“We will embark on and lay the basis for a Master Spatial Plan for Human Settlements so that we can direct all the necessary amenities to where human settlements are and we are able to plan ahead for the provision of the necessary infrastructure and amenities.”

Ministry of Human Settlements Budget Vote Speech by Honourable Lindiwe Sisulu 15 July 2014
The Master Spatial Plan for Human Settlements should confirm and indicate the following:

- Principles of spatial targeting;
- Criteria for investment;
- Identification and mapping of broad investment areas as per the criteria;
- Identification of land available in most suitable locations, both public and private;
- A list of projects which will form part of catalytic projects.
  - Mining towns can form part of the catalytic projects which are defined as projects which generate further investment and sustainability of the areas in which they are situated.

Mintop Minutes: 21st July 2014
Alignment between BNG, NDP and the MSP

• The development of **sustainable human settlements** must be undertaken within a broader *spatial restructuring* framework, incorporating the principles of the National Spatial Development Plan, and the National Urban Strategy.

• Breaking New Ground asks for greater *coordination and alignment* of various planning instruments and economic policies.
  
  – This requires *more than co-ordination between departments*,
  
  – but instead suggests the *need to develop a single overarching planning capability*.

• Aligned with the National Development Plan bringing a focus through the Strategic Integrated Projects (SIP’s), creating collaborative investment.
Purpose of the Master Spatial Plan For Human Settlements

• Create a spatial framework to *guide investment* by all state departments and state owned companies and specifically the Human Settlements Sector

• Provide a framework for investment by various private sector actors in the human settlements environment;

• Achieve a **creative balance** between spatial equity, economic competitiveness and environmental sustainability so as to overcome the legacy of apartheid spatial planning;

• Support the process and guide spatial planning for local and provincial authorities

• Provide *guidance to the implementation of all MTSF targets in alignment with a spatial plan and approval of projects*

• Provide guidance to the Implementation of **strategically chosen catalytic interventions** to *achieve spatial transformation*
What can be considered as Catalytic Initiatives

• Catalytic projects can be range from *mega scale* inclusionary neighbourhoods to seemingly *small but high impact* interventions.
• The **underlying principle** of all of these is that they are all **spatially targeted interventions** whose main objective is to
  • *intervene to deliberately restructure settlement patterns* and
  • *create impact on the environment.*
Spatial principles

A review of the legislative framework has resulted in a number of common spatial principles against which all spatial development should conform.

These are guided by spatial targeting principles to lessen the effect of apartheid in the market mechanisms and macroeconomic policies would continue to widen the developmental gap between the poor and the rest of the residents in our cities.
Principles for spatial development

A review of the legislative framework, in particular the NDP2030 and Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, has resulted in a number of common spatial principles, against which all spatial development should conform:

- Spatial Justice – e.g. integration
- Spatial Sustainability – e.g. location, access to employment opportunities, relationship to environment
- Spatial Resilience – e.g. mixed use, incremental development
- Spatial Quality - e.g. diversity and choice
- Spatial Efficiency – e.g. optimal use of limited resources
- Good administration (SPLUMA) – e.g. institutional arrangements
# Principles of spatial targeting

*UN-Habitat Sustainable Development Goals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMPACT*</th>
<th>CONNECT*</th>
<th>INTEGRATE*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| • Definition of extent of intervention  
• Increased density in urban areas = viable public transport settlements  
• Increased land values | • Deliberately restructured settlement patterns = spatially transformed settlements  
• Pedestrian and non-motorised prioritised environments = energy efficient settlements  
• Transit orientated development | • Appropriate settlements typology in rural areas  
• Mixed use environments = whole neighbourhood or villages  
• Diversity and choice in housing options = freedom of movement  
• Natural environment constraints and opportunities (climate, topographic features, conservation)  
• Political objectives |

Creating an understanding on: **Where, Customised solutions (design) and Collaborative Investments…**
Meeting Sustainable Development Goals

**CONNECT**
- Digital communication networks
- Footpaths
- Cycle paths
- Mass public transport
- Vehicles
- Airport

**COMPACT**
- (Dwelling unit density of 60 du/ha makes public transport viable)
  - 120DU/Ha
  - 40 DU/Ha

**INTEGRATE** (% land for 92 du/ha settlement)
- Mobility network (14%)
- Schools (9.5%)
- Non-pollutive Industry (6.8%)
- Commercial (includes civic center) (4.6%)
- Institutions (Health, higher education etc) (2.3%)
- Open space (4%)
- Sports complex (1.1%)
- Utilities and other (4.6%)
- Residential (housing ladder) (53%)
Criteria for prioritisation of human settlements

In order to prioritise the following aspects are taken into consideration and balanced according to the strategic objective:

• Type of contribution of the settlement to SA economy
• Government plans and objectives to be met (NDP)
• Growth (increasing or declining) – economic and population (respond to urbanisation, curtail decline)
• Demographic profile and quantity
• Extent of the difference between supply and demand for adequate housing (housing need)
• Settlement type (municipal category)
• Housing challenge to be addressed as per local area
• Locality (related to mobility networks at various scales)
• Existing capacity (infrastructural and social amenities other)
• Level of deprivation
• Critical mass for impact
Evaluation of projects to be based on:

**Principles**
- Compact
- Connect
- Integrate

**Criteria (impact)**
- Participation in the Economy
- Using NDP objectives
- Demographic profile
- Supply and demand
- Built environment capacity
- Changes in deprivation profile

**Criteria (Integration)**
- Regional critical mass
- Consideration of existing context and capacity
- Technical verification of locality
- Growth and contribution to economy
- Solution specific through settlement type

Indicators Developed for Monitoring and Evaluation of the MSP
## Impact criteria

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supply and Demand</th>
<th>Built Environment capacity</th>
<th>Demographic profile and quantities</th>
<th>Participation in the Economy</th>
<th>Changes in deprivation profile</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Access to secure tenure</td>
<td>Protect agricultural land and conservation areas</td>
<td>Trends analyses on status quo and future developments</td>
<td>Ensure viable communities</td>
<td>Address the inclusion of HDI and areas of deprivation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase diversity</td>
<td>Build in redundancy</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ensure sustainable livelihoods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provide housing options</td>
<td>Ensure pedestrian prioritised environments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promote appropriate density</td>
<td>Comply to appropriate norms and standards</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Efficient and streamlined development application procedures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Integration criteria

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technical verification of locality</th>
<th>Solution specific through settlement type</th>
<th>Growth and contribution to economy</th>
<th>Regional critical mass</th>
<th>Consideration of existing context and capacity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Include spatial planning mechanisms (SDF’s +)</td>
<td>Ensure Incremental upgrading</td>
<td>Improved access to use of land</td>
<td>Create liveable, vibrant and valued places</td>
<td>Optimise existing resources and infrastructure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental integration and responsiveness</td>
<td>Promote sustainable development and limit urban sprawl</td>
<td>Optimise land development viz fiscal, institutional and admin means</td>
<td>Adhere to timeframes</td>
<td>Mobility networks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to economic, social and cultural amenities</td>
<td>Allow flexibility in spatial plans and policies</td>
<td>Stimulate effective and equitable functioning of land markets</td>
<td>Promote citizen participation and empowerment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensure cross-sectoral initiatives and collaborative funding</td>
<td>Shared and distributed decision-making on financial, social, economic and environmental impacts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Leading to where should the human settlements sector invest?
Basis for Spatial Prioritisation

Spatial prioritisation in the Human Settlement Sector is mainly guided by three main concepts:

- **Investment areas**
  Focus on Number of National, Provincial and Municipal Programmes; Housing Need; Growth in employment; Population growth; Gross Value Add (GVA) - measure value of goods and services produced - is output minus intermediate consumption; GVA Growth; In-migration)

- **Intervention areas**
  Focus on mining towns and niche towns (e.g. military veterans)

- **Areas of Deficiency (Deprivation - 95th percentile)**
  Focus Housing Need; Lack of access to basic services; Number of people with no formal education; Number of unemployed people; Number of Households with an income of less than R3 200.00 per month)
Alignment of National Spatial Initiatives towards collaborative investment
Alignment of National Programmes per Local Municipality
An overview of Spatial Prioritising in Human Settlements Development

Legend
- NUSP Municipalities
- Municipalities with AFF* contribution to GVA greater than 15%
- Mining Towns
- % Deprived Population
- Highest Investment Potential
- Provincial Boundary
- Local Municipality
- National Boundary

*NUSP = Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Kilometers
Alignment between Human Settlement Projects and Land Identified by the HDA

Distance | In relation to all land parcels identified | In relation to land acquired and in process of transfer
--- | --- | ---
Nr of HSP: 1 km buffer | 1481 | 82
Nr of HSP: 3 km buffer | 3753 | 349
Nr of HSP: 5 km buffer | 4865 | 685
Further than 5 Kilometers | 5496 |  
Total Human Settlement Projects end 2012 | 10361 |  

Legend
- Towns
- Cities / Major Towns
- Housing Projects 2012

Land ORT
- Highways
- Railway
- All Land Identified
- 1501 - 3000
- 3001 - 6000
- 6001 - 8052
- 8053 - 10000
- 10001 - 20060
- 20061 - 40000
- 40001 - 90000
- > 262983

Suburbs
- Local Municipality
- District Municipality
- Provincial Boundary
Leading to where should the human settlements sector invest?

The location of our settlements has impacted directly on the cost of transport for people (in particular in the lowest income ranges).

And therefore it is your responsibility to debate on mechanisms and policy changes needed to change the way we do normal planning.
Project status of Spatially Prioritised Municipalities with 5 000+ units

Legend

- Completed (4)
- Not Started (10)
- Running (46)
- Slow Moving (30)

Spatially Prioritised LM
Provincial Boundary
National Boundary

Kilometers
## Application of criteria: Marikana

### Prioritisation criteria: Marikana

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local area description</th>
<th>Prioritisation criteria: Marikana</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type of contribution of the settlement to SA economy</strong></td>
<td>Mining town – life span beyond 30 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Government plans and objectives to be met (NDP)</strong></td>
<td>Response to mining sector crisis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Growth (increasing or declining) – economic and population (respond to urbanisation, curtail decline)</strong></td>
<td>Significant economic growth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Demographic profile and quantity of targeted beneficiaries</strong></td>
<td>Blue collar labourers and domestic workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Extent of the difference between supply and demand for adequate housing (housing need)</strong></td>
<td>Western Platinum Mines: employed – 1134, other economic activities – 2223, Population – 4320, Housing need – 7th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Housing challenge to be addressed as per local area</strong></td>
<td>(Service delivery) protests, informal settlements; inadequate dwellings; backyard rental</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Locality (related to mobility networks)</strong></td>
<td>TBC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Existing capacity (infrastructural and social)</strong></td>
<td>Emergency response established as interim measure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Deficiency (Level of deprivation)</strong></td>
<td>95th percentile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Critical mass for impact</strong></td>
<td>27 000 units and serviced sites anticipated</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Application of the criteria: Marikana
Land Use Map of Marikana, Wonderkoppies & Mooi nooi: Bojanala District, NW

Legend:
- Informal Settlements
- Housing Projects
- Police Stations
- Active Mines
- Educational Inst.
- Medical Facilities
- Shopping Facilities
- Transportation
- Highway
- Arterial Roads
- Main Roads
- Other Roads
- Secondary Roads
- Street
- Railway Lines
- Erven
- Mine Dumps
- Dams
- Perennial Rivers
- Main Place Boundary
- Municipal Boundary

Kilometers
Housing Typology in relation to Population Density in Marikana, Wonderkoppies & Mooinooi per SAL: Bojanala District, NW
Basic Services Index (BSI) per SAL in Marikana, Wonderkoppies & Mooinooi: Bojanala District, NW

BSI = Piped Water + Electricity for Lighting + Flush Toilet connected to Sewerage + Refuse Removal by Authority

Legend
- Highway
- Main Place Boundary
- Basic Services Index (BSI)
  - 0 - 10
  - 11 - 25
  - 26 - 50
  - 51 - 75
  - 76 - 100

Kilometers
Employment Sector of Head of Household in relation to Unemployment Rate per SAL in Marikana, Wonderkoppies & Mooinooi: Bojanala District, NW
## Application of criteria: Germiston

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prioritisation criteria</th>
<th>Local area description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type of contribution of the settlement to SA economy</td>
<td>Manufacturing town with transport interchange economy (largest in sub-saharan Africa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government plans and objectives to be met (NDP)</td>
<td>Urbanisation trends in metros</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growth (increasing or declining) – economic and population (respond to urbanisation, curtail decline)</td>
<td>Significant economic growth in certain areas. Limited decline in other areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demographic profile and quantity of targeted beneficiaries</td>
<td>Blue collar labourers and domestic workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extent of the difference between supply and demand for adequate housing (housing need)</td>
<td>Population 5600, Approx. 3000 people employed and 700 active in other employment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing challenge to be addressed as per local area</td>
<td>Informal settlements; inadequate dwellings; backyard rental</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locality (related to mobility networks)</td>
<td>Excellent – as one driver of local economy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Existing capacity (infrastructural and social )</td>
<td>Emergency response established as interim measure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level of deprivation</td>
<td>Various – but significant levels of deprivation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Critical mass for impact</td>
<td>Yes – 30 000 units anticipated for delivery</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The long term solution is to achieve consolidation through spatial targeting

- Define 2014 urban extents as consistent for at least 20 years

- **INCREASES:**
  - real “land scarcity” and increased value of land
  - Stimulates spatial targeting
  - Density increase will follow

- **DECREASED:**
  - Fiscal burden of new infrastructure on the State
  - Individual contributions resulting in more affordable rates and taxes
## Catalytic project example: Germiston CBD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ZONE NAME</th>
<th>PROJECT NAME</th>
<th>TYPE OF PROJECT</th>
<th>NO. OF 35 SQM</th>
<th>NO. OF 55 SQM</th>
<th>NO. OF 75 SQM</th>
<th>NO. OF 100 SQM</th>
<th>NO. OF 120 SQM</th>
<th>NO. OF 150 SQM</th>
<th>NO. OF 250 SQM</th>
<th>TOTAL NO.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zone 1</td>
<td>University (Educational &amp; Green Industry Precinct)</td>
<td>Residential Housing</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zone 2</td>
<td>Motor City (Manufacturing Precinct)</td>
<td>Residential Housing</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zone 3</td>
<td>Civic North (Civic Precinct)</td>
<td>Residential Housing</td>
<td>442</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>401</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>1,011</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zone 4</td>
<td>Library Square (High Street Precinct - North)</td>
<td>Residential Housing</td>
<td>307</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zone 5</td>
<td>Jack Street North (High Street Precinct - North &amp; Manufacturing Precinct - South)</td>
<td>Residential Housing</td>
<td>756</td>
<td>374</td>
<td>430</td>
<td>307</td>
<td>337</td>
<td>(52)</td>
<td>(72)</td>
<td>2,717</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zone 6</td>
<td>Civic South (Civic Precinct - South)</td>
<td>Residential Housing</td>
<td>625</td>
<td>314</td>
<td>484</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zone 7</td>
<td>Central Park (High Street Precinct - Central &amp; Commercial Precinct - Central)</td>
<td>Residential Housing</td>
<td>407</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>373</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,094</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zone 8</td>
<td>Golden Walk (Commercial Precinct)</td>
<td>Residential Housing</td>
<td>643</td>
<td>336</td>
<td>1,030</td>
<td>1,285</td>
<td>1,020</td>
<td>906</td>
<td>1,983</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zone 9</td>
<td>Pineville (Transport &amp; Market Precinct)</td>
<td>Residential Housing</td>
<td>1,106</td>
<td>458</td>
<td>1,240</td>
<td>657</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3,394</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zone 10</td>
<td>Queen Street (Residential Precinct)</td>
<td>Residential Housing</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>857</td>
<td>481</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2,616</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zone 11</td>
<td>Fire Station Square (High Street Precinct - South)</td>
<td>Residential Housing</td>
<td>297</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>483</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1,183</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zone 12</td>
<td>Golden Walk South (Commercial Precinct)</td>
<td>Residential Housing</td>
<td>894</td>
<td>494</td>
<td>793</td>
<td>473</td>
<td>467</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>3,319</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zone 13</td>
<td>Durathole</td>
<td>Residential Housing</td>
<td>1,217</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,440</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,657</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zone 14</td>
<td>Shaft City</td>
<td>Residential Housing</td>
<td>1,130</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,356</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,485</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| BRAND TOTAL | 9,131 | 3,782 | 9,298 | 4,293 | 3,299 | 1,331 | 16,110 |
Connecting the urban network elements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Network Elements</th>
<th>Primary Network</th>
<th>Secondary Network</th>
<th>Intervention</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CBD</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>Regeneration and management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Transport Link</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>Develop/Upgrade and management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activity Corridor</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>Infill &amp; Densification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Hubs</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Mixed-use development and management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary Transport Link</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>Develop/Upgrade</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Integration Zone/s

Each integration zone will consist of one Urban Hub, a Transport Link and Activity Corridor as well as the CBD.

Priority 1: Integration Zone “A” Township Cluster (100 000 people)

Priority 2: Integration Zone “B” Township Cluster (500 000 people)

Priority 3: Integration Zone “C” Township Cluster (10 000 people)
Using Priority Housing Development Areas (PHDA) to implement catalytic projects

PHDA Policy and Regulations provides for declaration of a priority zone which enables:

- Consultation and Coordination around development areas
- Spatial targeting at local area development
- Institutional arrangements to support distributed decision making
Constitutional responsibilities and legislative environment

- Implementation of a Spatial Master Plan should be considered by all spheres of government to achieve collaborative investment.
- The constitutional responsibilities are well described and highlighted in strategic and legislative documents including the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act 2013 and National Development Plan (in particular Chapter 8 “Transforming Human Settlement & National Space Economy”)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Human Rights legislation</th>
<th>Mandate legislation</th>
<th>Supportive legislation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Constitution</td>
<td>• Housing Act and Policy</td>
<td>• HDA Act including PHDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• NDP2030</td>
<td>• SPLUMA</td>
<td>• Social Housing Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• BNG Policy</td>
<td>• Municipal System Act</td>
<td>• Expropriation Bill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Land restitution Act</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• GIAMA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• PFMA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• FMFA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Using Priority Housing Development Areas (PHDA) to implement catalytic projects

PHDA Policy and Regulations provides for declaration of a priority zone which enables:

• Consultation and Coordination around development areas
• Spatial targeting at local area development
• Institutional arrangements to support distributed decision making
• The scope for Monitoring and Evaluation
## Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators

### Land Auditing
- **a) Land Area**  
  Definition (designation diagram/map)
- **b) Individual Property Description and extent (SG Diagrams)**
- **c) Individual Property Ownership (Title Deeds)**

### Land Acquisition
- **a) Secured Land Rights (Sale agreement/Expropriation Notice/Donation/DRA/LAA**
- **b) Property Value (Valuation Report)**

### Land & Project Preparation
- **(Readiness of land)**
  **a) Land Status**
  **b) Environmental Approval**
  **c) Planning Approvals (Development plan/Township Establishment/Rezoning)**

### Built Environment
- **a) Project Designs and Approval (Municipal Approvals)**
- **b) Project and Funding Approvals (Project Agreements)**
- **c) Provision of Bulk Infrastructure (Engineering Certificates)**
- **d) Top Structure Construction (Occupation Certificates)**
Using Priority Housing Development Areas (PHDA) to implement catalytic projects

PHDA Policy and Regulations provides for declaration of a priority zone which enables:

• Consultation and Coordination around development areas
• Spatial targeting at local area development
• Institutional arrangements to support distributed decision making
• The scope for Monitoring and Evaluation
• Ring-fencing appropriate programme budgets against development plans
# Creating Collaborative Investment

## Instruments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infrastructure Grants</th>
<th>Grants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ICDG – Integrated City Development Grant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USDG – Urban Settlements Development Grant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HSDG – Human Settlements Development Grant</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>PTISG – Public Transport Infrastructure Grant</td>
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<tr>
<td>NDPG – Neighbourhood Development Partnership Grant (CG)</td>
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<tr>
<td>INEP – Integrated National Electrification Grant</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spatial Targeting Instruments</th>
<th>PHDA – Provincial Housing Development Area</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SHRZ – Social Housing Restructuring Zone</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>UDZ – Urban Development Zone</td>
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<tr>
<td>SEZ – Special Economic Zone</td>
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<tr>
<td>IDZ – Industrial Development Zone</td>
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<tr>
<th>Plans</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BEPP – Built Environment Performance Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>MSDF – Metropolitan Spatial Development Framework</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>IDP – Integrated Development Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNI – Urban Network Identification</td>
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</table>
HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

LAND / NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

BUILT ENVIRONMENT

INTERNAL SERVICES

TOP STRUCTURE

LAND FOR HOUSING

USDG

BULK INFRASTRUCTURE

HUMAN SETTLEMENTS (including municipal public services and social services)

BUILT ENVIRONMENT (including non-residential services and buildings, public places, transport networks and transport interchanges)

RURAL

IRDP

FLISP

PTIG

ICDG

NDPG

LAND / NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

INEP

USDG
Implementing the concept…

Framework

Prioritisation / where?

Planning ahead

Investment

Deficiency

Intervention

Catalytic Projects

Non-Catalystic Projects

Informal Settlements / NUSP

Mining Towns

What? Provinc ial and Municipal Priori ties  whilst supporting national priorities
Progress and Way Forward

• We have a finalised draft MSP Concept document submitted on October 13th;
• We’ve now set up and agreed on principles, criteria and broad investment areas with a process to plan for the future; and
  – we are creating the commitment to the Concept through consultations with our stakeholders (Provinces and Municipalities), to ensure the identification of catalytic projects
• The next stage in the consultation process is to consider input on refining the criteria from stakeholders in order to motivate for the catalytic projects;
  – Metros;
  – Sector Departments
• Simultaneously we are refining the document with an assessment of best practises / benchmarking exercise against three other countries
• We will then prepare a submission to Cabinet
• Progress is reported to Technical MinMec to consider and coordinate reports with recommendations to MinMec.
RIGHT LOCATION : RIGHT INVESTMENT: RIGHT SOLUTION