



human settlements

Department:
Human Settlements
North West Provincial Government
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



Department of
Human Settlements

Strategic Plan | 2025-2030



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EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY STATEMENT

The year 2025 marks the 70th Anniversary of the Freedom Charter, which was adopted in Kliptown on June 26, 1955. Laying foundation to principles of our constitutional democracy today, the Freedom Charter declared that “there shall be houses, security and comfort”. Accordingly, the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act 108 of 1996) Chapter 2 of the Bill of Rights contends that “1) Everyone has the right to have access to adequate housing, (2) The state must take reasonable legislative and other measures, within its available resources, to achieve the progressive realization of this right”.

This five-year strategic plan of the Department of Human Settlements aligns with the sector approved a Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) 2024-2029. We will play our role in as far as delivery of housing units, serviced sites, affordable housing and social housing units in line with the White Paper for Human Settlements.

This document is, therefore, a pledge by the provincial government to continue implementing an integrated human settlements program wherein housing is delivered together with appropriate socio-economic amenities in line with the National Development Plan (NDP) Vision 2030.

Over the past four years, the province has delivered 56 642 housing opportunities across all human settlement programs, the delivery of service sites stands at 20 550; and housing units totaling 36 092. These significant milestones show an effort to restore the dignity of our people through human settlements. Be that as it may, many of our people live in informal dwellings, some erected at roadsides, lacking basic essential services such as clean drinking, sanitation, electricity, and waste management.

We have entered the 7th Administration with our eyes fixed on delivering key priorities of the Government of National Unity (GNU) namely,

- Inclusive Growth and Job Creation,
- Reducing poverty and tackling the high cost of living; and
- Building a capable, ethical, and developmental state.

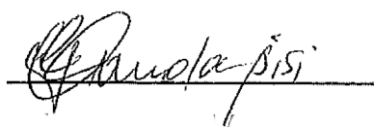
The Department will in the next five years work towards achieving these priorities by working with other stakeholders to accelerate the release of public land for social housing and redirect our housing policy to enable people to find affordable homes in areas of their choice; provide people with title deeds for land and subsidized housing so that they hold assets that they can use to improve their economic position; and prioritize the transfer of state land and improve post-settlement support.

Our Department of Human Settlement will employ the District Development Model (DDM) to ensure alignment of plans to priority human settlements development areas. This is to address the spatial legacy of apartheid making sure that the issue of housing delivery which had been relegated to the periphery of towns and cities is addressed. Existing spatial planning instruments that had not entirely succeeded in effectively guiding public sector investments will be a thing of the past with focus.

The eradication of blocked projects will lead to reducing the housing backlog. Similarly, our efforts to empower women, youth, and people living with disabilities will go a long to the agenda of redress and socio-economic empowerment. Providing training and support for SMMEs must be standard practice to allow the development of entrepreneurs in the built environment who can wither all the storms.

The Human Settlements Research Strategy will amplify our efforts in the commissioning of research in line with our mandate. Our department will henceforth consider required expertise and make way for skills needed to achieve our strategic objectives.

We are confident of the future working together with our entities, municipalities, and the private sector. Ours is to seek to improve overall living conditions and empower our communities in partnership with businesses, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and communities.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Gaoage Oageng Molapisi', is written over a horizontal line.

MEC. Gaoage Oageng Molapisi

Cooperative Governance, Human Settlements and Traditional Affairs



ACCOUNTING OFFICER' STATEMENT:

The Department of Human Settlements derives its mandate from Chapter 2 of the Bill of Rights in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa which states that everyone has the right to access adequate housing.

Our focus during this 7th term of administration is to fast-track the delivery of housing opportunities, access to land and adequate housing. We are guided by the Housing Code which sets out various housing subsidy instruments available to assist low income households to access adequate housing.

We further commit ourselves to implementing Chapter 8 of NDP which outlines a vision for human settlements and housing towards 2030.

It has emerged that housing development requires systematic and integrated forward planning, which has been a deficiency throughout, with the result that poor procurement planning, uncompleted projects, delays in project completion has manifested itself in numerous projects across the province. The unintended consequence of the above is that it has taken time for contractors to get on site and start building as there are myriad of things to do before they can break ground. Beneficiary administration has also been a challenge and in a province with such a huge backlog on human settlement development, it is unthinkable that there can never be enough beneficiaries who need houses. We also have a responsibility to confirm security of tenure for our beneficiaries by issuing them with title deeds and we have not done so very well in the past.

To address some of these deficiencies, the department is reviewing its contracts with all contractors to ensure that we can deliver, without unnecessary delays, quality houses for our people. The wait has been too long and we commit ourselves to ensuring that we pick up the pace of delivery by

holding our contractors and developers to high standards of delivery and us in the department, being diligent and effective in actioning our programmes.

We are embracing the priorities of the 7th administration and commit to making a noticeable change in the province through delivery of integrated, quality, sustainable human settlements.

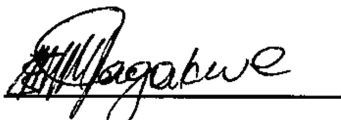
A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'M. Mahlobo', written over a horizontal line.

Ms M.K. Mahlobo
Accounting Officer
Department of Human Settlement

OFFICIAL SIGN OFF

It is hereby certified that this Strategic Plan:

- Was developed by the management of the Department of Human Settlements under the guidance of Member of the Executive Council for Cooperative Governance, Human Settlements and Traditional Affairs. Takes into account all the relevant policies, legislation and other mandates for which the Department of Human Settlements is responsible.
- Accurately reflects the Impact, Outcomes and Outputs which the Department of Human Settlements will endeavor to achieve over the period 2025-2030.



Mr M.E. Magakwe

Director: Strategic Planning, Monitoring & Evaluation

25/03/2025

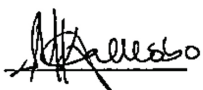
Date



Ms S. Mokhadi
Acting Chief Financial Officer

25/03/2025

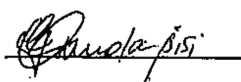
Date



Ms MK Mahlobo
Accounting Officer

25/03/2025

Date



Mr G.O. Molapisi
Member of the Executive Council

27/03/2025

Date

Part A: Our Mandate

1. Constitutional mandates

Department of Human Settlements derives its mandate from Chapter 2 of the Bill of Rights in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa which states that everyone has the right to access adequate housing.

2. Legislative and policy mandates

Administration of Estates Act, Act 66 of 1965

This Act consolidates and amend the Law relating to the liquidation and distribution of the estates of deceased persons, the administration of the property of minors and persons under curatorship, and of derelict estates; to regulate the rights of beneficiaries under mutual wills made by any two or more persons; to amend the Mental Disorders Act, 1916 and to provide for incidental matters.

Building Regulations and Building Standards Act, Act 103 of 1977

The Building Regulations and Building Standards Act provides for the promotion of uniformity in law relating to the construction of buildings and prescribing of building standards. The National Building Regulations are concerned with the protection of property and general safety, health and convenience of the public in relation to the building of homes, the design and construction of homes which are not harmful to the health or well-being of users and occupiers, and ensuring that certain solutions that are adopted for homes contribute positively to environmental sustainability.

Communal Property Association Act, Act 28 of 1996

The Communal Property Associations Act, Act 28 of 1996, provides enabling legislation for communities to form juristic persons, commonly known as Communal Property Associations (CPA's), to acquire, hold and manage property on a basis agreed to by its members of a community in terms of its constitution.

Constitution, Act 108 of 1996

Section 24(a) states that *everyone has the right to an environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being* similarly Section 152(1)(d) states that *the objective of local government is to promote health and safety of its inhabitants*.

Deeds Registries Act, Act 47 of 1937

This Act sets out laws relating to the registration of Deeds.

Disaster Management Act, Act 16 of 2005

The Act provides for integrated and coordinated disaster management that focuses on preventing or reducing the risks of disasters, mitigating the severity of disasters, promoting emergency preparedness, ensuring rapid and effective response to disasters and proper post-disaster recovery.

Engineering Professions Act, Act 46 of 2000

The Act relates to the application of Competent Persons conducting geotechnical site investigations for low cost housing developments, which should be strictly adhered to. Competent Person refers to a person registered as a Professional Engineer in terms of the Engineering Profession Act, Act 46 of 2000, or a person who has a Baccalaureus of Scientiae (BSc) degree, or higher, in geology or engineering geology.

Environment Management Act, Act 107 of 1998

The main objective of this Act is to ensure that environmental management places people and their needs at the forefront related to their environment. This Act states that all actions by organs of state that may significantly affect the environment shall apply alongside all other appropriate and relevant considerations which includes government's obligation to protect, respect, fulfill and promote the economic and social rights of all people.

Geoscience Amendment Act, Act 16 of 2010

This Act provides for the establishment of the Council for Geoscience as the custodians of geotechnical information and to act as an advisory authority in respect of geo-hazards related to infrastructure and development. The Act permits the Council to review and evaluate all geotechnical reports in respect of geo-hazards that may affect infrastructure and development.

Housing Act, Act 107 of 1997

The Housing Act is the primary piece of legislation for the housing mandate in South Africa and it legally entrenches policy principles outlined in the 1994 White Paper on Housing which provides for sustainable housing development processes, laying down general principles for housing development in all spheres of government, defining functions of national, provincial

and local governments in relations to housing development; and it lays a foundation for the financing of national housing programmes.

Housing Consumers Protection Measures Amendment Act, Act 95 of 1998

This Act requires the NHBRC (National Home Builders Registration Council) to publish a Home Building Manual, which contains the Technical Requirements (2014) prescribed by the Minister and guidelines established by the NHBRC to satisfy such requirements. The NHBRC Home Building Manual, amongst others, describes the roles and responsibilities of different role players assigned in terms of the primary pieces of legislation governing the design and construction of homes, i.e. the National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act, Act 103 of 1977; the Housing Consumer Protection Measures Act, Act 95 of 1998; and the Occupational Health and Safety Act, Act 85 of 1993.

Inter-Governmental Relations Framework Act, Act 13 of 2005

The Act seeks to provide within the spirit of co-operative governance as set out in Chapter 3 of the Constitution, Act 108 of 1996, a framework for national government, provincial governments and local governments, and all organs of state within those governments, to facilitate co-ordination in the implementation of policies and legislation including coherent government, effective provision of services, monitoring implementation of policies and legislation, and realizing national priorities.

Prevention of Illegal Eviction From an Unlawful Occupation of Land Act, Act 19 of 1998

The Prevention of Illegal Eviction from an Unlawful Occupation of Land Act is a piece of legislation that gives effect to Section 26(3) of the Constitution, Act 108 of 1996, which safeguards against the illegal eviction of unlawful occupiers living on both privately and/or publicly owned land.

Public Finance Management Act, Act 1 of 1999

The Act is a key element driving the management of government finances and resources and therefore places emphasis on the importance of good management and accountability.

Rental Housing Act, Act 50 of 1999 as amended by Rental Housing Amendment Act, Act 35 of 2014

The Act amended by the Rental Housing Amendment Act, Act 35 of 2014 in relation to certain definitions, rights and obligations of tenants and landlords, the establishment or Rental

Housing Tribunals and related processes, appeal processes as well as the responsibilities and functions of provincial and local spheres of government.

Social Housing Act, Act 16 of 2008

The Act establishes and promotes sustainable social housing environments by outlining the roles and responsibilities of all spheres of government and the establishment of Social Housing Regulatory Authority (SHRA).

Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, Act 16 of 2013

The Act provides a framework for spatial planning and land use management and specifies the relationship between spatial planning and land use management systems and other kinds of planning by providing a framework for policies, principles, norms and standards for spatial development planning and land use management. This Act seeks to redresses past spatial and regulatory imbalances and promotes greater consistency and uniformity in the application thereof.

3. Institutional Policies and Strategies over the five-year planning period

In addition to the constitutional and legislative mandate, the Department's administer the following policies and strategies:

Code of Practice, Site Investigations, 2010

This Code of Practice sets out procedure guidelines for all geo-technical site investigations for housing developments.

Comprehensive Plan for Sustainable Human Settlements: Breaking New Ground, 2014

The Breaking New Ground: Comprehensive Policy on the Development of Sustainable Human Settlements articulates the intention of government to develop sustainable human settlements, to contribute towards poverty alleviation through housing provision. It asserts that asset poverty is a result of inadequate access to assets by individuals, households and communities.

Department of Human Settlements White Paper, A new Housing Policy and Strategy for South Africa, 1994

The White Paper provides key government's overall approach to ensuring housing delivery and advocates that government must intervene in the entire residential property market and also views housing as an asset for wealth creation and further defines the housing development process.

Generic Specifications, GFSH-series

The Generic Framework Specific for Housing (GFSH)-series guides the implementation of low cost housing as it provides for generic specifications for all low cost housing development options.

Municipal Accreditation Framework, 2012

This Framework was established within the Constitution, Act 108 of 1996, of which envisages that additional powers and functions may be transferred to the local sphere of government and offers a framework for the assignment of such powers to local government by national or provincial legislatures or executives. The principle of subsidiarity is introduced in terms of Section 156(4) of the Constitution, Act 108 of 1996, which determines that a national and provincial government must assign to a municipality, by agreement and subject to any conditions, the administration of a matter listed in Part A of Schedule 4 or Part A of Schedule 5 subject to certain criteria.

National Development Plan, 2011 (Outcome 8 – Transforming Human Settlements)

The National Development Plan (NDP), 2011, calls for the establishment of viable, socially and economically integrated communities in well located communities. The Department contributes directly towards Outcome 8 of the NDP which seeks to transform the human settlement space in a sustainable and integrated manner.

National Housing Code, 2009

The National Housing Code sets out the underlying principles, guidelines, and norms and standards which apply to government's various housing assistance programmes that were introduced since 1994. The main purpose is to provide an easy to understand overview of the various housing subsidy instruments available to assist low income households to access adequate housing.

National Treasury Standards for Infrastructure Procurement and Delivery Management, 2016

This Policy establishes a control framework for the planning, design and execution of infrastructure projects and infrastructure procurement as it relates to institutional arrangements, demand management, acquisition management, contract management, logistics management, disposal management, risk management, as well as providing minimum requirements for infrastructure procurement.

Guidelines of Human Settlements Planning and Design, Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, 2019 (Red Book)

The Guidelines of Human Settlements Planning and design is commonly known as the “Red Book” seeks to provide a guiding framework for professionals for settlement-making.

Socio-Economic Impact Assessment Guidelines, 2015

A socio-economic impact assessment study refers to an evaluative research to report on the major socio-economic impacts of low cost housing developments that were implemented as applied to the Department of Human Settlements in the North West Province. It further identifies negative or unintended impact and mitigating alternatives as identified and recommended.

- **Promotion of Equality and Prevention of Unfair Discriminations Act 4 of 2000**

The Act seeks to prevent and prohibit unfair discrimination and harassment, promote equality and eliminate unfair discrimination, prevent and prohibit hate speech and matters connected therewith.

White paper on the rights of Persons with Disabilities

The act seeks to ensure the socio-economic inclusion of persons with disabilities.

National Youth Policy

The policy seeks to ensure all young women and men are given meaningful opportunities to reach their full potential, both as individuals and as active participants in society. The policy focuses on 4 pillars namely: Quality Education, Skills and Second Chances, Economic Transformation, Entrepreneurship and Job Creation, Physical and Mental Health Promotion, Social Cohesion and Nation-Building

Gender, Disability and Youth Responsive Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring, Evaluation and Auditing framework

The Framework seeks to achieve Constitutional vision of non-sexist society and gender equality, ensure women's empowerment at centre of public policy, planning and budgeting and adequate resource allocation, improve country performance on gender equality, women's emancipation, to promote inclusive growth and development and achieve country development goals

4. Relevant Court Rulings

None.

Part B: Our Strategic Focus

1. Vision

Integrated and sustainable human settlement.

2. Mission

To provide adequate, sustainable and integrated human settlements that enable improved quality of lives.

3. Values

Our organizational culture is depicted by the following attributes:

- Commitment
- Integrity and ethical behaviour
- Diligence
- Efficient
- Resourceful
- Quality
- Batho Pele principles
 - **Consultation:** Public servants should make sure that they stay in touch with the people they serve, by finding out what services they need, how they would like their services to be delivered and what they are dissatisfied about
 - **Service standards:** Service standards should clearly state how long it will take and exactly what people can expect from the public service
 - **Redress:** When there is no service delivery as promised, the public servants should immediately apologise to the citizens and also tell them what solution they are offering to their problem.
 - **Access:** All citizens have the right to equal access to the services to which they are entitled. This especially applies to disabled people, illiterate people and rural people who may have difficulty accessing government services

- **Courtesy:** Public servants contact with the public, public servants should always be courteous and helpful.
- **Information:** All citizens should be given full information about the services that they have a right to get.
- **Transparency:** The Public Service and administration to be run as an open book. The Public Service is there to serve the people and they have a right to the services it offers. The people also have the right to know how decisions are made, how a department works, who is in charge and what its plans and budgets are.
- **Value for money:** Public servants do not waste the scarce resources of government and that they deliver a service that is as cost-effective and efficient as possible. It is their duty to inform management of any wastage of resources and to look for ways of saving money and time, without compromising the quality of the service delivered to people.

4. **Situational Analysis**

The Department applied the combined SWOT and PESTLE analysis to assess the external and internal environment analysis. SWOT analysis aims to determine the institution's strengths and weaknesses against external opportunities and threats. The aim of a PESTLE analysis is to determine what is going on in the external environment so that the institution can respond to it. PESTLE stands for Political, Economic, Social, Technological, Legal and Environmental. It focuses on the macro view, including political environment, economy, demographic trends and forces.

4.1 Combined SWOT and PESTLE

Internal & External Analysis	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Political	1.Stable political leadership and buy-in 2.One MEC responsible for Co-operative governance and traditional affairs, Human settlements and municipalities	Inadequate participation of Department in the District Development Model	1.Community Participation 2.Support from political oversight	1.Change in political leadership Lack of participation by relevant stakeholders (municipalities) 2.Community unrest
Economical	Funding through grant allocation	Inadequate funding for human capacity	1.Additional funding received through municipal allocation 2.Employment creation opportunities for all including women, youth and PWDs	1. Inflation 2.Declining global economy leading to inadequate funding 3 Price escalation of building material
Social	Provision of sustainable human settlement opportunities	Inability to eradicate housing and title deeds backlog	Improving lives of communities through the provision of sustainable human settlements programmes with priority given to women, elderly and PWDs	1.Community unrest 2.Land invasion 3.Illegal occupation and vandalism of houses 4.30% demands by local contractors
Technological	Housing Subsidy System in place	1.Lack of linkage between reporting systems 2.Non-availability of IT project monitoring systems	Technical support provided by custodian (OOP) of reporting systems	1.Poor IT infrastructure and applications
Legal	Existence of legislation, regulations and policies	Partial enforcement of the Contracts, Policies, Regulations, Legislation	1. Stable regulatory environment 2. Development and implementation of occupational health and safety regulations 3. Implementation of	Litigation

			recognized built environmental contracts	
Environmental	Ability by the department to conduct assessments before the implementation of the projects	Shortage of engineers to conduct assessment of soil conditions for implementation of human settlements programmes	Partnership with NHBRC in identifying adverse soil conditions for human settlements programmes	1. Climate change 2. Adverse soil conditions in the Province

5 External Environment Analysis

In the past five years the country experienced number of challenges that impacted the achievement of the targets for the 6th Administration. One of the main challenges was the Covid 19 pandemic which resulted in the lockdowns and the escalation of prices for building materials.

Most of our contractors abandoned sites because they did not have enough capital to mitigate the increase in cost of building material. This led to most developers performing at a snail pace and thus affecting the targets set.

Government mitigated the above challenge of the high cost of building material by increasing the subsidy quantum which was implemented in the beginning of 2023/24 financial year. Besides government increasing subsidy quantum, the department experienced the challenge of contractors still performing at snail pace and some still abandoning sites. The department scaled down and terminated some of these contractors who negatively affected the delivery of targets in the past five years.

In addressing these challenges, the department strengthened the monitoring of projects by holding weekly project implementation and monitoring meeting to monitor progress by contractors/developers.

The non-functional Municipal Planning Tribunals affect the delivery of some human settlements' programmes, e.g. title deeds programme etc. The poor delivery of basic services such as running water, electricity and sanitation by municipalities to communities delays the

Department of Human Settlements to deliver on its mandate for the provision of integrated and sustainable human settlements.

Another growing concern is the perpetual illegal occupation of vacant land and the increasing number of informal settlements. The increase in informal settlements compromises the department objective of formalizing all informal settlements to phase 3 in the province. In order to manage and curb this anomaly both the Department and the municipalities should work together to manage the illegal occupation of land.

Most of our municipalities do not prioritise the provision of water and sanitation, although they continuously under spend on their MIG funding, nonetheless with the intention to make up for the latter, the department will utilize 5% of the HSDG for installation of bulk services where we are developing human settlements.

Therefore, the departmental expertise base must include amongst others Engineers, Town Planners, Building Inspectors (sometimes known as control or building technicians) and Project Managers, for the reason that without this in-house expertise, there is lack of control and monitoring of standards in respect of housing projects, quality of houses built that are not fully monitored resulting in the problem of shoddy workmanship which could be avoided. It is also worth noting that the Province is largely rural and is underlain by dolomite. Dolomite stability investigation costs are exorbitant and lengthy thus resulting in stalled/blocked projects and has a negative implication on the optimal utilization of the allocated grant.

One of the core characteristics of the Province is that, it is rural in nature. Though the province has delivered in the past four years 56 642 housing opportunities across all human settlement's programmes, the delivery of serviced sites is 20 550 and 36 092 housing units, it still has a high proportion of households living in informal dwellings, some of which are erected on unsuitable sites or near roads.

The department has number of blocked projects at different stages estimated at around 8000 structures across the province. The department has appointed number of performing contractors/developers to deal with the backlog of blocked or abandoned housing projects at different stages. The department have requested additional funding from the National Department of Human Settlements with the intent of unblocking all these projects.

The country is facing serious economic decline. This has resulted in major budget cuts which have negatively impacted the setting and achievement of targets. The future does not look good, because the projections show a decline in budget allocations.

Population Estimates

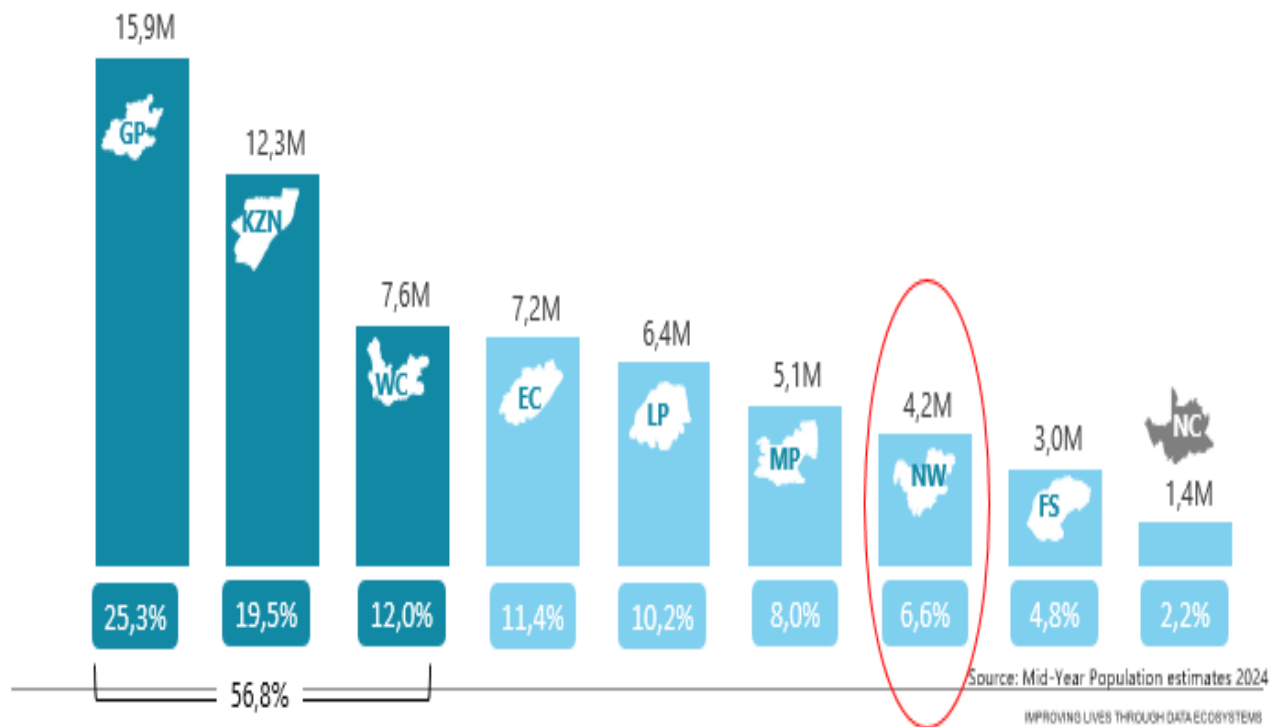
The population of South Africa is estimated at 63.03 million in mid-2024. The graph below shows that more than half of the population (35,8 million) live in 3 provinces (GP, KZN and WC) GP remains SA's most populated province with over 15,9 million people (25,3%) living in this province. Only 6.6% of the population in South Africa lives in the North West province.

Population per province, 2002–2023

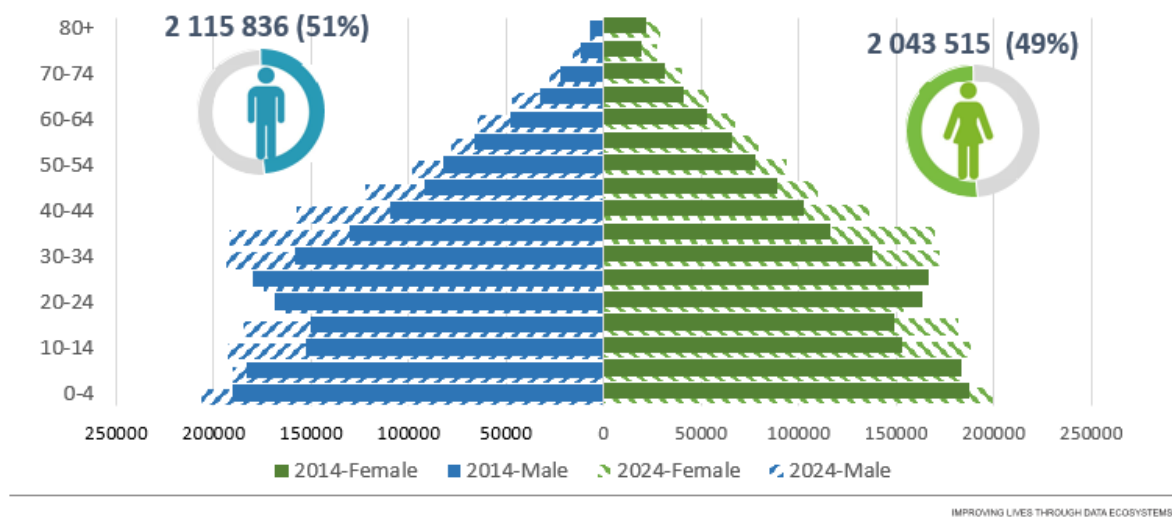
Total population (Thousands)										
	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	RSA
2002	4 756	6 515	1 030	2 645	9 660	3 054	9 764	3 478	5 019	45 921
2003	4 858	6 505	1 040	2 652	9 718	3 097	10 010	3 530	5 050	46 461
2004	4 960	6 498	1 050	2 661	9 783	3 141	10 258	3 586	5 085	47 021
2005	5 063	6 493	1 060	2 670	9 853	3 186	10 511	3 643	5 123	47 602
2006	5 168	6 489	1 071	2 680	9 928	3 232	10 772	3 701	5 165	48 205
2007	5 276	6 484	1 082	2 691	10 005	3 281	11 044	3 760	5 207	48 830
2008	5 388	6 480	1 093	2 704	10 087	3 330	11 325	3 820	5 252	49 479
2009	5 502	6 478	1 105	2 717	10 175	3 382	11 612	3 883	5 299	50 152
2010	5 618	6 477	1 117	2 732	10 268	3 434	11 910	3 947	5 349	50 850
2011	5 738	6 476	1 130	2 748	10 365	3 488	12 219	4 012	5 400	51 574
2012	5 860	6 476	1 143	2 764	10 468	3 545	12 539	4 078	5 453	52 325
2013	5 985	6 477	1 156	2 782	10 576	3 603	12 868	4 147	5 511	53 104
2014	6 112	6 481	1 170	2 802	10 691	3 663	13 203	4 218	5 573	53 912
2015	6 242	6 486	1 184	2 822	10 812	3 726	13 549	4 291	5 638	54 750
2016	6 374	6 492	1 199	2 844	10 941	3 790	13 906	4 367	5 707	55 620
2017	6 510	6 499	1 214	2 867	11 075	3 856	14 278	4 444	5 779	56 522
2018	6 650	6 508	1 230	2 891	11 215	3 925	14 661	4 523	5 854	57 458
2019	6 794	6 519	1 246	2 917	11 363	3 997	15 055	4 605	5 933	58 429
2020	6 941	6 530	1 263	2 945	11 519	4 070	15 465	4 689	6 015	59 437
2021	7 091	6 542	1 280	2 973	11 682	4 146	15 888	4 776	6 102	60 482
2022	7 231	6 539	1 294	3 000	11 822	4 206	16 267	4 857	6 168	61 384
2023	7 370	6 536	1 308	3 027	11 960	4 266	16 644	4 938	6 233	62 283

Mid-year population estimates for South Africa by province, 2024

Population by province in percentages



Mid-year population estimates for South Africa by province, 2024



Mid-year population estimates for South Africa by province, 2024

The population of the North West is estimated at 4 157 327, whereby males are more than females by 2%.

Household estimates

Number of households per province, 2002–2023

Total households (millions)										
	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GP	MP	LP	RSA
2002	1 217	1 506	247	679	2 070	767	2 785	801	1 121	11 194
2003	1 251	1 518	252	692	2 105	789	2 882	827	1 144	11 459
2004	1 287	1 526	257	703	2 137	812	2 982	851	1 164	11 718
2005	1 323	1 530	261	715	2 168	834	3 088	876	1 181	11 977
2006	1 360	1 532	266	726	2 198	858	3 202	902	1 199	12 243
2007	1 396	1 541	272	738	2 240	881	3 305	929	1 222	12 522
2008	1 432	1 551	277	751	2 284	906	3 416	956	1 247	12 819
2009	1 469	1 561	282	763	2 331	930	3 537	984	1 272	13 128
2010	1 507	1 571	287	775	2 382	956	3 668	1 013	1 298	13 456
2011	1 547	1 580	293	787	2 434	982	3 807	1 043	1 324	13 797
2012	1 585	1 596	299	801	2 495	1 008	3 938	1 074	1 357	14 152
2013	1 626	1 611	305	815	2 556	1 037	4 075	1 105	1 390	14 521
2014	1 670	1 624	311	830	2 619	1 067	4 220	1 138	1 424	14 904
2015	1 718	1 636	318	845	2 683	1 099	4 377	1 172	1 459	15 307
2016	1 771	1 648	325	862	2 752	1 135	4 546	1 208	1 495	15 744
2017	1 823	1 667	333	882	2 827	1 172	4 709	1 248	1 537	16 199
2018	1 877	1 685	342	901	2 905	1 210	4 884	1 289	1 579	16 671
2019	1 933	1 702	350	921	2 985	1 248	5 072	1 332	1 621	17 163
2020	1 962	1 709	354	931	3 026	1 267	5 174	1 354	1 641	17 418
2021	2 021	1 725	363	952	3 111	1 308	5 384	1 399	1 684	17 947
2022	2 079	1 742	371	975	3 200	1 349	5 587	1 445	1 729	18 477
2023	2 136	1 761	380	999	3 292	1 390	5 779	1 493	1 775	19 005

General Household Survey, 2003

The above table estimates that the number of households increased from 11,2 million in 2002 to 19 million in 2023. Gauteng had the largest number of households, followed by KwaZulu-Natal, Western Cape, Eastern Cape and Limpopo. **North West** is ranked number seven (7) in terms of the populous and number of households. Northern Cape is the least populous province and also had the smallest number of households.

Household size by District in the North West Province

No of household members	Bojanala	Ngaka Modiri Molema	Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti	Dr Kenneth Kaunda	North West
1	179346	74505	39584	55196	348632
2	102200	45043	21557	43917	212717
3	88756	39575	18300	41222	187854
4	65168	32144	15697	32283	145293
5	42046	23980	12251	20716	98992
6	23863	15567	8665	11668	59763
7	13145	9886	5770	6612	35414
8	7283	6244	3717	3706	20951
9	4176	3910	2426	2124	12635
10	2390	2476	1504	1201	7572

Mid-year population estimates for South Africa by province, 2024

The above table shows that in Bojanala there is a higher number of households who have only one household member in them, while Ngaka Modiri Molema has a high number of households who have 10 household members in it.

Type of main dwelling for household population by District in the North West Province

Districts	Traditional dwelling	Formal dwelling/house	Informal dwellings
Bojanala	3476	447335	78262
Ngaka Modiri Molema	2976	234538	18630
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti	941	125655	5095
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	686	196684	21787
North West	8079	1004212	123774

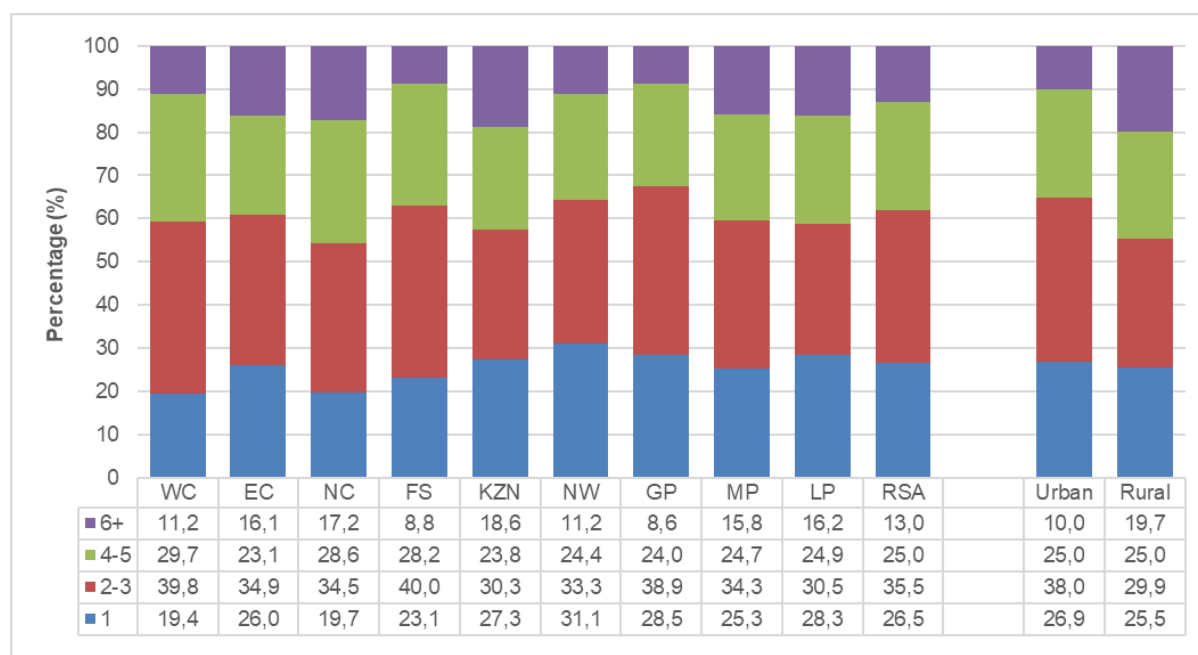
Mid-year population estimates for South Africa province, 2024

Bojanala has a large number of population who are in a traditional dwelling while Dr KK has the smallest number of dwellings in that category. Dr RSM has the lowest number of population in formal dwelling as compared to other districts. Furthermore, Bojanala has a huge number of informal dwellings.

Household composition and living arrangements

Stats SA defines households as all individuals who live together under the same roof or in the same yard, and who share resources such as food or money to keep the household functioning. The definition is much more restrictive than the concept of a family which usually refers to individuals who are related by blood and who may live very far apart. Although household members are usually related, blood relations are not a prerequisite for the formation of a household. The living arrangements of individuals are generally defined in terms of marital status and the composition of households.

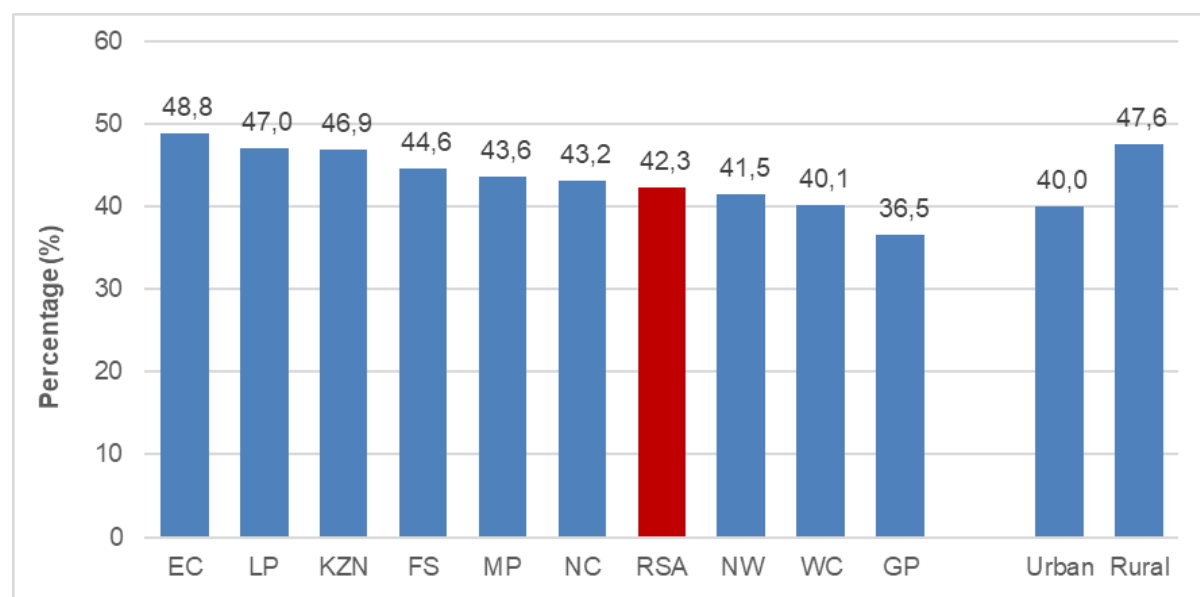
Percentage distribution of household size by province and rural/urban status, 2023



General Household Survey, 2003

More than one-quarter (26,5%) of South African households consisted of a single person in 2023. Single-person households were most common in North West (31,1%) and least common in Western Cape (19,4%). By contrast, households that comprised six people or more were most common in KwaZulu-Natal (18,6%) and Northern Cape (17,2%). Larger households were also more common in rural areas (19,7%) than in urban areas (10,0%).

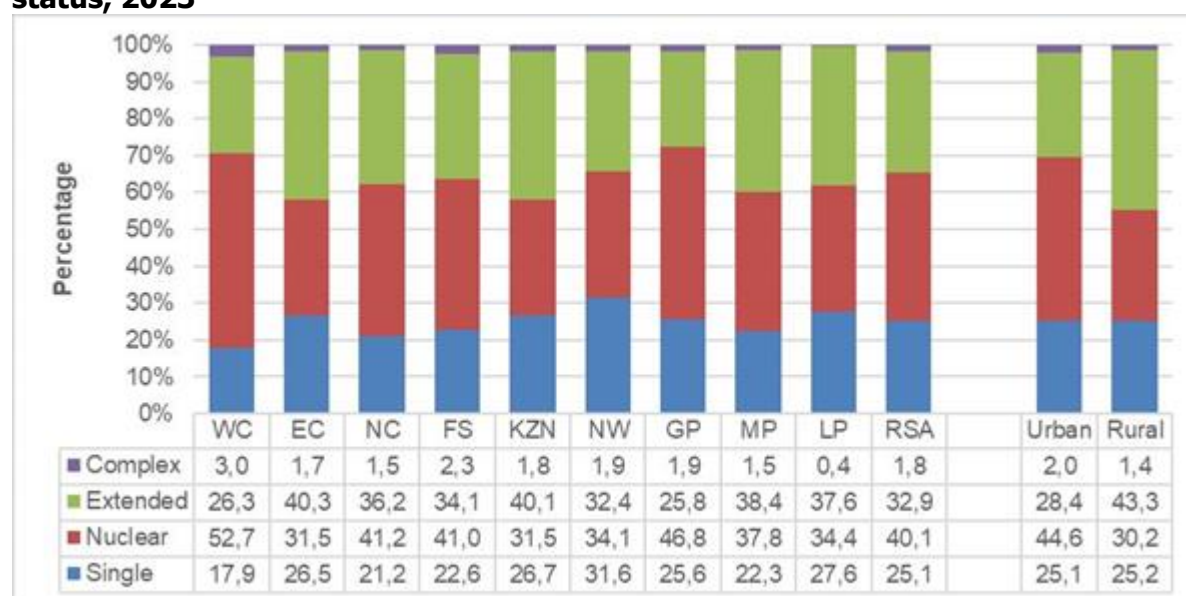
Percentage distribution of female-headed households by province and urban/rural status, 2023



General Household Survey, 2003

More than four-tenths (42,3%) of the households in South Africa were headed by women in 2023. According to Figure 3.3, 40,0% of urban – and 47,6% of rural households were headed by women. Female-headed households were most common in provinces with large rural areas such as Eastern Cape (48,8%), Limpopo (47,0%), and KwaZulu-Natal (46,9%), and least common in the most urbanised province, Gauteng (36,5%).

Percentage distribution of household composition by province and rural/urban status, 2023



General Household Survey, 2003

Households can be configured in a variety of ways. The above graph describes a configuration based around the core nuclear unit. Nationally, an estimated 39,0% of households were classified as nuclear (couples or one or more parent(s) living with children) while 32,3% of households were classified broadly as extended households (a nuclear core combined with other family members such as parents or siblings).

Only 2,1% of households were classified as complex, meaning they contained at least one non-related person. It is noticeable that extended households were much more common in rural than urban areas (43,3% compared to 27,6%), while nuclear families were more common in urban areas (43,2% compared to 29,5%). Nuclear households were most common in Western Cape (51,4%) and Gauteng (44,6%), while extended households were most widespread in Eastern Cape (41,5%) and KwaZulu- Natal (40,4%).

6 Internal Environment analysis

6.1 Organizational Structure

The department has developed a proposed structure which is aligned to the strategic mandate and will enable the Department to deliver human Settlements programs, however the department does not have sufficient funds for the proposed structure. The Department has consulted with Provincial Treasury and Provincial Executive Council to increase the equitable share budget. These have led to the Department in external stakeholders to implement other Human Settlements programs.

6.2 Employment Equity Targets

The Department has achieved 50 % employment target of women in Senior Management. In terms of people with disability the Department is aiming for 7% target in the next 5 years, to date the Department has achieved 1% target of People with disability. This initiative will require budget for reasonable accommodation. In the midst of reducing unemployment the department has employed 28% of young people and intend to achieve the 30% national target.

Due to budget constraints the Department is unable to improve information technology infrastructure and tools of trade.

6.3 Analysis of Infrastructure Spending towards designated groups (WYPD).

According to the approved procurement plan, the department has planned to spend 40%, 30% and 7% of the infrastructure budget towards Women, Youth and People with disability respectively in line with Preferential Procurement Policy. To date the department has achieved 36.03% for women and 9% young and will continue to empower designated groups.

The Department is currently reviewing all human settlement policies developed since 2016 to keep abreast with a host of legislative changes since 2016, and the recent draft White Paper on Housing and Human Settlements, and to respond to the mandate of the Department.

The Department collaborated with StatsSA and the North West University through the provincial Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) in commissioning research. However, the longitudinal study commissioned through the North West University had not taken off due to contractual challenges. The Department regularly conducts Socio-Economic Impact Assessments in the Province to assess whether the concept of integrated and sustainable human settlements has been achieved. Human Settlement research reports are not yet published externally but are shared with relevant stakeholders and sent to the Office of the Premier for repository.

6.4 Upgrading of informal settlements in the North West

While the department has done a great deal in incrementally upgrading the informal settlements in and around the province, the department saw it fit to formulate a province wide informal settlements strategy to come up with a uniform way of addressing and upgrading of informal settlements in the province.

The strategy highlights quite a few key issues that form part of the problem statement, to emphasise few; the rapid urbanization, leading to an exponential increase in the urban population. This growth has not been matched by a proportional increase in affordable housing, forcing many urban dwellers to reside in informal settlements with substandard and overcrowded living conditions. The lack of sufficient affordable housing options is a critical factor driving the expansion of informal settlements in urban areas.

Secondly, Informal settlements in Province often lack access to basic essential d services. Residents do not have reliable access to clean water, sanitation, electricity, or waste management. This affects the quality of life and health of the inhabitants a

situation which may lead to poor health outcomes. Thus the objectives of the strategy is to;

- To serve as a strategic planning instrument designed to guide the incremental upgrading of informal settlements within the province in the medium to long-term with the primary objective of creating integrated and sustainable human settlements in line with the provisions of the Housing Code.
- The UISP advocates an upgrading approach that is collaborative, inclusive, systematic, and coordinated rather than ad hoc in nature and the strategy sets out upgrading programmes to be implemented at local level.
- The strategy is intended to guide decision makers at Provincial and Municipal level in fulfilling the objectives of the UISP by providing a framework for the detailed planning, budgeting, and implementation of the Programme in the Province.
- To empower communities and strengthen participatory governance structures through collaborative upgrading initiatives across the province by 2025.

The strategy will also include the informal settlements prioritisation matrix, the five-year project pipeline (land purchase, township establishment and installation of services and the costs thereof.

6.5 Title deeds restoration programme

The Department reported a backlog of 48,787 title deeds in the last five years that must be eradicated, in the past four years, the Department registered 14,715 title deeds in the 6th administration. The major challenges that occasion the retarded delivery of the title registration backlog relate to incomplete township establishments, no access to bulk, illegal occupation, sale of properties, deceased, and beneficiaries. The Department is working tirelessly to address these challenges to ensure we have more testimonials and happy residents who will attest to the government's commitment to service delivery.

6.6 Inadequate bulk infrastructure

There is also the challenge of inadequate bulk infrastructure to unlock new developments as municipalities are reluctant financially commit towards this development and that delays housing delivery.

The Department is working closely with the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs and the Municipalities through District Development Model to address the challenge.

6.7 Stakeholder Engagement

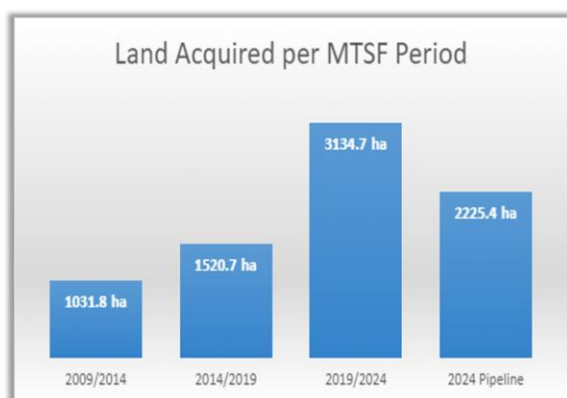
The Department is seeking to do its planning for human settlements and extensive consultations with Municipalities for purposes of acquiring information that relates to service provision in terms of human settlements as per municipalities IDPs. The biggest challenge in this respect is that municipalities do not have the required information or they do not submit that required information that would assist the department to secure funding from National on their behalf, to this end the Department on a continuous basis requesting that information from the concerned municipalities or the Department delegates officials to assist municipalities with the relevant information.

6.8 Acquisition of Land

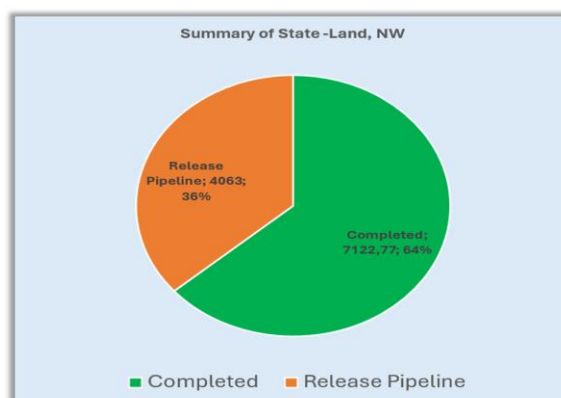
North West is predominantly rural by nature over and above it is characterized by dolomites and clay soils. This makes it difficult for the department to provide housing units and serviced sites in dolomite-stricken areas which then requires that the department should intervene through the acquiring of land on behalf of the municipalities from Private Owners.

The Department has done well in this respect, though with challenges i.e., some owners require exorbitant amounts which require the department to follow the expropriation processes. The progress to date is:

NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENTS (LAND ASSEMBLY)



- A total of 7912.6 ha acquired from 2009 to date.
- A total of 2225.4 ha 2024 FY Pipeline (e.g. Makaunyane phase 2, Marikana, Schweizer-Reneke etc.)



- Properties such as Mariendal/ Waterfall, Makaunyane etc. are in progress

5

6.9 Accreditation

In keeping with the National Housing Code, the Department is on a mission to accredit municipalities in the Province. To date, nine (9) municipalities have been identified for Development of Business Plans and Sector Plans to enable those particular municipalities to qualify for accreditation as per the framework. The said municipalities are:

- JB Marks Local Municipality
- Greater Taung Local Municipality
- Rustenburg Local Municipality
- Mahikeng Local Municipality
- Madibeng Local Municipality
- Moses Kotane Local Municipality
- Kgetlengrivier Local Municipality
- Naledi Local Municipality
- Maquassi Hills Local Municipality

JB Marks and Rustenburg have been accredited to both Level 1 and Level 2 respectively. The Department has signed an Implementation Protocol with Rustenburg Municipality and is at the stage whereby JB Marks should also sign with the Department.

6.10 Capacity of the department

The Department has 428 total number of posts in the organizational structure, 298 filled posts and 130 vacant posts at a vacancy rate of 30%. The high vacancy rate has a direct impact towards the achievement of the targets. Therefore, proper monitoring of projects is compromised, hence poor contractor performance. The poor achievement of targets contributes towards poor service delivery. The department has housed the employees in four buildings which makes it challenging to create and manage organizational culture and belonging as a result the department is experiencing a turnover of 2% on a quarterly basis.

The department is finalizing its proposed structure, consultations with Provincial Treasury were held in April and August 2024 to request Provincial Treasury on reviewing the Cost of employee budget for the department. This will enable the department to have fit for purpose organizational structure which ensures that service delivery functions are decentralized as per service delivery model.

6.11 Departmental Performance

The department has overall achieved unqualified audit outcome in 2023/24 financial year. This is the same audit opinion which the department received in 2022/23 financial year. In terms of pre-determined objectives for 2023/24, the department achieved a qualified audit opinion. This is the same audit opinion that the department achieved in 2022/23 financial year. The reasons for the qualification are: -

- AGSA being unable to confirm accuracy of the reported achievement as well as adequate supporting evidence was not provided for two (2) indicators.
- Some material misstatements on the reported performance information in the performance report was not corrected.
- Inadequate access controls were identified on the Housing Subsidy System (HSS) which the department uses to capture and approve projects, claims and applications. Therefore assurance could not be provided that the data on HSS is reliable and accurate.

The department has developed a Post Audit Action Plan (PAAP) to address the issues raised by the Auditor General during the 2023/24 Audit cycle. The PAAP takes all audit issues that were reported to management and assigns responsible officials within the department who would be required to address the reported issues. The department has implemented measures to ensure that the PAAP is adequately addressed in order to improve the audit outcome.

6.12 Analysis of stakeholders

The table below depicts an analysis of the departmental stakeholders and the bearing and the role they play on its operations and activities. It also illustrates the extent to which the department must prioritise and interact with these stakeholders. This will reduce conflict and strengthen the department's working relations with all of them.

- **Strategic Priority 1:** Inclusive growth and job creation
- **Strategic Priority 2:** Reduce Poverty and tackle the high cost of living
- **Strategic Priority 3:** A capable, ethical and developmental state

7.1 The 7th Administration proposed outcomes aligned to the above three (3) strategic priorities

Strategic Priorities	Proposed Outcomes
Strategic Priority 1: Inclusive growth and job creation	Achieve more rapid, inclusive and sustainable economic growth and job creation
Strategic Priority 2: Reduce Poverty and tackle the high cost of living	Reduce poverty and tackle the high cost of living
	Develop and empower South Africans
Strategic Priority 3: A capable, ethical and developmental state	Improve the delivery of basic services and bring stability to local government
	Rebuild the capability of the state and create a professional public service
	Strengthen law enforcement agencies address crime and corruption
	Promote social cohesion and nation building

7.2 Alignment of the Departmental Outcome and Provincial MTDP Priorities to the National MTDP Priorities

MTDP Strategic Priorities	National MTDP Outcomes	Provincial Strategic Intervention	Intervention Indicator	Departmental Outcome	Outcome Indicator
Reduce poverty and tackle the high cost of living	Spatial transformation for a more just society	Revisit all blocked projects	Number of New Breaking Grounds delivered	Sustainable Human Settlements and Improved Quality of Household Life	Increased access to housing through various programmes.
			Number of New Breaking Grounds delivered	Conducive environment for the implementation of human settlement programmes	Municipalities accredited to deliver human settlements programmes

Part C: Measuring Our Performance

1. Institutional Performance Information

2. Measuring the Impact

Impact Statement

Improved living conditions through the provision of integrated and sustainable human settlements in the North West province.

3. Measuring our Outcomes

MTDP Priorities:			
Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Five-year target
Improved good governance and accountability.	Compliance with legislation, regulations and policies	Unqualified audit outcome.	Clean audit outcome
Conducive environment for the implementation of human settlement programmes	Municipalities accredited to deliver human settlements programmes	2	9
Sustainable Human Settlements and Improved Quality of Household Life	Increased access to housing through various programmes.	12 213 (housing Units)	21 844 (housing)
		25 041 (serviced sites)	7639 (Serviced sites)
		14 715 (Title deeds)	12 000 (Title deeds)
		23 (Informal settlements completed to Phase 1,2 and 3)	7 (Informal settlements completed to Phase 1, 2 and 3)

4. Explanation of Planned Performance over the Five-Year Planning Period

The Department seeks to achieve the three above-mentioned outcomes by ensuring compliance to legislative prescripts including accounting for the equitable share, Human Settlements Development Grant (HSDG) and Informal Settlement Upgrading Partnership Grant (ISUPG). This will be achieved by:

- ✓ having an organisational structure that is fit for purpose,
- ✓ reducing and maintaining vacancy rate below 10%.
- ✓ Ensuring payment of suppliers within 30 days
- ✓ Prevention and reduction in Unauthorized, Irregular Fruitless & Wasteful expenditure
- ✓ Ensuring 40% women, 30% youth and 7% PWD benefit from the budget
- ✓ Effective and efficient internal control and risk management
- ✓ Compliance with Planning and reporting frameworks with regards to AOPO
- ✓ Strengthening oversight and transparency
- ✓ the review of housing policies to better realize constitutional housing rights
- ✓ creation of housing opportunities through various human settlements programmes.
- ✓ Attainment of synergy through integrated approach of planning and coordination with other relevant stakeholders
- ✓ Issuing title deeds to form part of the housing development process
- ✓ Eradication of backlog on title deeds
- ✓ Percentage increase in population with security of tenure prioritizing women and people living with disabilities.
- ✓ Implement lead catalytic projects that demonstrate spatial targeting social and economic integration

5. Key risks and mitigations

Outcomes	Key risks	Risk mitigations
Improved governance and accountability	Failure to prevent and condone UIFW (Unauthorised, irregular, fruitless and wasteful Expenditure)	• Appoint qualified applicants for the population of the new departmental pre-qualified database. • Develop departmental sourcing strategy. • The Head of Department appointed the Loss Control Committee to quarterly report on the investigation & condonement of the UIFW. • For all identified fruitless and wasteful expenditure, letters were sent to the affected personnel for them to provide reasons for the identified expenditure as preventative measure.
	Lack of clear selection criteria in appointing and rotating contractors.	• Review the pre-qualified database. • Develop departmental sourcing strategy.
	Approved interim structure not fit for purpose	• Review the current interim organisation.
	Late payment of contractors	• Internal Control conduct pre-audit before capturing to ensure that only compliant claims are captured.
	The output on the non-financial information is not aligned to the	• The Housing Development Inspectors to monitor the performance of contractors to

	expenditure.	adhere to the 5:3:1 ratio.
	Inconsistent reporting of performance information between National and Provincial Department on housing development.	Set up quarterly assurance team for the validation and reconciliation of performance information before reported to external stakeholders
Conducive environment for the implementation of human settlement programmes	Department spending outside the approved business plan	When revising the business plan for the new financial, budget will be allocated for all projects that have incurred expenditure. – for adjustment budget.
Sustainable Human Settlements and Improved Quality of Household Life	Material finding on performance information under programme. HSS not reliable.	- The department to benchmark with provinces which are using the HSS system to determine the effectiveness of their systems with the intention of sourcing an alternative system to use. - Capacitating the HSS unit with qualified personnel
	Incomplete and or blocked human Settlements projects.	- Enforcement of the approved service level agreement between the department and the appointed service provider. - implementation of the 5:3:1 ratio for top structure milestones. - Standardised payment milestones are adequately divided in terms of the subsidy structure. (planning section) - Ensure that there are project

		monitoring steering committee meetings as per the prescribed schedules between the appointed contractors and the departmental project managers in order to ensure proper management of projects.
	Contractors not on site	• Ensure that appointed contractors are financially capacitated, and they have the necessary expertise based on the experience required. • Timeous termination of underperforming contractors. • The remaining trench of accruals will be paid in the 2nd quarter.
	Delay to issue title deeds to beneficiaries.	• Appoint conveyancers to register townships and proclamations. • Work with municipalities and conveyancers to assist beneficiaries to appoint the Executor. • Educate the occupants who bought the houses to provide contacts of the initial approved beneficiary from HSS so that the department can transfer the property to the approved beneficiaries.
	Under performance of the Military Veterans programme	• Engagements with municipalities to provide service stands. • Engagement with policy unit and Department of Military Veterans to revise the specification of the houses.

6. Public Entities

Name of public entity	Mandate	Outcomes
North West Housing Corporation	North West Housing Corporation derives its mandate from the North West Housing Corporation Act 24 of 1982 as amended. The legal mandate of the North West Housing Corporation is set out in section 19 of the Act	Good Governance Improved Quality of Household Likelihoods Ownership of Properties

7. Part D: Technical Indicator Description (TIDs)

Indicator Title	Compliance with legislation, regulations and policies
Definition	The indicator measures the extent to which the organization adheres to relevant laws, regulations and policies that governs its operations.
Source of data	Departmental policies (HRM and SCM Policies and regulations) Legislation relevant to the department Regulations relevant to the department
Method of calculation / Assessment	Simple count of identified areas in the legislation, regulations and policies
Assumptions	Availability of financial and human resource
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Desired performance	Department that is compliant to legislation, regulations and policies
Indicator Responsibility	Chief Director: Corporate Services

Indicator Title	Municipalities accredited to deliver human settlement programmes
Definition	Accreditation means a process by which municipalities are capacitated to plan and implement human settlements programmes(i.e. IRDP, PHP, Rural subsidy, Individual subsidy, Social housing etc.) The indicator means that the municipalities are capacitated to implement human settlements programmes. The department to provide capacity support (Subsidy administration, project planning, financial management and project evaluation) to municipalities on performance of human settlements programmes.
Source of data	Capacity support plan
Method of Calculation / Assessment	Simple count
Assumptions	Capable municipalities to implement human settlements programmes
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	Not applicable
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	9 local municipalities
Desired performance	Accredited municipalities
Indicator Responsibility	Chief Director: Housing Needs, Research, Planning and Technical Services

Indicator Title	Increased access to housing through various programmes.
Definition	The indicator means that qualifying beneficiaries to access various human settlements programmes, e.g. housing units, First Home Finance, Title deeds, Individual subsidies etc.
Source of data	Housing Subsidy System (HSS)
Method of Calculation / Assessment	Simple count
Assumptions	• Participation of all stakeholders at planning stage. • The data loaded in the HSS is accurate, reliable and complete • Contractors will perform as per contract •
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	All qualifying beneficiaries with special preference to: • 10% Elderly • 5% People with disabilities • 30% single women living with dependents • 10% youth
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	Ngaka Modiri Molema DM DR RSM DM DR Kenneth Kaunda DM Bojanala DM
Desired performance	Delivery of housing opportunities
Indicator Responsibility	Chief Director: Housing Development

8. Annexures to the Strategic Plan

8.1 Annexure A: District Development Model

Areas of Intervention	Five-year planning period					
	Project Description	Budget Allocation	District Municipality	Location: GPS coordinates (Lat and Long)	Project leader	Social partners
Housing	409 Units Majakaneng	R 3 534 320,00	Bojanala Platinum District	Lat:-25,485488 Long:27,840717	NW DHS	DWS Eskom Municipality CoGTA
Housing	Sutelong Village 300	R 4 706 856,	Bojanala Platinum District	-25.150531 27.961303	NW DHS	DWS Eskom Municipality CoGTA
Housing	Mabela A Pudi Urban units - Phase 1	R 14 358 175,00	Bojanala Platinum District	-25.338081 27.277182	NW DHS	DWS Eskom Municipality CoGTA
Housing	Lethabong Ext 2 - Makole	R 5 599 965,00	Bojanala Platinum District	-25.432013 27.835539	NW DHS	DWS Eskom Municipality CoGTA
Internal Services	Tshing Ext 9 - Biz Africa	R 6 626 850,00	Dr Kenneth Kaunda District	-26,3221335 26,7846468	NW DHS	DWS Eskom Municipality CoGTA
Internal Services	Tshing Ext 10 - Selby	R 10 000 000,00	Dr Kenneth Kaunda District	-26,3221335 26,7846468	NW DHS	DWS Eskom Municipality CoGTA
Housing	Wolmaransstad Ext 17 & 18 - Tigane Developers	R 5 111 970,00	Dr Kenneth Kaunda District	-27.20185 25.958625	NW DHS	DWS Eskom Municipality CoGTA
Internal Services	Jouberton Ext 25 - Drop Dot Ext 31	R 34 827 681,00	Dr Kenneth Kaunda District	-26,882997 26,567402	NW DHS	DWS Eskom Municipality CoGTA
Housing	Greater Taung	R 8 696 200,00	Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti District	-27,21244965 24, 7279645	NW DHS	DWS Eskom Municipality

	Villages Phase 2 - Dryharts					CoGTA
Housing	Kagisano Local Mun Kagisano(800 Subs) - Unblocking	R 8 261 390,00	Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti District	-26.038316 23.492492	NW DHS	DWS Eskom Municipality CoGTA
Housing	Lekwa Teemane - Boitumelong ext1 (1000 Subs) - Phase 1	R 333 315,00	Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti District	-27.640733 25,572004	NW DHS	DWS Eskom Municipality CoGTA
Housing	Mamusa Ipelegeng Ext 8 500 - Phase 1	R 6 185 060,00	Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti District	-27,198015 25,301874	NW DHS	DWS Eskom Municipality CoGTA
Bulk Services	Ditsobotla Blydeville Bulk - Phase 1	R 10 000 000,00	Ngaka Modiri Molema District	-26.175761 26.150542	NW DHS	DWS Eskom Municipality CoGTA
Housing	Mafikeng Villages - Uitkyk	R 2 608 860,00	Ngaka Modiri Molema District	-25.967709 25.694252	NW DHS	DWS Eskom Municipality CoGTA
Housing	Moselepetlwa Mogopa - Doornlaagte	R 6 586 350,00	Ngaka Modiri Molema District	-25.552345 26.100489	NW DHS	DWS Eskom Municipality CoGTA
Housing	Vryburg Ext 28 -406 Internal - Units	R 5 522 375,00	Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti District	-26.96998 24.740489	NW DHS	DWS Eskom Municipality CoGTA



2nd Floor West Wing
Garona Building
Mmabatho
Mafikeng
2745



DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS NORTH WEST
@NW_DHS



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Let's Grow
North West
Together

