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

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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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area (sq. km.)</th>
<th>Nelson Mandela (Port Elizabeth)</th>
<th>Cape Town</th>
<th>Ethekwini (Durban)</th>
<th>Ekhureleni (East Rand)</th>
<th>Johannesburg</th>
<th>Tshwane (Pretoria)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>969771</td>
<td>653076</td>
<td>646918</td>
<td>543063</td>
<td>733984</td>
<td>431197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Density (Pop per sq. km.)</td>
<td>496</td>
<td>1025</td>
<td>1196</td>
<td>1053</td>
<td>1623</td>
<td>765</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% African</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Male</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% 0-19 years</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 1: Summary Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>Nelson Mandela (Port Elizabeth)</th>
<th>Cape Town</th>
<th>Ethekwini (Durban)</th>
<th>Ekhureleni (East Rand)</th>
<th>Johannesburg</th>
<th>Tshwane (Pretoria)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% in some kind of employment</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Senior Management, Professional and Technical</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual Income per household</td>
<td>30824</td>
<td>44213</td>
<td>34422</td>
<td>33534</td>
<td>39169</td>
<td>47923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% with Phones in Home</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Electricity from Local Authority</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Flush toilets in home</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Water on site</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># 5-19 years per school</td>
<td>865</td>
<td>869</td>
<td>772</td>
<td>939</td>
<td>788</td>
<td>802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population per Hospitals/Clini c</td>
<td>11146</td>
<td>10726</td>
<td>11961</td>
<td>13694</td>
<td>10728</td>
<td>12372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population per Police Stations</td>
<td>60610</td>
<td>49300</td>
<td>67102</td>
<td>61418</td>
<td>62835</td>
<td>60096</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population per Court</td>
<td>138538</td>
<td>183115</td>
<td>229266</td>
<td>253350</td>
<td>377015</td>
<td>120192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Population in traditional Authorities</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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”;
- Ekhureleni (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.