### Incrementally Securing Tenure: An Approach for Informal Settlement Upgrading in South Africa

Tenure Security and Informal Settlement Upgrading Conference Urban LandMark and NUSP 14<sup>th</sup> April 2010



# Introduction



#### Incrementally Securing Tenure





#### **Common Terms**

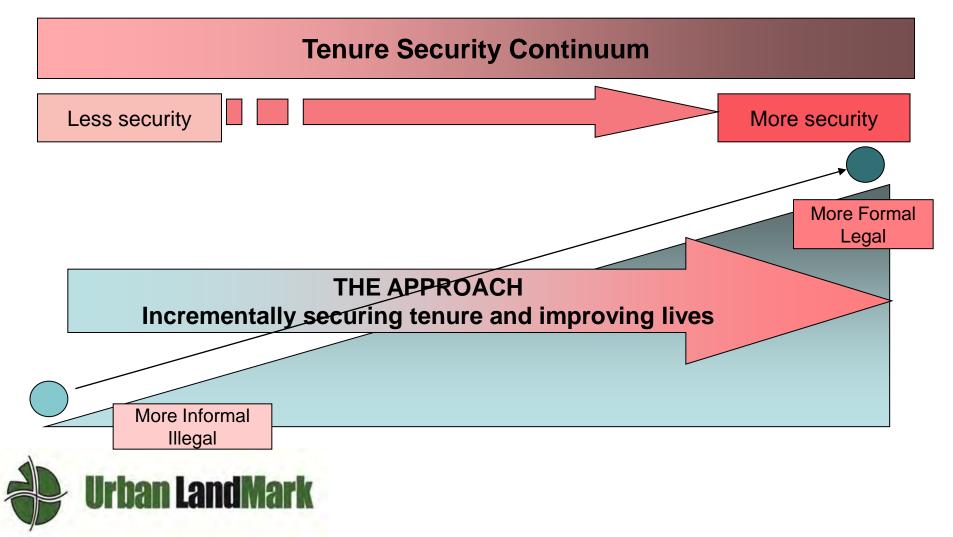


- Regularisation
- Ownership
- Tenure Security
- Amendment Scheme Procedure
- Administrative Recognition
- Legal Recognition



#### **Tenure Security Continuum**





#### **Common Terms**



- Regularisation
- Ownership
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# **Administrative and Legal Recognition**

 Recognition = The acceptance of an informal settlement through a range of administrative and legal interventions

#### **ADMINISTRATIVE RECOGNITION**

This uses instruments that may arise from policies or administrative practices to give residents a form of tenure security. Security derives from commitment by authorities in the form of council resolutions or administrative systems.

#### **LEGAL RECOGNITION**

This uses a legal procedure, in terms of some recognised law, to grant legal status to an area. It usually results in declaring the area in terms of this law (a settlement area, an area zoned for informal housing, etc).

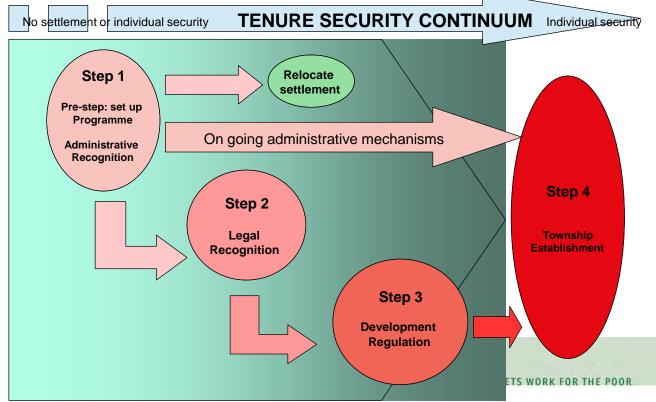
Occupation letter, Register, Shack enumeration, Block layout

Amendment Scheme, LFTEA Ch 1, DFA Ch 5



#### The Approach: Step by Step







# **Step 1: Administrative Recognition**

- Pre Step: Obtain high level Council support for interventions in informal settlements; develop an overall Informal Settlements Programme (ISP); get approval for ISP; find a clear institutional 'home' for the ISP
- Decisive decision to Intervene in informal settlements
- Information gathering on informal settlements (physical, planning, legal, infrastructure, tenure, social)
- Prepare status quo reports
- Categorisation of settlements and definition of future actions (stay or relocate)
- Administrative interventions name settlement, base mapping, household enumeration, acknowledgement of occupation, emergency services



# **Step 2: Legal Recognition**



- Decide on mechanism for legal recognition
- Declare it legally: different avenues and different levels of requirements, for example,
  - LFTEA Chapter 1
  - DFA
  - Amendments Scheme
  - Rezone Town Planning Scheme
  - Other
- Settlement has 'blanket' legal recognition



# **Step 3: Development Regulation**



#### 3 main emphases:

- Early interventions
- Ongoing community consultation and implementation
- Later interventions

#### Important to adopt an incremental approach



# **Step 3: Development Regulation**

| Early Interventions  | Ongoing Community<br>Consultation on:                             | Later Interventions  |
|--|---|--|
| Basic layout plan – site<br>plan, blocking                       | Forms of tenure<br>evidence                                       | Layout plan – individual<br>erven                            |
| Block addresses, entry<br>into municipal data<br>bases per block | The nature of the record<br>and its role. Possible<br>land office | Leases or individual certificates or bills                   |
| Incrementally improve services                                   | Building advice and management                                    | Register to record transactions                              |
| Open record/register of households per block                     | Boundary definition for individual sites                          | Establish land office.<br>Ongoing land<br>management of area |



# Step 4: Township Establishment

Depending on the route used to grant legal recognition, need to formalise the settlement using planning legislation:

- Prepare application
- Secure undertakings to move households to implement layout plan, if necessary
- Approval of township by authorities
- Handover of register information, approval of GP and opening of register
- Implementation pegs, roads, other services
- Individual title deeds



# Step 4: Township Establishment

| Step 2 Status   | Requirements to get to Step 4   | Step 4 Legal Route<br>Options   |
|---|---|---|
| Amendment Scheme<br>(Transitional Residential<br>Settlement Area)       | Need to do full township<br>establishment   | Ordinance<br>LFTEA Chapter 2<br>DFA application   |
| Rezoned Special Residential<br>Area/Informal settlement Area<br>ito TPS | Need to do full township<br>establishment   | Ordinance<br>LFTEA Chapter 2<br>DFA application   |
| By Law  | Need to do full township<br>establishment   | Ordinance<br>LFTEA Chapter 2<br>DFA application   |
| DFA Land Development Area   | Do not need another application<br>– must satisfy conditions of<br>establishment to open register | DFA compliance with Conditions<br>of establishment (especially<br>Deeds Register and General<br>Plan) |
| Less Formal Settlement ito<br>LFTEA Chapter 1                           | Will need to comply with Land<br>Survey and Deeds Registry Acts<br>to open township registers     | Conversion of settlement to a township. Can do a Chp 2 application                                    |





### **Urban LandMark and NUSP Conference**



- Detailed report on the Approach
- Local Land Office report
- Slides on COJ Amendment Scheme Procedure
- www.urbanlandmark.co.za
- lauren@devworks.co.za
- Dan Smit and Gemey Abrahams
- National Upgrading Support Programme
- National Department of Human Settlements

