INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANNING: CREATING HOUSING SUSTAINABILITY FOR THE URBAN POOR IN JOHANNESBURG

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Abstract

South Africa adapted the concept of the developmental state to demarcate its role in directing economic growth, development, and the redistribution of social and economic resources to redress systemic poverty and repression. Through the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) 1994, housing provision for the poor and marginalized segments of the population became a primary example of the government’s commitment. Housing provision has produced over two million units, yet beneficiaries in some urban context have chosen to relocated to informal housing and sell these units. This thesis asserts that unsustainable provision has resulted in this condition. This central question is whether housing provision has resulted in unsustainable housing for the urban poor. The hypothesis asserts that this is the case and that it is necessary to address the needs of the urban poor particularly with regard to employment. The research will trace relevant policy frameworks and models regarding housing, and economic development and integration to understand the rising phenomenon of the unsustainable housing for the urban poor. The results of this research conclude that integrated development is a useful mechanism in linking housing and employment to increase sustainability for the urban poor, yet more needs to be done to deepen the level of integration.

Keywords: housing, sustainability, economic development, integrated development planning.