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Cooperative Governance  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



## Habitat III Stakeholder Session

# INTEGRATED URBAN DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK AND 2016-19 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN



20 July 2016

**B&B**  
**BACK TO BASICS**  
SERVING OUR COMMUNITIES BETTER

**Back to Basics**  
Serving Our Communities Better!

- Putting people first and engaging with communities
- Delivering basic services
- Good governance
- Sound financial management
- Building capabilities

Documents on the Back to Basics can be found here: <http://www.cogta.gov.za/summit2014/>





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## **PRESENTATION OUTLINE**

- 1. RATIONALE FOR THE IUDF**
- 2. IUDF PROCESS AND BACKGROUND**
- 3. CORE ELEMENTS OF THE IUDF**
- 4. 2016-2019 IMPLEMENTATION PRIORITIES**
- 5. IUDF AND NEW URBAN AGENDA**
- 6. CONCLUSION**

# 1. RATIONALE FOR THE IUDF

- Global urbanisation trends increasing- SA reached urban tipping point in the early 90's.
- The post 1994 agenda has been to address poverty, inequality and unemployment by breaking down apartheid geography through :  
“**land reform, more compact cities, decent public transport and the development of industries and services that use local resources and/or meet local needs**”. *The Reconstruction and Development Programme, 1994.*
- A fundamental reshaping of the colonial and apartheid geography may take decades, but by 2030 South Africa should observe **meaningful and measurable progress in reviving rural areas and in creating more functionally integrated, balanced and vibrant urban settlements.** For this to happen the country must:
  - (1) Clarify and relentlessly pursue a national vision for spatial development.
  - (2) Sharpen the instruments for achieving this vision.
  - (3) Build the required capabilities in the state and among citizens. *The National Development Plan- 2030*



# Rationale...contn'd

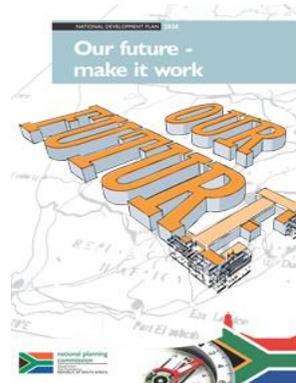
## AT A GLOBAL LEVEL

IUDF responds to several Sustainable development Goals and in particular to Goal 11 :**making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable**



## AT A NATIONAL LEVEL

Responds to various chapters in the National Development Plan (NDP) especially Chapter 8 '**Transforming human settlements and the national space economy**'.



**It is about creating more functionally integrated, balanced and vibrant urban settlements:**

- Weak spatial planning and governance
- Dysfunctional spatial patterns.
- Pressure on housing and basic services
- Too few people work .
- Poorly located and maintained infrastructure.

## 2. IUDF PROCESS

Development of the IUDF started in **November 2012.**

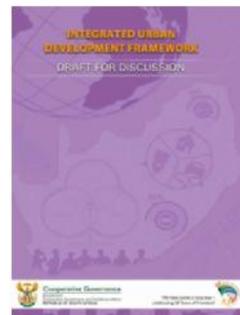
### PHASE 1

*Discussion Document launched in **October 2013.***



### PHASE 2

*Draft IUDF approved by Cabinet in **September 2014** for public consultation.*



### PHASE 3

*Consultation Process **October 2014 – July 2015***



### PHASE 4

*CABINET APPROVES IUDF **26 April 2016.***



### PHASE 5 (2016-2019)

Implementation of the short term (2016/19) priority actions as identified in the IUDF implementation plan

### 3. CORE ELEMENTS OF THE IUDF

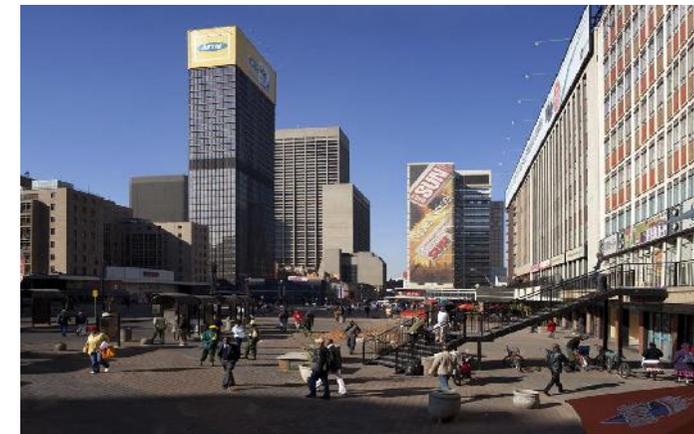
The IUDF's overall outcome – **spatial transformation**: reversing the inefficient spatial patterns in a way that promotes both social and economic development while protecting the environment.

The IUDF proposes 3C growth model = **compact**, **connected** and **coordinated** cities and towns as opposed to fragmented development.

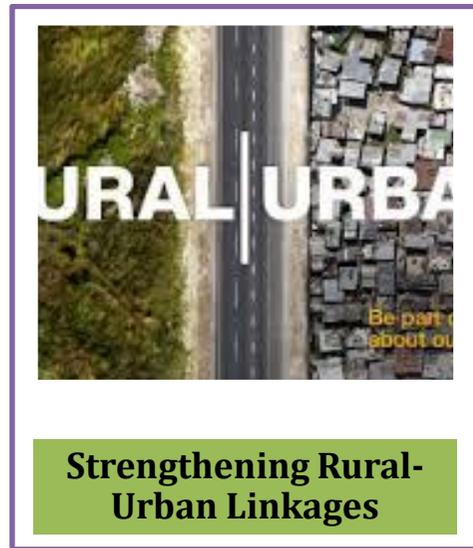
**Land, transport, housing, and jobs** are key structuring elements critical for the attainment of the outcome.

**The overall objectives is to create efficient urban spaces by:**

- Reducing travel costs and distances
- Aligning land use, transport planning and housing
- Preventing development of housing in marginal areas
- Increasing urban densities and reducing sprawl
- shift jobs and investment towards dense peripheral townships
- improve public transport and the coordination between transport modes



# IUDF- CROSS CUTTING ISSUES



**Rural-urban interdependency** recognises the need for a more comprehensive, integrated approach to urban development that responds to both the urban and the rural environments.

**Urban resilience** – or disaster risk reduction and mitigation interventions in the planning and management of urban areas.

**Urban safety**, particularly safety in public spaces are essential ingredients for creating liveable and prosperous cities.

# VISION

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

# STRATEGIC GOALS

Inclusion and Access

Inclusive Growth

Effective Governance

Spatial Integration

# LEVERS

Integrated urban planning and management

Integrated transport and mobility

Integrated and sustainable human settlements

Integrated urban infrastructure

Efficient land governance and management

Inclusive economic development

Empowered Active Communities

Effective urban governance

Sustainable Finances

Strategic priorities

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# THE LOGIC OF THE IUDF POLICY LEVERS

The IUDF is premised on the understanding that:

(1) **integrated urban planning and management** forms the basis for achieving integrated urban development, which follows a specific sequence of urban policy actions:

(2) **integrated transport** that informs  
(3) targeted investments into **integrated human settlements**, underpinned by  
(4) integrated **infrastructure** network systems and (5) efficient **land governance**, which all together can trigger (6) **economic diversification** and inclusion, and  
(7) **empowered communities**,

which in turn will demand

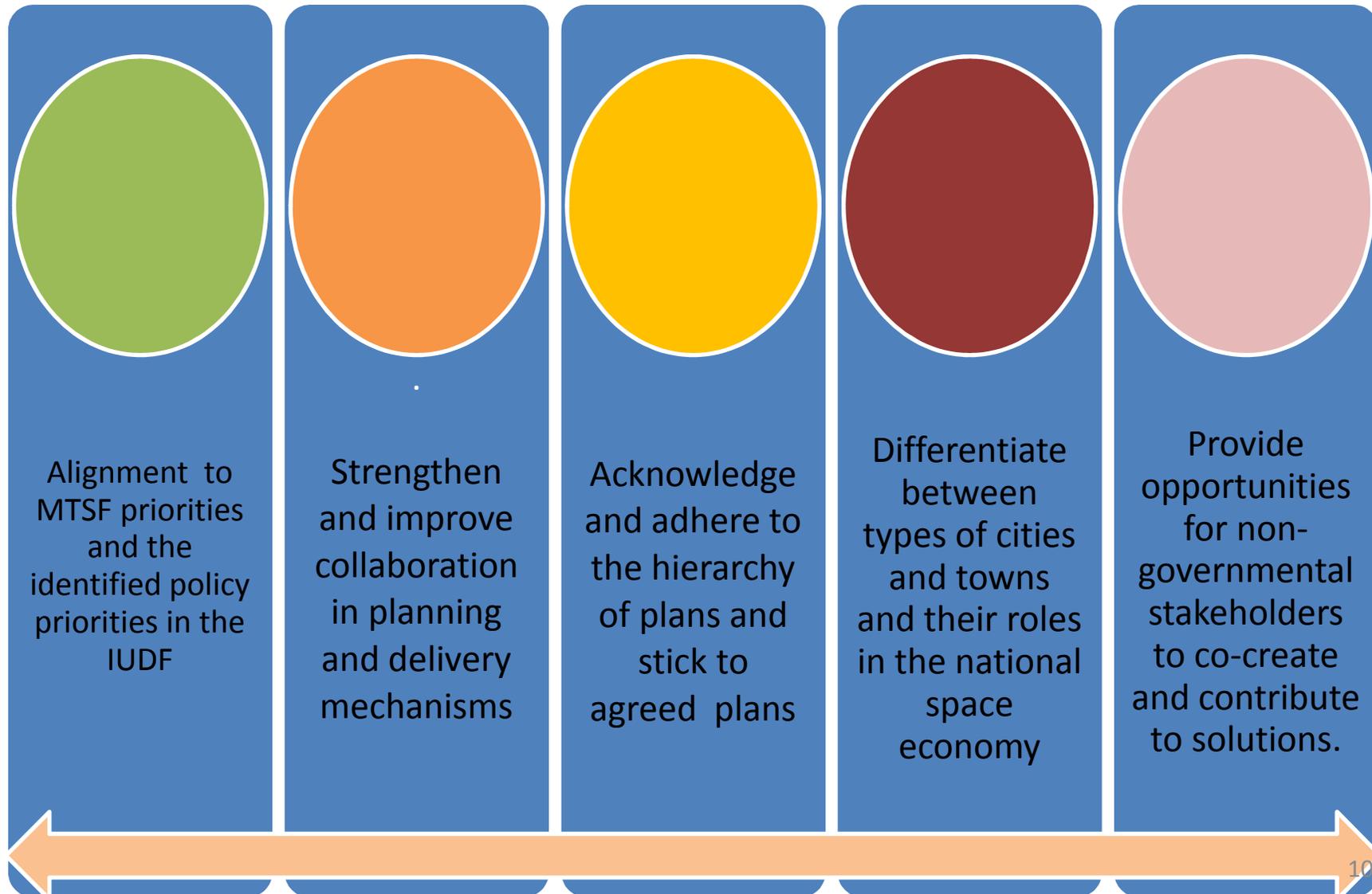
(8) **effective governance** and (9) **financial reform** to enable and sustain all of the above.



**Coordinated Investments in People and Places**

## 4. 2016/19 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

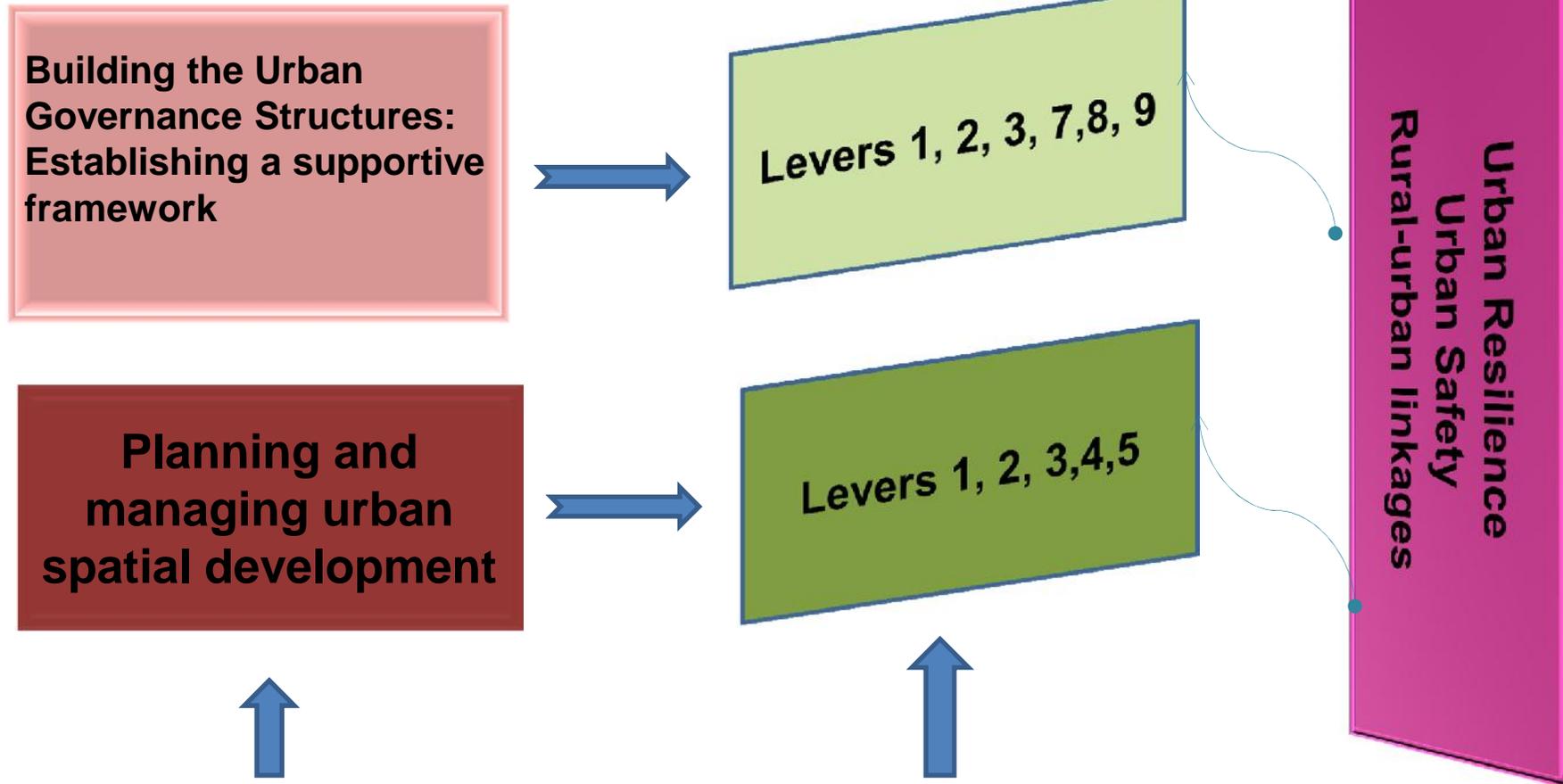
### PRINCIPLES



<b>MTSF PRIORITY</b>	<b>IUDF INTERVENTIONS</b>
<b>Address spatial imbalances in economic activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Creating a responsive institutional, policy and regulatory environment,</li><li>• Strengthen intergovernmental planning, budgeting and implementation</li><li>• Strengthen rural-urban linkages.</li><li>• Controlling urban sprawl.</li></ul>
<b>Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Accelerate the upgrading of informal settlements,</li></ul>
<b>Job creation and inclusive growth</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Create a conducive environment for business to flourish</li><li>• Upscaling public sector led job creating initiatives</li></ul>
<b>Responsive and accountable local government</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Strengthen platforms for public participation and communication with all stakeholders.</li></ul>

# 5. IUDF & NEW URBAN AGENDA

## PILLARS FOR EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION



Capacity development and tools, financing (UnHabitat multi-trust Fund),

# Urban Governance: Establishing a supportive framework

Establish legal and policy frameworks to enable local govt to implement

Anchor the agenda on inclusive, equitable and implementable urban policies.  
(IUDF)

Stronger coordination between levels of government-  
**ROLE CLARIFICATION**

Ensure appropriate fiscal, political and administrative decentralisation

Ensure coherence between goals and measures of sectoral policies – land use, housing and mobility

## 6. CONCLUSION

**There is very close alignment between the IUDF priorities and the New Urban Agenda.**

**There seems to be minimal emphasis on the role of non-government actors in the New Urban Agenda.**

**The impact though will be based on managing competing/conflicting priorities during the implementation.**

**THANK YOU**



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