# LESSONS FROM THE TENURE SUPPORT CENTRE — 5 YEARS ON













### First, a thank you to the TSC's current and past partners

OPPENHEIMER GENERATIONS FOUNDATION **Funding partners** 















Private sector partners













### WHY THE NEED FOR A TSC?

### 6.7 Million

residential properties on Deeds Registry in South Africa



properties built by government and given to poor households

+/- 2 Million

Of these govt. subsidized properties on the Deeds Registry



Most directly redistributive government programme



Most significant asset to low-income households



Huge wealth and economic potential



Expensive, inaccessible system to maintain title deeds



Large-scale title deed backlog on govt. subsisided properties (+/1.1 Million)



Low-income households unable to realise the full benefit of their housing assets



### HOW SIGNIFICANT IS THE CHALLENGE AT A NEIGHBOURHOOD LEVEL?

There are **5 510** properties in Makhaza, Khayelitsha which have a combined value of **R1.3 billion** 

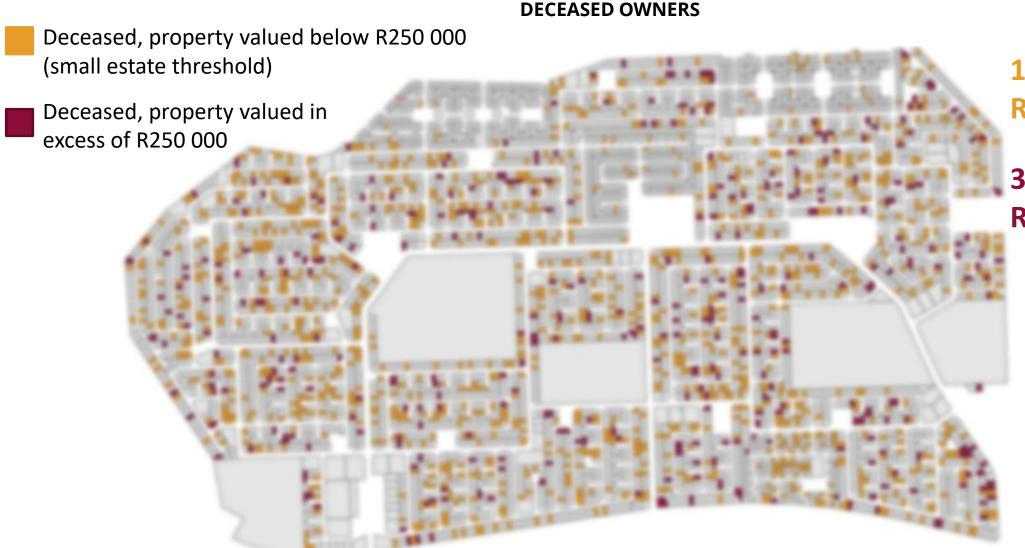




In 2019 the TSC partnered with the City of Cape Town to conduct occupancy surveys, validate beneficiaries and categorise cases for transfer in three areas comprising **780 properties** where **no title deeds had been issued**. Properties in this area are **valued at around R200 000\***.

Significant progress has been made **PRIMARY TRANSFERS** with the transfers of these properties to date.

### Roughly **one in three properties is registered in the name of a deceased person**. The value of dead capital in the area is **R290 million**



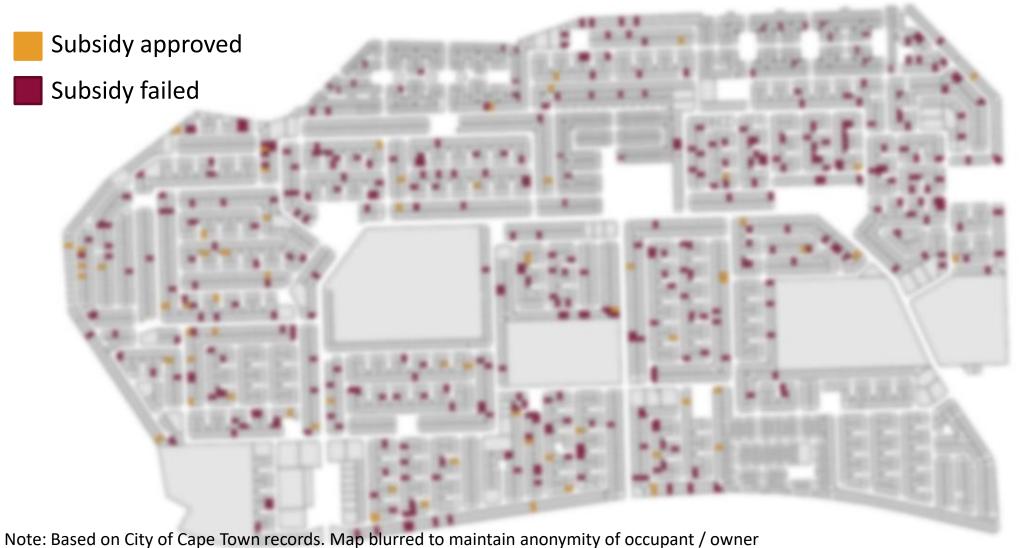
1 155 properties R165 million

365 properties R124 million



### There are 467 corrective transfers that are yet to occur on expropriated properties

#### **CORRECTIVE TRANSFERS**



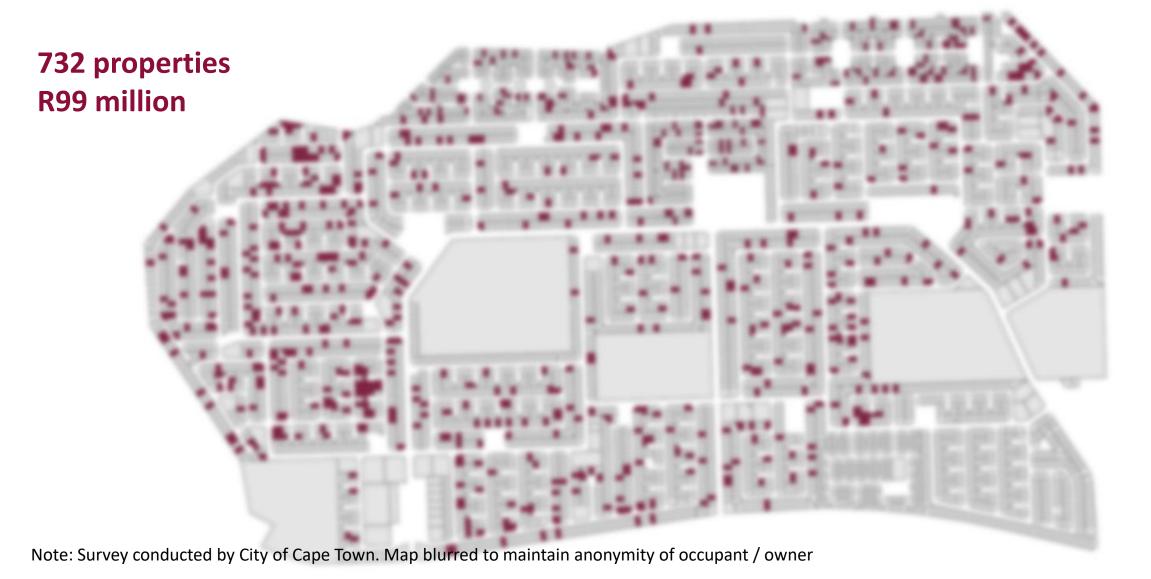
65 properties R13 million

**402 properties R62 million** 



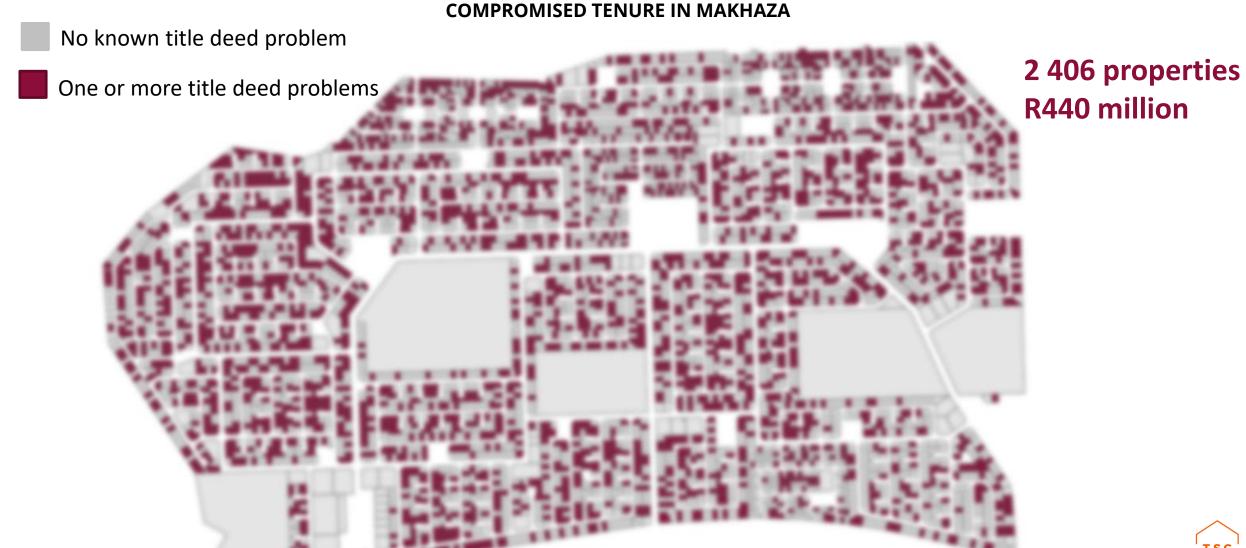
Data from an occupancy survey conducted in 2014 indicates that a further **732** properties were either illegally occupied or sold informally. No doubt more have transacted informally since 2014

#### **ILLEGALLY OCCUPIED OR SOLD INFORMALLY**





Of the 5 510 properties in Makhaza, north of Govan Mbeki Rd, at least 2 406 or 44% have one or more title deed problems. The value of this dead capital is R440 million





There are millions of low-income property owners in urban areas across South Africa. Many cannot access or maintain secure title to their

properties

**PROBLEM 1** 

TRANSFERRING TITLE TO RDP BENEFICIARIES



**PROBLEM 2** 

TITLE DEED MAINTENANCE



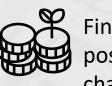




### **LIFE EVENTS**



Relocate



Financial position changes





The TSC offers support at two levels: support to municipalities to resolve title deed backlog projects, and support to individual clients

#### **PROBLEM 1**

### TRANSFERRING TITLE TO RDP BENEFICIARIES

Occupancy surveys

Beneficiary validation and case categorisation

Signing sale agreements

O Individual case resolution where occupant ≠ beneficiary



**PROBLEM 2** 

TITLE DEED MAINTENANCE



TSC walk in support office currently operating out of FNB branch in Khayelitsha Mall









Relocate



Financial position changes



Buy and sell properties



Death



### The TSC is one of a few initiatives trying to address the titling challenge





- No direct assistance on transfers
- Referral point to conveyancers (or via the TSC to conveyancers)



- Primary transfer projects
  - Engagement with municipalities to identify problem projects
  - Funding for municipalities to validate beneficiaries and conduct transfers
- 10 000 title deeds issued









- Mandeni and KwaDukuza Municipality pilots
- Pop up walk-in centres for data collection
- Case resolution for cases logged during pilot
- Primary transfer project
  - Land legal audit
  - Beneficiary validation
  - Conveyancing and transfers
- Policy and regulatory reform (local & national)
- ~ 400 title deeds



### CITIES SUPPORT PROGRAMME

### **MTRS Programme\***

Engagement with Metros to:

- Quantify backlogs
- Consider institutional enhancements
- Identify problem projects
- Inform Operation Vulindlela IGR reforms

\*With World Bank & SECO funding



### **Operation Vulindlela**

 Policy and regulatory reform (national)

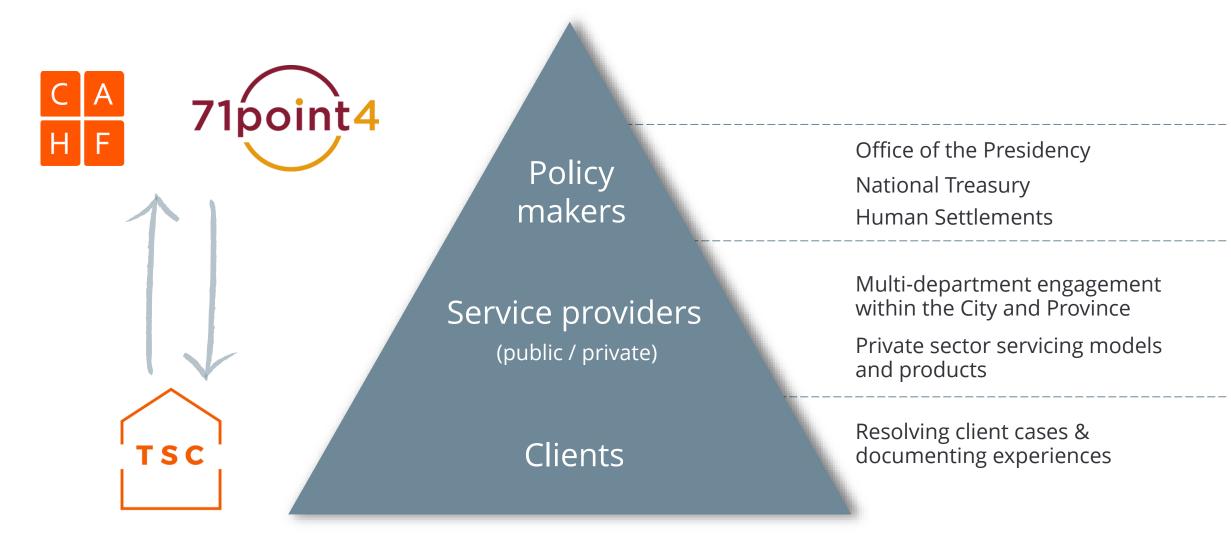






- Khayelitsha pilot turned permanent walkin support centre (with capacity to service clients across City of Cape Town)
- Individual case resolution
- Broader housing support (subsidy applications, mortgage applications, Wills)
- Primary transfer project
  - Occupancy surveys
  - Beneficiary validation
  - Case resolution for on-sales and deceased estate cases
  - Conveyancing and transfers
- Administrative, policy and regulatory reform (local & national)
- ~ 686 title deeds (plus 5 as of this morning!)

### The vision



Drive change by documenting and sharing the learnings from the TSC's day-to-day interactions with clients and the challenges they face in resolving their title deed challenges

### For individual clients, the TSC offers an **affordable** and **accessible** route to the **formal property transfer system**

### Value of property: R250 000

	Normal charges	Indigent & state pensioners	HH income < R 8 000 / month	HH income > R8 000 / month
Conveyancing fee <sup>1</sup>	R8 440	No charge	No charge	
Disbursement costs <sup>2</sup> :	R1 344	No charge to the client	R1 300 – R1 800	R6 000
- Rate clearance certificate	R630 incl. vat			
- Deeds Office fee	R642 Vat exempt			
- Deeds Search	R72 incl. vat			
Total cost of transfer	R9 784		R 1 300 – R1 800	R6 000

### In addition to unlocking the 'dead capital' that was trapped in these housing assets, there is an immeasurable impact on our clients' peace of mind

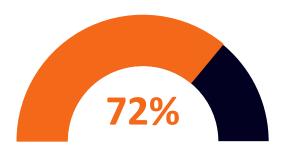






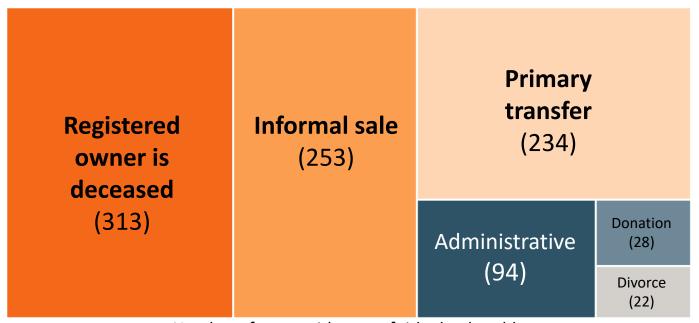


### Of the **1 027 walk in client cases** logged to date....



Have a problem with their title deed

Often a single case can have **multiple title deed problems. The** most common problems ...



Number of cases with type of title deed problem (one case many have multiple problems)

### **Client demographics**

Income

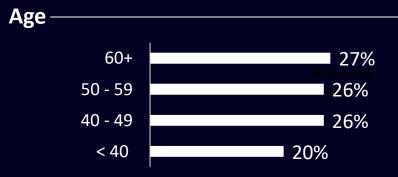
46% Clients fall within the pro bono threshold (HH income < R8 000 / pm

18% State pensioners / disability grant recipients

12% Above pro bono threshold

Gender

**57%** Are single women



Sample: Income analysis on finalised and instructed cases. Age and Gender analysis conducted on full client base



The TSC conducts all the necessary **pre-conveyancing work**, with conveyancing offered by partner law firms on a pro-bono or reduced cost basis for TSC clients





### **TSC** client team:

**Sona**: frontline client assistance and liaison, community engagement

**Lisa**: legal support, case management, stakeholder engagement



### **Conveyancing partner**

Dedicated paralegal (paid-for resource by TSC)

Masters Clerk (currently probono support, moving to dedicated paid-for resource)

Conveyancer (probono support)

### The TSC interacts with various entities throughout the process



### The TSC has developed into an important referral point for local community stakeholders as well as for government housing departments

### **Top 10 referral channels**

1. Client referral / word of mouth

6. City / Province housing department

**2.** Local radio

- 7. Makhaza primary transfer project
- 3. Community meeting

8. Estate agents

4. Street committee

**9.** TSC staff

5. ) Ikamva Labantu

**10.** Facebook



from individuals who attended the City's recent title deed roadshow and were referred on to the TSC



### A lot can be achieved by a small, dedicated team tackling some of the hardest title deed cases

## 1 027 349













Walk-in client cases **onboarded** to date



Active client cases currently being followed up on



Instructed
cases currently
being prepared
for transfer



**Title deeds issued** to
date





Other finalised matters



### Cases pended or closed

- > No valid claim to property
- > Disputes
- > Clients drop out / don't respond to follow ups

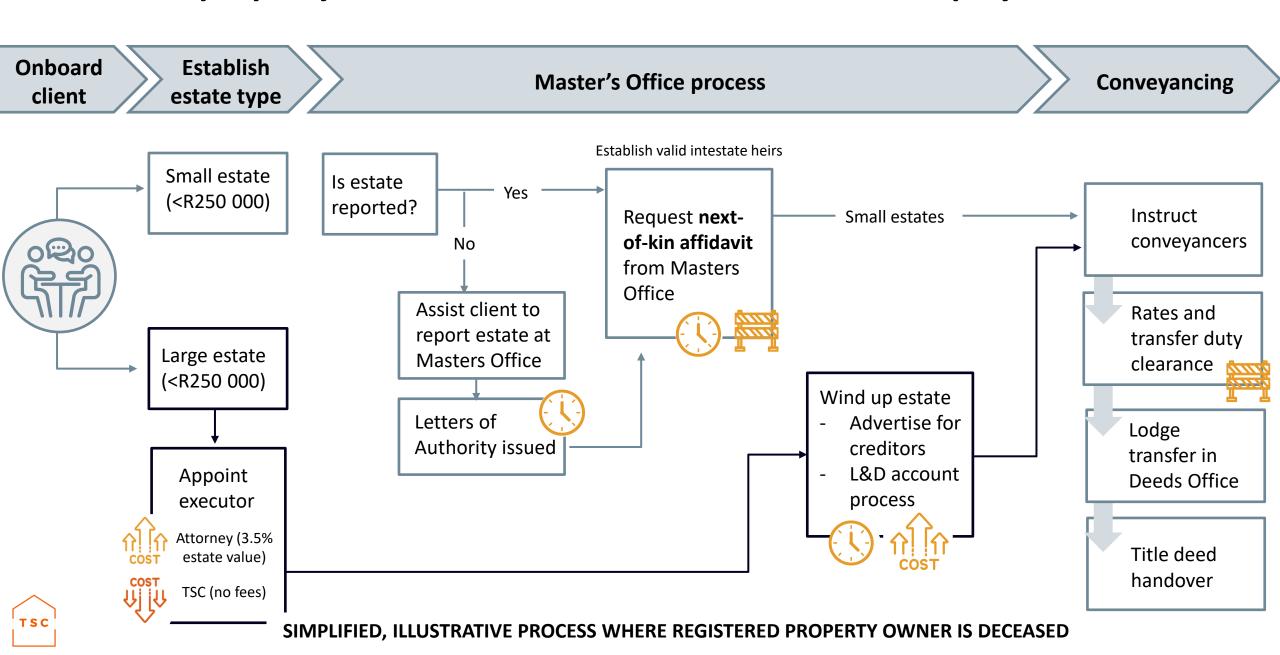
### 486 transfers

completed to date as part of the **Makhaza Primary Transfer Project** 





### Where the property owner is deceased, the Master's Office plays a critical role



We've tracked the elapsed time on 64 document requests submitted to the Masters Office since June 2021...

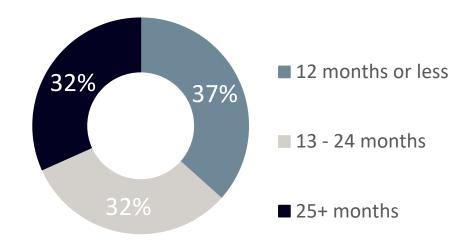
...to date we've received 25% of the documents requested

- $\Rightarrow$  Average elapsed time: 7 8 months
- >> 23% of document requests have been <u>outstanding for more than a</u> <u>year</u>

#### **TSC CASE INSIGHTS**

Time to resolve cases: deceased estates			
Shortest	5 – 7 months		
Longest	4+ years (52 months)		
Average	20 months		

### Number of months from onboarding date to title deed handover





### **Key learnings: Deceased property owners**

- 1. This is a huge issue that lower-income households across the country need assistance with
- 2. The **function of the Masters Office is critical,** but the process is currently (very) slow, inefficient, and lacks transparency (the only way to check up on a case is to **physically visit the Masters Office** in the prescribed time 3 days a week from 9am 12.30pm)
- 3. There is real opportunity for improved efficiencies through digitization in the Masters Office
- 4. The TSC has wound up large estates at lower cost to the client (TSC strips out the 3.5% estate fee for clients). But without the TSC, costs would be prohibitive for lower income households. As property prices rise and more estates exceed the Small Estate Threshold this problem will become more significant
- 5. No mechanism for dealing with disputes on estates (exists in a minority of TSC cases)
- 6. Many clients prefer donation transfers over Wills due to fear of family disputes





### **REGULARISING INFORMAL SALES: "Not impossible"**

**Onboard Establish proof** Establish if seller Sign new sale Conveyancing **Locate seller** of purchase will participate client agreement Can seller be Confirm details Instruct Seller agrees Does client yes yes ves of agreement yes contacted? conveyancers (buyer) have to participate If they're (some sellers in process any proof of deceased, can a request purchase? Rates and family member be additional transfer duty contacted? payment) Prepare sale clearance Examples: agreement Street committee letter No No Arrange Lodge Affidavit signature by transfer in Formal sale both parties agreement **Deeds Office** Bank statements showing money Current test solution: transferred Application Magistrate court to uphold Title deed Original title deed proof of sale where seller cannot be handover Copy of sellers ID located or there is a dispute

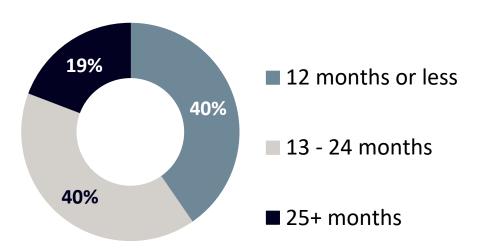


Informal sale regularised by the TSC 12 years after the original transaction took place

#### **TSC CASE INSIGHTS**

Time to resolve cases: informal sales		
Shortest	2 – 3 months	
Longest	3+ years (46 months)	
Average	17 months	

### Number of months from onboarding date to title deed handover





### **Key learnings: Regularising informal sales**

### **Historic informal sales**

- 1. Very messy, but some can and should be resolved
- 2. Cost of formal registration is a contributing factor to why the property was never transferred in the first place
- 3. Need to **create legal precedent** for cases where there are disputes or sellers can't be located. We are testing an application to the magistrate court (a similar case has recently been tested successfully in the High Court)
- 4. The Land Titles Adjustment Act is not considered a viable route for stuck informal sale cases (several administrative challenges, only makes sense if bring a batch of cases to a commissioner, need at least two missing links in the transaction)



### **Key learnings: Regularising informal sales**

### **Current sales**

- 1. Buyers are increasingly aware of the risks, but money is still changing hands prior to transfer due to liquidity constraints of sellers
- 2. The pre-emptive clause in the context of a huge primary transfer backlog is a major barrier to regularisation
- 3. Waiver process works in the Western Cape but adds administrative complexity and delays. Not clear whether a similar workaround exists elsewhere
- **4. Proof of transaction is critical.** We need to establish a **mechanism to enable individuals to record evidence** of past transactions and maintain evidence of current transactions while we wait for the other processes to play out





### A closer look at the Makhaza Primary Transfer Pilot (780 properties)

- Transfers completed: 486 properties (R97 million\*)
- Transfers in process: 12 properties (R2.4 million)
- Beneficiary eligible to sign sale agreement but not yet signed: 81 properties (R16 million)
- Further investigation needed / property not surveyed: 201 properties (R40 million)

#### MAKHAZA PRIMARY TRANSFERS PROGRESS





### A closer look at the Makhaza Primary Transfer Pilot (780 properties)

#### **ELIGIBLE TO SIGN: 579 PROPERTIES (74%)**







### INDIVIDUAL CASE RESOLUTION REQUIRED: 201 PROPERTIES (26%)

Further investigation needed: 166 properties)

Property not surveyed: 35 properties

Refused to participate or vacant property

The 579 properties that are classified as 'eligible to sign' comprises:

- >> 529 properties could be classified straight away as 'eligible to sign' -> beneficiary = occupant / recognised owner
- >> 50 additional cases have been moved to the 'eligible to sign' bucket through the TSC's involvement with individual case resolution (existing TSC clients or approached TSC for assistance)
  - Back-to-back transfers to buyers
  - Back-to-back transfers to non-qualifiers (beneficiaries who were in occupation of their properties but did not have approved subsidies on HSS)
  - Transfers to heirs of deceased beneficiaries
  - Substitution of beneficiaries
  - Regularisation of non qualifier cases flagged by rates clearance

### **Key learnings: Primary transfer**

### Walk-in clients

- Difficult to determine where the PT projects are, who the project manager is, who the conveyancer is
- In some cases, projects have not yet kicked off no clear timelines on when this will happen and how long it will take until title deeds can be issued
- Subsidy applications working well, but not always clear what to do with non-qualifiers

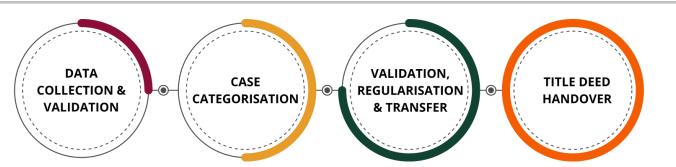
### **Pilot**

So many lessons we wrote a toolkit

# Learnings from the pilot have been documented and shared in two toolkits targeting municipal and provincial officials

**See:** <a href="https://cahf.gitbook.io/primary-transfer-toolkit/">https://cahf.gitbook.io/primary-transfer-toolkit/</a>

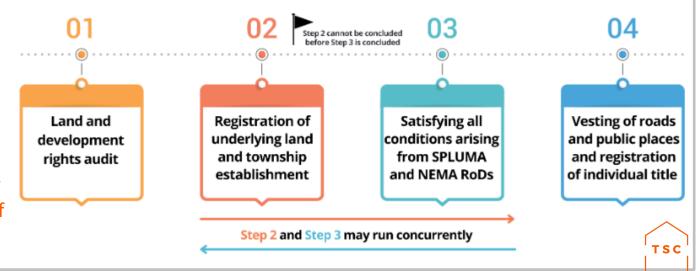
The Beneficiary Administration & Transfer component of the Primary Transfer Toolkit was developed based on the TSC's learnings from the Makhaza, Khayelitsha primary transfer project conducted in close consultation the City of Cape Town's Tenure Administration and Transfers team.



The Beneficiary Administration & Transfer Toolkit unpacks each step in the process in detail and offers practical solutions to the common case 'categories' that emerge in the primary transfer process

The Land & Planning Regularisation component of the Primary Transfer Toolkit was developed by Peter Hoffman and Chris Carter from GeoAfrika with funding from the IFC supported by SECO and the World Bank Group.

The Land & Planning Regularisation Toolkit can be used for new Housing Projects and for Housing Projects where the transfer of ownership to Beneficiaries has not been effected.





### The three common administrative title deed problems include...



#### Errors on the title deed

(e.g. incorrect name, ID number, spouses not registered on deed)

TSC collates all information and documents and prepares instruction to conveyancers for application to Deeds Office to rectify error



### **Original title deed lost** or damaged

TSC collates all information and documents and prepares instruction to conveyancers for an application to Deeds Office for 'VA copy' of title deed



### **Primary transfer has** happened, but beneficiary hasn't received title deed

TSC reaches out to City of Cape Town contacts / project managers depending on which area property is located in, or contacts the City's support services department which currently oversee title deed handovers

#### Main challenge:

- Proof required for the deeds office is very subjective
- **Burden of the cost** of this application falls on property owner when original error is often due to conveyancing fault

#### Main challenge:

Cost of the application for VA copy falls on the property owner / beneficiary when often it is City or Province who has lost or cannot locate the original title deed

#### Main challenge:

No consolidated and transparent system in place to locate title deeds sitting across different departments and officials and track the status of such (collected vs. not collected). This is a problem across all municipalities. It can easily be solved (all title deeds are barcoded)



## Why does it matter?



Service delivery



Revenue 🔓

Administrative visibility

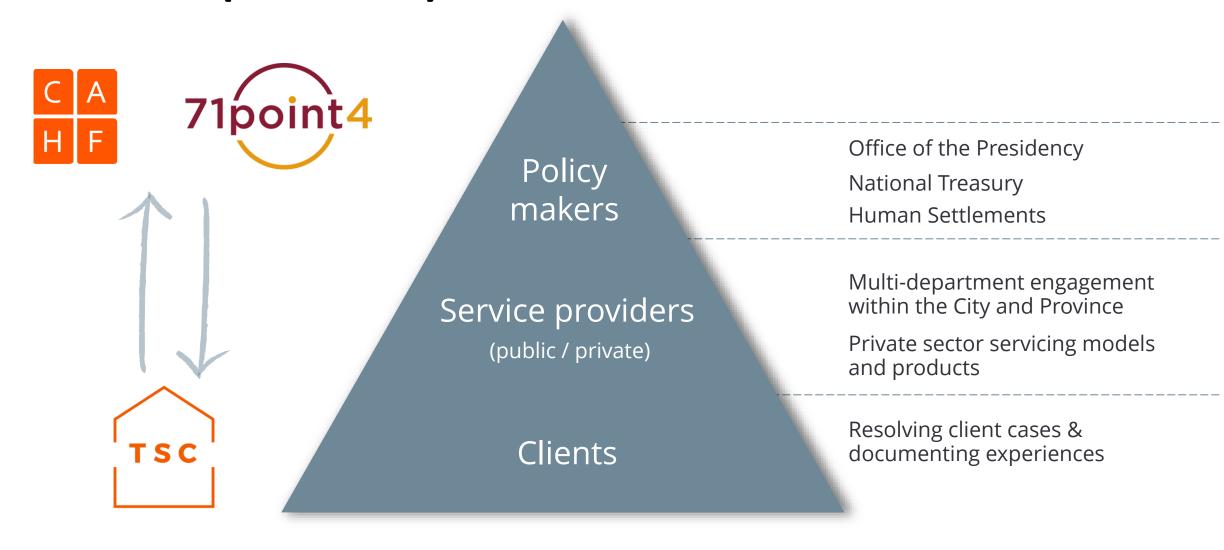




- Secure tenure
- Leverageable asset
- Household wealth
- Economic inclusion



## The vision (revisited)



Drive change by documenting and sharing the learnings from the TSC's day-to-day interactions with clients and the challenges they face in resolving their title deed challenges

### The role of government is critical in enabling scalability



# Intractable problems of transfer (Backlog and secondary transfer)

Appoint commissioners to adjudicate and pass transfer on backlog cases as well as transfers where the chain of title has been broken

### REGISTRAR OF DEEDS

# Accessible, affordable (and digitised) property registration system

- ✓ Review fees and required processes within the as-is environment
- Expedite EDRS implementation
- Explicit attention on this market in the development of the digitised future

#### Share data

- ✓ with provinces and municipalities to support beneficiary administration
- ✓ with SANT to enable improved monitoring of title deed registrations for subsidy properties



#### Data

✓ Share data on beneficiaries – are they still alive?

# Accessible, affordable (and digitised) property registration system

Prioritise property transfer use case as priority for roll out of digital transformation



#### **Deceased estates**

- ✓ Adjust thresholds for small estates
- Streamline and digitise processes and increase capacity at the Master's Office

#### **Disputes**

Develop an affordable, accessible dispute resolution process for low value properties



#### **Backlog**

✓ Review regularisation policy on primary transfers to avoid evictions of non-qualifiers

#### **FLISP**

✓ Review current processes for FLISP subsidy administration (i.e. turnaround time, payment delays)

#### **Decriminalise transactions**

 Housing Act amendment: revise or remove Section 10A/10B and add 10C to resolve transfers to absent beneficiaries

#### **MUNICIPALITIES**

#### Backlog

- ✓ Pioritise and transfer where possible - asap
- For the rest, very hard to say because there is not a lot of data. But we do know there is hard work to be done –

#### Manage and share data

✓ Ban spreadsheets: develop systems and processes to validate and share data on beneficiaries and occupants across departments

### Tracks transfers and title deeds

✓ Improve monitoring of transfers, whereabouts of title deeds, and evidence of final hand over to clients









## But we need to get on with it in the meantime

# What does scale look like in the current environment?

- Until such a time that we have a simpler, more affordable property registration system in the country, scaling tenure support for lowincome households will require multiple 'TSCtype' offices across the country
- This will require the appropriate resources
   (funding, people, good processes, technologies
   and partnerships)
- There is an immediate need for this type of support





### How to scale going forward





# Leverage technology to optimise current operations

- Facilitate remote onboarding
- Validate identities of sellers and buyers
- Validate data on property ownership
- Automate client reminders, internal case management, reporting
- Enable clients to maintain evidence of ownership



## Equip others establish TSCs

- Document processes

   and learnings to equip
   others to set up and run
   their own 'Tenure
   Support Centres'
- Train and mentor staff during initial set up and running of independent TSCs



# **Expand private sector partnerships**

- Partner with banks to open more TSC offices in low-income areas with known title deed problems
- Establish agreements
   with additional
   conveyancers to
   adopt and support the
   model



# Build relationships with more municipalities and provinces

- Agreements with revenue departments on arrears write offs / payment plans
- Agreements with Provinces on waivers

### Who pays?

Paid for by the TSC but hosted in a bank branch

Paid for by the TSC project but employed, managed and hosted by partner conveyancer



FRONT LINE ADMINISTRATOR



**PARALEGAL** 



MASTER'S CLERK



CASE MANAGER
(One per three branches)

~ R100 000
PER TSC OFFICE
PER MONTH













