INTEGRATED URBAN DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK: ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR TOURISM

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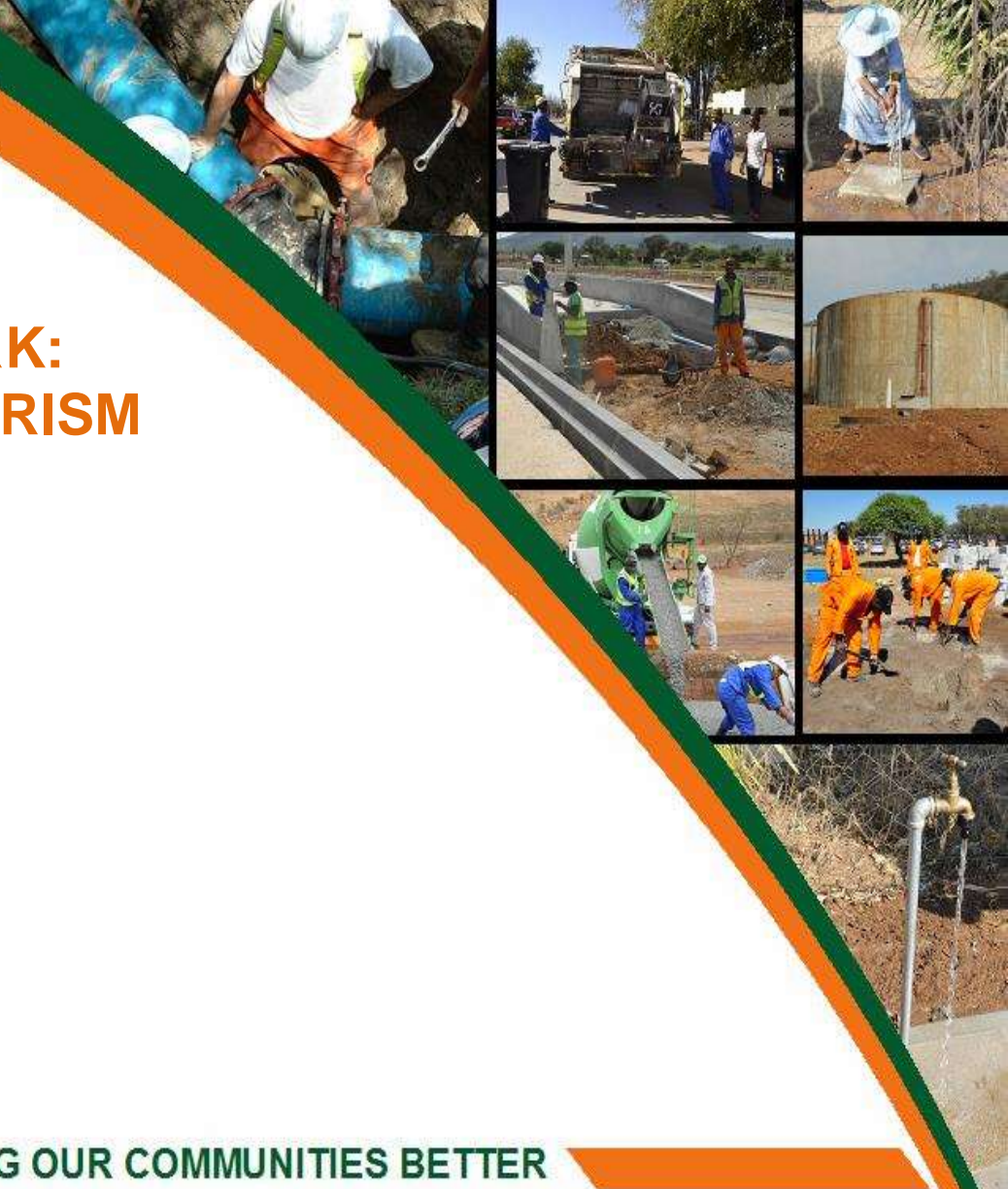
4 April 2017

BACK TO BASICS : SERVING OUR COMMUNITIES BETTER

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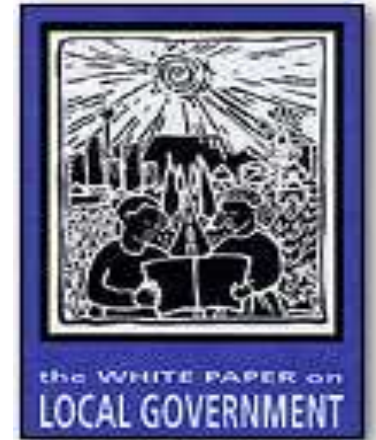REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

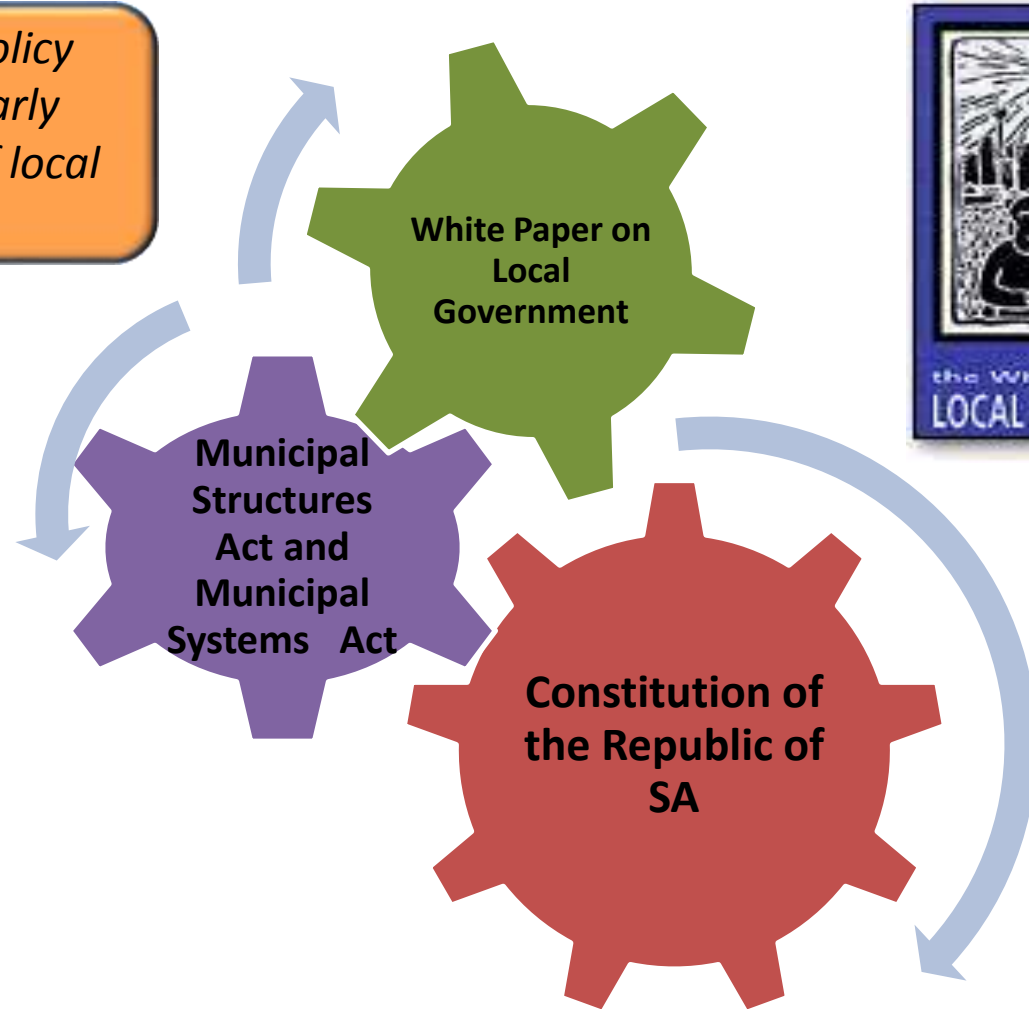# PRESENTATION OUTLINE

1. **INTRODUCTION**

2. **LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY CONTEXT**

3. **RATIONALE FOR THE IUDF**

4. **KEY COMPONENTS OF THE IUDF**

5. **STRATEGIES ON ACHIEVING IUDF OUTCOMES & PROPOSED GROWTH MODEL**

6. **IMPLICATIONS FOR TOURISM SECTOR**

INTRODUCTION

- Local government is a key sphere to promote sustainable development and change the quality of life of the people.

- Section 152 of the Constitution mandates local government to structure and manage its **administration**, **budgeting** and **planning** processes to promote the _social_ and _economic_ development of the community.

- Fulfilling this task requires it to have the right "pillars and tools" to enable it not only to **start** activities, but to **maintain** those activities.

Legislative and policy environment clearly outlines the role of local government

White Paper on Local Government

Municipal Structures Act and Municipal Systems Act

Constitution of the Republic of SA

the WHITE PAPER on LOCAL GOVERNMENT

- Global urbanisation trends increasing- SA reached urban tipping point in the early 90's.

- The post 1994 agenda has been to address poverty, inequality and unemployment by breaking down apartheid geography through : "**land reform**, **more compact cities**, **decent public transport** and the development of **industries and services that use local resources and/or meet local needs**". _The Reconstruction and Development Programme,1994._

- 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. _The National Development Plan- 2030_

IUDF REPONDS TO URBANISATION CHALLENGES & OPPORTUNITIES

More than half of the world's population lives in cities - it is projected that **70%** will be living in urban areas by **2050**
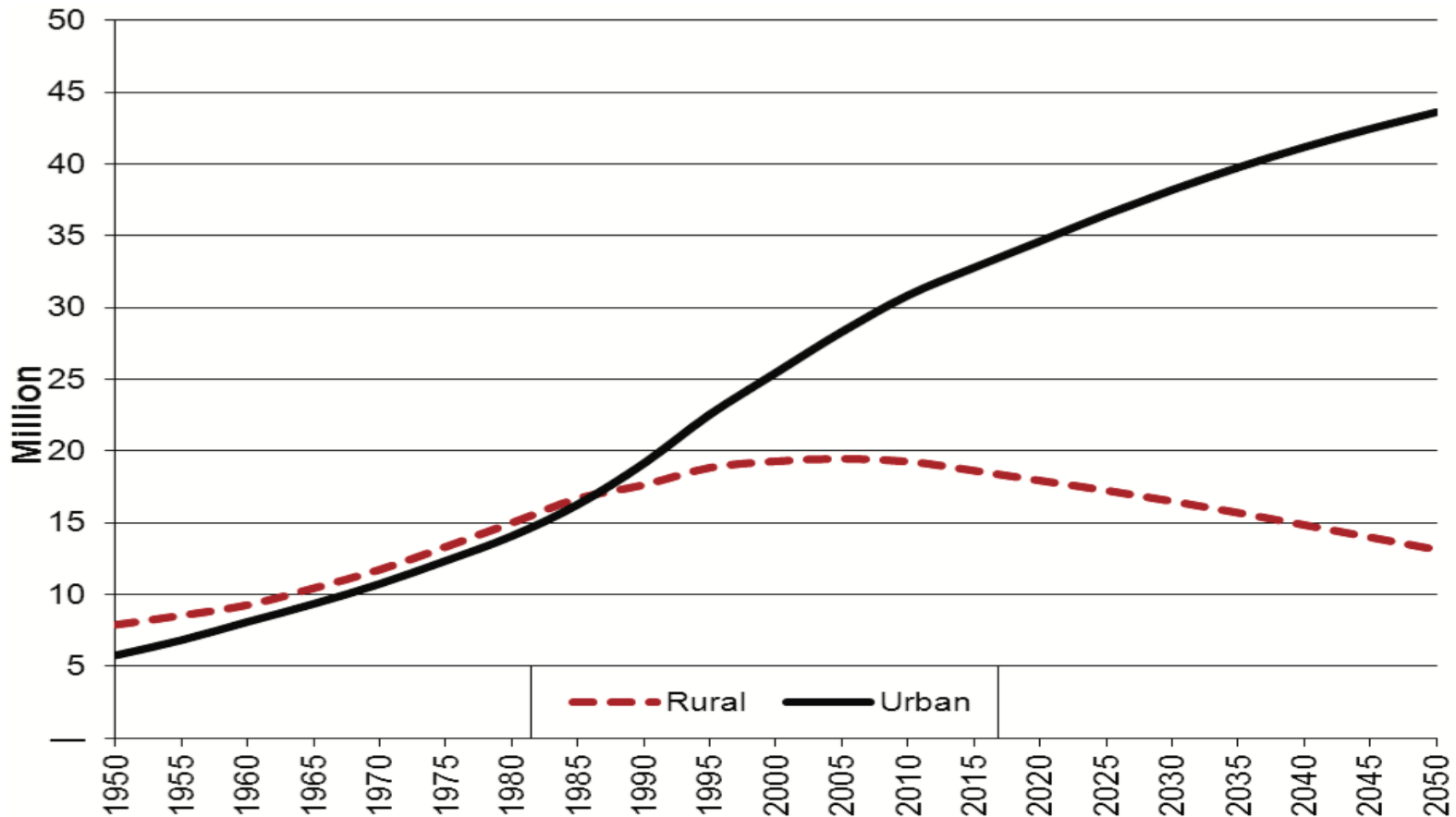

SOURCE: UN Habitat

More than 60% of South Africans live in urban areas, and this figure is projected to increase to **70%** and **80%** by **2030** and **2050** respectively

Total population of urban and rural areas in South Africa, 1950–2050 .

SOURCE: United Nations Population Division, World Urbanisation Prospects: The 2011 Revision

GLOBALLY IUDF IS ALIGNED TO THE SDG AND LOCALLY TO THE NDP.

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**

IUDF in the SOUTH AFRICAN Context

responds to various chapters in the National Development Plan (NDP) especially Chapter 8 '**Transforming human settlements and the national space economy**', and its vision for urban South Africa.

Urban challenges identified in the NDP

- Weak spatial planning and governance
- Dysfunctional spatial patterns
- Towns and cities face several development challenges
- Pressure on housing and basic services
- Too few people work
- Poorly located and maintained infrastructure

2. 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 as opposed to fragmented development.

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:

- Reducing travel costs and distances
- 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

Spatial integration   Inclusion and Access   Growth   Governance   operative Governance

CORE ELEMENTS OF THE IUDF

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

Strategic priorities

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IUDF- CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

Strengthening Rural-Urban Linkages

Urban resilience and Climate Change

Urban Safety

Rural-urban interdependency recognises the need for a more comprehensive, integrated approach to urban development that responds to both the urban and the rural environments.

Urban resilience – or disaster risk reduction and mitigation interventions in the planning and management of urban areas.

Urban safety, particularly safety in public spaces are essential ingredients for creating liveable and prosperous cities.

The new Urban Agenda

- Coordinated Investments in People and Places

- Focus on solutions for equal cities

- Priorities actions for cities

Inclusive growth   **Resilient growth**

(b)   USING EXISTING TOOLS

GDS, SDF, IDP
Plans that set vision of what is to be achieved backed by strong political will & implementation

Strategic long term spatial plans

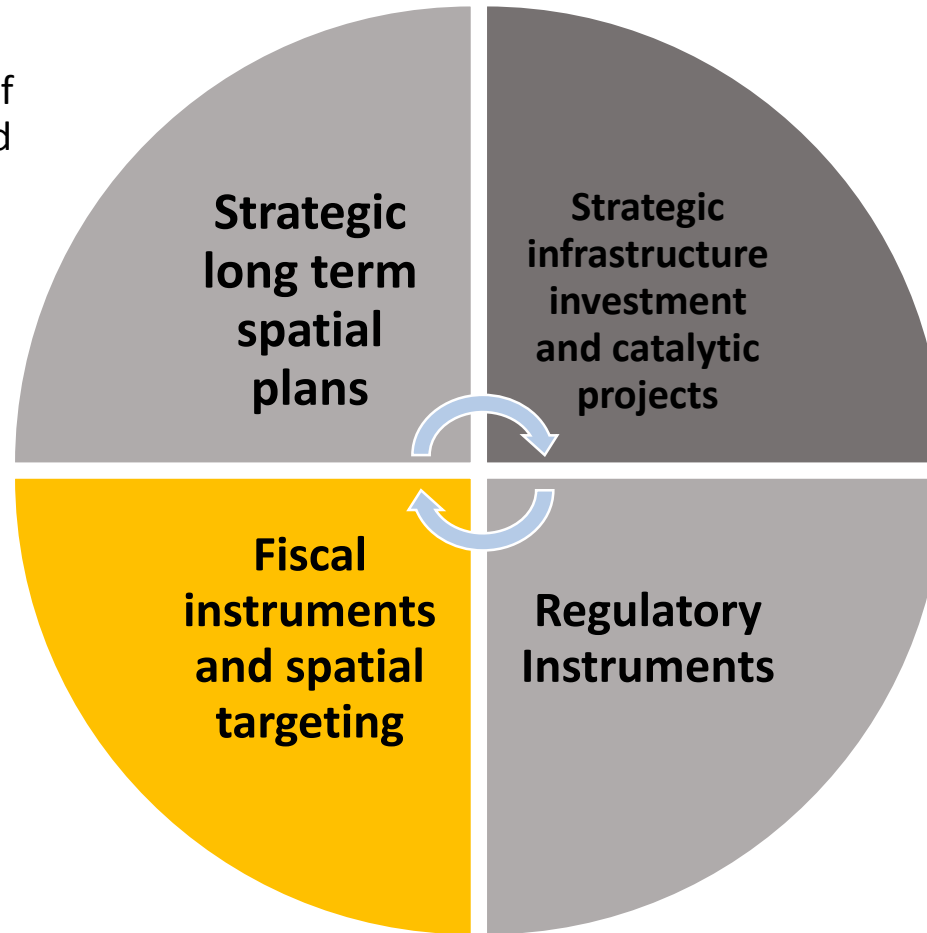**Strategic infrastructure investment and catalytic projects**

Targeted infrastructure investments to steer investment to strategic locations also focus on softer service provision to improve quality of life

Fiscal instruments and spatial targeting

Regulatory Instruments

Using incentives to attract private investment and steer development to particular locations

Municipalities can alter regulations to achieve different outcomes…for example
Zoning schemes can be amended to encourage mixed-use developments and more intense use of land

TOWARDS INCLUSIVE GROWTH:- To ensure people have access to social & economic services, opportunities & choices

(i) Essential to creating jobs, generating higher incomes & creating viable communities

(ii)Tourism sector is a driver for positive change

(iii) Increased provision of public transport infrastructure for improving connectivity

(iv) Tourism sectors' potential to transcend spatial or geographic barriers
(v) Support tourism sector's locational (REGIONAL) advantage

(vi) The infrastructure required by tourism also benefits resident communities and other sectors in the sense that improving roads, water supply, electricity, and communication networks, thereby making a major difference to the lives of the poor

(vii) Build social and human capital to support local enterprise development through job creation, boosting economies, providing foreign exchange, improving infrastructure, and promoting environmental conservation

IMPLICATIONS FOR TOURISM SECTOR

- ✓ In local government, the functional area of Tourism Development is intrinsically linked to the overall functional area of inclusive economic development

- ✓ Cities infrastructure development to support tourism development

- ✓ Articulate tourism safety in urban spaces

- ✓ Tourism sector to enhance spatial transformation intentions

- ✓ Urban renewal initiatives to support tourism

- ✓ Tourism a backbone of small towns

- ✓ Section 78(3) of Systems Act enables municipalities to establish and fund an external mechanism such as a Regional Tourism Office to render Local Tourism Destination Marketing, Centralised Booking and Information Services.

Thank you