2025-2026

JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE DISTRICT MUICIPALITY'S INTEGRATED INFRASTRUCTURE PLAN

DRAFT

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND AND OVERVIEW

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.2 NEED FOR LONG TERM PLANNING

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

- To provide democratic and accountable government for local communities
- To ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner
- To promote social and economic development
- To promote a safe and healthy environment
- To encourage the involvement of communities and community organisations in matters of local government

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source: Stats SA 2022

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

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

Source: StatsSA 2022

2.1.1 WATER INFRASTRUCTURE IN GA-SEGONYANA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

The Municipality is the Water Service Authority (WSA) for the entire Municipal Area. It serves as the water service provider for Kuruman, Wrenchville and Bankhara-Bodulong. The rural areas, including Mothibistad, are serviced by Bloem 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.

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

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

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

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

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

COMPLETED WATER PROJECTS

Table 3: The following are projects that were completed between 2022 and 2023.

Project Description	Year completed	Location
Maruping/Batlharos bulk water supply phase 3- Ward 8,9,10 and 14	2022/22	Maruping /Batlharos
Maruping - Itireleng section: Extension of water network	2022/23	Maruping
Bankhara-Bodulong bulk water supply (450 sites)	2022/23	Bankhara-Bodulong

CURRENT WATER PROJECTS

Table 4: The following are projects under construction (2024/25)

Project Description	Year	Progress
Magojaneng Tswelelopele bulk water supply	2024/25	In Progress
New Mokalamosesane bulk water supply	2024/25	In Progress
Mapoteng (diamond View) water supply	2024/25	In Progress
Dikgweng Donkerhook bulk water supply (Ward 12)	2024/25	In Progress
Maruping (Remmogo Section) Extension of water network	2024/25	In Progress
Seven miles bulk water supply (Block H)	2024/25	In Progress

PLANNED AND UNFUNDED WATER PROJECTS

Table 5: The following are planned projects and funding required (MIG)

Project Description	Year	Funding
Ditshoswaneng bulk water supply	2024/25	R 14 000 000
Seven Miles (towards Seoding and Bankhara) bulk water supply	2024/25	R 19 000 000

Project Description	Year	Funding
Refurbishment of Boreholes with Electric equipment	2024/25	R 1 000 000
Thamoyanche water network and extensions	2024/25	R 3 800 000
Mokalamosesane water networks and extensions	2024/25	R 3 600 000
Water extensions and infills	2024/25	R 8 500 000
Maruping: Remmogo Section - Extension of water network and source development	2025/26	R 31 699 750

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 municipality 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). Bloem 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. 36% of the household population in the JTGDM has access to a flush toilet connected to a sewerage system, while the highest percentage of household (51%) in JTGDM has access to pit toilet. This is nearly less than half the figure for the Northern Cape Province (73%). This is also far below the figure for the other four district municipalities in the province, with these municipalities all having figures of more than 60%. Half of the population in the JTGDM are reliant on a pit-latrine (51%) with or without ventilation. This is more than 20% higher than the provincial figure of 16% and far higher than the figures for the four other districts in the province, which are all below 12%. In addition to this, 5 % of the population within the district have no toilet facilities, which is sizeably higher than the provincial figure of 4.5%. (Draft JTGDM IDP 2024/2025)

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

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

COMPLETED WATER PROJECTS

Table 7: The following are projects that were completed between 2022 and 2023.

Project Description	*Year*	*Status*
Construction of Bulk-water Link-line from 4 Boreholes to 7 ml Reservoir in Olifantshoek	2022/23	Complete
Refurbish Mapoteng reservoir pumpstation	2022/23	Complete
Water Meter Audit Programme Phase 2	2022/23	Complete

CURRENT WATER PROJECTS

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

Project Description	Year	Status
Kathu 5700 - water services	2019 to date	In progress
Replacement of asbestos(A/C) Pipes to PVC Pipes: Kathu and Sesheng	2023/24	In progress
Dibeng bulk water augmentation: equipping of boreholes and its ancillary works)	2024/25	In In progress
Sesheng 1265 Development Civil Services for Ext 6 To 10, Kathu West	2022/23	In In progress

Project Description	Year	Status
Construction of 2x 4.5ML reservoir and Elevated tower	2023/24	In progress
Water reticulation of 1300 stands in Olifantshoek	2024/25	In progress
Water Meter Audit Programme Phase 2	2024/25	In progress
Construction of 2 x 7ML reservoir and 0,6ML Elevated tower	2024/25	In progress
Gamagara water programme	2024/25	In progress
Construction of Reservoir in Dibeng	2024/25	In progress
Drilling of boreholes in Dibeng	2024/25	In progress
Upgrading of Dibeng Bulk Water Infrastructure Phase 1	2024/25	In progress

PLANNED AND UNFUNDED WATER PROJECTS

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

Project Description	Year	Funds required
Construction of new 18ML Reservoir/3ML Elev. Tower - Kathu	2024/25	R 150 000 000
Construction of new 10ML water treatment works	2024/25	R 60 000 000
Construction of water link line to Kathu west reservoir	2024/25	R 20 000 000
Fencing of sewer treatment works	2024/25	R 3 000 000
Combined garden and portable water network central Kathu	2024/25	R 10 000 000
Replacement of 200mm diameter pipeline from water treatment works to central reservoir	2024/25	R 15 000 000
Exploration drilling and equipment of boreholes in Kathu	2024/25	R 15 000 000
Installation of chlorination systems in kathu central reservoirs	2024/25	R 1 000 000

2.1.3 WATER INFRASTRUCTURE IN JOE MOROLONG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

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

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

The 2016 Community survey indicates that 21,497 (90.3%) households have access to safe drinking water, while 2,303 (9,7%) households have no access to safe drinking water. 17,665 (74,2%) households received water directly from municipal water supply interventions while 6,140 (25.8%) households receive water from other water scheme, water vendors, own service or flowing water streams. Only 2,439 (10,2%) households have piped water inside the yard, as opposed to 18,520 (77,4%) households drinking from community stands.

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

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

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

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

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

COMPLETED WATER PROJECTS

Table 10: The following are projects that were completed between 2022 and 2024

Project Description	Year	Status
Padstow Water Supply	2023-24	Complete
Skerma Water Supply	2023-24	Complete
Gammakgatle Water Supply Phase 2	2023-24	Complete
Padstow Water Supply	2023-24	Complete
Skerma Water Supply	2023-24	Complete
Gammakgatle Water Supply Phase 2	2023-24	Complete
Padstow Water Supply	2023-24	Complete
Skerma Water Supply	2023-24	Complete
Gammakgatle Water Supply Phase 2	2023-24	Complete
Dikhing Water Supply	2023-24	Complete
Bush Buck Water Supply Phase 2	2023-24	Complete
Esperanza/ Churchill Water Supply Phase 2	2023-24	Complete
Madula Ranch Water Supply Phase 2	2023-24	Complete
Borehole Refurbishment Metsimantsi Wyk 3&4	2023-24	Complete
Borehole Refurbishment Rustfontein	2023-24	Complete
Borehole Refurbishment Dinokaneng	2023-24	Complete
Borehole Refurbishment Abbey	2023-24	Complete
Laxey Water Supply	2023-24	Complete
Refurbishment of Heuningsvlei (Lurie) Bulk Water Supply	2023-24	Complete
Dithakong Bulk Water Scheme Refurbishment	2023-24	Complete
Gamadubu/Lebokeng Water Supply	2023-24	Complete

CURRENT WATER PROJECTS

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

Project Description	Year	Status
Madula Ranch Water Supply Phase 3	2024-25	In progress
Dockson 1&2 WS Phase 2	2024-25	In progress
Heuningvlei Water Reticulation Phase 2	2024-25	In progress

Project Description	Year	Status
Logobate WS	2024-25	In progress
Cassel Water Supply Phase 3	2024-25	In progress

PLANNED AND UNFUNDED WATER PROJECTS

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

Project Description	Year	Status
Glenred Water Supply	-	Planned
Masankong Culvert Bridge	-	Planned

PLANNED SOURCE REFURBISHMENT PROJECTS

Table 13: 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 14: 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 15: 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 2024, 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 16: The following are projects that were completed between 2022 and 2024

Project Description	Year	Status
Mothibistad junction - Robot	2022/23	completed
Kagung (Westerby and Harvard paved roads)	2022/23	completed
Upgrading of Gravel roads to paved roads in Kagung	2022/23	completed
Upgrading of access road klein Neira – Batlharos	2022/23	completed

CURRENT ROAD PROJECTS

Table 17: The following are projects currently implemented in the municipality

Project Description	Year	Status
Upgrading of 5 km gravel internal road to paved road in Batlharos Nanana 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
Batlharos RDP Mothusi Dichabe drive Upgrading of gravel internal road to paved road	2024/25	In progress
Mothibistad paved road unit 2 (Learamel area , Methodist church)	2024/25	In progress
Maruping upgrading of internal road to paved (Tsago road)	2023/24	In progress
Upgrade of gravel to pavd road (Diamond view)	2024/25	In progress
Design of bypass road from N14 at Eldorado to R31	2023/24	In progress

PLANNED AND UNFUNDED ROAD PROJECTS

Table 18: 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
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
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
Resealing and Patching Potholes in Gasegonyana	-	R 1,100,000.00

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 19: 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 2024, 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.

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

The following are projects currently implemented in the municipality:

TABLE 20: CURRENT ROAD PROJECTS

Project Description	Year	Status
Dibeng Construction of internal roads	2023/24	In progress
Mapoteng Construction of internal roads	2023/24	In progress
Olifantshoek Internal roads upgrade	2024/25	In progress

TABLE 21: PLANNED BUT UNFUNDED ROAD AND STORMWATER PROJECTS

Project Description	Year	Budget
Construction of Hans Coetzee Rd (1 km) (Planning)	2024-25	
Construct new 3,6 km storm water channel along Frikkey Meyer road	2024-25	R3 500 000,00
Resealing of 26 km Hendric van ECK	2024-25	R5 000 000,00
Construction of new 1,6km stormwater channel	2024-25	R2 000 000,00
Resealing of 3,6 km of Frikkey Meyer road	2024-25	R8 000 000,00
Resealing of 1,9 km of Flemming road	2024-25	R3 500 000,00
Construction of new 1,9km stormwater along f Flemming road	2024-25	R3 500 000,00
resealing of 1,4 km Mopani Avenue	2024-25	R2 000 000,00
Construction of new 1,4km stormwater channel Mopani Avenue	2024-25	R2 000 000,00
Review of roads and stormwater Master Plan	2024-25	R2 000 000,00
Construction of sidewalks Ward 6 & 8	2024-25	R5 000 000,00
Upgrading of R38D/ Airport intersection	2024-25	R12 000 000,00

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 22: 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 2024, 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 23: The following are projects that were completed between 2023 and 2024

Project Description	Year	Status
Ncwelengwe Internal road Phase 2	2023/24	Complete

CURRENT ROAD PROJECTS

Table 24: The following are projects currently implemented in the municipality

Villages	Project Description	Status
Laxey - Heuningvlei	UPGRADE: MR974 LAXEY-HEUNINGVLEI	In progress
Churchill- Bendel	RESEAL 2.4 RES MR948 CHURCHIL-BENDEL (CHURCHHILL -BENDEL)	In progress
MR 938 Mamathwan	REHAB MR938 MAMATWAN MR884-TR5/5	In progress
Cardington - Maphinik	UPGRADE: DR3342 CARDINTON-MAPHINIKI JUNCTION	In progress
Ncwelengwe Internal road	Upgrade from gravel to paved road	In progress
Gahuwe to Dithakong Access Road	Upgrade from gravel to paved road	In progress
Kokfontein Access Road	Kokfontein Access Road	In progress
Masankong Access Road	Masankong Access Road	In progress
Kiangkop Access Road	Kiangkop Access Road	In progress

PLANNED AND UNFUNDED ROAD PROJECTS

Currently there are no planned roads projects in Joe Morolong Local Municipality 2024/25.

Table 25: The following are planned projects municipality requires to be implemented

Project Description	Year	Funds required

2.3 SANITATION INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE DISTRICT

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

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

Appropriate health and hygiene awareness and behaviour

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

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

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

Table 26: Distribution of households by type of toilet facility and municipalities within the area of JTGDM, (Stats 2022)

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

Source: StatsSA 2022

Access to sanitation within JTGDM

From the figure above, it is clear that the number of households using flush-toilet within the area of JTG are about 23 690 (35,7%), while the number of households using pit toilet are about 33,638(50,7%). The region within John Taolo Gaetsewe with the highest number of flush toilets is Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality with 10 058 or a share of 42,5% of the flush

toilets within John Taolo Gaetsewe. The region with the lowest number of flush toilets is Joe Morolong Local Municipality with a total of 4 319 or a share of 18.2% of the total flush toilets within John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality (Draft JTG IDP review 2024/2025).

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

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

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 27: 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 28: The following are projects that were completed.

Project Description	Year completed	Location
Vergenoeg: Construction of lined double pit toilets	2022/23	Vergenoeg

CURRENT SANITATION PROJECTS

Table 29: The following are projects currently implemented in the municipality

Project Description	Year
Extension of sanitation services Ward 2-14 (R5,000,000.00)	2021/22
Seven Miles: construction of lined double pit	2023/24
Enterprise in Waste Management Business Development	2023/24
Ditshoswaneng construction of double lined pit toilets	2025/26

PLANNED AND UNFUNDED SANITATION PROJECTS

Table 30: 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	-	
Rural Sanitation programme - Bankhara and Ncweng	-	R 9 640 000
Extension of sanitation services	2024/25	R 5 000 000

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 31: 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 32: The following are projects that were completed.

Project Description	Year	Status
Construction of Sewer reticulation - 1265 ervens	2023-24	Complete
Kathu 5700- Installation of Sewer reticulation	2023-24	Complete
Sewer network for 797 Stands in Dibeng Phase 4	2023-24	Complete
Construction of sewer pump station- Dibeng crossing	2023-24	Complete

CURRENT SANITATION PROJECTS

Table 33: The following are projects currently implemented in the municipality.

Project Description	Year	Status
Refurbishment of old plant 3.5 kl Kathu wastewater treatment plant	2024-25	in progress
Construction of internal sewer network 797 households (Phase 4) Debeng	2024-25	in progress
Construction of internal sewer network 529 households (Phase 5)	2024-25	in progress
Construction of internal sewer network 797 households Phase 4 (co-funding)	2024-25	in progress
Construction of gravity flow sewer network	2024-25	in progress
Mapoteng: Upgrading of a section of Sewer reticulation in Mapoteng	2024-25	in progress
-Kathu: Refurbishment of the Old Kathu Waste Water Treatment Works	2024-25	in progress

PLANNED AND UNFUNDED SANITATION PROJECTS

Table 34: The following are unfunded projects municipality requires to be implemented.

Project Description	Year	Funding required
Upgrading of sewer pump station Kathu village mall crossing	2023-24	R 5 000 000
Refurbishment of sewer pump station	2023-24	R 8 000 000
Replacement of sewer asbestos pipeline from 247 pump station to G26	2023-24	R 2 500 000
Construction of 6.5 ml kathu WWTW	2023-24	R 80 000 000

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 toilet with ventilation pipe installed while 5,596 (23,4%) are dry sanitation (VIP or UDS) without ventilation pipe which renders them inadequate systems. 2,182 (8,5%) households have no toilets at all while 1,025 still utilises bucket toilets. Given the above the total backlog as at 2016 can be calculated to be 9,312 households, however municipality estimates its backlog to be around 11,423 due to the informal settlements mushrooming in the municipality. The municipality intends to eradicate

this backlog over a period of 5 years by means of eradicating a minimum of 800 units per financial year.

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

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

Table 35: 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 36: 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 37: The following are projects that were completed

Project Description	Year completed	Status
Klein Eiffel Phase 2	2023-24	Complete
Eiffel Phase 2	2023-24	Complete
Rowell 2 Phase 2	2023-24	Complete

CURRENT SANITATION PROJECTS

Table 38: The following are projects currently implemented in the municipality

Project Description	Year
Dithakong Dry Sanitation Phase 2	2024/25
Maologane Dry Sanitation	2024/25
Makgaladi Dry Sanitation	2024/25
Gamorona Dry Sanitation	2024/25

PLANNED SANITATION PROJECTS

Table 39: 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
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

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 40: The following are household growth projections 2016, 2021 to 2024.

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

Using the 2016 Community Survey growth projections, the 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 41: 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 42: 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

Municipality	Type	Number of households	Size per dwelling unit	Estimated Land Required by 2021
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 43: The Ga-Segonyana Informal Settlement Cluster Zones

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

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

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

The issue with land ownership limits the implementation of various housing instruments in the municipal area and impacts on the existing mixed/integrated human settlements project. It 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 44: 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 establi s-hment	Bulk Water	Bulk Electr-icity	Sanit-ation	Roads	Bene f-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 45: The following are projects that were completed.

Project Description	Status
Bankhara Bodulong RDP 200	Completed

CURRENT HOUSING PROJECTS

Table 46: The following are projects currently implemented in the municipality.

Project Description	Year	Status
Construction of 240 IRDP Houses- Wrenchville	2023-24	In progress

Project Description	Year	Status
Promised Land bulk 5662	2023-24	In progress
Promised Land 5660	2023-24	In progress

PLANNED AND UNFUNDED HOUSING PROJECTS

Table 47: 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	-
Promisedlannd 5660	Promisedland	_
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
Seoding construction of new community hall	Seoding	R 12 153 653
Refurbishment and upgrading of Bankhara community hall	Bankhara	R 8 744 301.22
Relocate Kono residents (500)		R 10 000 000
Smouswane land restitution		R 10 000 000

2.4.2 HOUSING INFRASTRUCTURE IN GAMAGARA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

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

A site inspection of the identified portions was conducted on 31 May 2016 and 28 February 2017 with the Gamagara municipal officials and the Housing Development Agency. COGHSTA purchase 299 ha of the Farm Kalahari Gholf en Jag Landgoed 775, for the

municipality. Of the 299 hectares purchased for the municipality, approximately 135 hectares of the purchase land will be utilised to accommodate the housing backlog and the remaining will address part of the future demand of 1,404 hectares required to accommodate various 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 48: The following is the project pipeline for the municipality:

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

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

Table 49: 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

Table 50: The following is completed housing project in municipality:

Planned and current projects	Year	Actual progress made
Construction of 142 Low-cost houses in Siyathemba	2024/25	In progress

CURRENT HOUSING PROJECTS

Table 51: The following is current housing project in municipality:

current projects	Actual progress made
Infill Mapoteng 200	Installation of Civil Services underway (EIA and Geotech.township,Establishment,electricity water and sanitation. Top structure ready
Siyathemba 142	Installation of Civil Services underway (EIA and Geotech.township,Establishment,electricity water and sanitation. Top structure:

current projects	Actual progress made
	Foundation / slab – 27 Wall plate – 17 Roof – 10 Completed – 10
Construction 1327 units Olifantshoek (Dipkloof)	EIA Geotech.township, Establishment,electricity water and sanitation
Olifanshoek skerpdry 616	EIA Geotech.township, Establishment,electricity water and sanitation
Olifanshoek Welgelee 01-118	EIA Geotech.township, Establishment,electricity water and sanitation
Olifanshoek Welgelee 02-371	EIA Geotech.township, Establishment,electricity water and sanitation

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
Build 1300 social houses	Unfunded
Precinct Plan Kathu CBD area	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 Acqu i-sition	EIA & Geotec h	Town-ship establi sh-ment	Wate r	Electr-icity	Sanit-ation	Road s	Bene f-itiary list	Top-Structur e ready
Mixed development (3500)	Churchill	Tribal (Vacant)	Yes	Yes	Busy	No	No	No	No	No	No
Rural Housing (5373)	Various	Tribal (occupie d)	No	Partly	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
IRDP	Langdon Farm	Municipal (Vacant)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Cross border Rectification project (5373)	Various	Tribal (occupie d)	No	Partly	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes

COMPLETED HOUSING PROJECTS

There were no housing top-structure completed in the municipality between 2022 and 2023. 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

current 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

Planned projects	Progress
4. Construction of low cost houses in Eiffel,	**5.** Not funded
6. Construction of low cost houses in Klein Eiffel	**7. Not funded**
8. Construction of low cost houses in Laxey	**9.** Not funded
10. Construction of low cost houses in Perth -75	**11.Funded**
12. Construction of low cost houses in Makhubung -40	**13.**Funded
14. Construction of low cost houses in Madibeng	**15.Not funded**
16. Construction of low cost houses in Ga-Sehunelo Wyk 5 -28	**17.**Funded
18. Construction of low cost houses in Deurham -43	**19.Funded**
20. Construction of low cost houses in Loopeng	**21.**Not funded
22. Construction of low cost houses in Segwaneng -32	**23.Funded**
24. Construction of low cost houses in Heuningvlei	**25.**Not funded
26. Construction of low cost houses in Loopeng -50	**27.Funded**
28. Construction of low cost houses in Lotlhakajaneng -93	**29.**Funded
30. Construction of low cost houses in Padstow 43	**31.Funded**
32. Construction of low cost houses in Madibeng -82	**33.**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 stormwater by means of roads. The storm-water infrastructure can best be described as aged. In a few cases capacity problems are also experienced, due in large part to accumulation of debris in the pipes and surface drains. This debris (gravel, silt, refuse, etc.) are not being removed to allow storm-water systems to function efficiently. In some cases, culverts crossing the roads have collapsed, grids from inlets have been stolen, which exacerbates the problem of refuse being deposited in the systems. The increased sewage influent at the various WWTW, indicates that stormwater is entering the sewerage. The Local Municipalities compiled their Storm-water masterplans that will guide them on how to proceed to reduce the storm-water problems. There have not been any Storm-water projects constructed at the three municipalities. Which indicates that Storm-water management has not been a priority in the municipalities partly because of the low rainfall density in the area. The initiative by the Local Municipalities to compile the masterplans indicates that there is a paradigm shift towards possible mitigation of the Storm-water risks and optimism that once projects are identified in the Masterplans, they will be prioritised and implemented.

2.5.1 STORMWATER INFRASTRUCTURE IN GA-SEGONYANA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

CURRENT STORMWATER PROJECTS IN GASEGONYANA LM

Table 56: The following are Completed projects for stormwater 2022-2024.

Project Description	Year	Status
Management of Stormwater – Bear Street phase 1	2022-2024	Complete

PLANNED BUT UNFUNDED STORMWATER PROJECTS IN GASEGONYANA LM

Table 57: 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
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

2.5.2 STORMWATER INFRASTRUCTURE IN GAMAGARA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

PLANNED BUT UNFUNDED STORMWATER PROJECTS IN GAMAGARA LM

Table 58: 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 1.9 km storm water channel Flemming road	-	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 59: 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 60: 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 61: 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 62: 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 63: 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

3. Mothibistad Substation	
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
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

Table 64: The following are completed Electricity projects in the municipality.

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

CURRENT ELECTRICITY PROJECTS

Table 65: The following are projects currently implemented in the municipality

Project Description	Location	Funding required (INEP + internal funds)
Pole replacement project for Kuruman town and Wrenchville	Wrenchville and Kuruman	R40m
Replacement of bare conductor with Aerial Bundle Conductor	Gasegonyana	R30m
Maintenance of street lights	Ward 1-14	R 500 000.00
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
Seven Miles **Promiseland**	Seven Miles Promiseland	R 7 575 000.00 R2 998 000.00
Bankhara	Bankhara	R12 940 000.00
Diamond View	Diamond View	R12 625 000.00
Gatlhose	Gatlhose	R17 044 000.00

PLANNED AND UNFUNDED ELECTRICITY PROJECTS

Table 66: 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	
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
Mokalamosesane	**Mokalamosesane**	R33 856 583,70
Mapoteng Phase 4	**Mapoteng Phase 4**	R22 397 148,00
Seven miles phase 2	**Seven miles phase 2**	R36 148 348,00
Seoding electrification	**Seoding electrification**	R8 000 000,00
Ditshoswaneng Phase 2	**Ditshoswaneng Phase 2**	R8 546 420,00
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 67: 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 68: 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

Completed projects for 2023/24

Project Description	Project Outcomes	Location	Funding Source
Electrification of 1300 households in Olifantshoek	Provision of infrastructure services	Olifantshoek	INEP
Replacement of old Streetlights with new LED Type streetlights	Provision of infrastructure services	GLM	EEDSM
Electrification of 1265 Stands	Provision of infrastructure services	GLM	INEP
Pre-Engineering and designs on the Olifantshoek substation and new 132KV Feeder (36km) line from Emil to the new 132/11KV 10MVA Substation	Provision of infrastructure services	Olifantshoek	INEP

CURRENT ELECTRICITY PROJECTS

Table 69: The following are current projects

Project Description	Year	Status
Kuruman 11kV Babatas CPA Electrification Project	2024/25	In progress

PLANNED AND UNFUNDED ELECTRICITY PROJECTS

Table 70: 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
	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
Electrification of 200 stands (Ditloung)	2023-24	R 6 000 000
Refurbish Electrical network	2023-24	R 8 000 000

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 Joe Morolong local municipality for 2023-24.

CURRENT ELECTRICITY PROJECTS

Table 71: The following are current projects.

Project Description	Location	Planned Connections
Laxey	Infills and electrifications	83
Churchill/Sprenza	High masts lights	
Magojaneng	Infills and electrifications	136
Kanana	Infills and electrifications	90
Maipeing	Infills and electrifications	23
Mokalawanoga	Infills and electrifications	20
Matoro	Infills and electrifications	10
Tsineng	Infills and electrifications	99
Tsineng Kop	Infills and electrifications	16
Maphiniki	Infills and electrifications	68
Gadiboe and Tlhokomelang	Infills and electrifications	71
Kleineira	Infills and electrifications	15
Mentu	Infills and electrifications	14
Kubuge Gamorona	Infills and electrifications	94
Bothithong	Infills and electrifications	180
Ditshipeng	Infills and electrifications	47
Gamatolong	Infills and electrifications	87
Garamotsokwane	Infills and electrifications	81

Project Description	Location	Planned Connections
Gakhoe	Infills and electrifications	38
Bojelapotsane	Infills and electrifications	14
Bothetheletsa &Matlhabanelong	Infills and electrifications	42
Ganghaai	Infills and electrifications	21
Gamothibi	Infills and electrifications	12
Mahukubung	Infills and electrifications	59
Manyeding	Infills and electrifications	15
Tsaelengwe	Infills and electrifications	1
Ncwelengwe	Infills and electrifications	89
Skerma	Infills and electrifications	15

PLANNED ELECTRICITY PROJECTS

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

Village Name	Project Type	Planned Connection	Verified Connections	Progress to date
Tsiloane	Infills and electrifications			Awaiting Eskom confirmation
Kome	Infills and electrifications			Awaiting Eskom confirmation
Samsokolo	Infills and electrifications			Awaiting Eskom confirmation
Rusfontein Wyk 8,9 & 10	Infills and electrifications			Awaiting Eskom confirmation
Mentu	Infills and electrifications			Awaiting Eskom confirmation
Kleineira	Infills and electrifications			Awaiting Eskom confirmation
Kokfontein	Infills and electrifications			Awaiting Eskom confirmation
Ellandale	Infills and electrifications			Awaiting Eskom confirmation
Deurward	Infills and electrifications	45	55	Awaiting Eskom confirmation
Doxson 1 & 2	Infills and electrifications	15	11	Awaiting Eskom confirmation
Masilabetsane	Infills and electrifications	15	30	Awaiting Eskom confirmation
Bothithong	Infills and electrifications	50	106	Awaiting Eskom confirmation
Pompong	Infills and electrifications	28	35	Awaiting Eskom confirmation
Lebonkeng	Infills and electrifications	31	32	Awaiting Eskom confirmation
Gamadubu	Infills and electrifications	16	66	Awaiting Eskom confirmation
Gahue	Infills and electrifications	35	31	Awaiting Eskom confirmation

Village Name	Project Type	Planned Connection	Verified Connections	Progress to date
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

2.7 MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS / AMENITIES INFRASTRUCTURES IN THE DISTRICT

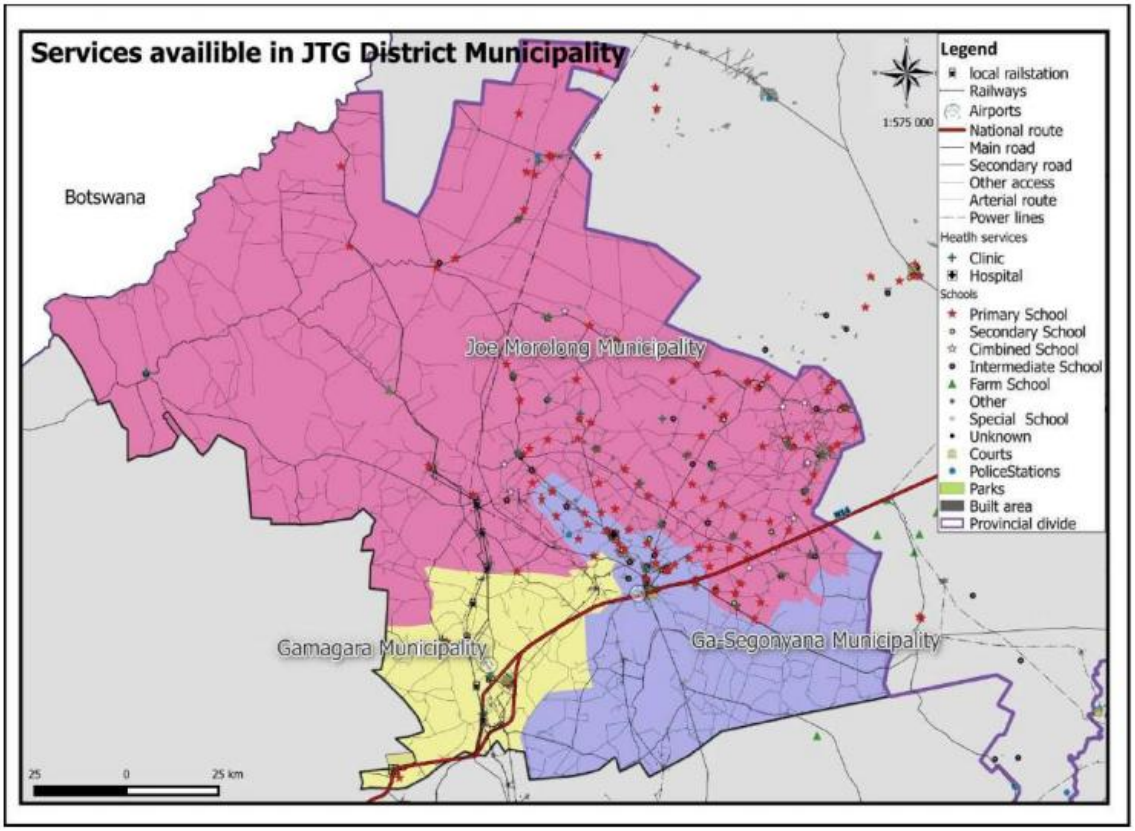

Figure 1: The following are amenities captured in the District

2.7.1 EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE DISTRICT

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

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

Table 73: 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

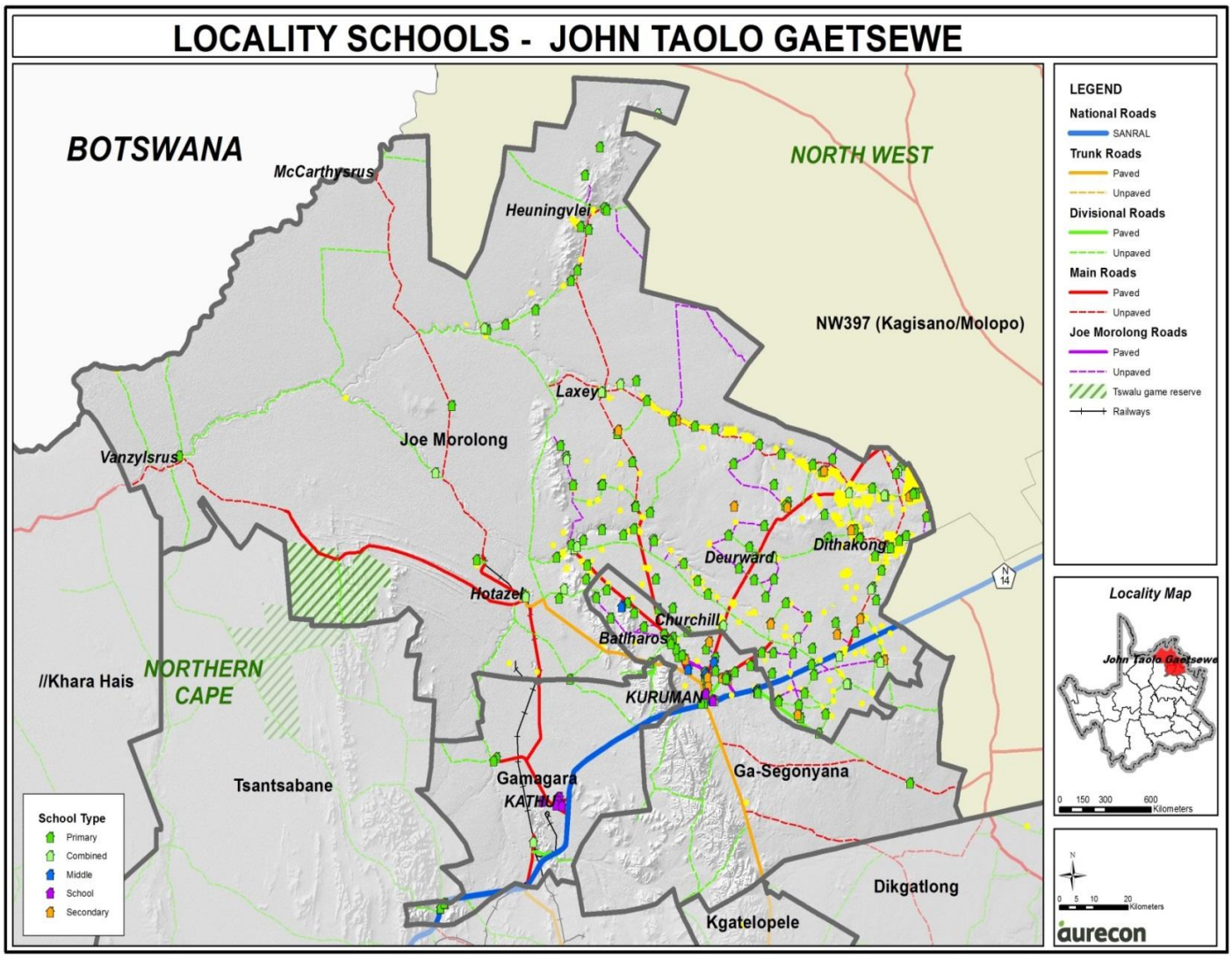

Figure 2: The Locality of Schools in the John Taolo Gaetsewe District

2.8 MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS / AMENITIES INFRASTRUCTURES IN THE DISTRICT

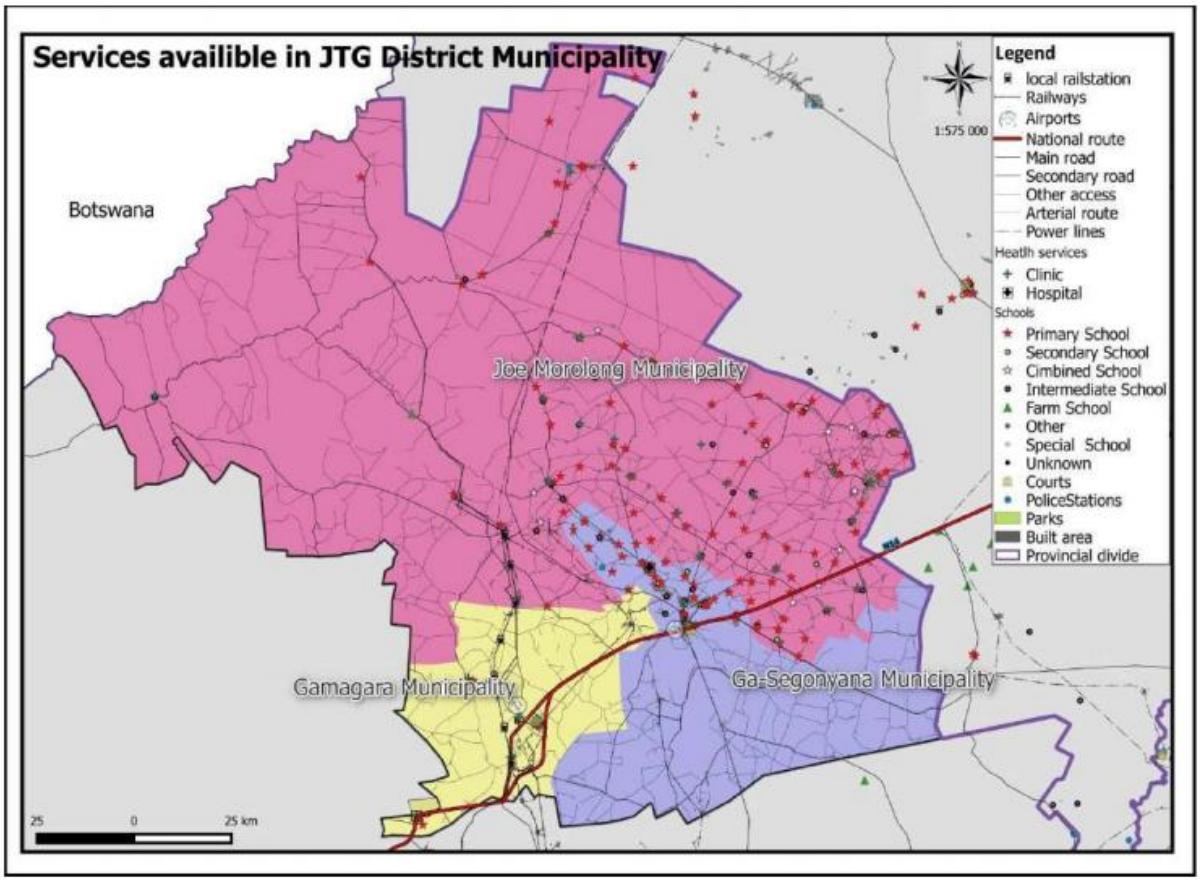

Figure 4: The following are amenities captured in the District

Social Facilities

2.8.1 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 74: The following are education facilities in the District

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Combined	-	-	1	1
Independent	4	1	-	5
LSEN (Special School)	-	1	-	1
Colleges	1	-	-	1

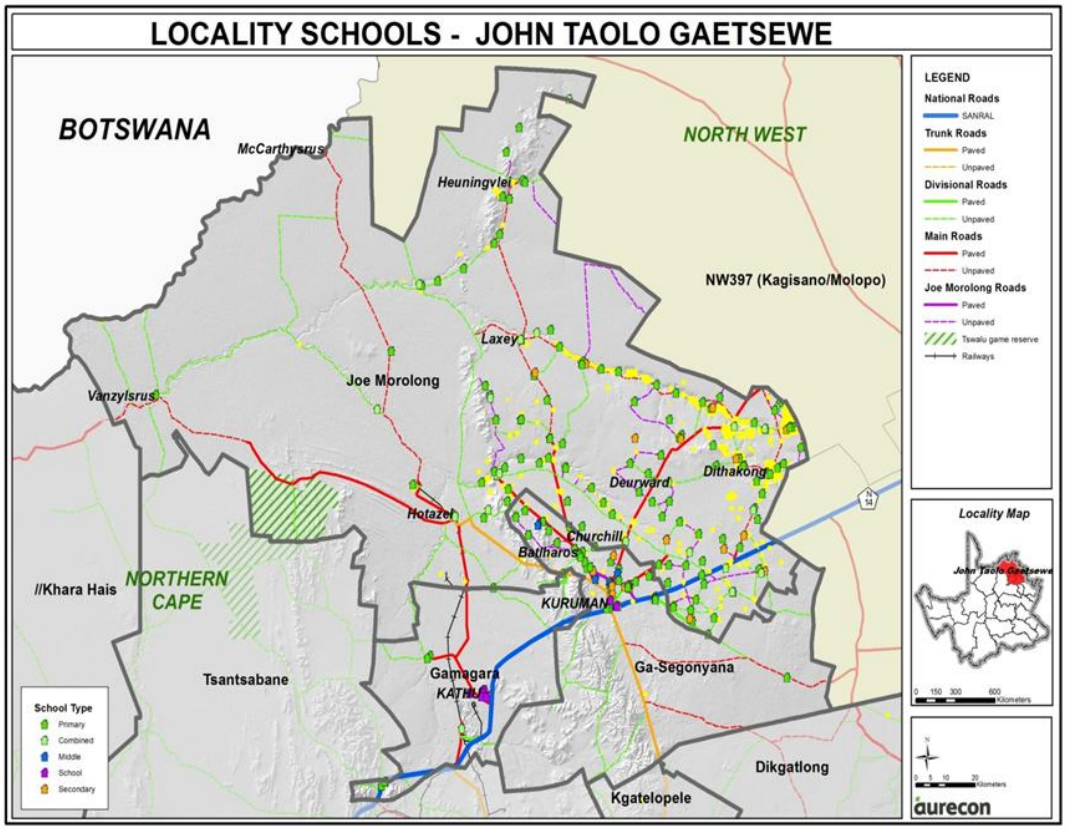

Figure 5: The Locality of Schools in the John Taolo Gaetsewe District

2.8.1.1 EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS IN JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY FUNDED AND UNFUNDED (2022/23 - 2023/24).

PROJECT NAME	FUNDING SOURCE	Local Municipality	Town/Area	Funded / Unfunded	PROJECT DURATION	TOTAL PROJECT COST	BALANCE	MTEF 2022/23	MTEF 2023/24	MTEF 2024/25	MTEF 2025/26	MTEF 2026/22
AB KOLWANE PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	GA-SEGONYANA	KURUMAN	FUNDED	12	R 250 000	R 73 374 077	R 3 233 240	R 46 189 147			
AB KOLWANE PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	GA-SEGONYANA	KURUMAN	FUNDED	6	R 26 655 974	R 250 000	R 250 000				
BA GA LOTLHARE INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	KURUMAN	FUNDED	3	R 4 912 392	R 1 301 801	R 1 301 801				
BA GA LOTLHARE INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	KURUMAN	FUNDED	3	R 73 374 077	-R 1 859 863	R 970 407				
BADIHILE PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	GA-SEGONYANA	MOTHIBISTAD	FUNDED	1	R 680 000	R 550 000	R 550 000				
BAITHAOPI PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	GAKHOE	UNFUNDED		R 2 107 484	R 550 022			R 550 022		
BAITIREDI TECH & COM SECONDARY SCHOOL	EIG	GA-SEGONYANA	MOTHIBISTAD	FUNDED	7	R 1 368 245	R 1 612 375	R 1 368 245				
BANKHARE BODULONG OFF-SHOOT PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	GA-SEGONYANA	KURUMAN	FUNDED	28	R 1 190 137	R 22 107 645	R 3 292 171	-R 390 668	-R 390 668	R -	
BAREKI PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	GATA-LWA-TLOU	FUNDED		R 200 000	R 1 621 182	R 1 487 946				
BATLHARO TLHAPING SECONDARY SCHOOL	EIG	GA-SEGONYANA	MOTIBISTAD	FUNDED	4	R 2 000 067	R 7 133 961	R 52 500				
BATLHARO TLHAPING SECONDARY SCHOOL	EIG	GA-SEGONYANA	MOTIBISTAD	UNFUNDED	12	R 221 744	R 6 810 043	R -				
BATLHARO TLHAPING SECONDARY SCHOOL	EIG	GA-SEGONYANA	MOTIBISTAD	FUNDED	3	R 550 000	R 94 030 007	R 94 030 007				
BATLHARO TLHAPING SECONDARY SCHOOL	EIG	GA-SEGONYANA	MOTIBISTAD	FUNDED	6	R 1 742 266	R -	R 800 000				
BATLHARO TLHAPING SECONDARY SCHOOL	EIG	GA-SEGONYANA	MOTIBISTAD	FUNDED	3	R 1 854 939	R 970 407	R 495 850				
BATLHARO TLHAPING SECONDARY SCHOOL	EIG	GA-SEGONYANA	MOTIBISTAD	UNFUNDED	10	R 1 164 997	R 802 897				R 47 193	

PROJECT NAME	FUNDING SOURCE	Local Municipality	Town/Area	Funded / Unfunded	PROJECT DURATION	TOTAL PROJECT COST	BALANCE	MTEF 2022/23	MTEF 2023/24	MTEF 2024/25	MTEF 2025/26	MTEF 2026/22
BATSWELETSE PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	KURUMAN	FUNDED	4	R 515 293	R 1 747 495	R 1 794 483				
BATSWELETSE PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	KURUMAN	UNFUNDED	3	R 1 675 857	R 79 592 453		R -			
BOGARE PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	MAALOGANE	UNFUNDED	6	R 550 022	R 1 200 000		R 849 249			
BOGOSIENG LEKWE PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	MOTHIBISTAD	FUNDED	6	R 7 231 053	-R 3 897 700	R 1 106 818				
BOGOSIENG LEKWE PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	MOTHIBISTAD	UNFUNDED	6	R 1 612 375	R 8 661 751			R 630 390		
BOSELE INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	MOTHIBISTAD	FUNDED	3	R 35 000	R 350 000	R 160 763				
BOSELE INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	MOTHIBISTAD	UNFUNDED	8	R 2 280 134	R 1 507				R 1 100 044	
BOSHENG INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	KURUMAN	FUNDED	6	R 200 000	R 10 502 954	R 829 172	R 10 502 954			
BOTHETHELETSA PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	KURUMAN	UNFUNDED	6	R 450 000	R 20 987 673					R 2 250 000
BOTHITHONG SECONDARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	BOTHITHONG	FUNDED	6	R 22 107 645	-R 1 116 195	R 1 190 137				
BOTHITHONG SECONDARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	BOTHITHONG	UNFUNDED	8	R 4 737 385	R 1 182 305			R 220 009	R 1 100 044	
CARDINGTON PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	KURUMAN	FUNDED	6	R 582 498	R 2 414 869	R 78 329 242				
CARDINGTON PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	KURUMAN	UNFUNDED		R 1 242 515	R 810 591		R 1 842 028			
CARDINGTON PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	KURUMAN	UNFUNDED	3	R 1 164 997	R 800 000				R 350 001	
DEBEN OFF-SHOOT PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	GAMAGARA	DEBEN	FUNDED	26	R 600 000	R -	R 1 096 756	R 145 906	R 243 177	R 19 367 554	R 19 367 554
DEBEN PRIMÊRE SKOOL	EIG	GAMAGARA	DEBEN	FUNDED	6	R 21 507 293	R 3 784 111	R 3 784 111				
DEBEN PRIMÊRE SKOOL	EIG	GAMAGARA	DEBEN	FUNDED	3	R 109 277 807	-R 78 762 647	R 1 295 195				
DEBEN PRIMÊRE SKOOL	EIG	GAMAGARA	DEBEN	FUNDED	3	R 1 621 182	R 702 495	R 702 495				
DIBOTSWA SECONDARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	KURUMAN	FUNDED	6	R 970 407	R 495 850	R 98 025 180				

PROJECT NAME	FUNDING SOURCE	Local Municipality	Town/Area	Funded / Unfunded	PROJECT DURATION	TOTAL PROJECT COST	BALANCE	MTEF 2022/23	MTEF 2023/24	MTEF 2024/25	MTEF 2025/26	MTEF 2026/22
DITSHIPENG INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	KURUMAN	FUNDED	3	R 94 030 007	-R 90 510 892	R 550 000				
DUTTON PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	GA-SEGONYANA	KURUMAN	FUNDED	6	R 6 869 133	R -	R 162 654				
DUTTON PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	GA-SEGONYANA	KURUMAN	FUNDED	3	R 3 500 000	R 4 122 558	R 160 763				
EDIGANG PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	KURUMAN	FUNDED	3	R 598 005	-R 348 155	R 1 125 089				
EDIGANG PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	KURUMAN	UNFUNDED	3	R 802 897	R 1 200 000		R 4 168 556			
ETHEL PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	ETHEL	UNFUNDED	6	R 7 133 961	R 1 563 874		R 1 563 874			R 2 250 000
GAAESI PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	KURUMAN	FUNDED	3	R -	R 3 505 562	R 83 413 965				
GAEGAKE PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	MARUPING VILLAGE	UNFUNDED	6	R 500 000	R 471 933		R 1 794 483			
GAKGATSANA PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	KURUMAN	FUNDED	6	R 200 000	R 287 630	R 287 630				
GAKGATSANA PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	KURUMAN	FUNDED	16	R 200 000	R 52 500	-R 34 314	R -			
GALALETSANG SCIENCE SECONDARY SCHOOL	EIG	GA-SEGONYANA	MOTHIBISTAD	FUNDED	3	R 79 592 453	-R 44 093 735	-R 44 093 735				
GALATOLO PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	GA-SEGONYANA	KURUMAN	FUNDED	6	R 1 747 495	R 25 990	R 802 897				
GALORE PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	KURUMAN	UNFUNDED	6	R 369 503	R 1 621 182					R 12 186 644
GAMAGARA HOËRSKOOL	EIG	GAMAGARA	DEBEN	FUNDED	3	R 72 677 444	-R 2 970 000	R 389 942				
GAMASEGO PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	GAMASEPA	UNFUNDED	6	R 1 200 000	R 408 792				R 208 319	R 1 041 595
GAMASEGO PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	GAMASEPA	UNFUNDED	6	R 17 390 196	R 20 516 802					-R 199 441
GAMOCWAEDI PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	KURUMAN	FUNDED	3	R 3 839 123	R 514 552	R 1 612 375				
GAMOCWAEDI PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	KURUMAN	FUNDED	4	R 8 661 751	-R 5 621 202	-R 5 621 202				
GAMOHANA INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL	EIG	GA-SEGONYANA	KURUMAN	FUNDED	12	R 802 897	R 162 750	R 232 302				

PROJECT NAME	FUNDING SOURCE	Local Municipality	Town/Area	Funded / Unfunded	PROJECT DURATION	TOTAL PROJECT COST	BALANCE	MTEF 2022/23	MTEF 2023/24	MTEF 2024/25	MTEF 2025/26	MTEF 2026/22
GAMOHANA INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL	EIG	GA-SEGONYANA	KURUMAN	FUNDED	6	R 454 055	R 849 249	R 2 361 724				
GAMOPEDI PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	GA-SEGONYANA	KURUMAN	UNFUNDED	3	R 17 655 728	R 330 000		R 330 000			
GAMORONA PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	MOTHIBISTAD	UNFUNDED	6	R 658 410	R 921 029			R 921 029		
GANTATELANG PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	GA-SEGONYANA	MOTHIBISTAD	UNFUNDED	10	R 2 368 939	R 7 735 500					-R 2 334 801
GARAPOANA PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	CAHAR	FUNDED	2	R 150 000	R 12 270 107	R 4 805 275				
GATLHOSE PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	MOTHIBISTAD	UNFUNDED	12	R 1 507	R 2 691 724					R 139 000
H SAANE PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	GAMAKGATLE	UNFUNDED		R 350 000	R 34 900		R 150 000			
H SAANE PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	GAMAKGATLE	UNFUNDED	6	R 350 001	R 4 507 805					R 200 000
HOËRSKOOL KALAHARI	EIG	GA-SEGONYANA	KURUMAN	FUNDED	6	R 2 366 625	R 1 621 182	R 1 621 182				
HOËRSKOOL KALAHARI	EIG	GA-SEGONYANA	KURUMAN	FUNDED	3	R 10 502 954	R 210 684	R 210 684				
HOËRSKOOL KALAHARI	EIG	GA-SEGONYANA	KURUMAN	FUNDED	4	R 20 987 673	-R 13 649 649	-R 13 649 649				
HOËRSKOOL KALAHARI	EIG	GA-SEGONYANA	KURUMAN	UNFUNDED	3	R 500 000	R 1 100 044		R 1 100 044			
HOËRSKOOL KALAHARI	EIG	GA-SEGONYANA	KURUMAN	UNFUNDED		R 1 182 305	R 5 898 388			R 2 558 433		
HOËRSKOOL KATHU	EIG	GAMAGARA	KATHU	FUNDED	3	R 1 207 700	R 450 000	R 4 168 556				
HOËRSKOOL KATHU	EIG	GAMAGARA	KATHU	FUNDED	6	R 11 145 553	-R 3 641 400	R 1 000 000				
HOËRSKOOL WRENCHVILLE	EIG	GA-SEGONYANA	WRENCHVILLE	FUNDED	12	R 3 442 712	R 208 061	R 1 105 383				
HOËRSKOOL WRENCHVILLE	EIG	GA-SEGONYANA	WRENCHVILLE	UNFUNDED	12	R 2 414 869	R 438 475			R 2 414 869		
HOTAZEL COMBINED SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	HOTAZEL	UNFUNDED	6	R 2 800 000	R 438 475			R 2 800 000		
IKAKANYENG SECONDARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	KURUMAN	UNFUNDED	5	R 200 000	R 798 153		R 40 000	R 160 000		

PROJECT NAME	FUNDING SOURCE	Local Municipality	Town/Area	Funded / Unfunded	PROJECT DURATION	TOTAL PROJECT COST	BALANCE	MTEF 2022/23	MTEF 2023/24	MTEF 2024/25	MTEF 2025/26	MTEF 2026/22
IKEMELENG PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	DIKHING	FUNDED	3	R 810 591	R 550 628	R 1 242 515				
IKETLELETSO INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL	EIG	GA-SEGONYANA	MOTHIBISTAD	UNFUNDED	6	R 800 000	R 1 908 778		R 800 000			
INEELENG PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	GA-SEGONYANA	KURUMAN	FUNDED	4	R 819 498	R 755 898	R 450 000				
INEELENG PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	GA-SEGONYANA	KURUMAN	UNFUNDED	6	R 1 544 399	R 6 600 000					R 2 250 000
ISAGONTLE PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	GA-SEGONYANA	MOTHIBISTAD	FUNDED	12	R 1 100 044	R 1 100 044	R 1 100 044				
ITEKELENG PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	KURUMAN	FUNDED	3	R -	R 450 001	R 450 001				
ITOTLENG COMMERCIAL SECONDARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	BRNDEL	FUNDED	5	R 912 143	R 1 842 028	R 1 842 028				
ITSHOKENG PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	KURUMAN	FUNDED	6	R 702 495	R 150 000	R 939 552				
JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE DISTRICT OFFICE - BAITIREDI	EIG	GA-SEGONYANA	MOTHIBISTAD	UNFUNDED	6	R 3 784 111	R 4 928 053					R 3 000 000
JTG DITHAKONG NEW SCHOOL AND HOSTEL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	DIKAKONG	FUNDED	30	R 306 387	R 1 842 028	R 4 531 316	R 97 494			
JTG DITHAKONG NEW SCHOOL AND HOSTEL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	DIKAKONG	FUNDED	12	R 6 283 964	R 631 684	R 373 128				
KAREEPAN PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	KURUMAN	FUNDED	3	R 3 072 088	R 8 607 750	R 8 607 750				
KEATLHOLELA PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	KURUMAN	FUNDED	3	R 358 070	R 1 291 997	R 200 000				
KEATLHOLELA PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	KURUMAN	UNFUNDED	3	R 495 850	-R 495 833		R 598 005			
KEGOMODITSWE SECONDARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	KURUMAN	UNFUNDED	12	R 2 965 642	R 160 763				R 3 141 724	
KEGOMODITSWE SECONDARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	KURUMAN	UNFUNDED	6	R 2 990 031	R 1 125 089				R 350 000	
KHIBA SECONDARY SCHOOL	EIG	GA-SEGONYANA	KURUMAN	FUNDED	36	R 114 624	R 985 420	R 985 420				
KHUIS PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	KHUIS	FUNDED	6	R -	R 6 680 187	R 6 680 187				

PROJECT NAME	FUNDING SOURCE	Local Municipality	Town/Area	Funded / Unfunded	PROJECT DURATION	TOTAL PROJECT COST	BALANCE	MTEF 2022/23	MTEF 2023/24	MTEF 2024/25	MTEF 2025/26	MTEF 2026/22
KITLANYANG PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	KURUMAN	FUNDED	6	R 4 122 558	R 1 941 542	R 3 500 000				
KITLANYANG PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	KURUMAN	UNFUNDED	6	R 249 850	R 1 362 525				R 2 000 000	
KONING PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	CHURCHILL	FUNDED	5	R 4 122 562	R 165 156	R 165 156				
KONING PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	CHURCHILL	UNFUNDED	6	R 1 200 000	R 450 000					R 2 250 000
KOPANO INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	CASSEL	UNFUNDED	6	R 1 563 874	R 269 333		R 269 333			
KP TOTO TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL SECONDARY SCHOOL	EIG	GA-SEGONYANA	KURUMAN	FUNDED	3	R 338 260	R 702 495	R 702 495				
KP TOTO TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL SECONDARY SCHOOL	EIG	GA-SEGONYANA	KURUMAN	FUNDED	6	R 3 505 562	R 200 000	R 200 000				
KS SHUPING SECONDARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	KURUMAN	FUNDED	8	R -	R 800 000	-R 3 217 046	-R 32 170 465			
KUDUMANE PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	GA-SEGONYANA	SEODING	FUNDED	5	R 1 204 345	R 11 624 584	R 11 624 584				
KURUMAN NEW ENGLISH MEDIUM SECONDARY SCHOOL (WRENCHVILLE/KALAHARI)	EIG	GA-SEGONYANA	KURUMAN	FUNDED	24	R 2 800 000	R 200 000	R 2 891 964	R 280 998	R 33 739 581	R 20 243 748	R 20 243 748
LAERSKOOL KATHU	EIG	GAMAGARA	KATHU	FUNDED	3	R 1 508 197	R 16 512 084	R 16 512 084				
LAERSKOOL KATHU OFF-SHOOT	EIG	GAMAGARA	KATHU	FUNDED	18	R 726 962	R 83 413 965	R 1 148 996	R -	R 23 959 077	R 36 901 270	
LAERSKOOL KURUMAN	EIG	GA-SEGONYANA	KURUMAN	FUNDED	6	R 1 508 197	R 1 400 000	R 1 400 000				
LAERSKOOL KURUMAN	EIG	GA-SEGONYANA	KURUMAN	FUNDED	3	R 471 933	R 2 763 042	R 2 763 042				
LAERSKOOL SEODIN	EIG	GA-SEGONYANA	KURUMAN	FUNDED	3	R 200 000	R 50 000	R 50 000				
LAERSKOOL SEODIN	EIG	GA-SEGONYANA	KURUMAN	FUNDED	9	R 380 751	R 111 440 178	R 143 559	R 111 296 619			
LANGBERG HIGH SCHOOL	EIG	GAMAGARA	OLIFANTSHOEK	FUNDED	6	R 2 915 403	R 13 250 001	R 13 250 001				

PROJECT NAME	FUNDING SOURCE	Local Municipality	Town/Area	Funded / Unfunded	PROJECT DURATION	TOTAL PROJECT COST	BALANCE	MTEF 2022/23	MTEF 2023/24	MTEF 2024/25	MTEF 2025/26	MTEF 2026/22
LANGBERG HIGH SCHOOL	EIG	GAMAGARA	OLIFANTSHOEK	FUNDED	3	R 287 630	-R 237 630	R 495 835				
LARENG PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	GA-SEGONYANA	KURUMAN	FUNDED	18	R 486 160	R 1 794 483	R 2 706 304	R 2 107 484			
LEARAMELE SPECIAL SCHOOL	EIG	GA-SEGONYANA	MOTHIBISTAD	FUNDED	3	R 52 500	R 996 085	R 1 100 044				
LEARAMELE SPECIAL SCHOOL	EIG	GA-SEGONYANA	MOTHIBISTAD	UNFUNDED	12	R 840 619	R 7 793 836		R 879 596	R 4 178 081	R 12 534 244	
LEBANG SECONDARY SCHOOL	EIG	GA-SEGONYANA	GANTATTELENG	UNFUNDED	6	R 250 000	R 250 000				R 550 022	
LEHIKENG PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	KURUMAN	FUNDED	4	R -	R 185 578	R 185 578				
LEHIKENG PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	KURUMAN	FUNDED	1	R 391 569	-R 171 569	-R 171 569				
LERUMO PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	DITHAKONG	FUNDED	1	R 4	R 160 000	R 160 000				
LESEDI SECONDARY SCHOOL	EIG	GA-SEGONYANA	MOTHIBISTAD	FUNDED	12	R 9 528 128	R 1 000 435	R 1 000 435				
LESEDI SECONDARY SCHOOL	EIG	GA-SEGONYANA	MOTHIBISTAD	FUNDED	3	R 262 120	-R 262 120	-R 262 120				
LESEDI SECONDARY SCHOOL	EIG	GA-SEGONYANA	MOTHIBISTAD	UNFUNDED		R 824 447	-R 824 432		R 450 000			
LESEDI SECONDARY SCHOOL	EIG	GA-SEGONYANA	MOTHIBISTAD	UNFUNDED		R 25 990	R 1 074 054				R 251 830	
LETLHAKAJANENG PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	VRYBURG	FUNDED	1	R 959	R 3 000 000	R 3 000 000				
LOGOBATE PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	KURUMAN	UNFUNDED	6	R 850 000	R 13 239 608		R 13 239 608			
LONGHURST PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	LONGHURST	FUNDED	6	R 11 245 529	-R 1 855 834	R 1 794 483				
MADIBENG PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	KURUMAN	UNFUNDED	4	R 1 621 182	R 550 022		R 550 022			
MAGOJANENG NEW PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	GA-SEGONYANA	MOTHIBISTAD	FUNDED	18	R 350 000	R 802 897	R 3 293 363	R 21 226 824	R 538 345	R 20 633 534	R 20 673 534
MAGOJANENG NEW SECONDARY SCHOOL	EIG	GA-SEGONYANA	MOTHIBISTAD	FUNDED	18	R 800 000	R 18 422 445	R 3 074 044	R 31 428	R 41 904	R 19 597 031	R 19 597 031
MAHIKANENG PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	GA-SEGONYANA	KURUMAN	FUNDED	6	R 495 835	R 2 431 772	R 2 431 772				

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MAIKAELELO INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	KURUMAN	FUNDED	6	R 1 435 530	R 12 186 644	R 12 186 644				
MAIKAELELO INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	KURUMAN	UNFUNDED	8	R 20 516 802	R 1 533 114				R 151 507	
MAIKAELELO PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	GAMAGARA	OLIFANTSHOEK	FUNDED	3	R 408 792	-R 258 792	-R 258 792				
MAKGOLOKWE SECONDARY SCHOOL	EIG	GA-SEGONYANA	KURUMAN	FUNDED	4	R 360 000	R 921 014	R 921 014				
MAKOLOKOMENG PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	KURUMAN	UNFUNDED	6	R 2 107 484	R 14 974 638					R 2 250 000
MAMORATWA INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL	EIG	GA-SEGONYANA	KURUMAN	FUNDED	1	R 1 539 445	-R 1 339 445	-R 1 339 445				
MANYEDING PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	KURUMAN	UNFUNDED	6	R 514 552	-R 199 441				R 1 000 000	
MAOKA PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	KURUMAN	FUNDED	4	R 162 750	R 1 041 595	R 1 041 595				
MAPOTENG PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	GA-SEGONYANA	KURUMAN	UNFUNDED	12	R 959	R 2 414 869			R 160 579	R 802 897	
MARATADITSE PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	KLEINEIRA	UNFUNDED	6	R 723 470	R 2 575 405				R 5 278 530	
MARCH PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	KURUMAN	FUNDED	1	R 391 894	R 1 325 042	R 1 325 042				
MAREMANE PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	KURUMAN	FUNDED	3	R 849 249	R 450 000	R 450 000				
MAREMANE PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	KURUMAN	UNFUNDED		R 391 894	R 407 862	R -				
MAREMANE PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	KURUMAN	UNFUNDED	3	R 4 697 323	R 27 705 974			R 1 941 542		
MARUMO INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	KURUMAN	FUNDED	1	R 3 247 627	R 4 122 573	R 4 122 573				
MARUPING PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	GA-SEGONYANA	KURUMAN	FUNDED	3	R 2 107 522	R 2 016 413	R 2 016 413				
MARUPING PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	GA-SEGONYANA	KURUMAN	UNFUNDED	6	R 330 000	R 2 361 724				R 140 499	R 1 404 990
MATSHANENG INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	KURUMAN	FUNDED	1	R 408 641	R 394 256	R 200 000				
MATSHANENG INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	KURUMAN	FUNDED	3	R 19 500	R 1 510	R 1 510				

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MECWETSANENG PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	KURUMAN	FUNDED	4	R 1 344 275	R 350 000	R 500 000				
MECWETSANENG PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	KURUMAN	UNFUNDED	6	R 921 029	R 501 448				R 1 950 000	
MMITSATSHIPI PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	GA-SEGONYANA	KURUMAN	UNFUNDED	6	R -	R 531 650				R 2 000 000	
MOEDI SECONDARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	GLENRED	FUNDED	3	R 7 735 500	-R 974 939	R 2 368 939				
MOEDI SECONDARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	GLENRED	UNFUNDED	12	R 12 270 107	-R 11 674 007				R 50 000	R 500 000
MOEDI SECONDARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	GLENRED	UNFUNDED	6	R 6 814 324	R 19 220					R 3 150 000
MOHOLENG PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	GA-SEGONYANA	KURUMAN	UNFUNDED	6	R 3 255 948	R 38 289				R 2 000 000	
MONOKETSI INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	KURUMAN	FUNDED	3	R 2 613 916	R 155 285	R 450 000				
MORALADI PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	GA-SEGONYANA	KURUMAN	UNFUNDED	8	R 1 768 505	R 70 000				R 729 532	R 2 431 772
MOSHAWENG SECONDARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	LOOPENG	FUNDED	4	R 2 107 484	R 1 650 067	R 1 650 067				
MOSHAWENG SECONDARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	LOOPENG	FUNDED	8	R 401 448	R 2 884 493	R 610 796	R 2 273 697			
NAMETSEGANG SECONDARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	CASSEL	FUNDED	4	R 912 487	R 1 404 990	R 137 738				
NAMETSEGANG SECONDARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	CASSEL	FUNDED	3	R 459 754	R 465 800	R 465 800				
NAMETSEGANG SECONDARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	CASSEL	UNFUNDED	8	R 2 691 724	R 275 621		R 685 229	-R 409 608	R 3 083 529	
NCWELENGWE PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	KURUMAN	FUNDED	3	R 2 518 301	R 150 000	R 150 000				
NCWELENGWE PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	KURUMAN	UNFUNDED	8	R 450 000	R 139 000		R 19 277	R 96 383	R 2 468 122	
NCWENG PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	GA-SEGONYANA	KURUMAN	UNFUNDED	6	R 959	R 802 897		R 2 431 772			
NEW SNAUSWANE PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	KURUMAN	FUNDED	6	R 238 000	R 24 000	R 24 000				
NOORD-KAAP PRIMÊRE SKOOL	EIG	GAMAGARA	OLIFANTSHOEK	FUNDED	6	R 336 284	R 755 898	R 755 898				

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NOORD-KAAP PRIMÊRE SKOOL	EIG	GAMAGARA	OLIFANTSHOEK	FUNDED	3	R 672 138	R 1 941 542	R 1 941 542				
OLEBOGENG INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	KURUMAN	FUNDED	8	R 34 900	R 1 892 063	R 2 058 047	R 20 580 469			
OLEBOGENG INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	KURUMAN	UNFUNDED	6	R 4 507 805	R 8 983 624				R 1 842 028	
OMANG PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	KURUMAN	FUNDED	8	R 450 001	R 20 580 469	R 20 580 469				
OMANG PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	KURUMAN	FUNDED	3	R 1 621 182	R 119 350	R 119 350				
OMANG PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	KURUMAN	UNFUNDED	12	R 77 524 063	R 67 869 002					R 8 314 302
OMANG PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	KURUMAN	UNFUNDED	6	R -	R 2 270 997					R 2 250 000
OREEDITSE PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	HEUNINGVLEI	FUNDED	6	R 200 000	R 8 933 252	R 84 562 442				
OREEDITSE PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	HEUNINGVLEI	FUNDED	3	R 5 898 388	R 1 100 044	R 1 100 044				
PERTH PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	KURUMAN	FUNDED	3	R 3 575 405	R 115 994	R 115 994				
PERTH PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	KURUMAN	FUNDED	8	R 6 351 645	R 280 220	R 156 085				
PERTH PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	KURUMAN	UNFUNDED	6	R 1 100 044	R 1 100 044				R 226 290	
PHAKANE SECONDARY SCHOOL	EIG	GA-SEGONYANA	KURUMAN	FUNDED	8	R 358 600	R 2 558 433	R 2 564 993	R 4 274 989			
PHAKANE SECONDARY SCHOOL	EIG	GA-SEGONYANA	KURUMAN	UNFUNDED	6	R 1 650 082	R 1 650 067		R 240 789	R 1 409 278		
PULELO PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	CASSEL	FUNDED	3	R 450 000	R 159 001	R 159 001				
PULELO PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	CASSEL	UNFUNDED	4	R 550 022	R 6 554 330					R 1 130 480
RAPELANG INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	MANMEBE	FUNDED	4	R 350 000	R 4 589 306	R 450 000				
RAPELANG INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	MANMEBE	UNFUNDED	12	R 208 061	R 401 448			R -	R 6 333 469	
REAITEKA INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	KURUMAN	FUNDED	3	R 438 475	R 1 264 925	R 1 264 925				

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REAITEKA INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	KURUMAN	UNFUNDED	6	R 438 475	R 2 958 194		R 2 958 194			
REARATA PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	GA-SEGONYANA	VERGENOEG	FUNDED	3	R 912 143	R 15	R 118 400				
REKGARATLHILE SECONDARY SCHOOL	EIG	GA-SEGONYANA	KURUMAN	FUNDED	3	R -	R 2 096 056	R 2 096 056				
REKGARATLHILE SECONDARY SCHOOL	EIG	GA-SEGONYANA	KURUMAN	FUNDED	6	R 283 570	-R 191 610	-R 191 610				
REKGARATLHILE SECONDARY SCHOOL	EIG	GA-SEGONYANA	KURUMAN	FUNDED	3	R 798 153	R 252 943	R 252 943				
REKGARATLHILE SECONDARY SCHOOL	EIG	GA-SEGONYANA	KURUMAN	FUNDED	12	R 656 949	R 342 417	R 342 417				
ROBANYANE TOTO II PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	GA-SEGONYANA	KURUMAN	FUNDED	6	R 550 628	R 1 077 365	R 1 077 365				
ROBANYANE TOTO II PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	GA-SEGONYANA	KURUMAN	UNFUNDED	6	R 1 908 778	R 830 080					R 3 542 350
RUSFONTEIN PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	MIRFIELD	FUNDED	6	R 159 001	R 3 114 869	R 1 200 000				
SEDIBENG PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	GA-SEGONYANA	SEDIBENG	FUNDED	6	R 755 898	R 2 122 001	R 2 122 001				
SEGOPOTSO INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	KURUMAN	FUNDED	3	R 2 691 724	R 485 000	R 485 000				
SEGWANENG PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	KURUMAN	UNFUNDED	6	R 209 520	R 1 940 703				R 3 333 983	
SENGAE PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	MOTHIBISTAD	FUNDED	6	R 6 600 000	R 50 000	R 50 000				
SEUPE PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	GA-SEGONYANA	KURUMAN	FUNDED	3	R 1 100 044	R 150 000	R 150 000				
SEUPE PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	GA-SEGONYANA	KURUMAN	UNFUNDED	6	R 150 000	R 140 850				R 524 397	R 5 243 969
SHALANA PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	HALIFAX	UNFUNDED	6	R 1 100 044	R 150 000				R 2 760 032	
SISHEN NEW SECONDARY SCHOOL	EIG	GAMAGARA	KATHU	UNFUNDED	18	R 499 050	R 20 240				-R 360 711	-R 2 164 265
SISHEN INTERMEDIATE MINE SCHOOL	EIG	GAMAGARA	SESHENG	FUNDED	9	R 192 626	R 1 344 275	R 1 344 275				
SISHEN PRIMÊRE SKOOL	EIG	GAMAGARA	KATHU	UNFUNDED	6	R 802 897	R 7 215 174		R 15 900	R 159 001		

PROJECT NAME	FUNDING SOURCE	Local Municipality	Town/Area	Funded / Unfunded	PROJECT DURATION	TOTAL PROJECT COST	BALANCE	MTEF 2022/23	MTEF 2023/24	MTEF 2024/25	MTEF 2025/26	MTEF 2026/22
THAE PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	KOOROON	FUNDED	6	R 450 001	R -	R 143 583				
THAE PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	KOOROON	FUNDED	6	R 450 015	R 161 000	R 161 000				
THAGANYANE PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	VRYBURG	FUNDED	8	R 810 606	R 159 001	R 80 290	R 78 711			
THUSEGO INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	KURUMAN	FUNDED		R 151 507	R 821 427	R 821 427				
TONGWANE INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	KURUMAN	UNFUNDED	6	R 369 503	R 150 000				R 2 000 000	
TONGWANE INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	KURUMAN	UNFUNDED	12	R 1 842 028	R 1 892 063					R 2 999 100
TSAELENGWE INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	MOTHIBISTAD	FUNDED	6	R 394 491	R 3 120 371	R 3 120 371				
TSAELENGWE INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	MOTHIBISTAD	UNFUNDED	6	R 428 503	-R 212 078					R 2 250 000
TSELANCHO INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	ZANEEN	UNFUNDED	6	R -	R 912 143			R 1 621 182		
TSHIMOLOGO INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL	EIG	GA-SEGONYANA	KURUMAN	FUNDED	4	R 1 887 202	R 709 271	R 709 271				
TSINENG PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	KURUMAN	UNFUNDED	6	R 150 000	R 300 000				R 2 000 000	
TSOE PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	HEUNINGVLEI	FUNDED	4	R 3 163 042	R 2 654 720	R 2 654 720				
TSOE PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	HEUNINGVLEI	FUNDED	3	R 764 527	R 450 001	R 450 001				
TSOE PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	HEUNINGVLEI	UNFUNDED	6	R -	R 3 442 712					R 2 250 000
TT LEKALAKE PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	GA-SEGONYANA	KURUMAN	UNFUNDED	8	R 471 933	R 5 408 836					R 802 897
VAN ZYLSRUS INTERMEDIÊRE SKOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	HOTAZEL	FUNDED	6	R 7 323 311	R 1 100 044	R 1 100 044				
VAN ZYLSRUS INTERMEDIÊRE SKOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	HOTAZEL	FUNDED	6	R 4 928 053	R 2 859 751	R 2 859 751				
VAN ZYLSRUS INTERMEDIÊRE SKOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	HOTAZEL	FUNDED	12	R 1 901 889	R 458 744	R 458 744				
VAN ZYLSRUS INTERMEDIÊRE SKOOL	EIG	JOE MOROLONG	HOTAZEL	FUNDED	3	R -	R 469 065	R 469 065				

PROJECT NAME	FUNDING SOURCE	Local Municipality	Town/Area	Funded / Unfunded	PROJECT DURATION	TOTAL PROJECT COST	BALANCE	MTEF 2022/23	MTEF 2023/24	MTEF 2024/25	MTEF 2025/26	MTEF 2026/22
WRENCHVILLE NEW PRIMARY SCHOOL	EIG	GA-SEGONYANA	KURUMAN	FUNDED	6	R 122 606 479	R 63 697 369	R 63 697 369				
Ab kolwane primary school	DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	GA-SEGONYANA				R 13 483 074,00						
Lareng primary school	DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	GA-SEGONYANA				R 14 182 045,00						
Mahikaneng primary school	DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	GA-SEGONYANA				R 14 604 258,00						
Jtg dithakong new school and hostel	DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	JOE MOROLONG										
Bankhare bodulong off-shoot primary school	DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	GA-SEGONYANA										
Deben off-shoot primary schoo	DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	GAMAGARA				R 76,599,739						
Jtg dithakong new school and hostel	DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	JOE MOROLONG				R 109 277 807,00						
Kuruman new english medium secondary school (wrenchville/kalahari)	DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	GA-SEGONYANA				R 98,398,802						
Laerskool kathu offshoot	DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	GAMAGARA				R 76 599 739,00						
Magojaneng new primary school	DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	GA-SEGONYANA				R 85 654 069,00						

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
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 (2023 -24), Current projects and planned and unfunded projects were reflected for all municipalities.
- Under road infrastructure. Completed projects (2023 -24), Current projects and planned and unfunded projects were reflected for all municipalities. District road network was also updated
- Under sanitation infrastructure. Completed projects (2023 -24), 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 (2023 -24), Current projects and planned and unfunded projects were reflected for all municipalities
- Under stormwater infrastructure. Completed projects (2023 -24), Current projects and planned and unfunded projects were reflected for all municipalities
- Under electricity infrastructure. Completed projects (2023 -24), 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 (2023 -24) so that progress made since the 2022 community survey can be observed.

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

4. REFERENCES

1. John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality Human Settlement Sector Plan 2023/24 Review.
2. Draft Integrated Development Plan of John Taolo Gaetsewe District municipality, 2025/26.
3. Integrated Development Plan of Gamagara Local municipality 20224/25.
4. Integrated Development Plan of Ga-Segonyana Local municipality 2024/25.
5. Integrated Development Plan of Joe Morolong Local municipality 2024/25.
6. Reports presented during Integrated Infrastructure Forum - 2024/25.
7. Guideline to Infrastructure Master Planning – Gauteng Department of Local Government and Housing.
8. Stats SA 2022.
9. 2016 Community Survey