



cooperative governance

Department:
Cooperative Governance
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



IUDF

INTEGRATED URBAN DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

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

3 October 2018



national treasury

Department:
National Treasury
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



South African

CitiesNetwork



SOUTH AFRICAN LOCAL
GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION

SALGA

Inspiring service delivery

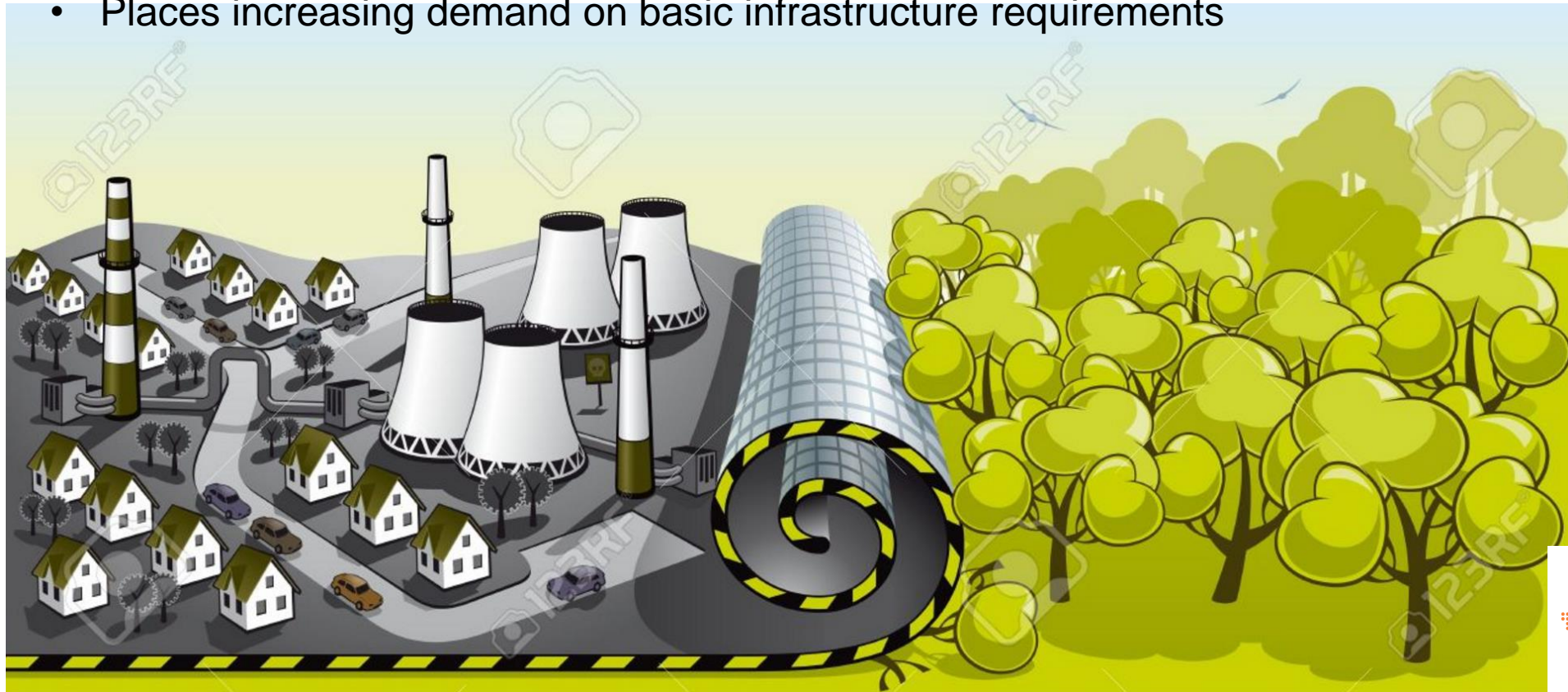
Introduction

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?



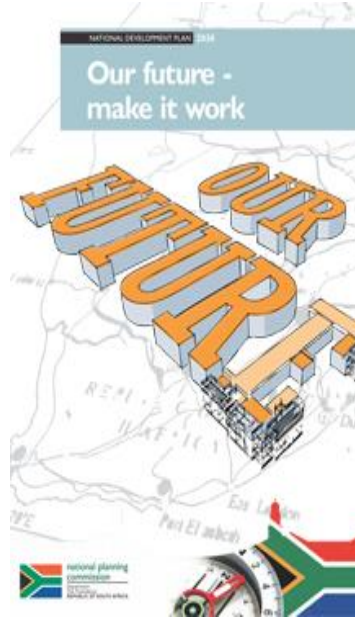
AT A GLOBAL LEVEL

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

Why Urban Matters?

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**'



Urban challenges

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

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



Photo: Jot



INTEGRATED URBAN DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

Confronting spatial inequality



We need...

Urban & Rural

...not

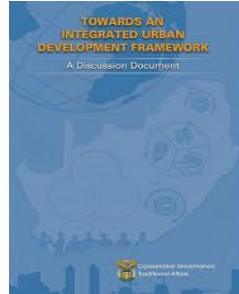


IUDF Development Process

Development of the IUDF started in
November 2012.

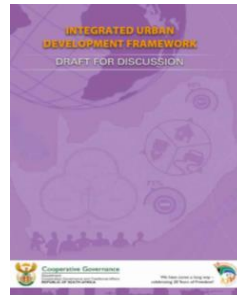
PHASE 1

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



PHASE 2

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



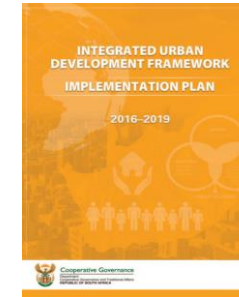
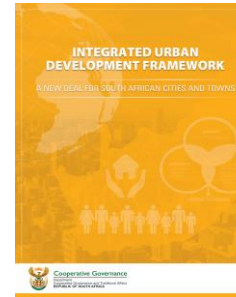
PHASE 3

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



PHASE 4

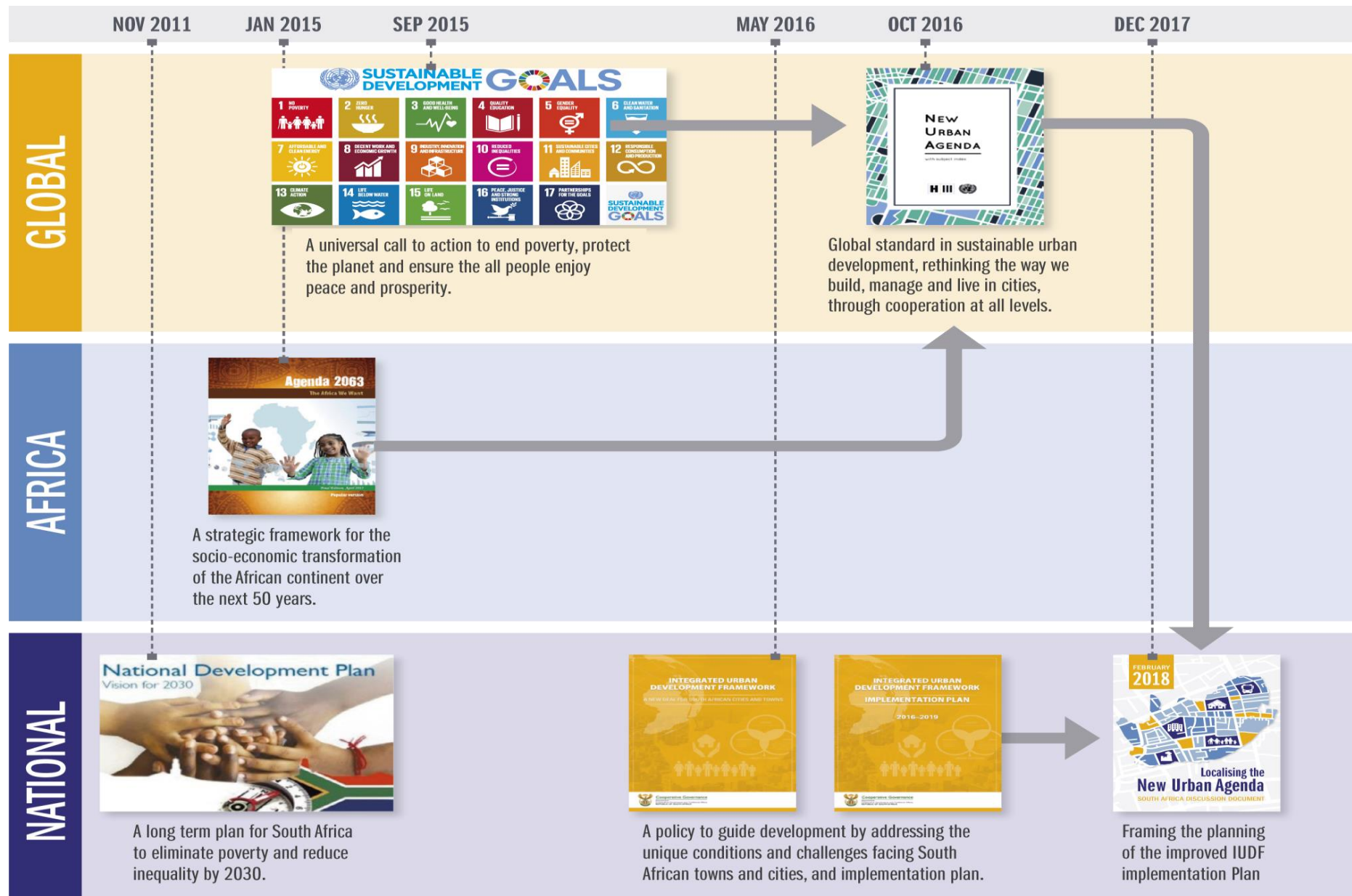
***CABINET APPROVES IUDF**
26 April 2016.*



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

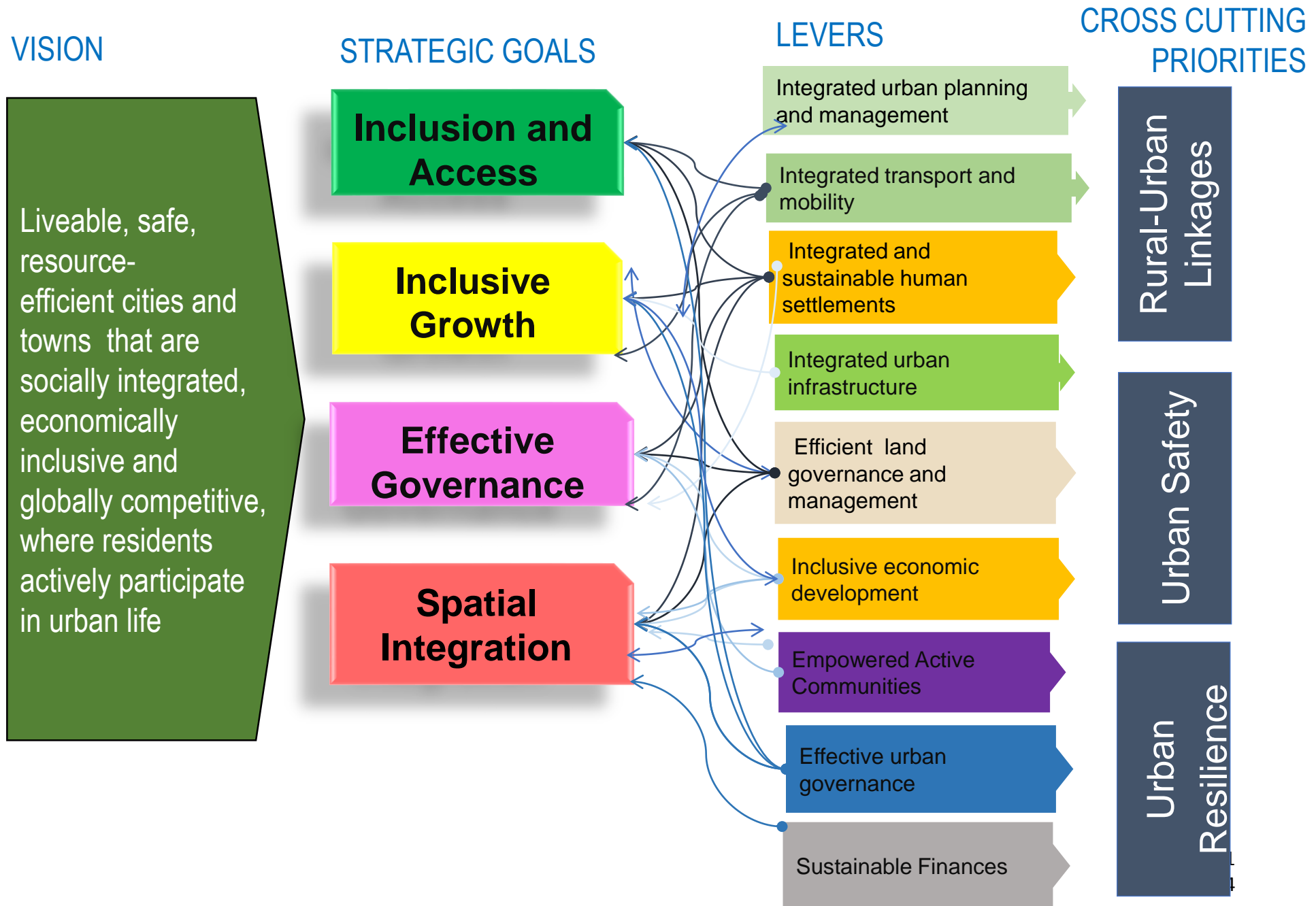


IUDF vision for South African cities, towns and villages

‘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



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**

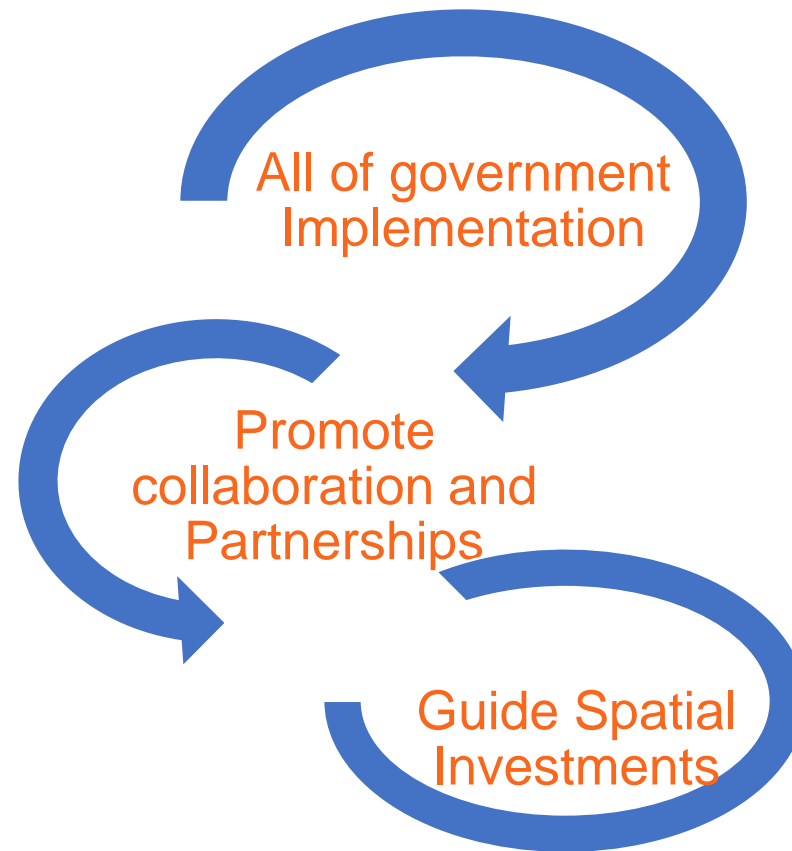
Poor spatial quality: **degraded environments**

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



IUDF Implementation: Integrated programmes across urban hierarchy

Urban:

Municipalities 95

Intermediate:

Urban Towns 16

Urban villages 45

Mixed 49

Rural:

Municipalities 8

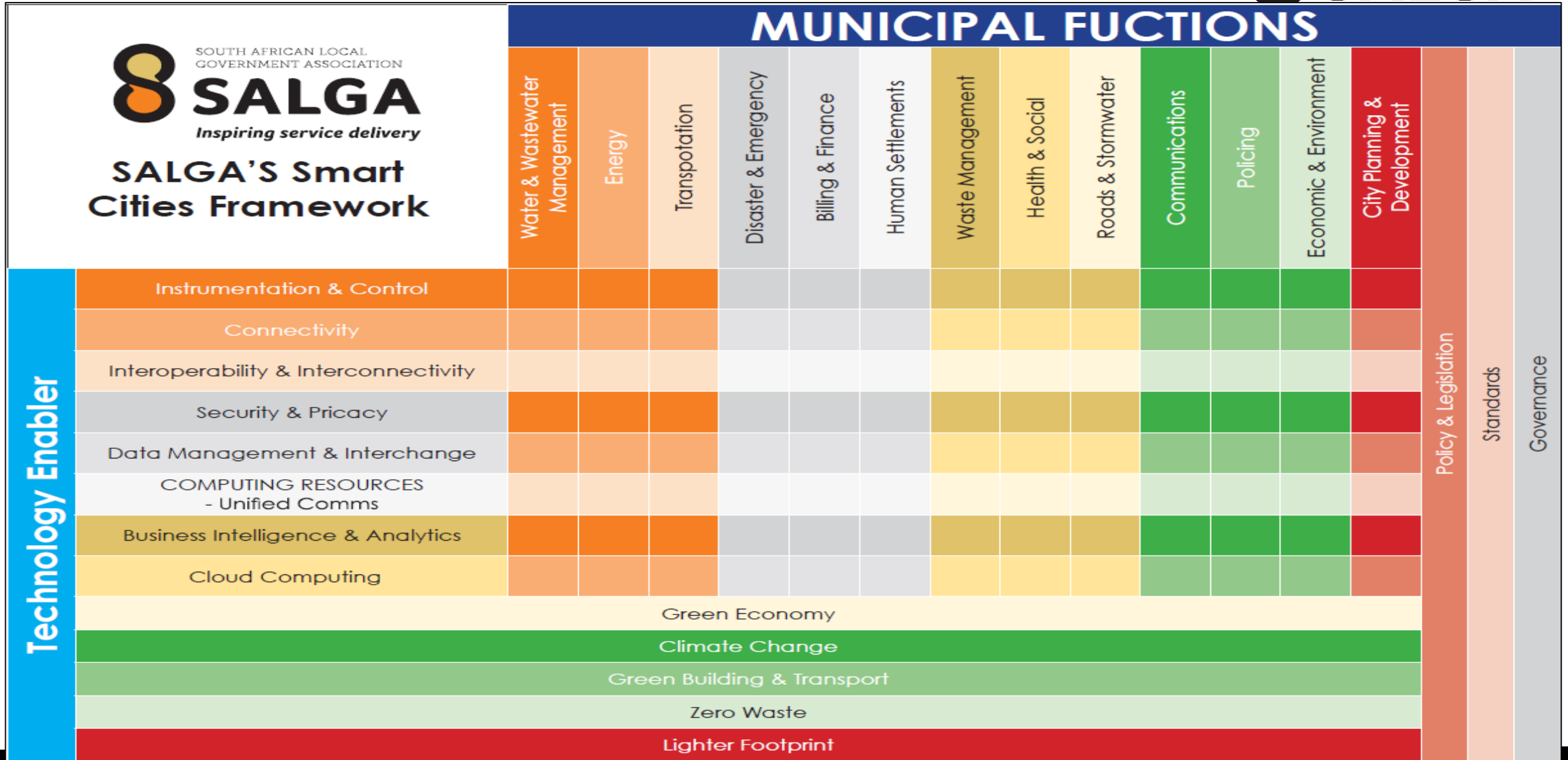


39 ICMs

Tranche Criteria : Rank
GVA/Rank Urban
Population ("urban"
defined by density)

Large Semi-diversified	Mining	Manufacturing	Service Centre	Low GVA/High Pop/High density
Emfuleni	Rustenburg	Mogale City	Matlosana	Bushbuckridge
Msunduzi	Matjhabeng	Newcastle	Maluti a Phofung	Makhado
Mbombela	Emalahleni	Govan Mbeki	Nkomazi	Greater Tzaneen
Polokwane	Madibeng	uMhlathuze	Thulamela	Mafikeng
	Rand West	Drakenstein	Sol Plaatjie	Enoch Mgijima
	Steve Tshwete	KwaDukuza	Mogalakwena	King Sabata
	Merafong	Alfred Duma	Ventersdorp/ Tlokwe	
	Gr Tubatse/ Fetakgomo	Metsimaholo	George	
	Ba-Phalaborwa	Stellenbosch	Gr Giyani	
	Lephalale		Ray Nkonyeni	

SALGA's Smart Cities Development Framework



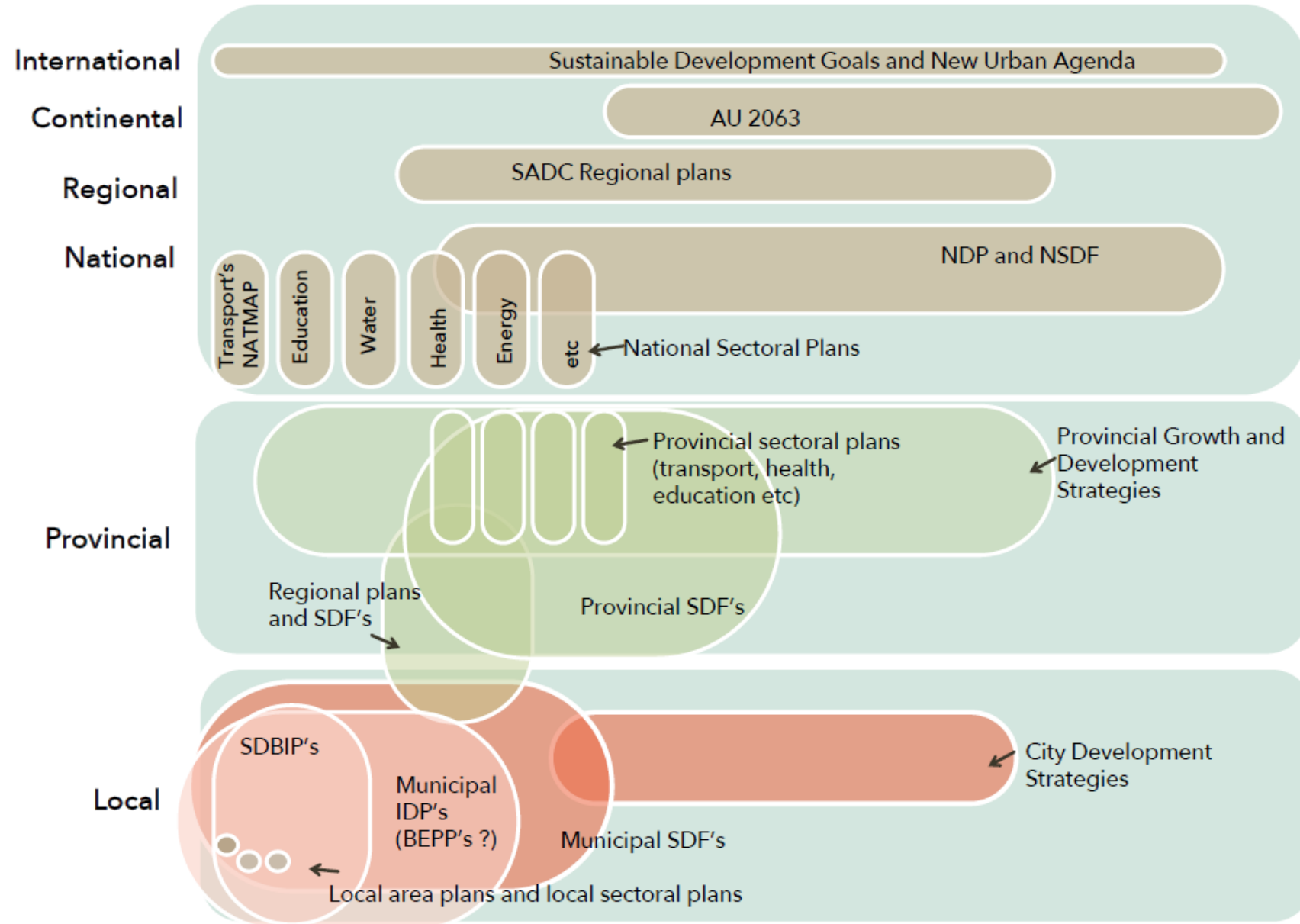
Smart city/regional governance and urban/spatial planning

- 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



Intermediate City Municipality Support Programme – Priority Areas

Plan	<i>Improving integrated planning and spatial development</i>
Fund	<i>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</i>
Build	<i>Sustaining investment in the right places over time via better project and programme preparation and better multi-year implementation management</i>
Measure	<i>Outcome focused monitoring tracks impact. Development of indicators to monitor impact</i>

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?



Thank you

**Annual South African Urban Conference
Turbine Hall, Newtown, Johannesburg, Gauteng
30 - 31 October**

IUDF mainstreaming and communications campaign

Website: www.iudf.net

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