

BUDGET VOTE SPEECH FOR THE 2019-2020 FINANCIAL YEAR

VOTE 13: HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

PRESENTED BY MEC MOTSHIDISI KOLOI

MEMBER OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL FOR PUBLIC WORKS,
INFRASTRUCTURE AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

12th JULY 2019

FOURTH RAADSAAL, BLOEMFONTEIN

Honourable Speaker

Honourable Premier

Members of the Executive Council

Honourable Members of the Legislature

Executive Mayors, Mayors, Honourable Speakers, Chief Whips and Councillors

Director General of the Province

Heads of Department

Veterans and Stalwarts of our Liberation Struggle

Stakeholders in the Human Settlements Value Chain

Ladies and Gentlemen

Baahi ba rona ba Foreisetata, dumelang.

Honourable Speaker, we stand here in response to the promise of the 1955 Freedom Charter in the clause: **There shall be houses, security and comfort!** This in 1994, became part of the Constitution as a right to a home, enshrined in the Bill of Rights.

Madame Speaker, our responsibility is to ensure fulfilment of this right.

All of us grew up in different homes. Our homes gave us foundation and direction in life, grounded us, and raised us into humane and functional members of society. Through human settlements development, I would like to reiterate the fact that we not only provide homes, but we also ensure development of an individual, family, community and society well into posterity. Our homes by their nature, house not only the generation that is given a house, but generation after generations of these families. Our impact **supersedes** our reach; the benefits thereof accomplishing well beyond just the warmth and protection offered by a home. With these homes, we have reversed the impact of the apartheid history; we are ensuring that this change brings about more positive impact and significant changes in the lives of future generations who will have grown in proper environments.

I am certain that we have all seen homeless people and street children who live in parks and under bridges... I need not say further.

Madame Speaker, development of sustainable human settlements is a cornerstone of human and overall development. Where there are planned human settlements we find social and economic development, reduced crime and overall better living conditions and positive growth in all forms. Without a house, a home, we **will not** have a functional society.

I am certain that we know the negative impact that apartheid spatial engineering has had on us, and that it denied us our dignity. With our homes, this is the impact of the past apartheid legacy that we seek to reverse with our homes. In this democratic dispensation, we have grown from rows of grey square houses, 2 rooms, hostel living, shacks and dilapidated farm houses, to houses that stand out, and have given our people the dignity they deserve! We have changed the landscape of our towns, townships and rural areas, making our people proud home owners.

This said, it is clear that we still have to work harder to realise our main goal as encapsulated in our Vision: Integrated and sustainable human settlements, as well as Outcome 8: Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life. The ideal of our work is expanded in Chapter 8 of the National Development Plan with emphasis on transformation of human settlements. This is also coupled with integration in government planning and work together to achieve the overall goal of the National Development Plan.

Honourable Speaker, this budget is presented in acknowledgement of all struggle heroes whose lives were laid down and sacrificed in their fight for our FREEDOM. The budget, tabled in Nelson Mandela Month, marks his commitment toward a better life for all. This year's theme for Nelson Mandela International Day is: "Action Against Poverty." It is a fight against this poverty that our struggle fought vehemently against, and which this government has as one of its priorities. Poverty, like homelessness, deprives our people of the right to live; deprives them of the meaning of a fulfilling life, and denies them dignity. We take our resolve and determination from his spirit.

Madame Speaker, His Excellency President Matamela Cyril Ramaphosa, in the June 2019 State of the Nation Address (SONA) outlined seven priorities for the 6th democratic government. These emanate from the resolutions taken at the ruling party's 54th National Conference and the 2019 African National Congress Manifesto which essentially outlined key issues to be addressed by this administration:

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

Madame Speaker, our responsibility here rests on addressing spatial integration and human settlements development. While our primary goal is to provide integrated sustainable human settlements, we are fully aware that the human settlements value chain processes provide us with opportunities to address other sustainability issues and key priorities such as economic transformation and job creation, education (training), skills (providing experience to local communities), and health (through creation of better living conditions).

We are contributing to social cohesion and safe communities through socially integrated and well planned human settlements, that do automatically yield safe environments.

In her Budget Vote Speech tabled on 9th July, the Minister for Human Settlements, Dr Lindiwe Sisulu, summed up our work, its focus, its achievements and challenges and the spirit of determination to meet our obligations in the human settlements mandate.

“I have yet to learn of a government that has been able to provide as much for the poorest of society, with the context within which we have had to operate of an indelible apartheid spatial pattern and the pressure and expectations from our people. When we delivered our first million houses, we received an award from a disbelieving UN-Habitat, the first developing country to reach that mark in the time we did. And all of this was delivered free by the government. We are a leading country in the development of our vision, our policies and our rate of delivery. However, of course the problem remains with increased urbanisation and the breaking up of households into smaller units. **Though much has been done, much still has to be achieved.**”

Madame Speaker the African National Congress (ANC) resolutions taken at NASREC on human settlements transformation state:

“Through the National Development Plan (NDP), we seek to advance a coherent programme to transform human settlements and to ensure that the delivery of housing is used to restructure towns and cities and strengthen the livelihood prospects of households and overcome apartheid spatial patterns.

We will:

- Work closely with the private sector to develop major development projects that brings 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 opportunity 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 site and service to afford households the opportunity to build and own their own homes.
- Transform the composition and functioning of the property industry and accelerate legislative measures to eliminate speculative behaviour, including the establishment of a Property Sector Ombudsman.
- Improve the alignment of housing provision with other public investments and service provision, including schools and health facilities and transport networks, complementing more integrated residential, industrial and commercial development.
- Address the title deeds backlog, along with associated institutional and capacity gaps, to ensure that the transfer of title deeds move with higher speed.

Madame Speaker we are resolute in ensuring that these resolutions are fully achieved through our human settlements programmes.”

As we work towards a uniform approach for optimised benefits, and coherence for better results, we will align our work with the national Human Settlements Implementation Framework 2019-2024 once adopted. In response to the ANC resolutions above, the objective of the framework is transformation of human settlements into liveable and sustainable spaces through spatial targeting and consolidation.

Key in this strategy Madame Speaker is spatial transformation, and critically, alignment of our planning through harmonisation of sector plans among the three spheres of government. The framework also targets fostering alignment and coordination between spatial, transport, economic reforms and human settlements. Four strategic pillars to be pursued towards this end are to:

- Develop liveable neighbourhoods through various programmes
- Provide access to adequate housing through a range of programmes targeting households
- Develop a functional residential property market to support the realisation of asset value
- Ensure access to well-located land for human settlements development

Our budget vote is presented in the 6th democratic administration whose focus is growth as encapsulated in the theme: **“Let’s grow South Africa together.”** In order to achieve this uniform growth and sustainability, the framework pursues among others, the concept of Priority Development Areas for human settlements development as central to development including economic development. We will work better with our municipalities and closely with related stakeholders to ensure that our target is met so that in the **Free State our people are truly at home!**

KEY CHALLENGES FACING SUSTAINABLE HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT

Honourable Speaker, we are fully aware that our work is not without challenges. Some of these challenges though, are inherited challenges that have been multiplied by deliberate apartheid spatial engineering, shortage of land and urbanisation to name a few. Much concerted effort and deliberate targeting is required to change this picture permanently.

Urbanisation is highlighted by President Cyril Ramaphosa in his June 2019 SONA, **“Seventy percent of South Africans are going to be living in the urban areas by 2030.”** The United Nations’ Habitat for Humanity estimates that by 2050, 3 billion of the world’s population will be living in cities. With the growth of informal settlements in our province, we are already experiencing this impact and cannot develop human settlements of the future oblivious of this fact.

Within this notion, we admit that we are yet to move further to achieving the ideal human settlements targets and the goal of integration in development of human settlements closer to cities and places of economic activity. We are yet to achieve spatial integration, spatial transformation and to achieve social integration and contribute towards social cohesion.

Madame Speaker, **our shortcomings are undeniably visible.** From these we have learned and are learning our lessons which we will use to improve on the planning, rate and quality of delivery henceforth.

Long term challenges mainly due to **uncoordinated approach** and **inadequate planning** with other government stakeholders. The continuous learning curve and challenges associated with contractors and time frames allocated to projects also add to our challenges. Community unrests, labour disputes between main and sub-contractors, or contractors and communities have also contributed to our shortcomings resulting in slow completion of projects, and non-completion of houses.

Quality has been excellent in most instances however there has been significant cases where our work regressed because of poor quality leading to slowed progress as we had to rebuild some of the houses. This is being addressed through stricter management of contracts and the retention clause which ensures retention of a contractor's set percentage amount for possible use to rectify houses. On this matter too Madame Speaker, we will apply stricter project monitoring and controls.

Beneficiary Management, i.e. ensuring that beneficiary lists are properly managed so that we have a living list and befitting beneficiaries, has also contributed to our slow progress. This is currently being addressed through the National Housing Needs Register (NHNR) which must, as per national prerequisite, implement in allocating projects from November 2019. The NHNR will ensure that houses and sites are allocated where they are mostly needed.

Allocation of houses to beneficiaries also receives focused attention on prioritisation of the elderly, people living with disability, child headed households and those in most dire situations. We recently handed over a house to an 82-year-old, nkgono Mannuku Afrika in Jagersfontein, who lives with disability, has

waited patiently for her house over the years. It cannot be right that she waited that long while younger beneficiaries were long accommodated in their homes.

Land availability, municipalities' contribution to land or development of sites and installation of infrastructure are also some of our key challenges. All of these challenges require a coordinated approach, a common and shared vision towards development of human settlements.

Madame Speaker we do realise that our work grows daily against the backdrop of extensive urbanization. The declining economy that has led to growing unemployment and social changes that affect the bottom line have forced many of our people to depend on the state's dwindling resources as they are stretched to the maximum. With this, there is more demand from government to provide housing for those who cannot afford.

In outlining these challenges Madame Speaker, I am painting a picture of the reality of the terrain of human settlements development that we work in. These are but the tip of an iceberg characterised by extreme shortage of houses, sites and minimum resources; especially limited financial resources while the need grows daily. **The greatest challenge however is that not all of our people can be reached at once and adequately.** You just need to see the shacks built alongside our beautiful houses as backyard dwellers also make themselves home. Our challenges are diverse and complex as illustrated recently in a variety of circumstances throughout the province – illegal renting and occupation of our houses, illegal selling and ownership, are some of the challenges we face.

Madame Speaker these challenges demand of us to work differently, a commitment we do not take lightly. Honourable Speaker there is hope, there is determination to make the hopeless hopeful, and the seemingly impossible situations, possible through human settlements. In brief, let me point out that we have managed to achieve a measure of success in most of our commitments made in the past financial year despite steep challenges such as dwindling budgets, tough economic situation and ever increasing prices as well as labour and community unrests.

Let me reiterate Honourable Speaker that despite our challenges, our homes have given our people renewed hope in our government. *We are working relentlessly to ensure that in the Free State province, our people are at home.*

I am borrowing a leaf of wisdom from the late Nelson Rolihlahla Dalibunga Mandela: “Do not judge me by my successes, judge me by how many times I fell down and got back up again.”

RESPONDING TO THE CHALLENGES

Madame Speaker in various programmes below, we highlight our response to various challenges and plans to implement henceforth towards improvement of delivery. Let me indicate Honourable Premier that this Budget Vote Speech sets the tone for our work this year; it is a commitment and a promise to our people, and to this government; we will do better, we will achieve our goals.

We anchor our commitment on the electorate of the Free State who, despite challenges, still believe in us. Re tshetleha maikemisetso mosebetsing wa rona bathong ba ntseng ba emetse matlo ka mamello; ba lebelletseng borakonteraka ho fihla ba tlo haha matlo a bona. Re tseleng, mme re tla fihla le ho lona.

OUR PROGRAMMES, ACHIEVEMENTS

In total Madame Speaker, to date, in the (2014-2019) Medium Term Strategic Framework period, we have provided 14 697 homes through various programmes. Of this, 3 695 homes and 2 180 serviced sites were provided in the past financial year.

Our numbers deprive us of an illustration of the extent of the impact made by our achievement, which spans generations, well into the future. The impact of our homes may be seen on child headed households in Freedom Square and elsewhere in the province; on the aged such as nkgono Masabata Morapedi in Phase 5 who recently received a house at the age of 100, and many other who have homes!

We have undeniably changed the lives of our people for the better, and continue to do so.

Madame Speaker, South Africa requires all stakeholders to take ownership of the development of its people; hence the theme, **'Lets grow South Africa together.'** On this note let me acknowledge Standard Bank for the beautiful houses completed in Luckhoff and Parys; and the ones planned for Brandford. They truly illustrate patriotism through ploughing back to communities in the most meaningful manner – providing a foundation to a better life, a home. In total, 15 homes will be built in the province.

Madame Speaker we are getting on with the 4th Industrial Revolution. On this note, let me also acknowledge AV Light Steel Company. (Tshitshirisa Construction and Projects), a woman owned and led company which, with their

Innovative Building Technology (IBT) fulfilled the dream on Nkgono Mannuku Afrika of Jagersfontein. They built her a home she is definitely proud of. The company has also built houses in other provinces as part of a pilot project initiated by the National Home Builders Registration Council (NHBRC). This innovative building technology has a potential of alleviating our infrastructure challenges. As indicated earlier, this is a technology we are bound to consider in our future plans.

Our plans for this year focus on development of integrated human settlements through various programmes outlined below.

I will now elaborate on these programmes, achievements and planned work for the coming financial year.

INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS UPGRADING PROGRAMME

Informal Settlements Upgrading Programme is one of our core programmes meant to eradicate informal settlements and provide decent living conditions. In 2014, the Free State recorded 143 informal settlements spread across the province. This was at the dawn of the National Upgrading Support Programme which seeks to support identified municipalities in management of upgrading informal settlements progressively. Six municipalities were identified in the Free State namely, Mangaung Metro, Matjhabeng, Metsimaholo, Moqhaka, Dihlabeng and Maluti-a-Phofung local municipalities. As a province, we took a conscious decision to extend this support to the rest of our municipalities.

We have, to this end, established the Free State Informal Settlements Forum which consists of all municipalities and the department of Human Settlements, as well as other stakeholders in this regards. The Forum meets quarterly and has consistently sat since its establishment to focus on among other coordination of our work for more impact.

Madame Speaker, it is worth noting that the Free State is the only province that has a Forum running consistently and has received recognition from the national department. This recognition is not only on the running of the Forum, but also on the quality of our informal settlements register.

Of the 143 informal settlements that have been recorded, we have to date upgraded 19 with internal services. We have constructed houses on 4 of these namely, Northleigh in Viljoenskroon, Bakenpark in Bethlehem. It is important to note that these are relocations from previous informal settlements to formalised areas. In-situ upgrading was done in Thandanani (2010) and Ficksburg Ext 2.

We have to date completed 54 township establishments throughout the province and these address informal settlements upgrading either through in-situ upgrading or upgrading through relocation.

These include Parys: Abazimeli (Sisulu) Informal Settlement; 1912 & Winnie Informal Settlement, Zuma Informal Settlement, Vredefort: Phahameng Informal Settlement, Koppies: Baipehing (Koppies) Informal Settlement, Heilbron: Matoporong Informal Settlement; Airport Informal Settlement; Internal Informal Settlement; Moherepa Informal Settlement and Sizabantu Informal Settlement, Edenville: Extension 4 Formal Settlement Matlharantlheng; Extension 4 (Matlharantlheng) Informal Settlement, Refengkgotso: Themba Kubeka informal Settlement Frankfort/Namahadi: Phomolong Informal Settlement Maokeng: Brickfields/Marabastad Informal Settlement, Steysruss/Matlwangtlwang: Block A Informal Settlement; Block B Informal Settlement in Botshabelo, to name some.

We will proceed with township establishment as one of the crucial steps in the human settlements value chain, to ensure that every household in informal settlements has security of tenure. This current financial year Madame Speaker, we are embarking on township establishment processes in 6 municipalities, thus addressing the 15 recorded informal settlements in these municipalities.

Madame Speaker, in the previous financial year we verified and updated our informal settlements register and the exercise resulted in 29 new informal settlements recorded in addition to the initial 143 we started off with. This increase in the number of recorded informal settlements illustrates the serious challenge of continuous increase and growing informal settlements that the government is faced with. We will continue to plan with our municipalities to ensure that we together upgrade these informal settlements, while at the same time embark on forward planning to ensure that in the long run, we are able to meet the housing needs of our people.

We intend taking full advantage of the newly established Informal Settlements Upgrading Grant (ISUG) to ensure that as many municipalities as possible do upgrade informal settlements in their spaces. The ISU register which we continuously update and interact on with our municipalities becomes a crucial vehicle in achieving this. The register gives an analysis of the readiness of our informal settlements for various stages of upgrading, as well as documenting experienced bottlenecks.

Together with the Housing Development Agency (HAD), we have undertaken to support both Matjhabeng and Kopanong Local Municipalities to subdivide and rezone some of their current sites that are categorized as informal settlements. We have since realized that within established townships, there are erven that are zoned as either businesses, public open spaces or for social amenities that are not developed as such and end up being illegally occupied by residents. We appeal to municipalities to identify such areas, and where possible rezone them and do infill development.

In addition, Madame Speaker, we are in progress with a total of 20 township establishment processes. These include, Wesselsbron/ Monyakeng - Ithoballe Informal Settlements; Portion 28 of the Farm Wesselsbron No. 106 Informal Settlement (tennis courts), Ventersburg/ Mamahabane - Roma informal settlement; DND informal settlement and R70 Informal Settlement in Hennenman/ Phomolong, Baipehing informal settlement in Welkom/ Kutlwanong - L & Block 1, 6&5 informal settlement; K6 Mshenguville informal settlement; K5 & Block 4 informal settlement; K10 informal settlement.

In Brandfort/ Majwemasweu we are at work in Slovo Park Informal Settlement and in Windburg/ Makeleketla we have Baipehing Informal Settlement and in Bloemfontein infrastructure work is being done in Bloemside 9 and 10.

Further east we are at work in Ficksburg – Oustad (Caldon Park) Informal Settlement; Katlehong 1 & 2 Informal Settlement; Boitumelo Extension 27 Informal Settlement.

In Qwaqwa, Phuthaditjhaba we have Mandela Park and Bluegumbosch, while in Vrede we are busy at Mavakgeng (Lindelani) Informal Settlement and in Jacobsdal our focus is on Riemvasmaak Informal Settlement.

INSTALLATION OF INFRASTRUCTURE

Infrastructure is essentially a key factor in upgrading informal settlements and overall human settlements development. All our projects include installation of basic infrastructure as part of developing sustainable human settlements. In the past financial year, the department connected 2 180 new sites to water and sewer networks, and work is nearing completion for the remainder of the sites planned. We also connected 2 915 households' in-situ through upgrading of informal settlements programme. The department in turn plans to follow up these connections closely with the construction of houses on the sites to complete the developments.

Madame Speaker for a long time we could not provide sites to the people of Kroonstad and Steynsrus due to limited or no bulk infrastructure. We are pleased to announce that we have 5 390 sites in these areas that will have water and sewer connections rolled out in the current MTEF. Designs have been completed making way for installation of bulk and reticulation infrastructure. Installation of infrastructure will be progressively followed by construction of houses over the five-year period.

Let me at this point Madame Speaker talk about our consideration for Innovative Building Technology that could be a response to water scarcity in both towns. We have recently witnessed the advantage of a waterless sewer system in Jagersfontein. This would be our response to sewer and water bulk and reticulation infrastructure, and would also address the scarcity of water that often limits or retards our pace to deliver human settlements.

In this financial year, we have planned installation of water and sewer infrastructure in the following number of sites per district; Fezile Dabi: 2260, Lejweleputswa: 1323, Thabo Mofutsanyana: 634, Mangaung: 1400 tallying to a total of 5617 sites. Some of these sites are in the areas listed below.

FEZILE DABI	NGWATHE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	Heilbron	Heilbron, Phiritona Ext 10 Water And Sewer 1356 Sites
FEZILE DABI	NGWATHE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	Parys	Tumahole Ext 7 Water And Sewer (605 Consulting)
THABO MOFUTSANYANA	PHUMELELA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	Vrede	Vrede Thembelihle Ext 4 - Roads, Storm water and Sewer network Vrede Thembelihle Ext 4 Water and Sewer Phase 2&3
THABO MOFUTSANYANA	DIHLABENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	Paul Roux	Paul Roux: Water And Sewer Networks (750) - Selatile Moloji
THABO MOFUTSANYANA	DIHLABENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	Bethlehem	Bethlehem: Bakenpark Ext 6 & 7 Water And Sewer
FEZILE DABI	MAFUBE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	Frankfort	Mafube Municipality: Frankfort 700 Water and Sewer
LEJWELEPUTSWA	MATJHABENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	Welkom	Water and Sewer for 873 sites Welkom, Thabong Ext 27 (Phokeng)
LEJWELEPUTSWA	MATJHABENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	Odendaalsrus	Matjhabeng: Water And Sewer Kutlwanong EXT 13 2900 (k10)
LEJWELEPUTSWA	MATJHABENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	Hennenman	Matjhabeng: Water and Sewer for 854 sites in Hennenman, Phomolong
XHARIEP	LETSEMENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	Luckhoff	Letsemeng Mun: Luckhoff - Relebohile Water and Sewer 450
LEJWELEPUTSWA	MATJHABENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	Ventersburg	Ventersburg 100 Mixed Development Infrastructure
FEZILE DABI	MAFUBE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	Cornelia	Mafube Municipality: Water and Sewer Cornelia Ext 7 for 407 sites
FEZILE DABI	MAFUBE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	Villiers	Mafube Municipality - Water and Sewer Villiers Ext 13 for 252 sites
FEZILE DABI	MAFUBE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	Tweeling	Mafube Municipality - Water and Sewer Tweeling Ext 2 for 417 sites

XHARIEP	LETSEMENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	Letsemeng	Letsemeng: Koffiefontein water and sewer 1250
FEZILE DABI	NGWATHE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	Parys	Ngwathe: Water and Sewer for Tumahole Ext 8 Phase 1
FEZILE DABI	METSIMAHOLO LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	Sasolburg	Metsimaholo : Water and Sewer for 2962 sites in Sasolburg, Zamdela Ext 18 (Mooirdraai, Raymond Mohlaba 3075)
THABO MOFUTSANYANA	PHUMELELA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	Warden	Phumelela: Water and Sewer for 1009 sites in Warden,Ezenzeleni Ext 7,8 and 9
FEZILE DABI	METSIMAHOLO LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	Sasolburg	Sasolburg Properties Water and Sewer
THABO MOFUTSANYANA	SETSOTO LOCAL MUNICIPALITY	Senekal	Senekal, Matwabeng Ext 7: Water and Wewer + Pump station
MANGAUNG	MANGAUNG METRO MUNICIPALITY	Bloemfontein	Caleb Motshabi

MEGA OR CATALYTIC PROJECTS

Our integrated approach in eradicating informal settlements and development of new settlements is also addressed through our other programmes such as catalytic or mega projects and development of mining towns.

Madame Speaker, catalytic projects are by definition meant to restructure settlements patterns and make positive changes on the environment while achieving sustainability and integration. The Human Settlements Catalytic Programme ranges from mega scale inclusionary neighbourhoods to small but high impact spatially targeted interventions, with high returns on the human settlements value chain and final products.

In 2016 my predecessor reported to the House that Minister Lindiwe Sisulu, then, approved 5 Catalytic Projects to be implemented in the Free State, namely:

- Mangaung Metro:
 - Caleb Motshabi, Estoire/ Airport Node and Vista Park 2 & 3
- Dihlabeng Local Municipality:
 - Baken Park 6 & 7
- Metsimaholo Local Municipality:
 - Sasolburg Properties.

Once completed these projects will yield approximately 34 233 housing opportunities. Work is continuing although not at a pace we would have wanted. We have to date made the following progress in each project:

- 1. Sasolburg Properties:** Township Establishment is currently underway, awaiting the decision of the Municipal Planning Tribunal (MPT) for application of the next phase to complete survey; and approval of surveyed layout by the Surveyor General will commence to registration of the Township by the Registrar of Deeds. On completion, this project is expected to yield 8 000 housing opportunities

- 2. Baken Park:** Township Establishment process for both Extension 6 and 7 has been concluded and the application was approved by the Municipal Planning Tribunal. Engineering designs have been concluded and the department is currently in the process of procurement of supervision and installation of all engineering services (water, sewer and roads), before construction of top structures. The project is expected to yield 5 110 housing opportunities once completed.

- 3. Estoire:** Urban Design Framework has been completed however, the process of detailed town planning has been put on hold due lack of funding. The total area to be developed is 191 hectares in extent, which will yield about 5 576 housing opportunities once completed.

Airport Node: This is implemented directly by Mangaung Metro Municipality and they are currently finalizing the Land Surveying process and get approved General Plan. The total developable area is 1200 hectares which will yield approximately 9000 housing opportunities on completion.

4. Vista Park 2 & 3: Township establishment process was finalized, however there are amendments on the approval which Mangaung Metro is attending to. Concurrently, re-alignment of bulk water pipeline which cuts across the two Extensions is underway to place the water pipe in the right position. On completion, the municipality should proceed with installation of infrastructure through the Urban Settlement Development Grant (USDG) as part of their responsibility towards development of serviced site in preparation for construction of houses. The department will build houses on these serviced sites. This project is expected to yield 10 000 housing opportunities over 5 years.

5. Caleb Motshabi – Kgotsong Mixed Development, in Bloemfontein, Mangaung Metro, which is expected to yield in excess of 7500 housing opportunities. We have installed water and sewer infrastructure in 3500 sites. We are due to proceed with construction of houses here in the current financial year, starting this month. This is a three-year project.

It is critical to note Madame Speaker, that the department can only build houses on serviced sites with complete infrastructure. Where this is not the case, we cannot build houses. In some instances, in the recent years, lack of infrastructure has been one of our setbacks.

In line with the ANC resolutions and the National Development Plan objectives, additional to Catalytic Projects, the National Department of Human Settlements has identified Priority Housing Development Areas (PHDA). These PHDAs 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. In the Free State, we have identified and mapped the following areas:

- Sasolburg:
 - Sasolburg North (including our Sasolburg properties catalytic project)
- Harrismith:
 - Special Economic Zone
- Mangaung:
Mangaung N8 Corridor (including Estoire and Airport Node catalytic projects)
- Bethlehem (including our Bakenpark catalytic project)

Emphasis with these Priority Housing Development Areas (PHDAs) is on synchronizing national housing programmes namely:

- Integrated Residential Development Programme (IRDP)
- Social Housing Programme (SHP) in Restructuring Zones
- Informal Settlements Upgrading Programme (ISUP)
- Finance Linked Individual Subsidy Programme (FLISP)
- Special Presidential Package Programme on Revitalization of distressed mining communities.

To date, a Gazette has been published identifying proposed PHDAs for comments and Council resolutions by 17th July 2019.

DEVELOPMENT OF MINING TOWNS

Madame Speaker, apartheid laws forced our predecessors to work as migrant labourers after robbing them of their land. For this, mining hostels were created to accommodate only the labourers while their families were left home to fend for themselves. This is yet another apartheid engineered destruction of the family.

Our mining towns are of grave concern to this government, hence the programme for revitalisation of mining towns was conceptualised and implemented. The overall integrated approach to this development aims to redevelop mining towns like Welkom, whose economy has deteriorated due to closure of mines resulting in slow economic activity and notably high unemployment. Matjhabeng and Moqhaka have been identified for development as part of this programme.

To this end, we are developing the Infrastructure Master Plan for Matjhabeng Local Municipality. This will ensure specific infrastructure requirements and focus of the infrastructure investments i.e. it will guide the municipality on where infrastructure is needed as per development of the town and its migratory patterns. We have already completed Phase 1 for water and sanitation infrastructure, and are in the process of developing Phase 2 for electricity targeted for completion in this financial year.

SOCIAL HOUSING RENTALS (SHR) AND COMMUNITY RESIDENTIAL UNITS (CRU)

Aligned to the development of mining towns is conversion of former mining and other hostels into Community Residential Units. These have been successfully completed in Virginia, Merriespruit Hostel and Welkom, Masimong 4. in Bloemfontein, Mangaung, the Silver and Dark City projects are in progress and targeted for completion by the end of this financial year.

Madame Premier on this matter, we wish to assure you that our plans are unwavering. For this financial year, implementation of the Community Residential Units (CRU) Programme will yield 812 units in various areas of the province. This will go a long way towards addressing shortage of rental housing for qualifying beneficiaries.

The first phase of construction of Hillside View has yielded 253 completed units out of 402 under the Social Housing Programme. A contractor is currently completing the entire allocation.

Progress on Community Residential Units (CRUs) has been slow and challenging due to a number of reasons including community unrests, contractual disputes. A rather new phenomenon is disruptions by local business forums. We have managed to negotiate our way through such challenges. Despite this we are making progress.

With these addressed and continually monitored, accelerated completion programme has been formulated and implemented by the department with its current service provider to have all remaining work completed by the end of the financial year.

The Honourable Premier in her State of the Province Address (SOPA) gave us marching orders where she reiterated a number of urgent issues of concern that must be addressed. She cited G-hostel, a worrying factor.

We have heard you Honourable Premier. Re tla phethahatsa ditabatabelo tsa hao, tseo e leng ditabatabelo tsa batho ba rona hoba ka projeke ena batho ba tla fumana bodulo le mesebetsi, ba tsebe ho phela ka seriti.

Linked to Social Housing Rental Programme is the concept of **Restructuring Zones**

Section 5(d) of the Social Housing Act No. 16 of 2008, requires that municipalities should identify Restructuring Zones within their area of jurisdiction for purposes of developing Social Housing Rentals. A Restructuring Zone is a geographic area that can provide spatial, economic and social integration within our cities.

The concept seeks to reduce housing backlog with special focus on the poor and middle class. It is therefore required of qualifying municipalities to adopt an integrated approach in housing provision through, mixed development initiatives aimed at restructuring our towns and the metro.

In Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality as an example, the following areas have been identified as Restructuring Zones for implementation of Social Housing Rentals projects:

- Hillside View, Vista Park Extension 2 and Vista Park Extension 3 and these land parcels constituting the townships are demarcated for mixed typologies, mixed tenure, mixed income and mixed densities residential developments.
- Airport Node, Raceway Park, Mandela View, Estoire, Cecilia Park, Brandkop 702 and Lourier-Park just to mention some.

The department is currently studying other areas in the province for implementation of Restructuring Zones in Metsimaholo, Dihlabeng and Matjhabeng Local Municipalities.

LAND, A NATIONAL PRIORITY

Land ownership is a critical factor for security of tenure. In line with national priorities, we have prioritised land ownership through acquisition of suitable land for human settlements development.

In her recent State of the Province Address, Honourable Premier Ntombela stated that *“Decades of spatial segregation fueled by apartheid remains part of our landscape. Greater spatial integration is a priority. It is about rethinking the way we live and interact with our environment to achieve shared growth.”*

She further disclosed that the provincial government has **4 895 land parcels** and that she will establish and announce a **Land Use Task Team** with the sole objective of the Executive Council being professionally and technically advised on how to make these land parcels available to the people of the Free State.

Honourable Speaker, this being a wider problem in most municipalities, we need to pay special attention to addressing it through adopting an integrated, and intergovernmental approach to its resolution. We also plead with municipalities to issue sites to those who can afford to build for themselves and not only for government subsidised houses.

I would like the House to note that processes for land acquisition and township establishment leading to finally having an area declared ready for human settlements development form part of our work. This is detailed earlier in progress on Catalytic Projects. We highlight it here as part that often goes unnoticed, however remains critical to the final product and service delivery.

SPEEDING UP TITLE DEEDS DISTRIBUTION

Honourable Speaker, the ANC conference at NASREC resolved to address the title deeds backlog, along with associated institutional and capacity gaps, to ensure that the transfer of title deeds move **with higher speed**.

Madame Premier in your recent SOPA last week, you also urged us to pay special attention to speeding up distribution of title deeds for home ownership. This forms part of our plans – to improve on our distribution of title deeds.

On the same note, Minister Sisulu in her budget Vote Speech this week emphasised the need to speed up distribution of tile deeds to address the backlog. “Just a few days ago I went to hand over title deeds at Cornubia in Durban and I resolved that my Deputy Minister and I will spend every Friday as a special day to hand over title deeds. I am sure that we would be able to clear the backlog in the next two years. ...

The handover of title deeds will ensure that we are able to unlock much of the dead assets that the house represents. Alongside giving out the title deeds must be the constant education of beneficiaries of the asset value ...”

Madame Speaker we have adopted this programme and will follow suite with #titledeedsfriday.

Our responsibility includes ensuring security of tenure for our people. This is also government's key priority as it forms part of land allocation and ownership. We are resolute in our plans to accelerate the programme of issuing title deeds to our people for both the old stock and the current Breaking New Ground (BNG) houses. Our ideal is to issue title deeds as we complete each house; and this must be our way or working.

Madame Speaker, title deeds place ownership and security of tenure in the hands of our beneficiaries. In the past financial year, we have registered **6 673** title deeds ready for distribution.

Let me indicate Honourable Speaker that our current performance on this important priority has been slow. This is due to a number of challenges, some beyond our scope. Challenges impeding progress are mainly in systems and processes of creating and finally issuing title deeds.

Examples of these are: townships that have not been proclaimed, site numbers that do not correspond with information at the Deeds Office such as sites changed irregularly without registering this change and informing the department. While this is a long term problem that covers vast areas of our province, we have devised strategies to speed up registration and issuing title deeds. Some of these strategies include appointment of dedicated project managers to ensure that municipalities speed up signing of deeds documents.

We will also ensure quicker delivery of registered title deeds at Deeds Office. The department has also appointed 30 conveyancers to focus on registration of title deeds to ensure faster turnaround time.

In other instances, closer to home, disputes over ownership of sites, illegal sales, beneficiaries occupying wrong sites, deceased beneficiaries whose estates have not been registered with the Master's Office, family disputes over ownership and more, much retard our progress.

Madame Speaker, to address these challenges, we conducted consumer education in our outreach activities; and continue to do so. We also appeal to our communities to draw up Wills in order to avoid disputes that at times leave young children homeless and vulnerable. Where there is no Will, we appeal to our beneficiaries and the public generally, to have the estate registered at the Master of High Court upon bereavement so that ownership of the estate could be reallocated accordingly. Many of our orphans are left homeless due to parents and families overlooking such critical issues.

A total of 7 735 Title Deeds are planned for registration and distribution in the current financial year.

COMPLETION OF INCOMPLETE PROJECTS

In her SOPA, Honourable Premier decried the non-completion of housing projects and its impact on progress to housing our people. The Honourable Premier further reiterated her commitment that all incomplete houses must be completed by the end of the 2019/2020 financial year as these incomplete houses are not only an eye sore, but are also an albatross on the neck of the Free State Provincial Government (FSPG) in general, and of the Free State Department of Human Settlements in particular.

We are in agreement Madame Premier and are set on making this one of our top priorities.

Honourable Speaker, I have to highlight this priority as it has denied many of our people homes. This is a priority we are carrying through in the current financial year and giving it much attention to ensure that our people are housed in dignity. We will demand quality and commitment from our contractors to complete the work they are given within stipulated time frames. We will apply rigorously the retainer clause in our contracts, and stringent conditions for contractors to adhere to stipulated time frames. Regrettably, we have had to terminate some contracts due to slow or no progress on assigned projects, losing on production time in the process.

In the past financial year, we completed 3 436 housing units throughout the province. As part of completing incomplete projects. We have planned for progressive completion of these projects in our business plan.

For this financial year, we have targeted 4 785 housing units, of which 2 025 units in 53 projects are part of our completion of incomplete houses. We are sad about the delay. We commit ourselves to completing these houses in this financial year to ensure that our people who have been waiting for these houses have homes.

On this note Madame Speaker, let me point out that we have resolved issues that held back our projects in some areas. In Denneysville for instance a project meant to provide 2 614 houses will now be started after delay due to approval of building plans and geotechnical report. This is a multiyear projects and in this financial year we will build 270 houses.

In Xhariep, we have an enhanced People Housing Process (EPHP) project with a total of 495 houses. These are spread across all three municipalities in the majority of towns i.e. Jagersfontein (115) Riddersburg (20), Jacobsdal, (32), Edenburg (61), Fouresmith (67) and Trompsburg a total of 35.

I am pleased to announce Madame Speaker, that we are rebuilding 271 houses that were destroyed by storm in Kroonstad.

MILITARY VETERANS

Madame Speaker, we will continue working with the Department of Military Veterans (DMV) to provide Military Veterans with houses and to settle mortgage loans for those who do qualify. The criteria for the allocation of housing to beneficiaries was provided by the military benefits regulations. The agreement stipulated that Military Veterans deserved housing if they are on the DMV data base and if they qualify according to the Act that guides housing to Military Veterans. Furthermore, the veteran must be unemployed or receiving a pension, or if they are employed, their income must be below R 125 000.00 per annum.

Madame Speaker, due to challenges on this programme, progress has been slow and dissatisfactory. Some of the reasons for slow progress are; initiation of housing projects for military veterans was slowed down by various challenges including but not limited to, unconfirmed beneficiary lists, lack of bulk infrastructure and lack of serviced sites in various municipalities. In addition, there were contractual disagreements between main contractor and subcontractors or between beneficiaries and main contractor.

On a much positive note the department has provided 5 Military Veterans with settlement amounts for their mortgage bonds. We are in satisfactory progress on the houses for Military Veterans that are currently being built in Welkom, Matjhabeng, after much delay due to contractual disagreements and disagreements among beneficiaries themselves. A total of 118 houses are at various stages of construction in the province in Matjhabeng, Mangaung, and Moqhaka.

As part of our work on addressing these challenges, we will speed up processes to cater for our remaining beneficiaries in this programme.

For this financial year, we have planned to build 114 houses in various towns as mentioned above. We have also committed to providing houses for 20 beneficiaries through the Individual Subsidy Programme meant to build or complete top structures on their properties.

FINANCE LINKED INDIVIDUAL SUBSIDY PROGRAMME (FLISP)

Madame Speaker, the Finance Linked Individual Subsidy Programme (FLISP) is government's effort to address housing needs for the gap market. This is the market that does not qualify for fully subsidised government houses and equally struggles to qualify for bonds or loans at various financial institutions. The first term of implementation of FLISP has provided us with insights into its limitations.

The department has since approved 317 applications to date, however, the majority of eligible households could not raise the bond registration costs, thus hampering delivery on this programme. This particular problem/ challenge, has necessitated an urgent review of the Programme in an effort to allow applicants to use a portion of their subsidies towards legal/ transfer costs.

It is important to note that, the department has however subsidised 92 beneficiaries through the FLISP programme. The department has also set aside about R9.9 million within the Human Settlement Development Grant (HSDG) in an effort to pursue the 225 target in the new 2019/2020 financial year.

ADJUSTMENT TO THE SOCIAL HOUSING POLICY TO INCLUDE STUDENT HOUSING

Student housing has been fast becoming a major challenge in the country due to shortage of accommodation: There have been discussions since 2018 at national government towards adjustment of the Social Housing Policy. This is in an effort to include student housing in the Social Housing Programme. To this end, Cabinet has assigned the Ministers of Human Settlements and Higher Education and Training to develop a plan on how student housing could be accommodated in the human settlements portfolio. It is against this background that the National Department of Human Settlements (NDHS) has developed a draft student housing policy programme and the draft terms of reference for purposes of guiding the process.

Parallel to this process, the National Department of Human Settlements has instructed the Housing Development Agency (HDA) and the Social Housing Regulatory Authority (SHRA), to develop a proposal, inclusive of the best financial model, for development of student housing at various incubator sites, and subsequently propose relevant policy amendments.

INTENSIFYING THE PROGRAMME FOR ACCREDITATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF MUNICIPALITIES

Madame Speaker, municipalities should be capable of implementing human settlements development programmes. To this end, we will continue supporting the 5 identified local municipalities namely Matjhabeng, Moqhaka, Metsimaholo, Dihlabeng and Maluti-a-Phofung toward pre-accreditation. To date we have supported them with development of business plans for their accreditation levels including housing sector plans in both Moqhaka and Maluti-a-Phofung.

In Dihlabeng we have provided support with the Spatial Development Framework, and in Matjhabeng assistance has been provided towards development of their infrastructure master plan. Madame Speaker, Moqhaka is ready for pre- assessment and we will be working with National Department of Human Settlements and South African Local Government Association (SALGA) towards their pre-accreditation assessment.

With the remaining 4 municipalities we agreed with SALGA to establish a provincial accreditation task team to fast track their pre accreditation assessment. We are also working with Mangaung to ensure that they are also ready for assessment for level 3 accreditation.

Let me state that the accreditation process will, overall when completed at various stages, contribute towards ensuring that municipalities have the capacity to provide human settlements services, thus ensuring faster provision of human settlements in the province.

CONSUMER EDUCATION

Consumer education and awareness Madame Speaker, is one of the critical aspects of our human settlements value chain – care and maintenance of our houses post occupation. This targets ensuring that beneficiaries are fully aware of their responsibilities towards home ownership. With emphasis on taking care of houses, we will ensure that our houses do indeed house generations to come.

The aspect of title deeds, wills, reporting estate and change of ownership post death of applicant or home owner, would go a long way in alleviating some of the problems we have with houses being sold illegally, title deeds that cannot be transferred or issued etc. We have come across many of these instances some which include houses sold by relatives after the passing of parents and this leaving small children homeless.

We will continue to intensify consumer education in all municipalities with enhancements in energy efficiency and water conservation. We will continue to create a sense of ownership of the houses and further encourage payment of services provided by the municipalities through this programme.

BENEFICIARY MANAGEMENT - NATIONAL HOUSING NEEDS REGISTER (NHNR)

Beneficiary management Madame Speaker, is one of the critical areas of our work, and also one that at times hampers progress. The role of beneficiary management is to ensure that we have correct, qualifying approved beneficiaries for correct sites.

We have identified several challenges in this area, which we also have sought solutions for. The National Housing Needs Register (NHNR) was introduced as an overall solution to these problems. This in a nutshell, is an electronic national database of all individuals who have registered their housing needs with the Department of Human Settlements. It is used as a data base and will help the department and other spheres of government, particularly municipalities, to determine different housing needs of individuals, ranging from a need for serviced sites, Breaking New Ground (BNG) houses, Finance Linked Individual Subsidy Programme (FLISP), rental housing etc.

The department has embarked on a process of compiling this Housing Needs Register for the province as per national specifications. This register operates nationally and enables citizens to register their needs for houses anywhere in the country. It is also linked to the Housing Subsidy System (HSS) and could be used to guide in planning projects according to identified needs and for different housing needs not only Breaking New Ground houses.

This National Housing Needs Register will be the only official database from which prospective beneficiaries will be drawn and invited to complete housing subsidy application forms for approval by the Member of the Executive Council (MEC). Verified registrations will be made available to the Provincial Housing Departments for the administration of subsidy application processes. The data from the Needs Register is available on an area or regional basis.

As an added advantage, the NHNR will eliminate allegations of corruption and tempering of waiting lists where any; and also create a transparent system of allocation of houses that will provide houses on a first come first serve basis.

This process of creating a Housing Need Register is being phased per region and size of municipalities in the province. The number of needs registered to date are currently 148 072. While the department had targeted completing this process during the 2017/18 financial year, implementation challenges has seen us revise our phased-in process for establishment of this critical aspect of our work to 2021.

Various housing needs have been registered in the following areas:

- Mangaung 24 387
- Lejweleputswa 51 015
- Xhariep 1179
- Fezile Dabi 36 566
- Thabo Mofutsanyana 34 925
- Total 148 072

The National Housing Needs Register (NHNR) gives the public an opportunity to update their details and housing preferences as and when they deem necessary throughout the year. Those registered also get confirmation of their registration and confirmation of updates made on the system, making this easily manageable. Updates may also be submitted at the local municipal offices.

For efficiency and decentralisation, the province has trained a total of about 164 municipal officials sufficiently on the system. All municipalities will operate and use this uniform system for their housing allocations henceforth. It should however be noted, that the department is currently intensifying the NHNR rollout programme in all municipalities whereby the departmental mobile offices, trucks, are used to register various needs from communities.

Subsidies approved

- 11 006 Project Linked Subsidies approved
- 6 Subsidies approved for people living with disability (Wheel Chair)
- 94 Military Veterans approved
- 32 Land Restitution applicants approved
- 446 Individual Subsidies approved of which 11 are for people living with disability (Wheel chair)
- 317 Finance Linked Individual Subsidy Programme (FLISP) subsidies have been approved to date.

Madame Speaker, an interesting and notable factor that we have noticed in our analysis of recent figures of our National Housing Needs Register is that there are more requests for serviced sites than houses. This is a matter we must consider and study.

RENTAL HOUSING TRIBUNAL

The Rental Housing Act, No. 50 of 1999, makes provision for the establishment of Rental Housing Tribunals and further defines the functions, powers and duties of such Tribunals. The Act which has since been amended in 2009, makes it compulsory for every province within the country to establish its own Rental Housing Tribunal. The Tribunal, among its other responsibilities, is empowered to make rulings on any disputes between landlords and tenants pertaining to unfair practices. The Tribunal is further empowered to regulate as well as adjudicate on rental housing disputes.

It is important to note that for the Free State Province, the Rental Housing Tribunal was gazetted in the Provincial Gazette in 2014 and it is currently fully operational. The Tribunal is constituted by an Advocate, 4 practicing attorneys and 1 Quantity Surveyor. To date, the Tribunal has received a total of 60 cases from various towns such as Bloemfontein, Branfordt, Welkom, Sasolburg and Kroonstad. They have also conducted hearings as well as mediations in various towns across the province.

Through the Tribunal our communities are being educated about their rights and responsibilities when they enter into rental housing relationships in order to ensure that rental housing is efficiently and justly managed to ensure that the sector contributes meaningfully to the mandate of provision of adequate housing to our people.

YOUTH AND WOMEN DEVELOPMENT THROUGH HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Madame Speaker we are committed on ensuring development of previously marginalised groups like women, youth and people living with disability. In the past financial year, the department spent R1,8 million of its budget on 34 projects owned by women contractors. On 18 projects owned by Youth Contractors the department spent R20,4 million We are working to ensure that we have contractors who live with disability in our next appointments. We are currently finalising our database for women and youth contractors for better management of our contractors in this category.

The department is committed to promoting women, youth and contractors living with disability as well as developers. We adhere to the following objectives:

- Increase the number of black women, people living with disability, and youth-owned companies
- Improve the performance of women and youth contractors in improved quality, employment practices, skills development, safety, health and the environment
- Improve business management and technical skills of these contractors.
- 30% of building projects to be awarded to women and youth contractors.

We are committed to making human settlements development an active partner in radical economic transformation. In our endeavour to meet this commitment, we will explore the human settlements value chain to exploit economic opportunities at each level of the process towards empowerment of the previously marginalised. Our contractors are already employing locals for construction and we ensure a conscious bias towards youth and women development.

As part of ensuring this development, the department has gone into partnership with the National Home Builders Registration Council (NHBRC) to roll out training that will particularly focus on construction industry, and provide skills for unemployed youth who are interested in construction. Furthermore, the department will, where possible, make arrangements with contractors to provide employment to these NHBRC trained youth.

BUDGET DISTRIBUTION

Madame Speaker, national priorities for this MTEF highlight spatial integration, human settlements and local government.

Targeting human settlements and spatial integration; for this financial year, with a total national Human Settlements Development Grant allocation of R1 093 billion, and additional funding from the province for programmes such as Military Veterans, 2-room and incomplete housing projects to the tune of R46 million earmarked funding, we have planned our budget to meet human settlements commitments as follows:

THE OVERALL BUDGET FOR THE PROVINCE IS: R1 409 642 000

• Sites (5 617)	R 216 480 760
• Housing Units (4 785)	R 636 068 164
• Title Deeds: Current (7 735)	R 11 053 000
• Title Deeds: Backlog (17 078)	R 32 095 000
• Prov. Mil Vets Top up funding:	R 15 000 000
• Provincial funding (Two – Room and Incompletes)	R 31 000 000
• Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP)	R 2 166 000

Expenditure for each region is as follows:

The Human Settlements Development Grant for 2019/2020 amounting to a total of R1 093 billion will be invested in various districts as detailed below.

- **Thabo Mofutsanyana:** A budget of R215 022 209 million has been allocated to this district meant to provide 1 099 units, 634 sites and 2 295 title deeds.
- **Fezile Dabi** gets a budget of R270 726 685 million for 912 units, 2 260 sites and 1 492 title deeds
- **Lejweleputswa:** At a budget of R225 967 872 millions, the district will build 609 units, develop 1 323 sites and 2 286 title deeds will be registered
- **Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality** receives a budget of R312 790 920 million for construction of 1 651 units, 1400 sites and 1 244 title deeds
- **Xhariep District Municipality** gets a budget allocation of R68 641 731 million for construction of 514 units, 0 sites and 418 title deeds.

In conclusion Madame Speaker, we work with the knowledge that there is more to be done. As Nelson Mandela said, ***"After climbing a great hill, one only finds that there are many more hills to climb."*** We too realise that after building our houses, we wake up to find more need as informal settlements grow incessantly." We are however set on achieving our goal of sustainable human Settlements and Improved Quality of Household life as we work towards using Human Settlements to grow South Africa.

I would like to thank my organisation, the ruling party, the African National Congress (ANC) for their support and guidance. I would also like to thank my family for being my pillar of strength as I pursue fulfilment of national imperatives.

Last but not least, I would like to thank my Head of Department (HOD) and staff.

Madame Speaker, Thuma Mina, we say. We are willing and ready.

Let there be houses, security and comfort!

The budget as appended as Annexure B for Vote 13

ANNEXURE B: VOTE 13 - HUMAN SETTLEMENTS		
VOTE 13		2019-2020
Department of Human Settlements		
Programme	Amount	Percentage of Budget
ADMINISTRATION	129 995	9.22%
HOUSING NEEDS, RESEARCH AND PLANNING	19 758	1.40%
HOUSING DEVELOPMENT	1 259 270	89.33%
HOUSING ASSET MANAGEMENT, PROPERTY MANAGEMENT	619	0.04%
TOTAL	1 409 642	100.00%
Economic Classification	Amount	Percentage of Budget
Compensation of employees	183 665	13.03%
Goods and services	86 865	6.16%
Interest and rent on land	-	0.00%
Transfers and subsidies to:	1 130 794	80.22%
Payments for capital assets	8 318	0.59%
Total	1 409 642	100.00%
Transfers and Subsidies	Amount	Percentage of Budget
Capital Transfer and Subsidies	1 058 984	93.65%
Earmarked Funds (Demolition and building of 2 room houses)	31 000	2.74%
Human Settlements Development Grant	984 501	87.06%
Title Deeds Restoration Grant	28 483	2.52%
Military Veterans Top Up Funding	15 000	1.33%
Current Transfer and Subsidies	71 810	6.35%
Expanded Public Works Programme	2 166	0.19%
Human Settlements Development Grant	69 091	6.11%
Households	553	0.05%
Total	1 130 794	100.00%

