



MAKHUDUTHAMAGA

LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Mmogo re šomela diphetogo!

DRAFT 2025/2026 IDP/BUDGET

SC/11.1/03/2025

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

APC	Audit and Performance Committee
AFS	Annual Financial Statements
AGSA	Auditor General South Africa
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ANC	African National Congress
APSP	African People's Socialist Party
B2B	Back to Basics
BTO	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 Program
CRDP	Comprehensive Rural Development Program
COGTA	Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs
CoGHSTA	Corporate Governance Human Settlement and Traditional Affairs
DA	Democratic Alliance
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 Program
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
LGTAS	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 -Governmental 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 Nations

CHAPTER 1: OVERVIEW, VISION , MISSION AND VALUES

1.1. 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 Local Municipality's (MLM) IDP outlook is guided by its developmental goals, including the programmes of the provincial and national government. The MLM'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 current 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, MISSION AND VALUES

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

Table 1: Values

Values	Descriptive analysis
High standard of professional ethics	The MLM upholds high standards of professionalism as enunciated in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (1996). 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 provide
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 response
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 a 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 Framework

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.

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

2.2.1. Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Act 108 of 1996

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. **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.

2.2.2. The Municipal Structures Act, 117 of 1998

The Municipal Structures 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

2.2.3. Municipal Systems Act, 32 of 2000

It regulates the IDP. It requires the municipality to undertake developmental oriented planning 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 Municipal Systems Act ,32 of 2000

2.2.4. Municipal Finance Management 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.

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

2.2.5. 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 objections and appeals process.

2.2.6. The Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations (R796 of 2001)

It sets out further requirements for an IDP as follows:

- 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 programs to be implemented within the municipality by any Organ of State

2.2.7. 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

2.2.8. The White Paper on Developmental Local Government

The White Paper on Developmental Local Government puts forward a vision of a Developmental Local Government which centers 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 maximizes their impact on social and economic growth
- Playing an integration and coordinating role to ensure alignment between all government spheres and private sector investment within the municipal area
- Democratizing development
- Building social capital through providing community leadership and vision and seeking to empower marginalized and excluded groups within the community

2.2.9. Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 16 of 2013 (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

2.3 Policy Context

2.3.1. Expanded Public Works Program (EPWP)

EPWP is a program 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 providing them with training. Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality is using the opportunity of labor-intensive construction method to carry out Infrastructure, Environment and Community Works's Program under LED projects

2.3.2. 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 consider 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

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 SDGs are based on the moral principle of the Millennium Development Goals which strives 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.

2.3.2.1. 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.

Table 2: Millennium Development and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Millennium Development Goals		Sustainable Development Goals
Goals	08	17
Targets	21	169
Indicators	60	229

2.3.2.2. 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.

Table 3: 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

Table 4: Alignment for integrated implementation

SDGs	Agenda 2063	Regional (SADC)	National Development Plan	MTSF	LDP	District Development Plan	IDP
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Table 5: Convergence of Agenda 2063 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Agenda 2063 (2023 Goals)	SDG	NDP Chapter(s)	LDP Outcome(s)
Goal 1: 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	Chapter11 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	Chapter9 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	Chapter10 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	Chapter3 Economy and employment	Outcome 4. Decent employment through inclusive growth Outcome 7. Comprehensive rural development
Goal 5: Modern Agriculture for increased productivity and production	GOAL 2 End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture GOAL 12 Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	Chapter6 An integrated and inclusive rural economy	Outcome 2. Long and healthy life Outcome 7. Comprehensive rural development Outcome 10. Environmental protection Outcome 13. Inclusive social protection system

2.3.3. 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 the proposals of the NSDP.

2.3.4. The National Development Plan 2030

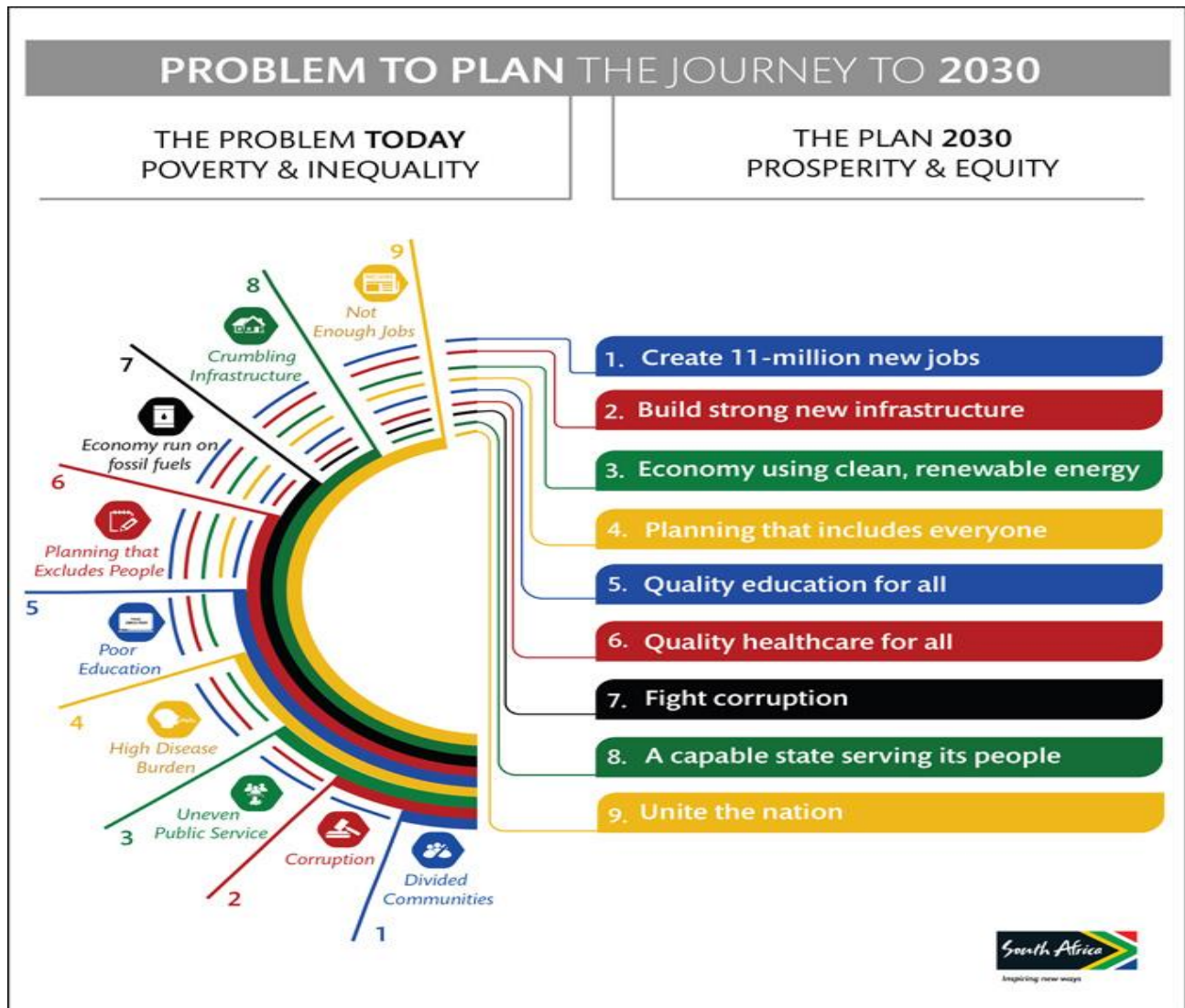
The South African Government has through the Minister of Planning Monitoring and Evaluation published the National Development Plan. The plan aims to eliminate poverty and reduce inequality by 2030. The plan has a target of developing peoples' capabilities to improve their lives through Education and Skills Development, Health care, better access to Public Transport, jobs, Social Protection, rising incomes, Housing and Basic services and Safety as stipulated in Figure 1.

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, promote gender equity and address the pressing needs of youth.

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

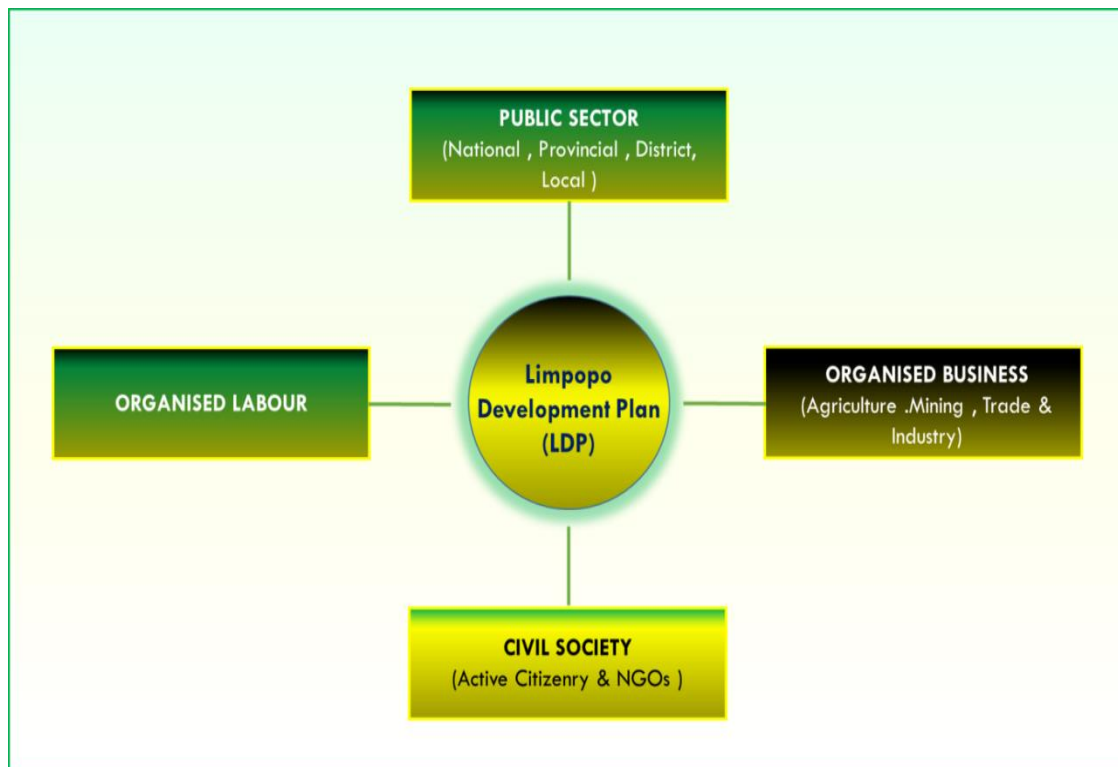
2.3.5. Limpopo Development Plan 2020 - 2025

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 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 Province. It thus creates a platform for the constructive and active participation of the private sector, civil society and organized labour towards the achievement of provincial growth and development objectives to promote higher standards of living for citizens of Limpopo Province as in Figure 2.

Figure 2: Limpopo Development Plan



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 organized labor 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 aspirations 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 (EXCO) in line with the applicable LDP implementation plan. Monitoring and Evaluation of the LDP will serve before EXCO on a bi-annual basis. Monitoring and Evaluation will produce an LDP midterm review for consideration by EXCO. Close out report was produced to guide the ensuing planning cycle towards the end of the 6th Term of Administration. There was a communication plan to support the process to update the stakeholders with implementation of the LDP.

2.3.5.1. Alignment of LDP and NDP Targets

The LDP (2020-2025) is the second iteration towards the NDP (2030). The Table 6 below depicts the LDP (2020-2025) targets and how they relate to the 2030 targets per the indicators. The LDP economic targets for the period 2020-2025 are as follows:

Table 6: 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

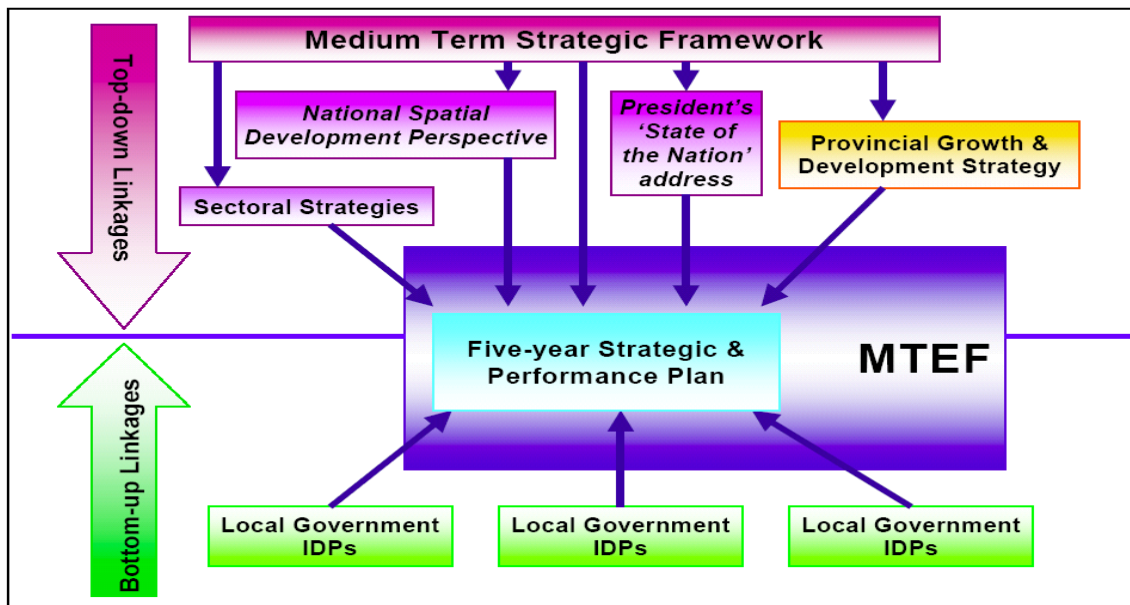
2.3.5.2. Alignment of the NDP and LDP priorities into the IDPs

The NDP highlights the need to strengthen the ability of Local Government to fulfil its developmental role. It calls for IDP needs 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, 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 be achieved. To do this effectively, the IDP process needs to be led by municipal staff, not outsourced to consultants.

Figure 3: Medium term Strategic framework

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



2.3.6. Local Imperatives

2.3.6.1. 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, monitor 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 impacting district and local levels.

The Sekhukhune District Municipality is 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 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 Kwa Ndebele).

The 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 utilized 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 Gross Value Added (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/programs 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 the 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 of November 2020 and launched by the Premier of Limpopo Province on the 23rd of 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 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 streetlights 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

2.3.6.2. Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality ‘s Key Performance Areas (KPA)s

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

Table 6: Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality Key Performance Areas (KPA)s

Key Performance Area	Key Performance Areas Objectives
KPA 1: Spatial Rationale	To ensure efficient and effective Spatial Planning and Land Use Management systems for sustainable development
KPA 2: Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure Development	To reduce service delivery backlogs and ensure provision, coordination, and maintenance of quality basic services to the communities by providing roads and stormwater, bridges, electricity, water, and sanitation

	To promote social cohesion, safety, environmental welfare and disaster management for the Municipality
KPA 3: Local Economic Development	To stimulate economic development through enterprises support, LED projects, private and public sector investments
KPA 4: Financial Viability and Management	To provide sound and sustainable management of the financial affairs of Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality.
KPA 5: Good Governance and Public Participation	To promote good governance, public participation, accountability, transparency, effectiveness and efficiency
KPA6: Municipal Transformation and organizational development	To promote effective, efficient municipal administration, and governance through application of credible and approved municipal systems/ processes

2.4 Powers and Functions

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

Table 7: Powers and functions

Functions	MLM	SDM	Eskom	Description of function performed
1.Air pollution	No			
2.Building regulations	Yes			Enforcing the national building regulations
3.Childcare facilities	Yes			Provide support to crèches
4.Electricity reticulation			Yes	Supply and maintain all electricity functions
5.Fire fighting		Yes		Provide complete firefighting services

6.Local tourism	Yes			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
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 public nuisance and inspection thereof and issue 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 for emerging entrepreneurs to grow municipal economy
28. Municipal abattoirs	Yes			Regulation and control
29. Municipal parks and recreation	Yes			Create and maintain 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 and landfill management
35. Street trading	Yes			Regulation and control
36.Street lighting	Yes			Provide and maintain
37.Vehicle licensing and registration	Yes			Provide the vehicle licensing and registration
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 with assistance of the District and Province

Source: COGHSTA, 2024

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 the Municipal Council, 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.

Table 8: Analysis of MEC Opinion on Makhuduthamaga Municipality IDP over the last five years

Financial year	IDP assessment	IDP-SDBIP alignment	Overall rating
2020/21	High	Aligned	High
2021/2022	High	Aligned	High
2022/2023	High	Partially Aligned	High
2023/2024	High	Aligned	High
2024/2025	High	Aligned	High

Source: CoGHSTA, Limpopo 2024

The Opinion of the MEC assessment panel during 2024/2025 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 2025/2026 IDP /Budget

2.5.1. 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 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 2025/2026 IDP

Drafting an IDP requires a comprehensive planning process and the involvement of a wide range of internal and external role players. Such a process must be properly organized and prepared. 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 during 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 2025. For

Makhuduthamaga to prepare a credible IDP, several stakeholders must be engaged to provide inputs and inform the final IDP.

Figure 5: IDP PROCESS PHASES

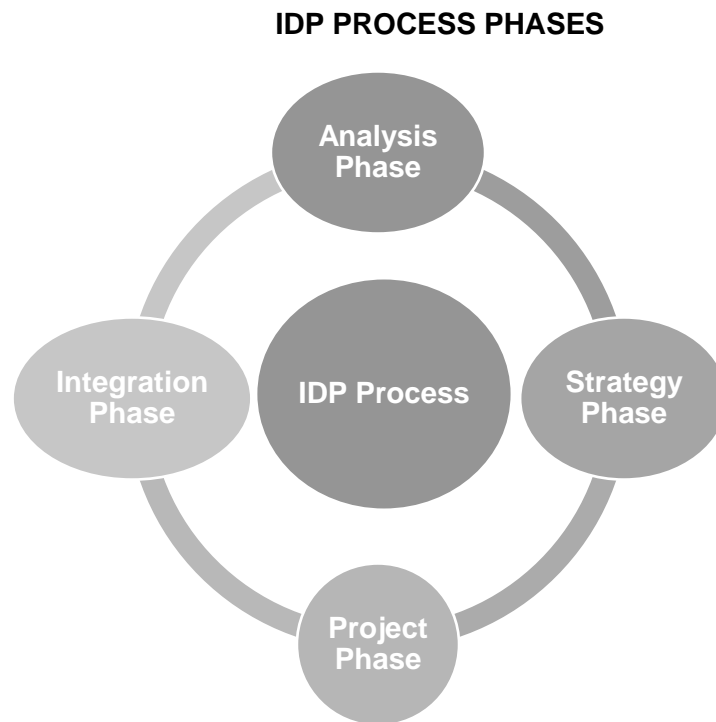


Table 9: Municipal IDP Process rollout

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 2025/2026 IDP/Budget process plan in line with the District framework on the 28th June 2024.</p>
Analysis Phase	<p>An in-depth diagnosis assessment was done from the 02 August to December 2024 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</p>

	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 05 th December 2024.
Strategy Phase	A strategic planning session was held from 12-14 February 2025 as per adopted process plan. It was comprised of Mayor, Speaker, Chief whip, Portfolio Heads, Chair of Chairs, MPAC Chairperson, Municipal Manager, Senior Managers, and Line Managers, the District, labor (unions) and sector departments/parastatals officials to decide on its future development direction. MLM has not changed its vision, mission statement. Strategies on how to address all the needs of the communities were reviewed by prioritizing them and came up with draft projects. The Municipal SWOT analysis was also 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 2025/2026 IDP/Budget was tabled for stakeholders' consultations on the 31 March 2025. Stakeholders will be consulted on the Draft document during April and May 2025 and final document adopted by council on or before 31 May 2025

2.6 Institutional arrangements for the IDP process and implementation

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), Line Managers (Budget and reporting and IDP) and Assistant Manager IDP/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 Systems 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 Program.

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.

2.7.1. IDP/Budget review structures and roles clarifications and responsibilities

2.7.1.1. 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.

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

- 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.

2.7.2. 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 appropriate solutions.
- Community ownership and buy-in; and
- Empowerment.

2.7.2.1. Mechanisms for participation

The following mechanisms for participation will be utilized:

- Print media

National and regional newspapers 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 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 the community. Copies of IDP/Budget will be placed on the website for people and other stakeholders to view or download.

2.7.2.2. 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 a structure which institutionalizes and guarantees representative participation in the IDP process.

2.7.2.3. Members of the Rep Forum include:

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

2.7.2.3.1. 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

2025/2026 IDP/Budget stakeholders consultations program

Date	Stakeholder	Time	Venue
11 April.2025	Magoshi	11h00	Municipal Chamber
15 April 2025	Schoonoord and Jane Furse Clusters	10h00	Peter Nchabeleng Sports Centre
16 April 2025	Masemola and Phokoane Clusters	10h00	Makgwabe Community Hall
05 May 2025	Rates payers and Business	10h00	Kgaola Mafiri
06 May 2025	Makhuduthamaga Joint with SDM	11h00	Phokwane Community Hall
07 May 2025	Special Focus Groups	10h00	Kgaola Mafiri
08 May 2025	Municipal staff	10h00	Municipal Chamber

Table 10: Distribution of roles and responsibilities of stakeholders in the IDP scenario

Stakeholders	Roles and responsibilities
Makhuduthamaga Local Municipal 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 • Ensure participatory planning is strategic and implementation oriented.
Municipal Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oversee the whole IDP process and take responsibility therefore.
IDP Representative Forum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Represent interests of their constituents in the IDP process. • Provide an organizational mechanism for discussion, negotiation and decision making 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 • Ensuring 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 • Issue Integrated Development Planning Guidelines • Provide financial assistance • Providing 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. The aim is to consult with and respond to various interests in the community.
Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and prioritize needs • Participating in the IDP Representative Forum • Discuss and comment on the draft IDP review

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor performance in the implementation of the IDP review
Ward committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participating in the community consultations meetings • Articulate the community needs • Help with the collection of data needed /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 2025/2026 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 2025/2026 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 2025/2026 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 way 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.

2.7.3. 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.

2.7.3.1. 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.
- adjust 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.

2.7.3.2. 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.

Table 11: Adopted Schedule for the review of IDP/Budget for the 2025-2026 F/Y

Month	Action	Target date
PREPARATORY PHASE		
July 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exco provides political guidance over the budget process and priorities that must inform preparations of the budget • Table to council 4th quarter performance report and submit to CoGHSTA after approval. • 4th Quarter Performance Lekgotla (2023-2024) • All Senior Managers and Municipal Manager's annual performance agreements developed signed and submitted to MEC for CoGHSTA. • Audit and Performance Audit Meeting • Risk committee meeting 	July 2024
August 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ward to Ward based data collection • Collate information from Ward-based data • Submit Annual Financial Statements for 2023-2024 to AG • Submit 2023-2024 Annual Performance Report to AG • Operational Risk Assessment for 2024-2025 	August 2024
ANALYSIS PHASE		
September 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 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 programs for alignment (libraries, schools, clinics, water, electricity, roads, sanitation, etc.) 	September 2024

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalize ward-based data compilation for verification in December (IDP Rep forum) 	
STRATEGIES PHASE		
October 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly (1st) review of the 2024-2025 budget, related policies, amendments (if necessary), any related process Risk committee meeting Audit and performance meeting Preliminary preparations on proposed budget for 2025-2026 financial year begin 1st Quarter Performance Lekgotla (2024-2025) Tabling of 2024-2025 1st quarter performance report to council and submit to CoGHSTA after approval mSCOA Steering Committee meeting 	October 2024
PROJECTS PHASE		
November 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confirm IDP analysis and strategies information with district and sector departments Review and effect changes on the initial IDP draft 	November 2024
INTEGRATION PHASE		
December 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consolidated Analysis Phase in Place IDP/Budget Steering committee IDP Representative Forum mSCOA Steering Committee meeting 	December 2024
January 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Table Draft 2023-2024 Annual Report to Council Submit Draft Annual Report to AGSA, PT and CoGHSTA Publish Draft Annual Report in the Municipal jurisdiction (website etc.) Mid-Year Performance Lekgotla Risk committee meeting Audit and performance meeting Table Mid-Year and 2nd quarter performance report to council and submitted to NT, PT, CoGHSTA Table midyear budget to council and submit to NT, PT, CoGHSTA 	January 2025

February 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic Planning Session (Review of IDP/Budget, related policies) • Submission and Presentation of institutional Mid-Year performance assessment report to PT. • Confirm IDP Projects with District and Sector department • Adjust 2024/2025 budget and SDBIP and table to council for approval • Submit 2024-2025 Budget Adjustment and SDBIP to CoGHSTA, PT. • Download of the latest mSCOA template • IDP/Budget Steering committee • 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 2025-2026 to Management, relevant stakeholders and structures • mSCOA Steering Committee meeting 	February 2025
March 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council considers the 2025-2026 Draft IDP/Budget /SDBIP • Adoption of Oversight Report for 2023-2024 • Conduct Mid-Year Performance assessment for Municipal Manager and all Senior Managers for 2024-2025 financial Year. • Conduct Annual Performance assessment for Senior Managers, Municipal manager and Managers reporting directly to the Senior Managers • Submit Annual Report and oversight report to CoGHSTA, AGSA and Municipal Website 	March 2025
APPROVAL PHASE		
April 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publish the 2025-2026 IDP/Budget for public comments. • Submit 2025-2026 Draft IDP/Budget to the NT, PT, CoGHSTA and SDM in both printed and electronic formats • Community consultation with key stakeholders • Strategic Risk Assessment for 2024-2025 • 3rd Quarter Performance Lekgotla (2024-2025) • Table of 3rd quarter performance report to council and submitted to COGHSTA • mSCOA Steering Committee meeting • Risk committee meeting • Audit and performance meeting 	April 2025

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation on tariffs and Free Basic Services (FBS) 	
May 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IDP/Budget steering committee meeting • Submission of Draft IDP/Budget for 2025-2026 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 MPBM and approved to the Financial System. • Uploading of mSCOA data strings for the Adopted budget onto the National Treasury's GoMuni portal. • Submit final annual procurement plan to the Mayor, PT and NT. • Table Municipal policies and By-Laws to council for approval. • Prepare SDBIP for 2025-2026 • Prepare operational Risk assessment for 2025-2026 	May 2025
June 2025	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publish the approved 2024-2026 IDP/Budget • Submit SDBIP to the Mayor for approval. • Submit of approved IDP/Budget and SDBIP to MEC for CoGHSTA, NT and PT and to SDM • mSCOA Steering Committee meeting • Review of previous year's IDP/Budget process • Submit IDP/Budget Process Plan for 2026/2027 to Council 	June 2025

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

- Council approval of the review process plan was done on 28th June 2024
- Ward to Ward data base collection / analysis phase review was done from 02nd August to 05th December 2024
- District IDP engagement session whereby sector departments presented situational analysis and strategies phases information of the district from the 14th -15th November 2024.
- Status quo report for 2025/2026 served in the IDP Representative forum on the 5th of December 2024
- Departmental strategic planning session in preparation for Institutional strategic planning held from 07th -24th January 2025
- Municipal Strategic Planning Session was held from the 12th to the 14th of February 2025

- District IDP engagement session whereby sector departments presented projects phase information of the district held on the 20th February 2025.
- The 2025/2026 Draft IDP served in the Management meeting on the 12th of March 2025
- The 2025/2026 Draft IDP served in Exco on the 25th March 2025
- The 2025/2026 Draft IDP served in Audit and Performance committee on the 28th March 2025
- The 2025/2026 Draft IDP served in council for noting for stakeholders' consultation on the 31st March 2025

2.7.3.4. 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) ensures that the municipality implements programs 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 (02.08.2024-05.12.2024). 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

Table 12: Community Needs

WARD	VILLAGE	VILLAGE BASED PRIORITIES / CHALLENGES / NEEDS
1	1.Ga Tshehla (Klipspruit)	Maintenance of internal tarred roads Fencing of cemetery VIP toilets (98)

		<p>RDP houses (11)</p> <p>Maintenance of 01 borehole and provision of 1 Jojo tank</p> <p>Skip bins (3)/ Illegal dumping of waste</p> <p>Livestock dam</p> <p>Renovation of Arekhuleng Primary School</p> <p>Internal road speed humps</p> <p>Water scarce in Naledi section</p> <p>3 mast lights (One at Naledi next to Moratiwa another one at Serothwane section next to Arekhuleng Primary School, One at Mnisi Section next to cemetery)</p>
	2.Hlalanikahle	<p>Construction of 2 access bridges on Phetla road and Stormwater control</p> <p>Provision of water supply (10 boreholes and 10 JoJo tanks)</p> <p>Tarring of road from Bosele to Baromaneng</p> <p>Access Bridge at Ga-Masango</p> <p>RDP houses (100)</p> <p>VIP toilets (2500)</p> <p>Skip bins (4)</p> <p>Access Bridge at Ga-Phetla to Moratiwa</p> <p>Strom water control from Elias Motsoaledi Monsterlus to Hlalanikahle</p> <p>Electrification of H/H (100)</p> <p>Allocation of new Transformers</p> <p>Skip bins (6)</p> <p>5 mast lights</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 church street next to koporasi four way and Thobela primary school • Zirabantu street Phetla section • Makopoli park • New stand section • Fourway community hall <p>Secondary school for new extension</p> <p>Paving of internal streets</p> <p>Building of library</p> <p>Education –TVET college</p> <p>Livestock dam</p> <p>Mobile Clinic</p>
	3.Kutupu	<p>Tarring of road from Zone 1 to Zone 3</p> <p>Construction of road and access bridge from Kutupu to cemetery (Ratanang site)</p> <p>Internal road storm water control</p> <p>Tarring of road from Kutupu to Vleeschboom</p> <p>Water infrastructure maintenance (4 boreholes) and provision of 4 Jojo tanks</p> <p>Bridge at Ga-Masango</p> <p>VIP toilets (2770)</p> <p>RDP houses (160)</p> <p>Skip bins (3)/ Illegal dumping of waste</p> <p>4 high mast lights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at zone one Letholong creche • at zone two Mokgoshi primary school • at zone three High lenders • civic center <p>Fencing of dams (02)</p> <p>Fencing of cemetery</p>

		<p>Clinic/Mobile Clinic</p> <p>Livestock dam</p> <p>Electrification (100 H/H)</p>
	4.Ratanang Kutupu Extension	<p>Construction of bridge from Kutupu to cemetery (Ratanang site)</p> <p>Tarring of road from Ratanang to Kutupu</p> <p>Maintenance of access bridge at Masango</p> <p>Water supply</p> <p>VIP toilets (852)</p> <p>Electrification H/H</p> <p>RDP houses (50)</p> <p>Skip bins (4)</p> <p>2 high mast lights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malebese street next to the creche • Skhosana street
2	1.Phokoane and Toishi	<p>Tarring of roads: Phokoane clinic to Maloka road, Piekie's corner to Leshalabe Primary school, Toishi to Dihlwadieme cemetery, Lekhehla to Leshalabe school, Moshate to Tribal Office, Toishi to Mabintane</p> <p>Regravelling of internal streets</p> <p>Electrification (322 H/H)</p> <p>Water Supply</p> <p>Education: allocation of bursaries, training and Learnerships on SMMEs, technical college, multipurpose Centre</p> <p>05 High mast lights (Ga Mashifane, Toishi, United Reformed Church, Seven, Mshongo)</p> <p>01 Sports complex</p>

		<p>01 Old age Centre</p> <p>CWP and EPWP provision (55)</p> <p>Funding of SMMEs (08)</p> <p>Grading of sports ground (05)-Tholeseng, Slavery, Young Birds, Juventus and Razors)</p> <p>Skip bin (3)-Toishi, Ka Seven, Mmakgape</p> <p>RDP houses (970)/Mshongo (50)/Mokgoma Park (44)/Phokwane (150)</p> <p>VIP toilets (714)</p> <p>New water infrastructure development (90 H/H) Ditlading, Mokgoma Park (70 H/H) and Mshongo (84 H/H)</p> <p>Electricity Infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seven new stands (20) • Mshongo (28) • Mokgoma Park (38)
	2.Mabintane	<p>Taring of Platklip main street and Ngema Street to Mashishing</p> <p>VIP toilets (680)</p> <p>Electrification (385 H/H)</p> <p>Clinic</p> <p>Mast lights (02)</p> <p>Funding of SMMEs (04)</p> <p>Sports complex</p> <p>Technical college</p> <p>Library</p> <p>Recreational Park</p> <p>Fencing Mashishing and Platklip cemeteries</p>

		<p>CWP and EPWP provision</p> <p>Regravelling of streets</p> <p>Grading of sports ground</p> <p>Electricity post connections</p> <p>Water provision is not adequate</p> <p>Drilling of boreholes and tanks provision</p> <p>Skip bins 3</p> <p>RDP houses (550)</p>
	3.Mogudi	<p>Tarring of Tlame main road to Mogudi</p> <p>Tarring of Mamosadi main street to Motlankane School</p> <p>Mashifane and Mashaba-regravelling of internal streets (Mamatshale street and Makunyane street)</p> <p>Mast lights (02)-Renten sports ground, Mogudi Garden)</p> <p>Sports complex</p> <p>Water supply</p> <p>Drilling of boreholes (03) and tanks provision (Jojo tanks 03)</p> <p>Recreational Park</p> <p>Electrification (115)</p> <p>CWPs and EPWP provision (30)</p> <p>SMMEs support with funding and training</p> <p>Re-gravelling and blading of internal streets</p> <p>VIP toilets in the new stands (195)</p> <p>RDP houses (432)/ Mogudi new stands (30)</p> <p>Electrification: Mogudi New Stands (22)</p>

3	1.Mokgapaneng	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tarring of road from Blackhouse to Ga-Ntshela Tavern • Taring of road from Mokgapaneng reservoir to Selengwane to Malegale cemetery • Two access bridges needed: Reservoir main road and Selengwane • Electrification (111) • Storm water drainage from the R579 road (Matlala shop) to Selengwane • Recreational Park and sports complex • New water infrastructure development at Matsotsompeni • Operation and maintenance services for consistent water supply • Skip bins at Blackhouse and reservoir (2) • Repairs of access bridges between Mokgapaneng and Mapaeng • Re-gravelling and grading of internal roads • RDP houses (96) • VIP toilets (85) • Fencing of new cemetery • High mast light (Blackhouse)
	2.Makoshala	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tarring of road from Makoshala mortogate via Lehwelere and Thotwaneng school to Phokoane /Nebo Police Station • Storm water drainage from block C to Makoshala Block F (Community Hall) • Tarring of road from Lehwelere school to Brooklyn • Tarring of road from Brooklyn to Makoshala via Thotwaneng to Phokoane Police Station • Tarring of road from Mortogate via Lehwelere Secondary School to Makoshala cemetery • Tarring road from the main road to Nebo Circuit Offices • Access Bridge needed at Phokoane / Nebo Police station road • Paving of internal street from the main 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 (03) • Water infrastructure needed at Makoshala extension and consistent water supply • RDP houses (51) • Skip bin at Mortogate Spares (1)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skip bins at Thotaneng primary and Petloane Primary School (1) • Regravelling and Stormwater from Thotwaneng to Nebo Police Station • House to house Waste collections • Re-gravelling and blading of all internal roads • Paving of all internal roads. • VIP toilets (10) • High mast lights 3
	3.Phokoane (Malegale)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortage of water supply • Taring of road from Malegale Cemetery to Skotipola Stormwater • Taring of road from Phokoane clinic to Malegale Cemetery • Paving from Mapaeng via Mathote to Roman Catholic Church • Storm water drainage From Phokoane clinic to Malegale Cemetery • Stormwater at Lekwatsipa main street to Malegale Cemetery • Stormwater control at main road Ntsoane and Mogadime • Stormwater control at Malegale (from Boshielo shop via Skotiphola) • Electricity post connection (15) • Tarring of road from Mashifane Ntsomane street via Skotiphola bridge • RDP houses (03) • Skip bin needed (1)
	4.Phokoane (Mapaeng) and Speelman	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tarring of road from Mogajana coal yard via Mathote shop, Via Moriti Sec School to Ga-Piekie • Tarring of main internal road from mortogate Gabriel Mmakola shop to Tholo Tuck-shop • Paving and Storm water control at Leshalabe shop to Selengwane • House to house Waste collection at Mapaeng and Speelman • Consistent Water provision • Maintenance of bridge at Selengwane main road • Regravelling and blading of internal roads • Storm water control from Leshalabe Shop to Mosehla Road. • RDP houses (22) • Electricity post connections (11) • VIP toilets (07)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High mast light 3
	5.Phokoane (Ramabele Malatji and Mashifane)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tarring of road from Ga Ramabele via ga Mashifane internal road to Phokoane Clinic • Tarring of internal road from ga Malatji main road to Masioneng cemetery • Bridge needed between Malatji section and Skotiphola • Maintenance of existing Water infrastructure and consistent water Supply • Regravelling and blading of internal roads • Stormwater from short left main waterhole Moropyane to Malatji to via Skotiphola access bridge • Tarring of road at Mathote via on two parallel road (Masioneng and Roman Catholic 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 • Blading of sports field Skotiphola • Skip bins needed at main street (3) waterhole Leshalabe and Malatji • RDP houses (5) • Electricity post connection (01) • Drilling and maintenance of existing boreholes
	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. • Tarring of main road library to Nebo Phokoane police station road and stadium • Storm water drainage corner Phatametsane school to Boipusho Dam • Phatametsane bridge between Lekwankwa and Phatametsane school • RDP houses (55) • Tarring of main road and access Bridge from Ga Matlala corner via ZCC to main road to Phokoane tribal office • Need for two (2) bridges between Phatametsane and tribal office and Boipusho dam • Electricity post connections (07) • New water infrastructure Development for water Supply

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VIP toilets (15)
	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 (14) • 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) • High mast light • Fencing of Cemetery • Access bridge between
4	1.Rietfontein	<p>Water maintenance and upgrading of reservoir.</p> <p>Fencing of cemeteries (02)</p> <p>Upgrading of clinic</p> <p>Speed humps near Mogalatladi School</p> <p>RDP houses (400)</p> <p>VIP toilets (2500)</p> <p>Paving of road to clinic</p> <p>House to house waste collection (EPWP)</p> <p>SASSA satellite office</p> <p>Library</p> <p>Culvert bridge near Mogalatladi School</p> <p>Disabled and Drop Centre.</p> <p>Home Affairs satellite office</p>

		<p>Secondary school and primary school</p> <p>Storm water control</p> <p>Electrification (85 H/H)</p> <p>Livestock dam</p> <p>Blading of sports fields.</p> <p>Skips bins (04)</p> <p>Tarring of road from Rietfontein to Mare</p> <p>Tarring of road from Rietfontein clinic to Madiba</p> <p>Waste collection at Rietfontein clinic.</p> <p>Pedestrian Road</p> <p>Streetlights</p> <p>Donga that divides the village need to be maintained.</p> <p>Incomplete RDP houses (08)</p>
	2.Vierfontein A, B, C	<p>Incomplete RDP houses (20)</p> <p>RDP houses (690)</p> <p>VIP toilets</p> <p>Tarring of road from Vleeschboom to Magukubjane clinic</p> <p>Clinic/ Mobile clinic</p> <p>Water provision Phase 2</p> <p>Electrification (1200) household</p> <p>Sports ground.</p> <p>Tarring / Paving Road to cemetery</p> <p>Paving of internal streets</p> <p>Toilets at the cemeteries</p>

	3.Katlegong (Vierfontein D)	New Primary school RDP houses (250) VIP toilets Water reticulation Access Bridge Electricity post connections (11) Speed humps near taxi rank before Katlegong Paving of internal street Toilets and water at Community cemetery Tarring / paving of road to the cemetery
	4.Vierfontein E (Mashemong section)	Electrification (120) Water reticulation/water tanker Street paving RDP VIP Toilets
5	1.Maserumule Park	Water Reservoir and water supply at new Extension Incomplete RDP houses Clinic / mobile clinic House to house waste collection Paving of road from the main road to Magistrate offices Mast lights(4) Paving of internal streets VIP toilets (1250) Additional classrooms at Tshwatlhakge Primary Community Hall

		<p>CPWP work opportunities.</p> <p>Additional RDP houses (50)</p> <p>Electrification (400)</p>
	2.Mohlwarekoma	<p>Yard to yard water connection and water connection at new stands</p> <p>RDP houses (30)</p> <p>House to House waste collection</p> <p>SASSA Pay point.</p> <p>VIP toilets (1000)</p> <p>Paving of internal streets</p> <p>Skip bins</p> <p>Mobile clinic</p> <p>Mast lights</p> <p>Fencing of cemetery</p> <p>Community Hall</p> <p>Electrification (300)</p>
	3.Leeukraal	<p>Water reticulation and water in new stands</p> <p>RDP houses (50)</p> <p>Additional classrooms at Phutihlogoana and Moteane Schools</p> <p>Disability Centre</p> <p>Tarring of road from Maserumole Park four ways to Leeukraal</p> <p>VIP toilets (900)</p> <p>Clinic/Mobile Clinic</p> <p>Mast lights (1)</p>

		Fencing of cemetery Community Hall Electrification (250) Skip bin (1)
	4.Matlakakatle A and B	Water reticulation and water in new stands RDP houses (A (30) and B (30) Upgrading of Matlakatle / Matoseng Bridge Paving of internal roads Electrification (40) Mobile clinic VIP toilets (A (150) and B (180) Skip bin Fencing of cemetery (Section A) Community Hall
	5.Pefane (New Village/ Extension)	Electrification (200 H/H) VIP toilets (200 H/H) Skip bin (1) RDP houses (70) Internal roads Water and storm water drainage New water infrastructure Development Community hall New Primary school
6	1.Eenzaam Trust	Fencing of cemeteries Sports facility

		Pre- schools Livestock dam Access Bridge to Ponong RDP houses (110) VIP toilets (1220) Tarring of road to Ponong via Pakaneng Building of classrooms at Ntshebele Secondary school Electrification (60)
	2.Patantshoane B	Sports facility Community hall Fencing of graveyard at Mabalane Tarring of road from Patantshwane A to Rietfontein (phase 3 of Rietfontein to Eensaam road) Bridge at Patantshwane old road to Rietfontein RDP houses (70) Streets pave Pedestrians bridge at Sekhukhuseng Electrification (50)
	3. Patantshwane A	Fencing of cemetery Sports facility Street paving RDP houses (84) Stormwater drainage at main road VIP toilets at both A and B Electrification (20)
	4.Eenzaam Kgoloko	Community hall

		Fencing of cemetery Bridge between Kgoloko and Ga- Mmaboki Tarring of road from main road to ZCC VIP toilets (Number) Sports facility Electrification (30) RDP houses (80)
	5.Mare	Tarred road from Ngwaritsi Sports facility Mobile Clinic/Clinic RDP houses (50) Streets pave Community hall Fencing of cemetery Electricity post connection (30)
	6.Ga-Mmaboki	Tarring of road from the main road to Mahlaba secondary Fencing of Cemetery VIP toilets RDP houses (15) Electricity post connection
	7.Ga-Diogo	Access Bridge Tarring of road from Rietfontein main road to Ga-Diogo and Madiba Electrification at Ga-Madiba
7	1.Thoto	Mobile Clinic/Clinic

		<p>Tarring of road from main road to Thoto Tribal Office</p> <p>Phase two (2) water reticulation</p> <p>Tarring of road from Glen Cowie via Malaka to Thoto Community service Centre</p> <p>RDP houses (110)</p> <p>Fencing of cemetery</p> <p>Seopo School be demolished.</p> <p>Electrification (100)</p> <p>VIP toilets (120)</p> <p>Sport facilities</p>
	2.Malaka	<p>VIP toilets (48)</p> <p>Clinic/Health facility</p> <p>Community Hall</p> <p>Tarring of road from Glen Cowie via Malaka to Thoto</p> <p>Tarring of road from main road to Malaka Tribal Office</p> <p>Electrification (31)</p> <p>VIP toilets (80)</p> <p>Paving of access road from Bohlapakolobe via Sefateng to Moshate and from Sedikwe Primary school to Maponong section</p> <p>Cellular Network Tower</p> <p>Access /Link Road from Sefateng to cemetery (Maruping)</p>
	3.Ntoane	<p>Fencing of cemetery</p> <p>Tarring of road from main road to Ntoane Tribal Office</p>

		<p>Clinic</p> <p>Tarring of road from Glen Cowie via Malaka to Thoto</p> <p>Tarring of road from Molepane to Ntoane</p> <p>Bridge between Manotong and Ntoane</p> <p>RDP houses (53)</p> <p>Extension of water pipeline and erection of reservoir</p> <p>Electrification (60)</p> <p>VIP toilets (60)</p>
	4.Manthlanyane	<p>Fencing of cemetery</p> <p>Water supply- pipeline to Botshabelo Mantla sub village</p> <p>Tarring of road from main road to Mantlhanyane Tribal Office</p> <p>Clinic</p> <p>Tarring of road from Glen Cowie via Malaka to Thoto</p> <p>Tarring of road from Ntoane via Mantlhanyane to Ga Malaka</p> <p>RDP houses (42)</p> <p>Community hall</p> <p>Electricity post connection (10)</p> <p>VIP toilets (100)</p> <p>Cellular Network</p>
	5.Manotong	<p>Bridge between Manotong and Setebong</p> <p>Tarring of road from Glen Cowie via Malaka to Thoto</p> <p>VIP toilets (48)</p> <p>Mobile Clinic/ Clinic</p>

		Community hall Fencing of cemetery RDP houses (130) Electrification (124)
	6.Dikatone	Fencing of cemetery Mobile Clinic/ 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 Dikatone/Mmotwaneng to Ga Malaka Community hall Extension of water pipeline to Ga- Mankge and Ga-Mosoma VIP toilets (149) RDP houses (56) Electricity post connection (40)
	7.Setebong	Fencing of cemetery Tarring of road from Glen Cowie via Malaka to Thoto Tarring of road from Glen Cowie via Setebong to Thoto VIP toilets (136) Clinic Community hall Tarring of road from main road to Setebong Tribal Office Maintenance of Setebong road

		<p>Skip bin</p> <p>RDP houses (70)</p> <p>Electricity post connection (30)</p>
8	1.Mathousand / Hlahlane	<p>Tar road from Hlabje street to Matshumane secondary School</p> <p>Stormwater drainage from Hlabje street to Matshumane Secondary school</p> <p>V drain from Matshumane to Tau's Tuckshop</p> <p>Tar road from Gravel Lodge via Hlahlane to Gadieme</p> <p>Tar road and bridge from Mathousand to Maraganeng</p> <p>Water yard connection</p> <p>RDP houses (40)</p> <p>Electricity post connection (187)</p> <p>VIP toilets (1700)</p> <p>Wi-Fi connection</p>
	2.Pelepele Park / Maswiakae	<p>Toilets at community sports ground</p> <p>Tar road from Malaka Road via Pele Pele Park to Maswiakae</p> <p>Upgrading of Glen Cowie sports facility</p> <p>Water and sanitation in Glen Cowie facility</p> <p>RDP house (50)</p> <p>Water yard connection</p> <p>Electricity post connection (500)</p> <p>VIP toilets (500)</p> <p>Wi-Fi connection</p>

	3.Mochadi	<p>Toilets at community cemetery</p> <p>Mobile clinic</p> <p>Network Towers</p> <p>Electricity post connection (1000)</p> <p>Fencing of Ramatee cemetery</p> <p>RDP houses (100)</p> <p>Water reticulation</p> <p>VIP toilets (1400)</p> <p>Wi-Fi connection</p>
	4.Brooklyn	<p>RDP houses (40)</p> <p>Tar road from four ways to Ratanang sports ground.</p> <p>Mobile clinic</p> <p>Electricity post connection (800)</p> <p>Water reticulation</p> <p>VIP toilets (784)</p> <p>Wi-Fi connection</p>
	5. Leokana	<p>Link tar road from Ga-Mosehla to pavement road to the cemetery.</p> <p>Borehole maintenance and JoJo tanks</p> <p>Stormwater drainage to the bridge</p> <p>Mast lights</p> <p>RDP houses (30)</p> <p>Maths and Science Centre</p> <p>Water yard connections</p> <p>Sanitation</p> <p>Manufacturing Centre</p>

		<p>Electrification (570 H/H)</p> <p>VIP toilets (650)</p> <p>Wi-Fi connection</p>
	6.Caprive/ Living waters	<p>Water yard connection</p> <p>Tar road from Ga-Matjomane to Riverside WWTP road</p> <p>Tar road from R579 road via Ntona Matjomane to Khayelitsha bridge.</p> <p>Electricity post connection (1400)</p> <p>Tar road from R579 to Maphanga Tuck-shop</p> <p>RDP houses (45)</p> <p>VIP toilets (1600)</p> <p>Wi-Fi connection</p>
	7. Village extension – Brooklyn / Mpefane	<p>Water reticulation</p> <p>Electrification 30</p>
9	1.Riverside	<p>Water reticulation (Mpumalanga A & B)</p> <p>Paving of road from four ways to Mpumalanga</p> <p>Paving of road to the cemetery (Riverside B)</p> <p>Electrification (300)</p> <p>Fencing of cemetery and toilets</p> <p>Mobile Clinic/Clinic</p> <p>RDP houses (140)</p>

		<p>Community hall</p> <p>Streetlights</p> <p>Sports facilities</p> <p>Mast lights</p> <p>Pay points.</p> <p>Tarring of road from Riverside water plant to new stands cemetery</p> <p>VIP toilets (3112)</p> <p>Paving of street to cemetery and from 4ways HWY to Mpumalanga</p> <p>Skip bins (04)</p> <p>Waste collection</p>
	2.Caprivi / Photo	<p>Water reticulation</p> <p>Electricity post connections (14)</p> <p>VIP toilets (511)</p> <p>Waste collection</p> <p>Skip bins (3)</p> <p>Clinic /mobile</p> <p>Mast lights</p> <p>Library</p> <p>RDP houses (50)</p> <p>Multipurpose Centre</p> <p>Sports facilities</p>

	3.Morgenson New stands	<p>Paving of road from ZCC to Magapung</p> <p>Fencing of cemetery and toilets</p> <p>Additional RDP houses (10)</p> <p>Community hall</p> <p>Streetlights</p> <p>Electricity post connections</p> <p>Sports facilities</p> <p>Mast lights</p> <p>Pay points.</p> <p>Tarring of road from new stands cemetery to Riverside Water Plant</p> <p>VIP toilets (565)</p> <p>Mobile clinic</p> <p>Maintenance (water reticulation and valves, main halls, paved roads)</p>
	4.Magapung	<p>Electricity post connection (14)</p> <p>RDP houses (28)</p> <p>Water reticulation</p> <p>Regravelling of streets</p> <p>Mast light</p> <p>VIP toilets (339)</p> <p>A bridge on the road from Magapung to Photo school</p>

	5.Mpumalanga	<p>Water reticulation</p> <p>Paving of road to cemetery</p> <p>Electricity post connections (78)</p> <p>Toilets in the cemetery</p> <p>Clinic</p> <p>RDP houses (13)</p> <p>Community hall</p> <p>Streetlights</p> <p>Mast lights</p> <p>Sports facilities</p> <p>Pay point</p> <p>VIP toilets (1986)</p> <p>Regravelling/tarring of road from Riverside water plant to Photo</p>
10	1.Mogorwane	<p>Pedestrian bridge at Mmatoti and Mmotwaneng</p> <p>Water supply</p> <p>RDP houses (41)</p> <p>Electricity post connection (473)</p> <p>Regravelling of road from Mmatoti section to Ga-Maloa</p> <p>Speed humps (04)</p> <p>Clinic/Mobile Clinic</p> <p>Refencing of local cemetery</p> <p>VIP toilets (2469)</p> <p>Mast lights (04)</p> <p>CWP and EPWP work opportunities for youth</p>

	2.Moripane A and B	Water extension Electricity post connections (23) RDP houses (115) Mobile Clinic Fencing of cemetery (02) VIP toilets (590)
	3.Phushulang	Bridge to link Moloi and Phushulang Repairing of Phushulang and Maloa bridge RDP houses (20) Water borehole/ Additional reservoir required Mobile Clinic Tarring of road from Moloi via Phushulang to Marishane Fencing of cemetery Electricity post connections (16) Skip bin Mast lights (02)
	4.Ngwanamatlang	Water supply Access roads need maintenance Electricity post connection (160) VIP toilets (1857) 3 bridges (pedestrians) link Ngwanamatlang and Mahlomola High mast light next to ZCC Mahlomola RDP houses (200)
	5.Dithabaneng	Equipment of borehole

		<p>Jojo tanks be erected from the steel pipeline.</p> <p>Pipelines be erected from Ngwanamatlang borehole to Dithabaneng Jojo tanks.</p> <p>Second borehole needed.</p> <p>RDP houses (84)</p> <p>Speed humps</p> <p>Electrification (150)</p> <p>Maintenance of access road</p> <p>VIP toilets (1214)</p> <p>High mast lights (03)</p> <p>Fencing of new cemetery</p>
	5.Moloi	<p>Tarring of road from Moshate /Legaletlwa to Glen Cowie</p> <p>Moloi extension Water supply</p> <p>RDP houses (85)</p> <p>Mast lights</p> <p>Moloi extension Electrification (420)</p> <p>Speed humps</p> <p>Pedestrian bridge (Maraganeng and Mathousand)</p> <p>Mobile Clinic or rehabilitation of Moloi clinic</p> <p>Fencing of new cemetery</p> <p>VIP toilets (1500)</p> <p>Bridge linking Moloi and Phushulang</p> <p>Tarring of road from Moloi to Phushulang via Marishane</p>

	6.Moloi extension	<p>Electricity post connection</p> <p>Water reticulation</p> <p>Access roads</p> <p>Fencing of cemetery</p> <p>RDP houses</p> <p>VIP toilets (500)</p>
	7.Lehwelereng	<p>New water infrastructure development</p> <p>VIP toilets (1200)</p> <p>Bridge between Lehwelereng and Riverside B between Mabodibeng High School and Lehwelereng</p> <p>Mast lights (04)</p> <p>Electrification (30)</p> <p>Fencing of Lehwelereng cemetery</p> <p>RDP houses (15)</p> <p>CWP and EPWP work opportunities for youth.</p> <p>Waste management program!</p> <p>House to house to collection</p> <p>Regravelling of internal streets</p> <p>Access bridge between Mabodibeng high school and Lehwelereng.</p> <p>Access bridge between Lehwelereng Riverside B.</p>
11	1.Molepane	<p>Extension of electricity to ga Molepane</p> <p>Tar road from Apostolic church to Makgane ward 12.</p> <p>Regravelling of road from Kanyakanya to reservoir</p> <p>Regravelling of road from Ga Moraila to Ma- Seven</p>

		<p>Regravelling road from Masekwaele crèche to ga Ntwentsho</p> <p>Water supply (RDP level 2)</p> <p>2 boreholes Ga Molepane</p> <p>VIP toilets</p> <p>Health Care Centre</p> <p>Work opportunities for youth e.g. CWP and EPWP</p> <p>Waste management program to address the issue of waste littering.</p> <p>Access bridge to Chirela</p> <p>VIP Toilets in the cemetery (04)</p> <p>Access bridge to the cemetery</p> <p>Mast light at Molepane Moshate (5)</p> <p>Skip bins at ga Molepane (3)</p>
	2.Mokwete	<p>Extension of electricity at Mokwete</p> <p>Extension electricity Makalaneng</p> <p>Regravelling of road from Ga- Madihlaba to Ga-Masheba</p> <p>Water supply</p> <p>Borehole at Makalaneng</p> <p>VIP toilets (Number)/</p> <p>2 VIP toilets at Molepane cemetery</p> <p>2 VIP toilets at Zamane Cemetery</p> <p>1 skip bin at Makalaneng</p> <p>Work opportunities for youth e.g. CWP and EPWP</p> <p>RDP houses (13)</p>

		Regravelling of internal roads Clinic mobile/ Clinic High mast lights (03) Access road from Mokwete to Shell Garage Electrification of Boreholes
	3.Vergelegen A (Zamane)	Tar road from ga Matshidi cemetery to shell garage Regravelling from Itereleng creche to police station Tar road from Methodist church to reservoir. Regravelling from Moshate Ga- Mosehla to Mosehla April Skip bin at ga Mosehla Eliya Moshate Skip bin ga Kgagara and Mashia Skip to Methodist church Boreholes ga Mosehla (1) VIP toilet (2) at Zamane Cemetery High mast light (4) Zamane and Ga- Mosehla Extension of electricity at Zamane
	4. Ngwanamatlang	Regravelling of road from Sports ground Ga- Malovers to Mahlomola Regravelling of road from ZCC to the river Regravelling of road from Ga- Aubrey Masha to tar road Boreholes at Ngwanamatlang (2) Skip bin Ngwanamatlang (3) High mast light Ngwanamatlang (3) VIP toilets at cemetery (2)

		<p>VIP toilet at Ngwanamatlang (200)</p> <p>Mobile clinic at Ngwanamatlang</p> <p>RDP houses (30)</p> <p>Work opportunities for youth e.g CWP and EPWP</p> <p>Access bridge between Mahlomola and Ngwanamatlang</p>
12	1.Moretsele	<p>Water supply at Moretsele village and extension (illegal connections and tampering with standpipes or transformers)</p> <p>Road- tarring of road from Kgagara bricks to Moshate</p> <p>Tarring of Main Road from ga Mamakoko to Sefateng (the road that passes) the gate of Madikobung primary school</p> <p>Tarring Main Road from ga Mamakoko to Sefataneng</p> <p>Electrification (Leruleng New stands 1080 H/H phase 2 and 3)</p> <p>Tribal Office –Ga- Moretsele</p> <p>Clinic-at Ga-Moretsele</p> <p>RDP houses (30)</p> <p>VIP toilets (1080) phase 2 and 3</p> <p>Fencing of cemetery</p> <p>Water supply at phase 2 & 3</p> <p>Additional classes at Moretsele Primary</p> <p>Bridge at Leruleng Phase 1,2 and 3</p> <p>Recreational facilities</p>
	2.Makgeru	<p>Paving of road from Mantimo to Kgabe (Phase one done)</p> <p>Tarring of road from Hulabela to Phaswane creche</p>

		<p>Tarring of road from Magoshi to Mookeng river</p> <p>Skip bins (number)</p> <p>Roads –tarring of road from Lerutla to cemetery, from Sefogole Sepeke High School to Matekane</p> <p>Roads from Magoshi to Mookeng river</p> <p>Tarring of road from Lerutla to Mphatong</p> <p>VIP toilets (3000)</p>
	3. Ratau	<p>Roads-tarring from Paile to Letamong la Tshipi, from Paile to Molakeng Primary and from Moshate to Komane, from Lutheran church to Batshweneng</p> <p>Access Bridge between the river and Ga-Komane</p> <p>Road from Paile to Malakeng primary school</p> <p>Water shortage</p> <p>RDP houses (120)</p> <p>Sports facility</p> <p>VIP toilets (1500)</p> <p>Skip bins</p> <p>Tarring of road from Malakeng Serotela Primary via cemetery to Moshate</p> <p>Bridge on the road to the cemetery</p> <p>Mobile clinic</p> <p>Recreational facilities</p>
	4. Makgane (Matekane)	<p>Electrification at new settlement (400 households)</p> <p>RDP houses (483)</p> <p>Water shortage (illegal connections and tampering with standpipes or transformers)</p> <p>VIP toilets (05)</p>

		<p>Clinic</p> <p>Skip bins (2)</p> <p>Maboneng new stands water supply</p>
	5.Senamela	<p>Bridge- from Moshate to Ga-Magaba</p> <p>Tarring of Road from Moshate to Ga-Magaba</p> <p>Tribal Office at Senamela</p> <p>Mobile clinic</p> <p>Community hall</p> <p>Skip bins (2)</p> <p>VIP toilets (03)</p> <p>Cemetery</p>
	6.Maphopha	<p>Roads tarring from Maphopha Moshate to Ga-Magolego</p> <p>Bridge between Maphopha to Ga-Magolego</p> <p>Tribal office at Maphopha</p> <p>Cemetery</p> <p>VIP toilets (3)</p> <p>Main apollo light in the middle of the ward</p>
13	1.Mashengwaneng	<p>Consistent Water supply</p> <p>Storm water control</p> <p>Re-gravelling of internal roads</p> <p>Electricity post connection (21)</p> <p>RDP houses (68) and incomplete (78)</p> <p>VIP toilets (4988)</p> <p>New Cemetery</p> <p>New primary school</p>

	2.Mogashoa Manamane	VIP Toilets (320) Access Bridge connecting the village with the local school RDP houses (108) Electricity post connections (17) Shortage of water Incomplete RDP houses (38)
	3.Mogashoa Dithlakaneng	Bridge VIP Toilets (694) RDP houses (200) Capion wall next to St Engenase ZCC Shortage of clean water supply Electricity post connections (28) Incomplete water project Tar road destroyed by heavy water(maintenance of destroyed tarred road)
	4.Phase Four	Tarring of road and storm water control from Mnisi Cross to Mountain view Electricity post connection (39) New Secondary school RDP houses (48) and incomplete (10) VIP toilets (2129) Shortage of water/ drilling of boreholes Regravelling of Samabethela via Malapela to Sehlati roads A mast light at Ga Mnisi

	5.Mabonyane	RDP houses (38) and incomplete (17) VIP Toilets (496) Two access bridges Shortage of water supply Electricity post connection (07)
14	1.Sekele	Inaccessible roads Incomplete RDP houses (12) Additional RDP houses (58) Inadequate water supply Poor school infrastructure Sports facilities Community /Moshate cemetery VIP toilets (20) Network Tower Funding of SMME and cooperatives Mast lights Electricity post connections (08) Upgrading of road from Digwareng to Mantshakgathe primary school Upgrading of road from Matsianeng to Sekele main road CWP needed and permanent employment of pump operator
	2.Moela	Tarring of internal roads RDP houses (38) include Kgopane Incomplete water reticulation project of 2013/2014

		<p>Upgrading of road – Moela main road to Letlabela</p> <p>Supply of Jojo tank to Moshate</p> <p>CWP needed</p> <p>Permanent employment of pump operators (2)</p> <p>Sufficient water supply</p> <p>Poor school infrastructure</p> <p>ECD building</p> <p>Clinic</p> <p>Sports facilities</p> <p>Fencing of cemetery</p> <p>Funding of SMME and cooperatives</p> <p>Mast lights</p> <p>Electricity post connections (12) include Kgopane</p>
	3.Kgopane	<p>Inaccessible roads</p> <p>RDP houses</p> <p>Incomplete water project of 2013/2014</p> <p>Poor school infrastructure</p> <p>Building of ECDs</p> <p>Clinic</p> <p>Sports facilities</p> <p>Fencing of cemetery</p> <p>Funding of SMME and cooperatives</p> <p>VIP toilets</p> <p>Upgrading of road from Killer's sports ground to ga Makgoga</p>

		<p>Upgrading of roads from Killer's sports ground to Mmakgari</p> <p>CWP needed</p>
	4.Maloma	<p>Tarring road to Makatane High School</p> <p>RDP houses (34)</p> <p>Borehole equipments</p> <p>Pump operators</p> <p>Additional water taps at Matulwaneng B</p> <p>Bridges (link bridge between Maloma village and Dingwane)</p> <p>Additional classrooms at Makatane High School</p> <p>Sports facilities</p> <p>VIP toilets</p> <p>CWP work opportunities</p> <p>Funding of SMME and Cooperatives</p> <p>Mast lights</p> <p>Tarring of road from Maloma cemetery to Kgopane Primary school</p>
	5.Seopela	<p>Tarring of road and erection of bridge on the road from Seopela Tribal Office and SASSA</p> <p>Tarring of road from Seopela Tribal Office to Ga-Mohlala Lenamaneng Section</p>

		<p>Water reticulation pipe from Mashegwana Legare pump station to Mokgoneng Section. Four tanks to store water in the area are also needed.</p> <p>Tarring of road and erection of bridge on the road from Maripane Hotel to Mokgoneng section.</p> <p>Electricity water pumping machines</p> <p>Mast lights</p> <p>RDP houses (30) and one (01) incomplete</p> <p>Tarring of road from Seopela to Maila Mapitsane</p>
	6.Legapane	<p>Inaccessible roads</p> <p>RDP houses needed.</p> <p>Inadequate water supply</p> <p>Poor school infrastructure</p> <p>Building of ECD</p> <p>Clinic needed.</p> <p>Sports facilities</p> <p>VIP toilets</p> <p>Funding of SMME and cooperatives</p> <p>Mast lights</p> <p>Regravelling of from Stocking main road to Legapane</p> <p>Regravelling of road from bus stop to ga Matlala</p> <p>Water reticulation of water supply is in progress.</p> <p>CWP needed permanent pump operators needed</p>
	7.Tshesane	<p>RDP houses needed (10) include Dingwane</p> <p>Inadequate water supply</p> <p>Bridge that links Tshesane and Dingwane</p>

		<p>Sports facilities</p> <p>VIP toilets</p> <p>Funding of SMME and cooperatives</p> <p>Access road from Tshesane to Royal kraal</p> <p>Mast lights</p> <p>EPWP opportunities</p> <p>Permanent Pump operators</p>
	8.Dingoane	<p>Accessible roads Infrastructure</p> <p>RDP houses (20)</p> <p>Adequate water Supply</p> <p>Sports facilities</p> <p>Funding of SMME and cooperatives</p> <p>Access Bridge</p>
	9.Matiloaneng B/A	<p>Internal Roads Infrastructure Development</p> <p>Permanent pump operators</p> <p>Regravelling of road from Kgobokanang main road to Maloma main road</p> <p>RDP houses (20)</p> <p>Adequate water Supply</p> <p>Sports facilities</p> <p>Funding of SMME and cooperatives</p> <p>Mast lights</p> <p>Speed humps</p>
	10.Mabule	<p>Tarring of roads</p> <p>RDP houses (20)</p> <p>Inadequate water supply</p>

		<p>New School infrastructure</p> <p>Sports facilities</p> <p>VIP toilets</p> <p>CWP work opportunities</p> <p>Funding of SMME and cooperatives</p> <p>Bridge needed (04)</p> <p>Borehole needed to equip – water reticulation pipes need including 4 Jojo tanks</p>
	11.Tsopaneng/ Lebating	<p>Tarring of internal roads</p> <p>Regravelling and upgrading of road from Main Road to Tsopaneng to Lebating</p> <p>RDP houses (36) and incomplete (18)</p> <p>Building ECD</p> <p>Sports facilities</p> <p>Funding of SMME and cooperatives</p> <p>Network Tower</p> <p>Electricity post connections (35)</p>
	12 Stocking	<p>Electricity post connections (35)</p> <p>Regravelling of internal roads</p> <p>Erecting curbs on the tar road</p> <p>RDP houses (150)</p>
15	<p>1.Mohlakaneng/Tswele</p> <p>No of H/H :20</p>	<p>03 Jojo tanks and 03 boreholes needed at Lekgwareng, Magolwane and Ga-Maswane. Reservoir and proper reticulation.</p> <p>Tankering as temporary measure needed.</p> <p>Tarring of road D4230 from Hoeperkrans via Mohlake and Mohlakaneng is needed.</p>

		<p>Urgent maintenance and upgrading of D4230 from Hoeperkrans via Mohlake and Mohlakaneng</p> <p>Network Tower</p> <p>Agriculture full support</p> <p>Mobile clinic</p> <p>Jojo tank and borehole at Tswele village</p> <p>Clean Water supply and Sanitation</p> <p>Mobile Clinic</p> <p>Road to cemetery</p> <p>Vegetable Market</p> <p>Boreholes at Tswele</p> <p>Access Road from Mohlake to Tswele</p> <p>VIP toilets</p> <p>Network Towers</p> <p>Regravelling of Access Road to Tswele</p> <p>RDP houses (Mohlakaneng 02, Tswele 08)</p> <p>Mast lights</p> <p>Skip bins</p> <p>Pay points be reinstated.</p> <p>Tourism sites be taken care of</p> <p>Greater Komane electrification backlog at Tswele</p> <p>Employment/job opportunity</p>
	<p>2.Houpakranz</p> <p>No of H/H – 280</p>	<p>Clinic- under construction with the help of Modikwa mine</p> <p>Support for farmers/Job opportunities</p> <p>SMME Support</p>

		<p>Community hall</p> <p>Road D4230 is in poor condition</p> <p>Construction of internal access roads</p> <p>Public Transport</p> <p>Poor condition of Access Road to cemetery and no access road to cemeteries</p> <p>No source of Water .06 Jojos and boreholes needed, sections needed Mabalane, Maceleni, gaGolela and ga Tshemathoba</p> <p>Additional classrooms at Lobamba Combined School, administration block and ablution facilities</p> <p>Market, and transportation of harvest to storage as a temporary measure until the road is worthy or the market is ready.</p> <p>Water at ga Golela and Tšhemathaba section</p> <p>VIP toilets (30)</p> <p>ECD building at Lobamba preschool.</p> <p>Fencing of cemeteries (Mabalane, Maceleni, gaGolela and ga Tshemathoba)</p> <p>Skip bins</p> <p>Mast lights</p> <p>RDP houses (140)</p> <p>Electricity post connections (10)</p> <p>Livestock dam</p> <p>Fencing of wetlands (02)</p> <p>Identification, development and registration of tourism sites</p> <p>Funding of cooperatives and SMMEs</p> <p>Market for maize, sorghum, beans etc.</p>
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		Support for sports, arts and cultural groups
	3.Mohlake No of H/H - 140	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 Hoeperkrans to Ga Mokadi Livestock dam needed. Access roads and bridges Fencing of cemetery RDP houses (70) VIP toilets (05) ECD building. Fencing of wetlands (02) Mast light Market for maize, sorghum, beans and etc Skip bins Leaners transport to Lobamba Combined school hampered by lack of road. Incomplete electrification project Skill development Support for ECDs roads Mobile clinic Food parcels Support for arts, sports and cultural groups Support for farmers Separako

		<p>Fencing of heritage sites as well as help to build monument at Seolo Mathebo</p> <p>Library</p> <p>Tourism</p> <p>Electricity</p> <p>Network Tower</p> <p>Market</p> <p>Address unemployment</p> <p>Mobile clinic</p> <p>ECD building.</p> <p>Skills development</p> <p>Tourism sites and trees support</p> <p>Network towers</p> <p>No sports ground at Honoko school</p> <p>Water Supply</p>
	4.Magolego	<p>Network Towers</p> <p>Full support concerning agriculture.</p> <p>Job opportunities</p> <p>Skills development</p> <p>Support for sports</p> <p>Support for SMMEs</p> <p>Construction Access Road</p> <p>Water supply and sanitation</p> <p>Electrification of households</p> <p>Job opportunities and skills development housing</p> <p>Market</p>

		<p>Mobile clinic</p> <p>Indigent assistance especially orphans</p>
	5.Maila Mapitsane	<p>Electricity post connection (200)</p> <p>VIP toilets (Mokadi 140, Malaeneng 1000, Moshate 10, Dipping 200, Mashilo and Mankotsane 100, Location 200, Modiketsi 200</p> <p>Reinstate mobile clinic.</p> <p>Water supply in extension</p> <p>RDP houses (Moshate 20, Mokadi 100, Malaeneng 200, Modiketsi location 50, Mashilo Mankotsane 30)</p> <p>Bridges (low level bridge)-Dipping bridge, Modiketsi primary to Majekaneng, Pitsi primary to Ga-Mashilo, Dipping to graveyard, Dipping road next to Makgopa</p> <p>ECD building at Somchuba pre-school at Dlamini</p> <p>Fencing of cemetery</p> <p>Mast lights</p> <p>Incomplete RDP houses (05 no roof)</p> <p>Network tower is needed</p> <p>06 Jojo tanks and boreholes equipment and upgrading of electricity.</p> <p>Proper road to Mokadi and access bridge to the local school</p> <p>Clinic is highly and urgently needed.</p> <p>Water and sanitation at Malaeneng extension</p> <p>Electricity (post connection) Mokadi, Location, Modiketsi</p> <p>Jojo tanks and borehole equipment</p> <p>Maintenance of internal roads is needed urgently.</p> <p>Maintenance of bridges Mankotsane and Dipping</p>

		<p>Mandela bridges are dilapidated and need urgent attention.</p> <p>Funding businesses</p> <p>Upgrading of Maila Mapitsane electricity</p> <p>Unfinished RDP at Maila Mapitsane.</p> <p>High unemployment</p> <p>Road and bridges to the cemetery</p> <p>Free basic electricity</p>
	6.Dlamini	<p>RDP houses (68)</p> <p>VIP toilets (160)</p> <p>Road from Dlamini Primary School to Moela</p> <p>Water supply with 05 Jojo tanks and boreholes</p> <p>Fencing of cemeteries</p> <p>Fencing of wetlands</p> <p>Building ECDs</p> <p>Clinic</p> <p>Mast lights</p> <p>Electricity post connections (10)</p> <p>Livestock dam</p> <p>Skip bins</p> <p>Water tankers</p> <p>EPWP workers to assist on the road to Tribal Office</p> <p>Storm water drainage on the road to the Tribal Office</p> <p>Network tower needed.</p> <p>Provision of Learners Transport</p> <p>Skill development</p>

		Market Support for sports, arts and culture Road D4230 tarring. Water and sanitation Storm water drainage on the road to the tribal office EPWP to assist to the above road
16	1.Dihlabaneng A	Water reticulation from reservoir to other areas Extension of water pipes from still tanks to Malatsane Electricity post connections (18) VIP toilets (200) RDP houses (10) Skip bins (2) Tarred road from Fetakgomo to Dihlabaneng Primary School Re-graveling of internal roads
	2.Dihlabaneng B	New High school Three (3) hand pumps at Ngwanakwena Three (3) bridges at Ngwanakwena Regravelling/tarred of the main street from Manganeng clinic to Dihlabaneng Fencing of the cemetery VIP toilets (200) Mast lights (Makobe Section) RDP houses (50) Electricity post connection (30) Water boreholes (2)

	3.Mashegwana Legare	<p>Tarring of road from Mashegwana / Legare access road via Chabadietla Secondary School (Phase 3)</p> <p>Tarring of road from Modipadi Bottle Store to Malatsane Dihlabaneng Section</p> <p>Tarring of road from Fetakgomo Bus stop to Dihlabaneng Primary School</p> <p>Electric water pumping machine and 8 Jojo tanks</p> <p>RDP houses (10) and backlog (04)</p> <p>Electricity post connections (04)</p> <p>Highmast light (Moshate)</p>
	4.Kotsiri	<p>Tarring of road from Kotsiri to Mashegwana Tswaledi / Legare access road</p> <p>Borehole at Mafiwa settlement and 04 JoJo tanks</p> <p>Access road from Mafiwa settlement to Malatjane</p> <p>Electrification at Mafiwa (60 H/H)</p> <p>VIP toilets (60)</p> <p>RDP houses (15) and 04 incomplete</p> <p>Blading of sports ground</p> <p>Fixing of all water hand pumps</p> <p>Toilets in the cemetery</p> <p>Electricity post connections (12)</p> <p>Tarring of Kotsiri road (Phase 3) to Mafiwa</p>
	5.Mashegwana Tswaledi	<p>Regravelling/Traveling of all internal roads.</p> <p>One (1) Jojo tank in Masehlaneng</p> <p>Incomplete RDP houses (8)</p> <p>VIP toilets (50)</p> <p>Regravelling/tarring of roads to cemeteries</p>

		Electricity post connections (10)
17	1.Manganeng (Old) No of H/H - 1000	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 (2) RDP houses 300 (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 (1000)
	2.Ramphelane No of H/H – 2300	Electrification (150) VIP toilets (2000 including Kgolane) Water supply RDP houses (300) Access roads in poor condition Mast lights (2) Skip bins (1) Work opportunities e.g. CWP and EPWP Fencing of cemetery and toilets

		<p>Building of a primary school</p> <p>Access road from Manganeng main road to Madibong via clinic</p> <p>Community hall</p> <p>Community library</p> <p>Sport complex</p>
	3.Mashite	<p>Access road from Dihlabaneng to Mashite / Maila Mapitsane and a bridge</p> <p>Access road from Ga-Seopela to Maila Mapitsane</p> <p>Water supply</p> <p>Electricity post connection (10)</p> <p>Mast lights (3)</p> <p>RDP houses (65)</p> <p>Taring of Internal roads</p> <p>Skip bins (3)</p> <p>VIP toilets (100)</p> <p>Work opportunities e.g. CWP and EPWP</p> <p>Community library</p> <p>Access road and a bridge from Mashite to Manganeng Ga- Toona (Mathibeng)</p> <p>Sports complex</p> <p>Fencing of cemetery</p> <p>Maintenance of Speed humps</p> <p>Clinic / container used mobile</p> <p>Maintenance of sports fields</p> <p>Rehabilitation of bridge and maintenance of road that connect Mashite and Dihlabaneng</p>

		A borehole that needs to be equipped with a pumping machine
	4.Mathibeng (Ga Toona)	RDP houses (10) VIP toilets (100) Mast lights (1) Skip bins (1) Water yard connections and maintenance (meter reader) Work opportunities e.g. CWP and EPWP Fencing of cemeteries and toilets Road from Mathibeng to Dihlabaneng
	5.Kgolane	Access road from Kgolane to Dihlabaneng Water supply Electricity post connections (50) RDP houses (70) Health Centre Internal Access roads VIP toilets (28) Fencing of cemetery and toilets Mast lights (1) Skip bins (1) Work opportunities e.g. CWP and EPWP Building of crèches: Dihobolong and Sepeke crèches
	6. Mokadi	VIP toilets (1000) RDP houses (200) Mast light

		<p>Skip bin (1)</p> <p>Electricity post connection (200)</p>
18	1.Jane Furse RDP	<p>Access road from Jane Furse Comprehensive School to Jane Furse RDP</p> <p>Maintenance of mast lights</p> <p>New Primary School (Emis no 996606203) as approved in 2010</p> <p>Regravelling of Gwede Mantashe road</p> <p>Regravelling of internal roads</p> <p>Maintenance of sewerage system</p> <p>Issuing title deeds</p> <p>RDP cemetery</p> <p>Mobile clinic</p> <p>Development of RDP recreational park</p> <p>Upgrading of water treatment plant</p> <p>RDP houses to cover those who occupied other people's houses (2000)</p>
	2.Vergelegen B	<p>Access road from Mapogo a Mathamaga Offices to Helpmekaar funeral parlour</p> <p>Access road from Kwena Midas to Hlatlolanang</p> <p>High mast lights (04)</p> <p>Tarring of road between Morena complex and Galitos</p> <p>Patching of Kalafong road</p> <p>RDP houses (70)</p> <p>VIP toilets (63)</p> <p>Electrification (70)</p>

		<p>Tarring of road from Jane Furse Police station to Morena hotel</p> <p>Water infrastructure next to Police Station</p> <p>A bridge is needed on the way from Hlatlolanang to Jane Furse RDP</p> <p>Water supply shortage</p> <p>Old age home</p> <p>A house-to-house waste collection</p> <p>Rehabilitation of road to St Marks school</p>
	3.Dichoeung	<p>Kgapamadi bridge that links Moraba, Moretsele and Dichoeung village with clinic, Matsebong High and Eskom substation.</p> <p>Moletsi bridge that links Dichoeung village with clinic, Matsebong High</p> <p>Maintenance of mast lights at Jane Furse taxi rank</p> <p>Access road from Bafedi Primary to Eskom substation</p> <p>Access the road from Mohloba Driving School to join Bafedi to Jane Furse Eskom Sub-station.</p> <p>Tarring of road from Rakgoadi Bakery to new Municipal Offices (Kgaola Mafiri Municipal Offices)</p> <p>Access roads be paved or tarred.</p> <p>Water crisis in portions of all zones</p> <p>Mast lights</p> <p>Fencing of cemeteries (02 existing and 01 new)</p> <p>Tarring of road to the cemetery</p> <p>RDP houses (798)</p> <p>VIP toilets</p>

		<p>Community hall</p> <p>The road from Bogopa shop to old Ratseke shop be tarred.</p> <p>Electricity post connection (295)</p>
	4.Moraba	<p>Access road from Old Post Office to Manepu river</p> <p>Access road from the new bridge to cemetery</p> <p>Access road from Old Post Office to Kgapamadi</p> <p>High Mast lights (04)</p> <p>Fencing of wetland</p> <p>Finishing of Moretsele Dichoeung link road</p> <p>Tribal hall</p> <p>RDP houses (300)</p> <p>VIP toilets (300)</p> <p>Tarring of road to the cemetery</p> <p>Skip bins (04)</p> <p>Electricity post connection (10)</p> <p>EPWP work opportunities.</p> <p>Water crisis in the whole village</p> <p>Access of Meter taxi to Moraba</p> <p>Mobile clinic</p> <p>Regravelling of internal roads</p> <p>Tarring of road to Baropodi school</p> <p>Problem of taxis from old post office to Ga-Moraba /</p> <p>Access into Moraba</p>

	5.Dichoeung extension	<p>Blading of streets/roads</p> <p>No water infrastructure</p> <p>Congestion at crossing hamper traffic to the new hospital need to have by passes to accommodate traffic.</p> <p>Removal of permanent structures along R579 especially in Seroitadu area</p> <p>Implementation of street trading by laws</p> <p>Need to hire development services</p>
19	1.Madibong (Malaeneng, Sechabeng, Sekhutlong and Maswielong)	<p>Malaeneng section: Water, electricity post connection (07), access roads, mast lights, RDP houses (60), VIP toilets and skip</p> <p>Malaeneng section – food parcels, jobs, youth bursaries</p> <p>Sechabeng section: water and RDP houses (07), Food parcels, bursaries, Job opportunities</p> <p>Sekhutlong section: Water, electricity post connection, access roads, RDP houses (06) and skip, job opportunities, bursaries, food parcels</p> <p>Maswielong section: water, access roads, mast lights, RDP houses (11) VIP toilets (11), electricity post connections (04) and skip bins, food parcels, bursaries, job opportunities.</p> <p>Tarring of road from Maswielong to Mokwale café</p> <p>Tarring of road from Malegasane section to Malaeneng</p> <p>Tarring of road from Maswielong section to Kgoloko High School</p> <p>Tarring of road from Tsogang Marota Creche to Malaeneng Section</p>
	2. Vergelegen C	RDP houses (20)

		<p>Electricity post connections (35)</p> <p>VIP toilets (606)</p> <p>A road from Vergelegen C to Mamone</p>
	3.Mashishing	<p>RDP houses (15)</p> <p>Electricity post connection (90)</p> <p>Scholarship/Bursaries</p> <p>Learnership/Internships</p> <p>Unemployment</p> <p>Food parcels</p>
20	1.Tisane	<p>Clinic at Belabela</p> <p>Water system upgrade</p> <p>Community office at Moshate</p> <p>Upgrade Bridge on the road from Belabela to Makgopong river (Ngwaritsi)</p> <p>Sign boards on R579 Road</p> <p>Factory Centre</p> <p>VIP toilets (650)</p> <p>RDP houses (50)</p> <p>Tisane community park</p> <p>Electrification (85)</p> <p>EPWP and CWP work opportunities.</p> <p>Skip bins (01) next Owen Liquor restaurant</p> <p>Skip bins (2) at Moshate and Dowens</p> <p>High mast lights (2) Moshate Dowens</p> <p>Low level bridge on the road from Belabela to Mohlahedi Primary School</p>

		<p>Low level bridge from Tisane Extension to Tisane Motel</p> <p>Tarring of road from Sebaka shop to Tisane Tribal Office</p> <p>Mast lights (01) next to Owen Liquor restaurant</p> <p>Speed humps from Seraki shop to Ngwaritsi River (R579) –Rantho supermarket, Sebaka shop and Moroangwato High school</p>
	2.Mamone (Rantho)	<p>RDP houses (80)</p> <p>VIP toilets (600)</p> <p>Mast lights (02)- Mampuru Tuck-shop and Sebaka shop</p> <p>Skip bins (01) Sebaka shop</p> <p>EPWP &CWP work opportunities (farming in general)</p> <p>Fencing of cemetery at Manyeleti</p> <p>Tarring of roads from R579 to cemetery (Seraki shop to Manyeleti cemetery, Malapela shop to Manyeleti)</p> <p>Tarring of road from CJC church to Moshate (Rantho)</p> <p>Rantho and Magolaneng Multi-purpose Centre</p>
	3.Magolaneng	<p>RDP houses (35)</p> <p>VIP toilets (300)</p> <p>Mast lights (01) Maswiakae</p> <p>Skip bins (01) Maswiakae</p> <p>EPWP &CWP work opportunities (farming)</p> <p>Tarring roads (roads from Matlala to Magolaneng cemetery)</p>
	4.Mamone (Manyeleti)	<p>RDP houses (90)</p> <p>VIP toilets (200)</p>

		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 Cultural village at Mamone Upgrading of internal roads
	5.Mamone Centre (Moshate)	RDP houses (20) VIP toilets (450) Mast lights (01) Matobole Skip bins (02) Matobole Primary and Mamone clinic Skip bin (Sekwati sports ground) Mini stadium at Sekwati sports ground Paving of road from ZCC to Sekwati sports ground EPWP&CWP work opportunities. Extending of Pedi Mamone Community Hall Mini stadium in Mamone Tarring of roads (Mamone clinic to Ngwanatshwane Secondary School, ZCC church to Sekwati Sports Ground)
	6.Tsunami	RDP houses (70) Electricity post connections (50) capacity Maintenance of internal roads VIP toilets (300)

	7.Ntswelemotse	Electricity post connections (300) capacity Regravelling of street and maintenance VIP toilets High mast lights (2) Matobole and Mmupudung
21	1.Mamone- Matsoke	High mast lights VIP toilets (93) Electricity post connection (03) RDP houses (24) Skip bin Youth development Centre (cultural activities) Strom water drainage control between Matsoke graveyard passing Tenyane High School and Motlokwe Primary School Construction of Motlokwe/Tenyane road Extension of pipelines and community water taps Fencing of Matsoke graveyard Work opportunities e.g. CWP and EPWP Access bridge between Matsoke to Ntswelemotse FBE (334) Tarring of Sekwati /Motlokwe access road
	2.Mamone –A 1 Bothas (Ga-Mohlala)	VIP toilets (662) RDP houses (60) Waste collection Water supply Equipped Malekutu borehole

		<p>Fencing of Thapedi cemetery</p> <p>Maintenance of internal roads</p> <p>Access bridge between Bothas-Ntswelemotse</p> <p>Regravelling of road from Malekutu High School to Magoro café</p> <p>Electricity post connection (10)</p> <p>FBE (215)</p> <p>Skip bin</p> <p>Skills development</p> <p>Fencing of cemetery</p> <p>Waste collection</p> <p>Work opportunities</p>
	3.Mamone –A 2 (Ga-Mohlala)	<p>Water supply</p> <p>Electricity post connections next to Makubarate Primary School</p> <p>RDP houses (05)</p> <p>VIP toilets (604)</p> <p>Equip borehole and install water tank on Makabjane borehole and make sure purification plant works</p> <p>Maintenance internal roads</p> <p>House to house waste collection</p> <p>High mast light at Moshate Ga-Mohlala</p> <p>Work opportunities</p> <p>Skip bin</p> <p>VIP toilets (604)</p> <p>Electricity post connection</p>

		Youth skills development Mobile health services
	4.Mamone –A3 (Ga-Manyaka)	Water supply VIP toilets (1318) Internal roads maintenance Electricity post connection next to Nokanawkata river (67 households) RDP houses (128) Work opportunities Clinic /mobile Fencing of Kgomogoroga graveyard Build a water reservoir next to a steel tank. Waste collection FBE (448) High mast light at Difapye Transport planning (licensing mini taxis to provide transport in the village) Fencing of Kgomogoroga cemetery
	5.Mamone –A4 (Tanzania)	Water supply VIP toilets (549) RDP houses (17) Access road and bridge to new Cemetery Waste collection Work opportunities Bursaries and opportunities Bursaries and internship

		Maintenance of sports ground Electricity post connection (13) FBE (213) Maintenance of internal streets High mast light at Mokwenameetse Access bridge VIP toilets (549) Electricity post connection
	6.Mohlala A5 Mogodumo	RDP houses (06) Construction of internal roads VIP toilets (510) Sports development facilities Work opportunities Post connections at Dikatemeng /backlogs Maintenance of internal roads Creating equal opportunities in all sections in terms of services. Skills development and sports development
22	1.Malegale	RDP houses (40) Clinic (Health Centre) Electricity post connections Water reticulation VIP toilets (50) EPWP work opportunities. Tarring of access roads Pay point

	2.Sebitjane	RDP houses (45) Electricity post connections Water reticulation VIP toilets (118) EPWP work opportunities. Clinic (health Centre) Fencing of cemetery
	3.Lekgwareng	RDP houses (100) Access road to Tjatane Clinic Community hall VIP toilets EPWP work opportunities. Mast lights Tarring or rehabilitation of road within Lekgwareng joining from Marota Tjatane and Madibaneng tarred roads Controlling of soil erosion at Madibaneng river /valley encroaching to Baaphadima High School Shortage of water at Mmotong (Matlala extension) Electricity post connection (Mmotong extension)
	4.Tjatane	RDP houses (105) Clinic (health Centre) Bridge to Madirane and tarring of the road. Bridge from new stands to Tajani Primary Community hall

		<p>VIP toilet (30)</p> <p>Access road from Seraki High School to Lekgwareng</p> <p>EPWP work opportunities.</p> <p>Electricity post connection (70)</p> <p>Tjatane Primary School building and fence in poor state</p> <p>Paving of internal roads / streets</p> <p>Mast lights</p> <p>Pay point</p> <p>Sports facility</p> <p>Reservoir</p> <p>Additional skip bins</p>
	5.Tjatane Extension	<p>RDP houses (275)</p> <p>Tarring or paving of main streets</p> <p>Clinic</p> <p>Primary and Secondary schools</p> <p>VIP toilets (1000)</p> <p>Electricity post connections (89)</p> <p>Water reticulation</p> <p>Reservoir</p> <p>Borehole</p> <p>Bridge to Tjatane old village</p> <p>EPWP work opportunities</p>
	6.Madibaneng (Matolokwaneng)	<p>RDP houses (300)</p> <p>Electricity post connection (375)</p> <p>Bridge – Matolokwaneng to Madibaneng</p>

		<p>Secondary school</p> <p>VIP toilets (500)</p> <p>Clinic (health centre)</p> <p>Tarring/paving of road from Matolokwaneng to Lehlabile</p> <p>Water reticulation</p> <p>EPWP work opportunities.</p> <p>Mast light</p> <p>Community hall</p> <p>EPWP work opportunities.</p> <p>Fencing of cemetery</p> <p>Reservoir</p> <p>Skip bins</p>
	7. Greater Madibaneng	<p>Cell phone network (tower needed)</p> <p>Bridge to Pebetse school – Madibaneng to Lekentle</p> <p>Tarring or paving of Access Road to Ga- Mphakane</p> <p>Electricity post connection (100)</p> <p>Water reticulation</p> <p>Bridge from Moshate to Lekentle school</p> <p>Community hall</p> <p>EPWP work opportunities.</p> <p>RDP houses (250)</p> <p>Mast lights</p> <p>Sport facility</p> <p>Sassa pay point</p> <p>Borehole (12)</p>

		<p>Clinic</p> <p>Skip bins</p> <p>Mast light</p> <p>Drop centre for disabled.</p> <p>Access road from Maila Mapitsane to Moshate Ga Kgosi Mohlala</p>
23	1.Maila Segolo	<p>Access Road from Maila Segolo via Dinotji to Mathibeng be tared.</p> <p>Mobile clinic/Clinic</p> <p>Renovation of Maila Primary and Mphele Secondary School</p> <p>RDP houses (150)</p> <p>Fencing of cemetery</p> <p>High mast light at taxi rank/Dinotji cross</p> <p>Water pump machine with enough capacity and reservoir</p> <p>Renewal of tribal office</p> <p>Sports facilities e.g. tennis court</p> <p>Community hall</p> <p>ECD building</p> <p>Skip Bins</p> <p>Electrification (700 H/H)</p> <p>Access road to Sebitlole village</p> <p>Bridge from Maila to Dinotji be improved</p> <p>Shortage of water due to illegal connections</p> <p>VIP toilets (300)</p> <p>Education: multi-purpose centre/ community library</p>

		<p>Acknowledgement of heritage sites</p> <p>Storm water drainage at Taxi rank</p> <p>Disability and Drop centre</p> <p>Livestock dam at Leseleseleng site</p> <p>Funding of SMME and corporatives</p> <p>EPWP workers</p>
	2.Dinotji	<p>Senior secondary school</p> <p>Big bridge to Maila Segolo village across Pshirwa river</p> <p>Access road from Mathibeng via Dinotji to Maila Segolo be tarred</p> <p>Electricity post connection for new stands (69)</p> <p>ECD building</p> <p>Mast lights</p> <p>Community pay point</p> <p>Additional classrooms to Dinotji Primary School</p> <p>Renovation of old building blocks at Dinotji Primary School</p> <p>School furniture (Dinotji Primary Schol)</p> <p>A bridge to new cemetery</p> <p>Fencing of old cemetery with mash wire (1.8m)</p> <p>VIP toilets (40)</p> <p>Work opportunities e.g. corporatives</p> <p>Paving access road to old cemetery</p> <p>Access road to Sebitlole</p> <p>Mobile Clinic</p>

		<p>Fencing of agricultural land</p> <p>RDP houses (55)</p> <p>Access road from Dinotji to Sebithome be graded.</p> <p>Shortage of water due to illegal connections</p> <p>Community hall</p> <p>Rebuild Dinotji bridge</p>
	<p>3.Mathibeng</p> <p>No of H/H - 700</p>	<p>Access road from Mathibeng to Matolokwaneng village</p> <p>Access road from Mathibeng to Maseleseleng village</p> <p>Access road from Mathibeng to Maila Segolo via Dinotji</p> <p>Crush pen</p> <p>Animal water catchment dam</p> <p>Pensioners pay-point.</p> <p>VIP toilets (200)</p> <p>The windmill operated borehole.</p> <p>High mast lights</p> <p>Water reticulation to new stands</p> <p>Electricity post connection (90)</p> <p>Clinic</p> <p>Access road to Sebitlole</p> <p>RDP houses (70)</p> <p>New water reservoir</p> <p>Community hall</p> <p>Work opportunities e.g. EPWP</p> <p>Recreational facilities</p>

		Illegal connection from main pipeline
	4.Marulaneng	<p>Electrification for newsstands (700)</p> <p>Water reticulation in the whole village</p> <p>Water pumping machine (5) to help other villages e.g. Maseleseleng, Masupye and Maila- Segolo</p> <p>5 boreholes need to be equipped with strong pumping machine</p> <p>Streets pave</p> <p>New Primary school (Sekgwarapaneng)</p> <p>Administration Office and a library for Thulare Primary School</p> <p>Additional classrooms and laboratory for Mpilo Secondary School</p> <p>Work opportunities</p> <p>High mast light at Moshate cross /taxi rank</p> <p>VIP toilets (2000)</p> <p>Replacement of old Water infrastructure</p> <p>Access road from Marulaneng Tribal Office Cross to Maseleseleng/Maila cross garage via new clinic be tarred</p> <p>Community hall</p> <p>Access bridge next to Thulare Primary School</p> <p>Access bridge be built between new clinic and Maila Segolo main road</p> <p>Access road from Madibong/Marulaneng to Manganeng be tarred</p> <p>ECD building</p> <p>Tarring of road from Marulaneng (Paradise)to Manganeng</p>

		<p>Additional RDP houses (130)</p> <p>Sports facility</p> <p>Storm water drainage on the tarred Marulaneng main road to safe the already damaged road</p> <p>Completion of tar road from Marulaneng crossing to the Tribal Office</p> <p>Rebuilding of old reservoir next to Moshate</p> <p>Boreholes with enough water to supply nearby villages that lack water.</p> <p>A bridge on the road to Mpilo Secondary School</p> <p>Regravelling of Marulaneng main street (starts from Matsepane to Monoge)</p>
	5.Mashupye	<p>VIP toilets (80)</p> <p>Water pump and renew the old reservoir to connect new stands.</p> <p>Access road</p> <p>Work opportunities e.g. CWP and EPWP</p> <p>Skip bins</p> <p>Electricity post connection for new stands (120)</p> <p>High mast lights</p> <p>Cemetery fencing</p> <p>RDP houses (70)</p> <p>ECD building.</p> <p>Water pumping machine (high capacity)</p> <p>Access Bridge and storm water control</p> <p>Sports facilities</p> <p>Mobile clinic</p>

		<p>Additional classrooms (block)at Maphale Primary School</p> <p>Community hall</p>
	6.Maseleseleng /Sebitlule	<p>Access road from Maila Segolo main road to Maseleseleng /Sebitlule villages be tarred</p> <p>Access road from Sebitlule to Maila Segolo</p> <p>Access road from Sebitlule to Dinotji village</p> <p>Access road from Maseleseleng to Mathibeng village</p> <p>A bridge on the road to Mathibeng</p> <p>Electricity post connection (50)</p> <p>Water reticulation to new stands</p> <p>Revival of old hand pumped borehole</p> <p>Culvert bridge at Maseleseleng entrance</p> <p>Revival of SASSA services</p> <p>VIP toilets (13)</p> <p>High mast lights</p> <p>Work opportunities e.g. CWP and EPWP</p> <p>Skip bin</p> <p>Community library</p> <p>RDP houses (70)</p> <p>Jojo tanks (04)</p> <p>Mobile clinic</p> <p>Tarring of Maseleseleng internal road</p>

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

		<p>Work opportunities e.g. CWP and EPWP</p> <p>Electricity post connections (120)</p> <p>FBE</p> <p>Social worker be stationed in clinic</p> <p>RDP houses (120)</p>
	3.Masehlaneng	<p>Roofing of community hall</p> <p>Water supply</p> <p>Fencing of cemetery</p> <p>Electricity post connections (number)</p> <p>RDP houses (25)</p> <p>VIP toilets (300)</p> <p>Mobile clinic</p> <p>Tarring of road from Masehlaneng to Vlaka</p> <p>Skip bin</p> <p>Mast lights</p> <p>EPWP opportunities</p>
	4.Lobethal	<p>VIP toilets (81)</p> <p>High mast lights</p> <p>Regravelling of main road to Ngwaritsi River</p> <p>Fencing of cemetery</p> <p>Food parcels</p> <p>Tarring of road from Lobethal to Tisane</p> <p>Skip bin</p> <p>RDP houses (18)</p> <p>Electricity post connections (03)</p>

	5.Mamoshalele	<p>Low level bridge at Sedibeng</p> <p>RDP houses and VIP toilets</p> <p>Regravelling of road from Bus-stop to new bridge joining the Old Lobethal road</p> <p>Mast lights</p> <p>Matsebe road to new bridge be taken care of</p> <p>Toilets needed in the civic hall</p> <p>Food parcels</p> <p>FBE</p> <p>Road from new clinic to Matete Tuck Shop need to be taken care of</p> <p>Work opportunities e.g. EPWP and CWP</p> <p>Electricity post connections (07)</p> <p>VIP toilets (278)</p>
	6.Porome	<p>Electricity post connection (30)</p> <p>VIP toilets (60)</p> <p>Mast lights</p> <p>Regravelling of road from main road to the river and primary school</p> <p>Work opportunities e.g EPWP and CWP</p> <p>Food parcels</p> <p>FBE</p> <p>RDP houses (10)</p>
	7.Mamatjekele	<p>Fencing of cemetery</p> <p>Water reticulation</p> <p>Regravelling of road from Moshate to Mamatjekele road</p>

		RDP houses (15) Network for cell phones Mast lights FBE Food parcels Work opportunities e.g. EPWP and CWP Mobile clinic Electricity post connections (10) VIP toilets (100)
25	1.Maololo	Tarring of road from Diphagane-Maololo until Mamatjekele/Mohloding 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 Road from Mphanama cross to Masetlwe to Maololo
	2.Mashabela (Malegasane)	RDP houses Mast lights Regravelling of internal roads Construction of low-level bridge at Phaswane Developing of all sports grounds Mobile clinic at Ga-Kgari House to house water connections

		<p>VIP toilets</p> <p>Regravelling of Ga- Kgari road</p> <p>Community hall</p> <p>Low level bridge between Legabeng and Ntopi</p> <p>access bridge is needed between Ga-Kgari and new stands to Marei</p>
	3.Mohwelere	<p>House to house Water connection</p> <p>Tarring of road from Modipadi to Kelekele and low level bridge around new stands</p> <p>RDP houses to indigent households</p> <p>Regravelling/tarred of Internal roads and bridge near local clinic</p> <p>Sports complex</p> <p>Speed humps from Ntomp-i-Molebeledi</p> <p>Community hall</p> <p>VIP toilets</p> <p>Blading /Grading of Mohwelere- Marodi road</p> <p>Bridge from Mohwelere newsstands to Marikana</p> <p>Tarring of road from Mohwelere to Magate/Molebeledi</p> <p>Pedestrian bridge from Marei Primary to Malegasane new stands</p> <p>High mast lights at Mohwelere and Mphanama cross stations</p>
	4.Machacha	<p>Water supply</p> <p>Electrification of borehole</p> <p>State of the art clinic</p> <p>Community hall</p>

		Sports complex Fencing of cemetery VIP toilets (536) ECD centre RDP houses Electricity post connection at new stands Road from Machacha to Thabampshe
	5.Ga Selepe	VIP toilets Water supply Tarring of road from Mamone via Selepe to Talane ECD centre Sports complex. Community hall
	6 Ga Marodi	Water supply Sports complex Clinic Electricity post connections State of the art school at Madikalepudi Secondary School ECD centre Regravelling of road from Marodi to Mampe (Mohwelere)

	7.Mapulane /Tlane	<p>Extension of water reticulation</p> <p>Electrification of households</p> <p>Fencing of graveyard</p> <p>Clearing of dams</p> <p>Sports centre</p>
	8.Mahlakanaseleng	<p>Regravelling of internal roads</p> <p>RDP houses</p> <p>Water – improving reticulation</p> <p>Fencing of graveyard</p> <p>Paving of road from Mphanama cross to Mahlakanaseleng to Mashabela Primary</p> <p>Electrification of Mahlakanaseleng</p>
	9.Magabaneng	<p>Community hall</p> <p>Extension of pipes to Modipadi new stands and Moretlwaneng</p> <p>VIP toilets (400)</p>
	<p>New village extension</p> <p>1. Talane extension</p> <p>2. Malegasane extension</p>	<p>Supply of solar systems/ Electrification of H/H</p> <p>Water supply</p> <p>RDP Houses</p> <p>Regravelling of internal road</p>
26	1.Mathapisi	<p>Water –extension of pipes</p> <p>Tarring of Mathapisa to Vlaka road</p> <p>RDP houses (33)</p> <p>VIP toilets (125)</p> <p>Electricity post connection (55)</p> <p>Community hall</p>

		<p>High mast light</p> <p>Library</p> <p>Windmill</p> <p>Fencing of Moeding wa Mahea cemetery</p> <p>Rehabilitation of dams</p>
	2.Mampane Thabeng	<p>Water –extension of pipes</p> <p>RDP houses (20)</p> <p>Electricity post connection (27)</p> <p>VIP toilets (125)</p> <p>Tarring of Soetveld to Thabeng road (6,4km)</p> <p>Fencing of wetland</p> <p>Fencing of cemetery</p> <p>High Mast light at SASSA</p> <p>Internal road</p> <p>Water pipes to Moshonko</p> <p>Fencing Kgaruthuthu water supply borehole</p> <p>Community hall</p> <p>Reservoir maintenance</p> <p>Drilling of borehole at Motoko</p>
	3.Kgarethuthu	<p>Water- extension of reticulation pipes to new stands</p> <p>Roads- Tarring of Soetveld to Thabeng road</p> <p>VIP toilets (60)</p> <p>RDP toilets (10)</p> <p>Electricity post connections (13)</p> <p>Renovation of Kgaruthuthu Primary</p>

		<p>Fencing of cemetery</p> <p>High mast light</p> <p>Community hall</p> <p>Fencing of Kgaruthuthu heritage</p> <p>Bridge between Kgaruthuthu and Mangwanyane</p> <p>Playground for boys and girls</p> <p>Building the second reservoir</p> <p>Fencing of cattle and goats dip</p>
	4.Soetveld	<p>Water-extension of pipes</p> <p>VIP toilets (150)</p> <p>RDP houses (30)</p> <p>Crèche at Mabuke</p> <p>Soetveld bridge</p> <p>Scholar transport to Lekoko secondary</p> <p>Dam between Mathapisa and Goodhope</p> <p>Rehabilitation of dams</p>
	5.Marishane	<p>Mast lights at Luka four ways stop.</p> <p>Electrification of 70 households in Malawane</p> <p>Tarring of Rita Road to the new cemetery</p> <p>RDP houses (252)</p> <p>VIP toilets (1960)</p> <p>Tarring of Mponeng Street at Machollele</p> <p>Tarring of road from Seloane to Pholosho café</p> <p>Tarring of road Lebesane road to Letebele Secondary School</p> <p>Water – extension of pipes</p>

	6. (Bothaspruit)	<p>Extension of water pipes</p> <p>Bridge at Ga Sethobolwana</p> <p>Drilling of borehole at Mahlotlane</p> <p>Drilling of borehole at Bothaspruit new stands</p> <p>Electricity – new extensions (85)</p> <p>VIP toilets (1125)</p> <p>RDP houses (13)</p> <p>Fencing of Mohlotlane</p> <p>Tarring of Bothaspruit road to Ga-Moloi</p>
	7. Makgopong /Porome	<p>Tarring of access road from Madileng to Lobethal</p> <p>Electricity post connection (10)</p> <p>RDP houses (10)</p> <p>VIP toilets (145)</p> <p>Water –extension of water pipes</p> <p>Bridge between Makgophong/Porome and Kapaneng ga Tisane</p> <p>Speed humps at R579 (3)</p> <p>Mast lights at Ga-Madileng</p>
27	1.Mabopane	<p>Tarring of road on church street from Mabopane to Maripana</p> <p>Roads from Molomoatau Secondary to Machasdorp also need to be regravelled /tarred / paved</p> <p>Electricity post connection currently in design phase by Eskom</p> <p>Fencing of cemetery</p> <p>RDP houses (68)</p>

		<p>Road from Moshidi Bottle store to Moshate needs regravelling</p> <p>Grading and regravelling of internal roads</p> <p>VIP toilets</p> <p>Electricity post connection at Mandela section</p> <p>Relieve communal water tanks</p> <p>Network tower</p> <p>Skip bins (3)</p> <p>Sports complex</p>
	2.Manare/Mampholo/Moeding	<p>Pedestrian crossing bridge at Ekele Primary school</p> <p>Supply of water needs urgent attention</p> <p>Low level bridge at Mampholo</p> <p>Illegal connections need to be attended to</p> <p>Legalise illegal water connections and let them pay</p> <p>Pedestrian crossing bridge needed</p> <p>Blading of communal roads</p> <p>Skip bins (2)</p> <p>Community hall</p> <p>Scholar patrol and crossing for Ekele Primary</p> <p>RDP houses (02 +67+08) and incomplete (10+0+0)</p>
	3.Mohloding	<p>Tarring of road from Mohloding to Marutleng</p> <p>Extension of water pipes</p> <p>Reservoir to be capacitated.</p> <p>RDP houses (15)</p> <p>Electricity extension at Mohloding</p>

		<p>Water pipes to Ngwanabekane and Lewalemolomo schools)</p> <p>Regravelling of roads</p> <p>Blading of communal streets</p> <p>High level bridge needed at Ngwaritsi Mohloding Road</p> <p>High mast light x 3</p> <p>Skip bins (2)</p> <p>Revival of irrigation canals</p> <p>Road from Moruleng next to water pump be tarred</p>
	4.Moshate/ Makgophaneng/Maripana	<p>Tarring of road from Marutleng to Leokoong</p> <p>Water reticulation</p> <p>Blading of communal streets</p> <p>RDP houses (02+07+03)</p> <p>Fencing of Mapoteng cemetery</p> <p>Bridge from Marutleng to Maripana</p> <p>Legalise illegal connections.</p> <p>Regravelling of internal roads</p> <p>Fencing of new cemetery</p> <p>Skip bins at Moshate, Mahwetse and Maripana</p> <p>Construction of an additional reservoir at Thabeng storage plant (Mandela village)</p> <p>Cattle auction site</p> <p>Desilting of three dams in our village:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Piet Gouws 2. Mogogodikeng

		3. Serokolong
	5.Mabopane/Mandela/ Morareleng	Mast lights at Thabampshe cross, Old Moshate tribal office and Masemola clinic Electricity at Mandela section Water reticulation Blading of roads Toilets at Mokalapa cemetery RDP houses (68+0+01) VIP toilets Tarring of road from Moshidi Bottle store to Makhorane cross Regravelling of roads Water pressure valves Network tower
	6.Police station extension Mampholo village	Electricity post connections (45) VIP toilets Low level bridge needed at Police station extension called Mmotong Mmapholo extension
	7.Molebeledi	Water supply Road from Makataneng (Molebeledi cross) to Mohloding passing all the way to Masehlaneng need to be tarred /regravelled VIP toilets Roads from Mohwelere via Magate to Molebeledi need to be tarred RDP houses to indigents ECD centre

		<p>Community hall</p> <p>Clinic</p> <p>Sports complex</p> <p>Three low level bridges at Tswetleng</p>
28	<p>1.Thabampshe</p> <p>No of H/H – 2083</p>	<p>Dithabeng bridge</p> <p>Nchabeleng bridge</p> <p>Library</p> <p>Water source commander reservoir</p> <p>FBE</p> <p>Vodacom network Tower</p> <p>High Mast lights</p> <p>Fencing of cemetery (3)</p> <p>Upgrading and fencing of Sehlale dam</p> <p>Fencing of Sehloaneng wetland</p> <p>Community hall</p> <p>Intervention on all community projects</p> <p>RDP houses (104)</p> <p>Electricity post connections (144)</p> <p>VIP toilets (144)</p>
	2.Tswaing	<p>Paving road from main road to clinic</p> <p>High Mast lights</p> <p>Vodacom network Tower</p> <p>Water supply</p> <p>Skip bin next to clinic</p>

		<p>Community hall</p> <p>FBE</p> <p>Electricity post connection (60)</p> <p>Regravelling of streets</p> <p>RDP houses (35)</p> <p>VIP toilets (60)</p>
	3.Ga- Maphutha	<p>Tarring of road from Ga-Maphutha to Pit Gouws dam</p> <p>Water reticulation</p> <p>Irrigation scheme</p> <p>Fencing of cemetery and toilets</p> <p>High Mast lights</p> <p>FBE</p> <p>RDP houses (08)</p> <p>Community hall</p> <p>Tarring of road from Ga-Maphutha to Mahubitswane</p> <p>VIP toilets (11) include Mahlakole</p>
	4.Wonderboom	<p>Fencing of Mabodibeng wetland</p> <p>Clinic</p> <p>Water supply</p> <p>Electricity post connection (10)</p> <p>High Mast lights</p> <p>Vodacom network</p> <p>Tarring of road to gate one</p> <p>RDP houses (30)</p> <p>VIP toilets (38)</p>

	5.Maroge	Water supply Fencing of wetlands (2) High Mast lights RDP houses (07) Primary school Electricity post connection (10) FBE Intervention on all community projects VIP toilets (15) Voting station (Kgomogoroga) Tarring of Maphutha Mokoena street
	6.Mahubitswane	High Mast lights Community hall Vodacom network Tower Water reticulation Electricity post connection (25) RDP houses (10) Skip bin (number VIP toilets (15)
	7.Mahlako	Fencing of wetlands (1) Water supply High Mast lights Skip bin RDP houses (05) Community hall

		Incomplete RDP
	8.Vlakplaats	Mast lights Fencing of cemetery (2) Vodacom network Tower Water supply New Primary school RDP houses (16) Electricity post connections (14) VIP toilets (18)
	9.Mashoto	RDP houses (05) Tarring of internal roads Water and sanitation
	10. Thabampshe new stand	Water reticulation Residential sites demarcation New water infrastructure development Construction / maintenance of internal streets Electrification of households (Number) VIP toilets RDP Houses Access bridges where roads are critical due to dongas
29	1.Malope	Tarring of road from Malope to Phokoane Fencing of cemetery Water shortage Clinic Irrigation- scheme funding

		<p>Water reticulation in Malope new stands</p> <p>Electricity post connection in new stands</p> <p>Regravelling of internal road</p> <p>Tarring of internal road Malope station via Primary school to main road</p> <p>Mast lights (03)</p>
	2.Molelema	<p>Consistent clean water supply</p> <p>Regravelling of church street from ga Sunny complex</p> <p>Tarring of road from Maphutha to Malope</p> <p>Regravelling of Machasdorp road connecting church street</p> <p>Low level bridge at Jordan</p> <p>Low level bridge between Maphutha cemetery and Machasdorp</p> <p>Funding for Hlabologang bakery</p> <p>Administration Office needed at Khudutseka Primary School</p> <p>Gate at Molelema cemetery</p> <p>Tarring of road to Molelema via Moshate-Mapoteng to main road</p> <p>Mast lights (03)</p>
	3.Mahlolwaneng	<p>Regravelling of internal roads</p> <p>Electricity post connection (new stands) 05</p> <p>Fencing of cemetery</p> <p>Clinic</p> <p>Fencing of camp</p> <p>Upgrading of Mahlolwaneng Primary School</p>

		Upgrading of Mathume high school VIP toilets (42) Bridge behind Piet Gouws dam Tarring of road from Maphutha-Mahlolwaneng to Malope Fencing of cemetery Mast lights (03)
	4.Mashoanyaneng	Fencing of cemetery Roads from Mashoanyaneng to Pitjaneng to Maraganeng need to be tarred Water reticulation system Boreholes repair Clinic Electricity post connections (13) VIP toilets (40) Water drainage system (storm water drainage) Mast lights (02) Skip bin.
	5.Maraganeng	Shortage of water Clinic Regravelling of internal roads Electricity post connections (10) Mast light
	6.Pitjaneng	RDP houses (05) Shortage of water Fencing of Cemetery

		<p>Electricity post connections (04)</p> <p>Incomplete RDP houses</p> <p>VIP toilets (04)</p> <p>Mast light</p>
	7.Machasdorp	<p>Shortage of water</p> <p>Electricity post connection (16)</p> <p>RDP houses (09)</p> <p>Mast lights (02)</p> <p>Skip bin</p>
	8.Mphane	<p>Electricity post connection (new stands)78</p> <p>Shortage of water in new stands</p> <p>Steel tanks to store water</p> <p>Clinic</p> <p>Fencing of camp</p> <p>Funding of existing Irrigation scheme</p> <p>Tarring internal road from main road to Roll Matsimela cafe</p> <p>Fencing of cemetery</p> <p>Regravelling of street to Mampuru Tseka High School and Thabanapitsi Primary School</p> <p>RDP houses (19)</p> <p>Mast lights (02)</p>

	<p>9.Makgwabe</p> <p>No of H/H – 328</p>	<p>Electricity post connections (41)</p> <p>Shortage of water</p> <p>Clinic</p> <p>RDP houses (47)</p> <p>Fencing of camp</p> <p>VIP toilets (350)</p> <p>Fencing of cemetery</p> <p>Steel tanks for water storage</p> <p>Mast lights (03)</p>
	<p>10.Moji / Sekale / Apel cross</p> <p>No of H/H – 846</p>	<p>RDP houses (210)</p> <p>Electricity post connections (42)</p> <p>VIP toilets (205)</p> <p>Fencing of cemetery (818 sqm)</p> <p>Regravelling of old main road and tarring 2,3km</p> <p>Water reticulation (74)</p> <p>EPWP work</p> <p>2 mast lights</p> <p>Upgrading of Apel cross reservoir</p> <p>Community hall</p> <p>Fencing of Moji clinic</p> <p>Upgrading of Masemola Stadium by constructing five (5) grandstands</p> <p>Construct a new reservoir at Sekale mountain that will supply the entire village with water</p>
30	1.Krokodile	<p>Water supply</p> <p>Mast lights</p>

		RDP houses (105) Access road from the tarred road to Motsatsi Tarring of internal roads/ stormwater control Windmill Pay point Clinic Revival of agricultural fields Cleaning of livestock dams
	2.Setlaboswane	Tarring of internal roads Paving of internal roads Mast lights Speed humps Revival of agricultural fields Storm water control Pay point Fencing of cemetery and toilets RDP houses (86) Electricity post connections (02) VIP toilets (86)
	3.Legotong	Tarring of road from Legotong to Mogaladi Access road from Mogaladi to Legotong Access road from Legotong to Makhutso Tarring of road from Mogaladi to Makhutso RDP houses (20) Mast lights

		VIP toilets (20) Clinic Fencing of cemetery
	4.Serageng	Tarring of road from Motseleope to Mogaladi New stands Tarring internal roads Tarring road Serageng to Masanteng RDP houses (95) VIP toilets (95) Mast lights Pay points Network Towers Fencing of cemetery Shopping Complex
	5.Masanteng	Water supply Tarring of road from Mariri dam to Mogaladi tar road Tarring of road from Serageng to Masanteng Fencing of wetland Mast lights (4) Community hall Tarring of internal roads RDP houses (103) incomplete (1) VIP toilets (103) Fencing of cemetery Pay point Mobile Clinic

		<p>Telecommunication mast</p> <p>Incomplete RDP houses (04)</p> <p>Shopping Complex</p>
	6.Mogaladi	<p>Water supply</p> <p>Pay point</p> <p>Fencing of cemetery (2)</p> <p>Library</p> <p>Windmill</p> <p>Mast lights (2)</p> <p>Access road from Molwetsi Secondary School to Phaahla Moshate</p> <p>Satellite police station</p> <p>RDP houses (480)/ Incomplete RDP houses (02)</p> <p>Electrification/post connections (120)</p> <p>VIP toilets (480)</p> <p>Telecommunication Mast</p> <p>Incomplete RDP houses (02)</p> <p>Shopping Complex</p> <p>TVET College</p>
31	1.Kome	<p>Tarring of road from Mmotwaneng to Kome</p> <p>Roads from Ga-Mapurunyane to Kome Ga-Copper need to be tarred</p> <p>Tarring of road from Kome to Motseleope</p> <p>Tarring of road from Kome to Makhutso</p> <p>Water reticulation</p> <p>Cleaning Livestock dams</p>

		<p>Drilling of water from the dam to reservoir</p> <p>VIP Toilets needed (35)</p> <p>RDP houses (35)</p> <p>Building of Clinic at Mamokgasefoka</p> <p>Work opportunities e.g. CWP and EPWP</p> <p>Extension of water pipe to the new stands</p> <p>Community hall</p> <p>Fencing of cemetery</p> <p>Electricity post connection (35)</p> <p>Mamokgasefoka clinic be build</p> <p>Boreholes (2)</p> <p>Wastebins (1)</p> <p>Network Towers</p>
	2.Ntshong – (Kutopo)	<p>Access bridge between Kutopo and Disanyane</p> <p>Tarring of road from Good Hope to Masakeng pay point</p> <p>Regravelling of internal roads</p> <p>RDP houses (20)</p> <p>VIP Toilets (55)</p> <p>Electricity Post Connections</p> <p>Community hall</p> <p>Fencing of cemetery</p> <p>Cleaning of Livestock dams</p> <p>Network Tower (MTN)</p> <p>Work opportunities e.g. CWP and EPWP</p>

	3.Mmotwaneng	<p>Water pipe extension to new stands</p> <p>Community hall</p> <p>Refilling of soil within street of Kome and Mmotwaneng</p> <p>Malope to Phokoane road needs to be tarred</p> <p>Mamokga Sefoka clinic</p> <p>Fencing of cemetery</p> <p>Electricity post connection (04)</p> <p>Work opportunities e.g. CWP and EPWP</p> <p>RDP houses (05)</p> <p>VIP toilets (10)</p> <p>Skip bin (1)</p> <p>Boreholes (2)</p>
	4.Masakeng	<p>RDP houses (21)</p> <p>VIP toilets (20)</p> <p>Community hall</p> <p>Regravelling of internal streets</p> <p>Regravelling of road from Motseleope to Phokoane road</p> <p>Fencing of cemetery</p> <p>Electricity post connection (07)</p> <p>Drilling of water borehole (2)</p> <p>Small bridge from Mapurunyane (Lebesane bridge) between Motoaneng and Masakeng</p> <p>School Transport for Learners</p>

		EPWP and CWP
	5.Mangwanyane	<p>Bridge between Mangwanyane and Good Hope</p> <p>RDP houses (50)</p> <p>VIP Toilets (15)</p> <p>Fencing of cemetery</p> <p>Extension of water pipes to new stands</p> <p>Drilling of Boreholes</p> <p>Connection of water supply from dam to reservoir</p> <p>Livestock dams</p> <p>Electricity post connection (15)</p> <p>Community hall</p> <p>Pay point</p> <p>Tarring of road from Malope to Phokoane</p> <p>Work opportunities e.g. CWP and EPWP</p> <p>Small bridge from newsstands to Mangwanyane</p>

		Regravelling of internal streets RDP houses incomplete (03)
	6.Vlakplaas	RDP houses (65) VIP toilets (18) Bridge on the road from Vlakplaas to Mantsi cemetery Electricity post connection (20) Tarring of road from Kome to Vlakplaas Tarring of road from Mathapisa to Vlakplaas village Bridge on Mohlarong river Sustainable water supply Supplement of existing RDP houses Construction of bridge from Vlakplaas 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 Skip bins High mast light Cleaning of livestock dams Drilling of boreholes Mobile clinic Boreholes

	7.Eenkantaan	<p>Fencing of cemetery</p> <p>Extension of water pipe/ Drilling of Boreholes</p> <p>RDP houses (120)</p> <p>Skip bi</p> <p>High mast lights</p> <p>Multi-purpose centre</p> <p>Tarring of road from Mampane Tribal Office to Sehuswane T junction</p> <p>Work opportunities e.g. CWP and EPWP</p> <p>Regravelling of internal roads</p> <p>Livestock dam</p> <p>Drilling water borehole</p>
	8.Motseleope	<p>VIP toilets (10)</p> <p>Work opportunities e.g. CWP and EPWP</p> <p>Tarring of road from Kome to Motseleope</p> <p>Regravelling of internal roads</p> <p>Extension of water pipes/Drilling of Boreholes</p> <p>Mobile clinic</p> <p>Skip bins</p> <p>Bridges (Senyane, Mashikare and Thope</p> <p>Community hall</p>
	9.Makhutso	<p>Access road from Eenkantaan to Makhutso need tarring</p> <p>Road from Makhutso to Semahlakole</p> <p>RDP houses (50)</p> <p>High mast lights</p>

		<p>Extension of water pipe/Drilling of Boreholes</p> <p>Community hall</p> <p>Work opportunities e.g. CWP and EPWP</p> <p>VIP toilets (10)</p> <p>Pay point</p> <p>Access road from Makhutso to Mogaladi</p> <p>Electricity post connections (40)</p> <p>Bridge between Makhutso and Legotong</p> <p>Mobile post office</p> <p>Skip bin</p> <p>Road from Makhutso to Kome</p>
	10.Semahlakole /Sehuswane	<p>Community hall</p> <p>Pay point</p> <p>Regravelling or soil filling</p> <p>Fencing of Semahlakole cemetery</p> <p>Fencing of Sehuswane cemetery</p> <p>Road from Semahlakole water reservoir to Makhutso bridge via Bodimong</p> <p>Water boreholes (03)</p> <p>RDP houses (10) Semahlakole</p> <p>VIP toilets (10)</p> <p>Water reticulation at Semahlakole and Sehuswane</p> <p>Electricity post connection (20)</p> <p>High mast light</p>
	11.Kutopo	<p>RDP houses (100)</p> <p>Electricity post connections (13)</p>

		VIP toilets (153) Boreholes (2)
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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 176 393 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) which is 23.8% increase from 2011 Census and 78 497 households (Census 2022), which amounts to 25% 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.

Table 13: Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality registered voters per wards as of 16 October 2024

WARD NO	NO OF VOTING DISTRICTS	REGISTERED VOTERS
94703001	05	4 518
94703002	05	4 590
94703003	05	4 622
94703004	06	5 461

94703005	05	4 627
94703006	08	4 237
94703007	08	3 712
94703008	07	5 809
94703009	05	5 811
94703010	07	3 997
94703011	06	5 004
94703012	06	5 675
94703013	04	4 953
94703014	05	4 198
94703015	09	3 699
94703016	06	5 175
94703017	06	4 110
94703018	05	4 501
94703019	06	5 668
94703020	06	3 669
94703021	05	4 101
94703022	06	4 503
94703023	08	4 250
94703024	08	4 306
94703025	08	4 514
94703026	07	4 209
94703027	05	3 835
94703028	08	4 392
94703029	07	3 948

94703030	07	3 893
94703031	08	3 856

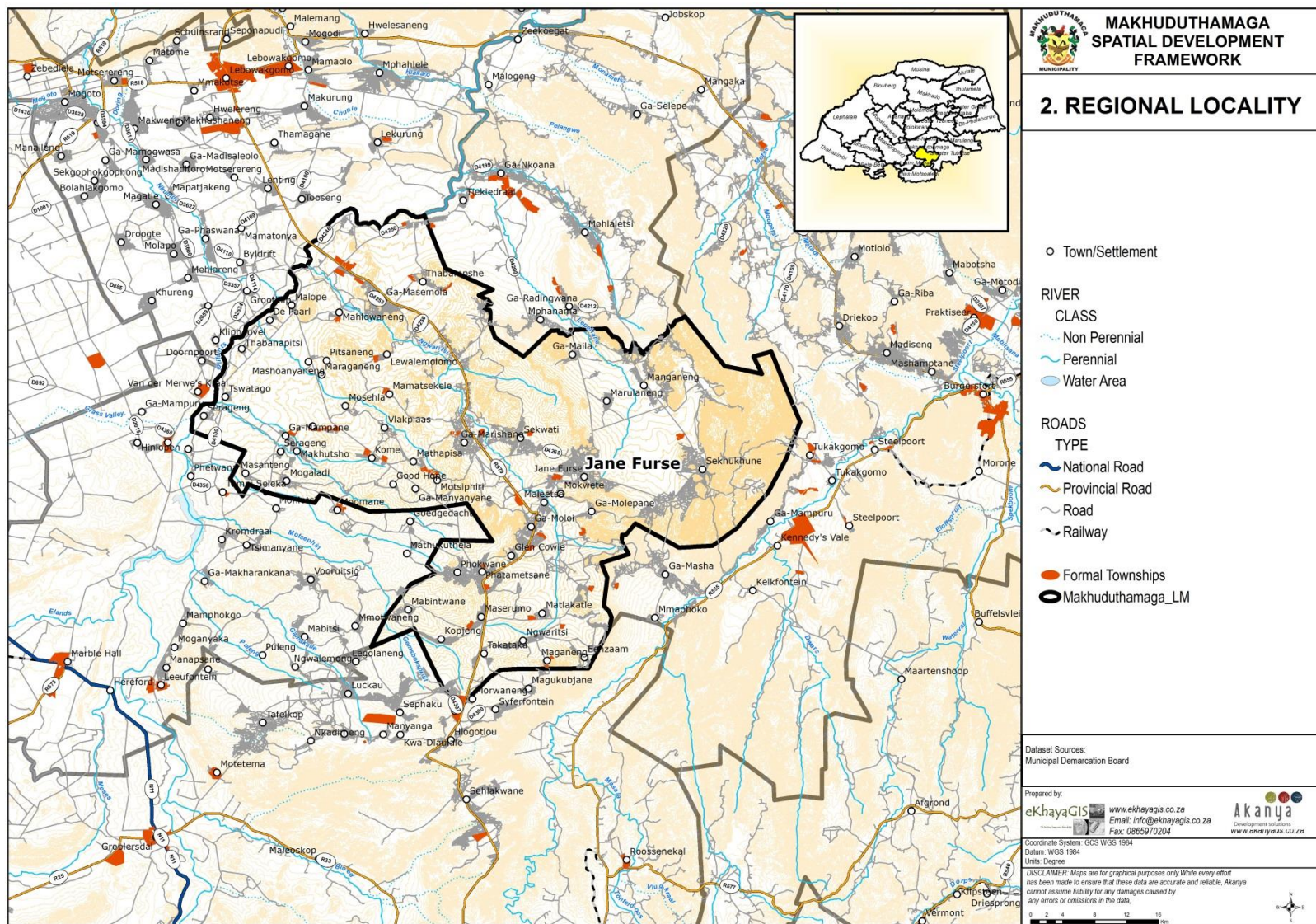
Source: IEC 2024

Table 14: MLM Registered Voters Demographic by Age Group and Gender as of 16 October 2024

AGE GROUP	GENDER	NO OF VOTERS	PERCENTAGES
18-19	Male	2 148	1.53%
	Female	2 660	1.89%
20-29	Male	9 656	6,38%
	Female	12 252	8,73%
30-39	Male	12 095	8.86%
	Female	18 780	13, 37%
40-49	Male	11 063	7,88%
	Female	17 611	12,54%
50-59	Male	7 718	5,5%
	Female	13 226	9,42%
60-69	Male	6 290	4,48%
	Female	10 261	7,31%
70-79	Male	3 507	2,5%
	Female	7 453	5,31%
80+	Male	1 376	0,98%
	Female	4 833	3,44%
OVERALL	Male	54 010	38.46%
	Female	86 411	61.54%
	TOTAL	140 421	100%

Source: IEC 2024

Figure 4: Makhuduthamaga Locality Map



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 it.

According to Census 2022 figures, the MLM has a 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 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 has 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.

Table 15: Level 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%
TOTAL	174 426	100,1%

Source: Census 2022

3.1.3 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 16: 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 17: 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 18: Population growth rates – Census 2011 ,2016 (CS) and Census 2022

2011	2016 CS	2022 Census
274 358	283 956	340 328

Source: Census 2022

Table 19: Employment and unemployment profile for Makhuduthamaga

Employed	21 490
Unemployed	67.31%

Source: Quantec 2023

Table 20: 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

Table 21: People with Disabilities

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

Table:21(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

Table 21(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												
	3	135538	2477	4551	474	910	399	377	108	108	7102	6861	265848

Table 21(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

Tabel 21(4): Communication

Age Group	No difficulty		Some difficulty		A lot of difficulty		Cannot do at all		Do not know		Cannot yet be determined		Grand Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
00 – 04	7422	7395	1542	1505	736	704	1180	1143	295	315	7501	7183	36921
05 – 09	15416	15380	648	664	242	205	94	98	47	39	53	61	32946
10 – 14	15786	14752	122	114	54	43	47	38	12	9	-	-	30976
15 – 19	16068	15527	80	67	21	22	22	17	5	3	-	-	31832
20 – 24	10690	11928	47	44	21	14	16	27	-	7	-	-	22794
25 – 29	6835	10206	33	41	11	18	8	16	4	1	-	-	17173
30 – 34	5008	8500	41	29	10	11	15	11	-	-	-	-	13625
35 – 39	4315	7732	42	36	16	9	16	12	3	3	-	-	12186
40 – 44	3867	6893	33	22	11	12	8	8	3	1	-	-	10858
45 – 49	3383	6627	36	32	19	20	6	9	-	1	-	-	10134
50 – 54	3056	5553	27	39	13	19	13	7	-	-	-	-	8727
55 – 59	2995	5145	22	44	14	13	4	3	-	1	-	-	8241
60 – 64	2700	4802	39	62	7	14	4	3	-	-	-	-	7632
65 – 69	1955	4673	30	77	3	18	3	6	-	1	-	-	6766
70 – 74	2028	3291	39	119	10	23	5	16	1	4	-	-	5537
75 – 79	1026	2315	31	122	5	17	3	10	-	3	-	-	3532
80 – 84	731	1931	34	124	9	41	1	5	-	1	-	-	2878
85+	577	1739	49	198	12	47	3	15	-	6	-	-	2646
Grand Total	103859	134388	2895	3339	1215	1251	1450	1444	371	396	7554	7243	265404

Table 21(5): Walking

Age Group	No difficulty		Some difficulty		A lot of difficulty		Cannot do at all		Do not know		Cannot yet be determined		Grand Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
00 – 04	9921	9854	452	426	172	156	935	870	170	152	7048	6795	36949
05 – 09	16211	16147	190	219	62	66	52	38	10	11	49	55	33110
10 – 14	15976	14957	66	66	19	12	36	26	5	4	-	-	31168

15 – 19	16164	15606	64	62	20	19	19	21	4	1	-	-	31981
20 – 24	10735	11948	48	51	14	19	9	14	-	-	-	-	22839
25 – 29	6858	10212	35	72	12	20	9	13	2	-	-	-	17235
30 – 34	5010	8486	56	64	14	19	7	10	-	4	-	-	13670
35 – 39	4321	7697	60	90	24	20	9	11	1	1	-	-	12234
40 – 44	3828	6819	67	99	23	21	8	9	2	-	-	-	10875
45 – 49	3341	6479	89	181	30	27	6	7	-	2	-	-	10162
50 – 54	2966	5409	118	204	31	43	5	10	-	1	-	-	8787
55 – 59	2850	4832	147	285	48	81	7	6	1	2	-	-	8259
60 – 64	2539	4437	164	360	38	67	14	12	-	1	-	-	7632
65 – 69	1800	4237	156	409	35	124	10	17	-	1	-	-	6790
70 – 74	1796	2841	219	475	67	135	6	15	-	2	-	-	5557
75 – 79	867	1836	157	461	32	148	11	29	1	3	-	-	3544
80 – 84	567	1443	160	474	45	162	12	35	-	2	-	-	2899
85+	396	1158	168	536	64	235	12	74	2	12	-	-	2658
Grand Total	106147	134399	2416	4533	750	1372	1167	1218	199	201	7096	6850	266347

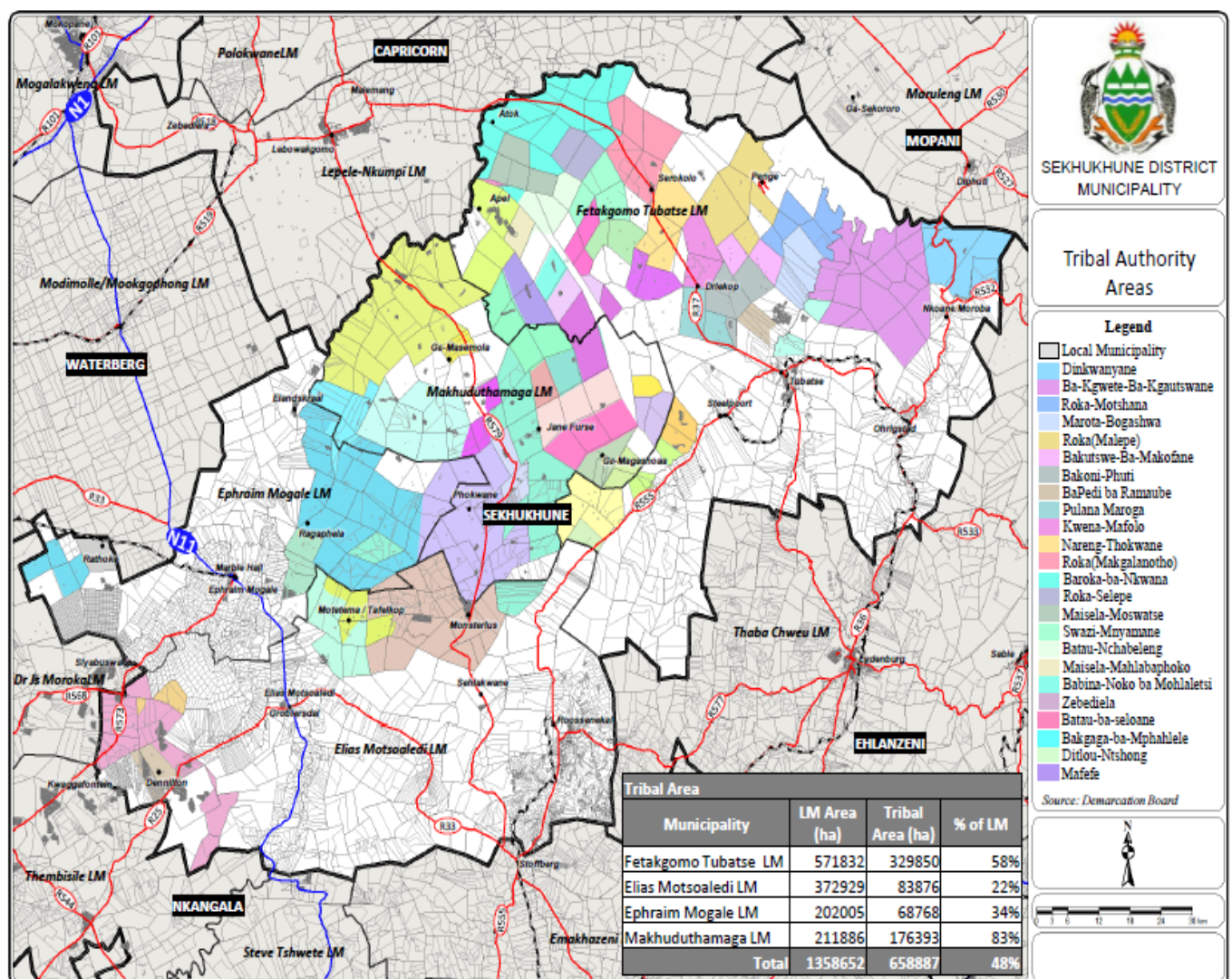
Table 21(6): Remembering / Concentration

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 owns pieces of land where the Jane Furse and Moji RDP houses were built since 1996. Furthermore, the Minister for the Department of Agriculture, Rural Development and Land Reform (DALRRD) has approved the transfer of land measuring 10 hectares, Portions (s) 70 and 48 of the farm Vergelegen 819KS, to the Municipality for development purposes.

Figure 5: Map showing Traditional authorities land per Municipality in the District



3.2.1 Land use

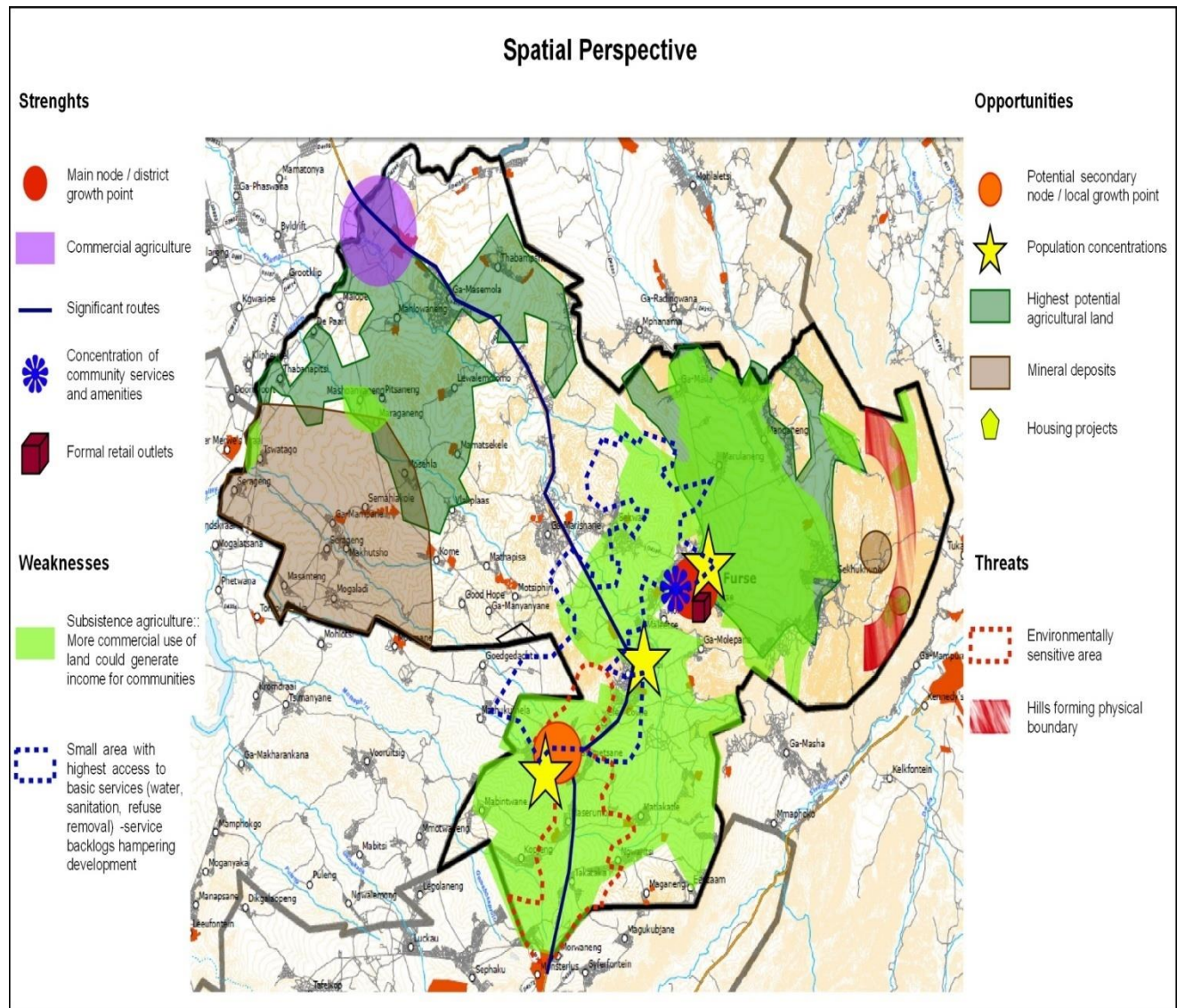
Land use within Makhuduthamaga is characterized by a mixed use of subsistence farming and residential uses. The land issue is potentially a source of tension in the area. There is a latent tension between the traditional (tribal council) and modern (legalized) land use management systems. There are also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

Figure 6: Map showing the Spatial Perspective of the municipality



3.2.2

Table 22: 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

3.2.3 Growth/ Nodal points and hierarchy of settlement

Table 23: 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, Maleetse, 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 it 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 probably along the D2219, D4828 and D4190. These areas need to be formalized 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 includes pedestrian amenities at stops e.g. shade or shelters, lighting, sidewalks etc.</p> <p>Economic activities: The main economic activities need to be focused on the Jane Furse node with settlements' services e.g.</p>

			<p>convenience stores, hairdressers 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 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>
Second order settlements and housing infill and consolidation area	Ga-Mashegwana, Ga-Mogashoa, Manganeng, Schoonoord, Tsatane	These areas are clustered around the D4226 and D4241 routes. It is served by Magnet heights and Schonoord services nodes	<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 needs to be prohibited 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 includes pedestrian amenities at stops e.g. shades or shelters, lighting, sidewalks etc.</p>

			<p>Local collector streets need to be tarred.</p> <p>Economic activities: The main economic activities need to be focused on the two nodes and including settlements' services e.g. convenience stores, hairdressers 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 community facilities. This clustering will also assist with the accommodation of markets or sales points (e.g. pension day markets) at accessible points</p>
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 settlement 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 needs to be prohibited to create a limited economy of scale of small scale and convenient 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 on intersections with the D4310, D4150, D4100 and D4480</p>

			<p>routes e.g. convenience stores, hairdressers 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>
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Source: MLM Reviewed SDF 2021/2022

The table below identifies the nodal points and hierarchy of settlements

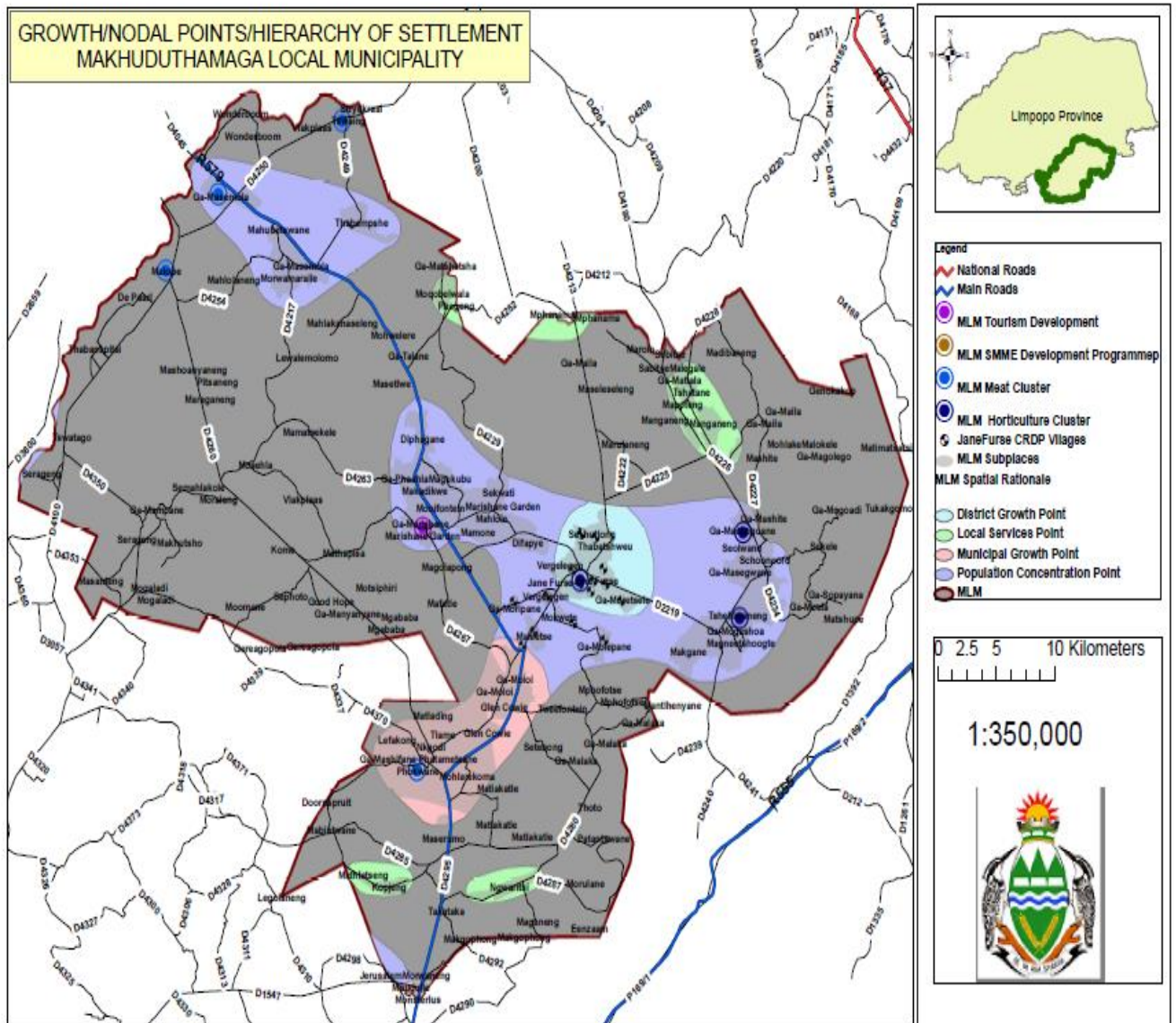
Table 24: Nodal Points and Hierarchy of Settlements

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 ○ Schonoord 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Centre of local business and services for the 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 agricultural production and processing

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operations and production should, however, comply with environmentally 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 future nodal points that can serve the proposed development focus area

Source: MLM Reviewed SDF 2021/2022

Figure 8: MLM Map showing Growth / Nodal points / Hierarchy of Settlement



Land Capability in Makhuduthamaga

Table 25: 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 include all the villages in Leolo and the villages along the Nebo maize belt	Irrigation schemes along Olifants river (though none of them is operational currently) Vegetable crops Ga Masemola and around Schonoord	Sorghum is produced in these areas which include the low-lying areas of Schonoord, Ga Masemol, Diphagane, Ga-Phaahla and towards Mamone, Madibong, Ga-Moretsele and Makgane.

Source: Department of Agriculture and Rural Development 2024

Figure 9: Map showing areas used for Agricultural Purposes within Makhuduthamaga

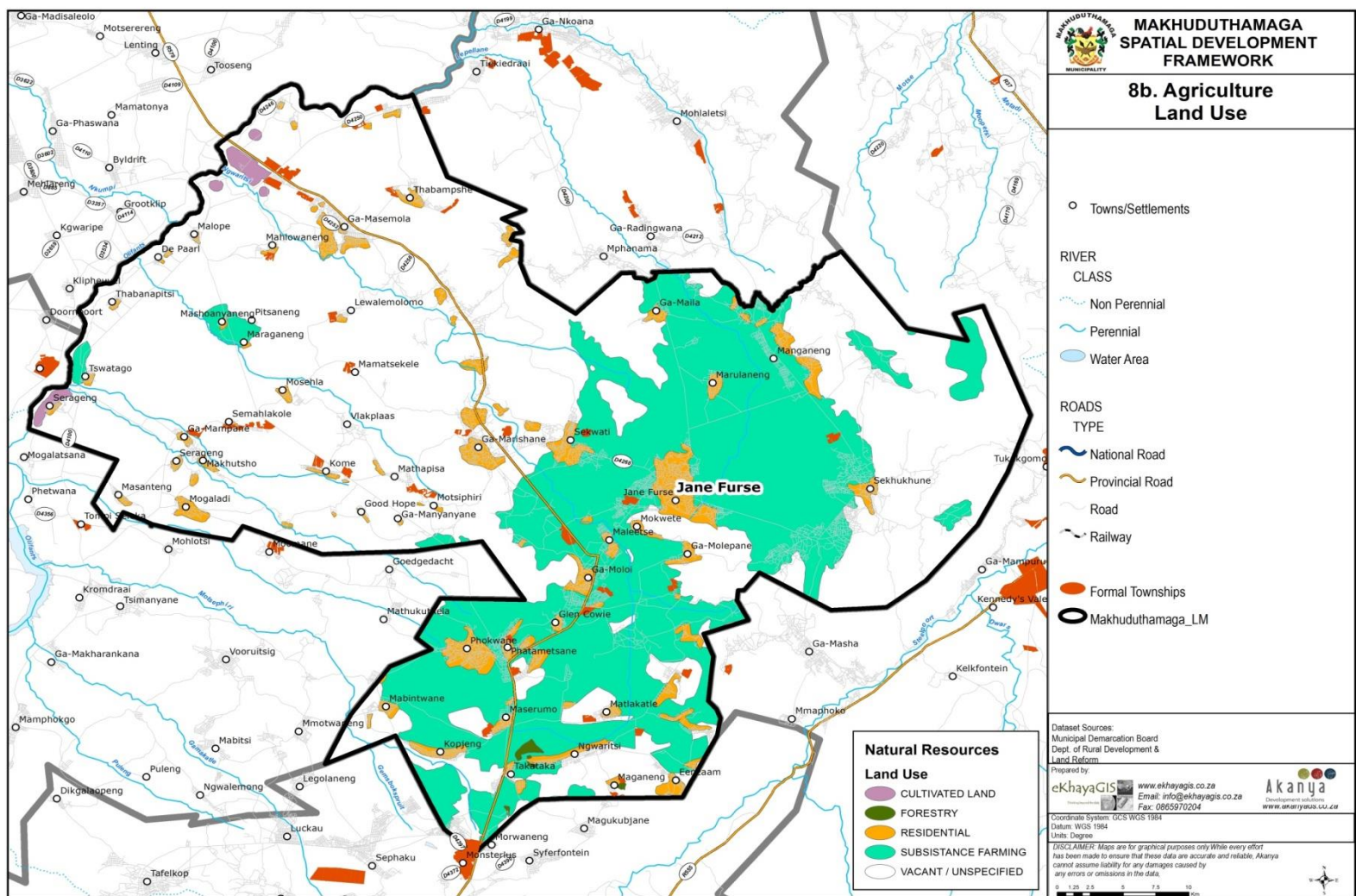
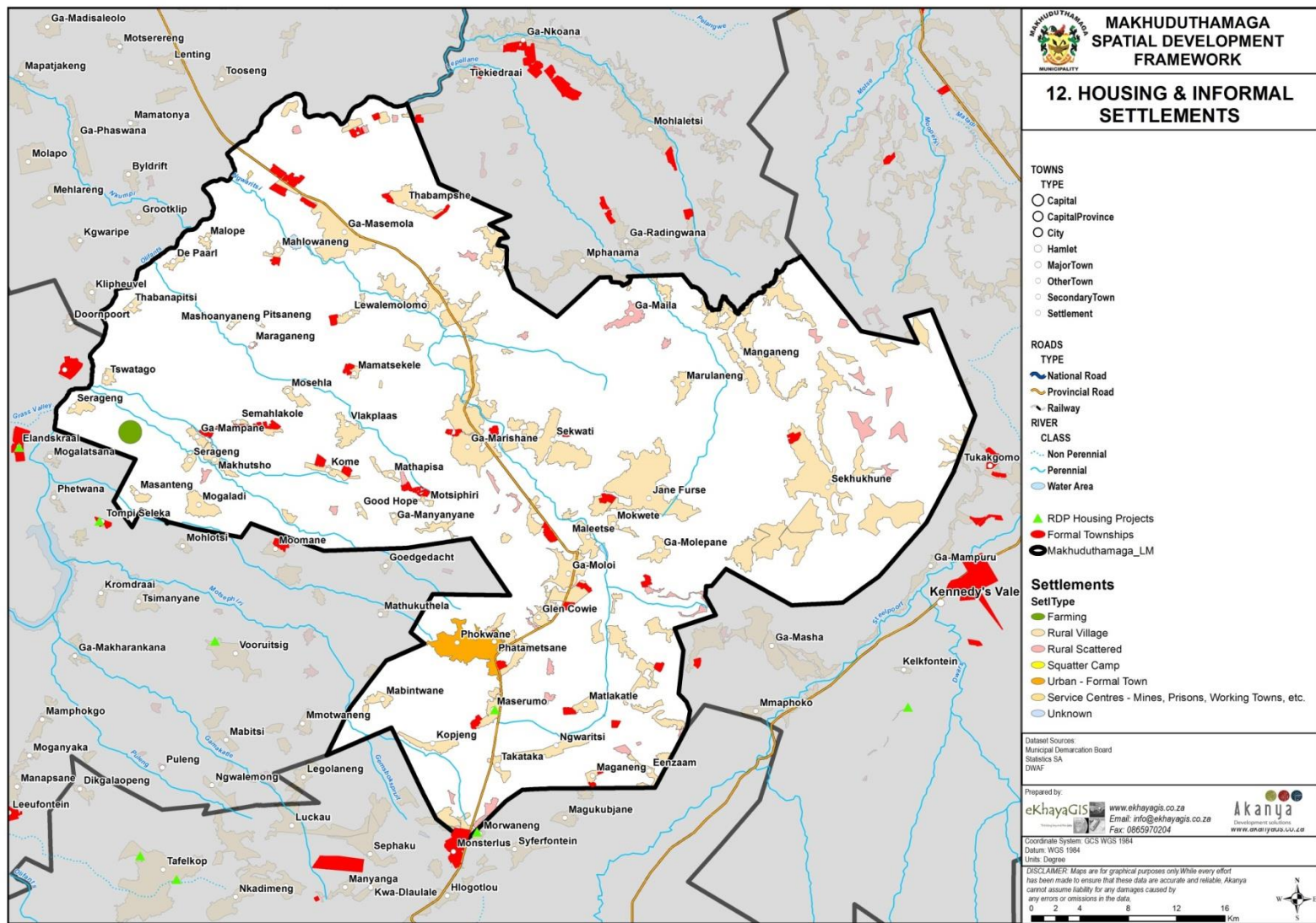


Figure 10: Housing and Informal Settlements



3.2.4 Current land claims in Makhuduthamaga municipal area

According to the Commission on Restitution of Land Rights, a total of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two (1882) land claims lodged in the Sekhukhune District by 31 December 1998. The land claims lodged within the Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality jurisdiction constitute one hundred and seventy-five (175) of the totals, where thirty-nine (39) land claims are outstanding and have not been settled.

Table 26: Makhuduthamaga land claim status and MLM tenure status and population group of head of household

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

Figure 11: Land Reform

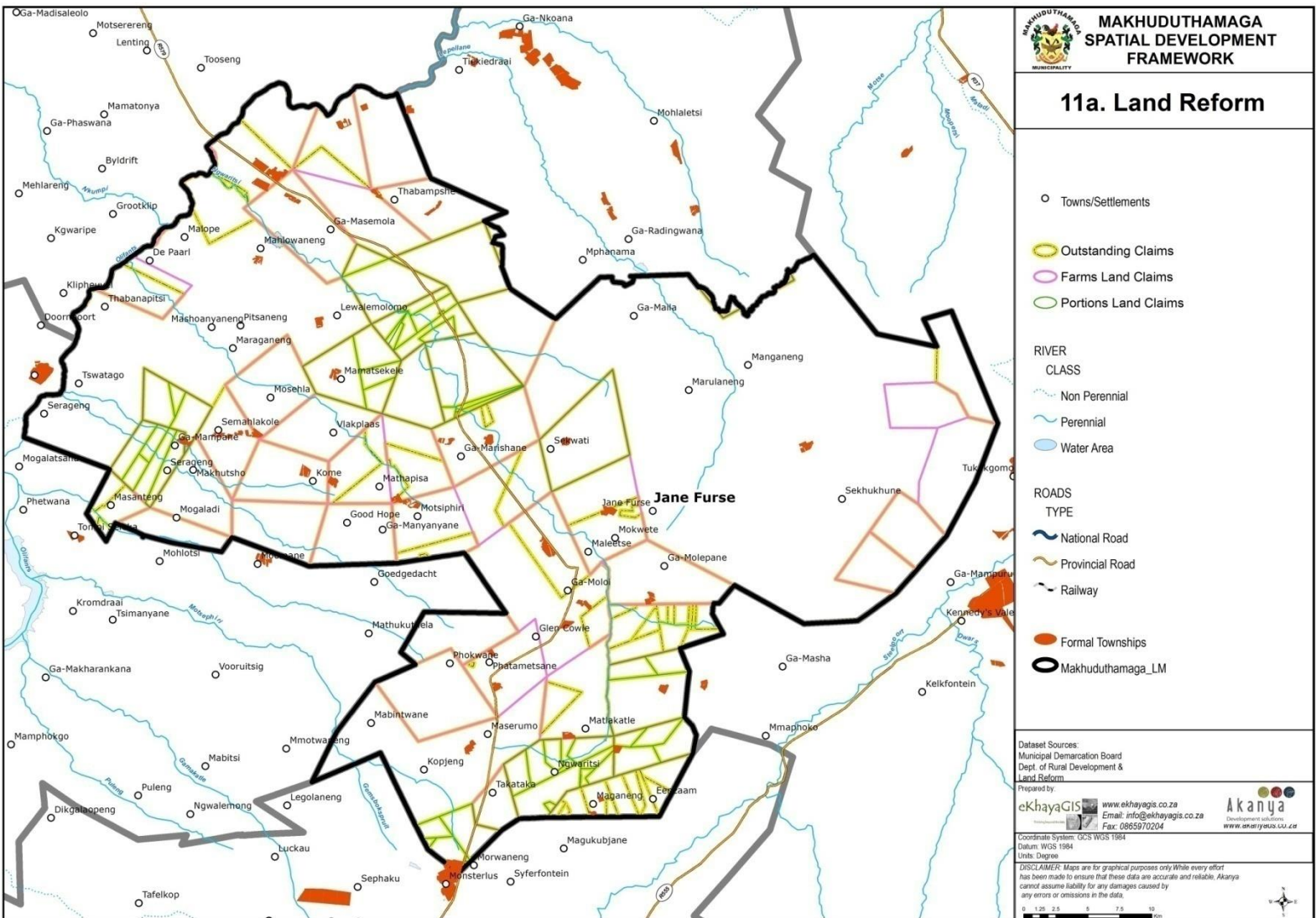


Table 26(2): MLM tenure status and population group of head of household

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

Table 27: Demarcated sites within Makhuduthamaga villages since 2003/2004 to 2020/2021

Village/area	Number of sites/Erven allocated	Year of Demarcation
1. Krokodel	210 Site + 2 Parks = 211	2003/2004
2. Mamatjekele	218 Erven + 6 Parks = 224	2004/2005
3. Mohloding Ext 1	194 Erven + 6 Parks = 200	2003/24
4. Marishane	201 Erven + 4 Parks = 205	2003/2004
5. Masemola	88 Erven + 1 Park = 89	2004/2005
6. Tswaing	207 Erven	2003/2004
7. Tjatane	300 Erven	2003/2004
8. Sehuswane	208 Erven + 1 Park = 209	2003/2004
9. Tisane	300 Erven	2003/2004
10. Ga –Maboki	256 Erven + 5 Parks = 261	2007/2008
11. Kgaruthuthu Ext 1	405 Erven + 9 Parks = 414	2006/2007
12. Ga Masemola (Apel Cross)	509 Erven + 2 Parks = 512	2009/2010
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
17. Maila Mapitsane	452	2018/2019,2019/2020
18.Maila Segolo	512	2019/2020,2020/2021

Source: MLM Spatial Planning Division 2023

Table 28: Township Establishment applications approved

Municipality	Financial year
	2021/22
Makhuduthamaga	Jane Furse Ext 1, on a Portion of Portion 3 of the farm Vergelegen 819KS

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 considering other National and Provincial Legislation.

Table 29: Informal settlements within MLM

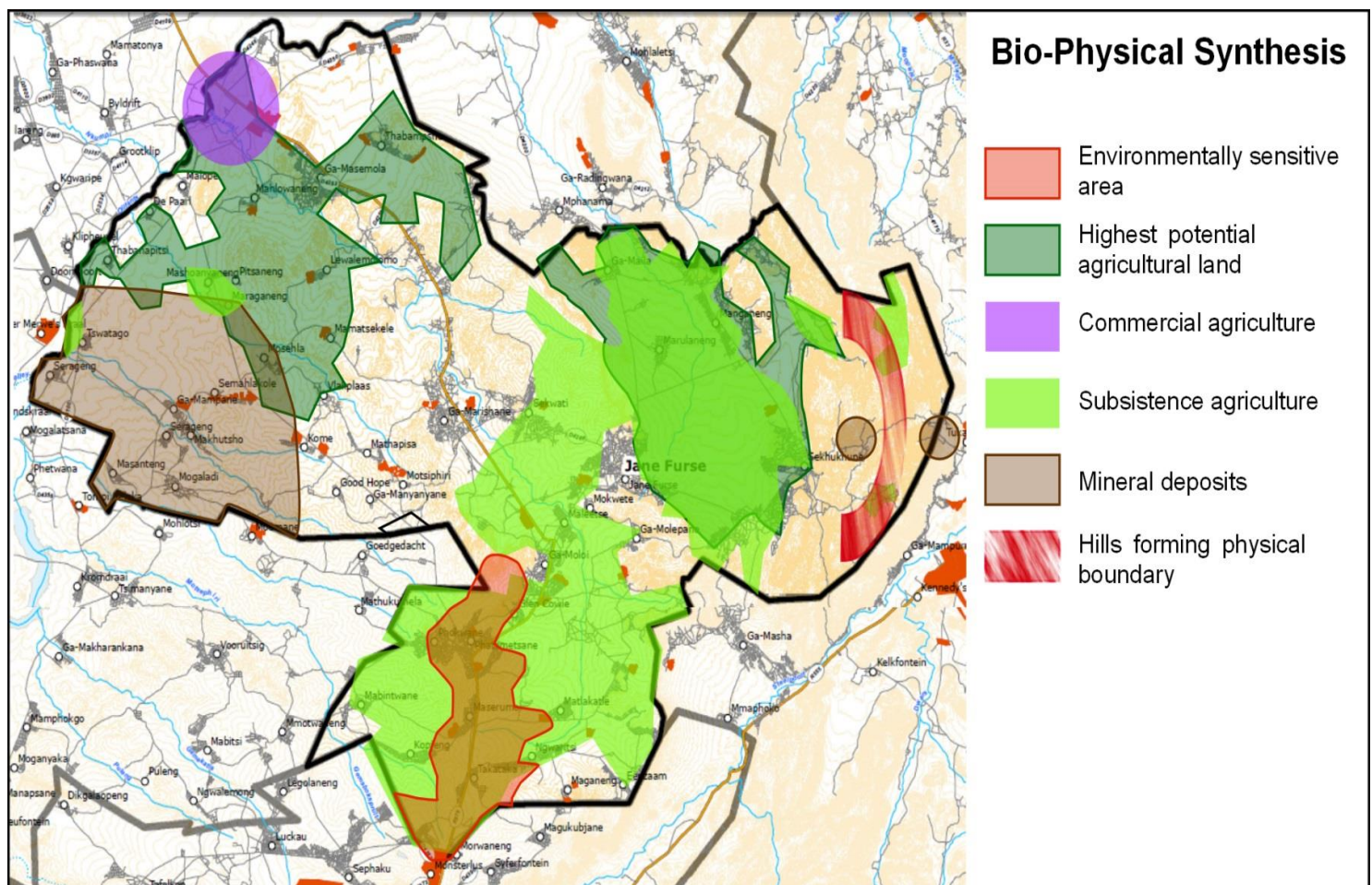
Municipality	No of human settlements	No of structures	Total Human Population in informal settlements
Makhuduthamaga	01	1500	6000

Source: Draft Informal Settlement Upgrading Strategy for Limpopo, 2019

Table 30: Challenges and Intervention

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

Figure 12: Environmental analysis



3.2.6 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: (1) food security and sustainable agricultural production through direct or indirect provision of food for humans and their livestock, (2) 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.

3.2.7 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 valleys and in the foothills of ridges. The more even topography of the western part of the area resulted in a higher settlement density.

3.2.8 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 Steelport River, although not located in the MLM, will be a water source to the MLM.

3.2.9 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.

3.2.10 Climate change

Changes in climate patterns are natural phenomena. However, there is increasing concern about the impact of climate change that has been brought because of human activities (such as burning fossil fuels for energy, use of motor vehicles, etc.). Human-induced changes in climate are acknowledged as a current global reality and are the subject of significant global attention. Global changes in climate have already been observed and 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 lags and inertia in the global biosphere response. Makhuduthamaga municipal area is characterized by a hot climate, with the average temperature showing moderate fluctuation with average summer temperatures of 23 °C, as well as a maximum of 28 °C and a minimum of 18 °C. It is in the summer rainfall zone (September to March) and has a mean annual rainfall of 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.

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.

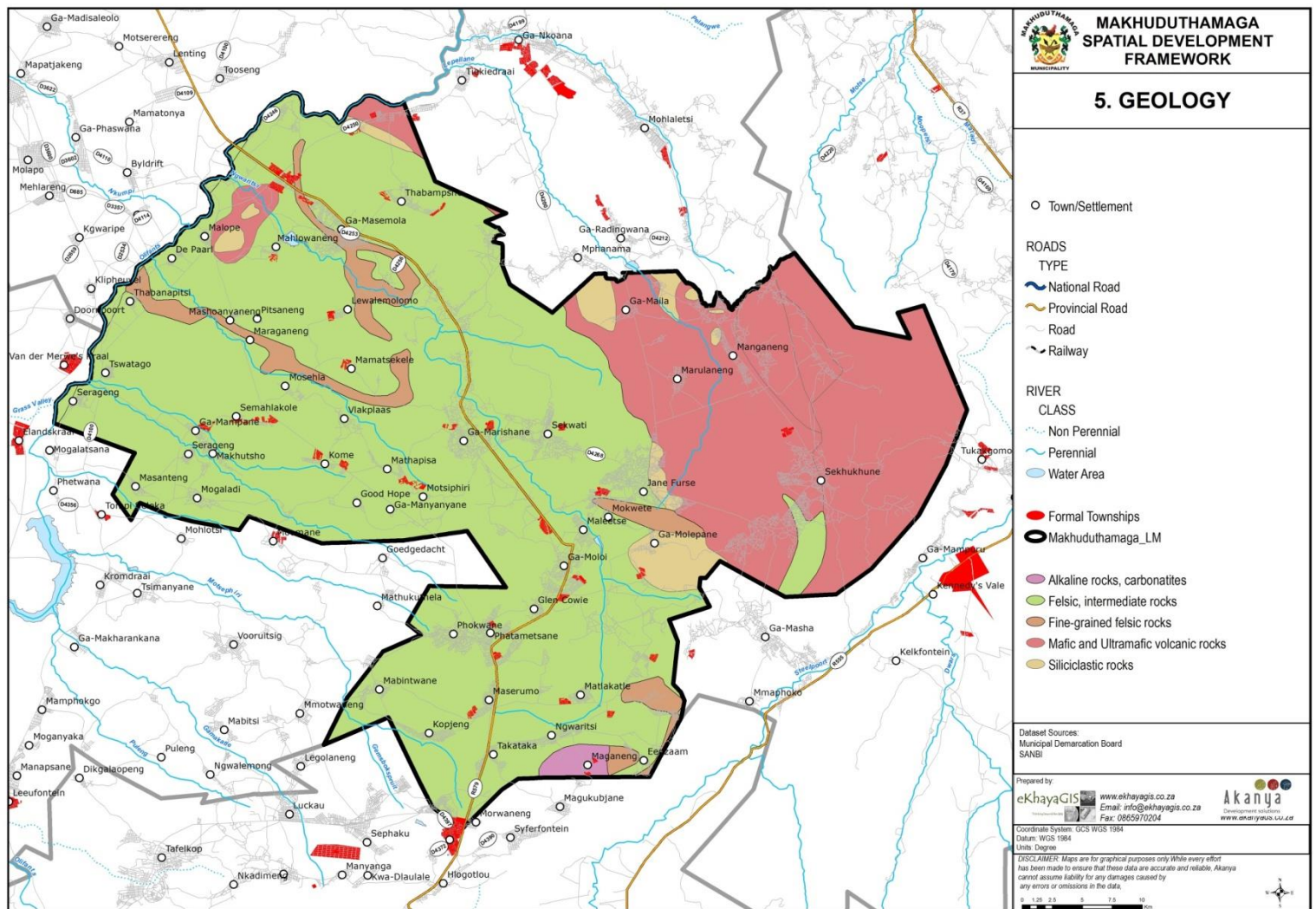
Table 31: Climate Change implications

No	Sector	Implications
1.	Human Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waterborne 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"> • Reduced quality of drinking water • Reduced 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

3.2.10.1 Pollution

Air pollution in the area emanates from the use of firewood for energy purposes, burning of refuse 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.

Figure 13: Geology



Water resources

Various water sources transverse the municipal area. They flow during rainy seasons and dry during dry seasons. Nonetheless, the area suffers from water scarcity, which constrains 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

Figure 14: Sensitive and Protected Areas

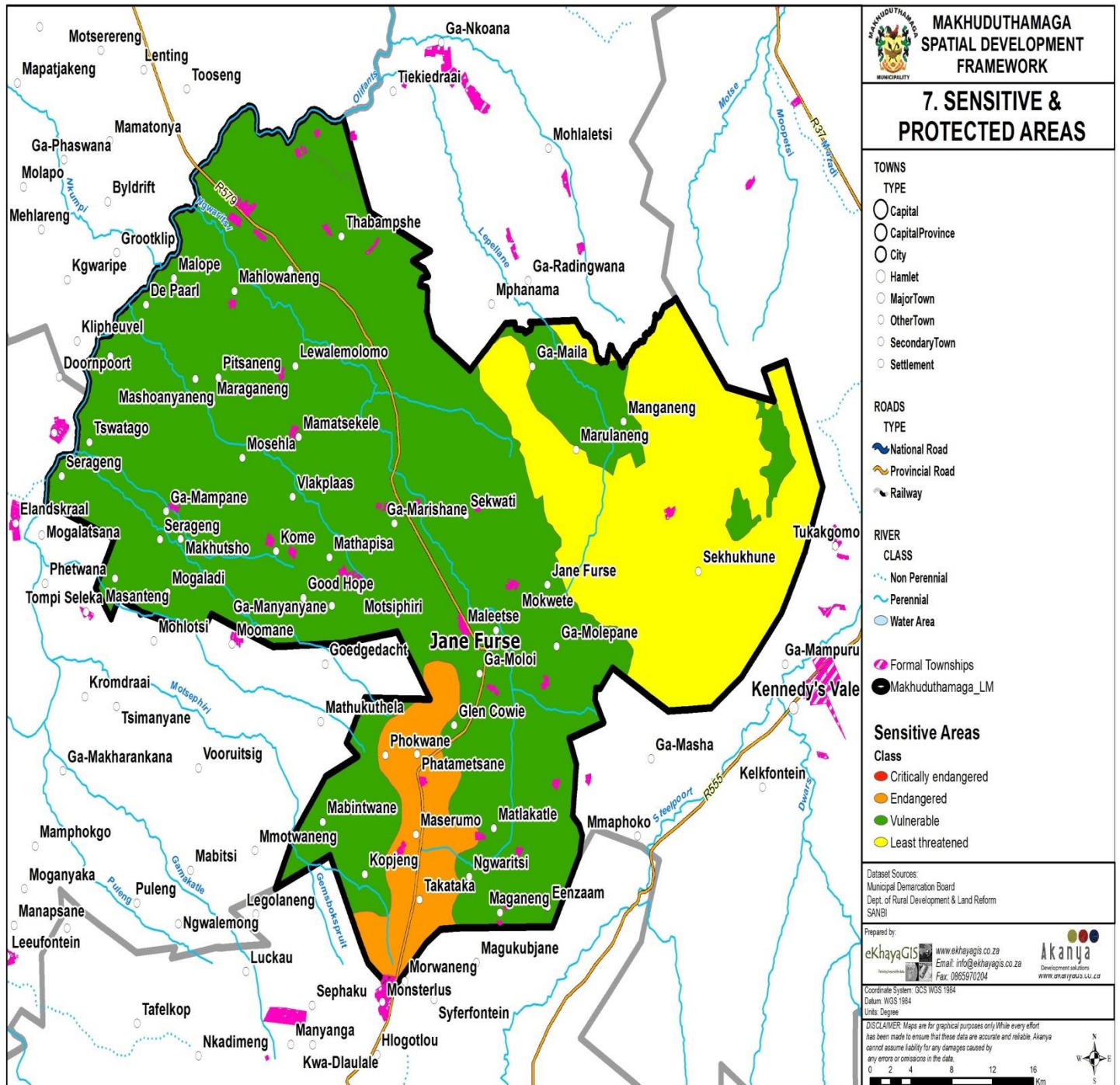


Table 32: List of wetlands fenced in the past four years

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

3.2.10.2 Water scarcity

Water scarcity is a huge developmental challenge within the Sekhukhune District/ Makhuduthamaga and constrains 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.

3.2.10.3 Environmental management

As part of environmental management, the MLM has a licensed authorized landfill site, Jane Furse landfill site. However, livestock management and control are 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 were erected. The Municipality has a promulgated Waste Management By-law. The municipality has an Integrated Waste Management Plan (IWMP) that was adopted by the Council and endorsed by MEC of LEDET in the 2024/2025 financial year.

Table 33: Environmental impact assessments authorised

Project title	Status
Construction of a bridge	Authorised
Filling station	Authorised
Shopping complex	Authorised
Township establishment	Authorised
Establishment of smart city	Authorised

Source: LEDET Environmental Division 2024

Table 34: 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 for environmental management issues ○ Illegal dumping causing environmental pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To ensure compliance with the bylaw ○ Develop and implement an environmental awareness program for communities ○ To provide relevant training for the environmental officials ○ Resources to address illegal dumping challenges

Table 35: 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 Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment has developed a Greening and Cleaning Project that focused on cleaning services within the municipal jurisdiction. • The Department of Public Works has previously launched the concept of Greening Sekhukhune District. There are also greenery programs that are initiated by the Dept. Of Agriculture that targets governmental issues.

Alien Plant Species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Depleted water from the water sources. The National Department of Environment is managing the program 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 firewood for energy purposes, burning of refuse and dust from gravel roads are environmental problems.
Fires	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uncontrolled fires are an 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 calamitous 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 problems. Typical; example is lack of arable land that forces communities to cultivate on steep slopes and other environmentally unsuitable areas, which increases the occurrence of erosion with the resultant of fertile soil washing away. 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 the inability to remain 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 environmental 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 Schonoord. The MLM has a 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 exists. 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

3.2.11 GIS Assesment

The MLM has installed a Geographic Information System (GIS) located within the Economic Development and 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 2018/2019 financial year and 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

3.2.12 SWOT Analysis

Table 36: SPATIAL RATIONALE SWOT ANALYSIS

STRENGTHS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The department has legal frameworks approved by the Council such as SPLUM bylaw, Spatial Development Framework, Building Control Policy, land Use Scheme, LED & Tourism Strategy(ies) etc. Committed and competent staff Functional Sekhukhune District Municipal Planning Tribunal (SDMPT)
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Precinct plans developed to guide development in identified nodes • Good relationship between MLM and traditional authorities within its jurisdiction
WEAKNESSES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortage of staff (All units) • Limited Office Space • Lack of Enforcement of By-laws (Absence of Peace Officers) • No Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Municipality and the Traditional Authorities on development matters • Combination of the Town Planning & LED Unit(s) • Misplacement of the IDP and PMS unit(s) in the EDP directorate • Lack of Municipal owned land • Disintegration of municipal information • Uncoordinated effort
OPPORTUNITIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administration hub of the Sekhukhune District • Several strategically located land for economic development • High demand for land development (proposed Commercial developments etc.) • Approval of high impact land development applications by SDMPPT (Private hospitals and two malls) • Refurbishment of R579 road, from Ga-Moloi T-junction to Apel cross by SANRAL • Strong road infrastructure network. • Availability of Minerals • Relations and support from various stakeholders (e.g. CoGHSTA, etc.) • Release of land by DLRRD to private sector for development (i.e. Approved lease agreements). • Approval of the transfer of 20ha to MLM and LDPWRI by Minister of DLRRD for development of government offices
THREATS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allocation of land for business development in areas outside developmental nodes by traditional authorities (no compliance with Municipal strategies on development) • Uncoordinated land use on communal land • Lack of Willingness of the Traditional Authorities to release the land • Climate change • Dual jurisdiction of traditional authorities over land parcels

3.2.12.1. Spatial challenges within Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality

CHALLENGE	INTERVENTIONS
Poor Enforcement of Municipal By laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Skills Development programs for the EDP Officials / Horizontal movement of at least three (3) traffic wardens to EDP• Appointment of peace officers
Mushrooming of unplanned developments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Issuing Contravention notices & Sanctions
Dispersed settlements and uncoordinated spatial developments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Issuing of Contravention notices & Sanctions
Traditional authorities are the custodians of higher proportion of land within MLM	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Establish Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on development matters with traditional authorities
Disintegration of Municipal information	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Perform geospatial updates on the GIS System

3.3 KPA 2: Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure development analysis

This 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

The municipality has entered into Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), with SDM for implementation of maintenance of water and sanitation projects. Sekhukhune District Municipality (SDM) is a Water Service Authority and responsible for Supply and delivery of water and sanitation services. The 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, and 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 Nkadameng WTW

Table 37: Surface Water availability –Dam levels as of 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	Steelport	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

Table 38: 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

Table 39: WTW (Water Treatment Works) in the clusters that are currently in operation

NAME	CAPACITY
Masemola WTW	1,5 mega liters
Marishane WTW	1 mega liter
Vergelegen WTW	5 mega liters
Tswaing package plant	0,3 mega liters
Mamatjekele package plant	0,3 mega liters
Nkadameng 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

Table 40: Nkadameng Water Scheme

Ward	Village	Status quo	Challenges	Intervention
17	Manganeng	Insufficient water supply	Severe breakdowns at Nkadameng WTW	Water is currently supplied on a rotational basis and through tankering at Maila Mapitsane New stands.
15	Maila Mapitsane		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

Table 41: 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 a 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,			LNW Plant has been upgraded

	Mashwenyaneng, Pitjaneng, Maraganeng			
30	Serageng, Mogaladi, Masanteng, Kolokotela, Setlaboswane			
31	Makhutso, Legotong, Vlakplaas, Sehuswane, Semahlakole, Eenkantaan, Kome, Goodhope, Masakaneng	Insufficient water supply from Flag Boshielo WTW	Insufficient water supply from Flag Boshielo WTW	Water is currently supplied on a 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 Mabintane	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 LNW to improve the supply in the affected communities.
05	Mohlarekoma		Rotation takes Six weeks to cover all the areas.	
08	Brooklyn		No ground water potential	

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

Table 42: Vergelegen Water Scheme

Ward	Village	Status quo	Challenges	Intervention
08	Mochadi, Mathousand, Tlhahlane, Caprivi, Pelepele park	Insufficient water supply	Severe mechanical breakdowns at the WTW	Water is currently supplied on a 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 Jane Furse water project.
11	Mokwete, Vergelegen A, Molepane	Insufficient water supply	Severe mechanical breakdowns at the WTW	Water is currently supplied on a rotational basis
18	Dicheoung, Moraba, Vergelegen B, Jane Furse 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 pipeline	Removal of illegal connections
				Fast-track the completion of Malekane to Jane Furse water project

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

Table 43: 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

Table 44: Areas receiving water through Tswaing package plant

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

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

Table 44: Makhuduthamaga Borehole 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 need 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
- Rainwater tank
- Dam/pool/stagnant water
- River/Stream
- Water vendor
- Water tanker
- Other

Source: Census 2022

Table 45: 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%
TOTAL	78,497	100%

Source: Census 2022

3.3.1.3. Bulk water infrastructure analysis

Flag Boshielo dam has been raised by five meters to allow the dam to increase its supply. Construction of De Hoop dam and erection of bulk water pipe to Jane Furse is completed and the extension to Lobethal is 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 pipeline will supply water to greater parts of Makhuduthamaga which recently experience shortages of water due to poor water sources. The District is also currently investing in 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 to supply specific areas with water and to ensure coordination and implementation of the water

supply infrastructure. Early findings of these studies reveal that groundwater is a major water resources for most households in Sekhukhune and will continue to do so in the future.

Figure 15: Water Network

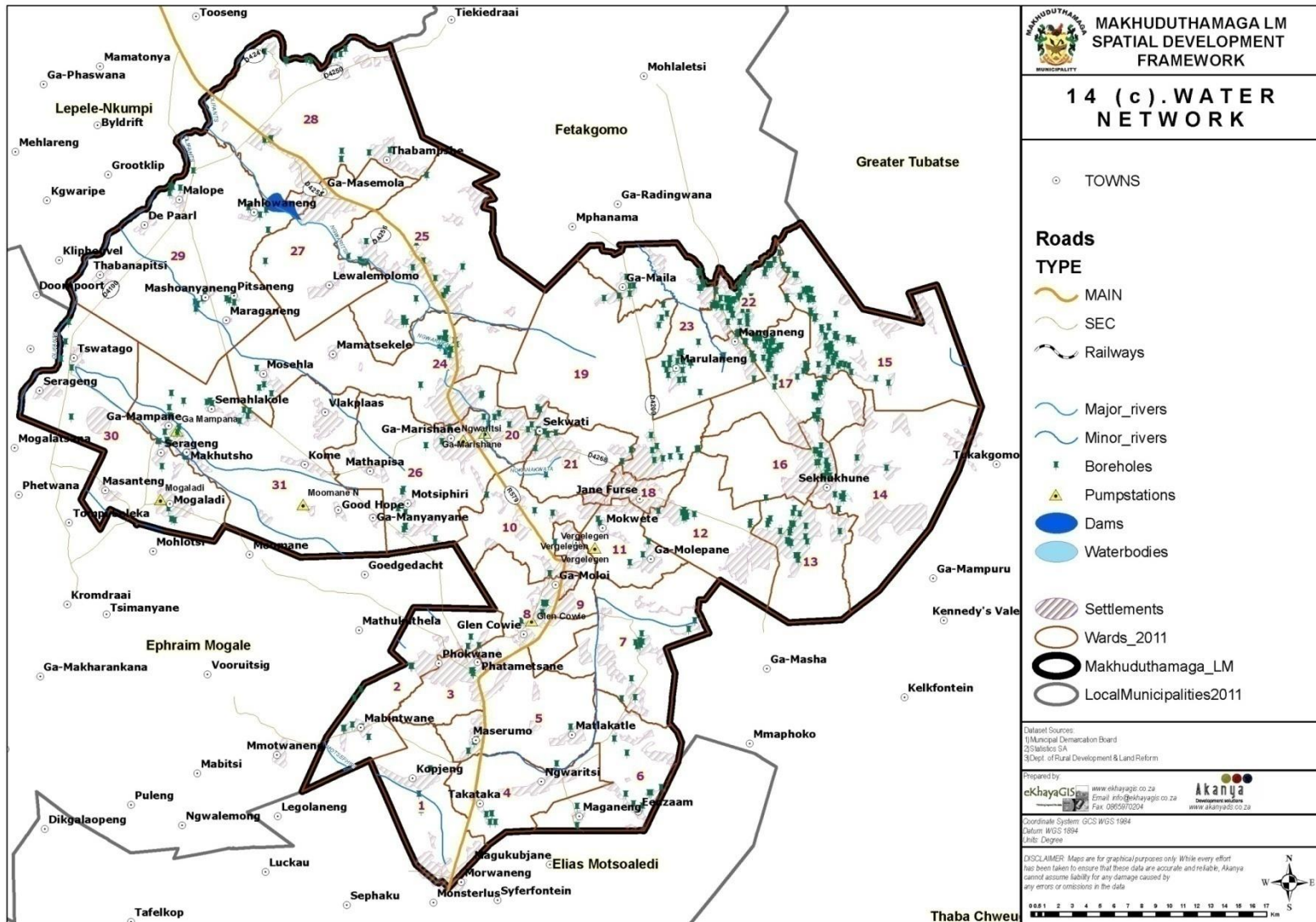


Table 46: Water Developmental Challenges

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 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 ○ 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 MLM. Pit toilets are still the main source of sanitation. Measures need to be taken 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

Table 47: MLM households by type of toilet facility

Type	Statistics	Percentage
Households with flush / chemical toilet	14 042	17.9%
Households with others (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%
TOTAL	78,498	100%%

Source: Census 2022

Figure 16: Access to sanitation % per ward

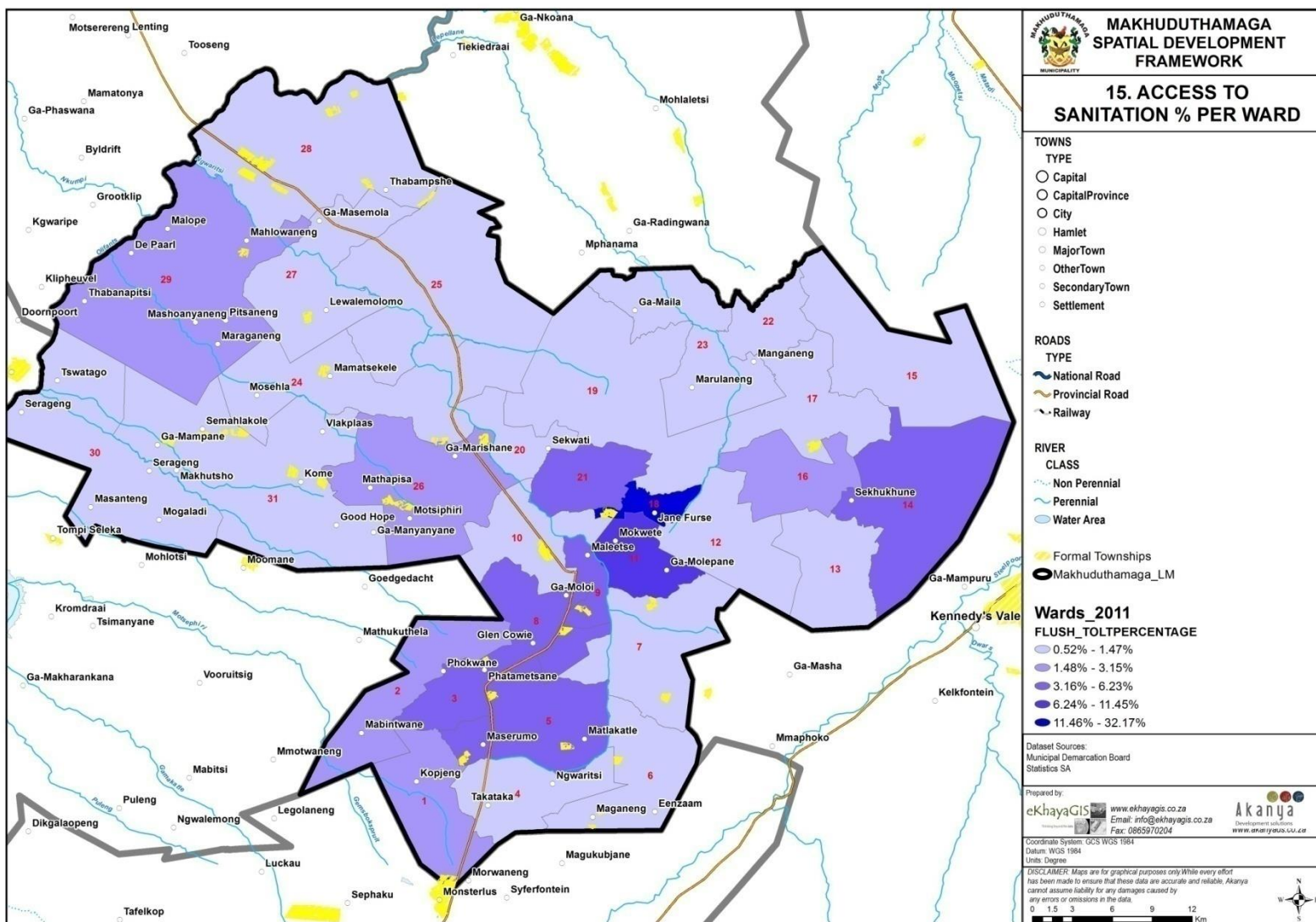


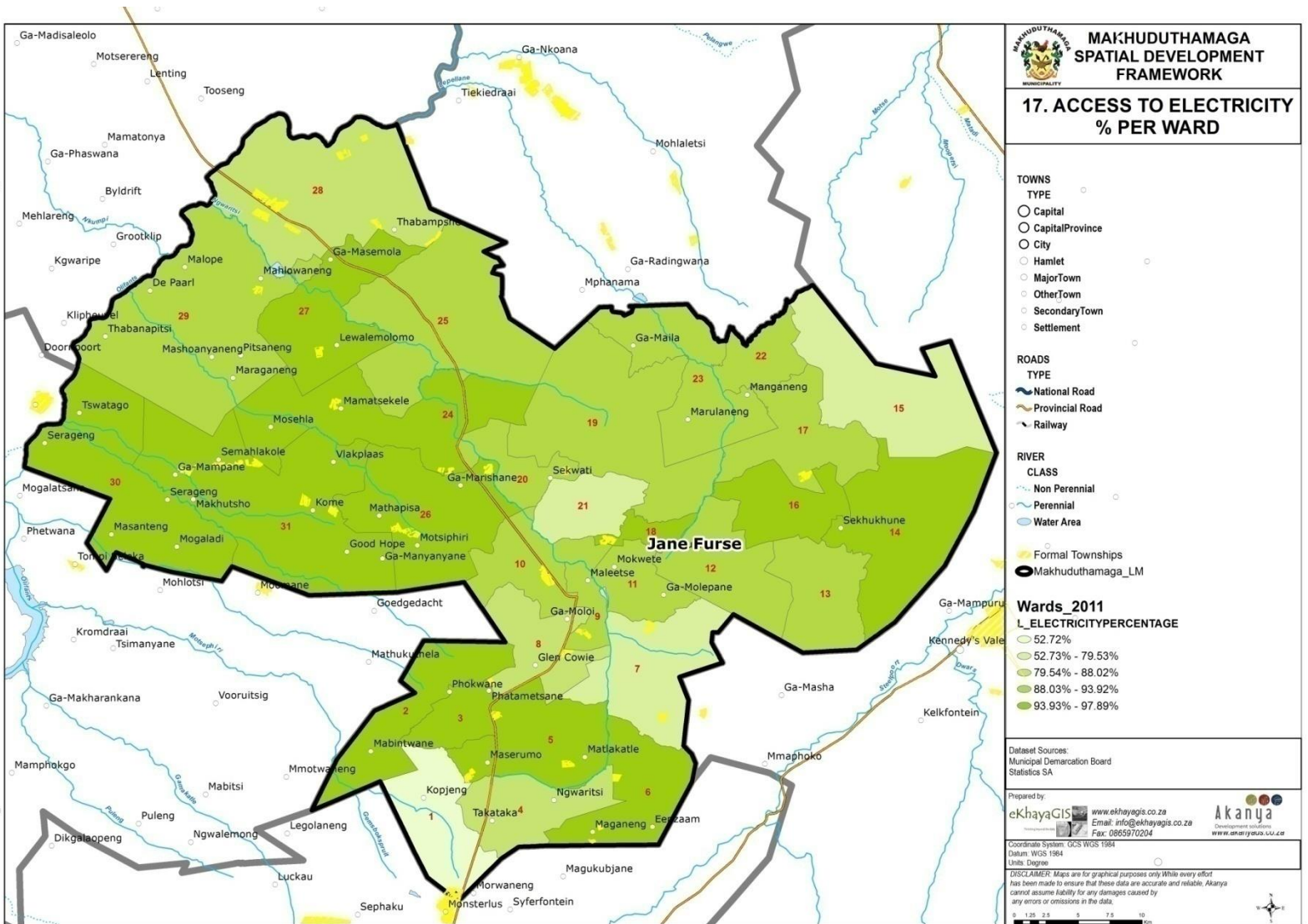
Table 48: Sanitation Development challenges and interventions

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 MLM. 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. Progress could be attributed to the effectiveness of INEP as a program for eradication of electricity backlog. 96.2 % of households (75 533) in MLM have access to electricity (Census 2022) as compared to 25, 1% in 1996.

Figure 17: Access to electricity % per ward



3.3.3.1 Makhuduthamaga local municipality electricity backlog

Table 49: 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%
TOTAL	78,498	100%Table

Source: Census 2022

Table 50: 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%
TOTAL	78,498	100%

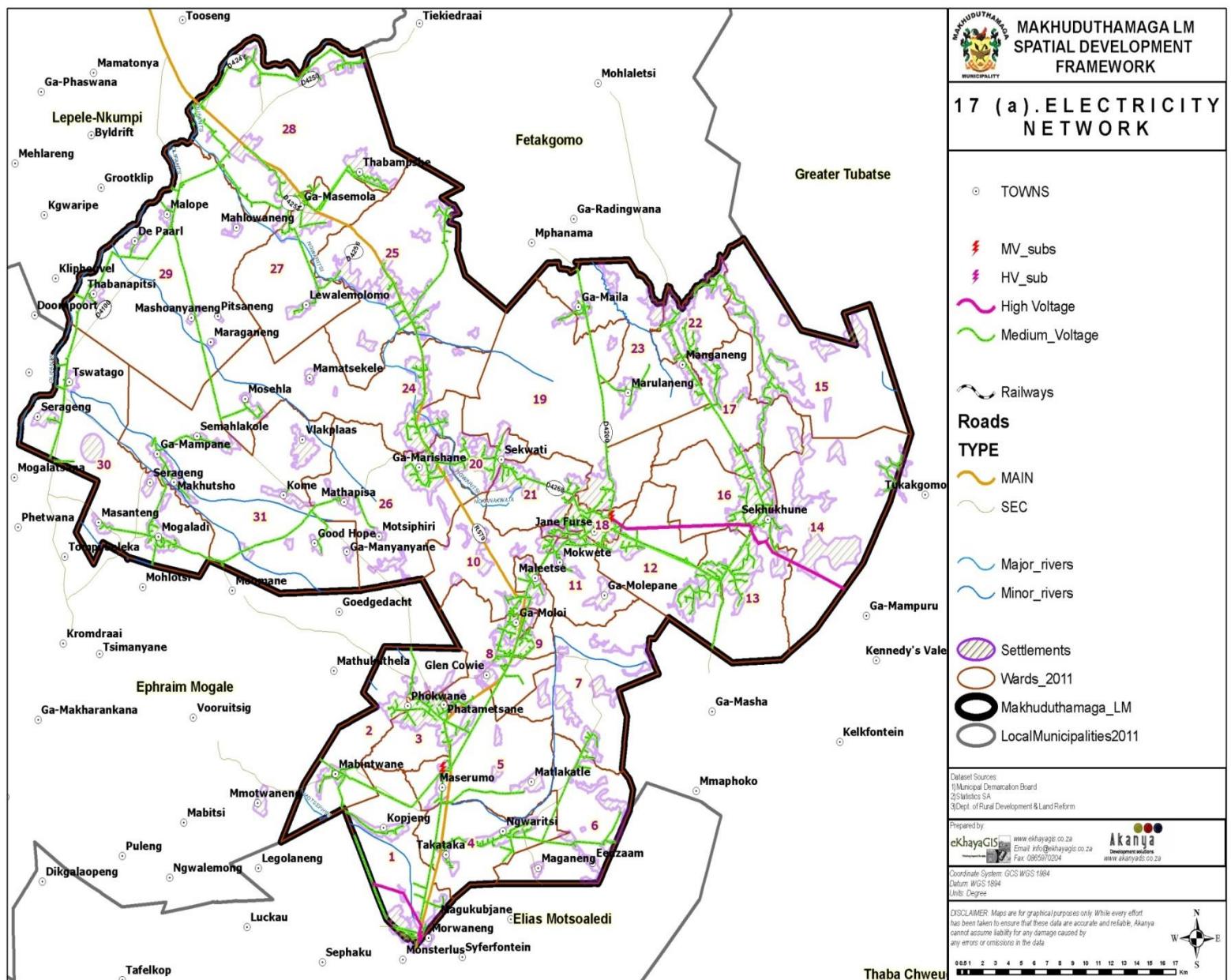
Source: Census 2022

Table 51: Makhuduthamaga electricity backlog

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

Source: Census 2022

Figure 18: Electricity network



Eskom SDM/ MLM Electricity Network Expansion Plan

Eskom has capacity and funding challenges in areas of MLM like Leolo due to the nature of the area. As such, Eskom is unable to electrify those villages. There are also minor incidents of lack of capacity from feeder lines in other areas of MLM and as a result some areas were taken out of the electrification priority list. Eskom is currently boosting the capacity through upgrading the Jane Furse substation and boosting the capacity for 02 substations (Mamatjekele, Jane Furse substation) to provide capacity for growth and electrification. The municipality and Eskom have implemented the project to boost capacity where MLM, has installed a 24 km of 22KV line from Mamatjekele to Ga- Moloi to improve capacity around Phokoane cluster. Eskom is currently busy with the implementation of the feeder-bay in the Mamatjekele substation.

Below is a map by Eskom showing new sub-stations to strengthen capacity in SDM / MLM area

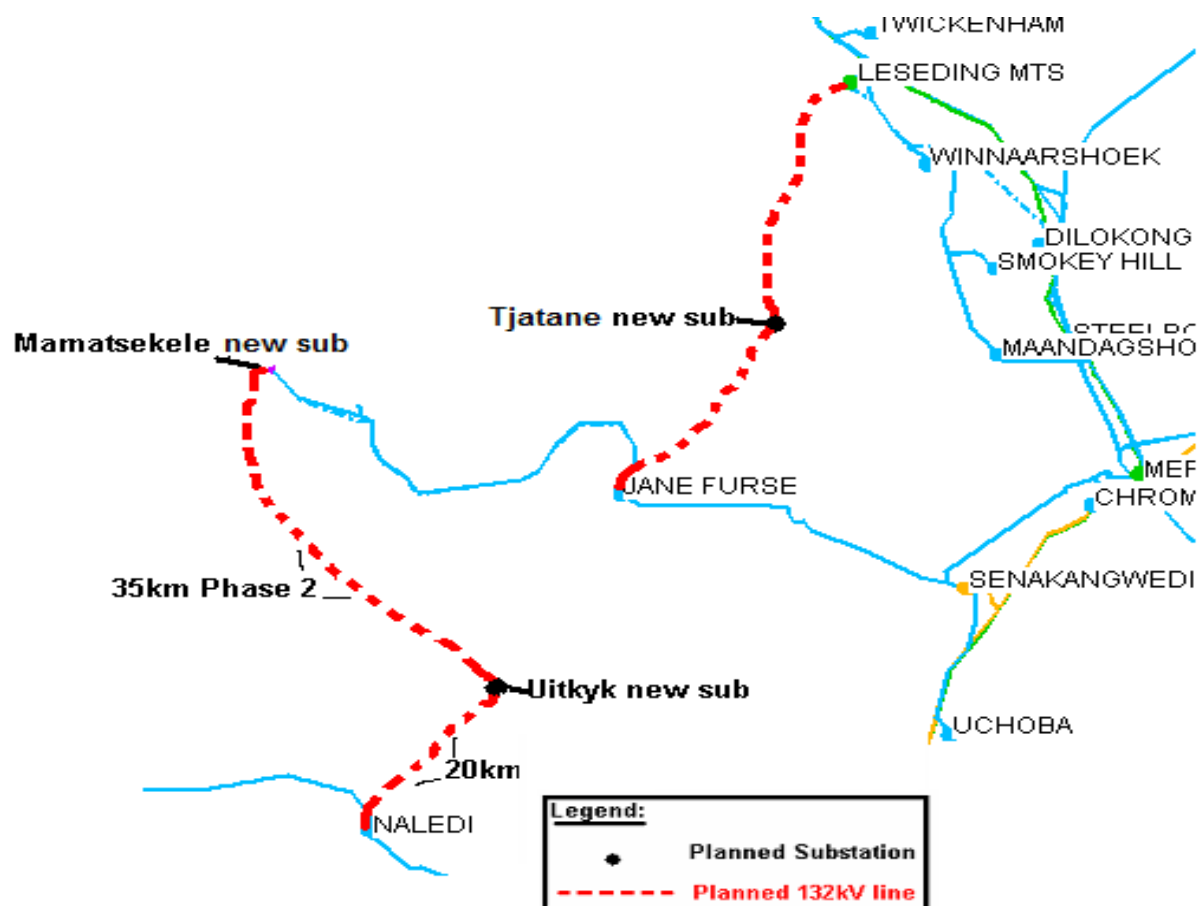


Figure 19

Table 52: Electricity 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 Mamatjekele to Ga-Moloi to improve capacity around Phokoane cluster completed ○ 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 and services are performed by 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 on the landfill site.

18.34% of the households in MLM have access to 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 stations, material recovery facilities and buy-back centres for recycling.

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.

Table 53: Below is a table of distributed Skip points within 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	Mogudi (next to Makoshala cemetery)	01
04	Vleeschboom taxi rank	01
	Vleeschboom borrow pit	02
05	Maserumule park	01
	Mohlarekoma	01
	Nebo Magistrate	01
08	Glen Cowie new stand (road to Setebong)	01
	St Rita's 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-Junction	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 54: Refuse disposal for Households within MLM

Type	Statistics	Percentage
Removed by local authority at least once a week	12 858	16.4%
Removed by local authorities 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%
TOTAL	78,497	100%

Source: Census 2022

Table 55: Wastewater facilities within Makhuduthamaga

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

Source: LEDET 2016

Figure 20: Access to refuse collection % per ward

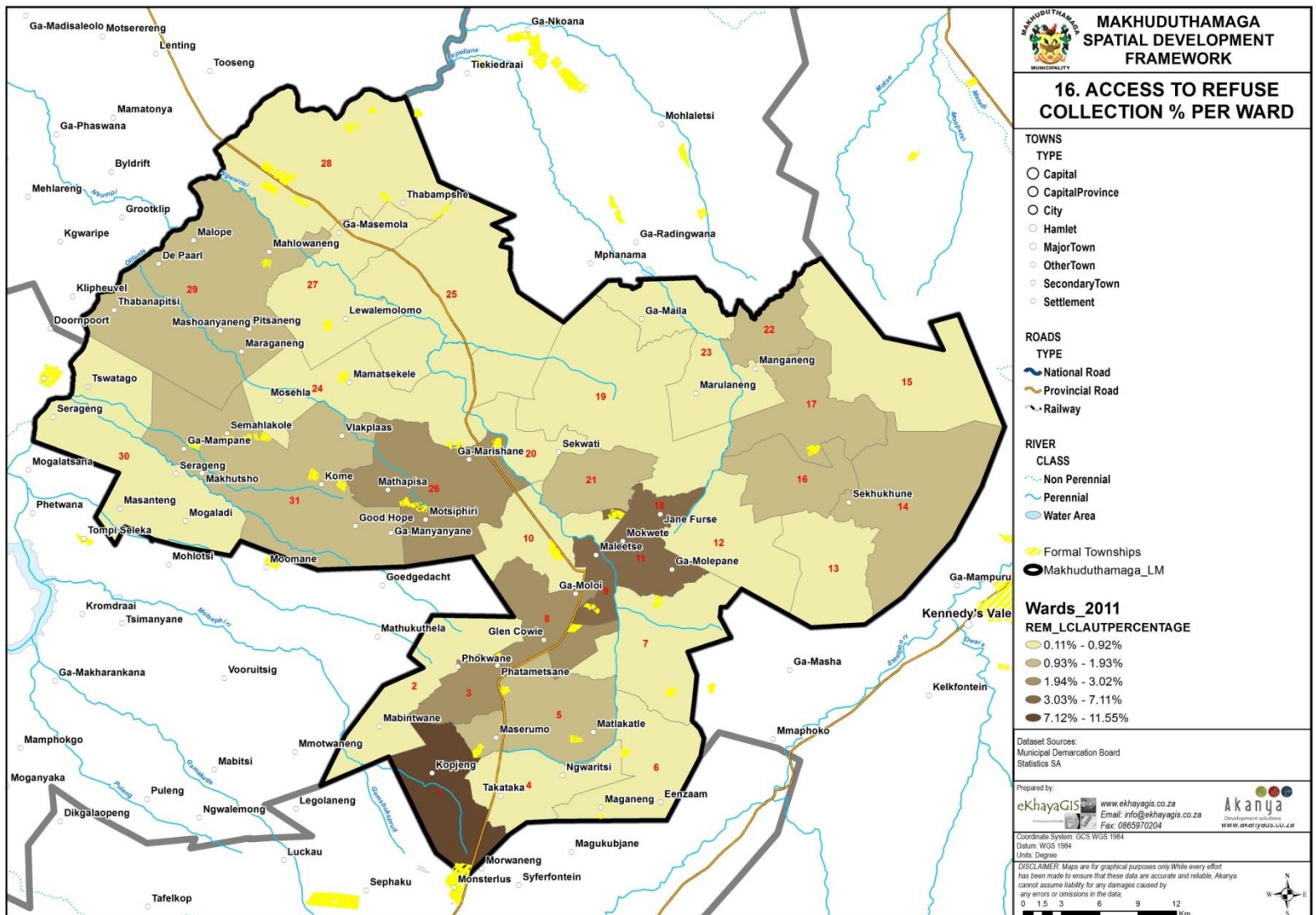


Table 56: State of Recycling sites within Makhuduthamaga Municipal Area

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

Source: MLM Environmental Division 2024

Table 57: 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 of nappies along rivers and roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Enhance revenue collection to households that receive weekly refuse removal services. Billing waste disposal services at the landfill site. Flat rate billing to be introduced where we are collecting ○ Establish a back Centre ○ Two new sites identified for the development of a landfill site and a transfer station ○ Awareness of 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 DPWRI.

The Municipality has a road network of 442,35 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 on all gravel roads because only a few portions of the roads are paved/tarred and 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 2014/2015 financial year, and it is recently under review (2024/2025) financial year.

Table 58: 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
Ga-Mabule	Only access	3.6	paved	The only access to this village, currently accessible. The road has been made accessible through the maintenance of roads and stormwater budget by providing concrete paving on some critical sections of the road and stormwater control mechanisms
Malegase	Only access	3.5	Paved	Roads connects on the provincial road R579, the road will link villages from Malegase to Mapulane

Village serviced	Type of road	Length (km)	State	General remarks
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. The situation is the same as for the previous village.
Geluk	District	4.3	Unpaved	The furthest village 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.
Hoeperkrans	Only access	3.4	Unpaved	Next in line from Geluk. The road situation is the same however and it is the only access to Hoeperkrans
Kanaan A	Only access	3.3	Unpaved	Last village on this road. The road is worse for this last section and needs 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, Mantlhanyane, Botshabelo, Ntoane	District	7.6	Unpaved	Gets access through Tsopaneng. Some very steep areas that need immediate attention and upgrading. Also, a district road.
Pitjaneng	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 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 roads that need 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 upgrades by the other authorities.

Village serviced	Type of road	Length (km)	State	General remarks
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 impossible, 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 impossible during the rainy season as it crosses a stream. It 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 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 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 are 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 needs 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 these villages. This is the only access to this village.

Village serviced	Type of road	Length (km)	State	General remarks
Ga-Magolego	Only access	1.8	Unpaved and under construction	The 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.
Mashite, Modiketsi, Ga-Maila	Only access	1.5	Unpaved	It also serves as access to Ga-Magolego. The pipe laying next to the road has narrowed the road significantly, but it is predicted that this will be rectified as soon as construction is finished.
Semahlakole	Only access	2.1	Unpaved and concrete - Bad	For the most part this road is a concrete path leading up to the village. This footpath does, however, require maintenance as it has started to break up in some areas. The rest of the road is drivable.
Kome	District	0.9	Unpaved	This 0.9 km is in addition to the district road already passing through these villages. The current district road is in good condition.
Ga-Malaka	District	0.7	Unpaved	The road passing through this village is a lower order district road as can be seen in the photos. This road is the only access road to this village so it 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 has 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, Geluk A, Manganeng, 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 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 passes 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 internal access to the village. This is, however, not in immediate need of an

Village serviced	Type of road	Length (km)	State	General remarks
				upgrade. The district road has been identified to be in need of an upgrade by the higher authorities.
Thamaga	Internal roads	2.4	Unpaved	The 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.
Mahlolwaneng	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, Dinotji	Only access	0.9	Unpaved	Access from the district road. It is currently not a well-constructed road but for the time being it has an acceptable driving standard.
Makhutso	District	1.2 (D 4.6)	Unpaved	Access to the village is good via Malope but the road deteriorates in the village, and it is not easily driven and very winding past the dam. The upgrading of this section is not seen as critical but must be done soon.
Malope	District	4.7	Unpaved	No action is required from the local municipality as this road has been identified for upgrading by the provincial government. If this action, however, takes 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 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 good condition.
Serageng	Internal roads	2.6	unpaved	A paved road passes through the centre of the village but good internal roads to provide access to the houses furthest away do not exist.
Tjatane	Internal roads	1 (D 2.8)	Unpaved	The 1 km section of internal road passes through mountainous terrain and erosion is a problem. This road must 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

Village serviced	Type of road	Length (km)	State	General remarks
				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 must be upgraded to provide the link to another adjacent district road.
Ga-Madiba	Only access	3.5	Unpaved	The village is close to a main road. Roads have changed previously due to erosion being a problem. Currently the road is in good condition.
Setlaboswane	Only access	6.5	Unpaved	The road is in good condition and provides 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	The 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 roads, which has been identified as one that needs to be upgraded. No further action is required by the municipality.
Ramphelane, Tjatane Ext 1	Internal roads	0.8	Unpaved	Close to the district road but the internal roads must be upgraded to provide access to and from the district road.
Ga-Masehlaneng	Internal roads	1.3 (D 5.9)	Unpaved	Close by district roads have been earmarked for upgrading. An internal road will ease access for the further away houses.
Ga-Machacha	Internal roads	5	Paved	The 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.
Patantshwane, Patantshwane B, Lekorokorwaneng, Lehlakong, Eensaam, Eensaam LCH	Internal roads	3.5	Unpaved and paved - Bad	It is a 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 passes through the village. The current condition is satisfactory, but maintenance will have to be done in the future. No additional internal roads are required.

Village serviced	Type of road	Length (km)	State	General remarks
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 good driving experience.
Maseshegwane	Internal roads	1	Unpaved and paved - Good	Mountainous on the edge of the village. The rest of the roads are windy and very uneven. Paved road passes through the centre of the village.
Ga- Mashabela	Internal roads	1	Paved	Internal roads 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 soon.
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-Mampane	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.
Mamatjekele	District	2.4	Unpaved	Also serves as 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.

Village serviced	Type of road	Length (km)	State	General remarks
Soetveld	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.
Mangwanyane	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 inhabitants are served by a district road.
Ga-Molepane	Internal roads	1.8	Unpaved	The internal road is almost impossible 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.
Kutupu	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 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			Unpaved	

Village serviced	Type of road	Length (km)	State	General remarks
	Internal roads	0.6 (D 2.3)		The district road is of an 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.
Dikatone	Internal roads	2.2 (D 2.5)	Unpaved	This is a longitudinal village which has an 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 must be completed by upgrading the internal roads.
Makgwabe	Internal roads	0.8 (D 2.5)	Unpaved	Very good district road passes 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 is provided by the district roads. An 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	The village is close to a paved provincial road and internal roads are acceptable, but an improvement will increase the living standard of inhabitants.
Mashwenyaneng	Internal roads	0.5	Unpaved	The 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	The 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.

Village serviced	Type of road	Length (km)	State	General remarks
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 firewood.
TOTAL KMS		332,69 KMS	Unpaved	

Source: MLM Reviewed Road Master Plan, 2024

Figure 21: Movement Network

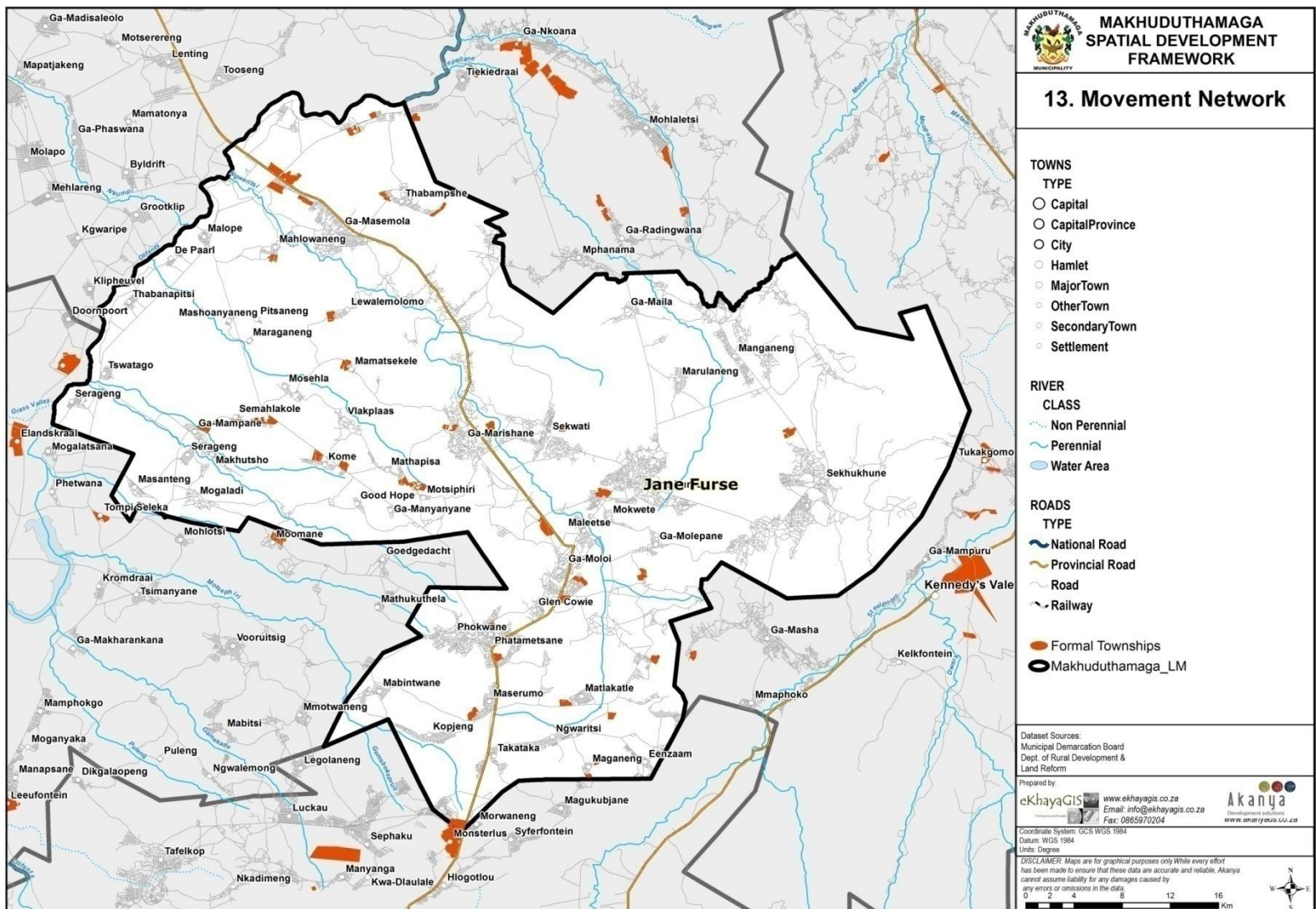


Table 59: Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality roads priority list as per District and Provincial list

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/Apel Cross
2	D4280	Upgrading from gravel to tar	Glen Cowie via Thoto via Eensaam join Leeukraal	SDM	MLM	09,06,07,05	Phokoane
3	D4225	Upgrading from gravel to tar	Madibong to Manganeng	SDM	MLM	19,17,23	Schoonoord/Jane Furse
4	D4251	Upgrading from gravel to tar	Mashabela-Mphanama	SDM	MLM	25	Apel Cross
5	D4263	Upgrading from gravel to tar	Phaahla to Masehlaneng	SDM	MLM	24	Apel Cross
Minor access roads							
1	D4233	Upgrading from gravel to tar	Moela-Kgopane	SDM	MLM	14	Schoonoord
2	D4232	Upgrading from gravel to tar	Mabule	SDM	MLM	14	Schoonoord
3	D4264	Upgrading from gravel to tar	Mathapisa road to Vlakplaas to Masehlaneng	SDM	MLM	26,24,31	Apel Cross

4	D4271	Upgrading from gravel to tar	Ga-Moloi to Phokoane	SDM	MLM	29,31,24,03	Phokoane/Jane Furse
5	D4255	Upgrading from gravel to tar	Thabampshe crosses to Mahubitswane	SDM	MLM	27,28	Apel Cross
Preventative							
1	D4253	Preventative	Access road to Masemola Clinic	SDM	MLM	27,28	Apel Cross
2	D2219	Preventative	Phokoane to Tshehlwaneng	SDM	MLM	03,05,09,	Jane Furse/Phokoane
3	D4295	Preventative	Phokoane to Moratiwa	SDM	MLM	03,05,04	Phokoane

Source: MLM Roads Priority list, 2024

3.3.5.1 Road network

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

Table 60: 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 2024

Table 61: Strategic Road Network and Hierarchy

Strategic Road Network and Hierarchy	Description of Road Class
Provincial road R579	Primary provincial arterial
Arterial routes	Primary arterial routes provide vehicular mobility with limited off-street access. These roads are generally the ring roads around

Strategic Road Network and Hierarchy	Description of Road Class
Road: D4280, D4379, DD4250, D4200,2219	<p>districts providing external circulation but can also traverse the district itself</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Facilitates regional mobility of traffic ○ Characterized 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-buy or public transport facility has been identified especially in rural and peri-urban areas</p>
<p>Distributor and collector routes</p> <p>Roads: D4225, D4287, D4370,D4285,D4280,D4254,D4217, D4350,D4267</p>	<p>Miner arterial road /collector road serving as internal vehicular circulation road within the municipal area</p> <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 ○ Facilitate 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 develop an appropriate hierarchy. The SDF will provide proposals and guidelines, but the detailed 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 pedestrian routes. As a minimum, taxi pick up and drop off points need to be provided.</p>

Source: MLM Reviewed SDF 2021

Table 62: Road Network Challenges and Interventions

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 (DoTCS) is the public transport authority. The Sekhukhune District Municipality helps with respect for transport planning. The major public transport services are bus and taxi operations. The bus industry is weakened because 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. 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 and some of the drivers do not have driver's license. The Municipality, SAPS and the Department together with organized 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 R555 that run from Jane Furse to Burgersfort.

3.3.6.1 Integrated Transport Plans

It is a requirement in the National Land Transport Act 2009 that municipalities develop Integrated Transport Plans (ITPs). In the absence of ITPs, it is difficult to consider applications for public transport operating licenses hence the Department decided to assist municipalities with the development of ITPs 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 2024/2025 financial year.

3.3.6.2 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 fueled by individuals operating without operating licenses.

3.3.6.3 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.

3.3.6.4 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.

Table 63: Time when accidents usually happen vs the cause

TIME WHEN ACCIDENTS USUALY HAPPEN	POSSIBLE CAUSES OF ACCIDENTS
Fridays to Mondays and Public holidays from 16h00 to 06h00	Speeding / Driver's loss of control Following distance Pedestrian on the roadway Animals in the 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

Table 64(1): Transport operations

Municipality	Number of Associations	Number of OLs
Makhuduthamaga	8	1018

Source: Department of Transport and Community Safety 2024

Table 64(2): 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
Vleeschboom	Poor	Privately owned

Apel cross	Poor	Privately owned
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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.

Table 64(3): Public Transport Challenges and Interventions

CHALLENGE	INTERVENTION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Taxi riots 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"> ○ The Municipal Public Safety Committee must organise meetings together with the Provincial Department of Transport to get an amicable solution to the conflict ○ Ensure proper control of meter taxis ○ Develop and implement road infrastructure maintenance plan ○ Bypass roads to be built to reduce congestion ○ To negotiate with taxi associations and bus companies to provide transport ○ To engage DPWRI to tar roads that belong to the department

3.3.7 Free Basic Services

The SDM is implementing FBW to all wards 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 kiloliters of water free of charge every month. This service, however, never took off due to delays by authorities 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)

Table 65: The MLM provides Free Basic Electricity (FBE)

July 2023			August 2023			September 2023		
Configured	Collected	FBE %	Configured	Collected	FBE %	Configured	Collected	FBE %
2392	2070	%	2396	2117	90,3%	2347	2068	88,5%
October 2023			November 2023			December 2024		
Configured	Collected	FBE %	Configured	Collected	FBE %	Configured	Collected	FBE %
2447	2102	86%	2310	2065	89%	2310	2134	92%
January 2024			February 2024			March 2024		
Configured	Collected	FBE %	Configured	Collected	FBE %	Configured	Collected	FBE %
2309	2107	92%	2307	2090	91%	2307	2052	89%
April 2024			May 2024			June 2024		
Configured	Collected	FBE %	Configured	Collected	FBE %	Configured	Collected	FBE %
2304	2119	92%	2303	1940	84.2%	2304	2120	92%

Refuse Removal Services

14 658 households in Makhuduthamaga receive free refuse removal service through pilot project. The program 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 daily.

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 it 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 2025/2026 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.

Table 66: Number of RDP housing units constructed and allocation for outer years

Municipality	Financial year				
	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027
Makhuduthamaga	102	36	190	91	86

Source: CoGHSTA, Human Settlement, 2024

Table 67: Military veterans unblocked and built housing units

Municipality	Financial year		
	2023/2024		2023/2024
	Unblocked units allocated	Built to date	Allocation and built
	36	28	04

Source: CoGHSTA, Human Settlement, 2024

Table 68: Makhuduthamaga local municipality housing backlog

MLM	Households	Backlog
	78 497	6 606 (80%)

Source: MLM 2024

Table 69: EA type by population group of head of the household

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 70: Table of rooms by population group of head of household

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 71: MLM type of main dwelling and population group of head of household

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 open land. Due to the envisaged development in Jane Furse proper housing plan needs to be developed.

Table 72: 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

Table 73: Housing/Integrated Human Settlement Challenges and Interventions

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 2025.

3.3.9 Social grants

Table 74: 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

Table 75: Number of planned pay points

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

Source: SASSA (2022)

Statistics on grant beneficiaries

Table 76: 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)

Table 73 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 spent in the form of child grants in the areas that are predominantly rural. Many of these beneficiaries are either fostered, old aged, dependent, 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.

Table 77: Number of individuals benefitting from Social Relief Programs:

Makhuduthamaga beneficiaries	Food parcels	Number
		33

Source: Department of Social Development, 2024

3.3.9.1 Infrastructure

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

Table 78: Social Grants Challenges and Interventions

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 a minimum set of textbooks

The Municipality has established a Bursary Fund to assist youth from disadvantaged families to study at Tertiary level. The Municipal Council 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

Table 79: State of Early Childhood Development (ECD) / Crèches within Makhuduthamaga Municipal area

District	Municipality	No of registered ECD Centres
Sekhukhune East / Sekhukhune South	MLM	155

Source: Department of Education 2024

Education key Challenges

- a) Lack of support to Early childhood development Centres
- b) Mushrooming of ECD sites
- c) School Structures old, dilapidated or damaged by storm
- d) Sanitation facilities in some schools are 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. Table 80: Schools in Makhuduthamaga

District	Circuit	School	Phase	Type	Sector	Quintile
Sekhukhune East	Lepellane	Maila -1	Prim	Ordinary	Pub	1
Sekhukhune East	Malegale	Baaphadima	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	Monamoleledi	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	Tjatane	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1

District	Circuit	School	Phase	Type	Sector	Quintile
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

District	Circuit	School	Phase	Type	Sector	Quintile
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

District	Circuit	School	Phase	Type	Sector	Quintile
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	Arekhuleng	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Eensaam	Gammalebese	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Eensaam	Kgahlanamorulana	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Eensaam	Kwenatshwene	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Eensaam	Lehlakong	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Eensaam	Leokeng	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Eensaam	Mafetatsubela	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Eensaam	Magale	Sec	Ordinary	Public	2
Sekhukhune South	Eensaam	Mahlakanaseleng	Prim	Ordinary	Public	2
Sekhukhune South	Eensaam	Maretele	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Eensaam	Mmamokgokolushi	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Eensaam	Mogalatladi	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Eensaam	Mohlodi	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Eensaam	Morulana	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Eensaam	Moteane	Sec	Ordinary	Public	2
Sekhukhune South	Eensaam	Namudi	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Eensaam	Ntshebele	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Eensaam	Patantshwana	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1

District	Circuit	School	Phase	Type	Sector	Quintile
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

District	Circuit	School	Phase	Type	Sector	Quintile
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 Mohlaleli	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)	Katise	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)	Makgwabe	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Lepelle (Sekhukhune South)	Malope	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Lepelle (Sekhukhune South)	Mamakgatlope	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1

District	Circuit	School	Phase	Type	Sector	Quintile
Sekhukhune South	Lepelle (Sekhukhune South)	Mampana	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Lepelle (Sekhukhune South)	Mangolwane	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Lepelle (Sekhukhune South)	Maphadime	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Lepelle (Sekhukhune South)	Mampuru Tseke	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Lepelle (Sekhukhune South)	Matshele	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Lepelle (Sekhukhune South)	Modishang	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Lepelle (Sekhukhune South)	Mokgapi	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Lepelle (Sekhukhune South)	Molwetsi	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Lepelle (Sekhukhune South)	Motsatsi	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Lepelle (Sekhukhune South)	Mphegolle	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Lepelle (Sekhukhune South)	Sepheu Moleke	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Lepelle (Sekhukhune South)	Shushu	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Lepelle (Sekhukhune South)	Thabanapitsi	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Lepelle (Sekhukhune South)	Thingwa	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Lepelle (Sekhukhune South)	Thutlwamakwa	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1

District	Circuit	School	Phase	Type	Sector	Quintile
Sekhukhune South	Lepelle (Sekhukhune South)	Tisane	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	Leditse	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

District	Circuit	School	Phase	Type	Sector	Quintile
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	Matlebojane	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

District	Circuit	School	Phase	Type	Sector	Quintile
Sekhukhune South	Masemola	The Future Comprehensive	Comb	Ordinary	Indep	
Sekhukhune South	Masemola	Tisane	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 Moroangwato	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	Mohlaleli	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

District	Circuit	School	Phase	Type	Sector	Quintile
Sekhukhune South	Ngwaritsi	Ngwanamashile	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Ngwaritsi	Ngwanatshwane	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Ngwaritsi	Ranong	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Ngwaritsi	Sekwati	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Ngwaritsi	Teme	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Ngwaritsi	Tenyane	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune South	Ngwaritsi	Thabadiphiri	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune south	Ngwaritsi	Tholong	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune south	Ngwaritsi	Tseke Marishane	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune south	Phokoane	Kopjeng	Prim	Ordinary	Public	2
Sekhukhune south	Phokoane	Lehlake	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune south	Phokoane	Lehwelere	Sec	Ordinary	Public	2
Sekhukhune south	Phokoane	Leshalabe	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune south	Phokoane	Makhato	Sec	Ordinary	Public	2
Sekhukhune south	Phokoane	Makwe	Sec	Ordinary	Public	2
Sekhukhune south	Phokoane	Maserumule	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune south	Phokoane	Mmeshi	Prim	Ordinary	Public	2
Sekhukhune south	Phokoane	Mokgeretli	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune south	Phokoane	Mokgoma Phokoane	Prim	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune south	Phokoane	Mokgoshi	Prim	Ordinary	Public	2
Sekhukhune south	Phokoane	Moleijane	Prim	Ordinary	Public	2
Sekhukhune south	Phokoane	Moreko	Sec	Ordinary	Public	2
Sekhukhune south	Phokoane	Moriti	Sec	Ordinary	Public	1
Sekhukhune south	Phokoane	Petloane	Prim	Ordinary	Public	2

District	Circuit	School	Phase	Type	Sector	Quintile
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

Table 81: Number of schools in Makhuduthamaga as per school category

Municipality	Combined	Primary	Secondary	Special	Independent	Backlog
Sekhukhune East/ Sekhukhune South	02	152	88	02	04	06

Source: Department of Education 2024

Table 82: Number of learners in Makhuduthamaga as per school category

Municipality	Combined	Primary	Secondary	Special	Independent
Sekhukhune East/ Sekhukhune South	3 419	56 676	38 085	324	815

Source: Department of Education 2024

Table 83: 2024 NSNP-National School Nutrition Program in Makhuduthamaga

District	Municipality	Schools	Learners
Sekhukhune East/ Sekhukhune South	MLM	240	96 324

Source: Department of Education 2024

Table 84: Scholar transport for Makhuduthamaga

District	Number of Schools	Number of Learners
Sekhukhune East/ Sekhukhune South	103	10 766

Source: Department of Education 2024

Table 85: Infrastructure provisioning in Makhuduthamaga schools

Municipality	Total schools	No of schools with water supply (Municipal service)	No of schools with alternative water supply (borehole, 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	252	248	04	250	02	54	198

Source: Department of Education 2024

Table 86: Current condition of road access to schools

Municipality	Good, fair or bad (choose)
Makhuduthamaga	Fair

Table 87: 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

Name of school	Circuit	Learner count	Total seats required (educators +learners)
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	Schoonoord	226	12
Mabodibeng Secondary	Glen Cowie	412	20
Mabooe Primary	Masemola	78	06
Machelane Primary	Masemola	68	06

Name of school	Circuit	Learner count	Total seats required (educators +learners)
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

Name of school	Circuit	Learner count	Total seats required (educators +learners)
Mashegoanyana Primary	Mmashadi	429	20
Matlebjoane 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

Name of school	Circuit	Learner count	Total seats required (educators +learners)
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

Name of school	Circuit	Learner count	Total seats required (educators +learners)
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
Tjatane 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 88: 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
Honors 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	
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Source: Census 2011

Table 89: 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

Table 90: 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

Table 91: 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 2024

The provision of health services within MLM 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 59 mobile clinic service points

Table 92: 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	59	0

Source: Department of Health Limpopo 2024

Table 93: 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	59	15 weekly visits 39 biweekly visits 3 monthly visits- community centres

Source: Department of Health Limpopo 2024

Table 94: Backlogs of clinics as per norms and standards

Municipality	Backlog
Makhuduthamaga	1.Mamakgosefoka
	2.Maila Mapitsane
	3.Hoeperkrans

	4.Madibaneng
	5.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

Table 95: Specific areas without health facilities and how they are being catered for

Municipality	
Makhuduthamaga	<p>Madibaneng, Malegale, Hoeperkrans, Dlamini, Maila Mapitsane, Thoto, Malaka, Kome, Goodhope and Kgaruthuthu</p> <p>(Some villages are served by mobile weekly and biweekly respectively.)</p>

Source: Department of Health Limpopo 2024

3.3.11.1. Clinics with water challenges in Makhuduthamaga

- Tshehlwaneng clinic
- Marishane clinic
- Magalies clinic

Source: Department of Health 2024

3.3.11.3. Clinics with challenge of overflowing sewage in Makhuduthamaga

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

Source: Department of Health 2024

3.3.11.3. Clinic with challenges of Enviro loo (toilets)

- Probeerin clinic
- Tshehlwaneng clinic

- Phokoane clinic
- Schonoord clinic
- Patantshwane clinic

Source: Department of Health 2024

Table 96: Health facilities that need upgrading

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

Source: Department of Health 2024

3.3.11.4. Clinics earmarked for renovation in the 2024/2025 financial year in Makhuduthamaga

- Patantshwane clinic
- St Rita's Gateway

Table 97: Health facilities Challenges and Interventions

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 need upgrading	To prioritize budget allocation in the next financial year
Long distance to access health facilities	To provide mobile clinics 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 sucking them every 3 months
Enviro loos	

3.3.12 Libraries

The Municipality in partnership with the Department of Sport, Arts and Culture established library services unit in 2013. It comprises of four (4) libraries namely, Jane Furse, Phokwane, Ga-Phaahla and Patantshwane. Ga- Phaahla Library hosts a blind mini library aimed to provide library and information services to the blind people. The services offered by library services include free Wi-Fi, outreach programs and awareness campaigns, assisting learners with applications for admission and financial assistance at institutions of higher learning, basic computer training and blind library services.

Library services strategic objectives are focused around five key development areas within our community library and information service centres, over a short- and long-term period which are outlined as follows:

- To **improve access to community library and information services** to within a walking distance of five kilometres throughout the municipality by 2030 to ensure the rationalization and reallocation of library services to previously disadvantaged areas.
- **Closing the digital gap by improving public access** to Information and Communication Technology services and ensuring enhanced user training and awareness in all our libraries.
- To continuously **improve and strengthen collection development and management strategies** to ensure that local communities of library users have enhanced access to information resources which can enable local community of library users to compete for opportunities and resources at all levels (locally, nationally and internationally).
- Continuous **training and development of library personnel** to keep abreast of the changing information need of the community and to uphold Batho Pele service standards.
- **Build, improve and sustain relations with all community library and information services stakeholders** through intergovernmental relations and improved public participation in our community library services programmes and projects.

Community library and information services are governed at municipal level by the following legislation: Municipal Structures Act, Municipal Systems Act and Municipal Finance Management Act

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 and the National Council of Library Service Act provide regulatory framework for community library services nationally. Limpopo Library and Information Service Act regulate the provision of Community Library Services at provincial level.

Community library services function is a competence of the provincial government. It is currently unfunded mandate to all municipalities pending the finalization of the South African Public Library and Information Services Bill which seek to regulate the function of public and community library service among all the three spheres of government. Until the new Act is enacted the status quo remains on the provision of community library services by all spheres.

In terms of human resources development, 04 librarians and 4 library assistants were allocated to Makhuduthamaga libraries by DSAC. 03 experiential learners were allocated to three libraries i.e., Ga-Phaahla, Patantshwane and Phokwane. A total of 16 awareness campaigns were done in 2024/2025.

Table 98: The status of libraries in MLM

MUNICIPALITIES	NUMBER OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES EXISTING	STATE OF THE LIBRARIES (materials, access, personnel)
MLM	1. Ga-Phaahla, 2. Patantshwane 3. Jane Furse 4. Phokwane	<p>Ga-Phaahla</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access: Easily accessible to the community. • Materials: Academic books are a need in the community. • Personnel: 01 from MLM and 02 from DSAC <p>Patantshwane</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access: Easily accessible to the community • Materials: Academic books are a need in the community. • Personnel: 02 from MLM and 02 from DSAC <p>Jane Furse</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access: Not easily accessible to the community due to its geographical position/location • Materials: adequate materials suitable for users' needs. • Personnel: 03 from MLM and 02 from DSAC <p>Phokwane</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access: Easily accessible to the community • Materials: adequate materials suitable for users' needs. • Personnel: 01 from MLM and 02 from DSAC
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Table 99: Libraries Challenges and Interventions

Challenges	Interventions
<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 programs in partnership with schools in areas that are not serviced ○ Addition of library staff as per the workload 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 land from Masemola Traditional Council and the area is now protected or fenced together with the stadium. The Municipality will source funding through Public Private Partnerships for the project to be implemented during the 2027/2028 financial year.

3.3.14 Municipal Park and Cemeteries

Public places and local amenities are issues that are often raised during public engagement processes. The following programs (Table 97) and projects have been identified to address issues related to a clean environment:

Table 100: Programs and projects which address issues related to a clean environment.

Area	Projects
Construction Projects (Community Works Program)	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 2025/2026 financial year. The municipality also engaging traditional leaders and other stakeholders on earmarked areas for municipal cemeteries per cluster.

Table 101: Challenges and Interventions for clean environment

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

Table 102: List of fenced community cemeteries for the past ten financial 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

Ward no	Village	Financial year	Status
	Phokoane Makoshala	2014/15 & 2022/23	Complete
04	Rietfontein	2013/14	Complete
	Vierfontein (Takataka)	2019/20	Complete
05	Maserumule Park	2014/15	Complete
	Matlakatle	2017/18	Complete
	Patantshwane	2013/14	Complete
	Ga-Malaka	2013/14	Complete
	Thoto	2015/16	Complete
	Uitkyk	2013/14	Complete
	Mochadi	2015/16	Complete
09	Riverside	2015/16	Complete
10	Ngwanamatlang	2014/15	Complete
	Mogorwane	2018/19	Complete
	Ga- Moloi	2019/20	Complete
11	Molepane	2013/14	Complete
12	Moretsele	2012/13	Complete
	Makgeru	2015/16	Complete
13	Ga-Mogashoa Dithlakaneng	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
	Mashegwana Tswaledi	2015/16	Complete
	Ga Seopela	2018/19	Complete
	Mashegwana 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

Ward no	Village	Financial year	Status
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
	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 Majekaneng	2013/14	Complete
	Malope	2018/19	Complete

Ward no	Village	Financial year	Status
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 2024/2025 FY no village-based cemetery 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. MLM plays an advocacy role/ function whereby most of the programmes are driven by the provincial department of Sports, Arts and Culture. The communities within the municipality participate in various sport, arts and culture programs that are meant to promote a healthy lifestyle in the society

Table 103: 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, 2024

Table 104: State of Recreational facilities within MLM

Ward	Village Name	Sports Centre		Play field /football		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

Ward	Village Name	Sports Centre		Play field /football		Other recreational facilities
		Yes	No	Yes	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

Ward	Village Name	Sports Centre		Play field /football		Other recreational facilities
		Yes	No	Yes	None	
8	Brooklyn		None	Yes		None
	Mochadi		None	Yes		None
	Mathousand		None	Yes		None
	Hlahlane		None		None	None
	Pelepele Park		None	Yes		None
	Cabrieve		None	Yes		None
9	Riverside		None		None	None
	Morgenson		None		None	None
10	Ga Moloi		None	Yes		None
	Phushulang		None	Yes		None
	Moripane		None	Yes		None
	Mogorwane		None	Yes		None
	Ngwanamatlang		None	Yes		None
11	Mokwete		None	Yes		None
	Molepane		None	Yes		None
	Vergelegen A	Yes		Yes		None
	Mosehla		None		None	None
12	Makgane		None	Yes		None
	Moretsele		None	Yes		None
13	Phase four		None	Yes		None
	Manamane		None	Yes		None
	Mabonyane		None		None	Maredi hall

Ward	Village Name	Sports Centre		Play field /football		Other recreational facilities
		Yes	No	Yes	None	
	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
	Hoeperkrans		None	Yes		None
16	Seopela		None	Yes		None
	Mashegwana Tswaledi		None	Yes		None
	Mashegwana Legare		None	Yes		None
	Kotsiri	Yes		Yes		Peter Nchabeleng

Ward	Village Name	Sports Centre		Play field /football		Other recreational facilities
		Yes	No	Yes	None	
17	Manganeng		None	Yes		None
	Mashite			Yes		None
	Mashite		None		None	None
18	Dichoeung		None	Yes		None
	Moraba		None	Yes		None
	Vergelegen B		None	Yes		None
	Jane Furse RDP		None	Yes		None
19	Madibong		None	Yes		None
	Matsoke		None	Yes		None
	Maseleseleng		None	Yes		None
	Mashupye		None	Yes		None
20	Rantho and Magolaneng		None	Yes		Proposal for Multipurpose centre presented to MLM
	Manyeleti		None	Yes		None
	Lobethal		None	Yes		None
	Tisane		None	Yes		None
	Mamone Centre		None	Yes		None
	Mamoshalela		None	Yes		None
21	Mamone		None	Yes		None
	Mashishing		None	Yes		None
	Vergelegen C		None	Yes		None
22	Tjatane		None	Yes		None

Ward	Village Name	Sports Centre		Play field /football		Other recreational facilities
		Yes	No	Yes	None	
	Lekgwareng		None	Yes		None
	Mmotong		None	Yes		None
	Sebitje		None	Yes		None
	Matelokwaneng		None	Yes		None
	Madibaneng		None	Yes		None
23	Mathibeng		None	Yes		None
	Dinotji		None	Yes		None
	Maila Segolo		None	Yes		None
	Marulaneng		None	Yes		None
24	Diphagane		None	Yes		Hall, Resource centre
	Masehlaneng		None	Yes		None
	Phaahla		None	Yes		2 halls, Library and NGO
	Mamatjekele		None	Yes		None
25	Machacha		None	Yes		
	Selepe		None		None	
	Maololo		None		None	
	Mohwelere		None	Yes		
	Mashabela		None	Yes		
26	Bothaspruit		None	Yes		None
	Thabeng		None	Yes		None
	Mathapisa		None	Yes		None

Ward	Village Name	Sports Centre		Play field /football		Other recreational facilities
		Yes	No	Yes	None	
	Marishane		None	Yes		None
	Kgaruthuthu		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

Ward	Village Name	Sports Centre		Play field /football		Other recreational facilities
		Yes	No	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 sports 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 six Sports Centres: Peter Nchabeleng sports centre, Marishane sports centre, Phokoane stadium, Glen Cowie sports centre, Mampuru Artificial Turf and Masemola stadium. 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 program. SAFA

further sponsored the second phase of Artificial Turf construction that included building of change rooms, toilets and bathrooms and drilling of water. Marishane Sports Centre was upgraded in the 2019/2020 to 2020/2021 financial years. 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 a few standard sports facilities 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 has developed a policy to control the 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.

Table 105: Sports Challenges and Interventions

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 institutions within MLM

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

3.3.17 Post Offices and telecommunications

There are six Post offices in MLM i.e. Nebo, Masemola, Sekhukhune, Glen Cowie, Marishane, and Mamone with several villages having lobby 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 setting up like the Thusong Service Centres which could be a One Stop Shop for the consumption of government services. The Post Office has also embarked on a pilot project to install house numbers in several villages within MLM.

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

Challenges

- Street delivery
- Households numbering

Table 106: 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	18472	46765	20 01	4371	16082	44849	2 043	1 034	9 180	54 692	24

Source: 2011 Census

Table 107: State of Communication (postal services, land lines, network towers, radio & TV reception) in MLM

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

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	
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

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	
19		No		No		No	Yes		Yes		Network tower 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 programs

Facilities for vulnerable groups in Makhuduthamaga

Table 108: Victim support centres

Number of VEP centres existing	Number of VEP centres receiving funding	Number of carers	Number of beneficiaries
02	02	05	406

Source: Department of Social Development 2024

Table 109: Substance abuse service centres

Number of Substance abuse Centres	Number of Substance abuse service Centres receiving funding	No of people reached through substance abuse prevention programs
02	02	5 806

Source: Department of Social Development 2024

Table 110: Service centres and old age homes established

No of Service centres	Funded	No of beneficiaries	Old age homes	Funded
02	02	70	0	0

Source: Department of Social Development 2024

Table 111: Drop in Centres

Number of DIC centres existing	Number of DIC centres receiving funding	No of beneficiaries
06	06	186

Source: Department of Social Development 2024

Table 112: Home Community Based Care

Number of HCBC centers existing	Number of HCBC centres receiving funding	No of beneficiaries	Fully/Conditionally Registered HCBC Centres
02	02	88	NPO

Source: Department of Social Development 2024

Table 113: Sites established and beneficiaries with disabilities

No of sites	No of beneficiaries	Funded
02	128	02

Source: Department of Social Development 2024

3.3.19 Community halls

The Municipality has Makgwabe, Mogaladi, Phaahla and Peter Nchabeleng 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 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

MLM has two Magistrate Courts located at Nebo and Schoonoord (Sekhukhune)

Table 114: 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 Transport and Community Safety, 2024

According to planning standards one police station is supposed to serve 25 000 people. Therefore, in MLM there were supposed to be 11 Police Stations

- **Backlog:** 07

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

The 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 Community

Table 115: Crime Statistics

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

5.Hlogotlou	Groblersdal	7	14
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Table 116: Sexual offences Statistics

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

Table 117: Assault GBH Statistics

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

Table 118: Common Robbery Statistics

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

Table 119: Burglary at Residential Statistics

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

Table 120: Theft of motor Vehicle Statistics

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

Table 121: Stock Theft Statistics

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

Source: Department of Transport and Community Safety 2024

Table 122: Hot spot police station within Makhuduthamaga municipal area

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

Source: Department of Transport and Community Safety 2024

Table 123: Problematic schools (in terms of crime) within Makhuduthamaga municipal area

Cluster	Police station	Name of problematic school	Crime committed
Polokwane	Jane Furse	Kgoloko High School	Drugs, dangerous weapons and bullying
Polokwane	Jane Furse	Phiri Ya Gae High School	Drugs, dangerous weapons and bullying
Polokwane	Jane Furse	Tenyane High School	Drugs and bullying
Polokwane	Jane Furse	Molepane School	Bullying and substance abuse
Polokwane	Masemola	Masemola High School	Substance abuse
Polokwane	Masemola	Phoroane Secondary school	Bullying and substance abuse
Groblersdal	Hlogotlou	AM Mashego Secondary School	Drugs and bullying
Groblersdal	Hlogotlou	Zama Zama Secondary School	Substance abuse
Groblersdal	Nebo	Tseke Marishane Secondary School	Drugs, substance abuse and bullying
Groblersdal	Nebo	Matshumane High School	Drugs, substance abuse and bullying
Burgersfort	Sekhukhune	Nkotwane High School	Bullying and substance abuse
Burgersfort	Sekhukhune	Baaphadima High School	Drugs and bullying
Burgersfort	Sekhukhune	Tshehlwaneng High School	Drugs and bullying

Source: Department of Transport and Community Safety 2024

Development challenges:

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

3.3.21 Traffic Services

The Municipality has two Traffic Stations (Sekhukhune and Nebo). 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.

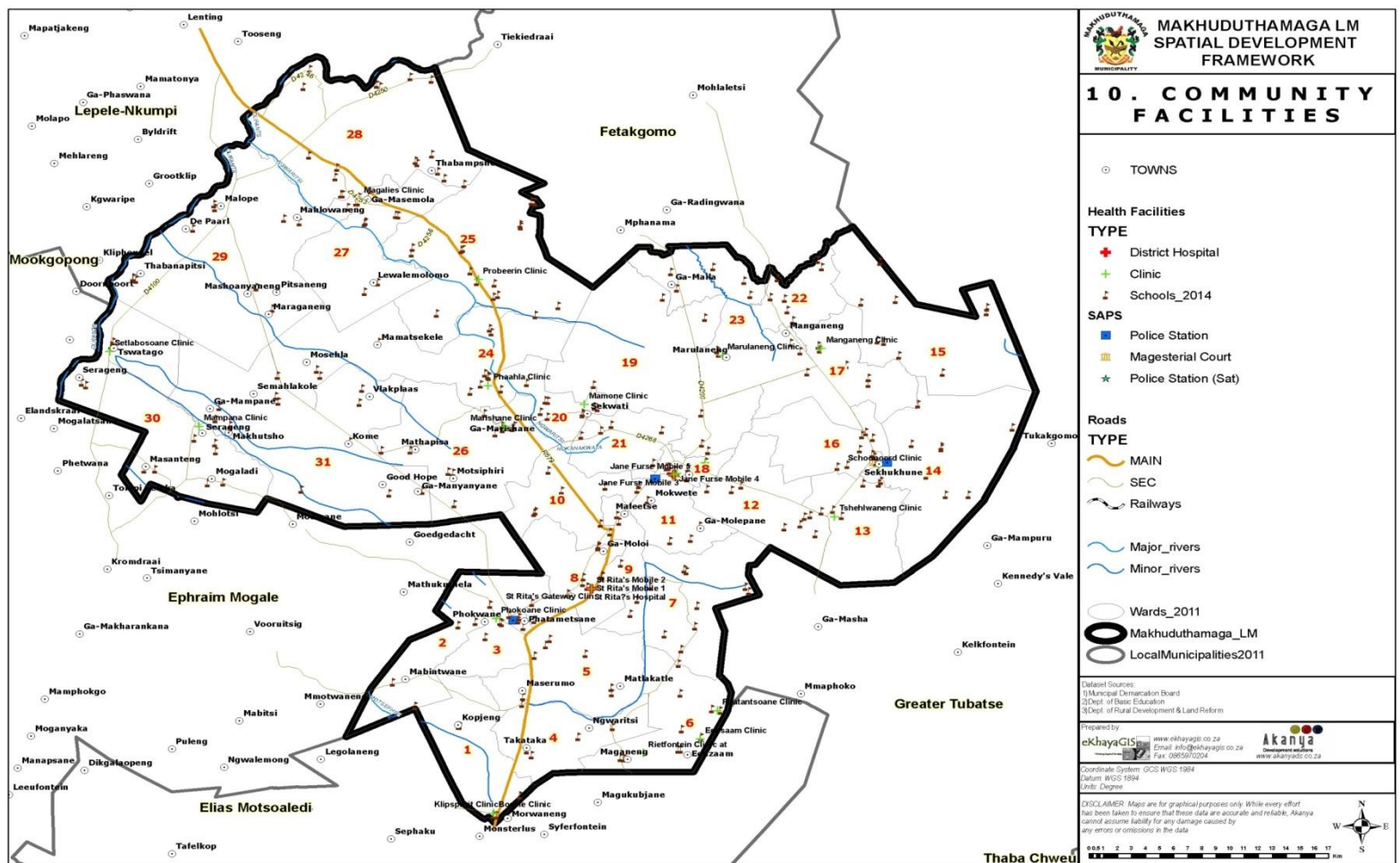
3.3.22 Social cohesion

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 problems

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

Figure 22: Community Facilities



3.3.23_ BASIC SERVICES DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SWOT ANALYSIS

Table 124: SWOT Analysis

STRENGTHS	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good Municipal Infrastructure (Roads & bridges) infrastructure operation and maintenance teams (in-house and outsourced) Yellow fleet machinery to service the community Ability to spend (MIG and EPWP Incentive) grants on time.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ability to adhere to OHS & NEMA compliance regulations during project implementation. ▪ Ability to reach EPWP Work opportunity target ▪ Established road traffic management, licensing services and vehicle testing station (VTS) ▪ Established Waste and Environmental Unit ▪ Established Disaster Management Division ▪ Established Sports and Recreation Division
<p>•Established Arts and Culture Division</p> <p>WEAKNESES</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortage of resources concerning internal various maintenance programs (e.g. hand roller compactor) • Rely on grants • Insufficient budget for maintenance of roads & stormwater, water & sanitation and other assets • Shortage of office and storage space • Insufficient budget for capacity-building programs • Insufficient budget for installation of electricity infrastructure • Lack of Municipal registered borrow pits. • Shortage of personnel (artisans-diesel mechanic, electrical, civil, Planning Engineer etc.) • Project Management not fully implemented(monitored) • Insufficient law enforcement facilities (Traffic stations), and insufficient resources e.g., Personnel and equipment • State of municipal pollution overwhelming the limited resources • Absence/Lack of Disaster Management Centre • Inadequate resources e.g., Personnel and equipment (sports and recreation facilities and parks) • Inadequate resources e.g., Personnel and equipment, including availability of professional artists
OPPORTUNITIES	<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.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SMME support during the 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 support from local Mines. (e.g. Hoerperkrans road) • Availability of Disaster Relief funds from CoGHSTA • Potential for revenue generation and collection, public safety and law enforcement • Licensed landfill site and job creation through waste and environmental projects e.g., waste re-claimers • Establishment of well operational Makhuduthamaga Disaster Management Centre with institutional capacity, risk assessment, response and recovery, and prevention and mitigation functions • Promotion of healthy lifestyle and social cohesion • Database of artists from all clusters
THREATS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stoppage/withholding of funds to implement the projects due to non-performance (INEP) • Uncoordinated settlement pattern hinders efficient municipal service delivery • Insufficient electricity capacity on ESKOM's existing network • Not electricity Licence holder. • Community protests that could lead to vandalism of existing infrastructure. • Some stakeholder interference during project implementation. • Climate change/Natural Disaster • Stoppage of projects • Poor maintenance and continuous network failure which affects eNaTIS system • Illegal public transport operations • Continuous mushrooming of illegal dumping sites • Competing with private service providers for waste collection services • Mushrooming of informal settlements in disaster prone areas

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inability of victims to recover satisfactorily and return the relief materials (temporary shelters) back to municipality for reuse • Dilapidating sports and recreation facilities and vandalism • Relocation of arts and culture professionals
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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 equipment
- Lack of support to ECDs
 - Taxi rank ownership
 - Upgrading of VTS from Grade B to Grade A
 - Integrated Transport Plan
 - 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 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. MLM promotes agriculture, tourism and mining as the key growth sectors. There are a few 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 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 agricultural sector. Assessing the agricultural 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 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. Manufacturing contribution to the local output is very marginal across many areas with the exception of Jane Furse and surrounding areas.

According to the feasibility study on Manufacturing industry conducted by the Municipality during the 2022/23FY, the dominant and most feasible manufacturing activities within the jurisdiction of the Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality, are namely Steel and Aluminum, Bricks and Concrete, Wood and Carpentry. 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 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 because 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 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. Most 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.

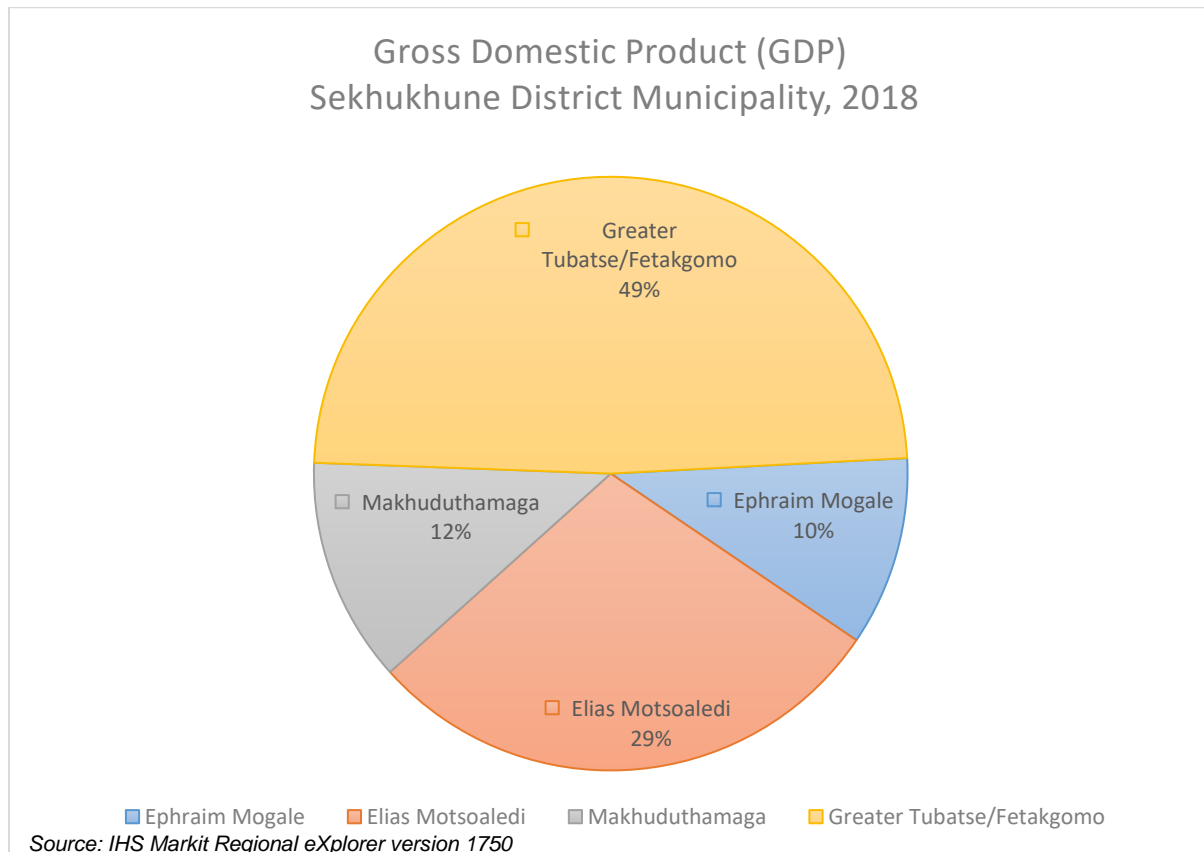
e) General Government Services

The 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.

3.4.5 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.

Figure 23: GDP Sekhukhune District



3.4.2 Poverty

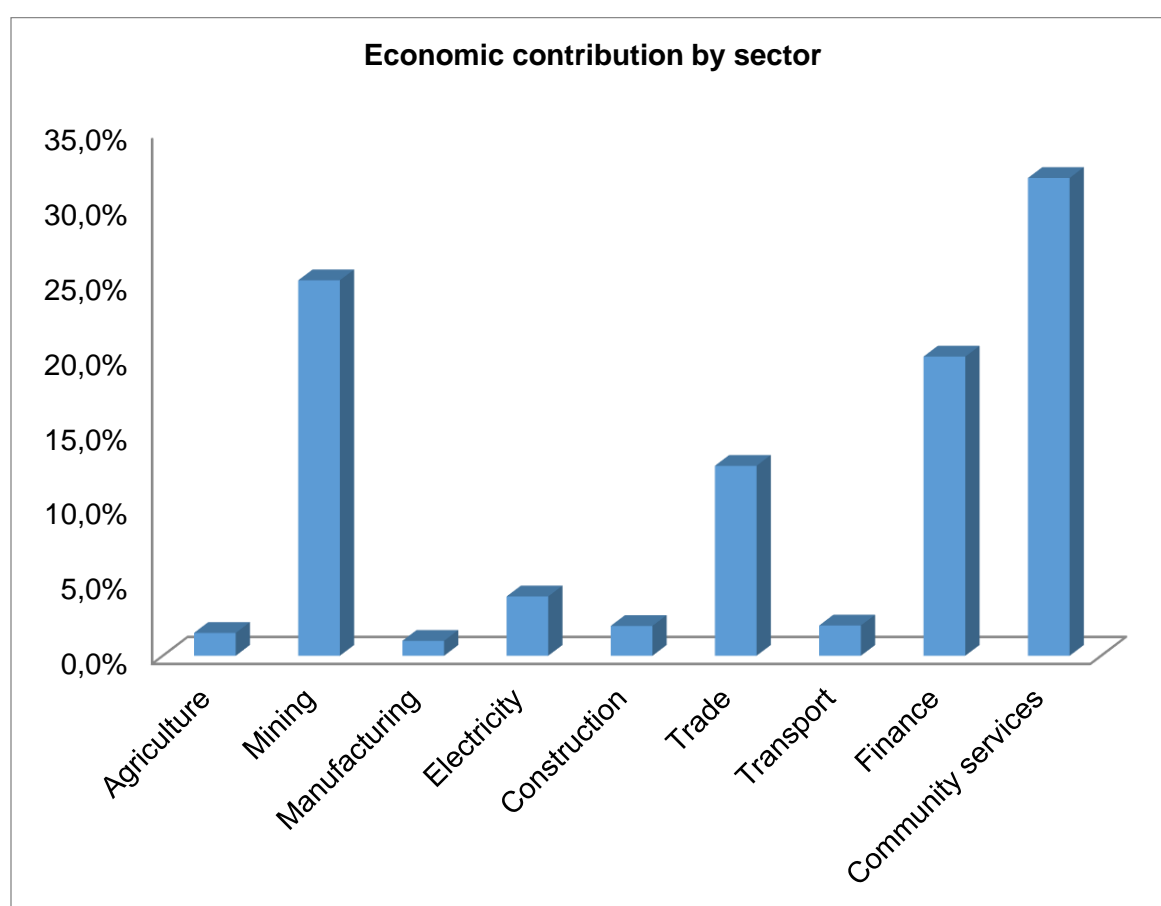
Percentage of People Living in Poverty - Local Municipalities and the rest of Sekhukhune District Municipality. In terms of the percentage of people living in poverty for each of the locals within the SDM, MLM has the highest percentage of people living in poverty, using the upper poverty line definition, 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 sector department offices from Lebowakgomo to Jane Furse, it is expected that 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.

Table 125: Jobs created in MLM in the 2023/2024

Sector	Work opportunities	Male Youth	Female Youth	Male Adults	Female Adults	PWD
Infrastructure sector	416	59	89	66	192	7
Social sector	188	37	74	32	45	0
Environment and culture sector	75	10	16	17	32	0

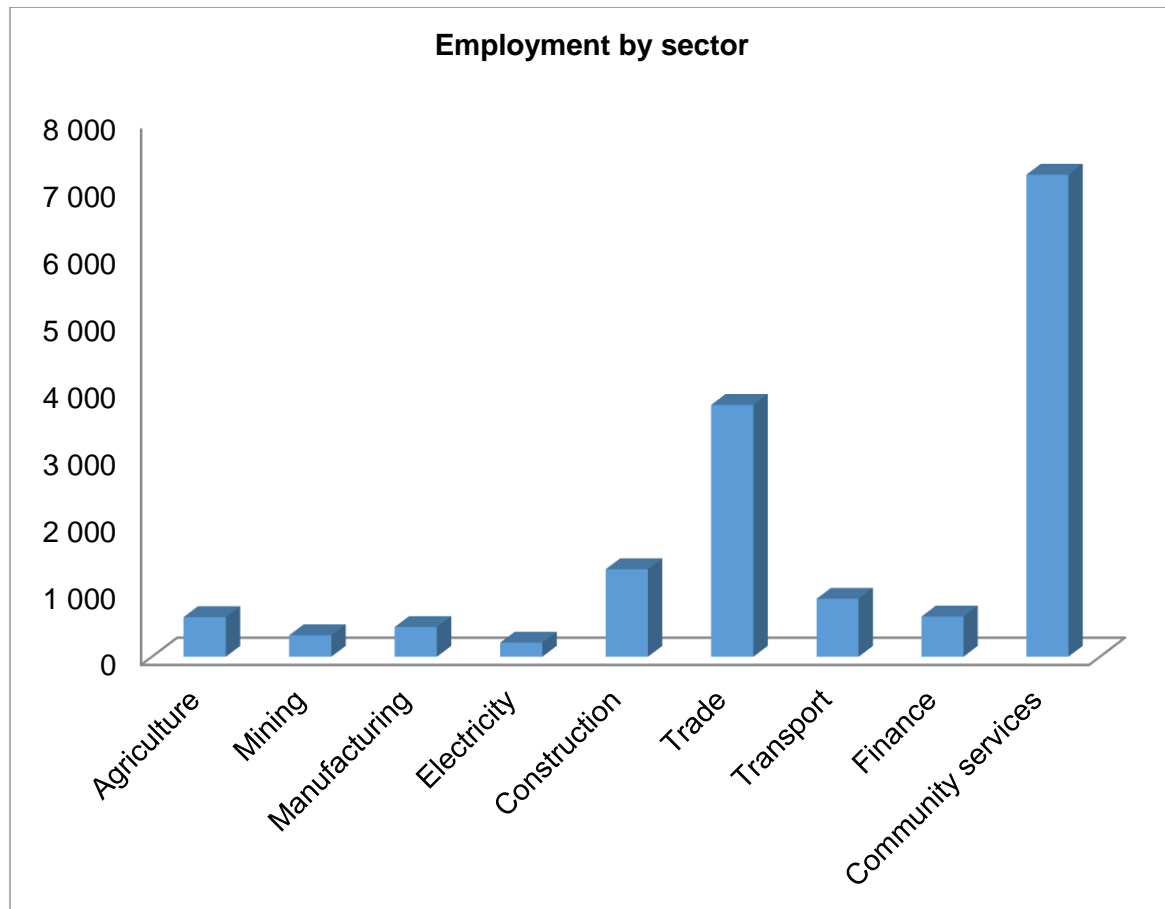
Source: MLM Infrastructure Development and EDP 2024

Figure 24: Economic Contribution by Sector



Source: Global Insight 2015

Figure 25: Employment by Sector



Source: Global Insight 2015

3.4.5. Agriculture

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 contributed to the decline in production over the years

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

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

Table 126: Agriculture

Constraints	Opportunities
Municipality is mainly rural so there are few economic activities. There is no commercial farming so few people are employed by the Agricultural sector	Suitable for grain production under dryland, mainly maize (Leolo and Zaaiplaas)
Irrigation production is limited by water scarcity. (2 irrigation schemes & small-scale vegetable production in Tjatane)	Retailers serve as a market for vegetable farmers (Pick n pay, Spar)
Highest number of livestock 49 013 cattle on communal grazing 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 exists 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

3.4.5.1 Land Capability in Makhuduthamaga

Table 127: 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 include all the villages in Leolo and the villages along the NEBO maize belt	Irrigation schemes along Olifants river (Setlaboswane-119 hectares and Kolokotela-240 hectares) (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 Diphagane and Ga-Phaahla towards Mamone, Madibong, Ga-Moretsele, Makgane.

Source: Department of Agriculture and Rural Development 2024

Cash Crop production

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

- Villages around Ga Masemola irrigate using canals from Lepelle river for irrigation. 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 inadequate to serve those who are farming further away from it. Thus, their main challenge is water infrastructure.

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 Grain SA to improve their skills capacity.

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

Grain Production: Maize

Maize is also produced along the NEBO maize belt which includes villages from Mokwete to Ga Tshehla, including areas like Molepane, Ntoane, 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 and African Armyworm remains the common challenging pest in maize production.

Grain Production: Sorghum

Sorghum is also produced in low rainfall areas like Ga Maila, Moretsele, Makgane, Madibong, Mamone, Ga-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 has 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 water drinking system (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 were 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

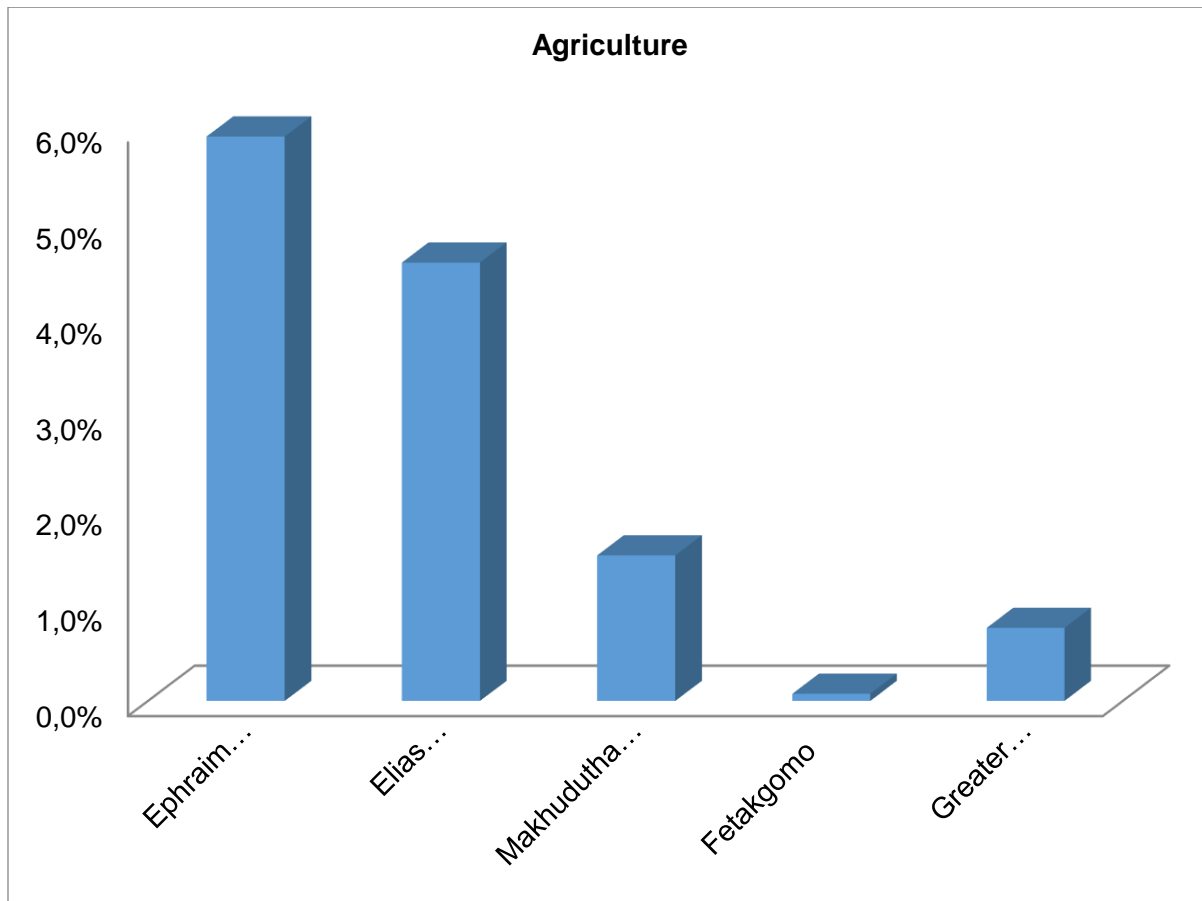
Mamatjekele Investments-indigenous goats project supported with fencing, borehole, drinking troughs and labour through Land Care Program

Skills Development

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

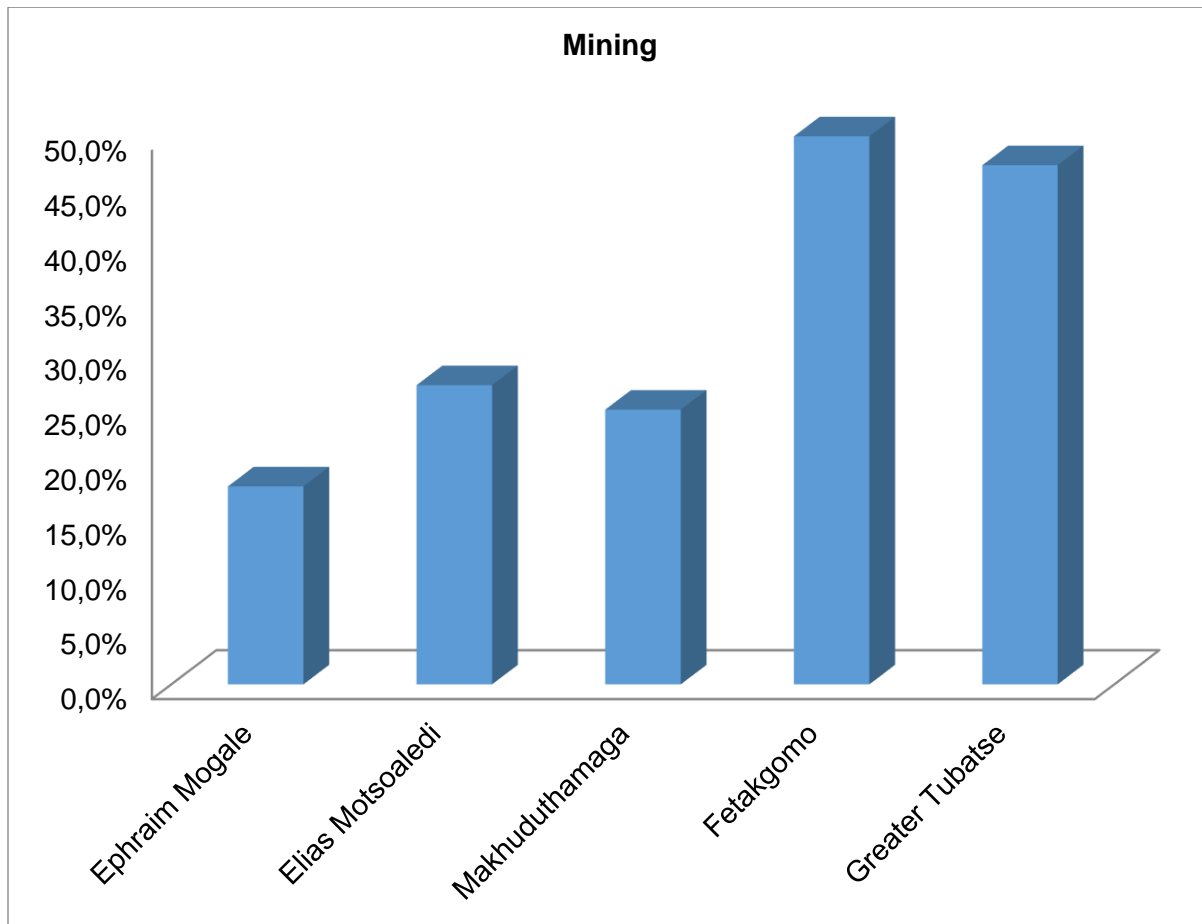
Five farmers received training on Climate Smart Agriculture. Farmers also receive training through coordination with other institutions.

Figure 25: Agriculture



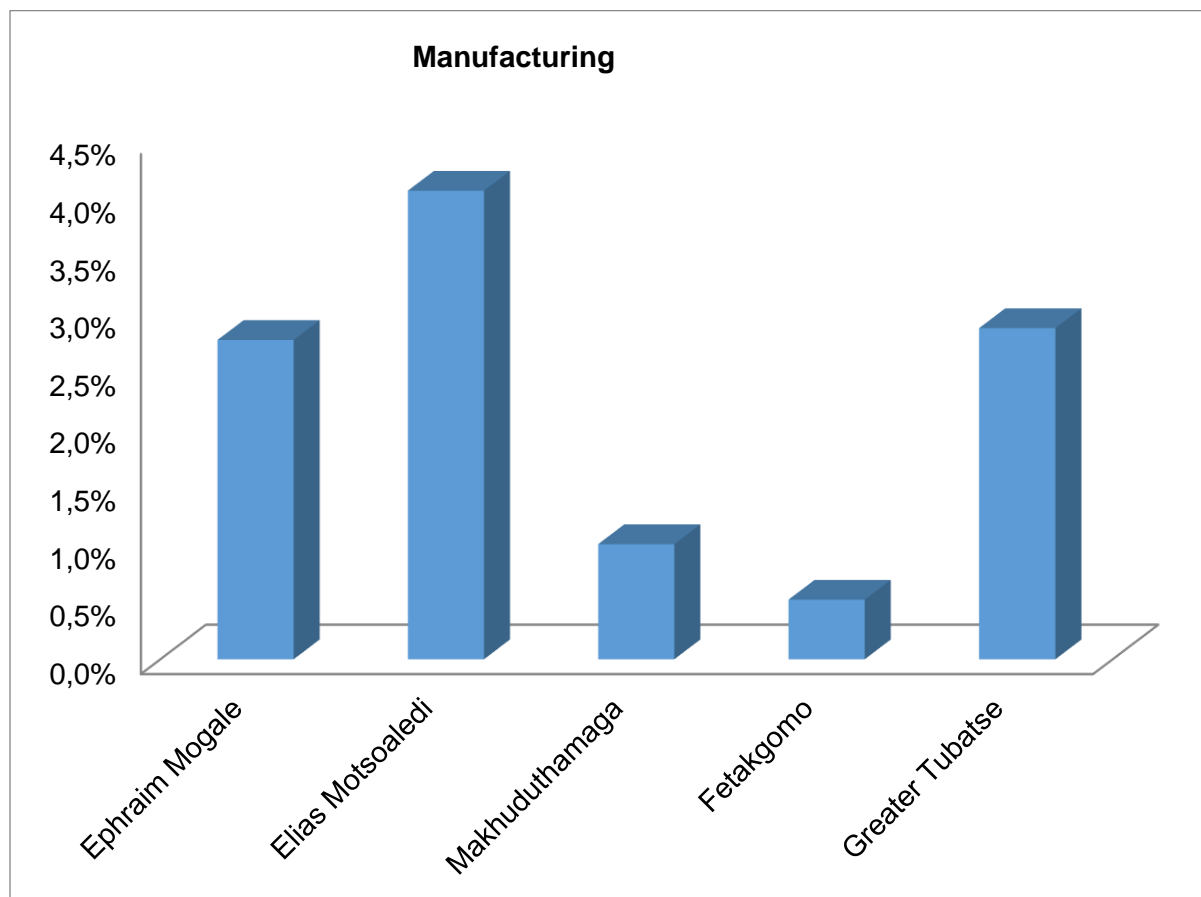
Source: Global Insight 2015

Figure 26: Mining



Source: Global Insight 2015

Figure 27: Manufacturing



Source: Global Insight 2015

3.4.6. Employment Profile

Table 128: 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

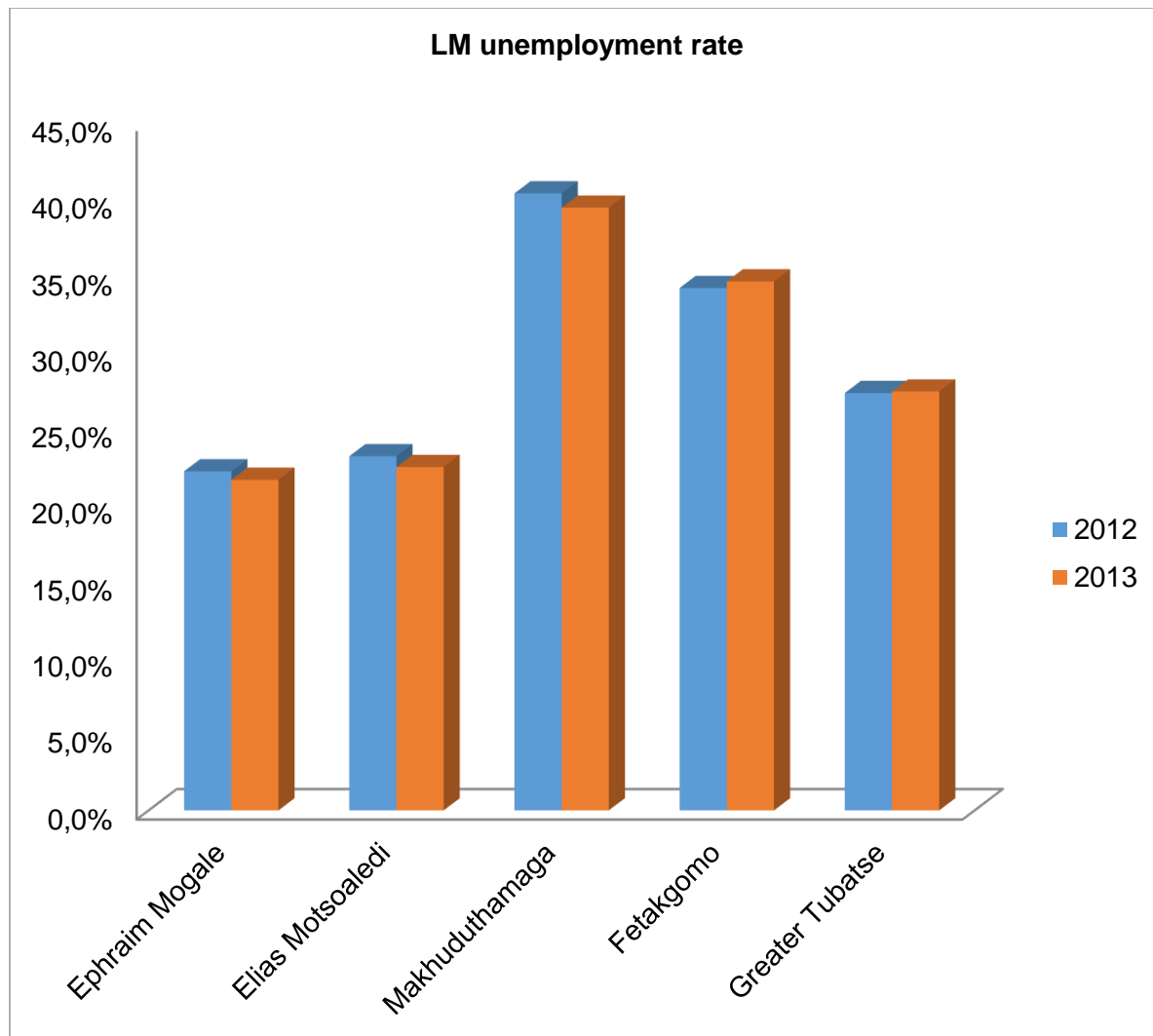
Source: Census 2011

Table 129: 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

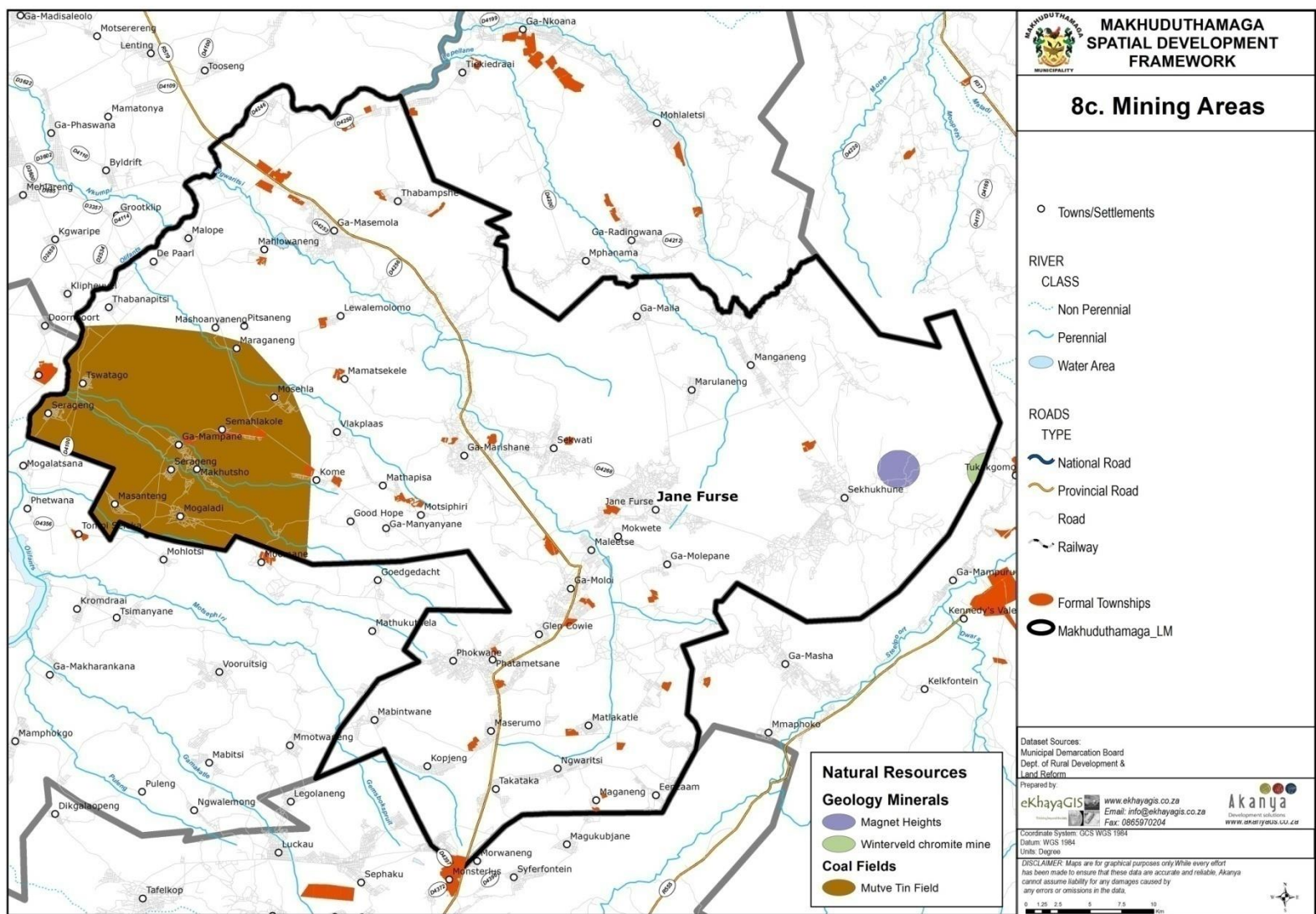
Source: Census 2011

Figure 28: LM Unemployment rate



Source: Global Insight 2015

Figure 29: Mining Areas



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 are several 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 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. Now limited forms of agricultural and tourism activities are taking place.

The municipality has implemented a few 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.

Table 130: 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 2024

Occupation structure

3.4.8. MLM Occupation levels

The overall occupation structure of the employed population of MLM is represented in Table 128 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.

Table 131: 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

Occupation	Male	Male (%)	Female	Female (%)	Total	Total (%)
Life science and health professionals	48	0.09	83	0.10	131	0.10
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 of 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 MLM economy to grow sustainably, revenue and investment flows must increase, preferably from external markets. Economic grows flows when businesses in local sectors become more competitive in external and/ or local markets. The market responds to better goods, at lower prices by increasing sales often lead to increased investment

It is therefore necessary to determine which external markets Makhuduthamaga based firms can compete in profitably and sustainably. These markets and sectors offer the most opportunities 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

Table 132: Challenges and Interventions of 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

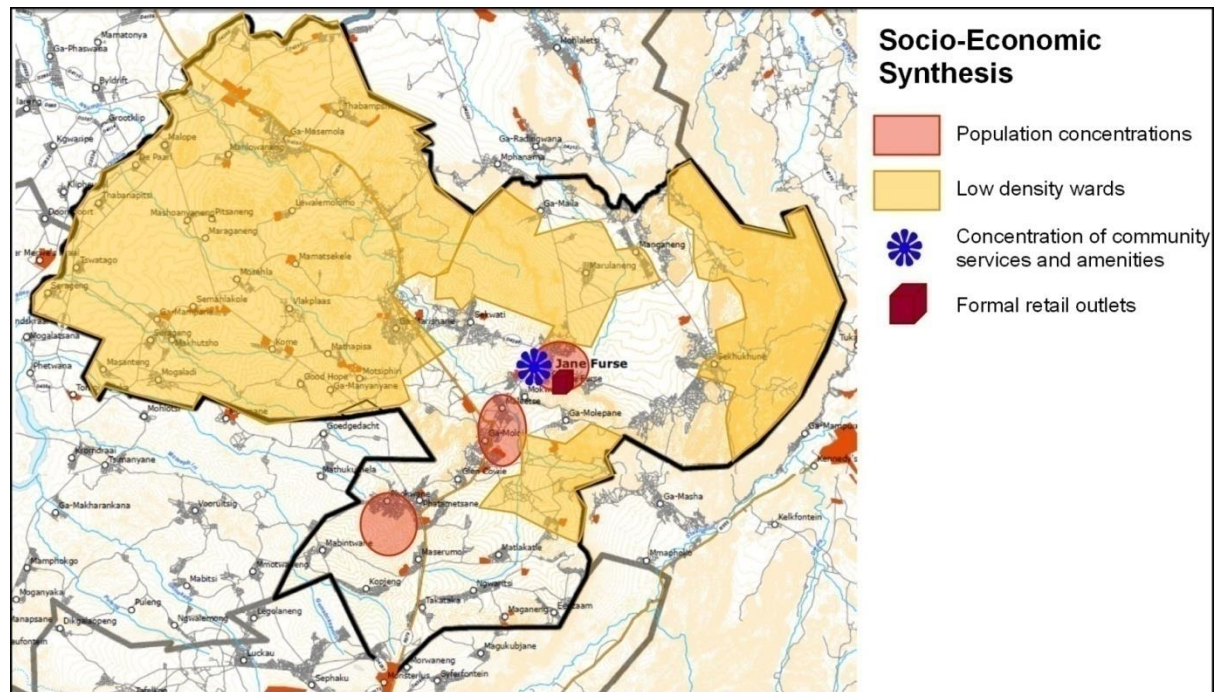
3.4.11 Rural development

Rural development requires 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 MLM is expected to coordinate the Comprehensive Rural Development Program (CRDP) and Local committee of stakeholders to 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 MLM 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.

Figure 30: Socio-Economic Synthesis



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. The 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 MLM.

Heritage

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

Table 133: Cultural Heritage Sites

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, was brutally murdered by her parents for refusing to abandon her holy beliefs in favour of traditional and spiritual up bringing. Her grave turned to be one of the world's pilgrimage centres since 1935 when small groups of Christians visited the site	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, MLM, Local South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA), Chieftaincy and local community to discuss some of the interventions needed at the site. LEDET to erect two tourism signage on the main road leading to Manche Masemola Gravesite	<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 • Maintenance at the grave site

Name of the attraction	Location	Significance/ attributes	Current Status/ Developments	Intervention needed/Developments
		<p>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>		
Kgoshi Mampuru II Heritage Site	Mamone Village	<p>Kgosi Mampuru II, who was heir to the Bapedi throne, was executed in public at the Pretoria Central Prison, for public violence, revolt and alleged murder of Kgoshi Sekhukhune in</p>	<p>Annual National event of commemoration held on the capture site of King Mampuru II (Mamone Moshate) to commemorate his resistance to colonial and apartheid government.</p> <p>The statue of King Mampuru II was erected on the site at Mamone Moshate.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Determine the economic impact of the event on local business 2. The impact of the event on the occupancy rate in local accommodation facilities 3. Ablutions facilities needed 4. Tour guides need to be trained 5. Link the site with Manche Masemola gravesite 6. Market the site as an all-year-round tourist attraction 7. Tourism management plan for the site

Name of the attraction	Location	Significance/ attributes	Current Status/ Developments	Intervention needed/Developments
		<p>1883 by the then Paul Kruger administration. Former President Jacob Zuma renamed the Pretoria Central Prison after Kgosi Mampuru II as part of government's heritage program 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>8. The need for local municipalities to recognize events as tourist attractions and major contributors to economic growth</p> <p>9. Engage planning committee to determine the tourism multiplier effect of the event</p> <p>10. Tourism signage</p> <p>11. Interpretative signage onsite</p>

Name of the attraction	Location	Significance/ attributes	Current Status/ Developments	Intervention needed/Developments
Tisane Cultural Heritage	Ga-Tisane	Tisane cultural heritage site which holds the history of Pedi culture. it has strong walls, built in the form of kraals and they were constructed wisely by the forefathers to defend themselves against enemies. Also, the 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 initiative: SRI Project not completed due to lack of funding. NDT is still waiting for additional funding to complete the project	LEDET to play a monitoring role on the project pending additional funding from NDT

Table 134: 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 to wish for the rain.

2. Tisane heritage site	The gathering is held in September at Thabampshe, Ga – Masemola village. Everyone showcases traditional attire to express their passion for cultural roots. Women and girls wear Dintepa le Mabohe. Men and boys fit in Makgeswa and animals' skins such as baboon skins. This is an event where you will see various musical instruments such Botsoroane, Diphala-fala and so forth.
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Source: LEDET 2024

Table 135: Accommodation facilities within MLM

Establishment	Type	Grading	No of rooms	Restaurant	Bar	Address	Contacts
Boiketlong Lodge and Pub	Lodge and Pub	No	06	Yes	Yes	55 Mogorwane	061 805 4371 /071 294 1906
Laduma OAT Hotel	Hotel	No	40	Yes	Yes	20094 Vergelegen B Jane Furse	073 852 5588/072 322 9188
Naledi Lodge and Guest House	Lodge and Guest House	No	23	Yes	No	4009 Dichoeung Jane Furse	013 013 0401
Lapa Lodge	Lodge	No	40	Yes	Yes	25 Mogorwane	076 913 1722
Kanyane Lodge	Lodge	No	10	No	No	Dichoeung Jane Furse	072 013 1465
Setso Guest House	Guest House	No	19	No	No	862 KS Nebo Phokoane	084 678 7755
Masanteng Lodge	Lodge	No		Yes	Yes	Masanteng	060 491 9506/082 723 0568

Gravel Lodge	Lodge	No	26	Yes	Yes	Glen Cowie	073 290 3695/079 204 0458
Nkranje Lodge	Lodge	No	09	No	No	Jane Furse Vergelegen	072 134 3579
Harmony Lodge	Lodge	No	08	No	No	Phokoane	013 004 0116 /079 219 6688
Tisane Motel	Motel	No	20	No	No	Marishane	082 586 5179
Motsetladi	Lodge	No	12	No	No	Masehlaneng	071 284 0058
Mogorwane	Lodge	No	05	No	No	Mogorwane	076 778 5383 /079 916 5216
Beautiful	Lodge	No	08	Yes	Yes	Jane Furse	072 034 7818 /076 687 6272
Dorothy	Lodge	No	07	No	Yes	Phokoane	078 836 9503
Phokoane Roadhouse	Lodge	No	32	Yes	Yes	Phokoane	082 764 0462/076 888 8012
Titlong Game Lodge	Lodge	No	15	Yes	Yes	Ngwaritsi	079 411 1111 /072 370 0429

Source: MLM EDP Tourism Division 2024

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

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

Table 136: Tourism Challenges and Interventions

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

3.4.13 SWOT Analysis

Table 137: LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SWOT ANALYSIS

STRENGTHS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The department has its strategic documents approved by the Council such as LED & Tourism Strategy(ies) and Business plan for the revival of Olifants Agricultural Scheme ▪ Committed and competent staff ▪ Declared 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 program (Eensaam, Leolo)
WEAKNESSES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Shortage of staff (currently 2 LED officers) ▪ Limited Office Space ▪ Lack of enforcement of By-laws (Absence of Peace Officers) ▪ No By laws to regulate Business Registration & Licensing within MLM ▪ Combination of the Town Planning & LED Units ▪ Insufficient support for SMMEs ▪ No Municipal land ownership to attract potential investors.
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"> ▪ Allocation of land for business development in areas outside development nodes by traditional authorities (no compliance with Municipal strategies on development) ▪ Pandemics

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of Willingness of the Traditional Authorities to release the land for development
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Challenges and Interventions on Local Economic Development

CHALLENGES	INTERVENTION
No By- law to regulate Business Registration and Licensing within MLM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a by law to regulate business registration and licensing by-law
Poor Enforcement of Municipal LED By- laws (Street trading etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appointment of Peace Officers • Skills Development programs for the EDP Officials / Horizontal movement of at least three (3) traffic wardens to EDP
Poor access to markets for SMMEs/tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct Tourism Exhibitions, Agri Expos, Business Expos etc
High level of unemployment and high poverty rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish Strategic partnerships with local businesses to absorb students • SMME's funding
Lack of framework for the development of the informal sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop Informal sector strategy
Inadequate working relationship with Municipal stakeholders (spheres of government, community and Private sector)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct frequent forums (LED & Tourism Forums)
Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change strategy

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 year, **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 amount 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 to 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 more than the budgeted revenue over the MTREF. These 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 program is aimed at amongst other things to address this reduction in capital expenditure in the future budget years.

Table 138: 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)

3.5.1.1 Billing System

Property rates are based on the valuation roll based on market value on a 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 uses a system called Accpac to perform all its financial transactions.

3.5.1.2 The Financial Sustainability of the Municipality

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

In terms of expenditure management, the municipality has always maintained a watertight system of internal control and the 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, the 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.

Table 139: 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

Table 140: 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 collectors and intervention by National Treasury.○ To consider billing residence in view of initiation of waste removal program

3.5.3 Cost Containment/ Management

Table 141: 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 the municipal budget in line with the cost containment practice note issued by National cabinet for all government departments.

3.5.4 Asset Management¹: 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

Table 142: 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

Table 143: Supply Chain Management

Committees	Function
1.Bid specification committee	Compilation of specifications for the Municipal 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

Table 144: Supply Chain Management Challenges and Interventions

Challenges	Interventions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Late submission of requisitions ○ Under /Over pricing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Development of project plans by user departments. ○ Budget & Treasury to process only requisitions received 7 working days before the date of service/goods required. ○ Research on market related prices

3.5.7 Financial Reporting

The Municipality is mSCOA compliant in terms of financial reporting. In year reporting the municipality is always reporting on time.

3.5.8. Budgeting/ Funding

3.5.8.1

Table 145: 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 credit control and debt collection policies with a view to 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 to cash funding the budget from access available funds
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Inadequate funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 a yearly basis as per Division of Revenue Act (DORA)

Table 146: 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, 2024

Table 147: 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, 2024

3.5.10 Table 148: 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 2024)

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 in investment and tender documents. The external sources of revenue at the disposal of MLM are grants and social donations from the 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 2023/2024 Financial year

Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality Audit opinion as per the 2023/2024 AGSA Opinion:

Unqualified Audit Opinion with matters i.e. 22 audit findings

3.5.12. SWOT Analysis

Table 149: FINANCIAL VIABILITY SWOT ANALYSIS

STRENGTHS	<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 ▪ Stable Political and Administration Environment ▪ Support from both National and Provincial Treasury ▪ Approved budget related policies (e.g. tariff policy, rates policy, supply management policy, Assets management policy etc)
WEAKNESSES	<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)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Unauthorised expenditure due to inadequate budget controls (i.e. limited revenue streams and poor collection on outstanding debts, implementation of unfunded budgets and mandates) ▪ No credible indigent register ▪ No credible valuation roll ▪ Low FMG grant (credible support plan) ▪ Over reliance on contracted services
OPPORTUNITIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ New sources of revenue (waste management, testing stations, street advertising, stalls, traffic revenue) ▪ Training of BTO personnel (GRAP, MFMA, CPMD, Care ware) ▪ Job creation through FMG ▪ Economic development in Jane Furse (primary node) ▪ Revenue from government, Business and households (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 services 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% subcontracting, 40% to women) ▪ Strategies to encourage tribal authorities to enter 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 integration ▪ 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 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 MLM 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 150: 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) 2024

3.6.1.2 Mayor and EXCO

Table 151: Mayor and EXCO

The Mayor of the Municipality, Merah Mahlase assisted by the Executive Committee, heads the Executive arm of the Council. The Mayor is at the centre of the system of governance.

The Mayor operates with the Executive Committee

Name of Member	Portfolio
Cllr MM Mahlase (Mayor)	Exco Head
Cllr MS Malaka	Head Infrastructure Services
Cllr NM Matjomane	Head Corporate Services
Cllr M Phala	Head Budget and Treasury
Cllr TP Rankoe	Head Community Services
Cllr EM Mosoane	Economic Development and Planning
Cllr E Mahlase	Deputy Head of Budget and Treasury
Cllr MG Machaba	Deputy Head Economic Development and Planning
Cllr M Morwamakoti	Deputy Head Infrastructure Services
Cllr LP Moretsele	Deputy Head of Corporate Services

Source: MLM Mayor Office 2024

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 the Council.

Table 152: Below indicates with their(Councilors) capacity and political party

Name of Councilor	Capacity / Ward no	Political Party	Contacts
Cllr Vilakazi SM	Ward Councilor -1	ANC	071 100 6653
Cllr Mohlakwane SS	Ward Councilor – 2	ANC	072 324 9366

Cllr Modige LS	Ward Councilor -3	ANC	079 632 0930
Cllr Malatji BT	Ward Councilor -4	ANC	073 944 3993
Cllr Tau TT	Ward Councilor -5	ANC	072 140 2074
Cllr Thokwane KZ	Ward Councilor -6	ANC	082 578 7911
Cllr Selala PT	Ward Councilor -7	ANC	076 818 0990
Cllr Morodi PE	Ward Councilor -8	ANC	071 127 5503
Cllr Tshehla MZ	Ward Councilor -9	ANC	076 850 0676
Cllr Leokana MD	Ward Councilor - 10	ANC	064 979 8299
Cllr Mothupi SM	Ward Councilor - 11	ANC	082 648 5826
Cllr Rankoe TP	Ward Councilor - 12	ANC	082 967 2147
Cllr Mogashoa KJ	Ward Councilor - 13	ANC	078 086 2875
Cllr Moretsele MA	Ward Councilor - 14	ANC	071 109 6350
Cllr Hleko K	Ward Councilor - 15	ANC	072 711 1296
Cllr Makua SS	Ward Councilor - 16	ANC	076 218 0732
Cllr Nkadimeng KT	Ward Councilor - 17	ANC	076 345 8965
Cllr Aphané MN	Ward Councilor - 18	ANC	082 299 2591
Cllr Moshabane MG	Ward Councilor - 19	ANC	079 104 2615
Cllr Ngoanatsobane MG	Ward Councilor - 20	ANC	072 102 5287

Cllr Morwamakoti M	Ward Councilor - 21	ANC	081 809 0538
Cllr Ngwato OM	Ward Councilor - 22	ANC	078 011 9296
Cllr Maduana HD	Ward Councilor - 23	ANC	072 965 4747
Cllr Tsatsi MD	Ward Councilor - 24	INDEPENDENT	071 259 5483
Cllr Diketane SP	Ward Councilor - 25	ANC	072 736 1919
Cllr Lethuba MP	Ward Councilor - 26	ANC	082 857 3165
Cllr Pitjo MH	Ward Councilor - 27	ANC	072 123 5472
Cllr Mosoane EM	Ward Councilor - 28	ANC	072 938 9824
Cllr Kgatuke LD	Ward Councilor - 29	ANC	076 090 2476
Cllr Monakedi MJ	Ward Councilor - 30	ANC	072 414 7427
Cllr Masemola TP	Ward Councilor - 31	ANC	082 751 9036
Cllr Mankge PR	PR Councilor	ANC	082 768 7321
Cllr Mphelane MJ	PR Councilor	ANC	071 519 4553
Cllr Malaka MS	PR Councilor	ANC	082 857 3226
Cllr Phala M	PR Councilor	ANC	072 185 6236
Cllr Mokomane ML	PR Councilor	ANC	072 540 1454
Cllr Matlala MA	PR Councilor	ANC	082 434 0142
Cllr Thamaga MM	PR Councilor	ANC	071 231 2298

Cllr Matjomane NM	PR Councilor	ANC	071 437 3243
Cllr Mohlala MJ	PR Councilor	ANC	076 586 9246
Cllr Mahlase MM	PR Councilor	ANC	076 926 3164
Cllr Laka EL	PR Councilor	DA	072 878 1078
Cllr Machaba G	PR Councilor	EFF	076 422 1584
Cllr Mashegoana MC	PR Councilor	EFF	076 449 7430
Cllr Thokoane A	PR Councilor	EFF	076 384 2352
Cllr Masemola ME	PR Councilor	EFF	066 576 4572
Cllr Matsomane EM	PR Councilor	EFF	071 979 6556
Cllr Kgaphola RK	PR Councilor	EFF	066 557 3719
Cllr Machai MJ	PR Councilor	EFF	072 950 4608
Cllr Mahlase E	PR Councilor	EFF	082 568 1286
Cllr Maepa J	PR Councilor	EFF	082 595 9027
Cllr Lerobane MM	PR Councilor	EFF	076 877 1376
Cllr Tshehla MB	PR Councilor	EFF	079 465 3072
Cllr Mmotong L	PR Councilor	EFF	071 569 1158
Cllr Moretsele LP	PR Councilor	EFF	072 534 3678
Cllr Rantho PK	PR Councilor	EFF	066 437 98 58
Cllr Sebowane SH	PR Councilor	EFF	082 719 9628
Cllr Mkalapa SM	PR Councilor	DAP	082 229 7725
Cllr Maapea RS	PR Councilor	NCC	072 284 3411
Cllr Phala LL	PR Councilor	SADA	072 046 8309
Cllr Makobe PA	PR Councilor	SAMEBA	082 766 8612
Cllr 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 and Performance 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

Table 153: Stakeholder Participation analysis

Stakeholder	Description	Challenge
MLM 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 Council	<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 Premier	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ensure Medium Term Framework and Strategic Plans of Sector departments consider 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, Organizations 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 interest's 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 ○ Participating in the community consultation meetings ○ Help with the collection of data needed/research 	<p>Delays in submitting needs</p> <p>Conflict with CDWs</p>
Community Development Workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Help in the generation of required data, thereby providing requisite support to ward committees 	<p>Delays in submitting needs</p> <p>Conflict with ward committees</p>
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

3.6.2.1 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.

3.6.2.2 Ward Committees and CDWs

The Municipality has established 31 Ward Committees which assist the Council in terms of liaising with the community. They play a role as a 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 public participation meetings and submitting inputs to the Municipality. The Municipality has developed a Ward Committee Policy to ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of the system. They assist in terms of monitoring Municipal Institutional Performance. The Ward committee's 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 the Public Participation Office which is in the Office of the Speaker. CDWs attend all ward committee meetings duly convened by the Chairperson (Ward Councilor) of the ward committee. They serve as resource personnel during the official seats of the ward committee.

3.6.2.3 Traditional Leadership

MLM has 28 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 an 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

Table 154: 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 Dithlakaneng	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
Kwena Mashabela		Tanker	VIP	Available	Tarred
Phokoane		Tanker	VIP	Available	Tarred
Tisane		Tanker	VIP	Available	Tarred
Batau Marishane	ba	Tanker	VIP	Available	Tarred
Batau Phaahla	ba	Tanker	VIP	Available	Tarred
Batau Masemola	ba	Tanker	VIP	Available	Tarred
Mampane		Tanker	VIP	Available	Gravel
Machacha					Tarred

3.6.2.4 Municipal Public Accounts Committee (MPAC)

The Municipality has established an MPAC in terms of Sections 33 and 79 of the Municipal Structures Act 1998. This committee plays an oversight role for 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 committee 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 full-time.

Table 155: Challenges and Interventions

CHALLENGES	INTERVENTION
Minimal stakeholder participation	Capacity enhancement of different stake holders
Alignment of activities and programs 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 a culture of making correct and timely decisions that take into consideration associated risk exposures and opportunity.

Risk governance in the Municipality

The MLM 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 for 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
- I. Risk management Oversight
- I. Risk ownership and accountability
- / Risk management approach and principles
- / Risk assessment methodology
- I. Continuous risk assessment, design and implementation of risk response and continuous monitoring.
- I. Risk profile and integrated risk reporting

Challenges facing Risk Management

- o Non-existence of Risk Management IT system / Infrastructure
- o 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 the 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 states 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
- i. Risk management
- i. Performance management, and
- / Effective governance

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

Municipal Audit Outcomes (External Audit)

The MLM 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.

Table 154: Analysis of Audit Opinion by the Auditor General over the last five years

2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024		
Unqualified audit opinion	Unqualified audit opinion	Unqualified audit opinion	Unqualified audit opinion	Unqualified audit opinion		

Source: Auditor General Report 2024

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 an anti-corruption strategy, which aims:

- To prevent and combat fraud and corruption and related corrupt activities
- Punishing 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:

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

Table 155: Challenges and Interventions

CHALLENGES	INTERVENTION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Unstructured engagements with other spheres of government by line departments o Lack of interaction between different spheres of government o Non- existence of IGR forum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Mainstreaming IGR within all line departments o Mainstreaming IGR within Makhuduthamaga area o Establishment of Forum

Customer care

MLM has established a sound Customer Care Management system that aims to create a 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 24th October 2024. Customer Care personnel also help in ensuring that clients do not wait for longer periods of time before receiving services from our offices, including DLTCs.

Table 156: 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:

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

Table 157: Challenges and Interventions

CHALLENGES	INTERVENTION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Limited staff to perform licensing and law enforcement o Collection of outstanding fines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Ensure ongoing Training of Traffic Officers to be undertaken o 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 MLM. 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.

Table 158: Challenges and Interventions

CHALLENGES	INTERVENTION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Increasing number of illegal activities by inhabitants leading to degradation of the environment o Lack of coordination in ensuring the protection of the environment within the municipal space o Lack of capacity in environmental management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Increase law enforcement initiatives o Conduct environmental awareness campaigns o Strengthen the role of the Environmental Management Committee o 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 2007/2008 financial year and reviewed in the 2022/2023 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 MLM and SDM.

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.

Table 159: Disaster occurred during the 2023/2024 financial year and relief provided are as follows:

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 MLM. This unit works hand in hand with all municipal departments, SAPS and other sector departments.

Table 160: GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION SWOT ANALYSIS

STRENGTHS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">o Established and functional compliance committeeso Improved IT Infrastructure and systemso Council inaugurated legallyo Political stability (Functional Council structures)o Approved municipal systems e.g policies, procedures, by-laws and plans.o Qualified and competent personnel
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WEAKNESES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Shortage of office and variable storage space. o No proper need analysis prior to creation of position (Work Study) o Inconsistent application of consequence management. o Lack of feedback to communities (Inadequate public participation) o Lack of Municipal Anti Fraud and Corruption Hotline o Shortage of service delivery oriented staff (core vs support) o Lack of internal audit and Risk Management Software. o Inadequate internal communications mechanism (e.g. intranet) o Lack of digital strategy (paperless systems) o Lack of integrated IT systems
OPPORTUNITIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Advent of District Development Model (DDM) to bolster developmental efficiency and effectiveness o Intergovernmental Relation Structures(IGR) o Public Private Partnerships o Forge relationship with Civil Societies (NPOs, NGOs and Focal groups)
THREATS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Litigation against the Municipality o Public protests/marches that may disrupt municipal operations o Frequent disruption of services by external service providers e.g (Electricity, Water & Network interruption) o Cyber Security related threats/incidents o Limited Authority with certain services (e.g Water Authority) o Reputational damage to the Institution.

CHALLENGES

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

- o Lack of complaints management system
- o Ineffective and inefficient implementation of training and capacity building programmes
- o No capacity and inadequate budget to fund placement of bursary holders (internship programmes)
- o Non adherence to HR policies (Leave and time management)
- o 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

MLM 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 10 Councilors who are Heads of departments in terms of Section 80 of the Municipal Structure Act. The Mayor, Speaker, Chief whip and two Exco members are full-time whereas the remaining number of Councilors are on a 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 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 MLM 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 committee, 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. They 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.

Table 161: Staff Compliment**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

MLM 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 MLM has adopted its Performance Management Strategy (PMS) 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 serve as business plans for individual departments within the municipality. The municipality held its strategic planning session from 12th-14 February 2025.

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 evaluations 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 an 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 employees of the municipality irrespective of levels have signed Performance Agreements for 2024/2025 financial year.

Administrative Structure

MLM is divided into six departments which are interrelated:

- o Economic Development and Planning
- o Corporate Services
- o Community Services
- o Budget and Treasury
- o Infrastructure Services
- o 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 LGSETA 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 training, 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 needed within the Municipality are Engineering, Town Planning, and Finance and Leadership skills for Councilors, which are being targeted through the offering of municipal bursaries for students from indigent families.

3.7.5 Occupational Health and Safety (OHS)

MLM has established the Occupational Health Safety Committee in line with the Occupational Health and Safety Act, Act 85 of 1993. There are seven (7) Health and Safety representatives appointed 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. This training courses 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, include reporting to Department of Employment and Labour.
- Monitoring of municipal construction projects to ensure compliance with relevant legislation.
- 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

The registry has two storage containers utilized for purposes of record 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 were performed on the records management office 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 of, 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 in case of fire or floods that can destroy the physical records. Records Champions received training on the Electronic System (THEREFORE) 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

MLM has an approved Organisational structure that guides the development of its administration structure in line with the guidelines of the Municipal Structures Act and Municipal Systems Act no. 32 of 2000. This is successful because of the budget made available for the implementation of such a structure.

The 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.

Table 164: Workforce and the vacancies (2024/2025)

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 202

NB: Draft Organogram for 2025/2026 Financial Year: See annexure B

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

3.7.8 Table 165: 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. Road's surfacing, provision of sufficient bridges, speed humps and storm water drainage systems Many roads were destroyed by heavy rains and floods in some areas.
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 land for development by Traditional Authorities e.g. government offices, shopping malls, municipal cemetery etc.)
8. Cell phones, TV and radio reception in some areas.
9. Inadequated Childcare facilities and libraries services
10. Wi-Fi connections
11. Waste collection
12. IGR improvement
14. High Mast lights to combat crime
15. Health facilities
16. Load reduction/shedding
17. Institutions of Higher Learning e.g. TVET Colleges

Source: MLM 2024

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 to empower them economically and politically. The municipality has developed a policy on how women matter 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. The 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. Resources should be biased 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 Program 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 Program Division supports aged development programs through:

- Celebration of Social development month
- Programs 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. The municipality established Makhuduthamaga Local Aids Council in August 2022 ,14 stakeholders were appointed. A technical committee was established and met on a regular basis to discuss and agree on wayforward on issues pertaining to HIV/Aids. An induction committee for the technical committee was held from the 04-06 October 2023.

Mother-Children dialogue on HIV/Aids was held in collaboration with Sekhukhune Educare Project and Image.

Table 166: Provincial Prevalence of HIV per 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.

Sekhukhune 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. Table 164 shows that on a yearly basis 3800 people are infected with an incidence rate of 6.33.

Table 167: 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 in 10 weeks and only four babies were found to be 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.

Table 168: 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 it is on its way to achieve the first 95, 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.

MLM as of 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.

Table 169: Programs and Resources for cross cutting issues

Details	Number
Human Resources	2 Officials
AIDS Council Meetings	1 per quarter = 4 x 2
MLIP Development	1

Conferences	TB Conference or AIDS Conference
Candlelight 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 campaigns to educate the communities 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/ AIDS support groups

Disabled Persons

Youth, women and people living with disabilities generally have 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 program 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 living with Disabilities was developed. [OBJ]

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-Governmental 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 programs on youth and HIV/AIDS that they run together with the municipality.

Academic and Research institutions

MLM 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 assuming 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, consideration was thus made on the powers and functions conferred to the MLM as well as policy frameworks binding on the municipality, requiring consideration, or requiring alignment.

**Table 170: 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 turnover ○ 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 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 programs
- 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 12-14 February 2025.

4.1.KPA 1: Spatial Rationale

Strategic Objective: To ensure efficient and effective Spatial Planning and Land Use Management systems for sustainable development

KPA	Development Challenges	Developmental Objectives	Development Strategies
Spatial Rationale	1. Poor Enforcement of Municipal By laws information	To ensure efficient and effective Spatial Planning & Land Use Management systems for sustainable development	1. Establishment of Law Enforcement Unit
	2. Mushrooming of unplanned developments		2. Peace Keeping Skills Development programs for internal staff & EDP Officials
	3. Dispersed settlements and uncoordinated spatial developments		1. Implementation of Municipal Bylaws (SPLUM By-law, Building Control By-law, Land Use Schemes etc.)
			1. Formalization of nodal points/economic hubs
			2.

	4. Traditional authorities are the custodians of a higher proportion of land within MLM		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Foster partnership with traditional authorities in relation to land development matters (mainly municipal nodal points) 2. Enter into Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) regarding development matters through the assistance of the Land Acquisition Advisory committee. 3. Request/Apply for Land donation (State land) of key strategic areas from DLRRD
	5. Disintegration of Municipal		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improvement of GIS efficiency through the integration of institutional information.

4.2.KPA 2: Basic Service Delivery and Infrastructure Development

Strategic Objective 1: To reduce service delivery backlogs and ensure provision, coordination, and maintenance of quality basic services to the communities by providing roads and stormwater, bridges, electricity, water, and sanitation

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

KPA	Development challenge	Developmental Objective	Development strategies
	Shortage of portable water and reliable sources	To facilitate provision of potable water to households through MOU during 2025/2026 financial year	<p>implementation of water and sanitation master plan in collaboration with SDM</p> <p>Draw up priority list to SDM and follow up roll out program and extension of bulk water to new areas</p>
	Poor operation and maintenance of water infrastructure	To facilitate Operation and maintenance	Implementation of developed water and sanitation plan in collaboration with SDM
	<p>Municipality is not an electricity license holder</p> <p>New households and post connection electricity backlog and lack of capacity from existing network</p>	<p>To maximally utilize opportunities for revenue generation.</p> <p>To facilitate provision of electricity post connection to households by Eskom during 2025/2026 financial year, to ensure access to more efficient energy for everyday use</p>	<p>Adopt and implementation of the Electricity master plan</p> <p>Engage Eskom in prioritization of villages in line with IDP's priority list</p> <p>Seeking intervention through DDM political champion</p> <p>Provision of electricity to households</p> <p>Continuous engagement in the Departments sector (ESKOM & DoE)</p>

			Engage Eskom on maintaining, extending and upgrading the municipal electricity assets
	Gravel impassable roads	To improve accessibility to villages through provision and maintenance of quality basic services (roads, bridges, storm water)	<p>Adoption and implementation of roads and storm water plan</p> <p>opt for alternative surfacing methods (Paving blocks, precast Vs Cast in situ)</p> <p>intensify project management system or tool to guide the project management team</p> <p>Construction and maintenance of municipal roads and bridges</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>

	Construction of bridges	<p>To build, (at all roads, bridges, storm water) infrastructure, 150km (at up all roads, bridges and storm water kilometers) new roads and storm water infrastructure and maintain (at up all gravel roads kilometers) of gravel roads, during the 2025/2026-2027/2028 financial year period, to improve accessibility</p> <p>Paving of roads.</p>	<p>Adoption and implementation of roads and storm water plan</p> <p>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)</p> <p>Maintain 200km of gravel roads</p> <p>Construction and maintenance of municipal roads and bridges</p> <p>Mobilize 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>
	Huge storm water drainage backlog		<p>Implementation of developed electricity master plan in collaboration with Eskom/DoE</p>
	Road maintenance and rehabilitation backlog		
	New households and post connection electricity backlog and lack of capacity from existing Eskom's network		

	Shortage of personnel (artisans-diesel mechanic, process controllers, electrical, civil and design & Planning Engineer)	To ensure effective and efficient maintenance of infrastructure plant.	Review of the organogram and recruitment of technical personnel
	Insufficient storm water mechanisms due to topography		Adherence to developed road and storm water master plan
	Rely on grants		Development of a strategy to attract alternative funding sources for infrastructure projects (Public Private Partnerships', MPPs, etc.)
	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 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-sport facilities to cater for all sporting codes.
			Facilitate Sport, arts and culture programs
	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 equipment's	To facilitate the provision of educational facilities and equipment's	Engage Dept. of Education for building of schools and general infrastructural provision and equipment's at schools within Makhuduthamaga
	Lack of support to ECDs		Lobby for partnership in Favour of supporting ECDs
	Inadequate safety and security operations	To enhance safety and security of the public	Lobby for partnership in favour of SAPS for construction of additional police stations i.e. engage with Department of Police
	Waste management (informal disposal of waste, maintenance of landfill site, cost recovery, 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	Developing 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	Identity, priorities 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 relief to disaster affected households	Mobilization of and provision of relief to disaster victims
			Educating communities about Disaster management
	Shortage of sector plans (e.g. Housing Plan, Disaster Management Plan etc.)	Develop all infrastructure related management plans during 2025/2026, to ensure all infrastructure development interventions follow effective, standardized protocols	Develop / review Disaster Management, Housing Plan etc.
	Poor network (cell phones, TV and radio coverage)	To facilitate strengthening of cell phones, TV and radio network coverage	Lobby SENTECH, ICASA, Cell phone, operations and relevant authorities for strengthening network coverage within Makhuduthamaga Lobby for Telkom in favour of provision of telephone facilities

4.3. KPA 3: LED

Strategic Objective: To stimulate economic development through SMMEs support, LED projects, private and public sector investments

KPA	Development Challenges	Developmental Objectives	Development Strategies
Local Economic Development	1. Poor attraction of investors	To stimulate economic development through SMMEs support, LED projects, private and public sector investments	Stimulate economic growth through investments
	2. Poor Enforcement of Municipal LED By laws (Street trading, Business Licensing etc)		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establishment of Law Enforcement Unit 2. Peace Keeping Skills Development programs
	3. Poor access to markets for SMMEs/tourism industry		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Create a conducive platform for SMMEs to market their products 2. Conduct Tourism Exhibitions, Agri Expos, Business Expo & Capacity Workshops 3. Brand development for local Enterprises
	4. High level of unemployment and high poverty rate		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creation of employment opportunities through LED projects and Initiatives 2. SMMEs Funding 3. Farmers' support program
	5. Lack of framework for the development of the informal sector		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Informal Sector Development Strategy

KPA	Development Challenges	Developmental Objectives	Development Strategies
	6. Poor working relationship with government stakeholders		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen the working relationship with stakeholders (spheres of government, communities and Private sector) 2. Conduct IGR Forums 3. Collaborations with various stakeholders

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	Developmental Objectives	Development Strategies
Financial viability	<p>Limited revenue base</p> <p>High grant dependency</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To maximally utilize opportunities for revenue generation. - To reduce high grant dependency 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enforce the Credit control policy. 2. Linking of municipal services (Business licensing, Property rates and waste collection) 3. Develop action plan to address Property rates collection challenges (negotiate with loyal customers, target suppliers doing business with the municipality) 4. Incorporate approved business applications into Supplementary valuation roll. 5. Request SDM to allow MLM to operate the water Scheme at an Agency fee.

KPA	Development Challenges	Developmental Objectives	Development Strategies
			<p>6. Collaborate with Community services to start billing waste removal at Marishane Gardens and introduce honey sucker services at a fee.</p> <p>7. Propose municipal services (Waste removal) to new businesses and emerging residential areas.</p> <p>8. Physical verification of the existence of small business properties.</p> <p>9. Issue letter of demands to non-paying high-capacity businesses.</p> <p>10. Partner with Media houses to enhance revenue from street advertising.</p> <p>11. Develop action plan to facilitate the application of acquiring electricity distribution license.</p> <p>12. Collaborate with infrastructure and EDP Departments to rehabilitate municipal halls and Hawkers stalls</p>
	Inadequate implementation of mSCOA project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To ensure all municipal departments understand and operate the mSCOA live systems adequately. - Improved data quality and credibility of reported financial and non-financial information. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. mSCOA steering committee and project implementation team to continue having meetings quarterly to monitor progress and provide remedial actions for no achievement of targets. 2. Report mSCOA implementation progress in every management meeting, Executive committee

KPA	Development Challenges	Developmental Objectives	Development Strategies
			<p>meeting, portfolio committees, audit committee meeting and council meetings.</p> <p>3. Report mSCOA implementation progress to Provincial and National Treasury monthly.</p> <p>4. Monthly monitoring of the mSCOA action plan with target dates</p>
	Inadequate implementation of mSCOA project.	<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 no 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 monthly.</p> <p>.</p>
	<p>GRAP Compliance; (Section 122(1))</p> <p>- Poor transaction management on the financial system</p>	<p>1. To ensure complete and accurate recording of all financial transactions in the system</p> <p>.</p>	<p>1. Review business processes to enhance controls around capturing the financial system.</p> <p>2. Develop and implement an assertion checklist to ensure that on a monthly basis, transactions on the</p>

KPA	Development Challenges	Developmental Objectives	Development Strategies
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate segregation of duties 		<p>system are complete, recorded accurately and classified correctly</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Reconcile transactions recorded on the financial system against the underlying records. 4. Review the transactions on the system and approve them for recording into the trail balance 5. Enforce segregation of duties on the system. 6. To provide refresher GRAP training to finance staff. 7. Adequately review all financial transactions and segregate duties. 8. Preparation of interim financial statement. 9. Implementation of external and internal audit action plan.
	<p>Reoccurrence Unauthorised Expenditure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor budget planning 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To ensure proper budgeting management to avoid unauthorized expenditure. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Submit credible and realistic budget adjustment budget to council 2. VAT recovery to be reserved for future projects. 3. Delay capital projects funded by equitable share and engaged affected communities through consultations

KPA	Development Challenges	Developmental Objectives	Development Strategies
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate monthly estimates of impairment - Poor project management 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Budget to be verified by respective senior managers upon requisition stage (consider reducing quantity if the budget exceeds) 5. Senior Managers to provide reliable estimates upon raising of requisition (Consider standardised pricing guide) 6. Any unavoidable overspending should be approved by the Municipal Manager and council. 7. SCM to verify budget availability before advertising 8. Adjudication committee should recommend appointment of services that are within the budgeted amount.

4.5.KPA 5: Good Governance and Public Participation

Strategic Objectives: To promote good governance, public participation, accountability, transparency, effectiveness and efficiency

KPA	Development Challenge	Developmental Objective	Development Strategies
Good governance and public participation	Shortage of office space and records management	To have sufficient office space and variable storage facilities.	Develop a strategy to optimize existing space, rearrange and repurpose underutilized spaces Implement digital document management strategy Develop space management plan Invest in space saving technologies (Cloud Storage)
	Insufficient resources, tools of trade and infrastructure (e.g. public facilities)	Develop strategic partnerships with other organizations to share resources and expertise	Apply for government grants and funding for specific projects or initiatives Foster partnership and collaborations Contribute into Asset Management Policy
	Non- compliance with DDM objectives	Alignment of all government developmental programs	Improved collaboration with all stakeholders

	Inadequate public education and awareness	Increase public awareness, improve knowledge and understanding	Develop and implement community engagement plan Develop and distribute information materials such as flyers and brochures Develop digital media strategies
	Lack of feedback to communities (Inadequate public participation)	To ensure community involvement through public participation of municipal programs	Capacitate and intensify public participation unit Comply with relevant legislations
	Lack of municipal anti-fraud and corruption hotline	To prevent fraud and corruption	To acquire and install municipal anti-fraud and corruption hotline
	7. Cyber Security threats/Incidents	To ensure a continued operation during negative impact.	Develop and Implement IT Security Strategy and Plan Implementation of business Continuity Plan
	Inadequate Performance Management System	To achieve all performance targets	Quarterly Performance Review Development of Reward Model Capacity building
	Inadequate Usage of IT Systems	To fully utilise the IT Systems	Implement IT Strategy To develop IT Systems usage reports Develop and implement IT digital strategy
	Non implementation of By-Laws	To ensure full implementation of all by-laws Maintain order and ensure public safety	Recruitment and appointment of contravention Officers
	Lack of complaints management system.	To resolve all customer complaints to ensure improved customer satisfaction	Procure Electronic complaints management system Transfer of Help desk personnel to customer care

	Ineffective and inefficient implementation of training and capacity building programs	To offer training that will stimulate and improve performance	Authorize training that is in line with approved skills audit. To develop guidelines and 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 to enhance performance	Facilitate induction programs Apply consequence management Intensify Internal communications campaigns
	Exclusion of people living with disabilities on municipal programmes	To ensure involvement and participation in municipal programmes	Review organisational structure Train all staff e.g. on sign language and braille
	Inadequate internal controls, risk management and governance processes	To ensure compliance, accountability and improve performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacitate and strengthen the Internal Audit Unit, Audit and Performance Committee through continuing professional development.
	Unfavourable AGSA opinion	To ensure quality service delivery and improve stakeholder confidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To intensify quality reviews of IDP, SDBIP and Budget by Internal Audit, Audit and Performance Committee. To ensure proper development and monitoring of the implementation of audit action plans

4.6.KPA 6: Municipal Transformation and Organizational Development

Strategic Objectives: To promote effective, efficient municipal administration, and governance through application of credible and approved municipal systems/ processes

KPA	Development Challenges	Developmental Objectives	Development Strategies
Municipal transformation and organizational development	Inadequate institutional governance systems	<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>Implementing Municipal Human Resource Policies</p>

			Mobilize 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 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 legislation including monitoring of all SLA/contracts	<p>Develop a legal and credible SLA/Contracts</p> <p>Compile a database of all legislative compliance</p> <p>Management of litigations</p> <p>Conduct workshops to enhance compliance</p>

			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	<p>Hold Batho Pele Build up event</p> <p>Implement Customer Care Service Standards</p> <p>Implement Customer Care Policy</p> <p>Implement service delivery charter</p> <p>Develop Municipal excellent service awards</p>
	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.	<p>Workshop Staff on code of conduct.</p> <p>Workshop Managers on the implementation of the Labour Relations Policy.</p> <p>Implement Minimum Service Level Agreement</p> <p>Implement the SALGA collective Agreement (Limpopo Division) (LLF)</p>

	Inconsistent and inadequate Capacity building (councilors, employees and ward committees)	Train and develop employees, councilors and ward committee members to ensure adequate capacity always exists in the municipality's human service delivery machinery	<p>Conduct workshops for all staff members.</p> <p>Annual Employee training through WSP (Workplace Skills Plan)</p> <p>Completing Skills audit questionnaire</p> <p>Development of PDP's</p> <p>Implement Internal Bursary Policy</p> <p>Councilor's training</p> <p>Ward committees' training</p>
	Business management systems (PMS, IT, Records management systems, policies and procedures)	Develop / install municipal business management systems to always ensure effective management of all municipal activities	<p>Performance Management System</p> <p>Adequate implementation of Electronic Records Management System</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>
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	Poor employee engagement and productivity	<p>Increase employee engagement and productivity</p> <p>Improve resource allocation</p> <p>Reduce cost</p>	<p>Develop and implement organisational design and restructuring project</p> <p>Develop professional development and growth</p>
	Technological divides	<p>Increase access to technology</p> <p>Bridge the digital divide</p>	<p>Establish public access points</p> <p>Offer digital literacy training</p> <p>Collaborate with private sector</p> <p>Developing municipal Application (App)</p> <p>Redevelopment of Municipal Website</p>

	Absence of Risk Management Software	Strengthening risk governance optimize risk mitigations and controls	Conduct a pilot project to test and evaluate a risk management software solution Allocate budget for project implementation
	Lack of internal communication and knowledge sharing platform (Intranet)	Establish a centralised information hub Improve internal communication Achieve a paperless workplace	Conduct needs assessments Develop a content strategy Integrate with existing systems Continuously evaluate and improve the intranet by using platforms such as SharePoint

	Inadequate use of ICT systems	<p>Improve digital presence and engagement</p> <p>Achieving digital transformation</p> <p>Improve operational efficiency</p>	<p>Develop digital skills training programs</p> <p>Establish Key Performance Indicators</p> <p>Implement a digital transformation roadmap</p> <p>Integrate ICT system</p>
	Inadequate integration of Risk Management Activities and Municipal Performance Management	<p>Ensure that Strategic Objectives are achieved</p>	<p>Implementation of the Risk Management Framework</p> <p>Include Risk Management as a Key Performance Indicator in all Senior Managers' Performance Agreements</p>

CHAPTER 5: PROJECTS PHASE

5.1. PROJECTS TO BE IMPLEMENTED BY MAKHUDUTHAMAGA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

KPA 1: SPATIAL RATIONALE

Strategic Objective: To ensure efficient and effective Spatial Planning and Land Use Management systems for sustainable development

No.	Directorate	Project	Project location	Measurable Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Source of funding	2025/26 Annual Target	Budget			
								Overall Budget (R'000')	2025/2026 (R)'000'	2026/2027 (R)'000'	2027/2028 (R)'000'
SR01	EDP	Land acquisition	MLM	To have municipal land ownership	No. of MoUs on development matters concluded with traditional authorities by 30 June 2026	ES	02 MoUs on development matters concluded with traditional authorities by 30 June 2026	R0.0	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00

No.	Directorate	Project	Project location	Measurab le Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Source of funding	2025/26 Annual Target	Budget			
								Overall Budget (R'000')	2025/2026 (R)'000'	2026/2027 (R)'000'	2027/2028 (R)'000'
SR02	EDP	Implementati on of SPLUMA (Act 16 of 2013)	MLM	To improve spatial planning and land use managem ent	No. of Land Use Managemen t workshops held by 30 June 2026	N/A	4 Land Use Management workshops held by 30 June 2026	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00
SR 03	EDP	Formalization of Settlements	MLM		No of settlements formalised within the jurisdiction of MLM by 30 June 2026	ES	01 settlements formalized within the jurisdiction of MLM by 30 June 2026	R 3 625	R 1 600	R 1 000	R 1 025
		Proclamation of Townships established			No of Townships proclaimed and opened township registers by	ES	01 Township proclaimed and township registers opened by 31 March 2026				

No.	Directorate	Project	Project location	Measurable Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Source of funding	2025/26 Annual Target	Budget			
								Overall Budget (R'000')	2025/2026 (R)'000'	2026/2027 (R)'000'	2027/2028 (R)'000'
					31 March 2026.						
SR 04	EDP	Land use audit	MLM		No. of Land use audit conducted within the jurisdiction of MLM by 31 March 2026	ES	01 Land use audit conducted within the jurisdiction of MLM by 31 March 2026	R584	R 584	R0.00	R0.00
SR05	EDP	Monitoring and implementation of building control bylaw	MLM	To promote compliance with building standards	No. of building inspections conducted by 30 June 2026	N/A	200 building inspections conducted by 30 June 2026	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00

No.	Directorate	Project	Project location	Measurable Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Source of funding	2025/26 Annual Target	Budget			
								Overall Budget (R'000')	2025/2026 (R)'000'	2026/2027 (R)'000'	2027/2028 (R)'000'
SR06	EDP	Assessment of building plans.	MLM	and regulations	% of building plans received and assessed by 30 June 2026 total (no of building plans assessed/ no of building plans received)	N/A.	100% of building plans received and assessed by 30 June 2026 (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 institutional Information and improve efficiency	No. of Geospatial updates performed on the GIS system by	N/A	4 Geospatial updates performed on the GIS system by 30 June 2026	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00

No.	Directorate	Project	Project location	Measurable Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Source of funding	2025/26 Annual Target	Budget			
								Overall Budget (R'000')	2025/2026 (R)'000'	2026/2027 (R)'000'	2027/2028 (R)'000'
				of the GIS System	30 June 2026						
SR08	EDP	Review of Street Advertising By-law by 30 June 2026	MLM	To conduct a comprehensive review of the street advertising by-law	To review the MLM Street Advertising By-law by 30 June 2026	ES	MLM Street Advertising By-law Reviewed by 30 June 2026	R 0.00	R 0.00	R0.00	R0,00

KPA: 2 BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1 To reduce service delivery backlogs and ensure provision, coordination, and maintenance of basic quality services to the communities by providing roads and stormwater, bridges, electricity, water, and sanitation

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2. To promote social cohesion, road safety management, environmental welfare and disaster management for the Municipality

No.	Project	Ward	Measurable Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Source	Annual target	Budget			
							Overall Budget (R'000')	Budget 2025/2026 (R'000')	Budget 2026/2027 (R'000')	Budget 2027/2028 (R'000')
BS01	Construction of access road from Glen Cowie Old Post Office to Phokwane Phase 2 (3.5km)	Ward 8,3&2	To improve the accessibility of villages within Makhuduthamaga	No of km of access road from Glen Cowie Old Post Office to Phokwane constructed up to selected layer by 30 June 2026	ES	3.5 km of access road from Glen Cowie Old Post Office to Phokwane constructed up to selected layer by 30 June 2026	R18 000	R 18000	R0.00	R0.00

BS02	Construction of road from Mokwete to Molepane Phase 2(6.5km)	Ward 11	To improve the accessibility of villages within Makhuduthamaga	No. of km road from Mokwete to Molepane phase 2 constructed by 30 June 2027	ES	6.5km km road from Mokwete to Molepane phase 2 to be constructed up to selected layer by 30 June 2026	R 38 000	R18 000	R20 000	R0.00
BS03	Construction of Glen cowie via Setebong/ Dikato to Thoto access road (9km)	Ward 8,7	To improve accessibility within Makhuduthamaga	No of km of access road from Glen cowie via Setebong/D ikatone to Thoto constructed by 30 June 2028	ES	9km of access road from Glen cowie via Setebong/Dikat one to Thoto constructed by 30 June 2028	R 61 000	R 12 000	R 24 000	R25 000
BS04	Construction of access road from Molebeledi/ Mamatjekele to Masemola Moshate (5km)	Ward 24,27)	To improve accessibility within Makhuduthamaga	No of km of road from Molebeledi/ Mamatjekel e to Masemola Moshate constructed	ES	5 km of road from Molebeledi/Ma matjekele to Masemola Moshate constructed by 30 June 2027	R20 000	R20 000	R0.00	R0.00

				by 30 June 2027						
BS05	Construction of Masanteng access road(3.5 km)	Ward 30	To improve accessibility within Makhuduthamaga	No of inception designs developed for the construction of the Masanteng access road by 30 June 2026	ES	01 inception design developed for the construction of Masanteng access road by 30 June 2026	R7000	R 2 000	R0.00	R5 000
BS06	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 2026	ES	40 Existing roads, bridges and storm water maintained within MLM by 30 June 2026	R50 000	R 20 000	R10 000	R20 000
BS07	Repairs and Maintenance of electricity	MLM	To improve lifespan of service delivery infrastructure	No of electricity infrastructure maintained	ES	10 Existing electricity infrastructure maintained	R 4 025	R 2 000	R 1000	R 1 025

	Infrastructure.			within MLM by 30 June 2026		within MLM by 30 June 2026				
BS08	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 2026	ES	10 repairs and maintenance of other assets maintained within MLM by 30 June 2026	R 6 500	R 2 500	R 1 500	R 2 500
BS09	Repairs and maintenance of water and sanitation	MLM	To ensure the maintenance of existing water and sanitation infrastructure	No of water and sanitation assets repaired and maintained by 30 June 2026	SDM	20 water and sanitation assets repaired and maintained by 30 June 2026	R120 000	R 40 000	R40 000	R40 000
						02 hydraulic structures and 02 manholes for the sewerage pond(Moripane) maintained				

						by 30 June 2026				
BS10	Construction of Madibong internal road (3.2km)	Ward 19	To improve accessibility within Makhuduthamaga	No of km of Madibong Internal Road constructed up to base layer by 30 June 2026	MIG	3,2 km of Madibong Internal Road constructed up to base layer by 30 June 2026	R 25 000	R 15 000	R 10 000	R 0.00
BS11	Construction of Cabrieve Internal Street (4.12km)	Ward 08	To improve accessibility within Makhuduthamaga	No of km access road for Cabrieve internal road constructed by 30 June 2026	MIG	4.12 km of the access road of Cabrieve internal road constructed by June 2026	R38 679	R38 679	R 0.00	R 0.00
BS12	Construction of access road from Mathapisa /Soetveld to Kgaruthuthu /Ga-Mampane	Ward 26	To improve accessibility within Makhuduthamaga	No of km of access road from Mathapisa /Soetveld to Kgaruthuthu /Ga-Mampane	MIG	6.1km of access road from Mathapisa /Soetveld to Kgaruthuthu/Ga-Mampane Thabeng	R2 000	R 2 000	R 0.00	R 0.00

	Thabeng (6.1km)			Thabeng constructed by 30 June 2026		constructed by 30 June 2026				
BS13	Installation of solar high mast within the jurisdiction of MLM	Makh uduth amag a	To improve visibility within Makhuduthamaga	No of solar high mast lights installed within the jurisdiction of MLM by 30 June 2027	MIG	23 solar high mast lights installed within the jurisdiction of MLM by 30 June 2027	R13 200	R 1 000	R12 200	R0.00
BS14	Construction of access road from Brooklyn to Makoshala (3.4km)	Ward 08,03	To improve accessibility within Makhuduthamaga	No of km of access road from Brooklyn to Makoshala constructed by 30 June 2027	MIG	3.4. km of access road from Brooklyn to Makoshala constructed by 30 June 2027	R 31 353	R13 353	R18 000	R0.00
BS15	Installation of electrical infrastructure	Ward 10	To improve access to electric energy for household	No of Households /stands provided with access to electrical	INEP	550 households/sta nds provided with access to electrical infrastructure	R34 738	R 5 436	R14 327	R14 975

				infrastructure at Ga Moloi by 30 June 2026		at Ga Moloi by 30 June 2026				
BS16	Construction of Diphagane to Maololo access road (5.3km)	Ward 24	To improve accessibility within Makhuduthamaga	No inception designs developed for Diphagane to Maololo access road by 30 June 2026	MIG	01 inception design developed for Diphagane to Maololo access road by 30 June 2026	R 8 500	R 3 000	R 1 500	R 4 000
BS17	Solid waste collection	MLM	To promote a healthy and clean environment	No of house to house collection with access to solid waste removal services within MLM by 30 June 2026	ES	1014 house to house collection with access to solid waste removal services within MLM 30 June 2026	R68 824	R21 000	R23 617	R24 207

BS 65	Solid waste collection	MLM	To promote a healthy and clean environment	No of skips collections done within MLM by 30 June 2026	ES	3 380 skips collections done within MLM by 30 June 2026				
BS18	Landfill site operation	LM	To enhance landfill operation	No of landfill sites audit reports compiled by 30 June 2026	ES	04 landfill site audit reports compiled by 30 June 2026				
BS 69	Landfill site operation	MLM	To enhance landfill operation	No of landfill waste management license for a new landfill site within MLM obtained by 30 June 2026	ES	1 landfill waste management license for a new landfill site within MLM obtained by 30 June 2026	R0	R0	R0	R0

BS19	Solid waste collection	MLM	To promote a healthy and clean environment	No of waste management tools procured within MLM by 30 June 2026	ES	20 waste management tools procured within MLM by 30 June 2026	R2000	R2000	R0	R0
BS 20	Environmental inspections and enforcement	MLM	To promote environmental compliance	No of environmental inspections and enforcement programs conducted in MLM by 30 June 2026	ES	40 environmental inspections and enforcement programs conducted in MLM by 30 June 2026	R0	R0	R0	R0
BS 21	Environmental care awareness to communities	MLM	To promote sustainable environmental system and improve community awareness	No of environmental awareness and clean up campaigns held within the jurisdiction	ES	8 Environmental awareness and clean up campaigns held within the jurisdiction of MLM by 30 June 2026	R311	R100	R104	R107

				of MLM by 30 June 2026						
BS 67	Environment al authorisation s for municipal projects	MLM	To enforce environmental compliance for municipal projects	No of environmen tal forum sessions held within MLM by 30 June 2026	ES	4 Environmental Forum sessions held within MLM by 30 June 2026.	R600	R0	R0	R0
BS 22	Environment al authorisation s for municipal projects	MLM	To enforce environmental compliance for municipal projects	No. of environmen tal authorisatio ns carried out for Makhuduth amaga municipal projects by 30 June 2026	ES	02 environmental authorisations carried out for Makhudutham aga municipal projects by 30 June 2026	R600	R600	R0	R0
BS 23	Air quality managemen t	MLM	To protect human health and environment from air pollution	No of air quality manageme nt plans developed	ES	01 air quality management plan developed for Makhudutham	R0	R0	R0	R0

				for Makhuduth amaga by 30 June 2026		aga by 30 June 2026.				
BS24	Managemen t of cemeteries, exhumations , and burial/cremat ion of paupers/ destitute persons	MLM	To better manage cemeteries, exhumations and burial/cremation matters within the municipality	No. of cemeteries fenced within MLM by 30 June 2026	ES	04 cemeteries fenced within MLM by 30 June 2026	R1000	R1000	R0.00	R0.00
BS25	Library promotions	MLM	To promote the culture of reading and learning	No. of Library Awareness Campaigns held within the jurisdiction of MLM by 30 June 2026.	ES	16 Library awareness campaigns held within the jurisdiction of MLM by 30 June 2026	R467	R150	R156	R160

BS26	Disaster relief	MLM	To provide relief to disaster affected H/H	% of Disaster relief provided. (Disaster cases attended /total number of reported disaster cases) by 30 June 2026	ES	100% Disaster relief provided. (Disaster cases attended /total number of reported disaster cases) by June 2026	R10 284	R3300	R3449	R3535
BS27	Disaster management awareness	MLM	To educate communities to respond adequately to disaster events	No of disaster awareness campaigns conducted within jurisdiction of MLM by 30 June 2026	ES	08 Disaster awareness campaigns conducted within jurisdiction of MLM by 30 June 2026	R467	R150	R156	R160

BS 77	Disaster management awareness	MLM	To educate communities to respond adequately to disaster events	No of disaster advisory forum sessions held by 30 June 2026	ES	4 advisory forums on disasters held by 30 June 2026				
BS28	Disaster management centre	MLM	To develop the disaster management centre	No. of phases undertaken for development of disaster management centre by 30 June 2026	ES	04 phases undertaken for development of disaster management centre by 30 June 2026	R0	R0	R0	R0
BS29	Sports promotion	MLM	To promote healthy lifestyle and social cohesion	No. of sports promotion activities held by 30 June 2026	ES	8 Sports promotion activities held by 30 June 2026	R3325	R1300	R1000	R1025

BS30	Arts and culture promotions	MLM	To promote and sustain cultural heritage	No of Arts and Culture promotion activities will be held within Makhuduth amaga community by 30 June 2026	ES	8 Arts and culture promotion activities held within Makhudutham aga community by 30 June 2026	R1812	R800	R500	R512
BS31	Road safety Management	MLM	To promote road safety	No. of road safety campaigns conducted by June 2026	ES	16 Road safety campaigns conducted by June 2026	R1 091	R350	R366	R375
BS 82	Road safety Management	MLM	To promote road safety	No. of roadblocks conducted by June 2026	ES	24 Roadblocks conducted by June 2026				

BS83	Road safety Management	MLM	To promote road safety	No. of transport forum sessions held by 30 June 2026	ES	04 transport forum sessions held by 30 June 2026				
BS32	Upgrading of Jane Furse Sports Facility	Ward 21	To improve accessibility within Makhuduthamaga	No of sports facilities upgraded at Jane Furse sports facility by 30 June 2027	MIG	01 sports facility upgraded at Jane Furse sports facility by 30 June 2027 by 30 June 2027	R 7 000	R0.00	R 7 000	R 0.00
BS33	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 by 30 June 2028	ES	4.5 km of access road from motor gate Wonderboom to R579 constructed by 30 June 2028	R 16 000	R0.00	R 16 000	R0.00

BS34	Installation of electrical infrastructure	Ward 10	To improve Access to electric energy for household	No of Households /stands provided with access to electrical infrastructure at Mogorwane by 30 June 2027	INEP	500 Households/ stands provided with access to electrical infrastructure at Mogorwane by 30 June 2027	R 0. 00	R0.00	R 0.00	R0.00
BS35	Construction of guardrooms and boom gates in municipal facilities	MLM	To safeguard municipal assets	No of guardroom and boom gates constructed at municipal buildings by 30 June 2027	ES	07guardrooms and boom gates constructed at municipal buildings by 30 June 2027	R2 100	R 2 100	R 0.00	R0.00
BS36	Design & construction of stormwater control system at	MLM	To control stormwater	No of km of stormwater control systems designed & constructed	ES	1.8 km of stormwater control systems designed &	R 0.00	R0.00	R 0.00	R0.00

	Ngwanamatlang			by 30 June 2027		constructed by 30 June 2027				
BS37	Electricity distribution Licence	MLM	To distribute electricity within infrastructure area of jurisdiction	Percentage of progress made towards acquisition of electricity distribution license by 30 June 2027	ES	100% acquisition of electricity distribution license by June 2027	R 0.00	R 0.00	R 0.00	R 0.00
BS38	Installation of electrical infrastructure	Ward 29	To improve Access to electric energy for household	No of Households /stands provided with access to electrical infrastructure at Malope by 30 June 2027	INEP	100 Households/stands provided with access to electrical infrastructure at Malope by 30 June 2027	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00
BS39	Installation of electrical infrastructure	Ward 4	To improve Access to electric energy for household	No of Households /stands provided with access	INEP	150 Households/stands provided with access to electrical	R 0.00	R 0.00	R 0.00	R0.00

				to electrical infrastructure at Vleesboom by 30 June 2027		infrastructure at Vleesboom by 30 June 2027				
BS40	Installation of electrical infrastructure	Ward 3	To improve Access to electric energy for household	No of Households /stands provided with access to electrical infrastructure at Mokgapaneng by 30 June 2027	INEP	100 Households/stands provided with access to electrical infrastructure at Mokgapaneng by 30 June 2027	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00
BS41	Installation of electrical infrastructure	Ward 29	To improve Access to electric energy for household	No of Households /stands provided with access to electrical infrastructure at Mphane by	INEP	100 Households/stands provided with access to electrical infrastructure at Mphane by 30 June 2027	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00

				30 June 2027						
BS42	Upgrading of Jane Furse CBD internal road network	Ward 18	To improve accessibility within Makhuduthamaga	To develop a detailed design for upgrading of Jane Furse CBD internal road network by 30 June 2027	MIG	Detailed design developed for upgrading of Jane Furse CBD internal road network by 30 June 2027	R 10 000	R0.00	R 10 000	R0.00
BS43	Construction of Masemola Majekaneng to Masemola Mabopane internal road (5,35km)	Ward 27	To improve accessibility within Makhuduthamaga	No of Detailed designs developed for Masemola Majekaneng to Masemola Mabopane internal road (5.35km) by	MIG	01 Detailed design developed for Masemola Majekaneng to Masemola Mabopane internal road by June 2027	R4 500	R0.00	R4 500	R0.00

				30 June 2027						
BS44	Construction of Registry office block	MLM	To protect Municipal records	No. of registry office blocks constructed up by 30 June 2027	ES	01 registry office block constructed by 30 June 2027	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00
BS45	Construction of Matsoke Stormwater Control system	Ward 21	To improve accessibility within Makhuduthamaga	No of km for Construction of Matsoke Stormwater control system constructed by 30 June 2027	ES	5 km Construction of Matsoke Stormwater control system constructed by 30 June 2027	R 0.00	R 0.00	R 0.00	R0.00
BS46	Construction of road from Bafedi via Dicheoung clinic - Eskom to	Ward 18	To improve accessibility within Makhuduthamaga	To develop detailed design for construction of 10 KM road from Bafedi via	ES	Detailed design for construction of 10 KM road from Bafedi via Dicheoung clinic -Eskom	R 0.00	R0.00	R 0.00	R 0. 00

	Matsebong (10KM)			Dicheoung clinic - Eskom to Matsebong by 30 June 2027		to Matsebong developed by 30 June 2027				
BS47	Construction of Low-Level Bridges at Makhudutha maga	Ward 14,15, 16	To improve accessibility within Makhuduthamaga	No of low-level bridges for Mokadi, Bodutung, Ga-Seopela & Dingoane/Tsopaneng constructed by June 2027	ES	4 low level bridges constructed by June 2027	R0.00	R0.00	R 0.00	R0.00
BS48	Construction of Rietfontein (Ngwaritsi) sports facility Phase 01	Ward 04	To improve the welfare of the community in sports activities	No sports facilities constructed at Rietfontein Ngwaritsi) phase 01 by 30 June 2028	MIG	1 Sports facility at Rietfontein (Ngwaritsi) Phase 01 constructed by 30 June 2028	R30 000	R0 000	R 0 000	R30 000

BS49	Construction of access road from Mohwelere to Molebeledi(5 km)	Ward 25	To improve accessibility within Makhuduthamaga	No of km of access road from Mohwelere to Molebeledi constructed by 30 June 2028	MIG	5km of access road from Mohwelere to Molebeledi constructed by 30 June 2028	R 42 454	R0.00	R14 100	R 28 354
BS50	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 2028	MIG	km of access road from Sekwati-Motlokwe completed by June 2028	R20 000	R0.00	R 0.00	R20 000
BS51	Construction of Mamone internal road (4.2km)	Ward 21	To improve accessibility within Makhuduthamaga	No of km of Mamone Internal Road constructed by 30 June 2028	MIG	4.2 km of Mamone Internal Road constructed by 30 June 2028	R 0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R 0.00

BS52	Construction of Grade A DLTC	Ward 28	To improve service delivery through provision of Grade A DLTC	No. of Grade A DLTC constructed up by 30 June 2027	ES	01 Grade A DLTC constructed up by 30 June 2027	R 0.00	R 0.00	R0.00	R0.00
BS53	Construction of access road from Tsopaneng to Moela /Kgopane	Ward 14	To improve accessibility within Makhuduthamaga	No of km of access road Tsopaneng to Moela /Kgopane constructed up to roadbed by 30 June 2028	ES	7 km of access road Tsopaneng to Moela /Kgopane constructed up to roadbed by 30 June 2028	R 0.00	R 0.00	R 0.00	R0.00
BS54	Construction of Phaahla/Mamatjekele to Masehlaneng access road(18.7km)	Ward 24	To improve accessibility within Makhuduthamaga	No of km of access road from Phaahla /Mamatjekele to Masehlaneng Constructed up to Roadbed	ES	18.7 km of access road from Phaahla /Mamatjekele to Masehlaneng Constructed up to Roadbed by 30 June 2028	R0.00	R0.00	R 0.00	R0.00

				by 30 June 2028						
BS55	Construction of Topanama access road(9km)	Ward 19, 23,17	To improve accessibility within Makhuduthamaga	No of km of access road for Topanama constructed up to site establishment by 30 June 2028	ES	9 km of access road for Topanama constructed up to site establishment by 30 June 2028	R 0.00	R0.00	R 0.00	R0.00
BS56	Design and Construction of an access road from Moloi to Phushulang (10km)	Ward 10	To improve accessibility within Makhuduthamaga	No of km of access road from Moloi to Phushulang constructed up to subbase layer by 30 June 2028	ES	10 km of access road from Moloi to Phushulang constructed up subbase layer by 30 June 2028	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R 0.00
BS57	Refurbishment of Storm water control from Glen	Ward 8	To Improve storm water control for municipal road	No of km of storm water control system from Glen cowie to	ES	1km of storm water control system from Glen cowie to Cabrieve	R 0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R 0.00

	Cowie to Cabrieve			Cabrieve refurbished by June 2028		refurbished by June 2028				
BS58	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 2028	ES	6 km of access road for Ga-Selepe constructed by June 2028	R 0.00	R0.00	R 0.00	R 0.00
BS59	Construction of access road from R579 to Jane Furse Library via Jane Furse Artificial turf and new District Offices	Ward 21	To improve accessibility within Makhuduthamaga	Design of access road from R579 to Jane Furse Library via Jane Furse Artificial turf and new District Offices by 30 June 2028	ES	01 Design of road from R579 to Jane Furse Library via Jane Furse Artificial turf and new District Offices by 30 June 2028	R1 500	R0.00	R1 500	R0.00

BS60	Installation of Streetlights at Jane CBD	Makhuduthamaga	To improve visibility within Makhuduthamaga	No of streetlights installed at various villages by 30 June 2028	ES	15 streetlights installed at various villages by 30 June 2028	R 0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R 0.00
BS61	Electrification of Dihlabaneng (Ngwanakwen a and Malatjane) 700 H/H	Ward 22	To improve Access to electric energy for household	No of households electrified at Dihlabaneng (Ngwanakwen a and Malatjane) by 30 June 2028	INEP	700 H/H of households electrified at Dihlabaneng (Ngwanakwen a and Malatjane) by 30 June 2028	R 0.00	R 0.00	R0.00	R0.00
BS62	Design for Construction of Mangwanyane /Kutopo bridge	Ward 31	To improve accessibility within Makhuduthamaga	No of bridge for Mangwanyane /Kutopo constructed by 30 June 2028	ES	01 bridge for Mangwanyane /Kutopo constructed by 30 June 2028	R 0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R 0.00

BS63	Upgrading of R579 access road from RDP/Shell garage to Marangrang road and Old Hospital Road	Ward 18	To improve accessibility within Makhuduthamaga	No. of Km of R579 access road from Jane Furse 4-ways to Marangrang upgraded by 30 June 2028	ES	7.2 Km of R579 access road from Jane Furse 4-ways to Marangrang upgraded by 30 June 2028	R 0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R 0.00
BS64	Refurbishment of Phaahla Community Hall	MLM	To improve lifespan of Municipal Facility	No. of community halls refurbished at Phaahla by June 2028	ES	01 community halls refurbished at Phaahla by June 2028	R 0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00
BS65	Construction of access road from Rietfontein to Mare village (3km)	Ward 04,06	To improve accessibility within Makhuduthamaga	No of Km of access road from Rietfontein to Mare village constructed up to site establishment by	ES	3km of access road from Rietfontein to Mare village constructed up to site establishment by 30 June 2026	R 0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00

				30June 2026						
BS66	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 up to site establishment by 30 June 2029	ES	10 Km of access road from Molepane to Makgane Constructed up to site establishment by 30 June 2029	R0.00	R0.00	R 0.00	R 0.00
BS67	Construction of Thusong Centre	Ward 28	To centralise government departments	No of buildings constructed at Thusong centre by 30 June 2029	PPP	03 buildings constructed at Thusong centre constructed by June 2029	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00
BS68	Construction of access road from Mokgapaneng reservoir-Malegale	Ward 03	To improve accessibility within Makhuduthamaga	No of km access road from Mokgapaneng reservoir-Malegale cemetery	ES	3.6 km of access road from Mokgapaneng reservoir-Malegale cemetery	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00

	cemetery (3.6km)			completed by 30 June 2029		completed by June 2029				
BS69	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 2029	ES	0.9 km of access road constructed at Vergelegen C by 30 June 2029	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00
BS70	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 30 June 2029	ES	15 km of access roads for the land earmarked municipal facilities constructed by 30 June 2029	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00
BS71	Upgrading of Mogaladi Community Hall	Ward 30	To improve lifespan of Municipal Facility	No of community halls upgraded	ES	01 community hall upgraded by 30 June 2029	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00

				by 30 June 2029						
BS72	Upgrading of access road to Makgwabe community hall	Ward 29	To improve lifespan of Municipal Facility	No of community halls upgraded by 30 June 2029	ES	01 community hall upgraded by 30 June 2029	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00
BS73	Construction of Mogaladi access road (3.2km)	Ward 30	To improve accessibility within Makhuduthamaga	No of km of access road for Mogaladi access road constructed by 30 June 2029	ES	3.2 km of access road for Mogaladi constructed by 30 June 2029	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00
BS74	Construction of road from Kotsiri to Dihlabaneng	Ward 14	To improve accessibility within Makhuduthamaga	No of km of access road from Kotsiri to Dihlabaneng constructed up to base	ES	3km of access road from Kotsiri to Dihlabaneng constructed up to base layer by 30 June 2029	R0.00	0.00	0.00	R0.00

				layer by 30 June 2029						
BS75	Construction of Setebong Landfill Site	MLM	To improve waste management within Makhuduthamaga	No of landfill sites constructed within MLM by 30 June 2028	ES	Fencing and construction of 2 cells, internal roads, office space, guardroom and ablution facilities by 30 June 2029	R0.00	0.00	0.00	R0.00
BS76	Construction of Masemola Landfill Site	MLM	To improve waste management within Makhuduthamaga	No of landfill sites constructed within MLM by 30 June 2029	ES	Fencing and construction of 2 cells, internal roads, office space, guard rooms and ablution facilities by 30 June 2029	R0.00	0.00	0.00	R0.00

KPA3: LED

Strategic Objective: To stimulate economic development through Enterprises support, LED projects, private and public sector investments

No.	Directorate	Project	Measurable Objective	Key Performance Indicators	Source of funding	Annual Target 2025/2026	Overall budget	BUDGET		
								Budget 2025/2026 (R'000')	Budget 2026/2027 (R'000')	Budget 2028/2029 (R'000')
LED01	EDP	LED Forums	To Stimulate economic development through SMMEs,	No. of LED forums held by 30 June 2026	ES	02 LED forums held by 30 June 2026	R 1 870	R 600	R 627	R 643
		LED Expo		No of LED Expos held by 30 June 2026	ES	01 LED Expo held by 30 June 2026				
LED02	EDP	SMMEs Development & Support	Support LED projects and private-public sector investments	No of SMME financially supported by 30 June 2026	ES	6 SMMEs to be financially supported by 30 June 2026	R 7 562	R 2 500	R 2 500	R 2 562
				No of youth business and initiatives funded through Municipal	ES	60 Youth business and initiatives funded through	R 3 116	R 1 000	R 1 045	R 1 071

No.	Directorate	Project	Measurable Objective	Key Performance Indicators	Source of funding	Annual Target 2025/2026	Overall budget	BUDGET		
								Budget 2025/2026 (R'000')	Budget 2026/2027 (R'000')	Budget 2028/2029 (R'000')
				Youth fund by 30 June 2026		Municipal Youth fund				
				No. of monitoring of previously supported SMMEs conducted by 30 June 2026	N/A	12 monitoring of previously financially supported SMMEs conducted by 30 June 2026	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00
				No of LED capacity building workshops conducted by 30 June 2026	ES	4 LED capacity building workshops conducted by 30 June 2025	R 324	R 104	R 109	R 111
LED03	EDP	LED Capacity building workshops								

No.	Directorate	Project	Measurable Objective	Key Performance Indicators	Source of funding	Annual Target 2025/2026	Overall budget	BUDGET		
								Budget 2025/2026 (R'000')	Budget 2026/2027 (R'000')	Budget 2028/2029 (R'000')
LED04	EDP	Business Outlets inspections		No of Business outlets inspected by 30 June 2025	ES	50 Business Outlets inspected by 30 June 2025	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00
	EDP	Business Survey		No of business surveys conducted in Jane Furse by 30 June 2026	N/A	1 business survey conducted in Jane Furse by 30 June 2026	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00
LED05	EDP	Agricultural Development		No of Agri Expo conducted by 30 June 2025	ES	02 Agri Expo conducted by 30 June 2025	R 1 137	R 365	R 381	R 391
LED06	EDP	Tourism Promotion	To unlock tourism	No of tourism exhibitions held by 30 June 2026	ES	02 tourism exhibitions	R 373	R 120	R 125	R 128

No.	Directorate	Project	Measurable Objective	Key Performance Indicators	Source of funding	Annual Target 2025/2026	Overall budget	BUDGET		
								Budget 2025/2026 (R'000')	Budget 2026/2027 (R'000')	Budget 2028/2029 (R'000')
			potential in the municipal area			held by 30 June 2026				
				No of tourism forums held by 30 June 2026		02 tourism forums held by 30 June 2026				
LED07	EDP	Development of LED Strategic Plans	To Stimulate economic development through SMMEs, Support LED projects and private-public sector investments	To develop Investment strategy by 30 June 2026	ES	Investment strategy developed by 30 June 2026	R 3 025	R 1 500	R 1 000	R 1 025
				To develop Informal sector strategy developed by 30 June 2026	ES	Informal Sector Strategy developed by 30 June 2026				
				To develop Feasibility study	ES	Feasibility study				

No.	Directorate	Project	Measurable Objective	Key Performance Indicators	Source of funding	Annual Target 2025/2026	Overall budget	BUDGET		
								Budget 2025/2026(R'000')	Budget 2026/2027 (R'000')	Budget 2028/2029 (R'000')
				on the Olifants Scheme Irrigation systems by 30 June 2026		developed on the Olifants Scheme Irrigation systems by 30 June 2026				
LED08	Infrastructure	EPWP	Alleviate unemployment and poverty	No of job opportunities extended through EPWP by 30 June 2026	EPWP funding	222 job opportunities extended through EPWP by 30 June 2026	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 2025/2026	Overall budget R'000'	Budget		
							Budget 2025/2026 R'000'	Budget 2026/2027 R'000'	Budget 2027/2028 R'000'
BTO 01	BTO	Implementation of mSCOA	To enhance financial reporting	No. of mSCOA financial system modules running live monthly by 30 June 2026	9 mSCOA financial system modules running live monthly for the period ending 30 June 2026	R6 506	R2 088	R2 182	R2 236
BTO 02	BTO	Revenue management	To increase own revenue and reduced dependency on grants.	No of Supplementary valuation rolls developed and implemented by 30 June 2026.	1 Supplementary valuation rolls developed and implemented done by 30 June 2026	R1 000	R1 000	R0.00	R0.00

No.	Directorate	Project	Measurable objective	Key Performance Indicator	Annual Targets 2025/2026	Overall budget R'000'	Budget		
							Budget 2025/2026 R'000'	Budget 2026/2027 R'000'	Budget 2027/2028 R'000'
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 2026	70% of billed revenue collected (revenue amount collected vs amount billed) by 30 June 2026	R0.00	R0.00	R 0.00	R 0.00
BTO 04	BTO	Procurement management activities.	To facilitate effective and efficient implementation of SDBIP.	To develop, implement and approve procurement plan by 30 June 2026	Develop and implement approved procurement plan by 30 June 2026	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 2026	100% FMG spend by 30 June 2026	R6 100	R1 900	R2 000	R2 200
BTO 06	BTO	Budget and reporting.	To ensure Credible and compliant	No. of Municipal Annual Budgets prepared and	03 Municipal Annual	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00

No.	Directorate	Project	Measurable objective	Key Performance Indicator	Annual Targets 2025/2026	Overall budget R'000'	Budget		
							Budget 2025/2026 R'000'	Budget 2026/2027 R'000'	Budget 2027/2028 R'000'
			municipal budgeting and reporting.	table in council for approval by 30 June 2026	Budgets prepared and table in council for approval by 30 June 2026				
				No. of section 71 reports submitted within first 10 working days of every month by 30 June 2026	12 section 71 reports submitted within the first 10 working days of every month by 30 June 2026	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00
				No. of AFS submitted to AGSA by 31 August 2026	1 AFS submitted to AGSA by 31 August 2026	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00
BTO 07	BTO	Expenditure Management	To ensure authorized expenditure	% of creditors paid within 30	100% of creditors are paid within 30	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00

No.	Directorate	Project	Measurable objective	Key Performance Indicator	Annual Targets 2025/2026	Overall budget R'000'	Budget		
							Budget 2025/2026 R'000'	Budget 2026/2027 R'000'	Budget 2027/2028 R'000'
			and timeous payment of obligations.	days period by 30 June 2026	days by 30 June 2026				
				No. of creditors reconciliations report prepared and signed within first 10 working days of every month by June 2026	12 creditors reconciliations report prepared and signed within first 10 working days of every month by 30 June 2026	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00
BTO 08	BTO	Asset management	To manage all municipal assets.	No. of assets verification activities conducted and reported by 30 June 2026.	8 assets verification activities conducted and reported by 30 June 2026.	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00
				No. of assets maintenance	04 assets Maintenance reports	R14 100	R6 000	R4 000	R4 100

No.	Directorate	Project	Measurable objective	Key Performance Indicator	Annual Targets 2025/2026	Overall budget R'000'	Budget		
							Budget 2025/2026 R'000'	Budget 2026/2027 R'000'	Budget 2027/2028 R'000'
				reports compiled by 30 June 2026.	compiled by 30 June 2026.				
				No of asset registers prepared by 30 June 2026	12 asset registers prepared by 30 June 2026	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00
				No of movable municipal assets purchased by 30 June 2026	05 movable municipal assets purchased by 30 June 2026. 1 Motor Grader 1 Roller compactor 1 Honeysucker 1 Water tanker 1 EPWP Truck	R 5 000	R 5 000	R0.00	R0.00

No.	Directorate	Project	Measurable objective	Key Performance Indicator	Annual Targets 2025/2026	Overall budget R'000'	Budget		
							Budget 2025/2026 R'000'	Budget 2026/2027 R'000'	Budget 2027/2028 R'000'
BTO 09	BTO	Unqualified AGSA audit opinion.	To improve AGSA audit opinion.	To obtain Unqualified audit opinion with no material finding by 30 June 2026	Unqualified audit opinion obtained with no material finding by 30 June 2026.	R17 235	R5 531	R5 779	R5 924
BTO 10	BTO	Provision of Free Basic Electricity	To improve the lives of indigents	No of reports compiled on provision of FBE to registered indigents by 30 June 2026	04 reports compiled on provision of FBE to registered indigents by 30 June 2026	R8 133	R2 610	R2 727	R 2 795

KPA 5: Good Governance and Public Participation

Strategic Objectives: To promote good governance, public participation, accountability, transparency, effectiveness and efficiency

No.	Project	Project location	Measurable Objective	Key Performance Indicator	2025/2026 Annual Target	Source of funding	Budget			
							Overall Budget (R'000')	2025/2026 (R)'000'	2026/2027 (R)'000'	2027/2028 (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 2026	1 Strategic Risk assessment conducted, and 4 Operational Risk Assessments reviewed by 30 June 2026	ES	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00
GG02	Monitoring of physical security	MLM		No of Physical Security Monitoring	12 Physical Security Monitoring conducted by 30 June 2026	ES	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00

				conducted by 30 June 2026						
GG03	Facilitate Impleme ntation of Business Continuit y plan	MLM		No of Business Continuity projects implemented by 30 June 2026	1 Business Continuity project implemented by 30 June 2026	ES	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00
GG04	Facilitate Risk Manage ment Committ ee (RMC) meetings	MLM	To assist the Accounting Officer/Autho rity in addressing its oversight requirements of risk management	Number of Risk Management Committee (RMC) meetings held by 30 June 2026	4 Risk Management Committee (RMC) meetings by 30 June 2026	ES	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00
GG05	Manage ment 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 2026	4 Internal Audit policies and procedures reviewed and approved by 30 June 2026	ES	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00
				No. of three- year rolling	1 Three year rolling plan	ES	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00

				plan reviewed and approved by Audit and Performance committee by 30 June 2026	reviewed and approved by Audit and Performance committee by 30 June 2026					
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 2026.	14 Risk-based Internal audit engagements performed by 30 June 2026.	ES	R1 714	R 550	R575	R 589
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 2026	04 performance information audit projects performed (AOPO) by 30 June 2026	ES	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00

GG08	Internal Audit Activity's AGSA and IA follow ups reviews	MLM	To ensure proper monitoring of audit action plans for clean administration	No of Internal audit follow-up reviews performed by 30 June 2026.	8 Internal audit follow-up reviews performed by 30 June 2026.	ES	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00
GG09	Audit and performance Committee support.	MLM	To ensure effectiveness of sound financial Management, Risk management and controls, internal audit, and performance management	No. of Audit and Performance Committee meetings held by 30 June 2026	04 Audit and Performance Committee meetings held by 30 June 2026	ES	R 2 648	R850	R888	R910
GG10	Development of customer care implementation	MLM	To improve service delivery through customer	No. of customer care projects implemented in line with	04 customer care projects implemented in line with the approved	ES	R 1558	R 500	R 522	R535

	ntation plan		engagements platforms	the approved customer care plan by 30 June 2026	customer care plan by 30 June 2026					
				No of Municipal service standards reviewed by 30 June 2026	01 Municipal service standards reviewed by 30 June 2026	ES	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00
GG11	Publications	MLM	To ensure effective involvement and participation of all stakeholders.	No. of documents published done by June 2026.	6 documents published by 30 June 2026.	ES	R4 974	R1 300	R1 854	R1 820
GG12	Branding and Marketing	MLM	To revamp profile and promote Makhudutha maga brand	No. of branding and marketing activities performed by 30 June 2026	04 branding and marketing activities performed by 30 June 2026	ES	R4 425	R2 000	R1 500	R925

GG13	Capacity building of councilors and council committees	MLM	To ensure effective and efficient good governance.	No of trainings provided to the councilors and council committees by 30 June 2026	8 trainings provided to councilors and council committees by 30 June 2026	Own funding	R6 100	R1 500	R2 200	R2 400
GG14	Speaker 's Outreach events	MLM	To promote public participation and deepening participatory democracy.	No of Speakers outreach events conducted by 30 June 2026	08 Speakers outreach events conducted by 30 June 2026.	Own funding	R 3 519	R 788	R1 309	R1 422
GG15	Council logistics	MLM	To fulfill legislative mandate	No of ordinary Council meetings held by 30 June 2026.	4 ordinary Council meetings held by 30 June 2026.	Own funding	R1 730	R 459	R 598	R 673
				No of the special council meetings	8 special council meetings held by 30 June 2026					

				held by 30 June 2026						
GG16	Council Oversight on service delivery performance	MLM	To Improve municipal performance and service delivery.	No. of project visits conducted by 30 June 2026	4 project visits conducted by 30 June 2026	ES	R623	R200	R209	R214
				% of cases referred to MPAC from council (total number of cases referred/ total number cases investigated) by 30 June 2026	100% cases referred to MPAC from council (total number of cases referred/ total number cases investigated) by 30 June 2026					
				No. of MPAC meeting held by 30 June 2026	12 of MPAC meetings held by 30 June 2026	ES				
				No of Oversight report compiled and presented to	1 Oversight report compiled and presented to the	ES				

				Council by 30 June 2026	Council by 30 June 2026					
GG17	Whippery support	MLM	To promote cohesion in Council	No of Whippery meetings held by 30 June 2026	12 Whippery meetings held by 30 June 2026	ES	R105	R30	R35	R40
				Whippery reports generated and submitted to council by 30 June 2026	04 Whippery reports generated and submitted to council by 30 June 2026	ES				
GG18	Mayor Outreach programs	MLM	To advance social responsibility and improve quality of life of citizens	No of Outreach events held by 30 June 2026.	12 Outreach events held by 30 June 2026.	ES	R3 678	R 1 181	R 1 233	R1 264
GG19	Special Programs	MLM		No. of special programs conducted by 30 June 2026.	20 of special programs conducted by 30 June 2026.	ES	R5 957	R1 631	R 1 794	R2 532
GG20	HIV/AIDS	MLM	To advance social	No. of HIV/AIDS	No. Of HIV/AIDS Awareness	ES	R1 557	R500	R522	R535

	Programs		responsibility and improve the quality of life of citizens	Awareness Campaigns conducted by June 2026	Campaigns conducted by 30 June 2026.					
GG21	Redevelopment of the Communication Strategy and Training of end users	MLM	To revamp profile and promote Makhudutha maga brand	No. of Communication Strategy developed	01 Communication Strategy developed by 30 June 2026	ES	R0	R0	R0	R0
GG22	Redevelopment of the Municipal Website and Training of end users	MLM		No. of Municipal Website developed	01 Municipal Website developed by 30 June 2026	ES	R0	R0	R0	R0
GG23	Redevelopment of the Corporate	MLM		No. of Corporate Identity Manual and	01 Corporate Identity Manual and Guidelines	ES	R0	R0	R0	R0

	e Identity Manual, Guidelines and Training of end users		Guidelines developed	developed by 30 June 2026						
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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 2025/2026	Source of Funding	Budget			
							Overall Budget (R'000')	2025/2026 (R)'000'	2026/2027 (R)'000'	2027/2028 (R)'000'
MTOD01	2026/2027 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 2026	1 IDP process plan approved by 30 June 2026	N/A	R0.00	R0	R0.00	R0.00

No.	Project	Project location	Measurable Objective	Key Performance Indicators	Annual Target 2025/2026	Source of Funding	Budget			
							Overall Budget (R'000')	2025/2026 (R)'000'	2026/2027 (R)'000'	2027/2028 (R)'000'
				No of IDP process plan implementation reports done by 30 June 2026.	12 IDP process plan implementation reports done by 30 June 2026.	N/A	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00

No.	Project	Project location	Measurable Objective	Key Performance Indicators	Annual Target 2025/2026	Source of Funding	Budget			
							Overall Budget (R'000')	2025/2026 (R)'000'	2026/2027 (R)'000'	2027/2028 (R)'000'
				No of Draft 2026/2027 IDP and final 2026/2027 IDP tabled to Council by 30 June 2026	01 Draft 2026/2027 IDP and 01 final 2026/2027 IDP tabled to Council by 30 June 2026	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 2025/2026 SDBIP approved by Council	01 2025/2026 Final SDBIP approved by the Mayor and 01 Adjusted 2025/2026 SDBIP approved by Council by 30 June 2026	N/A	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00

No.	Project	Project location	Measurable Objective	Key Performance Indicators	Annual Target 2025/2026	Source of Funding	Budget			
							Overall Budget (R'000')	2025/2026 (R)'000'	2026/2027 (R)'000'	2027/2028 (R)'000'
				by 30 June 2026						
				No of PMS reports compiled and approved by 30 June 2026	10 PMS reports compiled and approved by 30 June 2026	N/A				

No.	Project	Project location	Measurable Objective	Key Performance Indicators	Annual Target 2025/2026	Source of Funding	Budget			
							Overall Budget (R'000')	2025/2026 (R)'000'	2026/2027 (R)'000'	2027/2028 (R)'000'
				% of Signed Appointed Senior Managers performance agreements by 30 June 2026	100% appointed Senior Managers performance agreements signed by 30 June 2026	N/A	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00
				No of Performance Management Framework approved by 30 June 2026	1 Performance management Framework reviewed approved by 30 June 2026	N/A	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00

No.	Project	Project location	Measurable Objective	Key Performance Indicators	Annual Target 2025/2026	Source of Funding	Budget			
							Overall Budget (R'000')	2025/2026 (R)'000'	2026/2027 (R)'000'	2027/2028 (R)'000'
				No of Senior Managers' and Municipal Manager's performance assessments conducted by 30 June 2026 (2024/2025 Annual and 2025/2026 mid-year)	5 Senior Managers' and 1 Municipal Manager's performance assessments conducted on midyear 2025/26 fy by 31 March 2025 and annual 2024/25 fy by 30 June 2026	N/A	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00
				No of 2024/2025 Annual report compiled	1 2024/2025 annual report compiled by 30 June 2026	N/A	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00

No.	Project	Project location	Measurable Objective	Key Performance Indicators	Annual Target 2025/2026	Source of Funding	Budget			
							Overall Budget (R'000')	2025/2026 (R)'000'	2026/2027 (R)'000'	2027/2028 (R)'000'
				by 30 June 2026						
MTOD03	Provision of Occupational Health and Safety services	Corporate Services	To provide occupational health and safety services to all municipal employees each year.	No. of Occupational Health and Safety services reports generated by 30 June 2026	8 Occupational Health and Safety services reports generated by 30 June 2026	ES	R1 848	R 835	R500	R513
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 2026	4 HRD & organisational design reports generated by 30 June 2026	ES	R2 312	R1 300	R500	R512

No.	Project	Project location	Measurable Objective	Key Performance Indicators	Annual Target 2025/2026	Source of Funding	Budget			
							Overall Budget (R'000')	2025/2026 (R)'000'	2026/2027 (R)'000'	2027/2028 (R)'000'
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 2026	4 external bursary funds reports generated by 30 June 2026	ES	R 15 029	R 4 823	R 5 040	R 5 166
				No. of employee's bursary funds reports generated by 30 June 2026	4 employees bursary funds reports generated by 30 June 2026	ES	R 1315	R422	R 441	R452
MTOD06	Implementation of Performance Management System	Corporate Services	To improve municipal performance and service delivery	% of Performance agreement signed by 30 June 2026(total	100 % of Performance agreement signed by 30 June 2026(total number of	ES	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00

No.	Project	Project location	Measurable Objective	Key Performance Indicators	Annual Target 2025/2026	Source of Funding	Budget			
							Overall Budget (R'000')	2025/2026 (R)'000'	2026/2027 (R)'000'	2027/2028 (R)'000'
				number of employees appointed/total number of employees signed agreement	employees appointed/total number of employees signed agreement					
				No of performance assessments conducted by 30 June 2026(2023/2024 annual and 2024/2026 Mid-year)	02 assessments conducted by 30 June 2026(2023/2024 annual and 2024/2026 Mid-year)					
MTOD07	Provision of Human resource	Corporate Services	To reduce the vacancy rate and	% of funded vacant	60% of funded vacant posts at	ES	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00

No.	Project	Project location	Measurable Objective	Key Performance Indicators	Annual Target 2025/2026	Source of Funding	Budget			
							Overall Budget (R'000')	2025/2026 (R)'000'	2026/2027 (R)'000'	2027/2028 (R)'000'
	management services		strengthen workforce	posts as at beginning of financial year filled in line with the approved Organisational structure by 30 June 2026(total number of funded vacant positions filled /by no of vacant positions as at beginning of financial year)	beginning of financial year filled in line with the approved Organisational structure by 30 June 2026(total number of funded vacant positions filled /by no of vacant positions as at beginning of financial year)					

No.	Project	Project location	Measurable Objective	Key Performance Indicators	Annual Target 2025/2026	Source of Funding	Budget			
							Overall Budget (R'000')	2025/2026 (R)'000'	2026/2027 (R)'000'	2027/2028 (R)'000'
			To provide corporate services systems, policies and standard operating procedures	No of Corporate Services policies reviewed by 30 June 2026	10 Corporate Services policies reviewed by 30 June 2026	ES	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00
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 2026	4 LLF resolution reports created by 30 June 2026	ES	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00
MTOD09	Manage municipal litigation cases	Corporate Services	To ensure proper monitoring	No. of litigations cases reports compiled	4 litigations cases reports compiled by 30 June 2026	ES	R6037	R 3 000	R 1500	R1537

No.	Project	Project location	Measurable Objective	Key Performance Indicators	Annual Target 2025/2026	Source of Funding	Budget			
							Overall Budget (R'000')	2025/2026 (R)'000'	2026/2027 (R)'000'	2027/2028 (R)'000'
			of legal cases	by 30 June 2026						
MTOD10	ICT Governance	Corporate Services	To strengthen municipal ICT governance and systems	No. of ICT steering committee monitoring reports generated by 30 June 2026	4 ICT steering committee monitoring reports generated by 30 June 2026	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 2026	12 reports for IT Systems Supported by 30 June 2026	ES	R 16 100	R 8 000	R 4000	R 4100
MTOD12	ICT Infrastructure Assets (Procurement	Corporate Services	Procurement of ICT equipment's	No of ICT Equipment's procured by 30 June 2026	30 ICT Equipment's procured by 30 June 2026	ES	R 4 025	R 2000	R1000	R 1025

No.	Project	Project location	Measurable Objective	Key Performance Indicators	Annual Target 2025/2026	Source of Funding	Budget			
							Overall Budget (R'000')	2025/2026 (R)'000'	2026/2027 (R)'000'	2027/2028 (R)'000'
	of ICT Equipment's)									
MTOD13	ICT Systems Support) (Upgrade Municipal Network Monitoring Tool)	Corporate Services	To Manage Cyber Incidents	No of Network Monitoring tool upgraded by 30 June 2026	1 Municipal Network Monitoring Tool Upgraded by 30 June 2026	ES	R 4 000	R 2 000	R 1 000	R 1 000
MTOD14	Provision of records management services	Corporate services	To improve Records management systems	No of records management reports generated by 30 June 2026	12 Records Management reports generated by 30 June 2026	ES	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00

No.	Project	Project location	Measurable Objective	Key Performance Indicators	Annual Target 2025/2026	Source of Funding	Budget			
							Overall Budget (R'000')	2025/2026 (R)'000'	2026/2027 (R)'000'	2027/2028 (R)'000'
MTOD15	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 2026	12 Facility management reports generated by 30 June 2026	ES	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00

5.2. PROJECTS TO BE IMPLEMENTED BY SDM

BASIC SERVICE DELIVERY

INFRASTRUCTURE AND WATER SERVICES

MEASURABLE OBJECTIVE	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT/ PROGRAMME	BACKLOGS	2024/2025 BASELINE	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	2025/2026 ANNUAL TARGET	BUDGET			WARD NO.	FUNDER/ SOURCE OF FUNDING
							2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028		
OPERATIONS AND MAINTANANCE (O&M)											
To improve water service provision by June 2026	BSD01	Sanitation incidents	800 registered sanitation incidents resolved within 14 days	90% registered sanitation incidents resolved within 14 days	Percentage of registered sanitation incidents resolved within 14 days	90% registered sanitation incidents resolved within 14 days	R55 795 816.17	R58 250 832.09	R60 872 119.53	All Wards	SDM
	BSD02	Water incidents	4500 registered water incidents resolved within 14 days	80% of registered water incidents resolved within 14 days	Percentage of registered water incidents resolved within 14 days	80% of registered water incidents resolved within 14 days				All Wards	SDM

MEASURABLE OBJECTIVE	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT/ PROGRAMME	BACKLOGS	2024/2025 BASELINE	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	2025/2026 ANNUAL TARGET	BUDGET			WARD NO.	FUNDER/ SOURCE OF FUNDING
							2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028		
	BSD03	Bulk Water Purchases		2515,5Mℓ of water purchased	Number of Mℓ water purchased	2515,5Mℓ of water purchased	R100 000 000. 00	R104 500 000 .00	R151 535 000 .00	All Wards	SDM
	BSD04	Borehole Development	Borehole Development	81 boreholes developed	Number of boreholes developed	81 boreholes developed	R80 000 000 .00	R80 000 000. 00	R128 000 000 .00	All Wards	SDM
	BSD05	Provision of water through water tankers	Provision of water through water tankers	243 000 kl of water provided through water tankers	Number of Kiloliters of water provided through water tankers	243 000 kl of water provided through water tankers	R80 000 000. 00	R100 000 000. 00	R80 000 000. 00	All Wards	SDM
ELECTROMECHANICAL											
To Improve Infrastructure Reliability and Sustainability by June 2026	BSD06	Electrification of infrastructure	New	20 Energised/ renewable energy power boreholes	Number of Energised/ renewable energy power boreholes	20 Energised/ renewable energy power boreholes	R70 000 000. 00	R73 080 000. 00	R76 368 600. 00	All wards	SDM SDM

MEASURABLE OBJECTIVE	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT/ PROGRAMM E	BACKLOGS	2024/2025 BASELINE	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	2025/2026 ANNUAL TARGET	BUDGET			WARD NO.	FUNDER/ SOURCE OF FUNDING
							2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028		
To improve water service provisioning by June 2026	BSD07	Electricity usage	261 399,312 KWH of electricity used	401 703,060 of KWH electricity used.	Number of KWH electricity used	401 703,060 of KWH electricity used					
REGULATIONS AND GOVERNANCE											
Complying with regulations by June 2028	BSD08	New Project	Water & Sanitation By-Law	08 Awareness Campaigns conducted	Number of Awareness Campaigns conducted	08 Awareness Campaigns conducted	R0.00	R322 500.00	R335 562.50	04,28, 31,13, 28,30, 02, 24	SDM
PLANNING AND DESIGN											
Provide sanitation in rural households without dignified access to sanitation	BSD11	Makhudutha maga VIP Backlog Programme	1660 HH	Sanitation provision below RDP	Number of VIP toilets constructed	900 VIP toilets constructed	R10 000 000.00	R0.00	R0.00	TBC	SDM

MEASURABLE OBJECTIVE	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT/ PROGRAMME	BACKLOGS	2024/2025 BASELINE	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	2025/2026 ANNUAL TARGET	BUDGET			WARD NO.	FUNDER/ SOURCE OF FUNDING
							2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028		
Develop a new infrastructure plan that enhances quality, affordability and reliable access to clean water providing	BSD18	Studies, Technical Reports - Jane Furse RDP	Reduce backlog by 90% by upgrading the service	Existing dilapidated water service infrastructure unable to meet new growth in water demand	Number of Detail design reports developed	01 Detail Design Report developed	R1 040 000.00	R0.00	R0.00	18	SDM
	BSD20	Feasibility Study/ Technical Report Jane Furse	Reduce backlog by 100% by upgrading the service	Commissioning readiness of bulk pipeline from Ga Malekana to Jane Furse needs water system to distribute to household	Number of Inception Reports and Technical Reports developed	01 Inception Report and 01 Technical Report developed	R0.00	R1 040 000.00	R0.00	18,19 & 28,29	SDM

MEASURABLE OBJECTIVE	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT/ PROGRAMM E	BACKLOGS	2024/2025 BASELINE	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	2025/2026 ANNUAL TARGET	BUDGET			WARD NO.	FUNDER/ SOURCE OF FUNDING
							2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028		
	BSD21	Feasibility Study/ Technical Report Spitskop (Ngwaritsi - Vleishboom	Reduce backlog by 100% by upgrading the service	Existing aging infrastructure and unauthorised connection into the water network	Number of Inception Reports and Technical Reports developed	01 Inception Report and 01 Technical Report developed	R0.00	R1 200 000.00	R0.00	4,6	SDM
	BSD22	Feasibility Study/ Technical Report Magukubjane	Reduce backlog by 100% by upgrading the service	Existing aging infrastructure and unauthorised connection into the water network	Number of Inception Reports and Technical Reports developed	01 Inception Report and 01 Technical Report developed	R0.00	R1 000 000.00	R0.00	18	SDM
Audit report to ensure the current treatment process is	BSD23	Perform a Process Audit for the Water plants	Provide method statement to comply with regulations	Existing water works infrastructure	Number of Process Audit Reports for water process plant developed	01 Process Audit Report for water process plant developed	R0.00	R2 100 000.00	R0.00	All Wards	SDM

MEASURABLE OBJECTIVE	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT/ PROGRAMM E	BACKLOGS	2024/2025 BASELINE	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	2025/2026 ANNUAL TARGET	BUDGET			WARD NO.	FUNDER/ SOURCE OF FUNDING
							2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028		
operating as per design to produce final water quality which complies with SANS 241 limits	BSD24	Perform a Process Audit for the listed Wastewater plant	Provide method statement to comply with regulations	Existing water works infrastructure	Number of Process Audit Reports for Waste process plant developed	01 Process Audit Report for Waste process plant developed	R0.00	R2 100 000.00	R0.00	All wards	SDM
Develop new infrastructure plan that enhances quality, affordability and reliable access to clean water	BSD27	Flag Boshielo Implementation Readiness Study (IRS)	Reduce backlog by 90% by upgrading the service	Existing aging infrastructure and unauthorised connection into the water network	Number of Draft IRS Report developed	01 Draft IRS Report developed	R0.00	R2 000 000.00	R0.00	08-16,29,30,31,02,03,	SDM
Develop a new infrastructure plan that will manage effluent intake	BSD29	New Regional Wastewater Treatment - Steelpoort	Reduce sanitation backlog from urbanised settlement	Existing aging infrastructure and unauthorised connection	Percentage of Financial Investment from sector	100% Financial Investment from sector	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00		SDM

MEASURABLE OBJECTIVE	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT/ PROGRAMME	BACKLOGS	2024/2025 BASELINE	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	2025/2026 ANNUAL TARGET	BUDGET			WARD NO.	FUNDER/ SOURCE OF FUNDING
							2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028		
from new development and ensure the final effluent complies with the SA general standards for discharge				into the sewer network	department facilitated	department facilitated					
	BSD30	New Regional Wastewater Treatment Works - Jane Furse	Reduce sanitation backlog from urbanised settlement	Existing aging infrastructure and unauthorised connection into the sewer network	Percentage of Financial Investment from sector department facilitated	100% Financial Investment from sector department facilitated	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	18	SDM
MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT (MIG)											
To reduce sanitation backlog with 80% by June 2028	BSD44	Makhudutha maga VIP Backlog Programme (Phase 3)	1660 HH	Sanitation provision below RDP	Number of VIP toilets constructed	1660 VIP toilets constructed	R0.00	R10 000 000.00	R15 000 000.00	TBC	MIG
To reduce water services backlog with 90% by June 2027	BSD45	Nkadimeng Regional Water Supply Extension 3	5070 HH	Nkadimeng dam and water treatment works	Number of technical reports approved by MIG	01 technical reports approved by MIG	R0.00	R18 099 585.92	R14 900 414.08	17,22, 23,27	MIG

MEASURABLE OBJECTIVE	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT/ PROGRAMME	BACKLOGS	2024/2025 BASELINE	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	2025/2026 ANNUAL TARGET	BUDGET			WARD NO.	FUNDER/ SOURCE OF FUNDING
							2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028		
To reduce water services backlog with 90% by June 2026	BSD49	Upgrading of the De Hoop Water Treatment Works	93764 HH	Construction of concrete filters, Chlorination room, clear water storage, Fencing, Mechanical and Electrical installation	Number of Concrete filters, Number of Chlorination rooms, Number of clear water storage, Fencing, Mechanical and Electrical installation	6 Concrete filters, 3 chlorination rooms, 3 water Storages, Fencing and Mechanical and Electrical installation.	R52 873 459 7	R0.00	R0.00	27,28 and 29	MIG
RRAMS											
To develop 80% of Rural Roads Asset Management System for the District Municipality by June 2028	BSD59	Development of Rural Roads Asset Management System	100000 km of road network to be assessed	Desk top studies and the first rounds of Visual Conditions Assessments	Total Number of Technical Reports developed	4 Technical reports developed (1 - Technical Report - GRMS 1 - Technical Report –	R2 686 000.00	R2 809 000.00	R2 935 000.00	ALL	National Department of Transport / RRAMS

MEASURABLE OBJECTIVE	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT/ PROGRAMME	BACKLOGS	2024/2025 BASELINE	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	2025/2026 ANNUAL TARGET	BUDGET			WARD NO.	FUNDER/ SOURCE OF FUNDING
							2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028		
						Road Safety Audits 1 - Technical Report – Borrow Pits 1 – Grant Expenditure Report/ RRAMS BP)					
RBIG											
Provision of sustainable water supply within the Nebo Plateau communities up to Zaaiplaas	BSD60	Development of IRS on the De Hoop, Nebo Plateau scheme up to Zaaiplaas	115404	Needs analysis	Number of feasibility studies report developed and approved. Number of PDR developed	1 feasibility study report developed and approved. 1 PDR developed	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	16,18, 19&28 ,29	RBIG (DWS Planning)

MEASURABLE OBJECTIVE	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT/ PROGRAMME	BACKLOGS	2024/2025 BASELINE	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	2025/2026 ANNUAL TARGET	BUDGET			WARD NO.	FUNDER/ SOURCE OF FUNDING
							2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028		
To reduce water services backlog with 90% by June 2028	BSD63	Nebo BWS Commission Malekana to Jane Furse Pipeline	7200 households without access to yard connection	Nebo Phase1A was completed and not commissioned	Number of km of bulk water supply, inspected tested and commissioned and command reservoir tested and commissioned	15 km of bulk water supply, inspected tested and commissioned and 01 command reservoir tested and commissioned	R49 460 000.00	R0.00	R0.00	18,19 &28,29	DWS/ RBIG
WSIG SCHEDULE 6B											
	BSD69	Tsopaneng water reticulation and bulk pipeline	900	Detailed design report and tender document developed	Contractor appointed, kilometers of bulk and reticulation pipeline constructed, number of package plants constructed,	1 contractor appointed, 2km of bulk pipeline and 5km reticulation pipeline constructed, 1 package plant	R0.00	R0.00	R26 881 000.00	14	DWS/ WSIG

MEASURABLE OBJECTIVE	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT/ PROGRAMM E	BACKLOGS	2024/2025 BASELINE	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	2025/2026 ANNUAL TARGET	BUDGET			WARD NO.	FUNDER/ SOURCE OF FUNDING
							2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028		
					number of steel tanks constructed	constructed, 1 steel tank constructed					
	BSD70	Eenzaam water supply (works package 1)	750 households without access to water services	Dilapidated water service infrastructure	Number of boreholes equipped; Kilometre of pipeline constructed	2 Boreholes equipped, 6km pipeline constructed	R20 000 000. 00	R15 000 000. 00	R0.00	06	DWS/ WSIG
	BSD71	Kgotlopong water intervention (work package 1)	650 households without access to water services	Dilapidated water service infrastructure	Number of boreholes equipped; km of pipelines constructed, and number of water metres installed	01 Borehole equipped; 12 km pipeline constructed	R15 099 911. 94	R15 000 000. 00	R0.00	23	DWS/ WSIG

MEASURABLE OBJECTIVE	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT/ PROGRAMME	BACKLOGS	2024/2025 BASELINE	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	2025/2026 ANNUAL TARGET	BUDGET			WARD NO.	FUNDER/ SOURCE OF FUNDING
							2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028		
	BSD72	Eenzaam water supply (works package 2)	750 households without access to water services	Dilapidated water service infrastructure	Number of boreholes equipped; Kilometres of pipeline constructed, and number of water metres installed	01 Business plan and 01 Technical Report developed	R0.00	R0.00	R20 000 000. 00	06	DWS/ WSIG
	BSD73	Kgotlopong water intervention (work package 2)	650 households without access to water services	Dilapidated water service infrastructure	Number of boreholes equipped; km of pipelines constructed, and number of water metres installed	To be allocated in the outer year 2026-2027	R0.00	R0.00	R20 000 000. 00	23	DWS/ WSIG

COMMUNITY SERVICES

MEASURABLE OBJECTIVE	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT/ PROGRAMME	BACKLOGS	2024/2025 BASELINE	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	2025/2026 ANNUAL TARGET	BUDGET			WARD NO.	FUNDER/ SOURCE OF FUNDING
							2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028		
MUNICIPAL HEALTH SERVICES											
To conduct awareness campaigns and enforcement on Environmental Pollution Prevention by June 2026	BSD77	Air Quality Management	None	13 Awareness Campaigns on Air Quality conducted	Number of awareness Campaigns on Air Quality conducted	36 Awareness Campaigns on Air Quality conducted	R464 373.00	R487 591.65	R511 970.58	All	SDM
	BSD78	Environmental Pollution Prevention	None	24 enforcement and compliance inspections conducted	Number of enforcement and compliance inspections conducted	24 enforcement and compliance inspections conducted	R377 646.15	R396 528.45	R416 354.87	All	SDM
To conduct food premises inspections by June 2026	BSD79	Food Safety control	None	1500 Food Premises inspections conducted	Number of Food Premises inspections conducted	1500 Food Premises inspections conducted	R677 860.05	R711 753.05	R747 340.70	All	SDM
To assess management of health care risk waste at	BSD80	Waste Management	None	50 waste handling facilities inspected	Number of waste handling facilities inspected	160 Number of waste handling facilities inspected	R239 403.15	R251 373.30	R263 941.96	All	SDM

MEASURABLE OBJECTIVE	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT/ PROGRAMME	BACKLOGS	2024/2025 BASELINE	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	2025/2026 ANNUAL TARGET	BUDGET			WARD NO.	FUNDER/ SOURCE OF FUNDING
							2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028		
health care facilities by June 2026											
To conduct health surveillance at all public premises by June 2026	BSD81	Health Surveillance of premises	None	1500 health surveillance of premises inspected	Number of health surveillance of premises conducted	1500 health surveillance of premises conducted	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	All	SDM
To conduct awareness campaigns to prevent communicable diseases by June 2026	BSD82	Surveillance and prevention of communicable diseases	None	51 awareness campaigns on Communicable diseases held	Number of awareness campaigns on Communicable diseases conducted	100 awareness campaigns on Communicable diseases conducted	R240 460.05	R252 583.07	R265 207.22	All	SDM
To monitor vector control maintenance	BSD83	Vector Control	None	1500 inspections on Vector Control	Number of Vector Control inspections	1500 Vector Control inspections in	R165 000.00	R171 600.00	R178 464.00	All	SDM

MEASURABLE OBJECTIVE	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT/ PROGRAMME	BACKLOGS	2024/2025 BASELINE	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	2025/2026 ANNUAL TARGET	BUDGET			WARD NO.	FUNDER/ SOURCE OF FUNDING
							2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028		
on premises by June 2026				on premises conducted	conducted in premises	premises conducted					
To inspect disposal of the dead facilities by June 2026	BSD84	Disposal of the dead	None	50 inspections on Disposal of the Dead facilities conducted.	Number of inspections conducted in Disposal of the Dead facilities	100 inspections in Disposal of the Dead facilities conducted	R220 919.40	R231 302.61	R240 101.45	All	SDM
To inspect premises to assess chemical safety by June 2026	BSD85	Chemical Safety	None	300 inspections in chemical handling facilities conducted	Number of inspections in chemical handling premises conducted	300 inspections in chemical handling premises conducted	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	All	SDM
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT SERVICES											
To respond to all reported emergency	BSD86	Fire and Operation Response	None	100% of (200) response to all reported fire operations	Percentage response to all reported fire operations	100% response to all reported fire operations	R243 920.25	R256 116.26	R269 582.07	All	SDM

MEASURABLE OBJECTIVE	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT/ PROGRAMME	BACKLOGS	2024/2025 BASELINE	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	2025/2026 ANNUAL TARGET	BUDGET			WARD NO.	FUNDER/ SOURCE OF FUNDING
							2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028		
incidents by June 2026											
To provide firefighting training by June 2026	BSD87	Rescue and Recovery Operation Response	None	100% of (200) response to all reported rescue and recovery operations	Percentage response to all reported rescue and recovery operations	100% response to all reported rescue and recovery operations					
To evaluate plans and conducting inspections on all facilities by June 2026	BSD88	Special Operations	None	100% of (25) response to all reported special operations	Percentage response to all reported special operations	100% response to all reported special operations					
	BSD89	Internal/ External Firefighting Related Training	None	3 firefighting trainings facilitated	Number of firefighting trainings facilitated	3 firefighting trainings facilitated	R207 694.02	R218 078.73	R228 982.66	All	SDM

MEASURABLE OBJECTIVE	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT/ PROGRAMME	BACKLOGS	2024/2025 BASELINE	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	2025/2026 ANNUAL TARGET	BUDGET			WARD NO.	FUNDER/ SOURCE OF FUNDING
							2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028		
	BSD90	Fire Safety Law Enforcement	None	100% of (437) reported fire prevention and safety services provided	Percentage of applications received for registration in terms of flammable liquids and substances	100% applications received for registration in terms of flammable liquids and substances	R240 460 .00	R250 078. 40	R260 081. 53	All	SDM
	BSD91	Fire Safety Code Application	None	100% of (437) reported fire prevention and safety services provided	Percentage of fire safety code applications received and attended	100% of fire safety code applications received and attended					
To procure listed emergency equipment by June 2026	BSD92	Emergency Equipment	Insufficient Emergency Equipment	Delivery of Procured listed emergency equipment package in progress	Delivery of procured listed emergency equipment Completed	100% of procured listed emergency equipment completed	R378,476. 80	R393,615. 87	R409,360. 50	All	SDM
DISASTER MANAGEMENT SERVICES											

MEASURABLE OBJECTIVE	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT/ PROGRAMME	BACKLOGS	2024/2025 BASELINE	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	2025/2026 ANNUAL TARGET	BUDGET			WARD NO.	FUNDER/ SOURCE OF FUNDING
							2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028		
To conduct disaster risk assessment by June 2026	BSD93	Disaster risk assessment	None	26 disaster risk reduction awareness campaigns conducted	Number of Disaster risk reduction awareness campaigns conducted	24 disaster risk reduction awareness campaigns conducted	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	All	SDM
To conduct awareness campaigns to prevent disasters by June 2026	BSD94	Disaster risk reduction	None	100% of (96) reported disaster relief materials provided to affected disaster victims	Percentage of reported disaster relief materials provided to affected disaster victims	100% reported disaster relief materials provided to affected disaster victims	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	All	SDM
To coordinate provision of relief material to affected disaster victims by June 2026	BSD95	Disaster response and recovery	None	100% of (96) reported disaster risk management incident conducted	Percentage of reported disaster risk Management incidents conducted	100% reported disaster risk Management incidents conducted	R500 000.00	R525 000.00	R551 250.00	All	SDM

MEASURABLE OBJECTIVE	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT/ PROGRAMME	BACKLOGS	2024/2025 BASELINE	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	2025/2026 ANNUAL TARGET	BUDGET			WARD NO.	FUNDER/ SOURCE OF FUNDING
							2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028		
To coordinate campaigns during the special high-density days by June 2026	BSD96	Special Operations on High Density Day	None	2 special operations high density campaigns coordinated	Number of special high density days campaigns coordinated	2 special operations on high density days campaigns coordinated	R131 315.10	R137 886.75	R144 780.09	All	SDM
To procure listed PPE package by June 2026	BSD97	PPE	Insufficient PPE	Delivery of procured listed PPE package	Delivery of procured listed PPE completed	100% delivery of procured listed PPE completed	R5 000 000 .00	R5 225 000 .00	R5 355 625. 00	N/A	SDM

SPATIAL RATIONALE

STRATEGY (APPROACH TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVE)	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT/ PROGRAMME	2024/2025 BASELINE	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	2025/2026 ANNUAL TARGET	BUDGET & TARGETS			WARD NO.	FUNDER/ SOURCE OF FUNDING
						2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028		
To facilitate Joint District Municipal Planning Tribunal (JDMPT) sittings by June 2026	SP01	Joint District Municipal Planning Tribunal sittings	4 JDMPT sittings facilitated	Number of JDMPT sittings facilitated	4 JDMPT sittings facilitated	R800 000.00	R836 000. 00	R856 900. 00	All	SDM
To facilitate township establishment process for district municipal offices by June 2026	SP02	Land Acquisition for District Municipal Offices	Appointed Land Surveyor	Number of title deeds acquired for District Municipal Offices	One title deed for District municipal Offices acquired	R560 000. 00	R0.00	R0.00		SDM
			Deed of sale and deed of agreements	Number of title deeds acquired for municipal and regional offices	Three title deeds for municipal and regional offices were acquired	R2 000 000. 00	R2 000 000. 00	R0.00		SDM
To facilitate the district-wide Land	SP03	Facilitate District-wide land	4 Meeting facilitated	Number District-wide land development	4 District-wide land development and	R100 000. 00	R104 500. 00	R107 112. 50	All	SDM

STRATEGY (APPROACH TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVE)	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT/ PROGRAMME	2024/2025 BASELINE	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	2025/2026 ANNUAL TARGET	BUDGET & TARGETS			WARD NO.	FUNDER/ SOURCE OF FUNDING
						2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028		
Development and building IGR forums by June 2026		development and Building IGR forum		and Building IGR forum facilitated	Building IGR forum facilitated					
To provide support to local municipalities on the implementation of SPLUMA-compliant spatial planning programs by June 2026	SP04	Provide Support to Local Municipality	12 Project Steering Committee meetings (PSC) attended	Number PSC meetings attended	12 PSC meetings attended	R100 000. 00	R104 500.00	R107,112.50	All	SDM
To facilitate a workshop for Municipal councillors on land use, land allocation, and running of the tribunal in terms	SP05	Workshop for Municipal Councillors	1 Workshop for Municipal Councillors facilitated	Number of Workshop for Municipal Councillors facilitated	2 Workshop for Municipal Councillors facilitated	R100 000.00	R104 500.00	R107 112. 50	All	SDM

STRATEGY (APPROACH TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVE)	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT/ PROGRAMME	2024/2025 BASELINE	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	2025/2026 ANNUAL TARGET	BUDGET & TARGETS			WARD NO.	FUNDER/ SOURCE OF FUNDING
						2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028		
of SPLUMA by June 2026										
To review the District Spatial Development Framework by June 2026	SP06	Review of District Spatial Development Framework (SDF)	Completion of Phase 1 (Project Execution & Inception Report), Phase 2 (Policy Content and Vision Directives) and Phase 3 (Spatial Challenges and Opportunities)	Percentage completion of District Spatial Development Framework (SDF) review process.	100% completion of District Spatial Development Framework (SDF) review process	R700 000. 00	R731 500. 00	R749 787. 50	All	SDM
To review GIS strategy by June 2026	SP07	Review of GIS Strategy	Inception report conducted	Percentage completion of Geographic Information System Strategy	100% completion of Geographic Information System Strategy	R300 000. 00	R0.00	R0.00	All	SDM

STRATEGY (APPROACH TO ACHIEVE OBJECTIVE)	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT/ PROGRAMME	2024/2025 BASELINE	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	2025/2026 ANNUAL TARGET	BUDGET & TARGETS			WARD NO.	FUNDER/ SOURCE OF FUNDING
						2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028		
				(GIS) review process	(GIS) review process					
To Procure Integrate Municipal Geographic Information System (GIS) June 2026	SP08	Integrated Municipal Geographic Information System	Service Provider appointed	Number of Integration of Municipal Geographic Information System (GIS) - procured	1 Integrated Municipal Geographic Information System (GIS) - procured	R1 000 000.00	R1 045 000 .00	R1 071 125.00	All	SDM
Procure GIS Equipment by June 2026	SP09	GIS Equipment	Non-Functional GIS Equipment	Number of GIS Equipment procured	9 GIS Equipment procured	R1 250 000. 00	R0.00	R0.00	All	SDM

MEASURABLE OBJECTIVE	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT/ PROGRAMME	BACKLOGS	2024/2025 BASELINE	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	2025/2026 ANNUAL TARGET	BUDGET & TARGETS			WARD NO.	FUNDER/ SOURCE OF FUNDING
							2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028		
To facilitate the Appointment of SDA as the implementation partner of the Outdoor Energy Storage Units and signing of PPA by June 2026	SDA1	Outdoor Energy Supply Units		Green Energy Concept Document	Number of Pilot sites identified with Private Partner	2 Pilot sites identified with Private Partner	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00		N/A
To facilitate approval of grant applications to SETA's and NSF by June 2026	SDA2	Facilitate approval of grant applications to SETA's and Funding Institutions		Signed MOU with SETA accredited training providers	Number of grant applications to SETA's and Funding Institutions approved	03 grant applications to SETA's and Funding Institutions facilitated	R150 000.00	R150 000.00	R180 000.00	N/A	SETA's
	SDA3	Fund streaming		2 workshops conducted	Number of fund streaming	4 Fund streaming	R150 000.00	R180 000.00	R200 000.00	All wards	SDM Grant

MEASURABLE OBJECTIVE	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT/ PROGRAMME	BACKLOGS	2024/2025 BASELINE	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	2025/2026 ANNUAL TARGET	BUDGET & TARGETS			WARD NO.	FUNDER/ SOURCE OF FUNDING
							2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028		
		capacity workshop			workshops conducted	workshop conducted					
To facilitate implementation of De Hoop Resource Management Plan (RMP) by 2025	SDA4	Implementati on De Hoop RMP		Signed MOA between SDM and DWS	Number of De Hoop Resource Management Plan (RMP) Implemented	01 De Hoop Resource Management Plan (RMP) Implemented	R2 400 000.00	R3 000 000.00	R3 000 000.00	13.15.18	SDM Grant
To facilitate Submissions of SDA AFS's and AR by 31st August and consolidated AFS by 30 September 2025	SDA5	Submission of AFS and AR to the AG within the legislated time frame		Submitted of SDA AFS and AR to the AG within the legislated time frame	Number of Submission of SDA AFS and AR by 31st August and consolidated AFS by 30 September	2 Submissions of SDA AFS's and AR by 31st August and consolidated AFS by 30 September facilitated	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	N/A	N/A
To facilitate SDA Strategic Planning Session by June 2026	SDA6	Facilitation of the annual SDA Strategic Planning Session		1 SDA Strategic Planning Session 2023/24	Number of SDA Strategic Planning Session facilitated	1x SDA Strategic Planning Session facilitated	R150 000.00	R150 000.00	R180 000.00	N/A	SDM Grant

MEASURABLE OBJECTIVE	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT/ PROGRAMME	BACKLOGS	2024/2025 BASELINE	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	2025/2026 ANNUAL TARGET	BUDGET & TARGETS			WARD NO.	FUNDER/ SOURCE OF FUNDING
							2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028		
To facilitate engagements towards the establishment of Transport Planning and Management by June 2026	SDA7	Establishment of Transport Planning and Management Function		Intergovernmental Authorization Agreement with Limpopo Dept of Transport and Community Service (MOU signed)	Number of engagements towards the establishment of Transport Planning and Management Function held	4 Engagements towards the establishment of Transport Planning and Management Function held	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	All	N/A
	SDA8	Review Sekhukhune Development Agency By-Law		Sekhukhune Development Agency By-Law (2010)	Number of Sekhukhune Development Agency By-Law reviewed	01 Sekhukhune Development Agency By-Law reviewed	R100 000 .00	R0.00	R0.00	All	SDM Grant
To facilitate rezoning of ERF 488 by June 2026	SDA9	Rezoning application, Development and commercialize ERF 488 in		Feasibility study, signed Deed of donation by SDM, Council Resolution for land donation	Number Rezoning application, Development and commercialize ERF 488 in	1x Rezoning application approval, Development and commercialize ERF 488 in	R0.00	R6 000 000.00	R3 000 000 .00		SDM Grant

MEASURABLE OBJECTIVE	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT/ PROGRAMME	BACKLOGS	2024/2025 BASELINE	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	2025/2026 ANNUAL TARGET	BUDGET & TARGETS			WARD NO.	FUNDER/ SOURCE OF FUNDING
							2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028		
		Groblersdal Ext 5		to SDA by SDM Council.	Groblersdal Ext 5	Groblersdal Ext 5					
To facilitate branding and marketing activities by June 2026	SDA10	Branding and marketing		Communication Strategy and District tourism route documents in place	Number of branding and marketing activities held	4 x branding and marketing activities Conducted	R450 000 .00	R450 000.00	R500 000.00	All	SDM Grant
To facilitate procurement of cloud Mscoa financial system by June 2026	SDA11	MSCOA Compliant Financial System		New	Number of Cloud Based MSCOA Financial System procured	1 Cloud Based MSCOA Financial System Procured	R400 000.00	R430 000.00	R450 000.00	N/A	SDM Grant
To develop institutional policies by June 2026	SDA12	Institutional Policy Development		New	Number of institutional policies developed	4 institutional policies developed	R0.00	R0.00	R0.00	N/A	SDM Grant

MEASURABLE OBJECTIVE	PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT/ PROGRAMM E	BACKLOGS	2024/2025 BASELINE	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	2025/2026 ANNUAL TARGET	BUDGET & TARGETS			WARD NO.	FUNDER/ SOURCE OF FUNDING
							2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028		
	SDA13	Training and development of Board		New	Number training conducted	1 Training conducted	R80 000. 00	R90 000.00	R0.00	N/A	N/A

CHAPTER 6: INTEGRATION PHASE

6.1. Spatial rationale Sector plans

Sector Plan	A brief description and overview
Gazetted Reviewed Spatial Development Framework (SDF)	MLM adopted the SDF in 2007 and reviewed and promulgated it in the 2021/2022 financial year so that it can meet the required standards. A Spatial Development Framework (SDF) is a framework that seeks to guide overall spatial distribution of current and desirable land uses within a municipality 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, maximize 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 promulgated during the 2021/2022 financial year. The main objective of the scheme is to provide a mechanism for controlling 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.
Precinct Plans	The Municipality developed and adopted precinct plans for its nodal points namely Jane Furse, Phokoane, Schoonoord, Glen Cowie during the 2020/21 Financial Year. The focus of the plans was to develop a set of guidelines which can and will be used to direct development within the defined areas. The plans undertake precinct analysis/study of the defined areas and highlight catalytic public sector LED projects that are required to contribute to the development of the node.
GIS Strategy	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. This strategy was developed during the 2020/21 financial year.
Gazetted SPLUMA by-law	Makhuduthamaga has adopted and gazetted its Spatial and land use by-law in 2019/2020 financial year. The by-law was reviewed during the 2024/25 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 programs, promote cooperative relationships between all spheres of government in case of emergency incidences.
Water Services Development Plan	During 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 annually as and when required. The purpose of a Water Service Development Plan develops a culture of knowledge and understanding of water services, ensuring political leadership of water services planning and implementation, and strategizing on how to deal with water services.
Integrated Transport Plan	The Municipality has developed ITP which was adopted by the Council in 2024/2025. The plan was submitted to the Department of Transport and Community Safety for endorsement by the MEC.
Road Master plan	The Municipality developed and adopted Road Master Plan during the 2013/14 financial year, and will be under review in (2024/2025 financial year)

6.3 Economic and environmental analysis

Sector plans

Sector Plan	A brief description and overview
Local Economic Development (LED) 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 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.
Tourism Strategy	The Municipality has a 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 developed and adopted in the 2022/2023 financial year.

Integrated Waste Management Plan	The municipality developed the IWMP which was adopted by the Council and endorsed by the MEC for LEDET in 2024/2025 financial year.
Street trading by-law	The municipality aims to regulate and formalize the informal street trading economic activities more, especially through the municipal CBD. The by-law will be reviewed in the 2025/26 Financial year.
EPWP Policy	The Expanded Public Works Program (EPWP) is a nationwide Government program 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 Program (EPWP) is a Cabinet-endorsed Program aimed at creating work opportunities. The Program is implemented by all spheres of government, across four (4) defined sectors, namely the Infrastructure, Social, Non-State and Environment and Culture sectors. The Program'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	MLM reviewed its Revenue enhancement strategy in 2023/2024. The strategy is intended to enhance the revenue base of the municipality. There 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 nonpayment 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 emphasizes that payment of services must be according to indigent policy. The policy was reviewed for the 2024/2025 financial year.
Supply Chain Management Policy	The MLM reviewed its Supply Chain Management policy for 2024/2025 financial year. It provides policy guidelines as and when the MLM procure goods or services, disposes of goods no longer needed, select contractors to provide assistance in the provision of municipal services.
Indigent Policy	The MLM has reviewed its indigent policy for 2024/2025 financial year. The policy provides support indigent household on free basic electricity
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 for effectiveness in 2024/2025 financial year.

Asset Management Policy	The Municipality has approved Asset Management Policy during the 2009/10 financial year. The policy was reviewed for 2024/2025 financial year.
Tariffs Policy	The Municipality adopted Tariffs Policy during 2011/12 financial year. The objective of the tariffs policy is to enable the MLM to be self-sustainable through tariff income, enables the Council to determine tariffs in line with the applicable legislation. All households except for 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 policy was reviewed by the council for 2024/2025 financial year.
Budget Policy	The Budget for MLM is guided by the recently developed Budget policy. The policy aims to set budgeting principles which the municipality should follow in preparing each annual budget, in implementing and controlling the budget during the financial year, in adjusting the budget as directed by the MLM. The annual budget is the financial planning document that involves all operating and expenditure decisions. In compiling the budget of the Municipality, National Budget Policy guidelines were considered which include macroeconomic indicators as in the guidelines of the National Treasury, the expenditure trends and revenue patterns. The policy was reviewed for 2024/2025 financial year.
Virement policy	The Municipality has recently developed and adopted the Virement policy (2010/11 financial year). The policy was reviewed for 2024/2025 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 purposes. The policy was reviewed by council for 2024/2025 financial year
Bad debt writes off policy	The municipality adopted the policy to ensure that principles and procedures for writing off irrecoverable debt are formalized. 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. The policy was reviewed by council for 2024/2025 financial year
Property rates policy	Makhuduthamaga property rates policy was reviewed by council for 2024/2025 financial year. Its purpose is to allow the 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. The policy was reviewed by council for 2024/2025 financial year

Payment policy and procedure	The policy aimed to assist the municipality in managing and maintaining an effective system of expenditure control. The policy was reviewed by council for 2024/2025 financial year
Petty cash Policy	The policy aims to ensure the correct procedure is followed to use the petty cash funds for making small miscellaneous payments when immediate settlement of payments is urgently required. The policy was reviewed by council for 2024/2025 financial year

6.5 Good governance and public participation

Sector plans

Sector Plan	A brief description and overview
Communication Strategy	The Municipality adopted the Communication Strategy in 2015/16 and reviewed in 2024/2025 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	MLM adopted the Internal Audit Charter in 2023/24 and reviewed in 2025/2026 in order to bring about systematic, disciplined approach in evaluating and improving effectiveness of risk management, control and governance process. 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 programs 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 an 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 a substantial role in soliciting community views on service delivery and ensure that community views are encapsulated in the IDP /Budget.
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 2024/2025 financial year.
Risk Management Strategy	The Municipality has a Risk Management Strategy and was reviewed by council in 2024/2025 financial year. This outlines 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 the 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 the council in 2024/2025 financial year.
Public participation policy	The Public Participation Policy of Makhuduthamaga municipality was adopted by the 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 programs is also intended to ensure legitimacy and credibility of processes and final products.
HIV/AIDS Mainstreaming Strategy for Makhuduthamaga Local Municipality	MLM developed and adopted the HIV/AIDS Mainstreaming Strategy during the 2007/2008 financial year. The strategy is aimed at increasing awareness of the pandemic in the municipal area. It also empowers councilors and employees of Makhuduthamaga Municipality to deal with HIV/AIDS matters in service delivery

6.6 Municipal Transformation and Organizational Development

Sector plans

Sector Plan	A brief description and overview
Performance Management Strategy	MLM adopted the Performance Management Strategy during the 2010/11 financial year and reviewed in 2023/2024 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 2024/2025 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 the 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 the 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 workforce • Identifying and developing strategies for the achievement of numerical goals and timetables for the implementation of affirmative action measures, considering the mission of the MLM • Establishing 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
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ANNEXURE A:DRAFT BUDGET SUMMARY FOR 2025/2026-2027/2028

Revenue and Expenditure by source	Draft Budget 2025/26	Draft Budget 2026/27	Draft Budget 2027/28
GRANTS			
Equitable Shares (ES)	R361 580 000,00	R359 305 000,00	R375 542 000,00
Finance Management Grant (FMG)	R 1 900 000,00	R 2 000 000,00	R 2 200 000,00
Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)	R76 853 000,00	R83 500 000,00	R 87 354 000,00
Incentive Grant: Public Works	R 2 443 000,00	R0.00	R0.00
Integrated National Electrification Grant (INEG)	R 5 436 000,00	R14 327 000,00	R 14 975 000,00
Grants for Repairs and Maintenance from SDM	R 40 000 000,00	R0.00	R0.00
TOTAL	R488 212 000,00	R 459 132 000,00	R 480 071 000,00
OWN INCOME			
Property Rates	R42 000 000,00	R 44 000 000,00	R 46 000 000,00
Licenses and Permits	R 7 500 000,00	R 7 800 000,00	R 8 100 000,00
Interest Earned-External Investments	R 4 000 000,00	R4 200 000,00	R4 400 000,00
Waste Management	R 10 700 000,00	R 600 000,00	R 700 000,00
Traffic fines	R 1 400 000,00	R 1 550 000,00	R 1 700 000,00
Interests on outstanding debtors	R13 000 000,00	R13 500 000,00	R 14 000 000,00
Tender Documents	R25 000,00	R 28 000,00	R 31 000,00
Site rental	R 250 000,00	R280 000,00	R 310 000,00
Other Income	R1 400 000,00	R 1 500 000,00	R1 600 000,00
TOTAL	R80 275 000,00	R73 458 000,00	R76 841 000,00
Total revenue	R 568 487 000,00	R532 590 000,00	R 556 912 000,00

Operational Budget	2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028
Employee related costs	R142 717 114,18	R149 139 384,32	R 152 867 868,92
Councilors Allowances	R 28 904 497,42	R 30 205 199,80	R30 960 329,80
Operational costs	R52 691 809,39	R53 818 557,33	R56 017 046,27
Contracted services	R162 418 496,34	R141 872 455,56	R155 131 766,94
Transfers and subsidies	R10 727 680,00	R11 097 925,60	R 11 375 373,74
Operating lease	R3 500 000,00	R1 500 000,00	R 1 537 500,00
FMG	R 1 900 000,00	R 2 000 000,00	R 2 200 000,00
Depreciation	R36 850 671,64	R 38 508 951,87	R39 471 675,67
Debt impairment	R19 836 000,00	R10 000 000,00	R10 250 000,00
Total Operational Expenditure	R 459 546 268,97	R438 142 474,47	R459 811 561,34
	R (112 080,00)	R187 920,00	
	R (558 497,30)	R (858 497,30)	
	R (112 500,00)	R (112 500,00)	
Capital Expenditure			
Infrastructure Assets: Roads and Bridges	R143 032 650,00	R148 800 000,00	R 112 354 000,00
Infrastructure Assets:Electricity	R 5 436 000,00	R 14 327 000,00	R 14 975 000,00
Other Assets:	R13 274 280,00	R1 000 000,00	R1 025 000,00
Total	R 161 742 930,00	R 164 127 000,00	R128 354 000,00
Total budgeted expenditure	R 621 289 198,97	R 602 269 474,47	R 588 165 561,34
Description	2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028
Total Revenue	R 568 487 000,00	R 532 590 000,00	R556 912 000,00
Total Operating Expenditure	R 459 546 268,97	R438 142 474,47	459 811 561,34
Operating surplus/(Deficit)	R 108 940 731,03	R 94 447 525,53	R 97 100 438,66
VAT RECOVERY	R53 000 000,00	R 70 000 000,00	R40 000 000,00
Total Capital Expenditure	R 161 742 930,00	R 164 127 000,00	R128 354 000,00

Total surplus/Deficit)	R197 801,03	R320 525,53	R 8 746 438,66
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ANNEXURE B: DRAFT ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE FOR 2025/2026 FINANCIAL YEAR