



**KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCE**

**HUMAN SETTLEMENTS  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**



# **ANNUAL PERFORMANCE PLAN** **2022/2023 - 2024/2025**



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# EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY STATEMENT



**The Honourable Mr. N.M Sibiya, MPL**  
Member of the Executive Council for  
KwaZulu-Natal Department of Human Settlements and Public Works

I am pleased to present the 2022/23 – 2024/25 Annual Performance Plan for the KwaZulu-Natal Department of Human Settlements which is reflective of the Department’s unwavering commitment and dedication to meet the needs of the poorest of the poor of this Province.

Whilst we take cognizance of both the international and domestic impediments facing our Province most especially in terms of the COVID-19 pandemic and social issues, we remain resolute to **“Restoring the Dignity of the People”** as so aptly articulated by the Honourable Premier during his 2022 State of the Province Address.

The electoral mandate of the sixth democratic government and encompassing government’s 2019/20 to 2023/24 Medium Term Strategic Framework Programme of Action remains the strategic roadmap for the Department for to achieve spatial transformation and sustainable economic growth and job creation. In response, the Department will continue to implement programmatic interventions that promote spatial transformation through multi-programme integration in priority development areas, adequate housing and improved quality living environments and security of tenure.

Infrastructure development remains a fundamental driver to stimulate the Province’s economic recovery. Pivotal to this is the creation of sustainable jobs and the promotion of inclusive growth. The Department will through its human settlements development model ensure that it positively contributes to the promotion of an inclusive and equal society aligned to the Province’s trajectory of recovery, reconstruction, and renewal.

We remain uncompromising in our endeavor to assist the most vulnerable and marginalized citizens of this Province. Planned programme initiatives include the planning of projects for farm dwellers, the implementation of the military veterans housing programme and provision of housing under the Operation Sukuma Sakhe. The Department has also adopted an aggressive programme of action to promote the socio-economic upliftment and empowerment of designated groups in the construction industry.

# EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY STATEMENT

The Department will therefore continue to upscale its mass job creation initiatives through the Expanded Public Works Programme and programmatic interventions that support the Provincial Operation Vula initiative such as the Siyakha Incubation Programme. The momentum of maximizing the potential of women, youth and persons with disabilities through skills development and economic inclusion to combat joblessness, poverty and inequality as well as homelessness will therefore be intensified during this financial year.

Of significant importance to my term of Office is the promotion of a capable, ethical and developmental state to support the transformational agenda. In line with the adoption of zero tolerance for fraud and corruption, focus will be placed on interventions that fight fraud and corruption and strengthen the capacity of the Department to promote a professional and ethical work environment.

The Department will continue to prioritize the implementation of programmes such as the upgrading of informal settlements and fast tracking of the Title Deeds Restoration Programme to ensure that the right to live in dignity and under habitable circumstances is met. The continued planning and implementation of catalytic projects to support spatial, social and economic integration will also be undertaken. The Department further commits in collaboration with the eThekweni Metropolitan municipality to decommission the oLindela (Temporary Residential Units) within the municipal area. It is also through the commitment and participation of an inclusive society that sustainable livelihood through transformed human settlements can be achieved. Active participation within the District Development Model structures will therefore ensure that the structural settlement landscape of the Province is transformed to better the lives of the people of this Province.

Finally, I wish to acknowledge that in times of unparalleled uncertainty and discord, the Human Settlements team under the esteemed leadership of the Head of Department remained steadfast in the endeavor to support the social and economic transformational agenda of the human settlements sector. I therefore have the upmost confidence that the commitments made in the 2022/23 Annual Performance Plan will be achieved will contribute to the progressive realization of **“Sustainable livelihoods through transformed human settlements”**.

In conclusion, we have heeded the call by His Excellency, the President of the Republic of South Africa during his 2022 State of the Nation Address of **“Let us get to work”** and **So We Shall**.



Honourable Mr. N.M. Sibiyi, MPL  
MEC for KwaZulu-Natal Department of Human Settlements and Public Works

# ACCOUNTING OFFICER'S STATEMENT



**Mr. M.O.S Zungu**

Accounting Officer

KwaZulu-Natal Department of Human Settlements

The 2022/23 Annual Performance Plan aligned to the 2020/21 to 2024/25 Strategic Plan is hereby submitted. The planning initiatives for the forthcoming year is responsive to the overarching developmental goals of the sixth Administration and the programme interventions are intended to promote social cohesion, integration and sustainability as well as spatial transformation.

Whilst it is acknowledged that the impact of the last two years has had severe repercussions on the service delivery initiatives within the human settlement sector, it gives me great pleasure to affirm that the Department remained unwavering and undeterred with meeting its core mandates and addressing the housing needs for the poorest and the most vulnerable of this Province. My team's unfaltering perseverance and selflessness to serve the people of this Province despite the impediments faced is commended and acknowledged with appreciation.

As we usher in a new financial year of commitments to uplift the communities we serve, the Department remains steadfast in its endeavor to meet its core mandate and obligations through **Houses, Security and Comfort** for the most needy of this Province.

The underpinning principle for service delivery initiatives for this financial year is "**Accelerating Service Delivery - Transforming Human Settlements - Changing Peoples' Lives**". Transforming human settlements into livable neighbourhoods through integrated human settlements programmes in areas with major economic opportunities and empowerment of all designated groups is deemed to be a mechanism to right the wrongs of the past. The Department is therefore mindful of this responsibility and seeks to make the human settlements sector more conducive to fulfil its constitutional obligations.

The plight of the most vulnerable remains a key priority intervention for this Department and in line with the national and provincial economic imperatives, the Department will continue to implement human settlements interventions address their housing needs as well as other pertinent social and economic challenges such as inequality and unemployment.

# ACCOUNTING OFFICER'S STATEMENT

The provision of emergency housing continues to be a critical priority intervention for the Department more especially as the Province is prone to natural disasters. The Department has prioritized the provision permanent structures for households affected by incidents relating to severe thunderstorms and flooding during October 2019 to January 2020.

The management of informal settlements within this Province remains a key focus area for the Department in line with its MTSF priorities. The Departmental programmes supporting this are intended to progressively ensure access to social and economic services, social integration, economic growth and development as well as address spatial disparities. During the 2022/23 financial year, the Department will also be hosting an Informal Settlement Indaba to facilitate the development of initiatives to eradication and prevention of re-emergence of slums. In support of the urban agenda, the Department will continue with the implementation of the Finance-Linked Individual Subsidy Programme as well as the Social Housing and Community Residential Unit Programmes. Increased investment within the Province's 22 gazetted priority development areas will be continued to advance human settlements spatial transformation and consolidation. The implementation of the Integrated Title Deeds Master Plan to expedite delivery under the Title Deeds Restoration Programme also remains a key priority initiative.

A critical enabler to improving service delivery is the underpinning priority relating to a capable, ethical and developmental state. The Department has over the past two years evolved and adapted to the "new normal" working environment to ensure continued organizational efficiency and accountability without compromising service delivery. We will continue to capitalize with the implementation of processes that were re-engineered and streamlined to expediate service delivery. Initiatives to fight against fraud and corruption will be intensified and the Department will continue to address the resource capacity and capability through its Human Resource Plan and skills development initiatives. The continued implementation of the ICT Governance Framework ensures that digital transformation supports organizational efficiency. Measures to improve governance and accountability to support sound financial management, risk management and promote an ethical culture will also be effected.

I wish to reiterate that my management team and staff of the Department has been unwavering in their support and undeterred by the impediments experienced within the service delivery environment. Their commitment together with the continued support and leadership of our esteemed and visionary MEC, Mr. N.M. Sibiyi, ensures that the commitments made in the 2022/23 Annual Performance Plan will be achieved in support of "**Building Tomorrow's Communities Today**".



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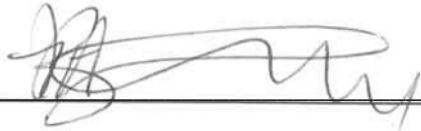
Mr. M.O.S Zungu  
The Accounting Officer: KwaZulu-Natal Department of Human Settlements

# 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 under the guidance of the Honourable MEC;
- 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; and
- It accurately reflects the outcomes and outputs which the KwaZulu-Natal Department of Human Settlements will endeavor to achieve over the 2022/23 – 2024/25 period.

Mr. T. Bhengu  
Chief Operations Officer

Signature: 

Ms. S. Pillay  
Chief Financial Officer

Signature: 

Mr. M.O.S Zungu  
Accounting Officer

Signature: 

Approved by:  
Honourable Mr. N.M. Sibiya, MPL  
MEC for KwaZulu-Natal Department of Human Settlements and Public Works

Signature: 

# ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

<b>AG</b>	Auditor-General	<b>IRDP</b>	Integrated Residential Development Programme
<b>BAS</b>	Basic Accounting System	<b>JSDF</b>	Joint Service Delivery Forum
<b>COGTA</b>	Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs	<b>KZN</b>	KwaZulu-Natal
<b>CRU</b>	Community Residential Unit	<b>KZN HSMSP</b>	KwaZulu-Natal Human Settlements Master Spatial Plan
<b>CBO</b>	Community Based Organization	<b>MEC</b>	Member of Executive Council
<b>COVID</b>	Coronavirus Disease	<b>MTEF</b>	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
<b>CS</b>	Community Survey	<b>MTSF</b>	Medium Term Strategic Framework
<b>DDM</b>	District Development Model	<b>MVHP</b>	Military Veterans Housing Programme
<b>DORA</b>	Division of Revenue Act	<b>MYHDP</b>	Multi-year Housing Development Plan
<b>DPSA</b>	Department of Public Service and Administration	<b>NDoHS</b>	National Department of Human Settlements
<b>EDTEA</b>	Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs	<b>NDP</b>	National Development Plan
<b>EEDBS</b>	Enhanced Extended Discount Benefit Scheme	<b>NHBRC</b>	National Home Builders Registration Council
<b>EPHP</b>	Enhanced Peoples Housing Process	<b>NSDP</b>	National Spatial Development Perspective
<b>EPRE</b>	Estimates of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure	<b>OSS</b>	Operation Sukuma Sakhe
<b>EPWP</b>	Expanded Public Works Programme	<b>PDA</b>	Priority Development Area
<b>ERF</b>	Economic Reporting Format	<b>PGDP</b>	Provincial Growth and Development Plan
<b>FLISP</b>	Finance Linked Individual Subsidy Programme	<b>PGDS</b>	Provincial Growth and Development Strategy
<b>FTE</b>	Full Time Equivalent	<b>PHSHDA</b>	Priority Human Settlements and Housing Development Area
<b>GEPF</b>	Government Employee Pension Fund	<b>PIE</b>	Prevention of Illegal Eviction from and Unlawful Occupation of Land Act, 1998
<b>GHS</b>	General Household Survey	<b>PSEDS</b>	Provincial Spatial Economic Development Strategy
<b>HDA</b>	Housing Development Agency	<b>SCOP</b>	Standard Chart of Accounts
<b>HSDG</b>	Human Settlements Development Grant	<b>SHI</b>	Social Housing Institution
<b>HSS</b>	Housing Subsidy System	<b>SHRA</b>	Social Housing Regulatory Authority
<b>ICT</b>	Information and Communication Technology	<b>TDRG</b>	Title Deeds Restoration Grant
<b>IDP</b>	Integrated Development Plan	<b>TRA</b>	Temporary Residential Accommodation Title Deeds Restoration Programme
<b>IT</b>	Information Technology	<b>UISP</b>	Upgrading Informal Settlement Programme
<b>ITB</b>	Ingonyama Trust Board		





# MANDATE

# PART A

KWAZULU-NATAL DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS  
ANNUAL PERFORMANCE PLAN  
2022/23 - 2024/25

## 1. UPDATES TO LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY MANDATES

### 1.1. CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGISLATIVE MANDATES

The Department's mandate is derived from Chapter 2, the Bill of Rights, Chapters 3 and 6 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996). Section 26 in the Bill of Rights, guarantees the right to have access to adequate housing. The State is mandated to take steps to achieve the progressive realization of this right. Schedule 4A makes the housing function a concurrent national and provincial legislative competence.

The Department affirms its commitment "to the full and progressive realization of the right to adequate housing", and recognizes in this context "an obligation to enable citizens to obtain quality housing and to protect and improve dwellings and neighborhoods.

The Department's core functions are further mandated by the following key legislation in addition to other transversal legislation:

LEGISLATION	AMENDMENT	PROVISIONS OF THE ACT
Housing Act, 1997 (Act No. 107 of 1997)	Housing Amendment Act, 2006 White Paper A New Housing Policy and Strategy for South Africa	The Housing Act provides for the facilitation of a sustainable housing development process; for this purpose to lay down general principles applicable to housing development in all spheres of government, to define the functions of national, provincial and local governments in respect of housing development. In short, the Act gives effect to section 26 of the Constitution by, inter alia, clarifying the roles of the three spheres of government in relation to realization of the right to access to adequate housing (section 26 of the Constitution).
Social Housing Act, 2008 (Act No. 16 of 2008)	Social Housing Act, 2008	To establish and promote a sustainable social housing environment; To define the functions of national, provincial and local governments in respect of social housing; To provide for the establishment of the Social Housing Regulatory Authority (SHRA) in order to regulate all social housing institutions obtaining or having obtained public funds; To allow for the undertaking of approved projects by other delivery agents with the benefit of public money; and to give statutory recognition to social housing Institutions.
Rental Housing Act, 1999 (Act No. 50 of 1999)	Rental Housing Amendment Bill, 2006	Provision for rulings by Rental Housing Tribunals; to expand the provisions pertaining to Leases; and to make further provision for the filling of vacancies in Rental Housing.

LEGISLATION	AMENDMENT	PROVISIONS OF THE ACT
Housing Consumers Protection Act, 1998 (Act No. 95 of 1998)	Housing Consumer's Protection Measures Amendment Act, 2007	To make provision for late enrolment and non-declared late enrolment; to make provision for the position of owner builders; to extend the warranty scheme to include roof leaks; to make provision for the use of money or moneys in the fund; to extend the offences created in the Act and to amend provisions pertaining to the granting of exemption by the Council and lodging of appeals with the Minister.
Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act, (Act 13 of 2005)	No recent amendments	To establish a framework for the National Government, Provincial Governments and local government to promote and facilitate intergovernmental relations, to provide for mechanisms and procedures to facilitate the settlement of intergovernmental disputes, and to provide for matters connected therewith.
KwaZulu-Natal Housing Act, 1998 (Act No. 12 of 1998 as amended)	No recent amendments	Chapter 4 provides that:  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. The Department shall, subject to national and provincial housing policy and after consultation with the Minister, on behalf of the Provincial Government: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Undertake projects;</li> <li>b. Maintain, sell, or lease dwellings and other immovable property;</li> <li>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;</li> <li>d. Determine provincial policy in respect of housing development;</li> <li>e. Promote the adoption of provincial legislation to ensure effective housing delivery; and</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Sectional Titles Act, 1986 (Act No. 95 of 1986, as amended by Act 24 & 29 of 2003)	Sectional Titles Amendment Act, 2013	Amends the Sectional Titles Act, 1986, to further regulate notification of the intended establishment of schemes and the sale of units to lessees;

LEGISLATION	AMENDMENT	PROVISIONS OF THE ACT
Sectional Titles Act, 1986 (Act No. 95 of 1986, as amended by Act 24 & 29 of 2003)		to provide for the cancellation of registered sectional plans in a prescribed manner; to regulate the issuing of a certificate of registered section a little in respect of a fraction of an undivided share in a section; to provide for the deletion of an obsolete reference; to provide for the registration of a transfer of a part of the common property with the consent of the owners of the sections and the holders of registered real rights; to provide for the endorsing of title deeds to reflect amended participation quota schedules; to regulate the alienation of a portion of land over which a real right of extension or part thereof is registered; to provide for the consent of holders of registered real rights over exclusive use areas to the alienation of common property; to provide for the cession of a mortgage real right of extension and a mortgage real right of exclusive use area; to provide for the cancellation of part of a section pursuant to an expropriation; to further provide for the consent of bondholders with the registration of a sectional plan of extension; to provide for the issuing of more than one certificate of real right of extension and more than one certificate of real right of exclusive use area.
Prevention of Illegal Eviction and Unlawful Occupation of Land Act, 1998 (Act No. 19 of 1998)	No recent amendments	This Act provides for the prohibition of unlawful eviction; it further provides for procedures for the eviction of unlawful occupiers. This Act is very important for the Department as it constantly either institutes eviction proceedings against an unlawful occupier/ land invader(s) or the Department defends mass evictions of unlawful occupiers/ invaders.
Housing Development Agency Act, 2008 (Act No. 23 of 2008)	No recent amendments	This Act establishes the Housing Development Agency; it further provides for the Agency's functions and powers; and for matters connected therewith.
Communal Land Rights Act, 2004 (Act No. 11 of 2004)	No recent amendments	This Act provides for legal security of tenure by transferring communal land, including KwaZulu-Natal Ingonyama land, to communities, or by awarding comparable redress; to provide for the conduct of a land rights enquiry to determine the transition from old order rights to new order rights; to provide for the democratic administration of communal land by communities; to provide for Land Rights Boards; and to provide for the co-operative performance of municipal functions on communal land.

LEGISLATION	AMENDMENT	PROVISIONS OF THE ACT
Deeds Registries, 1937 (Act 47 of 1937)	Deeds Registries Amendment Act 34, 2013	Amends the Deeds Registries Act, 1937, so as to provide discretion in respect of the rectification of errors in the name of a person or the description of property mentioned in deeds and other documents; to provide for the issuing of certificates of registered title taking the place of deeds that have become incomplete or unserviceable; to substitute an obsolete reference; to substitute an outdated heading; to delete reference to the repealed Agricultural Credit Act, 1966; to further, regulate the updating of deeds in respect of the change of names of companies, close corporations and the surnames of women.
State Land Disposal, 1961 (Act No. 48 of 1961)	No recent amendments	This Act provides for the disposal of certain State land and for matters incidental thereto, and it further prohibits the acquisition of State land by prescription.
Government Immovable Asset Management Act 19, 2007	No recent amendments	Provides for a uniform framework for the management of an immovable asset that is held or used by a national or provincial Department; to ensure the coordination of the use of an immovable asset with the service delivery objectives of a national or provincial Department; to provide for issuing of a uniform framework for the management of an immovable asset that is held or used by a national or provincial Department; to provide for issuing of guidelines and minimum standards in respect of immovable asset management by a national or provincial Department.
The Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act No. 1 of 1999)	As amended	The Public Finance and Management Act regulates the management of finances in national and provincial government. It sets out the procedures for efficient and effective management of all revenue, expenditure, assets and liabilities. It establishes the duties and responsibilities of government officials in charge of finances. The Act aims to secure transparency, accountability and sound financial management in government and public institutions.
Home Loan and Mortgage Disclosure Act, 2000 (Act No. 63 of 2000)	No recent amendments	The Act provides for the establishment of the Office of Disclosure and the monitoring of financial institutions serving the housing credit needs of communities. It requires financial institutions to disclose information and identifies discriminatory lending patterns.
Land Administrative Act, 1995 (Act No. 2 of 1995)	Land Administrative Amended Act, 1996	Amends the Land Administrative Act 1995, to delete the definition of “proclaimed area” to insert a definition of “Director-General” and to insert the definition of “Minister” in the Afrikaans text; to make further provision for the section, which confers upon the President certain powers with regards to laws in the proclaimed areas.

LEGISLATION	AMENDMENT	PROVISIONS OF THE ACT
Expropriation Act, 1951 as repealed by Act No. 63 of 1975	Expropriation Amendment Act, 1992	Amends the Expropriation Act, 1975 to extend the power to expropriate to any minister responsible for the administration of the work and land affairs. To restrict expropriation by Transnet to expropriation under the Legal Succession to the South African Transnet Services Act, 1989. To extend payment of compensation in respect of penal provisions. To regulate offers and claims relating to compensation, payment of interest payment of legal costs and withdrawal of expropriation.
Disestablishment of South African Trust Limited Act, 2002 (Act No. 26 of 2002)	No recent amendments	All right and asset of the Company, including the administrative, financial and other records of the Company, vest in the National Housing Finance Corporation ( as per in the Housing Act) all obligation and liabilities of the Company now vest in the Government as part of the national debt. Thus, the Government must meet these obligation and liabilities. Repeal the Africa Institute of South Africa Act, 2001.
Standard Act 103, 1977	Amendment Act, 1995	To provide for the promotion of uniformity in the law relating to the erection of buildings in the areas of jurisdiction of local authorities; for the prescribing of building standards; and for matters connected therewith.
Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act, 2000 (Act No. 5 of 2000)	No recent amendments	The Preferential Procurement Policy Framework Act (PPPFA) provide for the implementation of procurement in awarding contract, and for the protection and/ or advancement of person or categories of persons disadvantage by unfair discrimination. To give effect to section 217 (3) of the Constitution by providing a framework for the implementation of the procurement policy contemplated in section 217(2) of the Constitution; for matters connected therewith.
Disaster Management Act, 2002 (Act No. 57 of 2002)	The Disaster Management Amendment Act 16 of 2015	The Act intends to create an integrated and coordinated disaster management policy that focuses on preventing or reducing the risk of disaster, mitigating the severity of disasters, emergency preparedness, rapid and effective response to disaster and post-disaster recovery, the establishment of national, provincial and municipal disaster management centers, disaster management volunteers and matters pertaining thereto.
Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1993 (Act No. 85 of 1993)	Amended by the Labour Relations Act 66 of 1995 and Occupational Health and Safety Act 181/1993	The Act governs the health and safety for the diverse industry of South Africa. It regulates and controls health and safety measurements in all organisations, from a normal office environment to a more hazardous environment like industrial plants and construction sites. The Act needs to be complied with by all employers including the Public Service Departments.

LEGISLATION	AMENDMENT	PROVISIONS OF THE ACT
The Alienation of Land Act, 1981 (Act No. 68 of 1981)	Alienation of Land Act 103 of 1998	The Act is applicable to land purchase for residential purposes and it regulates instalment sale agreements whereby property is sold against payment by the purchaser to the seller in two or more instalments over a period exceeding one year.
Protection of Personal Information Act (POPIA), 4 of 2013	The President of South Africa has proclaimed the POPIA commencement date to be 1 July 2020. Finale implementation and compliance date, 01 July 2021	To Promote the protection of personal information by public and private bodies. To introduce certain conditions to establish minimum requirements for the processing of personal information. To provide for the establishment of an Information Regulator in terms of this Act and the Promotion of Access to Information Act, 2000. To provide for the issuing of codes of conduct, to provide for the rights of persons regarding unsolicited electronic communications and automated decision making. To regulate the flow of personal information across the borders of the Republic, and to provide for matters connected therewith.
The Promotion of Access to Information Act 2 of 2000, (PAIA) and Regulations thereunder	On 27 August 2021 the New Regulations relating to the Promotion of Access to Information, 2021 were issued in Government Gazette No. 45057 by the Minister of Justice and Correctional Services under section 92 of Act 2 of 2000.	The Promotion of Access to Information Act 2 of 2000 is South Africa's access to information law and it enables people to gain access to information held by both public and private bodies. The new regulations set out the new application form to be completed and applicable fees for requests made.
Kwazulu-Natal Elimination and Prevention of Re-Emergence of Slums Act, 2007	Slums Amendment Act, 6 of 2021	To provide for the progressive elimination of slums in the Province of KwaZulu-Natal; to provide for measures for the prevention of the re-emergence of slums; to provide for the upgrading and control of existing slums; and to provide for matters connected therewith. While the amendment Act repealed section 16 of the Slums Act, 2007.

Further to the above, the development and implementation of the KwaZulu-Natal Elimination and Prevention of the Re-Emergence of Slums Act, 2007 (Act No. 6 of 2007) was a proactive initiative undertaken by the Department for the progressive elimination of slums in the Province of KwaZulu-Natal. This Act also provides for measures for the prevention of the re-emergence of slums; it seeks to promote co-operation between Department and Municipalities in preventing the re-emergence of slums; provides measures to monitor the performance of Departments and Municipalities in the prevention of re-emergence of slums as well as to improve living conditions of the communities in the Province.



To this end, obligations are imposed (by section 16 of the Act) on municipalities and property owners to prevent slums from coming into being by evicting unlawful occupiers of their property. However, in terms of the majority Constitutional Court decision, as per Moseneke DCJ, on 14 October 2009 in the matter cited as *Abahlali Basemjondolo Movement SA and another and Premier of the Province of KwaZulu-Natal and others Case CCT 12/09 [2009] ZACC 31*, it was concluded that section 16 of the Act was inconsistent with the Constitution and invalid. The Court held that section 16 of the Act offended against section 26(2) of the Constitution and the rule of law.

The Department therefore during the 2021/22 financial year facilitated the process of repealing the said section 16 to comply with the order of the Constitutional Court. The KwaZulu-Natal Elimination and Prevention of Re-emergence of Slums Amendment Act, 2020 was published in the Provincial Gazette on 3 September 2021, by the Provincial Legislature.

The Department will be hosting an Informal Settlements Indaba to ascertain what has been achieved by various role players in ensuring the fulfilment of the objectives of the Act. It is clear from the Act that various role players are needed to ensure the objectives of the Act are fulfilled. Apart from those specifically mentioned in the Act others are linked to the objectives of the Act and other provisions through their role in government. The Department of Human Settlements shall account about the latest development in the amendment of the Act. The Indaba also gives a forum to those residing in slums or informal settlements to voice out their concerns, it also grants the opportunity to the owners and persons in charge to voice out challenges and give their proposal in giving effect to eradication and prevention of re-emergence of slums. The successful hosting of the Indaba will further facilitate the process of working jointly with various stakeholders in giving effect to the objectives of the Act and in ensuring that the eradication and prevention of slums becomes a reality. The Indaba will also assist in improving municipal reports on the implementation of the Act as well as assist in getting views from landowners, and communities impacted by slums; thus, help in the development of initiatives to eradicate it.

## 1.2. POLICY MANDATES

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

POLICY MANDATE	OBJECTIVE
<p>New Housing Policy and Strategy for South Africa White Paper, 1994</p>	<p>The White Paper states that the point of departure of all housing policy in South Africa is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sovereignty of the Constitution;</li> <li>• Housing as a basic human right;</li> <li>• The role of the State,</li> <li>• People-centered development;</li> <li>• Freedom of choice, and</li> <li>• Non-discrimination.</li> </ul> <p>It also contains government's overall approach to ensuring housing delivery in relation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stabilizing the housing environment;</li> <li>• Supporting the housing process;</li> <li>• Mobilizing housing credit and savings;</li> <li>• Establishing the availability of subsidies;</li> <li>• Institutional arrangements;</li> <li>• Land acquisition and redistribution; and</li> <li>• Co-ordinated development.</li> </ul> <p>The fundamental principles of this White Paper are still relevant today and guide all human settlements development policies and implementation mechanisms.</p>
<p>The Integrated Urban Development Framework, 2016</p>	<p>The policy sets the framework for programmes to ensure that urban development is planned and implemented in a participatory, integrated and environmentally sustainable manner to improve the general quality of life of all those living in urban areas. It gave impetus to the Urban Renewal Programme in 2001, whose broad outcomes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revitalization of the inner city;</li> <li>• Job creation;</li> <li>• Integrated economic development; and</li> <li>• Making the inner city safe.</li> </ul>
<p>The Comprehensive Plan for Sustainable Human Settlements, 2004</p>	<p>The comprehensive plan for sustainable human settlements reinforces the vision of the Department of Human Settlements, to promote the achievement of a non-racial, integrated society through the development of sustainable human settlements and quality housing.</p>

POLICY MANDATE	OBJECTIVE
<p>The Comprehensive Plan for Sustainable Human Settlements, 2004 (Cont.)</p>	<p>Within this broader vision, the Department is committed to meeting the following specific objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accelerating the delivery of housing as a key strategy for poverty alleviation;</li> <li>• Utilizing provision of housing as a major job creation strategy;</li> <li>• Ensuring property can be accessed by all as an asset for wealth creation and empowerment;</li> <li>• Leveraging growth in the economy;</li> <li>• Combating crime, promoting social cohesion and improving quality of life for the poor;</li> <li>• 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; and</li> <li>• Utilizing housing as an instrument for the development of sustainable human settlements, in support of spatial restructuring.</li> </ul>
<p>Social Housing Policy for South Africa, 2003</p>	<p>The goal of this policy is to improve the rental-housing sector. It expands individual housing subsidies to include subsidizing social housing projects for people that rent accommodation and are from the low and medium-income groups.</p> <p>The fundamental principles are that social housing must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Restructure urban inner-city by integrating housing development in existing areas;</li> <li>• Respond to local housing demand through the establishment of well-managed, quality rental housing options and quality living environments;</li> <li>• Deliver housing for income groups ranging from the working poor to emerging middle income groups;</li> <li>• Support the economic development of low and medium-income communities through the creation of sustainable and workable projects;</li> <li>• Promote safe, harmonious, and socially responsible housing and urban environments; and</li> <li>• Encourage the involvement of the private sector as much as possible.</li> </ul>
<p>The National Housing Code, 2009</p>	<p>The National Housing Code is a comprehensive document that sets out the overall vision for housing in South Africa. The Code sets the underlying policy principles, guidelines, norms, and standards that 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>

POLICY MANDATE	OBJECTIVE
National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP), 2002	The NSDP demonstrates the high levels of deprivation that often coincide with areas of high economic growth potential. The NSDP provides a framework for the development of the national space economy.
National Development Plan (NDP) Chapter 8	<p>The NDP offers a long-term perspective for South Africa by defining a desired destination and identifying the role different sectors of society need to play in reaching that goal. As a long-term strategic plan, it serves four broad objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing overarching goals for what the country wants to achieve by 2030;</li> <li>• Building consensus on the key obstacles to achieving these goals and what needs to be done to overcome those obstacles;</li> <li>• Providing a shared long-term strategic framework within which more detailed planning can take place in order to advance the long-term goals set out in the NDP;</li> <li>• Creating a basis for making choices about how best to use limited resources; and</li> <li>• The Plan aims to ensure that all South Africans attain a decent standard of living through the elimination of poverty and reduction of inequality.</li> </ul> <p>Chapter 8 sets out the plan for transforming human settlements, setting out five spatial principles for human settlements development: spatial justice; spatial sustainability; spatial resilience; spatial quality and spatial efficiency. The human settlements trajectory propositions that, ‘by 2050 visible results from effectively coordinated spatial planning systems shall have transformed human settlements in South Africa into equitable and efficient spaces with citizens living in close proximity to work with access to social facilities and essential infrastructure’.</p>
Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS)	The PGDS sets the tone for all development and growth within the Province. It represents a fundamental analysis of provincial challenges in line with the National Development Plan and the formulation of a common vision, goals, and targets that all strategic partners in the development of the province commit themselves to promote and achieve. The PGDS acknowledge the fact that the provision of housing has previously dominated the approach to human settlements in the Province and in South Africa in general. Whilst 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.

POLICY MANDATE	OBJECTIVE
Provincial Growth and Development Plan (PGDP)	<p><b>Strategic Objective 3.4: Sustainable human settlements</b></p> <p>The provision of a house remains an important part of human settlements. It is now common understanding 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.</p> <p>This desired human settlements has been slow to materialize and 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 the Department being the driver of this institutional mechanism as they are most acutely affected by the unco-ordinated service delivery response.</p>
The Provincial Spatial Development Framework	<p>The framework provides a departure points for aligned and co-ordinated spatial intervention for sustained human settlements which included infrastructure delivery. Densification can be defined as increased usage of space both horizontally and vertically within existing areas /properties and new developments accompanied by an increased number of units and/or population thresholds.</p> <p>This ensures that the number of dwellings per hectare increase in a planned and sustained manner without adversely affecting the quality of life of established communities within a defined area. The anticipated urbanization of the Province will require that the Department is able to response to all income levels with the appropriate housing typology.</p> <p>This ranges from new entrants to the housing market as well as the gap housing market beneficiaries.</p> <p>Thus, stakeholders involved in land allocation, establishment of social facilities, designing human settlements must begin to think about promoting polycentric planning in order to achieve sustainable livelihoods and sustainable human settlements.</p>
KwaZulu-Natal Human Settlements Master Spatial Plan (KZN HSMSP)	<p>The Vision for the KZN HSMSP is:</p> <p>“By 2030 KwaZulu-Natal is recognized for its compact, connected and integrated human settlements pattern across different scales reflecting successful spatial transformation, founded on the values of sustainability, collaboration, choice, and value creation.”</p>

POLICY MANDATE		OBJECTIVE
KwaZulu-Natal Settlements Master Spatial Plan (KZN HSMSP) (Cont.)	Human	<p>The 7 objectives of the KZN HSMSP is as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Spatial transformation;</li> <li>2. Compact settlements and settlement patterns;</li> <li>3. Connected settlements and settlement patterns;</li> <li>4. Integrated settlements and settlement patterns;</li> <li>5. Functional residential property market in urban and rural areas;</li> <li>6. Consistent application of policies, principles, objectives and concepts across various scales (provincial, regional, local); and</li> <li>7. Institutional capacity for effective planning and implementation.</li> </ol>

### 1.2.1. NATIONAL POLICY IMPERATIVES

The seven priorities for the sixth Administration are as follows:

1. A capable, ethical and developmental state,
2. Economic transformation and job creation;
3. Education, skills and health;
4. Consolidating the social wage through reliable and quality basic services;
5. Spatial integration, human settlements and local government;
6. Social cohesion and safe communities; and
7. A better Africa and World.

#### Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF)

##### Human settlements Sector Priorities for 2019/20 – 2023/24

The National strategic priorities for the 2019/20- 2023/24 MTSF are as follows:

- Work closely with the private sector to develop major development projects that bring together economic nodes, human settlements, smart technologies and public transportation that impact on spatial transformation. These include building at least one new South Africa city of the future;
- **Transform the property market** to promote access to urban opportunities and social integration through access to well-located, affordable housing and decent shelter, thereby reversing urban fragmentation and highly inefficient sprawl;
- **Release land** at the disposal of the state for sites and service to afford households the opportunity to build and own their own home; and
- **Address the title deeds backlog**, along with associated institutional and capacity gaps, to ensure that the transfer of title deeds move with higher speed.

The three interrelated outcomes for the 2019-2024 MTSF is:

- Spatial transformation through multi-programme integration in priority housing development areas;
- Adequate housing and improved quality living environments; and
- Security of tenure.

The Department is aligned to these priorities in accordance with its provincial competencies. This is inclusive of amongst others:

- Investing in the 22 Priority Development Areas (PDAs);
- The implementation of Integrated Residential Development Programme (IRDP) and Upgrading of the Informal Settlements Programme (UISP) projects as well as the 8 Catalytic Projects;
- Implementing programmes that support affordable rental housing, Finance-Linked Individual Subsidy Programme (FLISP), the Serviced Sites Programme, Military Veterans Housing Programme, Emergency housing, Enhanced Peoples Housing Process, etc.
- Providing homeowners with title deeds or an alternative form of land ownership registration;
- Strengthening homeownership education; and
- Identify and upgrade informal settlements in well-located land.

### 1.2.2. KZN PROVINCIAL PRIORITIES

The Province's priorities are as follows:

1. Basic Services (especially access to clean potable water);
2. Job Creation;
3. Growing the Economy;
4. Growing Small, Medium and Micro Entrepreneurs and Cooperatives;
5. Education and Skills Development;
6. Human settlements and sustainable livelihood;
7. Build a Peaceful Province; and
8. Build a caring and incorruptible government.

In support of both the national and provincial imperatives, the Department continues to focus on its mission of transforming human settlements into livable neighborhoods through integrated human settlements programmes, in areas with major economic opportunities and empowerment of all designated groups. In addition to implementing programmes to promote urban development, the Department is also mindful of addressing the human settlements needs of the vulnerable groups. The Department is therefore actively involved with the Province's Operation Sukuma Sakhe (OSS) Initiative. A database to address human settlements needs for people with disabilities has also been created. The Department will continue to provide housing assistance to victims of gender-based violence through its emergency housing programme.

The Department's Siyakha Incubation Programme ensures the growth of emerging companies of the different categories of designated groups more particularly women, youth and people with disabilities. The programme also provides for skills development, mentorship and coaching and is linked with the Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP), which addresses the creation of employment and training to designated groups.

The Youth Internship, Work Integrated Learners, Graduate and Bursary Programmes are further initiatives undertaken by the Department to support the provincial priorities of the Province.

The Department will continue to strengthen partnerships with key stakeholders to holistically create sustainable livelihoods through transformed human settlements. In addition, the Department will strengthen its participation in the District Development Model (DDM) structures to ensure that its human settlements projects are undertaken in an integrated and sustainable manner. Participation within other planning structures such as the municipal integrated development planning structures and PGDP Action Work Groups also ensures that human settlements developments are undertaken in a coherent and sustainable manner.

The 22 gazetted PDA's for the Province ensures that sector departments prioritize development within these areas thereby promoting sustainable human settlements developments.

In line with Priority 1 (i.e., A capable, ethical and developmental state), the Department will continue to place great emphasis on the promotion of good governance, accountability and best practices within the service delivery environment. Of critical importance to the Department is the implementation of the approved audit improvement plan to support the achievement of a clean audit outcome in line with the Department's five-year strategic outcome. Equally important is the monitoring of the implementation of the internal audit plan to address the adequacy and effectiveness of the departmental controls, risk management and governance processes.

The review and implementation of the Department's Fraud Prevention Strategy demonstrates the Department's commitment to zero tolerance of fraud, corruption and maladministration of public funds.

The provision of skilled human resources is monitored through the implementation of the approved human resource plan, which comprehensively addresses the human resource requirements of the Department to meet its mandates.

Employee Health and Wellness Programme interventions have intensified to lend proactive and holistic support and assistance to staff to mitigate against the coronavirus pandemic. Within the human settlements service delivery environment, measures to mitigate the effects of the pandemic include amongst other, the community-wide sanitization programme within densely populated settlements.

### 1.2.3. STATE OF NATION ADDRESS, 2022

His Excellency, the President of the Republic of South Africa in delivering his State of the Nation Address has reaffirmed that the country will remain focused on the priorities as identified in the State of the Nation Address last year, namely:

1. Overcoming the COVID-19 pandemic;
2. Massive rollout of infrastructure;
3. A substantial increase in local production;
4. An employment stimulus to create jobs and support livelihoods; and
5. The rapid expansion of our energy generation capacity.

In addition, infrastructure development has further been cited as a fundamental contributor to our economic reconstruction and recovery. The Province of KwaZulu-Natal has also been cited as one of the provinces that has experienced extreme weather conditions associated with global warming which invariably affects the infrastructure and livelihoods of the citizens of the Province.



Priority 1 (i.e., A capable, ethical, and developmental state) remains a key priority, with focused attention being placed for the professionalisation of the public service. In addition, the continued implementation of the DDM through the three spheres of government and other key stakeholders will continue to serve as a service delivery vehicle to support an integrated and holistic approach to service delivery initiatives.

In support of the commitments made by the President of the Republic of South Africa, the Department will continue to focus attention on its infrastructure developments and job creation initiatives with specific emphasis on amongst others, its social housing pipeline, informal settlement upgrading programmes and catalytic projects. The Department remains committed to addressing the households affected by disasters through the provision of temporary structures as well as the material supply system. Where possible, affected beneficiaries are also included within existing housing projects to expedite permanent housing solutions.

In response to the high levels of unemployment and to the broader economic growth and developmental agenda of government, the Department of Human Settlements has been providing opportunities for the youth to gain practical experience in the workplace and enhance their productivity potential through the implementation of Developmental Programmes. These programmes are implemented in line with the Department of Public Service and Administration Revised Directive on Developmental Programmes in the Public Service. The EPWP also affords employment opportunities to the youth. The empowerment of women also remains a critical factor for inclusive economic growth, as does the advancement of the economic transformational agenda.

In line with Priority 1 (i.e., A capable, ethical and developmental state), the Department will continue to place great emphasis on the promotion of good governance, accountability and best practices within the service delivery environment. In promoting a professional ethos within the Department, the Department affords its employees with training and bursaries opportunities. The Department will also be implementing the Candidacy Development Support Programme which is an internship linked to Structural Professional development that is required for professional registration with professional bodies or Councils. The aim of the Candidacy Development Support Programmes is to build a pool of skilled professionals in the built environment sector. During the 2022/23 financial year, the Department will also place emphasis on addressing fraud and corruption through the review and implementation of the Department's Fraud Prevention Strategy to demonstrate the Department's commitment to zero tolerance of fraud, corruption and maladministration of public funds. In addition, mechanisms to promote a culture of sound ethics will be implemented.

The Department will therefore continue to strengthen partnerships with key stakeholders to holistically create sustainable livelihoods through transformed human settlements with specific emphasis on its continued participation in the DDM structures to ensure that its human settlements projects are undertaken in an integrated and sustainable manner.

#### 1.2.4. STATE OF THE PROVINCE ADDRESS, 2022

The Honorable Premier of the Province of KwaZulu-Natal has pronounced the following focal areas for 2022:

- Economic Recovery and Creating Jobs;
- Improving Access to Water and Sanitation;
- Fighting Crime and Building Safer Communities;
- Social Protection and Human Development;
- Building the Capacity of the State; and
- Building a Better Africa and a Better World.

As themed by the Honorable Premier “**Human Settlements: Restoring the Dignity of the People**”, the prioritization of housing for the most vulnerable to restore their dignity as well as the implementation of programmes to provide sustainable livelihoods through transformed human settlements will be continued for the 2022/23 financial year. In this regard the provision of adequate housing through the implementation of catalytic projects, the social housing programme, rural housing programme and provision of finance-linked individual subsidies will be continued. The prioritization of housing for the farmworkers as well as military veterans will also be undertaken.

In addition, the Department will conduct an audit at the Siyahlala-la Housing Project to address illegal occupation. Restoring dignity by decommissioning oLindela (“Transit Camps”) will also be prioritized as well as mass job creation initiatives.

## 2. UPDATES TO THE INSTITUTIONAL POLICIES AND STRATEGIES

### 2.1. POLICY FRAMEWORK ON SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS FOR HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Human settlements and housing in particular plays a critical role in enabling families or households to live sustainably. Adopting a sustainable livelihood approach in the implementation of human settlements projects has the potential to reduce poverty and inequality by generating employment among poor households and by moving highly vulnerable households into sustainable livelihoods and toward economic stability. Sustainable Livelihoods Approaches emerged as a means for more effective and more relevant poverty reduction through understanding poverty from the perspective of the disadvantaged. The main aim of the policy is to promote the implementation of human settlements projects that adopt a sustainable livelihood approach enabling beneficiaries to live and work sustainably.

The following are key objectives of the policy:

- To create housing opportunities that enable beneficiaries to be more self-reliant thereby decreasing their dependence on the state for financial support;
- To promote the development of housing projects that improves the environmental quality of an area to establish healthy communities;
- To introduce long-term cost-saving measures in housing projects that benefit beneficiaries; and
- To promote the development of sustainable housing projects that enable beneficiaries to improve their own livelihoods while protecting the interests of their future generations.

The following approaches are proposed to enable the creation of sustainable livelihoods:

- Disposal of un-developable land for small scale/subsistence farming;
- EPWP;
- The Enhanced People’s Housing Process (EPHP);
- The One House One Garden Initiative;
- Energy Efficiency and Water Management Projects;
- Designing and building homes with economic benefits for beneficiaries with entrepreneurial skills; and
- Municipal Local Economic Development.

The Department has commenced the process of drafting a Sustainable Livelihood Guideline to implement the objectives outlined above.

## 2.2. DISPOSAL OF SERVICED SITES

The provincial policy for the Disposal of Serviced Sites is aimed at enabling an integrated human settlements delivery mechanism by addressing the affordable housing market and encouraging the sale of serviced sites at affordable prices to qualifying beneficiaries.

The implementation guideline for the Disposal of Serviced Sites has also been approved to ensure equal access to housing opportunities and secure individual ownership of the identified serviced site. The guidelines also encourages a fair, equitable, transparent and efficient process.

The land that is identified for the serviced sites programme must comply with the relevant legislation and municipal by-laws in respect of extent, type of property and zoning.

In order to mitigate the challenge of beneficiaries acquiring a site at a discounted price and not building within the stipulated time or in accordance to the municipal standards, the department will deliver serviced sites where contractors will be appointed to build top structure for households. Numerous projects are currently being implemented across the Province and various contractors will be appointed to facilitate the design and construction of houses for qualifying beneficiaries.

## 3. UPDATES TO RELEVANT COURT RULINGS

The High Court declared the Preferential Procurement Regulations, 2017, unconstitutional and invalid. The Minister of Finance took it on appeal and the appeal was dismissed by the Constitutional Court and upheld the decision that the 2017 policy as unconstitutional. The Department can therefore not adopt its own procurement policies at this stage as the legislation supersedes any policy and any policy must be in accordance with the Legislation.



# STRATEGIC FOCUS

## PART B

KWAZULU-NATAL DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS  
ANNUAL PERFORMANCE PLAN

2022/23 - 2024/25

## 1. VISION

To restore dignity and provide access to sustainable livelihoods through collaborated, equitable, decent and integrated human settlements.

## 2. MISSION

To transform human settlements into liveable neighbourhoods through integrated human settlements programmes in areas with major economic opportunities and empowerment of all designated groups.

## 3. VALUES

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

- Commitment 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 services 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. are 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.
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.

#### 4. UPDATED SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Sections 24, 26 & 27 of the South African Constitution, affirm the right of all to a healthy environment; access to adequate housing; and access to basic services. The NDP Vision 2030 confirms that where people live and work is fundamental to sustainable livelihoods. Apartheid planning consigned the majority of South Africans to places far away from work, where services could not be sustained, and where it was difficult to access the benefits of society and participate in the economy. While South Africa's transition from apartheid to a democratic state has been a success, too many people are still faced with the poverty trap, inequality and unemployment. South Africa remains divided, with opportunities still shaped by the legacy of apartheid. In particular, young people and women are denied the opportunities to lead the lives that they desire.

Inadequate inter-governmental and stakeholder collaboration has led to the delivery of human settlements in areas that are remote from economic activities and opportunities, making a marginal impact in the provision of sustainable livelihoods through human settlements. The Department of Human Settlements strategic focus is thus an area based approach. Through the priority housing development areas initiative, the Department has identified spaces that are close to major economic activities and employment opportunities in order to convert them into sustainable human settlements. Achieving sustainable livelihoods requires integrated infrastructure investment to be channeled towards these nodal areas. The DDM aims to achieve this.

A key challenge currently facing the country is the global Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) pandemic. The COVID-19 pandemic has had profound effects on the health of individuals and this together with the country's lockdown period has adversely affected the economy and labour market. The impact of this pandemic is anticipated to continue over the short to medium term.

Parallel to unrelenting prevalence of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Province has experienced an unprecedented time of civil unrest and turmoil with devastating consequences on both the economy and infrastructure sector environment. During the period 8<sup>th</sup> to 21<sup>st</sup> July 2021, the Province of KwaZulu-Natal was overwhelmed by widespread riots and unrest which occurred within various municipalities. The public riots and unrest included violence, looting and destruction of public and private property which resulted in the disruption of the delivery of basic services and business. The unrest demolished the economy in 55% of KZN rural towns, as per a survey among members of the KZN Agricultural Union.

In terms of analysis of data by Municipal IQ, the civil unrest in the Province in relation to poverty and inequality indicates that it was a result of the desperate plight of unemployed and lockdown restrictions. However, the majority of looting and rioting where within Durban and Pietermaritzburg and that the "likelihood of protests (accentuated by informal housing), is a better "fit" in explaining eThekweni's unrest" as opposed to poverty.

Within the human settlement sector, a severe disruption to the construction value chain has negatively impacted on the addressing the housing needs of the most needy in the Province. The Department has thus re-prioritized its social infrastructure investment programmes to minimize the negative impact of its service delivery initiatives. The Department has also re-committed with its development partners to facilitate the delivery of sustainable human settlements and intensify its job creation initiatives.

## 4.1. EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENT ANALYSIS

### 4.1.1. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AND POPULATION PROFILE

The Province comprises of one metropolitan municipality (eThekweni Metropolitan Municipality) and 10 district municipalities, which are further subdivided into 43 local municipalities. These municipalities are the main delivery agents of sustainable human settlements within the Province. The eThekweni Metropolitan area as well as the uMgungundlovu and King Cetshwayo districts areas are the major economic drivers within the Province with Durban experiencing rapid urbanisation. A distinct characteristic of this Province is that it is also predominately rural in nature where 35% of the land falls under the custodianship of the Ingonyama Trust Board (ITB), with 51% of the population residing in rural areas.

One of the key social challenges facing this Province is the fact that of all the nine Provinces in South Africa, KZN has the third highest rate of poverty in the country in 2011, i.e. 26.3% share of the poor. The underprivileged are faced with high poverty levels, poor access to basic social services, poor living conditions and limited economic opportunities.

In terms of the Statistics South Africa (SA) Education Series Volume VII; Children's education and well-being in South Africa, 2018, it is indicated that in 2015, more than half (51%) of children aged 0–17 years were money-metric poor while close to 62% were multi-dimensionally poor. This implies that he/she is deprived in three or more out of the following seven dimensions of poverty used:

- WASH (drinking water source, sanitation, and waste disposal);
- Housing (shelter and energy);
- Nutrition (food security);
- Protection (safety);
- Health (distance to healthcare centre/facility and availability of road-to-health card);
- Information (access to information devices); and
- Education (school attendance, delays in attendance, school facilities).

The higher rates of poverty were found among children living in rural areas (88,4%), followed by those living in non-metropolitan areas (73,7%), while a relatively lower percentage (39,6%) of children residing in metro areas were found to be multi-dimensionally poor.

In terms of the 2021 mid-year population estimates, as issued by Statistics SA, the estimated population of the Province of KZN is 11,514 million. The Province is still the second most populated Province (i.e. 19,3%) in South Africa, with the most populace Province being Gauteng having 26% of the country's population. 52% (6 million) of the KZN population are females while 48% (5,5 million) are males. In addition, 31,3% of the population is younger than 15 years of age and 8,2% is aged 60 and older. The mid-term and longer-term growth patterns of the provincial population depend on trends in key demographic factors including fertility, mortality, and migration.

In terms of population density, high densities occur in highly concentrated areas such as urban areas where the land is small, but the population is large. As such, eThekweni covers the smaller amount of land area and ranked 1 out of the 11 districts with a total of 1502,32 people per km<sup>2</sup>. Low population densities occur where the population is spread over a larger area of land. Hence, Zululand covers the largest amount of land area and is ranked 9 out of the 11 districts in terms of density with a total of 54,3 km<sup>2</sup>.

The 2021 mid-year population estimates, anticipates that the Province will experience an outflow of 373, 366 migrants, with an estimated 231,202 expected to move to the Gauteng Province. The estimated inflow to the Province is 288,998 migrants. The net migration is therefore -84,367. Infrastructure as well as land availability have become large contributors, in conjunction with access to better employment opportunities for regional population redistribution.



In terms of General Household Survey (GHS), 2020, issued by Statistics SA, household growth is surpassing the population growth. The number of households increased from 11,2 million in 2002 to 17,4 million in 2020. Gauteng had the largest number of households, followed by KwaZulu-Natal where the number of households is estimated to have increased from 2,070 million in 2002 to 3,026 million in 2020. Larger households (consisting of 6 and more members) is also noticeably the highest i.e., 21,8% within this Province due to its rural characteristics.

Single person households (19,9%) and households with 2-3 persons (31,6%) are also relatively high within this Province. This inevitably results in further constraints on the already increased demand for basic services. It is also estimated that 7,4 million or 41,9% of the households in South Africa were headed by women. The Province is also characterized by 48,8% of female-headed households, which is also linked to its rural landscape.

The Province is also continuously prone to natural disasters/adverse weather conditions that destroy and/or damage houses, rendering households homeless and destitute. The Department ensures that access to housing assistance under these emergency circumstances through its Emergency Housing Programme.

According to GHS, 2020, it is also estimated that 4,9% of South Africans aged 5 years and older were classified as disabled in 2020, with the larger percentage being women (5,1%) in comparison to men (4,6%). Provincially the 5,6% of females and 4,0% of males were classified as disabled.

#### 4.1.2. UNEMPLOYMENT

In terms of the results of the Quarterly Labour Force Survey for the third quarter of 2021 issued by Statistics SA, the national official unemployment rate as at September 2021 is 34,9% while the expanded unemployment rate is 46,6%.

Provincially, the unemployment and expanded unemployment rate is 28,7% and 48,6% respectively. In comparison to June 2021, the official unemployment rate increased in all provinces except KwaZulu-Natal and Northern Cape, where it decreased by 3,8 percentage points and 3,2 percentage points, respectively. However, in comparison to September 2020, the official unemployment rate increased in all the nine provinces.

Unemployment continues to be one of the country's greatest challenges. The impact of COVID-19, the civil unrest together with the contracting of the South African economy in 2020 implies that human settlements development programmes such as the EPWP need to be intensified to create work opportunities and skilling of the targeted groups.

During the 2021/2022 financial year the Department created 4,861 work opportunities through 127 projects for the maintenance programme and skills development programme. Of the 4,861 work opportunities created, 1,108 are women, 2,672 are youth and 17 are people with disabilities.

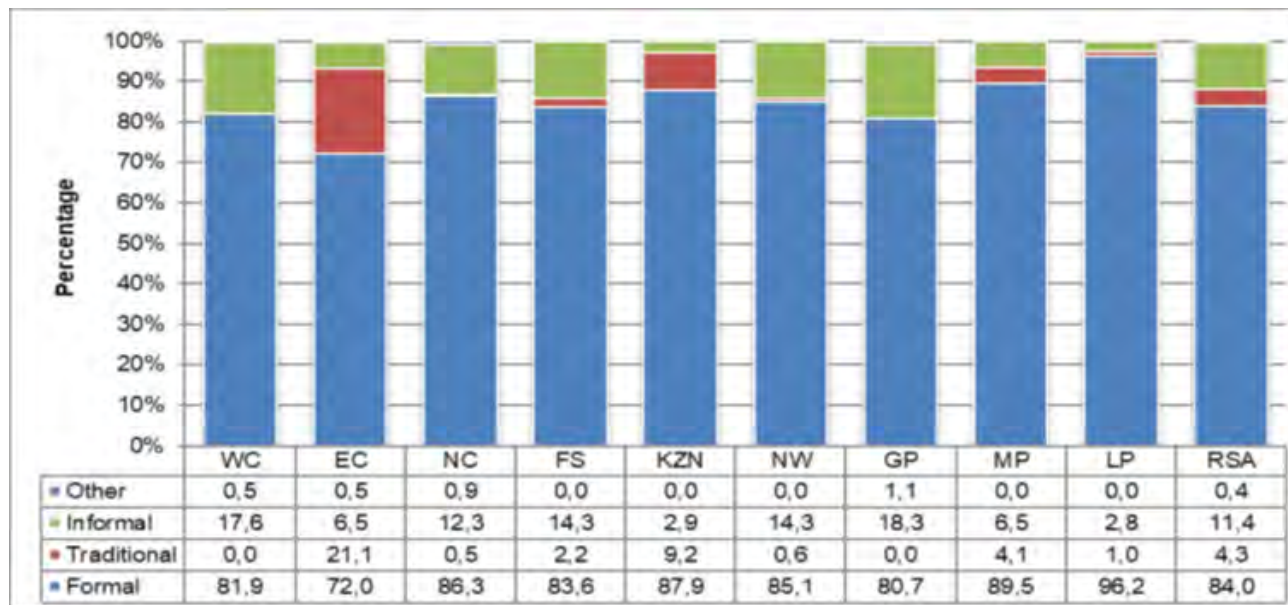
#### 4.1.3. HOUSING NEEDS

In terms of the Census, 2011 Statistics SA, the housing backlog for the Province is 742,019. KwaZulu-Natal remains the second Province with the highest housing backlog in the country. Provincially, eThekweni metropolitan municipality has the highest need whilst the Amajuba District has the lowest housing backlog. The eThekweni metropolitan municipality has the highest housing backlogs of households residing in Informal dwelling/shack not in back yard, i.e. 75%.

In comparison, the housing need for the Province is estimated to have increased to 928,045 as per the Community Survey (CS), 2016. All districts estimated to have an increase in demand for housing with the biggest increases being within the eThekweni, Zululand and uMkhanyakude areas.

According to GHS, 2020, 84% of South African households lived in formal dwellings in 2020, followed by 11,4% in informal dwellings, and 4,3% in traditional dwellings. As depicted hereunder, 87,9% of households lived in formal dwellings, whilst 9,2% and 2,9% lived in traditional and informal dwellings respectively.

Figure 1: Percentage of households that lived in formal, informal and traditional dwellings by province, 2020



Source: GHS 2020

Furthermore, in terms of the GHS, 2020, nationally 81,9% of all households resided in formal dwellings in 2019. Of this, 2,7% of households still lived in informal dwellings despite the increased percentage of households receiving some type of government subsidy to access housing (i.e., from 5,6% in 2002 to 13,7% by 2019). Contributing factors to this include the increased household growth and population relocation that make it difficult to address the existing backlogs with new needs.

Provincially, it is estimated that 81,3% of households lived in formal dwellings in 2019, with 13,1% of households living in traditional dwellings. In addition, within the eThekweni Metropolitan area, it is estimated that 11,5% of households lived in informal dwellings. Provincially, 17,1% of households lived in rented dwellings in 2019.

GHS 2020, estimates that provincially 21,4% of households live in a state-subsidized house and that 5,8% of households pay rent for a state provided house.

#### 4.1.4. URBANIZATION

In line with international trends, the country has experienced rapid urbanization. According to Statistics SA and the World Bank, South Africa's population is urbanized at a rate of 60% to 64%. According to the NDP, 70% of the population will be urbanized by 2030 with an estimated 7.8 million people living in the cities. By 2050, urban population will grow to an estimated 80%. The country's urbanization characterized by "an urbanization of poverty".

Within the Province, it appears that growth is occurring in the eastern and Western portions of the province. A predominantly peri-urban concentration of settlement is located around Pietermaritzburg, Durban, and to some extent KwaDukuza. The settlement characteristics of the province, show a strong tendency towards peri-urban sprawl with a number of people migrating out of rural poverty to areas closer to economic opportunity and social facilities. High pressure for access to affordable land have further resulted in the growing number of informal settlements and an increase in the housing backlog.

The rapid rate of urbanization has also placed an additional burden on access to basic services, effective and integrated planning, infrastructure development by municipalities, as well as increase in informal settlements. eThekweni has experienced the most significant increase in the demand for housing and is due to rapid migration of poor/indigent families to the city centres, thus increasing the number of informal settlements and informal dwellings. In terms of the PGDS, 2035, eThekweni shows the largest proportional increase in population from 2,75 million in 1996, to 3,09 million in 2001, to 3,44 million in 2011 and now to 3,66 million in 2016 <sup>1</sup>).

According to the State of South African Cities Report 2016, 40% of the global urban expansion is taking place in slums. The anticipated acceleration of the population growth in eThekweni together with the estimated 75% households currently living in squalid conditions/informal structures imply that the provision of urban infrastructure, including more affordable housing, urban planning and governance on informal settlements should be intensified in order to accommodate the influx.

#### 4.1.5. PERFORMANCE DELIVERY ENVIRONMENT

The demand for sustainable human settlements therefore remains a formidable and progressive target despite the progress made towards addressing the housing needs of the Province as reflected hereunder:

District Municipality	2011 Census Housing Backlog	2011-2021 Housing Delivery	As-At-31-Jan-2022 31,2% Decrease
Amajuba	15 285	6,033	9 252
eThekweni	206 911	48,750	158 161
Harry Gwala	67 281	7,977	59,304
Ilembe	56 339	24,295	32,044
Ugu	64 753	25,137	39,616
uMgungundlovu	81 191	35,299	45,892
uMkhanyakude	36 647	18,840	17,807
Umzinyathi	52 532	10,320	42,212
Uthukela	53 417	10,943	42,474
King Cetshwayo	62 345	27,522	34,823
Zululand	45 318	16,332	28,986
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>742 019</b>	<b>231,448</b>	<b>510, 571</b>

Whilst improved service delivery has been undertaken within the IRDP, Rural and OSS Programmes, priority programme interventions relating to the Social/Rental Housing, FLISP, Community Residential Units (CRU), Upgrading of the Informal Settlements Programme (UISP), EPHP, Military Veterans Housing Programme and the Title Deed Restoration Programme remain slow.

The performance within human settlements sector is further impeded by the impact COVID-19 pandemic. The increase of unemployment will have a direct impact on the delivery of middle-income housing through FLISP. While many return to the job market, there will be a reduction of those who can afford to purchase properties due to the added pressure of supporting extended families. There has been a marked increase in rental disputes in this period, with many facing eviction. This together with fiscal constraints (For the period 2019/20 to 2023/24, the Department experienced a budget reduction of R1,215,011 billion), supply chain disruptions, occupational health and safety risks have impacted over the overall project delivery cycle. The Department has therefore undertaken to re-prioritise its programme interventions to maximise service delivery initiatives.

<sup>1</sup>Provincial Growth and Development Strategy, 2035

Other issues that have impacted on the service delivery initiatives of the Department include:

ISSUE	CONTEXT	CHALLENGE	CONSIDERATION
Spatial Profile	Dominance of Scattered/ Dispersed settlements  Poverty Pockets	Unavailability of materials for construction of rural houses  Unviable rural projects due to higher development costs	Review of development standards and subsidy quantum for rural settlements
KZN Ruralness	Prominence of Farm Dwellers  3 million Hectares of ITB Land	The funding regime and land legal processes associated with Human Settlement Developments are not conducive for Traditional & Farming communities	Review of applicable policies
Disasters	The Province is prone to natural disasters due to topography and climatic conditions  This is in addition to fire risk associated with informal settlements	The exercise/procedure towards declaration of disaster is cumbersome and does not always align with infrastructure development principles	The renovation and/or upgrading or the complete reconstruction of dwellings that are severely structurally compromised and that are regarded as unfit for human habitation, thus posing a threat to the health and safety of the inhabitants.
Business Planning	The Human Settlements Business Planning Process is largely dependent Project Readiness	Project Readiness tool is not necessarily aligned to Development logic and development needs	Need to improve the development and delivery of Priority Housing Area Plan and ensure integrated approach
Bulks	Only eThekweni gets dedicated funding for Bulks through Urban Settlements Development Grant (USDG)	Delays in Spatial Planning Process and bulk infrastructure challenges hinders human settlements development.	Elevate the importance of DDM Model and associated Infrastructure Master Plans
Urbanization	Land invasions  Unorderly development	Increase in number of shacks in informal settlements making it difficult to eradicate informal settlements due to shacklordism	Support for the Implementation of KZN Elimination and Prevention of the Re-Emergence of Slums Act/Liaison with Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA) to improve land management (bylaws) in Municipalities  Need to improve serviced sites programme  Improve Anti Land Invasion Initiatives

During this MTEF period, more focussed attention will therefore be made on improving turn-around times for project delivery, achieving efficient delivery with limited financial resources through integrating government resources to improve towns and cities through DDM and integrating Multi-year Housing Development Plan (MYHDP) and Municipal integrated development plans (IDPs). The alignment of planned catalytic projects and informal settlements will also facilitate improved service delivery.

In addition, integrated developments to support sustainability in line with the PDA's as gazetted by the Minister of Human Settlements and the KZN HSMSP-priority human settlements and housing development areas (PHSHDA). Additional interventions to fast-track title deeds will also be implemented. Through its Service Sites Disposal Programme, the Department will also upscale the provision of serviced sites to beneficiaries. In addition, better project planning and management for ongoing projects and strengthened relations with all key stakeholders are some of the strategies implemented.

Additionally, the Department has developed a 3-year implementation plan to address challenges hindering the implementation of its existing human settlement development projects. The unblocking of projects for an estimated 13,668 beneficiaries will therefore be prioritized for the MTEF period. Where possible, funding for the unblocking of some of the identified projects have already been allocated for the 2022/23 financial year. Several human settlement projects that are at the planning stage have already been unblocked inclusive of the Empangeni and JBC Mega Catalytic Projects.

In addition, other service delivery improvement measures include:

- Policy Reforms;
- Organisational efficiency relating to a reconfiguration of the project implementation model to remove the fragmented approach;
- Assuming the role of Developer on projects through rationalizing the role played by municipalities in the project delivery cycle, with due consideration to the capacity constraints; and developing an effective communication plan to ensure seamless transition to the developer role; and
- Funding allocation through the allocation of Human Settlements Development grant (HSDG) funding towards most deprived areas.

## MANAGEMENT OF INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS

In line with the New Urban Agenda as well as national and provincial priorities, the Department seeks to facilitate urban development with the provision of integrated and sustainable human settlements development to marginalized communities to achieve equity and prosperity. The Departmental programmes supporting the management of informal settlements are therefore intended to progressively ensure access to social and economic services, social integration, economic growth, and development as well as address spatial disparities.

Census 2011 data indicates that 148,889 households with 378,988 individuals live in shacks not in backyards. An estimated 75% of these households are within the province's metropolitan area of eThekweni. This is noticeably higher than the 38% proportion of all households in the province who live within the metropolitan area; according to the Census 2011. In addition, the number of households living in shacks and not in backyards has decreased in the province whilst a significant increase of 38% of households living in backyard shacks between 2011 and 2016 is noted. An increase in informal settlements in major cities and towns within the province is a direct result of rapid urbanization for economic opportunities and improved livelihoods.

The data from Census 2022 is however anticipated to provide a better and more updated status of the above so as better inform the Department's planning and interventions to effectively address the informal settlements within the Province.

The Department further undertook an assessment and categorization process of all informal settlements in KZN where 937 informal settlements were identified with an estimated 393,167 informal dwellings. The majority of the informal settlements are concentrated within the eThekweni Metropolitan area, i.e., 73% followed by 15% within the uMgungundlovu district. This indicates an increase in the number of informal dwellings compared to Statistic SA's CS 2016 figure of 245,167.

The informal settlements within the eThekweni metropolitan area are further aggravated by the utilisation of TRAs to relocate individuals from the informal settlements surrounding stadiums that were needed for the 2010 World Cup as well as to address various disasters that had occurred.

There are currently an estimated number of 135 projects (planning and servicing stage) addressing various informal settlement areas within the Province. In addition, the eThekweni Metropolitan Municipality has a detailed action plan comprising short, medium and long-term interventions for the total eradication of the remaining TRAs, with a target of completing the task by the end 2022.

To ensure that the upgrading of informal settlements is undertaken in a coherent and integrated manner, the Department is involved across a myriad of platforms to engage in best practice principles across the country.

This is inclusive participating in the New Urban Agenda Stakeholder participation workshops conducted in October 2021. In addition, the Department's KZN UISP forum seeks to provide a vehicle for reporting and monitoring of the UISP and grant utilization as well as offer technical assistance to municipalities and informal settlement practitioners within the Province for optimum incremental upgrading interventions. Since its inception in 2018, the KZN UISP Forum continues to provide a platform for knowledge sharing and an avenue for robust stakeholder participation and engagement thereby ensuring stratified and collaborative participation. The extension of the Provincial UISP Forum platform is being proposed at District and Metro level especially in eThekweni to have streamlined engagements that raise detailed project specific issues in the upgrading of informal settlements.

The 2021/22 financial year saw the culmination of 103 informal settlements upgrading plans being completed across the Province. The process to finalize the plans provided for the promotion of participatory planning for the development of settlement layout plans based primarily on a negotiated process with the community. This process also provides for infrastructure/technical assessments to ascertain the current capacity as well as future demands of a particular settlement. The plans are intended to assist the Department in ascertaining cost estimates for infrastructure provisions that are pivotal in the upgrading of informal settlements as well as ensuring that the poorest of the poor do not have to live in precarious environments. These plans therefore serve as a roadmap for the upgrading of informal settlements within the Province. The Department will be appointing service providers to undertake detailed planning and detailed designs to install interim/basic as well as permanent services in various informal settlements within the Province.

Notwithstanding the service delivery initiatives that have been undertaken to address informal settlements within the Province, the management of informal settlements still remains a formidable task.

Contributory factors to this include amongst others: insufficient bulk infrastructure (water/sanitation/electricity) funding; socio/political issues; dense informal settlements that require relocation and people are reluctant to move to other areas. In addition, the shortage of suitable land; invasion/illegal occupation of land in undevelopable areas; and 'Shack-lordism' continue to be deterrents of the effective management of informal settlements.

In consultation with various key stakeholders, the Department has adopted a revised strategy to address informal settlements to achieve a planned informal settlement approach that entails the development of legal instruments to regularise informal settlements (e.g., the use of special zones in the municipal land use management schemes) and recognition of rights of residence. The approach entails an element of agreement on minimum health and safety standards and progressively upgrade these standards as regularised informal settlements are brought into the mainstream urban fabric.

Programmes that complement the incremental formalization of informal settlements include amongst others: the provision of well-located rental accommodation and mobilization of well-located public land for low income and affordable housing. The planning and implementation of catalytic projects also plays an integral role in addressing informal settlements within the Province.

The continuation and fast tracking all contractually committed projects within these Programmes as well as increasing the provision of serviced sites to accommodate more families due to budget constraints will be undertaken. In this regard, the availability of land for self-build projects has been identified as a key intervention to assist those who can afford to build their own homes. Various land parcels have been identified for servicing and once completed, sites will be allocated to qualifying beneficiaries to allow them to build their own homes.

## **SOCIAL HOUSING PROGRAMME**

In terms of the Social Housing Act, the Department has the responsibility to create an enabling environment and to promote the implementation of social housing within the province. This therefore necessitates the Department to undertake initiatives to provide access to adequate and affordable rental housing opportunities through the social housing programme.

The programme has been identified as a key strategy to build rental housing for low to middle-income families with a national five-year target of 37,000 rental units as announced during the State of the Nation Address in 2020. The prioritization of social housing developments was reaffirmed during the 2022 State of the Nation Address.

Accordingly, over 10,000 units over a multi-year period are planned for the eThekweni Inner City Regeneration Catalytic Project has been pronounced during the 2020 State of the Province Address. In addition, there is a rapidly increasing demand for adequate and affordable rental housing opportunities in close proximity to economic activities.

A major need for affordable rental housing has been identified within the PDA's for human settlements investment, as per the KZN Master Spatial Plan such as eThekweni Metropolitan and Msunduzi Municipality, including the Province's secondary towns.

The Department has adopted a Social Housing Roll-Out Plan to guide the implementation of rental housing within the Province over a period of 5 years (2019-2024). The project pipeline is to yield approximately 16,399 social housing units across seven municipalities that have gazetted restructuring zones, namely eThekweni Metropolitan, Msunduzi, Ray Nkonyeni, KwaDukuza, uMhlathuze, Alfred Duma and Newcastle.

The Plan also addresses provincial capacitation initiatives such as district social housing information sessions, supporting social housing institution(s) (SHI) towards achieving SHRA accreditation, partnerships with other delivery agents for the delivery of new social housing units, and providing municipalities with support to ensure that social housing development is prioritized.

The Department in the 2022/23 financial year will review this plan to align to recently completed demand study and other initiatives that have been recently instituted. In an endeavor to transform the social housing sector the Department is running a capacitation programme in collaboration SHRA to support the capacitation of existing SHI and those that are in the process of accreditation.

Challenges experienced with the implementation of this Programme include amongst others:

- Policy gaps;
- AMAFA legislation requirements;
- Debt funding;
- Land availability;
- Invasion of units on completion;
- Municipal capacity and
- Rental boycotts.

Some of the interventions to address the above issues include:

- Policy review;
- Unblocking challenges affecting projects through ongoing engagements with AMAFA;
- Consultation with the National Housing Finance Corporation regarding the review of Social Housing Financial Models; invitations have also been opened to other financial institutions to also provide debt funding to social housing institutions;
- Ongoing consultations with landowners and municipalities for the effective and efficient release of land to support development and packaging of projects;
- Engagements with SHI's and municipalities on effective tenant management protocols (i.e., security, allocation plans etc.);
- All stakeholders are engaged and workshopped on Human Settlements Programmes, to encourage them to explore other housing opportunities available where the social housing programme no longer meets their needs;
- Capacitation and promotion of the Residential Rental Relief programme to address challenges experienced by tenants due that have been affected by Job losses and reduction in income due to COVID-19;
- Intensify social facilitation and training of end-users; and
- The tenants are also engaged to ensure they make use of the Rental housing Tribunal where they might have disputes with landlords.

## COMMUNITY RESIDENTIAL UNITS PROGRAMME

The Programme seeks to develop new CRUs and to upgrade old CRU's (hostels) to family units, to facilitate the provision of secure, stable rental tenure for lower income persons/households earning between R800 and R3,500 per month. In accordance with the National CRU policy, the Department is committed to stabilizing the housing environment and market within townships and inner-city areas through addressing dysfunctional and/or distressed buildings. A 20-year strategy for the upgrading of KwaZulu-Natal hostels into CRUs has therefore been adopted to transform the existing government owned hostels from their current state to more dignified affordable rental housing units and to meet the CRU norms and standards.

The strategy seeks to comprehensively address the key challenges faced with the existing CRUs through the implementation of interventions relating to social issues, detailed project planning, infrastructure, construction and maintenance. Through this strategy, the Department is providing support to all affected municipalities to ensure the upgrading of all old hostels to improve living conditions. In line with government priorities, the Department is also embarking on the development and planning of new CRU projects to address the high demand for affordable rental housing with a special focus on projects identified outside the approved restructuring zone.



## SECURITY OF TENURE

“Adequate housing” as reflected in the South African Constitution is described by the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) as meaning the fulfilment of criteria which includes amongst others security of tenure, i.e., housing is not adequate if its occupants do not have a degree of tenure security that guarantees legal protection against forced evictions, harassment and other threats. The Department fulfils its constitutional mandate with the provision of security of tenure in the form of home ownership.

The Title Deeds Restoration programme (TRP) was established to eradicate the title deeds backlogs on government subsidised housing and to promote security of tenure. This programme focuses on all housing projects that were either constructed prior to 1994 and for projects completed until 31 March 2014. The programme is in line with the Freedom Charter clause, which promotes the provision of houses, security and comfort. The fast tracking of the issuing of title deeds is intended not only to facilitate entry into the economy by homeowners but also to provide dignity of full ownership.

At the inception of the Programme, the Pre-1994 title deed backlog was at 24,008, comprising 118 housing projects. The backlog is currently at 19,287 and comprises projects that are at various stages of finalisation. With regard to the post-1994 title deeds, the confirmed backlog figure is 127,870. To date, the current backlog is estimated to 96,919 properties for a total number of 307 projects.

The delay in the issuing of title deeds was due to planning processes that were not thoroughly implemented and concluded prior to construction. Dispute resolution committees have been established at various municipalities and the process is ongoing for assisting in resolving the identified disputes and where applicable regularise accordingly, normally the disputes arises prior to transfer. Intensive beneficiary education on the importance of a will and testament; to assist with instances of deceased estates will also be undertaken.

All projects have been categorized according to the outstanding milestones and the Provincial Integrated Title Deeds Master Plan has been developed to address the backlog. To circumvent any further backlogs, title deeds are now registered prior to house construction.

## THE FINANCE LINKED INDIVIDUAL SUBSIDY PROGRAMME

The Department will also be focusing on interventions targeting those categorised as the middle/affordable income market i.e., earning R3,501-R22,000 per month. The Finance Linked Individual Subsidy Programme (FLISP) is assisting such individuals who are purchasing properties through financial institutions. There is further specific intervention for the “gap market”, i.e., individuals who earn too much to qualify for a full government housing subsidy, while still earning too low to afford bonded housing, i.e., earning R3,501-R7,000 per month. The uptake of the programme has gained momentum and efforts have been undertaken to reach more potential beneficiaries via an aggressive communications strategy with new innovative approaches to the norm radio / print media platforms, such as webinars, podcasts and live streaming via social media.

Notably, this programme has made considerable improvement in performance with 1,651 subsidized units delivered over the past 5 years.

Strategies to ensure wider access to the subsidy include:

- Liaising with Private Sector developers with “spade ready developments” to ensure they are aware of FLISP for their potential buyers, thereby bringing in FLISP yields not currently in target/pipeline;
- Enabling Housing Stokvels and other financing vehicles to be considered on FLISP, and not simply mortgage bonds as we are promoting home ownership; as well as the possibility of banks providing financing against PTOs/leaseholds in rural areas; and

- Greater emphasis will be given to IRDP projects, which will make available serviced sites for the gap income market housing.

The above strategies have been proposed to radically improve the FLISP Policy for roll out in the 2022/23 financial year.

The promotion of the urban development agenda therefore remains a primary area of intervention for the Department and FLISP.

## MAINSTREAMING OF VULNERABLE GROUPS

The Province is characterized by high levels of youth unemployment, youth-headed families, lack of skills, poverty, and inequality. Four (4) of the eleven (11) districts within the Province have approximately over 50% of unemployed women and youth. The Province is also characterized by 48,8% of female-headed households, which is also linked to its rural landscape. According to GHS, 2020, it is also estimated that 4,9% of South Africans aged 5 years and older were classified as disabled in 2020, with the larger percentage being women (5,1%) in comparison to men (4,6%). High rates of unemployment create fertile ground for inter alia; drug abuse, criminal activities, human trafficking, prostitution, begging, teenage pregnancies, high rate of HIV & AIDS, more particularly for young people. In addition, women and youth in rural areas are confronted with challenges relating to fewer opportunities for education and training, smaller industrial base for employment and business opportunities and fragmented services to support economic empowerment of the designated groups. Whilst the housing needs for the farmworkers have not been quantified, the Department undertakes to prioritise their housing needs on an application basis. In addition, there are in excess of 2,000 military veterans that require housing assistance.

The Department has therefore adopted a two-fold approach within its service delivery environment to assist the vulnerable and marginalized groups as categorized by the Province, namely through the implementation of the National Housing Programmes that target households who are not able to independently resolve their own housing needs and through the creation of an enabling environment to promote and facilitate the empowerment and participation of vulnerable groups in human settlements delivery value chain.

Notwithstanding the housing programmes such as the IRDP and UISP which address the housing needs of the most vulnerable through the provision of a more holistic and integrated approach to human settlements developments, the Department also implements the following specific housing programmes/interventions:

- The Military Veterans Housing Programme;
- The Farm Residents Subsidy Programme;
- Emergency Housing Programme (where applicable); and
- OSS.

Provision has also been made through the Department's recently approved housing allocation policy for the needs of the most vulnerable to be prioritized.

For the period April 2021 to December 2021, access to housing was provided to 5,768 females, 1,754 youth and 2,528 aged.

In line with the Provincial Operation Vula Framework, the Department is also committed to supporting the key national priority of the empowerment of designated groups through programmes aimed at supporting businesses and providing employment opportunities. This commitment is further exemplified by the establishment of a dedicated component within the Department to address the social and economic transformational agenda of the human settlements sector.

To support businesses of these groups, the Department has finalized the panel of companies of between CIDB Level 1-4 for purposes of sub-contracting and implementation of the Siyakha Incubation Programme. A total amount of R150 million has been approved for allocation to companies in the panel of designated groups. The Department has also concluded a process of appointment of service providers to undertake training and capacitation of emerging businesses. A total of 120 companies will be trained in various key business skills and competences in the 2022/2023 financial year.

To achieve wider impact in terms of business skills development, the Department has collaborated with the National Home Builders Registration Council (NHBRC) to provide technical training to companies of designated groups. 58 military veterans and 26 disabled companies were trained on technical construction methodologies in collaboration with the NHBRC. This is yet another illustration by the Province of the commitment to continue increasing opportunities for all the previously disadvantaged and building an inclusive economy.

The Department has finalized a draft Material Supply Strategy which has made proposals aimed at breaking ground in terms of the transformation of the distribution and logistics landscape through building capacity of new and emerging, transformed businesses. The process for identification of material manufacturers and suppliers in various districts of the Province is currently being finalized.

For the period 2019/20 to June 2021, a total of R686,277,372 was spent on companies of designated groups through the procurement panels with 90% of the budget spent on women owned companies. The Department continues to allocate construction work to these companies through various transformed procurement panels.

The initiatives in support of addressing the needs of vulnerable groups is also supported by internal policy imperatives.

Item 4.2.1 of this Plan also provides an indication of the Department's responsiveness towards the mainstreaming of the vulnerable groups within the internal environment.


## INTEGRATED PLANNING

In line with Government Priority 5, the Province needs to ensure that human settlements are transformed to improve the quality of household life through spatial targeting and equity, economic competitiveness and environmental sustainability. The Department is to achieve this through:

- The provision of liveable neighbourhoods;
- The promotion of access to adequate housing;
- A functional residential property market; and
- Facilitating the access to well-located land for human settlements developments.

The Department has aligned its project planning and implementation to the Provincial Spatial Economic Development Strategy (PSEDS) by ensuring that human settlements developments are undertaken within the identified priority intervention areas.

The Department is a member of the KZN Integrated Infrastructure Master Plan where it provides its strategic role to promote the review and alignment of public sector integrated infrastructure master planning, infrastructure norms and standards/level of service, immovable/infrastructure asset management as well as compliant public entity reporting systems in the Province. As a member of the Provincial Infrastructure Coordinating Workgroup, the Department also ensures its role in support of the Provincial Growth and Development Plan vision.



The Department is a critical member of the Provincial Joint Service Delivery Forum (JSDF) which has 3 major objectives, being planning at a macro and micro level; infrastructure development such a water, energy, etc. and social facilitation which looks to aspects such as EPWP, OSS, Ward committees and general community involvement. Through the JSDF, the alignment and integration of bulk infrastructure projects and the readily available finances will be aligned to coincide with and in support of human settlement development.

The Departmental will continue to provide planning assistance to under-capacitated municipalities to ensure that adequate planning for human settlement development has been done. This basket of technical and professional human settlement planning services has encouraged municipalities to prepare and review the housing sector plans and to ensure that development is aligned to their Spatial Development Frameworks.

The planning service has also enabled the municipalities to align their projects to the provincial priority intervention areas that seek to identify areas of high need for services with areas that have a high potential for growth and sustainability.

### **KZN HUMAN SETTLEMENTS MASTER SPATIAL PLAN**

One of the mechanisms to achieve the above is through the implementation of the KZN HSMSP. The KZN HSMSP is aimed at streamlining the planning processes to enable the implementation of strategic spatial interventions that will contribute to sustainable human settlements. It is expected to take into consideration the impact that spatial investment will have on the lives of communities. This plan is aligned to the national investment framework as well as to provincial imperatives as articulated in the PGDP. It further looks at densification and restructuring in urban areas, highlighting the PGDP strategy for compact urban spatial transformation.

The plan has identified key focus areas for prioritized investment based on housing needs and demands as well as the population and infrastructure capacity of those focus areas.

A key instrument of the KZN HSMSP is the creation of the PSHHDAs. PSHHDAs are intended to advance human settlements spatial transformation and consolidation by ensuring that the delivery of housing is used to restructure and revitalize towns and cities, strengthen the livelihood prospects of households and overcome apartheid spatial patterns by fostering integrated urban forms.

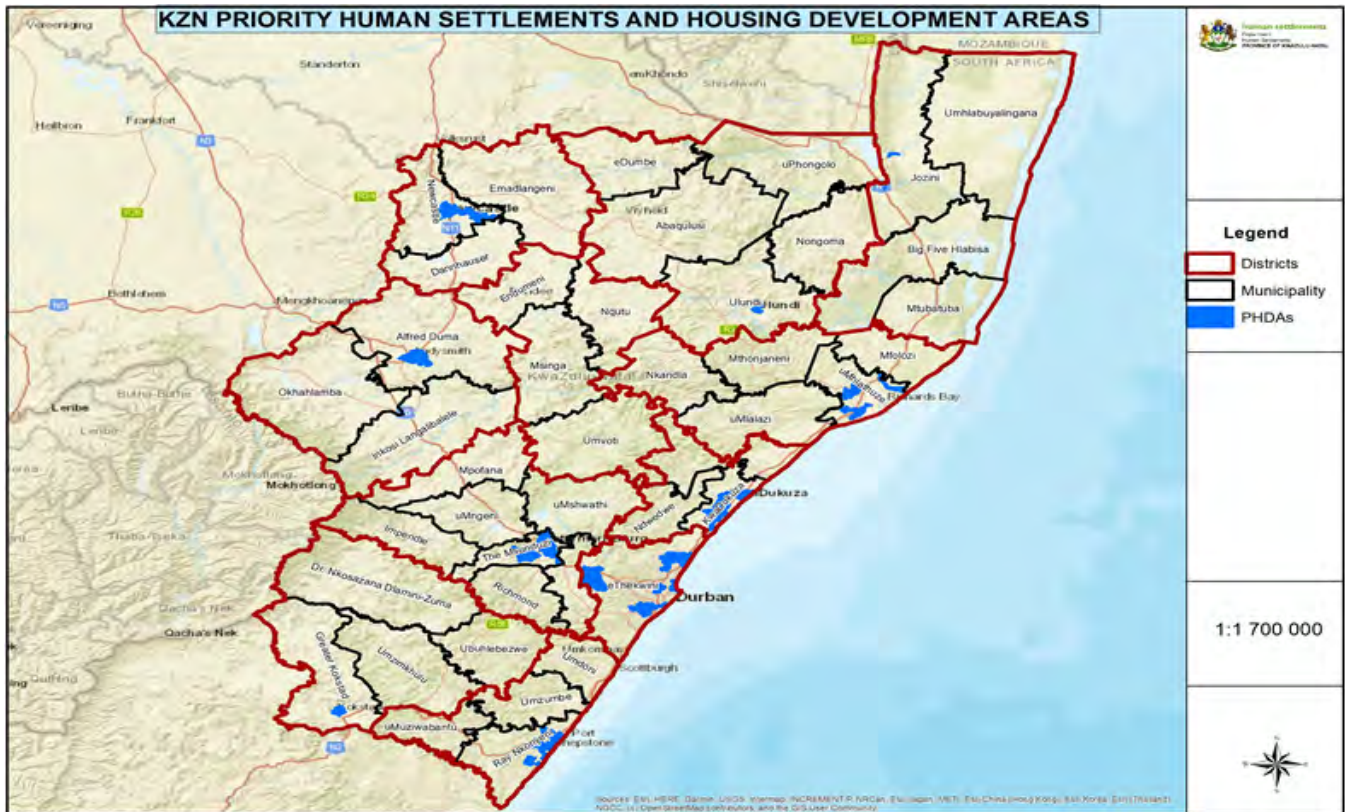
The PSHHDA initiative is a national spatial transformation approach to build new, integrated, functional and inclusive settlements. It draws on cooperative and collaborative public sector investments with a view to leverage private investment against defined targets and objectives within a designated geographical area.

The PSHHDAs are underpinned by the principles of the National Development Plan and allied objectives of the National Spatial Development Framework and the Integrated Urban Development Framework, which include:

- Spatial Justice: reversing segregated development and creation of poverty pockets in the peripheral areas, integrate previously excluded groups and resuscitate declining areas;
- Spatial efficiency: consolidating spaces and promoting densification and efficient communicating patterns; and
- Access to connectivity, economic and social infrastructure: ensure the attainment of basic services, job opportunities, transport networks, education, recreation, health and welfare to facilitate and catalyze increased investment and productivity.

The Department is in the process of undertaking development plans for the 22 declared and gazetted PSHHDAs in the current MTEF period. The PSHHDAs are reflected as follows:

Map 1: KZN HSHDAs



Source: KZN Department of Human Settlements

## THE MULTI-YEAR HOUSING DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The MYHDP serves a road map to the provincial long-term vision and planning of key developmental needs relating to the delivery of suitably located housing opportunities and security of tenure over the next five years through collaborative partnership, legislative planning processes and empowerment of women and youth in construction. The realization of this requires the provision of adequate well-located land as well as bulk infrastructure that will support such developments. Fast tracking of integrated sustainable urban planning and development also forms part of the department’s key priority interventions. The MYHDP is guided by the KZN HSMSP on how investment will be directed in focus areas such as urban (including peripheral areas), rural and discretionary areas.

## DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT MODEL

The KZN Provincial Executive Committee has adopted the DDM as endorsed by the Presidential Coordinated Council and approved by the National Cabinet. The pilot phase has been endorsed for the OR Tambo District Municipality for rural areas whilst within the KZN Province, eThekweni Metropolitan is to be piloted as one of the eight metropolitan municipalities for urban areas.

This model promotes integrated planning through “One District, one Plan and one Budget”. It is through coherent governance, integrated collaborative planning and implementation, and improved intergovernmental relations within all three spheres of government, civil society and private sector that service delivery will be expedited.

The model provides for developmental change at district level in partnership with communities, citizens and social partners. It focusses on economic positioning, spatial restructuring, governance and management, infrastructure engineering and integrated services provisioning.

The delivery of the human settlements interventions through the DDM implies that integrated and sustainable human settlements in partnership with communities is achieved through spatial transformation. The vision for the model is to have the District/Metro spaces that offer the appropriate scale and arena for enhanced intergovernmental planning coordination and well-coordinated service delivery.

Annexure A of the document reflects the projects currently being implemented through the DDM.

## CATALYTIC PROJECTS

In support of Priority 5, the Department is also contributing to poverty alleviation and economic growth stimulation through investment in catalytic projects. The catalytic projects are expected to contribute to the principles of the PGDP by providing housing opportunities to qualifying beneficiaries.

The Department proposes to transform informal settlements via the UISP; IRDP; EPHP and FLISP/Social Housing for the middle-income market. In this way, people living in informal settlements have greater opportunity to access tenure of housing, economic and social opportunities.

Through the investment in large-sized projects, municipalities will be able to implement projects to derive benefits from economies of scale. The Department has eight catalytic projects as reflected hereunder which are strategically aligned to maximise the investment potential of the Province.

Municipality	Mega Catalytic Project
uMhlathuze	Empangeni Integrated Residential Development Programme
eThekwini	Cornubia South (Phases 1&2) Integrated Residential Development Programme
eThekwini	Amaoti Greater Informal Settlement Upgrade
eThekwini	KwaMashu Bridge City
eThekwini	Inner City Regeneration
eThekwini	Umlazi Urban Regeneration
Newcastle	Johnston Blaaubosch Cavan Integrated Residential Development Programme
iLembe	Hyde Park Integrated Residential Development Programme

In addition, the Cornubia Integrated Residential Development Project is also a Presidential Priority Project and is a Strategic Infrastructure Project (SIP2), as it is linked to the Durban/Gauteng Transport Corridor. It is a joint venture development between the NDoHS, KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Department of Human Settlement, eThekwini Municipality and Tongaat Hulett. The development is one of the largest sustainable Integrated Human Settlements initiatives by KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Department of Human Settlements and the eThekwini Municipality. The project is innovative in that it combines residential, retail and industrial facilities in a walk-able environment on well-located land, close to the economic hubs of Umhlanga Town Centre, King Shaka Airport and the Dube Trade Port. It is the largest mixed-use development, where the private and public sector have jointly undertaken, and is a model partnership between the public and private sectors.

The project will cater for various income groups and offer different housing typologies and forms of tenure, with the aim of meeting the objectives of inclusionary housing. These will include social housing and FLISP for affordable/middle-income bonded housing with a potential total yield of 28,000 units.

Since the initial conceptualization of this project, the framework plan had to be amended to accommodate the redesign of the Cornubia Boulevard, which includes the Go Durban Transport route, and there was an opportunity to change the housing typology to increase the yield. The positive spinoff of the redesign will also ensure increased viability of the Go Durban Transport Route and maximize the substantial government investment in public transport routes.

## DEVELOPER STATUS

As enshrined in the Constitution, housing delivery is a concurrent competence of the provincial and national spheres of government. Province can intervene by taking any appropriate steps in accordance with Section 139 of the Constitution to ensure the performance of such duty. Since 2005, all municipalities procured and implemented housing programmes by outsourcing the work to external service providers through their supply chain management process.

However, to circumvent some of the challenges experienced with human settlements service delivery inclusive of municipal compliance to supply chain management legislation, an executive council resolution was taken for the Department to assume the role of a Developer for the implementation of human settlements projects from local municipalities with effect from 1st April 2020 on a phased approach i.e., on a per project basis through a tri-partite agreement.

Strengthened partnerships between the 2 spheres of government is however essential as the development of sustainable human settlements within the Province is dependent on municipal planning functions and infrastructure grant allocations. The Department will therefore continue to capacitate municipalities to undertake their own mandate in terms of spatial planning and built environment infrastructure. It will also work closely with COGTA on the DDM which will further enhance and fast track human settlement projects.

## CLIMATE CHANGE INITIATIVES

The Department has drafted a desktop research report on the effects of climate change on human settlements to provide a foundational understanding of the subject matter and to make suitable recommendations to deal with the short-term and long-term impacts of climate change. The research highlighted the areas of concern and the key interventions required for the Department to implement housing projects that are climate resilient. In addition, the Department has also recognized the pressing need for more sustainable housing programmes and projects and in view of this has developed concept documents on smart cities and greening of human settlements projects that aim to introduce smart and climate resilient housing.

In 2018, the Department entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with the Department of Science and Innovation to undertake a range of projects that involve the use of specialized technology and to incorporate smart solutions into human settlements projects. The Department is currently involved in the 3D Printing of Houses Project which is being facilitated by the University of Johannesburg.

The Department is currently in the process of applying for international funding to undertake projects that incorporate energy efficiency, water management, greening and other climate related elements.

In line with this process, the Department is appointing a multidisciplinary consulting firm with a team of architects, engineers and quantity surveyors to design and cost green housing typologies that will allow the Department to implement climate smart housing projects that can withstand the effects of climate change as well as promote developments that use energy efficiency and water management components such as solar systems and rainwater harvesting systems. In view of the need to address climate change and other environmental issues, the Department has also developed in line with climate change regulations an Environmental Policy that will follow with a detailed Environmental Implementation Plan.

The Department is also part of the Provincial Climate Change Strategic Committee hosted by the Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs where a Climate Change Implementation Plan has been developed specifically for KZN Human Settlements.

The overall aim is to guide the implementation of projects that address issues related to climate change and assist in reaching the National Development Goals (NDG) for climate change.

## NATIONAL HOUSING NEEDS REGISTER

The National Housing Needs Register (NHNR) is a web-based system intended to have an overall list of all potential housing beneficiaries in every area. Once fully adopted by municipalities the NHNR will be the only official data base from which prospective beneficiaries will be selected. The implementation is being piloted in the province in 7 municipalities (Newcastle, Ray Nkonyeni, Alfred Duma, KwaDukuza, uMhlathuze, uMngeni & eDumbe). The Province is in the process of outsourcing the implementation in these municipalities due to a lack of financial, technical and human resources. The appointment is currently reaching finality and is targeted for completion in the 2022/2023 financial year. In the interim 4 of the 7 municipalities have made efforts to embark on the implementation process. In addition, other municipalities who have the required internal capacity have established and embarked on the implementation process. In total 12 municipalities have started the process of registering households on the NHNR.

### 4.1.6. COVID-19 Pandemic Impact

The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted on the human settlements sector in terms of both service delivery and organizational efficiency. Reduced availability of materials and increases in the prices of building materials, delayed procurement of materials; non-availability of specialists, resources or subcontractors; reduction in available labour due to compromised health of the labour force; slowdown in production rates and business interruption and site closures due to identified positive COVID-19 cases and a high number of infections were experienced.

The Department also had to reduce its budget in both Equitable Share and the HSDG. The Department has undertaken initiatives and measures to mitigate against the COVID-19 effects within both the service delivery and organizational environments inclusive of the re-engineering of business processes and re-prioritizing of funds so as not to compromise its service delivery mandates.

To mitigate against the COVID-19 pandemic, the Department has implemented the sanitisation programme within densely populated areas, conducted education campaigns and personal hygiene interventions and intensified the serviced sites programme. The establishment of temporary residential areas (TRAs) to decant dense communities and strengthen the emergency housing programme are also initiatives to counter effect the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Initiatives to mitigate against the COVID-19 pandemic for the forthcoming year will be undertaken under the following areas of focus:

- Informal settlements with minimal access to services;
- Temporary residential accommodation; and
- CRU's - Old Hostels.



## 4.2. INTERNAL ENVIRONMENT ANALYSIS

A key challenge facing the Department is to improve good governance and organizational efficiency to support a capable human settlements sector with reduced resources. The fiscal strain resulting in budget cuts coupled with the negative impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the recent unrest on the wellbeing of people, together with a highly legislated environment that hinders the flexibility to change systems, policies and processes as well as an everchanging risk environment implies that the Department needs to implement innovative measures to support and enhance service delivery initiatives. In this regard, the approval and adoption of the district delivery model, strengthening IGR to enhance synergies and support DDM, service delivery innovation/improvement measures in line with the Operations Management Framework, sound financial management and improved planning and interdependencies with internal stakeholders is essential. The implementation of the approved Human resource plan ensures that the staffing needs are adequately and through the implementation of the Skills Development Plan, staff training and development needs are met.

Effective monitoring and evaluation improvement measures as well as the use of technology to improve efficiencies such as the business ownership and benefit management of IT solutions to identify areas in the business processes that can be supported by IT solutions ensures that operational inefficiencies are minimized. The promotion of a paperless-based environment will also assist in allowing staff to work offsite. During the forthcoming year attention will be placed on improving the compliance monitoring of legislation as well as to current policies and practices against the legislative environment and keep updated with changes in the legislative environment. In addition, systems to comply with Protection of Personal Information Act (POPIA) will be implemented as the Department is the custodian of personal information of staff, service providers, beneficiaries and other stakeholders.

For the Department to adapt and mitigate against the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the organizational environment, the departmental business continuity processes were activated to ensure continued organizational efficiency without compromising the health and wellness of employees. In compliance with the Department of Public Service Administration (DPSA) directives as well as the provisions of the Disaster Management Act, 2002 and the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 85 of 1993, the Department undertook to ensure that key risks areas were identified, and business processes re-engineered to adapt to the changed workplace environment. A comprehensive back to work readiness strategy has been adopted and is based on infection transmission prevention and specific occupational hygiene practices that focus on the implementation of basic measures that the Department will undertake to mitigate or eliminate the transmission of the virus in the workplace.

In addition to a plan for phased-in return plan for the employees, the Department has also undertaken to review the relevant policies, finalized its risk assessment processes and has implemented stringent safety measures within the workplace inclusive of intensive induction workshops for staff and provision of personal protective equipment. The communication strategy of the department has been strengthened and intensified. Improving IT Security is a high priority program while striving to enable the Department to continue to deliver services with flexible, readily available Information Technology (IT) and a drive to accelerate the digital transformation of Department processes. Improved intergovernmental relations and client focus whilst collaborating with social partners is also a critical success factor to the strategy.

#### 4.2.1. HUMAN CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Department is functioning in line with DDM, and the core functions of the Department have been decentralised to all districts. The increase in service delivery points has reduced unnecessary travelling time which is now being spent on enhancing the quality of human settlements. In addition, this will also assist with the unlocking the economic potential of each district to allow for greater co-ordination, integration, and alignment. The support functions of Finance and Human Resource Management have not been decentralised and will be implemented in a phased approach.

The Department appoints built environment professionals on contract utilizing the HSDG OPSCAP grant to augment its capacity and skill deficit. Most of these professional appointed are bursary graduates from the Human Settlements Bursary Programme. Furthermore, the implementation of the Candidacy Development Support Programme provides assistance to employees to obtain their professional registration. The aim of this Programme is to build a pool of skilled professionals in the built environment fields.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, online learning has been adopted to mitigate the risk of spreading the virus. Officials are regularly encouraged to enroll for online training programmes in line with their annual training needs assessment. All training conducted is needs directed and is in line with the competency requirement per occupation. The online training is being undertaken in partnership with the Office of the Premier and the National School of Government.

To promote youth development, the Department is implementing the Graduate Internship Programme, Work Integrated Learning Programme and the Candidacy Development Support Programme for the bursary graduates. Cognizance will be given to ensure that 50% of total youth appointed for the said developmental programmes will be females, 48% men and 2% for people with disabilities.

The implementation of a Human Resource Management Plan and the Service Delivery Improvement Plan will support the core functions of the Department in the achievement of the Department's mandate. The Provincial cost containment measures for the recruitment processes has however impacted negatively on the timeous provision of adequate human resources.

Whilst the Department has undertaken an exercise to reprioritize the filing of vacant critical posts, the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic has further had a negative impact on the funding of the priority posts as well as skills development within the Department. The filling of critical posts is being prioritized by the Department.

The Department will continue to promote an organisational culture that is gender sensitive and responsive through capacitating staff on gender mainstreaming. Focussed attention will also be placed on the importance of incorporating the gender perspective in all planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation processes of the Department. The Department will be conducting a gender audit and analysis to ascertain the status quo. The findings of the gender analysis will be reflected and translated to programmes/projects that are inclusive gender perspective (e.g., how have the inequalities been addressed/reduced/eliminated). In addition, all departmental programmes will develop mechanisms that will ensure that the gender disaggregated data is collated in all key operations of the Department. In addition, to promote gender sensitivity, the Department will include its Workplace Skills Plan gender sensitivity training.

In terms of the establishment report dated 31 January 2022, the total number of filled posts is 671. The departmental vacancy rate is 3%.

In terms of the transformational profile of the Department:

- Females at senior management level are at 53%;
- Employees with disabilities are at 2%; and
- Black employees at senior level are at 67%.

The above is also indicative of the Department's endeavour to address the mainstreaming of vulnerable groups within its internal environment and has successfully ensured that the national minimum targets set for both women and people with disabilities are met.

In addition, the Department will continue to drive the implementation of the strategic pillars of Employee Health and Wellness namely: HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and STIs Management; Health and Productivity Management; Safety Health Environment Risk and Quality (SHERQ) and Wellness Management (inclusive of the management of gender-based-violence) to improve productivity, motivation and morale.

Promotion of sound employer-employee relations to ensure labour peace in the working environment will also be undertaken. The principles of consequence management will also be applied to enforce and ensure accountability.

#### 4.2.2. GOVERNANCE ISSUES

##### RISK ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATING STRATEGY

In line with National Priority 1 (i.e., A capable, ethical and developmental state) and the KZN provincial priority relating to the building of a caring and incorruptible government, this Department will continue to place emphasis on the promotion of good governance, accountability and best practices within the service delivery environment. Of critical importance to this are risk management functions which are inclusively enshrined towards ensuring Good Governance in all facets within the service delivery model. In attaining these areas of good governance, a greater demand placed with the development of a fair and transparent process of managing inherent impediments of achieving success in this changing environment.

The development of a risk model to meet these demands are illustrated in the Risk Framework, as aligned in with supporting regularity prescripts, namely: - a Risk Strategy, Risk Policy with sound determination of a risk appetite based on the tolerance level that will be acceptable to the Department in managing its Risk Register.

Emphasis on managing risk related to ethics, inclusive of fraud risks has become a fundamental driver of service delivery to attain and promote professional ethos, inclusive of strengthening capacity to meet to obligations of the District Development Model (DDM).

The Department has fraud prevention and ethics management strategies that are workshopped to all officials. Emphasis is placed on issues of responsibility, accountability, and integrity, as is contained in the strategies and supporting policies such as the fraud policy and response plan, conflict of interest policy, code of conduct, whistle blower policy etc.

The Department has also given attention to not only compliance with Chapter Two (2) of the Public Service Regulations, 2016 but has conducted investigations of alleged or suspected non-compliance with regulations relating to requirements to conduct Remunerative Work Outside the Public Service (RWOPS), business entities owned/directed by officials doing business with the state and the integrity of Annually submitted Financial Disclosures by officials.

In managing the COVID-19 pandemic, the Department has developed a comprehensive COVID-19 risk register, inclusive of compliance requirements as regulated by National Government via legislative, policies, regulations, and directives. The risk register remains a living document and is monitored daily on changed circumstances and reporting is done on a monthly basis to the relevant bodies.

The embodiment of the comprehensive risk register places critical follow through on life and limb, through the Occupational Health and Safety Act and Business Continuity Strategy, which is managed by the Departmental Crisis Committee.

The Departmental Policy on Conflict of Interest has regulated all aspects of conflict of interests in the workplace.

The Recruitment Policy is also having the conflict-of-interest provisions, whereby the Selection Panels and the prospective employees are required to disclose conflict of interests.

The Department completed the review of the Conflict-of-Interest Policy in line with Public Service Regulations, 2016, which continues to be enforced. The Department strives towards 100% compliance on E-disclosure for all designated employees on the e-disclosure system and manual forms for all other staff in the Department.

The Department is steadfast in managing the recent directive by DPSA, that has commissioned that all Department commence with Lifestyle Audits on a risk-based approach on all SMS, for completion and reporting by the Accounting Officer, which entails the following arising from this Directive:

*“Fraud and corruption in the Public Service will always be problematic, counter-productive, and devastating, especially in young democracies and developing countries. Although government introduced and continues to add various forms of controls, the persistence of criminals continuously challenges these controls for self-enrichment.”*

The burden of responsibilities has grown exponentially to the Accounting Officer and the Directorate Risk Management in meeting these requirements of these Lifestyle Audits.

To prevent and detect fraud and corruption in the Public Service, lifestyle audits are a critical and legitimate management tool and forms part of a department’s system of risk management.

#### AUDIT OUTCOME: 2020/21 FINANCIAL YEAR

The Department received an unqualified audit opinion for the 2020/21 financial year due to efforts made by all officials in respect of maintaining good governance and implementation of effective and efficient controls, procedures and systems.

The Department has initiated quarterly Audit Strategy Meetings to strategize on further controls, measures and systems to be implemented to mitigate the risks of recurring audit findings. Current areas of focus include amongst others, contract management, movable asset management and asset register accuracy, enhance controls over procurement management to mitigate the risk of irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure and project information management.

In terms of the 2021/22 financial year, the Department is confident of achieving a clean audit due to the sustained good governance and administration maintained by management and all officials.

## LITIGATION MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

The Litigation Management Strategy is a three-year strategy which is reviewed annually. The Strategy has the following essential policies which are also subject to annual review: -

1. Litigation Mitigation Policy
2. Briefing Policy
3. Use of Alternate Disputes Resolution Policy

The aim of all three policies is to ensure speedy resolution of legal disputes and to prevent unnecessary and costly litigation. The Alternate Dispute Resolution Policy applies to the departmental construction contracts which includes the use of arbitrations rather than costly court proceedings (litigation). It was however determined that there is a need to revisit the use of Alternate Dispute Resolution Policy beyond construction contracts, hence a complete expanded policy will be undertaken during the 2022/2023 financial year.

### 4.2.3. SERVICE DELIVERY IMPROVEMENT

The Department will ensure that the Service Delivery Improvement Plan for 2022/23 to 2023/24 is aligned to the Division of Revenue Act (DORA) framework. This improvement plan intends to address critical MTSF priority programmes. This will ensure that essential services that are responsive to the needs of the citizens of the province are undertaken with efficiency and speed.

### 4.2.4. SWOT ANALYSIS



Source: Adapted from the Annual Strategic Planning Session, 2021

#### 4.2.5. STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

To meet its legislative and policy mandates the Department is continually fostering and strengthening relations with key stakeholders within the construction environment. These include amongst others, the ITB, municipalities, other government departments and organs of state, Community Based Organisations (CBO) and financial institutions.

The updated stakeholder management analysis is reflected hereunder:

Stakeholder Management Analysis			
Stakeholder	Role	Level of Impact (H, M, L)	Level of Influence (H, M, L)
Municipalities Water Services Authority Sector Departments Communities and CBO's Traditional Leadership Human Settlements Entities (NHBRC, HDA, SHRA, ITB,) NDHS, Provincial Treasury Implementing Agents and contractors	Buy-in, project approval, budget allocation, sector alignment, project implementation	H	H
NHBRC, EDTEA, Consultants, TVET	Training, Training material	H	M
SCM and transformation programmes	Administration/ Support Services	H	H
Contracts, SCM, Special projects, IAs, EPWP graduates	Administration/Support Services, buy-in, participation	H	M
SETAs, Business hubs (e.g., IEs)	Funding	H	H

In line with the PGDP's Strategic Objective 3.4: Sustainable Human Settlements, the Department has established a fully functional Action Work Group to address strategic interventions relating to integrated housing delivery within the Province. This Action Work Group comprises strategic partners that both influence and make a positive change on human settlements delivery in the Province and includes amongst others, the Housing Development Agency (HDA), COGTA, Accredited Municipalities, District Municipalities, ITB, Water Authorities and CBOs / Non-Governmental Organizations such as the Federation of Urban and Rural Poor, and ABM.

The Work Group ensures that there is an alignment of plans by various stakeholders thus ensuring that the objectives of PDGP's Strategic Objective 3.4: Sustainable Human Settlements are met, that resources are shared, bottlenecks in the implementation of projects are eliminated thus fast-tracking delivery and meeting the intended targets.

#### 4.3. OUTLOOK FOR THE 2022/23 FINANCIAL YEAR

The following key strategic priorities will be undertaken during the forthcoming year:

- Accelerate delivery of MTSF priority programmes inclusive of:
  - The upgrading of the informal settlements;
  - Upscaling for FLISP;
  - Social and Rental Housing initiatives and CRUs in secondary cities and the metropolitan municipality;
  - Increased planned delivery of title deeds; and
  - Increased investment in PSHSDAs.
- Upscaling of serviced sites delivery;
- Address the eradication transit residential accommodation provided for emergency situations;
- Provision of permanent structures for the 2019 Provincial declared disaster;
- Strengthening project facilitation;
- Address the MVHP backlog;
- Prioritize housing for the destitute and vulnerable groups;
- Job Creation initiatives;
- Focus on Research initiatives;
- Unblocking incomplete projects;
- Eradication of asbestos roofing;
- Implementing the rural housing programme (inclusive of addressing structures that are in non-compliance with the norms and standards such as mud houses); and
- Digitalisation of beneficiary list (National Human Settlements Needs register).

#### 4.4. OVERVIEW OF THE 2022/23 BUDGET AND MEDIUM-TERM EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK (MTEF) ESTIMATES

##### 4.4.1. EXPENDITURE ESTIMATES

Table 1: Expenditure Estimates per Programme

Programme	Audited Outcomes		Preliminary Outcome	Main Appropriation	Adjusted Appropriation	Revised Estimate	Medium Term Expenditure Estimates		
	2018/19 R'000	2019/20 R'000	2020/21 R'000	2021/22 R'000			2022/23 R'000	2023/24 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Administration <sup>2</sup>	227,193	231,590	236,079	243,127	261,909	261,909	246,558	239,031	249,549
Housing Needs, Research and Planning	17,328	17,076	16,357	19,460	17,960	17,960	19,654	19,477	20,334
Housing Development <sup>3</sup>	3,305,378	3,765,984	3,122,097	3,162,856	3,261,446	3,261,446	3,685,151	3,902,536	3,587,016
Housing Assets Management, Property Management	184,730	246,709	172,925	171,788	168,088	168,088	171,965	174,232	176,392
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,734,629</b>	<b>4,261,359</b>	<b>3,547,458</b>	<b>3,597,231</b>	<b>3,709,403</b>	<b>3,709,403</b>	<b>4,123,328</b>	<b>4,335,276</b>	<b>4,033,291</b>

Source: Estimates of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure (EPRE)

<sup>2</sup> Administration budget is the operational costs for Programme 1

<sup>3</sup> Housing Development budget includes project planning costs which is undertaken by Programme 2

#### 4.4.2. SUMMARY OF PROVINCIAL EXPENDITURE BY ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION

Table 2: Summary of Provincial Expenditure by Economic Classification

Economic Classification	Audited Outcomes		Preliminary Outcome	Main Appropriation	Adjusted Appropriation	Revised Estimate	Medium Term Expenditure Estimates		
	2018/19 R'000	2019/20 R'000	2020/21 R'000		2021/22 R'000		2022/23 R'000	2023/24 R'000	2024/25 R'000
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>514,818</b>	<b>522,971</b>	<b>498,792</b>	<b>505,207</b>	<b>505,711</b>	<b>510,297</b>	<b>1,577,734</b>	<b>1,884,044</b>	<b>1,489,058</b>
<b>Compensation of employees</b>	<b>320,699</b>	<b>334,569</b>	<b>336,554</b>	<b>368,088</b>	<b>355,066</b>	<b>351,531</b>	<b>369,480</b>	<b>356,379</b>	<b>356,379</b>
<b>Goods and services</b>	<b>193,886</b>	<b>188,402</b>	<b>162,238</b>	<b>137,119</b>	<b>150,645</b>	<b>158,766</b>	<b>1,208,254</b>	<b>1,527,665</b>	<b>1,132,679</b>
Administrative fees	933	1,127	358	820	5,752	5,752	1,164	1,169	1,414
Advertising	645	3,172	5,111	340	6,115	6,403	1,015	981	2,340
Minor assets	842	605	464	776	4,733	4,733	967	679	789
Audit costs: External	6,500	5,438	5,098	4,929	4,929	4,929	5,285	4,785	5,296
Bursaries: Employees	201	284	349	142	142	142	153	153	160
Catering: Departmental activities	3,954	5,243	562	2,215	2,521	4,407	2,151	1,993	2,164
Communication	4,786	4,848	4,685	4,129	4,059	4,262	4,268	4,267	4,429
Computer Services	13,443	11,710	22,454	14,943	15,452	13,658	15,877	15,661	18,189
Consulting and Professional services: Business and Advisory services	9,882	15,165	4,607	7,349	4,784	3,088	1,751	3,830	3,836
Infrastructure and planning	50,979	44,588	33,765	24,550	21,054	29,888	27,266	30,488	30,488
Laboratory services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scientific and technological services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal services	3,423	1,840	1,349	2,644	3,816	4,308	2,588	2,588	2,691
Contractors	6,376	4,164	2,724	5,180	5,428	3,981	4,511	102	106
Agency and support / outsourced services	-	-	913	-	-	-	-	-	-
Entertainment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fleet services	6,607	6,433	4,287	4,297	4,342	5,151	4,817	4,617	5,098
Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Clothing material and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Farming supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Food and food supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Fuel, oil and gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Learner and teacher support material	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Material and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,071,693	1,392,800	982,465
Inventory: Medical supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Medicine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MEDSAS inventory interface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Other supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



Economic Classification	Audited Outcomes		Preliminary Outcome	Main Appropriation	Adjusted Appropriation	Revised Estimate	Medium Term Expenditure Estimates		
	2018/19 R'000	2019/20 R'000					2020/21 R'000	2021/22 R'000	2022/23 R'000
Consumable supplies	2,310	2,612	15 266	853	4,501	4,576	759	759	790
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	1,474	894	795	1,492	1,091	1,092	1,583	1,581	1,984
Operating leases	27,193	28,664	28,541	25,883	29,691	29,691	25,756	25,756	29,389
Property payments	30,830	25,439	19,050	20,266	20,173	19,398	21,625	21,184	23,461
Transport provided: Departmental activity	653	955	32	1,031	1,231	333	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	15,259	13,377	6,996	10,368	8,905	10,819	11,284	10,629	13,699
Training and development	3,562	4,958	2,908	3,009	3,009	2,000	1,815	2,044	2,166
Operating payments	954	816	887	1,277	1,109	1,109	1,135	973	1,099
Venues and facilities	-	140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rental and Hiring	3,080	5,930	1,037	626	2,331	3,762	626	626	626
<b>Interest and rent on land</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Transfers and subsidies to</b>	<b>3,201,974</b>	<b>3,721,953</b>	<b>3,044,100</b>	<b>3,082,696</b>	<b>3,182,681</b>	<b>3,178,095</b>	<b>2,541,149</b>	<b>2,446,614</b>	<b>2,538,990</b>
Provinces and municipalities	193,813	86,069	104,441	64,447	78,787	78,787	2,332,248	2,235,425	2,525,619
Departmental agencies and accounts	184,730	246,709	172,925	171,788	168,088	168,088	171,965	174,232	176,392
Public Corporations and Private Enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Profit institutions	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	2,823,431	3,389,125	2,766,734	2,846,461	2,935,806	2,931,220	36,936	36,957	36,979
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>17,837</b>	<b>16,370</b>	<b>4,566</b>	<b>9,328</b>	<b>21,011</b>	<b>21,011</b>	<b>4,445</b>	<b>4,618</b>	<b>5,243</b>
Buildings and other fixed structures	15,432	12,376	-	5,207	5,207	5,207	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	2,405	3,994	4,566	4,121	15,804	15,804	4,445	4,618	5,243
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Payment for financial assets</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,734,629</b>	<b>4,261,359</b>	<b>3,547,458</b>	<b>3,597,231</b>	<b>3,709,403</b>	<b>3,709,403</b>	<b>4,123,328</b>	<b>4,335,276</b>	<b>4,033,291</b>

Source: EPRE

## Expenditure Trends

The allocation in 2018/19 includes additional funding of R100 million relating to the flood disaster that occurred in the Province on 10 October 2017. These disaster relief funds were allocated by National Treasury and were added to the HSDG allocation. The increase from the 2019/20 Main to the Adjusted Appropriation is due to the reallocation of funds relating to the funds collected from the sale of units at Ridgeview Gardens, additional funding in an amount of R151.243 million allocated by National Treasury relating to the Provincial Emergency Housing grant. This relates to the storms between December 2018 and January 2019 that affected eight districts in the Province with damage to 2,800 houses, as well as the roll-over of R50.450 million, as mentioned. During 2020/21, the COVID-19 pandemic resulted in the Department having to reprioritize its budget in response to the pandemic, as well as the Department's budget being reduced by R439.143 million. The allocation over the 2021/22 MTEF shows steady growth despite the severe cuts in 2021/22.

## Current Payments

### Compensation of Employees

*Compensation of employees* reflects a steady increase from 2018/19 to 2019/20. The decrease from the 2020/21 Main to the Adjusted Appropriation is due to the Compensation of employees budget cuts to reduce growth of the public sector wage bill. As such, the Department has not provided for any pay increases over the MTEF but has provided for medical and housing allowances and annual pay progression. The Department has not budgeted to fill any new posts, only those that may become vacant during the MTEF.

### Goods and Services

*Goods and services* reflect a steady increase from 2018/19 are in line with inflationary increases and the fast-tracking of housing project launches. The increase from the 2020/21 *Main to the Adjusted Appropriation* was to cater for the management of the roll-out of the mass sanitization of the informal settlements in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The allocation over the 2020/21 MTEF relates to the implementation of the anti-land invasion strategy which has necessitated the safeguarding of departmental owned properties against illegal occupation, operating leases, professional fees and all other operational costs of the Department.

The Department allocates 1% of the HSDG to HDA for the management of catalytic projects and the reduction in the HSDG resulted in a reduction of this allocation to HDA. The steady increase from 2022/23 is due to the reclassification of housing-related expenditure by National Treasury to align it with the Economic Reporting Format (ERF) and Standard Chart of Accounts (SCOA). According to ERF, the immediate use of funds should be applied when classifying transactions, to identify “what is being bought”. The Department is responsible for construction of houses through the contractors, to be distributed to the beneficiaries. The Department is procuring goods and services to fulfil its responsibilities. Therefore, the Department is being classified as a developer.

### Interest and rent on land

No interest was paid for the 2018/19 and 2019/20 financial years.

### Transfers and Subsidies to: Provinces and Municipalities

The decreasing trend against *Provinces and municipalities* from 2018/19 to 2019/20 relate to the transfer to the eThekweni metropolitan municipality for the CRU programme. The decrease from 2018/19 relates to the CRU programme as the expenditure was lower than the previous year due to the transfer being realigned to the agreement entered into by the Department and the eThekweni metropolitan municipality to transfer funds for the CRU programme. The allocation over the 2020/21 relates to the operational costs of accredited municipalities, the Title Deeds Restoration Grant (TDRG) and the CRU programme. The reduction in 2021/22 is due to TDRG being absorbed back into the HSDG from 2021/22. The steady increase from 2022/23 is due to the reclassification of housing-related expenditure by National Treasury to align it with ERF and SCOA. According to ERF, the immediate use of funds should be applied when classifying transactions, to identify “what is being bought”. The Department is responsible for construction of houses through the contractors, to be distributed to the beneficiaries. The Department is procuring goods and services to fulfil its responsibilities. Therefore, the Department is being classified as a developer.

## Transfers and Subsidies to: Departmental agencies and accounts

The allocation against *Transfers and Subsidies to: Departmental agencies and accounts* mainly relates to transfers to the KwaZulu-Natal (KZN) Housing Fund. Funding in respect of the KZN Housing Fund has been moved to this category in line with an Auditor -General (AG) finding relating to the KZN Housing Fund in the 2013/14 audit. In line with this AG finding, this category reflects the entire budget of Programme 4. For the previous 4 years, the KZN Housing Fund received an unqualified audit opinion.

The increasing trend from 2018/19 to 2019/20 relates to the transfers made to the eThekweni metropolitan municipality in respect of the rectification programme for the pre-1994 housing stock of ex-Own Affairs and ex-R293 areas. The increase in 2019/20 is in respect of the TDRG to cater for planning activities such as town planning, opening of township registers, land surveying, structural assessments, and conveyancing in eThekweni. The decrease from the 2020/21 Main to the Adjusted Appropriation is due to the reduction in growth of the public sector wage bill for staff paid under the KZN Housing Fund which is also carried over the MTEF. There is steady growth over the 2021/22 MTEF to cater for the increased municipal services as well as rates and taxes for departmental housing properties.

## Transfers and Subsidies to: Non-Profit Institutions

*Non-profit institutions* reflect an allocation of R50 000 in 2019/20 which relates to a donation to Wentworth Organization of Women (WOW) to cover costs incurred by the organization on undertaking door-to-door surveys and profiling beneficiaries for possible low-cost housing in Austerville Ward 68.

## Transfers and Subsidies to: Households

*Transfers and subsidies to: Households* shows a fluctuating trend from 2018/19 to 2019/20, due to fluctuations in the HSDG as the bulk of the housing programmes are budgeted for within this category. The decrease in 2018/19 was due to an additional amount of R200 million received from NDoHS in 2017/18 only. The 2018/19 amount includes additional funding of R100 million to deal with repairs to houses damaged by the October 2017 storms in areas such as eThekweni, uMdoni, uMuziwabantu, uMzumbe, as well as Ray Nkonyeni. The increase in 2019/20 was due to additional funds of R151.243 million received for storms between December 2018 and January 2019, as well as the roll-over of R50.450 million, as mentioned.

The decrease from the 2020/21 *Main to the Adjusted Appropriation* was a result of the budget cuts implemented against the HSDG as part of national government's budget reprioritization to source the R100 million being cut from national departments. Although the allocation decreases in the 2020/21 Main Appropriation, this takes into account an increase of R278.136 million in 2020/21 in respect of funds received for the disaster recovery component within the HSDG but the grant saw significant cuts over the 2020/21 MTEF. There is steady growth over the 2021/22 MTEF as the HSDG sees minimal cuts over the 21/22 MTEF.

The steady decrease in 2022/23 is due to the reclassification of Human Settlements sector expenditure by National Treasury to align it with the ERF and SCOA.

According to the ERF, the immediate use of funds should be applied when classifying transactions, to identify "what is being bought". These funds have been moved to Goods and services as well as Transfers and subsidies to Municipalities, as mentioned. The original classification of expenditure as transfers to households for most of housing related expenditure has led to misalignment with the ERF.

## **Buildings and other fixed structures**

The decreasing trend in 2018/19 and 2019/20 was due to the Department anticipating to finalize the programme in 2017/18 but continued to incur some expenditure for projects that had already commenced and needed to be finalized. These funds are in respect of the scope of the programme which was extended in-year to complete the remaining work within various districts, including eThekweni metropolitan municipality, Cornubia Social Amenity, Sonkombo Social Amenity, etc.

Other Social and Economic Amenities include:

- Dududu Social Amenity in uMdoni Municipality;
- Siyathuthuka Social Amenity in Richmond Municipality; and
- Sonkombo Community Hall in Ndwedwe Municipality.

The allocation in 2021/22 is for finalization of work which was affected by the performance & contractual challenges. The Department is anticipating completing all projects by the end of 2021/22.

## **Machinery and Equipment**

Machinery and Equipment shows a fluctuating trend due to its cyclical nature. The increase from the 2020/21 Main to the Adjusted Appropriation is to cater for expenditure incurred in relation to the procurement of vehicle-drawn storage carts (tankers) to be used in the roll-out of the mass sanitization of the informal settlements in respect of the COVID-19 pandemic interventions. This equipment is to be used by various districts and municipalities in the province. The allocations over the 2021/22 MTEF cater for the purchase of vehicles and other equipment. The steady increase in 2022/23 and 2023/24 is due to estimations made for the purchase of office furniture for vacant funded posts to be filled.

## **Payments for financial assets**

The amount under Payments for financial assets relates to the write-off of staff debts in 2018/19 and 2019/20.



# MEASURING PERFORMANCE

## PART C

KWAZULU-NATAL DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS  
ANNUAL PERFORMANCE PLAN

2022/23 - 2024/25

## 5. INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

### 5.1. PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION

#### 5.1.1. PURPOSE

The purpose of the Administration Programme is to identify and eliminate bottlenecks, as well as continuously improve the flow of financial, administrative and management information.

This Programme also:

- Provides overall strategic leadership, coordination and management of strategies towards the achievement of sustainable human settlements for all people in the Province of KwaZulu-Natal;
- Administer the Department in line with good governance practice; and
- Formulate and/or review policies and strategies in line with legal prescripts and national and provincial priorities.

The Sub-Programmes within this Programme is the Office of the MEC and Corporate Services that comprises the following strategic support services:

- Office of the Head of Department
- Office of the Chief Financial Officer
- Financial Administration and Accounting Services
- Human Resource Management
- Organisational Development
- Service Delivery Innovation
- Monitoring and Evaluation
- Intergovernmental Relations
- Legal Services
- Supply Chain Management
- General Administration and Auxiliary Services
- Risk Management and Advisory Services
- Information Management Systems and Technology
- Communication Services
- Budget and Planning Services

## 5.1.2. OUTCOMES, OUTPUTS, OUTPUT INDICATORS AND TARGETS

### PROVINCIAL OUTPUTS, OUTPUT INDICATORS AND TARGETS

Table 3: Provincial Outcomes, Outputs, Output Indicators and Targets

Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Audited/Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	Medium Term Target			
			2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	
Improved good governance	Human Resource implementation plan report	1.1	Approved Human Resource plan implementation report submitted annually	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	1	1	1	1
	Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Governance Framework performance reports	1.2	Number of ICT Governance Framework performance reports submitted	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	4	4	4	4
	Internal audit plan implemented	1.3	% implementation of the approved internal audit plan	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Invoices paid timeously	1.4	% of invoices paid within 30 days of receipt	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Audit improvement plan implemented	1.5	% implementation of the approved audit improvement plan	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	100%	100%	100%	100%
	Annual Performance Information management report	1.6	Annual Performance Information management report submitted	New indicator	New indicator	1	1	1	1	1

### 5.1.3. OUTPUT INDICATORS: ANNUAL AND QUARTERLY TARGETS

Table 4: Output Indicators: Quarterly and Annual Targets

No.	Output Indicators	Annual Targets 2022/23	Quarterly Targets			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
1.1	Approved Human Resource plan implementation report submitted annually	1	1	-	-	-
1.2	Number of ICT Governance Framework performance reports submitted	4	1	1	1	1
1.3	% implementation of the approved internal audit plan	100%	100%	-	-	-
1.4	% of invoices paid within 30 days of receipt	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
1.5	% implementation of the approved audit improvement plan	100%	-	-	-	100%
1.6	Annual Performance Information management report submitted	1	1	-	-	-

### 5.1.4. EXPLANATION OF PLANNED PERFORMANCE OVER THE MEDIUM TERM PERIOD

Programme 1 supports government priority 1, namely: A capable, ethical and developmental state. The provision of skilled human resources is monitored through the implementation of the approved human resource plan, which comprehensively addresses the human resource requirements of the Department to meet its mandates. The implementation report therefore ensures that all human capital management strategies as contained in the Human Resource Plan are implemented as per DPSA directives. The Department is currently exceeding its transformation profile in terms of the minimum affirmative action set by National.



In this regard,

- Females at senior management level are at 53% which is above the national minimum level of 50%; and
- Employees with disabilities are at 2% which is as per the national minimum level of 2%.

The above will continued to be monitored to ensure that the minimum levels are maintained. In pursuing the goal of a modern workplace, the Department is well underway with updating IT infrastructure and end point and network devices while also focusing on digitizing its processes in a secure manner. Remote working has enabled the Department to continue to deliver services despite the challenges it faces. Focus during this financial year is to mature and expand the initial foundational solutions and entrench digital transformation values, fundamentally changing how officials work with internal and external stakeholders.

Of critical importance to the Department is the implementation of the approved audit improvement plan, which ensures that measures, processes, systems and controls by the Department are effectively managed to support the achievement of a clean audit outcome in line with the Department's five-year strategic outcome. The Department has gained significant momentum in ensuring that a clean audit is achieved by the introduction of the various faculties of improvement measures including Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), approved policy documents, issuing of circulars and directives to ensure adherence to prescribed policies, legislation and instruction notes.

The compliance to legislation has been identified as a fundamental element in ensuring sound management of improved good governance. Strict financial control is being achieved by the introduction of improved internal controls and strictly monitored budgets to achieve efficient, effective and economical utilization of available funding.

The Department has also implemented an electronic register to continuously manage compliance of the invoices paid to creditors within 30 days of receipt. In addition, the SOPs are to be amended to streamline the reporting of performance information so promote accurate and credible performance reports.

Deliverables within this Programme are therefore intended to improve governance and efficiency of the Department to achieve the intended impact of the Department.

### 5.1.5. PROGRAMME RESOURCE CONSIDERATIONS

Table 5: Expenditure Estimates for Administration

Sub-Programme	Audited Outcomes			Main Appropriation	Adjusted Appropriation	Revised Estimate	Medium Term Estimates		
	2018/19 R'000	2019/20 R'000	2020/21 R'000				2021/22 R'000	2022/23 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Corporate Services	227,193	231,590	236,079	243,127	261,909	261,909	246,558	239,031	249,549
<b>Total</b>	<b>227,193</b>	<b>231,590</b>	<b>236,079</b>	<b>243,127</b>	<b>261,909</b>	<b>261,909</b>	<b>246,558</b>	<b>239,031</b>	<b>249,549</b>

Source: EPRE

The Corporate Services sub-programme caters for services such as providing strategic leadership, co-ordination and management of strategies as well as the administration of the Department. The increase over the MTEF is to cater for wage agreements and inflationary adjustments on items such as leasing of office accommodation, property payments, etc., as well as the filling of five critical vacant posts, as mentioned.

Table 6: Summary of Provincial Expenditure Estimates by Economic Classification

Economic Classification	Audited Outcomes		Preliminary Outcome	Main Appropriation	Adjusted Appropriation	Revised Estimate	Medium Term Expenditure Estimates		
	2018/19 R'000	2019/20 R'000	2020/21 R'000	2021/22 R'000			2022/23 R'000	2023/24 R'000	2024/25 R'000
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>223,117</b>	<b>225,219</b>	<b>232,680</b>	<b>238,839</b>	<b>242,264</b>	<b>244,264</b>	<b>242,005</b>	<b>234,278</b>	<b>244,587</b>
<b>Compensation of employees</b>	<b>135,347</b>	<b>139,859</b>	<b>143,494</b>	<b>156,812</b>	<b>154,236</b>	<b>151,030</b>	<b>157,813</b>	<b>152,034</b>	<b>152,034</b>
<b>Goods and services</b>	<b>87,770</b>	<b>85,360</b>	<b>89,186</b>	<b>82,027</b>	<b>90,028</b>	<b>93,234</b>	<b>84,192</b>	<b>82,244</b>	<b>92,553</b>
Administrative fees	257	244	68	330	330	392	346	317	332
Advertising	296	1,329	1715	100	886	886	100	45	47
Minor assets	591	363	317	577	3,749	3,749	612	332	347
Audit costs: External	6,500	5,438	5,098	4,929	4,929	4,929	5,285	4,785	5,296
Bursaries: Employees	201	284	349	142	142	142	153	153	160
Catering: Departmental activities	102	196	32	138	770	2,723	145	145	151
Communication	3,801	3,760	3,749	3,486	3,438	3,438	3,624	3,624	3,783
Computer Services	13,156	11,710	22,454	14,644	15,450	13,656	15,877	15,661	18,189
Consulting and Professional services: Business and Advisory services	120	166	349	123	152	152	126	126	132
Infrastructure and planning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laboratory services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scientific and technological services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal services	3,060	1,044	934	2,400	2,003	2,003	2,344	2,344	2,344
Contractors	273	325	220	93	935	1,473	102	102	106
Agency and support / outsourced services	-	-	913	-	-	-	-	-	-
Entertainment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fleet services	6,183	5,924	3,925	3,795	3,840	4,649	4,315	4,115	4,596
Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Clothing material and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Farming supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Food and food supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Fuel, oil and gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Learner and teacher support material	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Material and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Medical supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Medicine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MEDSAS inventory interface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Other supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumable supplies	562	1,506	1605	299	167	167	310	310	324

Economic Classification	Audited Outcomes		Preliminary Outcome	Main Appropriation	Adjusted Appropriation	Revised Estimate	Medium Term Expenditure Estimates		
	2018/19 R'000	2019/20 R'000	2020/21 R'000	2021/22 R'000			2022/23 R'000	2023/24 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	1,420	873	745	1,405	993	993	1,456	1,456	1770
Operating leases	27,193	28,664	28,541	25,883	29,691	29,691	25,756	25,756	29,389
Property payments	18,509	18,573	15,590	18,127	16,014	16,014	18,116	17,675	19,952
Transport provided: Departmental activity	-	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	3,947	3,731	1,660	3,770	2,877	2,877	3,784	3,486	3,640
Training and development	986	635	54	1,002	1,002	450	1,083	1,317	1,375
Operating payments	612	549	702	784	755	755	658	495	517
Venues and facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rental and Hiring	1	4	139	-	1,705	3,762	-	-	-
<b>Interest and rent on land</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Transfers and subsidies to</b>	<b>1,797</b>	<b>2,478</b>	<b>1,437</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>2,430</b>	<b>2,430</b>	<b>639</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>696</b>
Provinces and municipalities	149	95	123	158	158	158	157	164	171
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Corporations and Private Enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	1,648	2,383	1,314	460	2,272	2,272	482	503	525
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>2,279</b>	<b>3,840</b>	<b>1,962</b>	<b>3,670</b>	<b>15,215</b>	<b>15,215</b>	<b>3,914</b>	<b>4,086</b>	<b>4,266</b>
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	2,279	3,840	1,962	3,670	15,215	15,215	3,914	4,086	4,266
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Payment for financial assets</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>227,193</b>	<b>231,590</b>	<b>236,079</b>	<b>243,127</b>	<b>261,909</b>	<b>261,909</b>	<b>246,558</b>	<b>239,031</b>	<b>249,549</b>

Source: EPRE

*Compensation of employees'* shows a minor increase from 2020/21 to 2021/22 in respect of the annual pay progression and is kept constant over the MTEF due to the reduction in growth of the public sector wage bill. The Department has not provided for any pay increases over the MTEF but has provided for medical and housing allowances. The Department has not budgeted to fill any new posts, only those that may become vacant during the MTEF. This will be reviewed in-year, as mentioned.

The increasing trend against *Goods and services* from 2018/19 to 2019/20 relates to spending pressures in respect of audit costs, operating leases, as well as property payments which were under-budgeted for. The Department is also providing for the development of an electronic management system which will be used as a back-up of all manual records, such as contracts, project files, etc. The 2021/22 MTEF allocations cater for inflationary adjustments. This category provides mainly for the management of office accommodation, training and development, IT related functions, etc. for the entire Department.



With regard to *Transfers and subsidies*:

- *Provinces and municipalities* relate to motor vehicle licenses for the department's entire fleet; and
- The fluctuating trend against Households over the seven years relates to staff exit costs. The allocations over the 2021/22 MTEF relate to bursaries issued by the Department to 16 external candidates in qualifications such as Civil Engineering, Construction Management, Town and Regional Planning, Geographic and Environmental Studies, etc.

*Machinery and equipment* relate to the replacement of motor vehicle as well as the purchase of new motor vehicles for districts, as the Department has decentralized its offices. The 2021/22 MTEF allocations provide for the purchase of departmental motor vehicles, IT equipment, etc.

*Payments for financial assets* relate to the write-off of staff and supplier overpayment debts.

## 5.2. PROGRAMME 2: HOUSING NEEDS, RESEARCH AND PLANNING

### 5.2.1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this programme is to develop tools to guide the Department's investment decisions and to provide policy and support to the housing delivery process.

In addition, the programme provides for the facilitation and integration of housing sector planning, education and institutional capacity development 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.

Programme 2 consists of four sub-programmes, in line with the uniform budget and programme structure:

- Administration
- Policy
- Planning
- Research

The strategic goal of Programme 2 is to create sustainable and integrated human settlements that enable an improved quality of household life. The Programme achieves the previously mentioned through the implementation of sound planning principles and policies that support and facilitate housing delivery. The advancement of human settlements spatial transformation and consolidation to achieve spatial justice, spatial efficiency, access to connectivity and adequate accommodation and a synchronization of housing typologies and instruments form the core functions of Programme 2. Strategic mandates such as the NDP, Integrated Urban Development Framework and National Spatial Development Framework provide a guide to achieve spatial transformation and consolidation of human settlements. The PSEDS, PGDP, the BNG comprehensive plan provide a strategic framework to promote investment and for the provision of sustainable and integrated human settlements as well as promote tenure security, health and safety and partnerships in the development of human settlements.

With innovative policymaking that seeks to create conducive and decent living conditions and capacity building at municipal level, Programme 2 promotes the realization of the "The Comprehensive Plan for the Development of Sustainable Integrated Human Settlements".

By collaborating with municipalities in the planning of existing towns and cities and revitalized spaces, Programme 2 creates habitable and vibrant environments to redress spatial inequality and injustices of the apartheid spatial patterns. This programme seeks ultimately to create a balance between spatial equity, economic viability and environmental sustainability in the creation of human settlements.

## 5.2.2. OUTCOMES, OUTPUTS, OUTPUT INDICATORS AND TARGETS

### STANDARDIZED SECTOR OUTPUTS, OUTPUT INDICATORS AND TARGETS

Table 7: Outcomes, Standardized Sector Outputs, Output Indicators and Targets

Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Audited/Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Targets			
			2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	
Spatial transformation through multi-programme integration	Integrated implementation programmes for priority development areas	2.1	Number of integrated implementation programmes for priority development areas completed per year	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New Indicator	4	4	4
	Investment of the total Human Settlements in PDAs	2.2	Percentage of investment of the total Human Settlements allocation in PDAs	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	33%	25%	30%
	Acquired land during 2014-2019 falling within the PDAs rezoned	2.3	Percentage of land acquired during 2014-2019 within the PDAs rezoned	New Indicator	New Indicator	New Indicator	33%	33%	33%	33%

### PROVINCIAL OUTPUTS, OUTPUT INDICATORS AND TARGETS

Table 8: Outcomes, Provincial Outputs, Outputs Indicators and Targets

Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Audited/Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Targets			
			2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	
Spatial transformation through multi-programme integration	Multi-year housing development plan	2.4	Approved multi-year housing development plan reviewed annually	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Technical support to municipalities	2.5	Number of municipalities provided with technical support	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	61	54	54	54
	Human settlements development projects planned	2.6	Number of human settlements development projects planned	118	35	55	18	18	18	18
	Catalytic Projects planned in terms of planning milestones	2.7	Number of catalytic projects in planning	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	Hectares of land procured/proclaimed	2.8	Number of Hectares of land procured/proclaimed	-	174	255	150	150	150	150
	Pre-feasibility of farm residents housing assistance projects	2.9	Number of farm residents housing assistance projects at pre-feasibility stage	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	5	5	5	5
	Farm residents housing assistance projects planned	2.10	Number of farm residents housing assistance projects in planning	New indicator	-	1	1	2	1	2
	Informal settlements upgrade plans	2.11	Number of informal settlements upgrade plans completed	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	70	17	30	30
	Informal settlements upgrading projects planned for Phase 1 of the UISP	2.12	Number of projects in Phase 1(Pre-feasibility) of the UISP	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	30	30	30	30
	Informal settlements upgrading projects planned for Phase 2 of the UISP	2.13	Number of projects in Phase 2(Planning) of the UISP	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	50	20	50	50
	Planning milestones achieved	2.14	Number of planned projects completed for upgrading to Phase 3 of the UISP	New indicator	New indicator	17	9	12	9	9
Improved Good Governance	Research reports	2.15	Number of reports developed in terms of approved research studies	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	2	3	2	2
	Human settlements consumer education	2.16	Number of individuals provided with human settlements consumer education	23,147	13,892	5,075	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

### 5.2.3. OUTPUT INDICATORS: ANNUAL AND QUARTERLY TARGETS

Table 9: Output Indicators, Annual and Quarterly Targets

No.	Output Indicators	Annual Targets 2022/23	Annual Targets			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
2.1	Number of integrated implementation programmes for priority development areas completed per year	4	-	-	-	4
2.2	Percentage of investment of the total Human Settlements allocation in PDAs	33%	-	-	-	33%
2.3	Percentage of land acquired during 2014-2019 within the PDA's rezoned	33%	-	-	-	33%
2.4	Approved multi-year housing development plan reviewed annually	1	-	-	-	1
2.5	Number of municipalities provided with technical support	54	13	13	14	14
2.6	Number of human settlements development projects planned	18	3	4	8	3
2.7	Number of catalytic projects in planning	5	-	-	-	5
2.8	Number of hectares of land procured/proclaimed	150	-	-	-	150
2.9	Number of farm residents housing assistance projects at pre-feasibility stage	5	-	1	2	2
2.10	Number of farm residents housing assistance projects in planning	2	-	-	-	2
2.11	Number of informal settlements upgrade plans completed	17	-	-	-	17
2.12	Number of projects in Phase 1 (Pre-feasibility) of the UISP	30	-	-	15	15
2.13	Number of projects in Phase 2 (Planning) of the UISP	20	-	-	-	20
2.14	Number of planned projects completed for upgrading to Phase 3 of the UISP	12	-	-	-	12
2.15	Number of reports developed in terms of approved research studies	3	-	1	-	2
2.16	Number of individuals provided with human settlements consumer education	10,000	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500

### 5.2.4. EXPLANATION OF PLANNED PERFORMANCE OVER THE MEDIUM-TERM PERIOD

This Programme plays a fundamental role towards the achievement of National Priority 5, i.e., Spatial integration, human settlements, and local government as well as with the Provincial Priority relating to human settlements and sustainable livelihood.

The Municipal Support and Consumer Education Programme provides for an enabling environment for the achievement of the Department's desired impact and vision through the capacitation of key human settlements stakeholders. In support of the creation of sustainable human settlements, the consumer education programme is aimed at empowering both human settlements beneficiaries and communities at large with the knowledge on their rights and obligations in relation to acquiring and maintaining their housing units. Engagements with municipalities and relevant stakeholders also serve to promote departmental programmes, prescripts, policies and processes and foster synergistic partnerships.

The consumer education programme has evolved over the years and now includes issues relating to amongst others, climate change, COVID-19, Gender Based Violence (GBV) and Social Cohesion. Partnerships with stakeholder departments such as the Department of Health and the Deeds Registry Office have also been beneficial on the COVID-19 and Title Deeds issues. Engagements with the Master of the High Court, Legal Aid Board for partnerships on wills and estates, evictions and related legal issues affecting property and estates are also being undertaken.

A key enabler to this Programme relates to policy development and research initiatives. Research into smart cities will inform planning for the implementation of smart cities in human settlement projects and will continue for the 2022/23 financial year. The implementation of human settlement projects with smart city concepts will also contribute to an increase in household disposable income which will have an impact on sustainable livelihoods. Smart cities will also contribute to reducing the carbon footprint of human settlement projects. The Department will also undertake research into climate risks and challenges at a municipal level. The outcome of the research will inform climate change risk mitigating initiatives to be implemented in human settlement projects.

Bureaucracy in government processes has been identified as one of the core elements which restricts service delivery progress, business development and growth in government systems. A research initiative to identify red tape and bottlenecks that hinder service delivery will therefore be undertaken during this financial year. Recommendations emanating from this initiative is intended to enhance efficiency and quality of services delivered through reduced turnaround times and improved decision-making. This research initiative is also aligned to the 2022 State of the Nation Address.

The Department will also through its Memorandum of Understanding with Department of Science and Innovation be piloting an innovative building technology solution.

During the financial year 2022/23, the gazetted PDA's will inform key focus areas for efficient development. The PDA's seek to achieve spatial transformation and consolidation given the high urbanization and urban challenges such as high population growth and the influx of informal settlements in urban areas, lack of optimal and developable land, lengthy and expensive land acquisition processes and lack of funding for bulk services. PDA's therefore seek to bring about spatial justice, spatial efficiency, access to connectivity, economic and social infrastructure whilst also providing adequate accommodation and a mix in different housing typologies.

Continued investment in catalytic projects and PDA's will therefore positively contribute to achieve sustainable livelihoods.

To address Phases 1 and 2 of the Informal Settlements Upgrade Programme, the finalization of the informal settlements upgrading plans as well as number of human settlements development projects planned will facilitate the progressive achievement of upgrading the informal settlements to Phase 3. The completed upgrading plans will serve as a roadmap to the upgrading of informal settlements to ensure that technical assessments, socio-economic, environmental and geotechnical factors, as well as the availability of bulk infrastructure services will be provided to those living under precarious conditions. During the 2022/23 financial year service providers will be appointed to undertake detailed planning and detailed designs to install interim, basic and permanent services such as water, sanitation, roads and storm water services, among others, in various informal settlements around eThekweni, iLembe, uThukela, uMgungundlovu, King Cetshwayo, as well as Amajuba District Municipalities.

The provision of human settlements developments for farm dwellers will also be undertaken during the MTEF period to provide adequate houses for farm workers and occupiers working and residing on farms which is also a key focus area for the Province in terms of addressing the housing needs of the vulnerable groups.

Outputs to this Programme support the principles of holistic human settlements development planning to integrate communities and promote spatial transformation and sustainable livelihoods.

## 5.2.5. PROGRAMME RESOURCE CONSIDERATIONS

Table 10: Expenditure Estimates for Housing Needs, Research and Planning

Sub-Programme	Audited Outcomes			Main Appropriation	Adjusted Appropriation	Revised Estimate	Medium Term Estimates		
	2018/19 R'000	2019/20 R'000	2020/21 R'000				2021/22 R'000	2022/23 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Administration	377	398	430	420	472	490	487	492	514
Policy	4,048	3,786	4,044	5,240	3,847	3,829	5,456	5,503	5,745
Planning	4,179	3,292	3,786	4,201	4,063	4,063	4,269	4,336	4,527
Research	8,724	9,600	8,097	9,599	9,578	9,578	9,442	9,146	9,548
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,328</b>	<b>17,076</b>	<b>16,357</b>	<b>19,460</b>	<b>17,960</b>	<b>17,960</b>	<b>19,654</b>	<b>19,477</b>	<b>20,334</b>

Source: EPRE



The budget for the sub-programme: *Administration* over the 2020/21 MTEF provides for administration of services, managing personnel, financial administration and the co-ordination and monitoring of housing needs, research and planning and shows a fluctuating trend.

The sub-programme: *Policy* provides for creating platforms for various stakeholders for discussing, debating, drafting and informing human settlements policies, programmes, innovation and technology, and mainly consists of Compensation of employees and operational costs of the staff within the component.

The sub-programme: *Planning* provides for the facilitation and integration of housing sector planning in all sectors such as local and district municipalities, as well as other stakeholder departments in order to align the department's budget with current and future housing needs.

The sub-programme further provides technical and professional support to municipalities in the review of their housing sector plans, integrated development plans (IDPs) and spatial development plans, to ensure alignment to the NDP and PGDS. Furthermore, the sub-programme is responsible for maintaining a project pipeline of potential projects identified through an engagement process with municipalities, and for conducting feasibility studies to determine suitability. At project level, the sub-programme identifies and manages the planning activities and studies of all human settlements projects such as environmental, geotechnical, bulk infrastructure, social aspects, land legal and town planning.

The sub-programme: *Research* provides for the identification of any skills gaps in the major stakeholders that are an integral part of the housing delivery chain, including municipalities, traditional leaders and institutions, emerging contractors, youth and women. The sub-programme includes planned capacity building initiatives to ensure broader participation of key stakeholders in the delivery of sustainable human settlements.

The budget grows steadily over the 2021/22 MTEF to cater for the implementation of capacity building programmes such as the training of traditional leaders and housing consumers, as well as beneficiary training for communities (i.e., training communities on their rights in housing, such as what type of housing they qualify for).

Table 11: Summary of Provincial Expenditure Estimates by Economic Classification

Economic Classification	Audited Outcomes		Preliminary Outcome	Main Appropriation	Adjusted Appropriation	Revised Estimate	Medium Term Expenditure Estimates		
	2018/19 R'000	2019/20 R'000	2020/21 R'000	2021/22 R'000			2022/23 R'000	2023/24 R'000	2024/25 R'000
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>16,837</b>	<b>17,044</b>	<b>16,243</b>	<b>19,460</b>	<b>17,534</b>	<b>17,534</b>	<b>19,654</b>	<b>19,477</b>	<b>20,334</b>
<b>Compensation of employees</b>	<b>13,901</b>	<b>14,017</b>	<b>15,609</b>	<b>17,410</b>	<b>15,517</b>	<b>15,517</b>	<b>17,468</b>	<b>17,137</b>	<b>17,137</b>
<b>Goods and services</b>	<b>2,703</b>	<b>3,027</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>2,050</b>	<b>2,017</b>	<b>2,017</b>	<b>2,186</b>	<b>2,340</b>	<b>3,197</b>
Administrative fees	53	119	48	17	129	97	136	146	222
Advertising	17	32	5	-	4	4	-	-	-
Minor assets	14	42	-	-	39	39	11	12	37
Audit costs: External	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bursaries: Employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catering: Departmental activities	1,505	1,910	15	804	485	418	736	740	900
Communication	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer Services	32	-	-	102	2	2	-	-	-

Economic Classification	Audited Outcomes		Preliminary Outcome	Main Appropriation	Adjusted Appropriation	Revised Estimate	Medium Term Expenditure Estimates		
	2018/19 R'000	2019/20 R'000	2020/21 R'000	2021/22 R'000			2022/23 R'000	2023/24 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Consulting and Professional services: Business and Advisory services	79	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure and planning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laboratory services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scientific and technological services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contractors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agency and support / outsourced services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Entertainment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fleet services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Clothing material and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Farming supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Food and food supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Fuel, oil and gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Learner and teacher support material	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Material and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Medical supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Medicine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MEDSAS inventory interface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Other supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumable supplies	57	31	16	3	22	22	6	8	18
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	43	2	-	34	34	34	34	32	96
Operating leases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport provided: Departmental activity	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	799	799	544	640	852	884	699	843	1292

Economic Classification	Audited Outcomes		Preliminary Outcome	Main Appropriation	Adjusted Appropriation	Revised Estimate	Medium Term Expenditure Estimates		
	2018/19 R'000	2019/20 R'000	2020/21 R'000	2021/22 R'000			2022/23 R'000	2023/24 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Training and development	-	-	-	450	450	450	522	517	581
Operating payments	5	-	6	-	-	-	42	42	51
Venues and facilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rental and Hiring	-	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Interest and rent on land</b>	<b>233</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Transfers and subsidies to</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>76</b>	-	<b>381</b>	<b>381</b>	-	-	-
Provinces and municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Corporations and Private Enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	481	21	76	-	381	381	-	-	-
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>38</b>	-	<b>45</b>	<b>45</b>	-	-	-
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	10	11	38	-	45	45	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Payment for financial assets</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,328</b>	<b>17,076</b>	<b>16,357</b>	<b>19,460</b>	<b>17,960</b>	<b>17,960</b>	<b>19,654</b>	<b>19,477</b>	<b>20,334</b>

Source: EPRE

With regard to *Compensation of employees*, shows a minor increase from 2020/21 to 2021/22 in respect of the annual pay progression. The budget shows no growth over the 2021/22 MTEF due to the reduction in growth of the public sector wage bill. The department has not provided for any pay increases over the MTEF but has provided for medical and housing allowances. The department has not budgeted to fill any new posts, only those that may become vacant during the MTEF.

With regard to *Goods and services*, shows an increasing trend over the 2021/22 MTEF to cater for inflationary adjustments. The programme continues to make provision for capacity building programmes relating to housing consumer and councillor training.

*Transfers and subsidies to*: Households relates to staff exit costs.

*Machinery and equipment* relate to the purchase of office furniture, and no allocations have been made over the MTEF as this is not an annual requirement. However, this will be reviewed in-year, should the need arise.

## 5.3. PROGRAMME 3: HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

### 5.3.1. PURPOSE

This programme is responsible for the implementation and monitoring of housing delivery within all districts including the eThekweni Metropolitan municipality through various housing subsidy mechanisms in terms of national and provincial policies.

Programme 3 is the core function of the Department and serves to promote effective and efficient human settlements delivery through various housing subsidy instruments. Its focus is to achieve targets, which contribute to the national priority targets, as per the MTSE. This Programme also plays a fundamental role towards the realization of the Department's mission and vision.

The housing programmes implemented by this Programme include: FLISP, EPHP, UISP, IRDP, Emergency Housing and OSS, as well as Social/Rental Housing, CRU's, Rectification/Rehabilitation (Post-1994), Military Veterans Housing Programme, social and economic amenities and Rural Housing Programmes. Programme 3 carries the core functions of the Department hence it utilizes the bulk of the HSDG in achieving the set targets.

Programme 3 consists of five sub-programmes, in line with the uniform budget and programme structure as reflected hereunder:

- Administration;
- Financial Interventions;
- Incremental Interventions;
- Social and Rental Interventions; and
- Rural Interventions

#### **Informal Settlements Upgrade Programme**

The management of informal settlements in the Province remains a priority for the Province as it restores the dignity and improves the living conditions of households living in squalid conditions. Due to migration and urbanisation, informal settlements are most prevalent in the major cities and despite the Department's interventions, the reduction of informal settlements remains a moving target. The Province has however taken into consideration the need for a managed approach to address the unabated increase in informal settlements.

#### **Finance-Linked Subsidy Programme**

FLISP is also a key focus area for the achievement of urban development. To increase the supply of middle-income market housing to meet the high demand, the Department will be engaging with private sector developers and other stakeholders inclusive of financial institutions and large employers.

Furthermore, greater emphasis will be given to IRDP projects, which will make available serviced sites for gap market housing. In addition, the Department will be implementing FLISP driven projects for the affordable market in partnership with the above-mentioned stakeholders. The promotion of the urban development agenda therefore remains a primary area of intervention for the Department.

#### **Social Housing Programme**

Social housing is a rental housing programme for households earning between R1,500 to R15,000 adopted as a spatial and economic transformation tool to achieve provincial and national priorities. The Department in collaboration with the SHRA has packaged 23 projects with a potential to yield 16,399 units within approved restructuring zones across the Province. These projects are identified on municipal land within approved restructuring zones; municipalities have embarked on a process of making land available to accredited social housing institutions and other delivery agents as per their land disposal policies.

This will enhance and upscale the delivery of social housing units within the Province. The Social Housing Roll out Plan 2018 – 2024 will guide the delivery of social housing in the Province. The targeted number of social housing units to be completed for the current MTSF is 3,000 social housing units. There are 2,186 units at advanced stages of planning where project development funding has been committed and 6,048 units are currently being planned.

### **Community Residential Units Programme**

This programme aims to create a sustainable, affordable and secure rental housing option for households earning between R800 and R3,500 per month. Projects are both developed and managed on provincial or municipal owned land parcels to curb the costs associated with the construction of CRUs. The implementation of projects is guided by the Provincial CRU Norms and Standards to ensure that the Department develops viable and sustainable projects within reasonable costs.

The Department has adopted a 20-year strategy for the upgrading and refurbishment of hostels into CRUs, which will guide the upgrading of all hostels across the Province. The Department acknowledges the challenge of poor maintenance and dilapidated buildings and therefore intends to improve the quality of life, human dignity and harmony of the people living in these hostels through rehabilitating and refurbishing the existing structures as funding and other resources become available. This will also include the construction of new CRU units to address overcrowding.

For the 2022/23 financial year major focus will be placed on the development of new CRU projects. Currently there are six (6) projects under implementation within 6 municipalities, namely: eThekweni Metro Mvoti Municipality Greater Kokstad Municipality, Ubuhlebezwe Municipality, Msunduzi Municipality and Newcastle Municipality. The Department in collaboration with various municipalities in the Province will also be focusing on the redevelopment and refurbishment of old hostels into CRUs. The Department plans to complete a total of 2,700 CRUs in the current MTSF where 804 units were completed for the last two financial years. A total of 650 units are targeted for the 2022/2023 financial year.

### **Security of Tenure**

The reduction of the title deeds backlog remains a key priority programme for the Department. In addressing the title deeds backlog, built environment service providers including social facilitators, conveyancers, and land surveyors are appointed to attend to the opening of township registers, pegging of sites, beneficiary administration and conveyancing matters. The continued implementation of strategies to reduce the title deeds backlog will therefore be prioritised over the forthcoming period. A steering committee has been established to resolve the challenges in eThekweni Metropolitan Municipality. Emanating from this intervention, a process plan has been adopted to unlock the challenges. Constant monitoring of progress is being undertaken to ensure that the identified milestones are achieved. The Department has also adopted a Provincial Integrated Title Deed Masters Master Plan to address outstanding milestones.

### **Emergency Housing Programme**

The Emergency housing programme is one of the instruments through which the Department is responding to emergency situations, which includes:

- Declared and non-declared disaster incidents;
- Interventions emanating from destitute families who are identified through OSS interventions; and
- Victims of gender-based violence in desperate need of shelter as identified by the Department of Social Development.

To optimize options for immediate solutions, the Department is currently utilizing the material supply system as well as the provision of temporary shelters. A database of service providers has been established to expedite emergency housing interventions when communities are affected by disasters. Where possible, beneficiaries are also included within existing housing projects to expedite the housing interventions.

The Department will also continue to work with COGTA Provincial Disaster Management Centre and the municipalities in assisting families affected by the disasters throughout the Province. The Department will also utilize all local structures including traditional leadership, war rooms, project steering committees, ward committees, church leaders and youth structures to address OSS interventions in partnership with other stakeholders. The Department will further strengthen awareness on Disaster Management through its housing consumer education initiatives.

The Department has commenced with the process of providing permanent housing interventions to all families that were provided with temporary units from 2017 to date. Some families are included within existing housing projects being implemented in their areas and this will be incorporated in the business planning process of the Department in each financial year.

For the 2022/23 financial year funding has been made available to provide permanent housing interventions in response to inclement weather that occurred in 2019, which was declared as a provincial disaster in terms of Section 23 of the Disaster Management Act (Act 57 of 2002).

### **Rural Housing Programme**

The Province is predominately rural and as such provision is made for housing assistance in terms of the Rural Housing Programme. In terms of Census 2011, the human settlement backlog for traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional materials is 483,296. However, in terms of the CS,2016 it is estimated to be 520,244. The Census 2022 will however provide more accurate data to effect better planning and implementation of human settlement developments within the rural areas.

In addition to the provision of 7,803 housing units that has been targeted for the 2022/23 financial year, a strategy and implementation plan to prioritize the structures that are not compliant to the norms and standards inclusive of mud houses will also be undertaken.

### **Military Veterans Housing Programme**

The MVHP is one of the national priorities aimed at providing housing assistance to the military veterans from various formations in the country. Since the implementation of the Programme in 2015, a very limited number of beneficiaries were provided with housing assistance. Currently the backlog under this programme is in excess of 2,000 military veterans requiring housing assistance.

A total of 364 beneficiaries have been approved for the provision of a housing unit under this Programme. Of the approved beneficiaries, 74% reside in eThekweni. During 2022/23 financial year, a total of 128 housing units are projected to be delivered within various districts of the Province.

The Department of Military Veterans has verified a further 235 military veterans that would require housing assistance subject to the Departmental approval processes. However, there still remains a challenge of suitable land unavailability and general unacceptance of Military veteran housing projects within some communities.

As part of the empowerment opportunities for designated groups, the Department has undertaken to ascertain how the Siyakha Incubation Programme which aims to provide training and business skills and development of companies between CIDB Level 1-4, can be strengthened and customized to suit the needs of the military veterans throughout the Province. In addition, the Department will work closely with the Implementing Agent in providing training to companies of military veterans to enable their participation in the MVHP.

The Department has also undertaken to strengthen its intergovernmental relations with critical stakeholders to support and improve delivery of this national priority intervention. This inclusive of establishing structures for stakeholder engagements as well as other technical committees to address challenges and expedite delivery.

## The Expanded Public Works Programme

The EPWP is a government strategic intervention programme aimed at alleviating poverty, reducing unemployment and providing livelihood for the most disadvantage society. The programme implementation focuses on the unemployed, under-skilled and under-qualified persons and aims to address unemployment and increase economic growth, to improve skills levels through education and training to improve the environment for industry to flourish.

As a nationwide programme the EPWP requires a high level of cooperative governance across all spheres of government. EPWP phase 1 reached its goal of generating 1 million work opportunities a whole year before 2008, and a decline in the unemployment rate was recorded in the first years of the EPWP's existence. The EPWP is now in its Fourth (4th) phase of implementation and aims to strengthen the development impacts and multipliers from public employment to achieve the vision articulated in the NDP. In this regard, the objective of EPWP Phase 4 is "To provide work opportunities and income support to poor unemployed people through the delivery of public and community assets and services, thereby contributing to development". Youth unemployment is a major national challenge that requires urgent and coordinated responses to address it.

In terms of the Youth Employment Accord, the EPWP as well as the Community Works Programme are targeted as government employment programmes which should aim to absorb significant numbers of new woman entrants into projects. Towards this end, the EPWP amended targeted percentage representation for women has increased to 60%.

The Department of Human Settlements currently has the following programmes under the EPWP banner throughout the Province:

EPWP Intervention	Programme Description
Employment Creation	The Department ensures that all departmental programmes that have an element of creating work opportunities are reported on the EPWP reporting system.
EPWP Skills Development	The programme targets unemployed youth who then receive accredited training on various housing trades such as bricklaying, plastering, carpentry and roofing for a period of 6 months.
Housing Enhancement	The Department identifies housing projects where there is a need for housing enhancement which benefits unemployed youth with the on-the-job training for instance, on concrete formwork and storm water control.
Maintenance Programme	This programme relates to the maintenance of property which the department is responsible for and includes grass cutting, cleaning and refuse removal.

The intended impact of this Programmes is that beneficiaries acquire work-based skills and workplace experience to enhance their employability, earn an increased income and improve their household security that they benefit from improved service delivery and infrastructure within in their communities. The departmental EPWP strategy ensures a coherent and integrated approach towards the implementation of the Programmes to maximise its impact.

## 5.3.2. OUTCOMES, OUTPUTS, OUTPUT INDICATORS AND TARGETS

### STANDARDIZED SECTOR OUTPUTS, OUTPUT INDICATORS AND TARGETS

Table 12: Outcomes, Standardized Sector Outputs, Output Indicators and Targets

Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Audited/Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	Medium Term Target			
			2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	
Adequate housing and improved quality living environment	Breaking New Ground (BNG) houses	3.1	Number of Breaking New Ground (BNG) houses delivered	New Indicator	New Indicator	9,598	11,345	12,891	15,342	13,831
	Serviced Sites	3.2	Number of serviced sites delivered	5,574	5,952	4,838	13,965	11,031	13,996	14,511
	Households that received subsidies through FLISP	3.3	Number of households that received subsidies through FLISP	245	401	313	726	594	594	594
	Rental social housing units	3.4	Number of rental social housing units delivered	208	0	0	200	200 <sup>4</sup>	400	600
	Community Residential Units	3.5	Number of Community Residential Units (CRU) delivered	48	0	404	400	650	650	650
	Informal Settlements upgraded to phase 3 of the UISP	3.6	Number of informal settlements upgraded to phase 3 of the Upgrading of Informal Settlements Programme (UISP)	New indicator	New indicator	0	2	2	3	3
Improved Security of Tenure	Title deeds registered post-1994	3.7	Number of post-1994 title deeds registered	2,359	2,514	981	5,497	4,163	4,146	4,561
	Title deeds registered post-2014	3.8	Number of post-2014 title deeds registered	1,722	1,524	990	2,020	620	499	0
	New title deeds registered	3.9	Number of new title deeds registered	New indicator	-	448	730	1,485	3,355	2,295

<sup>4</sup>SHRA has been nationally appointed to administer the disbursement of all funds relating to the Social Housing Programme. The province will monitor the implementation of the Programme



## PROVINCIAL OUTPUTS, OUTPUT INDICATORS AND TARGETS

Table 13: Outcomes, Provincial Outputs, Output Indicators and Targets

Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Audited/Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	Medium Term Target			
			2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	
Adequate housing and improved quality living environment	MVHP houses delivered	3.10	Number of houses (units) delivered through the MVHP	3	19	-	304	128 <sup>5</sup>	113	63
	IRDP houses delivered	3.11	Number of houses (units) delivered through the IRDP subsidy programme	2,307	926	-	3,646	2,327	3,538	3,368
	Consolidation subsidy programme houses delivered	3.12	Number of houses (units) delivered through the consolidation subsidy programme	-	-	-	300	200	300	300
	Houses delivered through the OSS Intervention for vulnerable groups <sup>6</sup>	3.13	Number of houses (units) delivered through the OSS Intervention for vulnerable groups	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	855	123	60
	Houses delivered to households affected by the 2019 Provincial declared disaster	3.14	Number of houses (units) delivered to households affected by the 2019 Provincial declared disaster	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	New indicator	2,224	2,656	-
	Rural subsidy programme houses delivered	3.15	Number of houses (units) delivered through the rural subsidy programme	11,782	9,864	-	7,095	7,157	8,070	9,089
	Serviced sites through the IRDP	3.16	Number of serviced sites delivered through the IRDP	4,444	4,096	-	3,719	889	2,270	1,480
	Serviced sites through the UISP	3.17	Number of serviced sites delivered through the UISP	1,130	1,856	-	10,246	10,142	11,726	13,031
	Densely populated settlements sanitized	3.18	Number of densely populated settlements sanitized	New indicator	New indicator	108	90	40	-	-
Economically transformed human settlements sector <sup>7</sup>	Companies of designated groups trained	3.19	Number of designated group companies trained	New indicator	New indicator	0	50	120	100	110
	Work opportunities created through related programmes	3.20	Number of work opportunities created through related programmes	7,492	4,386	5,434	5,500	5,700	5,800	6,000
	Creation of Full Time Equivalents	3.21	Number of Full Time Equivalent (FTE's) created	-	1,717	935	1,304	1,500	1,800	2,000
	Provision of targeted person days of work	3.22	Number of targeted person's days of work	-	394,910	215,160	300,000	345,000	414,000	460,000
	Accredited training provided to EPWP beneficiaries	3.23	Number of EPWP beneficiaries provided with accredited training	New indicator	355	140	200	250	280	300
	Social Housing Institutions accredited	3.24	Number of Social Housing Institutions accredited	New Indicator	New Indicator	6	3	3	3	3

<sup>5</sup>Units are to be constructed with the R100 million already transferred to Ithala Development Financial Corporation Limited as the Accounts Administrator for disbursement to the military veteran's Implementing Agent. For the 2022/23 financial year, 128 units will be constructed by the military veteran's Implementing Agent

<sup>6</sup>Excludes the provision of houses for vulnerable groups for human settlements development projects undertaken in terms of the normal project development cycle.

<sup>7</sup>Disaggregation to designated groups where applicable are reflected in the respective TID's under Part D

### 5.3.3. OUTPUT INDICATORS: ANNUAL AND QUARTERLY TARGETS

Table: 14: Output Indicators: Quarterly and Annual Targets

No.	Performance Indicators	Annual Targets 2022/23	Quarterly Targets			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
3.1	Number of Breaking New Ground (BNG) houses delivered	12,891	2,263	3,678	3,560	3,390
3.2	Number of serviced sites delivered	11,031	2,440	2,525	2,623	3,443
3.3	Number of households that received subsidies through FLISP	594	143	147	147	157
3.4	Number of rental social housing units delivered	200	-	-	-	200
3.5	Number of Community Residential Units (CRU) delivered	650	-	-	-	650
3.6	Number of informal settlements upgraded to phase 3 of the Upgrading of Informal Settlements Programme (UISP)	2	-	-	-	2
3.7	Number of post-1994 title deeds registered	4,163	-	606	1,367	2,190
3.8	Number of post-2014 title deeds registered	620	30	30	30	530
3.9	Number of new title deeds registered	1,485	66	143	429	847
3.10	Number of houses (units) delivered through the MVHP	128	28	35	35	30
3.11	Number of houses (units) delivered through the IRDP subsidy programme	2,327	466	604	563	694
3.12	Number of houses (units) delivered through the consolidation subsidy programme	200	60	60	40	40
3.13	Number of houses (units) delivered through the OSS Intervention for vulnerable groups	855	221	224	231	179
3.14	Number of houses (units) delivered to households affected by the 2019 Provincial declared disaster	2,224	0	926	815	483
3.15	Number of houses (units) delivered through the rural subsidy programme	7,157	1,488	1,829	1,876	1,964
3.16	Number of serviced sites delivered through the IRDP	889	130	129	182	448
3.17	Number of serviced sites delivered through the UISP	10,142	2,310	2,396	2,441	2,995
3.18	Number of densely populated settlements sanitized	40	-	20	-	20
3.19	Number of designated group companies trained	120	-	-	60	60
3.20	Number of work opportunities created through related programmes	5,700	1,710	2,280	855	855
3.21	Number of Full Time Equivalent (FTE's) created	1,500	450	450	375	225
3.22	Number of targeted person's days of work	345,000	103,500	103,500	86,250	51,750
3.23	Number of EPWP beneficiaries provided with accredited training	250	-	50	100	100
3.24	Number of Social Housing Institutions accredited	3	-	-	-	3

### 5.3.4. EXPLANATION OF PLANNED PERFORMANCE OVER THE MEDIUM-TERM PERIOD

The core function of this Programme is to promote the achievement of National Priority 5, i.e., Spatial integration, human settlements and local government. It is also linked to National Priority 2 relating to economic transformation and job creation. Effective implementation of the programme directly contributes to the achievement of the Department's desired impact of sustainable livelihoods through transformed human settlements.

Performance trends indicate that whilst the Department has made a significant contribution towards the provision of rural housing, the provision of urban development remains a key challenge. Contributing factors to this include amongst others insufficient bulk infrastructure, rapid urbanization and migration patterns, decrease household sizes and the growing demand for affordable houses. The Department will therefore during the 2022/23 financial year continue with prioritizing human settlements projects that contribute to adequate housing and improved quality living environment. This is inclusive of implementing projects to support urban human settlements programmes such as the UISP, IRDP, social/

rental housing as well as FLISP that are key priority interventions to contribute to adequate housing and improved quality living environment. In addition, the TRP remains a key priority programme for the Department to address security of tenure. The Department will also for the forthcoming year prioritize on the eradication of the TRAs provided under the emergency housing programme through the provision of permanent housing solutions. For the 202/23 financial year, 128 units will also be constructed by the military veteran's Implementing Agent. In addition, an estimated 855 housing units will be delivered for vulnerable groups under the OSS intervention. The Province has also been allocated with funding to assist households affected by the provincially declared 2019 disaster. In this regard a total of 2,224 permanent structures will be delivered.

In accordance with the Department's approved 20-year strategy, the upgrading of hostels to CRUs remains a key priority area of intervention for the MTEF. Of the 2,154 units planned to be constructed over the MTEF, 650 units will be constructed during the 2022/23 financial year.

The implementation of Programme 3 plays a significant role towards promoting the empowerment of designated groups. In this regard, the Department has rolled out the Siyakha Incubation Programme which will be implemented over a period of three (3) years. The main objective of this Programme is to ensure growth of emerging companies of the different categories of designated groups more particularly women, youth and people with disabilities.

A panel of suitably qualified companies with a CIDB grading of 1 to 4 GB and/or CE for the purposes of sub-contracting has been finalized with 346 companies meeting the minimum requirements.

A total of 120 companies are targeted for training purposes for the 2022/23 financial year in terms of the following categories of vulnerable groups:

- Women 51
- Youth 45
- People with Disabilities 10
- Military Veterans 14

In addition, over the MTEF period, business and technical training, coaching and mentorship of 340 emerging companies will be undertaken. The allocation of work to emerging contractors through:

- Compulsory 30% sub-contracting of projects with contract value of R30 million (and above) and
- Allocation of projects with contract value not R1 million.

One of the key elements of the EPWP is to create meaningful work opportunities to contribute towards sustainable livelihoods. EPWP beneficiaries will therefore receive accredited training that will enable them to gain access to the construction industry once the EPWP beneficiaries exit the programme. The programme aims at preparing youth of various districts to become self-sustainable for their livelihoods. This will be achieved through imparting valuable life skills and technical skills through engagements on the actual implementation of projects and entrepreneurial skills. The programme will ultimately offer the youth an opportunity to contribute to the economic development of the Province. The training will also provide technical skills to further reduce the shortage of the scarce skill in the construction industry, as the trainees will contribute to the pool of the skilled labour.

To mitigate the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic outbreak in densely populated areas, the Department has implemented a Sanitization and Disinfection Programme which is intended to focus on the high-risk areas, i.e., densely populated informal settlements, TRAs and public sector hostels within all 10 district municipalities and the eThekweni metropolitan area.

### 5.3.5. PROGRAMME RESOURCE CONSIDERATIONS

Table 15: Expenditure Estimates for Housing Development

Sub-Programme	Audited Outcomes			Main Appropriation	Adjusted Appropriation	Revised Estimate	Medium-Term Estimates		
	2018/19 R'000	2019/20 R'000	2020/21 R'000				2021/22 R'000	2022/23 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Administration	89,605	90,698	90,946	111,443	107,443	107,443	111,692	105,190	109,818
Financial Interventions	501,981	515,234	521,157	387,436	398,034	398,034	363,456	372,764	382,243
Incremental Interventions	1,161,959	1,544,693	1,310,558	1,461,192	1,366,197	1,366,197	1,665,522	1,972,261	1,558,283
Social and Rental Interventions	109,156	119,759	125,696	208,500	199,289	199,289	249,184	251,184	249,184
Rural Interventions	1,442,677	1,495,600	1,073,740	994,285	1,190,483	1,190,483	1,295,297	1,201,137	1,287,488
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,305,378</b>	<b>3,765,984</b>	<b>3,122,097</b>	<b>3,162,856</b>	<b>3,261,446</b>	<b>3,261,446</b>	<b>3,685,151</b>	<b>3,902,536</b>	<b>3,587,016</b>

Source: EPRE

The sub-programme: *Administration* provides for administration of human settlement development projects, managing of personnel and financial administration. The sub-programme reflects a steady increase over the 2021/22 MTEF, due to inflationary increases. The outer year decreases though, and the middle year shows minimal growth.

*The Financial Interventions* sub-programme provides for financial support to procure services relating to housing delivery. The subsidy instruments implemented include among others, procurement of land for housing development, the operational costs for accredited municipalities, National Home Builders Registration Council (NHBRC) enrolment fees, operational capital budget, implementation of the anti-land invasion strategy, etc.

*The Incremental Interventions* sub-programme contributes towards achievement of Outcome 8 targets and ensuring sustainable human settlements. The subsidy instruments implemented include ISU, IRDP, emergency housing assistance, etc. The decrease from Main to Adjusted Appropriation and Revised Estimates is mainly due some projects experiencing challenges with installation of bulk water supply, experiencing delays due to the fact that the application for the environmental impact assessment was submitted late as a result of the nationwide lockdown, etc. The increase from the 2021/22 MTEF relates to the Informal Settlement Upgrade Partnership Grant which has been introduced in this financial year. In 2022/23 and 2023/24 funds were allocated for Disaster in response to floods that occurred in 2019.

The sub-programme: *Social and Rental Interventions* provides for the CRU programme, which aims to create a sustainable, affordable and secure rental housing option for households. The decrease from Adjusted Appropriation to Revised Estimate is mainly from Ubuhlebezwe CRU and Kokstad CRU. Delays were experienced during the casting of concrete due to non-approval of the project home enrolment by NHBRC.

Most of requisite information required to meet compliance with NHBRC were submitted to NHBRC before the nationwide lockdown and all outstanding information requested by NHBRC were submitted in July 2020. N11 CRU was affected by the nationwide lockdown, as the contractor had to re-establish the site aligning to COVID-19 pandemic regulations and resume work in mid-July.

The contractor had to re-excavate and clean up all trenches before proceeding and this has created further delays in the project timelines. Over the 2021/22 MTEF, the programme provides for projects such as hostel upgrades, including Kokstad CRU, Rocky Park hostel upgrades in iLembe, Jika Joe in Msunduzi, Newcastle N11 in Amajuba, eThekweni hostels, etc.

The sub-programme: *Rural Intervention* provides for housing needs that are implemented utilising the rural housing subsidy. The increase from 2020/21 to the 2021/22 MTEF is due to the department aiming at finalising some of the rural projects such as KwaXolo, KwaJobe, Oshabeni, etc. which are currently on the ground in order to focus mainly on the Outcome 8 targets under the other programmes.

Table 16: Summary of provincial Expenditure estimates by Economic Classification Economic Classification

Economic Classification	Audited Outcomes		Preliminary Outcome	Main Appropriation	Adjusted Appropriation	Revised Estimate	Medium Term Expenditure Estimates		
	2018/19 R'000	2019/20 R'000	2020/21 R'000		2021/22 R'000		2022/23 R'000	2023/24 R'000	2024/25 R'000
<b>Current payments</b>	<b>274,864</b>	<b>280,708</b>	<b>249, 869</b>	<b>246,908</b>	<b>243,913</b>	<b>248,499</b>	<b>1,316,075</b>	<b>1,630,289</b>	<b>1,224,137</b>
<b>Compensation of employees</b>	<b>171,451</b>	<b>180,693</b>	<b>177, 451</b>	<b>193,866</b>	<b>185,313</b>	<b>184,984</b>	<b>194,199</b>	<b>187, 208</b>	<b>187, 208</b>
<b>Goods and services</b>	<b>103,413</b>	<b>100,015</b>	<b>72,418</b>	<b>53,042</b>	<b>58,600</b>	<b>63,515</b>	<b>1,121,876</b>	<b>1,443,081</b>	<b>1,036,929</b>
Administrative fees	623	764	242	473	770	770	682	706	860
Advertising	332	1,811	3,391	240	5,225	5,506	915	936	2,293
Minor assets	237	200	147	199	945	945	344	335	405
Audit costs: External	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bursaries: Employees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catering: Departmental activities	2,347	3,137	515	1,273	1,266	1,266	1,270	1,108	1,113
Communication	985	1,088	936	643	621	621	644	643	646
Computer Services	255	-	-	197	-	-	-	-	-
Consulting and Professional services: Business and Advisory services	9,683	14,975	4 258	7,226	4,632	2,876	1,625	3,704	3,704
Infrastructure and planning	50,979	44,588	33,765	24,550	21,054	29,888	27,266	30,488	30,488
Laboratory services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scientific and technological services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal services	363	796	415	244	1,813	2,305	244	244	244
Contractors	6,103	3,839	2 ,504	5, 087	4,493	2,508	4,409	-	-
Agency and support / outsourced services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Entertainment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fleet services	424	509	335	502	502	502	502	502	502
Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Clothing material and accessories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Farming supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Inventory: Food and food supplies</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Inventory: Fuel, oil and gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Learner and teacher support material	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Material and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,071,693	1,392,800	982,465
Inventory: Medical supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Economic Classification	Audited Outcomes		Preliminary Outcome	Main Appropriation	Adjusted Appropriation	Revised Estimate	Medium Term Expenditure Estimates		
	2018/19 R'000	2019/20 R'000	2020/21 R'000		2021/22 R'000		2022/23 R'000	2023/24 R'000	2024/25 R'000
Inventory: Medicine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MEDSAS inventory interface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory: Other supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	165	-	-
Consumable supplies	1,691	1,075	13,645	551	4,312	4,387	443	441	448
Consumable: Stationery, printing and office supplies	11	19	50	53	64	65	93	93	118
Operating leases	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property payments	12,321	6,866	3,460	2,139	4,159	3,384	3,509	3,509	3,509
Transport provided: Departmental activity	554	913	32	1,031	1,031	-	0	0	0
Travel and subsistence	10,513	8,847	4,792	5,958	5,176	6,835	6,801	6,300	8,767
Training and development	2,576	4,323	2,854	1,557	1,557	1,100	210	210	210
Operating payments	337	267	179	493	354	354	435	436	531
Venues and facilities	0	140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rental and Hiring	3,079	5,858	898	626	626	-	626	626	626
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Transfers and subsidies to</b>	<b>3,014,966</b>	<b>3,472,745</b>	<b>2,869,662</b>	<b>2,910,290</b>	<b>3,011,782</b>	<b>3,007,196</b>	<b>2,368,545</b>	<b>2,271,715</b>	<b>2,361,902</b>
Provinces and municipalities	193,664	85,974	104,318	64,289	78,629	78,629	2,332,091	2,235,261	2,325,448
Departmental agencies and accounts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Corporations and Private Enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	2,821,302	3,386,721	2,765,344	2,846,001	2,933,153	2,928,56	36,454	36,454	36,454
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	<b>15,548</b>	<b>12,519</b>	<b>2,566</b>	<b>5,658</b>	<b>5,751</b>	<b>5,751</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>977</b>
Buildings and other fixed structures	15,432	12,376	-	5,207	5,207	5,207	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	116	143	2,566	451	544	544	531	532	977
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment for financial assets	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,305,378</b>	<b>3,765,984</b>	<b>3,122,097</b>	<b>3,162,856</b>	<b>3,261,446</b>	<b>3,261,446</b>	<b>3,685,151</b>	<b>3,902,536</b>	<b>3,587,016</b>

Source: EPRE

The strong growth against *Compensation of employees* can mainly be attributed to posts funded by the HSDG, in line with DORA, which allows for a portion (up to 5 per cent) of the conditional grant funding to be used for administrative purposes to enhance service delivery. The allocation over the 2021/22 MTEF relates to contract posts such as Professional Construction Project Manager, Community Development Practitioner, etc. which are funded through HSDG and TDRG. The department has not provided for any salary increases over the MTEF.

*Goods and services* provide for operational costs of officials, implementation of the anti-land invasion strategy, as well as portion of the EPWP Integrated Grant for Provinces allocation. The growth from 2019/20 to 2021/22 is very low because the EPWP Integrated Grant for Provinces is not allocated beyond 2020/21, at this stage. The increasing trend over the 2022/23 MTEF is mainly due to the reclassification of housing-related expenses from Transfers and subsidies to: Households, by National Treasury to align it with the ERF and SCOA. The Department is responsible for the construction of houses through contractors, to be distributed to beneficiaries. The Department is procuring goods and services in this regard and these amounts are therefore classified as Goods and services. As such, the increase is rather as a result of a correction of the budget rather than reprioritization.

*Interest and rent on land* pertain to interest paid on overdue accounts in 2017/18.

With regard to *Transfers and subsidies*:

- *Provinces and municipalities* shows an increasing trend over the 2020/21 MTEF largely due to the CRU programme and operational costs of the accredited municipalities that are implementing housing projects, such as the payment of salaries, office accommodation, vehicles, computer systems, purchase of equipment and maintenance, stationery, etc.; The increase over the 2022/23 MTEF is mainly due to the reclassification of housing-related expenses from Transfers and subsidies to: Households, by National Treasury to align it with the ERF and SCOA. The municipalities are responsible for the projects and the department transfers funds to the municipalities which are responsible and accountable for the construction of houses to be distributed to the beneficiaries. This is a correction of the budget, rather than reprioritization;
- *Non-profit institutions* reflect an allocation of R50 000 in 2019/20 which relates to a donation to Wentworth Organization of Women (WOW) to cover costs incurred by the organization on undertaking door-to-door surveys and profiling beneficiaries for possible low-cost housing in Austerville Ward 68; and
- *Households* provides for the bulk of the housing programmes, as well as the TDRG. The HSDG grows consistently over the 2021/22 MTEF, following a significant cut. The projects that the department is focusing on over the 2021/22 MTEF include ISU projects, IRDP projects, emergency housing assistance projects, etc. The significant reduction over the MTEF is mainly due to the reclassification of housing-related expenses by National Treasury to align it with the ERF and SCOA. These funds were moved to Goods and services, as well as Transfers and subsidies to: Provinces and municipalities, as mentioned.

*Buildings and other fixed structures* are mainly related to the Social and Economic Amenities Programme. The decreasing trend from 2017/18 to 2019/20 relates to the Social and Economic Amenities programme, where the department terminated contracts for uMkhanyakude, Amajuba and uMgungundlovu as a result of poor performance. The decreasing trend in 2018/19 and 2019/20 was due to the department anticipating to finalize the programme in 2017/18 but continued to incur some expenditure for projects that had already commenced and needed to be finalized. These funds are in respect of the scope of the programme which was extended in-year in order to complete the remaining work within various districts, including eThekweni Metro, Cornubia Social Amenity, Sonkombo Social Amenity, etc., and to ensure that proper handover processes are undertaken. Other social and economic amenities include Dududu Social Amenity in uMdoni Municipality and Siyathuthuka Social Amenity in Richmond Municipality.

The decrease from the 2020/21 *Main to the Adjusted Appropriation* is due to poor performance by the implementing agent and the department had to reduce the scope of work in respect of the Social and Economic Amenities programme for the construction of the Sonkombo Community Hall in iLembe District while a new contractor was being sourced. The allocation in 2021/22 is for finalization of work which was affected by the poor performance of the implementing agent. The Department is anticipating completing all projects by the end of 2021/22.

*Machinery and equipment* include purchasing of office furniture and equipment as well as vehicles.

## 5.4. HOUSING ASSETS MANAGEMENT

### 5.4.1. PURPOSE

Programme 4 consists of four sub-programmes, largely in line with the sector budget and programme structure:

- Administration
- Sale and transfer of Housing Properties
- Devolution of Housing Properties
- Housing Properties Maintenance

This Programme is responsible for the management and effective disposal of Pre-1994 Housing Fund properties to qualifying beneficiaries in terms of the Enhanced Extended Discount Benefit Scheme (EEDBS) as well as the devolution of vacant land to Municipalities in terms of Section 15 of the Housing Act 107 of 1997. The mechanisms available for the rehabilitation and transfer of the pre-1994 properties are as follows:

#### ENHANCED EXTENDED DISCOUNT BENEFIT SCHEME

EEDBS was introduced in 2005 to assist debtors to settle outstanding debt by way of awarding a subsidy and a possible write-off to qualifying beneficiaries in terms of the PFMA which facilitates the transfer of homeownership to debtors. The following key functions are performed and facilitated by the EEDBS section:

- Effective management of rental housing stock, which includes the regularization of illegal occupants in Housing Fund properties;
- Conversion of rental housing stock to sale stock, including the sectionalization of flats, opening of sectional title registers and establishment of body corporates;
- Promotion and implementation of the EEDBS and write-offs to qualifying beneficiaries;
- Transfer of Pre-1994 housing properties (Conveyancing);
- Payment of rates, levies and municipal services, and
- Financial reporting, audit support and debtor system administration.

#### DEVOLUTION OF PROPERTIES

In terms of Section 15 of the Housing Act, Act 107 of 1997 as amended, all vacant land in the ownership of the Housing Fund is being utilized for human settlement developments or being transferred (devolved) to the municipalities, within whose areas of jurisdiction the properties are situated and other organs of State. The process of devolution is implemented in consultation with respective municipalities for the acceptance of the properties, by way of a council resolution.



## PRE-1994 RECTIFICATION

The policy intent for the Rectification of pre-1994 residential properties is to facilitate the improvement of State properties with specific focus on:

- The improvement of municipal engineering services where inappropriate levels of service were delivered; and
- The renovations and or upgrading or the complete reconstruction of dwellings that are severely structurally compromised, and that are regarded as inappropriate for transfer into ownership of the beneficiary or unfit for human habitation, thus posing a threat to the health and safety of the inhabitants. By virtue, thereof and to give credence to the directive to dispose of the flatted and housing units to qualifying beneficiaries in terms of the EEDBS, the Department entered into contractual commitments with the Municipalities for the rehabilitation of housing units in terms of the minimum requirements as set by the NHBRC.

Therefore, the Department has progressively integrated its EEDBS programme with the pre-1994 Rectification Programme with the intention to sectionalize and transfer ownership to the previously disadvantaged communities as well as decrease its maintenance burden by rectifying and transferring its rental stock. However, the roll-out of the projects has thus far been limited due to budgetary constraints.

In addition, the removal of asbestos is strictly regulated by the Asbestos Abatement Regulations, 2020 and in accordance with the Occupational Health and Safety Act (Act 85 of 1993). The pre-1994 Rectification programme therefore also includes the removal of asbestos and the rehabilitation of the housing units to National Building norms and standards in the current projects.

## MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME

The mandate to maintain immovable assets is guided by inter-alia the Government Immovable Asset Management Act of 2007 [Section 3 and Section 6 (1)] and Public Finance Management Act 1 of 1999 [Section 28 (1)]. Government immovable assets need to be properly maintained to ensure that they continue to function as efficiently and effectively as possible. The deterioration of buildings due to the lack of maintenance can lead to future financial burdens, pose legal and other challenges and affect the delivery of sustainable and habitable housing. Therefore, the maintenance of buildings is critical to the proper management of physical assets and the overall management of capital to achieve departmental outputs and government outcomes. The 2022/23 budget is to ensure that emergency maintenance works (which if left unattended, poses an immediate health, safety or security risk) is carried out to ensure that the property will not be further damaged if work to the housing stock or building structure is not carried out immediately.

The Department currently has under its ownership approximately 1,000 rental housing units (houses and flats) that require maintenance related to building, plumbing and electrical repairs on a day-to-day basis. Vacant housing units also require to be protected against illegal occupation, theft and vandalism by the engagement of private security service providers. There are 1,200 vacant sites that require periodic clearing of overgrowth in compliance with the bylaws of the relevant municipalities.

Therefore, a maintenance budget is necessary to ensure that the building does not deteriorate any further whilst the Rectification programme is taking place, which will place an undue burden on the Rectification budget

## 5.4.2. OUTCOMES, OUTPUTS, OUTPUT INDICATORS AND TARGETS

### STANDARDIZED SECTOR OUTPUTS, OUTPUT INDICATORS AND TARGETS

Table 17: Provincial Outcomes, Outputs, Output Indicators and Targets

Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Audited/Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	Medium Term Target		
			2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Improved Security of Tenure	Title deeds registered pre-1994	4.1 Number of Pre-1994 title deeds registered	875	626	504	2,702	1,879	1,637	1,801

### PROVINCIAL OUTPUTS, OUTPUT INDICATORS AND TARGETS

Table 18: Outcomes, Provincial Outputs, Output Indicators and Targets

Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Audited/Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	Medium Term Target		
			2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Improved Security of Tenure	Rental units sold	4.2 Number of rental units sold to beneficiaries <sup>8</sup>	239	442	167	150	150	200	200
Improved Good Governance	Debtors reduced on the Debtors system	4.3 Number of debtors reduced <sup>9</sup>	405	232	545	200	200	300	300
Adequate housing and improved quality living environment	Rental units in habitable state	4.4 Number of rental units maintained	1,030	1,129	444	300	300	300	300
	Pre-1994 units rectified	4.5 Number of units rectified for pre-1994 stock	480	682	216	300	250	250	250
	Land parcels devolved to municipalities for human settlements development	4.6 Number of Land Parcels devolved to Municipalities for human settlements development in terms of Section 15 of the Housing Act, 1997	18	44	12	100	100	200	200

## 5.4.3. OUTPUT INDICATORS: ANNUAL AND QUARTERLY TARGETS

Table 19: Output Indicators: Annual and Quarterly Targets

No.	Performance Indicators	Annual Targets 2022/23	Quarterly Targets			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
4.1	Number of pre-1994 title deeds registered	1,879	-	456	774	649
4.2	Number of rental units sold to beneficiaries	150	25	50	50	25
4.3	Number of debtors reduced	200	25	75	75	25
4.4	Number of units maintained	300	50	100	100	50
4.5	Number of units rectified for pre-1994 stock	250	50	75	75	50
4.6	Number of Land Parcels devolved to Municipalities for human settlements development in terms of Section 15 of the Housing Act, 1997	100	0	0	0	100

<sup>8</sup>Read as a conversion from rental to sales agreement

<sup>9</sup>Indicator refers to the number of debtors reduced on the Debtors System, which facilitates the disestablishment of the Housing Fund. Debtors are reduced through the disposal of properties via the EEDBS Program, implementation of write-offs in terms of the PFMA, cash settlement of balances and through the cancellation of sales in respect of vacant land.

#### 5.4.4. EXPLANATION OF PLANNED PERFORMANCE OVER THE MEDIUM TERM

In line with National Priority 5, this Programme intervention seeks to promote the security of tenure through the transfer of pre-1994 properties to beneficiaries for municipal and departmental stock. This output is also part of the National Department's Title Deeds Restoration Programme, which seeks to eradicate the title deeds backlog. The outputs pertaining to the finalization of the sales agreement with beneficiaries as well as ensuring that there is a reduction of debtors on the Debtors System also supports the promotion of security of tenure. In addition, the outputs relating to the maintenance and rectification of units is to rehabilitate and transfer ownership to beneficiaries.

During the 2022/23 financial year, emphasis will continue to be placed on converting rental stock to saleable units through sectional title schemes. In addition, educating prospective homeowners on the establishment of body corporates and the workings thereof as well as the responsibilities of being a homeowner will be undertaken. EEDBS applications will be processed to ensure closure of debtor accounts, which will then facilitate the transfer of homeownership to beneficiaries.

The devolution of land to municipalities provides for improved access to land for the development of decent, integrated and sustainable human settlements.

#### 5.4.5. PROGRAMME RESOURCE CONSIDERATIONS

Table 20: Expenditure Estimates for Housing Assets Management

Sub-Programme	Audited Outcomes			Main Appropriation	Adjusted Appropriation	Revised Estimate	Medium-Term Estimates		
	2018/19 R'000	2019/20 R'000	2020/21 R'000				2021/22 R'000	2022/23 R'000	2023/24 R'000
Administration	41,501	43,417	42,193	46,656	42,956	42,956	46,833	49,100	51,260
Sale and Transfer of Housing Properties	58,189	64,188	58,675	61,932	61,932	61,932	61,932	61,932	61,932
Housing Properties Maintenance	85,040	139,104	72,057	63,200	63,200	63,200	63,200	63,200	63,200
<b>Total</b>	<b>184,730</b>	<b>246,709</b>	<b>172,925</b>	<b>171,788</b>	<b>168,088</b>	<b>168,088</b>	<b>171,965</b>	<b>174,232</b>	<b>176,392</b>

Source: EPRE

The sub-programme: *Administration* provides for the management of Ex-Natal Provincial Administration and Own Affairs stock. The 2021/22 MTEF caters for inflationary adjustments.

The sub-programme: *Sale and Transfer of Housing Properties* provides for the transfer of rental housing stock to qualifying beneficiaries in terms of the EEDBS. The increase in 2018/19 and over the 2021/22 MTEF is as a result of provision made to fast-track the transfer of properties through the EEDBS programme. The decrease in 2020/21 is due to estimations that properties will be transferred to beneficiaries, as well as the relevant municipalities.

The sub-programme: *Housing Properties Maintenance* provides for the co-ordination of the maintenance of departmental rental housing stock and rectification of units built prior to 1994. The constant trend over the 2021/22 MTEF relates to the rectification of pre-1994 housing stock which will be implemented in phases due to financial constraints.

Table 21: Summary of provincial Expenditure estimates by Economic Classification

Economic Classification	Audited Outcomes		Preliminary Outcome	Main Appropriation	Adjusted Appropriation	Revised Estimate	Medium Term Expenditure Estimates		
	2017/18 R'000	2018/19 R'000	2019/20 R'000		2020/21 R'000		2021/22 R'000	2022/23 R'000	2023/24 R'000
<b>Current payments</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Compensation of employees</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Goods and services</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Computer Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consultants, Contractors and special services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating leases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rental and hiring	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Transfers and subsidies to:</b>	<b>184,730</b>	<b>246,709</b>	<b>172,925</b>	<b>171,788</b>	<b>168,088</b>	<b>168,088</b>	<b>171,965</b>	<b>174,232</b>	<b>176,392</b>
Provinces and municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Departmental agencies and accounts	184,730	246,709	172,925	171,788	168,088	168,088	171,965	174,232	176,392
Universities and Technikons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-profit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Payments for capital assets</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings and other fixed structures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Software and other intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Payment for financial assets</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>184,730</b>	<b>246,709</b>	<b>172,925</b>	<b>171,788</b>	<b>168,088</b>	<b>168,088</b>	<b>171,965</b>	<b>174,232</b>	<b>176,392</b>

Source: EPRE

## 6. UPDATED KEY RISKS

Outcome	Key Risk	Risk Mitigation
Improved Good Governance	Lack of appropriate information technology systems to assist the department meeting its business objective.	Periodically review and update the ICT Governance Framework and IT Strategy to ensure alignment with Departmental Strategy
	Non-compliance with Supply Chain Management prescripts in the procurement of goods and services.	Effective implementation of Supply Chain Management prescripts in the procurement of goods and services.
		Monitor and investigate all unauthorized and irregular expenditure recorded in Irregular Expenditure Register in applying consequence management.
	Unstable allocation of budgets are hindering the Department in meeting its objectives	Monitor and implement stringent cost cutting measures on equitable share
		Monitoring and implementation of approved business plans
	Organizational Structure not aligned to the service delivery model	Finalize organizational structure and align to district delivery model
		Review and approved Human Resource Plan to address the changes in the organizational demands
	Lack of provision for pandemic in Business Continuity Plan (Covid-19)	Update Business Continuity Plan to include response to pandemics
	Delivery disruptions by (criminal) syndicates	Increase Security Cluster initiatives
		Promote Community-based action and initiatives
Lack of appropriate Information Security Controls and Processes	Periodically review and update the ICT Information Security Policy	
	Develop and implement ISMS	
	Develop and implement cybersecurity framework	
Lack of appropriate physical security on personnel and systems.	Develop a strategy to manage physical security of personnel and systems	
Spatial transformation through multi-programme integration	Lack of integrated planning across spheres of government	Ensure co-operative governance and the co-ordination of the department's projects with other government spheres
	Effects of global warming and climate change on the human settlement patterns	Develop of a policy guideline to address climate change
	High costs associated with housing developments	Motivate to National to increase the Subsidy Quantum
	Growing Housing demands against the decrease in Budget	To prioritize projects in terms of contractual commitments and spatial imperatives
		Request for additional funding for planned initiatives
		Review existing Policies
	Rapid uncontrolled increase in Informal Settlements	Prioritization of planning and initiation of projects to address informal settlements are to be undertaken
		Focus on development of nodal areas to stimulate economic development and opportunities to curb effects of urbanization
Insufficient bulk infrastructure funding	Lobby with National Department of Human Settlements to amend funding model	
No database of Housing Needs Register at Municipalities	Develop a Housing Needs Database at all Municipalities in the Province	
	Finalize housing allocation policy in line with Provincial allocation policy at all Municipalities in the Province	

Outcome	Key Risk	Risk Mitigation
Adequate housing and improved quality living environment	Lack of alignment of inter-sectorial plans across spheres of government	Ensure co-operative governance and the co-ordination of the department's projects with other government spheres
	Increase in economic depression impacted by COVID-19 pandemic for the MTEF period	Reprioritize conditional grant's, capital budgets to create income earning opportunities through existing programmes
		Community level initiatives where households build their own homes with minimum government involvement
	Lack of a strategy for the Eradication of TRA's	Develop a strategy for the eradication of TRA's
	Adjustments to priorities within delivery programmes for the MTEF and beyond impacted by COVID-19 pandemic	Accelerate the upgrading of informal settlements to improve the living conditions of households
		Drive initiatives to support the participation of low- and middle-income households in the residential property market
		Promote increased access to adequate housing through <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• programmes for rental;</li> <li>• Programmes for ownership together with tenure consolidation;</li> <li>• Programmes to enhance access to affordable housing finance; and</li> <li>• Increased access to basic services and other neighbourhood infrastructure</li> </ul>
Strengthen consumer protection. Consumer Education re-prioritized to include Covid-19 module in partnership with Department of Health		
Economically empowered designated groups	Inadequate database of designated groups	Enhance the database of designated groups
	Inadequate incubation programmes to promote the economic empowerment of designated groups	To create additional incubation programmes promote the economic empowerment of designated groups
	Poor implementation of EPWP Strategy to reduce unemployment amongst youth.	Develop and implement an EPWP Strategy
Improved security of tenure	Municipalities inability to write off debt impedes the transfer of title deeds to beneficiaries	Innovative methods need to be devised and implemented by municipalities to secure debt
	Delays in transfers of title deeds	Engage the services of private conveyancers to title transfer deeds to qualifying beneficiaries
	Land invasions on land parcels in Departmental property register	To fast-track projects on vacant land.
Fast track the devolution of properties to municipalities		

## 7. PUBLIC ENTITIES

The KZN Housing Fund is an unlisted public entity that is reflected under programme 4.

## 8. INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS

No.	Project name	Programme	Project description	Outputs	Project start date	Project completion date	Total Estimated cost (R)	Current year Expenditure
1	Housing Development Projects	Housing Development	Infrastructure transfers - Capital	Infrastructure transfers - Capital	Various	Various	10,721,189	3,530,928
2.	Accreditation of Municipalities: Newcastle	Housing Development	Infrastructure transfers - Current	Operational budget provided	01/04/2022	31/03/2025	16,317	5,439
3.	Accreditation of Municipalities: eThekweni	Housing Development	Infrastructure transfers - Current	Operational budget provided	01/04/2022	31/03/2025	32,910	10,970
4.	Accreditation of Municipalities: KwaDukuza	Housing Development	Infrastructure transfers - Current	Operational budget provided	01/04/2022	31/03/2025	13,320	4,440
5.	Accreditation of Municipalities: Ray Nkonyeni	Housing Development	Infrastructure transfers - Current	Operational budget provided	01/04/2022	31/03/2025	18,192	6,064

No.	Project name	Programme	Project description	Outputs	Project start date	Project completion date	Total Estimated cost (R)	Current year Expenditure
6.	Accreditation of Municipalities: Msunduzi	Housing Development	Infrastructure transfers - Current	Operational budget provided	01/04/2022	31/03/2025	7,479	4,264
7.	Accreditation of Municipalities: Alfred Duma	Housing Development	Infrastructure transfers - Current	Operational budget provided	01/04/2022	31/03/2025	5,118	1,793
8.	Accreditation of Municipalities: uMhlathuze	Housing Development	Infrastructure transfers - Current	Operational budget provided	01/04/2022	31/03/2025	9,531	1,206
9.	Rental Housing Tribunal	Administration	Infrastructure: Leases	Office accommodation leased	01/04/2022	31/03/2025	69 918,18pm	839
10.	Ugu District Office	Administration	Infrastructure: Leases	Office accommodation leased	01/04/2022	31/03/2025	88 890,32pm	1,067
11.	Harry Gwala District Office	Administration	Infrastructure: Leases	Office accommodation leased	01/04/2022	31/03/2025	64 766,83pm	777
12.	Amajuba District Office	Administration	Infrastructure: Leases	Office accommodation leased	01/04/2022	31/03/2025	59 248,00pm	711
13.	Uthukela District Office	Administration	Infrastructure: Leases	Office accommodation leased	01/04/2022	31/03/2025	34 281,50pm	411
14.	ilembe District Office	Administration	Infrastructure: Leases	Office accommodation leased	01/04/2022	31/03/2025	53 461,06pm	642
15.	Inland Regional Office	Administration	Infrastructure: Leases	Office accommodation leased	01/04/2022	31/03/2025	274 924,65pm	3,299
16.	Head Office: PMB	Administration	Infrastructure: Leases	Parking	01/04/2022	31/03/2025	4 842,01pm	58
17.	Head Office: PMB-Parking	Administration	Infrastructure: Leases	Office accommodation leased	01/04/2022	31/03/2025	1 295 499,14	13,249
18.	Head Office: DBN and Coastal Regional Office	Administration	Infrastructure: Leases	Parking	01/04/2022	31/03/2025	4 842,01pm	58
19.	Head Office: PMB-Parking	Administration	Infrastructure: Leases	Office accommodation leased	01/04/2022	31/03/2025	1 295 499,14	15,546

## 9. PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

None







# TECHNICAL INDICATOR DESCRIPTIONS (TID)

## PART D

KWAZULU-NATAL DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS  
ANNUAL PERFORMANCE PLAN  
2022/23 - 2024/25

## TECHNICAL INDICATOR DEFINITIONS

### PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION

Indicator title	1.1	Approved Human Resource plan implementation report submitted annually
Definition	To provide progress on the implementation of the human resource plan.	
Source of data	Human Resource Plan	
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Simple count of the approved Human Resource plan implementation report submitted	
Means of verification	Human Resource plan implementation report	
Assumptions	Availability of competent and skilled human resources, adequate financial resources	
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	n/a	
Spatial Transformation	n/a	
Calculation type	Non-Cumulative	
Reporting cycle	Annual	
Desired performance	To achieve the target indicated	
Indicator responsibility	Director: Human Resource Management	

Indicator title	1.2	Number of ICT Governance Framework performance reports submitted
Definition	To monitor the performance of the implementation of the ICT Governance Framework	
Source of data	DPSA Public Service Corporate Governance of Information and Communication Technology Policy Framework. This is underpinned by principles as per: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- King IV Code of Governance for South Africa (2016);</li> <li>- International Standards Organization's ISO/IEC 38500 of 2015; and</li> <li>- Control Objectives for Information and Related Technology (COBIT5).</li> </ul>	
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Simple count of the number of ICT Governance quarterly performance reports submitted	
Means of verification	ICT Governance quarterly performance report	
Assumptions	Institutional Support Provided, Adequate Resources	
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	n/a	
Spatial Transformation	n/a	
Calculation type	Cumulative year-end	
Reporting cycle	Quarterly	
Desired performance	100% of target achieved	
Indicator responsibility	Director: Information Management Systems and Technology	

Indicator title	1.3	% implementation of the approved internal audit plan
Definition	Implementation of the internal audit plan reflecting the audits to be conducted for the financial year.	
Source of data	Approved Enterprise Risk Management Strategy/Internal Audit Plan, Audit Reports	
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Simple count of the total audits completed vs planned audits	
Means of verification	Status/Audit Reports	
Assumptions	Availability of skilled human resources, adequate financial resources,	
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	n/a	
Spatial Transformation	n/a	
Calculation type	Non-cumulative	
Reporting cycle	Annual	
Desired performance	100% of target achieved	
Indicator responsibility	Director: Risk Management & Advisory Services	

Indicator title	1.4	% of invoices paid within 30 days of receipt
Definition	This is in compliance with Treasury Regulations 8.2.3 which spells out that invoices received by the Department for services or for goods rendered must be paid within 30 days of receipt of an invoice (unless determined otherwise in a contract or agreement)	
Source of data	Invoice	
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Total number of invoices paid (numerator) within 30 days of receipt of certified invoice, divided by total number of invoices paid (denominator) multiplied by 100.	
Means of verification	Payment Register	
Assumptions	All supporting documents provided to process invoices, functional BAS and HSS system. Suppliers will submit invoices with correct details to facilitate timeous payment, suppliers to be registered on CSD	
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	n/a	
Spatial Transformation	n/a	
Calculation type	Non-cumulative	
Reporting cycle	Quarterly	
Desired performance	100% of target achieved	
Indicator responsibility	Director: Financial Administration and Accounting Services	

Indicator title	1.5	% implementation of the approved audit improvement plan
Definition	To implement measures, processes, systems and controls by the department to achieve a clean audit outcome	
Source of data	AG findings, Internal audit finding, Legislation, policies, and procedures	
Method of calculation/ Assessment	% of mitigated measures implemented vs total improvement measures	
Means of verification	Approved progress reports	
Assumptions	The department will obtain audit findings	
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	n/a	
Spatial Transformation	n/a	
Calculation type	Non-cumulative	
Reporting cycle	Annual	
Desired performance	100% achievement	
Indicator responsibility	Chief Financial Officer	

Indicator title	1.6	Annual Performance Information Management report submitted
Definition	To submit credible and timely performance information (based on the pre-determined targets) to DPME	
Source of data	Quarterly performance report	
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Submission of the annual performance information management report	
Means of verification	Annual performance information management report	
Assumptions	Timeous submission of performance information by line functionaries with relevant supporting documents	
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	n/a	
Spatial Transformation	n/a	
Calculation type	Non-Cumulative	
Reporting cycle	Annual	
Desired performance	100% of target achieved	
Indicator responsibility	Director: Monitoring and Evaluation	

## PROGRAMME 2: HOUSING NEEDS, RESEARCH AND PLANNING

Indicator title	2.1 Number of integrated implementation programmes for priority development areas completed per year
Definition	<p>The indicator measures the number of completed integrated implementation programmes for priority development areas that have been identified in municipalities for purposes of establishing and maintaining sustainable human settlements. These areas include new neighbourhoods, inner-city precincts, informal settlements, distressed mining communities and peri-urban areas.</p> <p>Integrated implementation programme refers to a range of activities sequenced over a period of time which indicates funding sources as well as roles and responsibilities to achieve human settlements delivery in the Priority Development Areas</p> <p>Completed means that a document conforms to all the requirements for an implementation programme, and it is ready for signature. The completion of the implementation programme involves the following activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Identify key interventions from existing or new plans and sequence over a period of 3 years.</li> <li>2. Consult with relevant stakeholders</li> <li>3. Allocate roles and responsibilities</li> <li>4. Identify funding sources</li> </ol> <p>Priority Development Areas: Gazette 43316 declares 136 Priority Development Areas which are targeted areas for synchronizing national housing programmes.</p>
Source of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National, Provincial and Municipal Spatial Plans (SDFs, IDPs, SPLUMA, Submissions from Provinces Municipalities)</li> <li>• Development Plans (new or existing)</li> <li>• Precinct plans</li> <li>• Master plans</li> <li>• Sector plans</li> <li>• Multi Year Housing Development Plans</li> <li>• Human Settlement Grant Business Plans</li> <li>• Stats SA data</li> <li>• Provincial SDFs, Municipal SDFs,</li> <li>• Municipal IDPs</li> <li>• DHS Entities plans</li> </ul>
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Simple count of integrated implementation programmes for priority development areas completed
Means of verification	Completed Integrated Implementation Programmes for Priority Development Areas
Assumptions	Cooperation from stakeholder departments
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	Not applicable
Spatial Transformation	The implementation programme is within the Priority Housing Development Areas and aligned to the KZN HSMSP
Calculation type	Cumulative (year-end)
Reporting cycle	Quarterly
Desired performance	All implementation programmes for priority development areas completed
Indicator responsibility	Director: Integrated Planning

Indicator title	2.2	Percentage of investment of the total Human Settlements allocation in PDAs
Definition	<p>The indicator measures the percentage of the total human settlements development allocations that are directed to PDAs by Provinces and Metros as submitted in the approved delivery business plans for the Human Settlements Development Grant, Urban Settlements Development Grant and the Informal Settlements Upgrading Partnership Grant (Provincial and Municipal) (Province specific grants)</p> <p>Investment in this case means the flow of housing allocations progressively over time to a declared PDA with the intention of attracting investment in the future.</p>	
Source of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provincial and Metropolitan Municipality Delivery Business Plans</li> <li>HSS expenditure reports</li> <li>National Treasury IRM database</li> <li>Preliminary Reports from Metropolitan</li> </ul>	
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Total expenditure in PDAs / Total human settlements allocation (Grants) x 100	
Means of verification	BAS reports/ Expenditure Reports for the PDAs	
Assumptions	Timeous pre-feasibility completed	
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	n/a	
Spatial Transformation	The planning of the projects is within the Priority Housing Development Areas and aligned to the KZN HSMSP	
Calculation type	Cumulative (year to date)	
Reporting cycle	Quarterly	
Desired performance	Increased investment of the total human settlements allocation in PDAs	
Indicator responsibility	Director: Integrated Planning	

Indicator title	2.3	Percentage of land acquired during 2014-2019 within the PDA's rezoned
Definition	<p>The indicator measures the percentage of land that has obtained land development rights for integrated human settlements development from the hectares of land acquired during 2014-2019 within the PDA's.</p> <p>Rezoning means change of land development rights to allow for the required development of integrated human settlements development.</p>	
Source of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Town planning application approved by the relevant authority</li> <li>Proclamation notices</li> <li>List of land acquired during the previous MTSF (2014-2019) period and relevant legislation</li> </ul>	
Method of calculation/ Assessment	The number of hectares of land rezoned divided by the total number of hectares of land acquired multiplied by 100	
Means of verification	SPLUMA approval	
Assumptions	Municipalities approve the rezoning applications	
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	Not applicable	
Spatial Transformation	Provincial wide	
Calculation type	Cumulative (year to date)	
Reporting cycle	Quarterly	
Desired performance	Targeted land rezoned by the end of financial year	
Indicator responsibility	Director: Integrated Planning	

Indicator title	2.4	Approved multi-year housing development plan reviewed annually
Definition	A multi-year plan of Human Settlement Projects and their spatial alignment to ensure integration and sustainability covering the activities of the Province	
Source of data	PGDP/KZN HSMSP/Conditional grant Business Plans	
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Simple count of annual reviewed plan	
Means of verification	Approved Multi-Year Human Settlements Development Plan	
Assumptions	That the approved Business Plan will be concurred with by NDoHS	
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	n/a	
Spatial Transformation	Projects planned to facilitate spatial transformation	
Calculation type	Non- Cumulative	
Reporting cycle	Annual	
Desired performance	Reliable and sound data on financial targets	
Indicator responsibility	Director: Integrated Planning	

Indicator title	2.5	Number of municipalities provided with technical support
Definition	Technical support (including transfer of skills) provided based on specific needs at municipal level to strengthen human settlement planning abilities to enable the municipality to produce development plans for human settlements projects	
Source of data	Assessment reports of capacity	
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Simple count of the number of municipalities capacitated through specific training programmes and meetings	
Means of verification	Attendance registers	
Assumptions	That municipalities require relevant and technical skills in implementing human settlements development	
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	n/a	
Spatial Transformation	n/a	
Calculation type	Cumulative (year-end)	
Reporting cycle	Quarterly	
Desired performance	Capacitated municipalities in terms of human settlement planning	
Indicator responsibility	Director: Integrated Planning	

Indicator title	2.6	Number of human settlements development projects planned
Definition	To undertake planning of human settlements developments projects	
Source of data	IDP's, Conditional grant business plans	
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Number of planned human settlements development projects planned	
Means of verification	Project Approvals	
Assumptions	Timeous pre-feasibility completed	
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	n/a	
Spatial Transformation	Projects are planned in accordance with IDP's	
Calculation type	Cumulative (year-end)	
Reporting cycle	Quarterly	
Desired performance	100% achievement of target	
Indicator responsibility	Director: Integrated Planning	

Indicator title	2.7	Number of catalytic projects in planning
Definition	To undertake the planning activities of approved large scale housing development projects, which directly stimulate and leverage much higher levels of development and initiation of further housing projects	
Source of data	IDP's, Approved Project Approvals for Stage 1	
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Number of approved projects that are implementing the planning milestones	
Means of verification	Status Quo Reports	
Assumptions	Timeous submission of Stage 1 – Planning applications	
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	n/a	
Spatial Transformation	The planning of the projects is within the Priority Housing Development Areas and aligned to the KZN HSMSP	
Calculation type	Non-cumulative	
Reporting cycle	Annual	
Desired performance	100% achievement of target	
Indicator responsibility	Director: Integrated Planning	

Indicator title	2.8	Number of hectares of land procured/proclaimed
Definition	To facilitate the development of integrated human settlements	
Source of data	Assessment Reports	
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Total number of hectares of land procured	
Means of verification	Land Funding Agreement & Invoice	
Assumptions	Availability of funds	
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	n/a	
Spatial Transformation	Land will be procured to facilitate spatial transformation.	
Calculation type	Cumulative (year-end)	
Reporting cycle	Quarterly	
Desired performance	100% of target achieved	
Indicator responsibility	Director: Integrated Planning	

Indicator title	2.9	Number of farm residents housing assistance projects at pre-feasibility stage
Definition	To undertake the pre-feasibility processes for farm residents housing assistance projects	
Source of data	IDP's	
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Simple count of the number of farm residents housing assistance projects at pre-feasibility stage	
Means of verification	Pre-feasibility Reports	
Assumptions	Availability of land	
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	n/a	
Spatial Transformation	n/a	
Calculation type	Cumulative (year-end)	
Reporting cycle	Quarterly	
Desired performance	100% of target achieved	
Indicator responsibility	Director: Integrated Planning	



Indicator title	2.10	Number of farm residents housing assistance projects in planning
Definition	To undertake the planning processes for farm residents housing assistance projects	
Source of data	IDP's	
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Number of farm dweller housing projects in planning	
Means of verification	Status Quo Reports	
Assumptions	Availability of land	
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	n/a	
Spatial Transformation	n/a	
Calculation type	Non-cumulative	
Reporting cycle	Annual	
Desired performance	100% of target achieved	
Indicator responsibility	Director: Integrated Planning	

Indicator title	2.11	Number of informal settlements upgrade plans completed
Definition	To holistically plan for the management and upgrading of informal settlements within the Province	
Source of data	Informal Settlement Upgrading Strategy	
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Simple count of the number of informal settlement upgrade plans completed	
Means of verification	Completed informal settlements upgrade plans	
Assumptions	Availability of Land, availability of bulk infrastructure	
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	n/a	
Spatial Transformation	Provincial wide	
Calculation type	Cumulative( year-end)	
Reporting cycle	Annual	
Desired performance	100% of target achieved	
Indicator responsibility	Director: Integrated Planning	

Indicator title	2.12	Number of projects in Phase 1 (Pre-feasibility) of the UISP
Definition	To undertake pre-feasibility activities	
Source of data	IDP's, Conditional grant business plans	
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Simple count of the number of projects approved	
Means of verification	Project Approvals	
Assumptions	all pre-feasibility studies complete	
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	n/a	
Spatial Transformation	Projects are planned in accordance with IDP's	
Calculation type	Cumulative (year-end)	
Reporting cycle	Quarterly	
Desired performance	100% achievement of target	
Indicator responsibility	Director: Integrated Planning	

Indicator title	2.13	Number of projects in Phase 2 (Planning) of the UISP
Definition	To undertake planning activities	
Source of data	IDP's, Conditional grant business plans	
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Simple count of the number of projects approved	
Means of verification	Status Quo Reports	
Assumptions	Timeous submission of Stage 1 – Planning applications	
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	n/a	
Spatial Transformation	Projects are planned in accordance with IDP's	
Calculation type	Cumulative (year-end)	
Reporting cycle	Quarterly	
Desired performance	100% achievement of target	
Indicator responsibility	Director: Integrated Planning	

Indicator title	2.14	Number of planned projects completed for upgrading to Phase 3 of the UISP
Definition	To finalize the planning milestones/activities of approved informal settlement upgrade projects in line with planning prescripts towards the incremental upgrading of informal settlements to phase 3	
Source of data	IDP/HSDG Business Plan/Multi-Year housing development plan	
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Number of approved informal settlement upgrading projects in planning for phase 3	
Means of verification	Close Out reports	
Assumptions	Availability of land, timeous finalization of milestones	
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	n/a	
Spatial Transformation	n/a	
Calculation type	Non-Accumulative	
Reporting cycle	Annual	
Desired performance	100% of target achieved	
Indicator responsibility	Director: Integrated Planning	

Indicator title	2.15	Number of reports developed in terms of approved research studies
Definition	Systematic desktop work undertaken to attain new knowledge in order to keep abreast of developments and best practice regarding the development of sustainable human settlements and to inform policymaking and published on departmental website	
Source of data	Research findings, Housing Code, legislation, approved national and provincial policies, Stats SA Data, Policies and research from sector departments and other provincial departments	
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Simple count of the number of research reports developed	
Means of verification	Copies of the research reports approved	
Assumptions	It is assumed that there are pertinent and complex matters that are relevant to the sector to be investigated and explored that will contribute to the development of sustainable human settlements	
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	n/a	
Spatial Transformation	n/a	
Calculation type	Cumulative (year-end)	
Reporting cycle	Quarterly	
Desired performance	100% achievement of target	
Indicator responsibility	Director: Policy and Research	

Indicator title	2.16	Number of individuals provided with human settlements consumer education
Definition	To educate the beneficiaries and the communities at large on their rights and obligations in relation to human settlements programmes and processes.	
Source of data	Attendance Registers	
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Number of attendees at the housing consumer workshops conducted	
Means of verification	Attendance registers	
Assumptions	Availability of funds Attendance of training session	
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	n/a	
Spatial Transformation	n/a	
Calculation type	Cumulative (year-end)	
Reporting cycle	Quarterly	
Desired performance	100% attendance rate	
Indicator responsibility	Director: Municipal Support and Consumer Education	

### PROGRAMME 3: HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

Indicator title	3.1	Number of Breaking New Grounds (BNG) houses delivered
Definition	<p>The purpose of the indicator is to measure progress achieved in the delivery of full subsidy housing units or named as BNG houses delivered by the Provincial Departments of Human Settlements and Municipalities.</p> <p>A BNG house is a permanent residential structure to be provided by means of the housing subsidy at a minimum, 40 square metres of gross floor area. Each house as a minimum must be designed in line with the minimum requirements as per the Housing Code.</p>	
Source of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HSS</li> <li>• Consulting engineers</li> <li>• NHBRC</li> <li>• Project contracts</li> </ul>	
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Simple count of the BNG houses delivered	
Means of verification	Tranche/Bulk Payments: Form 4 & D6 Progress Payments: Form 4, D6 & HSS Claim Report	
Assumptions	Performance of contractors/ capacity of built environment	
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	40% Women 2% Youth 10% People with Disabilities (Includes OSS intervention) 20% for the Aged (includes OSS intervention)	
Spatial Transformation	Where applicable, housing programmes are implemented to promote urban development and seeks to align to the KZN HSM where possible to promote spatial transformation.	
Calculation type	Cumulative (year-end)	
Reporting cycle	Quarterly	
Desired performance	All targeted BNG houses delivered	
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Sustainable Human Settlements	

Indicator title	3.2	Number of serviced sites delivered
Definition	<p>The purpose of the indicator is to measure progress achieved in the delivery of Serviced Sites by the Provincial Departments of Human Settlements and Municipalities utilizing Human Settlement Development Grant and Urban Settlement Development Grant.</p> <p>Serviced site refers to land that is ready to build on it and has immediate access to water, sewer, and access roads.</p> <p>Service site is considered delivered once a practical completion certificate has been issued</p>	
Source of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Business Plans, Dora Reports</li> <li>• HSS, Project Manager's signed project report</li> <li>• Project implementation plan (PIP) and Engineering Certificate confirming service sites completed</li> </ul>	
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Simple count of serviced sites delivered	
Means of verification	<p>Tranche/Bulk Payments: Form 4, and Interim Payment Certificate</p> <p>Progress Payments: Form 4, HSS Claim Report, and Interim Payment Certificate and invoice</p>	
Assumptions	Availability of bulk services and funding/ Performance of contractors/ capacity of built environment	
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	n/a – addressed under Indicator 3.1 to avoid duplication of counting	
Spatial Transformation	Programmes contributing to this indicator is utilized to promote urban development and seeks to align to the KZN HSM where possible to promote spatial transformation.	
Calculation type	Cumulative (year-end)	
Reporting cycle	Quarterly	
Desired performance	All targeted serviced sites delivered through HSDG & USGD	
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Sustainable Human Settlements	

Indicator title	3.3	Number of households that received subsidies through FLISP
Definition	<p>The indicator measures the number of households received subsidies through FLISP. The subsidy Programme is available to qualifying beneficiaries in affordable housing market to beneficiaries owning home for the first time. Government will provide a once-off subsidy contribution, which is a non-refundable amount and depending on gross household income earning between R3,501-R22,000 gross income per month as per FLISP policy</p>	
Source of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data will be collected from Provinces and NHFC</li> <li>• HSS (Human Settlements system)</li> <li>• List of applications forms of potential beneficiaries</li> <li>• BAS report on applications received and paid</li> <li>• Province specific</li> </ul>	
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Simple count of households that received subsidies through FLISP	
Means of verification	HSS Beneficiary Report & HSS Detailed expenditure Report/ Form 4	
Assumptions	<p>Approval by Financial Institution</p> <p>Registration and Transfers by Bond and transferring Attorneys</p>	
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	n/a	
Spatial Transformation	This Programme is available in urban developments to also promote the principles of spatial transformation	
Calculation type	Cumulative (year-end)	
Reporting cycle	Quarterly	
Desired performance	All targeted households to receive subsidies through FLISP	
Indicator responsibility	Director: Subsidy Administration	

Indicator title	3.4	Number of rental social housing units delivered
Definition	<p>The indicator measures the number of rental social housing units delivered for the creation of sustainable human settlements as defined in the Human Settlement Housing Code.</p> <p>Rental housing units are an option for low-income persons at a level of scale and built form which requires institutionalized management, and which is provided by accredited social housing institutions or in accredited social housing projects in designated restructuring zones.</p> <p>Rental social unit is considered delivered once a practical completion certificate has been issued</p>	
Source of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SHRA progress reports (number of social units completed), NHFC reports</li> <li>Project progress reports</li> </ul>	
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Simple count of rental social housing units delivered	
Means of verification	Tranche/Bulk Payment: Form 4 and D6	
Assumptions	Adequate skills in built environment; SHI and other delivery agents capacity	
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	n/a	
Spatial Transformation	Projects are undertaken within approved restructuring zones to promote spatial, social and economic restructuring.	
Calculation type	Cumulative (year to date)	
Reporting cycle	Quarterly	
Desired performance	All targeted rental social housing units delivered	
Indicator responsibility	Director: Social Housing and CRU	

Indicator title	3.5	Number of Community Residential Units (CRU) delivered
Definition	<p>The indicator measures the number of Community Residential Units that have been delivered through the Community Residential Unit (CRU) Programme. Community Residential Programme targets low-income individuals and households, who are unable to enter the formal private rental and social housing market.</p> <p>Community Residential Units are built as a resolution to specific historical problems relating to public housing stock and for the provision of new formal rental accommodation in conjunction and complementary to the other rental housing programmes of the National Department and the activity of the private sector. It should support the transition of individuals and households from an informal and inadequate housing situation into the formal housing market.</p> <p>Community Residential Unit is considered delivered once a practical completion certificate has been issued.</p>	
Source of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The programme progress reports from the Provinces Projects' progress reports or</li> <li>Data from Consulting Engineers referred to quality assurance unit or</li> <li>Progress Reports/ Form 4 and D6</li> </ul>	
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Simple Count of Community Residential Units delivered	
Means of verification	Tranche/Bulk Payment: Form 4 and D6 Progress Payment: Form 4 & D6 & HSS Claims Report	
Assumptions	Adequate skills in built environment and municipal capacity	
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	n/a	
Spatial Transformation	Projects are undertaken within Municipal owned land parcels to promote spatial, social and economic restructuring as well as to transform existing Hostels into family units	

Indicator title	3.5	Number of Community Residential Units (CRU) delivered
Calculation type	Cumulative (year-end)	
Reporting cycle	Quarterly	
Desired performance	All targeted CRU delivered	
Indicator responsibility	Director: Social Housing and CRU	

Indicator title	3.6	Number of informal settlements upgraded to Phase 3 of the Upgrading of Informal Settlements Programme (UISP)
Definition	This indicator measures the number of informal settlements upgraded to phase 3 of UISP. Phase 3 is formalization and provision of permanent services.	
Source of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Surveyor General</li> <li>• Deeds Office</li> <li>• Informal Settlement Upgrading Strategy</li> <li>• Business Plan, Resolution Register of projects approved, National Housing Code, ISSP</li> </ul>	
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Simple count of informal settlements upgraded to phase - 3	
Means of verification	Project Close out reports	
Assumptions	Capacity of built environment/ Availability of bulk services	
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	n/a	
Spatial Transformation	n/a	
Calculation type	Non-Cumulative	
Reporting cycle	Annual	
Desired performance	Informal settlements upgraded to phase3	
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Sustainable Human Settlements	

Indicator title	3.7	Number of post-1994 title deeds registered
Definition	<p>The indicator refers to government subsidies sites and houses delivered from 1994-2014 (28 April 1994 to 31 March 2014) currently registered to Government and its entities that need to be registered to housing subsidy qualifying beneficiaries.</p> <p>Qualifying beneficiaries- someone who has applied for subsidy and whose subsidy has been approved through Housing Subsidy System (HSS).</p> <p>Registration refers to the transfer of ownership of property in terms of the Deeds Registry Act of 1934.</p>	
Source of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Windeed or Deeds web (deeds office system) (Provinces)</li> <li>• Conveyancer or Housing Subsidy System (HSS) (List of approved beneficiaries) or Basic Accounting System (BAS) or Information Management (Depending on Province)</li> <li>• Quarterly DORA and performance reports submitted by provinces (National Department of Human Settlements)</li> </ul>	
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Simple count of post-1994 registered title deeds	
Means of verification	Deeds Search printout/ conveyancers certificate	
Assumptions	Beneficiary approvals finalized. Planning milestones achieved. The target will be achieved if all relevant stakeholders perform as expected and the NDHS provides the required support that will yield the provincial output items, as per the business plans	
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	n/a	

Indicator title	3.7	Number of post-1994 title deeds registered
Spatial Transformation	n/a	
Calculation type	Cumulative (year-end)	
Reporting cycle	Quarterly	
Desired performance	All targeted post-1994 title deeds registered	
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Sustainable Human Settlements	

Indicator title	3.8	Number of post-2014 title deeds registered
Definition	<p>The indicator refers to government subsidies sites and houses delivered from 2014-2019 (01 April 2014 to 31 March 2019) currently registered to Government and its entities that need to be registered to housing subsidy qualifying beneficiaries</p> <p>Qualifying beneficiaries- someone who has applied for subsidy and whose subsidy has been approved through Housing Subsidy System (HSS)</p> <p>Registration refers to the transfer of ownership of property in terms of the Deeds Registry Act of 1934.</p>	
Source of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Windeed or Deeds web (deeds office system) (Provinces)</li> <li>• Conveyancer or Housing Subsidy System (HSS) (List of approved beneficiaries) or Basic Accounting System (BAS) or Information Management (Depending on Province)</li> <li>• Quarterly DORA and performance reports submitted by provinces (National Department of Human Settlements)</li> </ul>	
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Simple count of post-2014 registered title deeds	
Means of verification	Deeds Search printout/ conveyancers certificate	
Assumptions	Beneficiary approvals finalized. Planning milestones achieved. The target will be achieved if all relevant stakeholders perform as expected and the NDHS provides the required support that will yield the provincial output items, as per the business plans	
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	Disaggregation undertaken under the indicator relating to Housing units completed to prevent duplication	
Spatial Transformation	n/a	
Calculation type	Cumulative (year-end)	
Reporting cycle	Quarterly	
Desired performance	All targeted post 2014 title deeds registered	
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Sustainable Human Settlements	



Indicator title	3.9	Number of new title deeds registered
Definition	<p>The indicator refers to government subsidies sites and houses delivered from (01 April 2019 to date) currently registered to Government and its entities that need to be registered to housing subsidy qualifying beneficiaries</p> <p>Qualifying beneficiaries- someone who has applied for subsidy and whose subsidy has been approved through Housing Subsidy System (HSS)</p> <p>Registration refers to the transfer of ownership of property in terms of the Deeds Registry Act of 1934.</p>	
Source of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Windeed or Deeds web (deeds office system) (Provinces)</li> <li>• Conveyancer or Housing Subsidy System (HSS) (List of approved beneficiaries) or Basic Accounting System (BAS) or Information Management (Depending on Province)</li> <li>• Quarterly DORA and performance reports submitted by provinces (National Department of Human Settlements)</li> </ul>	
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Simple count of new registered title deeds	
Means of verification	Deeds Search printout/ conveyancers certificate	
Assumptions	Beneficiary approvals finalized. Planning milestones achieved. The target will be achieved if all relevant stakeholders perform as expected and the NDHS provides the required support that will yield the provincial output items, as per the business plans	
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	Disaggregation undertaken under the indicator relating to housing units completed to prevent duplication	
Spatial Transformation	n/a	
Calculation type	Cumulative (year-end)	
Reporting cycle	Quarterly	
Desired performance	All targeted new title deeds registered	
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Sustainable Human Settlements	

Indicator title	3.10	Number of houses (units) delivered through the MVHP
Definition	To provide housing units to extra-parliamentary war veterans who have trained and engaged in an instrument of war, aimed at destructive activities against the former apartheid regime.	
Source of data	HSS	
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Total houses delivered for all housing instruments implemented within the Province	
Means of verification	<p>Tranche/Bulk Payments: Form 4 &amp; D6</p> <p>Progress Payments: Form 4, D6 &amp; HSS Claim Report</p>	
Assumptions	Performance of contractors/ capacity of built environment	
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	<p>100% of extra-parliamentary war veterans</p> <p>Addressed under Indicator 3.1 to avoid duplication of counting</p>	
Spatial Transformation	Where applicable, housing programmes are implemented to promote urban development and seeks to align to the KZN HSM where possible to promote spatial transformation.	
Calculation type	Cumulative (year-end)	
Reporting cycle	Quarterly	
Desired performance	100% of target achieved	
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Sustainable Human Settlements	

Indicator title	3.11	Number of houses (units) delivered through the IRDP subsidy programme
Definition	To provide housing units to qualifying beneficiaries in terms of the IRDP that promotes urban development and seeks to align to the KZN HSM where possible to promote spatial transformation	
Source of data	HSS	
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Simply count of number of houses/units built	
Means of verification	Tranche/Bulk Payments: Form 4 & D6 Progress Payments: Form 4, D6 & HSS Claim Report	
Assumptions	Performance of contractors/ capacity of built environment	
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	Addressed under Indicator 3.1 to avoid duplication of counting	
Spatial Transformation	Where applicable, housing programmes are implemented to promote urban development and seeks to align to the KZN HSM where possible to promote spatial transformation.	
Calculation type	Cumulative (year end)	
Reporting cycle	Quarterly	
Desired performance	100% of target achieved	
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Sustainable Human Settlements	

Indicator title	3.12	Number of houses (units) delivered through the consolidation subsidy programme
Definition	To provide housing units to qualifying beneficiaries in terms of the consolidation housing programme	
Source of data	HSS	
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Simply count of number of houses/units built	
Means of verification	Tranche/Bulk Payments: Form 4 & D6 Progress Payments: Form 4, D6 & HSS Claim Report	
Assumptions	Performance of contractors/ capacity of built environment	
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	Addressed under Indicator 3.1 to avoid duplication of counting	
Spatial Transformation	Where applicable, housing programmes are implemented to promote urban development and seeks to align to the KZN HSM where possible to promote spatial transformation.	
Calculation type	Cumulative (year-end)	
Reporting cycle	Quarterly	
Desired performance	100% of target achieved	
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Sustainable Human Settlements	

Indicator title	3.13	Number of houses (units) delivered through the OSS intervention for vulnerable groups
Definition	To provide housing units to qualifying beneficiaries through the OSS Intervention for vulnerable groups	
Source of data	HSS	
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Simply count of number of houses/units built	
Means of verification	Tranche/Bulk Payments: Form 4 & D6 Progress Payments: Form 4, D6 & HSS Claim Report	
Assumptions	Performance of contractors/ capacity of built environment	
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	Addressed under Indicator 3.1 to avoid duplication of counting	
Spatial Transformation	n/a	
Calculation type	Cumulative (year-end)	
Reporting cycle	Quarterly	
Desired performance	100% of target achieved	
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Sustainable Human Settlements	

Indicator title	3.14	Number of houses (units) delivered to households affected by the 2019 provincial declared disaster
Definition	To provide permanent housing interventions to identified households in response to inclement weather that occurred in 2019, which was declared as a provincial disaster in terms of Section 23 of the Disaster Management Act (Act 57 of 2002)	
Source of data	Provincial Disaster Management Centre- Provincial Incidents Report	
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Simply count of number of houses/units built	
Means of verification	Tranche/Bulk Payments: Form 4 & D6 Progress Payments: Form 4, D6 & HSS Claim Report	
Assumptions	Performance of contractors/ capacity of built environment	
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	Addressed under Indicator 3.1 to avoid duplication of counting	
Spatial Transformation	n/a	
Calculation type	Cumulative (year-end)	
Reporting cycle	Quarterly	
Desired performance	100% of target achieved	
Indicator responsibility	Director Priority Programmes	

Indicator title	3.15	Number of houses (units) delivered through the rural subsidy programme
Definition	To provide housing units to qualifying beneficiaries in terms of the rural housing programme	
Source of data	HSS	
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Simply count of number of houses/units built	
Means of verification	Tranche/Bulk Payments: Form 4 & D6 Progress Payments: Form 4, D6 & HSS Claim Report	
Assumptions	Performance of contractors/ capacity of built environment	
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	Addressed under Indicator 3.1 to avoid duplication of counting	
Spatial Transformation	n/a	
Calculation type	Cumulative (year-end)	
Reporting cycle	Quarterly	
Desired performance	100% of target achieved	
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Sustainable Human Settlements	

Indicator title	3.16	Number of serviced sites delivered through the IRDP
Definition	Provision of minimum level of services in terms of the national norms and standards for the IRDP	
Source of data	HSS	
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Simple count of serviced sites delivered	
Means of verification	Tranche/Bulk Payments: Form 4, and Interim Payment Certificate Progress Payments: Form 4, HSS Claim Report, and Interim Payment Certificate and invoice	
Assumptions	Availability of bulk services and funding/ Performance of contractors/ capacity of built environment	
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	n/a	
Spatial Transformation	Programme promotes and integrated urban development and seeks to align to the KZN HSM where possible to promote spatial transformation.	
Calculation type	Cumulative (year-end)	
Reporting cycle	Quarterly	
Desired performance	100% of target achieved	
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Sustainable Human Settlements	

Indicator title	3.17	Number of serviced sites delivered through the UISP
Definition	Provision of minimum level of services in terms of the national norms and standards for the UISP	
Source of data	HSS	
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Simple count of serviced sites delivered	
Means of verification	Tranche/Bulk Payments: Form 4, and Interim Payment Certificate Progress Payments: Form 4, HSS Claim Report, and Interim Payment Certificate and invoice	
Assumptions	Availability of bulk services and funding/ Performance of contractors/ capacity of built environment	
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	n/a	
Spatial Transformation	Programmes contributing to this indicator is utilized to promote urban development and seeks to align to the KZN HSM where possible to promote spatial transformation.	
Calculation type	Cumulative (year-end)	
Reporting cycle	Quarterly	
Desired performance	100% of target achieved	
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Sustainable Human Settlements	

Indicator title	3.18	Number of densely populated settlements sanitized
Definition	To undertake the sanitization of densely populated settlements in order to mitigate against the effects of COVID-19 pandemic	
Source of data	Departmental project lists	
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Number of densely populated settlements sanitized	
Means of verification	Progress Reports	
Assumptions	Availability of human resources, adequate financial resources	
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	n/a	
Spatial Transformation	n/a	
Calculation type	Cumulative (year-end)	
Reporting cycle	Quarterly	
Desired performance	100%	
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Sustainable Human Settlements	

Indicator title	3.19	Number of designated group companies trained
Definition	To empower companies from the department's panel of companies of designated group with the provision of training, skills development, mentorship and coaching in line with the Siyakha programme.	
Source of data	Panel of companies for designated groups	
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Simple count of number of designated group companies trained	
Means of verification	Attendance registers/ Certificates	
Assumptions	Availability of funds for capacity building Panel of companies for designated groups comprises adequate representation of targeted groups	
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	30% women 10% youth 10% Military Veterans 2% People with disabilities	
Spatial Transformation	n/a	
Calculation type	Cumulative (year-end)	
Reporting cycle	Quarterly	
Desired performance	Empowered of designated groups (women, youth, people with disabilities and military veterans)	
Indicator responsibility	Director: Youth, Women, People with Disabilities Empowerment	

Indicator title	3.20	Number of work opportunities created through related programmes
Definition	Work opportunities created: Paid work created for an individual on an EPWP project for any period of time. The same person can be employed on a different project and each period of employment will be counted as a work opportunity.	
Source of data	Department of Public Works EPWP reporting system	
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Paid work created for an individual on an EPWP project for any period of time	
Means of verification	EPWP Reporting System Annexures	
Assumptions	Project Availability, Community and Municipal Participation Functional EPWP Reporting System	
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	Estimated Target: 60% women 55% Youth 2% People with disabilities	
Spatial Transformation	n/a	
Calculation type	Cumulative year-end	
Reporting cycle	Quarterly	
Desired performance	100% of target achieved	
Indicator responsibility	Director Priority Programmes	

Indicator title	3.21	Number of Full time Equivalent (FTE's) created
Definition	Person year of employment, one person year of work is equivalent to 230 person days (excluding holidays, weekends and sick leave)	
Source of data	Department of Public Works EPWP reporting system	
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Total person days of work divided by 230	
Means of verification	EPWP reporting system Annexures	
Assumptions	Project Availability, Community and Municipal Participation Functional EPWP Reporting System	
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	Estimated Target: 60% women 55% Youth 2% People with disabilities	
Spatial Transformation	n/a	
Calculation type	Cumulative (year-end)	
Reporting cycle	Quarterly	
Desired performance	100% of target achieved	
Indicator responsibility	Director Priority Programmes	

Indicator title	3.22	Number of targeted person's days of work
Definition	Number of days the beneficiaries worked	
Source of data	Department of Public Works EPWP reporting system	
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Paid work created for an individual on an EPWP project for any period of time	
Means of verification	Department of Public Works EPWP reporting system	
Assumptions	Project Availability, Community and Municipal Participation Functional EPWP Reporting System	
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	Estimated Target: 60% women 55% Youth 2% People with disabilities	
Spatial Transformation	n/a	
Calculation type	Cumulative (year-end)	
Reporting cycle	Quarterly	
Desired performance	100% of target achieved	
Indicator responsibility	Director Priority Programmes	

Indicator title	3.23	Number of EPWP beneficiaries provided with accredited training
Definition	Accredited training provided to EPWP beneficiaries	
Source of data	Department of Public Works EPWP reporting system	
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Simple count of number of beneficiaries provided with accredited training	
Means of verification	EPWP reporting system Annexures	
Assumptions	Project Availability, Availability of human resources, Community and Municipal Participation, Beneficiaries meet the skills development minimum requirements Functional EPWP Reporting System	
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	Estimated Target: 60% women 55% Youth 2% People with Disabilities	
Spatial Transformation	n/a	
Calculation type	Cumulative (year-end)	
Reporting cycle	Quarterly	
Desired performance	100% of target achieved	
Indicator responsibility	Director Priority Programmes	

Indicator title	3.24	Number of Social Housing Institutions accredited
Definition	To capacitate the social housing institutions with the necessary skills to undertake social housing functions as regulated by the SHRA in line with Social Housing Act	
Source of data	Compliance to the SHRA assessment tools. QSA and QSB	
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Simple count of number of Social Housing Institutions accredited	
Means of verification	Accreditation certificate	
Assumptions	Sufficient social housing institutions are available	
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	n/a	
Spatial Transformation	Social housing projects are only undertaken within approved restructuring zones to promote spatial transformation. This indicator therefore supports spatial transformation through the capacitation of the social housing institutions	
Calculation type	Non-Cumulative	
Reporting cycle	Annual	
Desired performance	100% of target achieved	
Indicator responsibility	Director: Social Housing and CRU	



## PROGRAMME 4: HOUSING ASSETS MANAGEMENT

Indicator title	4.1	Number of pre-1994 title deeds registered
Definition	<p>The indicator measures the title deeds registered of properties delivered pre-1994</p> <p>Pre 1994 title deed refers to sites and houses delivered before 27 April 1994 currently registered to Government and its entities that need to be transferred and registered to qualifying beneficiaries</p> <p>Registration refers to the transfer of ownership of property in terms of the Deeds Registry Act of 1934.</p>	
Source of data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Windeed or Deeds web (deeds office system) (Provinces)</li> <li>Quarterly DORA and performance reports submitted by provinces (National Department of Human Settlements)</li> </ul>	
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Simple count of the number of pre-1994 properties transferred	
Means of verification	Deeds search printout/ Conveyancers Certificate	
Assumptions	Timeous update of the registration of property by the Deeds Office	
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	n/a	
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	n/a	
Calculation type	Cumulative year-end	
Reporting cycle	Quarterly	
Desired performance	All targeted title deeds registered	
Indicator responsibility	Director: Title Deeds Restoration Program Director : Property Management & Disposals	

Indicator title	4.2	Number of rental units sold to beneficiaries
Definition	Number of departmental rental units sold to qualifying tenants through the EEDBS	
Source/collection of data	Signed Sale Agreement	
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Simple count of the number of rental units sold to beneficiaries	
Means of verification	Signed Sale Agreement	
Assumptions	Acceptance of sale by the beneficiary	
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	n/a	
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	n/a	
Calculation type	Cumulative (year-end)	
Reporting cycle	Quarterly	
Desired performance	100% of target achieved	
Indicator responsibility	Director: Property Management and Disposals	

Indicator title	4.3	Number of debtors reduced
Definition	Refers to the number of debtors reduced on the Debtors System, which facilitates the disestablishment of the Housing Fund. Debtors are reduced through the disposal of properties via the EEDBS Program, through the process of devolution, through the implementation of write-offs in terms of the PFMA, through the cash settlement of balances and through the cancellation of sales in respect of vacant land, which is to be devolved. Includes sale and loan debtors.	
Source/collection of data	Debtors system printout and approved submission	
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Simple count of the number of debtors reduced	
Means of verification	Debtors system printout	
Assumptions	Debtors system is accurately updated	
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	n/a	
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	n/a	
Calculation type	Cumulative year-end	
Reporting cycle	Quarterly	
Desired performance	100% of target achieved	
Indicator responsibility	Director: Property Management and Disposals	

Indicator title	4.4	Number of rental units maintained
Definition	To undertake day to day maintenance repairs of and provide for security and cleaning of state financed residential properties	
Source/collection of data	Job Cards/Invoices	
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Simple count of the number of units maintained	
Means of verification	Job Cards/Invoices	
Assumptions	Timely submission of the job card/invoices by the Agencies/service providers	
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	n/a	
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	n/a	
Calculation type	Cumulative year-end	
Reporting cycle	Quarterly	
Desired performance	100% of target achieved	
Indicator responsibility	Director: Property Management and Disposals	

Indicator title	4.5	Number of Units Rectified for Pre-1994 stock
Definition	To facilitate the improvement of state financed residential properties created through State housing program interventions during the pre-1994 housing dispensation.	
Source of data	Completion Certificates/D3 Form	
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Simple count of the number of Pre-1994 stock units rectified	
Means of Verification	Completion Certificates/D3 Form	
Assumptions	Timely submission of completion certificates by the municipalities	
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	n/a	
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	n/a	
Calculation type	Cumulative year-end	
Reporting cycle	Quarterly	
Desired performance	100% of target achieved	
Indicator responsibility	Director: Property Management and Disposals	

Indicator title	4.6	Number of Land Parcels devolved to Municipalities for human settlements development in terms of Section 15 of the Housing Act, 1997
Definition	Transfer of Departmental vacant land to municipalities for human settlements development	
Source of data	Deeds Office/Conveyancers	
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Simple count of the number of Land Parcels devolved to Municipalities for human settlements development	
Means of Verification	Deeds office printout/ Conveyancers certificate	
Assumptions	Timeous update of the registration of property by the Deeds Office	
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Number of Land Parcels devolved	
Disaggregation of beneficiaries (where applicable)	n/a	
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	n/a	
Calculation type	Cumulative year-end	
Reporting cycle	Quarterly	
Desired performance	100% of target achieved	
Indicator responsibility	Director: Property Management and Disposals	





# ANNEXURES

KWAZULU-NATAL DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS  
ANNUAL PERFORMANCE PLAN

**2022/23 - 2024/25**



# **AMENDMENT TO THE 2021/22 TO 2024/25 STRATEGIC PLAN**

## **ANNEXURE A**

**KWAZULU-NATAL DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS  
ANNUAL PERFORMANCE PLAN**

**2022/23 - 2024/25**



No changes are applicable for the Revised 2020/21 to 2024/25 Strategic Plan



# CONDITIONAL GRANTS

## ANNEXURE B

KWAZULU-NATAL DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS  
ANNUAL PERFORMANCE PLAN

2022/23 - 2024/25

Name of Grant	Purpose	Outputs	Current Annual Budget (thousand)	Period of Grant
Human Settlements Development Grant (HSDG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To provide funding for the progressive realization of access to adequate housing through the creation of sustainable and integrated human settlements</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of housing opportunities created may include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>number of residential units delivered in relevant housing programmes;</li> <li>number of serviced sites delivered in relevant housing programmes</li> </ul> </li> <li>Number of households in informal settlements provided with access to basic services</li> <li>Number of informal settlements upgraded in situ and/ or relocated</li> <li>Number of title deeds registered to a beneficiary post 31 March 2014</li> <li>Hectares of well-located land acquired for development of housing opportunities</li> <li>Hectares of well-located land acquired (zoned) and number of housing opportunities created</li> <li>Number of socio-economic amenities delivered in human settlements</li> <li>Number of integrated residential development projects planned, approved, funded and implemented</li> </ul>	R2,935,224	2022/23
Upgrading of Informal Settlements Partnership Grant (UISPG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To provide funding to facilitate a programmatic and inclusive approach to upgrading informal settlements</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Programmatic province-wide informal settlements upgrading strategy</li> <li>Number of approved individual informal settlements upgrading plans prepared utilizing the National Upgrading Support Programme (NUSP)</li> <li>Number of social compacts concluded with communities and/or community resource organizations outlining their role in the upgrading process</li> <li>Number of informal settlements designated for upgrading in terms of the municipal Spatial Development Framework (SDF) and Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act and municipal by-laws enacted in this regard</li> <li>Number of approved upgrading plans implemented</li> <li>Number of households provided with secure tenure</li> <li>Number of households provided with individual engineering services (water services, sanitation solutions and electricity (grid and non-grid)</li> <li>Number of informal settlements provided with interim and permanent municipal engineering services (public lighting, roads, storm water, refuse removal and bulk connections for water, sanitation and electricity)</li> </ul>	R756,868	2022/23
EPWP Intergrated Grant for Provinces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To incentivize provincial departments to expand work creation efforts through the use of labour intensive delivery methods in the identified focus areas in compliance EPWP guidelines.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of people employed and receiving income through the EPWP.</li> </ul>	R6,499	2022/2023



# DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT MODEL

## ANNEXURE D

KWAZULU-NATAL DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS  
ANNUAL PERFORMANCE PLAN

2022/23 - 2024/25

Medium Term (3 years - MTEF)

Area of Intervention	Project Description	Budget Allocation	District Municipality	Location: GPS Coordinates	Project Leader	Social Partners
Town Planning	Various Hostels 546 new units and 218 refurbishments	R 178, 200,000	eThekwini	Various Locations	Director Social Housing and CRU	eThekwini Municipality
Land Transfer and Building plans approval	Bridge City Social Housing Project 1130 units	R 319,325,570	eThekwini	-29.729089/ 30,983039	Director Social Housing and CRU	eThekwini Municipality. SHRA, Financial Institutions, ODA
Construction of Units	Donnelley 128 CRU units	R 50,824,145	eThekwini	-29.924056/ 30,991183	Director Social Housing and CRU	eThekwini Municipality
Water, Sanitation, Roads, Stormwater, Electricity, Environmental Management and Town planning	44 Lancers Road	R120,000,000	eThekwini	-29.858305/ 31,009132	Director Social Housing and CRU	eThekwini Municipality. SHRA, Financial Institutions, SHI
Water, Sanitation, Roads, Stormwater, Electricity, Environmental Management and Town planning	2 Epsom Road 174 social Housing units	R 6,960,000	eThekwini	-29.84986/ 31,018226	Director Social Housing and CRU	eThekwini Municipality. SHRA, Financial Institutions, SHI
Water, Sanitation, Roads, Stormwater, Electricity, Environmental Management and Town planning	3 Morans Lane 79 social Housing Units	R 31,600,000	eThekwini	-29.858739/ 31,0061.31	Director Social Housing and CRU	eThekwini Municipality. SHRA, Financial Institutions, SHI
Water, Sanitation, Roads, Stormwater, Electricity, Environmental Management and Town planning	71 Play fair Road 177 Social Housing Units	R 123,200,000	eThekwini	-29.843997/ 31,0345.53	Director Social Housing and CRU	eThekwini Municipality. SHRA, Financial Institutions, SHI
Water, Sanitation, Roads, Stormwater, Electricity, Environmental Management and Town planning	1 Henwood Road Social Housing Project	R 123,200,000	eThekwini	-29.815094/ 30, 865531	Director Social Housing and CRU	eThekwini Municipality. SHRA, Financial Institutions, SHI
Water, Sanitation, Roads, Stormwater, Electricity, Environmental Management and Town planning	144 45 <sup>th</sup> avenue Sherwood 128 Social Housing Units	R 51,200,000	eThekwini	- 29.500607/ 30,575359	Director Social Housing and CRU	eThekwini Municipality. SHRA, Financial Institutions, SHI
Infrastructure & Top structure Construction	Cornubia Ph 2	R 95,000,000	eThekwini	31,0293 -29,657449	eThekwini Metro	Tongaat Hulett
Infrastructure & Top structure Construction	Umlazi	R28,000,000	eThekwini	30,8761 -29,977473	eThekwini Metro	None
Infrastructure & Top structure Construction	Amaoti	R 26,000,000	eThekwini	30,9956 -29,674898	eThekwini Metro	None
Planning	Sankontshe	R1 000 000,00	eThekwini	-29,893091 30,89391	eThekwini Metro	None
Planning	Greater Amaoti	R20 000 000,00	eThekwini	-29,679114 30,98488	eThekwini Metro	None
Planning	Redcliffe Valley View Informal Settlement Upgrade	R1 000 000,00	eThekwini	-29,649742 31,01013	eThekwini Metro	None
Planning	Kennedy Road Informal Settlement Upgrade	R500,000,00	eThekwini	-29,811651 30,97982	eThekwini Metro	None
Planning	Namibia Stop 8	R2 500 000,00	eThekwini	-29,699735 30,94125	eThekwini Metro	None
Planning	Umlazi S1, S2, S3	R3 500 000,00	eThekwini	-29,969275 30,91675	eThekwini Metro	None
Planning	Amahlongwa	R500 000,00	eThekwini	30,722224 -30,213371	eThekwini Metro	None
Planning	Umkhombazi	R1 261 000,00	eThekwini	30,755404 -30,203474	eThekwini Metro	None
Planning	Pilgrim X	R1 000 000,00	eThekwini	30,932818 -29,97194	eThekwini Metro	None

Medium Term (3 years - MTEF)

Area of Intervention	Project Description	Budget Allocation	District Municipality	Location: GPS Coordinates	Project Leader	Social Partners
Planning	Craigieburn	R500 000,00	eThekweni	30,747702 -30,194777	eThekweni Metro	None
Planning	Ntuzuma C Phase 2	R1 000 000,00	eThekweni	X - 2007.6778 Y- 3298962.1975	eThekweni Metro	None
Planning	Ntuzuma G extension	R800 000,00	eThekweni	-29,718126 30,9528	eThekweni Metro	None
Planning	Ntuzuma D Phase 2&3 Extension	R1 500 000,00	eThekweni	29°44'10.25" S 30°55'36.63" E	eThekweni Metro	None
Planning	Bhambayi Phase 1 Ext(Pat Marshall)	R1 000 000,00	eThekweni	-29,7058 30,979	eThekweni Metro	None
Planning	Cornubia Phase 2	R500 000,00	eThekweni	29:69:4 1,295208333	eThekweni Metro	Tongaat Hulett
Planning	Bhekumthetho Housing Project	R7 432 689,99	Zululand	-27,9703 30,7286	Abaqulusi Municipality	None
Planning	Edumbe Phase 3	R1 493 298,00	Zululand	-27,401171 30,82104	Edumbe Municipality	None
Planning	Mzingazi	R2 169 603,00	King Cetshwayo	-28,749938 32,13686	Umdlathuze Municipality	None
Planning	Mandlazini	R1 013 598,00	King Cetshwayo	28°44'19" 32°06'18"	Umdlathuze Municipality	None
Planning	Mandlazini Airport Buffer	R723 201,00	King Cetshwayo	28°44'03" 32°05'58"	Umdlathuze Municipality	None
Planning	Mzingwenya	R2 477 370,00	King Cetshwayo	28°52'10" 31°54'01"	Umdlathuze Municipality	None
Planning	Nseleni	R2 725 107,00	King Cetshwayo	28°39'46" 32°01'49"	Umdlathuze Municipality	None
Planning	Vulindlela	R2 070 987,50	King Cetshwayo	28°51'38" 32°49'51"	Umdlathuze Municipality	None
Planning	Nzalabantu	R2 613 683,50	King Cetshwayo	28°43'09" 32°10'03"	uMfalozi Municipality	None
Planning	Mzingazi uMfalozi	R6 272 896,66	King Cetshwayo	28°44'31" 32°08'53"	uMfalozi Municipality	None
Planning	Ixopo Slums	R2 000 000,00	Harry Gwala	30,07421 -30,171807	Ubuhlebezwe Municipality	None
Planning	Madundube (ward 2)	R2 200 000,00	iLembe	-29,2749 31,1854	KwaDukuza Municipality	None
Planning	Charlottedale	R2 000 000,00	iLembe	-29,39222 31,25909	KwaDukuza Municipality	None
Planning	Shakasprings	R1 000 000,00	iLembe	TBA	KwaDukuza Municipality	None
Planning	Rocky Ridge IRDP	R16 225 890.00	iLembe	TBA	KwaDukuza Municipality	None
Planning	Shakaville IRDP	R4 867 767.00	iLembe	-19.19886 32.777867	KwaDukuza Municipality	None
Planning	Nonoti Mouth	R2 704 315.00	iLembe	-29.312222 30.40417	KwaDukuza Municipality	None
Planning	Nkumbanyuswa Phase 2	R6 173 480.00	iLembe	-28.10000 31.01000	Ndwedwe Municipality	None
Planning	Qadi	R3 086 740.00	iLembe	-29.3000 30.0100	Ndwedwe Municipality	None
Planning	Nombokojwane	R3 086 740.00	iLembe	-29.14844 31.04885	Maphumulo Municipality	None
Planning	KwaZubane	R3 086 740.00	iLembe	-28.1000 31.0100	Maphumulo Municipality	none
Planning	Phumlani Slums Clearance Project	R1 492 449,99	uMkhanyakude	-28,029173 32,27028	Big 5 False Bay Municipality	None

Medium Term (3 years - MTEF)

Area of Intervention	Project Description	Budget Allocation	District Municipality	Location: GPS Coordinates	Project Leader	Social Partners
Planning	Ntokozweni(Gumtree)	R1 000 000,00	uThukela	29,8996 -28,624079	Alfred Duma Municipality	None
Planning	Ezakheni C	R80 000,00	uThukela	-28,5205 29,9113	Alfred Duma Municipality	None
Planning	Vaalkop	R 1 327 298.20	uThukela	30,19539 -28,467515	Alfred Duma Municipality	None
Planning	Cremin	R 1 543 370	uThukela	TBC	Alfred Duma Municipality	None
Planning	Thembalihle - B	R 732 000	uThukela	29,91648 -28,8814	Inkosi Langalibalele	None
Planning	Nkomokazini	R3 086 740	uThukela	29,59789 -28,935317	Inkosi Langalibalele	None
Planning	Nkomokazini Ph2	R3 086 740	uThukela	29,59789 -28,935317	Inkosi Langalibalele	None
Planning	Bhekabezayo/ Dutch	R6 173 480	uThukela	TBC	Inkosi Langalibalele	None
Planning	Mafikeni/ Mkhhalanyoni	R6 173 480	uThukela	TBC	Inkosi Langalibalele	None
Planning	Thembalihle - A	R1 543 370	uThukela	29,91648 -28,8814	Inkosi Langalibalele	None
Planning	Mandabeni/ Vala/ Madolobheni	R6 173 480	uThukela	29,53621 -28,989156	Inkosi Langalibalele	None
Planning	Acaciaville Ph1	R 3 506 230	uThukela	29,67205 -28,54333	Alfred Duma Municipality	None
Planning	Acaciaville Ph2 (20% FLISP)	R 3 506 230	uThukela	29,66205 -28,54333	Alfred Duma Municipality	None
Planning	Colenso - A (5% FLISP)	R 3 506 230	uThukela	29,85756 -28,752732	Alfred Duma Municipality	None
Planning	Roosboom Ph2	R 3 506 230	uThukela	29,695 -28,64833	Alfred Duma Municipality	None
Planning	Paapkuilsfontein (5% FLISP)	R 2 535 000	uThukela	29,85988 -28,982276	Inkosi Langalibalele	None
Planning	Wembezi A Ph2	R 3 506 230	uThukela	29,76858 -29,040865	Inkosi Langalibalele	None
Planning	Ikhwezi	R2 452 952.18	uThukela	TBC	Inkosi Langalibalele	None
Planning	Ezakheni C	R 499 000	uThukela	29,91132 -28,520508	Alfred Duma Municipality	None
Planning	Mthandi	R1 753 115	uThukela	29,82649 -28,616322	Alfred Duma Municipality	None
Planning	St Chads	R3 506 230	uThukela	29,87603 -28,580884	Alfred Duma Municipality	None
Planning	Mara farms	R59 605.91	uThukela	TBC	Okhahlamba Municipality	None
Planning	Ezakheni D Ph2	R1 012 100.87	uThukela	28 37' 02.1" S 29 56' 07.2" E	Alfred Duma Municipality	None
Planning	Ekuvukeni	R2 537 565.00	uThukela	20 27' 57.6" S 30 09' 25.02" E	Alfred Duma Municipality	None
Planning	Ezakheni D Ph3	R2 030 052.00	uThukela	28 36' 47.60" S 29 55' 54.53" E	Alfred Duma Municipality	None
Planning	Dunlop	R9 908 435.79	uThukela	28 32' 52.8" S 29 48' 41.76" E	Alfred Duma Municipality	None
Planning	Indoor sports Complex	R6 688 114.84	uThukela	28 34' 12.5 S 29 46' 00.8 E	Alfred Duma Municipality	None

Medium Term (3 years - MTEF)

Area of Intervention	Project Description	Budget Allocation	District Municipality	Location: GPS Coordinates	Project Leader	Social Partners
Planning	Ogade	R3 086 740	uThukela	29,12248 -28,73884	Okhahlamba Municipality	None
Planning	Ntsukangihlale B	R2 315 055	uThukela	29,04582 -28,731079	Okhahlamba Municipality	None
Planning	Mamfemfetheni	R4 630 110	uThukela	29,36398 -28,876095	Okhahlamba Municipality	None
Planning	Nogaga - B	R3 858 425	uThukela	29,1108 -28,665569	Okhahlamba Municipality	None
Planning	Hoffental - A	R2 315 055	uThukela	29,17743 -28,867722	Okhahlamba Municipality	None
Planning	Hoffental - B	R2 315 055	uThukela	29,24693 -28,791313	Okhahlamba Municipality	None
Planning	Mhlwazini - B	R2 315 055	uThukela	29,29463 -28,93023	Okhahlamba Municipality	None
Planning	KwaSmahla - A	R2 778 066	uThukela	29,38815 -28,887829	Okhahlamba Municipality	None
Planning	KwaSmahla - B	R2 778 066	uThukela	29,36597 -28,928441	Okhahlamba Municipality	None
Planning	Masumpa -B	R2 315 055	uThukela	29,107 -28,680314	Okhahlamba Municipality	None
Planning	Sandlwana	R4 630 110.00	uThukela	29,09995 -28,831747	Okhahlamba Municipality	None
Planning	Nogaga - A	R3 858 425	uThukela	29,1108 -28,665569	Okhahlamba Municipality	None
Planning	Intshukangihlale - A	R2 315 055	uThukela	29,07314 -28,677445	Okhahlamba Municipality	None
Planning	Mhlwazini - A	R2 315 055	uThukela	29,17446 -28,910357	Okhahlamba Municipality	None
Planning	Masumpa - A	R2 315 055	uThukela	29,09181 -28,6606	Okhahlamba Municipality	None
Planning	Acton Homes	R 3 506 230	uThukela	29,40937 -28,64028	Okhahlamba Municipality	None
Planning	Drycut Farm Housing Project	R1 265 710,00	Amajuba	-27,7985 30,0589	Newcastle Municipality	None
Planning	Vezokuhle	R336 811,50	Amajuba	-27,795242 29,97574	Newcastle Municipality	None
Planning	Soulcity	R821 434,01	Amajuba	-27,76903545 30,06901741	Newcastle Municipality	None
Planning	JBC phase 2 &3	R135 527 851,08	Amajuba	-27,78267006 30,08812141	Newcastle Municipality	None
Planning	JBC phase 1	R4 880 586,20	Amajuba	-27,780448 30,09519	Newcastle Municipality	None
Servicing of Sites: Water, Sanitation, Roads and Stormwater	JBC Phase 2 & 3	R433 703 400,00	Amajuba	-27,78267006 30,08812141	Newcastle Municipality	None
Planning	Boschhoek	R 2,182,540.92	Amajuba	29,922435 -27,793147	KZNDHS	None
Planning	Balgray	R175,323.00	Amajuba	30,36918 -27,640275	KZNDHS	None
Bulks Installation	JBC Phase 2&3	R24,730,208,530	Amajuba	-27,78267006 30,08812141	Newcastle Municipality	None



Medium Term (3 years - MTEF)

Area of Intervention	Project Description	Budget Allocation	District Municipality	Location: GPS Coordinates	Project Leader	Social Partners
Planning	Mthimude Shibe (Phase 2) Rural Housing Project	R5 570 172.00	uGu District Municipality	-30.7827 30.0261	Ray Nkonyeni	None
Planning	KwaNyuswa Rural Housing Project	R10 527 018.00	uGu District Municipality	-30.6527 30.05602	Ray Nkonyeni	None
Planning	Mthimude Phase 2 RHP (Hlomedlini)	R5 170 172.00	uGu District Municipality	-30.796105 30.028056	Ray Nkonyeni	None
Planning	Vukuzithathe Phase 3 Bandlana	R1 262 610.00	uGu District Municipality	-30.852772 30.149988	Ray Nkonyeni	None
Planning	KwaNyuswa (Wosiyane & Nkulu) Ph2 Rural	R21 620 021.00	uGu District Municipality	-30.657221 30.054164	Ray Nkonyeni	None
Planning	KwaMachi Phase 2 (Cluster 4)	R1 080 359.00	uGu District Municipality	-30.71 29.8818	uMuziwabantu Municipality	None

# PGDP ALIGNMENT

## ANNEXURE E

KWAZULU-NATAL DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS  
ANNUAL PERFORMANCE PLAN

2022/23 - 2024/25

PGDP OBJECTIVE	DEPARTMENT IMPACT STATEMENT	DEPARTMENT OUTCOME STATEMENT	OUTCOME INDICATOR	OUTPUT INDICATOR
Promote sustainable human settlements	Sustainable livelihoods through transformed human settlements	Spatial transformation through multi-programme integration	Number of projects catalytic projects implemented	Number of Catalytic projects in planning
				Percentage of investment of the total Human Settlements allocation in PDAs
			Number of projects implemented within the gazette PSHDA's	Number of integrated implementation programmes for priority development areas completed per year
				% of land acquired during 2014-2019 within PDA's rezoned
		To achieve sustainable livelihoods through adequate housing and improved quality living environment	Number of informal settlements upgraded	Number of projects in Phase 1 (Pre-feasibility) of the UISP
				Number of projects in Phase 2 (Planning) of the UISP
				Number of planned projects completed for upgrading to Phase 3 of the Informal Settlements Upgrade Programme
				Number of informal settlements upgraded to Phase 3
				Number of Breaking New Ground (BNG) houses delivered
				Number of houses (units) delivered through the MVHP
				Number of houses (units) delivered through the IRDP subsidy programme
				Number of houses (units) delivered through the consolidation subsidy programme
				Number of houses (units) delivered through the rural subsidy programme
Number of serviced sites delivered through the IRDP subsidy programme				
Number of serviced sites delivered through the UISP subsidy programme				
To restore dignity through providing home ownership	Number of title deeds issued (Pre-1994 and post 1994)	Number of pre-1994 title deeds registered		
		Number of post-1994 title deeds registered		
		Number of post-2014 title deeds registered		
		Number of new title deeds registered		
Promote SMME and entrepreneurial development	To provide radical economic transformation through the provision of economic opportunities throughout the human settlements value chain.	Number of economically empowered companies of designed groups	Number of designated group companies trained	

PGDP OBJECTIVE	DEPARTMENT IMPACT STATEMENT	DEPARTMENT OUTCOME STATEMENT	OUTCOME INDICATOR	OUTPUT INDICATOR
Improve the efficiency, innovation and variety of government-led job creation programmes			Number of economically empowered companies of designed groups	Number of work opportunities created through related programmes
				Number of Full Time Equivalent (FTE's) created
				Number of targeted person's days of work
				Number of EPWP beneficiaries provided with accredited training
Build government capacity		To improve accountability through the enforcement of good governance principles	A clean audit outcome	Approved Human Resource plan implementation report submitted annually
Eradicate fraud and corruption				Number of ICT Governance Framework performance reports submitted
Promote participative, facilitative and accountable governance				% implementation of the approved internal audit plan
				% of invoices paid within 30 days of receipt
	% implementation of the approved audit improvement plan			
				Annual Performance Information management report submitted





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