JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

DISTRICT INTEGRATED INFRASTRUCTURE PLAN

2023/2024 DRAFT

CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND AND OVERVIEW

The John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality, formerly known as the Kgalagadi District, is situated in the north eastern quadrant of the Northern Cape Province and is bordered by the ZF Mgcawu and Francis Baard District Municipalities to the south and west; the North West 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.

The 2016 Community survey indicates that the Municipality's population and household numbers totalled 242,264 and 72,310 respectively in 2016 and it is expected to rise to 267,725 and 88,979 respectively by 2021.

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 28 48 (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.

Around 8,251 (11,5%) household has no access to the safe drinking water that's excluding 8,7% who managed to get water from own boreholes, rain water tank, water carrier/tanker or flowing water/stream/river etc. And because of the rural nature of the municipalities only 37,7% have yard piped connections.

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.

40 377 (56%) households in the District are the Pit latrine toilets and only 22 480 (31%) households are Flush toilets.

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 municipality, it can also be noted that 60 888 (98%) households utilizes prepaid electricity 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 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.

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

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:

- Bucket eradication by 2007
- Access to potable water for all by 2008

- Access to formal sanitation by 2010
- Access to electricity by 2012
- Access to basic roads, sports, recreation, waste disposal, public and community facilities by 2013
- Upgrading of all informal settlements by 2014
- Accelerated housing delivery by 2014

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.

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 reviewed 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 focus 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 where compiled in the previous year.

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

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 8,251 (11,5%) household has no access to the safe drinking water that's excluding 8,7% who managed to get water from own boreholes, rain water tank, water carrier/tanker or flowing water/stream/river etc. And because of the rural nature of the municipalities only 37,7% have yard piped connections. 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 2016 Stats for the District and Municipalities.

Table 1: Distribution of households by access to safe drinking water by municipality, CS 2016

Municipality	Access to safe drinking water		No access to safe drinking water		Total Households
	Households	%	Households	%	
Joe Morolong	21,497	90,3	2,303	9,7	23,800
Ga-Segonyana	27,615	85,3	4,774	14,7	32,388
Gamagara	14,502	92,5	1,174	7,5	15,677
John Taolo Gaetsewe	**63,614**	**88,5**	**8,251**	**11,5**	**71,865**

Table 2: Distribution of households by main source of water for drinking, CS 2016

Municipality	Piped (tap) water inside the dwelling/house/yard	Piped water on community stand / Neighbour's tap/Public/communal tap	Others	Total Households

Municipality	Piped (tap) water inside the dwelling/house/yard		Piped water on community stand / Neighbour's tap/Public/communal tap		Others		Total Households
	Households	%	Households	%	Households	%	
Joe Morolong	2,439	10,2	18,520	77,4	2,961	12,4	23,919
Ga-Segonyana	11,530	35,3	18,410	56,4	2,729	8,4	32,669
Gamagara	13,328	84.8	1,782	11,3	612	4	15,723
John Taolo Gaetsewe	27,297	37,7	38,712	53,5	6,301	8,7	72,310

Table 3: Distribution of households by main source of drinking water supplier, CS 2016

Municipality	Municipality		Other Water scheme		Water vendors		Own service		Flowing water/stream/river/spring/rain-water		Total House-holds
	House-holds	%	House-holds	%	House-holds	%	House-holds	%	House-holds	%	
Joe Morolong	17,665	74,2	2,383	10,0	84	0,4	3,123	13,1	550	2,3	23,805
Ga-Segonyana	22,747	70,4	5,673	17,6	1,514	4,7	2,298	7,1	68	0,2	32,300
Gamagara	15,000	95,5	127	0,8	69	0,4	511	3,3	-	-	15,707
John Taolo Gaetsewe	55,415	77,2	8,183	11,4	1,666	2,3	5,932	8,3	8,3	0.9	71,812

Table 4: Distribution of households by water interruptions in the last three months, CS 2016

Municipality	Water interruptions		No Water interruptions		Total Households
	Households	Percentage	Households	Percentage	
John Taolo Gaetsewe	16,483	30,1	38,356	69,9	54,838

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 Sedibeng 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 make use of the services of Sedibeng 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.

The 2016 Community survey indicates that 27,615 (85.3%) households have access to safe drinking water, while 4,774 (14,7%) households have no access to safe drinking water. Only 11,530 (35%) households have piped water inside the yard, as opposed to 18,410 (57%) households from community stands. The municipality have set a target to supply minimum basic water services to all households in the municipality area by 2022.

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 PROJECTS

Table 5: The following are projects that were completed between 2016 and 2020

Project Description	Year completed	Location
Construction of Seven Miles Bulk water supply phase 2	2017/18	Seven Miles
Mokalamosesane bulk water supply	2016/17	Mokalamosesane
Kuruman Bulk Water Reservoir Complex	2016/17	Kuruman
Maruping/Batlharos: External and Water distribution: Phase Two	2015/16	Maruping/Batlharos
Construction of Mapoteng water network extension	2017/18	Mapoteng,
Ditshoswaneng water extention network: phase 2	2017/18	Ditshoswaneng
Mokalamosesane bulk water supply Phase 2	2017/18	Mokalamosesane
Magojaneng water supply extension	2017/18	Magojaneng
Garuele water supply phase 2	2017/18	Garuele
Seoding water supply extension	2017/18	Seoding
Batlharos water source development and draught relief	2019/20	Batlharos

CURRENT WATER PROJECTS

Table 6: The following are projects under construction (2021/22)

Project Description	Year	Location
Maruping/Batlharos bulk water supply phase 3- Ward 8,9,10 and 14	2021/22	Maruping /Batlharos
Water Service Operating Subsidy (WSOS)	2021/22	Kuruman
Upgrading of internal water supply to Kuruman and Wrenchville	2021/22	Kuruman /Wrenchville
Gamopedi / Sedibeng / Geelboom bulk water supply	2021/22	Gamopedi, Sedibeng/Geelboom
Magojaneng Tswelelopele bulk water supply	2021/22	Magojaneng
Magojaneng Block D water supply VS Dikgweng	2021/22	Magojaneng
Mapoteng source development	2021/22	Mapoteng
New Mokalamosesane bulk water supply	2021/22	Mokalamosesane
Bankhara-Bodulong bulk water supply (450 sites)	2021/22	Bankhara-Bodulong

PLANNED AND UNFUNDED WATER PROJECTS

Table 7: The following are planned projects and funding required (MIG)

Project Description	Year	Funding
Gamopedi / Sedibeng / Geelboom bulk water supply	2022/23	R 27 753 447.55
Magojaneng Tswelelopele bulk water supply	2022/23	R 10 921 349.45
Bankhara-Bodulong bulk water supply (450 sites)	2022/23	R 11 325 203.00

2.1.2 WATER PROJECTS IN GAMAGARA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Gamagara Local Municipality is a Water Service Authority with Sedibeng water administering certain areas like Olifantshoek with the Bulk water. There are three systems of supply within the municipalility which are; boreholes, dewatering from the mine and the bulk water supply from Sedibeng water board. Sedibeng water serves as the water service provider (supply only bulk water to the municiplality). Sedibeng water 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. Less than one in three of the population in the JTGDM (28.29%) has access to a flush toilet connected to a sewerage system. This is, however, a little over half the national figure of 54.99% and less than half the figure for the Northern Cape Province (65.74%). 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%. Nearly half of the population in the JTGDM are reliant on a pit-latrine (57.94%) with or without ventilation. This is more than 20% higher than the provincial figure of 18.89% and far higher than the figures for the four other districts in the province, which are all below 12%. In addition to this, 6.98 % of the population within the district have no toilet facilities, which is sizeably higher than the provincial figure of 4.02%. (JTG SDF Review 2017)

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.

Table 8: 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 9: The following are projects that were completed between 2016 and 2019

Project Description	Year	Status
Construction of Water Link Line to Kathu West Reservoir - Kathu	2015-2016	Complete
Conversion of water meters to prepaid/ smart meters - Kathu	2015-2016	Complete
Development of Khai-Appel Boreholes- phase1 -Kathu	2015-2016	Complete
Lategan Dam- kathu link pipe line- Kathu	2015-2016	Complete
Construction of new 18ML Reservoir/3ML Elev. Tower - Kathu	2015-2016	Designs are Completed,
Water Reticulation and ground water exploration	2018/19 to 2019/20	Completed

CURRENT WATER PROJECTS

Table 10: The following are projects currently implemented in the municipality

Project Description	Year	Status
Provision of water - 1265 reticulation	2017- to date	In progress
Kathu 5700 - water services	2019 to date	In progress
Vaal Gamagara Water Project	2016 to date	In progress

Project Description	Year	Status
Refurbishment of existing 3ML Water Reservoir, Fencing and replacement of Asbestos bulk water pipeline	2019/20	In progress
Water Reticulation and ground water exploration	2018/19	In progress
Replacement of asbestos(A/C) Pipes to PVC Pipes: Kathu and Sesheng	2019/20	In progress

PLANNED AND UNFUNDED WATER PROJECTS

Table 11: The following are projects planned to be implemented in the municipality

Project Description	Year	Funds required
Construction of Sesheng 7ML east and 1.7ML elevated Tower	2019/20	R 31 000 000
	2020/21	R 27 000 000
	2021/22	R 51 395 000
Feasibility Study for provision of portable water	2019/20	R 3 200 000
	2020/21	R 3 200 000
Dibeng bulk water augmentation: equipping of boreholes and its ancillary works)	2019/20	R 10 985 620
Development of 8 Boreholes- KhaiApple	2019/20	R 6 000 000
Construction of water supply pipeline from water treatment works to Sesheng reservoir	2020/21	R 4 000 000
Construction of water link line from export pipeline to	2020/21	R 4 000 000
Refurbishment of WTW	2020/21	R 26 375 000
Bulk Water Supply	-	Subject to funding
Kathu 5700 - Bulk water services	-	Subject to funding
Construction of new 18ML Reservoir/3ML Elev. Tower - Kathu	-	Subject to funding

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 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 12: The following are projects that were completed between 2016 and 2019

Project Description	Year	Status
Bosra Water Supply	2014-16	Complete
Kanana Water Supply	2015-16	Complete

Project Description	Year	Status
Adderly Water Supply	2015-16	Complete
Masankong Water Supply	2015-16	Complete
March Water Supply	2015-16	Complete
Wateraar Water Supply	2016-17	Complete
Refurbishment (15/16)	2017-18	Complete
Heuningvlei Bulk Water Scheme: Phase 2(b)	2015-17	Complete
Setshwetshwaneng Water Supply	2017-18	Complete
Gakhoe/Garamotsokwana Water Supply	2017-18	Complete
Borehole Refurbishment	2017-18	Complete
Tsineng Water Supply	2015-17	Complete
Deurham Water Supply	2015-17	Complete
Manyeding Phase 1 Water Supply	2016-17	Complete
Gamasepa Water Supply	2016-17	Complete
Magojaneng-West Water Supply	2016-17	Complete
Moseohatshe - Phase 1 Water Supply	2016-17	Complete
Loopeng Phase 1 Water Supply	2016-17	Complete
Lotlhakajaneng water supply	2019-20	Complete
Tsinengkop water supply	2019-20	Complete
Mentu water supply	2019-20	Complete
Deurward water supply	2019-20	Complete
Kokfontein water supply	2019-20	Complete
Mmamebe water supply	2019-20	Complete
Dikhing water supply	2019-20	Complete
Heiso water supply	2019-20	Complete
Dithakong water supply	2019-20	Complete
Majanking water supply	2019-20	Complete
Gasehunelo wyk 1 water supply	2019-20	Complete

CURRENT WATER PROJECTS

Table 13: The following are projects currently implemented in the municipality

Project Description	Year	Status
Molatswaneng Water supply	2021-22	R 8 631 962,00
Shalaneng Water	2021-22	R 4 000 000,00
Loopeng Water Supply (Kudumane Manganese Resources Mine (SLP)	2021-22	R 1 023 758.62
Penryn Water Supply	2021-22	R 6 000 000.00
Gatshikedi Water Supply	2021-22	R 9 199 100,00
Masankong Borehole Refurbishment	2021-22	R 1 867 578,67
Water Supply Kudumane Manganese Resources Mine (SLP)	2021-22	R 327 500.00
Wingate Water Supply WSIG	2021-22	R 1 245 271,87
Cardington Borehole Refurbishment	2021-22	R 3 594 603,13
Bendell Borehole Refurbishment	2021-22	R 3 300 345,09
Kilokilo Water Supply Kudumane	2021-22	R 3 651 702.19
Mmamebe Water Supply WSIG	2021-22	R 4 195 330.16
Majemantsho Borehole Refurbishment WSIG	2021-22	R 1 460 960.60
Glenred Water Supply UMK	2021-22	R 4 900 000.00
Pompong Water Supply UMK	2021-22	R 4 900 000.00
Cassel Water Supply Kumba Resource SLP	2021-22	R12 000 000.00
Heiso Water Supply WSIG	2021-22	R 1 793 866,11
Gahue Water Supply Kudumane Manganese Resources Mine (SLP)	2021-22	R 1 856 000.00
zaneen Tzaneen Water Supply WSIG	2021-22	R 16 782 845,55
Gomothibi Borehole Refurbishment WSIG	2021-22	R 784 427,58

PLANNED AND UNFUNDED WATER PROJECTS

Table 14: The following are projects planned to be implemented in the municipality

Project Description	Year	Budget
Molatswaneng water supply	-	Planned
Gamatolong water supply	-	Planned
Pepsi water supply	-	Planned

Project Description	Year	Budget
Gamokatedi water supply	-	Planned
Ganap water supply	-	Planned
Eiffel water supply	-	Planned
Matoro water supply	-	Planned
Koppies water supply	-	Planned
Suurdig water supply	-	Planned
Gasehunelo wyk 6 water supply	-	Planned
Gasehunelo wyk 10 water supply	-	Planned
Sekokwane water supply	-	Planned
Kubuge water supply	-	Planned
Kiangkop water supply	-	Planned
Loretlong water supply	-	Planned
Mmelorane water supply	-	Planned
Gammatlhare water supply	-	Planned
Maketlele water supply	-	Planned
Zero water supply	-	Planned
Washington water supply	-	Planned
Kikahela 1 water supply	-	Planned
Tsaelengwe water supply	-	Planned
Ncwelengwe water supply	-	Planned
Magwagwe water supply	-	Planned
Gamothibi water supply	-	Planned
Heuningvlei water supply	-	Planned
Garapoana water supply	-	Planned
Tlhaping water supply	-	Planned
March water supply	-	Planned
Bosra water supply	-	Planned
Madibeng water supply	-	Planned
Van Zylsrust water supply	-	Planned
Kanana water supply	-	Planned
Maipeng water supply	-	Planned

Project Description	Year	Budget
Mosekeng water supply	-	Planned
Tlapeng water supply	-	Planned
Gadiboe water supply	-	Planned
Bendell water supply	-	Planned
Kangkhudung water supply	-	Planned
Damros (1-3) water supply	-	Planned
Drieloop water supply	-	Planned
Kganung water supply	-	Planned
Washington water supply	-	Planned

PLANNED SOURCE REFURBISHMENT PROJECTS

Table 15: The following are projects planned to be implemented in the municipality

Settlement name	Problem	Time frame
Bothitong	Source and Storage	Medium term (4-12 months)
Deurward	Source and Storage	Medium term (4-12 months)
Dikhing	Source and Storage	Medium term (4-12 months)
Ditshipeng	O & M issues, Additional boreholes to be connected	Medium term (4-12 months)
Ellendale	Reticulation & source development & storage	Medium term (4-12 months)
Gammakgatle	source development & storage	Medium term (4-12 months)
Gamatolong	source development & storage	Medium term (4-12 months)
Gammatlhor	source development & storage	Medium term (4-12 months)
Ga-Sehunelo Wyk 10,6	source development & storage	Medium term (4-12 months)
Glenred	source development & storage	Medium term (4-12 months)
Heiso	source development & storage	Medium term (4-12 months)
Heuningvlei	Reticulation	Medium term (4-12 months)
Kiangkop	source development & storage	Medium term (4-12 months)
Kikahela 1	source development & storage	Medium term (4-12 months)
Kokfontein	source development & storage	Medium term (4-12 months)
Koppies	source development & storage	Medium term (4-12 months)

Settlement name	Problem	Time frame
Kubuge	source development & storage	Medium term (4-12 months)
Logobate	source development & storage	Medium term (4-12 months)
Loretlong	source development & storage	Medium term (4-12 months)
Magobing	source development & storage	Medium term (4-12 months)
Magojaneng	source development & storage	Medium term (4-12 months)
Majanking	source development & storage	Medium term (4-12 months)
Maketlele	source development & storage	Medium term (4-12 months)
Mmamebe	source development & storage	Medium term (4-12 months)
Mmelorane	source development & storage	Medium term (4-12 months)
Matoro	source development & storage	Medium term (4-12 months)
Mahukubung	Extension, Source, Tank	Medium term (4-12 months)
Mentu	Reticulation & source development & storage	Medium term (4-12 months)
Masoahatshe	Reticulation & source development & storage	Medium term (4-12 months)
Molatswaneng	Reticulation & source development & storage	Medium term (4-12 months)
Rusfontein Wyk 9	Reticulation & source development	Medium term (4-12 months)
Tsinengkop	Reticulation & source development	Medium term (4-12 months)
Shalaneng	No Bulk / reticulation	Medium term (4-12 months)
Suurdig	Reticulation & source development	Medium term (4-12 months)
Washington	Reticulation & source development	Medium term (4-12 months)
Wateraar	Source Development	Medium term (4-12 months)

2.2 ROADS 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 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.

Table 16: The following is the total municipal road network for the District

Surface Type	Road Network In km	Assessed Road Network
BLOC	45,65	35.32
EARTH	1342,14	1,148.55
FLEX	321,53	269.48
GRAV	884,94	709.09
TOTAL	**2594,26**	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 roads 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 east/west direction. In the centre of Kuruman the N14 merges with the Hotazel/Daniëlskuil road.

The Municipality planned to upgrade 35km gravel road to paved roads by 2022 they are on a drive to seal all potholes as they occur to extend the surface life of the municipal roads.

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 17: Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality road network and visual condition assessment results

Surface Type	Road Network In km	Visual Condition Index					
		1. Very Good	2. Good	3. Fair	4. Poor	5. Very Poor	Total
Block	26.668	3.699	7.763	2.82	3.315	2.563	26.67
Earth	738.489	3.249	191.645	62.208	48.07	386.205	738.49
Flex	134.546	0.213	13.589	17.516	29.857	69.028	134.55
Gravel	292.67	1.817	58.31	5.59	26.999	166.433	292.67

As of May 2022, Ga-Segonyana local Municipality's road network was 1, 192.36 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 18: The following are projects that were completed between 2016 and 2019

Project Description	Year	Status
Upgrading of 4.6km Vergenoeg - Maruping link road to bituminous standard	2015 - 2016	Complete
Upgrading of 4.1km Vergenoeg - Batlharos link road to bituminous standard	2015 - 2016	Complete
Upgrading of 2.05km of Mandela Drive gravel internal road linked to Mothibistad road: Maruping	2015 - 2016	Complete
Construction of 1.2km of Kagung gravel internal road to surfacing	2015 - 2016	Complete
Construction of 1.8km of Magojaneng gravel internal road to surfacing	2015 - 2016	Complete
Upgrading of Ga-Sehubane gravel road to tar road phase	2015 - 2016	Complete
Upgrading of 2.0km John Taolo Gaetsewe gravel internal road to tar road phase	2015 - 2016	Complete
Upgrading of 1km gravel internal road to paved road in Ncweng	2017-18	Complete
Development of Roads and Storm Water Master Plan	2018 –19	Complete
Upgrading of 410m gravel internal road to paved road in Pietbos	2019 –20	Complete

CURRENT ROAD PROJECTS

Table 19: The following are projects currently implemented in the municipality

Project Description	Year	Status
Upgrading of 2 060m gravel internal road to paved road in Gamopedi	2019 –to date	In progress
Upgrading of 3.38km gravel internal road to paved road in Seven Miles	2018 –to date	In progress
Upgrading of 5 km gravel internal road to paved road in Batlharos Sanana section	2021 –to date	In progress
Upgrading of 3.4 km gravel internal road to paved road in Magojaneng block d (rdp)	2022 – to date	In progress
Develop a Transport Plan	2019 – to date	In progress

PLANNED AND UNFUNDED ROAD PROJECTS

Table 20: The following are projects planned to be implemented in the municipality

Project Description	Year	Status
Kagung (Westederby and hardvard paved road)	-	Planned

UNFUNDED ROAD PROJECTS

Table 20: The following are unfunded projects municipality requires to be implemented

Project Description	Year	Funds Required
Tarring of access roads (focus on bus routes / public transportation) (27km)	-	R 27,000,000.00
Design and construction of By-pass Traffic routes around Kuruman to cater for heavy vehicles	-	R 41,700,000.00
Upgrade of gravel roads (focus on roads to cemeteries & bus routes) (5km)	-	R 5,000,000.00
Gantatelang bus route (3.5km)	-	R 3,700,000.00
Maruping internal roads (8km)	-	R 8,000,000.00
Paving of Batlharos internal roads and stormwater facilities (8km)	-	R10,000,000.00
Paving of Ward 7 internal roads (12km)	-	R 15,000,000.00
Tarring of internal roads (11km)	-	R 11,000,000.00
Mothibistad (5 roads) (6.5km)	-	R 6,400,000.00
Upgrading intersection: Bree and Kerk Street.	-	R 250,000.00
Upgrade of connector road between Hotazel and Kuruman (broaden and upgrade)	-	R 100,000,000.00
Connector road between Mapoteng & Ditshoswaneng to new landfill site (3.5km)	-	R 3,700,000.00
Upgrade Thomoyanche access road	-	R 8,000,000.00
Mothibistad junction	-	R 1,100,000.00
Upgrading of bridge in Gamopedi	-	R 500,000.00
Road maintenance / upgrading of GSLM	-	R10,000,00.00
Internal access roads at Maruping	-	R3,000,000.00
Total		**R 242 450 000.00**

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 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 21: Gamagara Local Municipality road network and visual condition assessment results

Surface Type	Road Network In km	Visual Condition Index					
		1. Very Good	2. Good	3. Fair	4. Poor	5. Very Poor	Total
Block	3.724	0.21	1.229	0.119	0.18	0.05	3.72
Earth	48.352	0	13.644	11.921	11.019	7.648	48.35
Flex	158.629	0.131	73.519	45.647	14.211	7.38	158.63
Gravel	25.326	0	6.414	7.228	1.661	1.871	25.33

As of May 2022, Gamagara Local Municipality's road network was 236.03 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.

For 2022/23 financial year, the municipality does not have any project to improve the above status quo. However, the municipality is currently providing services of maintenance on the existing roads infrastructure.

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

The Municipality compiled and adopted a Road and Stormwater masterplan in 2018/19 and it needs to be reviewed.

The Municipality has not constructed any new roads from 2016 to 2019. Majority of construction of roads are done by the private sector when developing areas like the development of Siyathemba during the relocation of residents from Dingleton to Kathu.

The following are projects currently implemented in the municipality:

TABLE 22: CURRENT ROAD PROJECTS

Project Description	Year	Status
Internal roads Construction - 1265 erven	2017- to date	In progress
Internal roads construction - Kathu - 5700 erven	2018- to date	In progress
Dibeng internal roads	2019/20	In progress
Develop a Transport Plan	2019/20	In progress

TABLE 23: PLANNED BUT UNFUNDED ROAD ANDSTORMWATER PROJECTS

Project Description	Year	Status
Construction of Hans Coetzee Rd (1 km) (Planning)	-	Subject to funding
Construction of new 1,6 km Storm water channel along Ben Alberts street	-	Subject to funding
Construct new 3,6 km storm water channel along Frikkey Meyer road	-	Subject to funding
Construction of new 1,4km storm water channel along Mopani avenue	-	Subject to funding
Construction of new 2,6km storm water channel	-	Subject to funding
Upgrading of all gravel roads	-	Subject to funding
Water Retention Pond	-	Subject to funding
Upgrade of 1,4 Km Internal Road	-	Subject to funding
Construction of New Canal	-	Subject to funding

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 centres 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 are generally funded by MIG, there a few roads funded through SLP however 2019/20 has been characterised by the stoppages of this SLP project due to delays in payments by the mines. In 2018/19 the municipality concluded its road and stormwater masterplan.

Table 24: Joe Morolong Local Municipality road network and visual condition assessment results

Surface Type	Road Network In km	Visual Condition Index					
		1. Very Good	2. Good	3. Fair	4. Poor	5. Very Poor	Total
Block	15.258	0	0.196	7.268	7.234	0.096	15.26
Earth	554.722	0	2.158	33.984	10.374	449.324	554.72
Flex	28.348	0	1.992	14.696	6.872	2.548	28.35
Gravel	567.56	0	0.417	4.97	19.772	492.941	567.56

According to the District Rural Road management system, as of May 2022, Joe Morolong local Municipality's road network was 1, 165.89 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 which was adopted in 2018/19. The masterplan sought 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.

The municipality committed R48.6 million on Roads and Stormwater infrastructure to be spend between 2018/19 and 2020/21 fast track the roads developments.

To determine the roads backlogs the municipality has make the assumptions that an estimated 6 Km's tarred Access Road surface per settlement is required and also that an estimated 2Km's Internal Road per settlement is needed.

COMPLETED ROAD PROJECTS

Table 25: The following are projects that were completed between 2016 and 2019

Project Description	Year	Status
Makhubung Road Phase 3,4,5 Construction of internal tarred road (852m + 719m + 850m)	2016-2018	Complete
Churchill to Kleineira Phase 1 Construction of 1.8km surfaced (Tarred) road	2017-2018	Complete
Churchill to Kleineira Phase 2 Construction of 1.1km surfaced (Tarred) road	2018-2019	Complete
Makhubung Road Phase 6	2018-2019	Complete
Gammakgatle phase 1	2015-2016	Complete
Churchill Phase 4 Construction of 500m block paved internal road	2018-2019	Complete
Deurham Access Road Phase 1 Construction of Blocked Paving road	2017-2018	Complete
Deurham Access Road Phase 2 : Construction of 830m Blocked Paving road	2018-2019	Complete
Deurham Access Road Phase 3 : Construction of 600m Blocked Paving road	2018-2019	Complete
Padstow- Construction of 900m internal paving road	2018-2019	Complete
Dikhing Bridge Construction	2019/20	Complete

CURRENT ROAD PROJECTS

Table 26: The following are projects currently implemented in the municipality

Villages	Project Description	Funder	Status
Makhubung access road phase 6 (mig)	Road	MIG	R 12 689 000,00
Washington	Road	MIG	R 7 141 661,13
Tsaelengwe	Road	MIG	R 7 028 312.13
Makhubung phase 3,4 and 5	Road	(SLP)	R 5 700 000,00
Churchill to Kleinneira phase 5	Road	(SLP)	R 28 473 955,93
Bothithong	Road Construction (internal road – tarred road)	South 32 Mine(SLP)	R20 000 000.00
Bothithong – Dithakong 7.5km	Road Construction (internal road – tarred road)	Department of Roads and Public Works	R26 000 000,00
Total			R67 315 617,06

PLANNED AND UNFUNDED ROAD PROJECTS

Table 27: The following are unfunded projects municipality requires to be implemented

Project Description	Year	Funds required
Gapitia	2021-22	R 7 500 000
Lubung – Mathanthanyaneng	2022-23	R 20 000 000
Ganap 1	2022-23	R 10 000 000
Eiffel	2022-23	R 10 000 000
Sekokwane	2020-21	R 15 000 000
Lebonkeng	2020-21	R 10 000 000
Gamadubu	2021-22	R 10 000 000
Seakong	2022-23	R 10 000 000
Melatswaneng	2022-23	R 20 000 000
Lokaleng	2021-22	R 10 000 000
Shalaneng	2021-22	R 10 000 000
Damrose 3	2022-23	R 11 000 000
Washington	2021-22	R 15 000 000
Maketlele	2022-23	R 10 000 000
Tsaelengwe	2020-21	R 20 000 000
Total		**R 188 500 000**

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 waste water 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".

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. 40 377 (56%) households in the District are the Pit latrine toilets and only 22 480 (31%) households are Flush toilets.

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. Based on the 2016 STATS the sanitation backlog for John Taolo Gaetsewe can be determined to be 9,453 households.

Table 28: Distribution of households by type of toilet facility and municipality, CS 2016

Municipality	Flush toilets connected to a public sewerage system	Flush toilets connected to a septic tank or conservancy tank	Chemical toilets	Pit latrine toilet with ventilation pipe	Pit latrine toilet without ventilation pipe	Ecological toilet / other	Bucket toilet	No Toilet
Joe Morolong	1,281	233	172	12,921	5,596	509	1,025	2,182
Ga-Segonyana	5,717	1,772	35	6,115	15,612	453	162	2,789
Gamagara	12,712	764	34	55	79	208	1	1,869
John Taolo Gaetsewe	**19,711**	**2,769**	**241**	**19,090**	**21,287**	**1,170**	**1,202**	**6,841**

Access to sanitation within JTGDM

	Joe Morolong	Ga-Segonyana	Gamagara	John Taolo Gaetsewe
Flush toilet connected to a public sewerage system	3 345	18 682	46 505	68 533
Flush toilet connectedto a septic tank or conservancy tank	623	4 903	1 766	7 292
Chemical toilet	632	66	27	724
Pit latrine/toilet with ventilation pipe	46 958	22 976	452	70 387
Pit latrine/toilet without ventilation pipe	21 202	48 645	147	69 994
Ecological toilet (eg.Urinediversion; enviroloo; etc.)	1 880	69	-	1 949
Bucket toilet (collected by municipality)	-	89	-	89
Bucket toilet (emptied by household)	3 311	543	2	3 856
Other	552	1 330	645	2 528
None	5 697	7 104	4 112	16 912

Source: StatsSA 2016

From the figure above, it is clear that just over 22.59% of the population in Ga-Segonyana have access to sanitation via a flush toilet either connected to a public sewerage system or connected to a septic tank or conservancy tank, while 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, the situation is worst in Joe Morolong LM, with 80.95% of the population being dependent on a pit latrine with or without ventilation vis-à-vis 1.11% in the Gamagara LM, 68.6% 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 2017)

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 29: The following indicates targets set by the municipality and its 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 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 30: The following are projects that were completed

Project Description	Year completed	Location
Number of new households provided with access to basic level of sanitation	2015/16	Batlharos (450)
	2015/16	Maruping (300)
	2015/16	Mokalamosesane (70)
	2015/16	Gantatelang (328)
Number of households provided with full water borne sewer services	2015/16	10 applications
Number of new households provided with access to basic level of sanitation	2016/17	Ditshoswaneng (200)
	2016/17	Magojaneng (193)
	2016/17	Bankhara (493
Number of new households provided with access to basic level of sanitation	2016/17	Magojaneng, Gasebolao, Kagung and Thamoeanche (734)
Refurbishment of Kuruman sewer treatment works and sewage pump station	2018/19	Kuruman
Refurbishment of Mothibistad Oxidation ponds	2018/19	Mothibistad
Provision of Double VIP Toilets Interim Services in Promised Land	2018/19	Promisedland (706)

CURRENT SANITATION PROJECTS

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

Project Description	Year	Location
Extension of sanitation services Ward 2-14 (R5,000,000.00)	2021/22	Ward 2-4

PLANNED AND UNFUNDED SANITATION PROJECTS

Table 32: The following are unfunded projects municipality requires to be implemented

Project Description	Year	Funding required
Servicing of new residential sites to be developed: Wrenchville	-	R 21 205 000
Servicing of new residential sites to be developed: Mothibistad	-	
Servicing of new residential sites to be developed: Bankhara Bodulong	-	
Development of new residential sites:		
Rural Sanitation programme - Bankhara and Ncweng	-	R 9 640 000

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".

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 33: 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 34: The following are projects that were completed

Project Description	Year	Status
Upgrade of WWTW- PHASE 2 - Kathu	2015-2016	Complete
Construction of internal Sewer Network Phase 4 - Dibeng	2016	Complete
Construction of internal sewer networks -Olifanshoek	2016	Complete
Construction of reservoir - Olifantshoek	2016	Complete
Upgrade of Waste Water Treatment Works - Dibeng	2020	Complete

CURRENT SANITATION PROJECTS

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

Project Description	Year	Status
Construction of Sewer reticulation - 1265 ervens	2017- to date	In progress
Kathu 5700- Installation of Sewer reticulation	2019- to date	In progress
Sewer network for 797 Stands in Dibeng Phase 4	2019/20	In progress
Construction of sewer pump station- Dibeng crossing	2018/19	In progress

PLANNED AND UNFUNDED SANITATION PROJECTS

Table 36: The following are unfunded projects municipality requires to be implemented

Project Description	Year	Funding required
Upgrading of WWTW	-	R 13 713 000
	-	R 4 750 000
Upgrading of sewer pump station	-	R 9 497 247.81
Construction of Sewer Network phase 4	-	R 7 103 000 + R 3 000 000
	-	R 12 266 000 + R 3 000 000
Provision of Temporary toilets- 1300 stand	-	R 3 700 000
Sewer network gravity flow to eliminate Sesheng sewer pump station	-	R 8 000 000
Upgrade of WWTW – Kathu Phase 2	-	Subject to funding
Construction of WWTW – Olifantshoek	-	Subject to funding

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%) households have a minimum standard Pit latrine toilets 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 indicates a sanitation backlog of 9,312 for formal households excluding the 2,111 for informal households.

Table 37: 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 38: 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 39: The following are projects that were completed

Project Description	Year completed	Status
Esparenza - 127 VIP Units	2015-16	Complete
Baileybrits - 42 VIP Units	2015-16	Complete

Project Description	Year completed	Status
Bosra - 152 VIP Units	2015-16	Complete
Gasese - Erect 382 VIP Units	2015-16	Complete
Matoro - 28 VIP Dry Sanitation units	2016-17	Complete
Mosekeng - 40 VIP Dry Sanitation units.	2016-17	Complete
Dithakong	2019-20	Complete
Wingate	2019-20	Complete
March	2019-20	Complete
Makhubung – 114 VIP Dry Sanitation units.	2019-20	Complete
Shalaneng 130 VIP Dry Sanitation units.	2019-20	Complete
Gamokatedi – 121 VIP Dry Sanitation units.	2019-20	Complete

CURRENT SANITATION PROJECTS

Table 40: The following are projects currently implemented in the municipality

Project Description	Year	Budget
Magobing VIP 89 Dithakong Phase 4 Dry Pit Sanitation	2020/21	R 5 040 666,90
Maketlele Dry Pit Sanitation	2020/21	R 3 401 337,36
Motlhoeng Dry Pit Sanitation MIG	2020/21	R 3 401 337,36
Gapitia 100 VIP units	2020-21	R 1 600 000
March 71 VIP units	2020-21	R 1 136 000
Perdmontjie 56 VIP units	2020-21	R 896 000
Khuis	2021-22	R 1000 000
Metsimantsi wyk 4	2021-22	R 704 000
Mentu _ 44 VIP units	2021-22	R 704 000
Kgebetlwane	2021-22	R 1 500 000
Maseohatshe - 58 VIP units	2021-22	R 928 000
Gamasepa	2021-22	R 2 480 000
Cassel 1137 VIP units	2020-22	R 8 192 000

PLANNED SANITATION PROJECTS

Table 41: The following are unfunded projects municipality requires to be implemented

Project Description	Year	Funding required
Gapitia 100 VIP units	2020-21	R 1 600 000
March 71 VIP units	2020-21	R 1 136 000
Perdmontjie 56 VIP units	2020-21	R 896 000
Khuis	2021-22	R 1000 000

Project Description	Year	Funding required
Metsimantsi wyk 4	2021-22	R 704 000
Mentu _ 44 VIP units	2021-22	R 704 000
Kgebetlwane	2021-22	R 1 500 000
Maseohatshe - 58 VIP units	2021-22	R 928 000
Gamasepa	2021-22	R 2 480 000
Cassel 1137 VIP units	2020-22	R 8 192 000
Total		**R 18 244 000**

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.

Table 42: The following are household growth projections 2016, 2021 to 2024 (STATS 2016)

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 households 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 43: 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:

Table 44: 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 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 45: 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

Zone 1 Settlements	Zone 2 Settlements	Zone 3 Settlements	Zone 4 Settlements
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 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 46: The following is the project pipeline for the municipality:

Project Description	Project Location	Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality Project Pipeline									
		Land ownership	Land Acqui-sition	EIA & Geotech	Town-ship establis-hment	Bulk Water	Bulk Electr-icity	Sanit-ation	Roads	Benef-itiary 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 5 872, 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 are projects that were completed

Project Description	Status
Construction of 200 IRDP Houses- Bankhara/ Bodulong	121 Houses completed
Wrenchville 300	185 Houses completed
Military Veterans 10	10 Houses completed

CURRENT HOUSING PROJECTS

Table 48: The following are projects currently implemented in the municipality

Project Description	Year	Status
Construction of 240 IRDP Houses- Wrenchville	2019/20	In progress
Promised Land 5660	2019/20	Town Planning underway

PLANNED AND UNFUNDED HOUSING PROJECTS

Table 49: The following are unfunded projects municipality requires to be implemented

Project Description	Location	Funding required
Peoples housing project	Ward 3	R 20 000 000
RDP houses (2000)	All wards	R 6 720 000
Promisedlannd 5660	Promisedland	_
Construction of 67 RDP Houses in Bankhara	Bankhara	-
RDP houses	All wards (2,000)	
Draft housing plan	Ga-Segonyana	R 420,000.00
Engaged in process to apply for accreditation to become a Housing Unit	Ga-Segonyana	R 80,000.00
UMK housing development	Wards 1 -14	R 1,200,000,000.00
Kuruman high density development: 4500	Ward 1-2	R 1,200,000,000.00
Insitu(1000)	Ward 3-14	R 1,000,000,000.00
Housing	Ward 1&2	R 1,200,000,000.00
Kuruman-Seodin area B (450)	Ward 1	R 1,200,000,000.00
Bankhara Bodulong (informal) 450	Ward 2	R 40,000,000.00
Social Housing Units for Kuruman, 1,800 units, to be funded by the Department of Cooperative Governance, Human Settlements and Traditional Affairs	Kuruman	R 500,000,000-00

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 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.

There are also twelve (12) projects listed in the CoGHSTA project pipeline with only three (3) infill projects ready for implementation. There is a lack of link services in most projects and a lack of suitable land for development.

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

Project Description	Project Location	Gamagara Local Municipality Project Pipeline									
		Land owner-ship	Land Acqui-sition	EIA & Geotech	Town-ship establis h-ment	Bulk Water	Bulk Electr-icity	Sanit-ation	Roads	Benef-itiary list	Top-Structure 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 51: 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
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 7 591, efforts are made to register as many beneficiaries as possible so as to reflect the true housing demand of the municipality.

COMPLETED HOUSING PROJECTS

There were no houses completed in the municipality between 2016 and 2022.

CURRENT HOUSING PROJECTS

There are no top-structure projects currently being implemented in the municipality, installation of Civil services for 5700 and 1265 projects is underway.

PLANNED HOUSING PROJECTS

Table 52: The following are unfunded projects that the municipality needs to implement

Planned and Running projects	Actual progress made
Purchase and development of portion 2 of Kalahari Golf and Jag	Unfunded
Kathu 5700 Development	Installation of Civil Services underway, top-structure remains unfunded
Sesheng 1265 Development	Installation of Civil Services underway top-structure remains unfunded
Construction 50 units Olifantshoek	Unfunded
Construction of 50 units Sesheng	Unfunded
Construction of 50 units Dibeng	Unfunded
Building of 1300 social houses	Unfunded
1600 mixed development	Unfunded (land absorbed by 5700 projects)
Construction of 104 houses in Siyathemba	Unfunded
Kathu urban renewal	Unfunded
Construct 1684 social houses	Unfunded

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 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 53: The following is the project pipeline for the municipality:

Project Description	Project Location	Joe Morolong Local Municipality Project Pipeline									
		Land owner-ship	Land Acqui-sition	EIA & Geotech	Town-ship establis h-ment	Water	Electr-icity	Sanit-ation	Roads	Benef-itiary list	Top-Structure ready
Mixed development (3500)	Churchill	Tribal (Vacant)	Yes	Yes	Busy	No	No	No	No	No	No
Rural Housing (5373)	Various	Tribal (occupied)	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 (occupied)	No	Partly	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes

COMPLETED HOUSING PROJECTS

There were no housing top-structure completed in the municipality between 2016 and 2022. However, it should be noted that the Dolomitic and Geotechnical studies were prioritised and completed at the following villages Churchill, Magobing, Lotlhakajaneng, Perth, Makhubung, Madibeng, Klein Eiffel, Ga-Sehunelo Wyk 5, Deorham, Loopeng, Laxey, Segwaneng, and Heuningvlei , Town Planning is underway at Churchill.

CURRENT HOUSING PROJECTS

Table 54: The following are current projects being implemented in the municipality

Priority projects	Progress
1. 3500 Mixed development Township establishment in Churchill	Dolomitic studies concluded Town Planning underway
2. Magobing 89 top structure	Construction underway
3. Lotlhakajaneng 50 top structure	Procurement of Service Provider in progress

PLANNED AND UNFUNDED HOUSING PROJECTS

Dolomitic and geotechnical investigations have been concluded in the below areas and are further listed as priority to receive top structures.

Table 55: The following are unfunded projects municipality requires to be implemented

Priority projects	Progress
1. Construction of low cost houses in Eiffel,	Not funded
2. Construction of low cost houses in Klein Eiffel	Not funded
3. Construction of low cost houses in Laxey	Not funded
4. Construction of low cost houses in Perth	Not funded
5. Construction of low cost houses in Makhubung	Not funded
6. Construction of low cost houses in Madibeng	Not funded

Priority projects	Progress
7. Construction of low cost houses in Ga-Sehunelo Wyk 5	Not funded
8. Construction of low cost houses in Deorham	Not funded
9. Construction of low cost houses in Loopeng	Not funded
10. Construction of low cost houses in Segwaneng	Not funded
11. Construction of low cost houses in Heuningvlei	Not funded
12. Construction of low cost houses in Loopeng	Not funded
13. Dolomitic / Geotechnical studies in Mosekeng	Not funded
14. Dolomitic / Geotechnical studies in Esprenza	Not funded

The current Housing needs captured on the NHNR is 8 835, efforts are made to register as many beneficiaries as possible so as to reflect the true housing demand of the municipality.

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 storm-water by means of roads. The storm-water infrastructure can best be described as aged. In a number of 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 storm-water 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

PLANNED BUT UNFUNDED STORMWATER PROJECTS IN GASEGONYANA LM

Table 56: The following are unfunded projects municipality requires to be implemented

Project Description	Year	Funds Required
Develop a storm water master plan	-	R 500,000.00

Project Description	Year	Funds Required
Storm water – Bear Street	-	R 2,500,000.00
Storm water drainage	-	R 5,000,000.00
Upgrading and maintenance of storm water channel / furrow through agriculture erven (phase 2)	-	R 1,500,000.00
Bridges to cross water areas in Maruping	-	R 1,000,000.00
Total		R 10 500 000

2.5.2 STORMWATER INFRASTRUCTURE IN GAMAGARA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

PLANNED BUT UNFUNDED STORMWATER PROJECTS IN GAMAGARA LM

Table 57: The following are unfunded projects municipality requires to be implemented

Project Description	Year	Status
Construction of new 1,6 km Storm water channel along Ben Alberts street	-	Subject to funding
Construct new 3,6 km storm water channel along Frikkey Meyer road	-	Subject to funding
Construction of new 1,4km storm water channel along Mopani avenue	-	Subject to funding
Construction of new 2,6km storm water channel	-	Subject to funding
Water Retention Pond	-	Subject to funding
Construction of New Canal	-	Subject to funding

2.5.3 STORMWATER INFRASTRUCTURE IN JOE MOROLONG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

PLANNED FUNDED STORMWATER PROJECTS IN JOE MOROLONG LM

Table 58: The following are unfunded projects municipality requires to be implemented

Villages	Project Description	Funder	Status
Logobate	Logobate Bridge Construction	MIG	R 7 452 976.12
Tlhokomelang	Tlhokomelang Bridge Construction	South 32 (SLP)	R 8 205 439.79
Bouden	Construction of bridge	South 32 (SLP)	R10 000 000.00
Total			R 25 658 415.91

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.

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 59: 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 utilizes prepaid electricity in the District

Table 60: 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 61: The following are Eskom running projects

Project Name	Amount Gazetted (inclusive of VAT)
Fox - Vlermuislaagte 5km 22KV Hare Line (NW-EBC-1606-2724-00002)	R 2 293 171.46
Fox – Substation Extension (NW – EBC – 1606 – 2724 – 00001)	R 27 772 500.00
Eldoret Riries build new 132kV line (CN – EBC – 1402 – 3091 – 00001)	R 16 012 215.01
Hotazel DS Eldoret build new 132kV line (CN – EBC – 1402 – 3090 – 00001)	R 3 680 000.00
Gamohaan Mothibistat 132kV line (17km)	R 3 967 500.00
Gamohaan Riries 132kV line (27km)	R 3 967 500.00
Total	**R 57 692 886.48**

THE FOLLOWING ARE UNFUNDED PROJECTS REQUIRED TO SUPPORT ALL THE LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES

Table 62: 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**

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

7. Assets to be Decommissioned	
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

2.6.2 GA-SEGONYANA LM ELECTRICITY PLANS

The Municipality is the electricity provider for Kuruman, Wrenchville and BankharaBodulong. 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;
- 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

No information received on the completed electrical projects implemented by Ga-Segonyana local municipality from 2016 to 2022.

CURRENT ELECTRICITY PROJECTS

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

Project Description	Year	Status
Electrification of Promise land, Obama and Thuli Madonsela (INEP)	2019 –to date	In progress
Electrification of some of 240 houses in Wrenchville	2019 –to date	In progress
Moffat Workshop switch gear project - upgrading of the switching station up to 24MVA, overhead line upgrade from Moffat to workshop switching station	2019 –to date	In progress

PLANNED AND UNFUNDED ELECTRICITY PROJECTS

Table 64: The following are unfunded projects municipality requires to be implemented

Project Description	Location	Funding required (INEP + internal funds)
Electrification of some of 240 houses in Wrenchville	Wrenchville	

Project Description	Location	Funding required (INEP + internal funds)
New connections for new extensions	Ward 1 -14	
Electrification of boreholes	Ward 4 – 14	R 8,000,000.00
Network extensions:	Ward 4 – 14	R 1,000,000.00
All residential areas	Ward 2 - 12	R 5,000,000.00
Providing of electricity via Eskom	Ward 2-14	R 20,000,000.00
Mothibistat / Mothibistat 1 11kV Feeders, MMS96-7	Ward 4-14	R 3,300,000.00
Valley / Corheim 1 22kV Feeder MV Overhead Line	Mapoteng, 600 units	R50,000,000.00
Kagung, Mothibistat / Kagung 1 and Manyedin, MkG147-4T-9, MMY151	Tswelopele, 350 units	
Valley / Corheim 1 22kV Feeder MV, VC414-26T-2	Kagung, 537 units	
Valley / Corheim 1 22kV Feeder MV, VC367-9-19-1	Maruping (Longane Tlapeng Rammogo, Sloja & Mamoimane sections)	
Mothibistad / Seading 1 11kV Feeder, MSE74-6-5	Seven Miles (Donkerhoek F section)	
Valley / Corheim 1 22kV Feeder MV, VC367-1-11-1	Seoding	
Riries / Maruping 1 22kV Feeder MV Overheads	Mokala-Mosesane	
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
Erection of Street lights (aerial lighting)	Ward 1-14	R 10,000,000.00
Erection of road lights (aerial lighting)	Ward 1-14	R 1,500,000.00
From Mothibistad to Batlharos (aerial lighting)	Ward 1-14	R 1,000,000.00
From Kuruman to Batlharos (past Bankhara-Bodulong and through Maruping - (aerial lighting)	Ward 1-14	R 8,000,000.00
Erection of Street lights in new residential areas - (aerial lighting)	Ward 1-14	R 4,000,000.00
Maintenance plan for streetlights - (aerial lighting)	Ward 1-14	R 150,000.00

UNFUNDED PROJECTS ON MANAGEMENT OF ELECTRICITY NETWORK

Table 65: The following are unfunded projects municipality requires to be implemented

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 LM ELECTRICITY PLANS

The Gamagara Local Municiaplity 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 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 & Argricultural
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 ELECTRICITY PROJECTS

Table 67: The following are projects that were completed

Project Description	Year	Status
Electrification of 300 Stands - Kathu	2015-2016	Complete
Upgrading of Industrial Switch Gear - Kathu	2015-2016	Complete
Refurbishment of Stubby & Mini-Sub - Kathu	2015-2016	Complete
Verification and Replacement of Electricity Meters - Kathu	2015-2016	Complete
New Solar-52 Street Lights (Reisa Solar Plant) - Kathu	2015-2016	Complete
Upgrading - Bulk Electricity Supply - Olifantshoek	2015-2016	Complete

CURRENT ELECTRICITY PROJECTS

No information received on the current electrical projects implemented by Gamagara local municipality. Not sure if the projects planned for 2019/20 are currently being implemented

PLANNED AND UNFUNDED ELECTRICITY PROJECTS

Table 68: The following are unfunded projects municipality requires to be implemented

Project Description	Year	Funding required (INEP + internal funds)
Construction of 40MVA Substation	2018/19	R 18 035 000
Supply cable for Electrification of 1265 stands: residential development – INEP + Internal funds	2019/20	R 20 000 000
	2020/21	R 55 000
Upgrading Bulk Electricity supply	2019/20	R 1 500 000
	2020/21	R 35 115 000
	2021/22	R 50 000 000
New streetlights/Solar lights	2020/21	R 3 000 000
Refurbish Electrical Network	2020/21	R 15 000 000
	2021/22	R 15 000 000
Phase 3 Electrification (Planning)	2019/20	R 57 500
Electrification of 490 households (phase 2) ESKOM	2019/20	R 12 261 300
Electricity Upgrade	2019/20	R 6 423,27
Energy efficiency(DSM)	2019/20	R 5 000 000
	2020/21	R 5000 000
Installation of new street lights: Kathu to Sesheng	2019/20	R 2 500 000
	2020/21	R 2 500 000
Refurbish Electrical Network	2020/21	R 15 000 000
Upgrade of the Bulk electricity supply (Planning)	2020/21	R 15 000 000
Refurbishment of stubbies and minisubs: Kathu & O'hoek	2020/21	R 10 000 000
Upgrading of Industrial Switchgear, substation and 19 industrial stands	2020/21	R 5 000 000
Electrification of 1265 stands: residential development	2019/20,	R 3 5000 000 + R 3 000 000
	2020/21	R 15 000 000 + R 12 000 000

Project Description	Year	Funding required (INEP + internal funds)
	2021/22	R 13 125 000 + R 10 500 000
Future Electrification: GLM- Planning	2020/21	R 10 000 000
Replacement of Electricity Meter	2020/21	R 4 000
Moving of electrical meter box from shacks To RDP houses	2019/20	R 1 500 000

2.6.4 JOE MOROLONG LM 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 ELECTRICITY PROJECTS

No information received on the completed electrical projects implemented by Ga-Segonyana local municipality from 2016 to 2019 beside the indication in the 2017-18 IDP which reflected those 430 connections were done by ESKOM in 2014/15. The following Plans were done for 2017/18 but there is no confirmation if connections were undertaken or completed by ESKOM.

Table 69: The following projects planned for implementation in the municipality for 2017-18

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

Village Name	Project Type	Planned Connection	Verified Connections	Progress to date
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
PROPOSED ELECTRIFICATIONS FOR 2017/18 FINANCIAL YEAR (NON- GRID/ FARM DWELLER HOUSES				
Manyeding	Non/Grid /Farm Dweller house	60		Awaiting DOE confirmation
Eiffel	Non/Grid /Farm Dweller house	20		Awaiting DOE confirmation
Klein Eiffel	Non/Grid /Farm Dweller house	06		Awaiting DOE confirmation
Penryn	Non/Grid /Farm Dweller house	35		Awaiting DOE confirmation
March	Non/Grid /Farm Dweller house	37		Awaiting DOE confirmation
Laxey	Non/Grid /Farm Dweller house	36		Awaiting DOE confirmation
Tweed	Non/Grid /Farm Dweller house	20		Awaiting DOE confirmation
Abbey	Non/Grid /Farm Dweller house	19		Awaiting DOE confirmation
Bosra	Non/Grid /Farm Dweller house	20		Awaiting DOE confirmation

CURRENT ELECTRICITY PROJECTS

Current Projects are still not yet confirmed

PLANNED ELECTRICITY PROJECTS

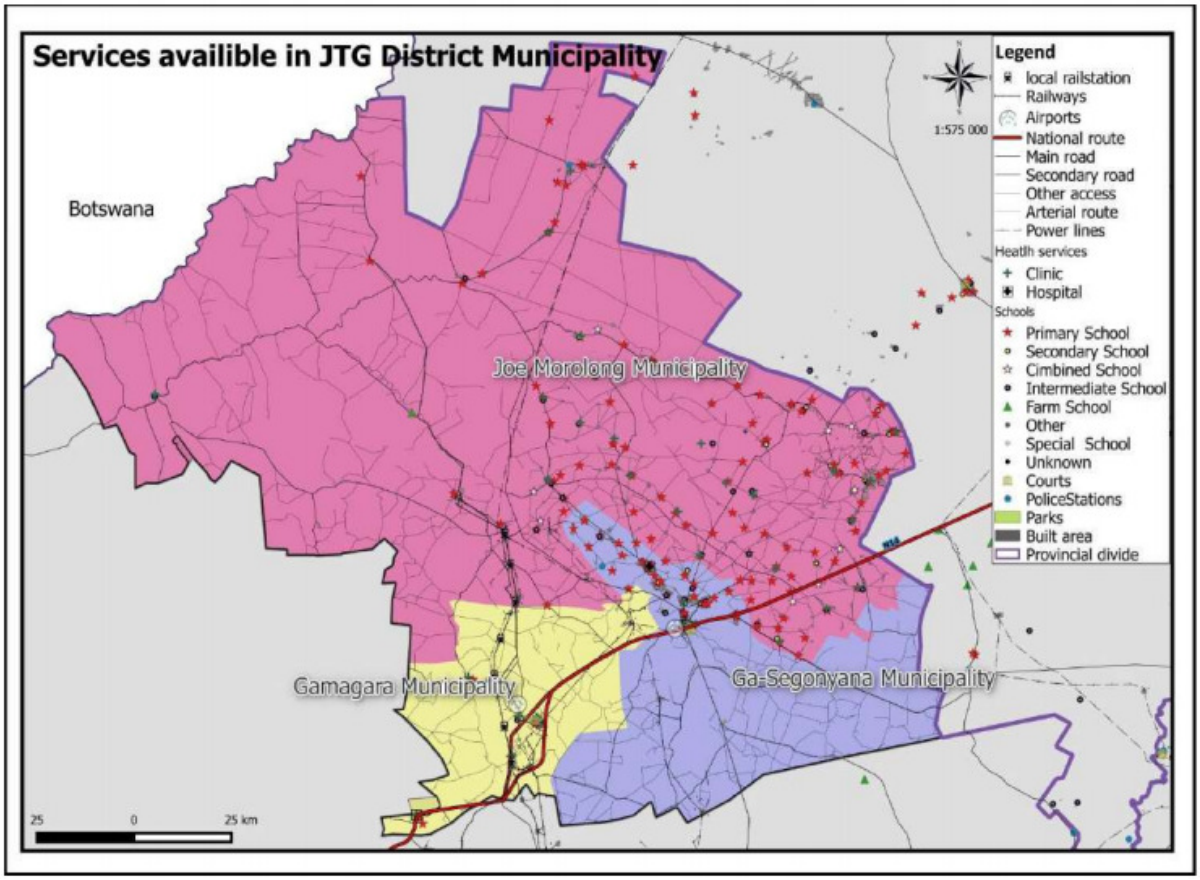
Table 70: The following are unfunded projects municipality requires to be implemented

Project Description	Location	Planned Connections	Budget
Cahar	Infills and electrifications	10	Not yet Confirmed by DOE
Klipom	Infills and electrifications	7	Not yet Confirmed by DOE
Loopeng	Infills and electrifications	13	Not yet Confirmed by DOE
Magojaneng	Infills and electrifications	59	Not yet Confirmed by DOE
Gasese	Infills and electrifications	53	Not yet Confirmed by DOE
Kanana	Infills and electrifications	18	Not yet Confirmed by DOE
Cardington	Infills and electrifications	25	Not yet Confirmed by DOE
Suurdig	Infills and electrifications	16	Not yet Confirmed by DOE
Churchill	Infills and electrifications	57	Not yet Confirmed by DOE
Radiatsongwa	Infills and electrifications	5	Not yet Confirmed by DOE
Bendel	Infills and electrifications	39	Not yet Confirmed by DOE
Deurhum	Infills and electrifications	32	Not yet Confirmed by DOE
Majemantsho	Infills and electrifications	20	Not yet Confirmed by DOE
Bothithong	Infills and electrifications		Not yet Confirmed by DOE
Diwatshane	Infills and electrifications		Not yet Confirmed by DOE
Gamakgatle	Infills and electrifications	52	Not yet Confirmed by DOE

Project Description	Location	Planned Connections	Budget
Cassel	Infills and electrifications	27	Not yet Confirmed by DOE
Segwaneng	Infills and electrifications	8	Not yet Confirmed by DOE
Pietershem	Infills and electrifications	35	Not yet Confirmed by DOE
Bushbuck	Infills and electrifications	16	Not yet Confirmed by DOE
Khankhudung	Infills and electrifications	16	Not yet Confirmed by DOE
Camden	Infills and electrifications	91	Not yet Confirmed by DOE
Manthanthanyaneng	Infills and electrifications	14	Not yet Confirmed by DOE
Maketlele	Infills and electrifications	3+1	Not yet Confirmed by DOE
Kganung	Infills and electrifications	33	Not yet Confirmed by DOE
Ditshilabeleng	Infills and electrifications		Not yet Confirmed by DOE
Tzaneen	Infills and electrifications	24	Not yet Confirmed by DOE
Takeng	Infills and electrifications	14	Not yet Confirmed by DOE
Kokfontein	Infills and electrifications		Not yet Confirmed by DOE
Kgebetlwane	Infills and electrifications		Not yet Confirmed by DOE
Malogane	Infills and electrifications	10	Not yet Confirmed by DOE
Drieloop	Infills and electrifications	3	Not yet Confirmed by DOE
Baily-Brits	Infills and electrifications	16	Not yet Confirmed by DOE

2.7 MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS / AMENITIES INFRASTRUCTURES IN THE DISTRICT

Figure 2: The following are amenities captured in the District



Social Facilities

2.7.1 EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE DISTRICT

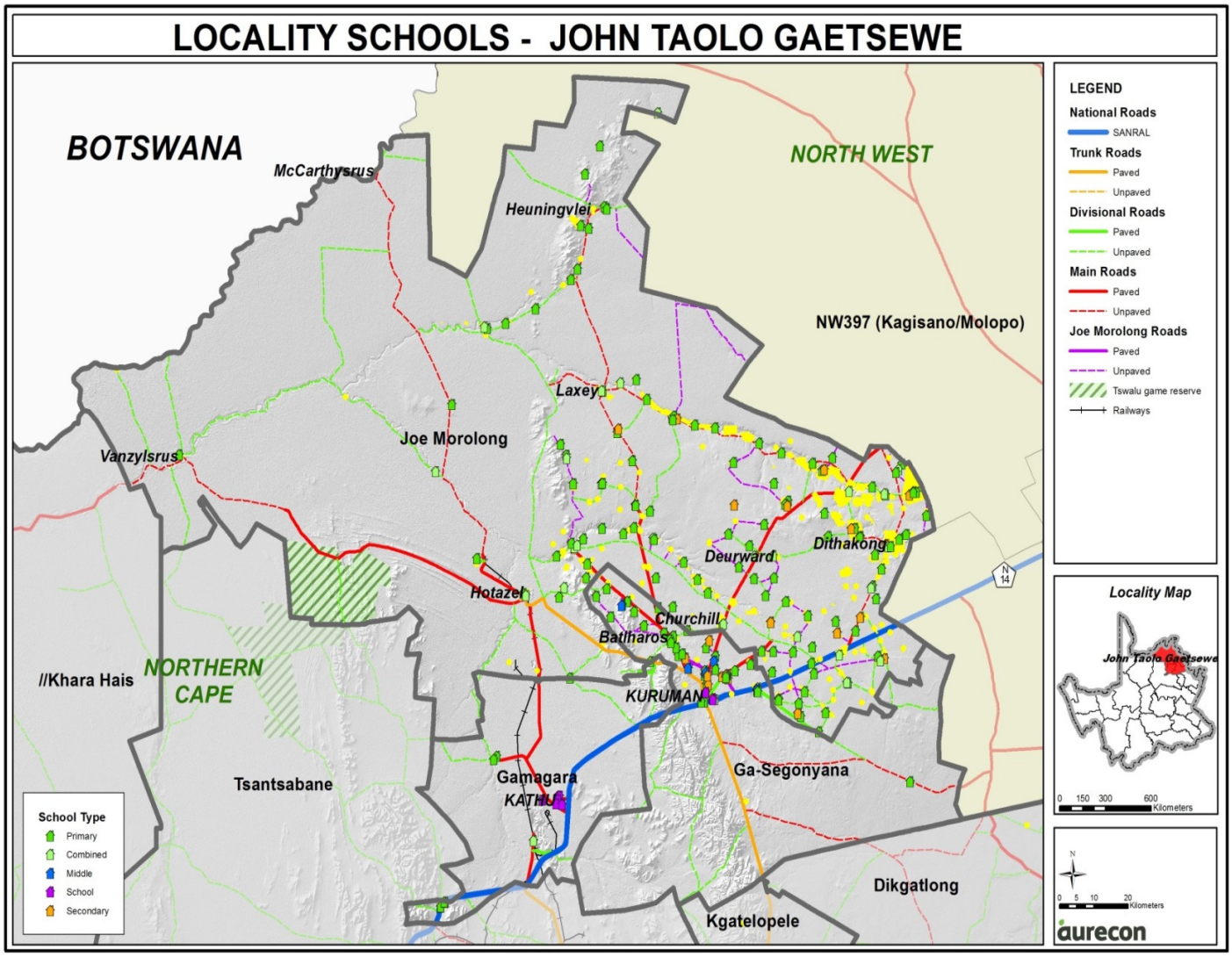
The District has the highest number of schools with 170 Public ordinary schools, 5 Independent schools and 1 SNE schools as per the 2019 school data collection. The District has a 77,771 total number of learners including 76,193 in Public ordinary schools, 1,432 in Independent schools and 146 in SNE 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.

Table 71: 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

Figure 3: The Locality of Schools in the John Taolo Gaetsewe District



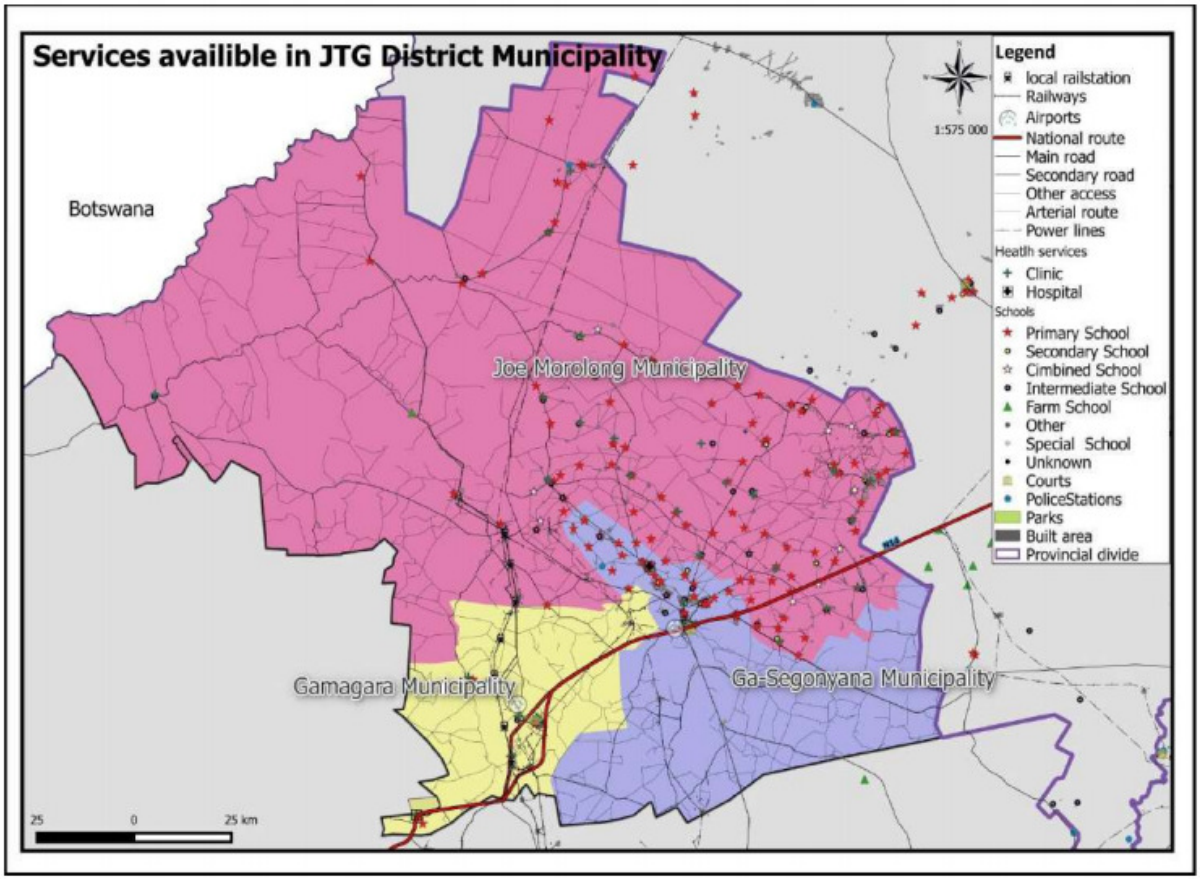
The Department has an Infrastructure Development programme, and its objective is to provide and maintain infrastructure facilities for schools and non-schools. The 2018-19 annual report reflected the following achievements:

The implementation of new and replacement schools programme

Project Name	Municipality	Project Status
Dithakong New School and Hostel	Joe Morolong	Construction @ 1-25%
Khiba Secondary School	Ga-Segonyana	Construction @ 51-75%
Wrenchvile New primary School	Ga-Segonyana	Construction @ 76-99%

2.8 MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS / AMENITIES INFRASTRUCTURES IN THE DISTRICT

Figure 2: The following are amenities captured in the District



Social Facilities

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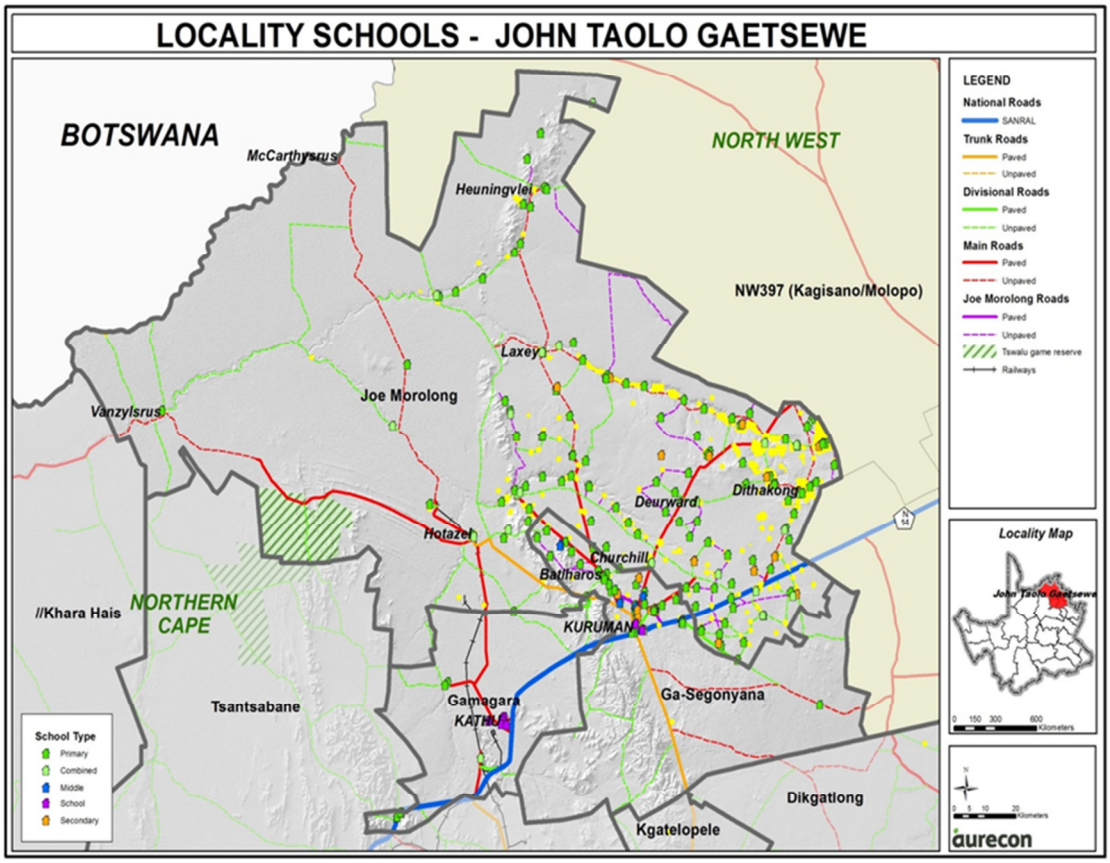
Colleges	1	-	-	1

The Locality of Schools in the John Taolo Gaetsewe District



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The Number of Public Ordinary Schools undergoing scheduled maintenance

Table 72: Total project cost per project stage in each local municipality (2019/20 – 2021/2022)

PROJECT STATUS PER LOCAL MUNICIPALITY		TOTAL PROJECT COST	TOTAL EXPENDITURE PREVIOUS FINANCIAL YEARS	MTEF 2019/20	MTEF 2020/21	MTEF 2021/22
Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality	Project Initiation	R3 469 333	-	R3 469 333	-	-
	Feasibility	R381 692 567	R19 959 554	R28 300 563	R63 105 449	R94 317 207
	Tender	-	-	-	-	-
	Design	R32 117 054	-	R6 426 092	R13 307 608	R7 927 499
	Contractor Appointed	R16 298 611	R770 784	R15 527 827	-	R500 000
	Construction 1%-25%	R2 990 031	R1 816 627	R673 404	-	-
	Construction 26%-50%	R3 944 047	R3 514 480	R429 567	-	-
	Construction 51%-75%	R74 873 834	R35 228 800	R26 466 936	R6 985 476	-
	Construction 76%-99%	R22 054 600	R19 996 434	R2 395 138	-	-
	Practical Completion (100%)	R65 329 704	R60 305 164	R2 088 193	-	-
	Terminated	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	R602 769 781	R141 591 843	R85 777 053	R83 398 533	R102 744 706
Gamagara Local Munucipality	Project Initiation	R5 941 894	R2 000 000	R3 941 894	-	-
	Feasibility	R11 707 924	-	-	R1 000 000	R1 625 972
	Tender	-	-	-	-	-
	Design	R3 540 000	R2 000 000	R1 450 000	-	-
	Contractor Appointed	-	-	-	-	-
	Construction 1%-25%	-	-	-	-	-
	Construction 26%-50%	-	-	-	-	-
	Construction 51%-75%	-	-	-	-	-
	Construction 76%-99%	R11 902 590	R10 436 769	R1 465 821	-	-
	Practical Completion (100%)	-	-	-	-	-
	Terminated	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	R33 092 408	R14 436 769	R6 857 715	R1 000 000	R1 625 972
Joe Morolong Local Municipality	Project Initiation	-	-	-	-	-
	Feasibility	R166 986 366	R741 772	R1 500 000	R10 828 713	R42 416 509
	Tender	R10 902 702	R1 455 173	R10 712 702	R0	R0
	Design	R21 667 271	R683 384	R5 834 086	R5 288 576	R5 520 259
	Contractor Appointed	R42 265 125	R7 738 254	R29 728 499	R0	R0
	Construction 1%-25%	R212 454 415	R13 404 312	R20 787 998	R45 685 698	R42 653 692
	Construction 26%-50%	R387 900	R123 600	-	-	-
	Construction 51%-75%	R957 568	R650 801	R286 899	-	-

	Construction 76%-99%	R17 224 159	R14 294 305	R2 425 793	-	-
	Practical Completion (100%)	R50 337 634	R49 143 954	R2 976 496	-	-
	Terminated	R836 195	R613 961	-	-	-
	Total	R524 019 335	R88 849 516	R74 252 473	R61 802 987	R90 590 460

2.8.1.1 EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS IN GA-SEGONYANA (MTEF 2019/20 – 2021/2022)

PROJECT NAME	PROJECT STATUS	SUB-PROGRAMME	PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION (TYPE, SIZE, QUANTITY)	TOTAL PROJECT COST	TOTAL EXPENDITURE PREVIOUS FINANCIAL YEARS	MTEF 2019/20	MTEF 2020/21	MTEF 2021/22
Hoerskool Kalahari	Project Initiation	Mobile	Relocation Of Mobiles	R1 269 333		R1 269 333		
John Taolo Gaetsewe District Office	Project Initiation	Science Laboratory	Construction Of Science Laboratory At District Office	R 2 200 000		R 2 200 000		
Mahikaneng Primary School	Feasibility	Ablution Block	Large Ablution Block	R3 498 656,00				R698 737,00
Mapoteng Primary School	Feasibility	Ablution Block	Construction Of Small Ablution Block And Repairs To School	R1 107 771,00				R221 554,00
Reitemogetse Primary School	Feasibility	Ablution Block	Small Ablution Block And R&R Including Electricity Upgrade	R1 667 857,00			R735 988,00	R999 562,00
Maruping Primary School	Feasibility	Administration	Construction Of Medium Administration Block And Repairs And Renovations	R2 690 460,00				R250 498,00
Sedibeng Primary School	Feasibility	Administration Block	Construction Of Large Administration Block, A 5 Classroom Block, A Double ECD Class Room And Repairs And Renovations	R11 087 020,00				R500 388,00
Sedibeng Primary School	Feasibility	Administration	Construction Of Medium Administration Block, 2 Classroom Block And A Double ECD	R7 930 999,00				R593 099,00
Ab Kolwawane Primary School	Feasibility	Classroom Block	Construction Of A Large Ablution Block;5 Classrooms (Including Hod Office And Book Store); Nutrition Centre	R7 798 379,00		R779 838,00	R5 018 456,00	R2 506 998,00
Baitiredi Tech & Com Secondary	Feasibility	Classroom Block	Construction Of 10 Classrooms - Replacement Of Mobile Classrooms (Including 2 Hod Office And 2 Book	R8 365 291,00		R2 927 852,00	R1 000 488,00	
Batlharo Tlhaping Secondary School	Feasibility	Classroom Block	Construction Of 5 Classrooms (Including Hod Office And Book Store); Nutrition Block,2 X Combi Courts, Hall, Conditions Based Maintenance To School	R14 620 640,00				R1 240 387,00
Hoerskool Wrenchville	Feasibility	Classroom Block	Construction Of A School Hall, Large Ablution Block, Supply Delivery And Installation Of A High Security Fence, Multipurpose Court; Condition Based Maintenance To School	R18 012 291,00		R4 503 073,00	R5 234 356,00	R5 000 423,00
Iketleletso Intermediate School	Feasibility	Classroom Block	Construction Of A 5 Classroom Block, Large Administration Block, Repairs And Renovations Including Electricity Upgrade And Conversion Of Classroom Into Science Laboratory, Refurbishment Of Library	R9 822 779,00				R982 278,00
Isagontle Primary School	Feasibility	Classroom Block	Construction Of A 10 Classroom Block; Media Centre; Double ECD Classroom And Nutrition Block; Accessibility And R&R	R3 347 891,00			R669 578,00	R2 678 313,00
Kp Toto Technical And Commercial Secondary School	Feasibility	Classroom Block	Construction Of A 5 Classroom And Nutrition Block; R&R	R6 469 343,00			R1 293 869,00	R5 175 474,00
Laerskool Seodin	Feasibility	Classroom Block	Construction Of A 5 Classroom And Nutrition Block; R&R	R4 183 145,00			R836 629,00	R3 346 516,00
Lebang Secondary School	Feasibility	Classroom Block	Construction Of A 5 Classroom Block; Media Centre And Computer Lab	R8 317 337,00				R263 479,00
Moholeng Primary School	Feasibility	Classroom Block	Construction Of 5 Classroom Block; A Large Administration Block And Double ECD Classroom	R10 385 580,00				R518 278,00
Phakane Secondary School	Feasibility	Classroom Block	Construction Of 10 Block Classrooms; A Large Ablution Block; A Nutrition Block And Major Repairs And Renovations	R10 247 041,00				R647 257,00
Robanyane Too Ii Primary School	Feasibility	Classroom Block	Construction Of 3 Block Classroom And Small Ablution	R5 437 911,00				R567 482,00
Tshimologo Intermediate Schol	Feasibility	Classroom Block	Construction Of 2 Classroom Block; Extension Of Administration Block; Supply Delivery And Installation of Steel Palisade Fence And R&R	R500 000,00				R542 369,00
Tt Lekalake Primary School	Feasibility	Classroom Block	Construction Of 5 Blocks Classroom; A Large Ablution Block, Double ECD And Repairs And Renovations	R5 878 379,00	R982 660,00			R678 000,00
Gamopedi Primary School	Feasibility	ECD Classroom	Construction Of A Double ECD Classroom	R3 442 710,00		R1 721 355,00	R1 721 355,00	
Kudumane Primary School	Feasibility	ECD Classroom	Construction Of A Double ECD Classroom	R3 442 710,00			R688 543,00	R2 754 170,00
Laerskool Kuruman	Feasibility	ECD Classroom	Construction Of Double ECD Classroom 3 Classroom And R&R Including Electrical Upgrade	R3 442 710,00			R688 543,00	R2 754 170,00
Mapoteng Primary School	Feasibility	ECD Classroom	Construct Double ECD Classroom.	R3 442 712,00		R1 500 213,00	R1 992 422,00	
Moraladi Primary School	Feasibility	ECD Classroom	Construct Double ECD Classroom, Single Lab And Repairs And Renovations Including Accessibility	R3 442 710,00			R688 542,00	R2 754 168,00
Segonyana Primary School	Feasibility	ECD Classroom	Construction Of A Double ECD Classroom	R3 442 712		R1 500 000	R1 028 111	R914 432
Seupe Primary School	Feasibility	ECD Classroom	Construction Of A Double ECD Classroom And A Large Ablution And R&R Including Electricity Upgrade	R7 551 547				
Vlakfontein Intermediate School	Feasibility	ECD Classroom	Construction Of A Double ECD Classroom	R3 442 712			R688 542	R2 754 170
Learamele Special School	Feasibility	Hostel	Phase 1: Extension Of Hostel	R3 500 000			R700 000	R2 800 000
Nhweng Primary School	Feasibility	Maintenance - Corrective	Supply, Delivery And Installation Of Steel Palisade Fence; Condition Based Maintenance To School	R500 000				R500 000
Galatolo	Feasibility	Maintenance - Preventative	Condition Based Maintenance At School	R1 127 147			R1 127 247	

PROJECT NAME	PROJECT STATUS	SUB-PROGRAMME	PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION (TYPE, SIZE, QUANTITY)	TOTAL PROJECT COST	TOTAL EXPENDITURE PREVIOUS FINANCIAL YEARS	MTEF 2019/20	MTEF 2020/21	MTEF 2021/22
Hoerskool Kalahari	Feasibility	Maintenance - Preventative	Condition Based Maintenance At School And Hostel	R1 000 000				R263 444
Gamohana Intermediate School	Feasibility	Media Centre	Upgrade And Additions	R6 495 854			R1 299 171	R5 198 683
Bankhare Bodulong Off - Shoot Primary School	Feasibility	New School	New Or Replaced Infrastructure	R6 935 999		R9 413 000	R15 856 000	R13 589 878
Kuruman New English Medium Secondary School (Wrenchville/Kalahari)	Feasibility	New School	New Or Replaced Infrastructure	R71 001 692		R 2130 000	R8 750 000	R13 832 000
Mogojaneng New Primary School	Feasibility	New School	New Or Replaced Infrastructure	R73 627 128	R9 439 954			R1 555 000
Mogajaneng New Secondary	Feasibility	New School	New Or Replaced Infrastructure	R41 875 200	R8 338 440	R5 776 432	R12 121 121	R16 567 000
Relekile Primary School	Feasibility	Nutrition Facility	Upgrading And Additions	R986 468			R966 488	
Remogo Secondary School	Feasibility	Nutrition Facility	Upgrading And Additions	R246 486				R669 000
John Taolo District Office	Feasibility	Office	Mobile Relocation	R1 377 300	R1 198 500	R178 800		
Hoerskool Kalahari	Design	Classroom Block	Construction Of 5 Classrooms (Including Hod Office And Book Store)	R9 795 005,00		R2 252 851,00	R7 542 154,00	
Lareng Primary School	Design	Classroom Block	Construction Of A Classroom 10 (Including 2 Hod Offices And 2 Book Stores; Double ECD Classroom; Medium Administration Block; Condition Based Maintenance	R14 413 R635,00		R720 662,00	R5 765 454,00	R7 927 499,00
Rearata Primary School	Design	Classroom Block	Co Funding Of Media Center And 10 Classrooms And Ablution Block	R6 600 000,00		R2 640 000,00		
Gamohana Intermediate School	Design	Fencing	Supply, Delivery And Installation Of Welded Mesh Fence	R509 906		R509 906		
Isagontle Primary School	Design	Fencing	Supply, Delivery And Installation Of Welded Mesh Fence	R302 673		R302 673		
Ineeleng Primary School	Design	Maintenance -	Repairs And Renovations To Classroom And Ablution Facilities	R495 835				
Mmitsatshipi Primary School	Contractor Appointed	Ablution Block	Construction Of Large Ablution Block And Provision Of Pre Stressed Steel Tank	R2 714 000,00	R98 374,00	R2 615 626,00		
Baitiredi Tech & Com Secondary School	Contractor Appointed	Maintenance - Corrective	Repairs And Renovations Of Existing Toilets And Installation Of A Pressed Steel Tank	R2 832 001	R98 374	R2 733 627		
Bankhara Bodulong High School	Contractor Appointed	Maintenance - Corrective	Repairs And Renovations Of Existing Toilets And Installation Of A Pressed Steel Tank	R3 540 000	R117 540	R3 422 460		
Lesedi Secondary School	Contractor Appointed	Maintenance - Corrective	Repairs And Renovations Of Existing Toilets And Installation Of A New Septic Tank	R1 770 000	R98 374	R1 671 626		R500 000
Maruping Primary School	Contractor Appointed	Maintenance - Corrective	Repairs And Renovations Of Existing Toilets And Installation Of A New Septic Tank And Water Tank	R1 475 000	R98 374	R1 376 626		
Moraladi Primary School	Contractor Appointed	Maintenance - Corrective	Repairs And Renovations Of Existing Toilets And Installation Of A Pressed Steel Tank	R1 770 000	R98 374	R1 671 626		
Rekgaratlhile High School	Contractor Appointed	Maintenance - Corrective	Repairs And Renovations Of Existing Toilets And Installation Of A Pressed Steel Tank	R1 416 000	R98 374	R1 317 626		
Seupe Primary School	Contractor Appointed	Maintenance - Corrective	Repairs And Renovations To Existing Toilets	R413 001	R63 000	R350 001		
John Taolo District Office	Contractor Appointed	Office Accommodation	Maintenance And Repairs	R368 609		R368 609		
Batlharo Tlhaping Secondary School	Construction 1%-25%	Sanitation	Upgrade Of Sanitation	R 2 990 031,00	R 1 816 627	R 673 404		
Learamele Special School	Construction 26%-50%	Maintenance - Preventative	Repairs And Renovations At Special School	R3 944 047	R3 514 480	R429 567		
Isagontle Primary School	Construction 51%-75%	Mobile	Maintenance And Repairs	R1 435 530	R819 320	R616 210		
Khiba Secondary School	Construction 51%-75%	Replacement School	Planning And Construction On A Full Service School - Replacement	R 73 438 304,00	R 34 409 480,00	R 25 850 726	R 6 985 476	
Mahikaneng Primary School	Construction 76%-99%	Electricity	Upgrading Of Electricity	R943 566	R618 043	R125 523		
Mamoratwa Intermediate School	Construction 76%-99%	Electricity	Upgrading Of Electricity	R856 019	R745 395	R110 623		
Wrenchville New Primary School	Construction 76%-99%	New School	New Or Replaced Infrastructure	R17 931 266	R16 424 239	R2 044 000		

PROJECT NAME	PROJECT STATUS	SUB-PROGRAMME	PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION (TYPE, SIZE, QUANTITY)	TOTAL PROJECT COST	TOTAL EXPENDITURE PREVIOUS FINANCIAL YEARS	MTEF 2019/20	MTEF 2020/21	MTEF 2021/22
Learamele Special School	Construction 76%-99%	Nutrition Facility	Upgrading And Additions	R2 323 749	R2 208 757	R114 992		
Batlharo Tlhaping Secondary	Practical Completion (100%)	Hostel	Replacement Of School Hostel	R54 041 326	R50 404 507	R1 836 818		
Kudumane Primary School	Practical Completion (100%)	Administration Block	Construction Of Large Administration Block And A Large Ablution Block, Repairs To The Roof And Drilling Of A Borehole Paving Of Carports	R11 288 378,00	R9 900 657,00	R251 375,00		

2.8.1.2 EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS IN GAMAGARA (MTEF 2019/20 – 2021/22)

PROJECT NAME	PROJECT STATUS	SUB-PROGRAMME	PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION (TYPE, SIZE, QUANTITY)	TOTAL PROJECT COST	TOTAL EXPENDITURE PREVIOUS FINANCIAL YEARS	MTEF 2019/20	MTEF 2020/21	MTEF 2021/22
Langberg High School	Project Initiation	Maintenance - Preventative	Condition Based Maintenance At School And Hostel	R5 941 894	R2 000 000	R3 941 894		
Hoerskool Kathu	Feasibility	Ablution Block	Large Ablution Block; Electricity Upgrade And Condition Base Maintenance To School	R3 507 924,00				R806 339,00
Langberg High School	Feasibility	Fencing	Supply, Delivery And Installation Of Welded Mesh Fence	R6 000 000				R369 221
Noord-Kaap Primere Skool	Feasibility	Maintenance - Corrective	Electricity Upgrade, Condition Based Maintenance To School	R1 000 000			R1 000 000	
Gamagara Hoer Skool	Feasibility	Maintenance - Preventative	Condition Based Maintenance At School	R1 200 000				R450 412
Langberg High School	Design	Maintenance - Corrective	Repairs And Renovations To	R3 540 000	R2 000 000	R1 450 000		
Langberg High School	Construction 76%-99%	Maintenance - Preventative	Repairs And Renovations To Hostel	R11 902 590	R10 436 769	R1 465 821		

2.8.1.3 EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS IN JOE MOROLONG (MTEF 2019/20 – 2021/2022)

PROJECT NAME	PROJECT STATUS	SUB-PROGRAMME	PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION (TYPE, SIZE, QUANTITY)	TOTAL PROJECT COST	TOTAL EXPENDITURE PREVIOUS FINANCIAL YEARS	MTEF 2019/20	MTEF 2020/21	MTEF 2021/22
Batsweletse Primary School	Feasibility	Ablution Block	Construction Of Small Ablution Block, Single Ecd Classroom; Condition Based Maintenance To School	R3 692 521,00				R954 342,00
Bosheng Intermediate School	Feasibility	Ablution Block	Construction Of Small Ablution Block, Single Ecd Classroom; Condition Based Maintenance To School	R1 930 869,00				R386 174,00
Ethel Primary School	Feasibility	Ablution Block	Construction Of Ablution Block, Single Ecd Classroom And Nutrition Kitchen	R2 829 128,00				R789 354,00
Goodhope Primary School	Feasibility	Ablution Block	Construction Of Small Ablution block; Condition Maintenance To School	R2 016 569,00				R483 000,00
Hotazel Combine School	Feasibility	Ablution Block	Construction Of Large Ablution Block;3 Classrooms; Double Ecd Classrooms; Computer Classroom And Condition Based Maintenance To School	R5 471 423,00				R547 142,00
Maduo Intermediate School	Feasibility	Ablution Block	Construction Of Small Ablution Block	R2 098 056,00				R600 000,00
Maikalelo Intermediate School	Feasibility	Ablution Block	Construction Of Large Ablution Block; Media Center, Admin Block And R&R	R1 160 644,00				R232 129,00
Manyeding Primary School	Feasibility	Ablution Block	Construction Of Large Ablution Block	R1 428 715,00			R858 325,00	R1 000 124,00
Moshaweng Secondary School	Feasibility	Administration Block	Construction Of A Medium Administration Block, A Small Ablution Block And A New Science Laboratory And R&R To School	R3 390 743,00				R678 149,00
Ncwelengwe Primary School	Feasibility	Administration Block	Construction Of A Medium Administration Block, A Classroom Block, A Double Ecd Classroom, New Fence And Repairs To School	R5 196 047,00				R779 407,00
Baithaopi Primary School	Feasibility	Classroom Block	Construction Of A 4 Classroom Block With A Hod Office, A Single Ecd Classroom, Storerooms And Major Repairs And Renovations, Conversion Of Ablution	R6 283 964,00	R638 737,00			R360 225,00
Bogare Primary School	Feasibility	Classroom Block	Construction Of 2 Classrooms - Ablution Block; Electricity Upgrade; Condition Based Maintenance To School	R3 764 343,00				R725 000,00
Bothithong Secondary School	Feasibility	Classroom Block	Construction Of A Large Ablution Block;5 Classrooms (Including Book Store); Medium Administration Block; Condition Based Maintenance To School	R6 758 862,00			R1 351 776,00	R5 407 105,00

PROJECT NAME	PROJECT STATUS	SUB-PROGRAMME	PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION (TYPE, SIZE, QUANTITY)	TOTAL PROJECT COST	TOTAL EXPENDITURE PREVIOUS FINANCIAL YEARS	MTEF 2019/20	MTEF 2020/21	MTEF 2021/22
Dibotswa Secondary School	Feasibility	Classroom Block	Construction Of A Large Ablution Block; 5 Classrooms (Including Book Store); Medium Administration Block; Condition Based Maintenance To	R10 909 917,00				R258 445,00
Gakgatsana Primary School	Feasibility	Classroom Block	Construction Of 10 Classrooms (Including 2 Hod Offices And 2 Book Stores); Large Ablution Block; Medium Administration Block, A Double Ecd Classroom And Conversion Of Ablution To Waterborne	R18 074 217,00	R103 035,00			R797 423,00
Gamopedi Primary School	Feasibility	Classroom Block	Construction Of 3 Classrooms, Condition Based Maintenance To School	R3 457 192,00			R591 438,00	R2 765 753,00
Gantatelang Primary School	Feasibility	Classroom Block	Construction Of 7 Classrooms (Including Hod Office And Book Store); 2 Small Ablution Blocks; Double Ecd Classrooms; Condition Based Maintenance To School	R9 624 274,00			R1 000 455,00	R7 562 258,00
Madibeng Primary School	Feasibility	Classroom Block	Construction Of 2 Classroom Block	R1 623 052,00				R324 610,00
Mamoratwa Intermediate School	Feasibility	Classroom Block	Construction Of 3 Classroom Block; Small Ablution Block And Repairs And Renovations	R3 953 613,00				R790 723,00
Mampestad Primary School	Feasibility	Classroom Block	Construction Of 3 Classroom Block And Repairs To School	R3 210 515,00				R642 103,00
Monoketsi Intermediate School	Feasibility	Classroom Block	Construction Of 2 Classroom Block And Ablution Block	R3 051 767,00				R610 353,00
Motswarakgole Intermediate	Feasibility	Classroom Block	Construction 3 Classroom Block And R&R To School	R4 675 006,00				R740 118,00
Simololang Primary School	Feasibility	Classroom Block	Construction Of 3 Classroom Block And Small Ablution Block And Repairs And Renovation	R2 335 729,00				R467 146,00
Bojelakgomo Primary School	Feasibility	Ecd Classroom	Construction Of Double Ecd Classroom; Supply , Delivery And Installation Of A Steel Palisade Fence And Condition Based Maintenance To School.	R4 222 639,00				R450 147,00
Gamasego Primary School	Feasibility	Ecd Classroom	Construction Of Single Ecd Classroom; Nutrition Kitchen; Condition Based Maitenance To School	R4 213 898,00				R842 780,00
Gamorona Primary School	Feasibility	Ecd Classroom	Construction Of Single Ecd Classroom; Condition Based Maintenance To School	R2 603 456,00				R520 691,00
Manyeding Primary School	Feasibility	Ecd Classroom	Construct Double Ecd Classroom, And Medium Admin Block	R5 896 388,00				R589 839,00
Rapelang Intermediate School	Feasibility	Ecd Classroom	Construct Double Ecd Classroom.	R3 442 712,00		R1 500 000,00	R1 942 412,00	
Sengae Primary School	Feasibility	Ecd Classroom	Construction Of A Single Edc Classroom, 2 Classroom Block And A Medium Administration Block	R6 209 634				
Nametsegang High School	Feasibility	Hall	Construction Of A New School Hall, Refurbishment Of Science Lab And R&R Including Electricity Upgrade	R6 852 286			R1 370 457	R5 481 829
Gamocwaedi Primary School	Feasibility	Maintenance - Corrective	Electricity Upgrade, Condition Based Maitanance To School	R750 000				R250 000
Maphinicke Primary School	Feasibility	Maintenance - Corrective	Electricity Upgrade, Condition Based Maitanance To School	R500 000				
Masankong Primary School	Feasibility	Maintenance - Corrective	Electricity Upgrade, Condition Based Maitanance To School	R350 000				R350 000
Pitso Jantjie Secondary School	Feasibility	Maintenance - Corrective	Refurbishment Of Science Lab; Electrical Upgrade; Condition Based Maintenance To School	R500 000			R500 000	
Bosele Intermediate School	Feasibility	Maintenance - Preventative	Supply, Delivery And Installation Of A Welded Mesh Fence; Condition-Based Maintenance To School	R1 623 677				R250 321
Cardington Primary School	Feasibility	Maintenance - Preventative	Condition-Based Maintenance At School	R1 500 000			R1 500 000	
Garapoana Primary School	Feasibility	Maintenance - Preventative	Condition Based Maintenance At School	R752 851			R752 850	
Kegomoditswe Secondary School	Feasibility	Maintenance - Preventative	Condition Based Maintenance To School	R500 000				R500 000
Kopanong Intermediate School	Feasibility	Maintenance - Preventative	Condition Based Maintenance To School	R1 500 001				
Gaesi Primary School	Feasibility	Nutrition Facility	Upgrading And Additions	R360 751			R 380 71	
Gaegake Primary School	Feasibility	Nutrition Facility	Upgrading And Additions	R4 379 107				R1 459 408
Gate-Lwa-Tlou Intermediate	Feasibility	Nutrition Facility	Upgrading And Additions	R3 057 444			R811 000	R2 455 000
Maremane Primary School	Feasibility	Nutrition Facility	Upgrading And Additions	R150 000			R150 000	
Ks Shuping Secondary School	Feasibility	Science Laboratory	Science Lab; Nutrition Block; School Hall And R&R	R 10 684 356				R 1 365 411

2.8.2 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.

2.8.2.1 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

2.8.2.2 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

2.8.2.3 HEALTH FACILITIES IN JOE MOROLONG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

Municipality	Facility Name	Type Of Facility

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

2.8.3 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

3. CONCLUSION

The following updates were done to the document:

- Under water infrastructure. Completed projects (2016 -2019), Current projects and planned and unfunded projects were reflected for all municipalities
- Under road infrastructure. Completed projects (2016 -2019), Current projects and planned and unfunded projects were reflected for all municipalities. District road network was also updated
- Under sanitation infrastructure. Completed projects (2016 -2019), 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 (2016 -2019), Current projects and planned and unfunded projects were reflected for all municipalities
- Under stormwater infrastructure. Completed projects (2016 -2019), Current projects and planned and unfunded projects were reflected for all municipalities
- Under electricity infrastructure. Completed projects (2016 -2019), 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 2016 to 2019 so that progress made since the 2016 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.

4. REFERENCES

1. John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality Human Settlement Sector Plan 2022/23 Review
2. Draft Integrated Development Plan of John Taolo Gaetsewe District municipality, 2022/23
3. Integrated Development Plan of Gamagara Local municipality 2022/23
4. Integrated Development Plan of Ga-Segonyana Local municipality 2022/23
5. Integrated Development Plan of Joe Morolong Local municipality 2022/23
6. Reports presented during Integrated Infrastructure Forum - 2022/23
7. Reports presented during Integrated Quarterly Human Settlement Forum Reports 2021/22
8. Guideline to Infrastructure Master Planning – Gauteng Department of Local Government and Housing
9. 2016 Community Survey
10. Eskom Infrastructure Plan 2019/20