Integrated Urban Development “Framework” (IUDF) and Spatial Planning into smart cities
Smart City Region Summit

3 October 2018
Introduction

Can the notion of smart cities/city governance contribute to the implementation of the Integrated Urban Development Framework? If so, how?
Setting the scene: South Africa is urbanizing rapidly

- 63% of South Africans already live in urban areas
- This will rise to 71% by 2030
- By 2050, 8 in 10 South Africans will live in Urban Areas
- Places increasing demand on basic infrastructure requirements
Why Urban Matters?

AT A GLOBAL LEVEL
IUDF responds to Sustainable Development Goals and in particular to Goal 11: making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
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 (NDP)
Cities are key to:

- alleviating poverty
- creating wealth
- fuelling growth

55% of the global population lives in cities...

...but those cities are responsible for more than 80% of global GDP
Confronting spatial inequality
Confronting spatial inequality
Confronting spatial inequality
We need…

…not
IUDF Development 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*
Addressing the urbanization issue globally

- **GLOBAL**: A universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure the all people enjoy peace and prosperity.
  - Global standard in sustainable urban development, rethinking the way we build, manage and live in cities, through cooperation at all levels.

- **AFRICA**: A strategic framework for the socio-economic transformation of the African continent over the next 50 years.

- **NATIONAL**: A long term plan for South Africa to eliminate poverty and reduce inequality by 2030.
  - A policy to guide development by addressing the unique conditions and challenges facing South African towns and cities, and implementation plan.
  - Framing the planning of the improved IUDF Implementation Plan.
IUDF vision for South African cities, towns and villages

‘Liveable, safe, integrated, economically inclusive and globally competitive cities, where residents actively participate in urban life’
IUDF aims to achieve a set of complementary goals

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

CROSS CUTTING PRIORITIES

- Rural-Urban Linkages
- Urban Safety
- Urban Resilience
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/require (8) effective and smart governance and (9) financial reform to enable and sustain all of the above.

Coordinated Investments in People and Places
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 an **urban growth model** of compact, **connected** and **coordinated** cities and towns.

**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:
- 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 implementation: The context

Poverty and spatial injustice: segregation, marginal locations
Poor spatial quality: degraded environments
No spatial resilience: the poorest in most ‘at risk’ areas
Spatial inefficiencies: sprawl, peripheral locations constrain densification and transit-oriented development
Need to increase state’s capabilities to plan, govern, manage resources, leverage economic advantages
IUDF Implementation: Principles

- All of government Implementation
- Promote collaboration and Partnerships
- Guide Spatial Investments
IUDF Implementation: Integrated programmes across urban hierarchy

**Urban:**
- Municipalities: 95

**Intermediate:**
- Urban Towns: 16
- Urban villages: 45
- Mixed: 49

**Rural:**
- Municipalities: 8

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<th>Large Semi-diversified</th>
<th>Mining</th>
<th>Manufacturing</th>
<th>Service Centre</th>
<th>Low GVA/High Pop/High density</th>
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Smart city/regional governance and urban/spatial planning

• Use data to inform and guide future spatial planning and decision making (evidence based planning) processes,
  • Trends analysis,
  • Population projections,
  • Infrastructure investment,
  • Risk assessment,
  • Long term spatial planning decisions within and across regions and spaces

• Optimise the use of geographic information systems to improve efficiency, accountability, and tracking

• Improved land use management systems, i.e. e-land use applications

• Smarty city governance and economic development (investment promotion)
Smart city/regional governance and urban/spatial planning

• Use technology and information to change behaviour while respecting human rights,
  • Waste management (Better treatment of waste water, recycling & reduction of waste)
  • Public transport systems (smart parking, intelligent traffic management, integrated multimodal transport system)
  • Water management (Smart Metering, Real-time Leakage detection, Real-time water quality monitoring)
  • Safety and crime (gated communities)
  • City resilience and climate change
Overview of SA’s planning framework

- International: Sustainable Development Goals and New Urban Agenda, AU 2063
- Continental: SADC Regional plans
- Regional: NDP and NSDF
- National: National Sectoral Plans
- Provincial: Provincial sectoral plans (transport, health, education etc.), Provincial Growth and Development Strategies, Regional plans and SDF’s
- Local: City Development Strategies, Municipal SDF’s, Local area plans and local sectoral plans, SDBIP’s, Municipal IDP’s (BEPP’s ?)
## Intermediate City Municipality Support Programme – Priority Areas

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<th>Plan</th>
<th>Improving integrated planning and spatial development</th>
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| Fund | Linking sound spatial plans and long-term development plans to 3- and 10-year Capital Expenditure Frameworks (CEF)  
Putting in place a grant framework (IUDG) which incentivizes integrated and compact development |
| Build | Sustaining investment in the right places over time via better project and programme preparation and better multi-year implementation management |
| Measure | Outcome focused monitoring tracks impact. Development of indicators to monitor impact |
Conclusion: smart city/regional governance and urban/spatial planning

• Some issues to reflect on smart cities/city governance:
  • The protection of human rights (the Constitution),
  • Culture, identity and tradition,
  • Community engagement,
  • Intergovernmental Relations/powers and functions (housing, transport, etc)

• Can smart cities, city governance tackle big challenges such as poverty and unemployment?

• Can smart cities contribute to spatial integration?
Annual South African Urban Conference
Turbine Hall, Newtown, Johannesburg, Gauteng
30 - 31 October

IUDF mainstreaming and communications campaign
Website: www.iudf.net
Twitter: @IUDF_za
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