

PROGRESS REPORT: THE DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS GREEN PAPER (HSGP)

Presented at the Meeting of the Human Settlements Portfolio Committee 12 March 2014



OVERVIEW OF THE PRESENTATION

- Background
- Development process
- Areas of focus
- Progress thus far
- Challenges



PURPOSE

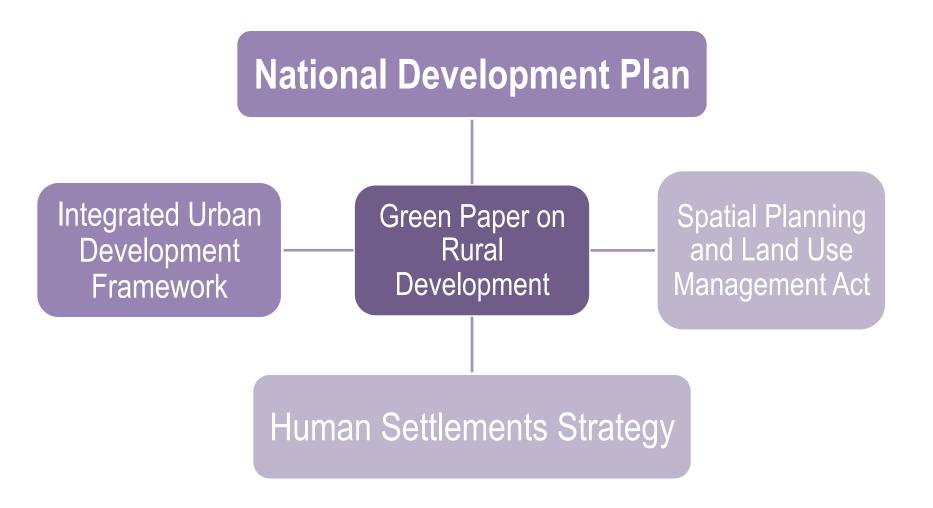
- Report on progress made in attempting to develop a strategy for human settlements
- Report on current challenges

DILEMMAS

- Why adopt the green paper route in the development of a strategy for human settlements?
- Why is the human settlements green paper taking too long?
- There is more than enough information out there –
 why don't you just write the green paper?
- What are human settlements? How are these different from housing?



WHAT IS CONTRIBUTING TOWARDS SHAPING HUMAN SETTLEMENTS GREEN PAPER?





- Issue identification
 - Defining the problem/issue
 - Getting the diagnosis right is key
- Risks associated with misdiagnosing or not clearly defining the problem are:
 - Not targeting the right problem
 - Misallocation of resources

Issue analysis

- Understanding the problem
- Comparative data and analysis
- The main risks associated with not properly analysing the issues are:
 - Unreliable basis from which to develop policies
 - Decision-making that is not evidence based
 - Policies that have not worked well in other jurisdictions/ similar contexts may be repeated unknowingly



- Development of policy options
 - A conceptual framework
 - Identify the expected outcomes
- The main risks associated with not having a clear conceptual framework and policy outcomes are:
 - Uncertainty as to whether government's or a department's values and
 - Priorities are being furthered by a given policy
 - Not knowing what a policy is intended to achieve
- The main risks associated with not developing policy options are:
 - The policy selected my not be the best one to meet government or departmental priorities
 - The policy selected may not be the most effective and efficient



Consultation

- The Who, What, When, Where, Why And How of Consultation
- When it comes to consultation there is no one size fits all
- The risks associated with not undertaking consultations or limited consultation or poor consultation process are:
 - Limited understanding of the problems/issues leading to poor policy solutions
 - Negative backlash from stakeholder in reaction to a policy
 - Lack of policy co-ordination
 - Potential misdirection of funds



Monitoring and Evaluation

- Performance measurement should not be handled as an after thought to the policy development process. This should be an integral part of the process as this assist in the refinement of expected outcomes
- Decisions on the indicators and whether data sources exist are decided earlier

The risk associated with not undertaking performance measurement:

 Misallocation of funds is potentially perpetuated – this means policies that may not be working optimally are continued



- Respond directly to the South African Constitution especially to the provisions in the Bill of Rights that affirm the right of all to a healthy environment; access to adequate housing; and access to basic services (Sections 24, 26 & 27)
- Reshape apartheid geography
- Efficacy of the fiscus
- Develop a solid knowledge base to adequately respond to the demands of the 21st century regarding the development of sustainable human settlements



- Challenges of providing housing and basic services and reactivating communities
- Weak spatial planning and governance capabilities
- Weak capabilities for spatial governance
- Poor spatial targeting
- Dysfunctional settlement patterns across the country
- Challenges facing towns and cities
- Uncertain prospects of rural areas



- Circular migration of household with more than one house make it difficult to understand the real demand for housing
- 60% of the populations live in urban areas this will increase to about 70% by 2030
- Increased demand for government assistance in housing as a result of rapid urbanisation and high levels of unemployment
- Current focus is on housing rather than on developing quality environments for low-income communities, supported by the necessary physical, social and environmental services
- State-provided houses are not being integrated into the property market



- Private investment into housing at the lower end of the market is very slow
- There is a growing affordable (gap) market as many households with an income above the threshold for receiving full subsidy have neither access to a private finance nor adequate government support
- Inadequate attention is paid to rental accommodation across income bands
- Current housing projects do not create efficient urban spaces



SUMMARY OF WHAT THE HUMAN SETTLEMENTS GREEN PAPER WILL ADDRESS

- The human settlements green paper will address the following:
 - Human Settlements Direction and Ideology
 - Implementation Praxis
 - Evaluation of Outcomes

SUCCESS FACTORS

- Knowledge Based Policy Development
- Acquiring necessary technical expertise
- Adequate Resource Allocation
- Stakeholder Participation, Coordination and collaboration
- Communication
- Support



SUCCESS FACTORS: A CALL FOR A HOLISTIC APPROACH





TOWARDS A VISION FOR HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

- By 2050 visible results from effectively coordinated spatial planning systems shall have transformed human settlements in South Africa into equitable and efficient spaces with citizens living in close proximity to work and access to social facilities and necessary infrastructure
- By 2030, measurable progress shall have been made towards breaking apartheid spatial patterns, with significant progress towards retrofitting existing settlements offering the majority of South Africans access to adequate housing, affordable services in better living environments, within a more equitable and functional residential property market



TOWARDS TRANSFORMING HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

- Outcome: Sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life
- Sub-outcomes:
 - Adequate housing and improved quality living environments
 - 2. A functionally equitable residential property market
 - Enhanced institutional capabilities for effective coordination of spatial investment decisions



THE NEXT FIVE YEARS

 Ensure all South Africans have access to adequate housing and quality living conditions (sustainable human settlements) through programmes that provide at least one million housing opportunities (for qualifying households) and providing basic services and infrastructure in all existing informal settlements



THE DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS GREEN PAPER

- Phase 1: Conceptualisation
- Phase 2: Development
- Phase 3: Consultation
- Phase 4: Revision
- Phase 5: Finalisation
- Phase 6: Closure



Key Phases	Milestones	Activities	Outputs	Progress
Phase 1: Conceptuali sation	Project plan and ToR submitted for development of the Green Paper approved	Draft project plan, Draft ToR Submit Green Paper process to the DG, Make Presentations to EMT, MINTOP, Tech MINMEC, MINMEC, etc	ToR and plan for Green Paper process drafted Submission to the DG Presentation to dept forums	APPROVED JANUARY 2013)
	Draft Concept Paper approved	Develop a Concept Paper to guide the Green Paper process Presentations to EMT, MINTOP, Tech MINMEC and MINMEC	Draft Concept Paper	Completed
	Project Management Team (PMT) established	Establish the PMT	PMT established to oversee the project	Completed
	Framework and project plan for Green Paper drafted and finalised	Develop a framework (with a refined methodology based on engagements) for the development of a Green Paper	Framework for Green Paper and final project plan (with agreed timelines)	Completed
	Technical reference group members appointed	Appoint Technical Reference Group (TRG) Develop ToR for TRG Arrange a workshop to develop parameters of the research	ToR for Technical Reference Group developed Develop ToR for identified research projects	Incomplete

Key Phases	Milestones	Activities	Outputs	Projected Timeframe
Phase 2: Development	Concept paper finalised	PMT to guide inputs from the TRG into the background/concept paper	TRG inputs incorporated	Incomplete
		Stakeholder consultative workshops	Refinement of the concept note	Incomplete
	Foregrounding Research	Draft ToR on basis of research plan note for the development of each research area/priority that has been identified	Draft ToR	Incomplete
		TRG to review ToR	ToR for papers finalised	Incomplete
		Request for proposals for the development of the research papers according to identified key themes (more than one research paper will be required per theme)	Proposals sourced	Incomplete
		Appoint researchers to complete papers	Draft research papers and research reports	Incomplete
		Consultative seminars to discuss the research outputs	Final research papers (approximately 4 per theme)	Incomplete
	Draft Green Paper	Draft Green Paper informed by the completed background research is developed	Draft Green Paper	Incomplete

SUMMARY OF PROGRESS MADE THUS FAR

- Conducting self-examination
 - Evaluations focusing on various departmental programmes are underway but incomplete
 - Conducting research in specific areas of concern e.g. backyarding
 - DHS 20 year review has been completed
 - More synthesis, research and evaluation remain
- Collaboration with Department of Science and Technology
 - Internal delays were experienced
 - MoU only signed on first week of March 2014
- Appointment of required expertise
 - This depended on DST/DHS MoU
- Made headway by incorporating the human settlements green paper issues in 2014 – 2019 MTSF



CHALLENGES

- Development process not clearly understood
- Absence of resources
- DST MoU has taken far longer than necessary resulting in a snowball effect

THANK YOU



"We have come a long way – Celebrating 20 Years of Freedom!"

