



Creating cities of Hope

Michael Sutcliffe

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Partie II Villes secondaires, confins et métropoles : l'innovation au cœur ou à la périphérie ?

Michael SUTCLIFFE (Chairperson of Demarcation Board):

Creating cities of Hope

CREATING CITIES OF HOPE

Michael Sutcliffe, Dr., Chairman du Demarcation Board
msmdb@mweb.co.za

Site du Municipal Demarcation Board: <http://www.demarcation.org.za/>

1. CHARACTERISING THE CITIES OF SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa’s cities, towns and villages are writ large with the effects of colonialism and apartheid:

- Undemocratic practices versus representative and participatory democracy;
- Hopelessness instead of hope;
- Death instead of life;
- White areas with light, proper pavements and formal houses versus Black areas in darkness, with poor roads and informal houses.

2. THE NEW MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT SYSTEM

The new municipal government system effectively divides South Africa into single-tier Metropolitan municipalities on the one hand and two-tier District and Local municipalities on the other hand. The demarcation process resulted in 284 municipalities which are more functional than ever before.

In brief, these new municipalities divide into three classes of local government:

- **Areas of major economic growth, hope and relative prosperity:** These are the major metropolitan areas (of which there are 6), some 4 aspirant metropolitan areas and some 20 secondary cities. In these 30 municipalities one finds: (i) more than 80% of the jobs of the

secondary, tertiary and quaternary sector taken as a whole, (ii) relatively high levels of income, (iii) programmes to reduce the backlogs.

- **Rural pockets of formal sector activity:** A second set of municipalities, much smaller in size, bring together places in which there is some formal sector economic activity, from farming to mining to the leisure and tourism sector. These places usually have large hinterlands of the unemployed where backlogs in providing social services and infrastructure are very high.
- **Social welfare areas:** The final set of municipalities are in places where the major aspects of the economy revolve around government programmes of health, welfare and education. It is unlikely that sustainable Local Economic Development initiatives will be able to take off.

The next few slides simply focus on the metropolitan municipalities.

3. INTERNATIONAL CONTEXT WITHIN WHICH CITIES OF HOPE AND GROWTH CAN BE CREATED

A number of forces are critical in shaping metropolitan growth and development:

- Globalisation: the market rules!
- High average urbanization rates;
- Negative pressures on environmental resources;
- Demands for sustainable livelihoods, services and goods;
- Increasingly central tendencies: informalisation, tertiarization, informationalisation, locational disarticulation and innovation;
- Effects of colonialism, racism, sexism and capitalism on our society.

As we build our African cities into cities of Hope, we must take on the challenges posed by these global forces and properly respond to each of them.

4. SOUTH AFRICAN CITIES OF HOPE

The major metropolitan areas and secondary cities have a more significant impact and make a larger contribution to the economy than do most of our provinces. Over 30% of the people of South Africa are found in these areas, but their contribution to the Gross Domestic Product exceeds by far this percentage. A very high proportion of job opportunities are found in metropolitan areas. The budgets of these cities have a greater developmental impact than most provinces. They therefore warrant special attention.

	Nelson Mandela (Port Elizabeth)	Cape Town	Ethekwini (Durban)	Ekhureleni (East Rand)	Johannesburg	Tshwane (Pretoria)
Area (sq. km.)	1952	2499	2299	1924	1625	2198
Households	225912	653076	646918	543063	733984	431197
Population	969771	2563612	2751193	2026807	2639110	1682701
Density (Pop per sq. km.)	496	1025	1196	1053	1623	765

	Nelson Mandela (Port Elizabeth)	Cape Town	Ethekwini (Durban)	Ekhureleni (East Rand)	Johannesburg	Tshwane (Pretoria)
% African	55	25	63	72	70	67
% Male	47	48	48	50	50	49
% 0-19 years	37	36	37	33	31	35

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	Nelson Mandela (Port Elizabeth)	Cape Town	Ethekwini (Durban)	Ekhureleni (East Rand)	Johannesburg	Tshwane (Pretoria)
% in some kind of employment	63	80	67	67	70	75
% Senior Management, Professional and Technical	28	28	25	23	26	31
Annual Income per household	30824	44213	34422	33534	39169	47923

	Nelson Mandela (Port Elizabeth)	Cape Town	Ethekwini (Durban)	Ekhureleni (East Rand)	Johannesburg	Tshwane (Pretoria)
% with Phones in Home	44	61	44	40	46	50
% Electricity from Local Authority	70	86	73	74	84	77
% Flush toilets in home	83	89	65	83	86	74
% Water on site	64	79	62	68	65	69
# 5-19 years per school	865	869	772	939	788	802
Population per Hospitals/Clinic	11146	10726	11961	13694	10728	12372
Population per Police Stations	60610	49300	67102	61418	62835	60096
Population per Court	138538	183115	229266	253350	377015	120192
% Population in traditional Authorities			16			5

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Some of them are or have the potential to become world class cities. Already, our metropolitan areas are on the world stage:

- Johannesburg known throughout the world as the “City of Gold”;
- Ethekwini (Durban) as the “Convention and events city”;
- Cape Town through the “Olympic bid and Cape to Cairo”;
- Tshwane (Pretoria) as an “Emerging African star”;
- Ekurhuleni (East Rand) as a “major mining and industrial base”; and
- Nelson Mandela as the site of the first major growth node intervention (COEGA) of the democratic government.