

SAPI

Sustainable Human Settlements - Institutional Issues

DBSA Knowledge Week

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Spatial Planning for Long Term

- Apartheid engineered spatial economy to democratic non-racialised and inclusive development.
- *But* ... constitutional democracy and market economy.
- *Requires* ... more vigilant, thorough, and open governance; and effective regulation of the market.
- *And* shift from ... Reactive to Proactive spatial planning at all scales.
- *Based on* ... Understanding of the forces shaping settlements
 - Economic base
 - Social/cultural dynamics
 - Community/stakeholder activism
 - National policies and incentives
 - Local government policies, regulation and management
 - Property development/private sector investment



















Universal Household Access To Basic Services

South Africa at a Glance:



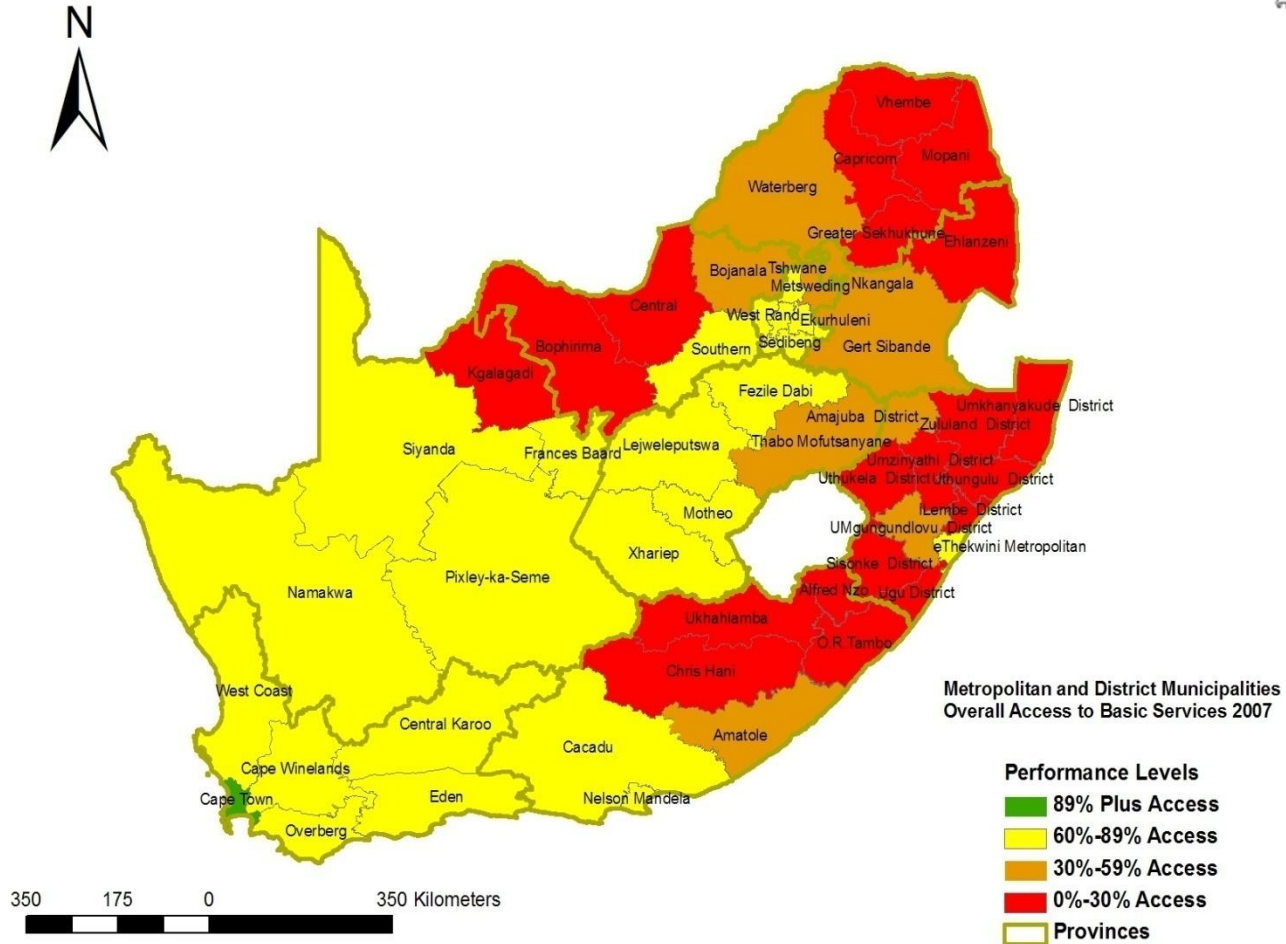
54%



Ref.	Province	Indicator	Universal Basic Access %	National Rank	Universal Higher Access %
 WC	Western Cape		88%	1	83%
 GPG	Gauteng		79%	2	75%
 NC	Northern Cape		71%	3	62%
 FS	Free State		60%	4	53%
 KZN	KwaZulu-Natal		45%	5	38%
 MP	Mpumalanga		40%	6	34%
 NW	North West		38%	7	34%
 EC	Eastern Cape		33%	8	29%
 LP	Limpopo		15%	9	13%

Universal Household Access To Basic Services

South Africa at a Glance – Overall Access to Basic Services:
District & Metropolitan Municipalities 2007



Dimensions of Sustainable Human Settlements

1. **Economic growth and social development in balance with carrying capacity of natural systems**
2. **Reliable infrastructure and basic services**
3. **Decent shelter**
4. **Safety and security**
5. **Democratic local participation (good governance)**
6. **Well planned and managed land utilisation**
7. **Close proximity to quality amenities/services (Health, education, sports, recreation, libraries)**
8. **Efficient public transportation**
9. **Work for the poor (Inclusive)**

Key Elements of SHS

1. **Geographic definition**
2. **Economic growth and population target**
3. **Norms and standards**
4. **Infrastructure carrying capacity**
5. **Funding and delivery capacity**
6. **Management and regulatory capacity**
7. **Different settlements**
 - **Existing**
 - **New**
 - **Urban (township, informal sett, inner city etc)**
 - **Rural**
 - **Decline**
 - **Growing**

Role of Local Government

1. Strategic spatial planning

- Provide long term direction for development
- Spatial Development Framework (legal requirement as part of IDP)

2. Infrastructure provision

- Support settlement carrying capacity
- Capital investment
- Operations and maintenance

3. Regulatory

- Land Use management
- Township establishment
- By-laws

Role of Local Government

4. Local representative democracy

- Promote public participation in state and private sector developments
- Elected ward councilors and ward committees system
- Focus of ward committees should be all development
- Ward committees should play greater oversight role

CONSTRAINTS TO SUSTAINABLE HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Scale and Pace

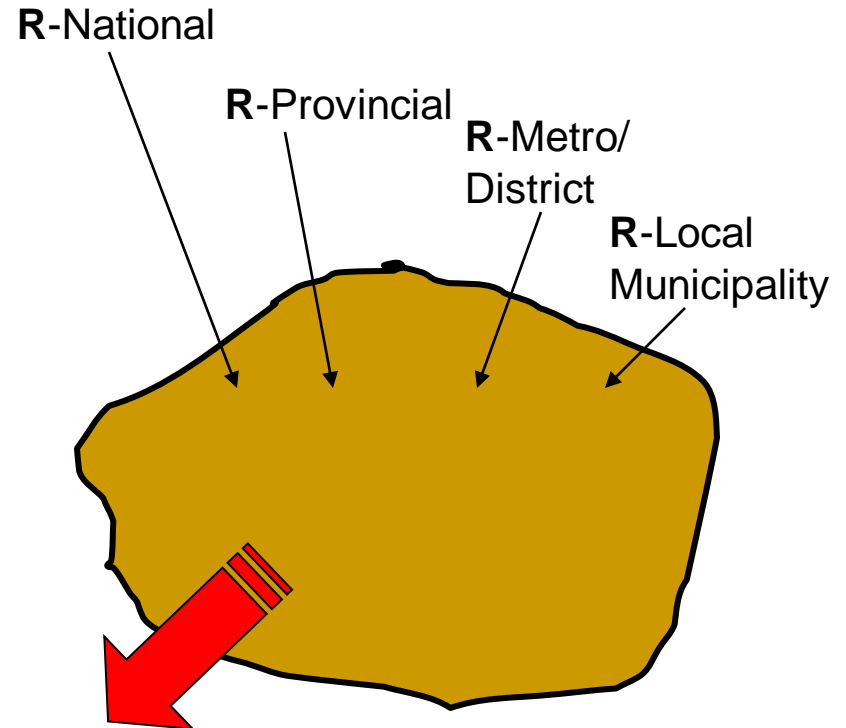
- Delivery capacity constraints
 - Construction capacity to deliver at scale
 - Material suppliers and costs
 - Institutional capacity at both provincial and municipal level to:
 - Plan integrated settlements
 - Manage contracts and projects
- Unresponsive legal frameworks
- Lack of affordable well located suitable land
- The funding gap to reach targets

Quality

- Alignment of the various institutional and funding streams such as the Housing Grant and the Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG)
- Current funding regime entrenching inefficient settlement patterns
- Built environment powers & functions for metros and secondary cities undefined and not devolved

Current Situation

Performance of functions by all three (3) spheres of government in a municipal demarcated space is not mediated by a shared spatial development vision of the area.



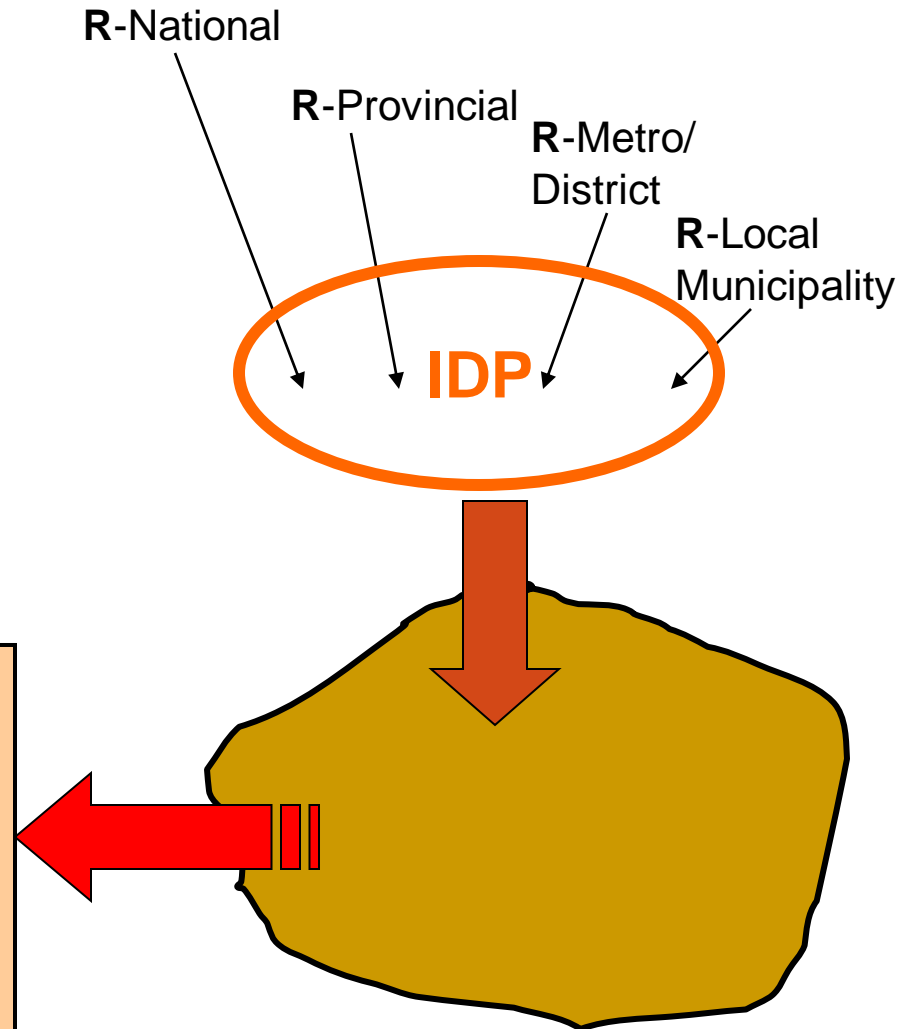
Inefficient spatial form and land use system

Weak direction for integrated infrastructure delivery

Weak localisation of national/provincial economic development targets and programs

Where we want to be?

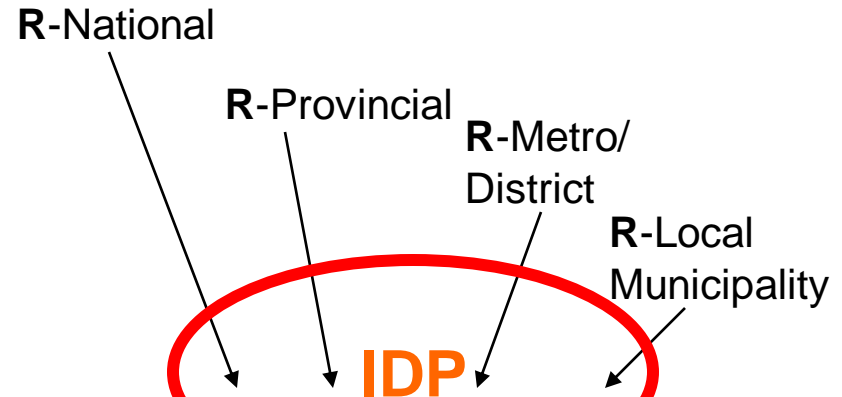
Shared vision and joint planning of sustainable human settlements for each of 52 district and metro municipal regions. Robust and inclusive local economies.



- Government-wide and community owned IDP
- Spatial impact maximised
- Deconcentrated government
- Service delivery and local economic development enhanced

How do we get there?

- Relate sectoral/functional performance to spatial outcome performance
- Co-created IDP with Spatial development framework
- **Conditional grant** funding must incentivise integrated planning and development (**formula**: equity; **Project funding**: effectiveness)



- Government –wide and community owned IDP
- Spatial impact maximised
- Deconcentrated government
- Service delivery and local economic development enhanced

- Settlement Plans
- Project capacity
 - Staged funding approval

Thank you!