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Department:
Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs
PROVINCE OF KWAZULU-NATAL



SPATIAL PLANNING: THE CHANGING PLANNING SPACE

MUNICIPAL ENGAGEMENTS

25 AUGUST 2017

TOGETHER WE HAVE MADE KZN A BETTER PROVINCE TO LIVE IN, TOGETHER WE WILL MOVE SOUTH AFRICA FORWARD

OVERVIEW OF THE PRESENTATION

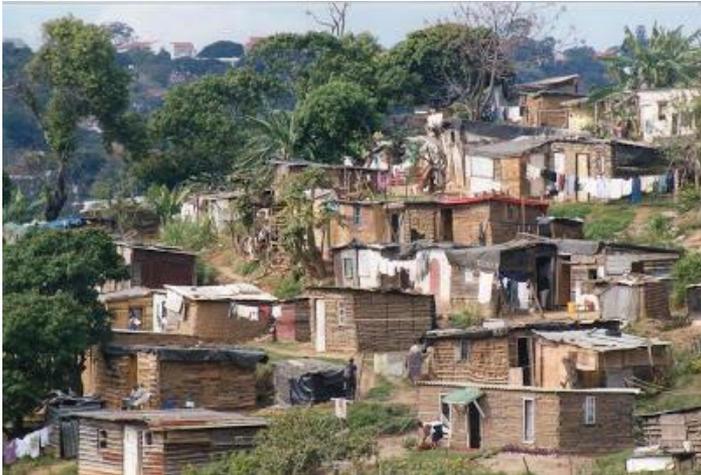
- **BACKGROUND**
- **LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY CHANGES:**
 - **THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN: CHPT 8**
 - **SPLUMA**
- **THE DRAFT MODEL: HIERARCHY OF PLANS**
 - **BACKGROUND**
 - **ENSURING VERTICAL ALIGNMENT**
- **THE WAY FORWARD**

Long Commutes



Source: <http://awsassets.wwf.org.za>

Areas of informality adjacent to accessible and serviced areas



Source: <http://littlefingersandfrosting.blogspot.co.za>

Overburdening of accessible facilities and long queues



Source: <http://www.iol.co.za>

High Unemployment



Source: <http://www.youthvillage.co.za>



Social Unrest & Protests

Source: <http://www.fin24.com>

THE RESULTS OF NO SPATIAL EQUITY

BACKGROUND

A TIME FOR INTROSPECTION

KEY QUESTIONS:

- Why are South African Cities and cities in the province of KwaZulu- Natal not responding to the need for spatial transformation?
- Why are our spatial plans not leading to tangible spatial transformation and spatial equity?
- How can we use political influence within the municipality to create more equitable spaces?
- Do our planners have the required skills to direct spatial equity and spatial transformation?
- What are the costs of continual fragmentation of spaces?

BACKGROUND

A TIME FOR INTROSPECTION

KEY QUESTIONS:

- Why has development on well-located parcels of land often not resulted in improved livelihoods for the poor?
- How do we facilitate better access to land?
- How do we facilitate more meaningful densification?
- Do we need to bring people to the places of employment or should places of employment be brought closer to the people?
- Are our Spatial Planning mechanisms flexible and realistic enough to deliver spatial equity and transformation?
- **How do we improve alignment between the three spheres of government and their respective planning processes to ensure spatial equity?**

POOR ALIGNMENT EXAMPLES



LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY CHANGES

THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (NDP)

The NDP provides a **platform** to look beyond the current constraints **to the transformation imperatives over the next 20 to 30 years.**

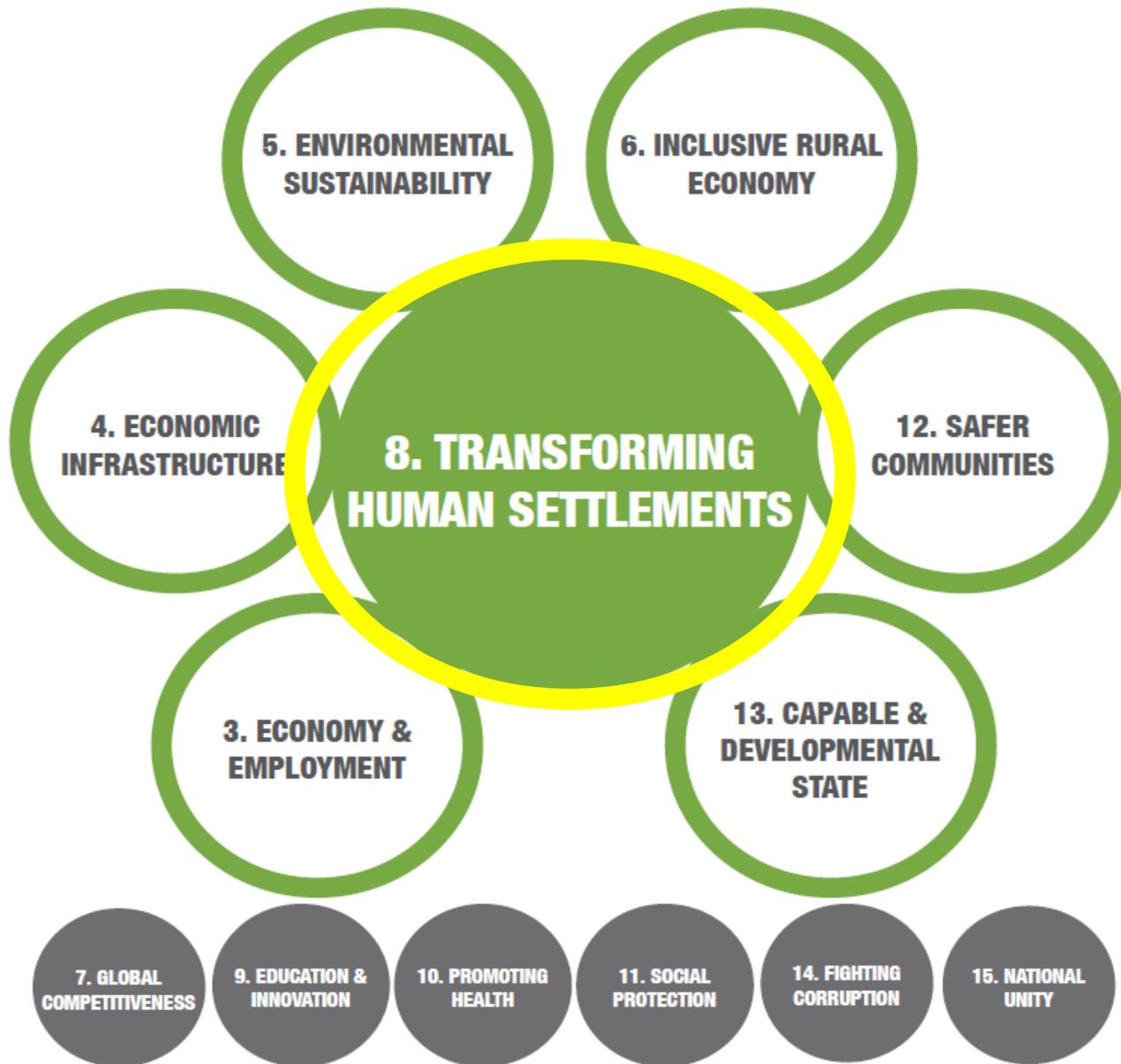
- The NDP sets out an integrated strategy for **accelerating growth, eliminating poverty and reducing inequality** by 2030.
- The NDP advocates for the translation of **municipal and provincial SDFs** into **‘spatial contracts that are binding across national, provincial and local governments’** and **‘Explicit spatial restructuring strategy’** which must include the identification of **‘priority precincts for spatial restructuring’** in every municipality.

LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY CHANGES

THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (NDP)

- The **NDP's Chapter 8** advocates strong measures **to prevent further development of housing in marginal places, increased urban densities to support public transport, incentivising economic activity in and adjacent to townships; and engaging the private sector in the gap housing market.**
- Developing community safety centres to prevent crime; integrated rural development; Improvement of education, training and innovation and, promotion of environmental sustainability and resilience.

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN - VISION 2030



LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY CHANGES
THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (NDP)

"COMING TOGETHER
IS THE BEGINNING.
KEEPING
TOGETHER IS
PROGRESS.
WORKING TOGETHER
IS SUCCESS."

HENRY FORD

Henry Ford

LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY CHANGES
SPLUMA- A NEW ERA

LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY CHANGES

SPLUMA- A NEW ERA

The Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013 (SPLUMA) is a framework Act for all spatial planning and land use management legislation in South Africa:

- It seeks to **promote consistency and uniformity** in procedures and decision-making.
- SPLUMA includes objectives intended at **addressing historical spatial imbalances** and the integration of the principles of sustainable development into land use and planning regulatory tools and legislative instruments.

LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY CHANGES

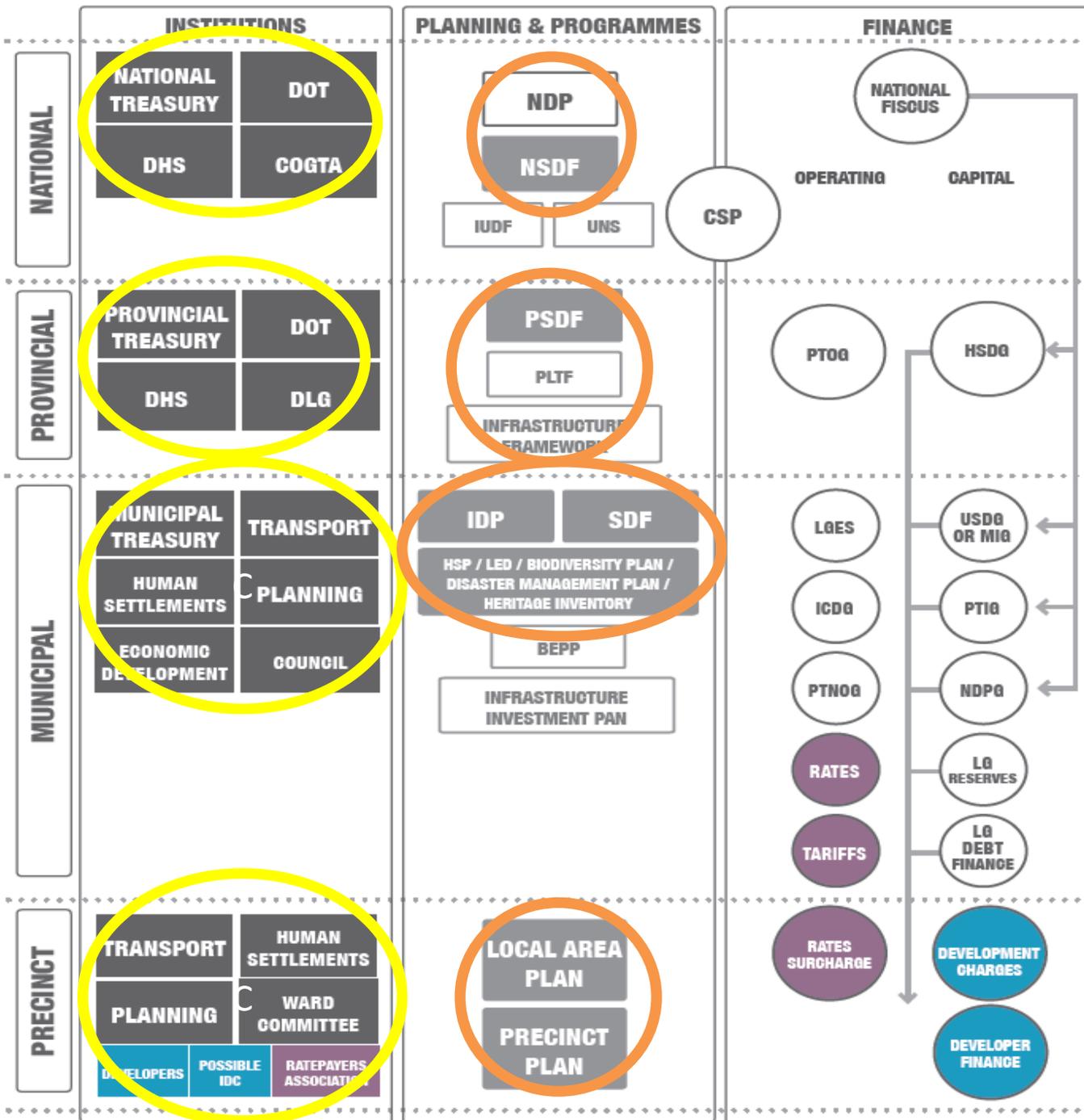
SPLUMA- A NEW ERA

- SPLUMA requires **national, provincial, and municipal spheres** of government to **prepare SDFs** that establish a clear vision which must be developed through a thorough inventory and analysis **based on national spatial planning principles and local long-term development goals and plans.**
- SPLUMA **reinforces and unifies the NDP's vision and policies in respect of using spatial planning mechanisms to eliminate poverty and inequality** while creating conditions for inclusive growth by seeking to foster a high-employment economy that delivers on social and spatial cohesion.

LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY CHANGES

SPLUMA- A NEW ERA

- SPLUMA has been enacted in an era of **greater convergence and alignment between planning and budgeting processes** in South Africa.
- The national fiscus resources and the country's development agenda have programmes in place to ensure that **built environment grants are allocated to the achievement of national development priorities** (e.g. City Support Programme (CSP)).
- SPLUMA **reinforces and unifies the NDP's vision and policies** in respect of **using spatial planning mechanisms to eliminate poverty and inequality** while creating conditions for inclusive growth by seeking to foster a high-employment economy that delivers on social and spatial cohesion.
- **The next figure** illustrates these relationships at national, provincial, municipal and precinct scales. Source: SDF Guidelines DRDL 2014



**LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY CHANGES
SPLUMA- A NEW ERA**

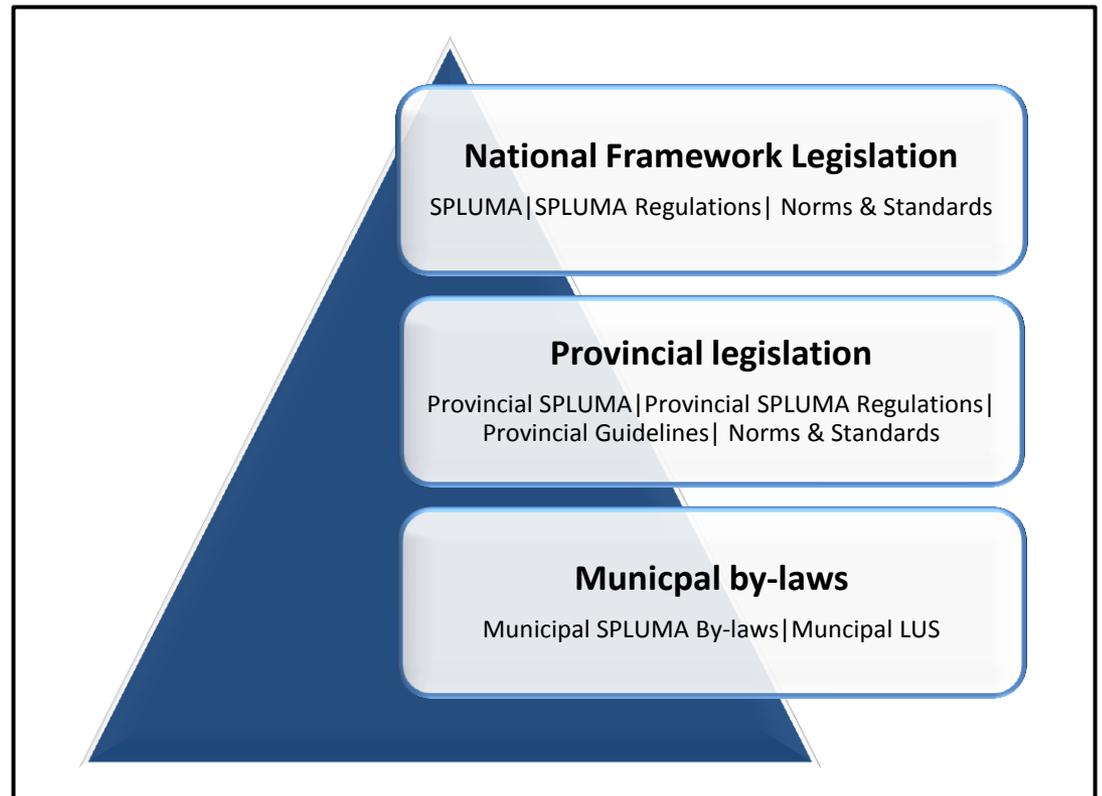
LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY CHANGES

SPLUMA- A NEW ERA

Spatial Planning Systems as defined by SPLUMA:

There are **three categories of Spatial Planning** in the Republic as defined by SPLUMA Section 5 (1), (2) and (3):

- i. **Municipal Planning;**
- ii. **Provincial Planning; and**
- iii. **National Planning.**



LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY CHANGES

SPLUMA- A NEW ERA

Spatial Planning Categories

Municipal Planning

- **Compilation, approval and review of Integrated Development Plans (IDPs);**
- **Compilation, approval and review of components of Integrated Development Plans** prescribed by legislation and falling within the competence of a municipality including a **spatial development framework and land use scheme;** and
- **Control and regulation of land use within a municipal area where the nature, scale and intensity of land use does not affect the provincial planning mandate of the provincial government or the national interest.**

Provincial Planning

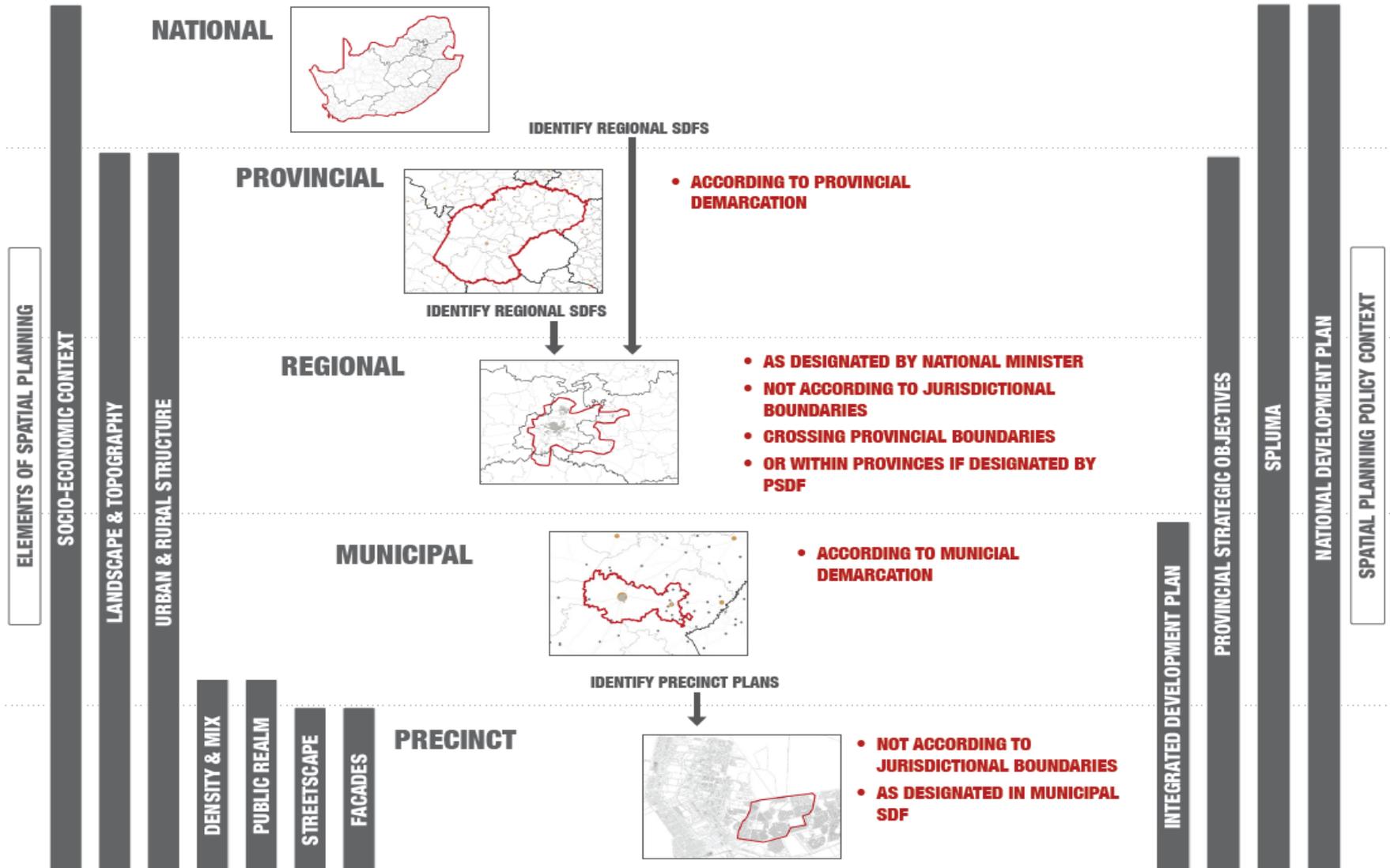
- **Compilation, approval and review of a Provincial Spatial Development Framework;**
- **Monitoring compliance of municipalities with this Act and provincial legislation** in relation to the preparation, **review, approval and implementation of the land use management system;**
- **Planning of the province for the efficient and sustainable execution of its legislative and executive powers** insofar as they relate to the development of land and change in land use; and
- **Making and review of policies and laws necessary to implement provincial planning.**

National Planning

- **Compilation, approval and review of a Spatial Development Plans and policy or other instruments including a National Spatial Development Framework**
- **Planning by the national for the efficient and sustainable execution of its legislative and executive powers** insofar as they relate to the development of land and change in land use; and
- **Making and review of policies and laws necessary to implement national planning, including measures designed to monitor and support other spheres in the performance of their spatial planning, land use management and land development functions.**

LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY CHANGES

SPLUMA- A NEW ERA



LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY CHANGES

SPLUMA- A NEW ERA

	PROVINCIAL	REGIONAL / DISTRICT	MUNICIPAL	PRECINCT
SCALE	Provincial boundary	Cross Provincial / Municipal boundary	Municipal boundary	Local area within a municipality (urban or rural) Specific scale and extent identified through municipal SDF process
CONTEXT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NDP spatial priorities set out the context for provincial spatial planning • The spatialisation of Provincial strategic objectives frames the provincial context for spatial development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NDP spatial priorities set out the context for regional spatial planning • Regional planning takes place in the context of specific regional issues and characteristics based on urban vs. rural context, economic growth/decline, demographics trends, natural environment systems etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal planning takes place in the context of the Provincial and regional planning mandates • Context differs based on urban versus rural context, growing versus declining economy, scale and amount of service centres (many versus one dominant centre), coastal versus inland, changing demographics, migration patterns etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local planning takes place within various local contexts based on context specific issues – dependent on scale and nature of issue
PURPOSE AND FOCUS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Link the spatial agenda with national socio-economic priorities • Provide a common spatial agenda for Provinces, National Departments and SOEs • Align and guide Municipal Spatial Planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide planning guidance across boundary areas • Cross-sectoral focus (housing ecological, economic, transport, infrastructure etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Align and compliment the Provincial spatial vision • Provide the long term spatial strategy and vision • Provide the spatial logic to the IDP • Guide municipal planning and land use decisions • Cross-sectoral focus (housing ecological, economic, transport, infrastructure etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bridge the gap between broad spatial policies (as reflected in PSDFs, RSDFs and MSDFs) and 'on the ground' manifestation • Policy instrument to ensure implementation of MSDF spatial strategies • Provide more detailed proposals that indicate desired patterns of development for a local area or precinct and identifies programmes and implementation actions required
TIMEFRAMES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long term strategy • Revised every 5 years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medium (5-10 year) or long term strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long term strategy aligned with IDP 5 year cycle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short to medium term plan (5 to 10 years)

THE DRAFT MODEL: HIERARCHY OF PLANS

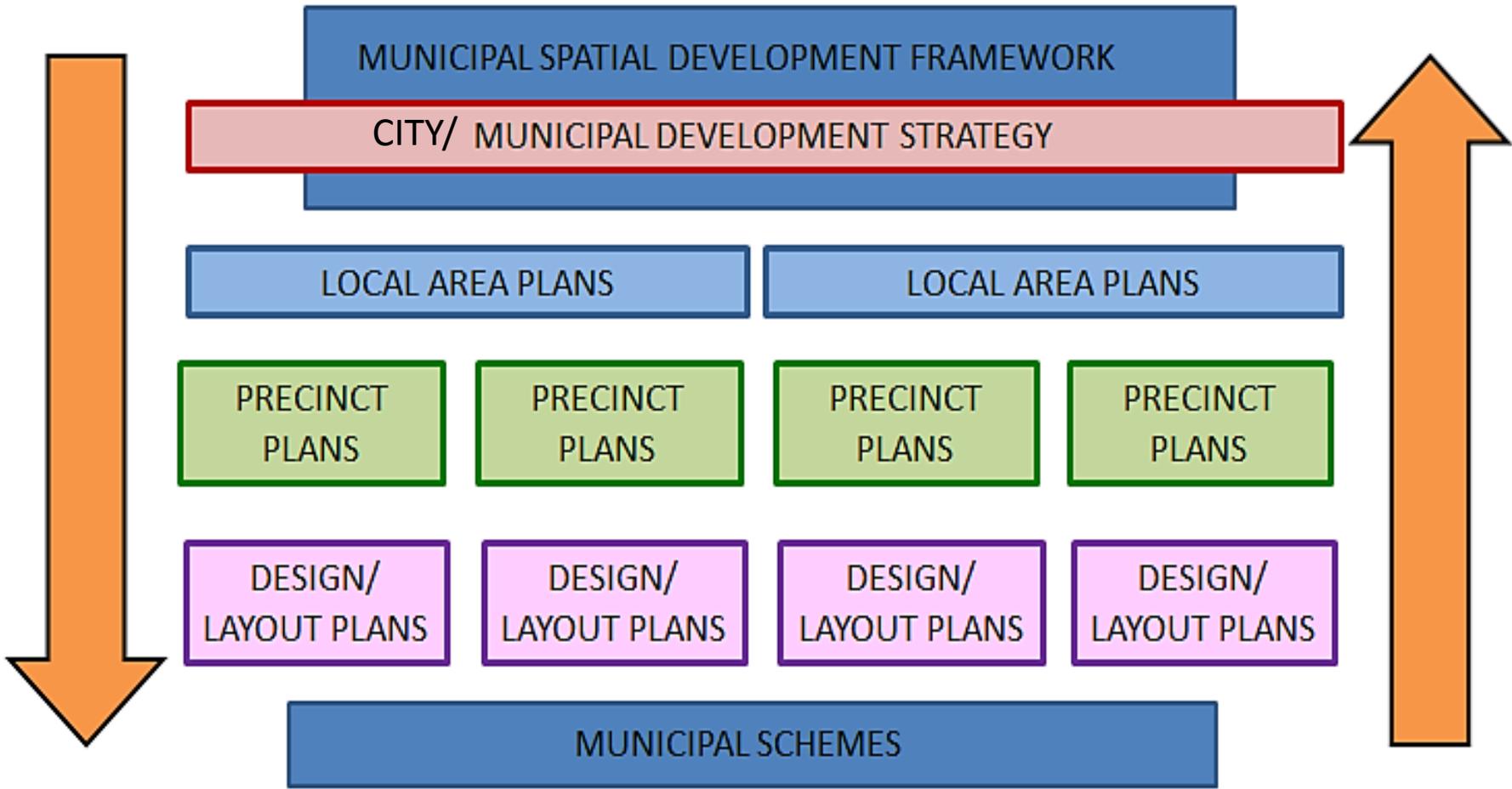
BACKGROUND



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COMMON APPROACH TO PREPARING PLANS



NORMS AND STANDARDS

SPATIAL EQUITY

SPATIAL EQUITY

**IS A COMPLEX IDEA THAT NEEDS
FURTHER ANALYSIS TO ENSURE THAT
WE ALL RESPOND SIMILARLY THROUGH
OUR SPATIAL PLANNING**

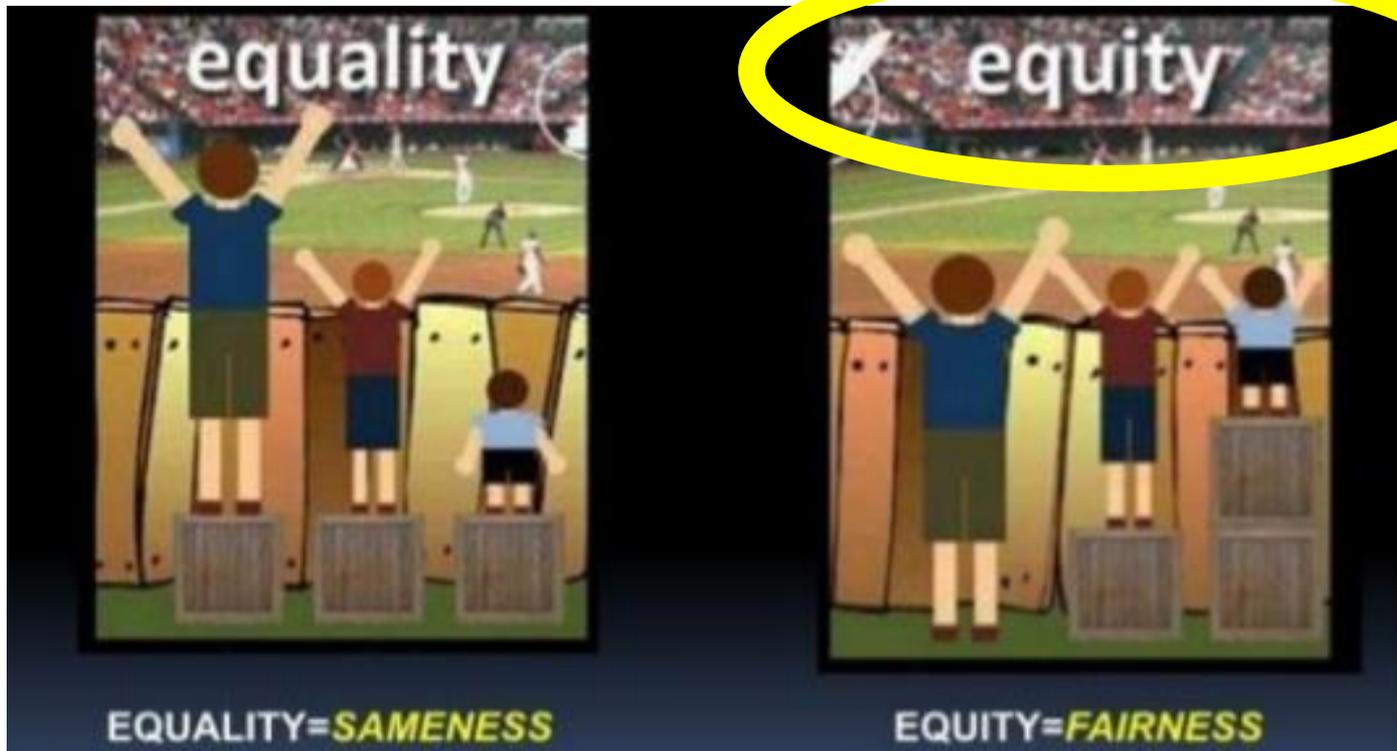
The development of Norms and Standards on Spatial Equity will assist that we all focus on one vision/ approach to service delivery and development.



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WHAT IS SPATIAL EQUITY?



BACK TO BASICS: SERVING OUR COMMUNITIES BETTER

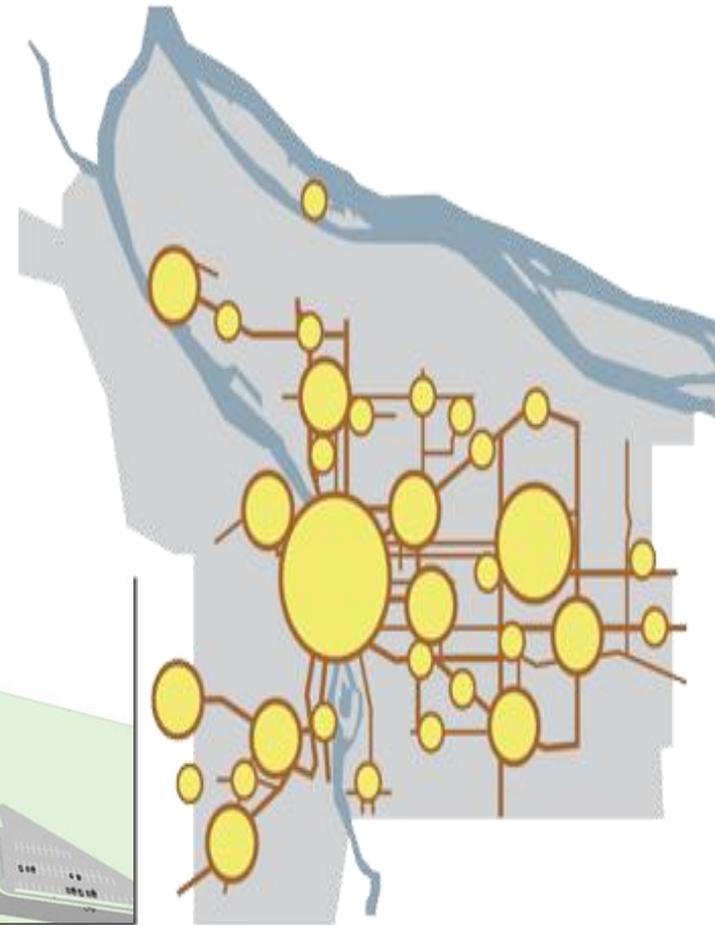


THE DRAFT MODEL: HIERARCHY OF PLANS ENSURING VERTICAL ALIGNMENT

A SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK MUST:

SECTION 21 (l)(i):

- Identify the designation of areas in which:
 - More detailed plans must be developed.

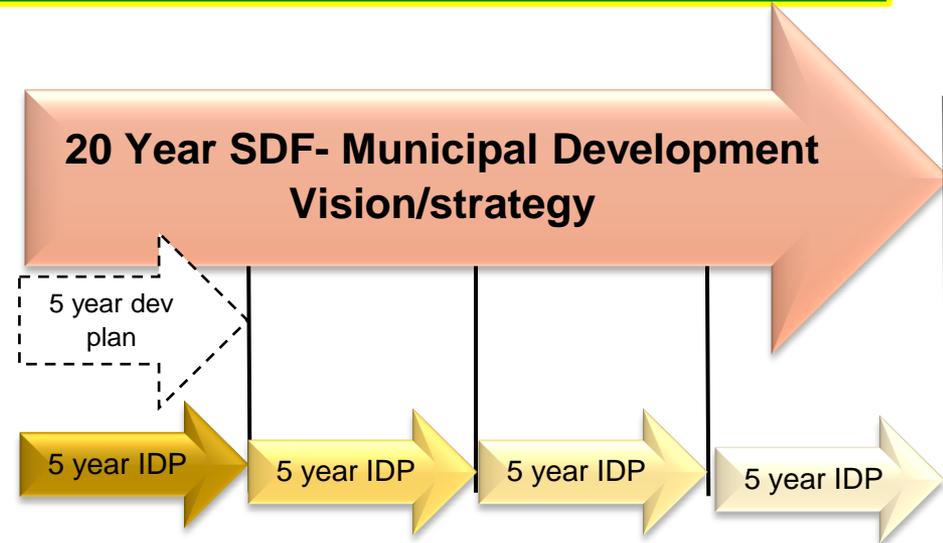


THE DRAFT MODEL: HIERARCHY OF PLANS

SPATIAL PLANNING AND LAND USE MANAGEMENT ACT (16 OF 2013):

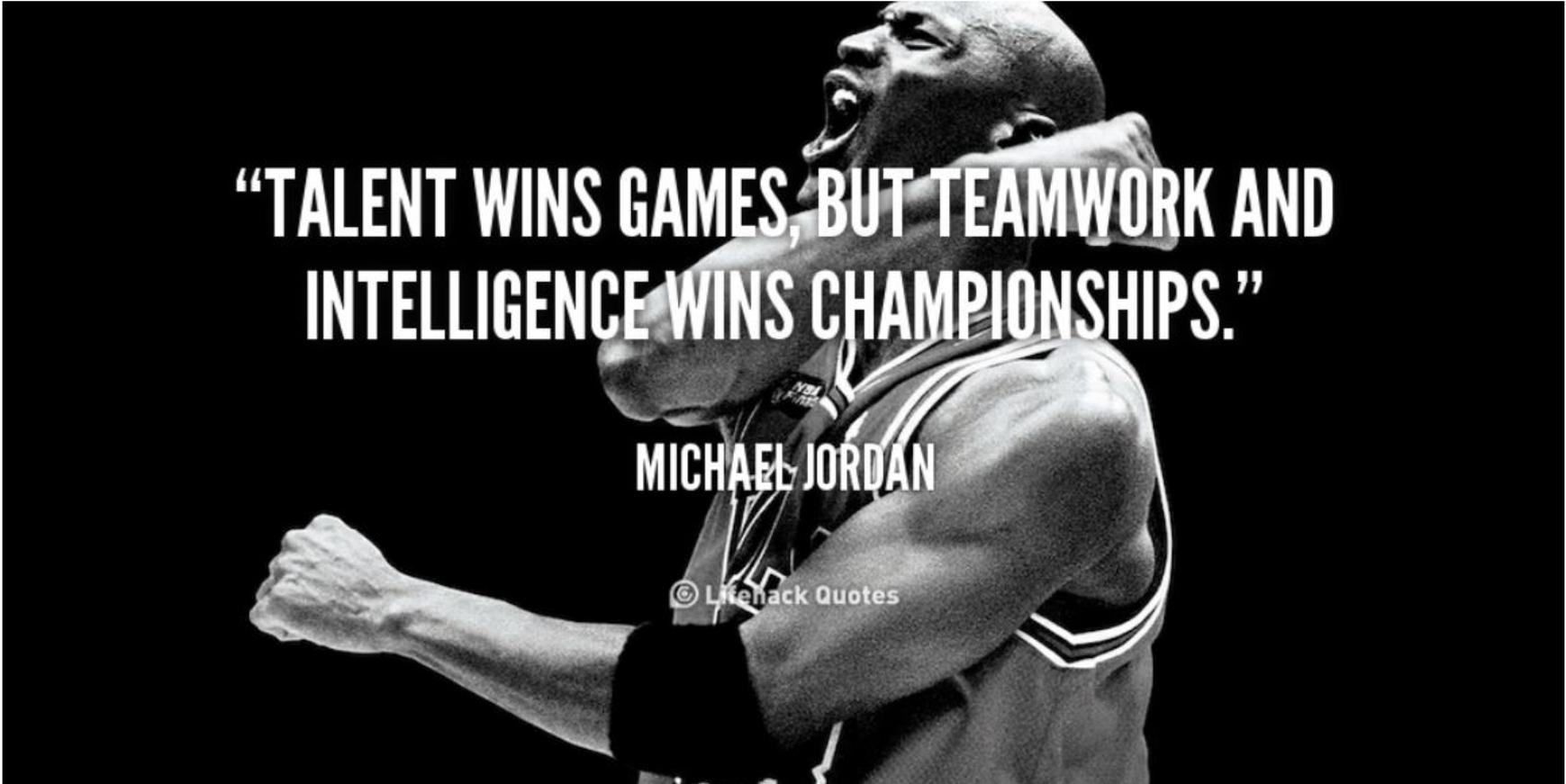
MUNICIPAL IMPLICATIONS:

- SPLUMA changes the relationship between the IDP and the SDF.
- The SDF must now include a long-term developmental strategy linked to an implementation plan.
- The IDP becomes a 5 year implementation plan of the SDF mobilising financial and human resources to implement the SDF.
- The SDF is no longer a spatial translation of the IDP with limited enforcement across the three spheres of government.



- Municipalities are embarking on the next generation of SDFs and IDPs an key attention will be given to ensuring that they are SPLUMA compliant.
- **OUTCOME: Greater Alignment across the 3 spheres where decreasing budgets are spent.**

THE DRAFT MODEL: HIERARCHY OF PLANS
ENSURING VERTICAL ALIGNMENT

A black and white photograph of Michael Jordan in a Chicago Bulls jersey, celebrating a victory with his mouth open and arms raised. The image is the background for the quote.

**“TALENT WINS GAMES, BUT TEAMWORK AND
INTELLIGENCE WINS CHAMPIONSHIPS.”**

MICHAEL JORDAN

© Lifenack Quotes



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DRAFT PROVINCIAL HIERARCHY OF PLANS MODEL

PLANS SUPPORTED BY LEGISLATION

SPATIAL POLICIES AND INDIVIDUAL ACTS

NATIONAL

- NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (NDP)
- NATIONAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (NSDF)
- MUNICIPAL SYSTEMS ACT 32 OF 2000 (MSA)
- NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT 107 OF 1998 (NEMA)

PROVINCIAL

- LONG-TERM PLANS/STRATEGIES FOR THE PROVINCE:
- PROVINCIAL GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (PGDS)/VISION
 - PROVINCIAL GROWTH & DEV PLAN (PGDP)
 - PROVINCIAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (PSDF)
 - REGIONAL PLANS

DISTRICT

- DISTRICT GROWTH & DEV PLANS (DGDP)
- DISTRICT SPATIAL DEV FRAMEWORK (DSDF)
- DISTRICT MUNICIPAL INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (IDP)
- DISTRICT LAND USE SCHEME

LOCAL

- LONG-TERM SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (SDF)
- LOCAL MUNICIPAL INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANS (IDP)
- LAND USE SCHEMES (LUS)
- WARD BASED PLANS/TRADITIONAL SETTLEMENT MASTER PLANS (TSMPs)

- INTEGRATED URBAN DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (IUDF)
- NEW URBAN AGENDA (UN HABITAT)
- SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)
- VISION 2063
- THE CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA (1996)
- SPATIAL PLANNING & LAND USE MANAGEMENT ACT (16 OF 2013)

- CITY/MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY
- CAPITAL INVESTMENT FRAMEWORK (CIF)
- CAPITAL EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK
- LOCAL AREA PLANS (LAPs)
- NODAL PLANS
- PRECINCT PLANS



THE WAY FORWARD

KEY ACTIONS

THE WAY FORWARD

KEY ACTIONS

- Amendments to the Model and Approach.
- Institutional arrangements are important.
 - Capacity building and training.
 - Development of tools towards training and implementation of the model.
 - Learning Exchanges.
 - Engagements and capacity building with management at municipalities.
 - Engagements and capacity building with politicians.



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THANK YOU

BACK TO BASICS: SERVING OUR COMMUNITIES BETTER

B2B