mSCOA implementation progress to Provincial and National Treasury on a monthly basis.</p> <p>.</p> |

| KPA | Development Challenges | Objectives | Development Strategies |
|-----|--|--|--|
| | <p>Material audit findings on municipal Annual Financial Statements.</p> | <p>To ensure accurate recording of all financial transactions in compliance with applicable GRAP standards.</p> <p>To ensure adequate management and recording of all municipal assets.</p> <p>To ensure compliance with SCM regulations and municipal SCM policy.</p> | <p>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.</p> <p>Adequately review all financial transaction and segregate duties.</p> <p>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.)</p> <p>All procurement processes to comply with the approved SCM policies and National Treasury SCM regulations, CIDB regulations and MFMA circulars.</p> <p>Adequately review annual financial statements and internally audit the financial records at least quarterly.</p> |
| | <p>Poor adherence to municipal procurement plan.</p> | <p>To ensure effective and efficient procurement system.</p> | <p>Senior managers must realistically project timelines for annual targets and clearly outline how they will be achieved on a monthly basis and quarterly basis.</p> <p>Procurement process must be started well in advance as per timelines in the approved municipal SCM policy. (implement forward planning)</p> <p>Develop and approve a demand management plan.</p> |

| KPA | Development Challenges | Objectives | Development Strategies |
|-----|---|--|---|
| | | | <p>Capacitate (train) the SCM Bid-Committee members on a regular basis.</p> <p>Report on the implementation of Procurement Plan to Management and EXCO Monthly.</p> |
| | Underspending of approved annual budget | To adequately implement the approved IDP and annual budget within targeted timeframes. | <p>Implement procurement plan and report progress on its implementation in every management meeting, executive committee meeting, and audit committee meeting and council meeting.</p> <p>.</p> |

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 | 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 |

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| | 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 |

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| | 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 |
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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 | Objectives | Development Strategies |
|---|---|--|---|
| Municipal transformation and organizational development | Inadequate institutional governance systems | <p>To improve institutional governance and administrative systems</p> <p>To ensure compliance with all governance and administrative systems</p> <p>To develop Organisational capacity</p> | <p>Review and implementation of municipal planning framework, e.g. IDP/Budget</p> <p>Recruit more qualified competent and skilled personnel</p> <p>Ensure implementation of PMS</p> <p>Implement Employment Equity Plan</p> <p>Implement Human Resource Strategy</p> <p>Develop and implement Organisational structure</p> <p>Implement PMS for all Managers</p> <p>Monitor implementation of retention policy</p> <p>Implement development projects (1pa) (discretionary grant)</p> <p>Implement Municipal Human Resource Policies</p> |

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| | | | 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 |

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| | | | 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 |

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| | | | <p>Implement municipal File Plan</p> <p>Implement Records Management Policy and Procedure Manual</p> <p>Implement PAIA</p> |
| | | | <p>Implement and monitor ICT Strategy</p> <p>ICT governance (ICT Steering Committee)</p> <p>ICT Organisational structure</p> <p>ICT processes (Control Objectives of Information Technology (COBIT) processes)</p> <p>ICT information (flow, access and security)</p> <p>ICT application (VIP, ESS, SAGE, service desk)</p> <p>ICT technology (latest technology)</p> <p>ICT external influences (ICT risks)</p> <p>Review policies and develop processes and procedures (all functional areas) i.t.o the approved Policy Development Framework</p> <p>Staff workshops on business management system elements</p> |

CHAPTER 5: PROJECTS PHASE

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 | R0.0 | 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 `1 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 MLM SPLUM by laws reviewed by 30 June 2025 | ES | 01 MLM SPLUM by laws to be reviewed by 30 June 2025 | R0.00 | R0.00 | R0.00 | R0.00 |
| SR 03 | EDP | Formalisation of settlements | Wards 24,09, 18 | | No of general plans developed at Marishane, Glen cowie and Jane Furse by 30 June 2025 | ES | 03 general plans developed at Marishane, Glen cowie and Jane Furse by 30 June 2025 | R11 125 | R 4 500 | R 4 707 | R 1 918 |
| SR 04 | EDP | Land Use Audit | MLM | | No. of Land use audit conducted within the jurisdiction of MLM by | ES | 01 Land use audit conducted within the jurisdiction of | R1 757 | R560 | R585 | R612 |

| 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 | | MLM by 30 June 2025 | | | | |
| 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 |
| SR07 | EDP | Monitoring & Maintenance of the GIS System | MLM | To integrate the institutional Information and improve efficiency | % of Geospatial updates performed on the GIS system by 30 June 2025(data updated | N/A | 100% of Geospatial updates performed on the GIS system by 30 June 2025(data | 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' |
| | | | | of the GIS System | /data received) | | updated /data received) | | | | |

KPA: 2 BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: 1 To reduce infrastructure and service delivery backlogs in order to improve quality of life of the community by providing them with roads and storm water, bridges and electricity

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 2026/2027 (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 site establishment by 30 June 2025(5km) | ES | 5km road from Mokwete to Molepane to be constructed up to base layer by 30 June 2025 | R26 000 | R16 000 | R10 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 | R25 000 | R25 000 | R0.00 | R0.00 |
| BS03 | Design for Construction of | Ward 19 | To improve accessibility | No of KM of access road for construction of Madibong internal | ES | 3.2 KM for construction of Madibong internal | R 14 000 | R 1 500 | R6 500 | R6 000 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|--|---------|--|---|----|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Madibong internal road (3.2km) | | within Makhuduthamaga | road by 30 June 2025 | | road constructed by 30 June 2025 | | | | |
| BS04 | Design for Upgrading of Jane Furse CBD | Ward 18 | To improve accessibility within Makhuduthamaga | No of Km of internal roads at Jane Furse CBD upgraded up to road bed by 30 June 2025 | ES | 10 km of internal roads at Jane Furse CBD upgraded up to road bed layer by 30 June 2025 | R9 000 | R 2 000 | R0.00 | R 7 000 |
| BS05 | Development of designs for Grade A DLTC | Ward 28 | To develop a hub of government offices. | Detailed design developed for Grade A DLTC by 30 June 2025 | ES | 01 Detailed design developed for Grade A DLTC developed by 30 June 2025 | R8 500 | R1 500 | R0.00 | R7 000 |
| BS06 | Construction of access road from Tsopaneng to Moela /Kgopane | Ward 14 | To improve accessibility within Makhuduthamaga | Design developed for construction of road from Tsopaneng to Moela Kgopane by 30 June 2025 | ES | 01 design developed for construction of road from Tsopaneng to Moela Kgopane by 30 June 2025 | R1 000 | R1 000 | R0.00 | R2 000 |
| BS07 | Construction of Phaahla/Mamatjekele to Masehlaneng access road(18km) | Ward 24 | To improve accessibility within Makhuduthamaga | No of km of access road from Phaahla to Masehlaneng constructed up to sub- base layer by 30 June 2025 | ES | 5 km of access road from Phaahla to Masehlaneng constructed up to sub- base layer by 30 June 2025 | R23 500 | R5 000 | R10 500 | R8 000 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|--|------------|--|---|----|---|----------|----------|----------|---------|
| BS08 | 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 road bed by 30 June 2025 | R 22 300 | R 2 000 | R 11 600 | R 8 700 |
| BS09 | Construction of access road from Molebeledi /Masemola moshate to Mamatjেকে to Masemola Moshate (5km) | Ward 24,27 | To improve accessibility within Makhuduthamaga | No of km of access road from Molebeledi /Mamatjেকে to Masemola Moshate constructed up to selected layer by 30 June 2025 | ES | 5 km of access road from Molebeledi /Mamatjেকে to Masemola Moshate constructed up to selected layer by 30 June 2025 | R 32 890 | R8 000 | R18 000 | R 6 890 |
| BS10 | Design for 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 2025 | ES | 1 detailed design for construction of Masanteng access road constructed by 30 June 2025 | R2000 | R2 000 | R0.00 | R0.00 |
| 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 | MLM | To improve lifespan of service | No of electricity infrastructure | ES | 15 Existing electricity | R5 694 | R1 500 | R 2 072 | R2 122 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|---|---------|--|---|-----|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | electricity Infrastructure. | | delivery infrastructure | maintained within MLM by 30 June 2025 | | infrastructure maintained within MLM by 30 June 2025 | | | | |
| 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 | 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 | R1 000 | R0.00 | R 1 000 | R0.00 |
| BS15 | Design of access road from Moloji to Phushulang | Ward 10 | To improve accessibility within Makhuduthamaga | Design developed for construction of road from Moloji to Phushulang by 30 June 2026 | ES | 01 design developed for construction of road from Moloji to Phushulang by 30 June 2026 | R21 000 | R0.00 | R2 000 | R8 000 |
| BS16 | Repair and maintenance of water and sanitation | MLM | To address water and sanitation backlog | 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 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|---|------------|--|---|-----|---|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| BS17 | Construction of Kome internal road phase 2 (4.2km) | Ward 31 | To improve accessibility within Makhuduthamaga | No of km of access road for Kome internal street (phase 2) constructed up to base layer by 30 June 2025 | MIG | 4.2 km of access road for Kome Internal street (phase 2) constructed up to base layer by 30 June 2025 | R 29 200 | R8 391 | R 20 809 | R0.00 |
| BS18 | Construction of access road from Soetveld / Mathapisa to Ga-Mampane Thabeng (6.5km) | Ward 26 | To improve accessibility within Makhuduthamaga | No of km of access road from Soetveld/Mathapisa to Ga-Mampane Thabeng constructed by 30 June 2025 | MIG | 6.5 km of access road from Soetveld/Mathapisa to Ga-Mampane Thabeng constructed by 30 June 2025 | R38 000 | R 30 000 | R8 000 | R 0.00 |
| BS 19 | 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 | R24 412 | R 7 385 | R 17 027 | R0 |
| BS20 | Construction of Jane Furse RDP to Mogorwane Phase 02 | Ward 18,10 | To improve accessibility within Makhuduthamaga | No of Km access road from Jane Furse RDP to Mogorwane (phase 02) Constructed by 30 June 2025 | MIG | 1.14 km of access road from Jane RDP to Mogorwane (phase 02) constructed by 30 June 2025 | R 10 282 | R10 282 | R0.00 | R8 000 |

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|------|---|------------|--|--|------|---|----------|---------|---------|----------|
| BS21 | Construction of access road from Brooklyn to Makoshala (3.2km) | Ward 08,03 | To improve accessibility within Makhuduthamaga | No of km of access road from Brooklyn to Makoshala constructed by June 2026 | MIG | 3.2km of access road from Brooklyn to Makoshala constructed by June 2026 | R33 221 | R2 500 | R22 371 | R8 350 |
| BS22 | Specialised Waste vehicles (MIG) 15% | MLM | To improve effeteness of the landfill site | Roller compactor , waste truck, grader (10 Ton payload Refuse Compactor Truck –R 2 503 000 Tipper Truck (2 098 643.45 By June 2025 | MIG | 3X specialised waste vehicles procured | R 10 800 | R10 800 | R0.00 | R0.00 |
| BS23 | Upgrading of Jane Furse CBD internal road network(R579) Phase 2 | Ward 18 | To improve accessibility within Makhuduthamaga | No of Km of internal roads at Jane Furse CBD network upgraded up to road bed by 30 June 2025 | MIG | 10 km of internal roads at Jane Furse CBD network upgraded up to road bed layer by 30 June 2027 | R 10 000 | R 0.00 | R0.00 | R 10 000 |
| BS24 | 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 |

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|-------|---|---------|--|---|------|--|---------|---------|-------|-------|
| BS25 | 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 |
| BS26 | 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 |
| BS27 | 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 28 | 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 |

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|------|---|------------|--|--|------|---|---------|---------|-------|--------|
| BS29 | 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 | R 3 410 | R 3 410 | R0.00 | R0.00 |
| BS30 | 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 | R0.00 | R0.00 | R0.00 | R0.00 |
| BS31 | 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 Mamatjেকে to Ga-Moloi (phase 02) by 30 June 2025 | INEP | 24 km of 22 KV line installed from Mamatjেকে to Ga-Moloi phase 02 by 30 June 2025 | R0.00 | R0.00 | R0.00 | R0.00 |
| BS32 | Design for 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 | R6 408 | R 0.00 | R0.00 | R6 408 |

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|------|--|----------------|--|---|-----|--|---------|-------|---------|---------|
| BS33 | 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 |
| BS34 | Construction of guard rooms in municipal facilities | MLM | To safeguard municipal Assets | 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 | R 800 | R0.00 | R0.00 | R0.00 |
| BS35 | Refurbishment of Storm water control from Glen Cowie to Cabrieve | Ward 8 | To Improve storm water control from Glen Cowie to Cabrieve | 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 refurbished by June 2027 | R 6 000 | R0.00 | R0.00 | R 6 000 |
| BS36 | Construction of Rietfontein (Ngwaritsi) sports facility Phase 01 | Ward 04 | To improve accessibility within Makhuduthamaga | 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 |

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|-------|---|---------|--|--|-----|--|----------|-------|--------|---------|
| BS37 | Development of detailed designs for 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 | ES | 01 Detailed design developed for Masemola Majekaneng to Masemola Mabopane internal road constructed by June 2026 | R 0.00 | R0.00 | R0.00 | R0.00 |
| BS38 | Construction of Mamone Sekwati-Motlokwe access road(4km) | Ward 21 | To improve accessibility within Makhuduthamaga | No of km of access road from Mamone Sekwati-Motlokwe completed by June 2026 | MIG | 4km of access road from Mamone Sekwati-Motlokwe completed by June 2026 | R 23 900 | R0.00 | R 0.00 | R23 900 |
| BS 39 | 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 | R 22 000 | R0.00 | R 0.00 | R22 000 |
| BS 40 | Design and construction of Mabopane internal street | W 27 | To improve accessibility within Makhuduthamaga | Design and construction of Mabopane internal street completed by 30 June 2026 | MIG | 01 Design and construction of Mabopane internal street completed by 30 June 2026 | R4 500 | R0.00 | R4 500 | R0.00 |
| BS41 | Installation solar high mast and street lights within | Ward X | To improve visibility within Makhuduthamaga | No of solar high mast lights installed at Jane Furse R579 by 30 June 2025 | MIG | 10 solar high mast lights installed at Jane Furse R579 by 30 June 2027 | R14 862 | R0.00 | R0.00 | R14 862 |

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|-------|--|----------------|--|--|-----|--|---------|-------|--------|--------|
| | Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality | | | No of street lights installed at various villages by 30 June 2025 | MIG | 10 street lights installed at various villages by 30 June 2027 | | | | |
| BS42 | 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 5 000 | R0.00 | R 0.00 | R5 000 |
| BS43 | 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 |
| BS44 | 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 45 | 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 |
| BS46 | Upgrading of R579 access road from RDP/Shell garage to Marangrang road | Ward 18 | To improve accessibility | 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 |

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|-------|---|------------|--|---|------|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | and Old Hospital road | | within Makhuduthamaga | upgraded by 30 June 2026 | | upgraded by 30 June 2026 | | | | |
| BS47 | 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 | R4000 | R0.00 | R0.00 | R4 000 |
| BS48 | 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 | MIG | 10 Km of access road from Molepane to Makgane Constructed by 30 June 2027 | R0.00 | R0.00 | R 0.00 | R 0.00 |
| BS 49 | 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 constructed by 30 June 2027 | ES | 3.5 km of access road from Glen Cowie Old Post Office to Phokwane constructed by 30 June 2027 | R 0.00 | R0.00 | R0.00 | R0.00 |
| 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 | R 0.00 | R 0.00 | R0.00 | R0.00 |

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|-------|--|------------|--|--|-----|--|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| | | | | | | and Malatja) by 30 June 2027 | | | | |
| BS51 | 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 |
| BS52 | 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 completed by June 2027 | R0.00 | R0.00 | R0.00 | R0.00 |
| BS53 | 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 54 | 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 | R0.00 | R 0.00 | R0.00 | R0.00 |

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|------|---|-------------|--|---|----|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| BS55 | 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 2028 | ES | 0.9 Km of access road constructed at Vergelegen C by 30 June 2028 | R0.00 | R0.00 | R0.00 | R0.00 |
| BS56 | 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 |
| BS57 | Upgrading of Mogaladi Community hall | MLM 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 |
| BS58 | Upgrading of access road to Makgwabe community hall | MLM 29 | 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 |
| BS59 | Design of access road to Jane Furse Library.Jane furse Artificial turf and new District Offices | MLM | To improve accessibility within Makhuduthamaga | Design of access road to Jane Furse Library.Jane furse Artificial turf and new District Offices by 30 June 2025 | ES | 01 Design of access road to Jane Furse Library.Jane furse Artificial turf and new District Offices by 30 June 2025 | R0.00 | R0.00 | R0.00 | R0.00 |
| BS60 | Construction of Mogaladi access road (3.2km) | Ward 30 | To improve accessibility | No of km of access road for Mogaladi access road | ES | 3.2km of access road for Mogaladi | R0.00 | R0.00 | R0.00 | R0.00 |

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|-------|------------------------------|---------|--|---|----|---|----------|---------|---------|----------|
| | | | within Makhuduthamaga | constructed by June 2028 | | constructed by June 2028 | | | | |
| BS61 | Construction of Maololo road | Ward 24 | To improve accessibility within Makhuduthamaga | No of km of access road for Maololo access road constructed up to base layer by June 2029 | ES | 10km of access road for Maololo access road constructed up to base layer by June 2028 | R 10 000 | 0.00 | 0.00 | R 10 000 |
| BS62 | 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 2029 | ES | 3km of access road from Kotsiri to Dihlabaneng constructed up to base layer by June 2028 | R 37 000 | 0.00 | 0.00 | R 5 000 |
| BS 63 | 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 Mathousands by 30 June 2025 | R44 103 | R20 000 | R17 030 | R7 073 |
| | | | | Number of skips collections done at | | 3 380 skips collections done at | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|---|-----|---|--|----|---|---------|-------|---------|---------|
| | | | | 31 wards by 30 June 2025 | | 31 villages by 30 June 2025 | | | | |
| | | | | Number of skip bins procured | ES | Skip bins procured by 30 June 2025 | | | | |
| BS64 | 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 | R0.00 | R0.00 | R0.00 | R0.00 |
| | | | | Number of environmental impact assessments conducted for new landfill site by 30 June 2025 | ES | 01 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 2026 | ES | 01 new landfill site constructed by 30 June 2027 | R30 000 | R0.00 | R10 000 | R20 000 |
| BS65 | Fencing of cemeteries | MLM | To protect gravestones from wandering animals | Number of cemeteries fenced within the Makhuduthamaga jurisdiction by 30 June 2025 | ES | 1 cluster cemetery fenced within the Makhuduthamaga Jurisdiction by 30 June 2025. | R0.00 | R0.00 | R0.00 | R0.00 |
| BS66 | Environmental care awareness to communities | MLM | To promote sustainable environmental system and | Number of Environmental awareness and clean up campaigns held | ES | 8 Environmental awareness and clean up campaigns held | R940 | R300 | R313 | R327 |

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|------|-------------------------|-----|---|---|----|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | | improve community awareness | within the jurisdiction of Makhuduthamaga by 30 June 2025 | | within the jurisdiction of Makhuduthamaga by 30 June 2025. | | | | |
| BS67 | 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 | R469 | R150 | R156 | R163 |
| BS68 | Disaster relief | MLM | To provide relieve to disaster affected H/H | Percentage (%) of Disaster relief provided.(Disaster cases attended /total number of reported disaster cases)by 30 June 2025 | ES | 100% Disaster relief provided.(Disaster cases attended /total number of reported disaster cases)by June 2025 | R4 627 | R1 800 | R1 382 | R1 445 |
| BS69 | Climate change strategy | MLM | To improve awareness, secure planet and protect the future. | Development of climate change management strategy developed and approved by 30 June 2025 | ES | Climate change management strategy developed and approved by 30 June 2025 | R0.00 | R0.00 | R0.00 | R0.00 |

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|------|-------------------------------|-----|---|--|----|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| BS70 | Disaster management awareness | MLM | To educate communities to respond adequately to disaster events | No of Disaster awareness campaigns conducted within jurisdiction of Makhuduthamaga by 30 June 2025 | ES | 8 Disaster awareness campaigns conducted within jurisdiction of Makhuduthamaga by 30 June 2025 | R470 | R150 | R156 | R163 |
| | | | | No of advisory forums on disaster held by 30 June 2025 | ES | 4 advisory forums on disaster held by 30 June 2025 | | | | |
| BS71 | 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 766 | R1 200 | R1 255 | R1 311 |
| BS72 | 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 511 | R800 | R836 | R 874 |

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|------|--|-----|--|---|----|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| BS73 | 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 | R690 | R220 | R230 | R240 |
| BS74 | Development of Integrated Transport plan | MLM | To enhance mode of transport for the community | No of integrated transport plan developed by 30 June 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 development through SMMEs, | 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 | Support LED projects and private-public | No of SMMEs financially supported by 30 June 2025 | ES | 12 SMMEs to be financially supported by 30 June 2025 | R9 500 | R4 000 | R5 000 | R5 000 |

| 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') |
| | | | sector investments | 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 | R500 | R500 | R0.00 | R0.00 |
| LED03 | EDP | LED Capacity building workshops | | No of LED capacity building workshops conducted by 30 June 2025 | ES | 4 LED capacity building workshops conducted by | R450 | R150 | 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') |
| | | | | | | 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 | R50 | R50 | R0.00 |
| | | | | No of Business outlets inspected by 30 June 2025 | ES | 50 Business Outlets inspected by 30 June 2025 | R150 | R50 | R50 | R50 |
| LED05 | EDP | Agricultural Development | | No of Agri Expo conducted by 30 June 2025 | ES | 02 Agri Expo conducted by 30 June 2025 | R650 | R200 | 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') |
| | | | | 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 | R650 | R300 | R300 | R150 |
| 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 | R550 | R150 | R185 | R215 |
| | | | | No of tourism forums held by 30 June 2025 | | 02 tourism forums held by 30 June 2025 | R 105 | R25 | R30 | R50 |
| | | | | To develop Tourism guide by 30 June 2025 | N/A | Tourism guide developed by 30 June 2025 | R0 | R 0 | R0 | R0 |

| 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') |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 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 | 5% of own revenue increment | 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. | No of Procurement plan Developed and approved for 2024/2025 financial year 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 | R1800 | R1 900 | R2 000 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|-----|------------------------|--|---|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| BTO 06 | BTO | Budget and reporting. | To ensure Credible and compliant municipal budgeting and reporting. | No. of Municipal Annual Budgets prepared and table in council for approval by 30 June 2025 | 03 Municipal Annual Budgets prepared and table in council for approval by 30 June 2025 | R0.00 | R0.00 | R0.00 | R0.00 |
| | | | | 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 | 12 creditors reconciliations report | R0.00 | R0.00 | R0.00 | R0.00 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|-----|------------------|---------------------------------|---|---|----------|----------|-------|-------|
| | | | | and signed within first 10 working days of every month by June 2025 | prepared and signed within 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. | R4 000 | R4 000 | R0.00 | R0.00 |
| | | | | 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 | R 10 000 | R 10 000 | R0.00 | R0.00 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|-----|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|--|--------|--------|-------|-------|
| | | | | | (3 Traffic vehicles 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. | R5 265 | R5 265 | R0.00 | R0.00 |
| 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 | R1 200 | R1 200 | R0.00 | R0.00 |

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 | MLM | | No of Business Continuity | 1 Business Continuity project | ES | R784 | R250 | R261 | R273 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|---|-----|--|---|--|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | Business Continuity plan | | | projects implemented by 30 June 2025 | implemented 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 | 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 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|---|-----|--|---|--|----|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | | | committee by 30 June 2025 | | | | | | |
| 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 569 | R 500 | R523 | R546 |
| 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 | MLM | To ensure proper monitoring of audit action plans for clean | 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 |

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|------|---|-----|---|--|--|----|---------|-------|--------|--------|
| | ups reviews | | administratio n | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 12 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 | R4 233 | R2 000 | R1 092 | R1 141 |
| 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 | R4 081 | R 1 300 | R 1 360 | R1 421 |

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|------|--|-----|--|--|--|-------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| | | | | 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 |

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|------|---|-----|--|---|---|----|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | 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 | R8 004 | R2 550 | R 2 667 | R2 787 |

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|--|--|--|------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | 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 | 4 Occupational Health and Safety services | ES | R8 161 | R2 600 | R2 719 | R2 841 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|--|--------------------|--|---|---|----|---------|--------|--------|---------|
| | 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 708 | R1 500 | R1 569 | R1 639 |
| 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 668 | R3 080 | R3 221 | R 3 366 |
| | | | | No. of employees bursary funds reports generated by 30 June 2025 | 4 employees bursary funds reports generated | ES | R 1 569 | R500 | R 523 | R546 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|---|--------------------|---|---|---|----|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | | | | 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 human resources management 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 847 | R2 500 | R2 615 | R2 732 |
| 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 | Provision for Automation (Digital) system | Corporate Service | To fully Automate Municipal processes | No of Automation (Digital) systems procured | 1 System for automation of business processes procured and installed by 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 | R10 500 | R3 500 | R3 500 | R3 500 |
|--------|---|--------------------|---|---|--|----|---------|--------|--------|--------|

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 has Tourism 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 2022/2023 financial 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. |

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| 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 |
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| 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. |

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| 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 | <p>The Employment Equity Plan for MLM was developed and adopted by council. The policy aims to address the following challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address under-representation of designated groups in all occupational categories and levels in the work force |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: DRAFT BUDGET SUMMARY FOR 2024/2025- 2026/2027

| REVENUE PER SOURCE | Draft Budget 2024/25 | Draft Budget 2025/26 | Draft Budget 2026/27 |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Equitable Shares (ES) | R363 154 000 | R359 864 000 | R346 801 000 |
| Finance Management Grant (FMG) | R1 800 000 | R1 900 000 | R2 000 000 |
| Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) | R72 858 000 | R76 407 000 | R83 012 000 |
| Incentive Grant: Public Works | R2 348 000 | R0 | R0 |
| Integrated National Electrification Grant (INEG) | R12 431 000 | R13 200 000 | R14 327 000 |
| Grants for Repairs and Maintenance from SDM | R0 | R0 | R0 |
| TOTAL | R452 591 000,00 | R451 371 000,00 | R446 140 000,00 |
| OWN INCOME | | | |
| Property Rates | R40 000 000,00 | R42 000 000,00 | R44 000 000,00 |
| Licenses and Permits | R6 000 000,00 | R6 200 000,00 | R6 300 000,00 |
| Interest Earned-External Investments | R3 500 000,00 | R3 800 000,00 | R4 000 000,00 |
| Waste Management | R340 000,00 | R350 000,00 | R360 000,00 |
| Traffic fines | R800 000,00 | R900 000,00 | R1 000 000,00 |
| Interests on outstanding debtors | R13 000 000,00 | R15 000 000,00 | RR18 000 000,00 |
| Tender Documents | R40 000,00 | R45 000,00 | R50 000,00 |
| Site rental | R190 000,00 | R200 000,00 | R250 000,00 |
| Other Income | R300 000,00 | R350 000,00 | R400 000,00 |
| TOTAL | R64 170 000,00 | R 68 845 000,00 | R74 360 000,00 |
| TOTAL REVENUE | R 516 761 000,00 | R520 216 000,00 | R520 500 000,00 |

ANNEXURE B: ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE FOR 2024/2025 FINANCIAL YEAR