# INTEGRATED INFRASTRUCTURE PLAN

# JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

| | |
|---|---|
| **Council Resolution: 6.4.27/05/2026** | **Approved Date: 27/05/2026** |
| **Effective Date: 1 July 2026** | **Review Date: Annually** |

**SPEAKER**

**DATE**

2026-2027

# JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE DISTRICT MUICIPALITY'S INTEGRATED INFRASTRUCTURE PLAN




MR. I.E AISENG
JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
SPEAKER

# CONTENTS


1. INTRODUCTION ..... 3
1.1 Background and overview ..... 3
1.2 Need for long term planning ..... 5
1.3 Limitations on the documents ..... 8
2. INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES IN THE DISTRICT ..... 9
2.1 Water infrastructure in the District ..... 9
2.1.1 Water infrastructure in Ga-Segonyana local municipality ..... 10
2.1.2 Water projects in Gamagara local municipality ..... 13
2.1.3 Water infrastructure in Joe Morolong local municipality ..... 15
2.2 Road's infrastructure in the district ..... 19
2.2.1 Road infrastructure in Ga-Segonyana local municipality ..... 20
2.2.2 Road infrastructure in Gamagara local municipality ..... 22
2.2.3 Road infrastructure in Joe Morolong local municipality ..... 24
2.3 Sanitation infrastructure in the District ..... 26
2.3.1 Sanitation infrastructure in Ga-Segonyana local municipality ..... 28
2.3.2 Sanitation infrastructure in Gamagara local municipality ..... 29
2.3.3 Sanitation infrastructure in Joe Morolong local municipality ..... 30
2.4 Housing infrastructure in the district ..... 32
2.4.1 Housing infrastructure in Ga-Segonyana local municipality ..... 34
2.4.2 Housing infrastructure in Gamagara local municipality ..... 37
2.4.3 Housing projects in Joe Morolong local municipality ..... 40
2.5 Stormwater infrastructure in the District ..... 45
2.5.1 Stormwater infrastructure in Ga-Segonyana local municipality ..... 45
2.5.2 Stormwater infrastructure in Gamagara local municipality ..... 46
2.5.3 Stormwater infrastructure in Joe Morolong local municipality ..... 46
2.6 Electricity infrastructure in the District ..... 46
2.6.1 ESKOM Electricity Plans ..... 47
2.6.2 Ga-Segonyana local municipality electricity plans ..... 50
2.6.3 Gamagara local municipality electricity plans ..... 52
2.6.4 Joe Morolong local municipality electricity plans ..... 54
2.7 Municipal buildings / amenities infrastructures in the district ..... 57
2.7.1 Education infrastructure in the District ..... 57
2.7.1.1 Education infrastructure projects in John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality ..... 59
2.7.2 Health facilities in the District ..... 61


MR. I.E AISENG
JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
SPEAKER

2.7.2.1 Health facilities in Ga-Segonyana local municipality ..... 61
2.7.2.2 Health facilities in Gamagara local municipality ..... 61
2.7.2.3 Health facilities in Joe Morolong local municipality ..... 62
2.7.3 Other social infrastructure in the district ..... 62
3. CONCLUSION ..... 63
4. REFERENCES ..... 64

MR. I.E AISENG
JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
SPEAKER

# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background and overview

The John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality, formerly known as the Kgalagadi District, is situated in the northeastern quadrant of the Northern Cape Province and is bordered by the ZF Mgcawu and Francis Baard District Municipalities to the south and west; the Northwest Province (Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality) to the east and northeast; and Botswana to the northwest. Administratively, the JTGDM comprises three Local Municipalities of Gamagara, Ga-Segonyana, and Joe Morolong.

There are 186 settlements in the JTGDM area and only 10 of those settlements have been formalised. 176 are villages administered by the Traditional Authorities and are still required to be serviced by the respective local municipalities.

Stats SA (2022) indicates that the JTGDM has had an increase of about 30 190; 242 264 in 2016 to 272 454 in 2022; indicating annual growth rate of about 1.87%. The increase of the population in the district is evident in the local municipalities of Ga-Segonyana (12,5%) and Joe Morolong (48,9%). According to Stats SA (2022), there has been a major decline of about 44.9% in the population of Gamara Local Municipality in the 10-year period between 2016 and 2022; this is mainly due to the out-migration from the municipality to the Ga-Segonyana and Joe Morolong Local Municipalities.

Since the Jonhn Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality has the total population of 272 454 and household total numbers of 66 347. The district municipality has household decrease of about 5, 963(8,2%); 72,310 in 2016 to 66 347 in 2022.

Because of the rural nature of the area, mostly lower level of service of infrastructure is being implemented for instance water networks are 200m communal taps, roads networks are prioritized to render access to social amenities like schools, clinic, etc.

The 2016 community census indicates that around 9,944 (14%) households were registered on indigents register. The 2011 Census indicates that the district had an unemployment rate of 30% excluding the discouraged work-seekers which will increase the unemployment rate to 47% if it were to be added. Almost 41% District population receives no monthly income, and around 24% earn less than R400 a month. 2016 Community census further shows that 2,848 (39.4%) households had indicated that they run out of money to buy food. All the above indicates the inability of the residents to pay for services.

MR. I.E AISENG
JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
SPEAKER

According to Stats SA 6 423 (9,7%) household has no access to piped water that's excluding 8,7% who managed to get water from own boreholes, rainwater tank, water carrier/tanker or flowing water/stream/river etc. And because of the rural nature of the municipalities only 43,7% have yard piped connections and 46, 6 access water from Piped (tap) water on community stand.

According to 2016 community census a total of 65 469 (90.5%) households in the district has some form of toilet, and around 6 841 (9.5%) have no access to sanitation services.

A total of 63 100 (95.1%) households in the district has some form of toilet, and around 3, 248 (4.9%) have no access to sanitation services. Households that have some form of toilet has increased with about 4,6%, however the households without access to sanitation services has decreased with about 4,6% between the year of2016 and 2022 33 638 (50,7%) households in the district are the Pit latrine toilets and only 23 690 (35,7%) households are Flush toilets (Stats SA 2022).

There are three modes of transportation in the district namely Road, Rail and Air. The District through a Rural Road Management System programme has set up Rural Road Asset Management Systems, and collect road, bridge and traffic data on municipal road networks in line with the Road Infrastructure Strategic Framework for South Africa. The systems improve the data on municipal roads and guide infrastructure maintenance and investments thus reducing vehicle operating costs. There are currently 2594.26 km of municipal road network captured on the District Rural Road Asset Management System, of which 45.65 km is Block paved, 1342.14 km is earth, 884.94 km gravel and 321.53 km have flexible pavement. The District is also busy with the key stakeholder engagement for establishment of regional airport so that the public will not only rely on private transportation for air travel.

The District has an Integrated Human Settlement Sector plan which provide the strategic direction for transforming human settlements in the John Taolo Gaetsewe District aligned to the Provincial Department and Local municipalities' Sector plans and IDPs. The housing demand estimated for the planning period 2021- 2030 requires that approximately 335 hectares of land to be available in the JTG District to supply in the estimated housing backlog and another 2,246 hectares to accommodate the household growth in total with various housing options from both the public and private sector.

The 2016 Community Survey further indicates that 8,527 (11.8%) of the households are still with no electricity in the District. About 58 753 (81%) of the households are on Prepaid and 1232 (1.7%) households uses alternative source of energy. 42 342 (68%) of the households in the District use Eskom prepaid, and 18 541(30%) households' electricity is provided by

MR. I.E AISENG
JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
SPEAKER

municipality, it can also be noted that 60 888 (98%) households utilize prepaid electricity in the District.

Stats SA 2022 indicate that 91,3% has access to electricity within the area of JTG District Municipality. About 44 123 (66,5%) of households in the district using electricity as main source of energy/for cooking, while about 33,1% using other source of energy for cooking and 189 (0,3%) of households are still do not use electricity or other source of energy for cooking.

The District has the highest number of schools with 170 Public ordinary schools, 5 Independent schools and 1 SNE schools as per the 2018 school data collection. The District has a 77,771 total number of learners including 76,193 in Public ordinary schools, 1,432 in independent schools and 146 in SNE schools. The are 3 schools under construction in the District namely Dithakong new school and Hostel, Khiba secondary school and Wrenchville new primary school. The socio-political and economical history of the District renders it the District with the largest number of extremely disadvantaged schools. In general, the majority of the villages have primary schools, however the quality of these schools is not known.

The district has about 18,688 (12,7%) primary student, 51,649 (35,1%) secondary student, 8,079 (5,5%) and 961 (0,7%) student that are attending to another kind of institution (Stas SA 2022).

## 1.2 Need for long term planning

Section 152 of the Constitution identifies the following objectives of municipalities:

- 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 organisations in matters of local government

Section 153 continues to address the developmental duties of municipalities and calls for each municipality to:

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

MR. I.E AISENG
JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
SPEAKER

In addition to the all-inclusive role that local government is expected to play, the resolutions emerging from the Earth Summit of 1992 (held in Rio de Janeiro) placed further demands on local government, which was considered to be at the coal face of sustainable development.

Agenda 21 was developed at the Summit and outlined a global action plan for sustainable development. In South Africa, municipalities were tasked to:

- ❖ Integrate social, economic and environmental issues.
- ❖ Work in partnership with civil society.
- ❖ Consider the future by taking a longer-term view.
- ❖ Adopt a multi-sectoral approach.
- ❖ Recognise and operate within ecological limits.
- ❖ Link local issues to global impacts.

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) further addressed these imperatives by looking at health, education, equality and service delivery to ensure that all people live in dignity. Many of South Africa's national targets with respect to these MDGs relate to engineering services, including:

- Access to potable water for all
- Access to formal sanitation
- Access to electricity
- Access to basic roads, sports, recreation, waste disposal, public and community facilities
- Upgrading of all informal settlements
- Accelerated housing delivery

The energy ploughed into service delivery has produced impressive results. National sector departments in particular have mounted major social infrastructure development campaigns and economic infrastructure has been expanded to ensure the growth and development of the economy.

Some MDGs have been achieved to a greater or lesser extent. However, backlogs and the rate of delivery are such that many citizens are still faced with a long wait for services.

In addressing development needs, long-term development plans must be considered to ensure that systematic and sustainable development takes place. This requires looking at long-term economic development and growth opportunities, demand, practical spatial distribution, economic development and bulk infrastructure requirements.

MR. I.E AISENG
JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
SPEAKER

The South African Government adopted a National Infrastructure Plan in 2012 that intends to transform our economic landscape while simultaneously creating significant numbers of new jobs, and to strengthen the delivery of basic services. The National Infrastructure Plan document sketches the integrated approach embarked upon to create an enabling environment and contains key elements of the Implementation Plan. The District also embarks on the similar approach to incorporate all planning of the infrastructure in the District.

Following the success of the pilot programme of the District Model launched by the President, John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality has decided to also review its Integrated Infrastructure Plan. The Plan like the model is inspired by the commitment to fast-track service delivery and do away with the fragmented approach to development and service delivery. It aims to address the "pattern of operating in silos" in the three spheres of government. The plan is a call to action towards improving the coherence, efficiency and effectiveness in the implementation of government programmes. It is directed at addressing the challenges of slow pace of service delivery and inefficiencies in the way government operates by turning plans into action and ensuring proper project management and tracking.

It is envisaged that the Integrated Infrastructure Plans will incorporate different Master Plans of the various services offered in the District by the Municipalities, Sector department, and private and public entities thus ensuring,

- Effective linkages to a municipality's spatial development framework (SDF), IDP, Integrated Human Settlement Sector Plans
- Definite human settlement focusses within the IDP and SDF, with clear direction for future infrastructure delivery
- Development of institutional structure and unpack clear roles and responsibilities of relevant stakeholders critical to achieving integrated infrastructure planning.
- Provision of detailed infrastructure project plans within a clear implementation and funding strategy

The Integrated Infrastructure Plan document is to be a living document developed by the Project Management Unit in accordance with the IDP and should be used together with the IDP's spatial framework and summary of financial and operation related outputs, such as the 5-year financial plan, 5-year capital investment programme, 5-year action programme, and the integrated monitoring and performance management system. The Integrated Infrastructure Plan is a 5-year plan, which needs to be reviewed annually.

To properly forecast the future infrastructures the status quo needed to be established, as a result a list all the completed projects, current projects and planned infrastructure projects were compiled in the previous year.

MR. I.E AISENG
JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
SPEAKER

### 1.3 Limitations on the documents

The Integrated Infrastructure plans is meant to incorporate different Master Plans of the various services offered in the District by the Municipalities, Sector department, and private and public entities. However due unavailable master plans for the different services offered in the District, the main focus was directed to assessing the status quo of services on the ground and the future plans of the respective municipalities.

The document focused on the overview status quo of the John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality, Information was gathered from the Local municipalities and projects undertaken by the Department of Human Settlement and Traditional Affairs in the District.

It should be categorically stated that a comprehensive planning process was not embarked on, the document is meant to act as a guideline and will in future be expanded or amended to be aligned with the high-level project deliverables and the strategic long-term vision of the John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality. The first phase was to understand the status quo of services in the District and possible future plans of the different local municipalities. A comprehensive analysis will in future be carried out which will offer long-term development guidelines and specify the priorities for medium- and short-term development.

The following were not done due to the limited resources available and in future the scope of the works has to be expanded to include not limited to the following:

- Incorporate the sector plans, programmes, projects and initiatives in all spheres of government that will affect the development and viability of the service under consideration.
- Prepare or update the Asset Register and GIS and determine conditions, remaining useful life, efficiency levels, reliability, losses and carrying capacity.
- Determine backlogs.
- Determine future demand by considering growth patterns, spatial development, land use and the levels of service required within the framework of existing legislation and policy.
- Determine what capacity increases can be achieved through refurbishment, upgrades and demand management and provide cost estimates.
- Determine the extensions required to address backlogs and provide cost estimates.
- Determine the levels of service and the extent of new developments required to meet future demand and provide cost estimates.

MR. I.E AISENG
JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
SPEAKER

# 2. INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES IN THE DISTRICT

## 2.1 Water infrastructure in the District

The Local Municipalities are water service authorities in the district, and they all have Water Master Plans and are also responsible for the development and maintenance of water sources like boreholes; construction, operation and maintenance of bulk pipeline; construction, operation and maintenance of reticulation network; construction, process operation and maintenance of water treatment works to ensure rendering of portable water to the community. The sources of water supply are the aquifers located under most villages and town. The water network reticulation for all the villages is the 200m radius communal standpipes beside the township areas which has yard connections.

The municipalities have managed to reticulate all the villages in its jurisdiction however like most Municipalities in semi-arid areas with insufficient rainfall, most borehole are rapidly becoming dry. As a way to manage and control the dwindling water resource the municipality installed pre-paid meter in the villages however the lack of cooperation to pay services by some community members is rendering this initiative null and void because they constantly vandalise installed prepaid standpipes.

Access to basic services is one of the important priorities of the municipalities. Around 6,423 (9,7%) household has no access to the safe drinking water that's excluding 8,7% who managed to get water from own boreholes, rainwater tank, water carrier/tanker or flowing water/stream/river etc. And because of the rural nature of the municipalities within the area of JTGDM 28,7% have water inside the dwelling, only 15,0% have yard piped connections and 46.6% have Piped (tap) water on community stand (Stats SA 2022).

The Municipalities have intensified water provision through Municipal Infrastructure Grant programme as it will be observed projects undertaken per municipalities. Bulk is generally still issue, which hampers provision of waterborne sewerage in townships like Vanzylsrus.

The municipality are now planning to utilise Vaal Gamagara water supply to augment the current water shortages due to depletion of underground source. Following are the 2022 Stats for the District and Municipalities.

MR. I.E AISENG
JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
SPEAKER

**Table 1: Distribution of households by access to safe drinking water by municipalities, (Stats SA 2022)**

| Municipality | Access to safe drinking water | | No access to safe drinking water | | Total Households |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Households | % | Households | % | |
| Joe Morolong | 24,400 | 92,0 | 2,136 | 8,0 | 26,536 |
| Ga-Segonyana | 25,392 | 86,4 | 3,988 | 13,6 | 29,380 |
| Gamagara | 10,133 | 97,1 | 299 | 2,9 | 10,432 |
| **John Taolo Gaetsewe** | **59,925** | **95,8** | **6,423** | **4,2** | **66,348** |

Source: Stats SA 2022

**Table 2: Distribution of households by main source of water for drinking, (Stats SA 2022)**

| Municipality | Piped (tap) water inside the dwelling/house/yard | | Piped water on community stand / Neighbour's tap/Public/communal tap | | Piped (tap) water inside the yard | | No access to piped water | | Total Households |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Households | % | Households | % | Households | % | Households | % | |
| Joe Morolong | 4,770 | 18,0 | 17 679 | 66,6 | 1,951 | 7,4 | 2,136 | 8,0 | 26,536 |
| Ga-Segonyana | 7,277 | 24,8 | 12,972 | 44,2 | 5 143 | 17,5 | 3,988 | 1,6 | 32,669 |
| Gamagara | 7,016 | 67.3 | 266 | 2,6 | 2,851 | 27,3 | 299 | 2,9 | 15,723 |
| **John Taolo Gaetsewe** | **19,063** | **54,5** | **30. 917** | **13,9** | **9,945** | **27,4** | **6,423** | **4,2** | **66,350** |

Source: StatsSA 2022

### 2.1.1 Water infrastructure in Ga-Segonyana local municipality

The Municipality is the Water Service Authority (WSA) for the entire Municipal Area. It serves as the water service provider for Kuruman, Wrenchville and Bankhara-Bodulong. The rural areas, including Mothibistad, are serviced by Vaal Central Water as the appointed Water Service Provider for Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality. The Municipality depends entirely on underground water sources for its domestic, agricultural and commercial consumption.

The Local Municipality has the highest population in the District and has seen a sporadic migration of people from Joe Morolong municipality pitching tents in around the villages closer to town and the newly established informal settlements like Promised Land and Obama Hills. And this accounts to the current backlog in water reticulation and supply.

The Municipality provides a basic level of access to water for its residents at the RDP Standard of 200m radius to all the rural villages. In other circumstances residents have been able to

MR. I.E AISENG
JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
SPEAKER

make use of the services of Vaal Central Water to attain yard and ultimately house connections. The biggest challenge in water provision is the ever-increasing backlogs, which result from the illegal occupation and allocation of stands in the rural areas. This makes it difficult for the Municipality to plan for the complete eradication of water backlogs in the Municipality. The municipality have recently completed a 24Mega-litre water reservoir in order to reduce the water losses. Kuruman bulk water supply Phase 2A is underway which comprise of laying of 2.7km bi-directional pipeline to the completed 24 Mega-litre reservoir.

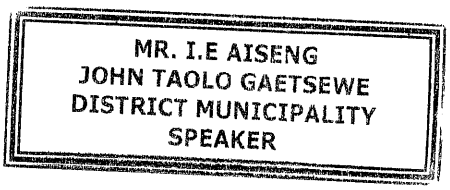
According to Stats SA, 59925 (90,3%) of the households in JTG has access to water. 6 423 (9,7%) household has no access to piped water that's excluding 8,7% who managed to get water from own boreholes, rainwater tank, water carrier/tanker or flowing water/stream/river etc. And because of the rural nature of the municipalities 19 063(28,7%) Piped (tap) water inside the dwelling, 9 945 (15,0%) Piped (tap) water inside the yard and 30 917(46,6%) access water from Piped (tap) water on community stand.

The water supplied to Kuruman is abstracted from 3 boreholes, which are equipped with submersible pumps operating through a telemetry system. Wrenchville obtains its water supply from 2 boreholes equipped with submersible pumps.

The construction of the new Kuruman 2 x 12Mℓ reservoirs for Kuruman and surrounding areas started in January 2013 and concluded in 2016.

In the more rural areas water is pumped from a borehole to a higher-level reservoir constructed on a stand about 10 m above ground level. From the reservoirs, a reticulation system transfers the water to standpipes.

In Kuruman "The Eye" water spring is also utilized for "grey water" for gardening and other non-consumable needs. Sedibeng Water Board is the Service Provider appointed by the Municipality to render water services in most of the "rural" villages outside Kuruman. This is normally street and communal taps within 200 meters from the households. Pre-paid communal stand taps are installed. Water quality and constant new source development is a major challenge for the Municipality.



**Completed water project**

**Table 3: The following are projects were completed in 2024/25**

| Project Description | Year completed | Location |
|---|---|---|
| Dikgweng Donkerhook bulk water supply (Ward 12) | 2024/25 | Dikgweng |
| Maruping (Remmogo Section) Extension of water network | 2024/25 | Maruping |
| New Mokalamosesane bulk water supply | 2024/25 | Mokalamosesane |
| Magojaneng Tswelelopele bulk water supply | 2024/25 | Magojaneng |

**Current water projects**

**Table 4: The following are completed and under construction projects (2025/26)**

| Project Description | Year | Progress |
|---|---|---|
| Maruping (Remmogo Section) Extension of water network (Ward 14) | 2025/26 | In Progress |
| Refurbishment of boreholes in Ga-Sehubane | 2025/26 | Completed |
| Mapoteng (diamond View) water supply | 2025/26 | In Progress |
| Refurbishment of Boreholes in Ga-Segonyana Municipality | 2024/25 | Completed |
| Refurbishment of boreholes in Maruping | 2025/26 | Completed |
| Seven miles bulk water supply (Block H) (Ward 12) | 2025/26 | In Progress |

**Planned water projects**

**Table 5: The following are planned projects**

| project description | year | funding |
|---|---|---|
| Seoding bulk water supply (ward 6) | 2026/27 | R 22 831 154,10 |
| Upgrading and refurbishment of ward 7 water supply | 2027/28 | R 20 414 705,74 |
| Thamoyanche: upgrading and refurbishment of water supply (ward 12) | 2027/28 | R 19 185 023,00 |
| Seven miles bulk water supply (block h) - new block - Hotazel road (ward 12) | 2026/27 | R 11 556 330,50 |
| Mapoteng (Diamond View) water supply (ward 4) | 2026/27 | R 7 553 035,83 |

MR. I.E AISENG
JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
SPEAKER

| project description | year | funding |
|---|---|---|
| Replacement of asbestos pipeline in Batlharos and Maruping (ward 8 and 9) | 2027/28 | R 7 752 197,47 |

### 2.1.2 Water projects in Gamagara local municipality

Gamagara Local Municipality is a Water Service Authority with Vaal Central water administering certain areas like Olifantshoek with the Bulk water. There are three systems of supply within the municipality which are; boreholes, dewatering from the mine and the bulk water supply from Vaal Central Water. Vaal Central Water serves as the water service provider (supply only bulk water to the municipality). Vaal Central source water from Vaal Gamagara Water Scheme. Sishen iron ore (Kumba Mine) supply the dewatering water to the municipality only in Kathu.

In Gamagara Local Municipality the scarcity of portable underground water is depleting due to a rapid increase in population. The challenge is the continuously stealing and vandalism of the water infrastructure, illegal connection which result in water losses.

DWA Northern Cape keeps record of the water and sanitation backlogs per municipal area. The backlogs with regards to provision of water are also evident in the access to sanitation services in the district. 36% of the household population in the JTGDM has access to a flush toilet connected to a sewerage system, while the highest percentage of household (51%) in JTGDM has access to pit toilet. This is nearly less than half the figure for the Northern Cape Province (73%). This is also far below the figure for the other four district municipalities in the province, with these municipalities all having figures of more than 60%. Half of the population in the JTGDM are reliant on a pit-latrine (51%) with or without ventilation. This is more than 20% higher than the provincial figure of 16% and far higher than the figures for the four other districts in the province, which are all below 12%. In addition to this, 5 % of the population within the district have no toilet facilities, which is sizeably higher than the provincial figure of 4.5%. (Draft JTGDM IDP 2026/2027)

The Municipality is still having a challenge in complying with the Blue Drop compliance requirement. The Municipality however is planning to establish measuring systems in place for all the compliance of water quality.

MR. I.E AISENG
JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
SPEAKER

**Table 6: The level of service of water in Gamagara local municipality**

| Municipality | Settlement | Household | Erf Connection | Communal Standpipe | Backlogs Formal |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gamagara | Dibeng | 2 830 | 2 830 | 0 | 0 |
| Gamagara | Mapoteng | 2 962 | 2 962 | 0 | 0 |
| | Mapoteng 1265 Development | 1 265 | 584 | 0 | 681 |
| Gamagara | Kathu | 8 661 | 8 661 | 0 | 0 |
| | Kathu 5100 Development | 5 100 | 0 | 5100 | 5100 |
| Gamagara | Olifantshoek | 3 832 | 2 653 | 1 179 | 0 |
| **Gamagara Total** | | **24 650** | **17 690** | **6279** | **5 781** |

**Completed water projects**

**Table 7: The following are projects that were completed in 2024/25.**

| Project Description | *Year* | *Status* |
|---|---|---|
| Water reticulation of 1300 stands in Olifantshoek | 2024/25 | Complete |
| Dibeng bulk water augmentation: Equipping of boreholes and its ancillary works | 2024/25 | Complete |
| Upgrading of Dibeng Bulk Water Infrastructure Phase 1 | 2024/25 | Complete |

**Current water projects**

**Table 8: The following are projects currently implemented in the municipality.**

| Project Description | Year | Status |
|---|---|---|
| Olifantshoek: Water reticulation for 1300 stands Phase 2 | 2025/26 | In progress |
| Upgrading of Dibeng bulk water infrastructure phase 1 | 2025/26 | In progress |
| Dibeng bulk water augmentation: equipping of boreholes and its ancillary works | 2025/26 | In progress |
| Planning for Sesheng bulk water supply | 2025/26 | In progress |
| Water meter programme phase 3 - installation of water meters in Dibeng, Olifantshoek and Kathu | 2025/26 | In progress |
| Gamagara water programme in Dibeng | 2025/26 | In progress |
| Construction of reservoir in Dibeng | 2025/26 | In progress |
| Refurbishment of the borehole in Mapoteng | 2025/26 | In progress |

MR. I.E AISENG
JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
SPEAKER

**Planned water projects**

**Table 9: The following are projects planned to be implemented in the municipality**

| Project Description | Year | Funds required |
|---|---|---|
| Olifantshoek: Water reticulation for 1300 stands | 2026/27 | R 27 890 930,09 |
| Sustainable Water Loss Reduction Business Plan for The Gamagara Local Municipality - System Input Reliability and Zonal Metering - WSIG | 2026/27 | R 15 000 000 |
| Dibeng Bulk-Water Augmentation, Equipping of Boreholes and its Ancillary works (Depended on the success of the expropriation application) - WSIG | 2026/27 | R 15 000 000 |
| Olifantshoek Upgrade of WWWT | 2027/28 | R 39 894 274 |
| Kathu (Sesheng) bulk water supply (Depended on approval) - RBIG | 2026/27 | R 249 853 018,20 |
| Kathu Bulk Water Supply (Phase 2) - RBIG | 2026/27 | To be Determined |
| Kathu WWWT - RBIG | 2026/27 | To be Determined |
| Planning for Water and Sanitation for the Kathu 5700 Development - BFI | 2027/28 | To be Determined |
| Kathu (Sesheng) bulk water supply (Depended on approval) - RBIG | 2026/27 | R 249 853 018,20 |
| Water Meter Programme Phase 4 - Installation of Water meters | 2026/27 | R 1 000 000 |

### 2.1.3 Water infrastructure in Joe Morolong local municipality

Joe Morolong Local Municipality is the Water Services Authority in its area of jurisdiction. And regulate water issues within the area, guided by the National Water Act 32 of 1998. The Municipality also serves as a Water Services Provider, thus ensuring that water is provided to residents on acceptable standards including quality guided by SANS 241.

The municipality experiences challenges on certain identified water systems and sources. The main water source is ground water (boreholes), apart from the Heuningvlei scheme, which is the only real bulk water scheme within the area, all other schemes are boreholes extraction.

The 2016 Community survey indicates that 21,497 (90.3%) households have access to safe drinking water, while 2,303 (9,7%) households have no access to safe drinking water. 17,665 (74,2%) households received water directly from municipal water supply interventions while 6,140 (25.8%) households receive water from other water scheme, water vendors, own

MR. I.E AISENG
JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
SPEAKER

service or flowing water streams. Only 2,439 (10,2%) households have piped water inside the yard, as opposed to 18,520 (77,4%) households drinking from community stands.

The Municipality focused its efforts and resources in eradicating the Water backlog in three main areas, namely where there no formal water infrastructure, where an extension of infrastructure is required and where there is no water source available. Refurbishment programmes are also implemented each year in order to cope with aging infrastructure.

DWA Northern Cape keeps record of the water and sanitation backlogs per municipal area. The department indicates a backlog of 5,725 for formal households and 1,101 for informal households.

There are 24 villages that are without access to water at all, 66 villages requiring extension of existing water infrastructure, 37 villages who have access to infrastructure but no access to water due to source problems, and 17 villages have aging water infrastructure.

The municipality have through the WSIG, MIG and SLP programmes formulated interventions and plans to address all the above challenges.

Blue Drop compliance is still a challenge for the Municipality, but it is improving the Municipality is constantly putting systems in place that will assist in complying with the requirements. The Municipality's Water Quality Programme is implemented on a small scale due to budgetary constraints. Full SANS water quality monitoring is implemented on identified systems to improve the accuracy of quality of water supplied to communities.

**Completed water projects**

**Table 10: The following are projects that were completed in 2024/25**

| Project Description | Year | Status |
|---|---|---|
| Padstow Water Supply Phase 2 | 2024-25 | Complete |
| Cahar Water Supply | 2024-25 | Complete |
| March Water Supply | 2024-25 | Complete |
| Dinokaneng Water Supply | 2024-25 | Complete |
| Madula Ranch Water Supply Phase 3 | 2024-25 | Complete |
| Heuningvlei Water Reticulation Phase 2 | 2024-25 | complete |
| Dockson 1&2 Water Supply Phase 2 | 2024-25 | complete |
| Logobate Water Supply | 2024-25 | Complete |
| Cassel Water Supply Phase 3 | 2024-25 | Complete |
| Kampaneng Water Supply | 2024-25 | Complete |
| Laxey water Supply | 2024-25 | Complete |



MR. I.E AISENG
JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
SPEAKER

| Project Description | Year | Status |
|---|---|---|
| Refurbishment of Heuningsvlei Bulk Water Supply | 2024-25 | Complete |
| Dithakong Bulk Water Scheme Refurbishment | 2024-25 | Complete |
| Dithakong Bulk Water Supply | 2024-25 | Complete |
| Gamadubu/Lebokeng Water Supply | 2024-25 | Complete |
| Glenred Water Supply | 2024-25 | Complete |
| Slough/Loopeng Water Supply | 2024-25 | Complete |
| Manyeding Water Supply | 2024-25 | Complete |
| Borehole Refurbishment Mesimantsi Wyk 3&4 Phase2 | 2024-25 | Complete |
| Borehole Refurbishment Mathanthanyaneng | 2024-25 | Complete |
| Borehole refurbishment Stillerus | 2024-25 | Complete |
| Borehole refurbishment Khudukwaneng Section (Dithakong) | 2024-25 | Complete |
| Borehole refurbishment Magojaneng | 2024-25 | Complete |

**Current water projects**

**Table 11: The following are projects currently implemented in the municipality.**

| Project Description | Year | Status |
|---|---|---|
| Padstow Water Supply Supply Phase 3 | 2025-26 | In progress |
| Cahar Water Supply | 2025-26 | In progress |
| March Water Supply phase 2 | 2025-26 | completed |
| Cassel Water Supply phase 4 | 2025-26 | completed |
| Logobate Water Supply phase 2 | 2025-26 | completed |
| Madula Ranch Water Supply Phase 4 | 2025-26 | In progress |
| Dockson 1&2 Water Supply phase 2 | 2025-26 | In progress |
| Kampaneng Water Supply phase 2 | 2025-26 | Completed |
| Zero Borehole Refurbishment | 2025-26 | In progress |
| Ga-Sehunelo Wyk 5&10 Borehole Refurbishment | 2025-26 | In progress |
| Borehole Refurbishment: Wyk 5 and 10 | 2025-26 | In progress |
| Slough/Loopeng Water Supply Phase 2 | 2025-26 | completed |
| Slough/Loopeng Water Supply Phase 5 | 2025-26 | In progress |
| Dithakong Bulk Refurbishment | 2025-26 | In progress |

MR. I.E AISENG
JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
SPEAKER

Planned water projects

**Table 12: The following are projects planned to be implemented in the municipality**

| Project Description | Year | Funds required |
|---|---|---|
| Cahar water supply | 2026-27 | R 3 260 683,98 |
| Magobing East water supply | 2026-27 | R 8 456 662,37 |
| Damros 1,2 & 3 water supply | 2026-27 | R15 600 659,01 |
| Cassel water supply phase 5 | 2026-27 | R 12 118 797,34 |
| Cardington water supply | 2026-27 | R 5 000 000,00 |
| Borehole refurbishment Zero | 2026-27 | R 3 107 745,50 |
| Borehole refurbishment Gasehunelo Wyk5 | 2026-27 | R 2 891 294,44 |
| Borehole refurbishment Gasehunelo Wyk 10 | 2026-27 | R 1 066 715,71 |
| Borehole refurbishment Metsimantsi Wyk 2 | 2026-27 | R 3 415 691,35 |
| Borehole refurbishment Matoro | 2026-27 | R 3 400 000,00 |
| Damrose 1,2 & 3 water supply | 2027-28 | R 5 000 000,00 |
| Battlemount water supply | 2027-28 | R 13 410 813,64 |
| Kganung water supply | 2027-28 | R 3 500 000,00 |
| Matlhabanelong water supply | 2027-28 | R 6 000 000,00 |
| Ganap 2(Rooipomp) water supply | 2028-29 | R 5 000 000,00 |
| Bothetheletsa water supply | 2028-29 | R 10 000 000,00 |
| Ganap 2(Rooipomp) water supply | 2029/30 | R 15 000 000,00 |
| Bothetheletsa water supply | 2029/30 | R 10 000 000,00 |
| Cassel phase 5 water supply | 2027-28 | R 14 307 771,99 |
| Cardington water supply | 2027-28 | R 17 044 824,57 |
| Tsaelengwe water supply | 2027-28 | R 8 366 903,44 |
| Tsaelengwe water supply | 2028/29 | R 6 720 323,81 |
| Ditshipeng water supply | 2027-28 | R 11 587 000,00 |
| Ditshipeng water supply | 2028/29 | R 12 000 000,00 |
| Ditshipeng water supply | 2029/30 | R 11 461 282,26 |
| Van Zylsrust water supply | 2027-28 | R 2 800 054,65 |
| Van Zylsrust water supply | 2028/29 | R 16 507 776,19 |
| Van Zylsrust water supply | 2029/30 | R 38 767 969,16 |
| Camden water supply | 2028-29 | R 6 200 000,00 |
| Camden water supply | 2029/30 | R 20 000 000,00 |
| Manaring water supply | 2028-29 | R 9 722 900,00 |

MR. I.E AISENG
JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
SPEAKER

| Project Description | Year | Funds required |
|---|---|---|
| Maologane water supply | 2028-29 | R 13 023 529,93 |
| Borehole refurbishment Matoro | 2027-28 | R 2 393 445,35 |
| Em Borehole Refurbishment | 2027/28 | R 7 000 000,00 |
| Em Borehole Refurbishment | 2028/29 | R 15 200 000,00 |
| Em Borehole Refurbishment | 2029/30 | R 4 160 150,23 |
| Borehole refurbishment Ellendale | 2029-30 | R 5 000 000,00 |
| Borehole refurbishment Wingate | 2029-30 | R 5 000 000,00 |
| Borehole refurbishment Saamsokol | 2029-30 | R 5 000 000,00 |

## 2.2 Road's infrastructure in the district

The District through a Rural Road Management System programme has set up Rural Road Asset Management Systems, and collect road, bridge and traffic data on municipal road networks in line with the Road Infrastructure Strategic Framework for South Africa. The systems improve the data on municipal roads and guide infrastructure maintenance and investments thus reducing vehicle operating costs. The District assesses road conditions of paved and unpaved municipal roads and structures, conduct road inventory and RISFSA classification, collect traffic data, and prioritise project list for roads to inform municipal infrastructure grant project selection

The Rural Road Asset Management Systems is envisaged to assist the Local Municipalities in project prioritisation, maintenance scheduling and application of funding for maintenance and rehabilitation of the roads. The three local municipalities have finalised their Road Masterplans which also incorporate the Storm-water master plans. There are currently 3252 km of Municipal Road network captured on the District Rural Road Asset Management System. Of which 60.45 km is Block paved, 2241.85 km is earth, 621.08 km gravel and 328.62 km have flexible pavement.

**Table 13: The following is the total municipal road network for the District**

| Surface Type | Road Network In km | Assessed Road Network |
|---|---|---|
| **BLOC** | 60.45 | 35.32 |
| **EARTH** | 2241.85 | 1,148.55 |
| **FLEX** | 328.62 | 269.48 |

MR. I.E AISENG
JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
SPEAKER

| Surface Type | Road Network In km | Assessed Road Network |
|---|---|---|
| GRAV | 621.08 | 709.09 |
| TOTAL | 3252 | 2,162.44 |

The modes of transportation found the District beside road are Rail and Air transportation. The Air transportation is an initiative of private sector as a result Airports in the region are not on public grounds. The District is spearheading stakeholder engagements for the establishment of the Regional Airport. The District also has an Integrated Transport Plan which is reviewed annually.

The rail infrastructure of the Northern Cape is an important element of the Northern Cape transportation system. The rail transport is mainly utilised in the mining sectors. Ore is transported in this manner. A railway line extends from Blackrock southwards past Sishen to Kimberley where it connects with the main Cape Town – Johannesburg line. A second line used to transport ore from this area extends from Sishen southwards to Saldanha Bay where it supplies the Saldanha Steel Plant.

Walking and cycling are the most dominant mode of Non-Motorised Transport within the John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality with animal drawn transport being the least dominant and found mostly in rural low-income communities. The non-motorised transport within the District is slowly developing and has to date not been given substantial attention to reach appreciable impact in the District. The extent of non-motorised transport within the District still need to be comprehensively quantified. The non-motorised transport infrastructure has been developed in an ad-hoc fashion and there is a need for pedestrian sidewalk and cycle path master plan to be developed for John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality.

Because the District is mainly rural the priority is to develop or improve the access roads in the respective villages or towns and then to the amenities. The District is busy compiling the Roads Asset register that will in future assist with the prioritisation of the road's construction and maintenance.

### 2.2.1 Road infrastructure in Ga-Segonyana local municipality

An existing road network is to be found throughout Ga-Segonyana Local Municipal area, with the state thereof ranging between very well-maintained tar roads, such as the N14, to gravel roads in the rural areas that are not in a very good condition. The N14 forms the major access road to the core of the economic development, where it crosses through Kuruman in an

MR. I.E AISENG
JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
SPEAKER

east/west direction. In the centre of Kuruman, the N14 merges with the Hotazel/Daniëlskuil road.

In 2018-19, the municipality compiled a Road and Stormwater masterplan. Inherent in the Master Plan is the status quo of the road around the municipality, interventions required, and prioritisation of possible projects required to manage, complete and maintain the road scheme in the short, medium and long term. The following is the Road network of Ga-Segonyana as captured in the District Rural Road Management System.

**Table 14: Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality Road network**

| Surface Type | Road Network In km |
|---|---|
| **BLOC** | 35.53 |
| **EARTH** | 1137.47 |
| **FLEX** | 137.48 |
| **GRAV** | 225.57 |
| **TOTAL** | **1536.05** |

As of May 2026, Ga-Segonyana local Municipality's Road network was 1, 536.05 km. The visual conditions assessments were not prioritised this year for the municipality however most of road are relatively fair. However, due to lack of capital/funds to refurbish/reseal roads conditions are slowly deteriorating.

Completed road projects

**Table 15: The following are projects that were completed in 2024/25**

| Project Description | Year | Status |
|---|---|---|
| MIG 1702: Mothibistad Learamele and Methodist Sec: Upgrading of gravel internal road to paved road | 2024/25 | completed |
| MIG 1645: Maruping: Upgrading of gravel internal road to paved road (Tsago Road) | 2024/25 | completed |

MR. I.E AISENG
JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
SPEAKER

**Current road projects**

**Table 16: The following are projects currently implemented in the municipality**

| Project Description | Year | Status |
|---|---|---|
| MIG1645: Batlharos RDP: Upgrading of gravel internal road to paved road (Ward 8) | 2025/26 | In progress |
| Mapoteng (Diamond View) Upgrading of gravel internal road to paved road (Ward 4) | 2025/26 | Completed |
| Construction ofN14/R31 bypass road, Kuruman (Ward 1) | 2025/26 | In progress |

**Planned roads projects**

**Table 17: The following are funded and unfunded projects**

| Project Description | Year | Funds Required |
|---|---|---|
| Batlharos RDP: Upgrading of gravel internal road to paved road (Ward 8) | 2026/27 | R 19 791 504,45 |
| Magojaneng: Upgrading of gravel internal road to paved road (Ward 5) | 2027/28 | R 28 652 647,96 |

### 2.2.2 Road infrastructure in Gamagara local municipality

Gamagara is serviced by one national road, namely the N14, which passes through the municipal area via Olifantshoek and Kathu, from Upington to Kuruman. This road is the key connector providing access to the rest of the Northern Cape and North-West Provinces. This is also the main tourist route from Gauteng to Upington. The N14 passes through Kuruman and Sishen, the main economic centres within the district.

Other regional roads include the R380 which connects Kathu to Hotazel and serves as main access route to Dibeng. A small section of the R31 also passes through the municipality on the furthest north-eastern side of the municipality where it serves as a connector between Hotazel and Kuruman.

The main surfaced road in the district is the Vryburg-Upington road (N14). The R325 (Sishen to Postmasburg) and R385 (Olifantshoek to Postmasburg) are the only other surfaced roads providing access for local farming and mining communities in the Sishen and southern areas of the district.

The above-mentioned roads are all tarred and generally in a good condition, especially the R380 which was recently completely re-tarred up to Hotazel. In addition to these roads a large

MR. I.E AISENG
JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
SPEAKER

number of gravel roads serve the municipality's rural areas. These roads are however not necessarily in a good condition.

The internal streets of Kathu are well planned, with very few problems. They are also generally kept in a good condition. Unfortunately, the same cannot be said for the towns of Olifantshoek and Dibeng, where both paved and gravel streets are showing signs of degradation. These streets are generally in a less than satisfactory condition.

The Gamagara Municipality is known for the large number of mining activities that take place within its boundaries. It is important to note that these activities are extremely transport intensive. In addition to the large portion of goods being transported via the Sishen-Saldanha railway line, a significant portion of transport takes place on the roads within the municipality, especially the N14. This has caused numerous congestion issues, especially around Kathu. The intensive use of roads within the municipality may influence their long-term maintenance and consequently also issues on budgets and delivery.

**Table 18: Gamagara Local Municipality Road network**

| Surface Type | Road Network In km |
|---|---|
| BLOC | 5.60 |
| EARTH | 77.78 |
| FLEX | 163.96 |
| GRAV | 26.20 |
| TOTAL | 272.54 |

As of May 2026, Gamagara Local Municipality's Road network was 272.54 km. The condition of road is relatively fair. However, due to lack of capital/funds to refurbish/reseal roads conditions are slowly deteriorating.

The Gamagara Local Municipality is known for the large number of mining activities that take place within its boundaries. It is important to note that these activities are extremely transport intensive. In addition to the large portion of goods being transported via the Sishen-Saldanha railway line, a significant portion of transport takes place on the roads within the municipality, especially the N14. This has caused numerous congestion issues, especially around Kathu. The intensive use of roads within the municipality may influence their long-term maintenance and consequently also issues on budgets and delivery.

MR. I.E AISENG
JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
SPEAKER

The Dingleton settlement has been demolished, and the road were reproclaimed. The Dingleton roads were replaced with new surfaced roads in Kathu (Siyathemba) and are already included in the total network of the municipality.

The following are projects currently implemented in the municipality:

**Table 19: Current road projects**

| Project Description | Year | Status |
|---|---|---|
| Olifanshoek internal road upgrade | 2025/26 | In progress |
| Mapoteng Construction of internal roads | 2025/26 | In progress |
| Olifantshoek Internal roads upgrade | 2025/26 | In progress |

### 2.2.3 Road infrastructure in Joe Morolong local municipality

The N14 is the only National Road crossing the Municipality's Southern tip. The road connects Pretoria, Lichtenburg, Vryburg, Kuruman, Upington and Springbok and stretches 1200 km. The N14 carries substantial traffic and goods transported from Gauteng to these Regions and form an important regional link across these areas.

Major trade centre's servicing the traditional settlements in Joe Morolong Local Municipality is Kuruman in the Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality to the South on the N14 and Vryburg in the Naledi Local Municipality, also situated on the N14 to the South. The N14, as mentioned, being a lifeline of goods and services through the region plays an important role in the adjacent Municipalities and provide income to centres along the road. Hartswater in the Phokwane Local Municipality (Northern Cape) may also attract traffic from the Joe Morolong Local Municipality.

The Joe Morolong Municipality area consists mainly of gravel roads that are in a very poor condition. The bulk of the community can be characterised as poorly mobile due to the poor access, main and internal roads. Poor storm water systems have been provided which led to the quick erosion of the road surfaces after rains, resulting in the speedy decay of the roads. Rural communities become inaccessible and experience insufficient access to important services. Public Transport is therefore very poor and inadequate.

The roads implementation in the municipality is generally funded by MIG, there a few roads funded through SLP

MR. I.E AISENG
JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
SPEAKER

**Table 20: Joe Morolong Local Municipality Road network**

| Surface Type | Road Network In km |
|---|---|
| **BLOC** | 19.32 |
| **EARTH** | 1027.60 |
| **FLEX** | 27.18 |
| **GRAV** | 369.31 |
| **TOTAL** | **1443.41** |

According to the District Rural Road management system, as of May 2026, Joe Morolong local Municipality's Road network was 1, 443.41 km. The visual conditions assessments were not prioritised this year for the municipality however most of road are earth and gravel roads. However, due to lack of capital/funds to refurbish/reseal roads conditions are slowly deteriorating.

To address this challenge, the municipality compiled a road and stormwater masterplan to establish the status quo of the roads and stormwater municipality by carrying out visual assessments, drafting an operation and management plan, forecasting future demand, assessment of the institutional structure and operation, prioritized operation and maintenance projects in the Roads and stormwater Infrastructure as well as the possible budgets and the risk matrix of the local municipality.

**Completed road projects**

**Table 21: The following are projects that were completed in 2024/25**

| Project Description | Year | Status |
|---|---|---|
| Ncwelengwe Internal Road Phase 2 | 2024/25 | Complete |
| Gahuwe to Dithakong Access Road phase 2 | 2024/25 | complete |
| Kokfontein access road | 2024/25 | Complete |
| Masankong access road | 2024/25 | Complete |
| Motolwaneng to Gadiboe access road | 2024/25 | Complete |
| Kiangkop access road | 2024/25 | Complete |

MR. I.E AISENG
JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
SPEAKER

**Current road projects**

**Table 22: The following are projects currently implemented in the municipality**

| Villages | Project Description | Status |
|---|---|---|
| Ncwelengwe | Upgrade: 640 meters gravel to paving blocks | Complete |
| Gahuwe to Dithakong | Upgrade: 550 meters gravel to paving blocks | Complete |
| Mentu to Bahlarose | Upgrade: gravel road to paving blocks | Complete |
| Mokalawanoga to Gasese | Upgrade: 1 km gravel to paving blocks | In progress |

**Planned road projects**

**Table 23: The following are planned projects municipality requires to be implemented**

| Project Description | Year | Funds required |
|---|---|---|
| Gahuwe to Dithakong Portion 3 | 2026-27 | R 17 763 080.33 |
| Churchill Internal Road | 2026-27 | R 9 839 394.12 |
| Churchill Internal Road | 2027-28 | R 10 000 000.00 |
| Shalaneng Internal | 2027-28 | R 8 500 000.00 |
| March Internal Road | 2027-28 | R 8 000 000.00 |
| Shalaneng Internal | 2028-29 | R 10 841 707.98 |
| March Internal Road | 2028-29 | R 14 150 000.00 |
| Wingate Internal Road | 2028-29 | R 5 000 000.00 |
| Wingate Internal Road | 2029-30 | R 11 456 773.08 |
| Dinokaneng to Tsineng | 2029-30 | R 10 000 000.00 |
| Ganap 1 Bridge | 2029-30 | R 19 932 073.00 |

## 2.3 Sanitation infrastructure in the District

Sewerage and sanitation are basic needs of communities which can pose serious health and hygiene risks for communities and the environment at large scale, if not properly managed and monitored.

According to the White Paper on Basic Household Sanitation, 2001, basic sanitation is defined as: "The minimum acceptable basic level of sanitation is:

Appropriate health and hygiene awareness and behaviour

A System for disposing of human excreta, household wastewater and refuse, which is acceptable and affordable to the users, safe, hygienic and easily accessible and which does not have an unacceptable impact on the environmental and a toilet facility for each household".

MR. I.E AISENG
JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
SPEAKER

A total of 63 100 (95.1%) households in the District has some form of toilet, and around 3,248(4.9%) have no access to sanitation services. 33,638(50,7%) households in the District are the Pit latrine toilets and only 23 690 (35,7%), households are Flush toilets (Stats SA 2022).

The Provincial Department of Water and Sanitation and CoGHSTA are running sanitation projects in the district to eradicate the inadequate toilets and providing toilets where there is a lack.

**Table 24: Distribution of households by type of toilet facility and municipalities within the area of JTGDM, (Stats 2022)**

| Municipality | Flush toilets | Chemical toilets | Pit latrine toilet | other | Bucket toilet | No Toilet |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Joe Morolong | 4,319 | 728 | 16 091 | 1 194 | 2,621 | 1,583 |
| Ga-Segonyana | 10,058 | 298 | 17,062 | 303 | 378 | 2,789 |
| Gamagara | 9,313 | 21 | 485 | 154 | 75 | 1281 |
| John Taolo Gaetsewe | **23,690** | **1,047** | **33,638** | **1,651** | **3,074** | **5,653** |

Source: StatsSA 2022

## Access to sanitation within JTGDM

From the figure above, it is clear that the number of households using flush-toilet within the area of JTG are about 23 690 (35,7%), while the number of households using pit toilet are about 33,638(50,7%). The region within John Taolo Gaetsewe with the highest number of flush toilets is Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality with 10 058 or a share of 42,5% of the flush toilets within John Taolo Gaetsewe. The region with the lowest number of flush toilets is Joe Morolong Local Municipality with a total of 4 319 or a share of 18.2% of the total flush toilets within John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality (Draft JTG IDP review 2026/2027).

The IDP of Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality states that just over 70% of its households have access to sanitation of an acceptable RDP level. As in the case of the provision of water services, 60.6% of the population depend on pit toilet in Joe Morolong LM, with 4.6% of the population being dependent on a pit latrine with or without ventilation vis-à-vis 1.11% in the Gamagara LM, 58.1% in the Ga-Segonyana LM and 18.89% in the province.

It is of a high concern that JTGDM has percentage of population with not access to any form of sanitation and large numbers of population still using pit latrines and compared to the provincial figures. (JTG SDF Review 2023

MR. I.E AISENG
JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
SPEAKER

### 2.3.1 Sanitation infrastructure in Ga-Segonyana local municipality

In its efforts to eradicate sanitation backlogs, the Municipality has embarked on a three-year programme with the appointment of a dedicated service provider. This makes it easier to deliver the construction of VIP units across the Municipality. Out of the existing Municipal settlements, Wrenchville, Mothibistad, Kuruman and parts of Bankhara-Bodulong have access to full water borne sanitation. The rest of the settlements in the Municipality are receiving VIP sanitation. The Municipality's Green Drop Assessment rating was 76% (2012 Green Drop Assessment Report)

The Municipality has enrolled on the rural sanitation programme funded by MIG amounting to R212m for a period of 5years, of which the implementation commenced in 2015. By 2016/17 financial year a total of 2828 units were delivered, with an expenditure of R42,2m. at that time the existing Kuruman Waste Water Treatment Works and the Mothibistad Oxidation Ponds had already reach capacity due to the growth of both areas. The upgrading and refurbishment of the Kuruman Waste Water Treatment Works and Mothibistad Oxidation Ponds were then scheduled to commence in the 2018/'19 financial year. The both the upgrading and refurbishment of the Kuruman Waste Water Treatment Works and Mothibistad Oxidation Ponds were completed in 2019.

The 2019 Community survey indicates that the backlog in the municipality is 3,453, however due to the mushrooming of shacks around villages and informal settlement like Promised Land, the backlog is way higher.

The municipality has set a Number of new households provided with access to basic level of sanitation as its KPI and have set a target of 3,200 toilets to be provided by 2022. The following is how the municipality performed over the years;

**Table 25: The following indicates targets set by the municipality and it's performed over the years;**

| Year | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | 2017/18 | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/22 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Target | | | | | 1,212 | 1,236 | 1,736 |
| Actual | 1,148 | 1,148 | 1,189 | 1,212 | | | |
| Remaining | 7,765 | 6,617 | 5,428 | 4,216 | | | |

The Kuruman WWTW were upgraded and extended some 5 years ago to make provision for future water borne sewer systems to be installed. This plant is currently running on full capacity and would have to be extended and upgraded especially considering the new development establishment earmarked for Promised Land. Currently only Kuruman and some areas within the greater Kuruman Municipal area, that have waterborne sanitation that flush to the sewer

MR. I.E AISENG
JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
SPEAKER

treatment plant. Some sites and sewer systems are flushing to septic conservancy tanks. Conservancy tanks are serviced by the municipality's "honey sucker" trucks, which transport the sewage directly to central treatment facilities. The municipality has indicated that these trucks are running at full capacity and cannot ensure timely drainage of all conservancy tanks.

Septic tanks are, in principle, not permitted in the municipal area. This is to prevent the contamination of groundwater sources, which is the current supply for domestic water use. Some septic tanks are, however, still being used on remote sites and where tankers cannot reach them for routine servicing.

All the rural villages are dependent on dry sanitation systems such as VIP and UDS toilets. All new extensions and new sites have No sewer or sanitation system at all. This is a major challenge to the Municipality.

**Completed sanitation projects**

**Table 26: The following are projects that were completed.**

| Project Description | Year completed | Location |
|---|---|---|
| Dithakong Dry Sanitation Phase 2 | 2022/23 | Vergenoeg |

**Current sanitation projects**

**Table 27: The following are projects currently implemented in the municipality**

| Project Description | Year |
|---|---|
| Ditshoswaneng: Construction of lined double pit toilets (Ward 4) | 2025/26 |

**Planned sanitation projects**

**Table 28: The following are planned sanitation projects**

| Project Description | Year | Funding required |
|---|---|---|
| Ditshoswaneng: Construction of lined double pit toilets (Ward 4 | 2026/27 | R 3 452 960,95 |

### 2.3.2 Sanitation infrastructure in Gamagara local municipality

The Municipality has all three sanitation systems namely water borne system, septic tank system and dry sanitation system (VIP toilets). Septic tanks are being emptied through municipal 'honey sucker' trucks A toilet facility for each household".

MR. I.E AISENG
JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
SPEAKER

According to the IDP of Gamagara, out of 26 433 houses in the municipality only 3 734 houses does not have formal water borne connections to the system. The financial year under review reflect that the municipality achieved 14 672 (79.7 percent) of flushed toilets, while the VIP toilets were standing at 62(0.3 percent), and lastly 755(4.1 percent) represents the septic tanks provided.

**Table 29: The Level of sanitation service in the municipality.**

| Settlement | Households | GDB Waterborne | GDB Septic Tank | GDB Dry Sanitation | GDB Backlogs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Olifantshoek | 3 953 | 2 799 | 294 | - | 1 154 |
| Kathu | 10323 | 8 661 | 150 | - | 0 |
| Kathu 5100 Development | 5100 | - | - | - | 5100 |
| Mapoteng | 2 962 | 1 711 | - | 62 | 1 251 |
| Mapoteng 1265 Development | 1265 | - | - | - | 1265 |
| Dibeng | 2 830 | 1 501 | 311 | - | 1 329 |
| **Total** | **26 433** | **14 672** | **755** | **62** | **3 734** |

**Completed sanitation projects**

**Table 30: The following are projects that were completed.**

| Project Description | Year | Status |
|---|---|---|
| Construction of internal sewer network 797 households (Phase 4) Debeng | 2024-25 | Complete |
| Construction of internal sewer network 529 households (Phase 5) Debeng | 2024-25 | Complete |

**Current sanitation projects**

**Table 31: The following are projects currently implemented in the municipality.**

| Project Description | Year | Status |
|---|---|---|
| Dibeng sewer network Phase 5, 529 stands | 2025-26 | in progress |
| Construction of toilet structures in Dibeng | 2025-26 | in progress |

### 2.3.3 Sanitation infrastructure in Joe Morolong local municipality

Sanitation is one of the priorities of the municipality. Due to the shortage or lack of water and the rural and vastness of municipality is unable to provide full adequate sanitation to the communities. A total of 1,514 (6,4%) households of Vanzylsrus and Hotazel are the only areas that have water borne system in the Joe Morolong municipality. Around 12,921 (54%)

MR. I.E AISENG
JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
SPEAKER

households have a minimum standard Pit latrine toilet with ventilation pipe installed while 5,596 (23,4%) are dry sanitation (VIP or UDS) without ventilation pipe which renders them inadequate systems. 2,182 (8,5%) households have no toilets at all while 1,025 still utilises bucket toilets. Given the above the total backlog as at 2016 can be calculated to be 9,312 households, however municipality estimates its backlog to be around 11,423 due to the informal settlements mushrooming in the municipality. The municipality intends to eradicate this backlog over a period of 5 years by means of eradicating a minimum of 800 units per financial year.

To eradicate the sanitation backlog Municipal infrastructure and SLP funds are prioritised for the sanitation programmes.

The tables below indicate a sanitation backlog of 9,312 for formal households excluding the 2,111 for informal households.

**Table 32: Formal sanitation services in municipality**

| Municipality | Flush toilets (Adequate) | Pit latrine with ventilated pipe (Adequate) | Pit latrine without ventilated pipe (inadequate) | Others (inadequate) | Households without toilets | GDB Backlogs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Joe Morolong | 1,514 | 12,921 | 5,596 | 1,534 | 2,182 | 9,312 |

**Table 33: Informal sanitation services in municipality**

| Municipality | Flush to network | Conservancy tank | Septic tank | UDS | VIP | Pit | Bucket | None | Unknown |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Joe Morolong Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,111 | 0 |

**Completed sanitation projects**

**Table 34: The following are projects that were completed**

| Project Description | Year completed | Status |
|---|---|---|
| Dithakong Dry Sanitation Phase 2 | 2024-25 | Complete |
| Maologane Dry Sanitation | 2024-25 | Complete |
| Makgaladi Dry Sanitation | 2024-25 | Complete |
| Gamorona Dry Sanitation | 2024-25 | Complete |

MR. I.E AISENG
JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
SPEAKER

**Current sanitation projects**

**Table 35: The following are projects currently implemented in the municipality**

| Project Description | Status |
|---|---|
| Dithakong Dry Sanitation Phase 2 (portion 3) | In progress |
| Dry Sanitation 145 units in various villages | In progress |
| Gamorona Dry Sanitation phase 2 | In progress |

**Planned sanitation projects**

**Table 36: The following are planned sanitation projects**

| Project Description | Year | Funding required |
|---|---|---|
| Makhubung dry Sanitation | 2026-27 | R 7 596 929.20 |
| Gapitia dry Sanitation | 2026-27 | R 1 828 165.90 |
| Bendel dry Sanitation | 2026-27 | R 2 862 586.69 |
| Kampaneng dry Sanitation | 2026-27 | R 2 317 838.40 |
| Bendel dry Sanitation | 2027-28 | R 2 862 586.69 |
| Kampaneng dry Sanitation | 2027-28 | R 2 445 412.51 |
| Churchill dry sanitation | 2027-28 | R 4 797 844.35 |
| Washington dry sanitation | 2027-28 | R 5 540 861.74 |
| Bothetheletsa dry sanitation | 2027-28 | R 7 525 214.39 |
| Cassel sanitation dry sanitation | 2028-29 | R 10 000 000.00 |
| Shalaneng dry sanitation | 2028-29 | R 5 000 000.00 |

## 2.4 Housing infrastructure in the district

The District has an Integrated Human Settlement Sector plan which provide the strategic direction for transforming human settlements in the John Taolo Gaetsewe District aligned to the Provincial Department and Local municipalities' Sector plans and IDPs. This transformation relates to accelerating human settlement delivery on well-located land, that provide opportunities to beneficiaries to access the property market and have sufficient access to social amenities and economic opportunities. This transformation will further support the integration of communities and the spatial restructuring of the towns and villages in the Municipal area.

MR. I.E AISENG
JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
SPEAKER

**Table 37: The following are household growth projections 2016, 2021 to 2024.**

| Municipality | Total Households | | | Growth (Calculated) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | CS 2016 | 2021 Estimates | 2024 Estimates | |
| **Joe Morolong** | 23 919 | 24 159 | 24 304 | 0,2% |
| **Ga-Segonyana** | 32 669 | 40 517 | 46 104 | 4,4% |
| **Gamagara** | 15 723 | 24 303 | 31 560 | 9,1% |
| **John Taolo Gaetsewe** | 72 310 | 88 979 | 101 968 | 3,6% |

Using the 2016 Community Survey growth projections, the household's growth in the District can be calculated to be 88 979 in 2021 and 101 968 by 2024. Using the SMEC report 2013 growth scenario for that was anticipated for 2019, the housing backlog and delivery by 2030 may be calculated as follows:

**Table 38: The housing backlog and targeted delivery of housing units**

| | | Gamagara | Joe Morolong | Ga-Segonyana | JTG |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Housing Backlog 2022** | **Total Backlog/Need** | **7 300** | **4 817** | **7 441** | **16 698** |
| **Future Growth in Households (2021-2030) – Maximum growth scenario** | Future Demand: Low Income | 12,180 | 5,046 | 6,867 | 24,094 |
| | Future Demand: Gap Market | 9,035 | 765 | 2,657 | 12,457 |
| **Proposed Average Supply/ Delivery of units – 2021-2030** | **Total Housing Delivery/Supply Rate** | **2 609 units/year** | **1 112 units/year** | **1 770 units/year** | **5 491 units/year** |
| | Supply for Backlog Eradication by 2030 | 488 units/year | 530 units/year | 817 units/year | 1 836 units/year |
| | Supply for Future Growth – Low Income group (moderate growth) | 1218 units/year | 505 units/year | 687 units/year | 2,409 units/year |
| | Supply for Future Growth – Gap Market | 903 units/year | 77 units/year | 266 units/year | 1,246 units/year |

The municipal targets for housing supply should balance their yearly allocations towards addressing the backlog, vs providing for the upgrading of informal settlements and providing for the household growth and gap market. This balance is necessary to ensure that the municipality provide for the backlog and for the income groups that increase their revenue base, and hence support the municipal financial sustainability.

The housing demand estimated for the planning period 2021- 2030 requires that approximately 335 hectares of land to be available in the JTG District to supply in the estimated housing backlog and another 2,246 hectares to accommodate the household growth in total with various housing options from both the public and private sector. This land need is divided per local municipality as follows:

MR. I.E AISENG
JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
SPEAKER

**Table 39: The JTG estimated land requirement**

| Municipality | Type | Number of households | Size per dwelling unit | Estimated Land Required by 2021 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gamagara LM** | Housing Backlog, 2021 | 7,300 | 300m$^2$ | 135 ha |
| | Housing Demand for all income groups due to household growth | 28,073 | 500m$^2$ | 1,404 ha |
| **Ga-Segonyana LM** | Housing Backlog, 2021 | 7,441 | 300m2 | 225 ha |
| | Housing Demand for all income groups due to household growth | 10,713 | 500m2 | 536 ha |
| **Joe Morolong LM** | Housing Backlog, 2021 | 4,817 | 300m2 | 145 ha |
| | Housing Demand for all income groups due to household growth | 6,112 | 500m2 | 306 ha |
| **John Taolo Gaetsewe DM** | | 64,456 | - | 2,751ha |

An estimated 505 hectares are required to accommodate the housing backlog of 16,698 households in the district within the 2021 to 2024 planning term. Moreover, the total average land required to accommodate various housing options due to the household growth (an estimated total of 44,897 additional households), is estimated at 2,245 hectares within the same term. Which brings the overall land requirement of 61,596 households to 2,751 ha.

### 2.4.1 Housing infrastructure in Ga-Segonyana local municipality

Ga-Segonyana indicated that their backlog was at 7500 households. The unsystematic allocations of traditional land by chiefs also creates backlogs for bulk infrastructures in the different villages, consultations before land are allocated is very key in ensuring that lack of bulk infrastructure is averted. The housing delivery in the municipality for the period between 2016 and 2022 has been a major challenge, partly due to the fact that municipality is not the implementing agents and also due to prevalence of dolomite in the region.

The limited resources were directed towards Construction of houses in Bankhara-Bodulong, Wrenchville, Military Veterans and Town planning of the Promised Land.

Only 316 houses were delivered by the municipality between 2016 and 2022.

The majority of the settlements are located on traditional owned land. These settlements have grown over time as a result of the considerable mining activity in the area and the subsequent influx of people. Due to the distance between these settlements and the service centre of

MR. I.E AISENG
JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
SPEAKER

Kuruman, the settlement pattern of these villages creates major issues in terms of the cost of infrastructure provision and its related maintenance.

The Ga-Segonyana Municipality is included in the National Upgrading Support Programme (NUSP). The NUSP programme identified approximately 4353 households staying in informal settlements, including the villages. The Ga-Segonyana Informal Settlements Strategy and Programme Report clustered the settlements into four settlement zones in the development of its strategy and programme. The different zones and the settlements within them are shown in the following table.

**Table 40: The Ga-Segonyana Informal Settlement Cluster Zones**

| Zone 1 Settlements | Zone 2 Settlements | Zone 3 Settlements | Zone 4 Settlements |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bankhara-Bodulong | Batlharos | Ditshowaneng | Gasebolao |
| Mothibistad | Maruping | Gantantelang | Vergenoeg |
| Magojaneng | | Mothibistad/Harvard | Gasehubane |
| Mapoteng | | Kagung | Ncweng |
| Seoding | | Mokalamosesane | Galotolo |
| Seven Miles | | Thamoyanche | Gamopedi |
| | | | Piet se Bos |
| | | | Sedibeng |
| | | | Gamotsamai |
| | | | Ga-ruele |

Within Zone 1 there are two formal townships namely Mothibistad and Bankara-Bodulong, which are not established on traditional owned land. These two settlements however, despite largely consisting of formal dwellings and having bulk infrastructural services, still have a considerable number of informal dwellings with very limited basic services surrounding them.

In terms of the NUSP categorisation, the villages in zones 1 to 3 are assigned a short to medium term upgrading category of B1 (Interim Basic services) and a long term or eventual upgrading category of A (Full Upgrading). The settlements/villages in Zone 4 are assigned a medium-term upgrading category of B1. The villages in Zone 4 were assigned a B1 category due to their sprawled and scattered nature. With these villages located a great distance away from the service centre of Kuruman, their upgrading to a level of service and top structures proposed within zone 1-3 are considered to be not economically feasible when considering the maintenance of these infrastructural elements over its life cycle.

The issue with land ownership limits the implementation of various housing instruments in the municipal area and impacts on the existing mixed/integrated human settlements project. It

MR. I.E AISENG
JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
SPEAKER

further does not support the NDP vision to use housing provision as a vehicle for residents to access the property market.

For this purpose, recommendations were made to release parts of traditional land for projects that require title deeds of the land to be owned by the municipality. That required agreement and cooperation between National Government, Traditional leaders, and the Municipality.

**Table 41: The following is the project pipeline for the municipality:**

| Project Description | Project Location | Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality Project Pipeline | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Land ownership | Land Acquisition | EIA & Geotech | Township establishment | Bulk Water | Bulk Electricity | Sanitation | Roads | Beneficiary list | Top-Structure ready |
| ISUP (5660) | Promised Land | Municipal (Occupied) | N/A | Yes | ongoing | No | No | No | No | No | No |
| Kuruman Catalytic ISUP (5000) | Kuruman | Municipal (Vacant | N/A | Yes | No | Yes | Yes | No | No | No | No |
| ISU (300) | Bankhara-Bodulong | Municipal (Occupied) | N/A | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | No |
| ISU (236) | Obama Hills | Municipal (Occupied) | N/A | No | No | No | No | No | No | Yes | No |
| IRDP (200) | Wrenchville | Municipal (Occupied) | N/A | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| Rectification (1000) | Mothibistad | Municipal (Occupied) | N/A | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| Rectification (750) | Magobe | Tribal (Occupied) | N/A | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| Rectification | Seoding | Tribal (Occupied) | N/A | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| Rectification (500) | Batlharos | Tribal (Occupied) | N/A | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |

The municipality has prioritised nine (09) projects in the Provincial CoGHSTA project pipeline with around four of the projects being rectifications which are ready for implementation. The municipality does not list any infills on the project pipeline although their Service delivery IDP Priority indicates provision of RDP houses to all the wards.

The current Housing needs captured on the National Housing Needs Register (NHNR) is 14 136, efforts are made to register as many beneficiaries as possible so as to reflect the true housing demand of the municipality.

**Completed housing projects**

**Table 42: The following are projects that were completed in 2024/25 and 2025/26**

| Project Description | Status |
|---|---|
| Wrenchville | Completed (10) |

MR. I.E AISENG
JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
SPEAKER

| Project Description | Status |
|---|---|
| Military Veterans 10 | Completed (10) |

**Current housing projects**

**Table 43: The following are projects currently implemented in the municipality.**

| Project Description | Year | Status |
|---|---|---|
| Wrenchville 69 plus 5 | 2025-26 | In progress |
| Promised Land bulk 5662 | 2023-24 | In progress |
| Promised Land 5660 | 2023-24 | In progress |

**Planned housing projects**

**Table 44: The following are planned housing project to be implemented.**

| Project Description | Year | Funding required |
|---|---|---|
| Wrenchville | 2026/27<br>Outer years | 5 000 000<br>14 160 000 |
| Kuruman Portion 1 and Farm Kuruman Reserve Township Establishment | 2026/27 | 47 000 000 |
| Military Veterans | 2026/27<br>Outer years | 4 000 000<br>200 000 |

### 2.4.2 Housing infrastructure in Gamagara local municipality

In terms of the Master Spatial Plan areas of high investment and highest deficiency in relation to NUSP and municipalities with high mining activities contributing to the economy were prioritised for human settlements investment. Based on the Master Spatial Plan principles, Gamagara Local Municipality was one of the municipalities that was spatially targeted for investment in human settlements. In an attempt to address spatial inequalities of the past, the Department took it upon itself to assist the Municipality to acquire well located land to meet the Outcome 8 imperatives like location, economic opportunity and access.

A site inspection of the identified portions was conducted on 31 May 2016 and 28 February 2017 with the Gamagara municipal officials and the Housing Development Agency. COGHSTA purchase 299 ha of the Farm Kalahari Gholf en Jag Landgoed 775, for the municipality. Of the 299 hectares purchased for the municipality, approximately 135 hectares of the purchase land will be utilised to accommodate the housing backlog and the remaining will address part of the future demand of 1,404 hectares required to accommodate various

MR. I.E AISENG
JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
SPEAKER

housing options due to the household growth. The purchased land was sub-divided into 5100 ervens, Town Planning is completed, installation of civil services is underway. There is also installation of 1265 civil services project underway. It is anticipated that the backlog will be eradicated soon in this municipality.

**Table 45: The following is the project pipeline for the municipality:**

| Project Description | Project Location | Gamagara Local Municipality Project Pipeline | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Land owner-ship | Land Acqu i-sition | EIA & Geotec h | Town-ship establi sh-ment | Bulk Wate r | Bulk Electr-icity | Sanit-ation | Road s | Bene f-itiary list | Top-Structur e ready |
| Rental and ISUP (1600) | Kathu | Municipal (Vacant) | N/A | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No | No |
| Rental & ISUP (5700) | Kathu | Municipal (Vacant | N/A | Yes | Yes | No | No | No | No | No | No |
| ISU (1265) | Sesheng | Municipal (Occupied) | N/A | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No | Partly |
| Diepkloof ISU (120) | Olifantshoek | Municipal (Occupied) | N/A | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No |
| Skerpdraai ISU (362) | Olifantshoek | Municipal (Occupied) | N/A | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No |
| Welgelee 1 ISU (118) | Olifantshoek | Municipal (Occupied) | N/A | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No |
| Welgelee 2 ISU (68) | Olifantshoek | Municipal (Occupied) | N/A | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No |
| Infills (200) | Olifantshoek | Municipal (Occupied) | N/A | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| Informal (1200) | Olifantshoek | Municipal (Occupied) | N/A | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | No | Yes | No |
| Dangerzone (8) relocation | Olifantshoek | Municipal (Occupied) | N/A | No | No | No | No | No | No | Yes | No |
| Infills (300) | Mapoteng | Municipal (Occupied) | N/A | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| ISUP (1326) | Dibeng-Riemvasmaak | Municipal (Occupied) | N/A | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| Infills (457) | Dibeng | Municipal (Occupied) | N/A | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |

The following table provides a summary of future land development per node that municipality envisage will accommodate the future growth in the municipality.

**Table 46: The Municipal IDP reflected following as future land development per Node.**

| No. | Description | Town/ Location | Income Group | No. Of Erven | Possible Funder | Status | Estimated Completion Period (Within Years) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Bestwood | Kathu | Medium | 2282 | Private | In Process | 5 |
| 2 | Lakhutshona Phase 4A | Kathu | Low | 724 | Mining | Serviced stands | 1 |
| 3 | Lakhutshona Phase 4B | Kathu | High | 275 | Mining | Completed | 1 |
| 4 | Lakhutshona Phase 4C | Kathu | Low | 420 | Mining | | 3 |
| 5 | Rooisand Landgoed | Kathu | High | 707 | Private | Completed | 3 |

MR. I.E AISENG
JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
SPEAKER

| No. | Description | Town/ Location | Income Group | No. Of Erven | Possible Funder | Status | Estimated Completion Period (Within Years) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | Rooisand Landgoed Townhouses | Kathu | Medium | 546 | Private | Planning | 3 |
| 7 | East - SIOC Low cost Housing/ Hostel project | Sesheng | Low | 500 | Mining | Planning | 2 |
| 8 | Mapoteng (Sesheng) Construction Camps Phase 2 | Sesheng/ Mapoteng | Low | 417 | Mining | Planning | 2 |
| 9 | SIOC Sesheng Transit Housing | Sesheng | Low | 140 | Mining | Planning | 1 |
| 10 | ATM Infill Planning | Kathu East | High | 130 | Private | Planning | 1 |
| 11 | Residential developments in Lakhushona 4 D – E (Gamagara Mun) | Sesheng/ Mapoteng | Low | 1,285 | Municipality | Planning | 1 |
| | **Total** | | | **7,151** | | | |

The current Housing needs captured on the National Housing Needs Register (NHNR) is 9 695, efforts are made to register as many beneficiaries as possible so as to reflect the true housing demand of the municipality.

### Completed housing projects

**Table 47: The following is completed housing project in municipality:**

| Planned and current projects | Year | Actual progress made |
|---|---|---|
| Deben Individuals 2 individual | 2024/25 and 2025/26 | Completed |
| Siyathembe 142 | 2024/25 and 2025/26 | Completed (10 houses) |

### Current housing projects

**Table 48: The following is current housing project in municipality:**

| current projects | Actual progress made |
|---|---|
| Siyathemba 142 | Foundation - 46<br>Wall plate – 39<br>Roof – 25<br>Finishes – 20<br>Completed - 10<br>The project is budgeted for this current and outer Financial Years for completion of the project |
| Kathu 5700 | Project completed and handed over to Municipality for beneficiary selection and |

MR. I.E AISENG
JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
SPEAKER

| current projects | Actual progress made |
|---|---|
| | identification. Bulk services are a serious challenge for the project according to the municipality, so far cost estimation is R1.8 billion. |
| Gamagara 1265 (1265 Serviced Sites in Mapoteng) | Matter in court over contractor and developer's dispute for over 6 years. |

**Planned housing projects**

**Table 49: The following are planned housing project**

| Planned and Running projects | Actual progress made | Year | Funding required |
|---|---|---|---|
| Siyathemba 142 | The project is budgeted for this current and outer Financial Years for completion of the project | 2026/27<br>Outer years | 5 000 000<br>15 280 00 and 15 280 00 |

### 2.4.3 Housing projects in Joe Morolong local municipality

The spatial structure and form of rural development in the Municipality is shaped by a rural settlement pattern, comprising of dispersed, low density and sparsely populated rural settlements, known as villages. There are approximately 146 villages in the Municipal Area. Most of the villages are located next to the Moshaweng and Matlhwaring Rivers.

Only Vanzylsrus, Hotazel and Black Rock, to an extent, exist as urban settlements in the Municipal Area. The rest of the settlements in the Municipality are classified as rural and not demarcated/surveyed. There are villages that were demarcated, but the registration of the individual erven was not done.

The Joe Morolong SDF (2012) identifies Vanzylsrus, Black Rock and Hotazel, as the urban areas or local nodes and the villages Churchill, Heuningvlei, and Bothithong, Dithakong, Glenred and Cassel as rural nodes or service centres. Human Development Hubs proposed by the John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality SDF includes Churchill, Bothithong, Mmamathane and Heuningvlei.

For housing planning purposes, the SDF clearly directs that housing projects in the nodes should be within the urban edge and higher densities should be provided. In the case of the HDH's of Churchill and Bothithong, only the backlog in housing should be planned for, and not future growth. However, it should be noted that the municipality have prioritise Churchill village which also serve as one of the nodal points with potential for human settlement, for a proposed

MR. I.E AISENG
JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
SPEAKER

Mixed Land Use Development of 3500 (houses Low Income, Middle Income and High Income). The development is envisaged have a positive impact towards the economy of Churchill village and Joe Morolong Municipality as a whole.

The availability of land for human settlement purposes is a key determining factor whether the need for housing can be addressed in time, and informal occupation of land prohibited. Ownership of the land impact on the availability of land. The Joe Morolong have land owned by the State and under custodianship of traditional authorities. The process for the release of portions of traditional land is challenged by either permission for the release, or the cumbersome process to release the land. Ownership does not provide for security of tenure or individual title deed, and hence certain housing instruments cannot be provided to the communities in these areas.

For the period between 2016 and 2019 the municipality prioritised the studies of Dolomite and Geotechnical investigations around various villages. Investigations have been concluded in the following areas, Churchill, Magobing, Lotlhakajaneng, Perth, Makhubung, Madibeng, Klein Eiffel, Ga-Sehunelo Wyk 5, Deorham, Loopeng, Laxey, Segwaneng, and Heuningvlei, Town Planning is underway at Churchill.

The following are the Development Constraints in the municipality:

- One of the major obstacles to development in the area is the fact that no individual tenure exists. All property is owned communally and cannot be sold, transferred or used as collateral for loans. Development is also further restricted by the immovable nature of the people who reside in these areas.
- The stumbling block of communal land ownership has also driven private investors away that do not want to risk investment on land that does not directly belongs to it. The process to subdivide a portion of land to be sold to an investor is also extremely cumbersome and can take several years.
- Asbestos contamination and Dolomite prevalence

There are only four (04) projects listed in the CoGHSTA project pipeline and two (02) of the projects are ready for implementation.

**Table 50: The following is the project pipeline for the municipality:**

| Project Description | Project Location | Joe Morolong Local Municipality Project Pipeline | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Land owner-ship | Land Acqu i-sition | EIA & Geotec h | Town-ship establi sh-ment | Wate r | Electr-icity | Sanit-ation | Road s | Bene f-itiary list | Top-Structur e ready |
| **Mixed development (3500)** | Churchill | Tribal (Vacant) | Yes | Yes | Busy | No | No | No | No | No | No |

MR. I.E AISENG
JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
SPEAKER

| Project Description | Project Location | Joe Morolong Local Municipality Project Pipeline | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Land owner-ship | Land Acqu i-sition | EIA & Geotec h | Town-ship establi sh-ment | Wate r | Electr-icity | Sanit-ation | Road s | Bene f-itiary list | Top-Structur e ready |
| **Rural Housing (5373)** | Various | Tribal (occupie d) | No | Partly | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| **IRDP** | Langdon Farm | Municipal (Vacant) | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | No |
| **Cross border Rectification project (5373)** | Various | Tribal (occupie d) | No | Partly | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |

**Completed housing projects**

**Table 51: The following is completed housing project in municipality:**

| Planned and current projects | Year | Actual progress made |
|---|---|---|
| Magobing 89 | 2024/25 to 2025/26 | Completed |
| Individuals (Churchil 2 and Magobing 1) | 2024/25 to 2025/26 | Completed |
| Segwaneng 32 | 2024/25 to 2025/2026 | Completed |
| Lotlhakajaneng 93 | 2024/25 to 2025/26 | Completed (20 houses) |
| Madibeng 82 | 2024/25 to 2025/26 | Completed (10 houses) |
| Peth 75 | 2024/25 to 2025/26 | Completed (10 houses) |
| Heuningvlei 74 | 2024/25 to 2025/26 | Completed (4 houses) |
| Makhubung 40 | 2024/25 to 2025/26 | Completed (1 house) |
| Deurham 93 | 2024/25 to 2025/26 | Completed (20 houses) |

**Current housing projects**

**Table 52: The following are current projects being implemented in the municipality**

| Current projects | Progress |
|---|---|
| Deurham 43 | Foundation - 43<br>Wall plate – 43<br>Roof – 43<br>Finishes – 36<br>The contractor is put on terms on non-compliance of completing the project on time<br><br>Completed – 20<br>The Department intends to terminate the contract and appoint a new contractor. |
| Deurham 50 | Earthworks - 50<br>Foundation - 5<br>Wall plate – 0<br>Roof – 0 |

MR. I.E AISENG
JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
SPEAKER

| Current projects | Progress |
|---|---|
| | Finishes – 0<br>Completed – 0<br>The contractor is put on terms on non-compliance of completing the project on time.<br><br>The Department intends to terminate the contract and appoint a new contractor. |
| Padstow 43 | Earthworks - 27<br>Foundation - 0<br>Wall plate – 0<br>Roof – 0<br>Finishes – 0<br>Completed – 0<br>Initially, Zabest Properties, was appointed for the project. However, the contract was terminated due to non-performance.<br><br>The Department appointed new contractor, Zidlaphi Kgomo and Associates to complete the project. |
| Gasehunelo 28 | Earthworks - 20<br>Foundation - 0<br>Wall plate – 0<br>Roof – 0<br>Finishes – 0<br>Completed – 0<br>Initially, Zabest Properties, was appointed for the project to build 28 BNG houses. However, the contract was terminated due to non-performance.<br><br>The Department appointed Zidlaphi Kgomo and Associates to complete the project. |
| Perth 75 | Foundation - 14<br>Wall plate – 14<br>Roof – 10<br>Finishes – 10<br>Completed – 10<br>Initially, Molatebo Construction, was appointed for the project. However, the contract was terminated due to non-compliance.<br><br>A new contractor, Lilithalethu Trading 41 cc, was appointed to complete the remaining BNG houses. |
| Madibeng 82 | Foundation - 18<br>Wall plate – 14<br>Roof – 10<br>Finishes – 10<br>Completed – 10<br>Initially, Molatebo Construction, was appointed for the project. The contract was terminated due to non-performance.<br><br>A new contractor, Thavhani Trading Enterprise, appointed to complete the remaining BNG houses. |
| Makhubung 40 | Foundation - 7<br>Wall plate – 7<br>Roof – 1 |

MR. I.E AISENG
JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
SPEAKER

| Current projects | Progress |
|---|---|
| | Finishes – 1<br>Completed – 1<br>Initially, KSTO Holdings, was appointed for the project. However, the contract was terminated due to non-performance.<br><br>A new contractor, R Mahange & Associates, appointed to complete the remaining BNG houses. |
| Heuningvlei 74 | Foundation - 16<br>Wall plate – 14<br>Roof – 13<br>Finishes – 13<br>Completed – 4<br>The contractor is on-site but contract expired.<br><br>Department advertised tender and site briefing was held on 6 March 2026. Tender closed on 13th March 2026. Awaiting the results of the Evaluation and Adjudication Committees for a successful bidder |
| Lotlhakajaneng 93 | Foundation - 69<br>Wall plate – 49<br>Roof – 33<br>Finishes – 20<br>Completed – 20<br>Slow progress and the request for extension of time is still pending |
| Segwaneng 32 | Foundation - 32<br>Wall plate – 32<br>Roof – 32<br>Finishes – 32<br>Completed – 32<br>The project has been completed |

**Planned housing projects**

**Table 53: The following are planned housing projects**

| Planned projects | Progress |
|---|---|
| Loopeng 50 | Completion of Geotechnical Investigation and dolomite assessment |
| Churchill Township Establishment | The project is on-hold due to the dispute between Ba Ga Jantjie Traditional Council and Joe Morolong Local Municipality |

The current Housing needs captured on the NHNR is 11 892, efforts are made to register as many beneficiaries as possible so as to reflect the true housing demand of the municipality.

MR. I.E AISENG
JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
SPEAKER

## 2.5 Stormwater infrastructure in the District

The District and the Local Municipality does not currently have a Storm-water Bylaw or Storm-water Management Policy in place. The various towns and townships rely to a large extent on surface drainage of stormwater by means of roads. The storm-water infrastructure can best be described as aged. In a few cases capacity problems are also experienced, due in large part to accumulation of debris in the pipes and surface drains. This debris (gravel, silt, refuse, etc.) are not being removed to allow storm-water systems to function efficiently. In some cases, culverts crossing the roads have collapsed, grids from inlets have been stolen, which exacerbates the problem of refuse being deposited in the systems. The increased sewage influent at the various WWTW, indicates that stormwater is entering the sewerage. The Local Municipalities compiled their Storm-water masterplans that will guide them on how to proceed to reduce the storm-water problems. There have not been any Storm-water projects constructed at the three municipalities. Which indicates that Storm-water management has not been a priority in the municipalities partly because of the low rainfall density in the area. The initiative by the Local Municipalities to compile the masterplans indicates that there is a paradigm shift towards possible mitigation of the Storm-water risks and optimism that once projects are identified in the Masterplans, they will be prioritised and implemented.

### 2.5.1 Stormwater infrastructure in Ga-Segonyana local municipality

**Current stormwater projects in Ga-Segonyana lm**

**Table 54: The following are Completed projects for stormwater 2024/25**

| Project Description | Year | Status |
|---|---|---|
| Management of Stormwater – Bear Street phase 1 | 2025 | Complete |

**Planned stormwater projects in Ga-Segonyana local municipality**

**Table 55: The following are planned stormwater project**

| Project Description | Year | Funds Required |
|---|---|---|
| Develop a storm water master plan | - | - |
| Storm water drainage | - | - |
| Upgrading and maintenance of storm water channel / furrow through agriculture erven (phase 2) | - | - |
| Bridges to cross water areas in Maruping | - | - |

MR. I.E AISENG
JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
SPEAKER

### 2.5.2 Stormwater infrastructure in Gamagara local municipality

**Planned stormwater projects in Gamagara local municipality**

**Table 56: The following are planned stormwater project**

| Project Description | Year | Funds Required |
|---|---|---|
| Construction of new 1,6 km Storm water channel along Ben Alberts Street | - | - |
| Construct new 3,6 km storm water channel along Frikkey Meyer road | - | - |
| Construction of new 1,4km storm water channel along Mopani Avenue | - | - |
| Construction of new 1.9 km storm water channel Flemming road | - | - |
| Water Retention Pond | - | - |
| Construction of New Canal | - | - |

### 2.5.3 Stormwater infrastructure in Joe Morolong local municipality

**Planned stormwater projects in Joe Morolong local municipality**

**Table 57: The following are planned stormwater project**

| Villages | Project Description | Year | Funds Required |
|---|---|---|---|
| Logobate | Logobate Bridge Construction | - | - |
| Tlhokomelang | Tlhokomelang Bridge Construction | - | - |
| Bouden | Construction of bridge | - | - |

## 2.6 Electricity infrastructure in the District

The Part B of Schedule 4 and 5 of the Constitution in section 156(1) grant municipality executive authority to administer the local government matters and list as part of the powers and functions, Electricity reticulation. Part of the reticulation includes Bulk supply of electricity, the transmission, distribution and, where applicable, the generation of electricity, and also the regulation, control, and maintenance of the electricity reticulation network. However, only around 30% of the households in the District obtain electricity from the Municipality, the other 70% is supplied directly by Eskom, and that deprives the municipalities an income generating opportunities.

MR. I.E AISENG
JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
SPEAKER

The 2016 Community Survey indicates that 8,527 (11.8%) of the households are still with no electricity in the District. Majority 58 753 (81%) of the households are on Prepaid. Only around (1232) 1.7% households use alternative source of energy.

**Table 58: Distribution of households by main type of energy source**

| Municipality | In-house Convention Meter | In-house pre-paid meter | Connected to other source which household pays for | Connected to other source which households is not paying for | Solar home system | Generator/ Battery | Other | No Access to Electricity | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Joe Morolong | 768 | 19,727 | 46 | 26 | 10 | 0 | 85 | 3,258 | 23,920 |
| Ga-Segonyana | 1,438 | 26,848 | 529 | 21 | 127 | 120 | 59 | 3,526 | 32,668 |
| Gamagara | 1,595 | 12,178 | 156 | 24 | 12 | 0 | 15 | 1,743 | 15,723 |
| John Taolo Gaetsewe DM | 3,801 | 58,753 | 731 | 71 | 149 | 120 | 159 | 8,527 | 72,311 |

42 342 (68%) of the households in the District use Eskom prepaid, and 18 541(30%) households' electricity is provided by municipality, it can also be noted that 60 888 (98%) households utilize prepaid electricity in the District

**Table 59: Distribution of households by municipality and supplier of electricity**

| Municipality | Municipality Prepaid | Municipality Post-paid | Eskom Prepaid | Eskom Post-paid | Other Supplier | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Joe Morolong | 2,216 | 7 | 17,741 | 149 | 146 | 20,259 |
| Ga-Segonyana | 7,207 | 168 | 20,532 | 135 | 33 | 28,074 |
| Gamagara | 9,117 | 335 | 4,069 | 213 | 26 | 13,760 |
| John Taolo Gaetsewe DM | 18,541 | 510 | 42,342 | 497 | 205 | 62,094 |

### 2.6.1 ESKOM Electricity Plans

In order to increase capacity and also bring stability to the grid ESKOM has embarked on various projects in the District and has further indicated at high level the various projects required to support all the municipalities in the District.

**The following are the current running projects**

**Table 60: The following are Eskom running projects**

| Retrofitting of 255 mast light with 200Watt LED Lights | Amount Gazetted (inclusive of VAT) |
|---|---|
| Retrofitting of 255 mast light with 200Watt LED Lights | R 3 000 000.00 |

MR. I.E AISENG
JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
SPEAKER

| Retrofitting of 255 mast light with 200Watt LED Lights | Amount Gazetted (inclusive of VAT) |
|---|---|
| 180 connection in Mapoteng, Diamond View | R 15 500 000,00 |
| 200 Connection in Seven Miles | |
| 200 Connection in Obama | |
| 40 Connection in Wrenchville | |
| 40 Connection in Ga-Tlhose | |

**Table 61: The following are Eskom unfunded projects required to support all the local municipalities**

| 1. Eldoret Substation | |
|---|---|
| Eldoret Substation | R 43 948 558.45 |
| Eldoret Batlharos feeder (500m) | R 350 733.04 |
| Eldoret Bendel feeder (500m) | R 350 733.04 |
| Eldoret Laxey feeder (500m) | R 350 733.04 |
| **Eldoret Substation Subtotal (electrification)** | **R 45 000 757.57** |

| 2. Gamohaan Substation | |
|---|---|
| Gamohaan Whitebank feeder (28km) | R 7 559 568.33 |
| Gamohaan Seokama feeder (7km) | R 30 910 194.20 |
| Gamohaan Ntatelang feeder (18km) | R 13 329 729.20 |
| **Gamohaan Substation Subtotal (electrification)** | **R 51 799 491.63** |

| 3. Mothibistad Substation | |
|---|---|
| Mothibistat Magobe feeder (5.5km) | R 13 773 574.10 |
| Mothibistat Manyeding feeder | R 33 629 483.31 |
| Mothibistat Mapoteng feeder (4km) | R 25 473 067.35 |
| Mothibistat Mothibistat feeder | R 33 640 527.38 |
| Mothibistat Seoding feeder (10.5km) | R 7 237 757.23 |
| Mothibistat Tsepang feeder (Kagung) | R 7 139 744.00 |
| **Mothibistat Substation Subtotal (electrification)** | **R 120 894 153.37** |

| 4. Riries Substation | |
|---|---|
| Riries Substation | R 49 999 574.44 |
| Riries Gamonare (Maneane) feeder (to be energised and to deload to create capacity for Batlharos) (500m) | R 395 840.80 |
| Riries Ellendale feeder (500m) | R 395 840.80 |
| Riries Maruping feeder (500m) | R 395 840.80 |
| **Riries Substation Subtotal (electrification)** | **R 51 186 906.84** |

MR. I.E AISENG
JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
SPEAKER

| 5. DS Substation | |
|---|---|
| **Hotazel DS Substation Subtotal** | R 4 945 447.73 |

| 6. HV Lines | |
|---|---|
| Hotazel DS Eldoret 132KV line (16) | R 49 999 574.44 |
| Eldoret Riries 132 kV line (24) | R 395 840.80 |
| Gamohaan Riries 132kV line (19) | R 395 840.80 |
| Gamohaan Mothibistat 132kV line (17) | R 395 840.80 |
| **HV Lines Subtotal (electrification)** | **R 51 186 906.84** |

| 7. Assets to be Decommissioned | |
|---|---|
| Asbes Substation | R 3 256 336 |
| Mothibistat Sw St | R 197 408 |
| Welcomewood Substation | R 3 256 336 |
| Hotazel DS Riries 66kV line | R 1 286 441 |
| Eldoret Riries 66kV line | R 811 017 |
| Asbes Riries 66kV line | R 797 034 |
| Asbes Moffat 66kV line | R 671 187 |
| Moffat Valley 66kV | R 1 291 102 |
| Asbes Ferrum 66kV line | R 1 841 103 |
| **HV Lines Subtotal (electrification)** | **R 13 407 964** |

| 8. ESKOM planned electrification projects | |
|---|---|
| Village Name | Estimated Households |
| Mothibistad | 50 |
| Mapoteng | 1500 |
| Mokalamosesane | 1600 |
| Maruping | 200 |
| Kagung | 200 |
| Gantatelang (Dikgweng) | 570 |
| Magojaneng (Magobe) | 2112 |
| Seoding | 1000 |
| Batlharos | 300 |
| Vergenoeg | 200 |
| Seven Miles | 1277 |
| Ditshoswaneng | 77 |
| Thamoyanche | 50 |
| Dibeng | 490 |

MR. I.E AISENG
JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
SPEAKER

### 2.6.2 Ga-Segonyana local municipality electricity plans

The Municipality is the electricity provider for Kuruman, Wrenchville and Bankhara Bodulong. The rural areas including Mothibistad are being serviced and provided by ESKOM. The Municipality did submit business plans for the upgrading of bulk electrical infrastructure and network in order to meet the electricity demands. The Municipality also submitted applications to ESKOM for the electrification of infill's and extensions in the rural areas, to address the backlogs resulting from the growth of the villages. ESKOM is currently in the process of upgrading the Mothibistad Substation. The Department of Energy funded the upgrading of Moffat Substation, which is the main substation that will feed the electrification of Bankhara-Bodulong and Wrenchville and works are ongoing.

The municipality supplies electricity to only 25% of the households, 75% is supplied directly by Eskom. Around 3,526 (11%) of the households are still with no access to electricity. And even then, around 9.2% reported a lack in reliable electricity supply in 2016. The municipality has also seen an increase in the proportion of households that use the renewable energy source solar from 0.0% in 1996 to 0.5% in 2016.

The Strategic Objective of the municipality is to increase access to electricity for communities and households in wards other than 1, 3 and 13 (92% by 2021); including ensuring access to 50kWh free electricity per month for indigent households, there are currently 3 223 households benefitting from the indigent support system in the municipality. One of the Smart Goals of the municipality is to replace 1km dysfunctional electrical cabling every year for five years commencing in 2017/18 until 2020/21 financial year

The Municipality's collection rate is not satisfactory: Currently the municipality collects only in (Ward 1) Kuruman town, (Ward 3) Mothibistad and (Ward13) Wrenchville. The Municipality is not able to collect from wards 2 to 14 because those areas are rural and there is no billing system in place and also the areas are under the Traditional leaders serviced by Eskom. Collection from Mothibistad residents still remains the Municipality's main challenge because Eskom is the provider of electricity at Mothibistad. The Municipality has developed enhancement strategy to curb the increasing debt and to optimize the collection of debt owed by consumers. The municipality has established the Municipal Public Accounts Committee in an attempt to instil a culture of accountability and the rule of law in the municipal environment. This Municipal Public Accounts Committee must also play a role by monitoring the progress of the municipality's developmental projects.

The Municipality has identified the following as their challenges:

- The difficulties in growing local economy as result of domestic strikes as well as increase in unemployment.
- Aging and poorly maintained water, roads and electricity infrastructure;
- The need to reprioritise projects and expenditure within the existing revenue resources given the cash flow realities and declining cash position of the municipality due to non-payment from consumers;

MR. I.E AISENG
JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
SPEAKER

- ❖ The increased cost of bulk electricity due to tariff increases from Eskom, which is placing upward pressure on service tariffs to residents. Continuous high tariff increases are not sustainable - as there will be point where services will no-longer be affordable;
- ❖ Affordability of capital projects
- ❖ The Municipality's ability to afford capital/borrowing to fund the aging infrastructure

The following are Projects information in the municipality

### Completed electricity projects

**Table 62: The following are completed Electricity projects in the municipality.**

| Project Description | Status |
|---|---|
| Electrification of Promise land, Obama and Thuli Madonsela (INEP) | Completed |
| Electrification of some of 240 houses in Wrenchville | Completed |
| **Seven miles Electrification of houses** | Complete |

### Current electricity projects

**Table 63: The following are projects currently implemented in the municipality**

| Project Description | Location | Funding required (INEP + internal funds) |
|---|---|---|
| Retrofitting of 255 mast light with 200Watt LED Lights | Gasegonyana | R 3 000 000.00 |
| 180 connections in Mapoteng, Diamond View | Mapoteng, Diamond view | R 15 500 000,00 |
| 200 Connection in Seven Miles | Seven Miles | |
| 200 Connection in Obama | Obama | |
| 40 Connection in Wrenchville | Wrenchville | |
| 40 Connection in Ga-Tlhose | Ga-Tlhose | |

MR. I.E AISENG
JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
SPEAKER

**Planned electricity projects**

**Table 64: The following are planned project**

| Project Description | Location | Funding required (INEP + internal funds) |
|---|---|---|
| New connections for new extensions | Ward 1 -14 | - |

**Table 65: The following are projects on management of electricity network**

| Project Description | Location | Funding required (INEP + internal funds) |
|---|---|---|
| Maintenance of street lights | Wards 1-14 | R 500,000.00 |
| Maintenance of terrain lights | Wards 1-3 | R 100,000.00 |
| Electrical maintenance | Ward 1 & 2 | R 600,000.00 |
| High tension equipment | Ward 1-14 | R 2,000,000.00 |
| Electrical network upgrading (Phase 3) | Kuruman | R 4,800,000.00 |
| Electricity at Airstrip | Kuruman | R 2,000,000.00 |
| Revision of Master Plan – Electricity | Ward 1 - 3 | R 120,000.00 |
| Electrification of Promise Land and Ward 1 up to 14 | | |
| Install meters to address meter losses | Ward 1 , 3 &13 | |
| Electricity saving awareness campaign | Ga-Segonyana | R 500,000.00 |
| Replace current electricity devices with energy saving devices | Ga-Segonyana | R 3,500,000.00 |
| Draft policy on penalty for misuse of electricity | Ward 1, 3 &13 | R 10,000.00 |

### 2.6.3 Gamagara local municipality electricity plans

The Gamagara Local Municipality is responsible for the electrical network and the operation and maintenance of the electrical and streetlights/high mast lights/Solar Streetlights to the community. The municipality is licenced by NERSA as a Supply Authority. Areas that are supplied by the Municipality is Kathu; Sesheng/Mapoteng; Olifantshoek which includes Welgelee. Eskom supplies electricity within the Dibeng area and Ditloung in Olifantshoek.

The electricity Master Plan of the Municipality was developed and adopted by Council during 2017/18. The analysis of the master plan forms the basis of a recommendation regarding the anticipated demographic and economic growth factor that should be provided for in terms of additional electricity demand during the next twenty (20) years

Most of the customers within the Municipal area have prepaid meters as per the list below. Loads of electricity supplies to households and businesses range from 20 Amps Single-Phase Low-Cost Consumers to 80 Amps Single Phase for High Consumption households. Most businesses in the Municipal areas are Three Phase Consumers and about 133 businesses with Bulk meters for connections bigger than 100 Amps Three Phase. The Dingleton

MR. I.E AISENG
JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
SPEAKER

customers who have recently been moved to Siyathemba in Kathu are included as part of Kathu. It should be noted that the number of households reflected in the municipality are slightly larger than the ones of STATS which may be attributed to household growth in the area.

**Table 66: Distribution of households by manner electricity is being billed**

| Settlement | Households Prepaid | Households Conventional | Commercial/Industrial & Agricultural |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Olifantshoek** | 1 345 | 120 | 105 |
| **Kathu** | 7 700 | 585 | 380 |
| **Total** | **18 406** | **14 672** | **755** |

Customers supplied by Eskom within the Municipality jurisdiction is not included in above list. The Updated bulk contribution policy is available and is expected to be approved during the current financial year. The Municipality has a current backlog of 3015 households (Municipal and Eskom Licence area) that is not electrified due to capacity constraints on Eskom's side which are about to be resolved.

Recently the Kathu West 40MVA Substation has been constructed that will assist with electricity capacity on the Western Side of Kathu where future developments were identified. Ongoing discussions regarding the upgrades in Dibeng are held between the Municipality and Eskom to ensure sufficient capacity for Dibeng. Olifantshoek is however a challenge which only have available capacity around 30 kilometres from Olifantshoek which requires a Medium Voltage (MV) line and Substation to be constructed to provided sufficient electricity to Olifantshoek. Consultants have been appointed by the Municipality that is busy with the designs for the Substation and continuous discussions are held with Department of Energy to allocate funds for these projects. The Municipality also plans to implement new Streetlight projects that will assist with the dark areas and reduce crime within these areas.

**Completed projects for 2024/25**

**Table 67: The following are completed Electricity projects in the municipality.**

| Project Description | Status |
|---|---|
| New Electrical Reticulation and 146 House connections at Ditloung Ext Ph 2 | Completed |
| Installation of streetlights in Dibeng, Babatas and Olifantshoek | Complete |

MR. I.E AISENG
JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
SPEAKER

**Current electricity projects**

**Table 68: The following are current projects**

| Project Description | Year | Status |
|---|---|---|
| New electrical reticulation of 96 stands in Rooiwal - Olifantshoek | 2025/26 | In progress |
| Nnstallation of streetlights in Dibeng, Babatas and Olifantshoek | 2025/26 | In progress |

**Planned electricity projects**

**Table 69: The following are planned projects municipality requires to be implemented.**

| Project Description | Year | Funding required (INEP + internal funds) |
|---|---|---|
| Olifantshoek Phase 3 Electrification Of Rooiwaal & Noorkaap School Stands | 2026/27 | R5 600 000 |
| Mapoteng Electrification Of 1265 Stands | 2027/28 & 2028/29 | R 52,000,000. |

### 2.6.4 Joe Morolong local municipality electricity plans

Joe Morolong Local Municipality is not an implementing agent for electrification projects. The Municipality acts as a project coordinator for project implemented by ESKOM and Department of Energy.

According to the 2016 Community survey out of 23,919 households in the municipality only 20,259 (84,7%) households have access to electricity. Around 3,258 (13,6%) of the households are still with no access to electricity. 17,741 (88.3%) households receive electricity directly from ESKOM, which means the municipality cannot generate income through electricity.

**Completed projects for 2024/25**

**Table 70: The following are completed Electricity projects in the municipality.**

| Project Description | Status |
|---|---|
| 47 infills in various villages | Completed |

**Current electricity projects**

**Table 71: The following are current projects.**

| Project Description | Location | Planned Connections |
|---|---|---|
| Laxey | Infills and electrifications | 83 |

MR. I.E AISENG
JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
SPEAKER

| Project Description | Location | Planned Connections |
|---|---|---|
| Churchill/Sprenza | High masts lights | |
| Magojaneng | Infills and electrifications | 136 |
| Kanana | Infills and electrifications | 90 |
| Maipeing | Infills and electrifications | 23 |
| Mokalawanoga | Infills and electrifications | 20 |
| Matoro | Infills and electrifications | 10 |
| Tsineng | Infills and electrifications | 99 |
| Tsineng Kop | Infills and electrifications | 16 |
| Maphiniki | Infills and electrifications | 68 |
| Gadiboe and Tlhokomelang | Infills and electrifications | 71 |
| Kleineira | Infills and electrifications | 15 |
| Mentu | Infills and electrifications | 14 |
| Kubuge Gamorona | Infills and electrifications | 94 |
| Bothithong | Infills and electrifications | 180 |
| Ditshipeng | Infills and electrifications | 47 |
| Gamatolong | Infills and electrifications | 87 |
| Garamotsokwane | Infills and electrifications | 81 |
| Gakhoe | Infills and electrifications | 38 |
| Bojelapotsane | Infills and electrifications | 14 |
| Bothetheletsa &Matlhabanelong | Infills and electrifications | 42 |
| Ganghaai | Infills and electrifications | 21 |
| Gamothibi | Infills and electrifications | 12 |
| Mahukubung | Infills and electrifications | 59 |
| Manyeding | Infills and electrifications | 15 |
| Tsaelengwe | Infills and electrifications | 1 |
| Ncwelengwe | Infills and electrifications | 89 |
| Skerma | Infills and electrifications | 15 |



**Planned electricity projects**

**Table 72 The following are projects municipality requires to be implemented.**

| Village Name | Project Type | Planned Connection | Verified Connections | Progress to date |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tsiloane | Infills and electrifications | | | Awaiting Eskom confirmation |
| Kome | Infills and electrifications | | | Awaiting Eskom confirmation |
| Samsokolo | Infills and electrifications | | | Awaiting Eskom confirmation |
| Rusfontein Wyk 8,9 & 10 | Infills and electrifications | | | Awaiting Eskom confirmation |
| Mentu | Infills and electrifications | | | Awaiting Eskom confirmation |
| Kleineira | Infills and electrifications | | | Awaiting Eskom confirmation |
| Kokfontein | Infills and electrifications | | | Awaiting Eskom confirmation |
| Ellandale | Infills and electrifications | | | Awaiting Eskom confirmation |
| Deurward | Infills and electrifications | 45 | 55 | Awaiting Eskom confirmation |
| Doxson 1 & 2 | Infills and electrifications | 15 | 11 | Awaiting Eskom confirmation |
| Masilabetsane | Infills and electrifications | 15 | 30 | Awaiting Eskom confirmation |
| Bothithong | Infills and electrifications | 50 | 106 | Awaiting Eskom confirmation |
| Pompong | Infills and electrifications | 28 | 35 | Awaiting Eskom confirmation |
| Lebonkeng | Infills and electrifications | 31 | 32 | Awaiting Eskom confirmation |
| Gamadubu | Infills and electrifications | 16 | 66 | Awaiting Eskom confirmation |
| Gahue | Infills and electrifications | 35 | 31 | Awaiting Eskom confirmation |
| Heiso | Infills and electrifications | 40 | 50 | Awaiting Eskom confirmation |
| Colston | Infills and electrifications | 38 | 52 | Awaiting Eskom confirmation |
| Manyeding | Infills and electrifications | 39 | 96 | Awaiting Eskom confirmation |
| Magwagwe | Infills and electrifications | 30 | 44 | Awaiting Eskom confirmation |
| Ncwelengwe | Infills and electrifications | 50 | 76 | Awaiting Eskom confirmation |
| Tsaelengwe | Infills and electrifications | 25 | 36 | Awaiting Eskom confirmation |

MR. I.E AISENG
JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
SPEAKER

## 2.7 Municipal buildings / amenities infrastructures in the district

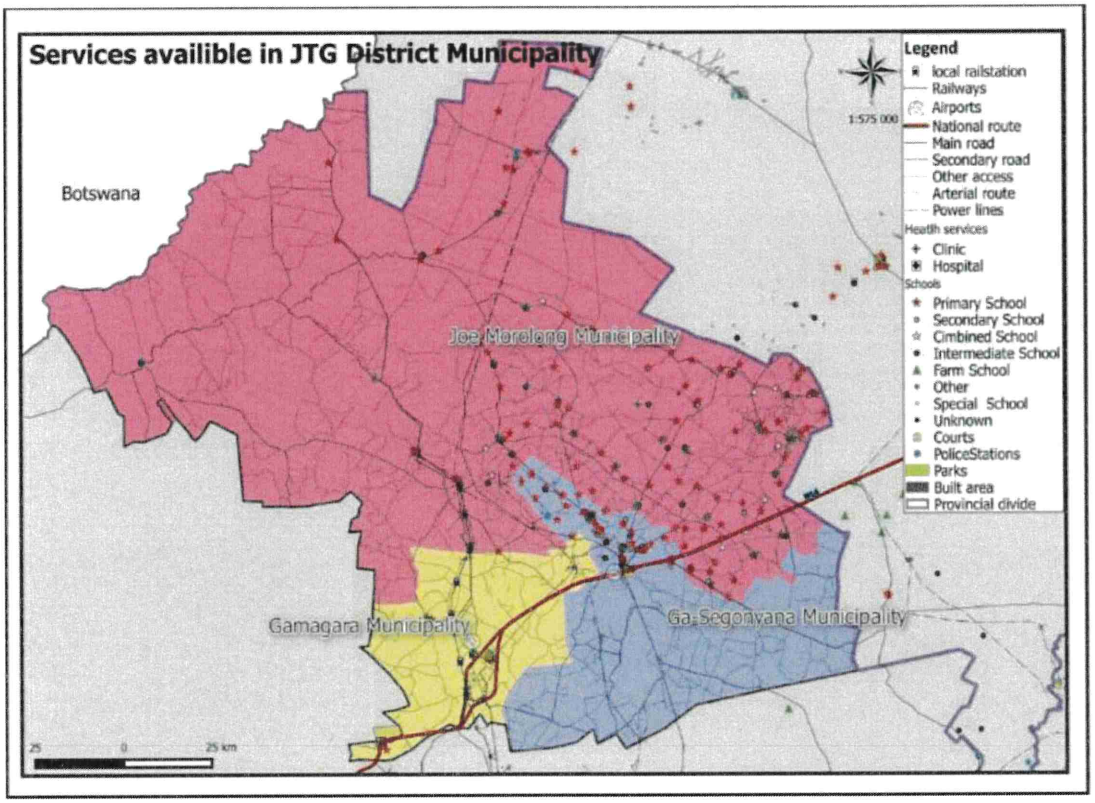



**Figure 1: The following are amenities captured in the District**

### 2.7.1 Education infrastructure in the District

The District has the highest number of schools with 170 Public ordinary schools, 5 Independent schools and 1 SNE schools as per the 2019 school data collection. The District has a 77,771 total number of learners including 76,193 in Public ordinary schools, 1,432 in independent schools and 146 in SNE schools. These learners are served by a total number of 2,458 educators, including 2,342 in Public ordinary schools, 100 in Independent schools and 16 in SNE schools. The socio-political and economical history of the District renders it the District with the largest number of extremely disadvantaged schools. Most of the children (31.9%) in the age range 0 – 14 are in this district. In general, the majority of the villages have primary schools, however the quality of these schools is not known.

Education, together with many features already outlined, is a measure of quality of life. Education levels affect financial literacy and knowledge about how housing schemes, markets, policy and how tenure works. The table below indicates the educational facilities in the municipal areas.

MR. I.E AISENG
JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
SPEAKER

**Table 72: The following are education facilities in the District**

| Facility | Gamagara | Ga-Segonyana | Joe Morolong* | Total JTGDM |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Primary schools | 7 | 32 | 70 | 109 |
| Intermediates/Middle schools | 1 | 8 | 25 | 34 |
| Secondary/ High schools | 3 | 11 | 12 | 26 |
| Combined | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| Independent | 4 | 1 | - | 5 |
| LSEN (Special School) | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Colleges | 1 | 1 | - | 2 |

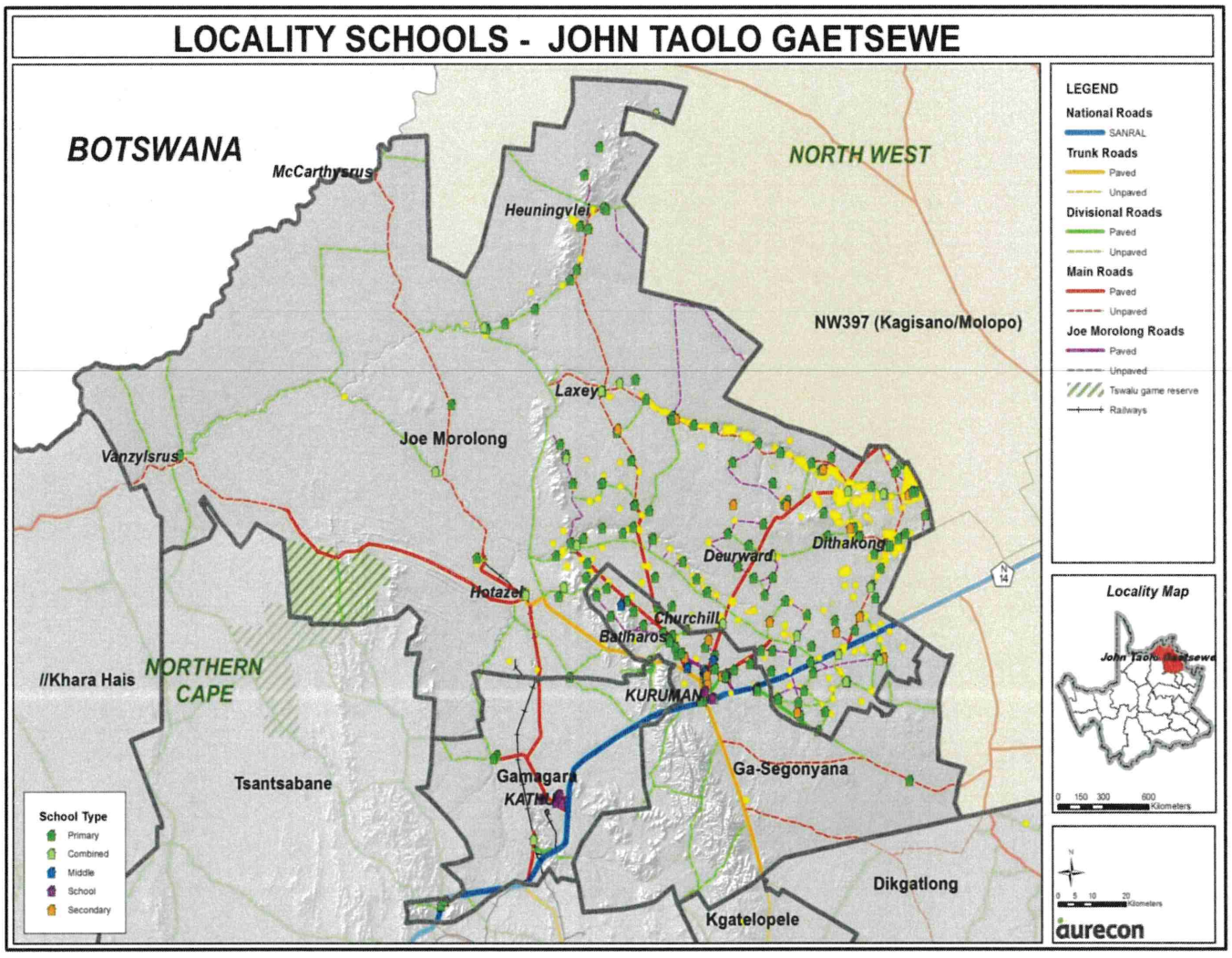



**Figure 2: The Locality of Schools in the John Taolo Gaetsewe District**

MR. I.E AISENG
JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
SPEAKER

### 2.7.1.1 Education infrastructure projects in John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality

| Item. No. | Vision/Strategic goal | Project Name | Municipal Area | Responsible Implementation Department/ Agency | Developmental Impact | Current implantation status and challenges |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Construction of new facilities | Bankhara New School | Gasegonyana | NCDoE | Address learner accommodation challenges | 60%<br>Site closed due to formation of sinkholes |
| 2 | Construction of new facilities | Magojaneng New School | Gasegonyana | NCDoE | Address learner accommodation challenges | 75%<br>Work in progress |
| 3 | Construction of new facilities | Kalahari New School | Gasegonyana | NCDoE | Address learner accommodation challenges | 34%<br>Work in progress |
| 4 | Corrective Maintenance | Maikailelo Intermediate School | Gasegonyana | NCDoE | Conducive space for learning and teaching | 90% To give the service provider a letter of enquiry on delays |
| 5 | Corrective Maintenance | Dibotswa High School | Joe Morolong | NCDoE | Conducive space for learning and teaching | Practical completion |
| 6 | Corrective Maintenance | Omang Primary School | Joe Morolong | NCDoE | Conducive space for learning and teaching | 95% |
| 7 | New facilities/ Upgradings | Hotazel Combined School | Joe Morolong | South32 | Conducive space for learning and teaching | Awaiting second phase Construction of new classrooms. |
| 8 | Construction of new facilities | Battlemount<br>Tsholofelo ECD centre Community based | Joe Morolong | UMK | Conducive facility | 15% |
| 9 | Provisioning of water supply | Batsweletse Primary | Joe Morolong | NCDoE | Safe and consistent supply | 5% |
| 10 | Construction of new facilities (New hall) | Wrenchville H | Gasegonyana | NCDoE | Conducive facility | To terminate |
| 11 | Construction of new facilities | Dithakong new school | Joe Morolong | NCDOE | Conducive space for learning, teaching and accommodation | Department to advertise for the appointment of contractors |

MR. I.E AISENG
JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
SPEAKER

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12. | Corrective maintenance | Learamele Special Schools | Gasegonyana | Avent 1 | | Conducive space for learning and teaching | 30% |
| 13. | Corrective maintenance | Ikakanyeng Secondary School | Joe Morolong | Avent 1 | | Conducive space for learning and teaching | 80% |
| 14. | Corrective maintenance | Ineeleng Primary School | Gasegonyana | NCDoE | | Conducive facility | Practical completion |
| 15. | Corrective maintenance | Tsaelengwe Primary School | Joe Morolong | NCDoE | | Conducive facility | Practical completion |
| 16. | Corrective maintenance | Gamagara High School | Gamagara | S.M.E.I | | Conducive facility | Concluded |
| 17. | Upgrading of security | Deben Primary School | Gamagara | NCDoE | | Safe environment | Concluded |
| 18. | Corrective maintenance | Lesedi & Batlharo Tlhaping | Gasegonyana | NCDoE | | Conducive environment | Site handed over |
| 19. | Additional work | Maiteko ECD centre (electricity, ablution,safety) | Gamagara<br>Babatas | South32 | | Conducive and safe environment | Awaiting procurement process |
| 20. | New facilities and water/electricity installations | Le re tlhabetse ECD centre<br>(mobiles,water,electricity) | Gasegonyana<br>Tswelelopele | South32 | | Conducive and safe environment | Awaiting procurement process |
| 21. | Construction of new facilities | Seupe Primary School | Gasegonyana | Tiger Brands Foundation | | Conducive facility | 95%. |
| 22. | Corrective maintenance | 5 x Offices | Gasegonyana | NCDoE | | Conducive facility | Awaiting appointment of service providers |
| 23. | New facility (Shelter) | Motshwarakgole Middle School | Joe Morolong | Siyafunda | | Conducive facility | Awaiting site handover |

**Item No.**

MR. I.E AISENG
JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
SPEAKER

### 2.7.2 Health facilities in the District

The Northern Cape Department of Health Service Transformation Plan outlined a plan to provide equitable distribution of health facilities so that:

- At least 85% of the population has access to a clinic within 10 minutes' drive and a maximum travel time of 40 minutes.
- Community health centre (CHC) within 30 minutes' drive.
- District hospital within one hour's drive.
- Regional hospital facility within two hours' drive from where they live.
- Tertiary hospital within three hours' drive.

#### 2.7.2.1 Health facilities in Ga-Segonyana local municipality

| Municipality | Facility Name | Type Of Facility |
|---|---|---|
| Ga-Segonyana | Kuruman | Clinic Gateway at H |
| Ga-Segonyana | Wrenchville | Clinic |
| Ga-Segonyana | Gateway -Batlharos | Clinic |
| Ga-Segonyana | Maruping | Clinic |
| Ga-Segonyana | Gateway | Clinic |
| Ga-Segonyana | Seoding | Clinic |
| Ga-Segonyana | Kagiso CHC | CHC |
| Ga-Segonyana | Kagung | Clinic |
| Ga-Segonyana | Gamopedi | Clinic |

#### 2.7.2.2 Health facilities in Gamagara local municipality

| Municipality | Facility Name | Type Of Facility |
|---|---|---|
| Gamagara | Dingleton | Clinic |
| Gamagara | Olifantshoek | CHC |
| Gamagara | Kathu | Private Hospital and Clinic |
| Gamagara | Dibeng | Clinic |

MR. I.E AISENG
JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
SPEAKER

### 2.7.2.3 Health facilities in Joe Morolong local municipality

| Municipality | Facility Name | Type Of Facility |
|---|---|---|
| Joe Morolong | Pietersham | Clinic |
| Joe Morolong | Bendel | Clinic |
| Joe Morolong | Bothithong | Clinic |
| Joe Morolong | Cassel | Community Health Centre |
| Joe Morolong | Dithakong | Clinic |
| Joe Morolong | Ditshipeng | Clinic |
| Joe Morolong | Glen red | Clinic |
| Joe Morolong | Heuningvlei | Clinic |
| Joe Morolong | Laxey | Clinic |
| Joe Morolong | Loopeng | Community Health Centre |
| Joe Morolong | Metsimantsi | Clinic |
| Joe Morolong | Padstow | Clinic |
| Joe Morolong | Perth | Clinic |
| Joe Morolong | Penryn | Clinic |
| Joe Morolong | Rusfontein | Clinic |
| Joe Morolong | Deurward | Clinic |
| Joe Morolong | Gadiboe | Clinic |
| Joe Morolong | Gasehunelo | Clinic |
| Joe Morolong | Vanzylsrus | Clinic |
| Joe Morolong | Churchill | Clinic |
| Joe Morolong | Manyeding | Clinic |
| Joe Morolong | Mecwetsanen | Clinic |
| Joe Morolong | Mosalashuping Baicomedi | Clinic |
| Joe Morolong | Kamden | Clinic |

## 2.7.3 Other social infrastructure in the district

| Facility | Gamagara | Ga-Segonyana | Joe Morolong | Total JTGDM |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Libraries | 4 | 4 | 0 | 8 |
| Community Halls | 4 | 13 | 18 | 35 |
| Municipal offices | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| Post offices | 3 | 4 | 6 | 13 |
| Police stations | 4 | 4 | 4 | 12 |
| Fire stations | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Children's Home | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Community information centres | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |

MR. I.E AISENG
JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
SPEAKER

## 3. CONCLUSION

The following updates were done to the document:

- Under water infrastructure. Completed projects (2024 -25), Current projects and planned and unfunded projects were reflected for all municipalities.
- Under road infrastructure. Completed projects (2024 -24), Current projects and planned and unfunded projects were reflected for all municipalities. District road network was also updated
- Under sanitation infrastructure. Completed projects (2024 -25), Current projects and planned and unfunded projects were reflected for all municipalities.
- Land requirements where houses status and project delivery were considered
- Under housing infrastructure. Completed projects (2024 -25), Current projects and planned and unfunded projects were reflected for all municipalities
- Under stormwater infrastructure. Completed projects (2024 -25), Current projects and planned and unfunded projects were reflected for all municipalities
- Under electricity infrastructure. Completed projects (2024 -25), Current projects and planned and unfunded projects were reflected for all municipalities
- Some social amenities infrastructure was also updated
- Cut off of the completed projects is from (2024 -25) so that progress made since the 2022 community survey can be observed.

There is still a lot that need to be done for this document to be accepted as the true reflection of the infrastructure in the District. Sector departments plans are still not reflected in the document which means that District is not aware of what is happening in its region. The document was forwarded to various sector departments and local mining houses for inputs so far, no response was received.

MR. I.E AISENG
JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
SPEAKER

# 4. REFERENCES


1. John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality Human Settlement Sector Plan 2024/25 Review.
2. Draft Integrated Development Plan of John Taolo Gaetsewe District municipality, 2026/27.
3. Draft Integrated Development Plan of Gamagara Local municipality 2026/27.
4. Draft Integrated Development Plan of Ga-Segonyana Local municipality 2026/27.
5. Draft Integrated Development Plan of Joe Morolong Local municipality 2026/27.
6. Reports presented during Integrated Infrastructure Forum - 2024/25 and 2025/26 FY
7. Guideline to Infrastructure Master Planning – Gauteng Department of Local Government and Housing.
8. Stats SA 2022.
9. 2016 Community Survey


MR. I.E AISENG
JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE
DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
SPEAKER