LIVED EXPERIENCES OF STATE-SUBSIDISED HOUSING IN MANGAUNG

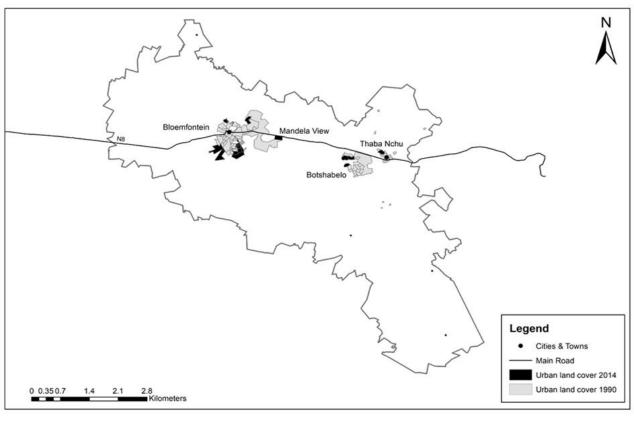
HUMAN SETTLEMENTS TENURE REFORM SYMPOSIUM

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The spatial context: Mangaung



- 2001: MDB established Mangaung Local Municipality
- 2011: Mangaung declared a Metropolitan Municipality
- 2016: Naledi & Soutpan Local Municipalities added

Mangaung, subsidy programme succeeded in delivering 53,383 houses between 1994-2020 (Mokoena et al., 2023)

Sections 10A and 10B of the Housing Act 107 of 1997 regulate the sale of these state-subsidised housing in South Africa

[Protect government investment]



Housing investment by subsidy type, 1994-2020

Housing subsidy programmes	Amount at time of investment (ZAR)	Percentage at time of investment	Investment at 2020 value	Percentage at 2020 value*
Project-linked	2,075,833,367	50.2	3,292,407,590	55.0
IRDP	982,807,575	23.7	1,171,130,180	19.6
Community residential units	500,473,015	12.1	664,449,692	11.1
Institutional subsidy	266,283,647	6.4	368,653,179	6.2
Project-linked – essential services Project-linked – People's Housing	139,539,860	3.4	187,921,671	3.1
Process	64,104,705	1.5	117,006,492	2.0
Rectification programme	61,728,004	1.5	81,200,715	1.4
Consolidation subsidy	29,892,250	0.7	71,083,771	1.2
Individual subsidy	6,666,773	0.2	11,481,494	0.2
Discount benefit scheme	2,952,982	0.1	7,211,545	0.1
Relocation assistance	4,456,937	0.1	6,680,949	0.1
Rural housing programme Financed linked individual subsidy	3,406,476	0.1	4,915,546	0.1
programme	148,800	0.004	166,656	0.003
Total	4,138,294,391	100.0	5,984,309,479	100.0

Source: DoHS, 2020

Housing delivery by sub-location in Mangaung, 1994-2020 (project linked subsidies)

Year	Bloemfon- tein	Botsabelo	Thaba Nchu	Dewetsdorp/ Soutpan/ Van Stadensrus/ Wepener	Mangaung total	Free State allocation	Mangaung as % of Free State allocation
Phase 1: 1994–2003	18 066	3 468	3 081	993	25 608		20.7
1994 – 2003 % (2016 boundaries)	70.5	13.5	12.0	3.9	100.0	89 135	28.7
1994–2003 % (2001 boundaries)	73.4	14.1	12.5	n.a.	100		27.6
Phase 2: 2004-2013	11 454	8 080	5 187	2 475	27 196		20.4
2004–2013 % (2016 boundaries)	42.1	29.7	19.1	9.1	100.0	104 009	26.1
2004–2013 % (2001 boundaries)	46.3	32.7	21.0	n.a.	100		23.8
Phase 3: 2014– 2020	360	0	0	219	579		F 4
2014–2020 % (2016 boundaries)	62.2	0	0	37.8		10 701	5.4
2014–2020 % (2001 boundaries)	100	0	0	n.a.	100		3.4
Total	29 880	11 548	8 268	3 687	53 383	202 94F	26.2
Total % (2016 boundaries)	56.0	21.6	15.5	6.9	100.0	203 845	26.2

Source: DoHS, 2020

Issues with Sections 10A & 10B of the Housing Act 107 of 1997 in Mangaung

and compliance

Lack of awareness

Many beneficiaries of state-subsidised housing are unaware of the restrictions imposed by Sections 10A and 10B. As a result, some homeowners sell or transfer their properties without following the legal requirements, leading to informal or illegal transactions

When homeowners (parents) pass away, their children often sell the

property through various means, including verbal agreements, unofficial contracts

Master of the High Court issues Letters of Authority, granting a (family) representative the legal power to manage and administer a deceased person's estate. These letters allow them to handle assets, settle debts, and facilitate property transfers.

Enforcement Government authorities struggle to monitor and enforce compliance due to limited resources & administrative capacity. There have been cases where properties were sold without obtaining the required consent, and authorities only discovered the violations after the transactions had been completed

Issues with Sections 10A & 10B of the Housing Act 107 of 1997 in Mangaung

Housing market distortions	

Regulatory restrictions – laws that limit property sales (e.g., resale restrictions on subsidised housing) can reduce market fluidity

Sales are often way below market price

Difficulty in protecting involuntary sales (Section 10B)

Section 10B seeks to prevent forced sales of subsidised housing, but financial struggles (beneficiaries) often lead to repossession or eviction. In some cases, financial institutions may proceed with sales without fully considering the protective measures in the law

Issues with Sections 10A & 10B of the Housing Act 107 of 1997 in Mangaung

Fraud and	Some officials and third parties have exploited loopholes in the system,
corruption	leading to fraudulent transfers of subsidised houses. Cases of bribery, forged
	documents, and illegal evictions have undermined the effectiveness of these
	provisions.

Illegal and informal Due to sales restrictions, some homeowners bypass the law by selling properties informally, leading to legal complications and challenges in obtaining formal ownership rights.

Data deficiency

Delays in

Government

approval processes

No sufficient data is available to determine the extent of the problem. This becomes evident during public events held for the distribution of title deeds

When homeowners do apply for consent to sell, bureaucratic delays in processing their applications can cause frustration, leading some to bypass the process entirely

Recommendations

- It is essential for the State to safeguard its investment in subsidised housing
- Enhance public awareness and education by conducting awareness campaigns to educate beneficiaries on the sale restrictions and implications
- Stronger role for the Master of the High Court to ensure estate transfers follow legal procedures, preventing unauthorised sales after a homeowner's death.
- Enhance the issuance of title deeds and property transfers by streamlining the process for beneficiaries
- Implement tighter oversight and penalties for unauthorised sales