



human settlements

Department:
Human Settlements
PROVINCE OF KWAZULU-NATAL



Annual Performance Plan | 2015/16 - 2017/18

Houses, Security & Comfort for all | UMUNTU NGUMUNTU NGEKHAYA



TABLE OF CONTENTS	Page
Foreword by Executive Authority	2
Official Sign off	4
Glossary	5
PART A:	
STRATEGIC OVERVIEW	
1. Strategic Overview	10
2. Legislative and Policy Mandates	14
3. Updated situational analysis	27
4. Revisions to Legislation and other Mandates	40
5. Outlook for the 2015/16 Financial Year	44
6. Overview of the 2015/16 Budget and MTEF Estimates	45
PART B:	
PROGRAMMES	
7.1 Programme 1: Administration	50
7.2 Programme 2: Housing Needs, Research and Planning	56
7.3 Programme 3: Housing Development	64
7.4 Programme 4: Housing Assets Management, Property Management	77
PART C	
Capital Investment, Maintenance and Asset Management Plan	82
Co-ordination, Co-operation and Outsourcing Plans	84
INDICATOR DEFINITIONS	88

FOREWORD



The Honorable Mr. R R Pillay, MPL

Member of the Executive Council for

Department of Human Settlements and Public Works

KwaZulu-Natal

It is with great pleasure that we present the 2015/16 Annual Performance Plan. During the strategic planning session held in July 2014, a significant amount of introspection was undertaken on the “State of Human Settlements in KwaZulu-Natal” and in doing so, key focal areas were identified that drive and hinder service delivery within the Province. In addition, of significant importance during this session was the reviewing and alignment of the Vision, Mission, Goals and Strategic Objectives within the broader Medium Term Strategic Framework and within the context of this Department’s core mandate. The targets reflected in the Annual Performance Plan is further informed by an in-depth analysis of the challenges and constraints within the built-in environment and takes into account the needs, priorities and key mandates of the Department.

In pursuant of improved service delivery, this Department will during the 2015/16 financial year continue to focus on service delivery initiatives inclusive of, but not limited, to the Informal Settlement Upgrade Programme, Operation Sukuma Sakhe, the Rural Housing Programme, Emergency Housing Programme, the Finance - Linked Individual Subsidy Programme, the Integrated Residential Housing Programme as well as the provision of sites. The decrease in the Human Settlement Development Grant allocation and the increase in the housing subsidy quantum has also necessitated that the department builds less houses but of a higher standard in line with the new specifications relating to energy efficiency. Also, 2,000 serviced sites are to be made available to the gap income beneficiaries for subsidized purchase during the 2015/16 financial year. The strategic thrust of the Department will also be on the acceleration of National Service Delivery Outcome 8 which prioritizes urban housing with particular focus on the eradication of slums.

This, together with the implementation of the Provincial commitments inclusive of the eradication of temporary residential accommodation within the eThekweni Metro, the upgrading of Madiba Bottlebrush and Kennedy Road informal settlements, and the upgrading of Jika Joe informal settlement within the Msunduzi Municipality are

also anticipated to further enhance the outcomes based approach towards Sustainable Human Settlements and Improved Quality of Life as well as the Millennium Development Goals. Continued attention will be placed on mega catalytic projects such as the implementation of Cornubia (Integrated Residential Project) which is a National Priority Project and which is also expected to contribute 24,000 housing units, schools, amenities, etc. towards achieving Outcome 8 targets and ensuring sustainable human settlements. The department and the municipalities have further conceptualized other “mega catalytic” human settlement development initiatives. Focused attention will also be placed on projects that will address the gap income market, i.e. people earning between R3,500 per month to R15,000 per month.

In order to provide a more holistic and integrated development approach to service delivery it is intended that approval for new restructuring zones within the Hibiscus Coast, uMhlathuze, Newcastle, KwaDukuza, Emnambithi and Msunduzi Municipalities be obtained from National Department of Human Settlements in order to address and expedite social housing needs within the Province.

In line with the Medium Term Strategic Framework, this Department intends to actively address its title deed backlog by implementing its property management turnaround strategy. I am pleased to indicate that during the 2015/16 financial year, emphasis will also be focused on promoting youth and women in construction as well as on the roll out and implementation of the Military Veterans Programme.

Innovative planning will play a pivotal role for this Department to positively achieve decent, integrated and sustainable human settlement patterns. As such, a concerted effort will be placed on the reviewing of the municipalities Integrated Development Plans and Housing Sector Plans as well as strengthening the functionality of the district housing forums to ensure that sustainable human settlement delivery is undertaken on a strong foundation for effective town planning principles and spatial development.

In conclusion, I wish to reiterate the statement made by the Honorable President during his State of the Nation Address “that year 2015 is the Year of the Freedom Charter and Unity in Action to Advance Economic Freedom”. I do believe that the Department will make significant contributions to this endeavour in pursuing the implementation of its core strategic priorities to promote the achievement of a non-racial, integrated society through the development of sustainable human settlements and quality housing.



Honorable Mr. R.R. Pillay, MPL

MEC for Human Settlements and Public Works



Date

1. OFFICIAL SIGN-OFF

It is hereby certified that this Annual Performance Plan was developed by the management of the Department of Human Settlements in KwaZulu-Natal during a strategic planning session in the 2nd quarter of 2014/15. It takes into account all the relevant policies, reviews and changes, legislation and other mandates for which the KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Department of Human Settlements is responsible. It accurately reflects the strategic outcome oriented goals and objectives which the KwaZulu-Natal Department of Human Settlements will endeavor to achieve over the period 2015/16 – 2017/18.

Ms. S. Pillay

Chief Financial Officer

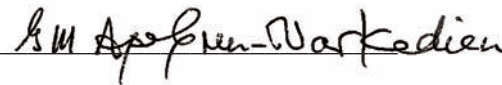
Signature: _____



Ms. G. Apelgren-Narkedien

Accounting Officer

Signature: _____



Approved by:

Honorable Mr. R. R. Pillay

MEC for Department of Human Settlements and Public Works

KwaZulu-Natal Department of Human Settlements

Signature: _____



2. GLOSSARY OF TERMS

ACTT	Anti-Corruption Task Team
AGSA	Auditor General of South Africa
AO	Accounting Officer
APP	Annual Performance Plan
AR	Annual Report
ASGISA	Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiatives for South Africa
BBBEE	Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment
BEE	Black Economic Empowerment
BNG	Breaking New Ground
CBD	Central Business District
CETA	Construction Education and Training Authority
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
CG	Conditional Grant
CIDB	Construction Industry Development Board
CIP	Comprehensive Infrastructure Plan
COGTA	Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs
CoP	Community of Practice
CRU	Community Residential Unit
DBSA	Development Bank of Southern Africa
DFI	Development Finance Institution
DHS	Department of Human Settlements
DLA	Department of Land Affairs
DORA	Division of Revenue Act
EEDBS	Enhanced Extended Discount Benefit Scheme
EPRE	Estimates of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure
EPWP	Expanded Public Works Programme
FET	Further Education and Training
FLISP	Finance Linked Individual Subsidy Programme
GRAP	Generally Recognized Accounting Principles
GWEA	Government Wide Enterprise Architecture
HDA	Housing Development Agency

HEAC	Housing Evaluation and Adjudication Committee
HDP	Housing Development Plans
HH	Households
HOD	Head of Department
HSDG	Human Settlement Development Grant
HSP	Housing Sector Plans
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IGRFA	Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act, 2005 (Act 13 of 2005)
ISDS	Integrated Sustainable Development Strategy
ISUP	Informal Settlement Upgrade Programme
ITB	Ingonyama Trust Board
IRDP	Integrated Residential Development Programme
ISRDS	Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Strategy
ISRDP	Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Plan
KZNDHS	KZN Department of Human Settlements
KZNPA	KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Administration
MBASA	Master Builders Association of South Africa
MEC	Member of Executive Council
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MI	Mortgage Insurance
MIG	Municipal Infrastructure Grant
MHDP	Municipal Housing Development Plans
MHSP	Municipal Housing Spatial Plans
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTSF	Medium Term Strategic Framework
MYHD	Multi Year Housing Development Plan
NDHS	National Department of Human Settlements
NHBRC	National Home Builders Registration Council
NHFC	National Housing Finance Corporation
NDP	National Development Plan
NSDA	Negotiated Service Delivery Agreement

NSDP	National Spatial Development Plan
NURCHA	National Urban Reconstruction & Housing Association
NUSP	National Upgrading Support Programme
OSD	Occupation Specific Dispensation
OSS	Operation Sukuma Sakhe
OTP	Office of the Premier
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
PGDP	Provincial Growth and Development Plan
PGDS	Provincial Growth and Development Strategy
PHDP	Provincial Housing Development Plan
PHP	Peoples Housing Process
PIAS	Provincial Internal Audit Service
PPC	Provincial Planning Commission
PSEDS	Provincial Spatial Economic Development Strategy
PSETA	Provincial Sector of Education and Training Agency
RDP	Reconstruction and Development Programme
RHLF	Rural Housing Loan Fund
SABS	South African Bureau of Standards
SCM	Supply Chain Management
SDIP	Service Delivery Improvement Plan
SHA	Social Housing Associations
SHF	Social Housing Foundation
SHI	Social Housing Institution
SHRA	Social Housing Regulatory Authority
SHSS	Sustainable Human Settlement Strategy
SIP	Strategic Infrastructure Project
SITA	State Information Technology Agency
SMME	Small Medium and Micro Enterprises
SOE	State Owned Enterprises
SLA	Service Level Agreement
TR	Treasury Regulations

PART A: STRATEGIC OVERVIEW



1. STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

VISION

Together Breaking New Ground to achieve decent, integrated and sustainable human settlement patterns.

MISSION

To deliver suitably located housing opportunities and security of tenure over the next five years through collaborative partnership, legislative planning processes and empowerment of women in construction.

VALUES

The department subscribes to the principles of Batho Pele and embraces the following key values:

- Commitments to performance;
- Trust and honesty;
- Transparency and consultation;
- Integrity; and
- Accountability.

CORE VALUES / PRINCIPLES FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Commitment to performance	We will continue to motivate our staff to work hard and efficiently through recognition while providing service excellence at all times.
Trust and honesty	We provide service impartially, fairly, equitably and without bias.
Transparency and consultation	We will be open about our day to day activities, how much our department receives, and how that money is spent. Annual reports, strategic plans, service commitment charters, etc. will be made available to the public.
Integrity	Integrity means doing the right thing at all times and in all circumstances, whether or not anyone is watching. It takes having the courage to do the right thing, no matter what the consequences will be. Building a reputation of integrity takes years.
Accountability	We will continue to be answerable for both our financial and non-financial performance. The publishing of the Annual Report will provide an accurate reflection of the functioning of the department.

STRATEGIC GOALS

The department's strategic goals are summarised as follows:

1.	Transform Provincial Human Settlement Services
2.	Promote inter-sectorial planning and housing opportunities to improve efficiency and quality of human settlements
3.	Improving the quality of delivery of services

Strategic Goal 1	Transform Provincial Human Settlement Services
Goal Statement	Transform Provincial Human Settlement Services
Rationale	Fully fledged, proficient resources ensuring the attainment of the strategic objectives of the Department and administrative support.
Impact	<p>Increased spatial access, equity, efficiency, effectiveness and utilization of human settlements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved Human Resource Management including reconfiguration of organisational structures, appropriate placement of staff [appropriate skills mix and competencies], strengthened performance management and decreased vacancy rates. Increased Financial & Supply Chain Management efficiency and accountability to improve revenue generation (rentals) and value for money, budget aligned with service delivery priorities and needs. Improved governance and leadership including regulatory framework compliance, and reviewed policies and delegations to facilitate implementation of the Strategic Plan. Improved information systems, data quality and information management, and improved performance monitoring and reporting. Strengthened infrastructure to improve service delivery.
Linkages	Outcome 12, PGDP Goal 6

Strategic Goal 2	Promote inter-sectorial planning and housing opportunities to improve efficiency and quality of human settlements
Goal Statement	Provide an enabling environment and supportive and integrative structure allowing for the successful development of human settlements
Rationale	Improved compliance with legislative/ policy requirements and Core Standards for quality service delivery in order to improve delivery outcomes.
Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacitation of municipalities, community structures, emerging contractors Improved performance towards achieving the MDG targets. Improve spatial planning of projects/settlements
Linkages	Outcome 8, PGDP Goal 3, MDG 1 & 7

Strategic Goal 3	Improving the quality of delivery services
Goal Statement	Achieving the best possible human settlements outcomes within the funding envelope and available resources.
Rationale	Efficient and well-functioning sustainable human settlements with the potential to respond to emergency housing disasters and informal settlement needs in the Province.
Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved human settlements outcomes, upgraded households in informal settlements • Improved quality of life • Eradication of slums • Promote security of tenure
Linkages	Outcome 8, PGDP Goal 3, MDG 1 & 7

PLANNING PROCESS

With guidance and leadership from the Head of Department, the Department conducted a Provincial planning workshop in the 2nd quarter of 2014/15 to review performance and determine strategic priorities for the 2015/16 MTEF period. Delegates included Senior and Deputy Managers as well as District staff that undertake the core delivery functions.

The Provincial Multi Year Development Plan (MYDP) has also been developed where significant progress has been made with the alignment of the broader Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) and within the context of the National and Provincial Spatial Economic Development Strategy. In addition, the MYDP will guide the Department in the provision of comprehensive housing opportunities in alignment to the National outcomes based approach towards Sustainable Human Settlements and Improved Quality of Life as well as the Millennium Development Goals with specific reference to Goal Number 7, i.e. Ensure Environmental Sustainability (Eradication of Slums). The National Department of Human Settlements and the National Development Plan (NDP) 2030 vision is to achieve measurable progress towards breaking apartheid spatial patterns with significant advances made towards retrofitting existing settlements offering the majority of South Africans access to adequate houses, better living environments with affordable services, within an equitable and functional residential property market. To achieve this vision, the Department is committed to integrated and sustainable human settlements through the provision of comprehensive housing opportunities.

PROVINCIAL PRIORITIES FOR 2015/16

Provincial priorities for 2015/16 are clearly noted in Part B of the APP as part of the introduction to each Programme.

NOTES ON THE PRESENTATION OF CORE BUSINESS FOR 2015/16

The format for the Annual Performance Plan has been determined by the National Department of Human Settlements. The format is in line with Treasury requirements. Core performance indicators [per Budget Programme] have been determined by the National Department of Human Settlements in consultation with National Treasury referred to as “Performance Indicators” in Part B of the APP. These indicators are monitored quarterly and formal reports submitted to Provincial and National Treasury and the National Department of Human Settlements “Provincial Quarterly Performance Report”.

Provinces have the responsibility to add performance indicators and targets, in addition to Treasury indicators, in order to actively monitor and report on progress and outcomes. Provincial indicators and targets are reflected in Part B of the APP under “Provincial Strategies, Objectives, Indicators and Targets”. Quarterly targets indicated in the same section will provide measures against which to monitor progress on a quarterly basis.

Other core and sub-set indicators are included in the Monitoring & Evaluation Framework to regulate quarterly reporting. Operational Plans incorporate sub-set indicators and targets to ensure comprehensive reporting against priorities.

2. LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY MANDATES

2.1 Constitutional and Legislative mandates

The Department’s core functions are mandated by the following key legislation:

LEGISLATION	MANDATE
1. Constitution of the Republic of South Africa 108 of 1996	Chapter 2: Bill of Rights: Section 26: Everyone has the right to have access to adequate housing. The State must take reasonable legislative and other measures, within its available resources, to achieve the progressive realization of this right. No one may be evicted from their home, or have their home demolished, without an order of court made after considering all the relevant circumstances. No legislation may permit arbitrary evictions.
2. Housing Act 107 of 1997	Part 1: Section 2: The National, Provincial and Local spheres of government must give priority to the needs of the poor in respect of housing development, consult meaningfully with individuals and communities affected by housing development. Ensure that housing development provides a wide choice of housing and tenure options as is reasonably possible which is economically, fiscally, socially and financially affordable and sustainable, is based on integrated development planning and is administered in a transparent, accountable and equitable manner, and upholds the practice of good governance.

LEGISLATION	MANDATE
<p>3. Housing Consumer Protection Measures Act 95 of 1998</p>	<p>Chapter 1: Section 3:</p> <p>The objects of the Council is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Represent the interests of housing consumers by providing warranty protection against defects in new homes; b) Regulate the home building industry; c) Provide protection to housing consumers in respect of the failure of home builders to comply with their obligations in terms of this Act; d) Establish and to promote ethical and technical standards in the home building industry; e) Improve structural quality in the interests of housing consumers and the home building industry f) Promote housing consumer rights and to provide housing consumer information; g) Communicate with and to assist home builders to register in terms of this Act; h) Assist home builders, through training and inspection, to achieve and to maintain satisfactory technical standards of home building; i) Regulate insurers; and ii) In particular, to achieve the stated objects of this section in the subsidy housing sector.
<p>4. Rental Housing Act 50 of 1999</p>	<p>Chapter 2:</p> <p>Section 1:</p> <p>Provides that Government must promote a stable and growing market that progressively meets the latent demand for affordable rental housing among persons historically disadvantaged by unfair discrimination and poor persons, by the introduction of incentives, mechanisms and other measures that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Improve conditions in the rental housing market; ii) Encourage investment in urban and rural areas that are in need of revitalization and resuscitation; and iii) Correct distorted patterns of residential settlement by initiating, promoting and facilitating new development in or the redevelopment of affected areas.

LEGISLATION	MANDATE
5. Sectorial Titles Act, 1986(95 of 1986, as amended by Act 24 & 29 of 2003)	<p>The Act provides for the division of buildings into sections and common property and for the acquisition of separate ownership in sections coupled with joint ownership in common property.</p> <p>The Act further provides for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The control of certain incidents attaching to separate ownership in sections and joint ownership in common property; b) The transfer of ownership of sections and the registration of sectional mortgage bonds over, and real rights in sections; c) The conferring and registration of rights in, and the disposal of, common property; d) The establishment of bodies corporate to control common property and for that purpose to apply the rules; and e) The establishment of a sectional titles regulation board.
6. Prevention of Illegal Eviction and Unlawful Occupation of Land Act 19 of 1998	<p>Provides that in circumstances of an eviction, an organ of State may institute proceedings for the eviction of an unlawful occupier from land which falls within its area of jurisdiction, except where the unlawful occupier is a mortgagor and the land in question is sold in a sale of execution pursuant to a mortgage, and the court may grant such an order if it is just and equitable to do so, after considering all the relevant circumstances, and if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The consent of that organ of State is required for the erection of a building or structure on that land or for the occupation of the land, and the unlawful occupier is occupying a building or structure on that land without such consent having been obtained; or b) It is in the public interest to grant such an order. <p>It further provides that an organ of State contemplated in subsection may before instituting such proceedings, give not less than 14 days' written notice to the owner or person in charge of the land to institute proceedings for the eviction of the unlawful occupier.</p>
7. Home Loan and Mortgage Disclosure Act of 2000	<p>Provides that an office of disclosure must be established in order to deal with financial institutions financial statements. The work incidental to the performance of the functions of the Office must be performed by a secretariat consisting of officials of the Department designated for that purpose by the Minister. The Director-General of Housing is the Accounting Officer for the Office and must cause the installation of the necessary financial controls and management measures by the Office to ensure full accountability for expenses incurred by the Office.</p>
8. Disestablishment of South African Trust Limited Act of 2002	<p>Provides that: All rights and assets of the Company, including the administrative, financial and other records of the Company, vest in the National Housing Finance Corporation (as per the Housing Act), all obligations and liabilities of the Company now vest in the Government as part of the national debt. Thus the Government must meet these obligations and liabilities.</p>

LEGISLATION	MANDATE
<p>9. Constitutional Court judgment of 2000, on the enforceability of social and economic rights (Government of the Republic of South Africa and Others v Grootboom and Others)</p>	<p>The court held that the State was obliged to take positive action to meet the needs of those living in extreme conditions of poverty, homelessness or intolerable housing. The interconnectedness of the rights and the Constitution as a whole had to be taken into account in interpreting the socio-economic rights and in particular, in determining whether the State had met its obligations in terms of them. The court held that the national government bore the overall responsibility for ensuring that the State complied with the obligations imposed on it by Section 26. The land program adopted by the metropolitan council, on the face of it, met the obligation of the State towards persons in the position of the respondents to the extent that the national housing program did not. The existence of the program was, however, only the starting point. Effective implementation of it required at least adequate budgetary support by national government. As at the date of the launch of the application, the State had not been meeting the obligation imposed on it by section 26 within the relevant area. In particular, the programs adopted by the State fell short of the section's requirements, in that no provision was made for relief to categories of people in desperate need. The Constitution obliged the State to act positively to ameliorate these conditions. This obligation was to devise and implement a coherent and coordinated program, designed to provide access to housing, healthcare, sufficient food and water and social security to those unable to support themselves and their dependents. The State also had to foster conditions to enable citizens to gain access to land on an equitable basis. Those in need had a corresponding right to demand that this be done. However, section 26 (and also section 28) did not entitle the respondents to claim shelter or housing immediately on demand.</p>
<p>10. KwaZulu-Natal Housing Act, 1998 (12 of 1998 as Amended)</p>	<p>Chapter 4 provides that:</p> <p>The Department shall be responsible for the administration of the bank account of the Fund and manage and co-ordinate housing development in the Province.</p> <p>The department shall, subject to national and provincial housing policy and after consultation with the Minister, on behalf of the Provincial Government:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Undertake projects; b) Maintain, sell, or lease dwellings and other immovable property; c) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any law and either with the prior consent of the owner or following the expropriation of such land, perform such work and undertake such projects on privately owned land as the Minister may, subject to such terms and conditions as he or she may determine, approve; d) Determine provincial policy in respect of housing development; e) Promote the adoption of provincial legislation to ensure effective housing delivery; and f) Prepare and maintain a multi-year plan in respect of the execution in the province of every national and provincial housing programme, which is consistent with a national and provincial housing policy.

LEGISLATION	MANDATE
11. Housing Development Schemes for Retired Persons Act, 1998(65 of 1988) as amended by 20 of 1998	The Act amends the Housing Development Schemes for Retired Persons Act, 1988, so as to amend the definition of “housing development scheme”, to provide that land subject to a housing interest may be occupied only by a retired person or the spouse of a retired person, and to repeal section 10 of the Act.
12. National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act 103 of 1977	Part A, A1 provides that the plans and particulars in respect of any building to be erected by or on behalf of the State shall be accompanied by a certificate, signed by the head of the State Department concerned or an officer designated by him, setting out in full details as to the respect in which such erection will not comply with the requirements of these regulations.
13. Construction Industry Development Board Act 38 of 2000	Section 5 (1) States that the Board must within the framework of the procurement policy of Government promote the standardization of the procurement process with regard to the construction industry.
14. Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act 5 of 2000	Provides that an organ of State must determine its preferential procurement policy and the specific goals therein may include contracting with persons, or categories of persons, historically disadvantaged by unfair discrimination on the basis of race, gender or disability.
15. Social Housing Act 16 of 2008	Section 32 makes provision that an agreement entered and concluded between the Regulatory Authority and Provincial Governments which sets out the respective roles and responsibilities of the Regulatory Authority and the Provinces in respect of social housing, specifies the proposed restructuring zones, specifies the process to approve, allocate and administer capital grants as contemplated in the social housing investment plan, and also sets out the process for determination of annual social housing programme and institutional subsidy allocation, the approvals process and time-lines and the payments process and time-lines.
16. Housing Development Agency Act 23 of 2008	In terms of Section 5 the following provision is made: The Minister may in consultation with the relevant MEC, where there is lack of capacity in any organ of State to identify, acquire, hold, develop and release land for residential and community purposes for the creation of sustainable human settlements.
17. National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (107 of 1998) as amended by Act 8 of 2004	<p>Provides for the cooperative environmental governance by establishing principles for decision making on matters affecting the environment. Section 16 provides that each provincial government must ensure that the relevant provincial environmental implementation plan is complied with by each municipality within its province and that municipalities adhere to the relevant environmental implementation; and</p> <p>Management plans, and the principles of this Act in the preparation of any policy, programme or plan, including the establishment of integrated development plans and land development objectives.</p>

LEGISLATION	MANDATE
18. Communal Land Rights Act 11 of 2004	Makes provision for: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) The legal security of tenure by transferring communal land, including KwaZulu-Natal Ingonyama land, to communities, or by awarding comparable redress; b) Conducting of a land rights enquiry to determine the transition from old order rights to new order rights; c) The democratic administration of communal land by communities; to provide for Land Rights Boards; and d) The co-operatives performance of municipal functions on communal land.
19. Communal Property Associations Act 28 of 1996	This Act enables communities to form juristic persons, to be known as communal property associations in order to acquire, hold and manage property on a basis agreed to by members of a community in terms of a written constitution. This Act prescribes the type of communities, who qualify, the registration process which needs to be followed as well as the rights, obligations and duties of parties once the juristic person has been established.
20. Deeds Registries Act 47 of 1937	The Act deals with the administration, registration of land and State land and details the procedures which need to be followed during same.
21. Extension of Security of Tenure Act 62 of 1997	The Act promotes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Long term security of tenure for occupiers of land, where possible through the joint efforts of occupiers, landowners and government bodies; b) Extending the rights of occupiers whilst giving due recognition to the rights, duties and legitimate interests of owner; and c) Regulating the eviction of vulnerable occupiers from land in a fair manner.
22. Land Administration Act 2 of 1995	The Act makes provision for the delegation of powers and the assignment of the administration of laws regarding land matters to the provinces as well as the creation of uniform land legislation.
23. Expropriation Act, 1951 as repealed by Act 63 of 1975	The Act provides for the expropriation of land and other property for public and certain other purposes.
24. State Land Disposal Act 48 of 1961	This Act provides for the disposal of certain State land and to prohibit the acquisition of State land by prescription.

2.2 Policy and programme mandates

The Department's core functions are informed by the following policies:

NAME OF POLICY	MANDATE
<p>1. Informal Settlement Upgrading Strategy for KwaZulu-Natal</p>	<p>A key objective of the Strategy is to give effect to the KwaZulu-Natal Elimination and Prevention of Re-Emergence of Slums Act (Act No. 6 of 2007). The purpose of this Act is to provide for: 'the progressive elimination of slums in the Province of KwaZulu-Natal; measures for the prevention of the reemergence of slums and the upgrading and control of existing slums.' The Act obliges all municipalities to assess the status of informal settlement and to plan accordingly. An additional and overriding objective for the KZN Department is however also to address and comply with the National Department's Outcome 8 National Development Agreement which places a high priority on the upgrading of Informal Settlements with access to basic services and secure tenure.</p> <p>In addition to this the more specific objectives of the Strategy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing the Housing Sector Planning process by including a Slum Clearance Programme; • Promoting sector alignment in terms of IDP, Integrated Sustainable Human Settlements, Area Based Planning, Spatial Restructuring; • Developing an informal settlement plan of action and to implement it together with the affected municipalities; and • Promoting community participation in formulation and implementation of Slum Clearance Programme.

NAME OF POLICY	MANDATE
<p>2. The Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Strategy, November 2000</p>	<p>The strategy is designed to realize a vision that will attain socially cohesive and stable rural communities with viable institutions, sustainable economies and universal access to social amenities, able to attract and retain skilled and knowledgeable people, who are equipped to contribute to growth and development.</p> <p>Section 1: Outlines evaluation of international approaches to rural development, which have hinged around inadequate local capacity and tendencies to excessive centralization of decision making.</p> <p>Section 2: presents a characterization of rural South Africa. It identifies those that are widely associated with rural conditions around the world.</p> <p>Section 3: outlines the legal and policy framework for rural development in South Africa and outlines some achievements in the period 1994 to 2000.</p> <p>Section 4: presents the elements behind the vision of the ISRDS namely; rural development, sustainability, integration and the rural safety net.</p> <p>Section 5: presents the operational approach of the ISRDS i.e. build immediately on existing programmes of government through a well coordinated, bottom-up approach to rural local economic development.</p> <p>Section 6: highlights some complementary measures to support the ISRDS namely; human resource development and capacity building, land reform, community based income generation projects, social assistance and safety nets and rural finance.</p> <p>Section 7: presents the proposed institutional arrangements, which will operate in the political and operational areas.</p> <p>Section 8: identifies five implementation elements of the strategy which comprises of; institutional arrangements, establishment of an information and knowledge base, development of planning and monitoring systems, establishing mechanisms of coordination and stakeholder mobilization.</p>
<p>3. The National Housing Code, 2009</p>	<p>The Code sets the underlying policy principles, guidelines and norms and standards which apply to Government's various housing assistance programmes introduced since 1994 and updated. It also identifies various housing subsidy instruments available to assist low income households to access adequate housing. It further provides for the qualification criteria per subsidy instrument and the process that needs to be followed in order to access the specific instrument.</p>

NAME OF POLICY	MANDATE
<p>4. The National Spatial Development Perspective, 2006</p>	<p>The document comprises:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A set of principles and mechanisms for guiding infrastructure investment and development decisions; • A description of the spatial manifestations of the main social, economic and environmental trends that should form the basis for a shared understanding of the national space economy; and • An interpretation of the spatial realities and the implications for government intervention. <p>In order to contribute to the broader growth and development policy objectives of Government the document advocates the following five principles :</p> <p>Principle 1: Rapid economic growth that is sustained and inclusive is a prerequisite for the achievement of other policy objectives, among which poverty alleviation is key.</p> <p>Principle 2: Government has a constitutional obligation to provide basic services to all citizens (e.g. water, energy, health and educational facilities) wherever they reside.</p> <p>Principle 3: Beyond the constitutional obligation identified above, government spending on fixed investment should be focused on localities of economic growth and/or economic potential in order to gear up private-sector investment, to stimulate sustainable economic activities and to create long-term employment opportunities.</p> <p>Principle 4: Efforts to address past and current social inequalities should focus on people, not places.</p> <p>Principle 5: In order to overcome the spatial distortions of apartheid, future settlement and economic development opportunities should be channeled into activity corridors and nodes that are adjacent to or that link the main growth centers.</p>
<p>5. Building capacity of housing stakeholders (especially municipalities)</p>	<p>The Housing Act 107 of 1997 provides that all reasonable and necessary steps to support municipalities in the exercise of their power and the performance of their duties in respect of housing development.</p> <p>Section (2) (e) states that National and Province must support and strengthen the capacity of municipalities to manage their own affairs to exercise their powers and performs their duties in respect of housing development.</p> <p>The Housing Accreditation programme is meant to support the municipalities.</p>

NAME OF POLICY	MANDATE
6. Outcome 8: Medium Term Strategic Framework 2014-2019	<p>The framework focuses on policy and funding reforms to achieve the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better spatial planning to better target resource allocation; • Ensuring that poor households have adequate housing in better living environments; • Supporting the development of a functionally and equitable residential property market improving institutional capacity and coordination <p>In order to achieve the vision of sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life the DOHS drives effective programmes to achieve the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate housing and improved quality living environments; • A functionally equitable residential property market; and • Enhanced (institutional) capabilities for effective coordination of spatial investment decisions.

NAME OF POLICY	MANDATE
<p>7. Provincial Growth and Development Plan</p>	<p>Strategic Objective 3.4: Sustainable human settlements</p> <p>The provision of a house remains an important part of human settlements it is now common cause that livable human settlements require decent planning that involves: designing a safe environment, infrastructure that allows and enables economic activity, delivery of services and social facilities as well as good maintenance capacity. This desired human settlement has been slow to materialize. The causes are many and varied, yet not insurmountable. This intervention is about finding an appropriate institutional mechanism to achieve a coordinated and aligned service delivery programme, with DOHS being the driver of this institutional mechanism as they are most acutely affected by the unco-ordinated service delivery response.</p> <p>Proposed interventions are as follows:</p> <p>Intervention 3.4.a: Establishment of a joint provincial forum addressing integrated development planning</p> <p>A human settlement in particular requires co-ordination such that houses, water, electricity and sanitation are an immediate part of the same product, whilst community life is also enabled by provision of schools, and other social facilities. It is not clear why this co-ordination is not possible despite it having been long recognized to be a requirement. This intervention is about providing a model for this alignment and co-ordination of government efforts for improved delivery of sustainable Human Settlement. This forum will use as its departure point the Provincial Spatial Development Framework, which has identified KZN's areas of opportunity and intervention.</p> <p>Intervention 3.4.b: Densification of settlement patterns</p> <p>This intervention recognizes that the current settlement patterns are not conducive to cost effective service delivery or environmentally sustainable settlements. This is as a result of dispersed and fragmented settlement patterns that require people to travel long distance to access economic opportunities or lesser density per hectares that are more expensive to service. This intervention proposes an alternative densification model that uses current housing instruments to achieve greater urban densities and more coherent integrated settlements around identified emerging nodes.</p> <p>Intervention 3.4.c: Transformation of Informal Settlements</p> <p>This intervention is about providing housing opportunities to people at the low end of the housing market. It proposes to transform these informal settlements via the business instruments of: Informal Settlements Upgrade; Integrated Residential Development Programme; and Enhanced Peoples Housing Programme. In this way, people living in informal settlements have greater opportunity to access tenure of housing, economic and social opportunities.</p>

NAME OF POLICY	MANDATE
	<p>Intervention 3.4.d: Develop provincial strategy and plan to address housing Gap Market</p> <p>This intervention seeks to provide housing subsidy for people, who earn between (R3501 - R15000) in the gap market to allow for purchase of property. These properties ranges from R450,000 to R700,000 which is entry level housing and usually difficult to obtain bonds. The intervention will include a targeted inclusion of gap housing in all new housing projects aligned to the target contained in national outcome 8. The current housing instrument of Financially Linked Intervention Subsidies (FLISP) is being used to address this housing challenge.</p> <p>Intervention 3.4.e: Expand the Social Housing Programme and Rental Programme</p> <p>This intervention is to address the current lack of housing opportunities for low end housing market entrants. The intervention seeks to provide well located accommodation on a rental basis for income brackets between (R3 501 - R7 500). The current housing instruments being used to achieve this are the Social Housing Programme, the Institutional Subsidy Programme and the Community Residential Units Programme. These instruments either purchase or build units for rental purposes as well as refurbish previous hostels.</p>
<p>8. National Development Plan</p>	<p>Chapter 8: Transforming Human Settlements</p> <p>The objectives include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong and efficient spatial planning system, well integrated across the spheres of government; • Upgrade all informal settlements on suitable, well located land by 2030; • More people living closer to their places of work; and • More jobs in or close to dense, urban townships. <p>Actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reforms to the current planning system for improved coordination. • Develop a strategy for densification of cities and resource allocation to promote better located housing and settlements. • Introduce spatial development framework and norms, including improving the balance between location of jobs and people. • Conduct a comprehensive review of the grant and subsidy regime for housing with a view to ensure diversity in product and finance options that would allow for more household choice and greater spatial mix and flexibility. • Introduce mechanisms that would make land markets work more effectively for the poor and support rural and urban livelihoods.

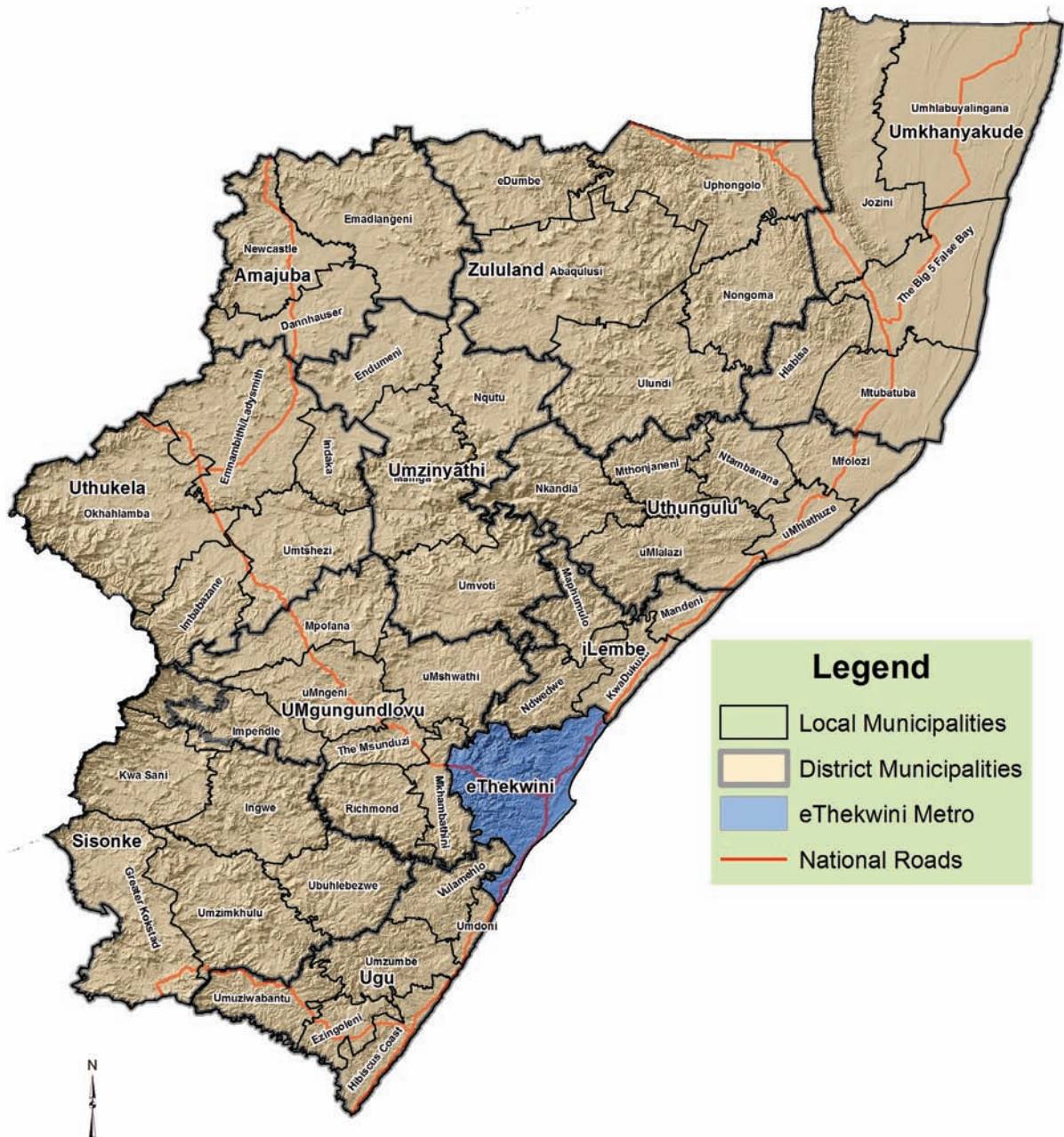


NAME OF POLICY	MANDATE
<p>9. Breaking New Ground - A Comprehensive Plan for the Development of Sustainable Human Settlements</p>	<p>The specific objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accelerating the delivery of housing as a key strategy for poverty alleviation; • Utilizing provision of housing as a major job creation strategy; • Ensuring property can be accessed by all as an asset for wealth creation and empowerment; • Leveraging growth in the economy; • Combating crime, promoting social cohesion and improving quality of life for the poor; and • Supporting the functioning of the entire single residential property market to reduce duality within the sector by breaking the barriers between the first economy residential property boom and the second economy slump. <p>The Department will enhance its contribution to spatial restructuring by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progressive Informal Settlement Eradication; • Promoting Densification and Integration; • Enhancing Spatial Planning; • Enhancing the location of new housing projects; • Supporting Urban Renewal and Inner City Regeneration; • Developing social and economic infrastructure; and • Enhancing the Housing Product.

3. UPDATED SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

POPULATION PROFILE AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

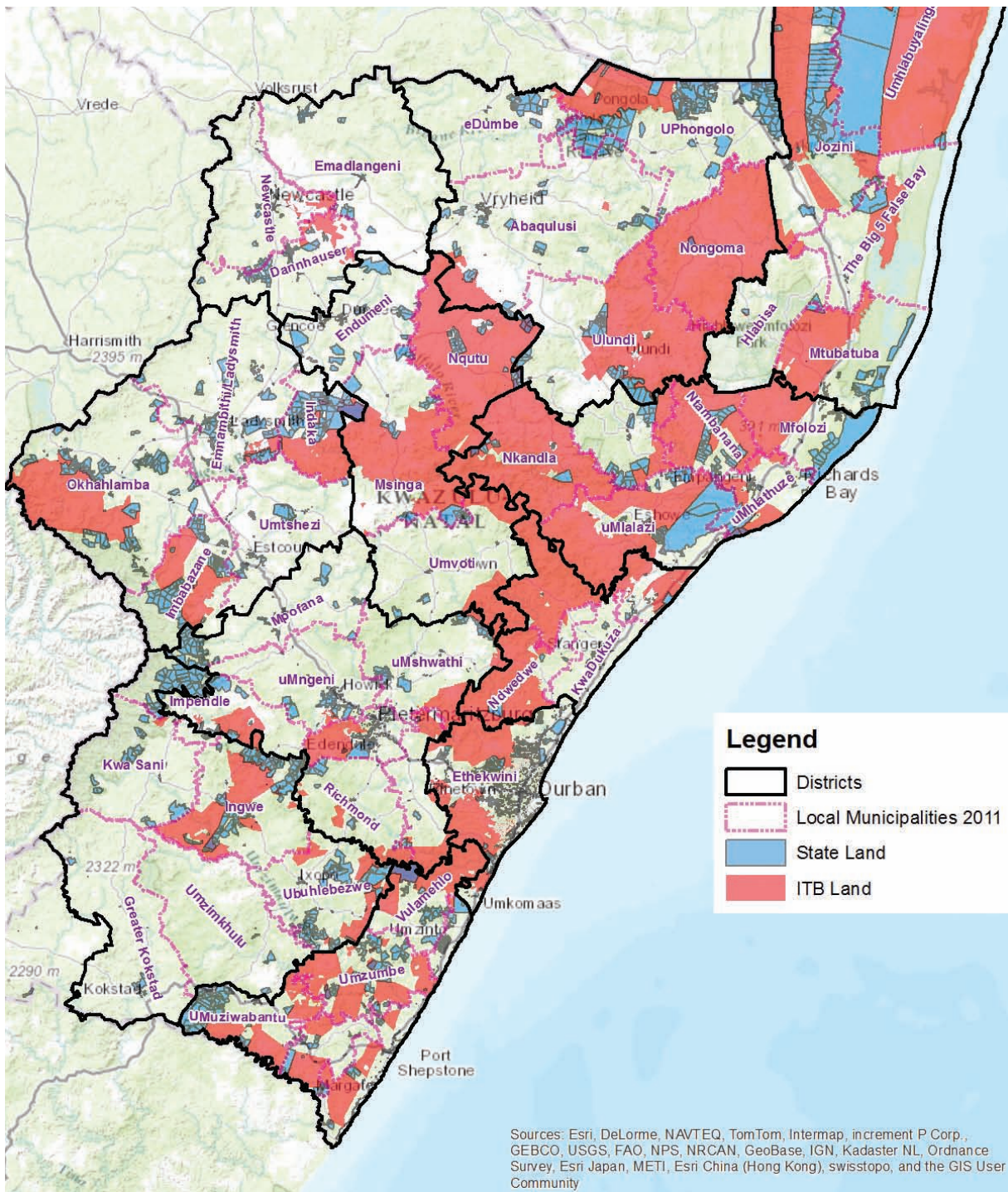
Map A1: Province of KwaZulu-Natal



The Province is divided into 52 Municipalities, one Metropolis and 10 Districts, with human settlement service boundaries aligned to the municipal boundaries. Four Districts and one Municipality have been declared as part of the Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Programme [ISRDP] Nodes i.e. Ugu, uMzinyathi, Zululand and Umkhanyakude Districts, and the Umzimkhulu Municipality within the Harry Gwala District. Certain areas within the Umkhanyakude and Umzinyathi districts are specifically targeted as Cabinet priority areas. The Ingonyama Trust Board, appointed as the custodian of traditional land, holds an estimated 40% of the land of the Province as reflected hereunder:



Map A2: Ingonyama Trust Land



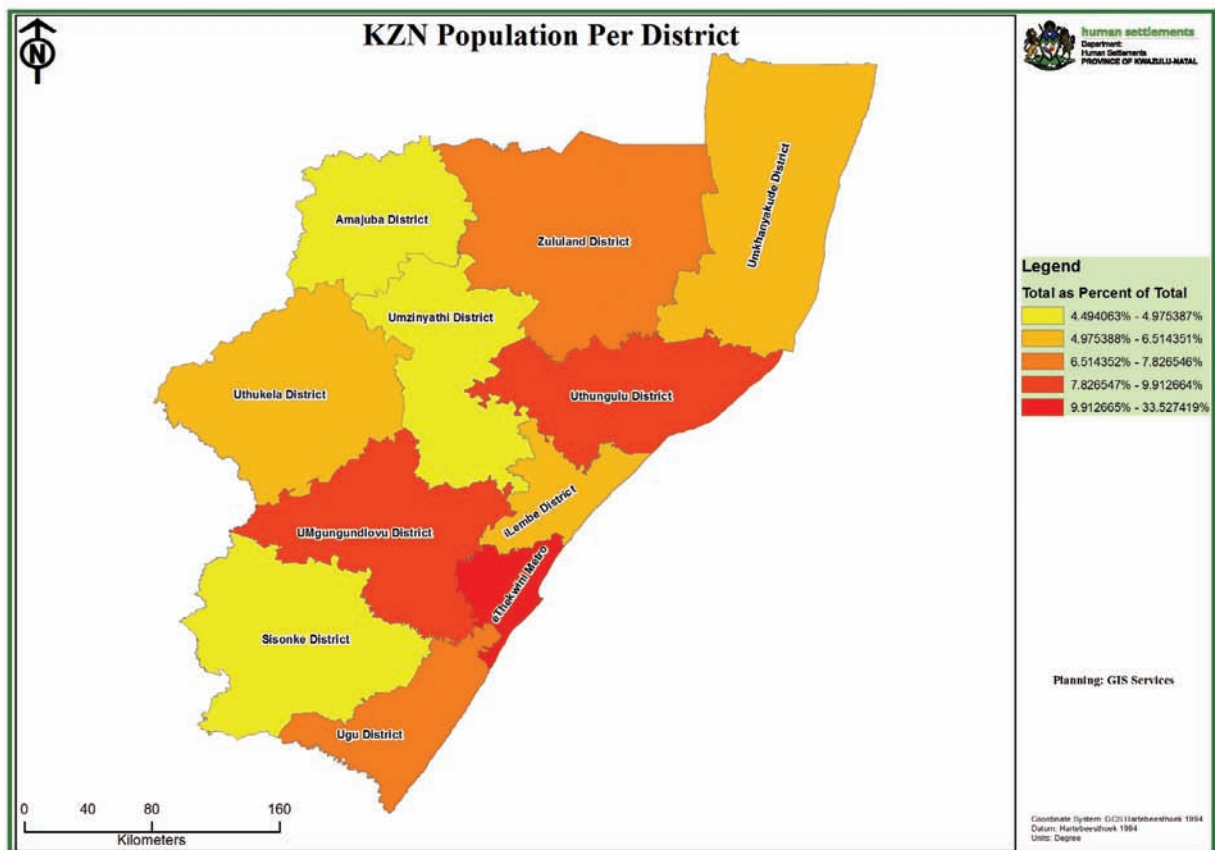
In order to address the rural housing needs of the Province, the Department continues to forge improved relations with the Ingonyama Trust Board.

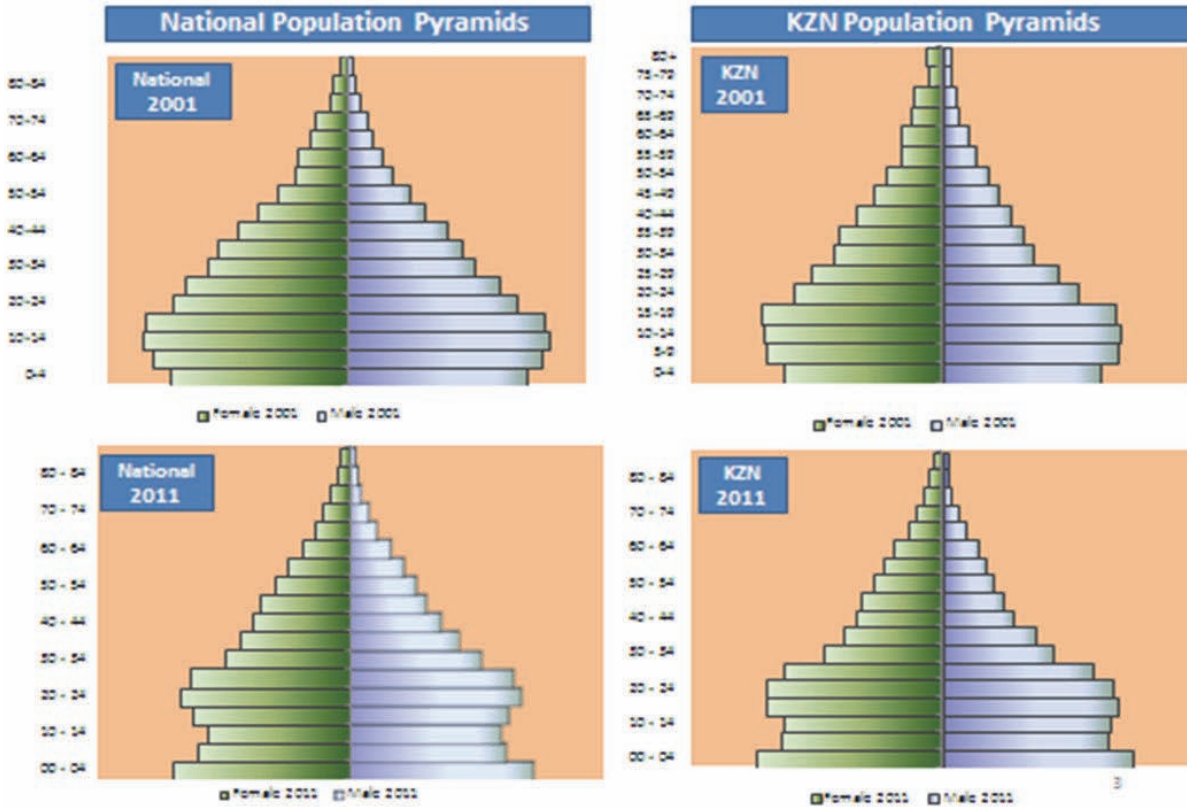
Population

The mid-year population estimates as issued by Statistics South Africa estimates that the population of the KwaZulu-Natal is 10,694,400, (19,8%) which is still the second most populous province in the country. The population increase since the Census 2011 is therefore 427,100. 40% of the country's population is found in 8 Municipalities of which eThekweni is the 3rd largest municipality with a population of 3, 442,000. Of an estimated 30% of the country's population that is aged younger than 15 years, 22,7% resides in the Province of KwaZulu-Natal (as per the mid-year population estimate, 2014 issued by Statistics South Africa).

In terms of migration patterns for the period 2006-2011, it has been noted that the total outflow from the Province is 229,177, whilst the total inflow into the Province is 222,622. The total net migration is -6,555, which is significantly lower in comparison to Provinces such as the Eastern Cape, Free State and Limpopo. In comparison it is estimated that the provincial migration stream for the period 2011-2016 is a net migration of -7,012, making it the 3rd highest province.

Map A3: KZN Population per District





Source: Statistics South Africa





The financial implications of this populated Province clearly impacts on its budget allocations. In this regard, the budget of the province is based upon population numbers and not upon need and demand. This means that the province has had to strategically reprioritise its delivery targets in order to achieve within the funding envelope. The new population data implies that population figures need to be reflected as a denominator to re-determine baselines and strategies.

Moreover, the country is midway through a demographic transition where (first) death rates dropped and population expands and then fertility rates dropped resulting in stabilization of the population. The quadruple burden of disease, especially HIV and AIDS had a profound impact on the normal trajectory of demographic transition over the last decade although more effective prevention and treatment programmes begin to change population trends (especially noticeable in 0-4 and reproductive ages). The largest proportion of the population lies between 14 and 34 years of age thus the province has a youthful profile making education and the provision of employment high priorities.

Poverty

As at 2011, the Province had the third highest poverty measure of the 9 provinces, with a poverty head count of 56.6%, a poverty gap of 25.5% and poverty severity incidence of 14.4%. 28% of all KwaZulu-Natal citizens live in extreme poverty. In addition, 29% live in absolute poverty. At least 32.9% are food deprived and KwaZulu-Natal has the highest gender based poverty incidence (45%). KwaZulu-Natal also has the second highest level of rural poverty in South Africa (29%) and the second highest in traditional settlements (54%). The poor are mostly found in the rural areas of the province. The uMkhanyakude, uMzinyathi, Zululand and Harry Gwala Districts have the highest poverty levels whilst eThekweni and uMgungundlovu have the least percentage of people living in poverty. In addition, over 25% of the people are unemployed, mainly young.¹ 25% of people are dependent on social grants and social relief packages of which 53% of the recipients being female. Poor access to health, education and transport services together with highly inadequate living conditions and low levels of economic activity are contributory factors to poverty levels as reflected hereunder:

MEASURING POVERTY²

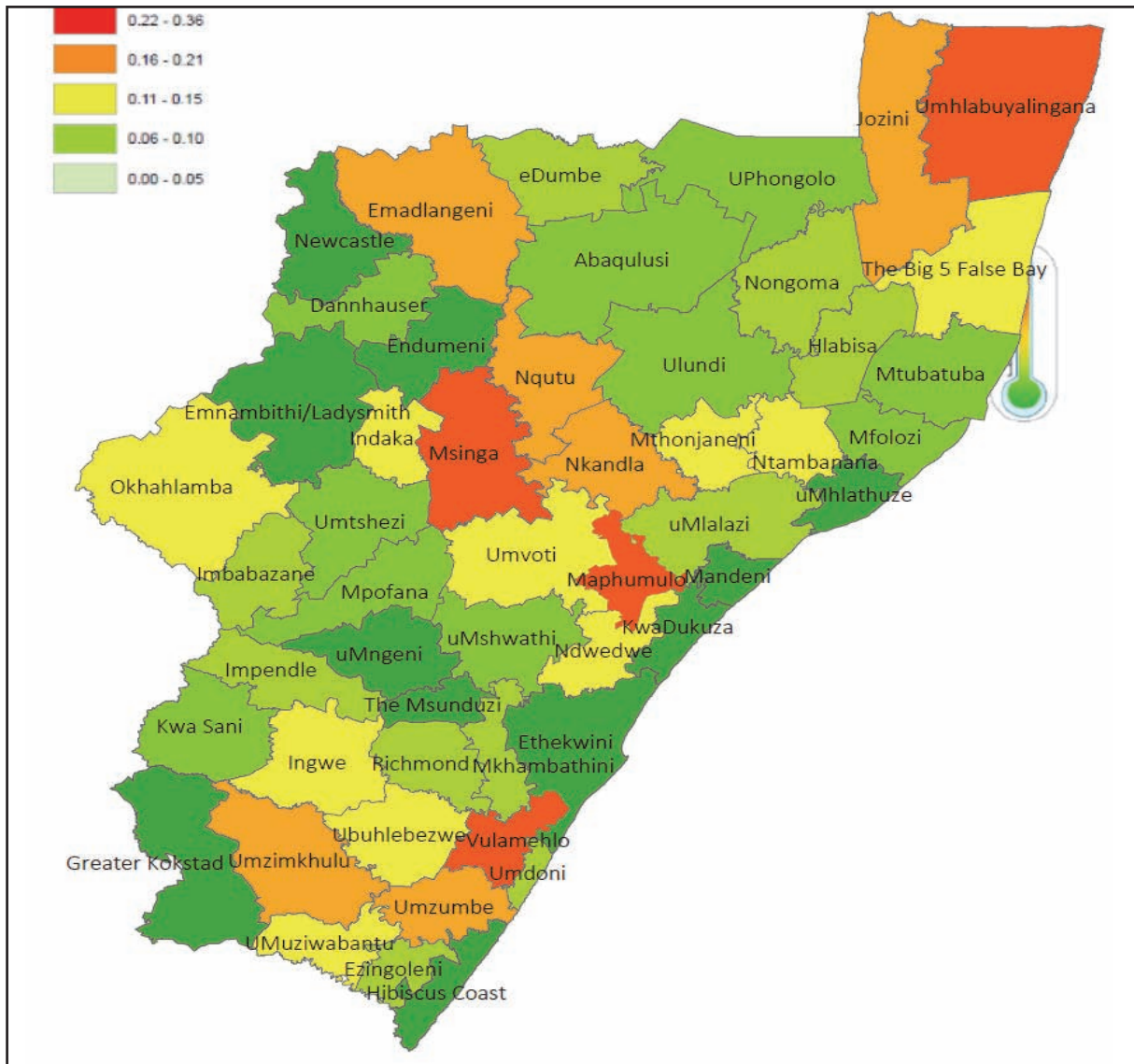
D I M E N S I O N	{	Health		Child mortality
		Education		Years of schooling School attendance
		Living Standards		Lighting Heating Cooking Water Sanitation Assets
		Economic Activity		Unemployment

¹ KwaZulu-Natal Poverty Eradication Master Plan (2014)

² KwaZulu-Natal Poverty Eradication Master Plan (2014)

POVERTY INDEX³

Map A4: Poverty Index⁴

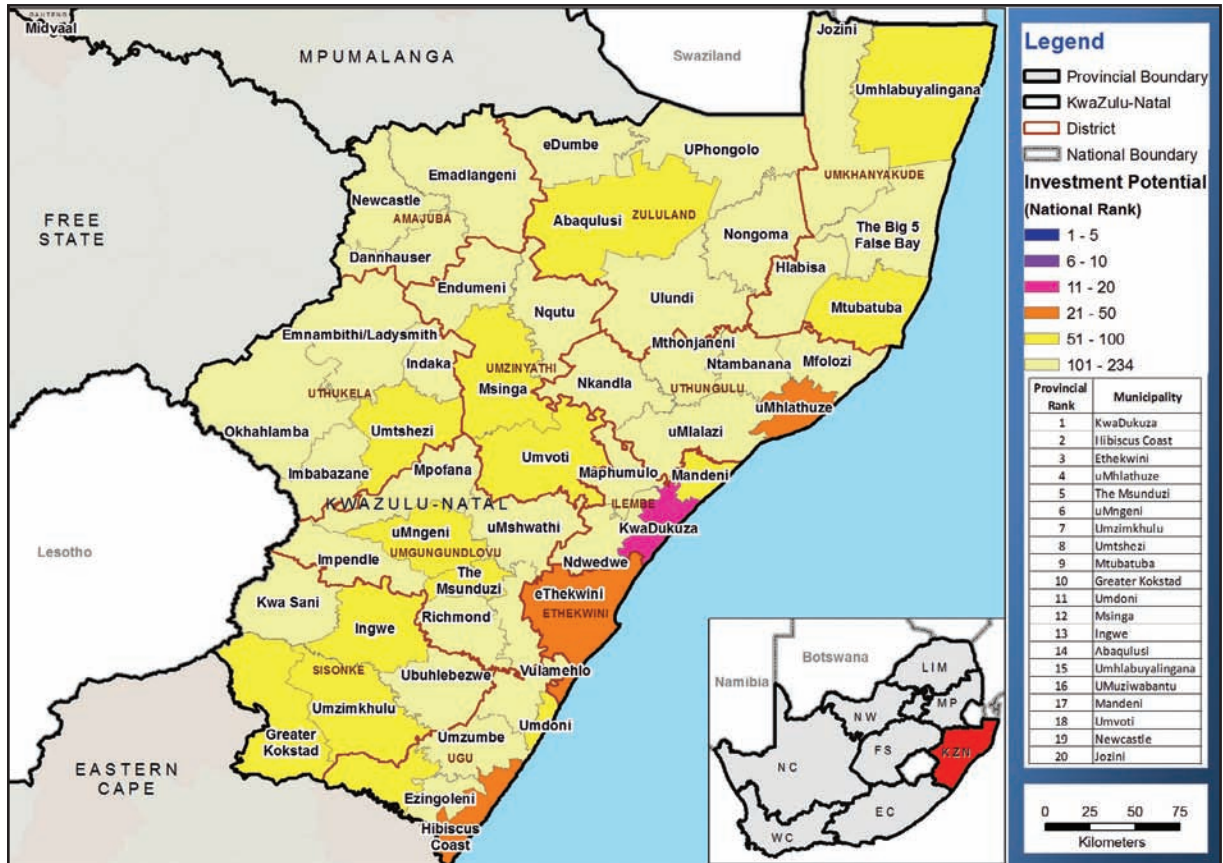


As reflected above, the poverty index reflects priorities and areas that require urgent priority intervention. The Department can therefore greatly contribute to addressing poverty levels within the Province by improving the living standards of the poorest with the provision of housing.

³ KwaZulu-Natal Poverty Eradication Master Plan (2014)
⁴ KwaZulu-Natal Poverty Eradication Master Plan (2014)

Investment Potential

Map A5: Investment Potential of municipalities in KwaZulu-Natal



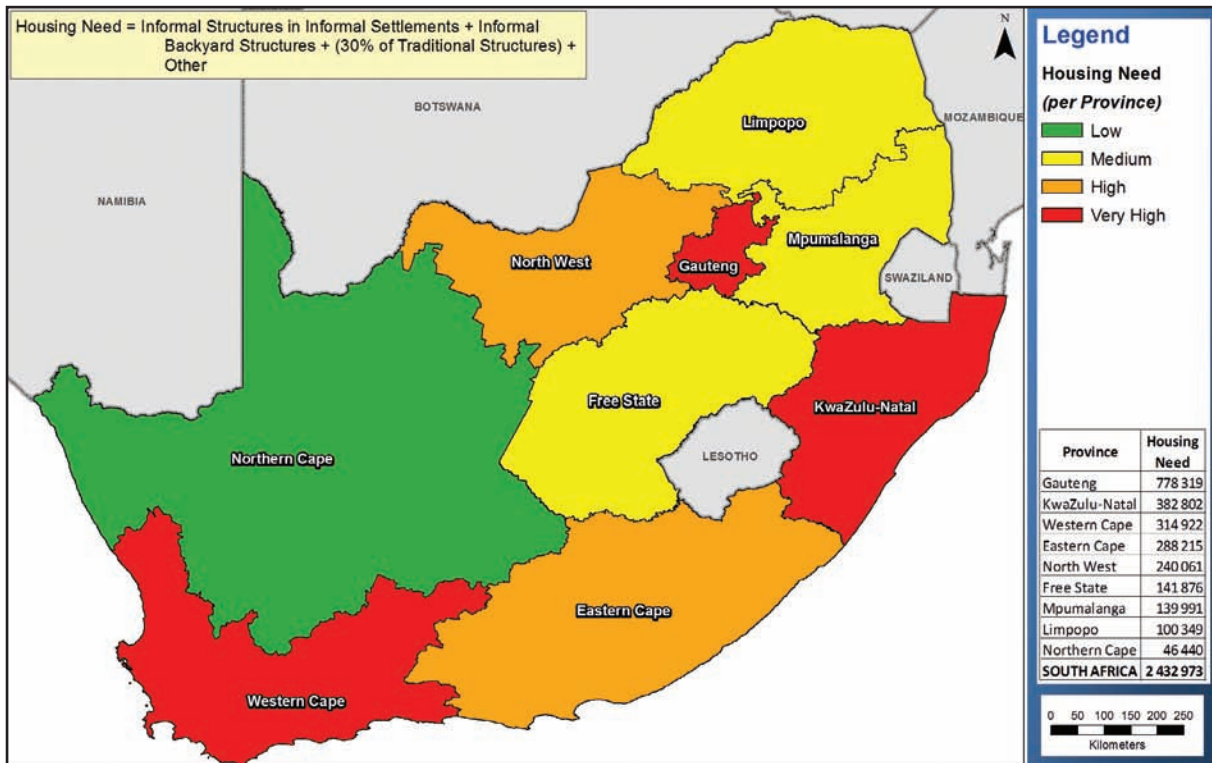
Source: Housing Development Agency

As reflected, KwaDukuza has the highest investment potential in KwaZulu-Natal, followed by Hibiscus Coast, eThekweni, uMhlathuze and the Msunduzi. “Mega catalytic” projects as reflected under Programme 2 of Part B of the APP, is intended to maximize this investment potential of the Province.

Performance Delivery Environment

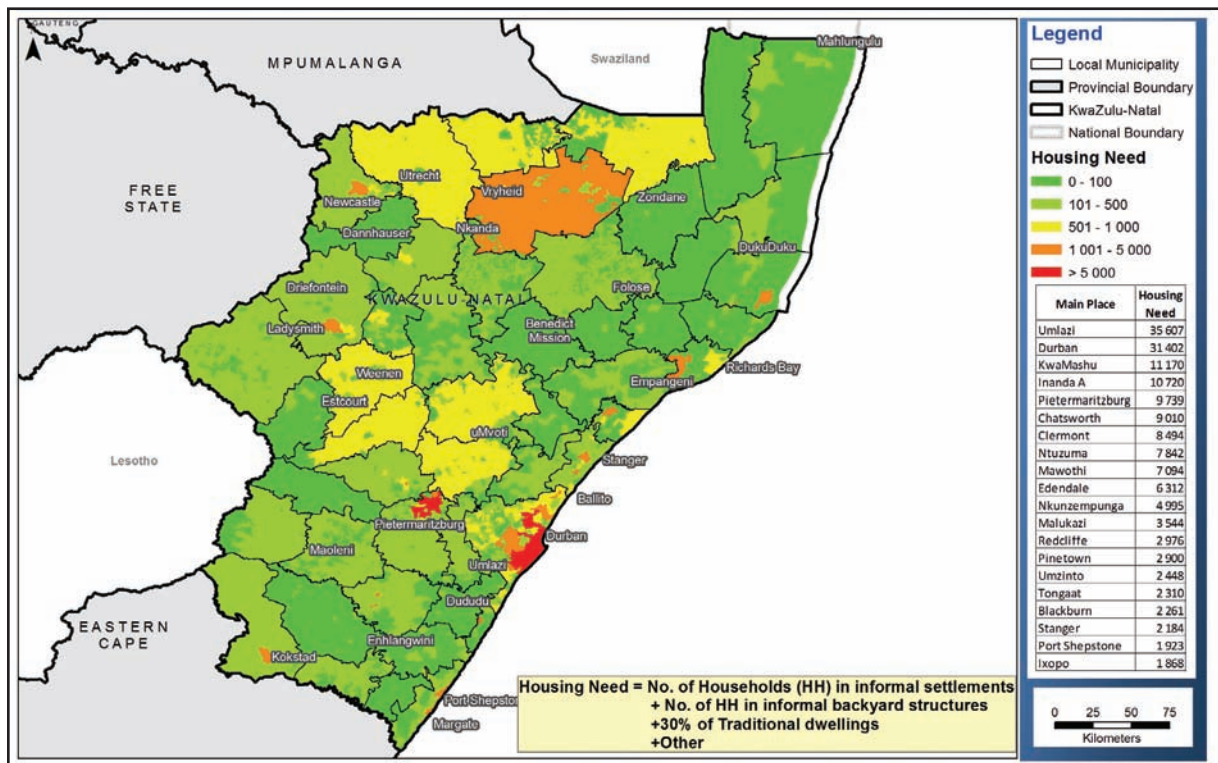
The housing backlog for the Province as per Census 2011 is 742,019. However, whilst there has been a significant improvement in the proportions of households living in formal dwellings within the Province from 55,2 % in 1996 to 71,6% in 2011, the housing needs still remain a challenge.

Map A6: Housing Need per Province



Source: Housing Development Agency

Map A7: Housing Need per Main Place



Source: Housing Development Agency

KwaZulu-Natal remains the 2nd highest Province with the eThekweni Metro having the highest need provincially.

A significant proportion of the urban population is in the informal settlements. This is essentially due to urbanization, which has increased migration to the economic hubs, and in turn increased the population in informal settlements. UN Habitat reports that, based on the last decade’s rate of urbanization in Africa, it is projected that 50% of its population will be living in urban areas by 2030.

According to Census 2011, KwaZulu-Natal’s population of 10 267 300 is already urbanized. Although urbanization creates conditions for concentrated economic activity, however other consequences include the growth of informal settlements creating further challenges for government service provision. Urbanisation, especially relevant to the economic hubs, increased the population in informal settlements. This impacts on the departmental business instrument targets. It also increases the challenges of provision of housing and places pressure on the supply of bulk services, which in turn impacts on the implementation of sustainable human settlement developments.

The two key objectives of the Habitat Declaration on Sustainable Human Settlements, namely the right to basic shelter as a human right and the need for settlements to be socially, environmentally and economically sustainable lays the foundation for the Department’s core functions. This is complemented by the policy objective of the Comprehensive Plan on Human Settlements of 2004 (Breaking New Ground) which indicates that delivery should be more demand-driven and that housing and other instruments should respond to the needs of people in their specific situations.

The Comprehensive Plan on Human Settlements of 2004 as well as the National Development Plan further advocates:

- Utilizing housing as an instrument for the development of sustainable human settlements, in support of spatial restructuring;
- Accelerating the delivery of housing as a key strategy for poverty alleviation;
- Utilizing provision of housing as a major job creating strategy;
- Ensuring property can be accessed by all as an asset for wealth creation and empowerment;
- Leveraging growth in the economy;
- Combating crime, promoting social cohesion and improving quality of life for the poor; and
- Supporting the functioning of the entire single residential property market to reduce duality within the sector by breaking the barrier between the first economy residential property boom and the second economy slump.

In order to achieve the above vision, this Province is committed to the provision of integrated and sustainable human settlements through the provision of comprehensive housing opportunities in alignment to the National outcomes based approach towards Sustainable Human Settlements and Improved Quality of Life as well as the Millennium Development Goals with specific reference to Goal Number 7, i.e. Ensure Environmental Sustainability (Eradication of Slums).

This department is further driven by the Outcome Based Approach to service delivery, which was adopted by Cabinet in January 2010. Applicable to this department is Outcome 8, i.e. sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life as is defined as:

- "Access to adequate accommodation that is suitable, relevant, appropriately located, affordable and fiscally sustainable;
- Access to basic services (water, sanitation, refuse removal and electricity);
- Security of tenure irrespective of ownership or rental, formal or informal structures; and
- Access to social services and economic opportunities within reasonable distance".

Outcome 8 further describes some of the measures of success of sustainable human settlements as:

- "Citizens can access jobs and / or workable survival strategies which do not compromise their health, safety or human dignity, even if they are basic or survivalist in nature;
- Settlements do not lead to degrading of the natural environment;
- There is sufficient funding and human capacity to ensure the long term maintenance and operation of the social and infrastructural services which are available; and
- Citizens participate actively as citizens in the management and decision making within their community (e.g. via ward development committees, rate payers associations, street committees, non-governmental organizations, community projects etc.)."

Of critical relevance to this is the implementation of the Upgrading of informal settlements, increasing the provision of well-located rental accommodation, mobilization of well-located public land for low income and affordable housing, as well as the provision of the Finance Linked Individual Subsidy Programme to address affordability challenges in the GAP market. In accordance with the activities relating to these initiatives, this Department continues to strive to ensure that the targets set are being achieved. An alignment of projects with the national targets relating to informal settlements, affordable rental units and supply of affordable housing finance has also been undertaken to ensure that this Department effectively contributes to its mandate.

Whilst a concerted effort has been made towards achieving the Outcome 8 deliverables, the clearance of Informal Settlements remains a challenge facing this Province. The scale of the challenge of addressing informal settlements in KwaZulu-Natal is further aggravated by amongst others, the hilly topography, the underlying challenges relating to the land legal issues, the lack of adequate funding for bulk infrastructure and lengthy procurement of private land as well as lengthy planning and construction processes. There is an estimated 345,362 households residing in informal settlements located within the 51 municipalities in KwaZulu-Natal. 95% of these households are located within 11 Municipalities with 78% located within eThekweni Municipality.

A further challenge that is of significant importance to the achievement of Outcome 8 delivery targets is the Affordable Rental Accommodation which excludes backyard shacks and informal rental despite acknowledging it as an accommodation provider. In KwaZulu-Natal, 43% of backyard accommodation in terms of Census 2011 is a formally constructed house, flat or room while 57% is an informal dwelling or shack in the backyard. The private small scale rental market is seen as a successful and efficient delivery system to provide backyard and other rental opportunities in legal structures to address the rental housing need or housing backlog in South Africa. Statistics from Census 2011 data further reveals that KwaZulu-Natal has the third highest population in the country living in backyard accommodation with Gauteng and the Western Cape exceeding it. Provincially, within the eThekweni Municipality 48 975 households live in backyards.

The backyard rental market is an area that clearly demands attention however the responsibility lies with the local municipalities. Therefore solutions will depend on municipalities' efforts through amendments to their by-laws, planning controls, standards, etc. Some interventions may require public-private-partnerships to ensure successful outcomes. However, purely providing a funding option like the housing subsidy may prove challenging where limitations are to be imposed on private property like the restriction of sale clause. Furthermore the management of the market, in terms of rent control limits and tenants adopting the culture of non-payment when aware of the unit being subsidized by Government, needs to be considered if any direct funding option is explored. Indirect funding towards building infrastructure capacity and services provision may be a safer intervention option that will address some core issues like health and safety without creating a market dependent on government grants for its growth. The regulating and control of the backyard rental market may have serious negative implications on existing or new landlords who are reluctant to adhere to onerous rules and therefore choose not to participate in providing accommodation.

Housing delivery within the province is further aggravated by land invasions. Key drivers to land invasions include the migration to the economic hubs due to accessibility as well as better employment opportunities. Land invasions have resulted in the Department and municipalities having to take legal action to prevent the erection of structures on their land. Particularly within the eThekweni municipal area; invasions have increased within the Lamontville and Cato Crest areas. Noticeably these invasions occur on state land designated for human settlements projects and thus contribute to delays in service delivery. Land Invasions negatively affect planned human settlement developments and have occurred on both state owned and private land. The Department has developed an Anti- Land Invasion Strategy that would ultimately ensure that this issue is addressed in a strategic and holistic manner.

The National Minister of Human Settlements has emphasised the need to prioritise the issue of title deeds more especially to beneficiaries of the pre-1994 stock. A MTSF priority is to also eliminate this title deed backlog. In addition, the issuing of title deeds is being fast-tracked for the post-1994 stock is also deemed to be essential to facilitate entry into the economy by home-owners. The provincial backlog of title deeds is estimated to be at 26,308 (inclusive of departmental, ex-own affairs and R293 towns). Key challenges faced however include the opening of the township registers and land legal issues. Key strategies to address this backlog include the appointment of conveyancers, negotiations with State Attorney to release mother title deeds; Title Deeds Committee to be established to deal with land legal issues as well as municipal support.

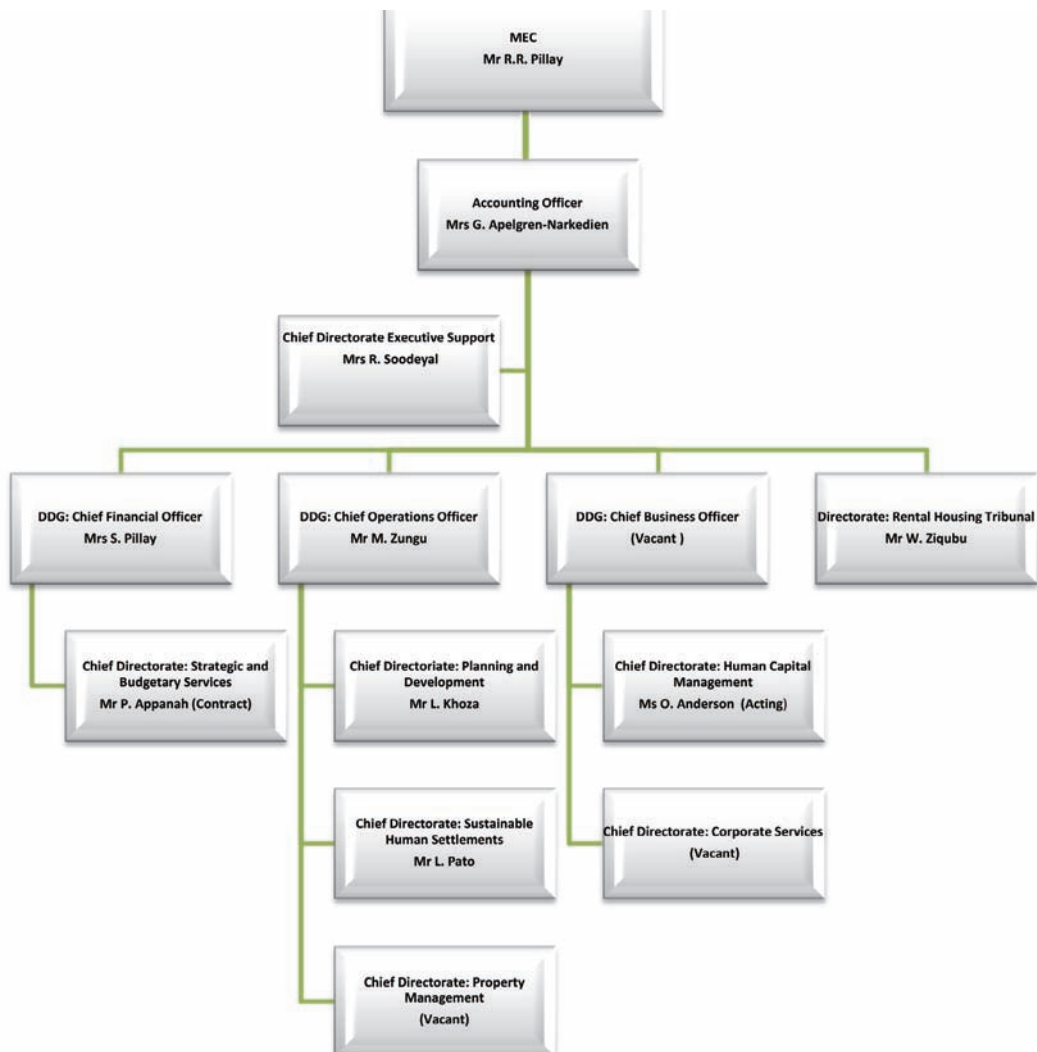
ORGANISATIONAL ENVIRONMENT

Integrated planning for service delivery is a central policy approach of government. The organisational environment in which such integration should occur is constrained by inadequate technical skills and capacity within some municipalities, limited alignment of the planning programmes of the provincial sphere who has to drive the Service Delivery Outcome 8 and focuses on urban human settlements versus the municipal sphere where focus is predominately on rural human settlements.

A challenge that still exists within the department’s organisational environment is in respect of human resource constraints. The availability of sufficiently skilled technical, engineering, professional and managerial staff in the marketplace willing to work for government in remote rural areas has meant that the Department has had to be innovative in ensuring that the professional and managerial skills required for delivery are available, applying OSD market related salaries.

The contracting of specialised professional functions which are required on an ad hoc basis where skills are lacking in the Department has greatly assisted in ensuring fast-tracked delivery. The Department has a programme for developing skills within the organisation.

The organisational structure of the Department according to the last approved organogram is as illustrated:



4. REVISIONS TO LEGISLATION AND OTHER MANDATES

The Five Priorities of government over the next five years are:

- (i) Creation of more jobs, decent work and sustainable livelihoods for inclusive growth;
- (ii) Rural development, land reform and food security;
- (iii) Education;
- (iv) Health; and
- (v) Fighting crime and corruption.

These Five Priorities are supplemented by the recognition of the need to:

- (i) Expand access to housing and basic services;
- (ii) Expand our democracy and build a developmental state;
- (iii) Promote social cohesion and nation building; as well as to
- (iv) Contribute to a better Africa and a just world.

The Departmental Medium Term Strategic Framework priorities for 2014/15 to 2018/19 in line with the National sector priorities are as follows:

<i>MTSF</i>	<i>Performance Indicator</i>	<i>Provincial Target over MTSF</i>	<i>2014/15</i>	<i>2015/16</i>	<i>2016/17</i>	<i>2017/18</i>	<i>2018/19</i>
Informal Settlements upgraded to Phase 2	Number of projects implemented	317	61	52	62	76	66
Housing opportunities through the People's Housing Process	Number of houses built	13,231	2,611	2,670	2,550	2,550	2,850
Affordable rental housing opportunities	Number of houses/units built	4,708	672	463	1,155	1,195	1,223
Affordable housing opportunities (utilising the Government Guarantee policy and the Finance-Linked Individual Subsidy Scheme)	Number of houses built	927	117	175	200	210	225
Investment in public spaces	Number of projects completed	9	-	-	9	-	-
Eradication of title deeds backlog	Number of transfers	46,576	5,042	7,040	10,308	12,619	11,567
Availability of well-located land	Number of hectares acquired	4,157	255	513	330	1,218	1,841
Use of catalytic projects to direct investments	Number of projects implemented	6	1	5	-	-	-
Accreditation and assignment of municipalities	Number of municipalities accredited	5	-	-	5	-	-
Installation of sanitation facilities for households in rural areas with high backlogs;	Number of VIP's installed	16,338	4,897	3,453	4,265	4,352	4,268
Engagement with HDA and SHRA	Operationalization of Medium Term Operational Plan	Operational Plan operationalised for HDA		Operational Plan operationalised for HDA	-	-	-
Strengthen coordination with key departments contributing to human settlements development especially COGTA, Water Affairs (Water Boards), Environment, Public Enterprise, Energy (Eskom); etc.	Number of governance structures established	1	-	1	-	-	-

The Provincial and National Priorities:

- (i) KwaZulu-Natal Slums Clearance
- (ii) Comprehensive Plan for Breaking New Ground
- (iii) Addressing back yard shacks within developed projects
- (iv) Implementation of the MinMec resolution for the planning and implementation of catalytic projects
- (v) Implementation of the new building specifications and the impact of the April 2014 Subsidy Quantum

In terms of the 2015 State of the Nation Address, continued focus needs to be placed on the creation of jobs. In addition, as part of the nine point plan for economic growth and job creation, private sector investment needs to be encouraged. It is anticipated that the conceptualisation of “mega” projects will provide for other investment options, inclusive of the private-public partnerships. The Department’s continued implementation of the Expanded Public Works Programme will also significantly contribute to the creation of work opportunities. An estimated 7,700 work opportunities are projected for the 2015/16 financial year. The provision of housing opportunities to the Military Veterans, the eradication of the title deed backlogs for pre and post-1994 housing stock, the Informal Settlement Upgrade programme, Slums Clearance Plan, mega integrated residential development projects and the allocation of subsidised service sites have been identified as key interventions which the Department has prioritised for the 2015/16 financial year.

The revised Provincial Growth and Development Plan (PGDP) is intended to be an overarching provincial strategy. It is envisaged that by 2030 the Province of KwaZulu-Natal will be a prosperous province where poverty, inequality, unemployment and the current disease burden will be alleviated. The PGDP further recognises that sustainable human settlements require more than just the provision of a house. The PGDP is aligned to the NDP, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), Provincial Priorities, Operation Sukuma Sakhe (OSS) and the Provincial Spatial Economic Development Strategy (PSEDS) and Plan. In the PSEDS hierarchies of nodes and corridors connecting these nodes have been identified as a spatial structure of the province.

Based on an analysis of opportunities and needs across the province, priority nodes and corridors for interventions have been identified such as the small town rehabilitation programme and the Local Economic Development initiative. Within these areas, interventions are expected to have the greatest impact in leveraging opportunities and addressing needs and in doing so achieving the objectives of reducing poverty and unemployment.

As such, eThekweni has been identified as a primary node; whilst uMhlatuze, Newcastle, uMsunduzi and Hibiscus Coast are identified as secondary nodes. Whilst this Department has made great strides towards the alignment of projects with the PSEDS, the implementation of PGDP is anticipated to create sustainable human settlements in order to achieve the Province's 2030 Vision of being an economically, sustainable and socially viable Province that is a gateway to Africa and the world. The strategic interventions applicable for Sustainable human Settlements within the PGDP are as follows:

- Establishment of a Provincial Human Settlements Implementation Forum addressing integrated development planning in order to achieve the Breaking New Ground approach to Human Settlement developments;
- Densification of human settlement patterns in urban communities;
- Transformation of Informal Settlements;
- Develop provincial strategy and plan to address housing Gap Income Market; and
- Expand the Social Housing Programme.

Mega development projects identified as catalytic projects within the PGDP which directly stimulate and provide for much higher levels of developments include:

- The Cornubia Integrated Residential Development Housing Project
- The Vulindlela People's Housing Process Project

Recently proposed "mega catalytic" projects such as the Empangeni Integrated Residential Development Project, the Greater Driefontein Integrated Residential Development Project, Hyde Park Integrated Residential Development, Signal Hill and Ethembeni Integrated Residential Development projects as well as the Johnston Blaaubosch Cavarn (JBC) housing development are also expected to contribute to the principles of the PGDP.

In addition to the above, priority will be given to the February 2014 Provincial commitments as reflected hereunder:

- Address the sprawl of informal settlements in high capacity municipalities such as eThekweni & Msunduzi;
- Anti-Land invasion strategy be implemented;
- Strategy to eradicate temporary residential accommodation; and
- Clear slums in urban areas through the Integrated Residential Development Programme (IRDP).

5. OUTLOOK FOR THE 2015/16 FINANCIAL YEAR

Focused attention on the following key strategic priorities will be undertaken during the forthcoming year:

- Continued focus and roll-out of projects to address slums clearance. Currently, an estimated number of 116 slums clearance projects are at various stages of the housing delivery cycle. It is anticipated that these projects will provide alternative and permanent housing for 134,601 families living in slums in the Province;
- Emphasis on the initiation of “mega catalytic” projects. Projects such as the Vulindlela People’s Housing Process Project projects are to be planned provincially. Likewise, projects conceptualising the Cornubia IRDP are to be planned in 2015/16 and 2016/17 and implemented in 2017/18;
- Continued attention will also be placed on the support to accredited municipalities;
- Emphasis on women and youth in housing construction. As such, capacity building initiatives to skill women and youth in construction needs to be addressed;
- Interventions to address the title deed backlog are to be implemented;
- The effective implementation of the IRDP to address issues such as racial integration;
- The implementation of the Finance Linked Individual Subsidy Programme (FLISP);
- The implementation of the Social Housing Programme;
- The implementation of the Military Veterans housing programme;
- To effect strategies with the implementation of the Rural Housing Development Programme;
- To implement programmes to address housing needs for the vulnerable groups including emergency housing as well as OSS; and
- The operationalization of the Medium Term Operational Plan for the Housing Development Agency’s collaboration and support programme with the Department in order to give effect to the signed Implementation Protocol.

6. OVERVIEW OF THE 2015/16 BUDGET AND MTEF ESTIMATES

Expenditure Estimates

Table 1: Expenditure Estimates

Programme	Audited Outcomes			Main Appropriation	Adjusted Appropriation	Revised Estimate	Medium Term Expenditure Estimates			
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14				2014/15			2015/16
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Administration	133,940	151,366	163,986	184,669	184,669	184,669	193,378	203,629	213,810	
Housing Needs, Research and Planning	11,993	13,823	14,115	17,155	16,155	16,155	17,076	18,299	19,214	
Housing Development Implementation	2,710,996	3,027,491	3,270,961	3,213,530	3,273,364	3,273,364	3,205,251	3,355,652	3,568,382	
Housing Property Management, Asset Management	185,566	185,091	167,940	184,928	148,530	148,530	168,980	198,500	209,878	
Sub-total	3,042,495	3,377,771	3,617,002	3,600,282	3,622,718	3,622,718	3,584,685	3,776,080	4,011,284	
Direct charges against the National Revenue Fund										
Total										
Unauthorized expenditure (1 st and 2 nd charge)	(9,303)				(275)	(275)				
Change to 2015/16 budget estimate	3,033,192	3,377,771	3,617,002	3,600,282	3,622,443	3,622,443	3,584,685	3,776,080	4,011,284	

Summary of Provincial Expenditure by Economic Classification

Table 2: Summary of Provincial Expenditure by Economic Classification

Economic Classification	Audited Outcomes			Main Appropriation	Adjusted Appropriation	Revised Estimate	Medium Term Estimates			
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14				2014/15			2015/16
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Current payments	200,688	244,963	287,661	399,805	355,583	355,505	383,788	390,551	410,882	
Compensation of employees	135,400	165,469	202,048	289,591	239,075	239,075	263,250	282,003	303,186	
Goods and services	65,288	79,494	85,501	110,214	116,507	116,429	120,538	108,548	107,696	
Communication	5,271	5,421	6,861	7,657	7,487	7,484	7,564	7,815	7,429	
Computer Services	6,763	6,122	9,158	8,638	10,964	10,967	11,587	11,718	11,563	
Consultants, Contractors and special services	5,295	5,175	5,205	13,251	10,306	9,934	22,972	9,065	7,645	
Inventory	1,428	2,302	2,395	6,156	2,478	2,552	2,527	2,655	2,459	
Operating leases	19,545	19,514	21,317	21,379	23,319	22,850	21,391	21,599	22,096	
Rental and Hiring	-	28	116	100	2,861	2,861	100	100	100	
Travel and subsistence	7,067	12,774	13,441	15,564	15,717	15,398	17,676	18,057	18,503	
Other including Assets<5000, agency and outsourced services, training and development, property payments, operating expenditure and venues and facilities	19,919	28,158	27,008	37,469	43,375	44,383	36,721	37,538	37,901	
Interest and rent on land	-	-	112	-	1	1	-	-	-	
Maintenance , repair and running costs	Included under Contractors and Inventory to avoid double counting									
Transfers and subsidies	2,817,555	3,120,318	3,314,180	3,087,469	3,189,300	3,189,307	3,184,463	3,381,777	3,596,619	
Provinces and municipalities	62	115,145	40,447	102,335	44,476	49,949	148,680	111,115	54,169	
Departmental agencies and accounts	185,566	319,568	168,692	20,000	149,236	150,168	168,980	198,500	209,878	
Households	2,631,927	2,685,605	3,105,041	2,965,134	2,995,588	2,989,190	2,866,803	3,072,162	3,332,572	
Payments for capital assets	14,949	12,472	15,048	113,008	77,293	77,161	16,434	3,752	3,783	
Buildings and other fixed structures	11,022	1,009	6,799	105,135	64,459	64,459	12,500	-	-	
Machinery and equipment	3,927	11,128	8,027	7,873	12,409	12,277	3,934	3,752	3,783	
Software and other intangible assets	-	335	222	-	425	425	-	-	-	
Payment for financial assets	9,303	18	113	-	542	745	-	-	-	
Total economic classification	3,042,495	3,377,771	3,617,002	3,600,282	3,622,718	3,622,718	3,584,685	3,776,080	4,011,284	

Economic Classification	Audited Outcomes			Main Appropriation	Adjusted Appropriation	Revised Estimate	Medium Term Estimates		
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14				2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Unauthorized expenditure (1 st and 2 nd charge) not available for spending	(9,303)	-	-	-	(275)	(275)	-	-	-
Total	3,033,192	3,377,771	3,617,002	3,600,282	3,622,443	3,622,443	3,584,685	3,776,080	4,011,284

Source: BAS

RELATING EXPENDITURE TRENDS TO STRATEGIC OUTCOME ORIENTATED GOALS

The increase from 2011/12 to 2013/14 relates to the increase in the Human Settlement Development Grant (HSDG) where funds received in respect of Thubelisha Homes for the completion of Ingwavuma Ministerial projects. The allocation grows steadily in the 2015/16 Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF), attributed mainly to the HSDG, largely as a result of additional funding allocated for the informal settlements upgrade in rapidly urbanizing mining towns to support the implementation of Strategic Infrastructure Projects (SIP'S) identified by the Presidential Infrastructure Co-ordinating Committee. This growth was offset by the baseline cuts in the budget for the grant due to data update resulting from the 2011 Census.

Current Payments

Compensation of Employees

The decrease in Compensation of employees from the 2014/15 Main to the Revised Estimate was as a result of delays in the filling of vacant posts. These savings will be moved to Households to cater for leave gratuity. The increase over the 2015/16 MTEF is to cater for the filling of critical vacant posts.

Goods and Services

The increase from the 2011/12 to 2013/2014 was due to provision made for the appointment of specialists/ professionals in various components in the Department in enhancing service delivery. The decrease from the 2013/14 to 2014/15 is due to the decrease in property payments for properties owned by the Department as it is anticipated that these properties will be transferred to beneficiaries. The increase over the 2015/16 MTEF is due to inflationary items.

Transfers and Subsidies to: Provinces and Municipalities

The fluctuating trend against Transfers and Subsidies to: Provinces and municipalities from 2011/12 to 2013/14 relates to the Community Residential Units (CRU) programme, which experienced challenges mainly due to delays in the approval process of projects within municipalities.

The decrease for 2014/15 is due to the non-allocation for the CRU programme due to Ethekwini Metro utilizing funds which were previously transferred.

Transfers and Subsidies to: Departmental agencies and accounts

The allocation against Transfers and subsidies to: Departmental agencies and accounts in the 2012/13 relates to the transfers made to SHRA for the implementation of the social housing programme. During 2013/14 the department transferred funds to PSETA relating to affiliation costs. The increase in the 2015/16 MTEF is as a result of the Department providing funding to the KZN Housing Fund for all activities relating to the management and maintenance of housing properties. The funding had been erroneously budgeted for under various classifications. In compliance with GRAP Standards, the budget relating to the KZN Housing Fund had to be classified under this classification.

Budget allocated from 2014/15 relates to the funds to be transferred to NHFC for the implementation of FLISP.

Transfers and Subsidies to: Households

Transfers and subsidies to: Households shows an increasing trend from 2011/12 to 2013/14, this is due to the increase in the HSDG as the bulk of the housing programmes are budgeted for within this economic classification. The allocation of the Housing Disaster Relief grant is also catered for within this classification.

Buildings and other fixed structures

Buildings and other fixed structures is mainly related to the Social and Economic Amenities programme and also rectification of pre-1994 housing stock for the properties owned by the department. The decreasing trend from 2011/12 to 2012/13 with the Social Amenities Programme is as a result of the programme being blocked as a result of a number of challenges which necessitated that investigations and forensic audits be conducted on the programme. It must however be noted that the challenges experienced on the programme have been dealt with during the 2013/14 financial year and projects have been unblocked.

Machinery and equipment

Machinery and equipment has a fluctuating trend from 2011/12 to 2013/14 due to its cyclical nature. The decreasing trend from 2014/15 to the 2015/16 MTEF relates to the reduction in the purchasing of capital assets due to ongoing implementation of cost-cutting and the fact that purchasing of vehicles is cyclical in nature.

Payments for financial assets

The amount under Payments for financial assets relates to the write-off of staff debts in terms of the departmental write-off policy in 2012/13. Significant amounts in the 2011/12 financial year relate to the first charge instalment against the departmental budget as a result of unauthorized expenditure incurred in previous years.



PART B: PROGRAMMES



7. PROGRAMMES

7.1 PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION

PURPOSE AND STRUCTURE

This Programme undertakes to provide strategic leadership, effective management and improvement of business processes and systems, as well as improved inter-governmental relations, in order to ensure that the key strategic objectives are met. It is through effective strategic planning, and active monitoring of expenditure trends as well as improvements on the Department's information management, IT governance, IT infrastructure, IT security and reporting systems that this Department provides for a supportive and enabling environment to improve service delivery. Of relevance to this Programme is Outcome 12, namely: an efficient, effective and development oriented public service and an empowered, fair and inclusive citizenship.

Outcome 12 covers the following key strategic areas:

- Service Delivery Quality and Access;
- Human Resource Management and Development;
- Business process, systems, decision rights and accountability;
- Corruption tackled effectively; and
- Citizen Participation.

Key focus areas over the next five years include sound financial management and the provision of skilled human capital as well as healthy and sound human resources.

PROVINCIAL STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

STRATEGIC GOAL 1: TRANSFORM PROVINCIAL HUMAN SETTLEMENT SERVICES

Strategic Objective 1	Ensure the financial viability of the Department
Objective Statement	The Department will continue working on achieving its vision, building better relationships with employees and customers, empowering employees to make decisions at all levels of the hierarchy, and, at the same time introducing tight fiscal controls
Baseline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of the HSDG business plans reviews undertaken to ensure that targets are realistic and in line with Departmental priorities and budgets • 3 year financial plan linked to the HSDG business plan
Justification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved service delivery • Value for money • Legislative compliance • Integrated planning • Creating and sustaining a workforce that is skilled, informed, efficient, developed, healthy and representative

Strategic Objective 1	Ensure the financial viability of the Department
Links	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-operative governance • Economic and social development • Community needs • Government’s mandates • Education and skills for all • Safer communities • Creating decent work • Development and empowerment of staff • Outcome 12, PGDP Goal 6

Strategic Objective 2	Provision of skilled human resources
Objective Statement	The Department will continue working on achieving its vision, building better relationships with employees and customers, empowering employees to make decisions at all levels of the hierarchy, and, at the same time introducing shorter turnaround periods for staff recruitment to ensure continuity.
Baseline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of vacant posts filled within 6 months versus number of advertised posts
Justification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sound policies and • Improved service delivery • Value for money • Legislative compliance • Integrated planning • Creating and sustaining a workforce that is skilled, informed, efficient, developed, healthy and representative
Links	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-operative governance • Economic and social development • Community needs • Government’s mandates • Education and skills for all • Safer communities • Creating decent work • Development and empowerment of staff • Outcome 12, PGDP Goal 6

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND MTEF TARGETS

Table 3: Provincial Strategic Objectives and MTEF Targets

Strategic Objective	Audited/Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	Medium Term Target		
	2011/2012	2012 /13	2013/14		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Ensure the financial viability of the department							
Number of the HSDG business plans reviews undertaken to ensure that targets are realistic and in line with departmental priorities and budgets	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	2	2	2
3 year financial plan linked to the HSDG business plan	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	1	1	1
Provision of skilled human resources							
Number of vacant posts filled within 6 months versus number of funded vacant posts	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	30	40	40	40

PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE INDICATORS AND TARGETS

• CUSTOMISED SECTOR PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Table 4: Customised Sector Performance Indicators and MTEF Targets

Performance Indicators	Data Source	Audited/ Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	Medium Term Targets		
		2011/12	2012 /13	2013/14		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Number of Acts passed ⁴	Signed off amendment of the Act	-	-	-	-	-	-	To finalize the amendment of the Eradication and Prevention of the Re-Emergence of Slums Act and Land Invasion Legislation

⁴ Indicator is as per approved sector performance indicator

• PROVINCIAL PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Table 5: Provincial Performance Indicators and MTEF Targets

Performance Indicators	Data Source	Audited/ Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	Medium Term Targets		
		2011/12	2012 /13	2013/14		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Maximum vacancy rate of 5% ⁵	Persal	New indicator	41% vacancy rate ⁶	3%	13% 11/577	8%	8%	5%
Personnel information on Persal system verified	Persal	23%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Approved organizational structure	HRMS	New indicator	Implementation of 2008 approved structure	Approved Organogram	Re-Alignment and Implementation to new Mandates	Implementation	Decentralization completed	-
Reviewed and updated GWEA in place ⁷	Updated GWEA	New indicator	New indicator	GWEA developed and approved	GWEA reviewed and updated	GWEA reviewed and updated	GWEA developed and approved	GWEA reviewed and updated
Fraud Prevention Plan Implemented	Approved Fraud Prevention Plan			New indicator	Implementation of Fraud Prevention Plan	Fraud Prevention Plan Reviewed	-	-

Table 6: Provincial Performance Indicators: Quarterly and Annual Targets

Performance Indicators	Targets	Quarterly Targets			
		2015/16	Q1	Q2	Q3
Quarterly Targets					
1. Fraud Prevention Plan Reviewed	Fraud Prevention Plan Reviewed	Plan Reviewed	-	-	-
Annual Targets					
1. Maximum vacancy rate of 5%	8% reduction	2%	2%	2%	2%
2. Personnel information on Persal system verified	100% Verified data				100%
3. Approved Organizational Structure Implemented	Organizational Structure Implemented				Organizational Structure Implemented
4. Reviewed and updated GWEA in place	GWEA reviewed and updated				GWEA reviewed and updated

⁵ Vacancy rate calculated from funded vacant posts

⁶ Vacancy rate is in terms of approved organizational structure

⁷ Government Wide Enterprise Architecture: Change of terminology from Master System Plan

RECONCILING PERFORMANCE TARGETS WITH EXPENDITURE TRENDS
AND BUDGETS – 2015/16

Table 7: Expenditure Estimates for Administration

Sub-Programme	Audited Outcomes			Main Appropriation	Adjusted Appropriation	Revised Estimate	Medium Term Estimates		
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15			2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Corporate Services	133,940	151,366	163,986	184,669	184,669	184,669	193,378	203,629	213,810
Sub-Total	133,940	151,366	163,986	184,669	184,669	184,669	193,378	203,629	213,810
Unauthorized expenditure (1 st and 2 nd charge) not available for spending	(9,303)	-	-	-	(275)	(275)	-	-	-
Total	124,638	151,366	163,986	184,669	184,394	184,394	193,378	203,629	213,810

Source: BAS

Table 8: Summary of Provincial Expenditure Estimates by Economic Classification

	Audited Outcomes			Main Appropriation	Adjusted Appropriation	Revised Estimate	Medium Term Estimates		
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15			2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Current payments	120,448	138,463	153,932	178,168	174,442	174,371	189,376	199,730	209,755
Compensation of employees	65,190	76,102	90,922	107,989	102,646	102,646	117,774	126,893	135,999
Goods and services	55,258	62,361	63,006	70,179	71,795	71,724	71,602	72,837	73,756
Communication	4,074	3,933	4,705	5,158	4,875	4,875	5,462	5,605	5,607
Computer Services	6,024	5,439	8,406	7,811	10,085	10,085	10,680	10,721	10,751
Consultants, Contractors and special services	4,440	4,753	3,038	2,976	3,186	3,196	3,185	3,278	3,358
Inventory	1,205	1,979	1,753	2,372	1,909	1,912	1,856	1,981	1,832
Operating leases	19,315	19,222	20,816	20,868	22,750	22,271	21,014	21,121	21,622
Rental & hiring	-	3	8	-	3	3	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	2,669	3,633	3,762	5,066	4,710	4,513	4,844	5,049	4,970
Interest and rent on land	-	-	4	-	1	1	-	-	-
Maintenance, repair and running costs	Included under Contractors and inventory to prevent double counting								Included under Contractors and inventory to prevent double counting
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other including Assets<5000, training and development, property payments, operating expenditure and venues and facilities	17,531	23,399	20,518	25,928	24,277	24,869	24,561	25,082	25,616
Transfers and subsidies	565	1,654	2,109	265	2,141	2,141	860	902	937
Provinces and municipalities	62	145	56	265	215	215	280	295	300
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	752	-	706	706	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	503	1,509	1,301	-	1,220	1,220	580	607	637
Payments for capital assets	3,624	11,231	7,883	6,236	7,588	7,456	3,142	2,997	3,118
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	3,624	10,896	7,661	6,236	7,588	7,456	3,142	2,997	3,118
Software and other intangible assets	-	335	222	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for financial assets	9,303	18	62	-	498	701	-	-	-
Total economic classification	133,940	151,366	163,986	184,669	184,669	184,669	193,378	203,629	213,810
Unauthorized expenditure (1st and 2nd charge) not available for spending	(9,303)	-	-	-	(275)	(275)	-	-	-
Total	124,637	151,366	163,986	184,669	184,394	184,394	193,378	203,629	213,810

Source: BAS

7.2 PROGRAMME 2: HOUSING NEEDS, RESEARCH AND PLANNING

PURPOSE AND STRUCTURE

The strategic thrust of this Programme is to ensure that housing development is undertaken in an integrated and sustainable manner. The promotion and implementation of sound planning principles is therefore pivotal for the creation of sustainable human settlements with strengthened capacity and the effective development of policies that support and facilitate housing delivery. Strategic mandates that govern this programme include amongst others; the PSEDS, PGDP, the comprehensive plan “Breaking New Ground” for housing delivery and Outcome 8.

The programme provides for the facilitation and integration of housing sector planning in all sectors, education of stakeholders in housing sector planning, alignment of the housing budget with the current and future housing needs, and the capacitation of housing stakeholders for housing delivery through mentorship and training.

One of the focal areas of this Programme is to ensure there is a fully functional project pipeline that is aligned to the national and provincial priorities as well as the above mentioned mandates. This ensures that the project implementation process can be accelerated to expedite housing delivery. Increased attention does however need to be placed on the reviewing of Integrated Development Plans (IDP) and Housing Sector Plans (HSP) as these plans are seen as vital to the successful forward planning of sustainable human settlements. Improving the functionality of the housing forums and improved interactions with Implementing Agents (IAs) will also strengthen relations with stakeholders thereby enhancing the effective planning of sustainable human settlements.

Of significant importance to the PGDP is the Small Town Regeneration Programme which seeks to make identified nodal areas more competitive to stimulate economic development and opportunities. This would invariably lessen the burden of migration to the more urban areas. In conjunction with the project team lead by the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA), projects have been approved for the respective small towns that would also greatly contribute this initiative, i.e. The Pomeroy Integrated Residential Development project within the Msinga Municipality; and the Indumo Projects relating to rental units for professional employees as well as a rural housing project within the Jozini Municipality.

As part of innovative planning, this Programme has conceptualised the “mega catalytic” human settlement development initiatives. It is also investigating other investment options such as the private-public partnerships as well as investments from other departments for projects within communities so as to increase the financial sustainability of human settlement development projects. It is intended that these projects will make a huge impact on human settlement transformation as well as restructuring the apartheid spatial planning of the past which created huge discrepancies within levels of service delivery and locational inefficiencies. The NDP advocates the transformation of such settlements into equitable efficient spaces where citizens live in close proximity to work opportunities, but at the same time to have access to social and infrastructural amenities.

Projects that fall within the catalytic category are projects that will have integration and impact criteria that target the following:

- Critical Regional Mass
- Site and Project Selection Innovation
- Built Environment Capacity
- Supply and Demand
- Integration Criteria
- Regional
- Demographic/Deprivation Profile
- Economic Activity

Based on the above criteria, the following “mega catalytic” human settlement development initiatives have been conceptualised:

- ***Ethembeni Integrated Residential Development Project***

The project site is about 10km east of Pietermaritzburg Central Business District (CBD) within the Ethembeni area and is characterized by informal settlements and poor service infrastructure. The socio-economic conditions within the Ethembeni area encourages the intervention of government in housing delivery to provide ownership and promote economic sustenance. The project will reduce the housing backlog in the municipality which is estimated at 20 000. A large portion of the site is vacant with some parts covered by a small amount of informal settlements; the existing informal settlement will be upgraded. The project will integrate various income group communities, and will also contribute to the gap market, and the eradication of informal settlements in the municipality.

- ***Hyde Park Integrated Residential Development Project***

The proposed Hyde Park Integrated Residential Development Project is located within the KwaDukuza Municipality of iLembe District, comprises 4600 units and is intended to cater for households earning between R0 to R15 000.00.

Four subsidy mechanisms will be utilized to provide community residential units (35%) and social housing (22%) for rental, affordable / middle income housing (28%) in terms of the FLISP and low-income housing (15%). The total area for the entire Hyde Park Integrated Residential Development measures to 217,6945 hectares in extent and is included in the municipal Spatial Development Framework (SDF) as part of coastal development and forms part of the MTSF.

- **Signal Hill Integrated Residential Development Project**

The project site is located within the Msunduzi Municipality and is approximately 6km from Pietermaritzburg CBD. The area is surrounded by middle income residential suburbs. The neighbouring slum settlement of Peace Valley 3 will benefit from the project. The project will integrate various income group communities, and will also contribute to the gap market, and the eradication of informal settlements within the municipal area. The project is to cater for 3,000 units comprising: 1,200 low income subsidised housing units, 1,500 serviced stands (FLISP) and 300 social housing units (rental).

- **Greater Driefontein Integrated Residential Development Project**

Greater Driefontein is an integrated residential development project within the KwaDukuza Municipality, comprising an estimated 25,000 residential units and is strategically located along the main activity corridor linking Durban and Richards bay (which are major ports stimulating economic growth in KZN). Its location is in line with the strategic goals and objectives of the Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS) and of the Provincial Spatial Economic Development Strategy (PSEDS) since the area is identified as high priority intervention area.

It is also aligned to the Municipal SDF and is well located close to places of economic opportunities such as the Dube Trade Port, King Shaka International Airport and residential private estates as well as Ballito town, which is the primary node in terms of the municipal SDF. It is also prioritised in the municipal Housing Sector Plan. The proposed development is prioritised and included in the MTSF since it will change the spatial form of the area by providing integrated and sustainable development in one area with all interdependent and interlinking socio-economic facilities in one spot.

The proposed development will be a mixed use development comprising of different housing options namely: Low-income housing/IRDP, High income, Social and FLISP/GAP Housing as well as other uses such as light industries, shopping centres, office space, resorts and agriculture space. It has also been identified by the department as one of the 5 Provincial Flagship Projects due to its magnitude and potential to address affordable housing needs in the region. It is currently at the concept phase, feasibility studies will be conducted once land parcels for the project area have been acquired.

- **Johnstown, Blaauwboch and Cavan (JBC) Integrated Residential Development Project**

The Johnstown, Blaauwboch and Cavan (JBC) area is situated within the eastern part of the Newcastle Municipality. As part of ensuring livelihood and sustainability the Newcastle Municipality through the Municipal IDP and SDF has identified JBC as a key intervention area for investment and is regarded as a potential Primary CBD Node. The project has a projected yield of 14,011 housing units and is anticipated to: facilitate the development of JBC primary nodal point as the anchor project; development of key transportation and development routes within and between Madadeni , JBC and Osizweni with a view to fostering integration, linkages and accessibility to the nodal points and residential areas; improve strategic entry points to Madadeni, Osizweni and JBC along P483 corridor that currently provides the axis for the circulation and distribution system; development of sustainable human settlements within the semi-urban settlement of JBC in line with the government's policy of BNG; facilitate the creation of sustainable human settlements and provide a range of housing products in safe, accessible and affordable locations; reduce

housing backlog in line with the national and provincial norms and standards; promote a variety of housing typologies and densities in and around nodal points and accelerate development and consolidate human settlement development in line with the national policy directives and the IDP of the municipality.

- ***Empangeni Integrated Residential Development Project***

The proposed development is within the Umhlathuze Municipality and is expected to provide a yield of 10 000 residential units comprising 40% aimed at low income, 30% low to middle and 30% affordable bonded income. The project is a sustainable, integrated, mixed use, green fields development, with all the necessary amenities that will offer a quality, healthy and secure life-style and place home ownership to an estimated 10 000 KZN families. The proposed housing development will comprise a mixture of residential, retail, recreational, institutional, parks, clinics, educational and commercial facilities, interspersed with open spaces and conservation areas such that it is self-sufficient in its own right with regard to all amenities. With the project being within 1km of the CBD of Empangeni the new families will become fully integrated into the urban fabric of Empangeni. In alignment with the principles of “new urbanism” the residents will be able to walk to all the amenities and job opportunities in the centre of Empangeni.

Of significant importance to this Programme is also the accreditation programme as envisaged in the BNG policy for housing delivery. This Programme will therefore continue to provide support and capacitation to the 7 accredited municipalities in order to support the principles of accreditation. The accredited municipalities are expected to significantly contribute towards the Social Housing Programme as well as with the Informal Settlement Upgrade Programme.

PROVINCIAL STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

STRATEGIC GOAL 2: PROMOTE INTER-SECTORIAL PLANNING AND HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES TO IMPROVE EFFICIENCY AND QUALITY OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

STRATEGIC GOAL 3: IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF DELIVERY SERVICES

Strategic Objective 1	Implement projects that ensure spatial, social and economic integration
Objective Statement	The Department will endeavour to develop balanced, equitable and sustainable human settlements aligned to the SDF.
Baseline	Improve access to basic and infrastructure services by identifying catalytic projects (Identify catalytic projects)
Justification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide access • Appropriate level of service • Increased safety • Increased access to social, economic and public facilities • Decrease in disparities
Links	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural development • Creating decent work and ensuring economic growth • Social and economic infrastructure • Nation building and good governance • Cohesive and sustainable communities • Sustainable resource management • Economic growth • Outcome 8, PGDP Goal 3, MDG 1 & 7

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND MTEF TARGETS

Table 9: Provincial Strategic Objectives and MTEF Targets

Strategic Objective	Audited/Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	Medium Term Target		
	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Implement projects that ensure spatial, social and economic integration							
Number of catalytic projects	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	5	-	-

PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE INDICATORS AND TARGETS

• CUSTOMISED SECTOR PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Table 10: Customised Sector Performance Indicators and MTEF Targets

Indicator	Data Source	Audited/ Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	Medium Term Targets		
		2011/12	2012/13	2013/14		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Number of policy guidelines approved ⁸	Approved policy guidelines	6	6	7	6	6	6	6
A Multi-year Housing Development Plan /APP developed by October	Approved multi-year housing development plan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of planned human settlement (housing) developments based on IDP's and National and Provincial Priorities approved	Project pipe line	0	New Indicator	6	9	-	-	-
Number of Municipalities capacitated and supported with regard to human settlement (housing) development planning	Minutes of meetings	New Indicator	New Indicator	15	8	40	40	40
No. of research projects approved ⁹	Approved research projects	5	7	4	5	5	5	5
Number of research papers completed	Completed research papers	5	-	6	5	5	5	5

⁸ Number of Acts passed is reflected under Programme 1 – Administration

⁹ Refers to the number of research projects noted by the MEC

Table 11: Customized Sector Performance Indicators: Annual and Quarterly Targets

Performance Indicators	Annual Targets 2015/16	Quarterly Targets			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Quarterly Targets					
1. Number of policy guidelines approved	6	1	2	2	1
2. A Multi-year Housing Development Plan /APP developed by October	1	-	-	1	-
3. Number of Municipalities capacitated and supported with regard to human settlement (housing) development planning	40	10	10	10	10
4. Number of projects approved (research)	5	-	2	2	1
6. Number of research papers completed	5	-	2	2	1

- The indicators will be monitored through the Provincial Quarterly Performance Report [Treasury and National Department of Human Settlements] and District Quarterly Progress Reports submitted by all components and districts to Monitoring and Evaluation.
- Additional operational indicators [process, input and output] are included in Operational Plans and will also be monitored quarterly.

• PROVINCIAL PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Table 12: Provincial Performance Indicators and MTEF Targets

Indicator	Data Source	Audited/ Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	Medium Term Targets		
		2011/12	2012/13	2013/14		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Number of projects aligned with Small Towns Regeneration Programme	Approved project	New Indicator	New indicator	1	1	2	-	-
Number of municipalities capacitated on accreditation	BAS expenditure Report	6	6	7	7	7	7	7

Table 13: Provincial Performance Indicators: Quarterly and Annual Targets

Performance Indicators	Annual Targets 2015/16	Quarterly Targets			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Annual Targets					
1. Number of projects aligned with Small Towns Regeneration Programme	2	-	-	-	2
2. Number of municipalities capacitated on accreditation	7	-	-	-	7

RECONCILING PERFORMANCE TARGETS WITH EXPENDITURE TRENDS - 2015/16

Table 14: Expenditure Estimates for Housing Needs, Research and Planning

Sub-Programme	Audited Outcomes			Main Appropriation	Adjusted Appropriation	Revised Estimate	Medium Term Estimates					
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14				2014/15			2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
	R'000	R'000	R'000				R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Administration	1,149	1,353	1,374	2,170	1,093	1,093	1,205	1,294	1,359			
Policy	3,166	3,603	3,695	3,917	3,721	3,721	3,580	3,843	4,035			
Planning	3,490	3,386	3,124	3,649	3,922	3,922	4,285	4,617	4,848			
Research	4,188	5,481	5,922	7,419	7,419	7,419	8,006	8,545	8,972			
Total	11,993	13,823	14,115	17,155	16,155	16,155	17,076	18,299	19,214			

Source: BAS

Table 15: Summary of Provincial Expenditure Estimates by Economic Classification

	Audited Outcomes			Main Appropriation	Adjusted Appropriation	Revised Estimate	Medium-Term Estimate					
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14				2014/15			2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
	R'000	R'000	R'000				R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Current payments	11,993	13,772	14,038	17,055	16,063	16,063	17,026	18,299	19,214			
Compensation of employees	10,004	10,486	11,496	13,044	12,172	12,172	12,905	13,965	15,033			
Goods and services	1,989	3,286	2,542	4,011	3,891	3,891	4,121	4,334	4,181			
Communication	186	149	266	288	215	212	220	240	237			
Computer Services	241	27	-	-	-	3	-	-	-			
Consultants, Contractors and special services	108	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Inventory	63	80	90	128	81	81	149	137	115			
Operating leases	66	84	128	86	169	179	55	104	99			
Travel and subsistence	710	2,410	959	2,024	1,727	1,717	2,212	2,341	2,261			
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Maintenance , repair and running costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Other including Assets<5000, training and development, property payments, operating expenditure and venues and facilities	615	534	1,099	1,485	1,699	1,699	1,485	1,512	1,469			
Transfers and subsidies to	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Provinces and municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Universities and technikons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Households	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Payments for capital assets	-	6	77	100	85	85	50	-	-			
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Machinery and equipment	-	6	77	100	85	85	50	-	-			
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Payment for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Total economic classification	11,993	13,823	14,115	17,155	16,155	16,155	17,076	18,299	19,214			

Source: BAS

7.3 PROGRAMME 3: HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

PROGRAMME PURPOSE AND STRUCTURE

This programme is responsible for the implementation and monitoring of human settlement developments/projects through the various subsidy mechanisms in terms of national and provincial policy provisions.

The main objective of Programme 3 is to promote effective and efficient housing delivery. The bulk of this programme provides for various housing subsidies. The subsidy programmes implemented include amongst others, FLISP, ISU, IRDP, emergency housing, social housing, rectification, social and economic facilities and rural housing.

It must be noted that Programme 3 consists of the bulk of the Human Settlements Development grant, and the Housing Disaster Relief grant.

The EPWP Incentive grant which aims to create temporary work opportunities and a transfer of skills to the unemployed also falls under this programme. An amount of R6,580 million has been allocated to this Department for the 2015/16 financial year.

The Department will continue with the implementation of Cornubia Integrated Residential Project as a National Priority Project “catalytic” in the 2015/16 financial year which is expected to contribute towards achieving Outcome 8 targets and ensuring sustainable human settlements. The Cornubia Integrated Residential Project has been designed to address a number of the informal settlements in the surrounding areas.

The Emergency Housing Programme seeks to address the needs of households who for reasons beyond their control, find themselves in an emergency housing situation such as the fact that their existing shelter has been destroyed or damaged, or that their prevailing situation poses an immediate threat to their life, health and safety. Due to the Province being continuously prone to natural disasters/adverse weather conditions that destroy and/or damage houses, rendering households homeless and destitute, provision has been made on a progress basis to ensure access to housing assistance under these emergency circumstances.

In line with the Department’s strategic objectives as well as the government’s Outcome Based Approach to service delivery, the Programme aims to ensure that the strategic outputs and measures of Outcome 8, (i.e. Sustainable Human Settlements and Improved Quality of Household Life), are addressed by targeting its Informal Settlements Upgrade subsidy programme towards the clearance of slums.

A Slum Clearance Task Team has been established to provide high level monitoring and interventions to fast-track the clearance of slums.

Other key focus areas for the achievement of Outcome 8 targets are the acquisition of suitable well located land for human settlements, creation of affordable rental stock and making provision for the gap market. With regards to the gap market, the applicable subsidy instrument is the Finance Linked Individual Subsidy Programme (FLISP). The programme provides for individuals earning between R3,501 to R15,000 to access housing. Assistance provided depends on the income levels and are applied on a sliding scale. The product, broadly defined, is as follows:

<i>Income (R)</i>	<i>Product</i>
3,501-7,000	Serviced site and contribution towards a loan for a house.
7,001-15,000	Contribution towards a loan for a serviced site and a house through FLISP.
>15,000	Individual to purchase from own sources at market value.

The policy revision which effectively lifts the R300, 000 product price cap was approved by the Director General effective 1 April 2014. The FLISP interventions planned for the MTEF going forward include:

- Private developments;
- Integrated Residential Development Programme Strategy – where 5% of all IRDP's are reserved for FLISP;
- Use and development of Department owned serviced sites;
- Call for developers via supply chain management tender to develop the above – mentioned serviced sites;
- Possible upgrading of Department owned buildings for onward sale of units under FLISP;
- Ongoing promotions and workshops with districts/municipalities. This is being effected in tandem with Capacity Building and Communications components;
- Ongoing promotions at all service delivery/provincial functions e.g. Worker's Parliament; and
- Ongoing promotions with public at various fora.

In support of national service delivery agreement, as well as KZN's strategic objective of eradicating poverty and improving the basic living conditions of poor rural communities, the Department will continue to promote more effective and sustainable rural development by projecting more housing units over the medium term period in rural towns.

The eradication of temporary residential accommodation within eThekweni, upgrading of informal settlements such as Madiba Bottlebrush and Kennedy Road informal settlements, and Jika Joe informal settlement within the Msunduzi Municipality, as well as the provision of serviced sites (i.e. release of serviced land with road, water, lighting and sewer connections) to gap income beneficiaries will continue during 2015/16 financial year.

The Enhanced People's Housing Process which provides for community/beneficiary involvement in the construction of their houses will result in additional houses being constructed over the medium-term period.

The Department participates in the Sukuma Sakhe Programme which is aimed at fast tracking service delivery by government to the citizens of KZN province and is co-ordinated by the Office of the Premier. The most deprived families are identified in various districts and urgent interventions are undertaken to provide affected people with houses in the shortest time frame that restore dignity to the families. This programme ensures that government responds quickly to the needs of people regarding housing and other service delivery issues. This programme is fully integrated into this Department's processes so as to ensure that the Department is in a position to effectively deliver on its mandate and contribute towards the War on Poverty campaign by government.

The Department will assist municipalities in terms of:

- Understanding and implementation of rental housing in its different formats;
- Establishment of governance and operational structures;
- Maintenance and overall real estate management;
- Supply/ demand analysis;
- Policy application and policy gap analysis; and
- Monitoring and evaluating.

In addition, whilst the Department has developed a five year Rental Strategic Plan 2012-2017 to address the Province's social housing needs, a concerted effort will be placed on finalising the Restructuring Zones (i.e. "ring fenced parcels of land" in a well located area for social housing development) within "Leader Towns" such as uMhlathuze, Newcastle, KwaDukuza, Hibiscus Coast, and Emnambithi/Ladysmith municipalities.

The Department intends to utilize innovative construction technologies in some human settlement developments in order to promote savings on construction time, whilst still promoting intensive practice and job creation as well as more environment- friendly developments.

Housing delivery is also aggravated by land invasions. Key drivers to land invasions include the migration to the economic hubs due to accessibility as well as better employment opportunities. Land invasions have resulted in the Department and municipalities intensifying social facilitation and legal action to prevent the erection of illegal structures on state land designated for low income housing for beneficiaries already registered for subsidised residential development. Particularly within the eThekweni municipal area, invasions have increased within the Lamontville and Cato Crest areas. Land Invasions negatively affect planned human settlements and have occurred on both state owned and private land. An Anti - Land Invasion Strategy has been developed that would ultimately ensure that this issue is addressed in a strategic, caring and holistic manner.

A key initiative that is to be prioritized during the 2015/16 financial year is the Military Veterans Housing Programme (MVHP). An extra-parliamentary war veteran, in the context of the programme is an individual who had been trained and engaged in any instrument of war, aimed at destructive activities against the former apartheid regime. In 2006, adjustments were made to the housing subsidy scheme qualification criteria to facilitate, the varying circumstances of the military veterans, to access housing subsidies.

The adjustment further allowed Provincial MEC's to allocate vacant rental accommodation on a preferential basis for the applicable military veterans. Despite these efforts, the liberation movement indicated at the time that their plight to resolve issues such as lack of employment, poverty alleviation and other forms of government assistance had not been adequately addressed.

These concerns were acknowledged by government and resolutions were taken to expedite delivery to the needy ex-liberation movement members through existing government programmes and prescripts. The Department in October 2008, provided the augmentation and exemptions to the standard housing qualification criteria in an attempt to recognize the plight of the veterans who have been included as one of the "special needs" groups who by definition require special intervention. Notwithstanding the challenges experienced with the implementation of this programme, this Department approved in February 2015 the military veteran housing project for a Development Programme of 37 months. This incorporates planning activities, house designs, approval of building plans, NHBRC Home enrolment, construction activities and applicable tenure arrangements for the roll out and fast-tracking of this Programme. A total of 170 housing units are to be built during the 2015/16 financial year.

In support of the MTSF priority of eradicating the title deed backlog, this Programme will also be implementing the title deed turnaround strategy to address fast-tracking of the backlog.

To support the Department in delivering some of its key mandates, an initial implementation protocol was previously concluded with the HDA. A Medium Term Operational Plan to give practical effect to the Implementation Protocol signed with the HDA is now being operationalized.

The following functions are to be provided by the HDA in accordance with this operational plan:

1. Land planning and assembly support for housing and human settlements;
2. Land geo-spatial services (analysis and mapping of human settlements trends and perspectives);
3. Project packaging and implementation support on specific assigned development projects; and
4. Other support services.

A provincial office with adequate technical capacity to meet its obligations and support the Department is to be established during the 2015/16 financial year. It is anticipated that this would greatly assist the Department with the provision of technical expertise to increase the number of sustainable human settlements for families residing within the KwaZulu-Natal Province.

PROVINCIAL STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

STRATEGIC GOAL 2: PROMOTE INTER-SECTORIAL PLANNING AND HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES TO IMPROVE EFFICIENCY AND QUALITY OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

STRATEGIC GOAL 3: IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF DELIVERY SERVICES

Strategic Objective 1	Accelerate the delivery of slums clearance projects and Outcome 8 projects
Objective Statement	The Department will continue to promote effective and efficient housing delivery producing
Baseline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban houses delivered [New indicator]
Justification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide access Appropriate level of service Increased safety Increased access to social, economic and public facilities Decrease in disparities
Links	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban development Creating decent work and ensuring economic growth Social and economic infrastructure Nation building and good governance Cohesive and sustainable communities Sustainable resource management Outcome 8, PGDP Goal 3, MDG 1 & 7

Strategic Objective 2	Accelerate the creation of rental housing opportunities, and implement projects that ensure spatial, social and economic integration
Objective Statement	The Department will continue to promote effective and efficient social and rental housing delivery
Baseline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of additional restructuring zones [2]
Justification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide access Appropriate level of service Increased safety Increased access to social, economic and public facilities Decrease in disparities

Strategic Objective 2	Accelerate the creation of rental housing opportunities, and implement projects that ensure spatial, social and economic integration
Links	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban development • Creating decent work and ensuring economic growth • Social and economic infrastructure • Nation building and good governance • Cohesive and sustainable communities • Sustainable resource management • Outcome 8, PGDP Goal 3, MDG 1 & 7

Strategic Objective 3	Improve access to tenure
Objective Statement	The department will fast track the transfer of title deeds to promote home ownership
Baseline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of transfers in 2013/14 [2,336]
Justification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide for security of tenure • Provide access • Increased access to social and economic facilities
Links	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety • Economic sustainability • Value for money • Cohesive and sustainable communities • Outcome 8, PGDP Goal 3, MDG 1 & 7, MTSF

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES MTEF TARGETS

Table 16: Provincial Strategic Objectives and MTEF Targets

Strategic Objective	Audited/Actual Performance			Estimated Performance 2014/15	Medium Term Target		
	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/14		2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Accelerate the delivery of slums clearance projects and Outcome 8 projects							
Urban Housing opportunities	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	23,666	23,269	24,519
Accelerate the creation of rental housing opportunities, and implement projects that ensure spatial, social and economic integration							
Number of additional restructuring zones declared by the National Minister of Human Settlements	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	6	-	-
Improve access to tenure							
Number of transfers	5,251	2,196	2,336	2,950	5,681	7,749	9,668

PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE INDICATORS AND TARGETS

• CUSTOMISED SECTOR PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Table 17: Customized Sector Performance Indicators: MTEF Targets

Performance Indicators	Data Source	Audited/ Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	Medium Term Targets		
		2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Number of new housing units completed in the Province across all housing programmes being utilized by the province	Form 4 and D6	22,112	25,940	29,151	27,270	25,233 ¹⁰	25,974	28,036
Number of new sites connected to basic water and sanitation services as part the Integrated Residential Development Programme	Form 4 and Completion Certificate	5,426	6,063	539	2,116	3,469	1,550	1,814
Finance Linked subsidy Programme: No. of houses	Form 4 and HSS Report	0	24	137	217	350	400	420
Number of households connected to basic services as part the Informal Settlement Upgrade Programme (Including PLS)	Form 4 and Completion Certificate	3,835	3,476	2,195	2,630	3,246	5,191	5,808
Number of Hectares of well-located land acquired and/or released for residential development	Invoice/ Memorandum of agreement	5,782	1,173	1,373	252 hectares	513	330	1,218
Number of work opportunities created through related programmes	DPW Report	-	-	New Indicator	5,531	7,700	9,000	10,500
Integrated Residential Development Programme ¹¹ Number of Units	Form 4 and D6	1,063	1,006	242	1,002	2,866	3,610	3,748
Financed Linked Subsidy Programme (Site & Service)	Form 4 and D6	951	1,347	2,085	1,075	2,000	2,000	2,000

¹⁰ Reduction of units for 2015/16 (up to the MTEF) is due to the following:

- (a) There are 17 new projects that were placed on the April 2014 subsidy quantum of R110, 947.00 per unit which increased the unit cost by R46,281.00 (R 110,987.00- R64,666= R46,281.00)
- (b) The Department has also unblocked some projects where the new Service Providers declined to build on the old subsidy quantum of R55, 000.00 and R59, 000.00 per unit and was realigned to R64, 666.00 as per the 2012/13 subsidy quantum.
- (c) More realistic costing was applied to include:
- (i) The specific Geotechnical variation and location calculator costs;
 - (ii) Rain water harvesting tanks in rural housing units; and
 - (iii) BER escalation of 8, 3%.

¹¹ Number of new sites connected to basic water and sanitation services as part the Informal Settlement Upgrade Programme

Table: 18: Customized sector Performance Indicators: Annual and Quarterly Targets

Performance Indicators	Annual Targets 2015/16	Quarterly Targets			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Quarterly Targets					
Number of new housing units completed in the Province across all housing programmes being utilized by the province	25,233	8,174	9,010	4,100	3,949
Number of new sites connected to basic services as part the Integrated Residential Development Programme	3,469	1,275	1,260	500	434
Finance Linked subsidy Programme: No. of houses	350	90	90	90	80
Number of new sites connected to basic services as part the Informal Settlement Upgrade Programme (Including PLS)	3,246	769	1,332	728	417
Number of Hectares of well-located land acquired and/or released for residential development	513	399	14	-	100
Number of work opportunities created through related programmes	7,700	3,000	2,000	1,700	1,000
Integrated Residential Development Programme: Number Units	2,866	787	1,022	494	563
Financed Linked Subsidy Programme (Site & Service)	2,000	500	500	500	500

• **PROVINCIAL PERFORMANCE INDICATORS**

Table 19: Provincial Performance Indicators and MTEF Targets

Performance Indicators	Data Source	Audited/ Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	Medium Term Targets		
		2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Individual Non-Credit Linked Subsidies Number of houses completed ¹²	Form 4 and HSS Report	1,530	1,347	1,502	1,043	-	-	-
Finance -Linked subsidy Programme: No. of serviced sites	Form 4 and HSS Report	-	-	-	New Indicator	2,000	2,000	2,000
Number of targeted persons days of work	DPW Report	-	-	New Indicator	923, 016	860,000	980,000	1,350,000
Number of target FTEs (Full Time Equivalent)	DPW Report	-	-	New indicator	5, 399	3,700	4,500	5, 200
Disaster Management Rehabilitation (inclusive of Sukuma Sakhe) Number of houses completed	D6/Form 4	2,052	2,174	1,693	1,731	2,985	1,952	690
Rectification(1994-2002 stock) Number of Units rectified	D6/Form 4	188	1,296	738	1,029	1,186	1,588	2,032
Veterans Military Veterans Housing Programme Number of Houses completed	D6/Form 4	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	170	110	120
Rural Housing (Inclusive of Farm Worker Programme): Number of houses completed	D6/Form 4	11,921	14,969	14,418	13,168	8,452	9,556	11,259
All subsidy instruments: Number of properties transferred	FLISP & Individual (Form 4 & HSS Report), other Projects (P4)	5,251	2,196	2,336	2,950	5,681	7,749	9,668
Number of beneficiaries approved	Memo & HSS Report	38,556	57,188	41,791	35,000	14,225	8,453	12,760
Number of serviced sites delivered per human settlements (housing) programme	Form 4 & Completion Certificate	5,426	6,063	2,790	4,746	8,885	8,851	9,742
Number of houses completed (Excluding Rectification)	Form 4 & D6	22,112	25,940	29,151	27,270	25,233	25,974	28,036

¹² Due to budget constraints, the department will not be processing applications for this Programme for MTEF (2015/16-2017/18)

Table 20: Provincial Performance Indicators: Annual and Quarterly Targets

Performance Indicators	Annual Targets 2015/16	Quarterly Targets			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Quarterly Targets					
Finance -Linked subsidy Programme: No. of serviced sites	2,000	500	500	500	500
Number of targeted persons days of work	860,000	228,000	324,000	165,240	142,760
Number of target FTEs (Full Time Equivalent)	3,700	441	990	1300	969
Disaster Management (inclusive of Sukuma Sakhe)	2,985	1,015	1,102	441	427
No. of houses completed					
Rectification: Number of units rectified (1994-2002 stock)	1,186	415	447	165	159
Veterans Military Veterans Housing Programme	170				
Number of Houses completed		43	43	43	41
Rural Housing	8,452				
Number of houses completed		3,222	3,109	1,148	973
All subsidy Instruments					
Number of properties transferred	5,681	1,144	1,785	1,204	1,548
Number of beneficiaries approved	14,225	2,885	2,855	3,495	4,990
Number of serviced sites delivered per human settlements (housing) programme	8,885	2,536	3,084	1,771	1,494
Number of houses completed (Excluding Rectification)	25,233	8,174	9,010	4,100	3,949

• **OUTCOME 8 PERFORMANCE INDICATORS**

Table 21: Outcome 8 Performance Indicators and MTEF Targets

Strategic Objective	Performance Indicator	Data Source	Audited/ Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	Medium Term Targets		
			2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Eradication of Informal Settlements – Outcome 8 Objectives	Project Linked Programme: ¹³ Number of Houses completed	Form 4 & D6	1,954	1,698	2,357	-	-	-	-
	Informal Settlements Upgrade Programme: Number of Houses completed	Form 4 & D6	3,666	1,531	5,727	6,576	5,277	4,441	5,904
	Integrated Development Programme: Number of Houses completed	Form 4 & D6	294	262	242	997	2,866	3,610	3,748
	Peoples Housing Process: Number of houses completed	Form 4 & D6	225	2,227	1,418	2,827	2 520	2400	2400
	Institutional Subsidy Programme (utilizing the Institutional Subsidy funding mechanism) ¹⁴ Number of Houses Completed	Form 4 & D6		104	47	440	-	-	-
	Social Housing Programme (utilizing the Institutional Subsidy funding mechanism) ¹⁵ Number of Units completed	Form 4 & D6	-	1,604	-	-	-	400	500
	Implementation of FLISP: Number of houses	Form 4 & HSS Report	-	24	137	217	350	400	420
	Community Residential Units Number of Units completed	Completion Certificate and Report	-	170	472	420	1113	1593	945
	Access to land and densification: Number of Hectares of well-located land acquired and/or released for residential development	Invoice/ Memorandum of Agreement	5,782	1,173	1,373	252 hectares	513	330	1,218

¹³ Programme discontinued

¹⁴ Refers to the Institutional Subsidy funding mechanism utilized for housing projects other than the Social Housing Programme

¹⁵ Refers to the Institutional Subsidy funding mechanism utilized for the Social Housing Programme only

Table 22: Outcome 8 Performance Indicators: Annual and Quarterly Targets

Performance Indicators	Annual Targets 2015/16	Quarterly Targets			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Quarterly Targets					
Informal Settlements Upgrade: Number of Houses completed	5,277	1,512	1,973	926	866
Integrated Development Programme: Number of Houses completed	2,866	787	1,022	494	563
Peoples Housing Process: Number of Houses Completed	2,520	1,005	1,010	255	250
Implementation of FLISP: Number of houses	350	90	90	90	80
Community Residential Units Number of Units completed	1113	96	596	197	224
Access to land and densification: Number of Hectares of well-located land acquired and/or released for residential development	513	399	14	-	100

RECONCILING PERFORMANCE TARGETS WITH EXPENDITURE TRENDS AND BUDGETS – 2015/16

Table 23: Expenditure Estimates for Housing Development

Sub-Programme	Audited Outcomes			Main Appropriation	Adjusted Appropriation	Revised Estimate	Medium-Term Estimates		
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14				2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Administration	56,041	86,914	71,354	77,871	78,871	78,871	81,678	85,987	90,286
Financial Interventions	648,339	535,382	444,529	733,751	489,652	489,652	546,735	644,001	682,641
Incremental Interventions	961,162	864,574	1,104,695	1,278,232	1,287,587	1,287,587	1,452,364	1,489,411	1,578,776
Social and Rental Interventions	142,563	348,699	60,205	33,186	83,606	83,606	246,500	256,725	272,129
Rural Interventions	902,891	1,191,922	1,590,178	1,090,490	1,333,648	1,333,648	877,974	879,528	944,550
Total	2,710,996	3,027,491	3,270,961	3,213,530	3,273,364	3,273,364	3,205,251	3,355,652	3,568,382

Source: BAS

Table 24: Summary of provincial Expenditure estimates by Economic Classification

	Audited Outcomes			Main	Adjusted	Revised	Medium-Term Estimates		
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	Appropriation	Appropriation	Estimate	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
	R'000	R'000	R'000	2014/15			R'000	R'000	R'000
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Current payments	68,247	92,728	119,691	146,768	165,078	165,071	177,386	172,522	181,913
Compensation of employees	60,206	78,881	99,630	123,375	124,257	124,257	132,571	141,145	152,154
Goods and services	8,041	13,847	19,953	23,393	40,821	40,814	44,815	31,377	29,759
Communication	1,011	1,339	1,890	1,901	2,397	2,397	1,882	1,970	1,585
Computer Services	498	656	752	752	879	879	907	997	812
Consultants, Contractors and special services	747	420	2,167	7,695	7,120	6,738	19,787	5,787	4,287
Inventory	160	243	552	507	488	559	522	537	512
Operating leases	164	208	373	351	400	400	322	374	375
Rental & hiring	-	25	108	100	2,858	2,858	100	100	100
Travel and subsistence	3,688	6,731	8,720	7,909	9,280	9,168	10,620	10,667	11,272
Interest and rent on land	-	-	108	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maintenance, repair and running costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other including Assets<5000, training and development, property payments, operating expenditure and venues and facilities	1,773	4,225	5,391	4,178	17,399	17,815	10,675	10,944	10,816
Transfers and subsidies	2,631,424	2,933,528	3,144,131	3,000,827	3,038,629	3,038,636	3,014,623	3,182,375	3,385,804
Provinces and municipalities	-	115,000	40,391	36,689	44,261	49,734	148,400	110,820	53,869
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	134,477	-	20,000	-	932	-	-	-
Universities and Technikons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	2,631,424	2,684,051	3,103,740	2,944,138	2,994,368	2,987,970	2,866,223	3,071,555	3,331,935
Payments for capital assets	11,325	1,235	7,088	65,935	69,620	69,620	13,242	755	665
Buildings and other fixed structures	11,022	1,009	6,799	64,670	64,459	64,459	12,500	-	-
Machinery and equipment	303	226	289	1 265	4,736	4,736	742	755	665
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	425	425	-	-	-
Payment for financial assets	-	-	51	-	37	37	-	-	-
Total economic classification	2,710,996	3,027,491	3,270,961	3,213,530	3,273,364	3,273,364	3,205,251	3,355,652	3,568,382

Source: BAS

7.4 PROGRAMME 4: HOUSING ASSETS MANAGEMENT, PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

PROGRAMME PURPOSE AND STRUCTURE

The objective of this programme is to provide for the effective management of housing stock in the ownership of government. This programme therefore co-ordinates the maintenance of the departmental rental housing stock, the refurbishment of the old hostels and the conversion thereof to community residential units, the erection of new community residential units, the rectification of units built prior to 1994 and the transfer of rental housing stock to qualifying beneficiaries in terms of the Extended Enhanced Discount Benefit Scheme (EEDBS).

The financial year 2015/16 is a year of robust title deeds delivery for pre-1994 public housing stock to qualifying beneficiaries using the EEDBS. The MTSF priority is to eliminate title deed backlog for pre-1994 public housing stock. Title deeds backlog for the departmental public housing stock stands at 3,461 and the backlog for municipal stock is 22,847 (ex- own affairs and R293 towns). National Human Settlements has made a clarion call that all pre- 1994 housing stock should be transferred to qualifying beneficiaries. In addition The National Housing Fund may be dis- established at least by 2017.

In order to promote the Title Deeds Campaign, the department has advised municipalities to appoint conveyancers to do conveyancing for the municipal stock and the department will be responsible for transfer costs at R1000-00 per transfer. Most of the municipalities are in the process of appointing the conveyancers following their tender processes. For the departmental rental stock the department has appointed two conveyancers to assist with addressing the backlog. The Department is in the process of increasing the number of private attorneys that will be dealing with the title deed backlog. In certain areas there are challenges where transfers cannot be implemented immediately and this is attributed to inter alia the opening of township register and land legal issues.

PROVINCIAL STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

STRATEGIC GOAL 3: IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF DELIVERY SERVICES

Strategic Objective 1	To fast-track the transfer of title deeds to promote home ownership
Objective Statement	Reduce the title deed backlog (26,308)
Baseline	Number of transfers in 2014/15 (1,565)
Justification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide for security of tenure Increased access to social and economic facilities
Links	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Safety Economic sustainability Value for money Cohesive and sustainable communities Outcome 8, PGDP Goal 3, MDG 1 & 7, MTSF

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE AND TARGETS

Table 25: Provincial Strategic Objectives and Annual Targets

Strategic Objective	Audited/Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	Medium Term Target		
	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/14		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
To fast-track the transfer of title deeds to promote home ownership							
Number of transfers finalized	-	764	787	1,565	1,359	2,559	2,951

PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE INDICATORS AND TARGETS

• CUSTOMISED SECTOR PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Table 26: Customised Sector Performance Indicators and MTEF Targets

Performance Indicator	Data Source	Audited/ Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	Medium Term Targets		
		2011/12	2012/13	2013/14		2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Number of rental units sold to beneficiaries ¹⁶	Title deeds & Report	2,500	764	787	-	-	-	-
Number of rental units transferred	Title deeds & Report	-	764	787	1,565	1,359	2,559	2,951
Number of rental units devolved to Municipalities in terms of Section 15 of the Housing Act, 1997 ¹⁷	Deeds report	-	-	43	-	-	-	-
Number of Debtors reduced per financial year ¹⁸	Title deeds & Report	-	-	787	-	-	-	-

¹⁶ No targets set as sales agreements were concluded an estimated 15 years ago

¹⁷ Rental units are not devolved to Municipalities, this is dealt with through the EEDBS programme, Land parcel are devolved to municipalities and this is reflected under the table Provincial Indicators

¹⁸ Indicator is measured under Number of rental Units Transferred

Table 27: Customised sector Performance Indicators: Annual and Quarterly Targets

Performance Indicators	Annual Targets 2015/16	Quarterly Targets			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Quarterly Targets					
Number of rental units sold to beneficiaries	-	-	-	-	-
Number of rental units transferred	1,359	324	530	139	366
Number of rental units devolved to municipalities in terms of section 15 of the Housing Act, 1997	-	-	-	-	-
Number of debtors reduced per financial year	-	-	-	-	-

• PROVINCIAL PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Table 28: Provincial Performance Indicators and MTEF Targets

Performance Indicator	Data Source	Audited/ Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	Medium Term Targets		
		2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Number of units maintained	Job cards and Invoices	-	-	3,289	3,000	1,500	1,500	1,500
Number of units Rectified and or Upgraded for Pre -1994	Completion certificates and Report	-	-	60	2,000	1,087	1,128	1,198
Number of Land Parcels devolved to Municipalities in terms of Section 15 of the Housing Act, 1997	Deeds report	-	-	43	-	16	-	-

Table 29: Provincial Performance Indicators: Annual and Quarterly

Performance Indicators	Annual Targets 2015/16	Quarterly Targets			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Number of units maintained	1,500	600	600	150	150
No. of Units Rectified and or upgraded for Pre-1944	1,087	430	432	103	122
Number of land parcels devolved to municipalities in terms of section 15 of the Housing Act, 1997	16	-	-	16	-

RECONCILING PERFORMANCE TARGETS WITH EXPENDITURE TRENDS AND BUDGETS – 2015/16

Table 30: Expenditure Estimates for Housing Assets Management, Property Management

Sub-Programme	Audited Outcomes			Main Appropriation	Adjusted Appropriation	Revised Estimate	Medium-Term Estimates		
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14				2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Administration	67,667	48,257	58,304	47,542	47,542	47,542	50,498	53,208	55,868
Sale and Transfer of Housing Properties	1,105	5,085	241	989	662	662	1,289	1,329	1,409
Housing Properties Maintenance	116,794	131,749	109,395	136,397	100,326	100,26	117,193	143,963	152,601
Total	185,566	185,091	167,940	184,928	148,530	148,530	168,980	198,500	209,878

Source: BAS

Table 31: Summary of provincial Expenditure estimates by Economic Classification

	Audited Outcomes			Main	Adjusted	Revised	Medium-Term Estimates		
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	Appropriation	Appropriation	Estimate	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
	R'000	R'000	R'000	2014/15			R'000	R'000	R'000
Current payments	-	-	-	57,814	-	-	-	-	-
Compensation of employees	-	-	-	45,183	-	-	-	-	-
Goods and services	-	-	-	12,631	-	-	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	310	-	-	-	-	-
Computer Services	-	-	-	75	-	-	-	-	-
Consultants, Contractors and special services	-	-	-	2,580	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory	-	-	-	3,149	-	-	-	-	-
Operating leases	-	-	-	74	-	-	-	-	-
Rental and hiring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	-	-	-	565	-	-	-	-	-
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maintenance , repair and running costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other including Assets<5000, training and development, property payments, operating expenditure and venues and facilities	-	-	-	5,878	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies to	185,566	185,091	167,940	86,377	148,530	148,530	168,980	198,500	209,878
Provinces and municipalities	-	-	-	65,381	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	185,566	185,091	167,940	-	148,530	148,530	168,980	198,500	209,878
Universities and Technikons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	-	-	-	20,996	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for capital assets	-	-	-	40,737	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	40,465	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	-	-	-	272	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total economic classification	185,566	185,091	167,940	184,928	148,530	148,530	168,980	198,500	209,878

Source: BAS

PART C



CAPITAL INVESTMENT, MAINTENANCE AND ASSET MANAGEMENT PLANS

NEW PROJECTS, UPGRADES AND REHABILITATION

Table 32: Summary of infrastructure payments and estimates

Category	Audited Outcome			Main	Adjusted	Revised	Medium-term Estimates		
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	Appropriation	Appropriation	Estimate	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
	R'000	R'000	R'000	2014/15			R'000	R'000	R'000
New and replacement assets	11,099	1,009	6,799	64,670	64,459	64,459	12,500	-	53,869
Existing infrastructure assets	-	-	-	50,516	-	-	-	-	-
Maintenance and repair	-	-	-	10,051	-	-	-	-	-
Upgrading and additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rehabilitation, renovations and refurbishment	-	-	-	40,465	-	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure transfer	-	115,000	40,384	87,570	44,261	49,722	148,400	110,820	53,869
<i>Current</i>	-	-	-	50,881	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Capital</i>	-	115,000	40,384	36,689	44,261	49,722	148,400	110,820	53,869
Total	11,099	116,009	47,183	202,756	108,720	114,181	160,900	110,820	53,869

The category new infrastructure assets relates to the Social and Economic Amenities programme. The assets constructed are owned by the Department until handed over to the municipality. The allocation in 2015/16 is for the finalization of these projects such as Stepmore, Maguswana, etc.

Rehabilitation, renovations and refurbishments relates to the renovations of housing properties owned by the department. The decrease from the 2014/15 Main Appropriation to Adjusted Appropriation and Revised Estimate is attributed to the decrease in the amount allocated for the Shallcross rectification project as a result of a pilot project being undertaken.

Maintenance and repairs relates to the maintenance of housing properties owned by the Department and the EEDBS programme.

Infrastructure transfers - Capital comprises the transfers in respect of the CRU programme. During 2011/12, no transfers were made due to delays in the approval process of projects within municipalities. The allocations over 2015/16 MTEF relate to the operational costs of the accredited municipalities.

MEDIUM TERM REVENUE

Table 33: Summary of Revenue

Category	Audited Outcome			Main Appropriation	Adjusted Appropriation	Revised Estimates	Medium-term Estimates		
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14				2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Provincial Allocation	283,444	300,409	311,786	327,237	326,962	326,962	342,630	361,123	379,178
Conditional grants	2,801,547	2,915,297	3,335,584	3,273,045	3,273,045	3,273,045	3,242,055	3,414,957	3,632,106
Integrated Housing & Human Settlements Development Grant	2,769,871	2,915,297	3,332,584	3,273,045	3,273,045	3,273,045	3,235,475	3,414,957	3,632,106
Housing Disaster Management grant	31,140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EPWP Incentive grant	536	-	3 000	-	-	-	6,580	-	-
Total Receipts	3,084,991	3,215,706	3,647,370	3,600,282	3,600,007	3,600,007	3,584,685	3,776,080	4,011,284
Surplus/ Deficit (before financing)	42,496	(162,065)	(1000)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provincial roll-overs	-	27,637	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provincial cash resources	-	134,477	1,000	-	22,436	22,436	-	-	-
Surplus/ Deficit (after financing)	42,496	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Payments	3,042,495	3,377,771	3,617,002	3,600,282	3,622,443	3,622,443	3,584,685	3,776,080	4,011,284

As evident from the table below, the main source of departmental receipts is transactions in financial assets and liabilities, which comprises receipts collected from previous years' staff debtors in respect of breached bursary contracts, as well as refunds of subsidies from banks and conveyancers on close-out of projects. This category is difficult to project due to its uncertain nature, hence the fluctuating trend over the seven-year period.

Table 34: Revenue Collection

Category	Audited Outcome			Main Budget	Adjusted Budget	Revised Estimate	Medium-term Estimates		
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14				2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Tax receipts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Casino taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horse racing taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liquor licenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor vehicle licenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of goods and services other than capital asset	474	469	434	477	477	807	534	562	590
Transfers received	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fines, penalties and forfeits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest, dividends and rent on land	-20	16	4,142	20	20	375	18	16	17
Sale of capital assets	160	530	19	480	480	480	500	520	546
Financial transaction in asset and liabilities	268,554	14,081	4,836	853	853	28,445	1,000	1,100	1,155
Total	269,168	15,096	7,431	1,830	1,830	30,107	2,052	2,198	2,308

Conditional Grants

The main funding for the Department relates to the HSDG, which aims to promote the provision of low income housing using different programmes such as project linked subsidies, people's housing process programme, Integrated Residential Development programme, rural housing subsidies, Informal Settlement Upgrade, social housing, etc. From 2011/12 to the 2013/14, the Department received the Housing Disaster Relief grant, to rehabilitate communities affected by storm damage. The Department received an allocation of R3 million in 2013/14 in respect of the EPWP Integrated Grant for Provinces which aims to create temporary work opportunities and a transfer of skills to the unemployed but no expenditure was incurred. There is no allocation against the EPWP Integrated Grant for Provinces in 2014/15 and for 2015/16 an amount R6,580 million has been allocated.

Donor Funding

Reflected hereunder is the donor funds spent by the Department over the period 2011/12 to 2014/15.

Table 35: Details of payments and estimates of donor funding and agency receipts

R thousand	Audited outcome			Main Appropriation	Adjusted Appropriation	Revised Estimates	Medium-Term estimates		
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15			2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Donor funding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phase II Roll-out Project	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

No donor funding is expected over the 2015/16 MTEF.

CO-ORDINATION, CO-OPERATION AND OUTSOURCING PLANS

Links to the Provincial Growth and Development Plan

The Department will contribute to the achievement of the 2030 Vision in the following manner:

STRATEGIC GOAL 3 – Human & Community Development

Poverty and inequality in KZN is reduced

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: SUSTAINABLE HUMAN SETTLEMENTS (3.4)

STRATEGIC INTERVENTIONS

- Establishment of a joint provincial forum addressing integrated development
- Densification of Human Settlements
- Transformation of informal settlements
- Develop provincial strategy and plan to address housing Gap Market
- Expand the Social Housing Implementation

PRIMARY INDICATORS	BASELINE (2010)	TARGETS			
		2015	2020	2025	2030
Percentage housing backlog	17.9% (716 079 units)	Decrease by 7%	Decrease by 7%	Decrease by 7%	Decrease by 7%
Percentage households with a registrable form of tenure	55.1%	56%	57%	58%	59%
Percentage of Provincial Human Settlements budget spent on formal settlement development	36% (R1 049 207 000)	37%	42%	45%	50%

Large scale development projects identified as catalytic projects within the PGDP which directly stimulate and provide for much higher levels of developments include:

- The Cornubia Integrated Residential Development Project
- The Vulindlela People's Housing Process Project

Interdepartmental Linkages

The Department participates in provincial Cabinet Clusters, Multi-sectoral IDP Forums, Provincial Disaster Management Task Team as well as the related committees and structures.

Local Government Linkages

The Department had embarked on the facilitation of the KwaZulu-Natal Sustainable Human Settlements Strategy to ensure that there is planning synergy amongst all departments and municipalities. The intention is that all departments build onto the needs identified and prioritized in MHSPs of municipalities to ensure that all settlements are developed in a sustainable manner. For this to be achieved, substantial co-ordination between spheres of government, and among provincial departments is required. With the implementation of the KwaZulu-Natal Sustainable Human Settlements Strategy, it is envisaged that all settlements will offer the full range of services to its inhabitants and will be in this way sustainable.

Public Entities

The Department does not have any public entities.

Public, Private Partnerships, Outsourcing

The department has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the HDA for the acquisition of private land and for the release of state land.

INDICATOR DEFINITIONS



INDICATOR DEFINITIONS

Programme 1: Administration

Indicator title	Maximum vacancy rate of 5%
Short definition	To monitor the vacancy rate of the Department
Purpose/importance	To ensure that the all components are fully capacitated.
Source/collection of data	PERSAL Report
Method of calculation	Total number of vacancies in relation to number of funded posts on the establishment
Data limitations	Delays with the finalization of the exits
Type of indicator	Output indicator
Calculation type	Non-Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annual
New indicator	Yes
Linkages to other plans	Departmental Human Resource Plan and Employment Equity Plan
Desired performance	100% of target achieved
Indicator responsibility	Acting General Manager: Human Capital Management

Indicator title	Persal data verified
Short definition	To monitor the accuracy of the employee records
Purpose/importance	To ensure that factual and accurate employee records are maintained
Source/collection of data	Persal Clean-up form/Persal Report
Method of calculation	Data verified according to number of appointments and exists
Data limitations	Non-submission of evidence documentation/Persal clean up form
Type of indicator	Output indicator
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annual
New indicator	Yes
Linkages to other plans	Departmental Human Resource Plan and Employment Equity Plan
Desired performance	100% of target achieved
Indicator responsibility	Acting General Manager: Human Capital Management

Indicator title	Approved organizational structure
Short definition	To monitor the finalization of the departmental organization structure
Purpose/importance	To ensure that the staff requirements are met in order for the Department to efficiently undertake its core responsibilities
Source/collection of data	Approved organizational structure
Method of calculation	Approval of structure
Data limitations	Obtaining the MEC approval
Type of indicator	Output indicator
Calculation type	Non-Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annual
New indicator	Yes
Linkages to other plans	Departmental Human Resource Plan and Employment Equity Plan
Desired performance	100% of target achieved
Indicator responsibility	Acting General Manger: Human Capital Management

Indicator title	Fraud Prevention Plan Implemented
Short definition	A comprehensive plan to improve the environment on the fight against fraud and corruption
Purpose/importance	A plan to serve as a deterrent against fraud in order to ensure that the department is committed to zero tolerance of fraud, corruption and maladministration of public funds
Source/collection of data	Operational plan/Register of attendance
Method of calculation	Total number of employees trained/educated on the plan
Data limitations	The non-attendance of employees

Indicator title	Fraud Prevention Plan Implemented
Type of indicator	Output indicator
Calculation type	Non-Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
New indicator	Yes
Linkages to other plans	Risk Policy , Provincial Anti-Corruption Strategy
Desired performance	100% of target achieved
Indicator responsibility	Senior Manager: Risk Management & Advisory Services

Indicator title	Reviewed/ updated GWEA in Place
Short definition	To monitor that the GWEA is reviewed and updated
Purpose/importance	To align the IT Strategy with the departmental strategy
Source/collection of data	Approved GWEA
Method of calculation	Approval of GWEA
Data limitations	Nil
Type of indicator	Output indicator
Calculation type	Non-Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annual
New indicator	Yes
Linkages to other plans	Departmental Strategic Plan, ICT Governance Framework,
Desired performance	100% of target achieved
Indicator responsibility	Senior Manager: IMST

Indicator title	Number of HSDG business plan reviews undertaken
Short definition	To review and ensure that targets are realistic and in line with departmental priorities and budgets
Purpose/importance	To ensure that departmental priorities, budgets and targets are achieved
Source/collection of data	Approved HSDG Business plans
Method of calculation	Number of reviews undertaken
Data limitations	Lack of input from Districts
Type of indicator	Output Indicator
Calculation type	Non-Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annual
New indicator	Yes
Linkages to other plans	Strategic Plan, Annual Performance Plan, MYHDP
Desired performance	100% of target achieved
Indicator responsibility	Chief Financial Officer

Indicator title	3 year financial plan Linked to the HSDG Business Plan
Short definition	To ensure that the budget of the department is aligned to the HSDG business plan
Purpose/importance	To ensure that the budget as per the HSDG Business Plan is linked to the Estimates of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure for the MTEF period.
Source/collection of data	HSDG Business Plan and the EPRE 2015/16
Method of calculation	Total Budget, budget per programme per HSDG plan aligned to the budget as per the EPRE document
Data limitations	Misalignment of the planning activities between Provincial Treasury and NDHS
Type of indicator	Output indicator
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annual
New indicator	Yes
Desired performance	100% Alignment
Linkages to other plans	MYHDP, APP, Strategic plan
Indicator responsibility	Chief Financial Officer

Indicator title	Number of vacant posts filled within 6 months versus number of advertised posts
Short definition	To expedite the filling of vacant advertised posts
Purpose/importance	To ensure reduced vacancy rate
Source/collection of data	Approved Organogram
Method of calculation	Number of advertised posts vs number of filled posts within 6 months of advertising
Data limitations	None
Type of indicator	Output
Calculation type	Non-Accumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
New indicator	Yes
Desired performance	2 % vacancy rate
Linkages to other plans	HR Plan, EE Plan, Departmental Strategic Plan
Indicator responsibility	Acting General Manager: Human Capital and Senior Manager: Human Resource Management

Programme 2: Housing Needs, Research and Planning

Indicator title	Number of catalytic projects identified
Short definition	To identify large scale housing development projects, which directly stimulate and leverage much higher levels of development and initiation of further housing projects.
Purpose/importance	To initiate projects that supports the goals of the Provincial Growth and Development Plan
Source/collection of data	HEAC project approvals
Method of calculation	Number of projects identified
Data limitations	The lack of credible Human Settlement Plans
Type of indicator	Output
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annually
New indicator	Yes
Desired performance	100% achievement of target
Linkages to other plans	PGDP/IDP/HSDG Business Plan
Indicator responsibility	Senior Manager: Integrated Planning

Indicator title	Number of acts passed / or policy guidelines approved
Short definition	To amend the Housing Development Act of 1999 to be in accordance with the legislative framework developed by the National Department of Human Settlements / To develop policy guidelines in line with legislative and policy mandates to enhance/facilitate housing delivery
Purpose/importance	To enhance the housing delivery instrument in line with the national and provincial strategic priorities
Source/collection of data	Signed Policy Guideline
Method of calculation	Number of Bills finalized
Data limitations	Ineffective participation from relevant stakeholders
Type of indicator	Output indicator
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annually
New indicator	No
Desired performance	To provide guidance regarding compliance with the implementation of housing strategic programmes and projects
Linkages to other plans	NDoHS
Indicator responsibility	Senior Manager: Product Development

Indicator title	A Multi Year Housing Development Plan /Annual Performance Plan
Short definition	Inter-action with regional and managers and municipalities on planned Human Settlement Projects and their spatial alignment to ensure integration and sustainability covering the activities of the province
Purpose/importance	To deliver integrated sustainable human settlements based on sound planning which will enable predictability on future human settlement developments and assist to measure non-financial targets
Source/collection of data	Consultation with internal stakeholders

Indicator title	A Multi Year Housing Development Plan /Annual Performance Plan
Method of calculation	Annually
Data limitations	All Spatial Development and Human Settlement plans not yet credible
Type of indicator	Process indicator
Calculation type	Non-accumulative
Reporting cycle	Annually
New indicator	No
Desired performance	Reliable and sound data on financial targets
Linkages to other plans	NDoHS
Indicator responsibility	Senior Manager: Integrated Planning

Indicator title	Number of planned human settlement (housing) developments based on IDPs and National and Provincial priorities approved
Short definition	To ensure that all viable project applications received are approved timeously and conforms to Nationally / Provincially approved housing programmes
Purpose/importance	Contributes to the delivery of human settlements and ultimately expenditure of DORA allocations
Source/collection of data	Minutes of Human Settlements Evaluation and Approval Committee
Method of calculation	Departmental Business Plan / Municipal Human Settlement Plans
Data limitations	The lack of credible Human Settlement Plans
Type of indicator	Output
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annual
New indicator	No
Desired performance	Human Settlement Development and budget expenditure
Linkages to other plans	NDoHS indicator, Departmental Business Plan
Indicator responsibility	Senior Manager: Integrated Planning

Indicator title	Number of municipalities capacitated and supported with regard to human settlement (housing) development planning
Short definition	Tailor made training programmes based on specific needs at municipal level to strengthen human settlement planning abilities
Purpose/importance	To deliver integrated sustainable human settlements based on sound planning which will enable predictability on future housing developments
Source/collection of data	Operational plan
Method of calculation	Attendance register of training courses
Data limitations	None
Type of indicator	Process indicator
Calculation type	Non –accumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
New indicator	Yes
Desired performance	Capacitated municipalities in terms of HSPs, SDFs and IDPs
Linkages to other plans	NDoHS
Indicator responsibility	Senior Manager: Integrated Planning

Indicator title	Number of research papers completed
Short definition	To provide information on international best practices in the housing sector in a manner that will impact intensively in the attainment of strategic priorities
Purpose/importance	To assist the Department to ensure the realization of developing integrated and sustainable human settlements in the housing delivery chain
Source/collection of data	Copy of completed research paper
Method of calculation	Cumulative
Data limitations	Lack of participation of relevant stakeholders
Type of indicator	Output indicator
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
New indicator	No

Indicator title	Number of research papers completed
Desired performance	Formulation of the departmental housing policy/ policy guidelines envisaged to enable effective implementation of housing policy and the relevant legislative frameworks
Linkages to other plans	NDoHS
Indicator responsibility	Senior Manager: Product Development

Indicator title	Confirmed project pipeline based on IDPs and/or Housing Sector Plans (HSP)
Short definition	To identify and assess all viable housing projects to promote integration and sustainability
Purpose/importance	To deliver integrated sustainable human settlements based on sound planning and community facilitation
Source/collection of data	Project pipeline list
Method of calculation	Departmental Business Plan
Data limitations	Credibility of IDPs and/or Housing Sector Plans s
Type of indicator	Process
Calculation type	Non-Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Annual
New indicator	Yes
Linkages to other plans	Departmental Business Plan/IDP'S and Housing Sector plans
Desired performance	100% of target achieved
Indicator responsibility	Senior Manager: Integrated Planning

Indicator title	Number of projects aligned to Small Towns Regeneration Programme
Short definition	In compliance with the PGDP, the Small Towns Regeneration Programme seeks to provide for competitiveness to attract investment and retain current investors. The KZN Human Settlements seeks to support the programme by ensuring a good quality of life in settlements in which communities reside, as they seek to reside closer to job opportunities.
Purpose/importance	To promote sustainable development of small towns that have experienced an economic decline
Source/collection of data	HEAC approval of projects
Method of calculation	Departmental Business Plan
Data limitations	None
Type of indicator	Output
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
New indicator	Yes
Linkages to other plans	PGDP/IDP
Desired performance	100% of target achieved
Indicator responsibility	Senior Manager: Integrated Planning

Programme 3: Housing Development

Indicator title	Urban housing opportunities
Short definition	To provide for housing opportunities within the urban sector
Purpose/importance	To measure the impact of the provision of new housing within the urban sector
Source/collection of data	Form 4 & D6
Method of calculation	Total houses delivered on all projects the Province
Data limitations	Dependent on accurate reporting on PMU database
Type of indicator	Output indicator
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
New indicator	No
Linkages to other plans	Departmental Business Plan
Desired performance	100% of target achieved
Indicator responsibility	General Manager: Sustainable Human Settlements

Indicator title	Number of additional restructuring zones declared by the National Minister of Human Settlements (Number: 6)
Short definition	To provide social housing opportunities in additional municipalities within KZN in order to achieve targets in the Rental Strategic Plan
Purpose/importance	To obtain approval of additional restructuring zones in 6 additional municipalities in order to expand the provision of social housing beyond Ethekezi and Msunduzi
Source/collection of data	National Ministers approval and gazette
Method of calculation	Number of restructuring zones approved
Data limitations	None
Type of indicator	Output
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
New indicator	Yes
Linkages to other plans	Business Plan and KZN Rental Strategic Plan
Desired performance	100% achievement of target
Indicator responsibility	Senior Manager: Social Housing

Indicator title	Number of new housing units completed in the province across all housing programmes being utilized by the Province
Short definition	To track the provision of new permanent houses provided per programme per municipality
Purpose/importance	To measure the impact of the provision of new housing against the housing demand
Source/collection of data	Form 4 & D6
Method of calculation	Total houses delivered on all projects the Province
Data limitations	Dependent on accurate reporting on PMU database
Type of indicator	Output indicator
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
New indicator	No
Linkages to other plans	NDoHS indicator, Departmental Business Plan
Desired performance	100% of target achieved
Indicator responsibility	General Manager: Sustainable Human Settlements

Indicator title	Total number of households connected to basic services as part of the Informal Settlements Upgrading Programme
Short definition	Provision of access to basic services through a phased approach to development within informal conditions
Purpose/importance	Increased access to basic services
Source/collection of data	Form 4 & Completion Certificate
Method of calculation	Percentage of progress on civil works converted to a number
Data limitations	Depends on accurate reporting on PMU database
Type of indicator	Output indicator
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
New indicator	Yes
Linkages to other plans	NDoHS indicator
Desired performance	100% of target achieved
Indicator responsibility	General Manager: Sustainable Human Settlements

Indicator title	Number of new sites connected to basic water and sanitation services as part of the Integrated Residential Development Programme
Short definition	Provision of access to basic services through a phased approach to development within informal conditions
Purpose/importance	Increased access to basic services
Source/collection of data	Form 4 & Completion Certificate
Method of calculation	Percentage of progress on civil works converted to a number

Indicator title	Number of new sites connected to basic water and sanitation services as part of the Integrated Residential Development Programme
Data limitations	Depends on accurate reporting on PMU database
Type of indicator	Output indicator
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
New indicator	Yes
Linkages to other plans	NDoHS indicator
Desired performance	100% of target achieved
Indicator responsibility	General Manager: Sustainable Human Settlements

Indicator title	Total number of emergency housing and other housing opportunities provided
Short definition	Total number of households assisted in term of EHP, CRU upgrades and rectification of stock
Purpose/importance	Provision of housing opportunities in terms of the programmes mentioned above
Source/collection of data	Form 4 & D6
Method of calculation	Total of all EHP, CRU upgrades and rectification projects
Data limitations	Depends on accurate reporting on PMU database
Type of indicator	Output indicator
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
New indicator	Yes
Linkages to other plans	Departmental Business Plan
Desired performance	100% of target achieved
Indicator responsibility	General Manager: Sustainable Human Settlements

Indicator title	Disaster Management Rehabilitation (inclusive of Sukuma Sakhe)
	Number of houses completed
Short definition	To provide housing opportunities to people affected by natural disasters as well as the most destitute people as identified for housing assistance in terms of the Provincial Operational Sukuma Sakhe Programme
Purpose/importance	To measure housing opportunities provided in terms of the above programmes
Source/collection of data	Form 4 and D6
Method of calculation	Total of all Disaster Management Rehabilitation and Operation Sukuma Sakhe projects
Data limitations	Depends on accurate reporting on PMU database
Type of indicator	Output indicator
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
New indicator	No
Linkages to other plans	Departmental Business Plan
Desired performance	100% of target achieved
Indicator responsibility	General Manager: Sustainable Human Settlements

Indicator title	Rectification(1994-2002 stock)
	Number of Units rectified
Short definition	To rectify houses deemed to be unsafe and inhabitable that were built during the period 1994-2002 in line with policy prescripts
Purpose/importance	To track the number of houses rectified under this Programme
Source/collection of data	Form 4 and D6
Method of calculation	Number of houses built
Data limitations	Dependent on accurate reporting on PMU unit
Type of indicator	Output indicator
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly

Indicator title	Rectification(1994-2002 stock)
	Number of Units rectified
New indicator	No
Linkages to other plans	Departmental Business Plan
Desired performance	100% of target achieved
Indicator responsibility	General Manager: Sustainable Human Settlements

Indicator title	Rural Housing (Inclusive of Farm Worker Programme):
	Number of houses completed
Short definition	To provide for housing units within the rural areas
Purpose/importance	To promote housing development in rural areas
Source/collection of data	Form 4 and D6
Method of calculation	Number of houses built
Data limitations	Dependent on accurate reporting on PMU unit
Type of indicator	Output indicator
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
New indicator	No
Linkages to other plans	Departmental Business Plan
Desired performance	100% of target achieved
Indicator responsibility	General Manager: Sustainable Human Settlements

Indicator title	Number of targeted persons days of work
Short definition	Total number of days worked by beneficiaries
Purpose/importance	To establish the duration of employment
Source/collection of data	MIS forms
Method of calculation	No of days the beneficiaries have worked divide by 230 (365 days – public holidays and week-ends)
Data limitations	Non-submission of MIS Forms
Type of indicator	Input
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
New indicator	Yes
Desired performance	100%
Linkages to other plans	Departmental Business Plan
Indicator responsibility	Senior Manager: EPWP

Indicator title	Number of targeted work opportunities
Short definition	Work opportunities created
Purpose/importance	To monitor the number of work opportunities created
Source/collection of data	MIS form
Method of calculation	Paid work created for an individual on an EPWP project
Data limitations	Non-submission of reports
Type of indicator	Output
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
New indicator	Yes
Desired performance	100% of target achieved
Linkages to other plans	Departmental Business Plan
Indicator responsibility	Senior Manager: EPWP

Indicator title	Number of targeted FTE's (Full time Equivalent)
Short definition	Work opportunities in equivalence to full time employment
Purpose/importance	To establish the duration of employment if the beneficiaries were to work on full time basis
Source/collection of data	MIS form
Method of calculation	Person days of work divided by 230
Data limitations	Non-submission of MIS Forms
Type of indicator	Output
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
New indicator	Yes
Desired performance	100% of target achieved
Linkages to other plans	Departmental Business Plan
Indicator responsibility	Senior Manager: EPWP

Indicator title	Finance-Linked Individual Subsidy Programme subsidies: Number of houses
Short definition	Financial assistance to beneficiaries whose income is between R3, 501 -R15, 000 to own a house which is not more than R300, 000.
Purpose/importance	To target beneficiaries who may be prejudiced by financial institution in obtaining 100% loans.
Source/collection of data	Form 4 & HSS Report
Method of calculation	Number of Finance-Linked Subsidy houses
Data limitations	Nil
Type of indicator	Output indicator
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
New indicator	Yes
Linkages to other plans	NDoHS indicator
Desired performance	100% of target achieved
Indicator responsibility	General Manager: Sustainable Human Settlements

Indicator title	Finance-Linked Individual Subsidy: Number of sites released
Short definition	The release of vacant serviced sites to end users in order to create activity for self - build development and also involvement with financial institutions. The sites released will be accounted as finance linked individual subsidy.
Purpose/importance	To encourage self – build development and end user interaction with financial institutions.
Source/collection of data	Form 4 & HSS Report
Method of calculation	Number of sites released
Data limitations	Nil
Type of indicator	Output indicator
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
New indicator	Yes
Linkages to other plans	Departmental Business Plan
Desired performance	100% of target achieved
Indicator responsibility	General Manager: Sustainable Human Settlements

Indicator title	Number of Hectares of well-located land/or released of residential development
Short definition	Provision of suitable land for housing delivery
Purpose/importance	To facilitate and expedite housing delivery
Source/collection of data	Memorandum of Agreement & Invoice
Method of calculation	Number of hectares of land paid for
Data limitations	None
Type of indicator	Output indicator
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly

Indicator title	Number of Hectares of well-located land/or released of residential development
New indicator	Yes
Linkages to other plans	NDoHS indicator
Desired performance	100% of target achieved
Indicator responsibility	General Manager: Sustainable Human Settlements

Indicator title	Integrated Residential Development Programme – No. of units
Short definition	To facilitate the development of integrated human settlements in well-located areas that provide convenient access to urban amenities, including places of employment. The Programme also aims at creating social cohesion.
Purpose/importance	To measure the impact of the provision of new housing against the housing demand
Source/collection of data	Form 4 & D6
Method of calculation	Total houses delivered on all projects the Province
Data limitations	Dependent on accurate reporting on PMU database
Type of indicator	Output indicator
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
New indicator	No
Linkages to other plans	NDoHS indicator, Departmental Business Plan
Desired performance	100% of target achieved
Indicator responsibility	General Manager: Sustainable Human Settlements

Programme 4: Housing Asset Management and Property Management

Indicator title	Increase the transfer of EEDBS
Short definition	Number of departmental rental units transferred to qualifying tenants through the EEDBS
Purpose/importance	To promote home ownership
Source/collection of data	Title Deed and property register
Method of calculation	Cumulative
Data limitations	None
Type of indicator	Output
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
New indicator	No
Desired performance	100% of target achieved
Linkage to other plans	Departmental Business Plan
Indicator responsibility	Senior Manager: Property Management and Disposal

Indicator title	Number of rental units sold to beneficiaries
Short definition	Number of departmental rental units sold to qualifying tenants through the EEDBS
Purpose/importance	To promote home ownership
Source/collection of data	Title Deed
Method of calculation	Cumulative
Data limitations	None
Type of indicator	Output
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
New indicator	Yes
Desired performance	100% of target achieved
Linkage to other plans	NDoHS indicator
Indicator responsibility	Senior Manager: Property Management

Indicator title	Number of Departmental rental units transferred
Short definition	Number of Departmental rental units transferred to qualifying tenants
Purpose/importance	To promote home ownership
Source/collection of data	Title Deed
Method of calculation	Cumulative
Data limitations	Dependent on data received timeously to process transfers
Type of indicator	Output
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
New indicator	Yes
Linkages to other plans	NDoHS indicator
Desired performance	100% of target achieved
Indicator responsibility	Senior Manager: Property Management

Indicator title	Number of debtors reduced per financial year
Short definition	Reduction of the number of debtors in the department's book through EEDBS
Purpose/importance	To promote home ownership
Source/collection of data	National Debtor System
Method of calculation	Cumulative
Data limitations	None
Type of indicator	Output
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
New indicator	Yes
Linkages to other plans	NDoHS indicator
Desired performance	100% of target achieved
Indicator responsibility	Senior Manager: Property Management

Indicator title	Number of Land Parcels devolved to Municipalities in terms of Section 15 of the Housing Act, 1997
Short definition	Transfer of departmental vacant land to municipalities
Purpose/importance	To facilitate delivery of services at a local level
Source/collection of data	Property Register, devolvement agreement, title deed
Method of calculation	Cumulative
Data limitations	None
Type of indicator	Output
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
New indicator	Yes
Linkages to other plans	No
Desired performance	100% of target achieved
Indicator responsibility	Senior Manager: Property Management

Indicator title	Number of units maintained
Short definition	To undertake day to day maintenance repairs of and provide for security and cleaning of state financed residential properties
Purpose/importance	To ensure that state financed residential properties retain value
Source/collection of data	Job Cards
Method of calculation	
Data limitations	The non-timely submission of the job cards by the Agencies
Type of indicator	Output indicator
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
New indicator	No
Linkages to other plans	Departmental Business Plan
Desired performance	100% of target achieved
Indicator responsibility	Senior Manager: Property Management

Indicator title	Number of Units Rectified and or upgraded for Pre-1994
Short definition	To facilitate the improvement of state financed residential properties created through State housing programme interventions during the pre-1994 housing dispensation
Purpose/importance	To improve the municipal engineering services and ensure that the affected residential properties comply with current building regulations and meet the minimum requirements for human occupation to facilitate transfer into ownership of the beneficiary
Source/collection of data	Completion Certificates
Method of calculation	
Data limitations	Non-timely submission of completion certificates by the municipalities
Type of indicator	Output indicator
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
New indicator	No
Linkages to other plans	Departmental Business Plan
Desired performance	100% of target achieved
Indicator responsibility	Senior Manager: Property Management

CONTACT DETAILS

Head Office:

Old Mutual Building • 203 Church Street • Pietermaritzburg • 3201

033 392 6400 (Tel) • 033 392 6454 (Fax)

Samora House:

2 Samora Machel Street • Durban • 4001

031 336 5300 (Tel) • 031 336 5114 (Fax)

Inland Region:

199 Pietermaritz Street • Pietermaritzburg • 3201

033 845 2000 (Tel) • 033 845 2028 (Fax)

Coastal Region:

Redefine Towers • 320 Dr Pixley Ka Seme Street • Durban 4001

031 319 3600 (Tel) • 031 319 3640 (Fax)

Northern Region:

King Dinuzulu Highway

Legislative Administration Building

Department of Human Settlements

Ground Floor • Zone 2 • Ulundi • 3838

035 874 2697 (Tel) • 035 874 2681 (Fax)

Website: www.kzndhs.gov.za





human settlements

Department:
Human Settlements
PROVINCE OF KWAZULU-NATAL

Houses, Security & Comfort for all



UMUNTU NGUMUNTU NGEKHAYA

PR136/2015
ISBN: 978-0-621-43578-8