StepSA's Delivery Demand Guide Charts

Evidence-based policy is a national priority in light of the intense interest in spatial planning approaches sparked by government's new national policy slate, including the New Growth Path (NGP 2010) and the National Development Plan 2030 (NDP 2012). However, national policy planning is not fully spatialised as yet, and metrication of outcomes indicators is still incomplete. It is becoming clear that spatial data available for national and local planning up to now has been falling short of the demands of fast, effective delivery of government benefits promised to the nation's marginalized communities.

New spatial datasets – now becoming available in the wake of the NDP's focus on evidence-based spatial planning – are helping to make policy decisions and their outcomes at household level fully visible as metricated data. Quantitative tracking of household results shows degrees of success for policy interventions and puts policy makers in command of their material.

The StepSA Project (Spatial-Temporal Evidence for Planning, South Africa) is an on-going multi-year research initiative from Department of Science and Technology (DST), conducted by Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) and Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR). *StepSA's technological products from HSRC include* the *Delivery Demand Charts* in wall-poster format, as a social technology for policy and planning.

Based on StepSA's economic-demography typologies of settlement that offer visibility down to community level, one Demand Chart has been created for each individual municipality in South Africa. The posters give key planning indicators for each type of settlement present in a municipality. The national Demand Chart in Table 1 below shows all SA municipalities averaged together: it illustrates how, across all urban centres, the outside periphery zones give better economic outcomes for poor rural in-migrants than the core zones. At present, the draft Demand Charts are being updated to Census 2011 prior to publication and dissemination to municipalities and national departments.

The level of detail they marshal allows decision makers to see and measure migration dynamics and household level economic outcomes of policy. This distribution by settlement types can then be used to map, count and analyse the spatial distribution of households against labour market outcomes, migration rates and other key indicators, showing how government policy interventions are advancing against poverty as delivery moves ahead, by:

- Differentiating the actual content of delivery demand with respect to the range of poverty-level settlement types

- Reformulating the dynamics of access to the central city job market for youth, women and the rural poor

- Reinterpreting the role of shack settlements in urban articulation

- Showing the empirical basis for the fully integrated delivery of housing and transport modalities

- Demonstrating the hitherto unsuspected potential of self-build housing to resolve South Africa's housing backlog.

Table 1: National Demand Chart

Settlement Typology: National Distribution, selected settlement types	Average househ old size	Expecte d annual rise in househ old size (%)	Propor tn female househ old heads (%)	Averag e age of househ old heads	Propor tn adults out of work (%)	Per capita house hold incom e (R/mo nth)	House hold head in-migrati on rate (1996-2001) (%)	No. of housing units needed by 2015: Lower estimate	No. of housin g units needed by 2015: Upper estimat e
00.Undetermined	5.0	4.4	41.0	43.5	25.1	533.4	16.0	96724	106263
01.Old traditional	5.7	3.5	59.3	50.1	25.2	217.7	3.1	295575	317318
02.New traditional	5.6	4.0	58.1	49.4	23.4	230.3	5.3	6768	7148
03.Self-development	5.5	4.2	53.9	45.4	28.8	350.6	11.8	9256	10573
04.Self-upgrade	5.4	2.4	55.5	48.2	25.9	330.0	5.2	247063	266647
05.Old townships	4.7	4.2	43.6	46.1	31.3	805.3	8.7	370184	404907
06.New townships	4.1	9.7	42.1	38.5	35.9	663.3	24.5	18246	21508
07.Mixed formal & informal	4.0	2.6	39.6	40.0	40.1	398.7	13.6	39753	40826
08.Infml shacks, inner CBD (0-4k)	5.2	7.2	42.2	40.3	37.3	277.7	19.3	64393	69571
09.Infml shacks, outer CBD (4-8k)	4.6	6.6	40.8	38.2	43.1	275.8	19.5	27308	29204
10.Infml shacks, inner perphry (8-20k)	4.3	8.4	40.1	39.3	40.4	325.8	13.9	108961	121813
11.Infml shacks, outer perphry (20-30k)	3.9	9.1	35.5	37.8	41.7	396.3	15.2	76492	86596
12.Infml shacks, rural (30+ k)	4.3	25.4	39.8	39.5	36.8	371.1	20.0	18375	20525
13.RDP subsidy housing	5.0	5.3	35.7	42.1	22.8	569.5	16.6	231260	250100
14.PHP subsidy housing	5.0	2.6	35.8	42.5	21.0	641.1	14.7	11069	11405
15.Backyard shacks	3.8	10.2	41.1	39.7	35.0	412.7	15.8	92055	103284
18.Inner rural village (0-8k)	5.3	3.1	31.4	43.9	13.9	863.9	19.7	11644	12198
19.Midzone rural village (8-30k)	5.7	6.0	39.5	44.9	19.0	549.7	14.2	130106	137915
20.Outer rural village (30+ k)	5.4	6.5	35.7	44.7	12.0	511.9	19.3	16808	17973
21.Urban rental and flats (0-20k)	3.5	4.5	39.4	38.6	32.9	1001.0	14.6	129352	141980
22.Rural rental and flats (20+ k)	5.0	4.4	52.3	44.7	18.0	692.4	12.3	25881	27883
23.Other urban	4.3	7.3	40.0	41.5	33.0	738.8	13.3	100109	113315

Additional value added from the Demand Charts also includes

- Enhanced targeting of delivery, in order to deliver the right human settlements and transport product at community level

- Enhancement of work to identify gaps in housing and infrastructure provision in order to formulate additional policy options

- Information which may be used to help clarify the vision of housing and infrastructure delivery for planners and decision makers

- Faster IDP delivery options for local planning, through profiling of needs in each local municipality in the specific area to facilitate IDP formulation and implementation

- New data tracking options for national planning for housing and infrastructure delivery, compiling local-level data to show whether beneficiaries on national scale are receiving products that match their needs.

Sources consulted

Department of Economic Development. 2010. *The New Growth Path.* Government Communication and Information System (GCIS): Pretoria.

National Planning Commission. 2011. *National Development Plan, a vision for 2030.* Government Communication and Information System (GCIS): Pretoria.

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