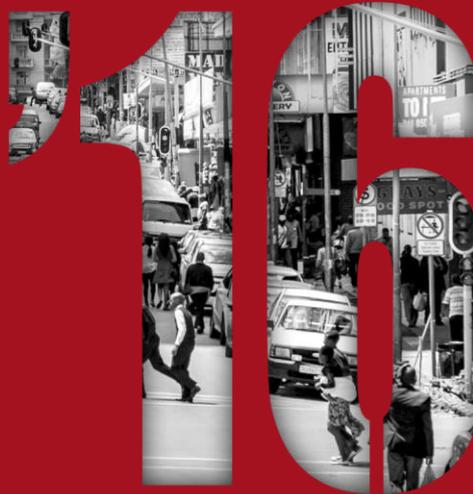




STATE OF
**SOUTH
AFRICAN
CITIES**
REPORT



**Inclusive Economies Workshop
Bellagio, 2018**
Geci Karuri-Sebina, PhD
geci@sacities.net

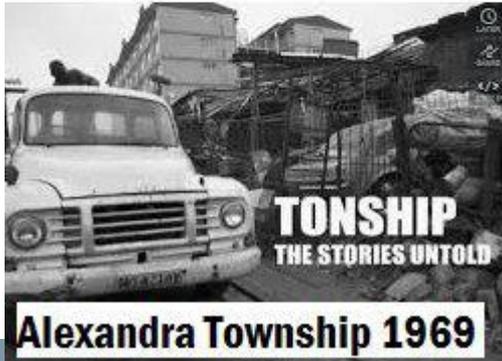


**Schools Health Social environment
Networks Information Freedom
Safety Net Access to credit Jobs**

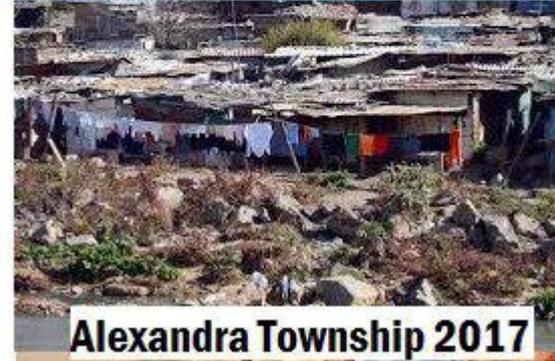
Sandton 1969



Sandton 2017



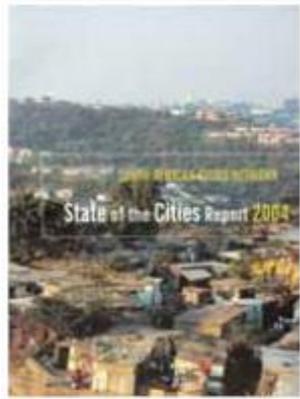
Alexandra Township 1969



Alexandra Township 2017



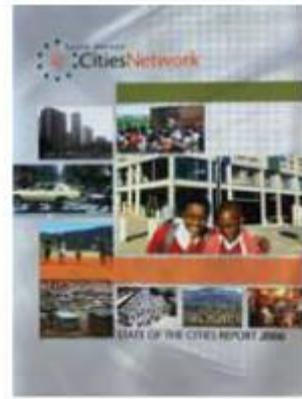
What previous SoCRs have said



2004

Cities are important and can be drivers of social change

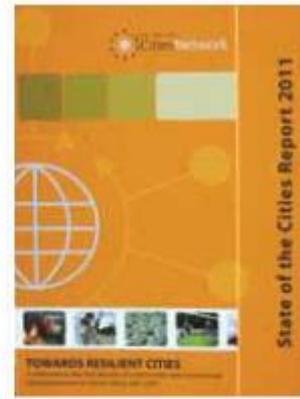
SoCRI



2006

The apartheid form remains largely unchanged

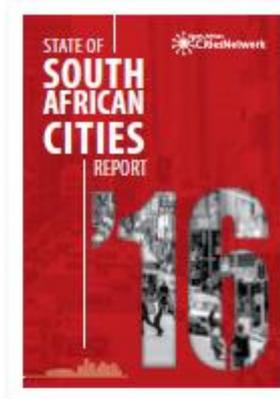
SoCR II



2011

Cities are resilient but face key pressures & vulnerabilities requiring intervention and support

SoCR III



2016

Cities have been effective drivers of local and national development but all actors have to pull together.

SoCR IV



Contents

CH1 INTRODUCTION



Our cities: status quo and long-range prospects



CH5 SUSTAINABLE CITY



Leveraging the transition sustainability

CH4 INCLUSIVE CITIES



The pursuit of urban social and spatial freedoms for all

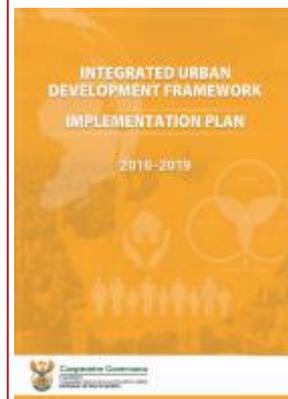
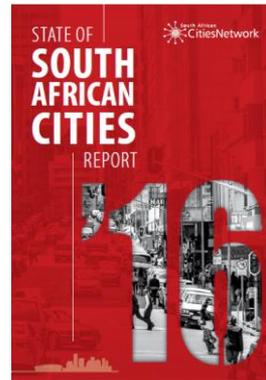
CH8 ENABLING ENVIRONMENT



Creating enabling environments for successful city development

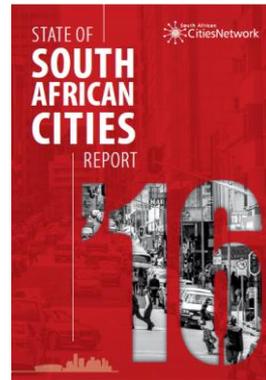
The development and growth of cities is important to the economy

- ☀ Cities have been driving growth, generating almost two-thirds of the country's economic activity and just over half of national employment.
- ☀ Cities have also significantly improved their service delivery, and generally have good strategies in place to facilitate economic growth and social development.
- ☀ Cities are, therefore, well positioned to take a leading role in South Africa's economic recovery and development.



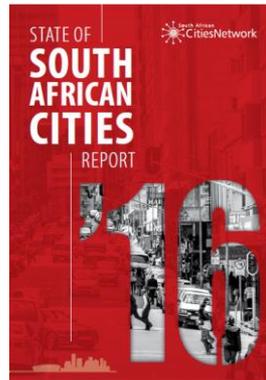
But there are issues of exclusion to be concerned about

- ☀ Cities are associated with promise and opportunity, but also exclude many people from participating in the economy and accessing opportunities in various ways.
- ☀ Yet they continue to attract many from rural areas and less prosperous cities, towns and villages in South Africa and beyond.
- ☀ Few arrive with the skills and resources to compete for jobs in the city, and these formal employment opportunities are becoming increasingly scarce.
- ☀ The result is increased poverty, unemployment, overcrowding and social tension.



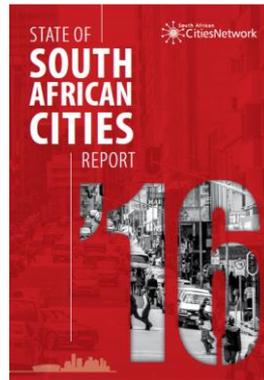
And there are consequences to exclusion

- ❁ Increasing economic and social inclusion will increase the sustainability and competitiveness of cities, and of the national economy.
- ❁ Unsafety, collective violence, the vulnerability of populations (youth, foreign migrants), etc. may be associated with the inability of cities to meet their inhabitants' rights and expectations to access urban resources, services and opportunities.
- ❁ Many of the issues and solutions are not exclusively within the mandate of local government, and so intergovernmental coordination and the activation of communities is important.



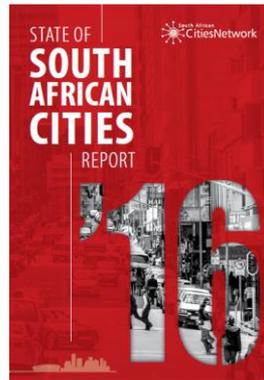
Cities, like countries, have been growing unsustainably

- ❁ The typical South African city has followed a resource-intensive growth path, and suffers from inefficiencies across sectors such as energy, water, waste, food, and transport.
- ❁ The energy mix is unsustainable, waste disposal sites are fast running out of airspace, freshwater reservoirs are constrained, and greenhouse gas emissions are increasing (mainly from electricity generation and vehicles that run on fossil fuels).
- ❁ Cities have to develop sustainable city growth paths* and priorities, and put in place systems to monitor their performance.

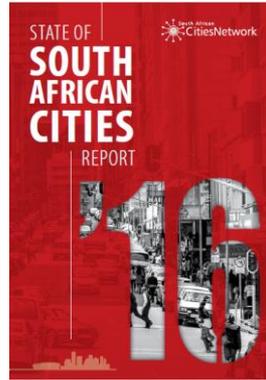


Space is also critical to the growth and development of South African cities

- ❁ Spatial transformation is critical for cities to become more productive, inclusive and sustainable.
- ❁ South African cities are inefficient as a result of the combination of the apartheid legacy and post-1994 developments that continued to locate subsidised housing and poorer populations in peripheral areas.
- ❁ This affects productivity, results in long and expensive commutes for poor urban residents, and perpetuates neighbourhoods that are separated by race and class.
- ❁ Issues of settlement (land access and housing) and mobility (transport) require short and long-term strategies to address spatial inefficiency and exclusion.



The positive growth and good governance of cities relies not only on city *governments*



- ☀ Cities have been performing and are relatively well-governed, but they have functioned under dynamic and difficult circumstances, and therefore have had a mixed performance.
- ☀ South Africa's institutions and systems need to be reconfigured to support positive urban growth:
 - ☀ A shared recognition of cities role; Appropriate support across government; Better intergovernmental cooperation; Conducive relations with private sector; A strengthened role and constructive participation of an active civil society; Greater use of the knowledge industry.
- ☀ Echoes the Integrated Urban Development Framework.

Everyone has a role to play!

- ❁ To engage with the above challenges and opportunities, the how we govern (“governance”) is critical.
- ❁ “Governance” means all actors have a role to play: the three spheres of government, the private sector, knowledge institutions, and civil society.
- ❁ Cities should be financed properly AND improve their revenue collection AND make better use of revenue resources.
- ❁ Good leadership and management are critical, with special attention to sustainable development and encouraging active citizenship.



Spatial transformation that
enhances the economy of cities

- ❁ **Cities have a critical role to play in driving South Africa's economy.**
- ❁ **However, the good story has not included everyone.**
- ❁ **Spatial transformation is a key lever for productive city economies and inclusive city growth.**
- ❁ **Cities should develop bold economic development strategies that include the informal sector and public employment programmes.**
- ❁ **Cities need to expand economic activities and participation through innovation, skills development and targeted investments.**
- ❁ **Cities should learn from one another's strengths in order to improve their business climate.**



The pursuit of urban social and spatial freedoms for all

- ☀️ **Cities still largely benefit those who can afford to “buy” their rights and freedom to the city.**
- ☀️ **The majority of urban dwellers are still socially, spatially, culturally and economically excluded.**
- ☀️ **Cities should:**
 - ☀️ **have programmes aimed at achieving social justice through inclusion, and at empowering citizens to participate in city planning, development, management**
 - ☀️ **develop urban spatial frameworks that accommodate the needs of a growing population**
 - ☀️ **reserve public land inside the urban edge for high-density, mixed use and integrated developments aimed at those who are currently excluded**
- ☀️ **Private sector actors also need to consider the social good.**



Creating enabling environments
for successful city development

- ☀️ **A call to action: All actors – state, private sector, knowledge institutions and civil society – have to cooperate and align their actions.**
- ☀️ **Local government’s role must be understood by all, and demonstrated through unequivocal performance, accountability and leadership.**
- ☀️ **Empower and enable cities to drive inclusive growth and development, especially through spatial transformation.**
- ☀️ **Deliberate interventions not only in market-friendly locations but also in formerly marginalised locations.**
- ☀️ **Significant innovation across the board is required – creativity, experimentation, agility, and a culture of learning.**

- Enable a differentiated and conducive policy, legislative and regulatory environment.
- Work to achieve sustainable development and meaningful community participation.
- Cooperate, coordinate and align efforts through focused investments.
- Develop robust capability to track progress and ensure that investments yield value for money.

- Ensure that development policies, programmes and investments are informed by evidence.
- Gather and develop information and data to monitor performance and trends.
- Enable innovation across the system through research and development.



- Play a direct role in the development, planning and implementation of government policies and programmes.
- Support public-private partnerships, big and small, that can assist cities' efforts to drive growth and development.
- Instil responsible business practices that enable inclusive growth and the transition to a more sustainable economic model.

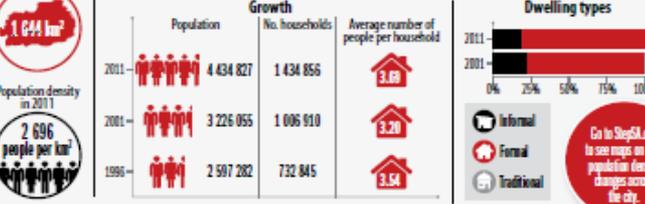
- Be directly involved in the planning and implementation of government policies and programmes.
- Voice the ideas and issues of ordinary citizens, particularly those who are marginalised.
- Deepen democracy by actively engaging in the affairs of local governance.



CITY OF JOHANNESBURG

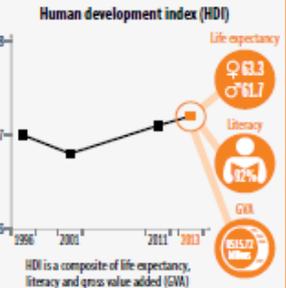
PEOPLE AND HOUSEHOLDS

Size of city
The population of Johannesburg has doubled between 2007 and 2011. Fewer people are living in more houses which means the City has to provide infrastructure at a rate faster than the city is growing.



SOCIAL FABRIC

Joburg has made progress in reducing poverty and improving wellbeing, but inequality remains a challenge.



Highest education level 2011

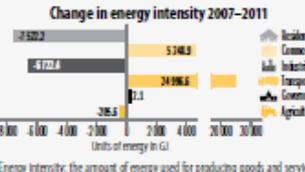
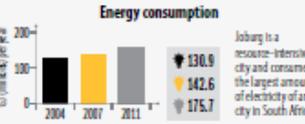
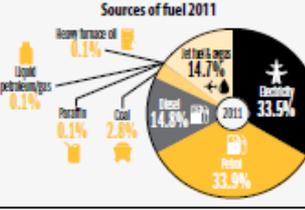


Urban safety is important for a city's social fabric; go to [SC2014](#) to access urban safety data for Joburg.

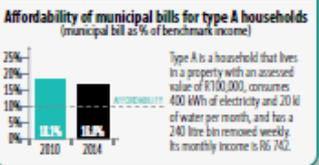
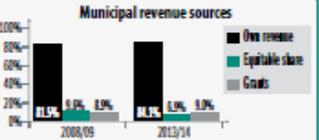
Levels of poverty



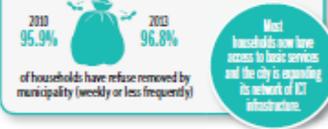
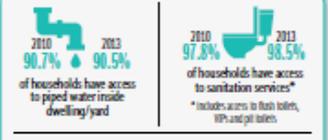
SUSTAINABILITY



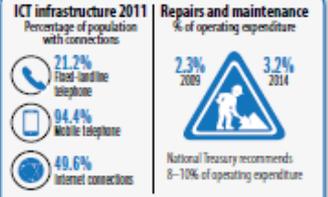
CITY FINANCE



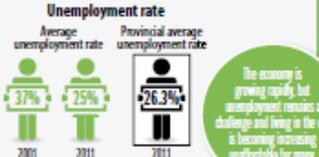
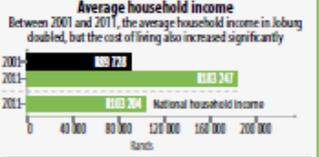
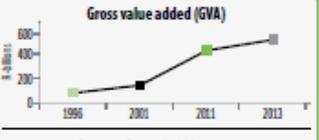
SERVICE DELIVERY



INFRASTRUCTURE



ECONOMY



CITIZEN ENGAGEMENT



South African Cities Open Data Almanac

People and Households

Cities over Time

Population Pyramids



Economic Growth

Unemployment Levels

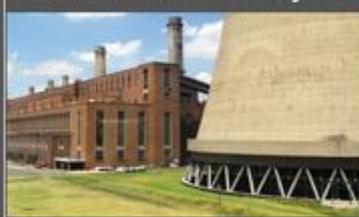
City Finance



Non-revenue Water

Access to Electricity

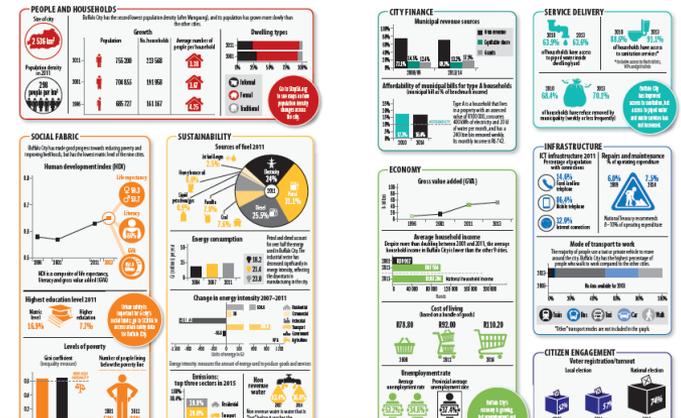
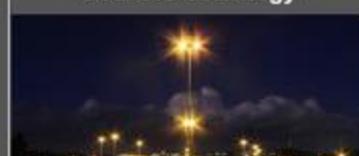
Access to Sanitation



Education Levels

Urban Crime Index

Sources of Energy



Open data & information
portal for cities
www.sacities.net/SCODA

In partnership with



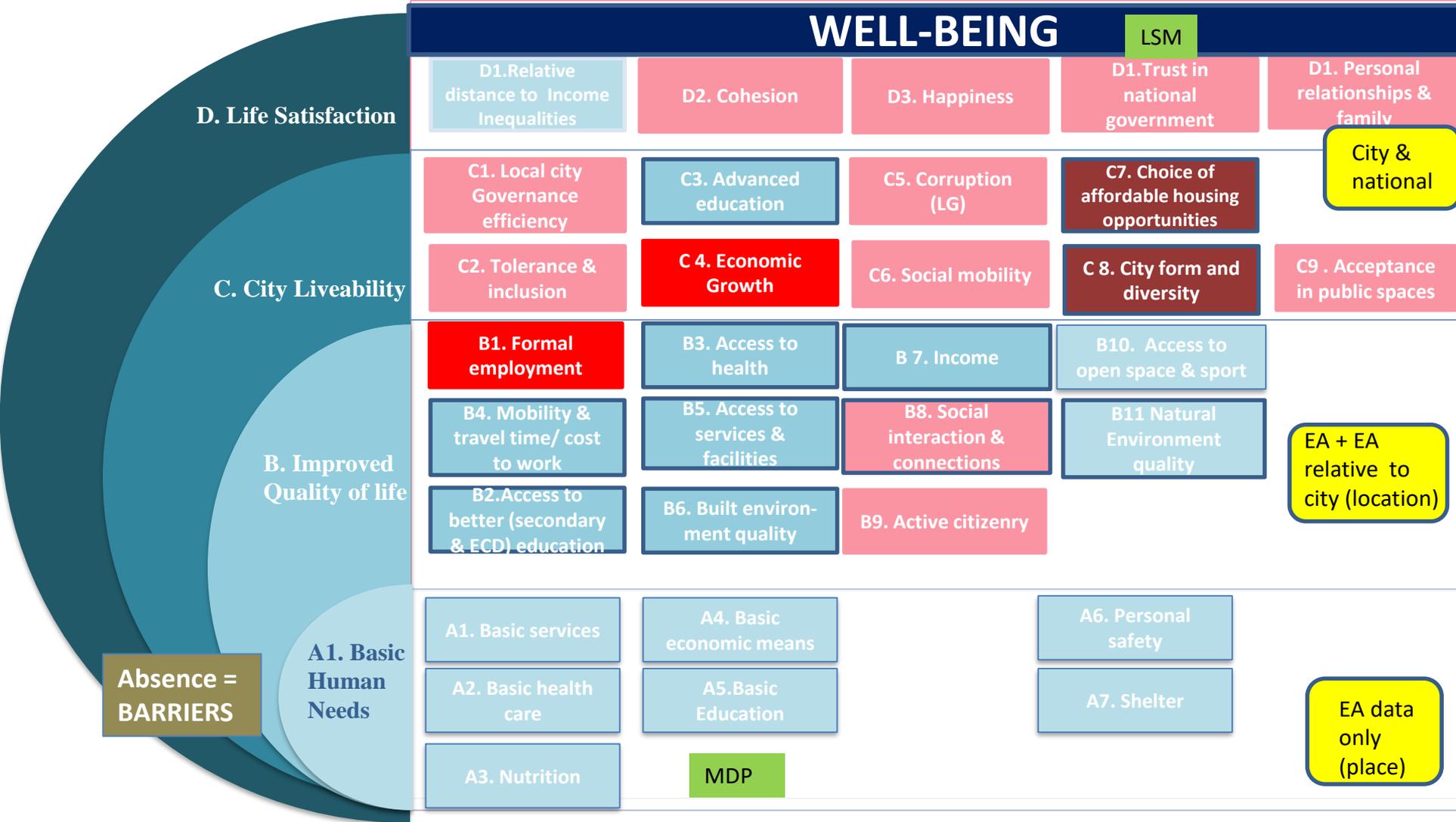
The World Council on City Data
 Hosts of the Global Cities Registry™
 for ISO 37120
 Sustainable Development of Communities:
 Indicators for City Services and Quality of Life

Are we driving towards an inclusive economy?



National Government	Driving structural transformation of the economy?	<i>Grant system Housing Procurement Entrepreneurship PEP, Jobs Fund = People</i>
Local Government	Understanding economy, and their economic role? Fiscal framework?	<i>Infrastructure Services Managing informality = Place</i>
The 30% (R6,000+)	Values? Actions?	<i>< Location > Quality (security, class)</i>
Majority Poor	40x40x40 trap Values? Actions?	<i>> Location (access to work opportunity) < Quality Informality</i>

Study: Spatial Determinants of Well-Being in South African Cities



South-South Learning on

HOW TO MAKE CITIES SAFER



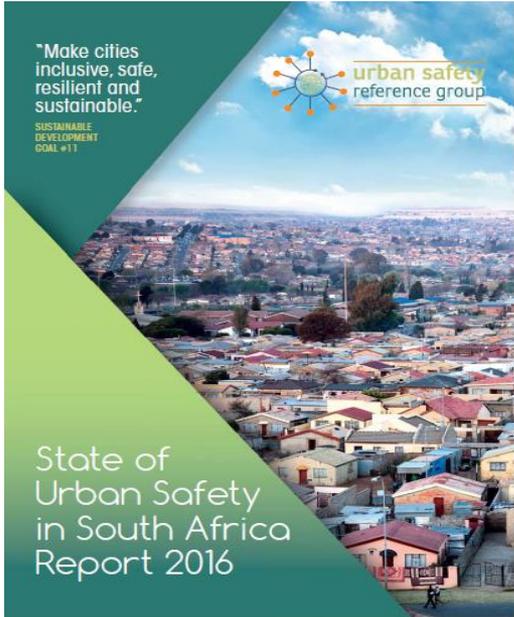
Report on the South African urban safety study tour to Rio de Janeiro, Bogotá and Medellín

31 March – 13 April 2014



"Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable."

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL #11



State of Urban Safety in South Africa Report 2016



safer spaces

working together for a safer South Africa

www.safer-spaces.org.za

"We will integrate inclusive measures for urban safety and the prevention of crime and violence"

NEW URBAN AGENDA



2017

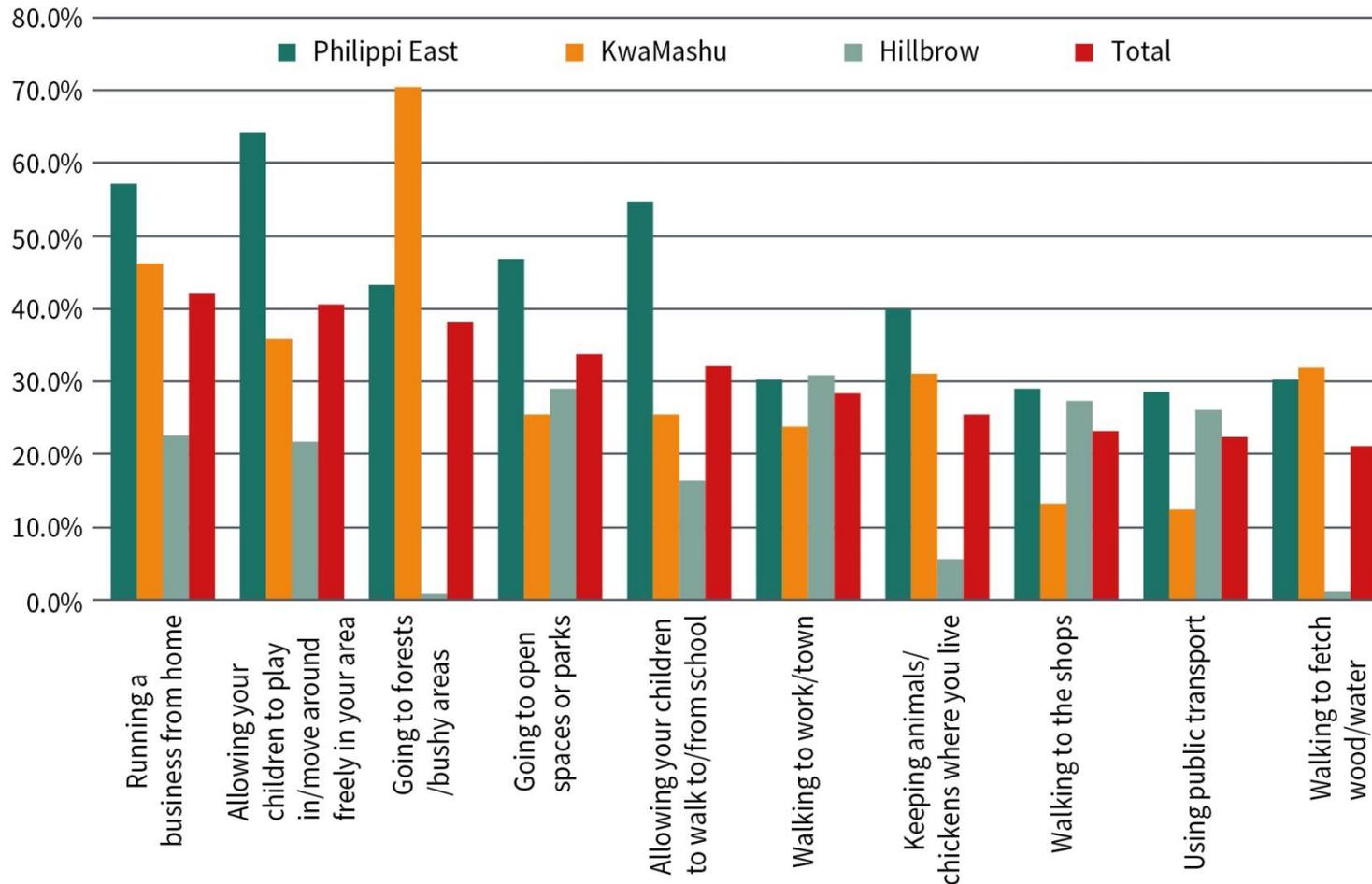
The State of Urban Safety in South Africa REPORT

The urban nature of crime & violence in SA

- SA's levels of violent crime (murder 5x global average)
- Murder rates: considerable reduction over the past two decades
- The nine cities analysed are home to about 40% of the national pop. but
 - 77% of the carjackings
 - 74% of the vehicle thefts
 - 64% of the aggravated robberies
 - 58% of the residential robberies
 - 47% of the murders

Impact: Fear and Limitation of Movement

Fig. 16 Fear of crime stop citizens from participating in activities





CRIME AND VIOLENCE INDICATORS

Objective factors

- Indicator 1:** Murder rates
- Indicator 2:** Assault rates
- Indicator 3:** Robbery rates
- Indicator 4:** Property-related crime rates
- Indicator 5:** Sexual offences rates
- Indicator 6:** Public/collective violence rates
- Indicator 7:** Police activity

Subjective factors

- Indicator 8:** Experience of crime/violence
- Indicator 9:** Feelings of safety/fear of crime
- Indicator 10:** Perception of/satisfaction with law enforcement/ police

SOCIAL/STRUCTURAL RISK FACTOR INDICATORS

Urbanisation factors

- Indicator 11:** Rapid population growth
- Indicator 12:** Population density
- Indicator 13:** Social incoherence/family disruption

Marginalisation factors

- Indicator 14:** Poverty
- Indicator 15:** Income inequality
- Indicator 16:** (Youth) unemployment
- Indicator 17:** Deprivation of services

Social and physical environment factors

- Indicator 18:** Informal housing
- Indicator 19:** Infrastructure
- Indicator 20:** School conditions and violence
- Indicator 21:** Access to alcohol, drugs, firearms

STRATEGY TYPES

Policing and situational strategies

- Innovative police activity
- Collaboration between state and non-state policing (like CPFs)
- Prevention through environmental design (CPTED) – situational crime prevention and target hardening*

Social and situational strategies

- Social strategies such as victim support and counselling, programmes aimed at children/youth/schools, reducing alcohol/drugs access.
- CPTED: upgrading, transport etc.

* The measure of strengthening the security by increasing the required effort to commit crimes to or at an object.
http://securipedia.eu/mediawiki/index.php/Measure:_Target_hardening

FEBRUARY
2018



Localising the New Urban Agenda

SOUTH AFRICA DISCUSSION DOCUMENT

some limited areas South Africa's systems appear not to be aligned. The policy tension does not represent disagreements with the NUA policy assertions but rather reflects the difference between principles captured in South Africa's Constitution (1996) and subsequent policy and practices that may not align with the NUA. Three aspects are worth mentioning.

Right to the city

Some municipalities have been successfully challenged in courts because in practice they are not always enabled to manage the rights-based approach embodied in South Africa's Constitution. This may be in part because, although the Constitution is rights based, the term "right to the city" appears nowhere in South African law (SERI, forthcoming), which blurs the lines of interpretation. As in many countries, urbanisation challenges and tensions have arisen over matters such as migration, housing, the informal sector and access to land.

Economic access

This covers decent jobs, full productive employment, secure land tenure, etc. At local government level, the economic development function is often poorly defined, under-developed and not homogenous. The IUDF's Policy Lever 6: Inclusive Economic Development seeks to build economic inclusivity and demonstrates broad alignment to the NUA's intention to capacitate local government. This call for local economic growth and inclusion will be constrained unless cities take on a more direct role in steering and enabling local economies.

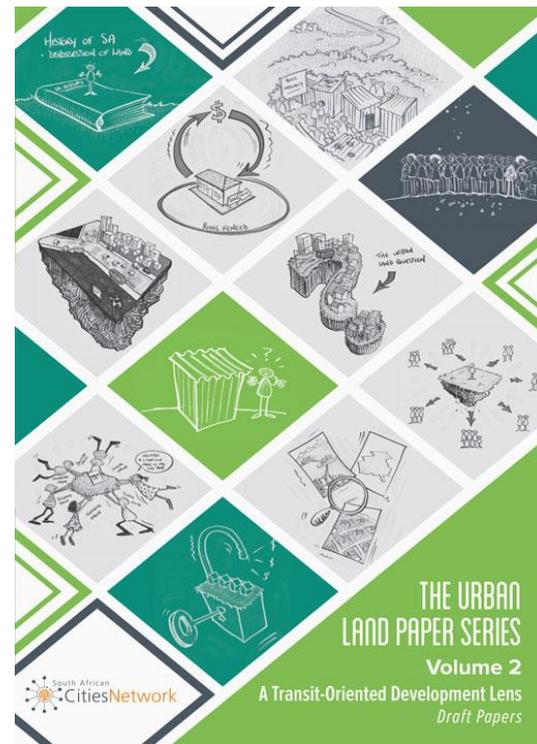
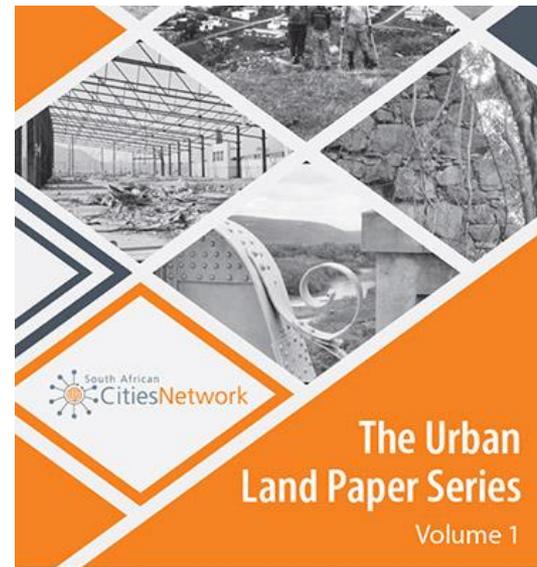
Fiscal sustainability

The South African intergovernmental fiscal system prioritises fiscal decentralisation, with local government encouraged to use, where possible, more of their own revenue sources, rather than grants, to fund infrastructure and services. The differing fiscal profiles of municipalities, however, makes for some policy uncertainty on the issue of sustainable financing for local government.

Nevertheless, despite these tensions, the policy alignment between the NUA and IUDF is substantial and largely aligned to the principles and tenets in the South African Constitution. This means that NUA principles underpin a large part of the South African policy landscape.

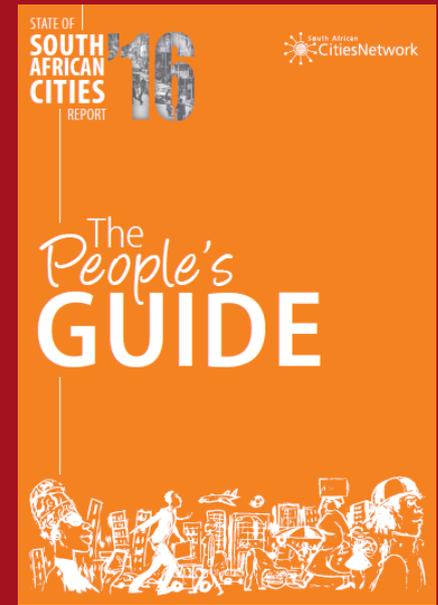
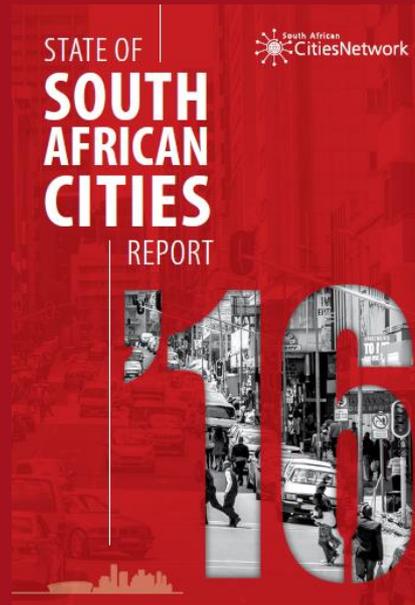
RECOMMENDATIONS

- **Consolidate the focus on IUDF implementation** through an IUDF-IP+ process, as South Africa's approach to implementing the NUA.
- **Consider areas identified for strengthening policy and practice alignment** between the NUA and the South African experience (IUDF National Working Group).



Relation to this work?

- Spatial determinants work trying to meaningfully interrogate outcome issues on both people + place basis
- Understanding migration dynamics
- Sharpening policy & programme instruments
- Enabling roles of actors
- Data and indicator challenges – even in this project



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