SPATIAL PLANNING:
THE CHANGING PLANNING SPACE

MUNICIPAL ENGAGEMENTS
25 AUGUST 2017
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  
Areas of informality adjacent to accessible and serviced areas  
Source: [http://awsassets.wwf.org.za](http://awsassets.wwf.org.za)

Overburdening of accessible facilities and long queues  
Source: [http://www.iol.co.za](http://www.iol.co.za)

High Unemployment  
Source: [http://www.youthvillage.co.za](http://www.youthvillage.co.za)

Social Unrest & Protests  

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?
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
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.
• 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.
"COMING TOGETHER IS THE BEGINNING. KEEPING TOGETHER IS PROGRESS. WORKING TOGETHER IS SUCCESS."
HENRY FORD
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.
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
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.
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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>SCALE</strong></th>
<th><strong>PROVINCIAL</strong></th>
<th><strong>REGIONAL / DISTRICT</strong></th>
<th><strong>MUNICIPAL</strong></th>
<th><strong>PRECINCT</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CONTEXT</strong></td>
<td>Provincial boundary</td>
<td>Cross Provincial / Municipal boundary</td>
<td>Municipal boundary</td>
<td>Local area within a municipality (urban or rural) Specific scale and extent identified through municipal SDF process</td>
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<td><strong>PURPOSE AND FOCUS</strong></td>
<td>NDP spatial priorities set out the context for provincial spatial planning The spatialisation of Provincial strategic objectives frames the provincial context for spatial development</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>Local planning takes place within various local contexts based on context specific issues – dependent on scale and nature of issue</td>
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<td><strong>TIMEFRAMES</strong></td>
<td>Long term strategy Revised every 5 years</td>
<td>Medium (5-10 year) or long term strategy</td>
<td>Long term strategy aligned with IDP 5 year cycle</td>
<td>Short to medium term plan (5 to 10 years)</td>
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THE DRAFT MODEL: HIERARCHY OF PLANS

BACKGROUND
Over the past two financial years COGTA: Spatial Planning has been working with 7 municipalities to understand the plans that they have been developing as part of their Package of Plans/ Suite of Plans and the extend the plans address spatial equity. These included: eThekwini, Msunduzi, uMngeni, uMhlathuze, Ray Nkonyeni and Mfolozi.

Over the two years, COGTA analysed the municipal plans, the way they are structured, and identified trends and commonalities.

A two day learning exchange, Co-facilitated by COGTA, MILE and eThekwini, was held to further discuss spatial equity and provide a ‘think-tank’ for ways to address spatial equity and structure detailed plans.
COMMON APPROACH TO PREPARING PLANS

MUNICIPAL SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

CITY/ MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

LOCAL AREA PLANS

LOCAL AREA PLANS

PRECINCT PLANS

PRECINCT PLANS

PRECINCT PLANS

PRECINCT PLANS

DESIGN/ LAYOUT PLANS

DESIGN/ LAYOUT PLANS

DESIGN/ LAYOUT PLANS

DESIGN/ LAYOUT PLANS

MUNICIPAL SCHEMES
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.
WHAT IS SPATIAL EQUITY?

EQUALITY = SAMENESS

EQUITY = FAIRNESS
A SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK MUST:

SECTION 21 (l)(i):

• Identify the designation of areas in which:
  – More detailed plans must be developed.
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 and 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

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

MICHAEL JORDAN

© Lifehacker Quotes
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.
THANK YOU