



# TOWARDS MEASURING SUCCESS WITH HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DELIVERY

*CENTRE FOR POVERTY, EMPLOYMENT & GROWTH*

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1 MARCH 2010

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# HELPING TO BUILD AN H S I

**The DHS initiative towards constructing a Human Settlements Index** comes at a time of risk and hope

- The world economic downturn's effects are still spreading
- ***Increasing delivery momentum is part of South Africa's response***
- New demands for *clarity and metric precision* are coming from government

New and critical issues come forward clearly in the DHS document –

- **For successful delivery of human settlements** through housing and services
- ***Measuring integration of location and transport with shelter and services will be pivotal***

HSRC's contribution focusses on the linkages between **demographics, household profiling, location and social cohesion**

- ***And emphasises the outcomes for the informal settlements***

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# ZEROING IN ON INDICATORS

*To construct the HSI requires identifying the metric indicators to measure outcomes –*

The HSI document's analysis shows human settlements related to **shelter, infrastructure, human services** and **economic opportunity**

*HSRC's research is advancing in these areas –*

*HSRC can help with metrics for four critical factors:*

- 1) Assessing **economic access** for **settlement location** and **transport factors**
- 2) **Segmenting communities to target** shelter and services delivery more accurately
- 3) **Measuring social cohesion** and the factors behind protest and xenophobic violence
- 4) Providing **metrics for vulnerable groups** i r o economic access + community coherence

# IPDM FOR LOCAL PLANNING

## **PROJECT: INTEGRATED PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT & MODELLING (IPDM)**

- DST Technology for Social Impacts; CSIR + HSRC partnership → on-line portal for local government planning data needs
- *HSRC component:* Demographics of housing and settlement
- *HSRC focus:* Local government delivery of housing and transport, *at community level – highlighting women and youth*
- **Product 1: A new location-based segmentation of the poverty population and of migration by the poor**
- **Product 2: A new body of research results that highlights types of settlement:**
  - Role of **access to economic opportunity** at community level in **re-building social cohesion**
  - *Role of the **housing and settlement factor in xenophobic violence** against outsiders who migrate in*
  - And for **women's families, problems coming into view with urbanization –**

# QUESTIONS FOR RESEARCH?

*Migration and settlement are the vehicles of the poor for anti-poverty striving –*

- How the excluded overcome exclusion & shift all their constraints

➤ ***But among the poor, does everyone benefit?***

*One key question is how shelter and services fit into this picture –*

- ✓ Can we **measure how housing attracts migration?**
- ✓ And measure how **migration creates differing settlement types?**
- ✓ What are the indicators for how **location of settlement** relates to **job access** and **transport to work?**

*Underlying the infrastructure question are more human settlement factors that need to be measured –*

- ***Does urbanization and urban settlement work?***
- ***Does it work for the most vulnerable groups?***
- ***In what locations does it work, and who is excluded?***

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# TARGETING HOUSING AT COMMUNITY LEVEL

*The Breaking New Ground housing policy allows for a range of subsidy housing options –*

- Housing goes in at IDP level and brings infrastructure with it
  - But there is a **blank here in planning data** –
  - **Delivery is flying blind at community level**
    - Lack of targeting data is slowing down delivery in communities
    - Government does not yet produce **community-level targeting data for housing delivery** on scale –
- HSRC's settlement demographics research is moving toward **addressing this gap with new metrics**
  - This work is developing **evidence-based local-level targets** to support and monitor faster delivery

# DEMOGRAPHY: TOWARD NEW TOOLS FOR PLANNING

The IPDM survey data has been aligned with national Census 2001 data to construct the settlement typology

- **The IPDM settlement typology links migration flows to the kinds of communities that migration creates**
- **It yields a new planning aid for IDPs –**
  - An evidence-based, NSDP-aligned prototype that relates *demand* for housing and infrastructure to *transport and economic access*
  - The wall charts aim to **let municipalities read off housing/infrastructure demand estimates** by settlement type

Thrust is to assist national, provincial and local government to **build *population and settlement metrics into planning***

# HSRC'S APPROACH: SETTLEMENT TYPOLOGY

*HSRC's housing demand approach provides a new type of evidence-based settlement typology –*

- It clarifies the kinds of **demographic population** found in the different types of:
  - **Shack areas**
  - **Rental accommodations**
  - **Formal housing types**
  - **Government subsidy housing schemes**
- And so on – more than **40 categories** of self-built and formally delivered housing have been identified –
- *Each has a different **demographic profile that determines demand for housing and services***

**If we unpack these, demand can be measured at local, provincial and national levels –**

- ✓ **Make the right delivery match**
- ✓ **Track delivery outcomes from communities upward**

# JOB ACCESS FOR THE INFORMAL AREAS?

***The HSI document recognizes that access to the economy for the poor goes through transport –***

- **Jobs** are the most important single element of urban access
- **Transport** is how people move between where they can settle and where they can capture livelihoods

***Migration, settlement and transport need to be measured together*** in order to deliver access to the economy in the key urban sector

- The rural poor migrating inward struggle to get to the **city core zones**
  - *The central core shack areas are very few, packed tight, mainly young work-seeking men*
  - *The poor are normally squeezed out to the peripheries*

**The critical constituency is the unemployed poor -**

- Who are trying to settle in urban areas that will let them get their own livelihoods access

***For most, this means the shack settlements – measuring the effectiveness of shack areas transport is critical***

# MEASURING SHELTER VALUE IN INFORMAL AREAS?

**SA's poor are steadily building up assets and moving into the housing market:**

- **Slum areas** of shack-type housing:
  - 21% only – *far fewer than the good-quality owner-built dwellings*
- **Traditional rural settlement areas:**
  - 12% – but *traditional settlement appears to be disappearing fast* –
  - *This trend will transform the rural areas and start this group moving to town*
- **The old townships:**
  - 27%, the largest single settlement type –
- **Rural villages** with non-traditional housing :
  - 21% now – *village families are very poor but 70%+ now have decent-quality self-built dwellings*

➤ **HSI needs to measure replacement value of existing and self-build housing:**

*A community with 1000 self-build units has housing assets worth R 10-25 million on the informal market*

- **Estimated as high as R 12 billion for whole survey area**

# WOMEN: DOES URBANIZATION WORK?

IPDM research indicates **women-headed households** migrating to Gauteng do **little better for income and jobs than women's families in the rural sector**

- *Men's families do much better*
- Women migrating alone also do significantly better than rural, though not quite as well as men

Men and also single women choose **urban settlements with high economic access – shacks not bad here**

*But women with families seem to migrate into the urban settlement types that do not achieve economic access*

➤ **HSI will need to measure if urban settlements can overcome exclusion for women as urban migrants**

# COMMUNITIES: MEASURING SOCIAL COHESION

*The Presidency's social report (2007) documents the fall in South African social cohesion –*

**To meet the HSI goal and re-build grassroots democracy, measures have to be developed**

***These measures have to work at community level, where poverty, protest and xenophobia operate***

- Social cohesion is more than public confidence in government – the vertical dimension
- The key dimension is horizontal – the ties between citizens that integrate communities

➤ *Falling family size, shrinking networks and rising migration are all part of the picture for loss of cohesion*

**HSRC has been working with measures and can help here**

**THANK YOU!**

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1 MARCH 2010

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