

*“Building Our Future Today – Ensuring Liveable Spaces for Every Family.”*



## SPATIAL TARGETING AND INTER-GOVERNMENTAL PLANNING ALIGNMENT

### 1. Background

Apartheid planning consigned the majority of South Africans to places far away from work, where services could not be sustained, and where it was difficult to access the benefits of society and participate in the economy (NDP, 2010). The Comprehensive Plan for Integrated Human Settlements (dubbed Breaking New Ground BNG)) in 2004 made the case that these problems were manifested in spatial terms: ‘...the inequalities and the inefficiencies of the apartheid space economy, have lingered on. The lack of integration between housing plans and land use, transportation and bulk municipal infrastructure investment planning has meant that the existing spatial fabric has shown little change with housing for low-income urban dwellers still being provided on the periphery and very limited housing delivery taking place in the rural context’. The BNG introduced measures necessary for the achievement of sustainable human settlements.

Although unprecedented achievements both in terms of scale and increasingly in terms of provision of integrated settlements have been made by government since 1994, a lot more still needs to be done to address the apartheid geography and create the conditions for more humane and environmentally sustainable living and working environments (NDP, 2010).

Consequently, the Minister of Human Settlements in her budget speech on the 15th July 2014 echoed the need for coordinated planning to accelerate human settlements transformation:

**“We will embark on and lay the basis for a Master Spatial Plan for Human Settlements so that we can direct all the necessary amenities to where human settlements are and we are able to plan ahead for the provision of the necessary infrastructure and amenities.”**

The National Department of Human Settlements in conjunction with the Housing Development Agency developed a concept document on the National Human Settlements Master Spatial Plan (MSP) in 2014 which was approved by the Human Settlements MinMec for further consultation. Consultations with various stakeholders at various levels of government and with NGOs took place leading to the development of the MSP.



## 2. The National Human Settlements Master Spatial Plan (MSP)

- 2.1. The MSP takes as its starting point the government goals, as expressed in the National Development Plan (NDP), the Integrated Urban Development Framework (IUDF), White Paper on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and other related policies such as Housing Act, Housing Development Agency Act, Social Housing Act and the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA), that promote functionally integrated, spatially just, inclusive, productive and efficient spaces.
- 2.2. The MSP will provide a comprehensive spatial guide for coordinating tangible public and private investments that are sustained over time, and carefully adapted to the needs and opportunities of specific places, in line with spatial development and governance principles. These principles introduce consistency and rationality in planning. They provide a strategic basis for targeted government action, weighing up trade-offs, and linking the strategies and plans of government’s three spheres and agencies.
- 2.3. The plan will identify areas for human settlements investments for multiple public and non-public role-players through the spatial targeting approach. It therefore pursues areas of need, areas of investment potential, areas of growth and areas of government intervention as catalyst for spatially restructuring South Africa.
- 2.4. At the core of the Human Settlements Master Spatial Plan is an inter-governmental process and platform (structure) to enable joint spatial and programmatic planning, budgeting, implementation and governance of development projects to achieve integrated sustainable human settlements.

## 3. Commission Purpose and Objectives

The Commission aims to provide a platform for engagement by various stakeholders from public and non-public sector on strategic matters that relate to spatial targeting and inter-governmental planning alignment as a comprehensive guide for spatial investments by all state departments, state owned entities and the private sector in the human settlements environment. This will be achieved through the objectives as outlined below:

- 3.1. To discuss spatial targeting as an approach to direct the necessary and available State resources to existing human settlements and to plan ahead for the provision of new human settlements. The spatial targeting approach in the MSP proposes a combination of the following to identify spatial investment areas:
  - i. Deprivation areas
  - ii. Investment Potential areas
  - iii. Growth areas
  - iv. Current Government Priority Intervention Areas



- 3.2. To discuss alignment mechanisms to enable joint spatial planning, budgeting, implementation and governance of development programmes and projects in investment areas. This mechanism entails:
  - i. Establishment of National and Provincial Intergovernmental and Multi-Sectoral Planning and Budget Forum;
  - ii. Programme and project prioritisation model, project pipelining and intergovernmental contracting;
  - iii. Institutionalisation of prioritised areas and projects to achieve integrated sustainable human settlements.
- 3.3. Ensure ongoing monitoring, evaluation of the spatial outcomes emanating from implementation of spatial targeting and inter-governmental planning alignment.
- 3.4. Discussion of a case study on Strategic Integrated Projects 7 (SIP 7)

#### **4. Outcome of the Commission**

The following desired outcome is expected by the end of the summit:

Endorsement and implementation of spatial targeting and intergovernmental planning alignment to enable joint planning, funding, implementation and maintenance of integrated human settlements.

After the Summit, the following activities will take place:

- 4.1. Inputs, comments and decisions taken at the Summit will be incorporated into the National Human Settlements MSP;
- 4.2. A final reviewed National Human Settlements MSP will be submitted for Cabinet approval.

#### **5. Key questions for discussion**

- 5.1. Views on spatial targeting to achieve spatial transformation.
- 5.2. How can the State leverage private sector investments in identified spatial investment areas.
- 5.3. The role of Intergovernmental contracting in human settlements development.
- 5.4. Monitoring systems for spatial transformation / performance - there is a plethora of spatial performance indicators across government spheres. There is a need for consensus around a set of indicators for spatial transformation.
- 5.5. SIP 7 case study: can this be replicated?

