



Cooperative Governance
Traditional Affairs



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national treasury
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THE INTEGRATED URBAN DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

Context and Implementation Approaches



economic
development

Economic Development Department
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



transport

Department:
Transport
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



environmental affairs

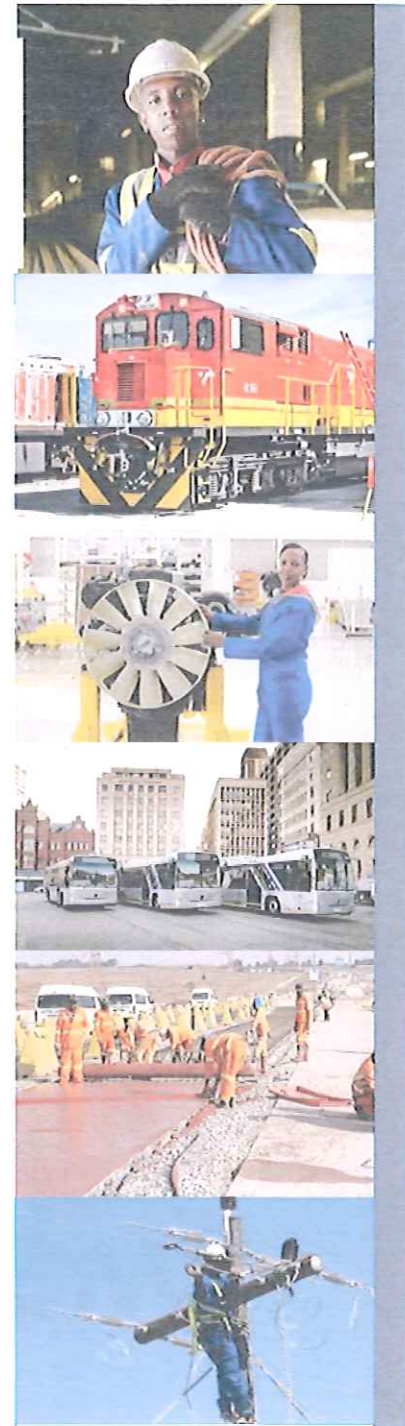
Department
Environmental Affairs
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



South African
CitiesNetwork

SOUTH AFRICAN LOCAL
GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION
SALGA
Inspiring service delivery

**Briefing to
Parliamentary
Committees
11 OCTOBER 2017**

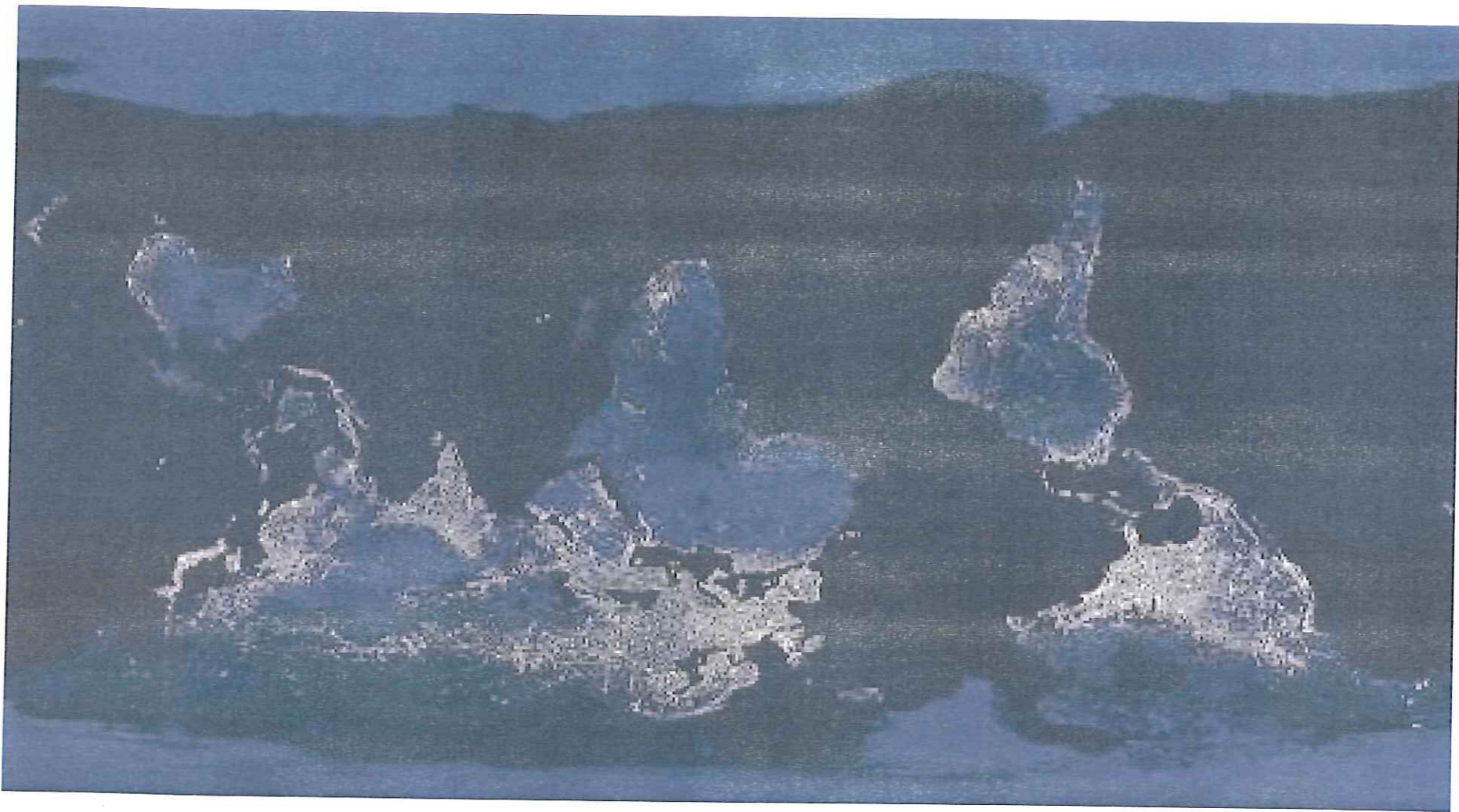


Presentation Overview:

- Part 1** Introduction
- Part 2** Urbanisation & Migration in SA
- Part 3** Legacy of Apartheid Spatial Planning
- Part 4** Link between Urbanization and Infrastructure
- Part 5** Policy Framework
- Part 6** Integrated Planning, Spatial Alignment & Collaboration
- Part 7** IUDF Implementation
- Part 8** Issues for consideration

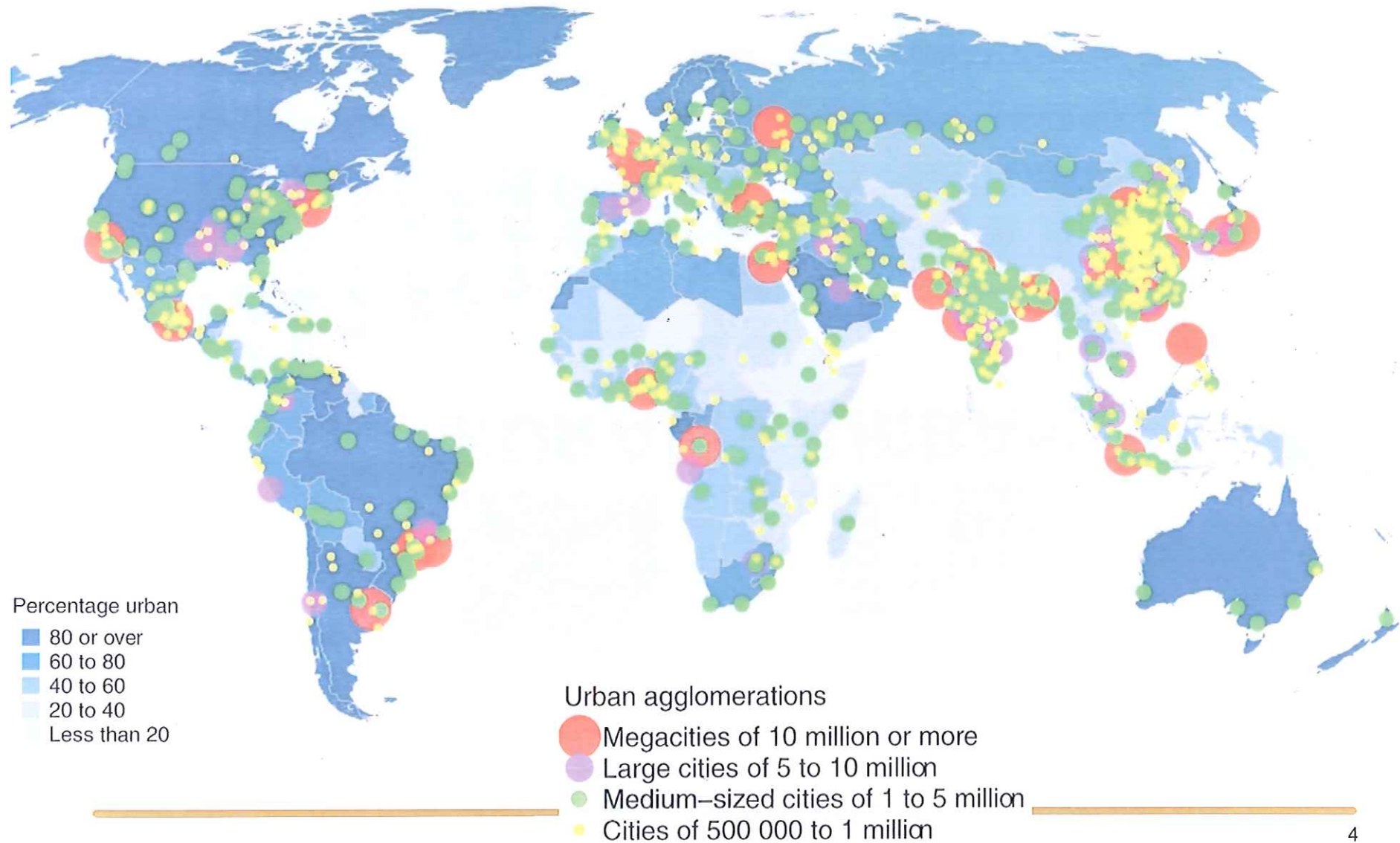
Part 1

Introduction

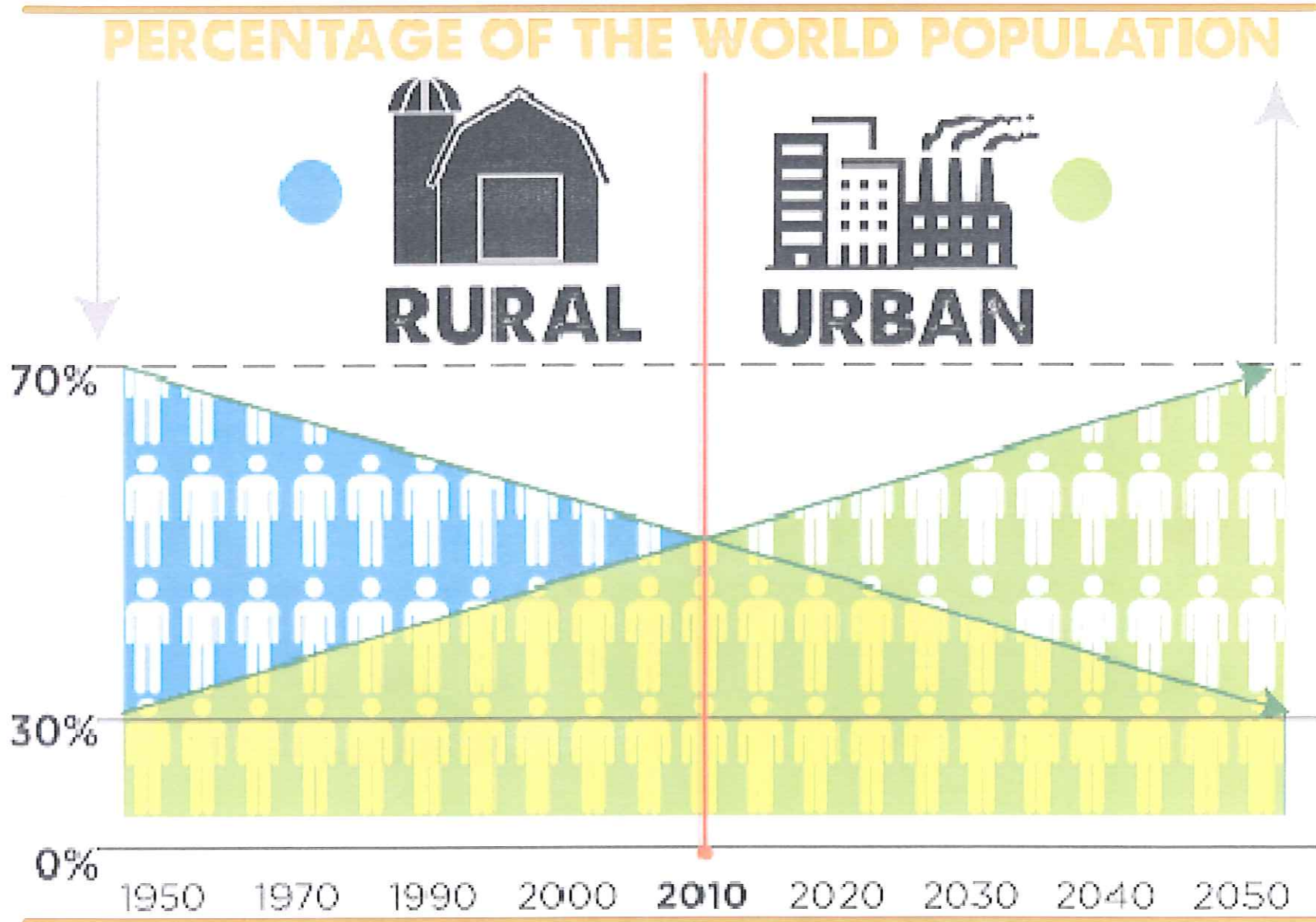


The world is urbanising rapidly

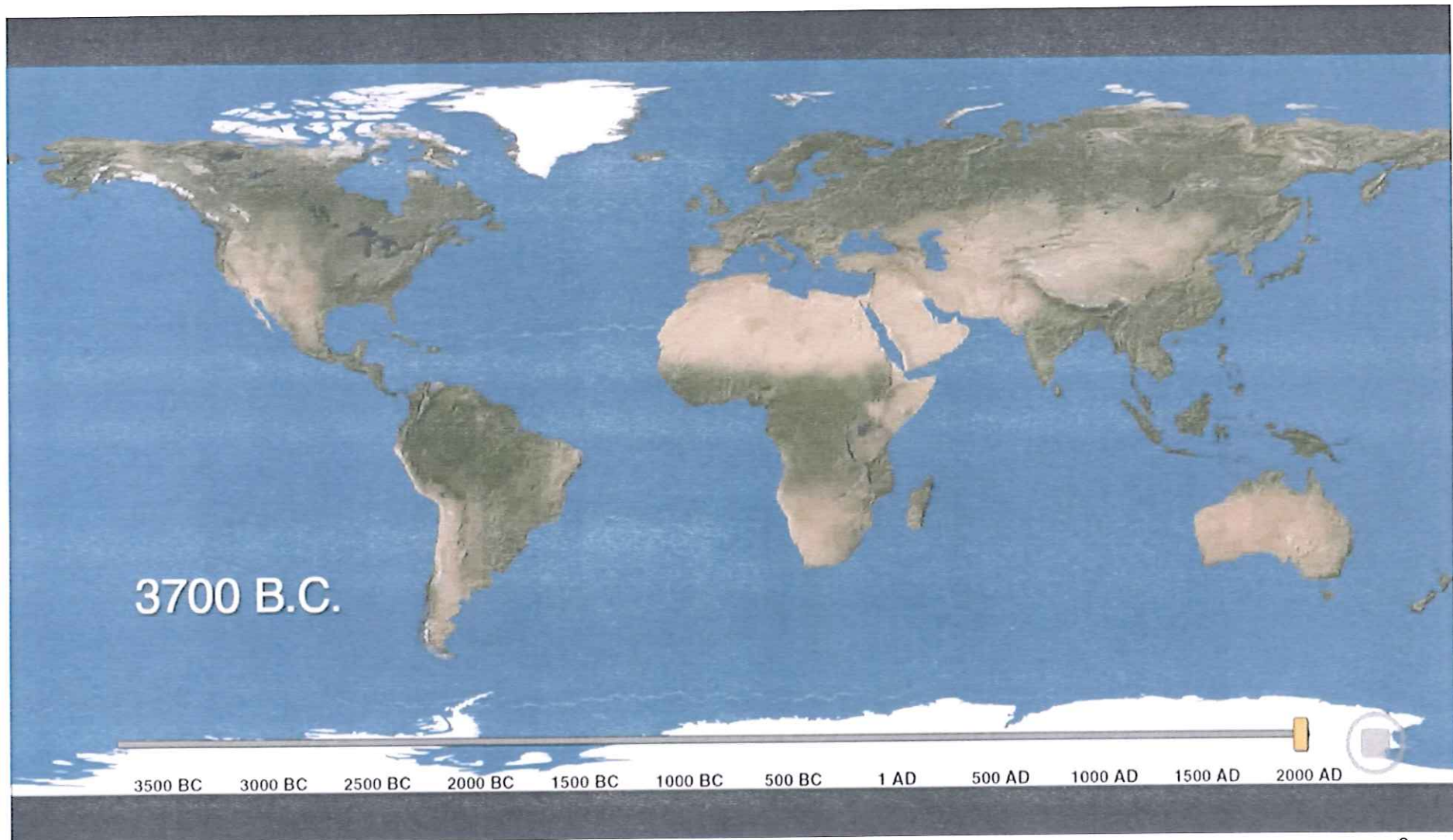
Rapid Global Urbanisation



The 21st century is an urban century. For the first time, more than half the people on earth lived in urban areas.



Urbanisation is an historic megatrend



1.5 million people are added to the
global urban population **every week**



Source: PwC analysis (United Nations Population Division (2014))

The world continues to urbanise very rapidly - and at an increasing pace, especially in Africa and Asia. By 2050, two-thirds of the world's population will live in urban areas. In 1950 only three in ten people lived in urban areas.



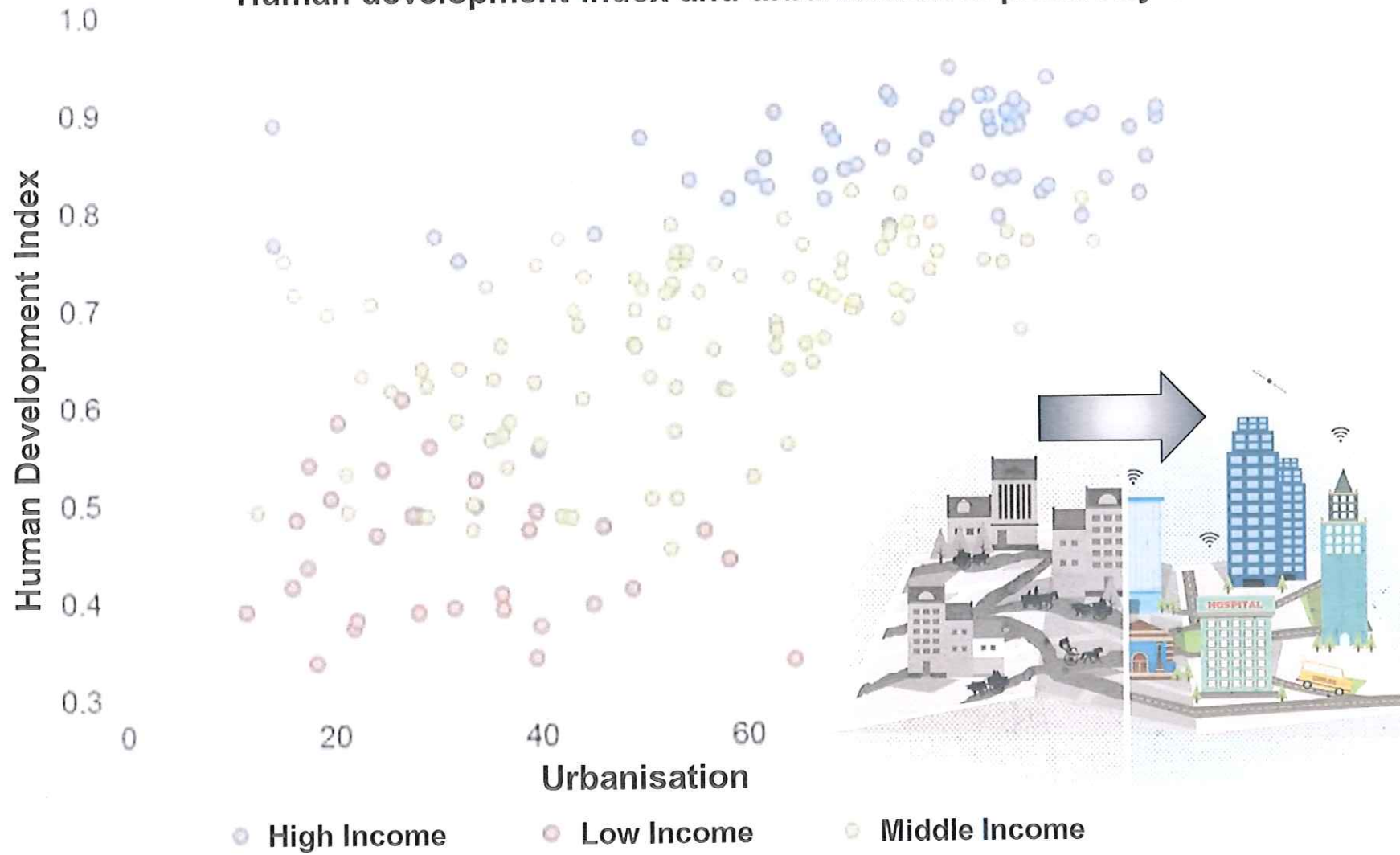
- According to the UN, Africa is expected to be the fastest urbanizing region between 2020 to 2050.
- By 2050 most of the world's urban population will be concentrated in Asia (**52%**) and Africa (**21%**).
- Two-and-a-half billion people will be added to the world's urban population by 2050.

Chinese Perspective

- National New-type Urbanization Plan (2014-2020): **"Domestic demand is the fundamental impetus for China's development, and the greatest potential for expanding domestic demand lies in urbanization."**
- Premier Li Keqiang (2015): The practice of human development indicates that **industrialization and urbanization are "twin brothers" of modernization.**
- Over the past 30 years, with the rapid development of industrialization, China's urbanization rate rising from 17.92% in 1978 to 54.77% in 2014.
- There are still many problems in China's urbanization. The solution is to take the way of **people-oriented new-style urbanization**, building more inclusive and harmonious cities. China needs to resolve **"three 100-million-people tasks"**:
 - To enable the 100 million migrant farmer workers to settle down in cities and become real city residents by 2020;
 - To accelerate the urbanization process of the central and western regions, guiding 100 million farmers to enter the nearby towns and cities voluntarily;
 - To concentrate on rebuilding the run-town areas and unsafe buildings in cities to solve the housing problem for 100 million people.

Human development and urbanisation

Human development index and urbanisation is positively correlated



Source: UNDP 2014, World Bank 2014

Cities are key to:

alleviating poverty



creating wealth



fuelling growth



55%

of the global population lives in cities...

...but those cities are responsible for more than

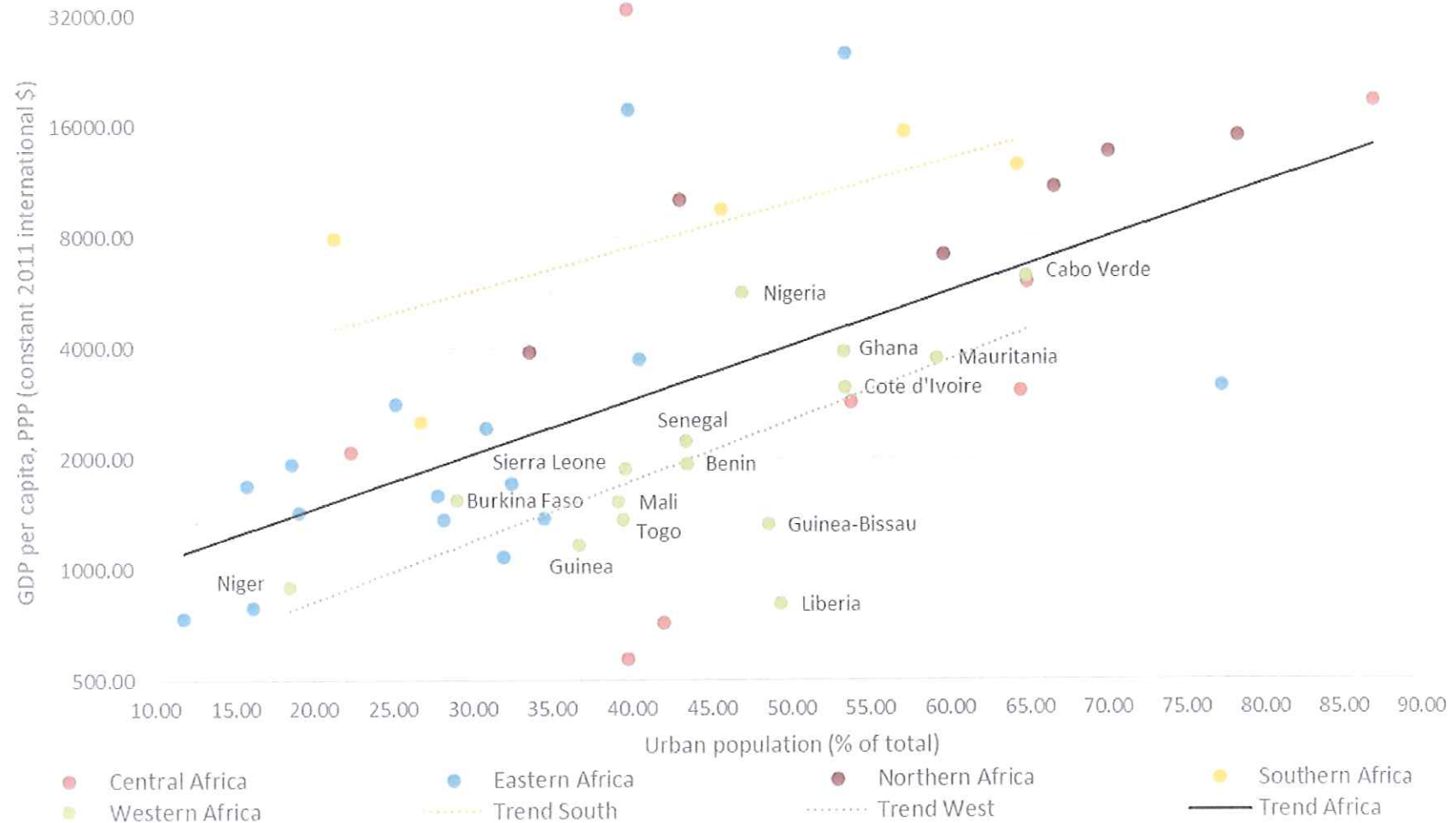
80%

of global GDP

Urbanisation and GDP per Capita (Africa)

Urbanisation vs GDP per capita across African countries 2014

Source: WDI, 2016

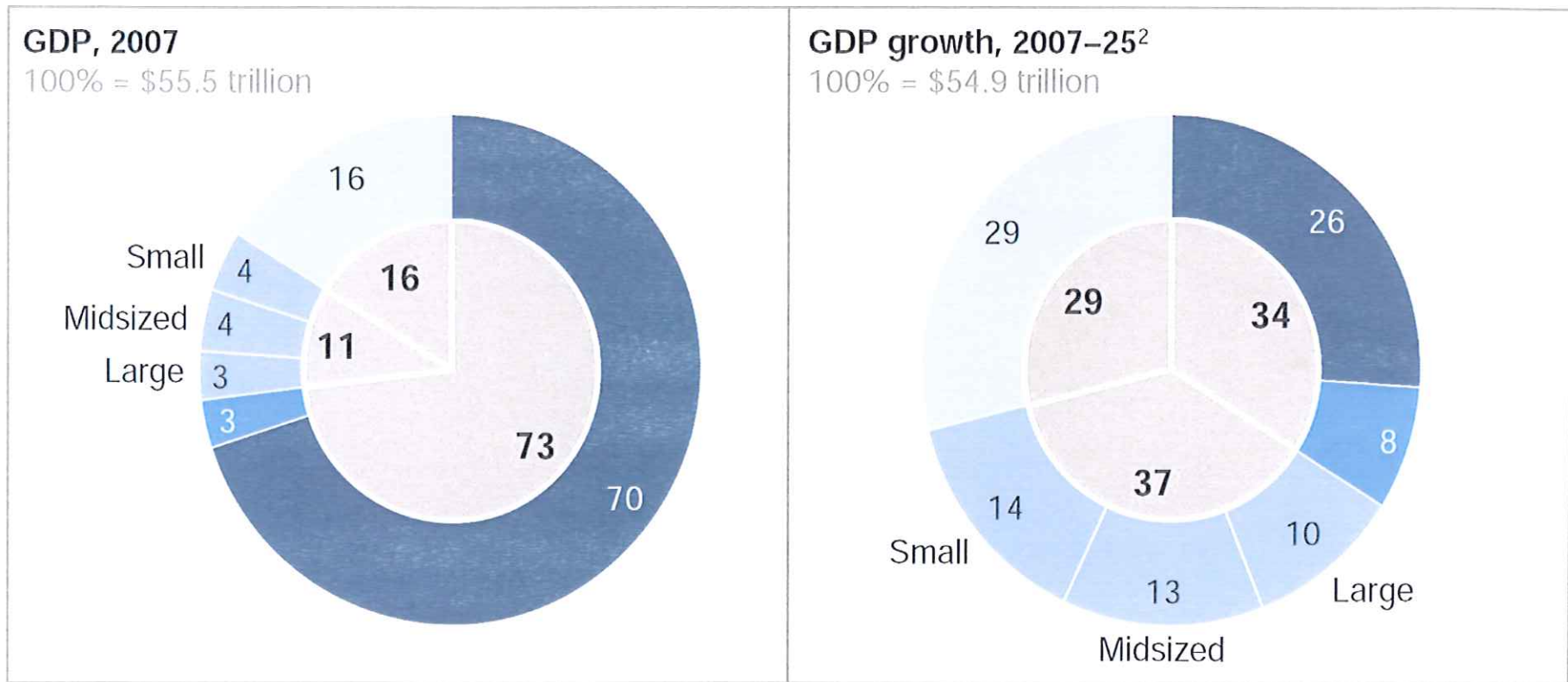


Emerging Cities and Global Growth

Middleweight cities in emerging markets are poised to deliver nearly 40 percent of global growth by 2025, more than the entire developed world and emerging market megacities combined¹

Contribution to GDP and GDP growth by type of city
%

- Developed economies
- Emerging market megacities
- Emerging market middleweight cities
- Emerging market small cities and rural areas



Challenges of Urbanisation

- **Environmental Consequences: Direct impact on nature conservation and natural habitats**
- **Unemployment**
- **Urban poverty (poor living conditions)**
- **Can lead to an increase in criminal activity**
- **Original fabric of society can be lost due to the change in living conditions**
- **Impact on heritage and culture**
- **Urban congestion**
- **Increase in cost of utilities and basic services**
- **Increase in the price of daily living requirements**

We need...

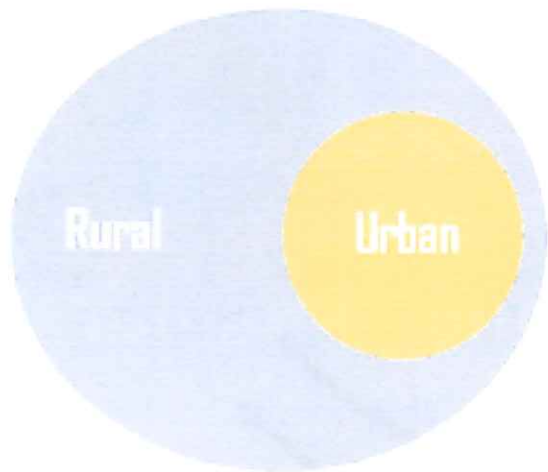
Urban & Rural

...not

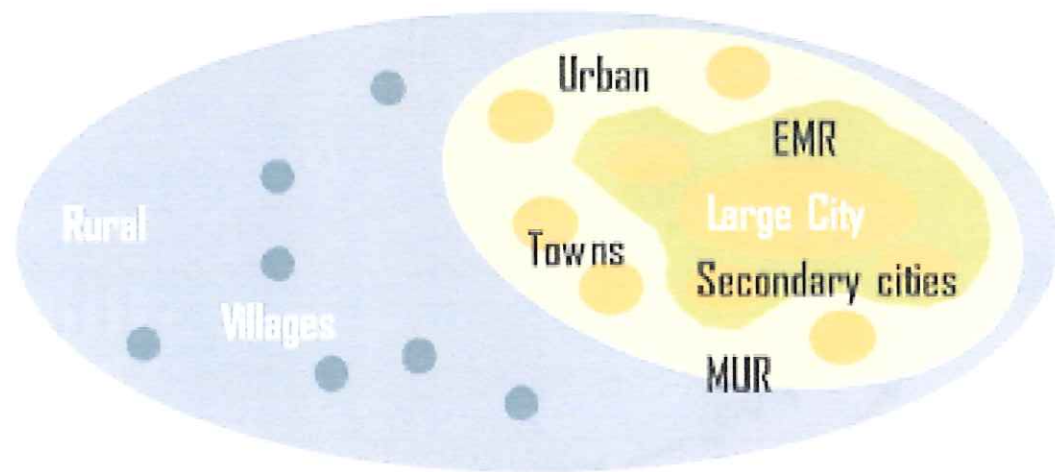


Urban-Rural Continuum

Dichotomy

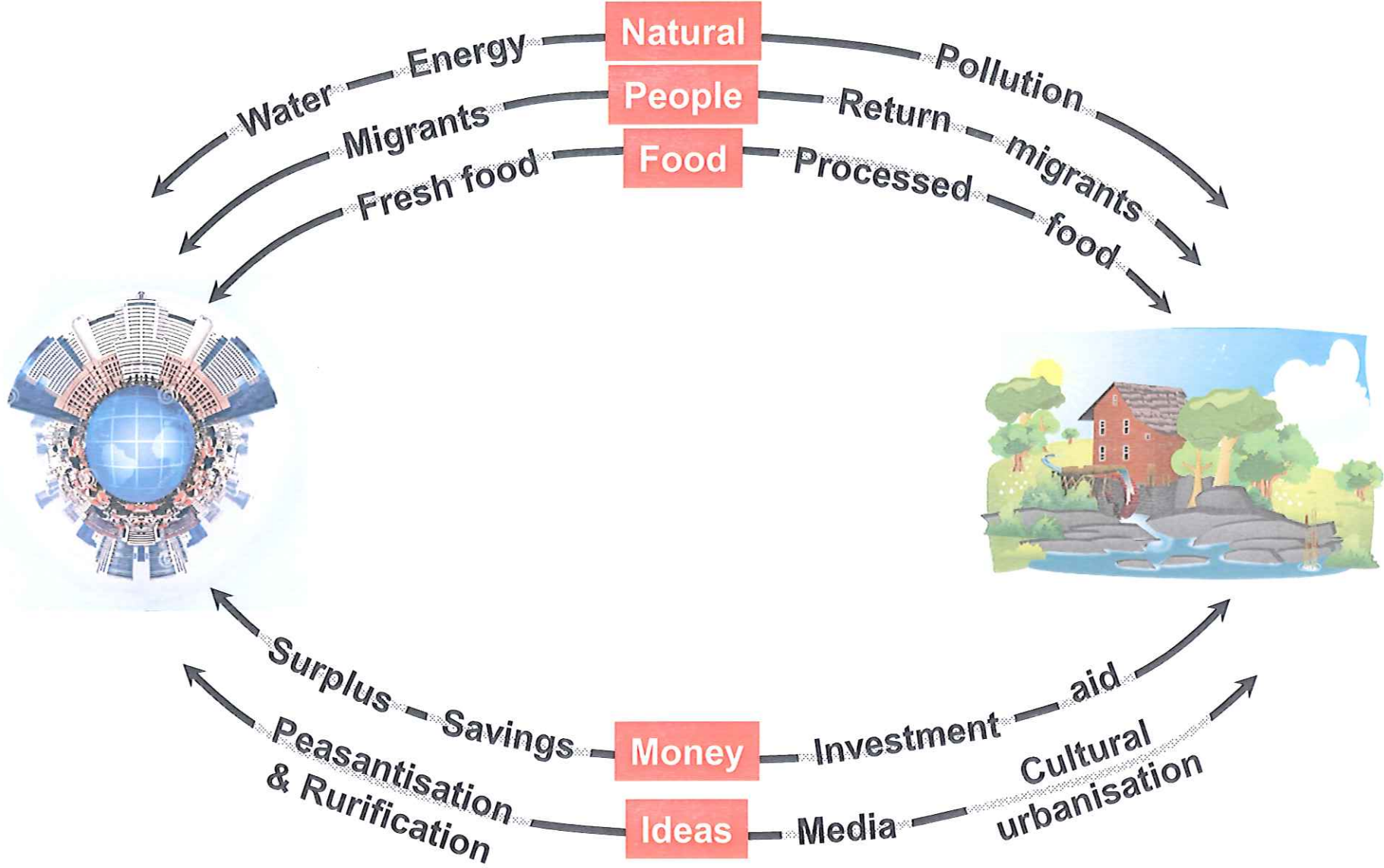


Continuum



EMR: Extended Metropolitan Region MUR: Mega-Urban Region

Urban areas and rural areas are linked



In South Africa urban areas come in many shapes and sizes

Urban:

Municipalities 95

Intermediate:

Urban Towns 16

Urban villages 45

Mixed 49

Rural:

Municipalities 8



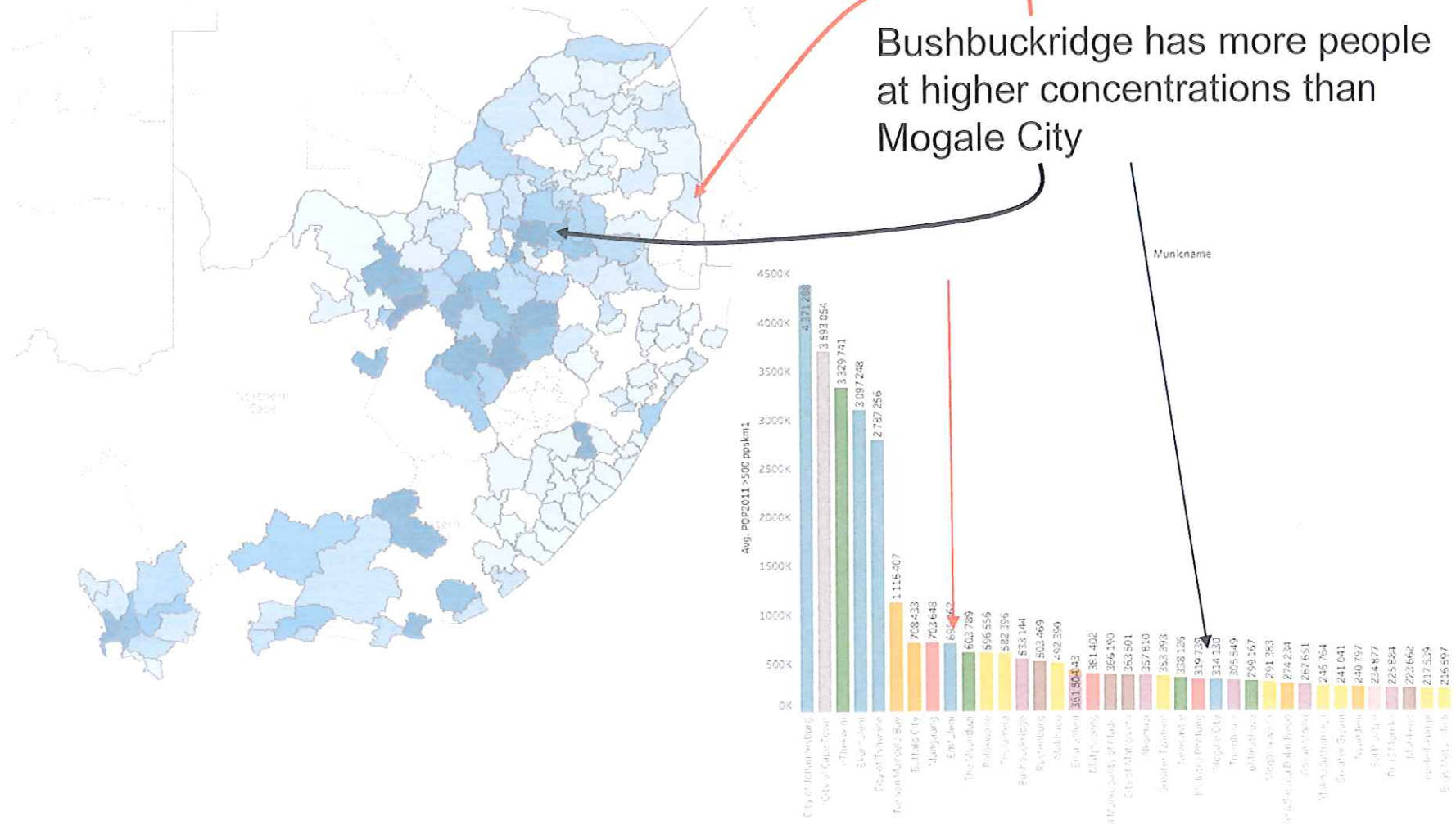
An aerial photograph of a valley with dense green vegetation and numerous winding roads. The terrain is hilly and the roads are light-colored, creating a complex network across the landscape. The text is overlaid in the center of the image.

**Many areas considered
'rural' have very urban
characteristics**

**PICTURE: Valley of a
Thousand Hills, KZN**

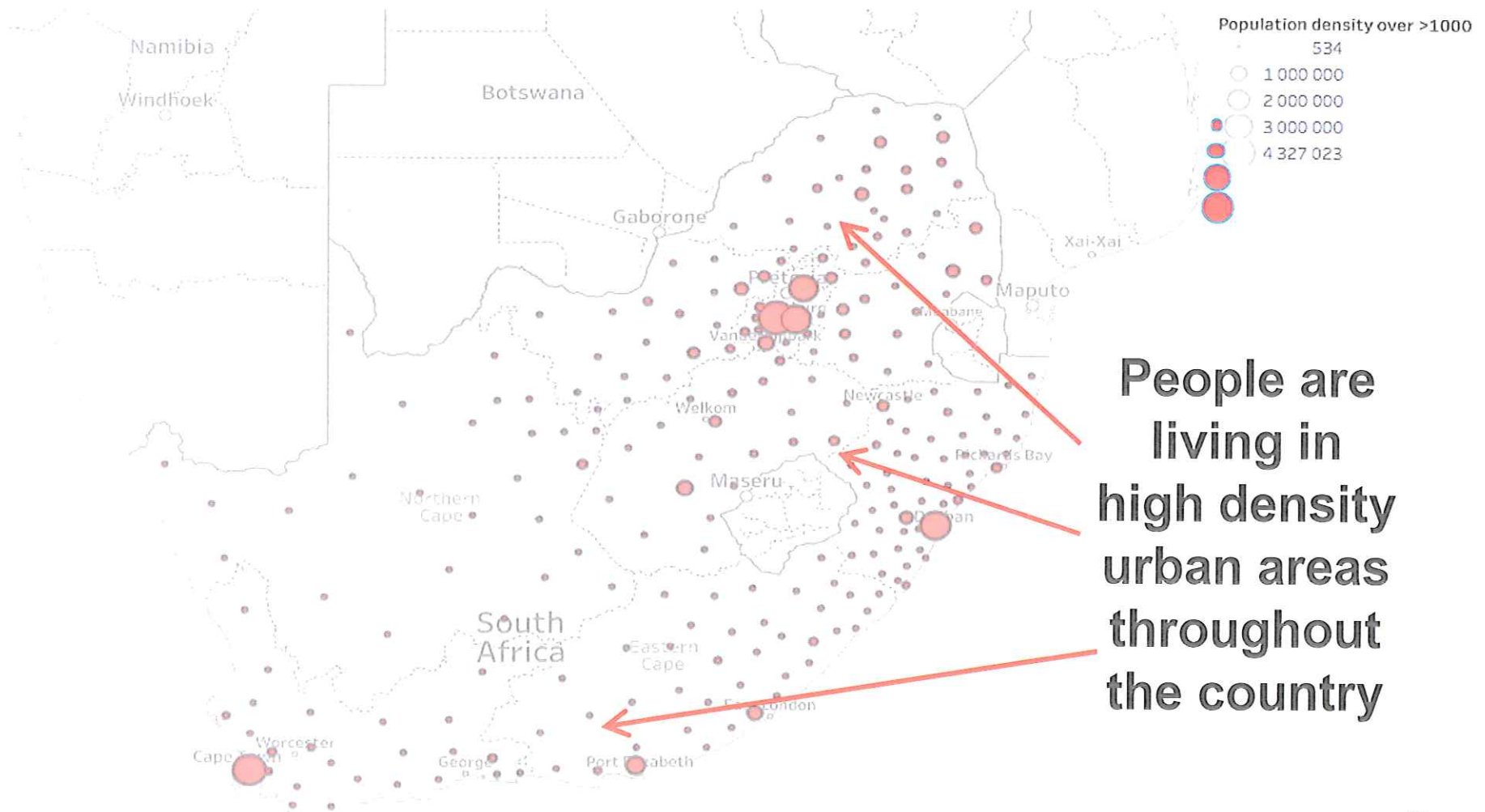
What is rural and what is urban?

Municipalities where over 50 000 pp live in densities greater than 500 persons/ km²



Density occurs everywhere

Size of Municipal Population living at high density

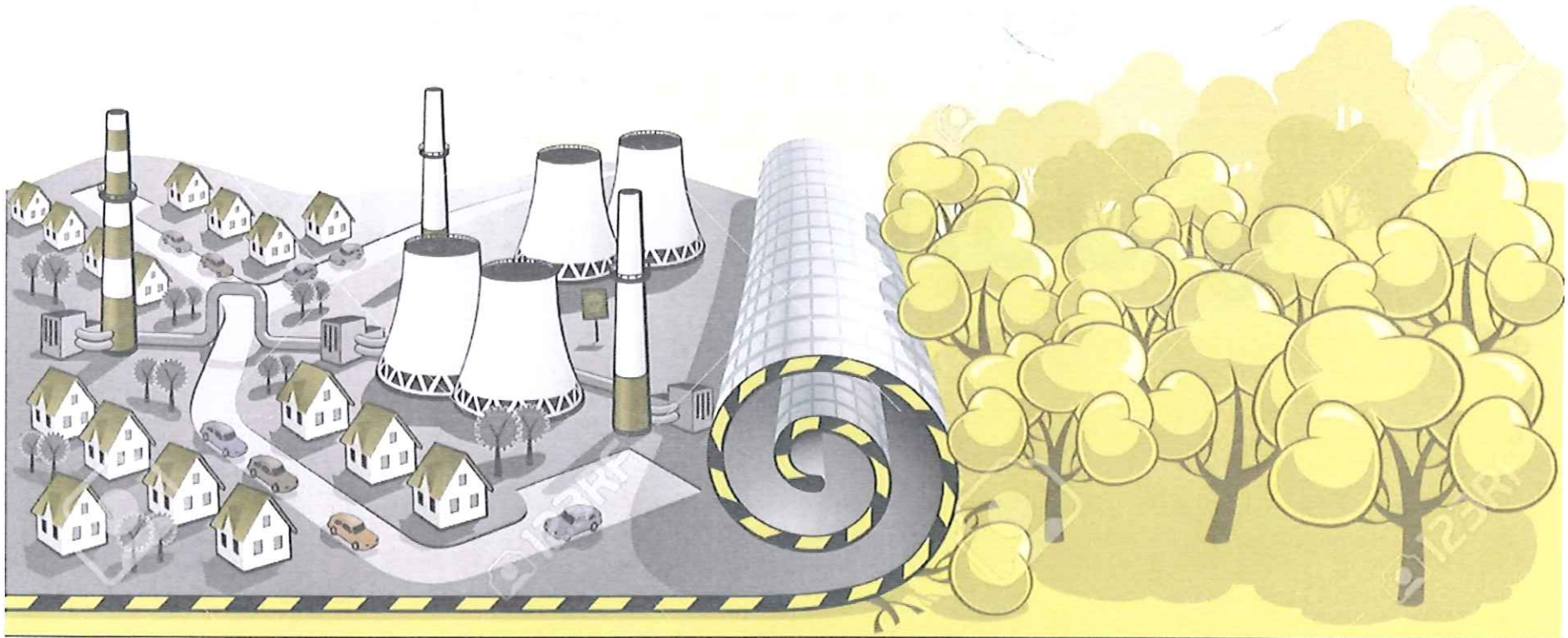


Part 2

Urbanisation & Migration in South Africa

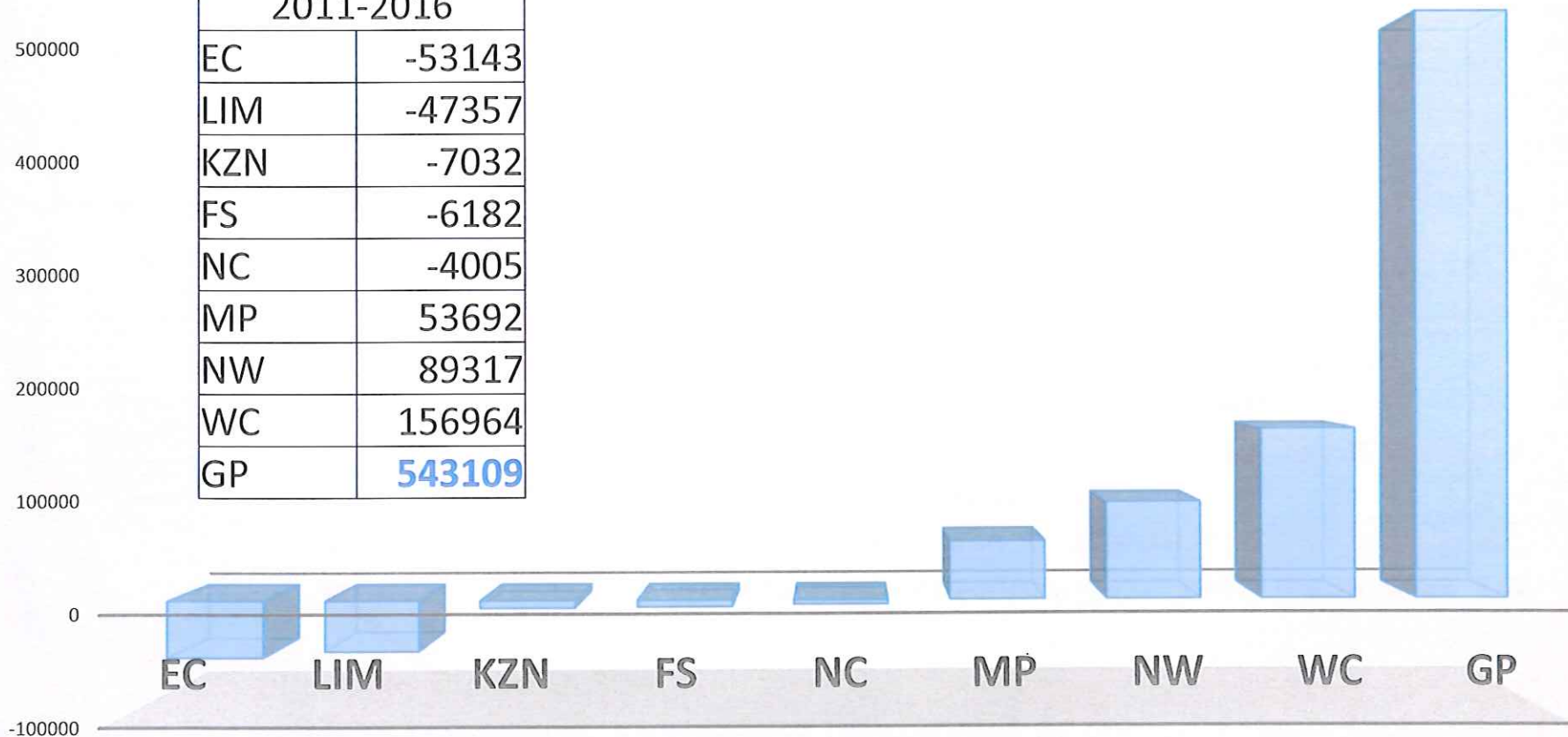
South Africa is urbanizing rapidly

- 63% of South Africans already live in urban areas
- This will rise to 71% by 2030
- By 2050, 8 in 10 South Africans will live in Urban Areas
- Places increasing demand on basic infrastructure requirements



Migration streams in SA: 2011-2016

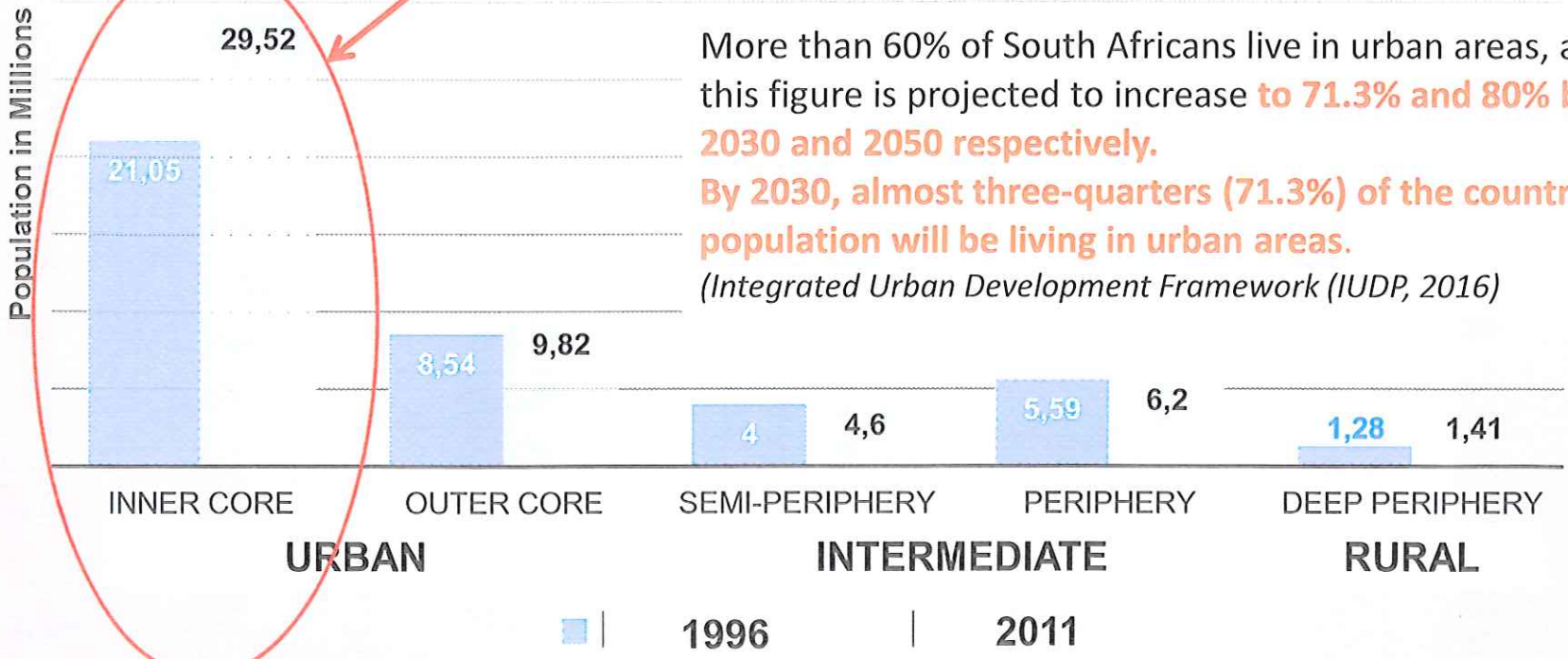
Net migration 2011-2016	
EC	-53143
LIM	-47357
KZN	-7032
FS	-6182
NC	-4005
MP	53692
NW	89317
WC	156964
GP	543109



- Gauteng has the highest influx of migrants in the country
- 29.30% of Gauteng in-migrants are from outside SA

Urbanisation in South Africa

Biggest population increase is happening in our most urban areas



More than 60% of South Africans live in urban areas, and this figure is projected to increase **to 71.3% and 80% by 2030 and 2050 respectively.**
By 2030, almost three-quarters (71.3%) of the country's population will be living in urban areas.
(Integrated Urban Development Framework (IUDP, 2016))

Derived from IHS Global Insight, cited in Harrison and Todes (2013)
 Harrison, P and Todes, A. 2013. Spatial considerations in the development of urban policy in South Africa. A research paper as input into the preparation of the IUDF.

Urbanisation in South Africa

Number	Municipality	Population 2011	Urban population	Growth 2001–2011 (%)	> 500 pp/km ² (km)
1	Steve Tshwete LM	229 831	209 602	61	72
2	Emalahleni LM	395 466	376 486	43.1	175
3	Rustenburg LM	549 575	356 836	42	239
4	Kwadukuza LM	231 187	190 265	37.8	101
5	Johannesburg Metro	4 434 827	4 391 813	37.5	912
6	City of Tshwane Metro	2 921 488	2 670 650	36.4	956
7	Govan Mbeki LM	294 538	283 362	32.8	78
8	City of Cape Town Metro	3 740 026	3 705 474	29.3	751
9	Drakenstein LM	251 262	210 780	29.2	49
10	Ekurhuleni Metro	3 178 470	3 133 488	28.1	756
11	Polokwane LM	628 999	263 120	23.8	408
12	Mbombela LM	588 794	207 900	23.5	309
13	Mogale City LM	362 422	322 075	22.6	105
14	Sol Plaatjie LM	248 041	245 365	22.6	60
15	Thembisile LM	310 458	182 469	21	148

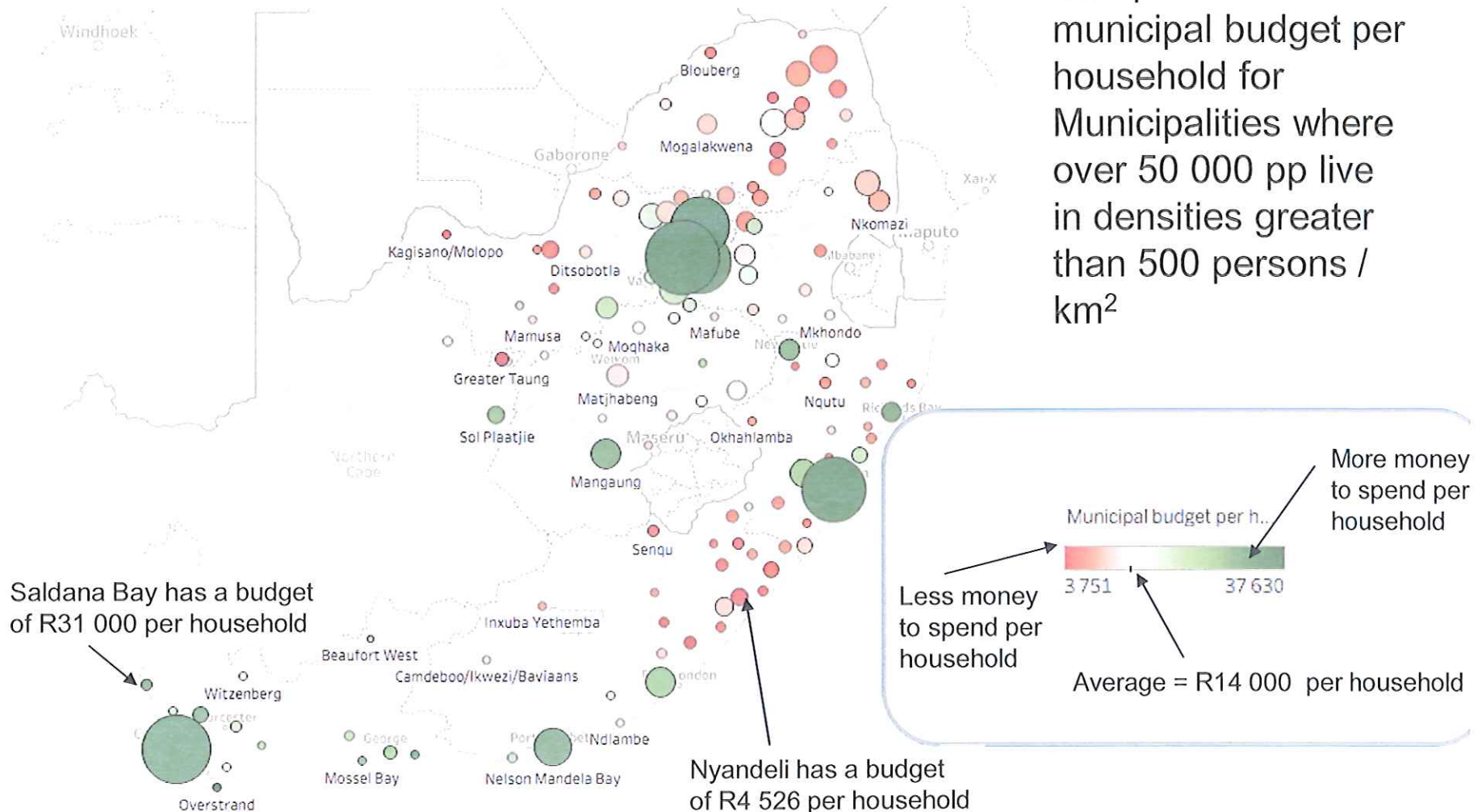
Ranked according to percentage growth from 2001-2011

Population growth in Municipalities

	Population growth below 10%	Population growth 10–20%	Population growth over 20%	Grand total
High urban population (over 600 000)	Buffalo City Metro Emfuleni LM	eThekweni Metro Mangaung Metro Msunduzi LM Nelson Mandela Metro	City of Cape Town Metro City of Johannesburg Metro City of Tshwane Metro Ekurhuleni Metro	10
Medium urban population (100 000–600 000)	Dihlabeng LM Emnambithi LM King Sabata Dalindyebo LM Lukhanji LM Maluti-A-Phofung LM Matjhabeng LM Merafong LM Mogalakwena LM Moghaka LM Newcastle LM Ngwathe LM Setsoto LM Thulamela LM Westonaria LM	Breede Valley LM Matlosana LM Msukalingwa LM Randfontein LM uMhlathuze LM	Drakenstein LM Emalaheni LM George LM Govan Mbeki LM Kwadukuza LM Madibeng LM Mbombela LM Metsimaholo LM Mogale City LM Polokwane LM Rustenburg LM Sol Plaatjie LM Stellenbosh LM Steve Tshwete LM Thembisile LM Tlokwe LM	35
Low urban population (<100 000)	Albert Luthuli LM Bushbuckridge LM Dr JS Moroka LM Greater Tzaneen LM Inxuba Yethemba LM Mafube LM Makana LM Masilonyana LM Mnquma LM Modimolle LM Nala LM Nketoana LM Nkokobe LM Phokwane LM Pixley Ka Seme LM Tswaing LM	Abaqulusi LM BaPhalaborwa LM Ditsobotla LM Elias Motsoaledi LM Greater Kokstad LM Hibiscus Coast LM Langeberg LM Lekwa LM Mafikeng LM Maquassi Hills LM Naledi LM Ndlambe LM Oudtshoorn LM Theewaterskloof LM	//Khara Hais LM Bela-Bela LM Endumeni LM Knysna LM Kouga LM Lekwa-Teemane LM Lephalale LM Lesedi LM Mamusa LM Midvaal LM Mkhondo LM Mossel Bay LM Overstrand LM Saldhana Bay LM Swartland LM Thaba Chweu LM Thabazimbi LM Umjindi LM uMngeni LM Umtshezi LM Victor Khanye LM Witzenberg LM	52
Grand total	32	23	42	97

Municipalities have very different capacities to deal with urbanisation

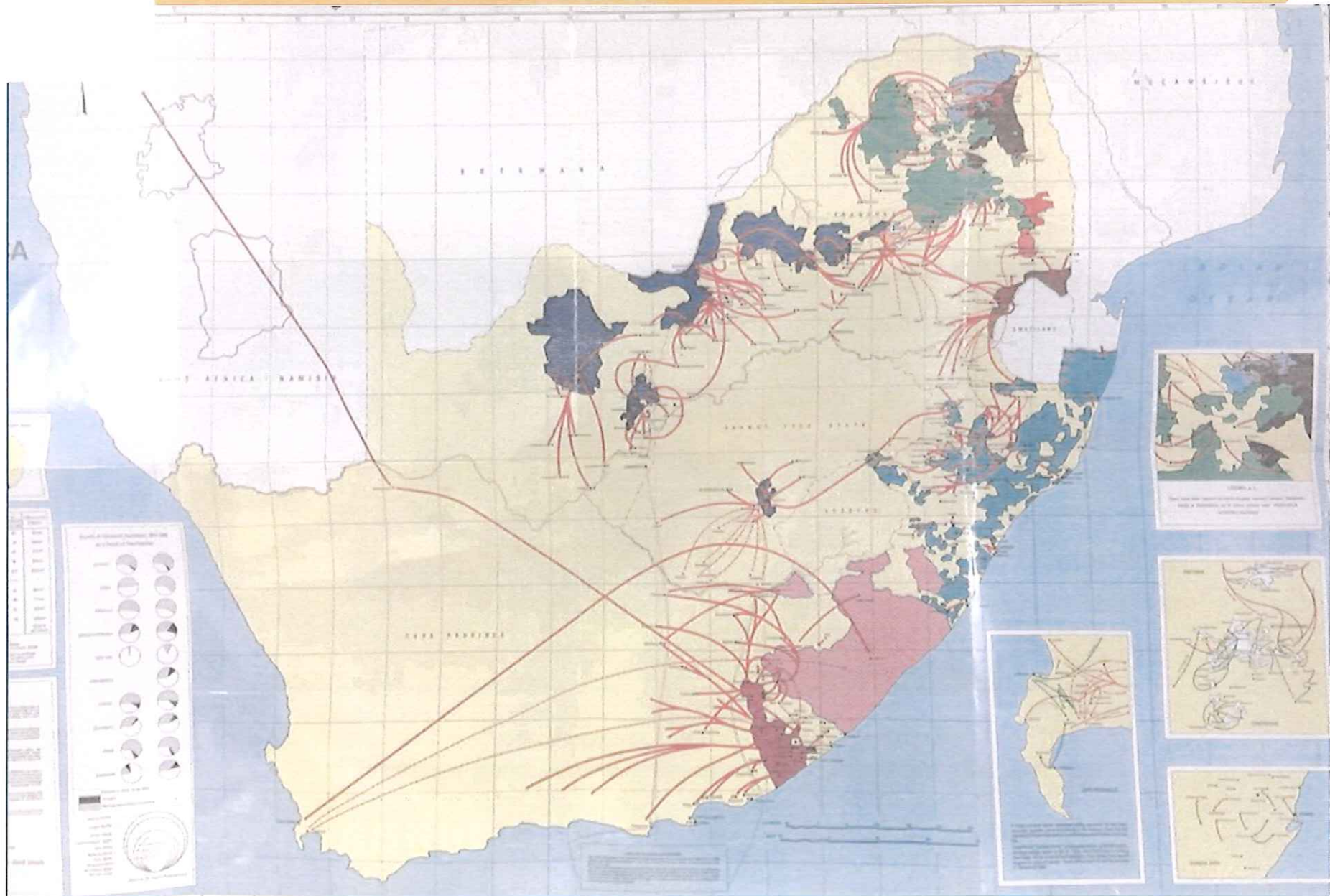
Comparisons of municipal budget per household for Municipalities where over 50 000 pp live in densities greater than 500 persons / km²



Part 3

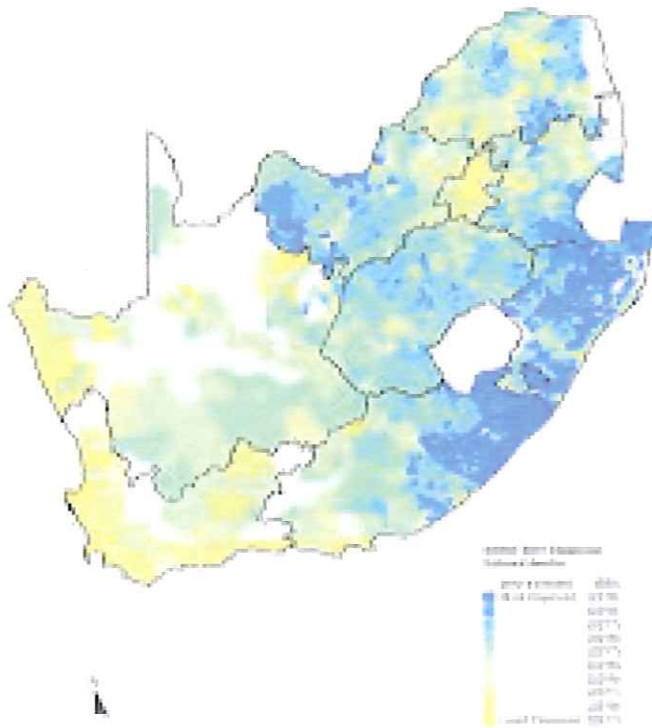
Legacy of Apartheid Spatial Planning

Apartheid spatial planning: Bantustans and forced removals



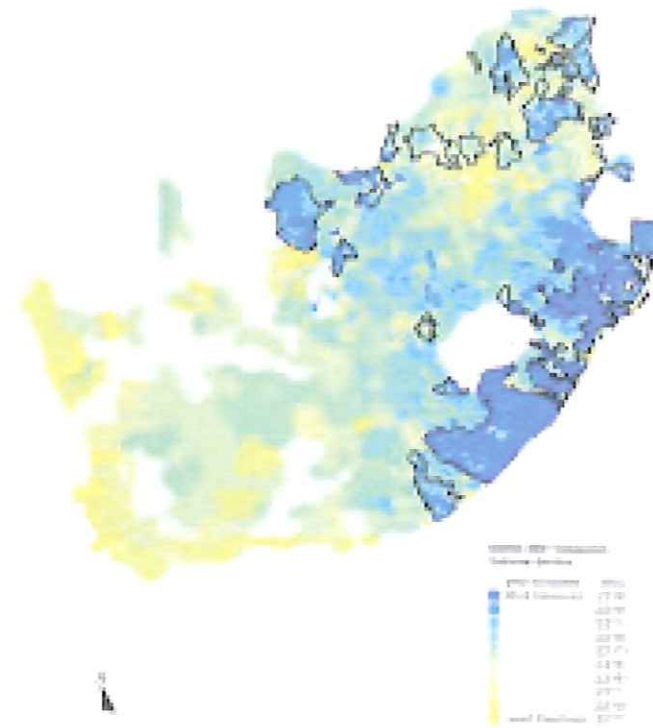
Datazone South African Index of Multiple Deprivation 2001 and with boundaries of Former Homelands overlaid

South African Index of Multiple Deprivation 2001 at Datazone Level



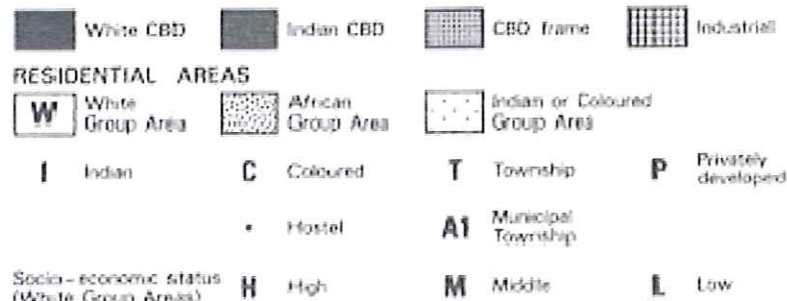
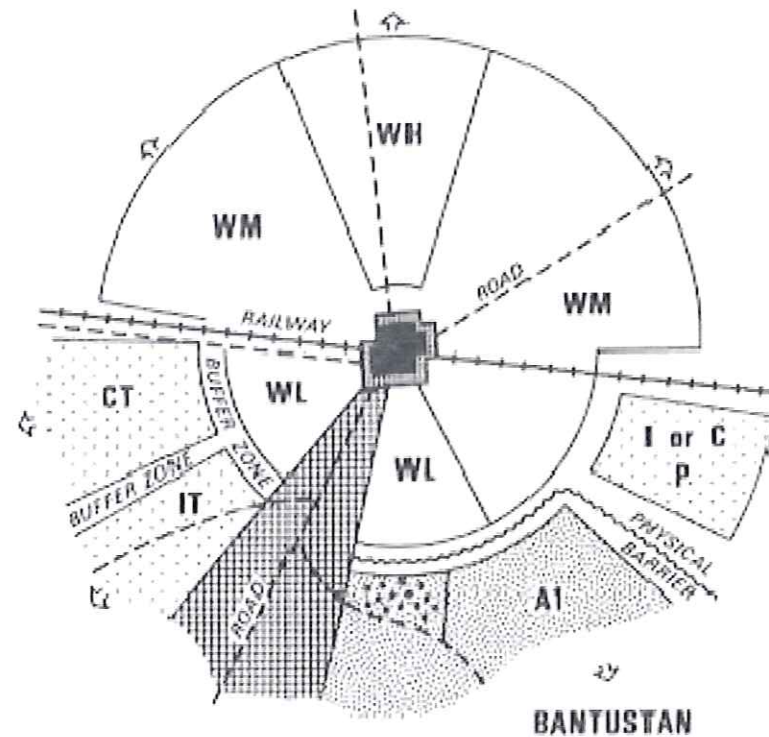
Source: Statistics South Africa, 2001. The South African Index of Multiple Deprivation 2001 is based on the 2001 Census of South Africa. The Index is a composite of 11 indicators of deprivation: unemployment, low income, low education, low housing, low access to services, low access to transport, low access to information, low access to health, low access to social services, low access to recreation, and low access to culture.

South African Index of Multiple Deprivation 2001 at Datazone Level with boundaries of Former Homelands

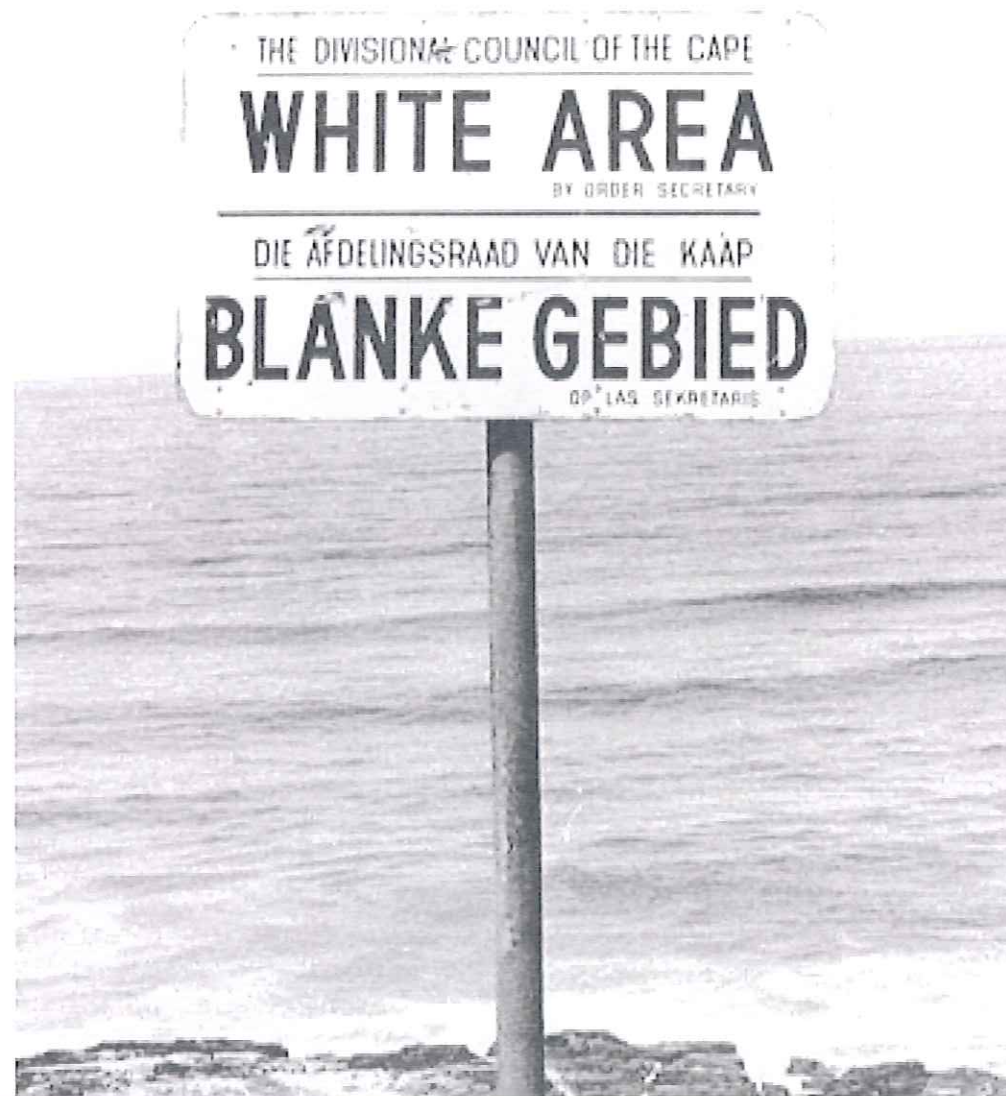


Source: Statistics South Africa, 2001. The South African Index of Multiple Deprivation 2001 is based on the 2001 Census of South Africa. The Index is a composite of 11 indicators of deprivation: unemployment, low income, low education, low housing, low access to services, low access to transport, low access to information, low access to health, low access to social services, low access to recreation, and low access to culture.

Apartheid spatial planning: Urban



Domestic servants' quarters not shown



Spatial Challenges in South Africa



Spatial injustice

Spatial unsustainability

Lack of spatial quality

Spatial inefficiencies

Lack of spatial resilience

Need to increase state's capabilities

Photo: The need for well located accommodation can be seen in the rapid growth of shack settlements in along Vusi Mzimela road in Cato Manor, 5km from the centre of Durban. (2016)

Factors perpetuating apartheid spatial patterns

Four primary factors are perpetuating existing social, economic and spatial patterns in South Africa's urban areas:

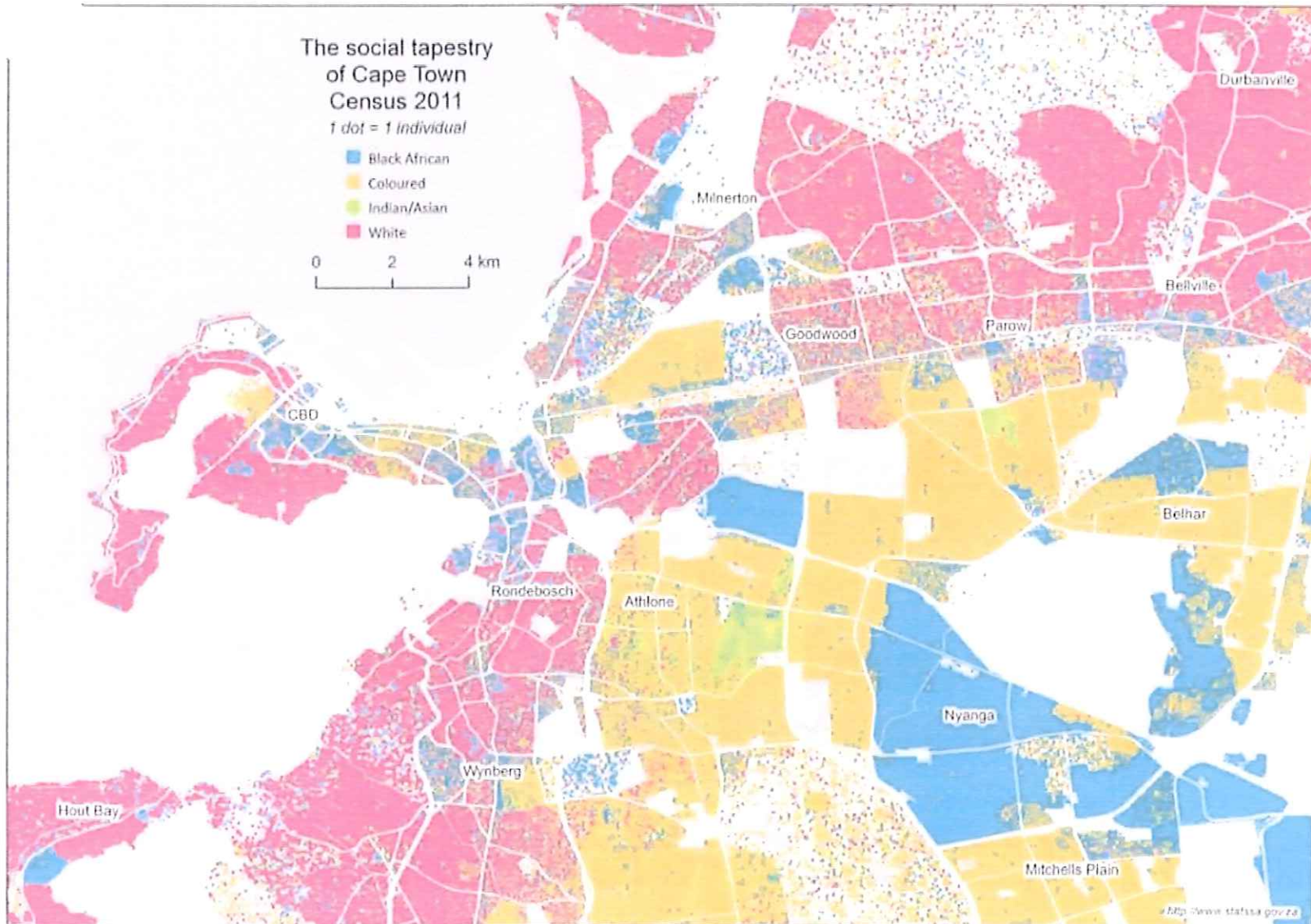
1. Continued segregated urban settlements
2. Unequal income levels and access to services
3. Unsustainable infrastructure networks and consumption patterns
4. Existing property markets and land use

Factors perpetuating apartheid spatial patterns

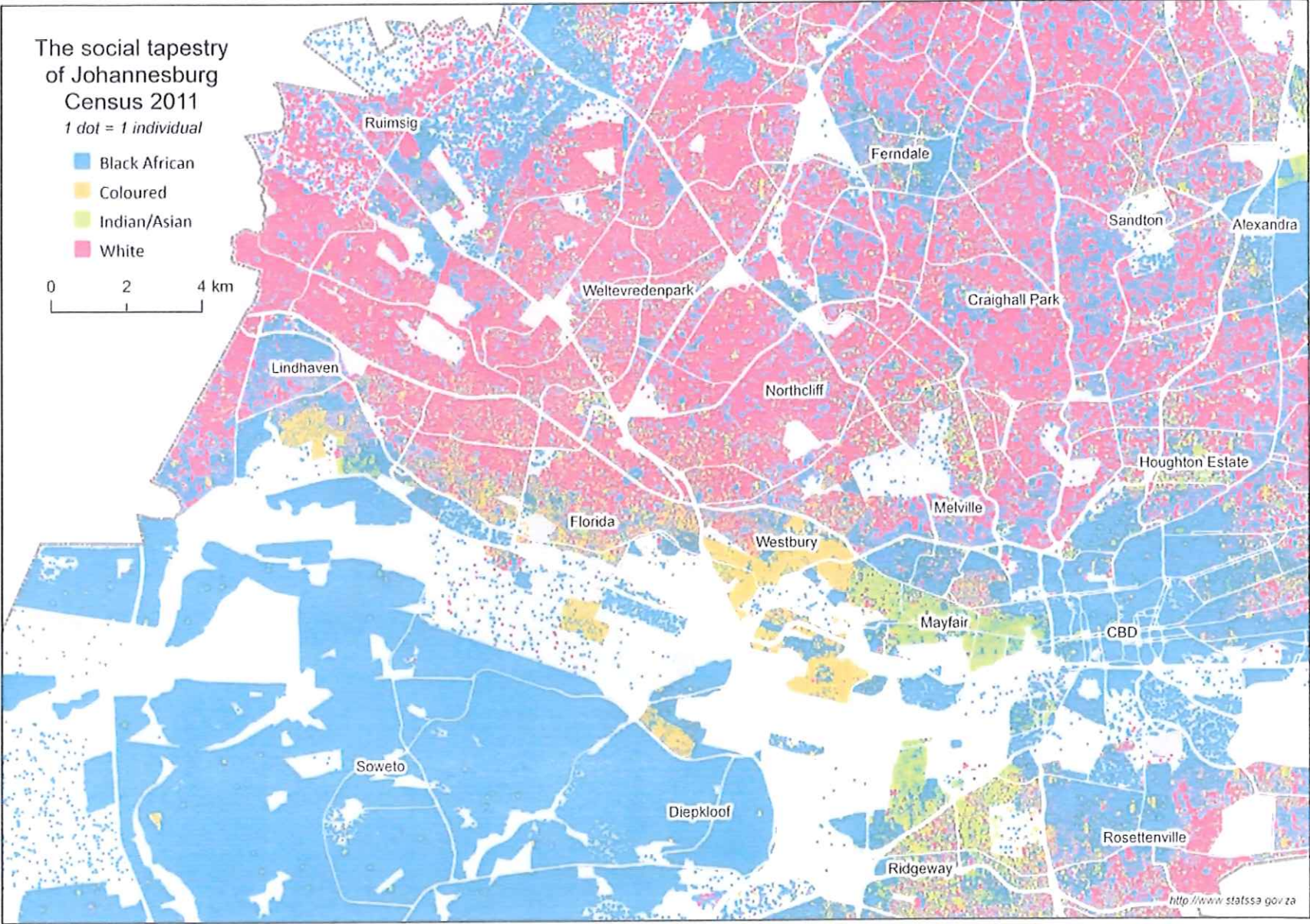
Four primary factors are perpetuating existing social, economic and spatial patterns in South Africa's urban areas:

1. Continued segregated urban settlements

Racial distribution: Cape Town



Racial distribution: Johannesburg



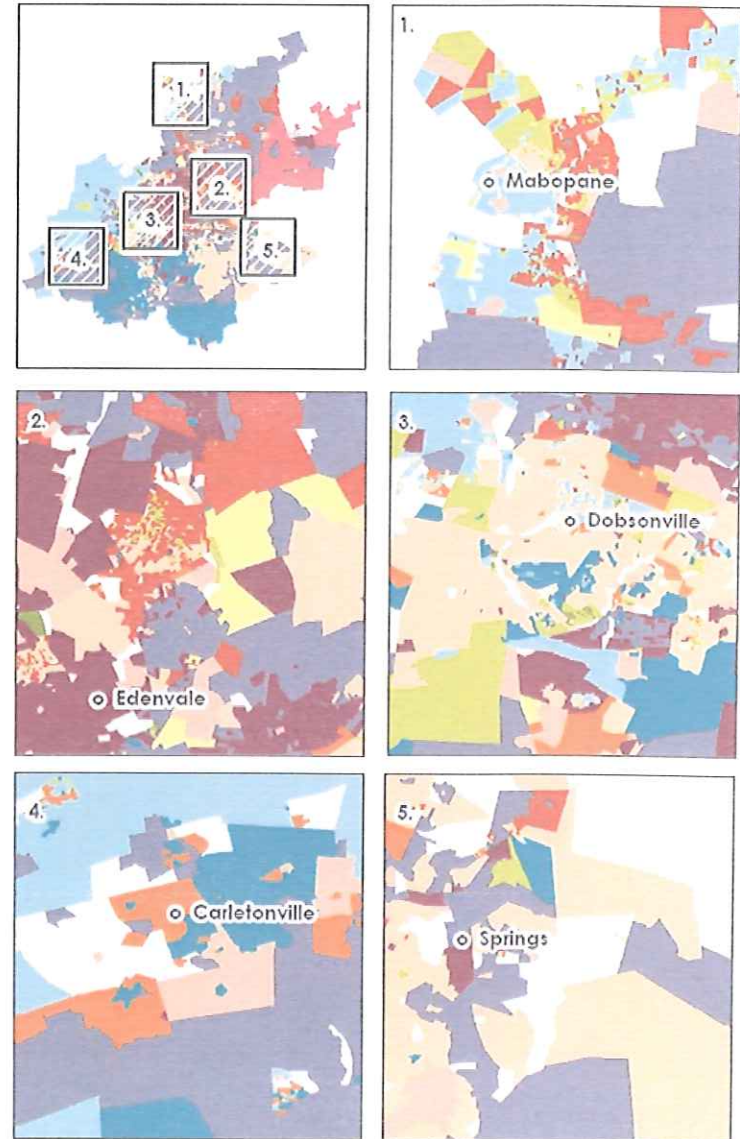
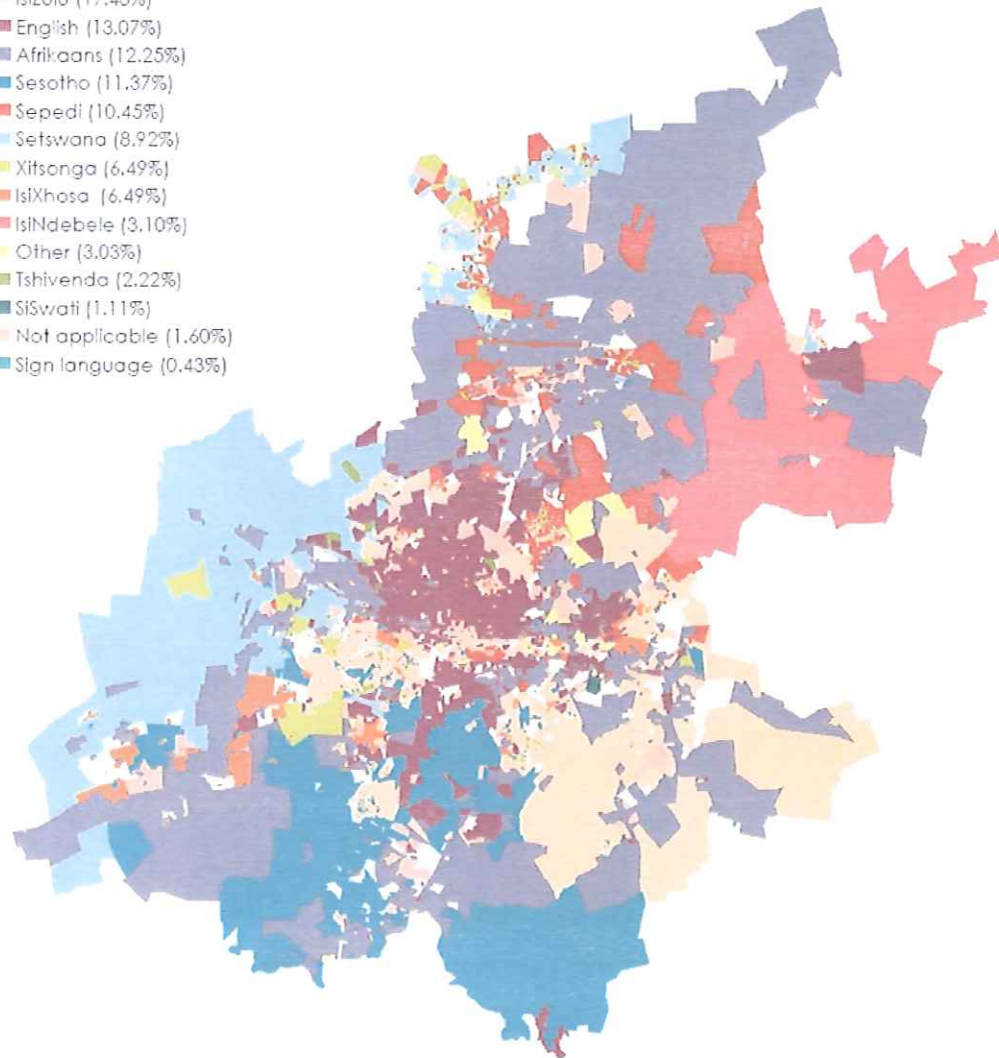
Language Distribution: Gauteng

Languages most often spoken in households across Gauteng

Language most spoken by individuals in households per Small Area Layer

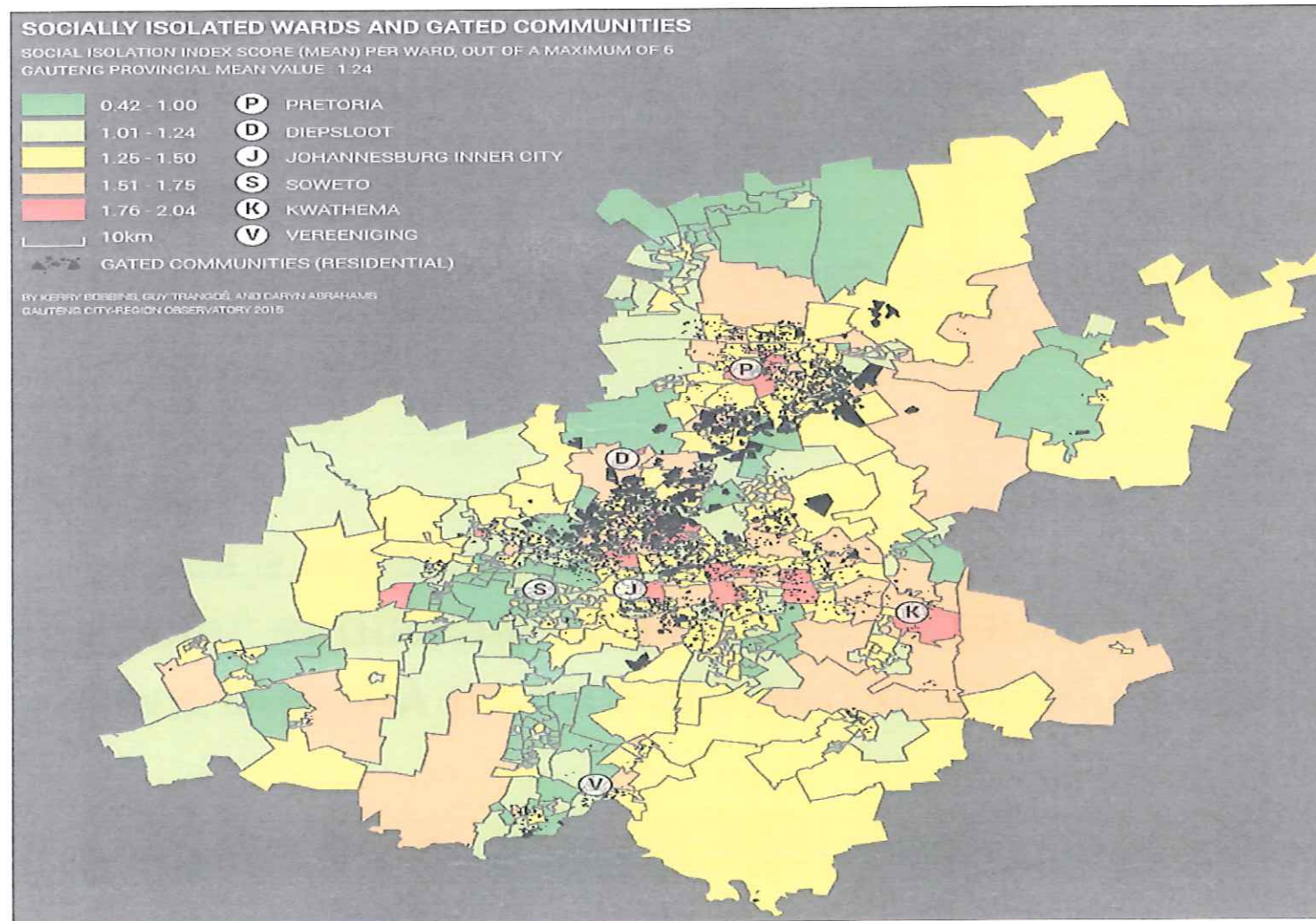
Percentage indicates language use across Gauteng

- IsiZulu (19.48%)
- English (13.07%)
- Afrikaans (12.25%)
- Sesotho (11.37%)
- Sepedi (10.45%)
- Setswana (8.92%)
- Xitsonga (6.49%)
- IsiXhosa (6.49%)
- IsiNdebele (3.10%)
- Other (3.03%)
- Tshivenda (2.22%)
- SiSwati (1.11%)
- Not applicable (1.60%)
- Sign language (0.43%)



Source: StatsSA Census 2011

SOCIALLY ISOLATED WARDS AND GATED COMMUNITIES



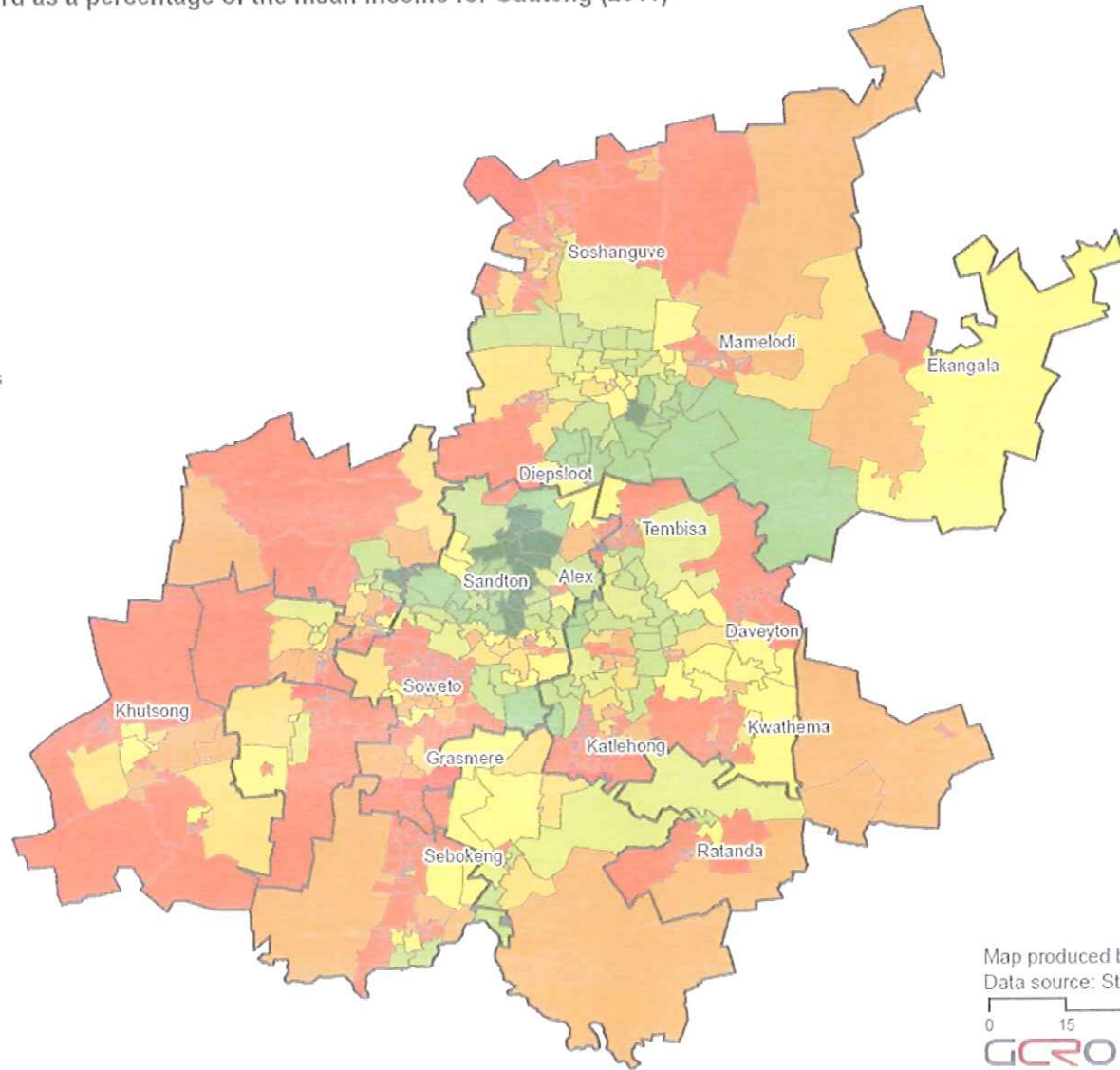
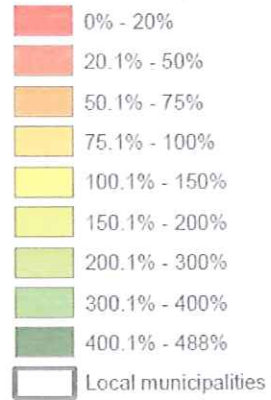
Factors perpetuating apartheid spatial patterns

Four primary factors are perpetuating existing social, economic and spatial patterns in South Africa's urban areas:

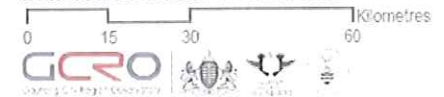
2. Unequal income levels and access to services

Income distribution: Gauteng

Mean income per ward as a percentage of the mean income for Gauteng (2011)



Map produced by: Chris Wray
Data source: StatsSA Census data



N

Spatial inequality



Factors perpetuating apartheid spatial patterns

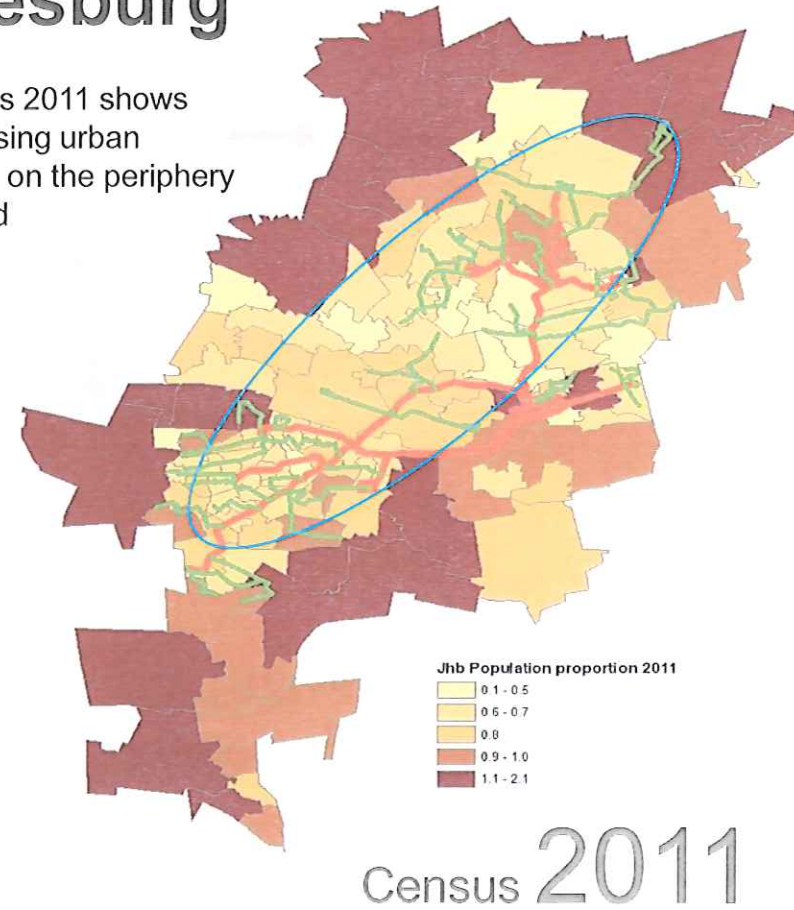
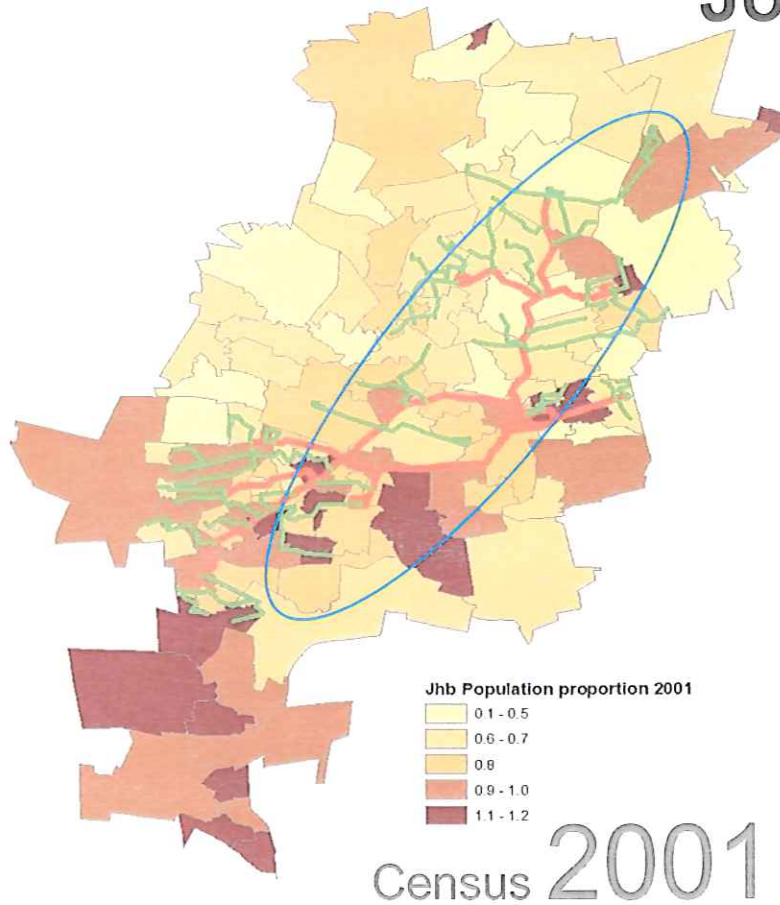
Four primary factors are perpetuating existing social, economic and spatial patterns in South Africa's urban areas:

3. Unsustainable infrastructure networks and consumptions patterns

Unsustainable Urbanisation: Sprawl and densification on margins

Johannesburg

Census 2011 shows
increasing urban
sprawl on the periphery
instead



Johannesburg_South Africa

1900

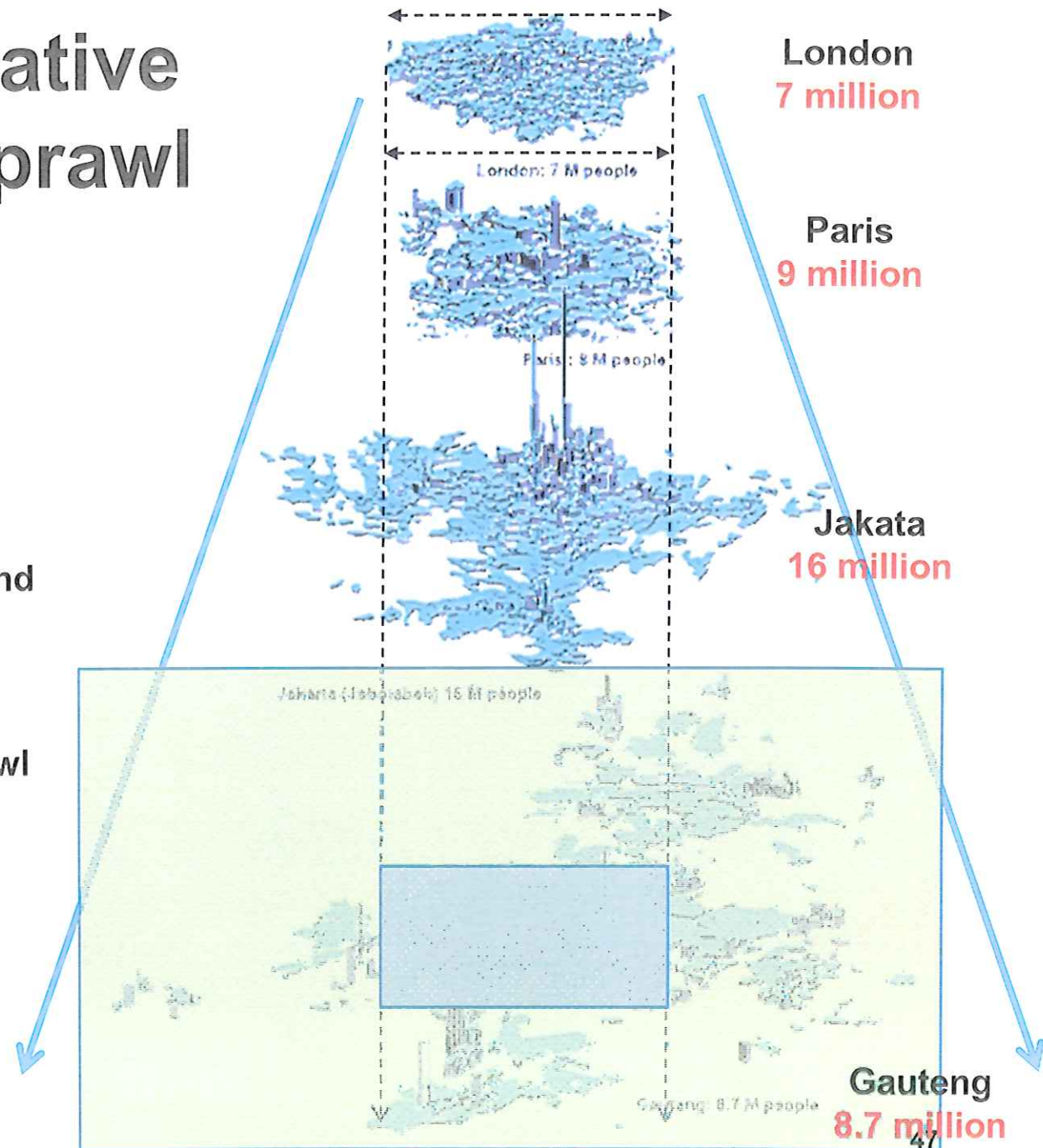
 1900



Comparative urban sprawl

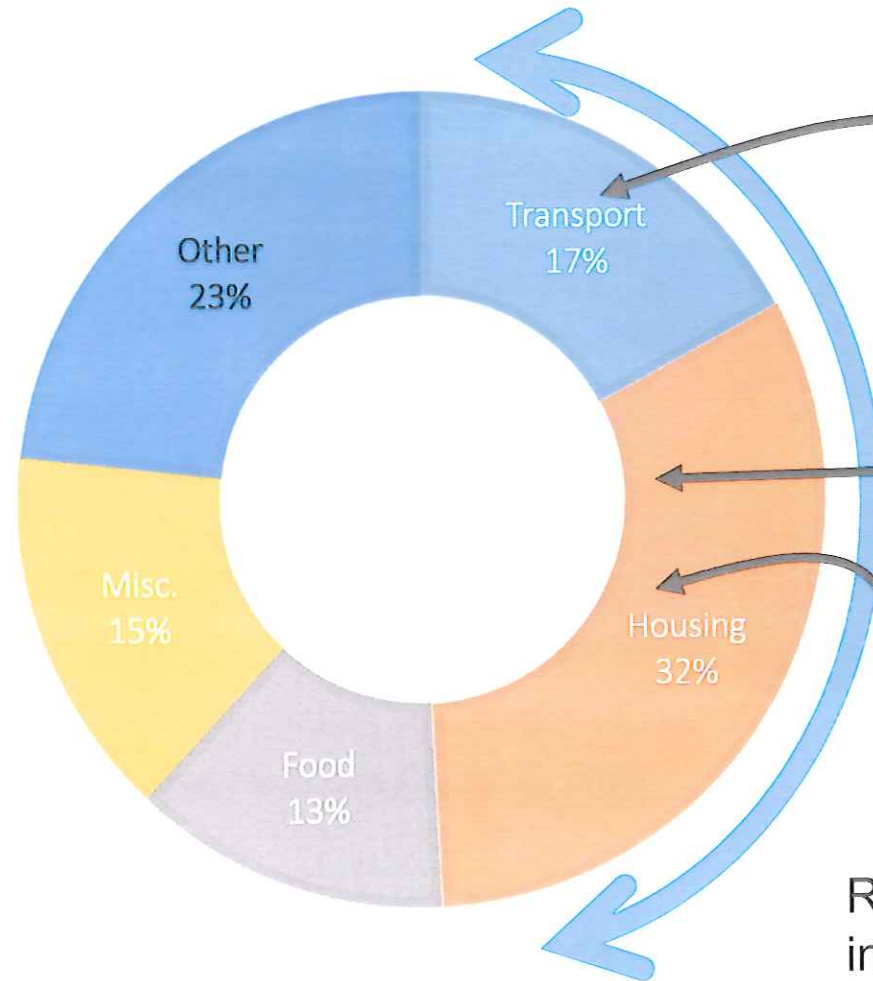
International comparison
Ability to provide utilities and services

- Relative density area
- Provincial urban sprawl



Cost of urban sprawl

50% of household costs



Transport costs are closely related to how far people live from their place of work or education. Sprawl and poor planning increases transport costs.

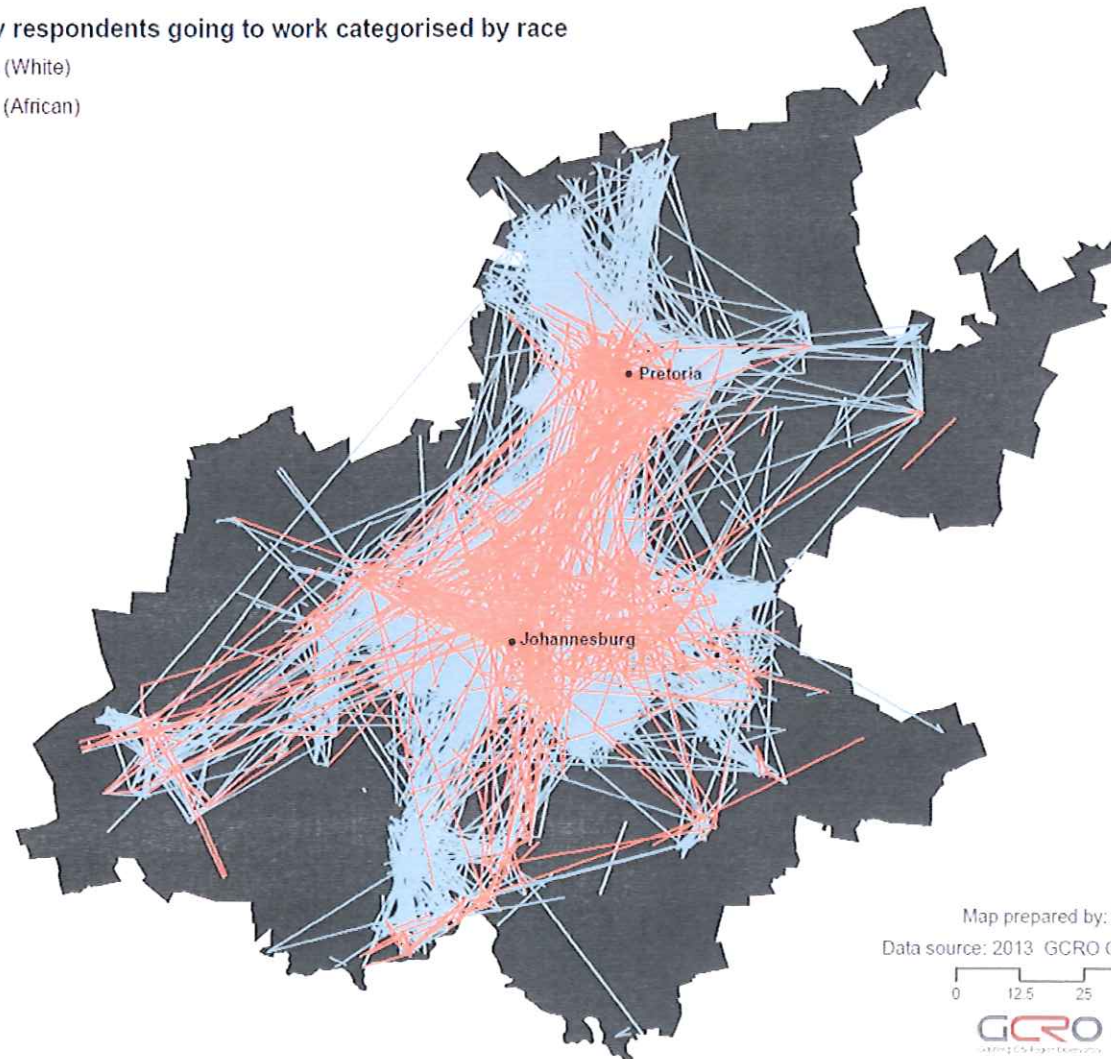
Need to increase efficiencies in service provision by ensuring that infrastructure is well maintained and losses are minimised.

Rates, service payment etc. – indigent system must be operational and focused.

Trips made going to work - categorised by race

Trips made by respondents going to work categorised by race

- Work trips (White)
- Work trips (African)



Map prepared by: S. Katumba & C. Wray
Data source: 2013 GCRO Quality of Life Survey (QoL III)

0 12.5 25 50 Kilometres



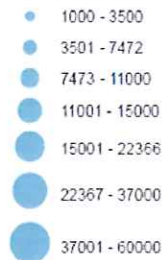
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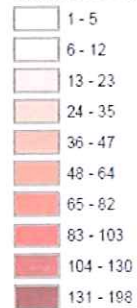
4. Existing property markets and land use

Housing distribution vs Economic opportunity: Gauteng (2011)

Planned housing developments (housing units)

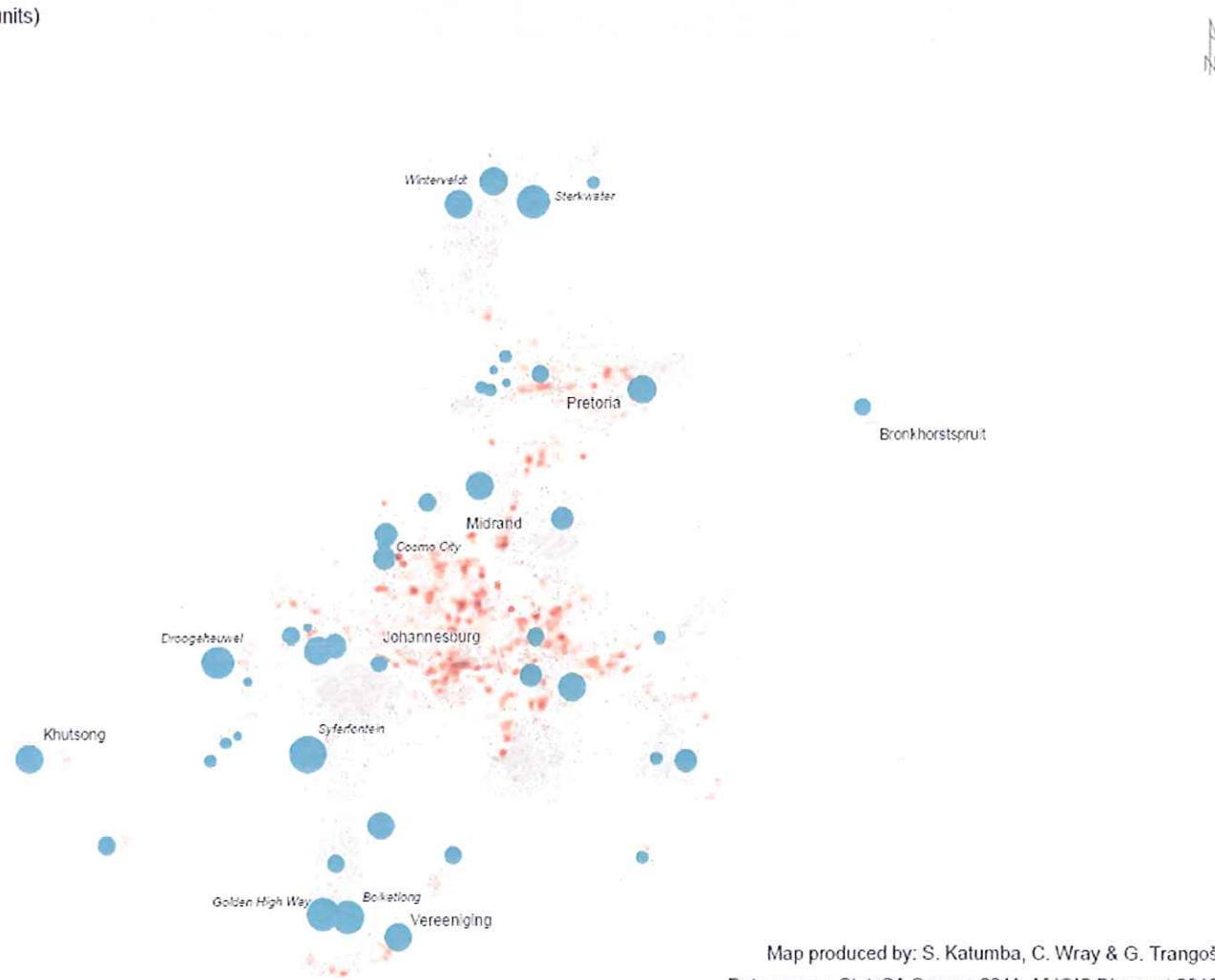


Number of businesses per sq km



Unemployment dot density

1 Dot = 100 Unemployed

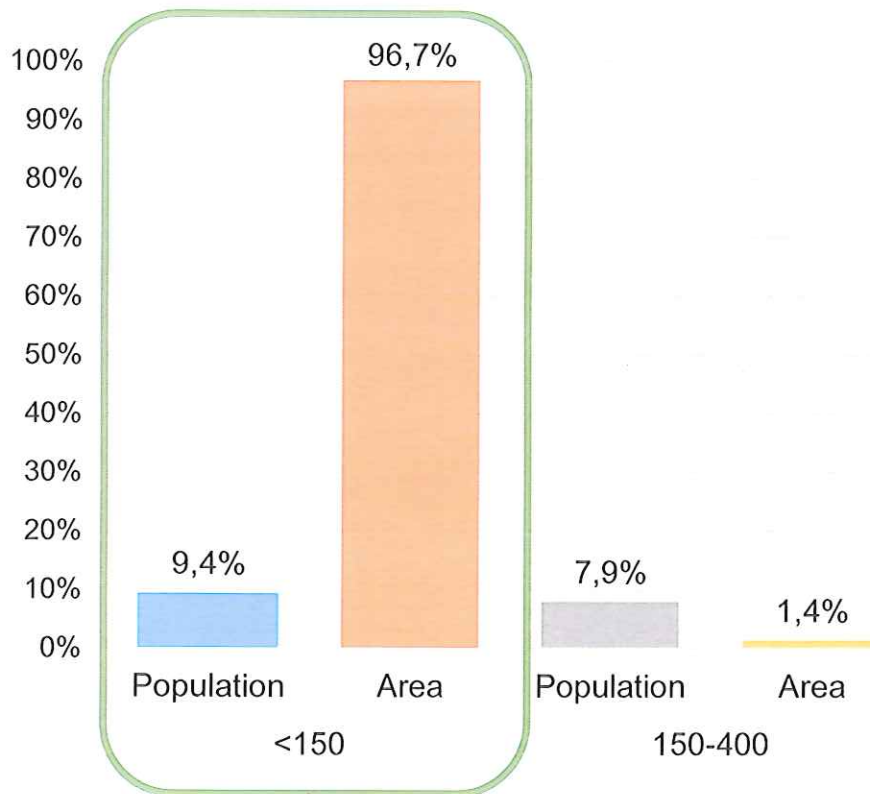


Map produced by: S. Katumba, C. Wray & G. Trangoš
 Data source: StatsSA Census 2011, AfriGIS Bizcount 2010



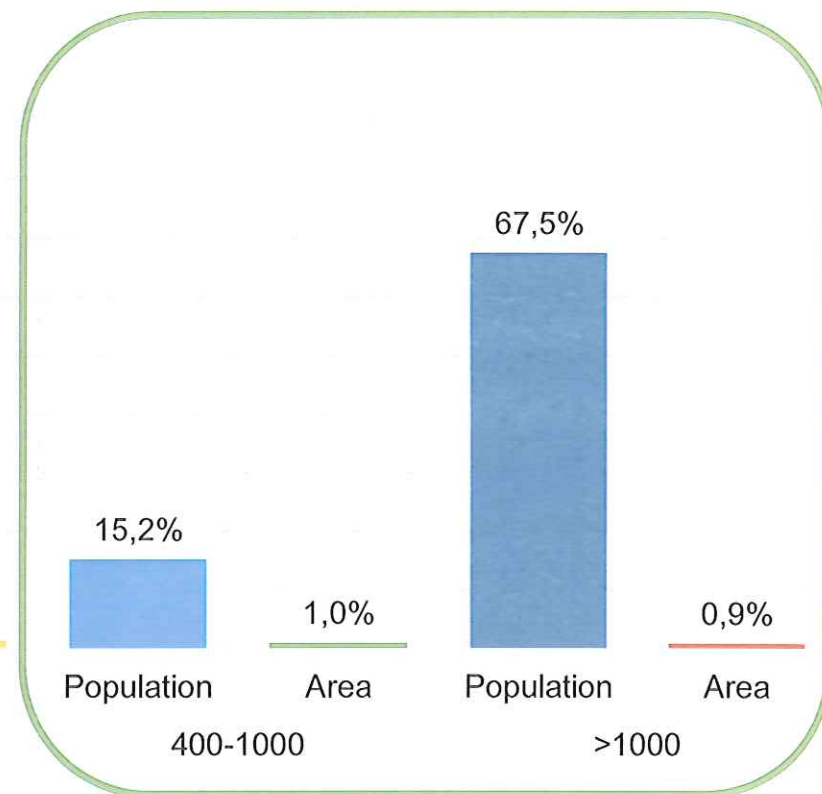
South Africa's Population: concentrated in 2% of the land

Low density settlements / agricultural and other land



Under 10% of SA's population live in very low density areas, on 97% of the land

Higher density settlements



83% of South Africa's population live in medium to high density settlements, on only 2% of the land

URBAN LAND IS VALUABLE AND SCARCE



R6.0 trillion

Value of formal property market

R4.0 trillion

Formal residential value

R1.3 trillion

Formal commercial value

R0.7 trillion Undeveloped urban land and state owned properties

Many people
sacrifice a lot to
access well
located urban land

Ways must be found to
increase the amount of
well-located land
available to the poor



Part 4

Link between Urbanization and Infrastructure

The Urbanisation Challenge

The **rate of urbanisation** or movement of people into urban areas or cities, across the country led to a growth of new households by **3.7%** on average annually over the past 6 years or put differently more than

375 000 new households were added to cities each year

- In rural areas the challenge: backlogs
- In urban areas the challenge: backlogs **PLUS** massive increase in population

Infrastructure planning and delivery must take account of the impact of urbanisation in addressing backlogs in housing, schools, hospitals, clinics, student accommodation, access to reliable water supply and electricity

Need to provide basic services, close to economic opportunity

More than **375 000** new households are added to cities each year

Houses built per annum	108 000
PLUS BACKLOG in INFORMAL HOUSING	2,2 million ⁽¹⁾
New water connections per annum	240 000
PLUS BACKLOG in access to RELIABLE WATER	6,6 million ⁽²⁾
New connections to electricity per annum	260 000
PLUS BACKLOG in access to ELECTRICITY	1.6 million ⁽¹⁾

Sources:

(1) StatsSA, Community Survey, 2016

(2) DWS, 2016 supported by StatsSA, citing that 36% of the population do not have access to reliable water

Part 5

Policy Framework

International Development Frameworks

UN Sustainable Development Goals (2015)

Goal 11 of the seventeen SDG's is: *“Making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable”*

UN New Urban Agenda 2036 (Habitat III, 2016)

QUITO DECLARATION ON SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS FOR ALL: Implementing the New Urban Agenda requires a ‘localizing’ framework.

African Union Agenda 2063 (2013)

“Cities and other settlements are hubs of cultural and economic activities, with modernized infrastructure, and people have access to affordable and decent housing including housing finance together with all the basic necessities of life such as, water, sanitation, energy, public transport and ICT.”

National Development Plan: Vision 2030 (2011)

- South Africa's National Development Plan (2011) devotes a chapter to Transforming human settlements and the national space economy and observes that:

“Since 1994 densities have increased in some urban areas and there has been partial regeneration of inner cities, coupled with growth of housing ownership but, overall, little progress has been made in reversing apartheid spatial geography.”

- The National Spatial Development Framework needs to translate the following principles into strategies and action plans to achieve:
 - Spatial justice;
 - Spatial sustainability;
 - Spatial resilience;
 - Spatial quality; and
 - Spatial efficiency.

National Development Plan: Vision 2030 (2011)

- The NDP makes the commitment that:

“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:
 - One, clarify and relentlessly pursue a national vision for spatial development;
 - Two, sharpen the instruments for achieving this vision; and
 - Three, build the required capabilities in the state and among citizens.

Integrated Urban Development Framework (2016)

- The Integrated Urban Development Framework (IUDF) was adopted by Cabinet in April 2016.
- The IUDF sets out principles, policies and programmes to achieve the NDP's goal of transforming the national space economy.
- The IUDF's overall outcome – spatial transformation – marks a New Deal for South African cities and towns, by steering urban growth towards a sustainable **growth model of compact, connected and coordinated cities and towns.**
- Informed by this outcome and the NDP's vision for urban South Africa, the IUDF aims to guide the development of inclusive, resilient and liveable urban settlements, while directly addressing the unique conditions and challenges facing South Africa's cities and towns.

IUDF AIMS TO ACHIEVE A SET OF COMPLEMENTARY GOALS

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

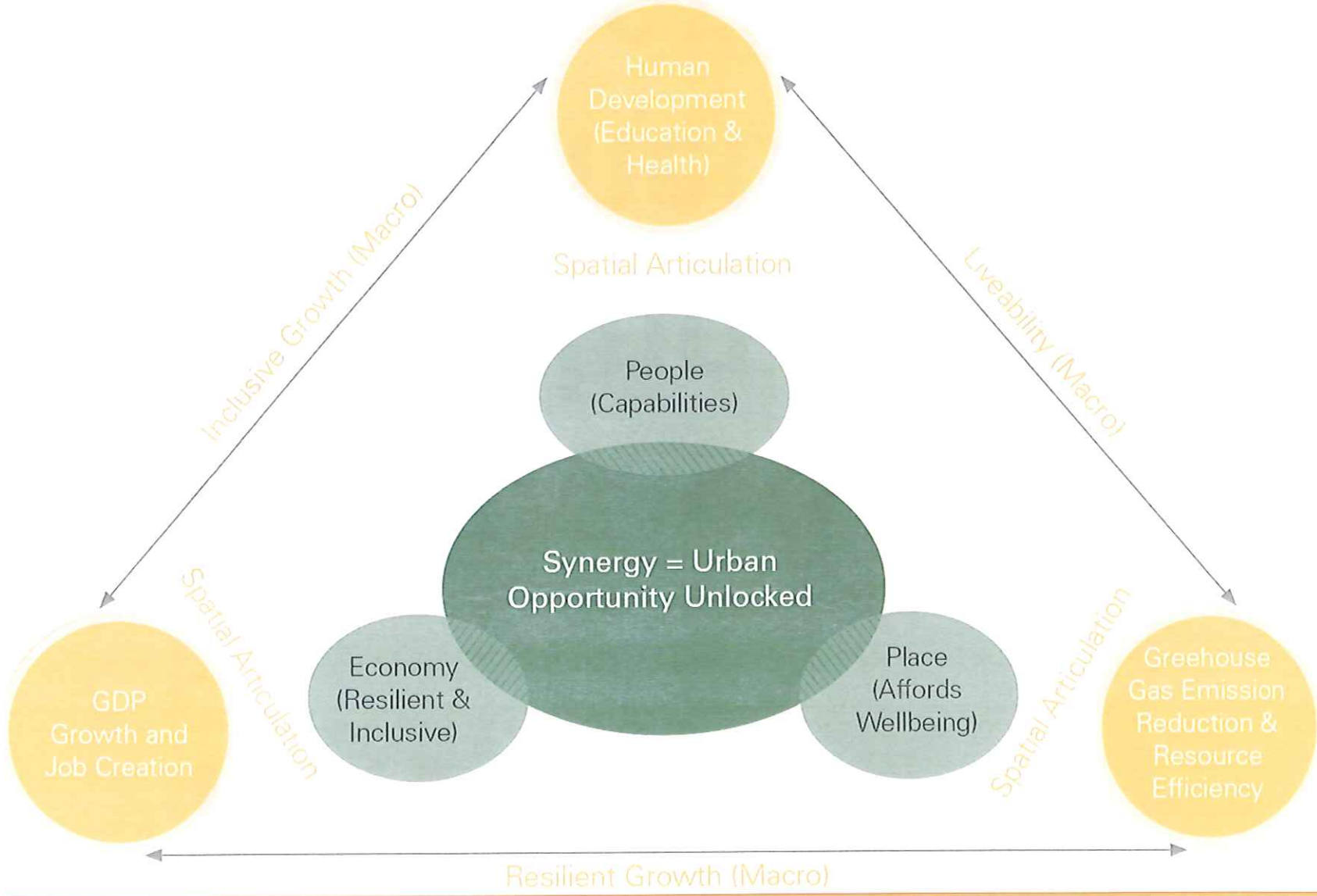
LEVERS

- 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

CROSS CUTTING PRIORITIES

- Rural-Urban Linkages
- Urban Safety
- Urban Resilience

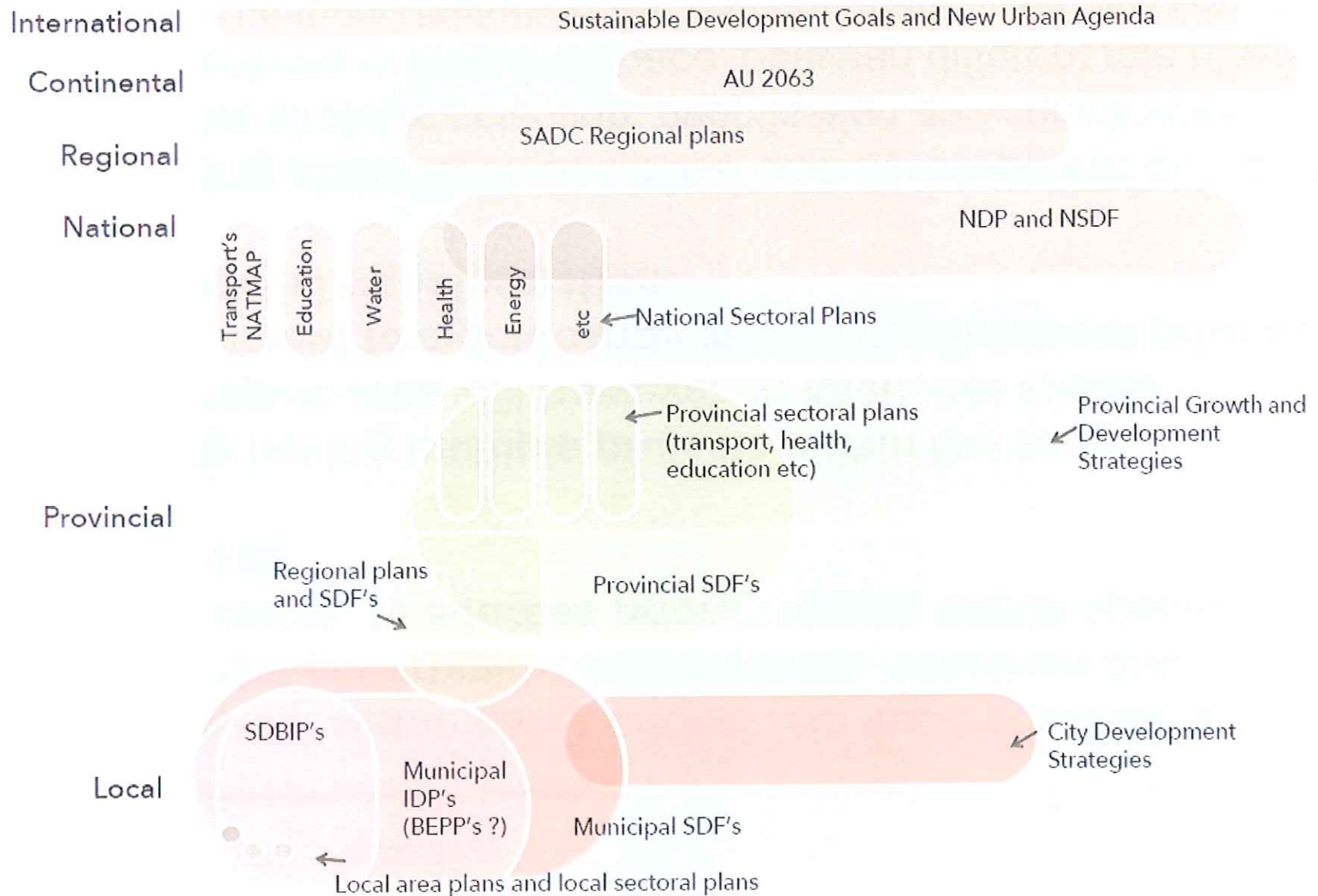
IUDF (2016) – Urban Dividend



Part 6

Integrated Planning, Spatial Alignment & Collaboration

Overview of SA's planning framework



Planning Priorities

- **Spatial alignment is critical and must prioritise and target government's investment, initiatives and projects, to address priority issues within specific areas.**
- **Merely having multiple projects within the same geographic area will however, in itself, not enable government to significantly impact development priorities and spatial transformation.**
- **Bringing about desired spatial and development outcomes requires strategic selection, prioritisation and coordination of interventions in time and space, between different role players and institutions, including the private sector and civil society.**

Planning Priorities

Given the South African planning system, constitutional and multi-sphere context, this kind of “outcomes orientated” spatial alignment of government interventions would require:

1. Integration between different functional sectors/line departments within specific localities, but also between sectors and institutions at regional and national scales (horizontal alignment);
2. Strategic alignment across different spatial scales, and thus between integrated and strategic spatial plans of different spheres of government (vertical alignment); and
3. Active guidance for spatial alignment and outcomes of different role players within specific places through municipal IDPs and SDFs.

PROGRESS WITH IMPLEMENTING THE IUDF

- **IUDF Political Committee and Technical Steering Committee** have been established and meet regularly to guide programme implementation;
- **The City Support Programme** has already implemented core elements of IUDF. Recent highlights are:
 - The fourth round of Built Environment Performance Plans have been completed, and made big progress with aligning spatial priorities with capital expenditure plans. BEPP guidelines have been updated;
 - A municipal borrowing framework has been produced and measures are being introduced to strengthen borrowing capacity of metros;
 - A DFI Day is being planned, with a focus on extending maturities and promoting a secondary market in municipal debt instruments;
 - The reform of development charges will regularise the way that municipalities can charge infrastructure costs to developers;
 - An urbanisation review process is underway, looking at long term patterns and trends;

PROGRESS WITH IMPLEMENTING THE IUDF

- **An Intermediate Cities Support Programme** is being implemented with a Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs grant managed by the World Bank. Two pilot municipalities have been identified and support is being provided to test methodologies and new grant mechanisms;
- **A Small Towns Regeneration Programme** has been championed by SALGA, with an initial focus on the small towns in the Karroo region. Various Departments are supporting the initiative - DRDLR has agreed to promulgate a SDF for the region, DST is supporting science and technology plan, Department of Tourism is supporting a tourism strategy;

PROGRESS WITH IMPLEMENTING THE IUDF

- Local Spatial Development Plans (SDFs) in terms of SPLUMA have provided the statutory basis for alignment of government programmes and budgets around local spatial priorities, and DCOG has been in negotiation with DPME and DRDLR about the optimal location of the function;
- **IDP guidelines are being updated** to make them more effectively as intergovernmental alignment tools and to take account of the above processes;
 - **The infrastructure grants to intermediate cities have been comprehensively reviewed** and proposals developed for their rationalisation into a more programmatic, outcome based grant which is focused on spatial alignment and integration. In 2018/19 the grant will be introduced through DoRA as a window within MIG;
 - **The Reporting Reforms project, co-chaired by NT and DCOG**, has reviewed over 2000 separate indicators, and focused the indicators around 25 particular outcomes, with approximately 100 core indicators identified. On the basis of the final set of indicators, the indicators will be included in an MFMA circular as well as within COGTA regulations in terms of the Systems Act.

PROGRESS WITH IMPLEMENTING THE IUDF

DPME has conducted the human settlements evaluation synthesis. While the human settlements programme has largely achieved its planned shelter outputs;

- There are issues relating to spatial fragmentation, integration of service delivery mechanisms, and failure to create active secondary market and housing assets. Policy alignment issues will be taken up in the Human Settlements White Paper;
- Key issues that need to be addressed are land use planning in terms of SPLUMA, accelerating informal settlements upgrading, and mechanisms to finance housing;
- The Human Settlements Summit took place on the 21-22 September and looked at policy issues & reforms, as well as committing to a joint process to create an Action Framework for localising the New Urban Agenda.

MATTERS FOR CONSIDERATION

- Parliamentary committees to use the IUDF as a framework for interrogating the urban impact of their reporting Departments' and Agencies' programmes and budgets.
- Key issue is alignment of public and private investment around clear spatial priorities (e.g. economic nodes and integration zones) in each municipality
- Key issues for promoting alignment in urban development:
 - Spatial impact of programmes
 - IGR processes which are followed
 - Impact across the urban – rural continuum
 - Fiscal mechanisms and infrastructure grants
 - Monitoring and evaluation of impact
 - Ways of involving other stakeholders & private sector
- Committees to structure questions in ways that push departments towards greater alignment and cooperation

ISSUES THAT DEPARTMENTS COULD BE ASKED TO REPORT ON REGARDING THE IUDF

- Has the Department looked at how the Department's projects and programmes contribute to implementation of the IUDF?
- Does the Department have an impact across the whole urban rural continuum – from metros to secondary cities to small towns to dense rural settlements?
- Do the Department's projects and programmes support urban densification and access by the most poor & marginalised to urban jobs and services?
- Are the Department's projects and spending aligned with local spatial development frameworks (SDFs) and IDPs?
- What Intergovernmental Relations (IGR) mechanisms does the Department use for ensuring alignment of municipal, provincial and national activities and strategies?
- How does the Department monitor and assess its impact on urban development?

Thank you!