

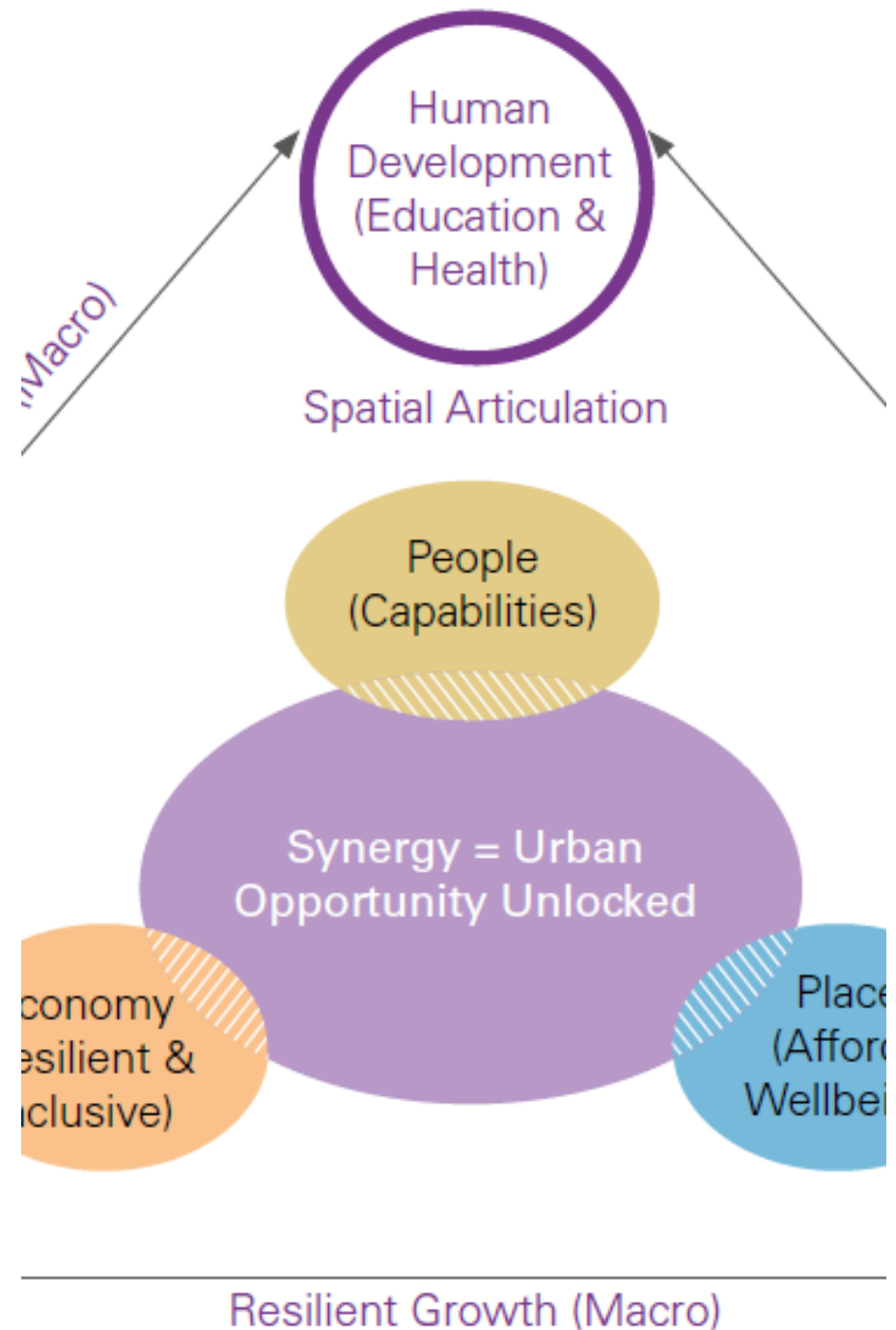
Integrated Urban Development Framework (IUDF) of 2014

Summary and Key Themes

Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs

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Overview

Introduction

Key Concerns of Urban Life in South Africa

South Africa's Urban Reality

Vision and Purpose of IUDF

Overall Strategic Goals

The 8 Policy Levers

Introduction

Overview of IUDF Document Structure:

The IUDF contains four sections which begin with **South Africa's Urban Reality** which provides the context for the IUDF; some analysis of demographic, migration and settlement patterns, and explanation on how rural and urban areas are inter-dependant and interconnected. The second section is **The New Deal** which presents the vision and strategic goals of the IUDF and then identifies eight policy levers to effect urban transformation. The third section further discusses these eight **Policy Levers** by presenting the status quo, challenges, policy priorities and key actors involved. The final section is then a **Conclusion** which summarises the main points of the IUDF.

The Urban Dividend: The potential of urban areas is maximised when people, jobs, livelihood opportunities and services are aligned.



Image from 'Integrated Urban Development Framework' - CoGTA

Key Concerns of Urban Life in South Africa

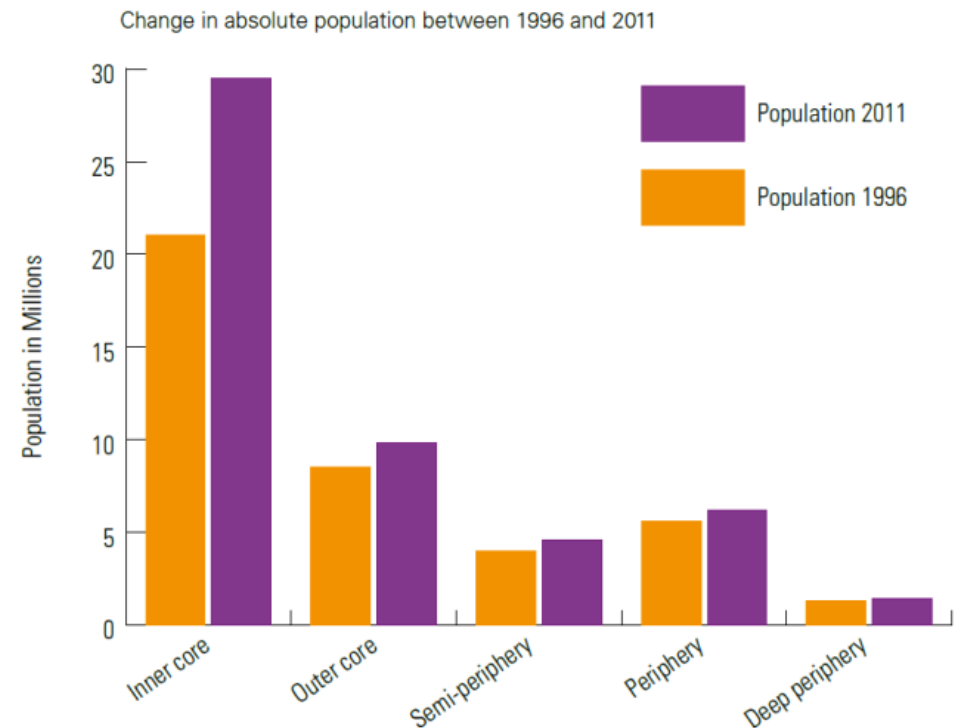
Apartheid spatial patterns have not been reversed with racial segregation and economic exclusion still dominant in post-Apartheid South Africa

71.3% of South Africans will live in urban areas by 2030, reaching nearly 80% by 2050 – 64% of SA's youth lives in cities

Case is made for cities as primary economic engine rooms of SA – over 80% of national gross value added (GVA) produced in cities and large towns

Improving urban-rural relationships and interdependence due to migration, improved transport linkages and communications

Urban areas amplify the exposure climate change risks due to concentrations of people and infrastructure



Source: Derived from IHS Global Insight, cited in Harrison, P and Todes, A. 2013. Spatial considerations in the development of urban policy in South Africa. A research paper as input into the preparation of the IUDF.

South Africa's Urban Reality

Spatial Legacy of Apartheid:

sprawl, low density, functional segregation between home and work, along with overlapping racial and class separations. This has resulted in high levels of inefficiency and the wasteful use of resources.

Despite significant investment and service delivery gains there has been little change in the urban structure due to the following perpetuating circumstances:

- existing property markets and land use which has hindered the growth of the well-located affordable housing market;
- unsustainable infrastructure networks and consumption patterns which promote highly resource-intensive and inefficient settlements;
- continued segregated urban settlements especially in the upper and lower income urban areas;
- and finally, unequal income levels and access to services which reinforces economic marginalisation and poverty traps.

South Africa's Urban Reality

Current Migration Patterns:

people are moving to city-regions and provinces where jobs are being created and where household incomes are higher.

Rural-Urban Interdependency:

Rural-urban condition does not exist as a divide but rather as a set of linkages in a spatial continuum. Therefore these linkages must be strengthened so that rural development and urban development policy frameworks are connected to enhance inclusive development.

Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change:

Reducing the risk of exposure to natural disasters, climate change and climate variability helps to protect development investments and enables societies to accumulate wealth.

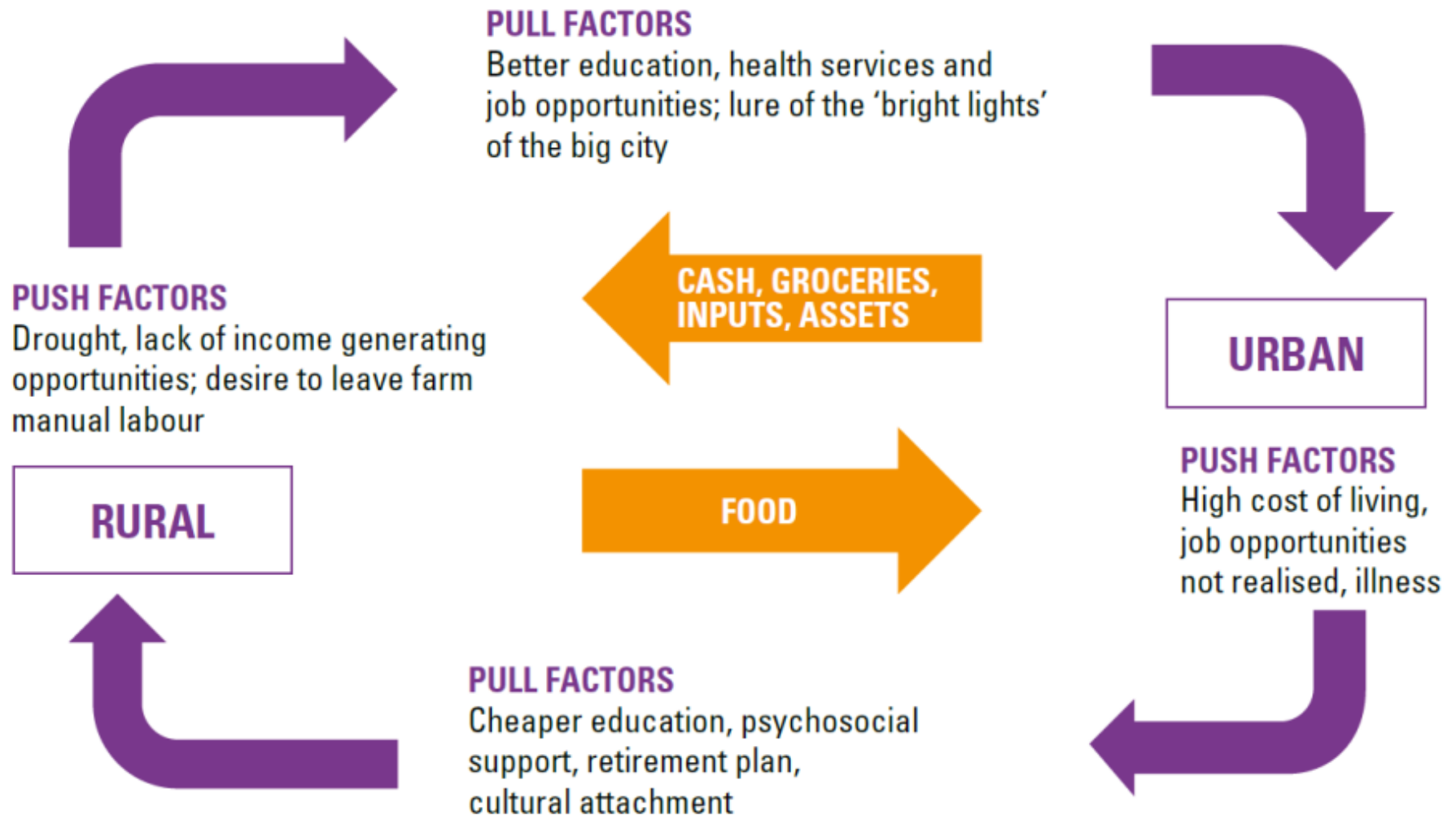
Urban Safety:

Violence is acknowledged as not only a security issue but also a deeply rooted social and economic issue with associated consequences.

Safety in public spaces is essential to creating liveable and prosperous cities.

The underlying socio-economic causes of violence (unemployment, inequality, lack of social cohesion) are not well addressed and remain as challenges.

South Africa's Urban Reality



Source: Action Against Hunger. 2012. Rural-Urban Linkages, Household Food Security and Child Nutrition. Report available at www.actionagainsthunger.org.uk

Vision and Purpose of IUDF

Vision of IUDF:

Liveable, safe, resource-efficient cities and towns that are socially integrated, economically inclusive and globally competitive, where residents actively participate in urban life

Purpose of IUDF:

Designed to unlock the development synergy that comes from co-ordinated investments in people and places. This will result in inclusive, resilient and liveable cities and towns.

The IUDF builds on the NDP and expands on Chapter 8: 'Transforming Human Settlements and the national space economy'.

Provides new approach to urban investment by the developmental state, which in turn guides the private sector and households

Vision and Purpose of IUDF

FIGURE 7 Coordinated investment in people and places

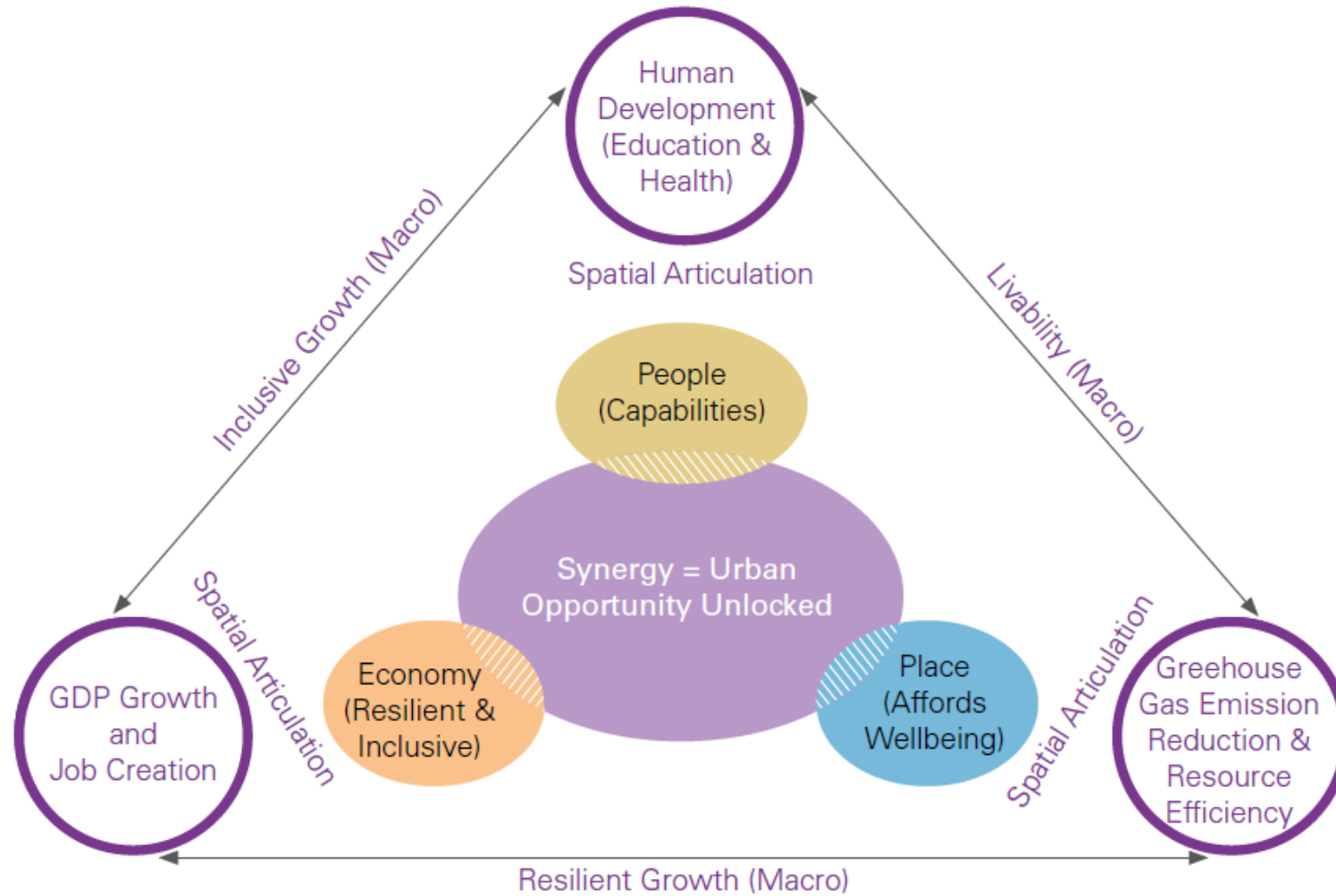


Image from 'Integrated Urban Development Framework' - CoGTA

Overall Strategic Goals

Access

To social and economic services, opportunities and choices

Growth

To harness urban dynamism for inclusive, sustainable economic growth and development

Governance

To enhance the capacity of the state and its citizens to work together to achieve social integration

Spatial Transformation

To forge new spatial forms in settlement, transport, social and economic areas



Image from 'Design and Management Guidelines for a Safer City' – City of Cape Town

The 8 Policy Levers

Emphasised throughout this section is the need for improved intergovernmental relationships and alignment, greater dissolution of powers to municipalities and metropolitan areas, improved evidence-based proactive spatial and fiscal planning, improved public participation and improved ongoing monitoring and evaluation of policies, investments and better management practices especially with regard to capturing the increasing land-value due to public investment.

These goals inform the priority objectives of the 8 Policy Levers:

1. Integrated spatial planning:
2. Integrated transport and mobility
3. Integrated and sustainable human settlements
4. Integrated Urban Infrastructure
5. Efficient land governance and management
6. Inclusive Economic Development
7. Empowered active communities
8. Effective Urban Governance

The 8 Policy Levers

1. Integrated Spatial Planning

essential for coherent development and a more rational organisation and use of urban spaces, guides investment and encourages prudent use of land and natural resources to build sustainable communities.

Challenges:

Lack of intergovernmental alignment and co-ordination of spatial planning and weak long term planning with an insufficient use of intergovernmental relations (IGR) structures

Policy priorities:

Short-Medium Term:

- Support and strengthen capacity to implement SPLUMA, Improve integrated planning and management, maximise existing IGR structures as a mechanism for planning coordination, ensure greater involvement by premiers and MECs as they are responsible for local government and regional planning, strengthen intergovernmental and long-term proactive planning with evidence-based planning capabilities for growth and development.

Long Term:

- Expand the instruments of spatial intervention – SDFs as a meaningful basis for decision-making

Key Actors:

Municipalities, professional bodies, research and academic institutions

The 8 Policy Levers

2. Integrated transport and mobility:

a vital component of SA's economic infrastructure investment. Important for: denser and more efficient urban form, supports economic and social development, and for strengthening rural-urban linkages

Challenges:

Institutional arrangements – roles and responsibilities are not aligned; existing subsidy arrangements which creates different fare systems for different transport types, funding uncertainty, and prevents municipal decision-making; lack of integrated public transport system; relatively low densities and extensive sprawl of South African cities; historical underinvestment in transport infrastructure.

Policy Priorities:

Short-Medium Term:

- Clarify institutional roles and responsibilities; strengthen and integrate public transport modes; reduced emissions from cars; identify core public transport nodes and corridors; develop an operational subsidisation policy

Long Term:

- Continued willingness to react to the lessons learnt and to maintain momentum will define progress

Key Actors:

All spheres of government, the National Department of Transport, provincial and municipal departments of roads and transport.

The 8 Policy Levers

3. Integrated and sustainable human settlements:

redressing the prevailing Apartheid geography, restructuring cities, shifting ownership profiles and choices, and creating more humane, environmentally-friendly and safe living and working conditions

Challenges:

Escalating demand for serviced shelter, shortage of well-located public land for housing development, skewed residential property market, low densities of SA cities.

Policy Priorities:

Short-Medium Term:

- Finalise the human settlements white paper, accelerate the upgrading of informal settlements, prioritise the regeneration of the inner cities (with role of arrival areas), provide more housing options, finalise the devolution of the housing function, promote densification, including supporting backyarding in townships and low-cost housing neighbourhoods, redevelop townships – focus of public infrastructure; develop a national policy on inclusionary housing;

Long Term:

- focus on monitoring and reviewing policies were required

Key Actors:

housing and land-related public institutions, all spheres of government – human settlement related departments, commercial and development financial institutions, grass root movements (CBO's).

The 8 Policy Levers

4. Integrated Urban Infrastructure:

to be resource efficient, provide for universal access and more inclusive economic growth, to support efficient and equitable urban form, to be extensive and strong enough to meet industrial, commercial and household needs.

Challenges:

fragmented governance of urban infrastructures; lack of coherent local-level planning and delivery; lack of funding for capital investment and maintenance of infrastructure; inadequate infrastructure limits the South African economy (constrained at 3,5% growth without sufficient logistical and transport infrastructure)

Policy Priorities:

Short-Medium Term:

- Institutionalise municipal long-term infrastructure planning; consolidate and coordinate infrastructure funding; strengthen partnerships and intergovernmental planning; develop infrastructure as a bridge between rural and urban areas

Long Term:

- SA should focus on diversifying the economic base – resource-cluster development for mining industry, combining production of capital goods, provision of engineering services, beneficiation that targets identified opportunities.

Key Actors: Infrastructure requires the highest level of joint work between government & private sector

The 8 Policy Levers

5. Efficient land governance and management:

to contribute to the growth of inclusive and multi-functional urban spaces which no longer reflect apartheid era planning policies

Challenges:

state land must be disposed at 'market-related' value; tenure uncertainty and insecurity especially in informal settlements; inadequate land-use management instruments with limited ability to capture land-value improvements due to public investment; slow land-use spatial planning and management processes.

Policy Priorities:

Short-Medium Term:

- simplify land-use planning and management; rethink the role of the Housing Development Agency (HAD) to support integrated development; speed up land tenure; promote land value capture; consolidate and simplify the legislation governing the disposal of state land; ensure legislative concepts are applied consistently; address the impact of traditional authority areas within predominantly urban municipalities; improve municipal access to land owned by the state and SOEs; improve intergovernmental relations for the acquisition or transfer of state land (public-public partnerships)

Long Term:

- Address the fragmentation in public land information – establish a single national database of all state and SOE owned land

Key Actors:

Deeds Office, the Surveyor General and the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform, the Department of Public Works, National Treasury and the Department of Public Enterprises – rethink state land disposal so as to facilitate the developmental agenda

The 8 Policy Levers

6. Inclusive Economic Development:

essential to creating jobs, generating higher incomes and creating viable communities. Emphasis on employment creation nationally through the following drivers – technological innovation, investing in social capital and public services and focusing on spatial development.

Challenges:

Economic development has been neglected in many urban areas; informal sector dismissed or marginalised; different towns and cities face unique problems.

Policy Priorities:

Short-Medium Term:

- Strengthen the economic role of municipalities; strengthen municipal institutional capacity in economic development; strengthen support (production structure and capabilities) for small and medium sized towns; support municipalities in building and using economic intelligence (improved evidence base); initiate shared economic development strategies for cities and towns (special section of Growth Management Strategy); strengthen roles and leverage partnerships with other economic stakeholders; improve relations between municipal councils and traditional authorities; create the local conditions for supporting enterprise development and growth; progressively improve inclusive economic infrastructure and services; support community-based enterprises and work (including low-skilled green jobs); support urban livelihoods as a core principle of inclusive urban management.

The 8 Policy Levers

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Policy Priorities:

Long Term:

- Build distinctive strengths and extend/link regional economic value chains – specialisation and differentiation

Key Actors:

Collaboration is essential. Municipalities as leaders to partner with other government spheres, SEOs, private sector, trade unions, community-based enterprises and other economic interests.

The 8 Policy Levers

7. Empowered active communities:

Cities have a unique capacity to bring together a critical mass of social and cultural diversity. Democratic-citizenship is at the core of the active citizenship agenda therefore empowering communities will transform the quality of urban life.

Challenges:

The lack of adequate skills and experience within government and civil society; the lack of innovative, co-produced solutions to service delivery dissatisfaction; the lack of understanding of government structures and operations; the lack of forums to promote participation and social cohesion.

Policy Priorities:

Short-Medium Term:

- Complete the National Framework on Participatory Governance; develop models for civic education; establish and maintain public participation forums at various levels; build institutional capacity to engage; explore co-production mechanisms for finding solutions to local government services; develop a social media strategy; explore service delivery mechanisms for other social services

Long Term:

- establish an open-source database on innovative practices in neighbourhood empowerment – government to partner with experts from civil society, business and academia. The social economy should be promoted.

Key Actors: Government, civic society, community groupings and research/academic institutions.

The 8 Policy Levers

8. Effective Urban Governance:

City governments must manage their relationships with other spheres of government along with multiple fiscal, political and accountability tensions in order to fulfil their developmental and growth mandates.

Challenges:

Lack of structured and systematic engagement with the city leadership; weak long-term planning and budgeting – 5 year IDP too limited; lack of appropriate skills and competent staff; oversight of municipalities is weak; lack of differentiation in approach; poor audit results; high debt levels in many municipalities

Policy Priorities:

Short-Medium Term:

- Promote a stronger positioning of metro government; strengthen inter-governmental and long term-planning and budgeting; improve fiscal management to meet the demands of urban growth; streamlining of national monitoring of municipal performance

Long Term:

- A National Statutory Council should be created – standards for data collecting and reporting to inform investment decisions. Impact assessments should be conducted into how improved fiscal performance has contributed to urban growth and sustainability, and continue the cycle of adjustment and reform accordingly.

The 8 Policy Levers

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Key Actors:

administrative leaders and decision-makers (Department of Cooperative Governance, National Treasury, the DBSA, provincial government and treasury, and local government); political leadership and decision-makers (Metro councils and mayors, Provincial Executive Committees, Cabinet Clusters, District IGR Forums, Presidents Infrastructure Coordinating Council); public entities and decision-makers (Department of Public Enterprises, SOEs, DFIs); government agencies and representatives of the business sector, civil society groupings, professional associations, and academic and research institutions.



Thank you

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