



LIMPOPO

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

DEPARTMENT OF
CO-OPERATIVE GOVERNANCE,
HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND TRADITIONAL AFFAIRS



2025-2030 STRATEGIC PLAN



COGHSTA

STRATEGIC PLAN FOR

2025 – 2030

DATE OF TABLING

MARCH 2025



LIMPOPO
PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

DEPARTMENT OF
CO-OPERATIVE GOVERNANCE,
HUMAN SETTLEMENTS & TRADITIONAL AFFAIRS

Table of Contents

Executive Authority Statement	4
ACCOUNTING OFFICER'S STATEMENT	6
Part A: Our Mandate	1
1. Constitutional Mandate	1
2. Legislation and policy mandates	1
3. Institutional policies and strategies governing the five-year planning period.....	2
4. Relevant court rulings	4
Part B: Our Strategic Focus	5
1. Vision.....	5
2. Mission	5
3. Values	5
4. Situational analysis	6
4.1. External Environment Analysis	6
4.2. Internal Environment Analysis	9
Part C: Measuring our performance.....	14
1. Institutional performance information.....	14
1.1. Measuring the Impact.....	14
1.2. Measuring our outcomes.....	14
1.3. Explanation of planned performance over the five-year planning period	15
2. Key risks and mitigations.	18
3. Public Entities.....	19
Part D: Technical indicator descriptions (TIDs).....	20
Annexures to the Strategic Plan	23
Annexure A: NSDF AND THE DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT MODEL.....	24

Executive Authority Statement



The dawn of the 7th Administration marks a pivotal moment in our collective journey to build a South Africa defined by equity, dignity, and shared prosperity. Guided by the mandate of the people, the department reaffirms commitment to fostering unity across all sectors of society to confront the triple challenges of poverty, inequality, and unemployment. As the Department of Cooperative Governance, Human Settlements, and Traditional Affairs, we embrace our constitutional obligation to drive transformative change through collaborative governance, sustainable human settlements, and the empowerment of traditional institutions.

Cooperative Governance: Building Resilient Municipalities

Municipalities are the bedrock of service delivery and local development. Yet, systemic challenges—financial instability, infrastructure backlogs, and governance gaps—demand urgent, differentiated support. In line with Section 154 of the Constitution, we will prioritize capacity-building, audit compliance, and operational efficiency to restore public trust. Through the District Development Model (DDM), integrated planning will be institutionalised, ensuring that catalytic projects in the district “One Plan” unlock economic opportunities and improve service delivery. We remain steadfast in our resolve to stabilize local governance, combat corruption, and empower communities through functional ward committees and disaster-resilient systems.

In their quest to contribute to the fight against load reduction, municipalities will integrate solar power into their energy needs, reducing reliance on the national grid and generating additional revenue streams. Solar power will also be assessed in the provision of low cost housing as part of the strategic intent to support overall resources management. These initiatives will not only enhance energy resilience but also support local economic development.

Integrated Sustainable Human Settlements: Dignity through Housing and Spatial Justice

The right to adequate housing remains central to our mission. Significant progress has been recorded in this sector as illustrated by Census 2022. Over the next five years, we will accelerate the delivery of 20,000 housing units through various programs and 10,000 title deeds, prioritizing women, youth, and persons with disabilities. The focus extends beyond bricks and mortar: we are committed to spatial transformation through Priority Housing Development Areas (PHDAs), ensuring well-located, climate-resilient communities with access to economic hubs. Informal settlement upgrades under the UISP will transition households from vulnerability to security, while partnerships with the Housing Development Agency (HDA) will fast-track land acquisition and provision of bulk infrastructure augmentation. Therefore, a call is made to contractors, developers, and communities to join us in rejecting delays and malpractices, ensuring every rand spent translates into a lasting impact in our communities.

Traditional Affairs: Harnessing Heritage for Development

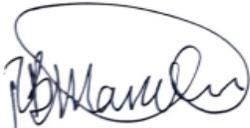
The institution of Traditional Leadership is a cornerstone of social cohesion and cultural preservation. We will strengthen Traditional Councils through capacity-building, digitized dispute-resolution mechanisms, and infrastructure support, including the construction of 25 prioritised council offices. By aligning royal governance with the Customary Initiation Act and anti-GBVF campaigns, we safeguard vulnerable groups while preserving heritage. Together with traditional leaders, we will champion community-driven economic initiatives, ensuring their role in land reform, climate adaptation, and local governance is both recognized and resourced.

The province has successfully concluded the constitution and reconstitution of the Traditional Councils to ascertain their legal status, ensuring their effective functioning and alignment with developmental goals.

A Capable, Ethical State

Underpinning all efforts is our commitment to a professionalized public service. Through digital transformation, stringent consequence management, and targeted recruitment—50% women, 30% youth, and 5% persons with disabilities—we will build a department mirroring the diversity of Limpopo. The implementation of a Clean Audit Strategy and ICT modernization will enhance transparency, while the DDM's intergovernmental frameworks ensure accountability across spheres.

As we embark on this five-year journey, let us draw inspiration from Limpopo's resilience and rich heritage. The challenges are profound, but so too is our resolve. Through unity, innovation, and unwavering ethical leadership, we will deliver integrated services that uplift every household, municipality, and traditional community. I am confident that Team CoGHSTA, alongside our partners, will reclaim its legacy of excellence—transforming plans into tangible progress for all.



Makamu R.B, MPL

Executive Authority of the Department of Cooperative Governance, Human Settlements and Traditional Affairs



ACCOUNTING OFFICER'S STATEMENT

The departmental Strategic Plan 2025–2030 and Annual Performance Plan (APP) for the 2025/26 financial year are drafted on the backdrop of progress towards achievement of the objectives outlined in the National Development Plan, Medium Term Development Plan, and Limpopo Development Plan priorities. It is worth noting that the last five years have been challenging due to the unprecedented pandemic during 2020 as the 6th administration gained momentum.

Together with the CoGHSTA Team, stakeholders, and oversight bodies, the focus is on contributing to a resilient, vibrant, and prosperous province inspired by its diverse and creative people and the environment. This is to contribute to development outcomes and focus on an economic plan to address existing socio-economic challenges of the next Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP). As a department, priorities have been set within our sectors, namely; Human Settlements, Cooperative Governance, and Traditional Affairs to which everyone in the department is focused. The priorities are aimed at leveraging the population profile of the province and the success recorded so far, notwithstanding the constraints that exist at the macro and micro levels.

It is important to indicate that, the department is central to the coordination of services that improve the living conditions of Limpopo citizenry. Given these mandates, the department's responsibility is to contribute to the development of communities by ensuring integrated sustainable human settlements through effective cooperative governance. This will be achieved by being an effective agent of change that delivers quality services to citizens of Limpopo through: Promoting developmental local government and Supporting institutions of Traditional Leadership, Ensuring collaboration with public and private institutions on the development and development of integrated sustainable human settlements.

In the past 30 years, the department has made strides in the provision of adequate shelter by providing housing subsidies, contributing to spatial transformation, and complementing basic service infrastructure at local government. While it is true that the government has expanded access to basic services to more households, backlogs remain high, and uneven quality of service persists. Limpopo has 38.8% of households with no access to piped water inside their yards. A further 18.3% have access to communal taps and these households need to be connected within their yards. This affects the transformation agenda and progressive development across industries that the department has a direct interest in improving. Water and electricity as development resources are imperative to realise the strategic agenda of inclusive growth across sectors. Interventions in this regard will contribute significantly to socio-economic development. To this end, the province is currently developing a 5-year Provincial Water and Sanitation Intervention Plan for projects to be implemented by Water Service Authorities (WSAs) and other role-

players within the value chain. This plan will also focus on improving Blue and Green Drop statuses by among others, ensuring that operations and maintenance of water and sanitation infrastructure is improved.

The department has an obligation to ensure that municipalities are capacitated to deliver on their mandates, monitored and evaluated, as well as providing hands on support. Support to municipalities is mainly focused on development planning, municipal infrastructure development, democratic governance and disaster management.

After the 2021 Local Government elections, municipalities have been fairly stable in governance except Thabazimbi, resulting in the invocation of Section 139(1)(c) by the Provincial Executive Committee (EXCO) and the election of a new municipal council. On a positive note, there is overall stability in municipalities. Additionally, it is also worth noting the improvement of audit outcomes over the years, although the road is still long. These milestones are appreciated as they reflect that governance in municipalities is on a positive trajectory. One of the strategies to be implemented in this administration is to improve the coordination of support to municipalities and leverage on Community Development Programme as another mode of service delivery that promotes integration.

The Minister of COGTA has issued Regulations Framing the Institutionalization of the DDM in terms of Section 47(1)(b) of Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act, 2005 (Regulations 50645)". The regulations came into operation on 10 May 2024 intending to provide an intergovernmental & operational guide for the coordination of Local Intergovernmental Priorities in the context of DDM, through a set of IGR forums and the One Plans as part of the institutionalization of the DDM. To realise the ethos of the regulations, all departments and municipalities must prioritise and implement catalytic projects as identified in the One Plans.

The intensity of disasters has increased, requiring the Province and Municipalities to build capacity to mitigate and respond to disasters. This requires all stakeholders to work together to prevent disasters and to further respond on time. Traditional leaders and Municipalities must strengthen land use management and ensure that households are not located on riverbanks or areas that are prone to floods. Furthermore, municipalities must mainstream disaster risk reduction in planning, development, and infrastructure provisioning processes. It is important to acknowledge and appreciate various private sector partners, NPOs, and civil society that continue to offer relief to households during disasters. A provincial disaster management plan review will also be completed in the 2025/26 financial year to better plan and respond to the current climatic changes and eventualities while ensuring resilience among communities.

Through the Human Settlements Programme, our mandate is to ensure the provision of housing development, access to adequate accommodation in relevant well-located areas, access to basic services, and access to social infrastructure and economic opportunities. During 2020-2025 again, the pace of delivery of housing did not match the demand and need for housing in the province. To reduce the housing backlog, over 42,000 housing opportunities have been delivered against the target of 39 884. At the same time, the department has adopted the 5-year communication plan that is centered on improving public understanding of CoGHSTA's mandate, enhancing stakeholder engagement, promoting effective internal communication, and increasing awareness of departmental initiatives. The plan provides a path for the department to engage Limpopo citizens to realize the Department's vision.

The social and rental housing programme is expected to progress at Tshikota Community Residential Units in Makhado municipality and Talana Community Residential Units in Greater Tzaneen municipality. The importance of this programme is to ensure that the province diversifies its housing portfolio and responds to affordability. In addition, social facilities programme such as community halls and sports facilities will commence earnestly in the current cycle to contribute mainly to liveable neighborhoods and contribute to total transformation.

Installation of internal services in informal settlements is implemented through the Informal Settlements Upgrading Partnership Programme and priority is also given to mining towns in this regard. As part of improving planning, the department completed the planning, design, and preparation of tender documentation to ensure a pipeline of multi-year bulk infrastructure projects. This approach assists in ensuring timeous delivery of projects and improve access to water in various settlements.

Overall focus on planning, collaboration with stakeholders, and timeous decision-making has led to improved performance. It serves as a narrative of the recovery journey and sets the stage for future progress and development. The province will continue to prioritise other sector priorities namely asbestos removal, eradication of mud-hoses, and completion of blocked housing projects within the available resources.

Traditional Leaders continue to play a major role in the development and growth of communities in the province. Traditional Councils are provided with administrative support that includes payment of salaries, provision of tools of trade, furniture, and conducting workshops for traditional surgeons and protocol. Investigative Committees are being established by the Premier in accordance with the provisions of the Traditional and Khoisan Leadership Act (TKLA) to deal with leadership disputes. Our main concern is the increased contingent liabilities due to the increase in leadership disputes. Traditional Leadership disputes continue to increase in royal families and some instances lead to litigation where the government is required to act, this increases the risk of contingency cost as a result.

The province has recorded deaths of initiates during initiation seasons, however at a lesser degree even in the face of the increased number of initiates due to Covid-19 interruptions. This illustrates the high-quality management of initiation schools, mainly through fortified relations with relevant partners. Credit is given to the Provincial Initiation Co-ordinating Committee (PICC) and the cooperation of key role players (SAPS and Departments of Health and Social Development) that continue to support the registered schools in accordance with applicable legislation.

On prevention and restoration of the social fabric, the Limpopo Provincial House of Traditional Leadership partnered with various interested organisations, SAPS, SALGA, SANTACO, and NACOSA to implement Anti GBVF Intervention/campaigns in communities.

The reviewed organisational structure as approved by the Executing Authority in 2021 is geared towards maximizing available resources and realigning the mandate of the department. In this period an assessment will be undertaken to review its effectiveness in responding to the departmental functions. Slow economic growth which undoubtedly has an undesired effect on development initiatives to improve the lives of most South Africans is still persistent. On a positive note, the Department partnered with the Department of Public Service Administration (DPSA) on a business modernization process project, with the implementation of prioritized functional areas in 2024/2025 onwards.

The internal Control unit is fully functional with commencing personnel appointed and will be completed incrementally and there is also stability in management to enable the functionality of the organisation.

It is through this strategic focus of the department that developmental goals will be achieved as envisaged. The machinery was synthesized to ensure contribution to government priorities. It is my firm belief that the support we receive from our stakeholders and oversight bodies will keep us in check to ensure accountability and focus.

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of several overlapping loops and a vertical stroke, positioned above a horizontal line.

Malañtela M. M. (Dr)

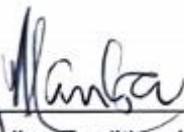
Accounting Officer: Department of Cooperative Governance, Human Settlements and Traditional Affairs

Official Sign-off It is hereby certified that this Strategic Plan:

- Was developed by the management of the **Department of Cooperative Governance, Human Settlements and Traditional Affairs** under the guidance of **Makamu R.B, MPL**
- Takes into account all relevant policies, legislation, and other mandates for which the **Department of Cooperative Governance, Human Settlements, and Traditional Affairs** is responsible.
- Accurately reflects the impact and outcomes which the [name of the institution will endeavour to achieve over the period 2025 – 2030.

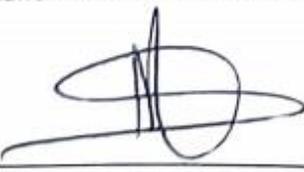
Signature:  _____
Seriana Kgoahla: Corporate Services and Head official responsible for Planning

Signature:  _____
Paul Mohlala: Cooperative Governance

Signature:  _____
Norman Mariba: Traditional Affairs

Signature:  _____
Ivy Makamu: Human Settlements

Signature:  _____
Thomas Mkansi: Chief Financial Officer

Signature:  _____
Dr Modjadji Malahlela: Accounting Officer

Approved by:  _____
Signature: _____
Makamu R.B, MPL: Executive Authority

Acronyms and Abbreviations

AGSA	Auditor General of South Africa
APP	Annual Performance Plan
CD	Chief Director
CFO	Chief Financial Office
CIA	Chief Internal Audit
CoGHSTA	Cooperative Governance, Human Settlements and Traditional Affairs
COGTA	Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs
CSD	Central Supplier Database
DDG	Deputy Director General
DDM	District Development Model
DPSA	Department of Public Service Administration
DWS	Department of Water and Sanitation
EE	Employment Equity
EXCO	Executive Committee
GBVF	Gender-Based Violence and Femicide
GHS	General Household Survey
HDA	Housing Development Agency
HOD	Head of Department
HR	Human Resources
HRD	Human Resource Development
HTKL	House of Traditional and Khoisan Leaders
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IGR	Integrated Government Relations
IRDP	Industrial Residential Development Programme
ISHS	Integrated Sustainable Human Settlements
IUDF	Integrated Urban Development Framework
LDP	Limpopo Development Plan
LED	Local Economic Development
NACOSA	Networking Aids and HIV Community of Southern Africa
MEC	Member of Executive Council
MFMA	Municipal Finance Management Act
MIG	Municipal Infrastructure Grant
MPAC	Municipal Public Account Committee
MSA	Municipal Systems/ Structures Act
MTDP	Medium-Term Development Plan
MTEF	Medium-Term Expenditure Framework
NDP	National Development Act
NPO	Non-Profit Organisation
OD	Organisational Design
OFA	Organisational Functionality Assessment
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
OTP	Office of the Premier
PDA	Priority Development Area
PHSHDA	Priority Human Settlement and Housing Development Areas
PICC	Provincial Initiation Co-ordinating Committee
PPPFA	Preferential Procurement Policy
QLFS	Quarterly Labour Force Survey
SALGA	South African Local Government Association
SANTACO	South African National Taxi Council
SAPS	South African Police Service

SCM	Supply Chain Management
SDM	Service Delivery Model
SMME	Small Medium Micro Enterprises
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SPLUMA	Spatial Land Use Management Act
Stats SA	Statistics South Africa
TA	Traditional Affairs
TC	Traditional Council
TID	Technical Indicator Description
TKLA	Traditional and Khoisan Leadership Act
WSA	Water Services Authority
WSP	Workplace Plan

Part A: Our mandate

1. Constitutional mandate

Section of the Constitution	Direct responsibility for ensuring compliance
Chapter 2, section 26	This section puts direct responsibility on the department to ensure that everyone has access to adequate housing, a responsibility carried out through the ISHS sub-department.
Chapter 6, Section 139	The MEC as per the directives of the Provincial Executives (EXCO) may intervene in the affairs of a municipality
Chapter 7, section 154	This section directs the provincial government to support and strengthen the capacity of municipalities to manage their affairs, to exercise their powers, and to perform their functions.
Chapter 12, Section 212	Departmental responsibility: To acknowledge the role of Traditional Leadership as an institution at the local level on matters affecting local communities and to deal with matters relating to traditional leadership, the role of traditional leaders, customary law, and customs of communities observing a system of customary law by the establishment of houses of traditional leaders.

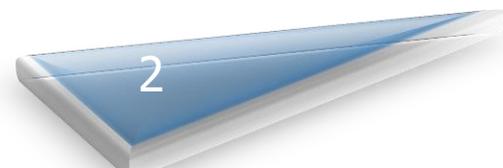
2. Legislation and policy mandates

Relevant Act	Key Responsibilities
A. Public Service Act of 1994 (as amended) and Regulations	To provide for the organisation and administration of the public service of the Republic, the regulation of the conditions of employment, terms of office, discipline, retirement, and discharge of members of the public service.
B. Public Finance Management Act 1 of 1999 (as amended) and Regulations	To regulate financial management in the national government and provincial government, to ensure all revenue, expenditure, assets, and liabilities of the government are managed efficiently.
C. Municipal Finance Management Act of 2003 (as amended)	To secure sound and sustainable management of the financial affairs of municipalities and other institutions in the local sphere of government.
D. Division of Revenue Act of 2012 (as amended).	Section 214(1) of the Constitution requires that every year a Division of Revenue Act determines the equitable division of nationally raised revenue between the national government, the nine provinces, and 278 municipalities. This budget process takes into account the powers and functions assigned to each sphere of government. The division of the revenue process fosters transparency and is at the heart of constitutional cooperative governance.
E. National Development Plan	The NDP, which outlines a plan to address issues in the country, provides a road map to where the government would like South Africa to be in 2030.

3. Institutional policies and strategies governing the five-year planning period

The key policies and strategies that the institution intends to pursue during the five-year planning period are outlined as follows:

POLICIES	Key Responsibility
A. MTDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Priority 1: Inclusive growth and job creation Priority 2: Reduce poverty and tackle the high cost of living Priority 3: Build a capable, ethical, and developmental state
B. LDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement the Multi-year Housing Development Plan. Implement the Priority Human Settlement and Housing Development Areas (PHSHDA) programme. Secure and facilitate land release for human settlement development. Improve the security of tenure for individuals and communities. Develop liveable neighbourhoods in both rural and urban environments and achieve spatial transformation. Bring stability to governance in municipalities and restore the delivery of services Strengthen the capacity of the provincial administration to intervene in municipalities that fail to meet minimum norms and standards. Implement reforms to the local government system to improve governance, institutional structures, and for-purpose funding models to achieve financial stability. Professionalise the appointment of Municipal Managers and CFOs Fast-track the development and maintenance of Water Treatment Works, Reticulation networks, and Wastewater Treatment Works infrastructure. Facilitate the review of Municipal Water functions. Simplify and speed up planning and regulatory processes that can make it easier for businesses to invest and operate in a municipality. Collaborate with traditional leadership on local development and land management Strengthen disaster management capabilities in municipalities to respond to any unforeseen events.
C. Procurement of Vehicle for Traditional Leaders Policy.	To provide a rationalised, economic, and consistent approach in procuring and allocating vehicles to all recognised senior traditional leaders in the Limpopo province.
D. Policy for beneficiary management.	The policy is developed to provide guidelines for the Department to follow procedures for identifying the rightful beneficiaries, providing procedures in dealing with various aspects of beneficiary management
E. Housing Act of 1997	The Department in consultation with the provincial organization must do everything in its power to promote and facilitate the provision of adequate housing in its province within the framework of the national housing policy.
F. Local Government Municipal Structures Act of 1998	The MEC for local government in a province, by notice in the Provincial Gazette must establish a municipality in each municipal area which the Demarcation Board demarcates in terms of the Demarcation Act.
G. Local Government Municipal Systems Act of 2000	The MEC for local government in the province may, subject to any other law regulating provincial supervision of local government, assist a municipality with the planning, drafting, and adoption of mid-review of its 5 years integrated development plan.
H. Disaster Management Act 2002	To provide for an integrated and coordinated disaster management policy that focuses on preventing or reducing the risk of disasters, mitigating the severity of disasters, emergency preparedness, rapid and effective response to disasters, and post-disaster recovery; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the establishment of national, provincial, and municipal disaster management centres; disaster management volunteers; and Matters incidental thereto.
I. Development Facilitation Act of 1995	To facilitate and speed up the implementation of reconstruction and development programmes and projects in relation to land; and in so doing, to lay down general principles governing land development throughout the Republic.

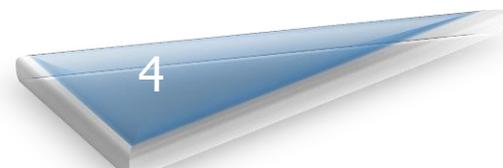


J. Municipal Systems amendment Act of 2022	The MEC for local government in the province may, subject to any other law regulating provincial supervision of local government, assist a municipality with the planning, drafting, and adoption of mid-review of its 5-year integrated development plan.
K. Municipal Structures Act of 1998	The MEC for local government in a province, by notice in the Provincial Gazette must establish a municipality in each municipal area which the Demarcation Board demarcates in terms of the Demarcation Act.
L. Local Government Municipal Property Rates Act No. 6 of 2004	The MEC supports municipalities with the process of imposing rates on property; assists municipalities to make provision to implement a transparent and fair system of exemptions, reductions and rebates through their rating policies; makes provision for an objections and appeals process and provides for matters connected therewith.
M. Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013	To provide a framework for spatial planning and land use management in the Republic; and to specify the relationship between spatial planning and the land use management system and other kinds of planning.
N. Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act No.13 of 2005	The Act requires the department to acknowledge the framework for the three spheres of government, namely national, provincial, and local government, to promote and facilitate intergovernmental relations between the three spheres of government, which are distinctive, interdependent, and interrelated; to provide mechanisms and procedures to facilitate the settlement on intergovernmental disputes and matters incidental thereto.
O. Traditional and Khoi-San Leadership Act, 2019	To provide for the recognition of traditional and Khoi-San communities, leadership positions and for the withdrawal of such recognition; to provide for the functions and roles of traditional and Khoi-San leaders; to provide for the recognition, establishment, functions, roles and administration of kingship or queenship councils, principal traditional councils, traditional councils, Khoi-San councils and traditional sub-councils, as well as the support to such councils; to provide for the establishment, composition and functioning of the National House of Traditional and Khoi-San Leaders; to provide for the establishment of provincial houses of traditional and Khoi-San leaders; to provide for the establishment and composition of local houses of traditional and Khoi-San leaders; to provide for the establishment and operation of the Commission on Khoi-San Matters; to provide for a code of conduct for members of the National House, provincial houses, local houses and all traditional and Khoi-San councils; to provide for regulatory powers of the Minister and Premiers; to provide for transitional arrangements; to amend certain Acts; to provide for the repeal of legislation; and to provide for matters connected therewith.
P. Traditional Leadership and Governance Framework Amendment Act 23 of 2009	To provide for the recognition of traditional communities; provide for the establishment and recognition of traditional councils as well as for a statutory framework for leadership positions within institutions of traditional leadership.
Q. Limpopo Traditional Leadership and Institutions Act No.6 of 2005	To provide for the recognition of traditional communities; the recognition of traditional councils, the election and appointment of members of traditional councils, recognition of traditional leaders, their removal from office, their roles and functions, recognition of acting traditional leaders and regents, to provide for funds of traditional councils and management thereof; to provide for payment of allowances for travelling expenses of members of traditional councils; to provide for meetings of royal family and traditional councils; to provide for code of conduct; and for matters connected therewith.
R. Community Residential Units Policy	Building and management of residential units for the beneficiaries of income up to R3500 per month. Mostly targets all hostels, old buildings, and green field sites.
S. Housing Code	To provide an easy-to-understand overview of the various housing subsidy instruments available to assist low-income households to access adequate housing. The detailed description of the policy principles, guidelines, qualification criteria and norms and standards are available in the National Housing Code.
T. Breaking New Ground	The state gives subsidy housing to qualifying beneficiaries to bring dignity to them. The policy emphasizes on the need to achieve a non-racial integrated society through the development of sustainable settlements and quality housing.
U. Provincial LED Strategy	Planned actions aimed at creating an impetus and a critical mass in the local economic environment in order to generate momentum in the economy.
V. Multi-year Housing Development Plan	To provide a strategic context for the implementation of housing development plan over the next five years. The plan is aimed at ensuring that the council's enabling role and its forward development programme help deliver against core council and housing priorities.
W. Integrated Development Plan	This is a plan which indicates how the municipality will spend its money for the next five years. It is a plan to help set budget priorities.

<p>X. Provincial Growth Point Plan of Action</p>	<p>Identify economic growth points in all the district municipalities.</p>
<p>Y. Provincial Municipal Capacity Building Strategy</p>	<p>Capacitating, monitoring, and co-ordination of all efforts by the local government aimed at assisting municipalities to achieve optimal performance.</p>
<p>Z. Limpopo Development Plan AA.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It assists the province to be able to make strategic choices in terms of prioritizing catalytic and high-impact initiatives as a way of responding to the MTSF strategic thrusts. <p>The LDP is designed to form a solid base line such that it is constructed as an Implementable plan which will culminate into a long-term strategy. Therefore, the Plan will make every effort to move towards the development of the 2030 provincial growth and development strategy and The Limpopo Vision 2030.</p>

4. Relevant court rulings

None



Part B: Our strategic focus

1. Vision

Integrated Sustainable Human Settlements

2. Mission

To be an effective agent of change that delivers quality services to the citizens of Limpopo Province through:

- Promoting developmental local government and Institutions of Traditional Leadership
- Ensuring collaboration with public and private institutions on development
- Development of integrated sustainable human settlements

3. Values

- **Service excellence** - We shall strive for innovation to attain recognised standards of service quality and maintain continuous improvement in service delivery.
- **Professionalism** - We shall ensure that employees demonstrate a high level of professionalism when interacting with all stakeholders at all times.
- **Ethical** – We shall strive for a high standard of professional ethics and conduct.
- **Innovation**- We shall toil in the pursuit of excellence and innovation in the use of information and communications technology to enhance public service delivery.
- **Integrity**- We shall always conduct our business with morality to inculcate a culture of honesty and accountability among all our employees.
- **Prudence**- We shall exercise prudence and economy in running the business of the Department and in pursuance of its goals and the objectives of government.
- **Transparency**- We shall always ensure transparency in everything we do to build trust and confidence with all our stakeholders.
- **Fairness and Consistency**- We shall treat all our customers, our suppliers, and our employees with fairness and equity at all times.
- **Collaboration** – We shall always work together with stakeholders to realise our departmental agenda/priorities.

4. Situational analysis

4.1. External environment analysis

Limpopo, a vast and sparsely populated province in South Africa, presents a complex tapestry of challenges and opportunities. Its low population density, averaging around 43 people per square kilometer, masks a significant unevenness. While vast rural areas, where many engage in subsistence farming, contribute to this low density, pockets of higher density exist around urban centers like Polokwane and areas with economic activity, such as mining and commercial agriculture. This uneven distribution is further complicated by increasing urbanization, with cities growing and attracting more residents. However, this demographic picture must be viewed in the context of significant socioeconomic challenges. Poverty remains high, inequality persists, and unemployment, particularly among youth, is a major concern. These challenges are deeply intertwined with infrastructure deficits, creating a pronounced rural-urban divide where access to basic services is often limited.

Limpopo Province reveals a complex and disconcerting socio-economic landscape within the broader framework of South Africa. While the nation as a whole has experienced uncertain improvements in employment, Limpopo is an anomaly, facing a deteriorating unemployment rate that reached 32.6% in the last quarter of 2024 (StatSA). This stands in stark contrast to the national trend of declining unemployment and highlights the province's unique economic challenges. The persistent unemployment, particularly among the youth, emphasizes the urgent need for targeted interventions to foster job creation and drive economic growth in Limpopo. Furthermore, the province grapples with high poverty levels and significant income inequality, which contribute to a widening gap between the affluent and the impoverished. These factors perpetuate a cycle of disadvantage, hindering social mobility and adversely affecting overall well-being and development progression.

Despite confronting significant economic challenges, Limpopo is witnessing some encouraging trends. Information extracted from StatSA reveals that between 2011 and 2022, there has been a marked decline in the number of child-headed households, reflecting potential improvements in child welfare and family dynamics. While the proportion of these households remains higher than the national average, it has decreased across all districts.

Alongside this demographic shift, there have been notable enhancements in access to basic services. Many households are now benefiting from improved access to formal housing, drinking water, sanitation, and electricity. These advancements indicate progress in living conditions and infrastructure development, even though challenges continue to exist. For example, despite the increase in electricity access, load shedding forces many households to rely on alternative energy sources, such as open fires, which can have detrimental effects on health and the environment.

The digital landscape in Limpopo is undergoing significant transformation. Access to mobile phones and the internet has surged, creating valuable opportunities for communication, information access, and economic participation. However, this digital progress is occurring alongside a decline in traditional services, such as physical mail delivery, which underscores a shift in communication practices.

Furthermore, although national access to medical aid has seen a slight decrease, Limpopo has the lowest coverage rate in the country, highlighting substantial challenges in healthcare access for a considerable segment of the population. Social grants continue to serve as a vital safety net, with many households, particularly in poorer provinces like Limpopo, relying on them. This reliance emphasizes the ongoing necessity for social support programs to combat poverty and vulnerability.

Despite advancements in certain areas, a notable proportion of households' report feeling less happy than they did ten years ago (StatSA). This suggests that although access to services and infrastructure has improved, other factors, such as economic hardship and inequality, may be adversely affecting overall well-being and life satisfaction. The intricate interplay of these socio-economic factors paints a complex picture of a province characterized by both challenges and opportunities.

Within this context, the province faces a critical need for improved housing and infrastructure. While housing provision shows some positive trends, underserved markets remain, and informal settlements continue to grow, often lacking essential infrastructure like water and sanitation. These informal settlements not only create poor living conditions but also contribute to social exclusion and hinder economic development. Addressing the housing backlog requires a multifaceted approach, encompassing affordable housing construction, infrastructure investment, sustainable urban planning, and, crucially, community participation.

In addressing the challenges related to housing and infrastructure, the department will undertake a comprehensive review of existing policies to identify gaps and inconsistencies. It will develop and implement new policies that emphasise sustainable urban planning, promote community participation, and facilitate the development of affordable housing. These initiatives aim to streamline bureaucratic processes, reduce red tape, and expedite the approval and implementation of housing projects. Additionally, the department will enhance systematic insights by establishing a robust data collection and monitoring system to effectively track housing needs, infrastructure deficiencies, and project progress. Regular assessments of informal settlements will be conducted to identify their specific requirements and inform the development of targeted interventions.

Local government performance is also a critical factor. The AGSA municipal audit report has pointed out that many municipalities in Limpopo grapple with financial challenges, including revenue shortfalls, debt burdens, and inefficient revenue collection systems. Unauthorized, irregular, fruitless, and wasteful

expenditure, coupled with potential corruption and mismanagement, further strains already tight budgets. These financial difficulties directly impact their ability to deliver essential services, including water, sanitation, and waste management, exacerbating the challenges faced by residents. Improving financial management through increased revenue generation, cost reduction, debt management, and strengthened financial systems is crucial. Effective coordination and collaboration among government entities are also vital for successful service delivery.

The consolidated general report on local government audit outcomes 2022-2023 by the auditor general states that Poor financial management remained prevalent. The table below represents the audit outcomes in municipalities:

Outcomes	Clean (unqualified with no findings) (02)	Unqualified (14)	Qualified (10)	Adverse/Disclaimer (01)
Improved (04) ➔	From Unqualified with finding to clean audit Capricorn DM Waterberg DM	From Qualified to Unqualified Mogalakwena LM	From Adverse to Qualified Modimolle- Mookgophong LM	
Unchanged (19) ➔		Lepelle-Nkumpi LM Polokwane LM Maruleng LM Molemole LM Greater Letaba LM Greater Tzaneen LM Greater Giyani LM Makhuduthamaga LM Musina LM Makhado LM Ephraim Mogale LM FetakgomoTubatse LM Lephalale LM	Blouberg LM Ba-Phalaborwa LM Bela-Bela LM Mopani DM Sekhukhune DM Vhembe DM	
Regressed (04) ➔			From Unqualified Collins Chabane LM Thulamela LM Elias Motsoaledi LM	From Qualified to Disclaimer Thabazimbi LM

Municipalities lost revenue because they were not billing and collecting revenue, and due to water and electricity losses as a result of infrastructure neglect. They were also not careful with their spending practices. The main reasons for the continuing financial losses and waste were poor payment practices, uncompetitive and uneconomical procurement practices, limited value and benefit received for money spent, and weaknesses in project management. Unfunded budgets and high unauthorised expenditures clearly show the weaknesses in financial planning. As a result, the financial health of municipalities remains weak. Poorly managed local government finances directly affect municipalities’ ability to deliver the promised services to their communities and place further pressure on the already constrained public purse.

In addressing the challenges, the municipalities should ensure that communities are at the centre of government strategies for improving livelihoods as part of the developmental approach. Proper planning, budgeting, filling of vacant posts on time, consultation, and compliance with legislation are crucial in realizing the trajectory of the government's developmental approach. The departmental oversight activities are therefore imperative to ensure improved turnaround strategies are implemented timeously to restore institutional sustainability of municipalities. The province will continue to support the Integrated Urban Development Forum (IUDF) as a national policy. In terms of the IUDF, 10 municipalities out of 39 intermediate city municipalities countrywide have been classified for support as intermediate city municipalities. The 10 intermediate city municipalities are Polokwane, Fetakgomo Tubatse, Thulamela, Makhado, Ba Phalaborwa, Greater Tzaneen, Greater Giyani, Lephalale, and Mogalakwena) province.

Finally, Traditional Affairs play a significant role in Limpopo's social fabric. Traditional leaders continue to hold influence within many communities, and preserving cultural heritage is important. However, this must be balanced with the evolving roles and authority of traditional institutions in a modern context. All of these factors—population density variations, socioeconomic disparities, infrastructure deficits, local government financial struggles, and the role of traditional affairs—must be considered holistically to promote good governance, sustainable development, and social cohesion within Limpopo. The Department must navigate these complex, interconnected issues to effectively fulfill its mandate and improve the lives of all of Limpopo's residents.

4.2. Internal environment analysis

The Department, a key player in Limpopo's local governance, development, and social cohesion, faces a complex web of interconnected challenges that hinder its operational efficiency and effectiveness. A root cause analysis reveals a workforce operating below its potential due to skill and competency gaps, insufficient access to tools and resources, and training programs misaligned with actual job requirements. Budgetary constraints exacerbate these issues, with a tendency to prioritize short-term needs over long-term strategic investments in workforce development and operational resources. A key missing piece is a clear strategic focus on workforce development as a driver of efficiency and effectiveness, leading to a lack of comprehensive needs assessments and a reactive, rather than proactive, approach to capacity building. Whereas the organizational structure, approved in 2021, aims to maximize resources and realign the department's mandate, and despite a high fill rate of funded posts, a significant portion of the employee compensation budget is allocated to traditional leader allowances, creating a personnel shortage. The Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) Human Resources (HR) Plan 2023-2025 acknowledges the need for workforce improvement, particularly addressing the aging workforce and promoting diversity through targeted recruitment strategies.

Although the department has made strides in certain areas, such as increasing work allocation to designated groups in construction projects and improving audit outcomes through a clean audit strategy, challenges remain. The clean audit strategy, while promising, is hampered by weak record management, which the department plans to address through digitization. This digitization process will require a multi-year plan and careful management to mitigate costs and cybersecurity risks.

The department has provided workshops to officials on the Lifestyle Audit directive including Labour Management Forum. In line with the guidance provided by the Department of Public Service Administration (DPSA), risk areas are monitored including a review of financial disclosures, platforms created for anonymous reporting, and alignment of the Directive with other relevant policies. The Ethics Committee is appointed to consider cases that are identified within the department. There have been no cases reported through whistleblowing or by any other means other than through financial disclosures.

Furthermore, internal challenges impact the implementation of human settlements programs. The Multi-Year Human Settlements Development Plan suffers from insufficient information, limited local government input, and a lack of municipal endorsement. Inconsistent land prioritization and a disconnect between completed Priority Human Settlements and Housing Development Areas and municipal priorities further complicate matters. Low investment in Priority Development Areas, coupled with insufficient municipal capacity and distorted communication, hinder progress. Uncoordinated planning among government spheres, the non-implementation of the District Development Model Regulations, and a lack of Local Economic Development plans underscore systemic issues. Non-compliance with Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA) and delays in infrastructure projects, stemming from issues like contractor appointments and project design, further highlight capacity and planning deficits. Dysfunctional ward committees, poor coordination of District Intergovernmental Relations structures, and weak oversight by Municipal Councils contribute to governance challenges. Non-compliance with key legislation, slow vacancy filling, and a lack of accountability measures undermine municipal governance, while community protests and concerns point to a breakdown in communication and trust. Service delivery is often slow and unresponsive to community needs, and the non-provision of free basic services to eligible beneficiaries exacerbates vulnerability.

To address these multifaceted issues, the department will monitor the implementation of the District Development Model (DDM) regulations, prioritize the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) alignment with national Priorities, and support the implementation of the Limpopo Development Plan (LDP) and Integrated Urban Development Framework (IUDF). Implementation of the SPLUMA will be prioritized, and the department will contribute to MTPD's strategic priorities focused on stabilising local government, effective cooperative governance, and the role of traditional leadership. Addressing these internal and external challenges requires a comprehensive and integrated approach, with a focus on strategic workforce development, improved intergovernmental coordination, enhanced municipal capacity, improved systems and processes as well as strengthened governance frameworks.

4.2.1. Trend analysis based on previous years' annual reports to inform the strategy of the department.

A trend analysis reveals a complex landscape for the department, demanding a multifaceted strategic approach. In Human Settlements, while progress is evident in bulk service projects, rental dispute resolution, and housing for vulnerable groups, a concerning decline in overall housing deliveries necessitates immediate investigation and corrective action. The increasing urbanization trend, particularly in Capricorn and Mopani, requires proactive strategies to address the growing demand for basic services. Persistent challenges in bulk service delivery, low uptake of the First Home Finance program, and disruptions by local business forums demand stronger intergovernmental coordination, enhanced program accessibility, and stricter law enforcement collaboration. The department's commitment to continuous consultation and its 5-year communication plan are positive steps, but their effectiveness must be rigorously evaluated.

Cooperative Governance exhibits mixed trends. While infrastructure project support is recovering, funding constraints persist. The varied performance of municipalities, coupled with ongoing challenges in water supply, financial reporting, and the management of unauthorized, irregular, fruitless, and wasteful expenditures, requires targeted support for struggling municipalities, investment in sustainable water solutions, and a concerted effort to strengthen financial management and internal controls. The increasing reliance on consultants for financial reporting suggests a need for internal capacity building. The department must standardize reporting on irregular expenditures and expedite investigations to ensure accountability. Public Participation demonstrates a high volume of service delivery cases handled, indicating active community engagement. However, the increasing number of community protests highlights a critical need to improve the turnaround time for resolving these cases. Enhancing the accountability of ward committees and providing training on community engagement and conflict resolution are crucial to addressing community concerns proactively and preventing protests.

Municipal Development Planning shows promising trends with widespread implementation of the Community Work Programme, operational planning tribunals, and adoption of SPLUMA-aligned regulations. The department should continue supporting municipalities in these efforts and address remaining gaps in SPLUMA implementation.

In Traditional Affairs, the growing number of traditional councils and leaders is straining financial resources, requiring exploration of sustainable funding mechanisms. While progress is being made in providing support, ongoing construction challenges and the rise of illegal initiation schools necessitate streamlined construction processes and strengthened monitoring and enforcement. The increasing number of traditional leadership disputes and associated litigation highlights the urgent need for developing effective conflict resolution mechanisms.

Overall, the department's strategic direction should prioritize improved planning and coordination across all program areas, fostering integrated planning, intergovernmental collaboration, and strategic alignment.

Capacity building is paramount, encompassing addressing skill gaps, improving municipal capacity, and strengthening internal controls. Enhanced stakeholder engagement through continuous consultation, effective communication, and proactive engagement with communities and traditional leaders is essential. Resource mobilization and management must be strengthened by securing adequate funding, optimizing resource allocation, and improving financial management. Finally, robust performance monitoring and evaluation are crucial to track progress, identify areas for improvement, and inform strategic adjustments. This comprehensive approach, addressing both positive and negative trends, will enable the department to achieve its objectives and better serve the people of Limpopo.

4.2.2. The strategic focus over the five-year planning period.

The Department will focus on improving the financial management, service delivery capabilities, and overall governance of municipalities. This includes supporting municipalities in developing and implementing integrated development plans (IDPs), improving infrastructure, and enhancing service delivery in areas such as water, sanitation, and waste management. The department will foster effective collaboration and coordination between different levels of government (national, provincial, and local) to ensure efficient service delivery and resource allocation; implement measures to prevent and combat corruption within municipalities; ensure transparency and accountability in public service delivery; prioritize the provision of affordable housing for low-income households, focusing on sustainable and inclusive housing solutions; Implement programs to upgrade informal settlements, providing access to basic services like water, roads, and sanitation, and improving living conditions and encourage sustainable urban development practices.

The Department will strengthen traditional leaders' role in community development and governance while respecting their cultural authority. It will also promote and preserve Limpopo's rich cultural heritage, including languages, traditions, and customs while providing effective mechanisms for resolving disputes within traditional communities and promoting social cohesion and stability.

The department will enhance communities' resilience to natural disasters such as floods, droughts, and fires, develop and implement effective early warning systems for natural disasters, improve the capacity of the department and municipalities to respond effectively to disasters and provide support to affected communities during recovery efforts.

The department will put in place mechanisms to address social and economic inequalities within the province, focusing on marginalized groups such as women, youth, and people with disabilities while promoting that all communities have access to basic services and opportunities for development; promoting social cohesion and harmony among different communities in Limpopo through these priorities below:

National Development Plan	Medium-Term Development Plan	Limpopo Development Plan	Departmental Outcomes
Ch13. Building a capable and developmental state	Priority 3: Build a capable, ethical, and developmental state.	LDP Priority: Transform public service for effective and efficient service delivery.	Improved efficiency and effectiveness of departmental operations through a professional and capable workforce.
	Priority 1: Inclusive growth and job creation	LDP Priority: Transformation and modernization of the provincial economy	Improved Clean administration and Good Governance
	Priority 3: Build a capable, ethical, and developmental state	LDP Priority: Transform public service for effective and efficient service delivery	
Ch8. Transforming human settlement and the national space economy	Priority 1: Inclusive growth and job creation	LDP Priority: Transformation and modernization of the provincial economy	Improved integrated and sustainable human settlements in rural and urban areas
	Priority 2: Reduce poverty and tackle the high cost of living	LDP Priority: Accelerate social change and improve the quality of life of Limpopo's citizens	
Ch15. Transforming society and uniting the country	Priority 1: Inclusive growth and job creation	LDP Priority: Transform public service for effective and efficient service delivery.	Improved support and oversight in municipalities for effective service delivery
	Priority 2: Reduce poverty and tackle the high cost of living	LDP Priority: Accelerate social change and improve the quality of life of Limpopo's citizens.	
	Priority 3: Build a capable, ethical, and developmental state.		
Ch12. Building safer communities Ch15. Transforming society and uniting the country	Priority 2: Reduce poverty and tackle the high cost of living	LDP Priority: Accelerate social change and improve the quality of life of Limpopo's citizens	Improved institutions of traditional leadership to promote cooperative governance
	Priority 3: Build a capable, ethical, and developmental state.	LDP Priority: Transform public service for effective and efficient service delivery	

Part C: Measuring our performance

1. Institutional performance information

1.1. Measuring the Impact

Impact statement	Through collaborative efforts with local governments, traditional leaders, and community members, we will improve livelihoods through integrated human settlements, foster social development, and preserve cultural heritage, ultimately enhancing the lives of Limpopo residents.
-------------------------	---

1.2. Measuring our outcomes

MTDP priority 3: Build a capable, ethical, and developmental state			
Outcomes	Outcome indicators	Baseline	Five-year target
Improved efficiency and effectiveness of departmental operations through a professional and capable workforce.	Number of HR programmes implemented	Implemented programmes by ensuring the availability of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HR, Recruitment & EE Plans • Implemented approved organisation structure • Developed SDM • Commenced with the modernisation of business processes • Conducted OFA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 Programmes implemented <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ HR plan ○ WSP ○ Recruitment Plan ○ EE Plan ○ Business process for each service ○ Organisational Structure ○ SDM ○ OFA
	Percentage of Digital Transformation plan implemented	New Indicator	100% of Digital Transformation plan implemented
MTDP priority 1: Inclusive growth and Job creation MTDP priority 3: Build a capable, ethical, and developmental state			
Outcomes	Outcome indicators	Baseline	Five-year target
Improved Clean administration and Good Governance	Percentage of procurement plan projects implemented	New Indicator	100% of the procurement plan implemented
	Unqualified Audit Opinion without Findings	Unqualified Audit Opinion with Findings	Unqualified audit opinion without findings

MTDP priority 1: Inclusive growth and Job creation			
MTDP priority 2: Reduce poverty and tackle the high cost of living			
Outcomes	Outcome indicators	Baseline	Five-year target
Improved integrated and sustainable human settlements in rural and urban areas	Number of Housing units integrated through Human Settlements Programmes	42 853	20,000
	Percentage of liveable neighbourhoods in both rural and urban environments achieved through spatial transformation	20%	30%
	Percentage of beneficiaries satisfied with their security of tenure.	44.1% (7 797)	100%
MTDP priority 1: Inclusive growth and Job creation			
MTDP priority 2: Reduce poverty and tackle the high cost of living			
MTDP priority 3: Build a capable, ethical, and developmental state			
Outcomes	Outcome indicators	Baseline	Five-year target
Improved support and oversight in municipalities for effective service delivery	Percentage of infrastructure investment facilitated.	94.4%	95%
	Percentage of municipalities demonstrating improved performance in key areas	100%	100%
MTDP priority 2: Reduce poverty and tackle the high cost of living			
MTDP priority 3: Build a capable, ethical, and developmental state			
Outcomes	Outcome indicators	Baseline	Five-year target
Improved institution of traditional leadership to promote cooperative governance	Number of Traditional Affairs legislations implemented	New indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Five-Year Plans for TKLA ○ CIA

1.3. Explanation of planned performance over the five-year planning period

Outcome: Improved efficiency and effectiveness of departmental operations through a professional and capable workforce

The enablers intended to assist with achieving the five-year targets through the capacitation of employees. Training budget is regulated by the Skills Development Act of 1998 as amended and employers with 50

employees and more are compelled to set aside at least 1% of their employees for training. The allocated budget for 2025/26 will provide employees with additional /new skills and expertise that would help them in their personal and professional growth. The earmarked pieces of training will impart a specific skill that is more reliable on the processes and procedures followed in implementing the departmental mandate. The training reinforces existing skills and competencies so that employees become more productive. Bursaries are awarded, monitored, and evaluated academically for the long-term period to improve the workforce and realisation of the departmental mandate. Internship programmes assist in youth development, poverty alleviation, and the conception of employable youth with the necessary practical exposure to face the employment environment. The number of employees to be trained in the 2025/26 financial year in line with the identification & analysis of the need is 1000 (600 females and 400 males), and training interventions will be 250 employees quarterly.

Outcome: Improved Clean administration and Good Governance

The enablers intended to assist with achieving the five-year targets are the ringfencing of positions for the priorities of women, youth, and PWD.

- Transversal SCM Policy- Regulate the Supply Chain Environment in Compliance with the Legislation.
- Procurement Strategy- Planning Mechanism aimed to coordinate a uniform Departmental procurement regime.
- Procurement Plan – Annual Procurement activities

The outcomes' contribution to achieving the intended impact.

- Through the Department Procurement opportunities is integral to economically empower qualifying designated groups through the procurement plan with opportunities for the provision of goods and services to the Department at cost.
- By creating an environment for an accountable administration wherein financial and non-financial information is reliable and credible for achieving good governance.

The outcomes' contribution to achieving the intended impact.

- Continue to implement and optimise public employment programmes (including the Presidential Employment Stimulus, the National Youth Service, and Expanded Public Works) and prioritise work experience for young people.
- Cut red tape and streamline support for small enterprises, entrepreneurs, and cooperatives, especially in townships and villages, to thrive.

Outcome: Improved Integrated and sustainable human settlements in rural and urban areas

The implication of gazetting of Priority Housing Development Areas (PHDAs) requires human settlements allocation towards investment in the PDAs to achieve spatial transformation. The provision of bulk

infrastructure will unlock the servicing of sites by the department and increase access to housing opportunities. Ensuring a coordinated approach to ensure access to social and economic infrastructure within settlements through various protocols with other national departments, spheres of government, and government entities.

In addition to the above, the Department will contribute to the MTDP by:

- Upgrading several informal settlements through the provision of security of tenure, engineering infrastructure, basic services, and activating community-based livelihood strategies.
- Providing several housing units and several serviced sites through a range of programmes in the National Housing Code.
- Increasing the provision of affordable rental units and improving management
- of available rental stock while using their provision to contribute to the renewal of inner cities.

Districts	Municipality	Names of PDA
Capricorn	Polokwane	Polokwane R71 Corridor, Polokwane CBD and Surrounds.
Vhembe	Thulamela	Thohoyandou node
	Musina	Musina Town
	Musina Makhado	Musina/Makhado SEZ
Waterberg	Lephalale	Lephalale/Marapong
	Thabazimbi	Greater Northam
Mopani	Greater Giyani	Greater Giyani
	Greater Tzaneen	Tzaneen Core, Nkowankowa Node
Sekhukhune	Fetakgomo Tubatse	Fetakgomo Tubatse development area

The outcomes' contribution to achieving the intended impact.

- 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.
- Accelerating the provision of title deeds for land and subsidised housing provides people with assets they can use to improve their economic position.
- Accelerate land reform, prioritising the transfer of state land, and improve post-settlement support.

Outcome: Improved support and oversight in municipalities for effective service delivery

The outcome is towards ensuring proper IGR coordination, including adequately supporting and monitoring municipalities to respond to community concerns. Also, coordinated disaster management through the continuous integrated, multisectoral, multidisciplinary process of planning and implementation measures aimed at preventing or reducing the risk of disasters, mitigating the severity or consequences of disasters, emergency preparedness, rapid response, and post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation. Support water services authorities in collaboration with all water value chain stakeholders to contribute to improved water provision in the province

Outcome: Improved institution of traditional leadership to promote cooperative governance.

This outcome is about ensuring that the institution of traditional leadership is transformed, functional, and can carry out its mandate as per constitutional provisions and establishing legislation. The outcome

contributes to the achievement of the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP) and, contributes to the following three priorities of the Government:

- to drive inclusive growth and job creation.
- to reduce poverty and tackle the high cost of living.
- to build a capable, ethical, and developmental state.

Further, the outcome contributes to the realization of the mandate of the institution of traditional leadership and of the Department and in particular, the objects of the following pieces of legislation:

- Traditional and Khoi-San Leadership Act, 2019 (Act No 3 of 2019)
- The Customary Initiation Act, 2021 (Act no 1 of 2021)
- Other secondary pieces of legislation having a bearing on the work of the institution of traditional leadership

The enablers intended to assist with achieving the five-year target are as follows:

- Cooperation from key role players (OTP, CoGHSTA, HTKL, TCs and stakeholders)
- Resource allocation to the institution of traditional leadership (human and financial)
- Committed staff

The outcome’s contribution to achieving the intended impact will be possible through the successful implementation of the set targets for the outcome indicator over five years and beyond. This will be reviewed annually to track progress and to possibly review the indicator to improve on delivery and achieve the intended impact. Towards a transformed institution of traditional leadership is a long-term journey that requires a resilient focused execution.

2. Key risks and mitigations.

Outcomes	Key risks	Risk mitigations
Improved efficiency and effectiveness of departmental operations through a professional and capable workforce.	Inadequate funding for organizational structure	Manage the budget of Traditional Affairs Planning for a budget of Traditional Affairs
	Failure to meet equity targets (Women and PWD)	Implementation of HR Plan Implement the HR Plan Enforce the EE Plan during recruitment by targeting specific posts when advertising for Women, Youth, Disabled, and other ethnic groups
	Aging personnel	Recruitment should target youth
	Aging and non-maintained departmental buildings	Develop a maintenance plan for the buildings
	Inadequate allocation of Financial Resources	Financial Planning, budgeting, and monitoring strengthened
Improved Clean administration and Good Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unethical conduct • Non-compliance with Laws & Regulations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the Departmental Code of Conduct • Implementation of Consequence Management • Enforcement of Performance Management Policy. • Implement Training and Development Programs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maladministration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of Consequence Management

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate Performance Management Internal Control Deficiencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and Implement Policies and Standard Operating Procedures
Improved integrated and sustainable human settlements in rural and urban areas	Stoppage of projects by the communities and other interest group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening regular stakeholder engagement Implementation of research paper findings and recommendations on business forums
	The underperformance of service providers	Enforcement of Contract management
	Sabotage by some of the local leadership	Rigorous stakeholder engagement and management
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of cooperation by relevant stakeholders during project implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of Intergovernmental Relation Act, 2005
	Townships not proclaimed	Fast-tracking proclamation process
Improved support and oversight in municipalities for effective service delivery	Financial constraints	Support municipalities to plan for relevant infrastructure that responds to local circumstances
	Infrastructure failure	Support municipalities to develop costed asset management plans
	Inadequate human resource	Fill vacant positions
	Community unrest/violent protests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthened early warning systems. Monitoring all cases referred to sector departments and municipalities. Escalate community concerns to District IGR Forums.
	Inability to respond to disasters.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of Provincial Disaster Management Plan. Functional disaster advisory forum. Issuing of climate/weather warnings to local communities
Improved institution of traditional leadership to promote cooperative governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-compliance with traditional affairs legislation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and implement a compliance matrix for the implementation of traditional affairs legislation (TKLA, CIA, and Limpopo Traditional Leadership and Institutions Act of 2005)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lapsing of TKLA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and implement the compliance plan for the Framework Act of 2003 and the 2009 Amendment Act
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and implement the compliance plan for the Limpopo Institutions Act, 2005.

3. Public Entities

Name of the public entity	Mandate	Outcomes
Housing Development Agency (HDA)	Housing Development Agency Act 23 of 2008	Improved integrated and sustainable human settlements in rural and urban areas

Part D: Technical indicator descriptions (TIDs)

Indicator title	Number of HR programmes implemented
Definition	Recruitment, OD, OHS, Labour Relations, EHW, HRD, PM as prescribed by relevant legislations and systems adopted by the government. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ HR programmes refer to: ○ HR plan ○ WSP ○ Recruitment Plan ○ EE Plan ○ Business process for each service ○ Organisational Structure ○ SDM ○ OFA
Source of data	PERSAL
Method of calculation or assessment	A quantitative, simple count
Assumptions	Skilled personnel and resources are available to perform the functions.
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	Target for women: 50% Target for youth: 10% Target for people with disabilities: 5%
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	Contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A Description of spatial impact: N/A
Desired performance	Full compliance and implementation of the directive on Professionalization of the Public Service and digitally transform the department
Indicator responsibility	DDG Corporate Services

Indicator title	Percentage of Digital Transformation plan Implemented
Definition	Develop and implement plan to digitally transform the department by modernizing processes through the use of information and communications Technologies.
Source of data	Digitization Transformation Plan approved, Departmental processes and systems
Method of calculation or assessment	Percentage: Numerator: Digital Transformation plan targets implemented divided by Denominator: Digital Transformation plan targets X 100
Assumptions	Approved SOPs, ICT Strategic Plan
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	Target for women: N/A Target for youth: N/A Target for people with disabilities: N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	Contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A Description of spatial impact: N/A
Desired performance	All departmental processes are automated; All employees are digitally empowered; and All policies are digitally aligned
Indicator responsibility	DDG Corporate Services

Indicator title	Percentage of procurement plan projects implemented
Definition	Economically empowered designated groups through Procurement Designated groups refers to, Women, youth, People with Disability and Cooperatives
Source of data	Tenders and Quotation for departmental databases consolidated into Quarter report
Method of calculation or assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of procurement plan projects implemented • 100% Procurement plan projects implemented • Numerator: Number of tenders(bids) and quotations from departmental databases awarded to designated groups • Denominator: Total number of tenders and quotations from departmental databases
Assumptions	None
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	None

Spatial transformation (where applicable)	Limpopo
Desired performance	Variation for under or over 5% shall be explained
Indicator responsibility	DDG: Financial Management Services

Indicator title	Unqualified Audit Opinion without Findings
Definition	Clean administration and Good Governance
Source of data	External Auditors Report and Audit Action Plan
Method of calculation or assessment	Qualitative
Assumptions	That all systems are in place and complied to.
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	Target for women: N/A Target for youth: N/A Target for people with disabilities: N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	Contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A Description of spatial impact: N/A
Desired performance	Variation for under or over 10% shall be explained
Indicator responsibility	DDG: Financial Management Services

Indicator title	Number of Housing units integrated through Human settlements programmes
Definition	Increased production and delivery of housing subsidies in strategically located areas such as Transit Oriented Developments, Inclusionary Housing and Integrated Functional Areas
Source of data	HSS BAS, Departmental progress reports
Method of calculation or assessment	Quantitative: Simple count
Assumptions	Programmes are implemented in accordance with the Housing Code
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women: 50% • Youth: 30% • People with disabilities: 10%
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	Programmes implemented in strategically located spaces
Desired performance	Access to adequate housing
Indicator responsibility	DDG: Human Settlements

Indicator title	Percentage of liveable neighbourhoods in both rural and urban environments achieved through spatial transformation
Definition	<p>This outcome indicator measures the extent to which neighborhoods across both rural and urban areas have been transformed into "liveable" spaces, focusing specifically on achieving spatial transformation.</p> <p>Key Components and Definitions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liveable Neighbourhoods: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ These are defined as areas that provide residents with a high quality of life, encompassing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Access to essential services: Clean water, and sanitation. ▪ Inclusivity: Designed to cater to the needs of diverse populations, including those with disabilities, the elderly, and children. • Rural and Urban Environments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ This indicator ensures that improvements are measured across both rural and urban contexts, acknowledging the unique challenges and opportunities in each. • Spatial Transformation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ This refers to the restructuring of the physical layout and organization of neighborhoods to address historical inequalities and promote equitable access to resources and opportunities. Specifically, it includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Integrated development: Blending residential, commercial, and public spaces to create mixed-use neighborhoods. ▪ Densification: Efficient use of land to create more compact and sustainable urban forms. ▪ Improved connectivity: Enhancing transportation networks and pedestrian access. ▪ Addressing spatial inequalities: Rectifying historical spatial disparities that have marginalized certain communities.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sustainable land use: Promoting environmentally responsible development practices. <p>Significance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This indicator provides a comprehensive measure of progress towards creating equitable and sustainable communities. • It emphasizes the importance of addressing spatial inequalities and promoting integrated development. • It aligns with broader goals of improving quality of life and fostering social cohesion.
Source of data	Data collection would involve: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Surveys of residents to assess their perceptions of neighbourhoods liveability. ○ GIS mapping and spatial analysis to evaluate spatial transformation.
Method of calculation or assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ This indicator is expressed as a percentage, representing the proportion of neighbourhoods within the defined area that meet the criteria for "liveable" and "spatially transformed."
Assumptions	Information from departmental systems as well as other government entities is accurate and updated regularly
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	All PDAs spatially referenced
Desired performance	Spatially transformed settlements
Indicator responsibility	DDG: Human Settlements

Indicator title	Percentage of beneficiaries satisfied with their security of tenure.
Definition	The indicator measures the proportion of beneficiaries who express satisfaction with the security of their tenure. "Security of tenure" refers to the legal right to occupy and use land or property, free from the threat of arbitrary eviction or displacement. Satisfaction encompasses beneficiaries' perceptions of the stability and certainty of their tenure rights.
Source of data	Deeds Office and Departmental progress reports
Method of calculation or assessment	Quantitative: (Number of beneficiaries satisfied with their security of tenure / Total number of beneficiaries surveyed) * 100
Assumptions	Occupants of houses are the correct beneficiaries
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	Women: 50%
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	Registered title deeds spatially referenced
Desired performance	Beneficiaries of low-cost housing receive title deeds
Indicator responsibility	DDG: Human Settlements

Indicator title	Percentage of infrastructure investment facilitated.
Definition	The indicator measures the proportion of total planned infrastructure investment within the province that the Department has directly facilitated through its programs, initiatives, or interventions. Facilitation refers to actions taken by the Department that directly contribute to securing or enabling infrastructure investment.
Source of data	MIG report
Method of calculation or assessment	Quantitative Total value of infrastructure investment facilitated by the Department / Total value of planned infrastructure investment * 100
Assumptions	MIG reports available

Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	Households with basic services
Desired performance	Households to have basic services
Indicator responsibility	DDG Cooperative Governance

Indicator Title	Percentage of municipalities demonstrating improved performance in key areas
Definition	The indicator measures the proportion of municipalities that demonstrate a measurable improvement in their performance across a set of pre-defined key areas related to local governance and service delivery. "Improved performance" is defined as a positive change in performance scores or ratings based on a standardized assessment framework. Key Areas refers to: service delivery (water, sanitation, electricity), financial management, governance and transparency, community engagement, integrated development planning, human resource management, infrastructure maintenance, and environmental sustainability; each area can be measured using specific performance indicators (KPIs) to track progress and identify areas for improvement.
Source of data	Annual Municipal Performance Reports (section 46) and secondary data from sector departments
Method of Calculation/ Assessment	Quantitative (Number of municipalities demonstrating improved performance / Total number of municipalities assessed) * 100
Assumptions	Municipalities have performance management systems that are responsive to their needs
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	Target for women: N/A Target for youth: N/A Target for people with disabilities: N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	Contribution to spatial transformation priorities: N/A Description of spatial impact: N/A
Desired performance	All municipalities implementing PMS in accordance with Chapter 6 of the MSA
Indicator responsibility	DDG: Cooperative Governance

Indicator Title	Number of Traditional Affairs legislations implemented
Definition	The indicator refers to the implementation of the traditional affairs-specific legislation that will be implemented through the development and execution of five-year plans for the TKLA and CIA. The Plans will be developed and approved by the HoD during the first quarter of the first year of the MTDP and reviewed annually when necessary.
Source of data	CoGHSTA National Department of Traditional Affairs TKLA CIA
Method of calculation or assessment	Simple Count District and Local Municipalities with Traditional Leadership
Assumptions	The TKLA That the CIA will remain in force for five years
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	Target for women: N/A Target for youth: N/A Target for people with disabilities: N/A
Spatial transformation (where applicable)	A review will be finalized on time to enable implementation.
Desired performance	Full implementation of and compliance with the TKLA and CIA
Indicator responsibility	Acting DDG: TA, CD: A & HTL, Director: ISS and D: Houses of Traditional Leaders

Annexures to the Strategic Plan
None



Annexure A: NSDF AND THE DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT MODEL

Area of intervention in the NSDF and DDM	5-year Planning Period								
	Project Name	Project Description	Budget allocation	District Municipality	Specific Location	Project Leader	Social Partner	-24,8603434	28,2639876
Sanitation	Bela-Bela ext 25	Detailed Design, Contract Documentation, and Construction Monitoring and Control for Bulk Engineering Services for the upgrading of sewer treatment plant upgrade	R75 000 000,00	WATERBERG	Bela-Bela ext 25	COGHSTA ISHS	MUNICIPALITIES	-24,8603434	28,2639876
Water	Bela-Bela ext 25	Detailed Design, Contract Documentation, and Construction Monitoring and Control for Bulk Engineering Services for 10 Megalitre reservoir and boreholes Investigation	R50 000 000,00	WATERBERG	Bela-Bela ext 25	COGHSTA ISHS	MUNICIPALITIES	-24,8603434	28,2639876
Water	Bela-Bela ext 25	design, Contract Documentation, and Construction Monitoring and Control for Bulk Engineering Services for 10 Megalitre reservoir and boreholes Investigation	R19 100 000,00	WATERBERG	Bela-Bela ext 25	COGHSTA ISHS	MUNICIPALITIES	-24,695877,	28,454075
Sanitation	Phagameng ext 13	Detailed design, Contract Documentation and Construction Monitoring and Control for Bulk Engineering Services for the upgrading of sewer treatment plant upgrade	R25 000 000,00	WATERBERG	Phagameng ext 13	COGHSTA ISHS	MUNICIPALITIES	24°28'52.85"S	28° 5'16.65"E.
Sanitation	Vaalwater ext 5	Detailed Design, Contract Documentation, and Construction Monitoring and Control for Bulk Engineering Services for the upgrading of sewer treatment plant upgrade in Vaalwater	R30 000 000,00	WATERBERG	Vaalwater ext 5	COGHSTA ISHS	MUNICIPALITIES	-24.580949,	27.389292
Water	Giyani Ext.H	Detailed designs, contract documentation, and construction monitoring and control for Bulk Engineering services for the Bulk Water Pipe Line (Estimated at 5.0 km) Sewer bridge crossing	R78 000 000,00	MOPANI	Giyani Ext.H	COGHSTA ISHS	MUNICIPALITIES	<u>23.300613,</u>	<u>30.638825</u>

Area of Intervention in the NSDF and DDM	5-year Planning Period								
	Project Name	Project Description	Budget allocation	District Municipality	Specific Location	Project Leader	Social Partner	-24,8603434	28,2639876
		and Sewer Pump Station at Giyani Ext.H							
Sanitation	Siyandani	Detailed designs,contract documentation and construction monitoring and control for Bulk Engineering Services for the Bulk Sewer Pipe Line(Estimated at 4.0 km) at Siyandani	R30 000 000,00	MOPANI	Siyandani	COGHSTA ISHS	MUNICIPALITIES	<u>-23.300613</u>	<u>30.638825</u>
Sanitation	Giyani Ext.H	Detailed designs,contract documentation and construction monitoring and control for Bulk Engineering Services for Sewer Treatment Plant at Ext.H	R140 000 000,00	MOPANI	Giyani Ext.H	COGHSTA ISHS	MUNICIPALITIES	<u>-23.300613</u>	<u>30.638825</u>
Water	Siyandani	Detailed designs, contract documentation, and construction monitoring and control for Bulk Engineering services for the Bulk Water pipeline (Estimated at 1.0 km) at Siyandani	R30 000 000,00	MOPANI	Siyandani	COGHSTA ISHS	MUNICIPALITIES	<u>-23.300613</u>	<u>30.638825</u>
Water	at Giyani Ext.H	Detailed designs, contract documentation, and construction monitoring and control for Bulk Engineering services for the Bulk Water pipeline (Estimated at 4.0 km) at Giyani Ext.H	R38 000 000,00	MOPANI	at Giyani Ext.H	COGHSTA ISHS	MUNICIPALITIES	-23.295173,	30.716846
Water	Giyani Ext.F	Detailed designs, contract documentation and construction monitoring and control for the Bulk Engineering services for the Water pipeline (Estimated at 1.0 km) at Giyani Ext.F	R8 000 000,00	MOPANI	Giyani Ext.F	COGHSTA ISHS	MUNICIPALITIES	-23.287833,	29.137701
Sanitation	Ha- mawasha.	Detailed designs, contract documentation and construction monitoring and control for Bulk Engineering Servies for the upgrading of Rietbok Sewer Pump Station and construction of the Bulk Sewer Connector Pipeline at Ha-mawasha.	R15 000 000,00	MOPANI	Ha- mawasha.	COGHSTA ISHS	MUNICIPALITIES	-25.196722,	29.918075
Sanitation	Roosenekal	Design and Construction Monitoring For The	R45 000 000,00	SEKHUKHUNE	Roosenekal	COGHSTA ISHS	MUNICIPALITIES	-25.167267,	29.398103

Area of Intervention in the NSDF and DDM	5-year Planning Period								
	Project Name	Project Description	Budget allocation	District Municipality	Specific Location	Project Leader	Social Partner	-24,8603434	28,2639876
Sanitation		Sewer Treatment Plant Upgrade At Roosenekal							
		Design and Construction Monitoring For The Sewer Treatment Plant Upgrade At Groblersdal	R80 000 000,00	SEKHUKHUNE		COGHSTA ISHS	MUNICIPALITIES	-25.167267,	29.398103
Water		Upgrading of water treatment works, designs, and construction of water tower and geohydrological studies in Groblersdal	R17 000 000,00	SEKHUKHUNE		COGHSTA ISHS	MUNICIPALITIES	-25.172630,	29.356407
Refuse	Masakaneng	Design and Bulk water line, sewer line, and road intersection. Masakaneng	R35 000 000,00	SEKHUKHUNE	Masakaneng	COGHSTA ISHS	MUNICIPALITIES	-25.172630,	29.356407
Water	Masakaneng	Upgrading of water treatment works and enhancing of water source by drilling of boreholes	R10 840 000,00	SEKHUKHUNE	Masakaneng	COGHSTA ISHS	MUNICIPALITIES	24°28'52.85"S	28° 5'16.65"E.
Refuse	Burgesfort ext 58.	Design and Construction Monitoring For construction of 500m access road in Burgesfort ext 58.	30 000000	SEKHUKHUNE	Burgesfort ext 58.	COGHSTA ISHS	MUNICIPALITIES	-22.420796,	30.861624
Sanitation	Masisi	Bulk Sewer 4km Pipeline Masisi	R38 000 000,00	VHEMBE	Masisi	COGHSTA ISHS	MUNICIPALITIES	-22.341894,	30.028712
Sanitation	Vogelenzeng south of Nancefield	Bulk Sewer Pipeline 6 km Vogelenzeng south of Nancefield	R45 000 000,00	VHEMBE	Vogelenzeng south of Nancefield	COGHSTA ISHS	MUNICIPALITIES	-22.420796,	30.861624
Water	Masisi	Bulk Water 3km Pipeline Masisi	R31 000 000,00	VHEMBE	Masisi	COGHSTA ISHS	MUNICIPALITIES	-22.341894,	30.028712
Water	Vogelenzeng south of Nancefield	Bulk Water 1,5km Pipeline Vogelenzeng south of Nancefield	R22 000 000,00	VHEMBE	Vogelenzeng south of Nancefield	COGHSTA ISHS	MUNICIPALITIES	-22.420796,	30.861624
Sanitation	Masisi	Sewer Treatment Plant Masisi	R42 000 000,00	VHEMBE	Masisi	COGHSTA ISHS	MUNICIPALITIES	-22.420796,	30.861624z
Water	Masisi	Masisi elevated reservoir and boreholes investigation	R30 000 000,00	VHEMBE	Masisi	COGHSTA ISHS	MUNICIPALITIES	-22.341894,	30.028712
Sanitation	Nancefield	Sewer Treatment Plant at Vogelenzen south of Nancefield	R70 000 000,00	VHEMBE	Nancefield	COGHSTA ISHS	MUNICIPALITIES	-23.359276,	29.333515
Sanitation	Mogwadi	Mogwadi Bulk Sewer Pipeline (2.8km)	R22 000 000,00	CAPRICORN	Mogwadi	COGHSTA ISHS	MUNICIPALITIES	-23.359276,	29.333515
Sanitation	Mogewadi	Mogwadi Bulk Water Pipeline (1,5km), elevated storage tank(0.2ML) with booster pump plus borehole assesment	R25 000 000,00	CAPRICORN	Mogewadi	COGHSTA ISHS	MUNICIPALITIES	-23.359276,	29.333515

Area of Intervention in the NSDF and DDM	5-year Planning Period								
	Project Name	Project Description	Budget allocation	District Municipality	Specific Location	Project Leader	Social Partner	-24,8603434	28,2639876
Sanitation	Mogwadi	Mogwadi Sewer Treatment Plant	R25 000 000,00	CAPRICORN	Mogwadi	COGHSTA ISHS	MUNICIPALITIES	-23.267325,	29.112587
Sanitation	Senwabarwana	Senwabarwana Bulk Sewer pipeline	R20 000 000,00	CAPRICORN	Senwabarwana	COGHSTA ISHS	MUNICIPALITIES	-23.267325,	29.112587
Water	Senwabarwana	Senwabarwana Bulk Water pipeline	R20 000 000,00	CAPRICORN	Senwabarwana	COGHSTA ISHS	MUNICIPALITIES	-24.691790,	28.457100
Sanitation	Phagameng ext 13	Bulk sewer line in Phagameng Ext 13	R6 961 057,18	WATERBERG	Phagameng ext 13	COGHSTA ISHS	MUNICIPALITIES	-24.691790,	28.457100
Water	Phakameng Ext 13	Bulk Water (Boreholes) in Phakameng Ext 13	R45 000 000,00	WATERBERG	Phakameng Ext 13	COGHSTA ISHS	MUNICIPALITIES	-23.824941,	30.160679
Environment	Various municipalities	VISUAL ASSESSMENT REPORT CONDITIONAL ASSESSMENT REPORT (CCTV), REVIEWAL OF EXISTING DESIGNS, DOCUMENTATION, CONSTRUCTION MONITORING AND CLOSE OUT REPORT ON THE EXISTING SEWER NETWORK SYSTEM & ANCILLARY WORKS AT DAN VILLAGE IN GREATER TZANEEN LOCAL MUNICIPALITY WITHIN MOPANI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	R39 000 000,00	MOPANI	Nancifield	COGHSTA ISHS	MUNICIPALITIES	-24,8603434	28,2639876

Follow us on:  : Limpopo CoGHSTA Official

 : L-CoGHSTA-Official

 : www.coghsta.limpopo.gov.za



0800 864 729 (Premier Hotline)



17737 (Presidential Hotline)



www.coghsta.limpopo.gov.za