
Expert Group Meeting

Indicator framework for post 2015 agenda

Human Settlements Goal 11

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Presentation scheme

Policy Perspectives on Human Settlements

Instruments for policy implementation

Assessment of policy implementation

Indicators

The need for global agreements

Policy Perspectives on Human Settlements

the National Development Plan (NDP) places emphasis on:

“Transforming human settlements and the national space economy”

“... by 2030 South Africa should observe meaningful and *measurable progress* in reviving rural areas and in creating more functionally integrated... urban settlements”

Investment in **PEOPLE** (capabilities, education, health); **ECONOMY** (growth & job creation), **PLACES** (social integration, access to opportunities)

Instruments for policy implementation

In 1994, the SA Government inherited an urban form which was spatially segregated, socially fragmented & economically marginalised

Government responded with various legislation, policies, strategies -

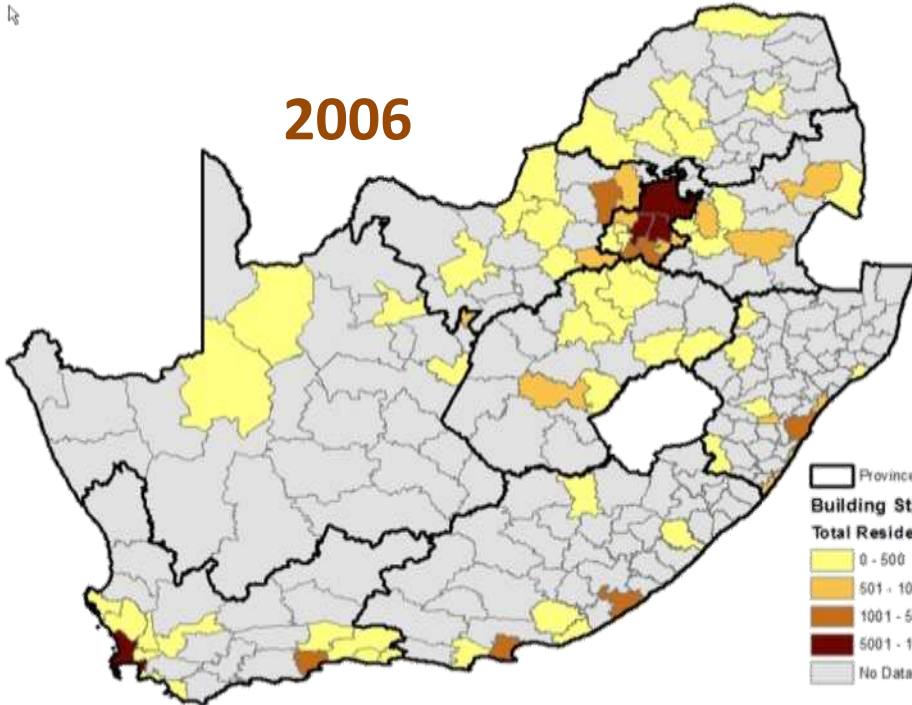
- **Integrated Development Plans**
- **Spatial Development Framework**
- **Capital Investment Framework**
- **Built environment Plans (transport, roads, infrastructure investments, human settlements)**
- **Service sector plans (develop small business economies)**
- **Spatial Planning and Landuse Management Act**
- **Municipal Systems Act**

Assessment of policy implementation

Despite policy mechanisms, and significant investment in infrastructure and service delivery, there is widespread consensus that:

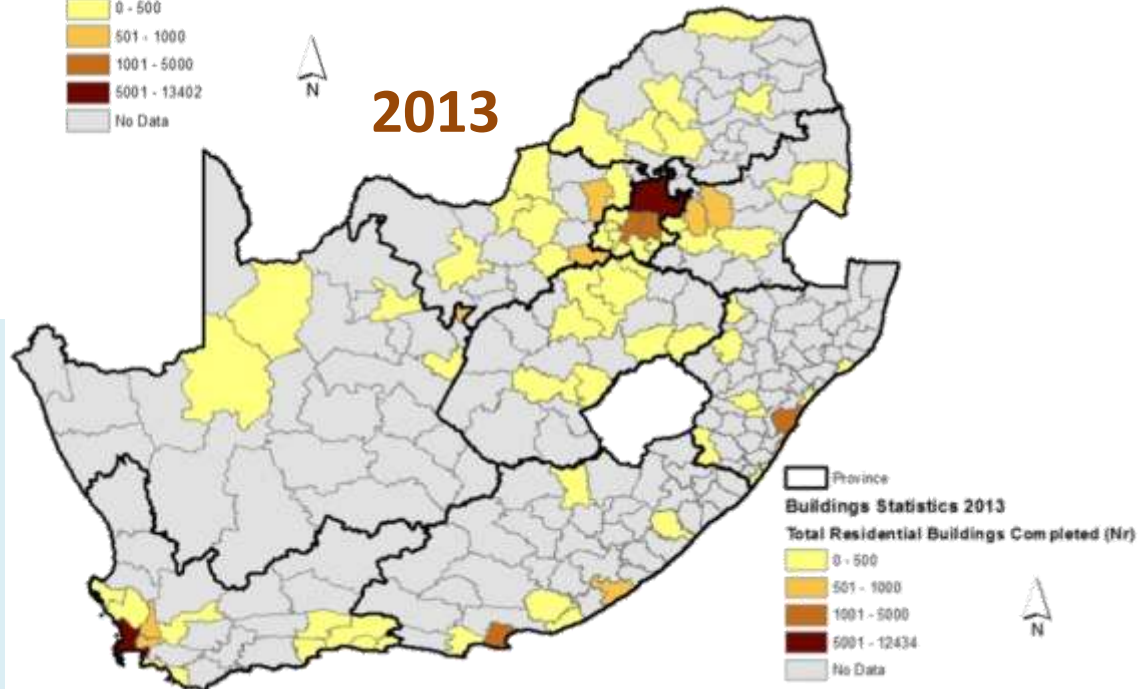
- Spatial Development policies has to a large extent failed to achieve the desired spatial outcomes
- The inherited spatial patterns of the apartheid era remains firmly entrenched
- Spatial fragmentation of settlements, with resulting inefficiencies, remains
- The distribution of population and resources continues to become more inequitable

2006



Number of buildings completed

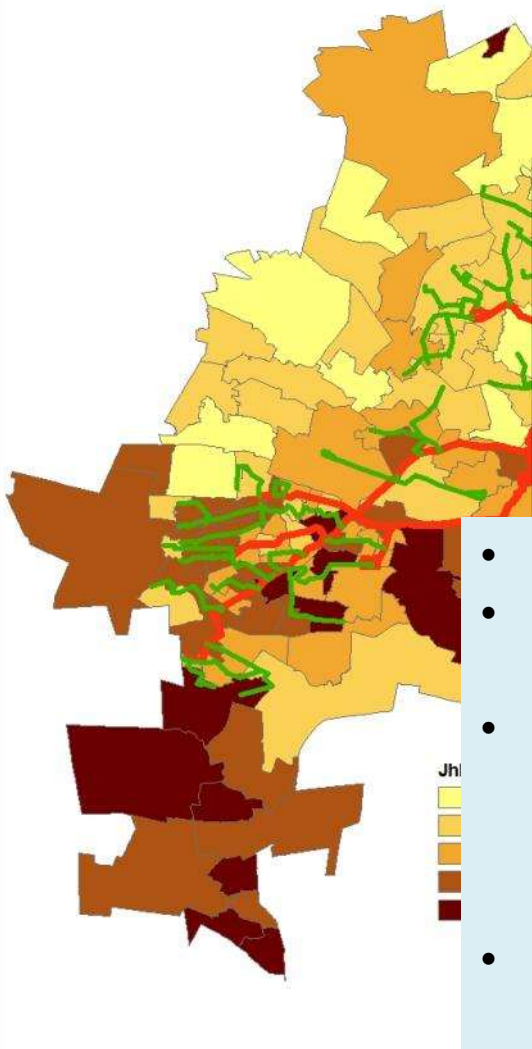
2013



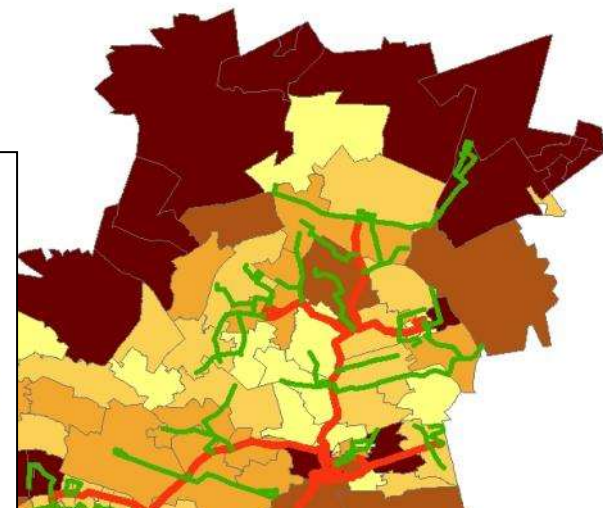
- *Census data shows large metros attract.*
- *Building Plan data shows continuous unattractiveness of most municipalities/ places in SA. Why?*

Municipal Capital Investment Framework & Spatial Development Frameworks

Census 2001 Population



Census 2011 Population



City of Johannesburg
Distribution of Capital Budget (2007/8 - 2011/12): Total



- *Strengthen intergovernmental & long-term planning.*
- *Capital investment spending must be aligned with spatial development planning.*
- *Evidence-based policy decisions. Greater analytical capabilities. Build statistical intelligence (data from various sources). Planning, monitoring & evaluating statistical infrastructure/ frameworks. Address the small-area information gap between censuses.*
- *Redevelop townships (health, education, transport, economic opportunities)*
- *Strengthen the economic role of municipalities/ places.*
- *Develop viable infrastructure to link with rural places.*

Indicators

ENVIRONMENT

(Built and natural environments, un-used land, spatial restructuring, etc.)

ECONOMY

(Growth, employment, industries, capital investments, etc.)

Socio-demographic

(Population densities, basic services – water, electricity demand, education, health, safety, recreational, Government services, etc.)

- Requires measuring 'bottom-up' within the place/ neighbourhood/ community/ wards
- Requires strong institutions (local municipalities, districts, cities & provinces)