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State of the Gauteng City-Region review 2011

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Gauteng City-Region Observatory

the city-region review 2011

GCRO
Gauteng City-Region Observatory

UNIVERSITY OF JOHANNESBURG

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Acknowledgements

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the city-region review 2011

Foreword



Professor Adam Habib,
Chairperson: GCRO Board

We're used to making sense of our world with calculations of 'Gross Domestic Product', the 'number of houses and service connections provided', the 'proportion of people without tertiary education', the 'infant mortality rate', or the 'percentage of households below the poverty threshold'. But it is increasingly recognised that the conventional indicators and data we've become accustomed to using to measure development are quite inadequate in accounting for the real state of a society, a city-region, or a city. No matter how sophisticated the indicator, or how good the dataset used with it, these measures seem unable to tell us when or why a service delivery protest is likely to break out; why one community seems more satisfied even though it has access to and consumes far fewer goods and services than another; what makes for economic vibrancy; or what a cohesive *and* cosmopolitan city-region looks like. Societal 'progress', 'well-being', 'quality-of-life' or 'happiness' remain intangible qualities, irreducible to the standard descriptors of development and delivery.

While the difficulties in really measuring 'development' are recognised, three points need to be made.

First, more development data can only help the broader project of development. Yes, there are always questions about whether the right things are being measured, but at the end of the day the more information available the better the challenges and opportunities facing our society will be understood, and that can only help public and private resource allocation, service delivery targeting, development practice and public debate.

Second, development measures could be a lot more meaningful if they were better presented. Frozen tables of data and computer-template-based graphs often deaden interest, and in turn dampen understanding. By contrast, novel, creative and dynamic ways of visualising data can reveal unexpected relationships between variables, and in turn open up new vistas of interpretation.

Third, while standard development measures have proved inadequate in really capturing the condition of a society or community, this is not a reason to stop trying. What we need is not to abandon measurement, but to drastically improve techniques and practices through real indicator and data innovation.

This *State of Gauteng City-Region 2011* is a very important intervention in light of all three of these points. A key mandate of the Gauteng City-Region Observatory is to generate useful information and analysis on trends in, and future prospects of, the Gauteng city-region, and to help decision makers weigh up difficult policy choices. In this *State of the Gauteng City-Region 2011*, GCRO has assembled in one place a vast amount of relevant development data from a wide range of sources, including generating new primary data. It has found innovative ways to visualise and present this information, in the process opening up new understandings on some of the most pressing issues of the day, from the region's growing sustainability challenges to the persistent problem of social divisions and exclusion. Lastly, and most importantly, with its 'quality of life', 'marginalisation' and 'decent work' indexes, it offers some state of the art work on emerging new thinking in how to conceive of and measure 'well-being' and 'progress' in the GCR.

This is a rich, visually powerful and analytical incisive resource. It deserves close scrutiny by both decision-makers and citizens, in both its printed and electronic forms. As one of the GCRO's early flagship outputs this *State of the Gauteng City-Region 2011* signals a promise of even more interesting and useful products to come.







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Gauteng City-Region Observatory

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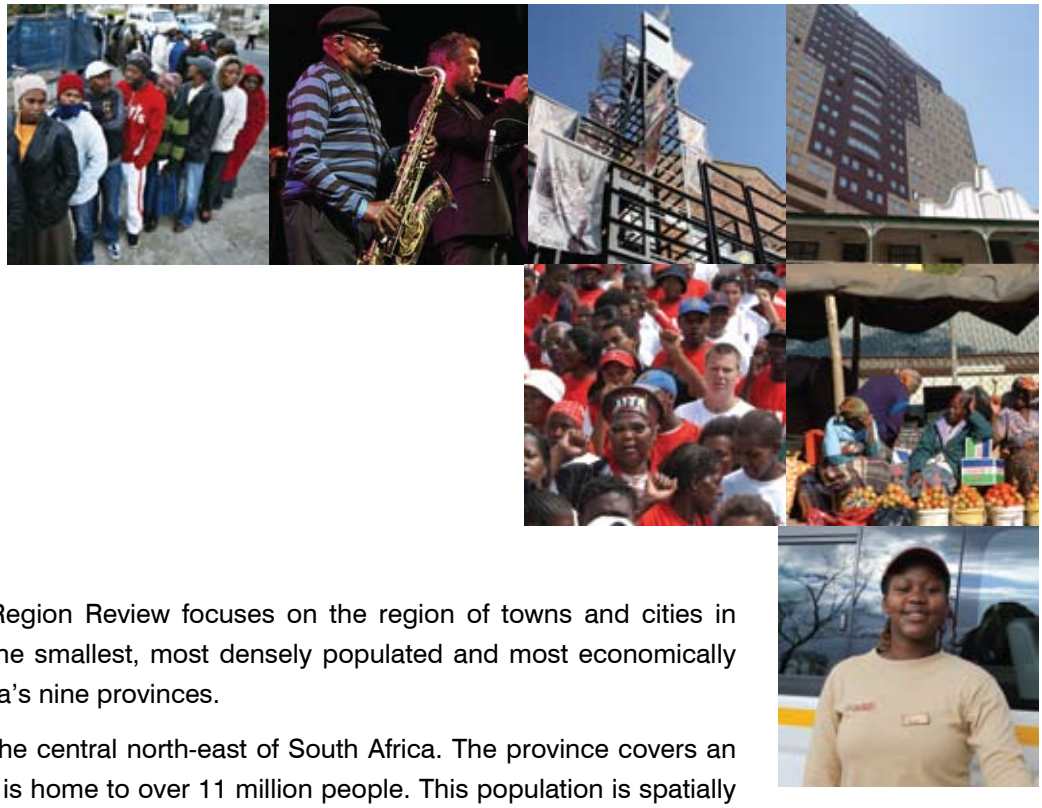
The Gauteng City-Region Review 2011 provides an overview of the key dynamics and trends affecting the economy, society, governance and environment of a city-region that is predicted to be the twelfth largest in the world by 2015.

This review of the Gauteng city-region (GCR) aims to contribute to ideas around building an integrated and globally competitive city-region that provides more equal opportunities and a better quality of life for all its residents. It is intended both as an information base and a platform for debate for all stakeholders in the region – government, business, academics and residents – around how to build on the region's advantages and address its challenges, including rapid urbanisation and migration, poverty, and unequal distribution of wealth.

The Gauteng City-Region Observatory (GCRO) originally produced this review in the form of an interactive resource, that can be accessed either online (at www.gcro.ac.za) or in the form of a compact-disk. In addition, the GRCO has produced this printed version of the online resource to extend its accessibility to the broader public. The review consists of image- and map-rich representations (some of which are better viewed online) of the considerable datasets and information the GCRO has collected or produced about the GCR.

To communicate the data and analysis in an interesting and appealing way, the information has been divided into a number of thematic areas. In addition, the 'afropolitan' section provides readers with a selection of observations (in video format for those using the CD or online version of the Review) about what people love about the city-region. This is intended to be a fun look into the vibrancy and diversity that characterise the region.

situating
the Gauteng City-Region

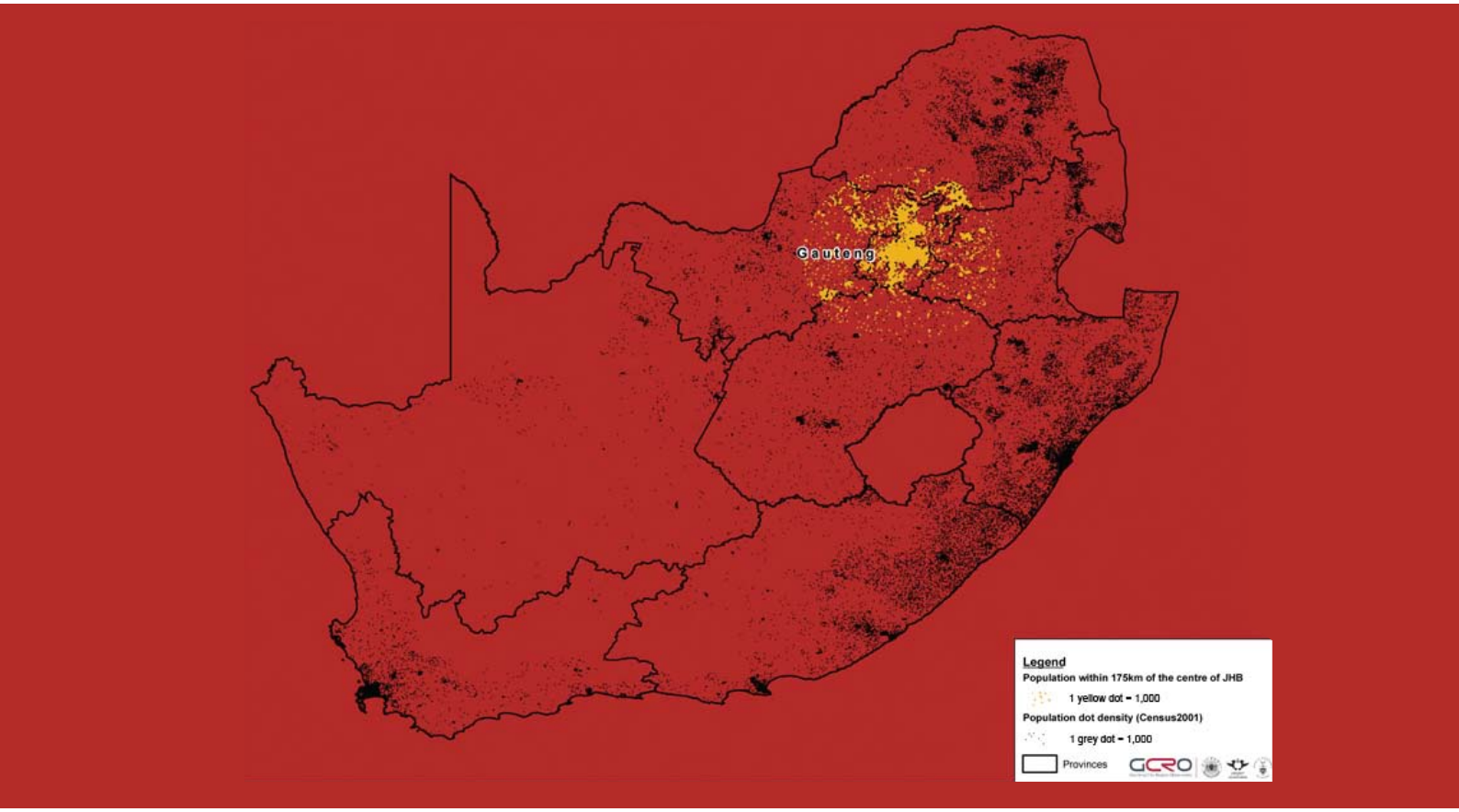


This State of the City-Region Review focuses on the region of towns and cities in and around Gauteng, the smallest, most densely populated and most economically important of South Africa's nine provinces.

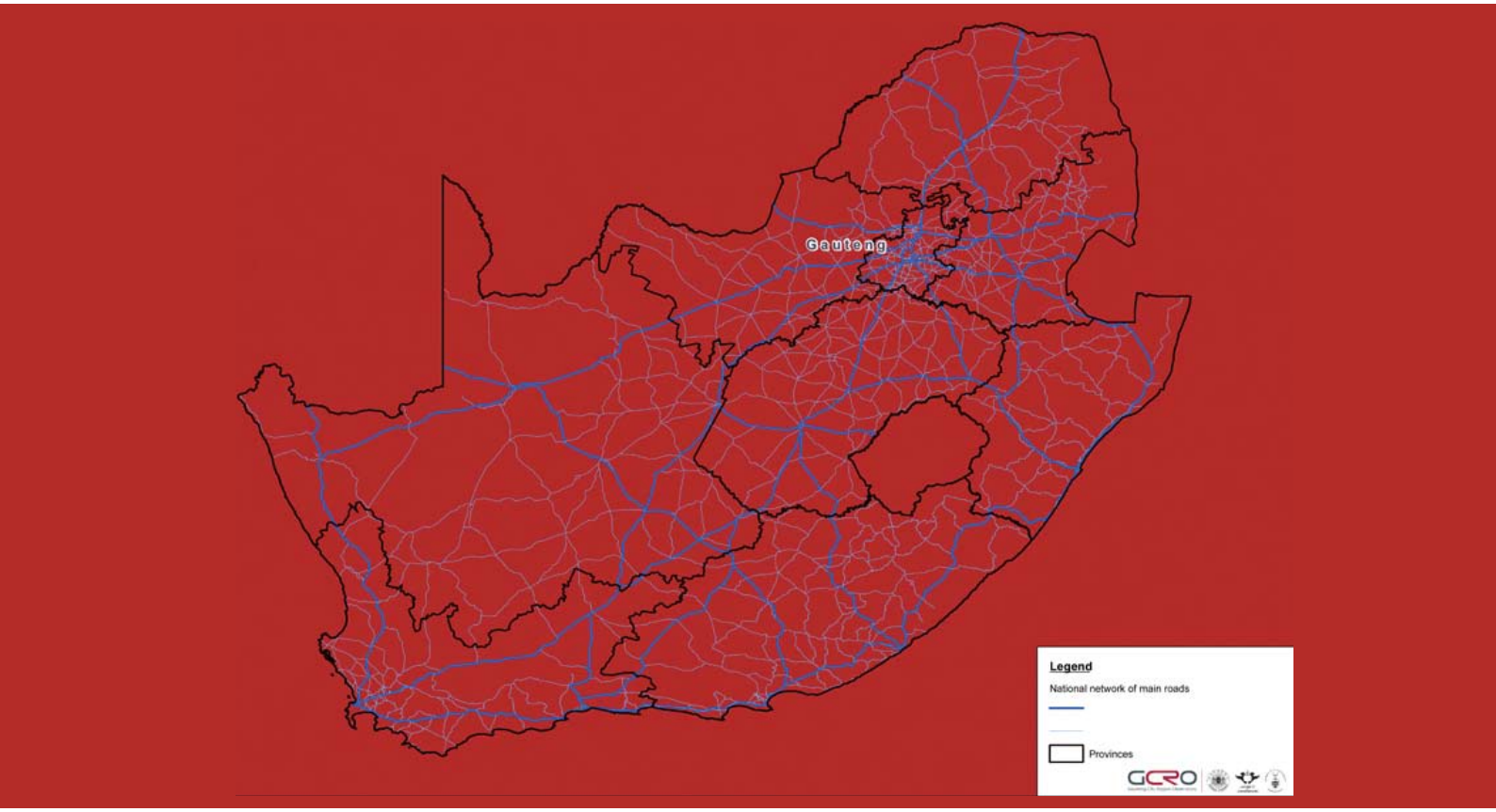
Gauteng is situated in the central north-east of South Africa. The province covers an area of 18 179 km^2 and is home to over 11 million people. This population is spatially organised in a sprawling region of geographically distinct cities and towns. In this polycentric region the most recognisable cities are Johannesburg and Pretoria, but there are also a number of other significant urban centres. Many of the centres are inside the provincial boundary. Others are outside the administrative space of the Gauteng province but nevertheless closely connected to it in a way that makes up a functionally integrated city-region. The first map below, where each dot represents 1 000 people recorded in South Africa's 2001 census, shows how this extended Gauteng City-Region contains some 13 million people within 175 km of central Johannesburg – over a quarter of South Africa's total population.

The discovery of gold in the late 1800s kickstarted the rapid growth of the region. Today it is South Africa's most significant economic space, and by many estimates the largest urban economy on the continent. It plays a vital hub function. Road networks (map 2 below), railways, electricty transmission and distribution lines (map 3 below), and a host of other infrastructural networks, all converge on and radiate out from this key urban region.

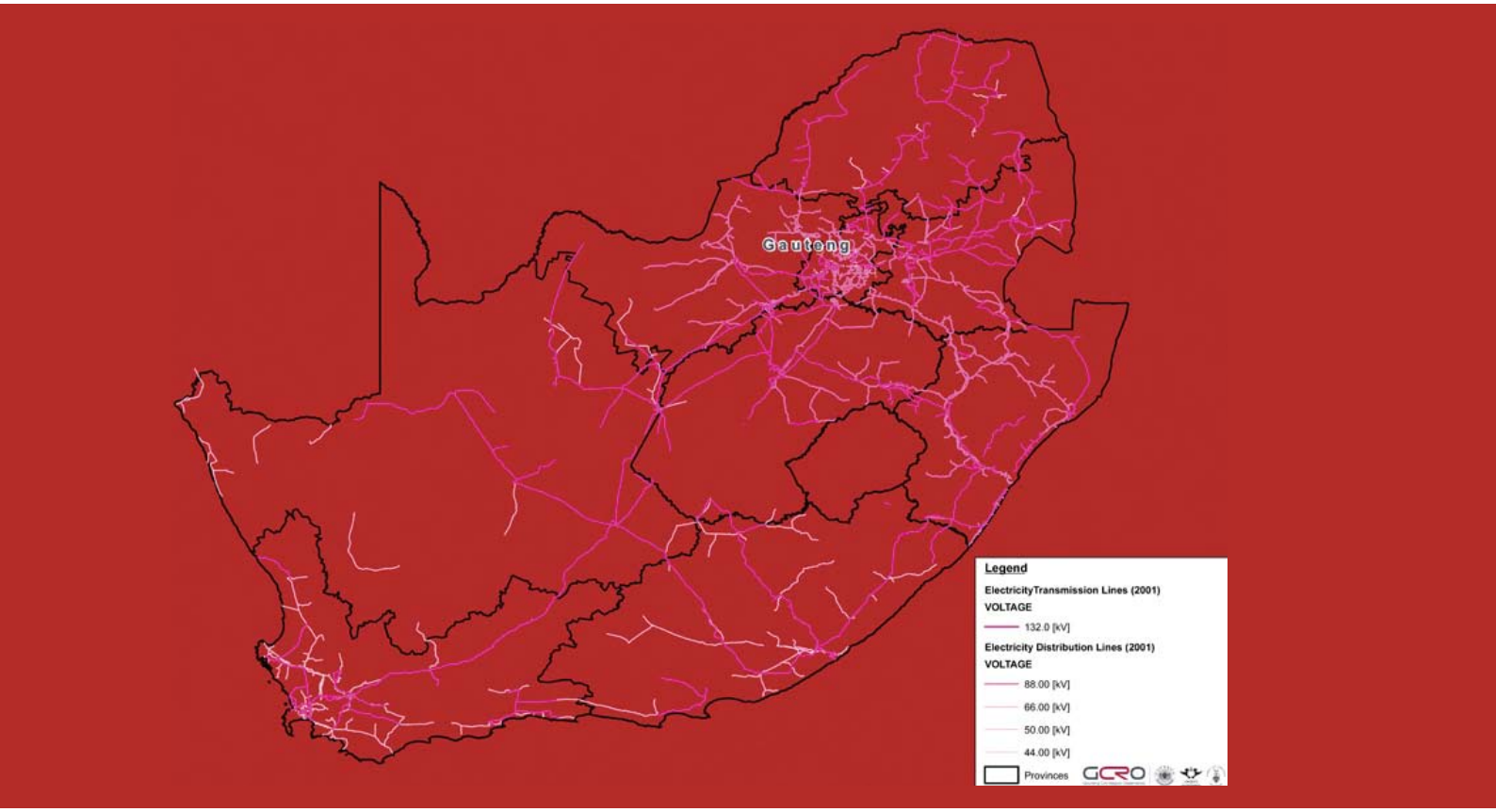
population within 175 km radius of the centre of Johannesburg



national network of main roads



electricity transmission lines and main distribution lines



an overview of Gauteng in indicators

This State of the Gauteng City-Region Review assembles a wide range of data and information on the state of play in the region's economy, governance arrangements, environment, living circumstances, quality of life, culture, and so on. The table below gives a quick, overview impression on some aspects examined in more detail in the thematic sections. This overview list of indicators gives values for the province of Gauteng, not the wider region of towns and cities spanning across the provincial borders. This is because a lot of official and privately provided data are collected in a way that is stratified to provinces, and does not dissagregate to smaller geographic scales.

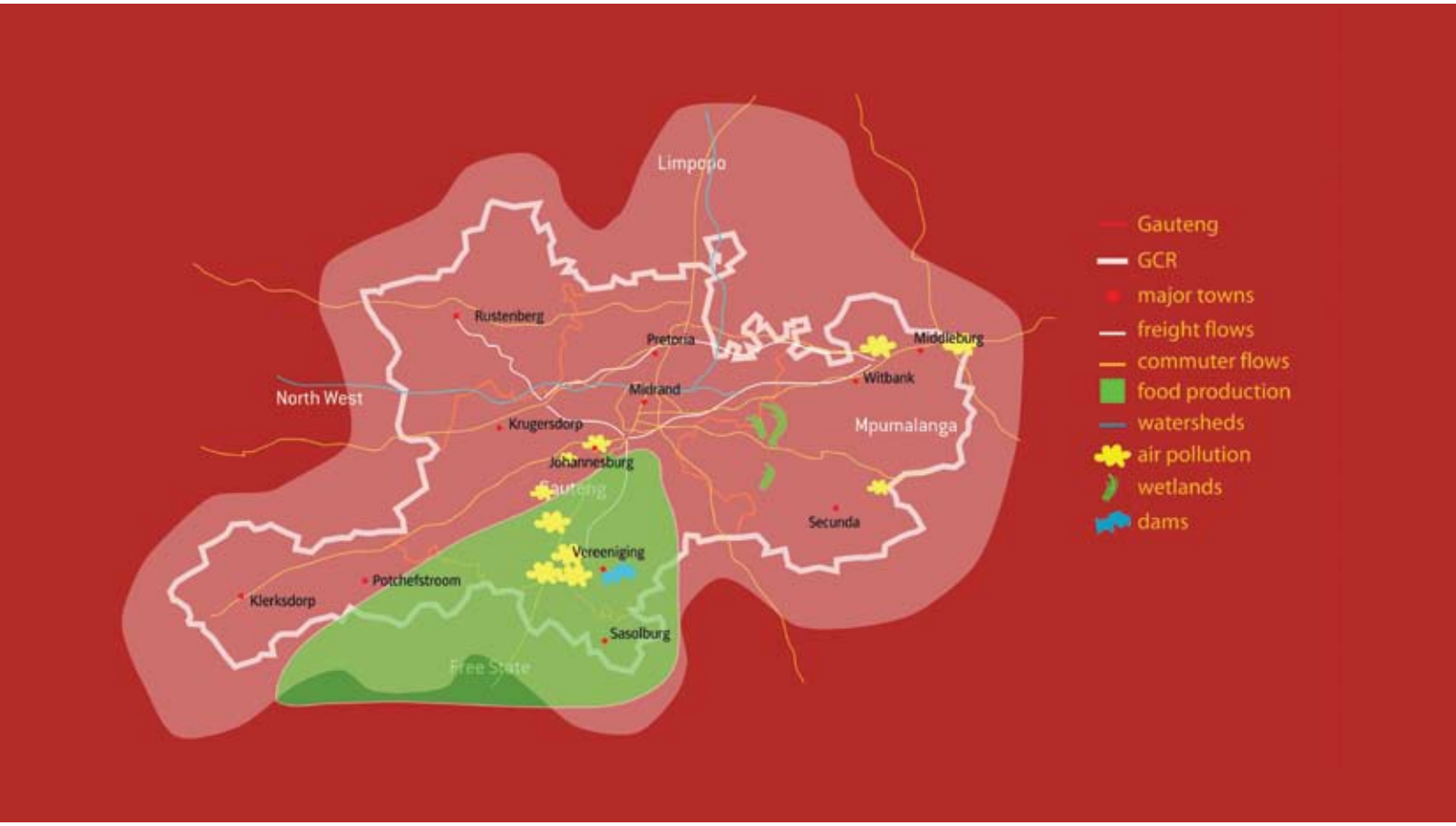
indicator	unit of measure	value	data date	source
Total estimated population	Number	11 191 700	June 2010	Statistics South Africa mid-year population estimates
Total provincial area (2009 boundaries)	Km^2	18 179	June 2010	Statistics South Africa
Average population density	Number /km^2	616	June 2010	Statistics South Africa mid-year population estimates
Average annual % population change: 2001-2010	%	1,91	2001-2010	Statistics South Africa mid-year population estimates
Total number of households	Number	3 378 313	2010	Quantec EasyData
Average annual % change in number of households: 2001-2010	%	1,71%	2001-2010	Quantec EasyData
Gross Value Add (GVA) in current prices	Rand '000s	749 445 472	End 2009	Quantec EasyData
Gross Value Add (GVA) per capita	Rand	66 964	2009/10	Quantec EasyData and StatsSA mid-year population estimate

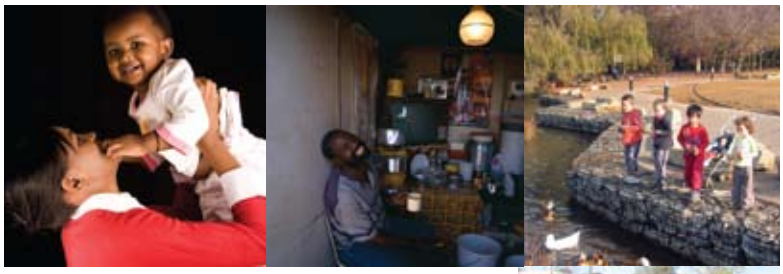
Average annual % change in GVA per capita: 2001-2009	%	2,30%	2001-2009	Quantec EasyData and StatsSA mid-year population estimate
Total number of employed persons	Number	3 952 837	4th Quarter 2010	Statistics South Africa Labour Force Survey 4th Quarter 2010
Total number of unemployed persons (official definition)	Number	1 437 971	4th Quarter 2010	Statistics South Africa Labour Force Survey 4th Quarter 2010
Official unemployment rate	%	26,7	4th Quarter 2010	Statistics South Africa Labour Force Survey 4th Quarter 2010
Labour force participation rate: % of working age population in the labour force (ie employed or unemployed)	%	69,7	4th Quarter 2010	Statistics South Africa Labour Force Survey 4th Quarter 2010
Total annual income earned by households	Rand '000s	543 587 000	2008	Quantec EasyData
Average annual income per households	Rand	167 499	2008	Quantec EasyData
Share of income earned by households in lowest decile: R0-R7249 p.a.	%	0,2	2005/06	Quantec data from 2005/06 Income and Expenditure Survey
Share of income earned by households in top decile: >R180 000 p.a	%	67,7	2005/06	Quantec data from 2005/06 Income and Expenditure Survey
% of GVA invested in Research & Development (R&D) (public and private sector investment)	%	1,45	2008/09	StatsSA GDP-R 2008 and CeSTII-HSRC National R&D Survey 2008/09
% of working age population (15-65) 25 years and older with a tertiary education qualification	%	18,8	4th Quarter 2010	Quantec EasyData timeseries from StatsSA Labour Force Survey
% of households without access to piped water to dwelling or yard	%	6,8	October 2009	GCRO 'Quality of Life' Survey 2009
% of households without access to basic sanitation (VIP or better)	%	9,5	October 2009	GCRO 'Quality of Life' Survey 2009
% of households without access to electricity for lighting	%	7,9	October 2009	GCRO 'Quality of Life' Survey 2009
% of households without weekly refuse removal by municipality	%	9,8	October 2009	GCRO 'Quality of Life' Survey 2009
% of households without access to adequate shelter (ie in informal settlements, backyard shacks, hostels or caravan / tents)	%	13,5	October 2009	GCRO 'Quality of Life' Survey 2009
% of home to work commuters taking more than 60 minutes to work	%	7,0	October 2009	GCRO 'Quality of Life' Survey 2009
% of home to work commuters walking or using public transport	%	58,8	October 2009	GCRO 'Quality of Life' Survey 2009
Number of self-propelled 'live vehicles' registered in the province	Number	3 449 813	January 2011	eNatis Live Vehicle Population Statistics
Number of vehicles per kilometre of road	Number	63	January 2011	eNatis Live Vehicle Population Statistics & National Treasury
% of land surface classified as urban land cover (including urban trees, urban woodland, urban grassland, and sports & recreation facilities)	%	14,8	2009	GeoTerraImage, 2009
% of land surface classified as untransformed land (ie natural bush, woodland, grassland, bare rock, wetlands and pans)	%	45,2	2009	GeoTerraImage, 2009

seeing the wider Gauteng City-Region

The data assembled in the table above is for the province of Gauteng. However it must be understood that the provincial boundary does not contain the full extent of the region of cities and towns making up this pivotal space in South Africa. Because of the limitations in the way data are collected, the thematic sections of this review often refer only to the Gauteng province, but it is vital not to lose sight of the wider region spanning across and beyond the administrative boundaries.

The Gauteng city-region (GCR) is not 'real', in that it does not have official borders, or officials, or a budget...But it is real when looked at socially, economically, environmentally and through other lenses, as illustrated by the map below.







quality of life in the GCR

introduction

South Africa is steadily and speedily urbanising. The opportunities and challenges that face the Gauteng city-region in this regard – as the most powerful commercial centre on the African continent and ranked as a major metropolitan conurbation in the world hierarchy of urban settlements – are interesting to track and discuss.

It is especially important to know how residents experience our cities if we are to ensure that they are not just places where people swap lives of rural subsistence for urban survivalism, but are instead inclusive, afropolitan, resilient and able to offer a high quality of life for everyone.

the laws of attraction



City-regions provide – or should provide – high-end quality of life: that is their attraction. They are urban agglomerations of high-end economic activity, suburban and city dwelling, wealth and opportunity, see concentrations of professionals and higher education institutions, and offer art, culture and recreation. But those cities and city-regions also rely on the labour of workers, many of whom are denied access to precisely those amenities and outlets that make 'city living' desirable.

Nowhere is this inequality more pronounced than in South Africa. Apartheid tried to keep cities 'white' and forced black South Africans to live in townships, zoned by race, kilometres away from cities and often physically buffered by industrial belts, motorways or topography.

In post-apartheid South Africa, cities and city-regions have therefore had to focus on inclusion, openness and challenging race-based inequalities, while remaining economically competitive in a context of globalisation.

The Gauteng city-region exemplifies these challenges.

The polycentric region of cities includes Johannesburg, Tshwane and Ekurhuleni.

Measured on the basis of GDP at purchasing power parity, Johannesburg by itself is estimated to have the largest urban economy in Africa, just ahead of Cairo. The GDP of the wider metropolitan region is even larger.

Tshwane (formerly Pretoria) is the administrative capital of both apartheid and the democratic South Africa.

Ekurhuleni is a centre of heavy industry and manufacturing.

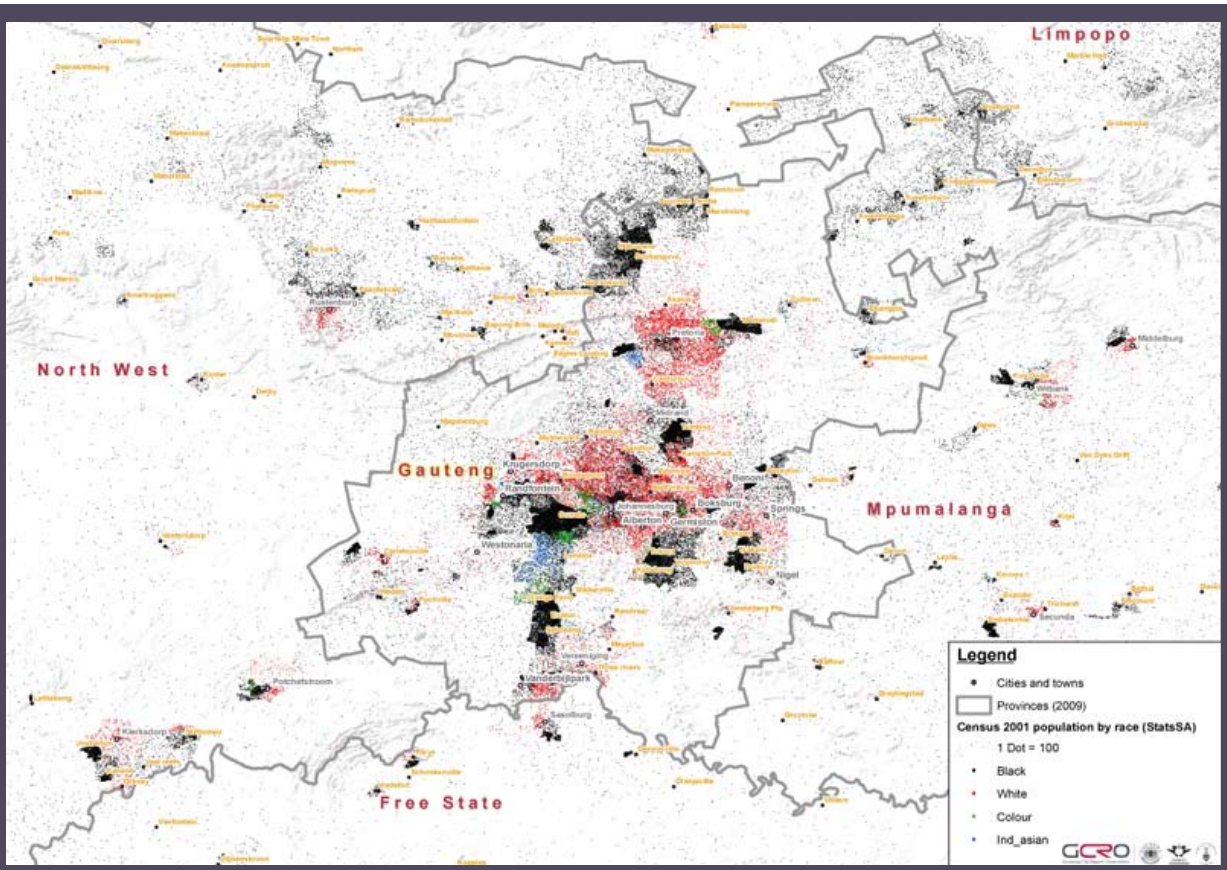
Each had – and still have – adjacent townships zoned for black, coloured or Indian citizens, and the map at the bottom suggests that movement out of these areas and the creation of more integrated residential areas has taken longer than perhaps anticipated, and the physical separation of people – on the basis of race, combined with class as black elites have moved out of townships and into formerly white suburbs – remains a key challenge.

Moreover, as economic conditions have hardened with the global economic crisis coming hard on the heels of the oil price peak and a sharp rise in domestic interest rates, the Gauteng city-region has acted as a magnet for people living in poorer parts of the country, and the region more broadly. As a result, the population of the Gauteng province grew by 1 278 211 between 2001 and 2007, a 13.6% increase.

So when we ask about the quality of life in the GCR, the issue should be understood in context: a large, fast-growing polycentric city-region, built on early foundations of the gold found on the Witwatersrand (the ridge of white waters), covering a large spatial area, attracting people from across the African continent, but in a developing country that is among the most unequal in the world and which only became a democracy 16 years ago.

These are not excuses: they are context.

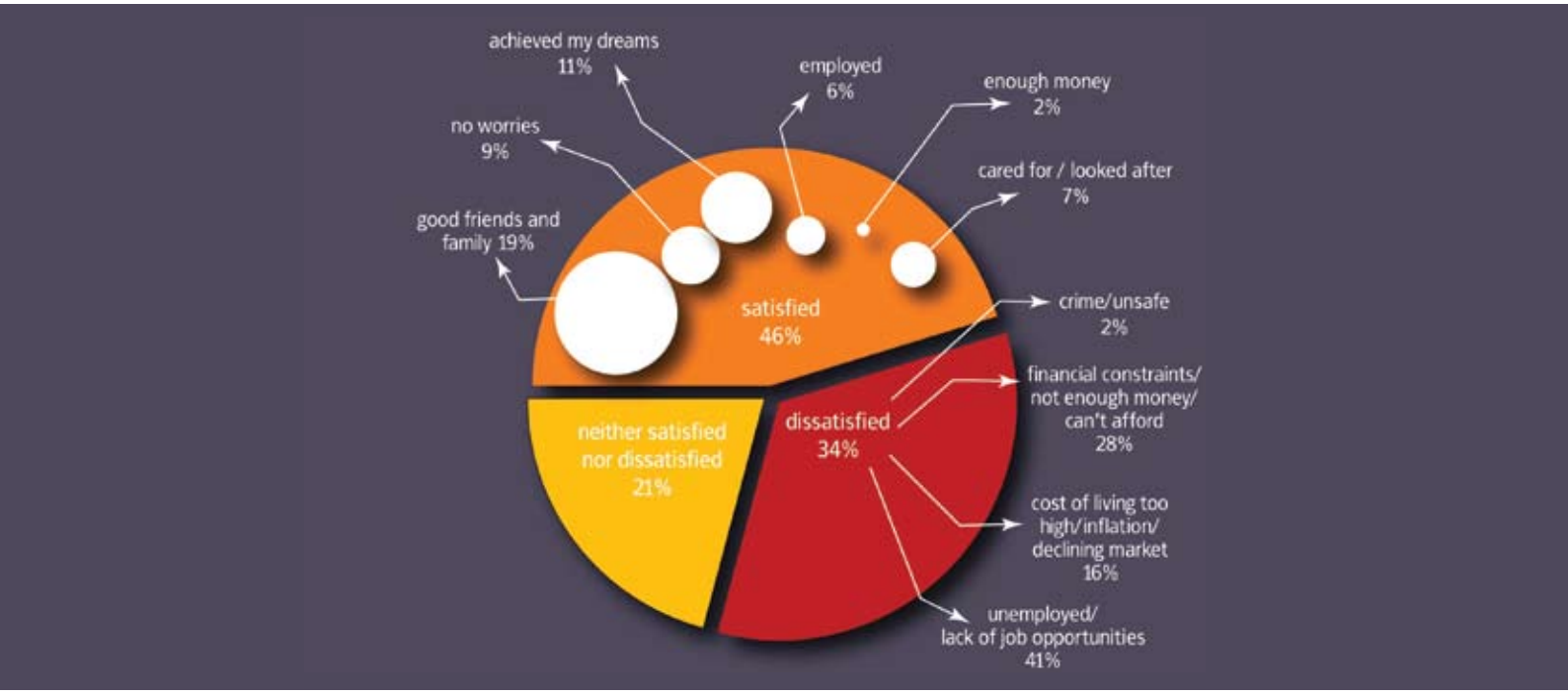
population distribution by race across the GCR according to Census 2001



content and cheerful

Between September and October 2009, the Gauteng City-Region Observatory (GCRO) administered a 'Quality of Life' Survey to 6 636 respondents across the city-region. The survey was used to gather data on multiple dimensions of quality of life and permit multivariate analysis using both objective and subjective indicators. The starting point was to ask respondents to think about their lives and tell us, overall, whether they were satisfied.

reasons to be satisfied…or dissatisfied…with living in the GCR



Overall, the sample tended towards the positive: 46% were satisfied or very satisfied (16% in the latter category), a fifth (21%) were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, and the remaining third (34%) were dissatisfied or very dissatisfied (10% in this last category).

This is important – city-regions are robust, energetic, creative, wealthy, stylish places, and it should not be surprising to find that almost half of the respondents living in the GCR feel satisfied with their lives. Given the bad press that the grime and crime that accompanied the transition to democracy has attracted, it is easy to lose sight of this basic fact – that only a minority of those living in the GCR are dissatisfied.

Most of those who were satisfied, when asked why they said so, had no answer beyond the fact that they were happy or satisfied. Others ascribed it to their friends or family, one in ten had achieved their dreams, a similar proportion had 'no worries', others felt cared for, and finally – the smallest proportion of those who were satisfied – had either work or sufficient money to feel good.

It is worth noting that the vast majority of those who gave positive reasons cited non-material factors – only a few respondents cited their jobs or wealth as the reason for their positive feelings.

measuring results

Quality of life studies abound, locally and internationally, but few use rigorous multivariate statistical analysis to reach defensible conclusions. We used the 2009 'Quality of Life' survey to fill this gap. The survey allowed us to commingle analysis of objective and subjective indicators – some 56 variables in all – to provide a rigorous definition and analysis of quality of life. The dimensions and indicators (with their variables) appear below.

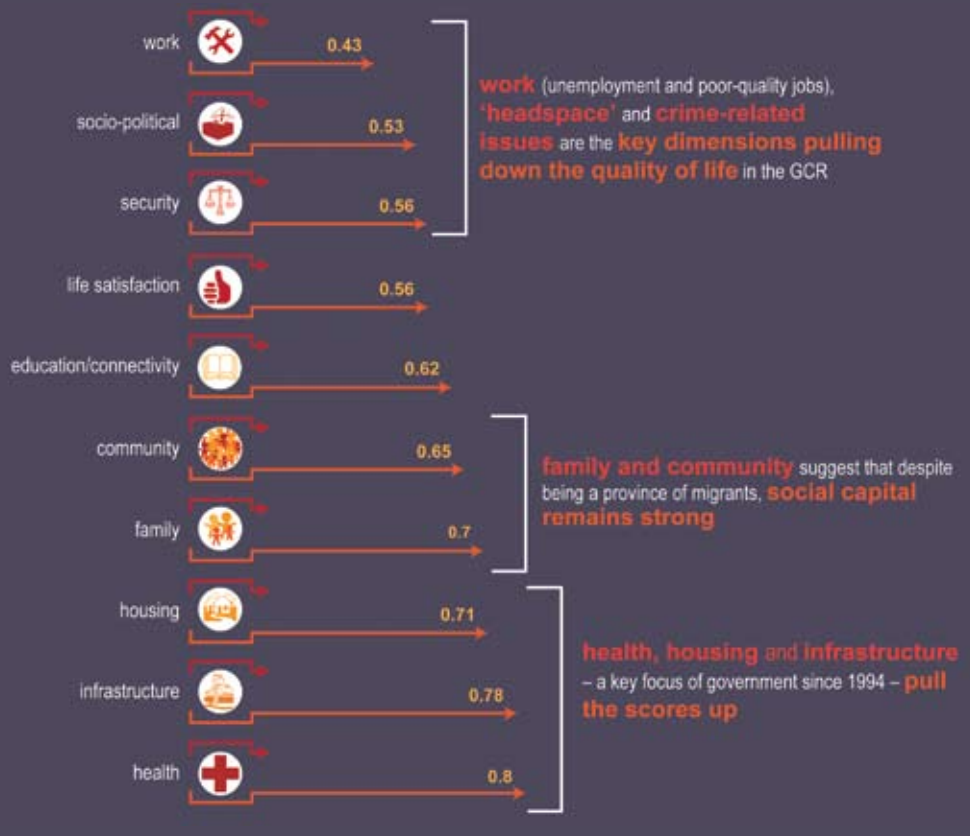
survey of perceptions of quality of life in the GCR: subjective and objective indicators





The logic is clear from a scan of the variables. Quality of life includes both objective factors – access to services, connectivity, food security, jobs, services and so on – as well as deeply subjective matters, ranging from alienation and anomie to racial and communal trust and faith in the institutional machinery of South Africa. Many people may hold extreme views on one or two issues close to their hearts, but measured across multiple variables, their extremes are placed and understood in the context of views on multiple issues and areas of life.

quality of life dimensions: means

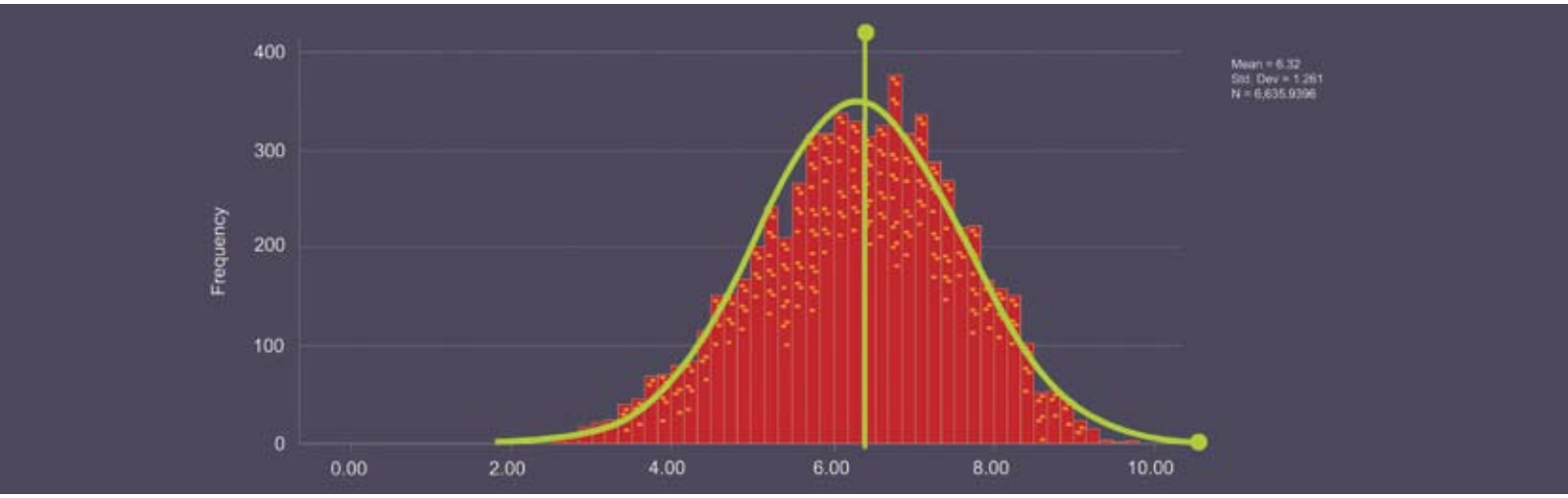


The chart makes clear that 'work' (both unemployment and poor quality jobs), 'pscho-social' issues and 'crime-related' issues are the key dimensions pulling down the quality of life in the GCR.

On the positive end of the scale, 'health', 'housing' and 'infrastructure' – a key focus of government since 1994 – pull the scores up, followed by 'family' and 'community', suggesting that despite being a province of migrants, social capital remains strong.

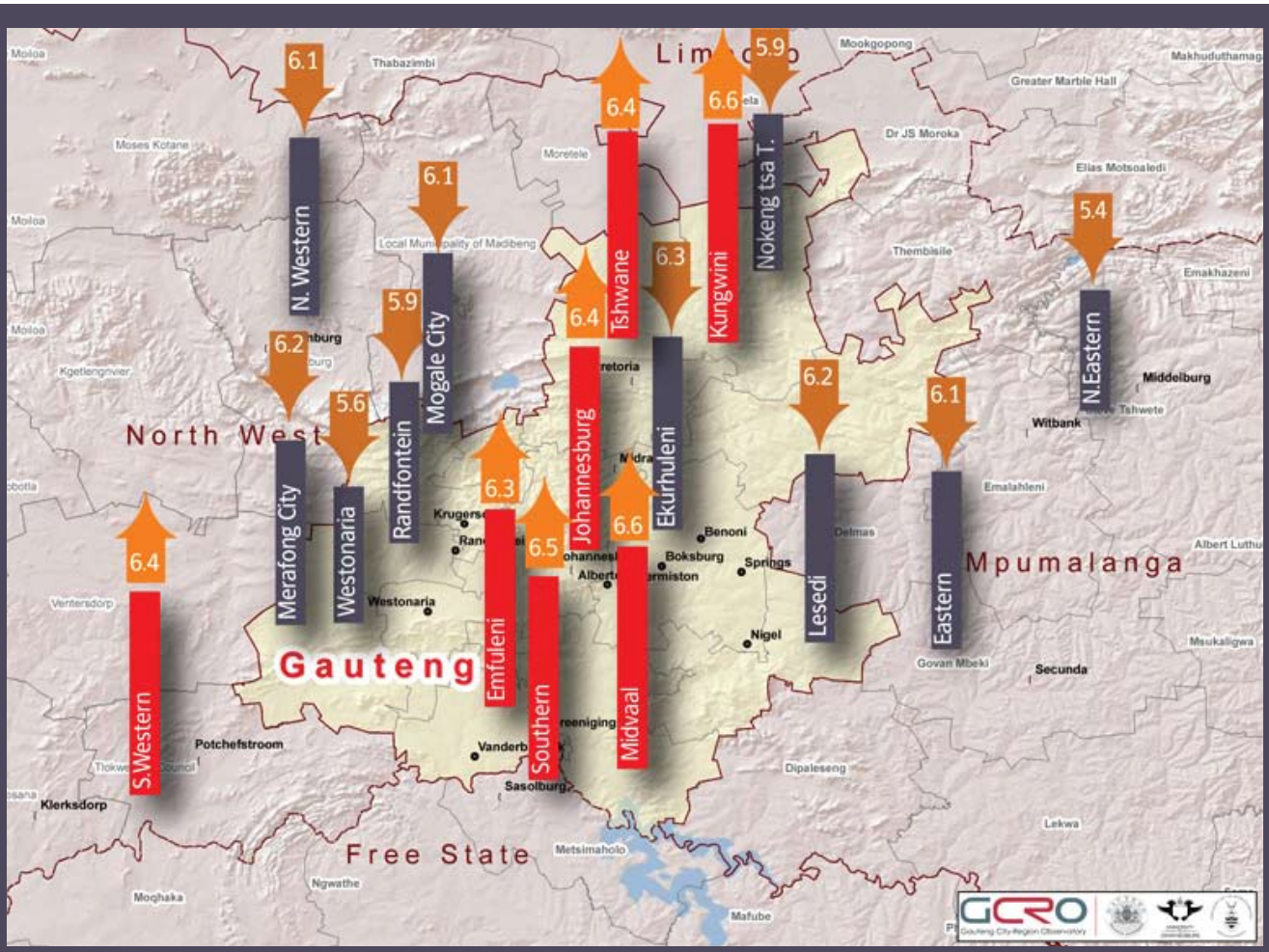
analysing the results

distribution of quality of life



Taken as a whole, the quality of life scores for the Gauteng city-region skew towards the upper end of the scale, with a mean between 6 and 7 out of 10 (where 10 is 'perfect'), and no respondents scoring below 2 out of 10 – but a fair proportion scoring above 8 out of 10.

quality of life: means for all municipalities

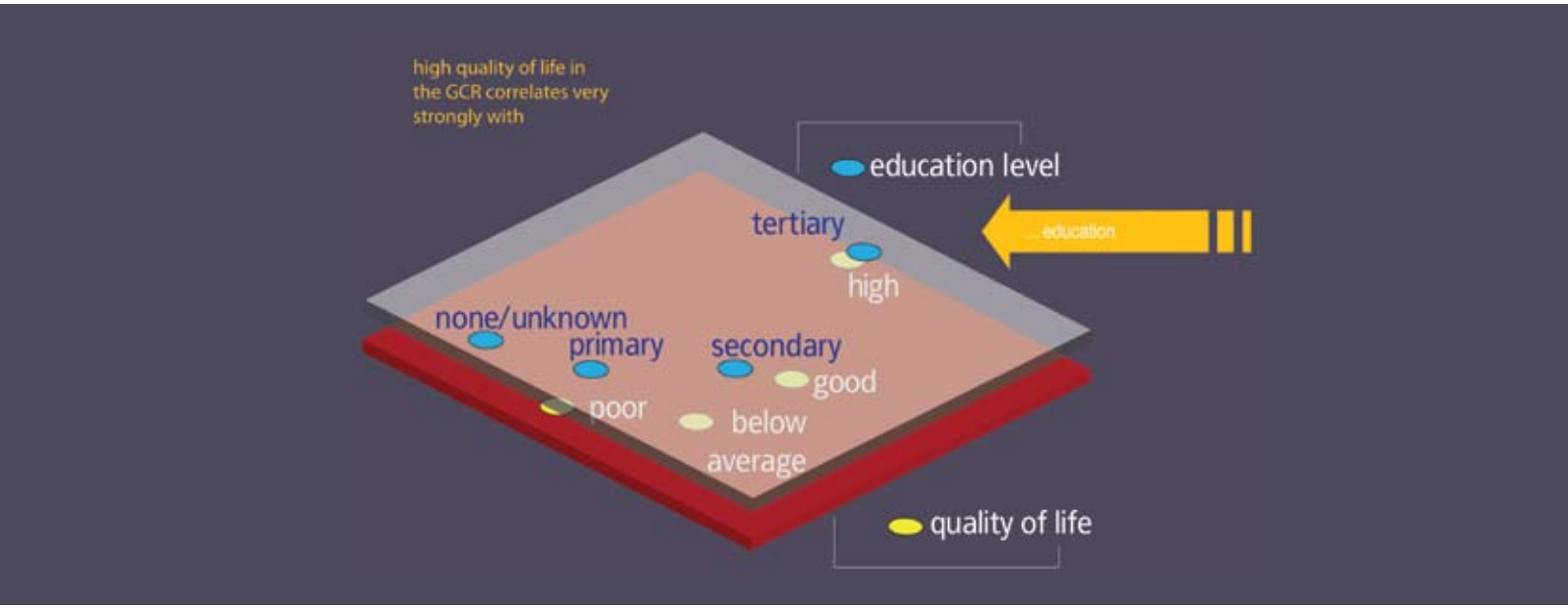


The graphic shows those municipalities which had quality of life scores above the GCR-wide mean of 6,32 in red, and those which had scores below the mean in grey. It clearly matters where in the GCR you live: quality of life is unevenly distributed, with wealthier municipalities like Midvaal and the bigger cities of Johannesburg and Tshwane at the upper end of the scale, and smaller municipalities on the fringes of the city-region at the bottom of the scale.

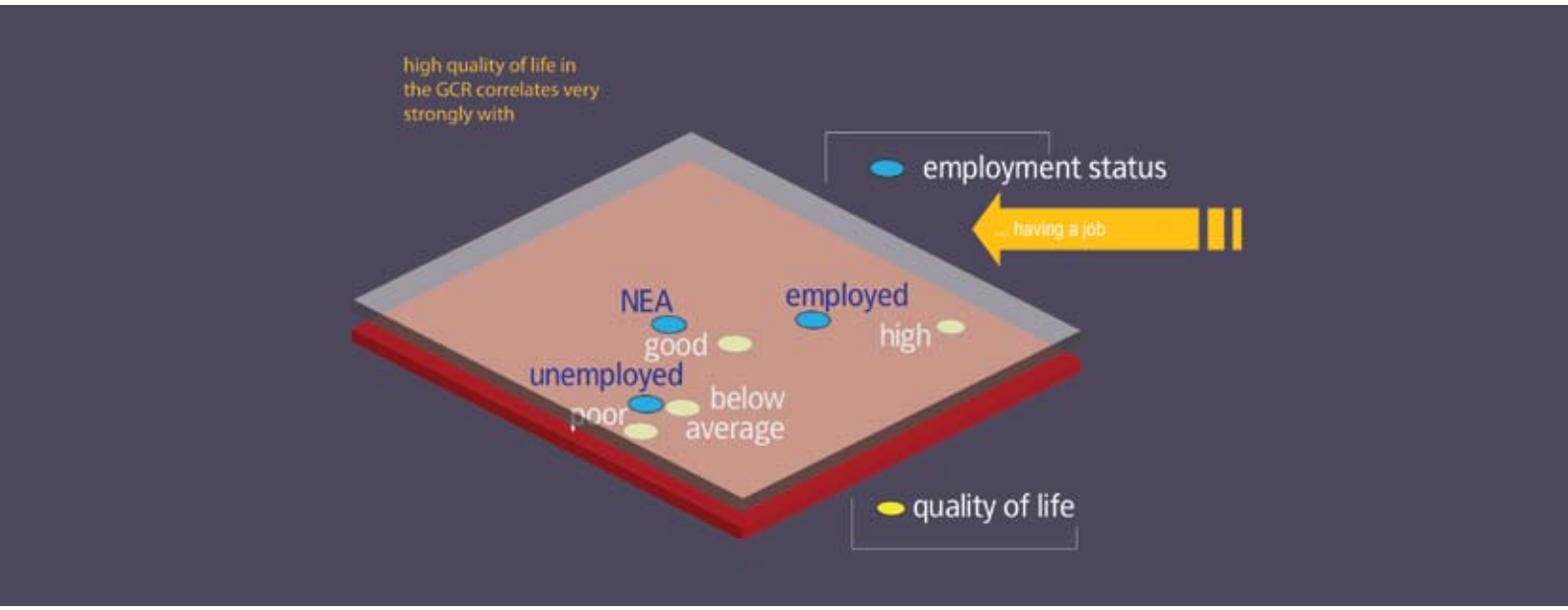
This may explain why, between 2001 and 2007, five municipalities on the fringes of Gauteng shrunk, while the three metropolitan centres and smaller municipalities in the centre of the province grew.

digging deeper

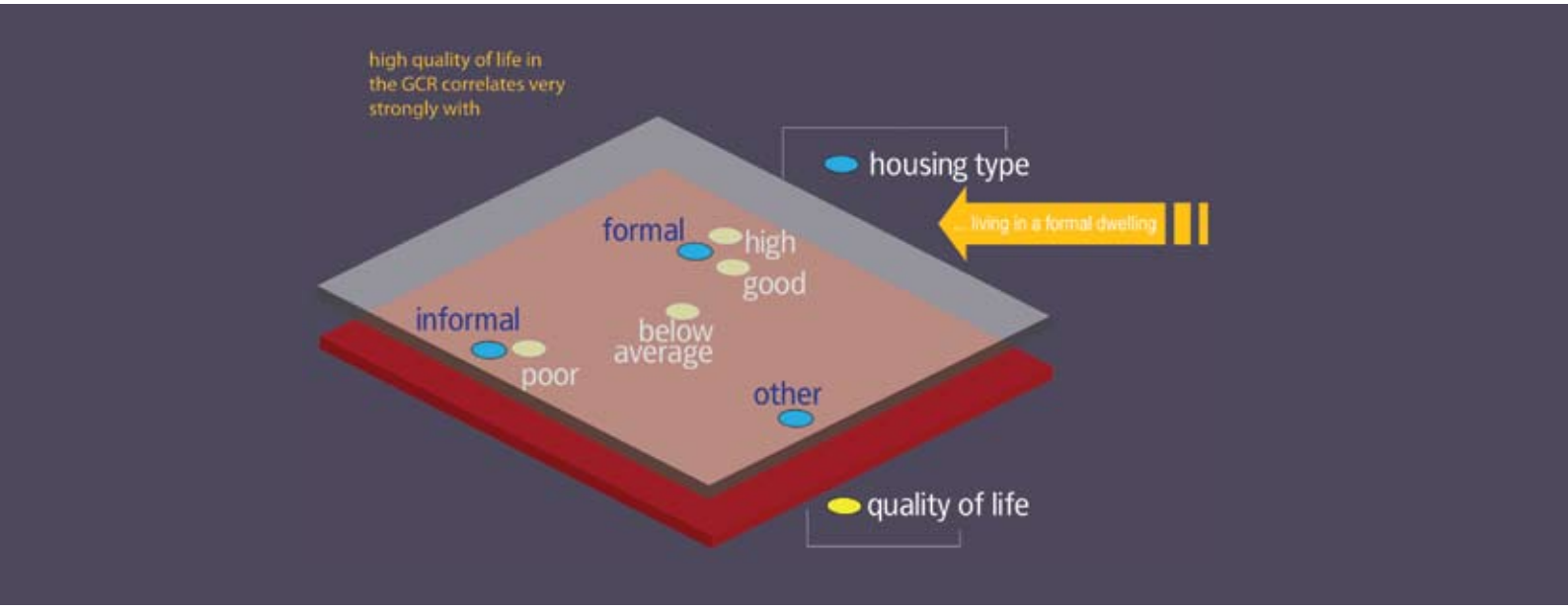
correspondence mapping of quality of life and education level



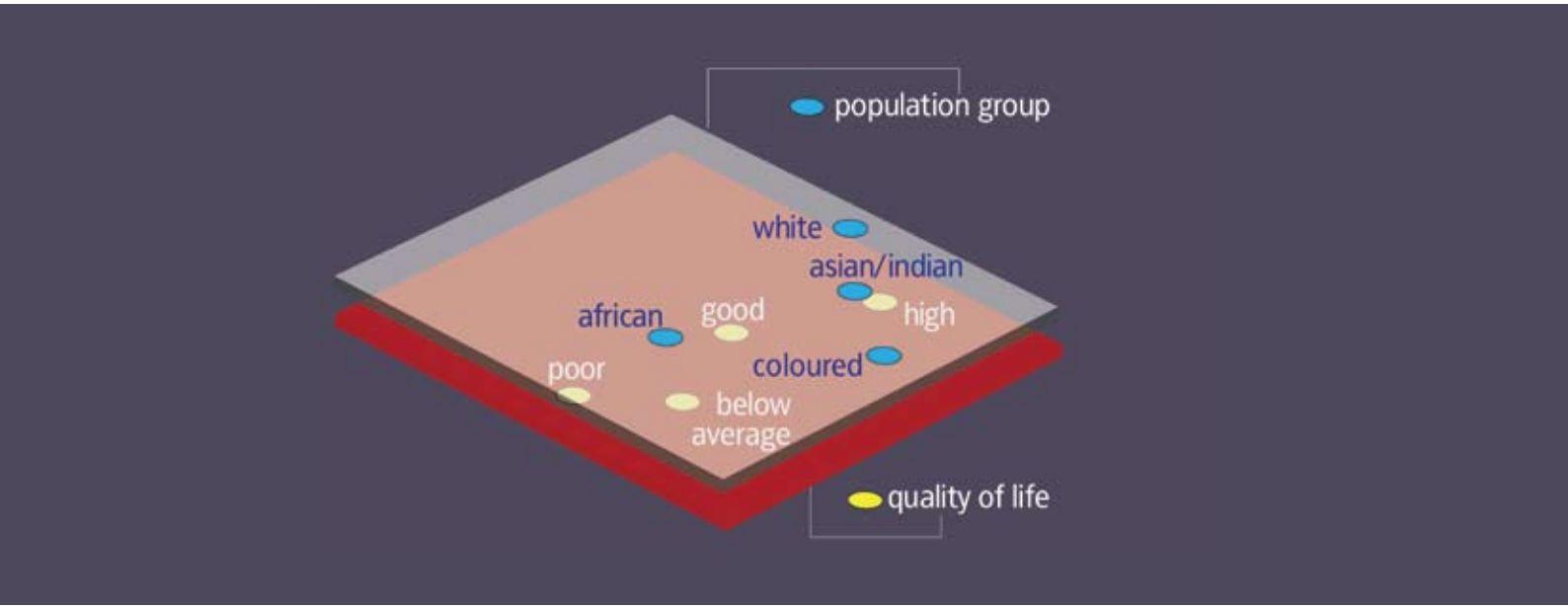
correspondence mapping of quality of life and employment status



correspondence mapping of quality of life and housing type



correspondence mapping of quality of life and population profile



Given South Africa's history of inequality and racial oppression, it is to be expected that socio-economic and demographic factors will have a direct impact on quality of life in the city-region. To better understand some of these dynamics, we used 'correspondence mapping', which allows variables to be displayed in space where their relationships across two or more dimensions can be shown. The variables must be discrete – nominal, ordinal or continuous variables segmented into ranges. The map produces a measure of distance between two points (the points are values of the variables); distance is a measure of correlation, so the less the distance the higher the correlation and vice versa.

As the correspondence maps on this page show, high quality of life in the GCR correlates very strongly with living in a formal dwelling, having a job and – crucially – high education. The reverse is true for low quality of life.

It is also not surprising to find that white, Indian and coloured respondents were far more likely to enjoy higher quality of life, though it is noticeable that coloured respondents are being pulled in two opposing directions,

reflecting the class make-up of this community, which has both a substantial working-class and a growing large middle-class.

The African cohort, most importantly, is not right next to 'poor' or 'below average' quality of life, but is somewhere between them and 'good' quality of life, reflecting the ongoing transformation of post-apartheid South Africa.

This is not a causal analysis – the maps demonstrate the strength of relationships between variables rather than trying to prove a causal link. But the closeness of education to the more positive end of the quality of life scale, combined with the national and provincial government emphasis (and expenditure) on education, suggest that quality of life may not improve dramatically but investments are being made in exactly the right area.

what other surveys say



'Quality of Life' surveys at city-region level are fairly rare, but at city-level they are growing in importance, as quality of place becomes an important aspect of city life.

In October 2008, the 'Mastercard Worldwide Centres of Commerce: Emerging Markets Index' looked at indicators such as the economic environment, growth and development, the business environment, the financial services environment, connectivity, education and IT, quality of urban life and risk and security. Out of 65 cities in the survey, Johannesburg came 11th, ahead of Sao Paulo, Moscow, Istanbul and a host of Chinese and Indian cities. It also came some way ahead of Cape Town in 33rd position and Durban in 37th.

More recently, in May 2010, the 'Accenture Institute for Health and Public Service Value' released its Global Cities Forum survey, where it found: "…nearly three out of every four (73 percent) Johannesburg residents saw their city as world class, which puts it on a par with cities like Los Angeles (75 percent), New York City (73 percent) and Singapore (75 percent)".

The authors wrote that Johannesburg residents felt their city was a good place to live, as "exciting, vibrant and alive with possibilities", as well as a "great city to work in".

On the negative side were concerns about corruption, inefficiency of public services, and a lack of transparency in spending local funds. As the authors concluded, "Most Johannesburg taxpayers rate their city as world class, but they want more transparency and accountability from public service organizations".

so what did we learn?

Most people are happy with their lives in the GCR. But while development victories have been scored in the GCR, some challenges remain. For example, work, security and socio-political issues are some of the main detractors from a good quality of life. Moreover, not all locations in the city-region offer the same opportunities – it matters where you live.

Thus, quality of life depends a lot on having

- a decent job
- a decent place to live and
- a good education.

What is heartening is that other global 'Quality of Life' surveys underscore our findings of the GCR being vibrant and globally competitive, with significant opportunities.





government & governance in the GCR

introduction

In the arena of government and governance, the challenges of overcoming the legacies of apartheid are strongly pronounced. On the one hand the post-apartheid era has seen the design of new government institutions geared towards development and facilitating democratic participation. On the other, there is evidence that some of these institutions are weak as agents of development, and that they struggle to create an environment in which democratic relations between citizens and the state can flourish.

The GCRO's 2009 'Quality of Life' survey asked Gauteng's residents about their views of government and governance. The results give a mixed perspective of progress.

The 'Quality of Life' survey shows citizens to be politically conscious and largely confident that the country is going in the right direction. People continue to believe in the power of democratic politics to make a substantive difference to their lives. Continued high levels of electoral participation affirm this.

However, the 'Quality of Life' survey findings also suggest a troubling distance between citizens and the public officials who are meant to represent their interests. Of particular concern, levels of satisfaction with some parts of government are low. This is not in itself a case for pessimism, and dissatisfaction rates are far lower than in Brazil, for example. Government in the GCR has an opportunity to reinvigorate engagements with citizens, by opening and strengthening spaces for public participation, and by ensuring that citizen inputs are integrated into the development process.

structure of government

Government in South Africa is made up of three spheres – national, provincial and local. The 1996 Constitution describes these three parts of government as non-hierarchical; as 'spheres', not 'tiers', where no one part is subordinate to the others. However, all spheres are subject to the primacy of the Constitution itself, and the laws passed by national Parliament.

The Constitution also specifies that each sphere is functionally distinctive, and relatively autonomous to perform clearly defined competencies unique to each. But all three spheres are interdependent and interrelated to the others in a unitary whole. Each sphere is constitutionally mandated to preserve peace, national unity and the indivisibility of the Republic of South Africa.

This means that in Gauteng we have various national government departments performing their specific functions; we also have the Gauteng provincial government with its responsibilities; and we have various municipalities, making up local government, charged with taking care of other competencies.



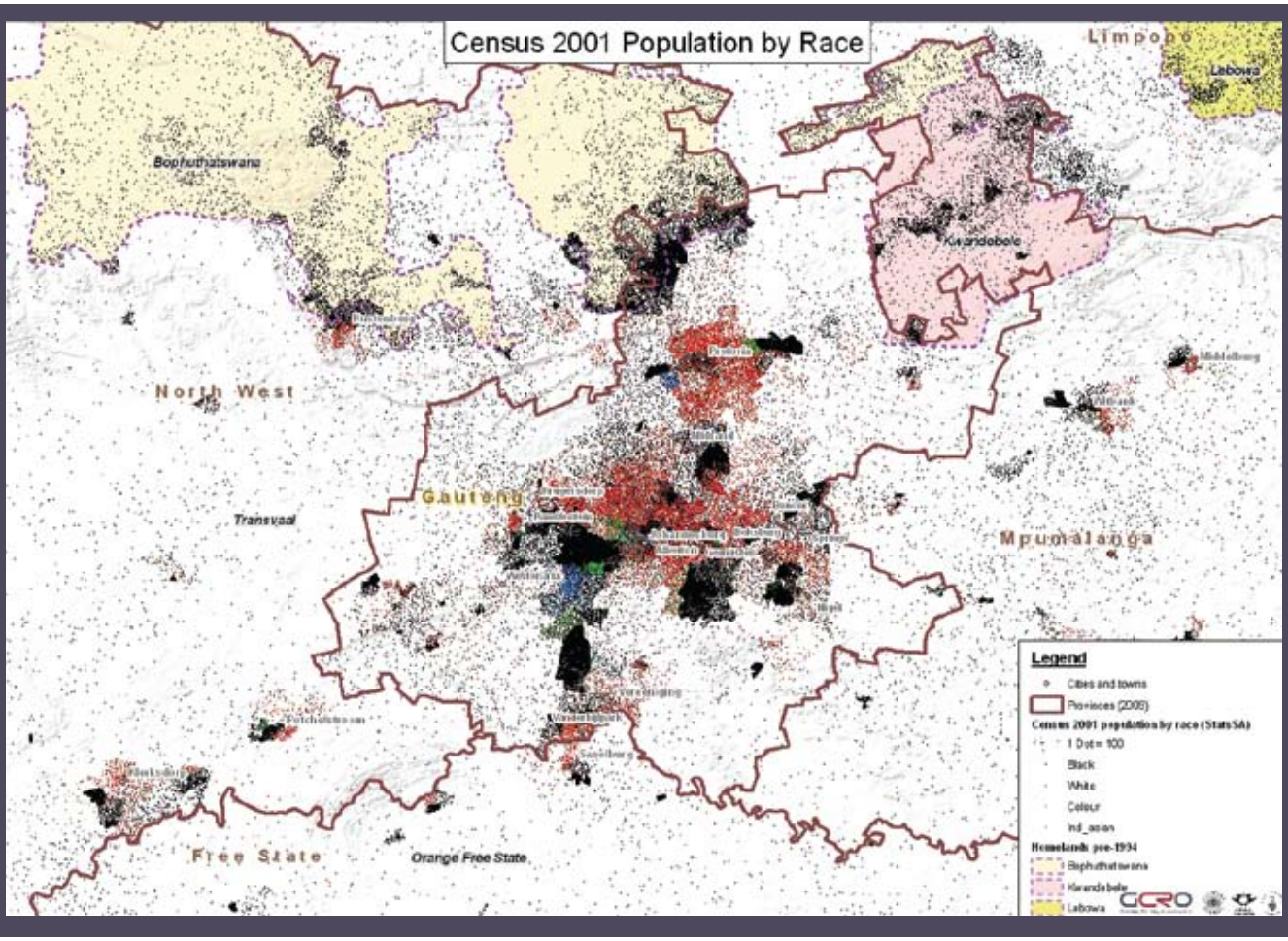
national and provincial government under apartheid

The national, provincial and local government institutions currently in place are new. Two decades ago the structure of government looked very different.

National government: under apartheid, the territory of South Africa was divided into 'separate' national government units along racial and ethnic lines. Parts of the region of cities and towns in and around Gauteng were governed as part of 'white South Africa'. Other parts were governed by so-called 'independent homelands' or 'bantustans'. To the north-west of Pretoria, an archipelago of areas comprised Bophuthatswana, regarded

as an independent state under apartheid. To the north-east was KwaNdebele, a homeland which had not yet reached the status of an 'independent self-governing territory'. These 'homelands', which were meant to be sites of 'separate development', are the main reason that the Gauteng city-region sees large concentrations of displaced urbanisation in its northern parts. Millions of people, unable to set up homes legally in 'white South Africa', crowded up against the boundaries of Bophuthatswana and KwaNdebele, as close as possible to the country's centres of economic opportunity.

distribution of population by race in 2001 against old homeland boundaries



Provincial government: the area that is today defined as Gauteng was previously administered as part of the province of the Transvaal, one of four provinces in the old South Africa. The Transvaal spread over the whole northern part of South Africa, covering the area now split into the provinces of Gauteng, North West, Mpumalanga and Limpopo.

local government under apartheid

Within the region's cities and towns, local government was also divided under apartheid. Twenty years ago there were separate White Local Authorities and Black Local Authorities. There were also separate management structures for areas where Indian and coloured residents were forced to live under apartheid. These fragmented institutional arrangements were designed to ensure that resources in white areas were reserved for the benefit of whites. In a nutshell, to ensure that whites were not burdened by the development needs of other 'population groups', urban apartheid pushed those seen to cost the tax base more than they contributed beyond the boundaries and 'off the budgets' of white local authorities. Poorer African, Indian and coloured residents ended up in under-developed areas, where few industrial and commercial activities were allowed, and where they were unable to benefit from the wealth and government resources circulating in white municipal areas.



features & functions - national

Today, national government arrangements have been transformed. The 'bantustans' have been integrated into the territory of democratic post-apartheid South Africa, and a new architecture of national government departments and agencies, focused on development for all South Africans, has been built.



key features

National government is broadly responsible for policy, the setting of objectives for the country as a whole, co-ordination and regulation.

However, a number of departments are also responsible for direct delivery, where neither provincial nor local government play a role. For example:

e.g. The South African Revenue Service collects tax (income tax, tax on companies and Value Added Tax) on behalf of all of government, and distributes this between the spheres on a formula basis.

e.g. Home Affairs maintains the population register and has frontline offices throughout the country to issue identity documents, passports, etc.

In addition there are various agencies and state-owned entities that are overseen directly by national government, but play a key role in providing services. These include, for example:

e.g. Water Boards, established by the National Department of Water Affairs, that purify raw water and distribute it in bulk to municipalities.

e.g. The South African Police Service (SAPS) has a vertically integrated command structure reporting directly to the national Minister of Police. There are police stations across Gauteng, but provincial government only plays a loose co-ordination / interface role.

e.g. The Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa (PRASA) provides metropolitan rail services to hundreds of thousands of rail commuters in the GCR every day. It is overseen by the national Department of Transport.

competencies

Functional areas of exclusive national competence are not explicitly defined in the Constitution, but can be inferred:

Intelligence services, national defence, macro-economic policy and stability, elections administration, maintenance of the population register and related services, mineral affairs, tertiary education, international and national airports, etc.

Functional areas of shared national and provincial competence, as defined in Schedule 4A of the Constitution:

Education at all levels, excluding tertiary education, housing, health services, environment, disaster management, agriculture, public transport, welfare services, tourism, trade, etc.

features & functions - provincial

Provincial government boundaries have been redefined. Today, the boundary of the Gauteng Provincial Government encloses the economic core of the wider city-region. A new set of provincial government departments have been defined, building on but also radically transforming the base inherited from the old Transvaal Provincial Administration.

key features

Gauteng is one of nine provinces making up South Africa.

Senior elected leadership comprises the Premier and her Members of the Executive Council (MECs). Each MEC is allocated a portfolio which relates to one of the following Gauteng Provincial Government departments:

- Agriculture and Rural Development
- Community Safety
- Finance
- Economic Development
- Education
- Health and Social Development
- Local Government and Housing
- Infrastructure Development
- Roads and Transport
- Sports, Recreation, Arts and Culture

The Office of the Premier, with the Gauteng Planning Commission, plays a strong 'policy centre' and co-ordination role.

competencies

Functional areas of shared national and provincial competence, as defined in Schedule 4A of the Constitution:

Education at all levels, excluding tertiary education, housing, health services, environment, disaster management, agriculture, public transport, welfare services, tourism, trade, etc.

Functional areas of exclusive provincial competence, as defined in Schedule 5A of the Constitution:

Ambulance services, liquor licences, provincial planning, provincial recreation and amenities, provincial sports, provincial roads and traffic, abbatoirs, etc.

features & functions - local

In the post-apartheid period, local government has been completely transformed. The divided, racially defined local authorities of the past have been amalgamated into new municipalities. This means that the separate areas that were previously reserved for white residents, and those to which African, Indian and coloured residents were forcibly removed by apartheid, are now covered by integrated, democratically elected municipalities. This is one of the most important features of the new system. By implication, the tax resources raised from residents and businesses in wealthier parts of the city can now be used to fund development in parts that were historically under-developed under apartheid. The result has been significant progress in rolling out household and community infrastructure to previously poorly serviced dormitory townships.



key features

Local government has benefitted from a strong impulse towards decentralisation embedded in the Constitution. Local government has the right to govern, on its own initiative, in a number of functional areas of competence. This is subject to national and/or provincial legislative oversight. But national and provincial government must not compromise or impede a municipality's ability or right to exercise its powers or perform its functions. Local government institutional arrangements are a little complicated. There are three categories of municipality.



Category A (or Metropolitan) Municipalities are single, unicity structures which do not share authority with any other municipality in their area. There are only six metros in the country, in areas that are defined as cities. There are three category A municipalities in Gauteng.



Category B (or Local) Municipalities are one half of two-tier structures. Category B municipalities share executive and legislative authority with the C municipality in whose area they fall.



Category C (or District) Municipalities are the other half of the two-tier arrangement in non-metro areas. In each C municipality (the top tier), there are a number of B municipalities (the bottom tier). Powers and functions are shared between the tiers depending on the level of capacity in each.

competencies

Functional areas of local government competence, under the shared legislative competence of national and provincial government (defined in Schedule 4B of the Constitution):

Electricity and gas reticulation, building regulations, municipal health services (defined in legislation as environmental health, not health care), municipal public transport, stormwater management, water supply and domestic waste-water and sewerage, etc.

Functional areas of local government competence, under the exclusive legislative competence of provincial government (defined in Schedule 5B of the Constitution):

Cemetaries and crematoria, cleansing, markets, municipal parks and recreation, local sports facilities and amenities, public places, refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal, street trading, street lighting, traffic and parking, etc.

local government across the GCR

The following table gives a sense of the structure of local government in Gauteng. It shows the different categories of municipality in the province, how they are arranged, and the estimated population of each in 2001 and 2007. Also listed are the local municipalities that are outside the boundaries of Gauteng, but adjoin the boundaries of the province, or which cover major economic nodes within 175 kilometres of the centre of Johannesburg and are regarded as anchoring the polycentric Gauteng city-region.

	2001	2007
A City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality	3 225 310	3 888 182
A Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality	2 478 629	2 724 227
A City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality	1 982 233	2 345 909
C Metsweding District Municipality		
B GT02b1: Nokeng tsa Taemane Local Municipality	53 203	49 389
B GT02b2: Kungwini Local Municipality	109 063	104 150
C Sedibeng District Municipality		
B GT421: Emfuleni Local Municipality	658 424	650 872
B GT422: Midvaal Local Municipality	64 642	83 445
B GT423: Lesedi Local Municipality	73 692	66 516
C West Rand District Municipality		
B GT481: Mogale City Local Municipality	289 834	319 633
B GT482: Randfontein Local Municipality	128 731	117 265
B GT483: Westonaria Local Municipality	109 327	99 214
B GTDMA48: West Rand District Management Area	5 781	2 917
B NW405: Merafong City Local Municipality	210 482	215 860
municipalities in the Free State		
B FS203: Ngwathe Local Municipality	118 809	95 188
B FS204: Metsimaholo Local Municipality	115 955	154 658
municipalities in Mpumalanga		
B MP306: Dipaleseng Local Municipality	38 619	37 880
B MP307: Govan Mbeki Local Municipality	221 747	268 947
B MP311: Delmas Local Municipality	56 207	50 452
B MP312: Emalahleni Local Municipality	276 414	435 226
B MP313: Steve Tshwete Local Municipality	142 770	182 513
B MP315: Thembisile Local Municipality	257 115	278 518
B MP316: Dr JS Moroka Local Municipality	243 313	246 965
municipalities in Limpopo		
B NP366: Bela-Bela Local Municipality	52 121	55 844
municipalities in the North West		
B NW371: Moretele Local Municipality	181 038	182 414
B NW372: Local Municipality of Madibeng	346 672	371 183
B NW373: Rustenburg Local Municipality	387 097	449 771
B NW401: Ventersdorp Local Municipality	43 076	36 531
B NW402: Potchefstroom Local Municipality	128 353	124 349
B NW403: Matlosana Local Municipality	359 203	385 780
	12 357 860	14 023 798

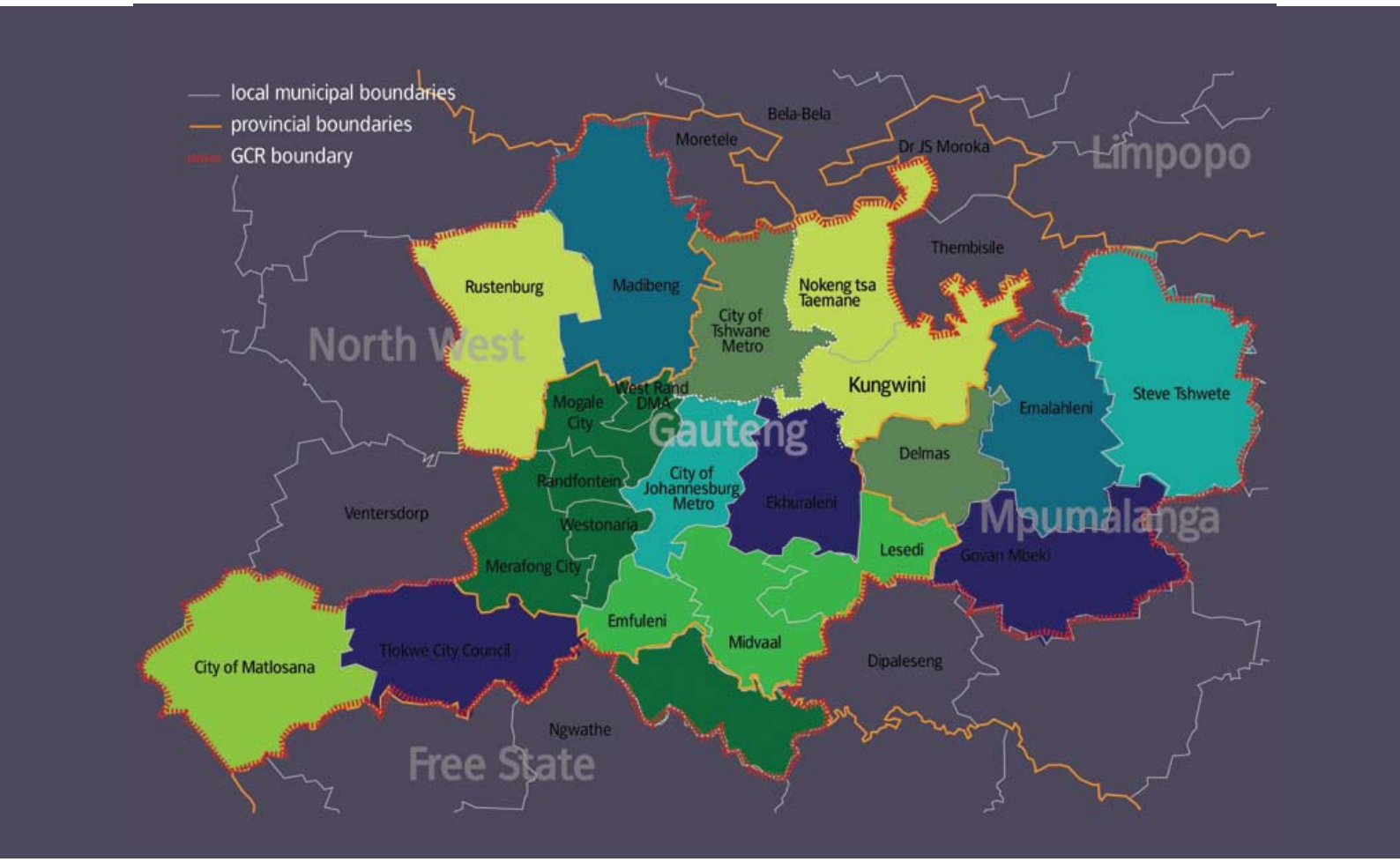
future change

The map below shows the local government structures in Gauteng, as well as municipalities making up the broader GCR.

It is important to note that these arrangements are not static. For example, at the moment district municipalities manage services directly in some parts of their jurisdiction, usually protected areas or areas the where population is very sparse. These are so-called District Management Areas (DMAs), where there are no local (that is, lower-tier, Category B) municipalities. There is currently one DMA in Gauteng, under the West Rand District. However, DMAs are in the process of being phased out, and so this area which covers the UNESCO World Heritage Site of the Cradle of Humankind will formally become part of Mogale City.

In addition, the Independent Demarcation Board has taken a decision to merge a portion of the Metsweding District Municipality area into Ekurhuleni, and the rest into Tshwane. This means the entire area in the north-eastern part of Gauteng will be covered by single-tier metropolitan government after the next local government elections in early 2011.

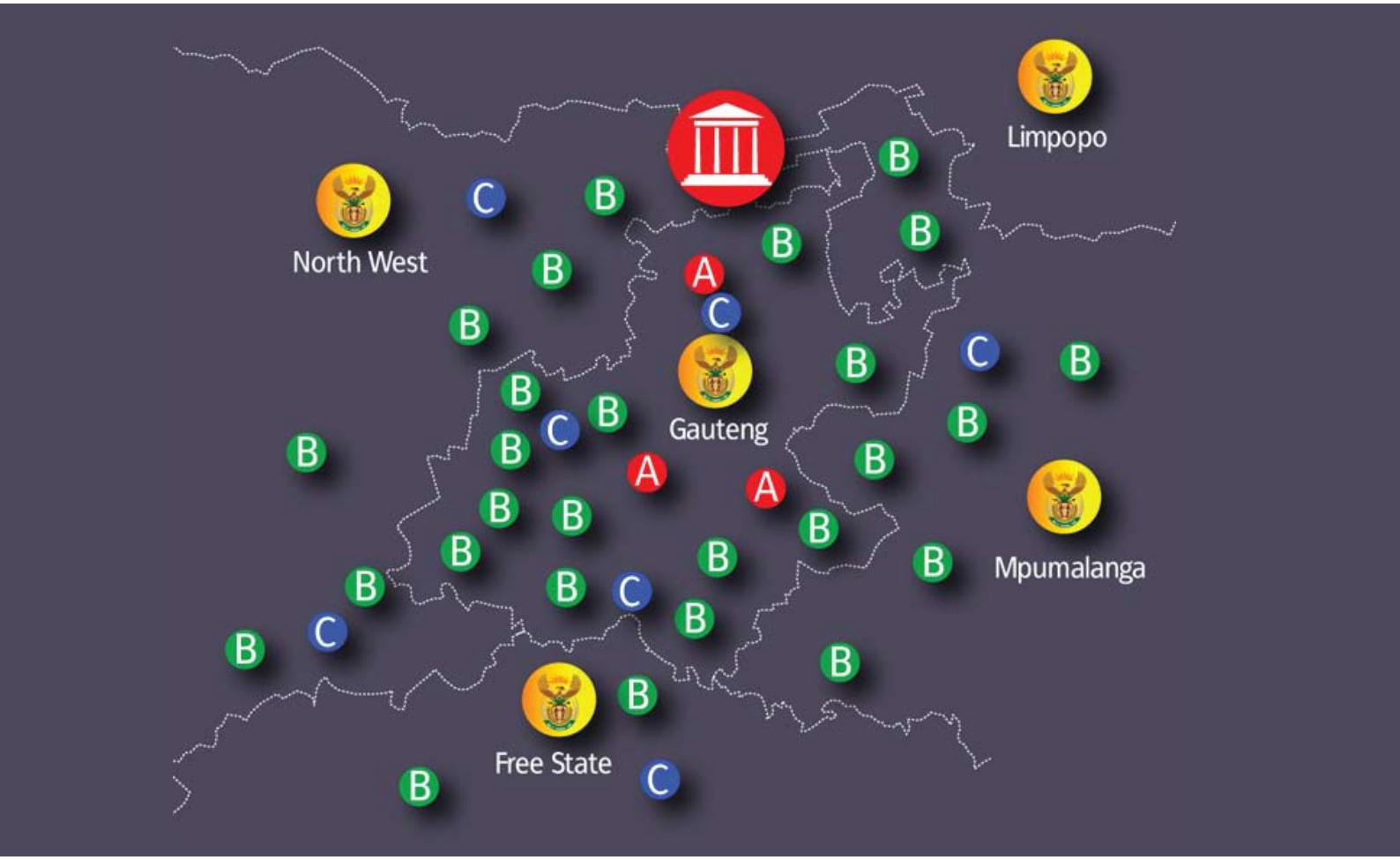
the GCR: Gauteng and adjacent local municipalities



working together

The Gauteng city-region is so large, complex and dynamic that no one government authority could possibly encompass the whole. But to address the region's challenges and ensure that it reaches its full potential, the different parts of government must work together. This is easier said than done. The GCR straddles the whole of one province, and parts of four others. It includes 15 local entities inside Gauteng, and another 16 outside the province. Some of these are large city-based metropolitan municipalities, some district municipalities, and some local municipalities. These local government entities are often very different in size. For example, the budget of the City of Johannesburg is 70 times that of Westonaria.

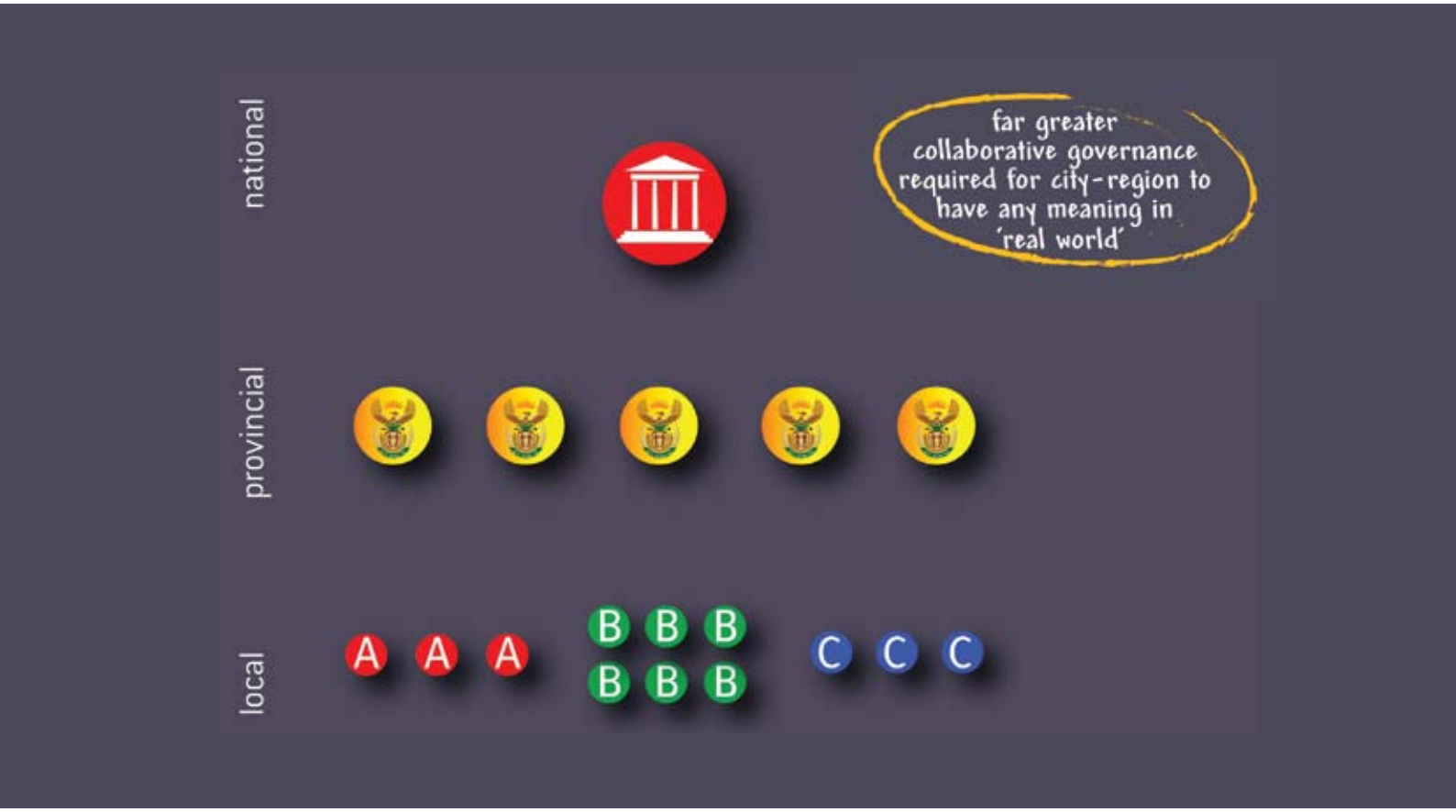
Moreover, these municipalities do not always have corresponding interests. Municipalities that adjoin each other sometimes have 'competing' visions for development, with one wanting a spatial plan that prevents development up to its edge, and another wishing to promote development along a corridor all the way up to the boundary shared with the first. In these circumstances it is often very difficult to reconcile the different interests, both legitimate, of the two councils. The picture is complicated further by the fact that provincial and local government share some powers, and in areas such as 'planning approvals', local transport planning, housing development and others, interests do not always coincide. Complexity is compounded by the fact that some state-owned entities reporting into national departments have their own large budgets and development agendas, which are not referenced to provincial or local plans.

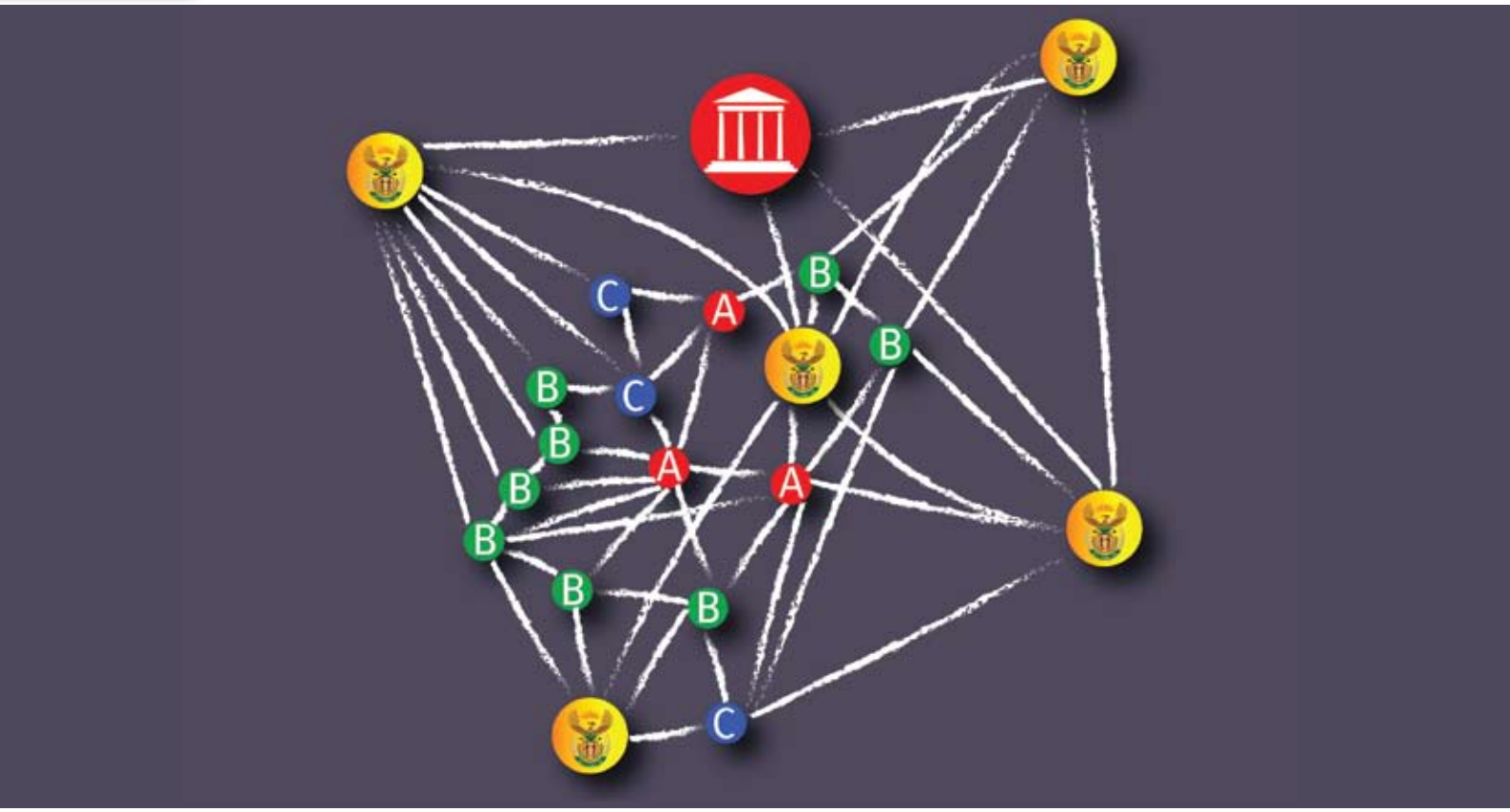


intergovernmental relations

It is clear that if the Gauteng city-region is to address its challenges and realise its opportunities, intergovernmental relations across the region have to be significantly improved. The GCR is not a real 'place' – it is a perspective, a way of understanding this remarkable space. But to make it work optimally, the way government entities relate to each other – vertically and horizontally – as well as the way they relate to civil society and the private sector must be far better understood and articulated than at present. Various structures have been put in place to achieve this, including the President's Coordinating Council (PCC) where national and provincial leadership meets as a collective; various MinMECs, where national Ministers meet with Provincial Members of the Executive Council (MECs) on particular sectoral issues such as housing, health or education; the Premier's Co-ordinating Forum, where the Gauteng Premier and MECs meet with local government Mayors and Municipal Managers; and various MEC-MMC Forums, where provincial leaders meet with counterpart Members of Mayoral Committees from local government.

Intergovernmental relations are also being steadily strengthened through processes that clarify the distribution of responsibilities where powers over particular functional areas are shared between the provincial and local government.

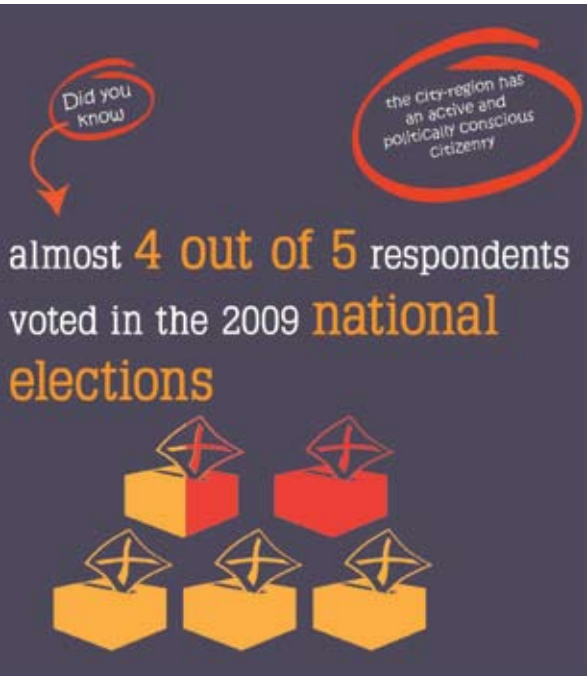




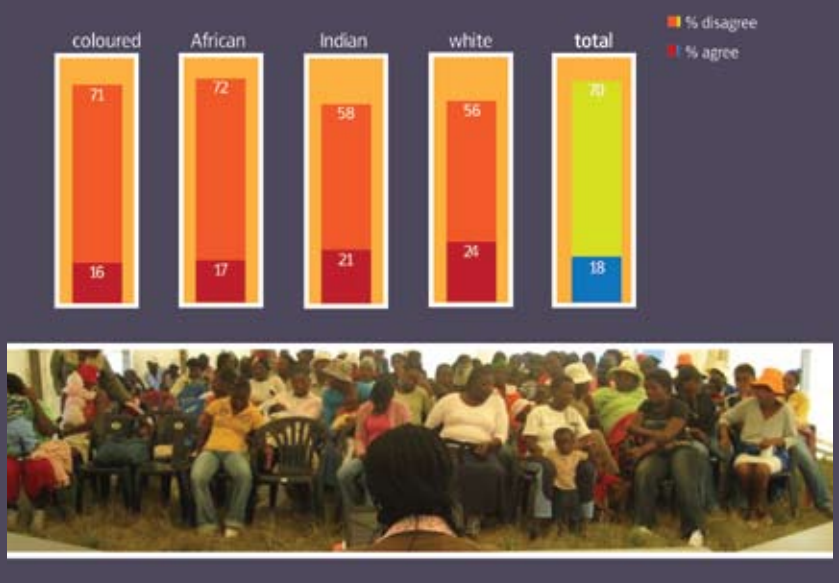
political engagement

While it is clear that the post-apartheid period has seen significant progress in building new democratic and developmental institutions, question marks remain with regard to how government has been able to build relations with citizens, particularly those who were historically deprived of the benefits of citizenship under apartheid. The evidence is mixed.

There is positive evidence that the GCR has a politically conscious citizenry that is actively engaged in that it continues to participate, at very high turnout rates, in local and national/provincial elections.



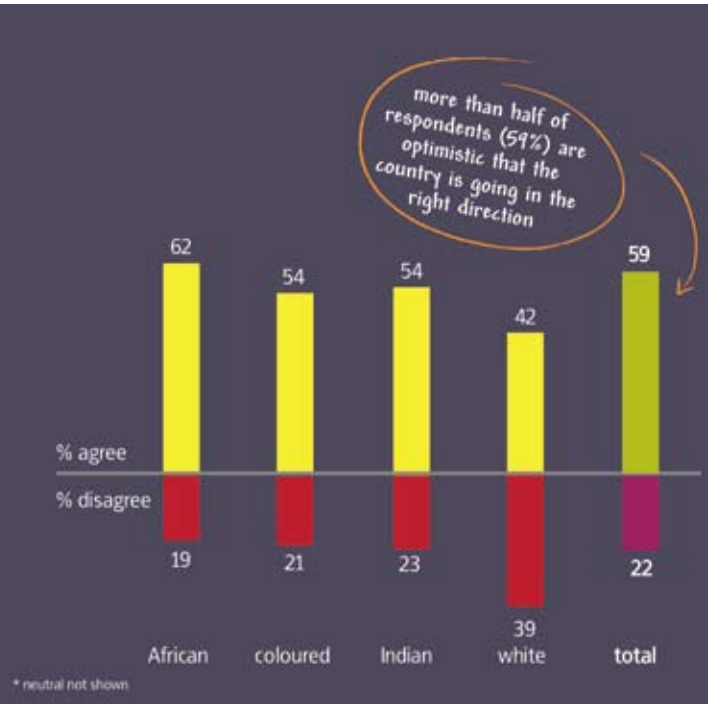
When respondents of GCRO's 2009 'Quality of Life' survey were asked whether they thought that 'politics is a waste of time', 70% disagreed with the statement. There were similarly positive sentiments in response to questions about whether the country had free elections and a free press. This suggests a healthy political culture.



GCRO (2009) 'Quality of Life' survey

where are we going?

The GCRO's 'Quality of Life' survey also found that six out of ten residents in the GCR believed that the country is going in the right direction, even though the picture is uneven across population groups. Thirty-nine percent of white respondents disagreed with the notion that the country is going in the right direction; 42% said that it was. By contrast, only 19% of African respondents did not think the country was going in the right direction, compared to 62% who did.

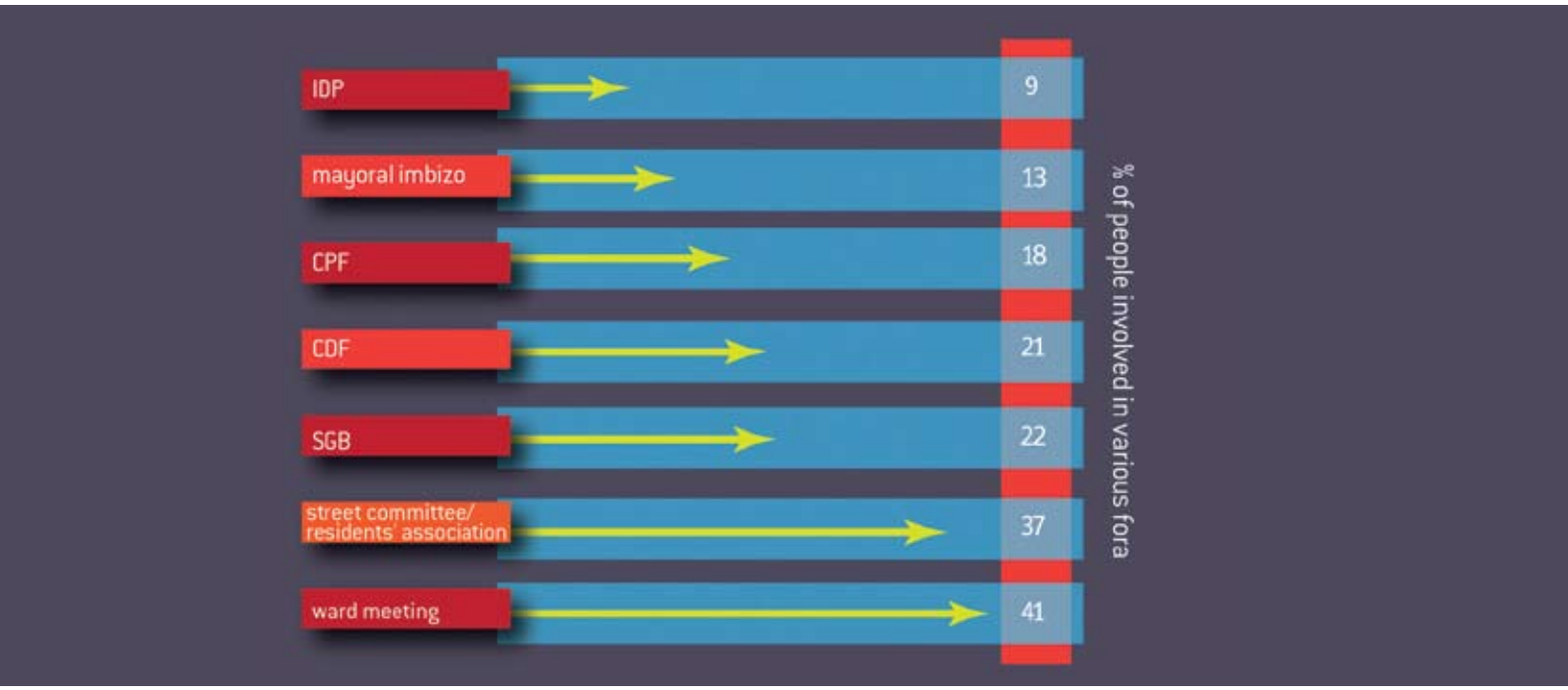


GCRO (2009) 'Quality of Life' survey

civic engagement

While people continue to believe in the power of democracy to make a substantive difference to their lives, the 'Quality of Life' survey also gives a mixed perspective on whether residents are using, or feel they are able to use, all the options available to them to make their voices heard. There is evidence of extraordinarily high levels of participation in some structures. Forty-two percent of respondents said that someone in their household had attended a ward meeting in the 12 months prior to the survey. Participation in structures such as School Governing Bodies was also high.

But only 9% of respondents said that they, or a member of their household, had been involved in an Integrated Development Plan (IDP) process. This is concerning, as the IDP is the primary plan governing a municipality's long-term development trajectory, and medium term and annual plans, and the Municipal Systems Act dictates to local government that residents must be enabled to participate actively in its formulation.



GCRO (2009) 'Quality of Life' survey

interactions with government

There is substantial evidence of weak relations between citizens and officials. The 'Quality of Life' survey revealed that:

- only 17% of respondents had ever tried to contact a government department, although of those that had sought to contact a department, 61% got a response, and of those, in turn, 71% were happy with their response. Clearly a large part of the challenge is empowering people to be able to approach government in the first place. At a GCRO focus group conducted in October 2009, one participant said revealingly: "Because I'm uneducated I don't go back to the offices to find out why I haven't received anything. I will just sit back".
- when respondents were asked, "Do you think most government officials are doing their best to service the people according to the principles of Batho Pele?", 57% said no, and a further 16.4% said they never interact with government officials.



Focus Group Commissioned by GCRO (2009) 'Violent Community Protest Roundtable'

interactions with leaders

There is also a lot of evidence of a troubling distance between citizens and elected leaders, especially at the local government level. At a recent focus group undertaken by the GCRO to understand people's perspectives on violent community protests, participants offered these damning comments on councillors:



Focus Group Commissioned by GCRO (2009) 'Violent Community Protest Roundtable'

satisfaction with government

Impressions of government bureaucracy and elected leaders reflect in overall levels of satisfaction with government. The 'Quality of Life' survey shows a mixed picture, but of particular concern is the much lower levels of satisfaction with local government relative to the other spheres, and especially amongst some population groups.

Overall, six out of ten people are 'satisfied or very satisfied' with national government, and five in ten are 'satisfied or very satisfied' with provincial government. But satisfaction drops to only four in ten for local government.

Sixty-one percent of African respondents were 'satisfied or very satisfied' with national government, followed by 59% of Indians and 51% of coloureds. White respondents have a much lower opinion of national government, with only 38% being 'satisfied or very satisfied'.

A roughly similar pattern was found when respondents were asked about provincial government, although Indians (at 57% 'satisfied or very satisfied') were happier with this sphere than Africans (at 52%) and coloureds (at 50%). Whites were again the least satisfied, at 36% 'satisfied or very satisfied'.

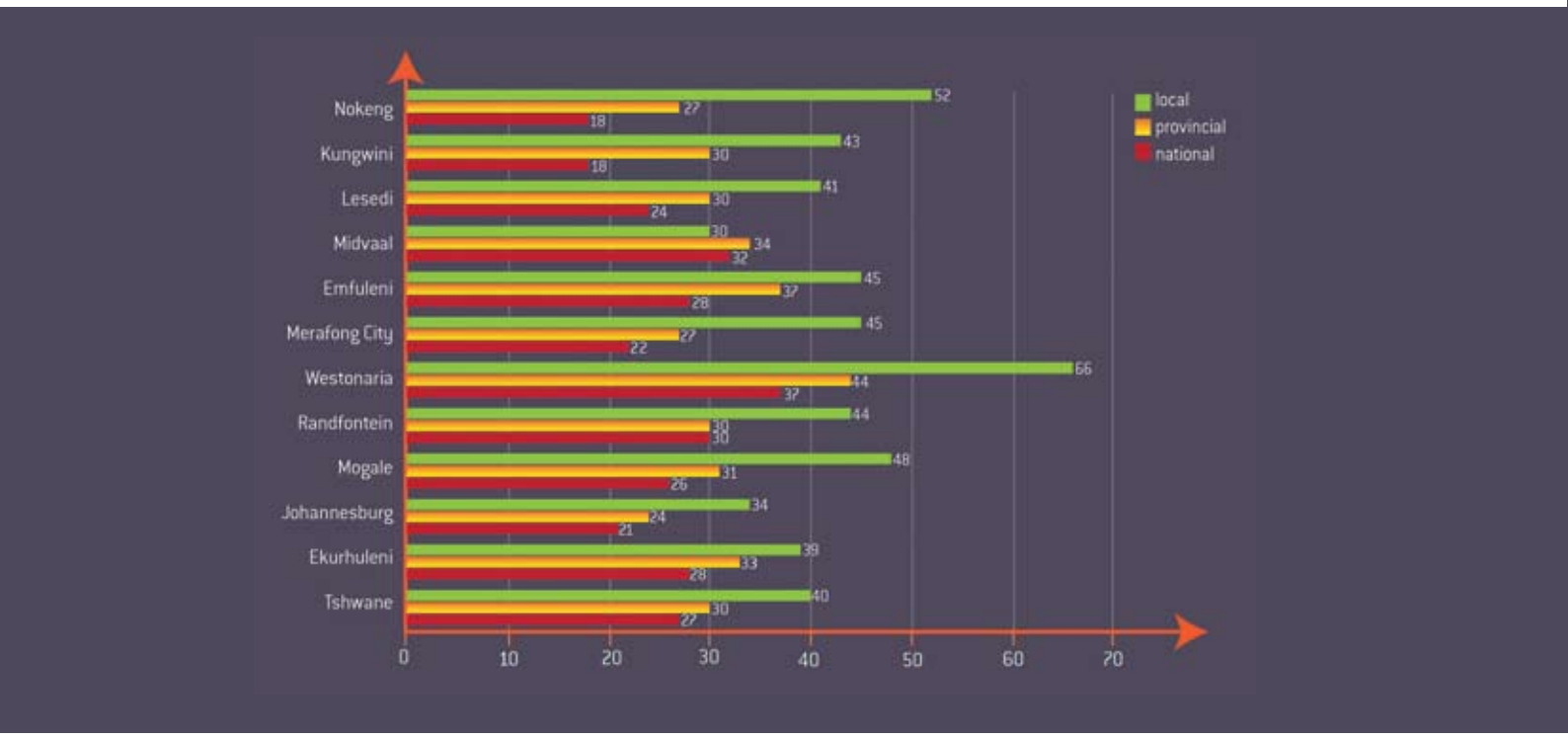
However, the results for municipal government are remarkable: only 41% of Africans were 'satisfied or very satisfied' with their municipality, compared to 51% for Indians, 37% for coloureds and 38% for whites.

Respondents were also asked what level of government they think has contributed the most to improving their quality of life. Fifty percent of Africans thought that national government had done the most for them, 14% provincial government and 11% local government. Twenty-four percent of Africans thought that no sphere of government had done anything for them. Whites placed much lower value in government generally, with 41% saying than none of the spheres of government had made a contribution to improving their quality of life. Twenty-eight percent of whites thought that national government had made the greatest difference, 14% provincial government and 16% local government.

The 'Quality of Life' survey also suggests big differences in satisfaction between municipal areas, as illustrated in the graph and map below.

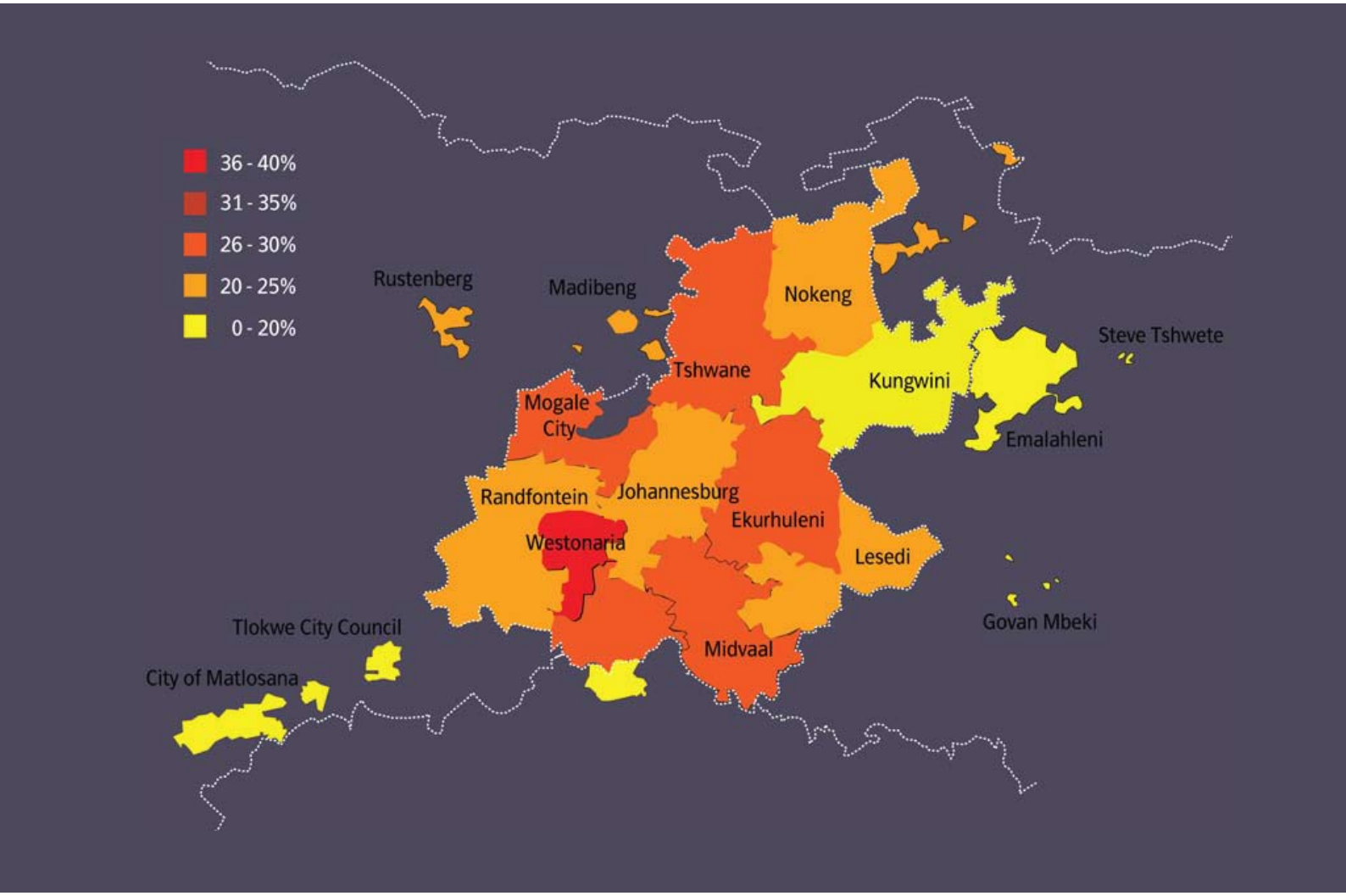
Clearly, while much progress has been made, there remain significant challenges in building the capacity of government to interact effectively across all communities to satisfy the needs of the majority of residents in all areas.

percentage satisfaction with different spheres of government across municipalities



GCRO (2009) 'Quality of Life' survey

percentage dissatisfaction with national government across the GCR



GCRO (2009) 'Quality of Life' survey



migration & mobility in the GCR

introduction

The 21st century was a turning point in history, as more people now live in cities than in rural areas.

The GCR has been shaped by in-migration – from the initial gold rush to its present position as Africa's economic hub – and has a number of advantages over other parts of the country. There is a widespread perception that better work and education opportunities are available here. In comparative perspective, the Gauteng city-region seems to offer higher levels of access to good housing and essential household infrastructures, greater proximity to urban amenities, and generally better standards of living.

As such, it is an ever-growing pole of attraction for migrants from South Africa's rural areas and other urban centres, as well as immigrants from the continent. Although migration presents a challenge to government to cater for the growing influx of households, the entrance of newcomers also gives it an increasingly afropolitan character and vibrant social and economic life. This in turn adds continuously to its dynamism and attractiveness to opportunity seekers.

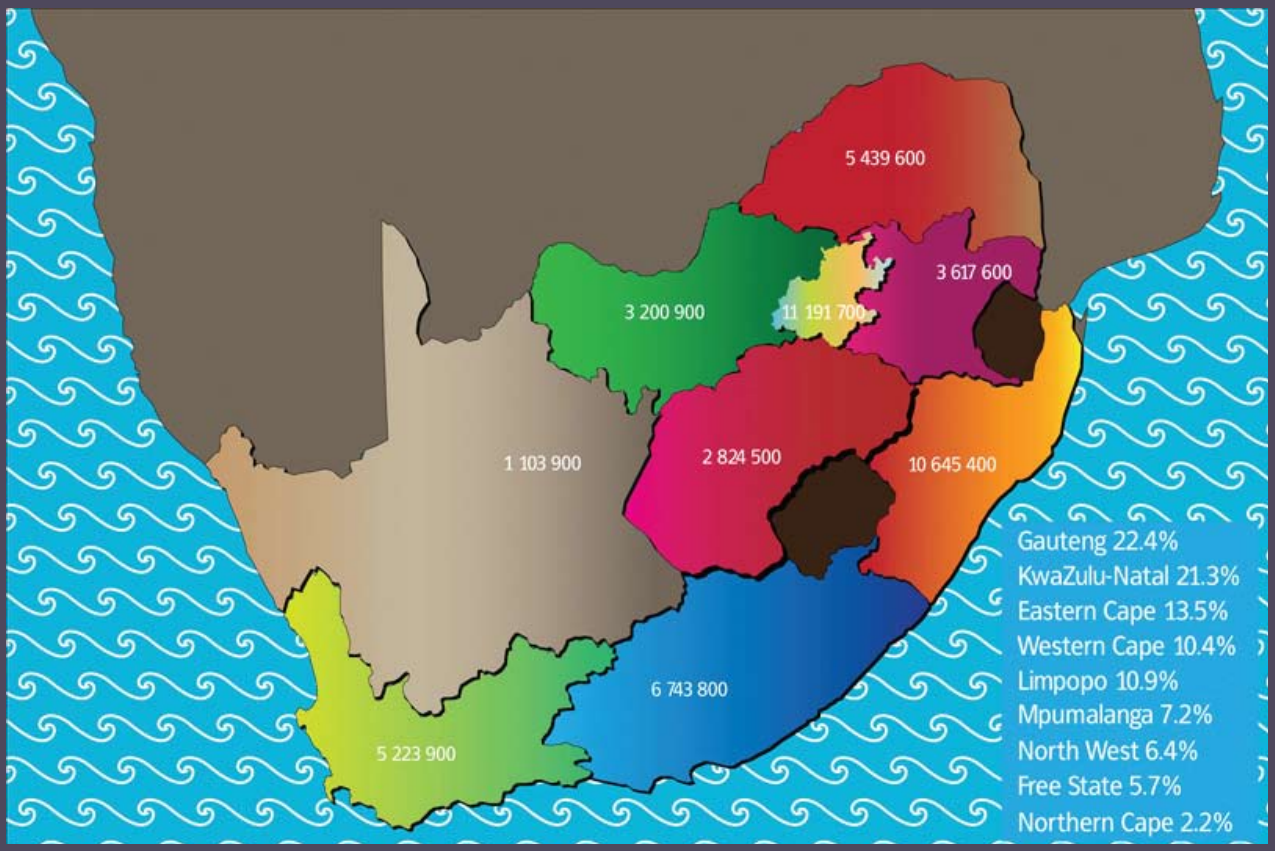
population

Gauteng is the smallest province in South Africa with the largest population

According to Statistics South Africa's (StatsSA) national Community Survey of March 2007, Gauteng had a population of 10 451 719. StatsSA's 2010 mid-year population estimates indicated that Gauteng currently houses 11 191 700 people, or 22.4% of the total population of South Africa.

After Gauteng, in population terms, the next largest province is KwaZulu-Natal, with 10 645 400 people, or a 21.3% share of the South African population. Gauteng's population overtook that of KwaZulu-Natal only in 2007. Gauteng is the country's smallest province, with the largest population.

population estimates per province



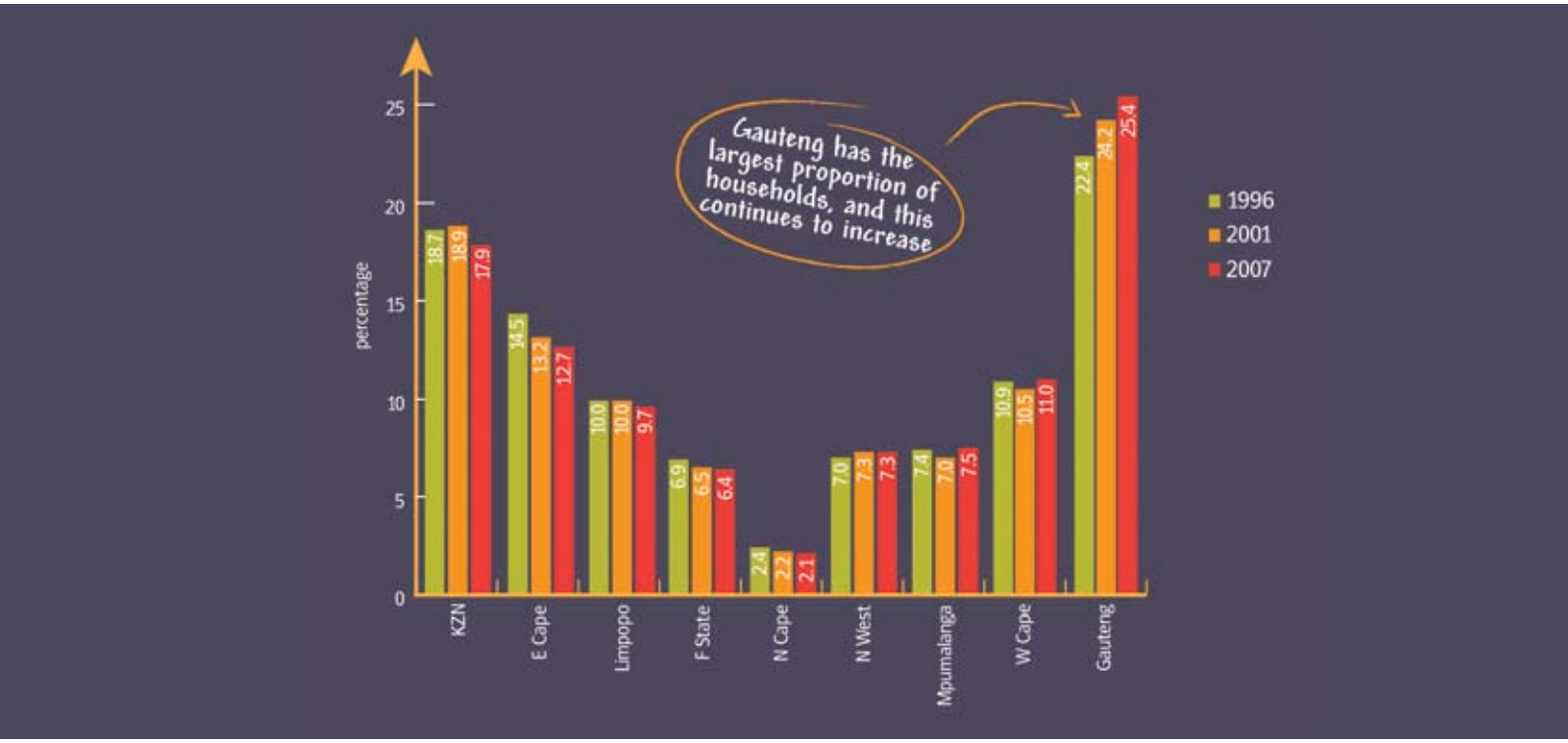
StatsSA (2010) 'Mid-year population estimates'

households

At almost 3,2 million, Gauteng has the largest number of households of any of the provinces in South Africa. It also has the smallest average household size, at an average of 3.3 people per household, compared to a national average of 3.9 per household. The proportion of total national households in Gauteng is increasing, and the average household size is coming down.

The fact that household sizes are decreasing reflects, in part, freedom of movement and the growing black economic base in post-apartheid South Africa.

proportion of total national number of households in each province: 1996, 2001 and 2007



Statistics South Africa, Community Survey (2007)



Statistics South Africa, Community Survey (2007)

population growth

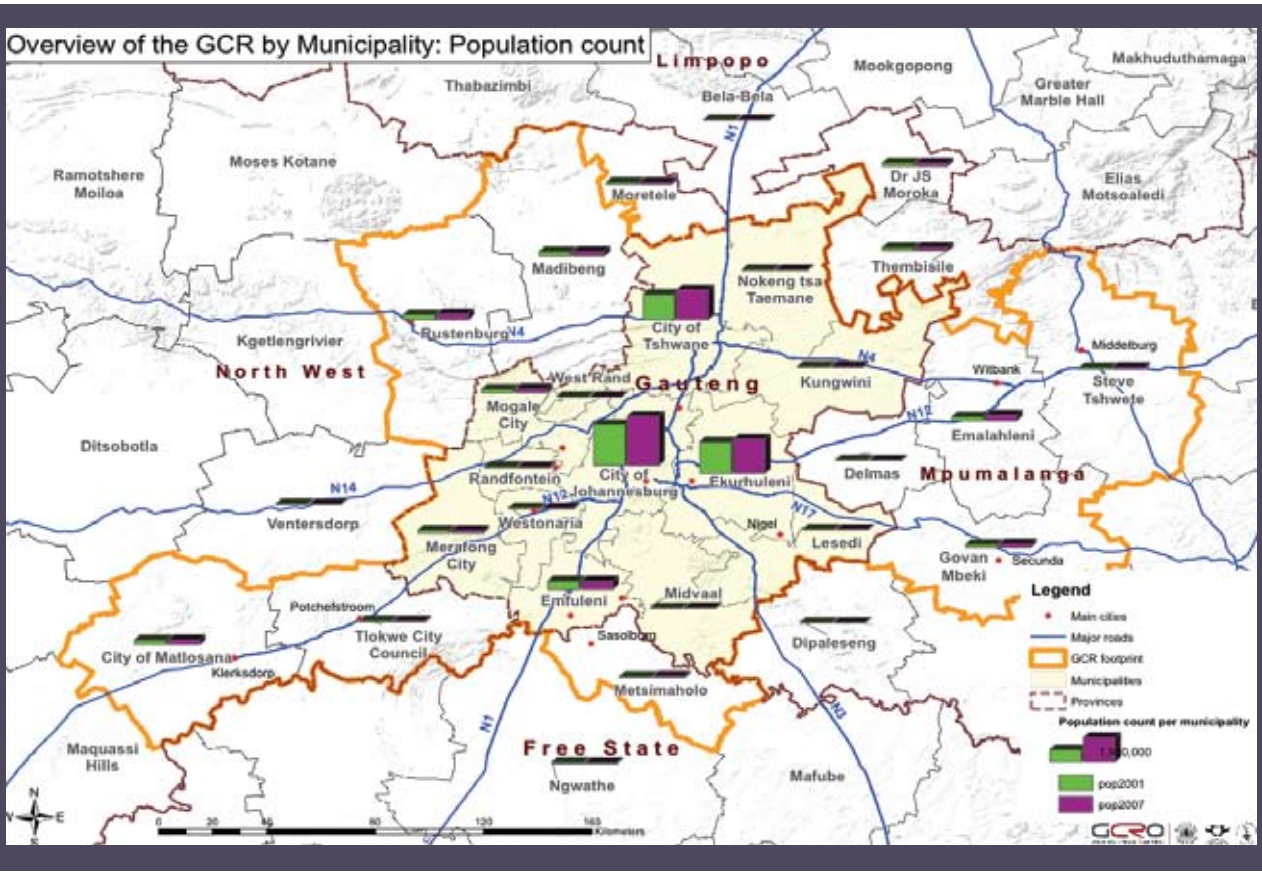
Gauteng is still experiencing rapid population growth

In 1996, Gauteng had a population of 7 348 421. In 2001, the population had grown to 9 389 351. And by 2007, the population was estimated at 10 451 713 (or 10 667 573 when adjusted to include Merafong). The overall population change between 2001 and 2007 was 13.61% (adjusted to include Merafong), just under 2% per year.

The surrounding areas of Rustenburg, Potchestroom, Sasolburg and Witbank/Middelburg/Secunda grew by 19%, while the displaced population in the former homelands to the north-east has been growing by only 5%.

This is an indication that population growth in the GCR as a whole is not only fuelled by natural births, but by in-migration to Gauteng and its surrounding areas.

population growth in municipalities across the GCR



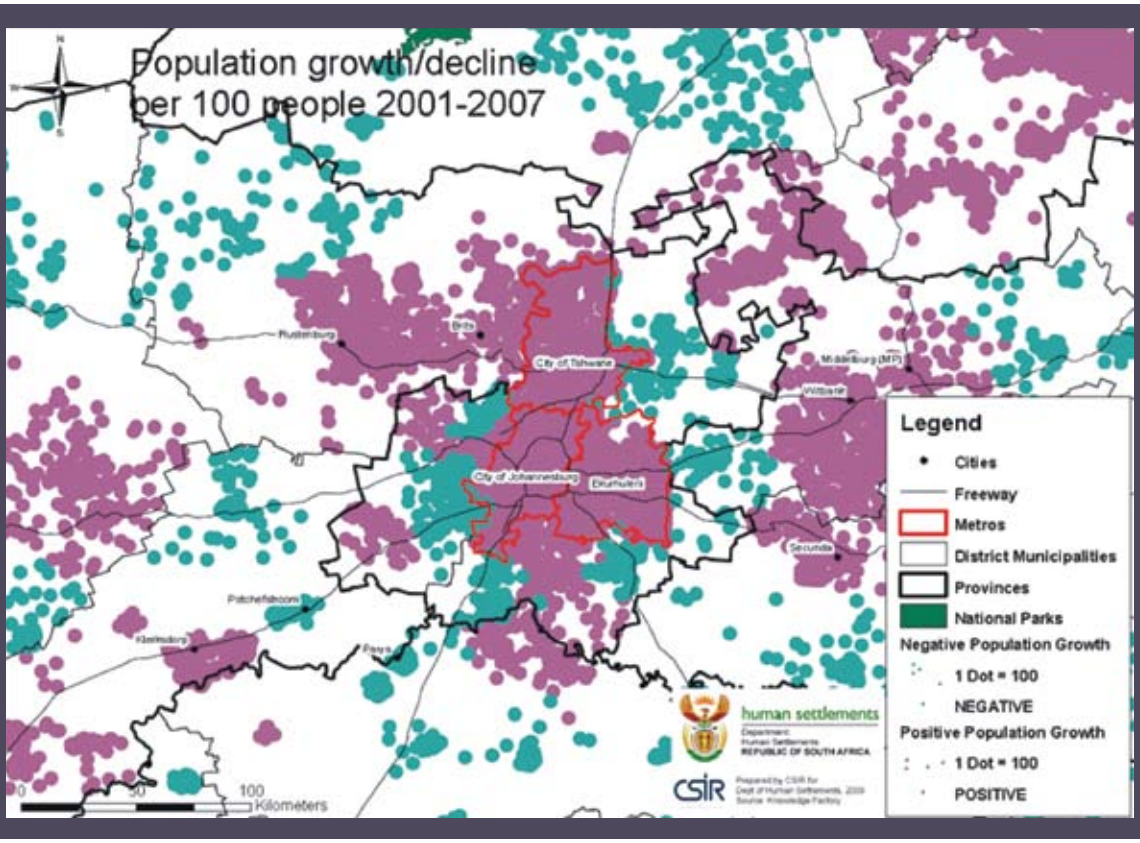
StatsSA (2001) 'Census' and StatsSA (2007) 'Community Survey'

growth across GCR

Population growth is not occurring uniformly within the GCR – as illustrated in the map below, the population is shrinking in some places and bulging in others. The green dots represent negative population growth, the pink dots show positive growth, measured between 2001 and 2007.

This is evidence of the migration of GCR residents from the poorer, less capacitated municipalities on the borders of Gauteng towards the larger metros of Johannesburg, Tshwane and Ekurhuleni.

population growth and decline across the GCR between 2001 and 2007



National Department of Human Settlements (2009)

the allure of Gauteng

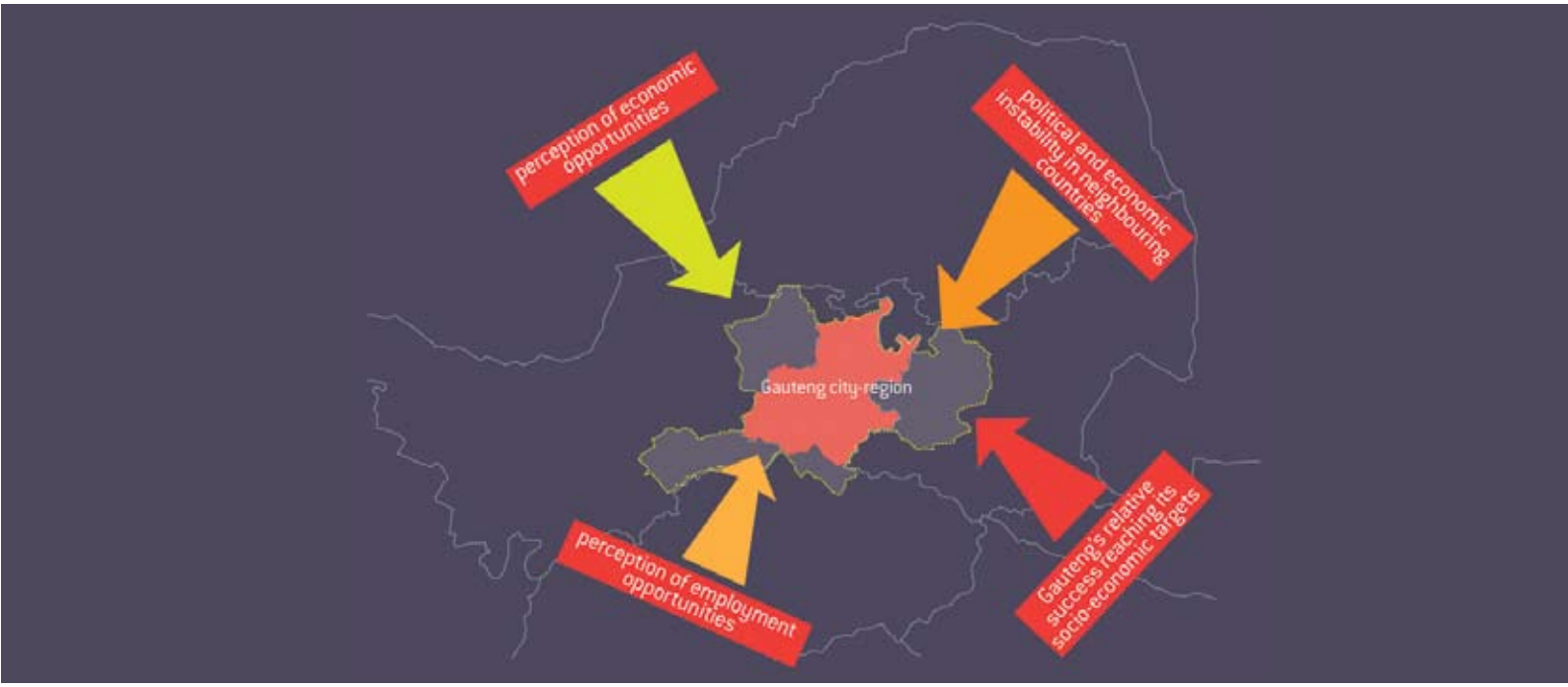
what are the main factors driving migration into the GCR?

The primary driver of in-migration into the GCR is the lure of employment and economic opportunities. Measured on the basis of GDP at purchasing power parity, Johannesburg by itself is estimated to have the largest urban economy in Africa, just ahead of Cairo. According to data from www.citymayors.com, the GCR is the largest urban economy on the continent when measured on a purchasing power parity basis. This offers the prospect of finding a job and 'making it'.

Regional economic, political and security problems also affect migration into Gauteng, as people move in search of the relative security and opportunities they perceive Gauteng can offer.

As Gauteng rolls out services, infrastructure and housing to meet the needs of its growing population, the more people are likely to be attracted and migrate to the province.

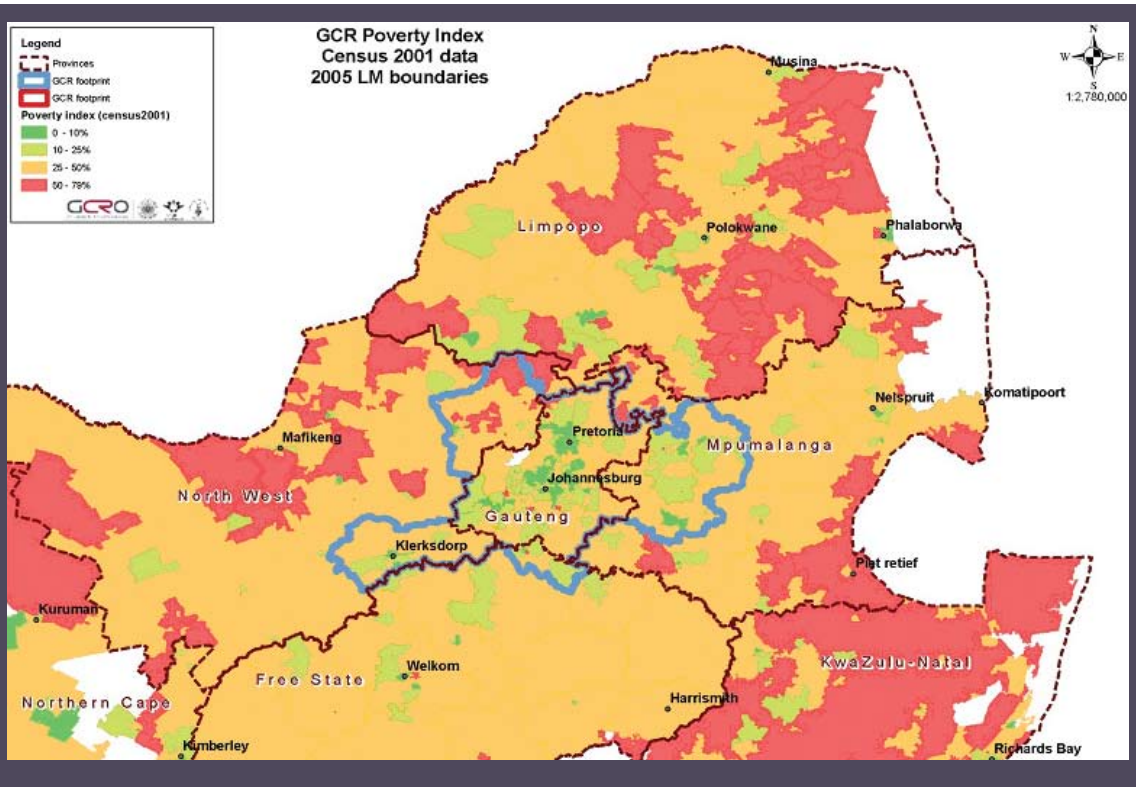
migration 'pull' factors



Landau, L. and Gindrey, V. (2009) 'Gauteng 2055 Trend Paper: Population & Migration'

The map below reinforces the main reasons for in-migration discussed above. The map is based on a 10-part matrix for measuring poverty (proposed by StatsSA in 2001), where areas coloured red are showing high levels of poverty, and areas in green are showing low levels of poverty. As the map makes clear, Gauteng and the broader city-region represent an oasis of prosperity surrounded by poverty. It therefore acts as a major regional magnet, attracting work-seekers from surrounding provinces and countries.

GCR poverty index



GCRO (2010)

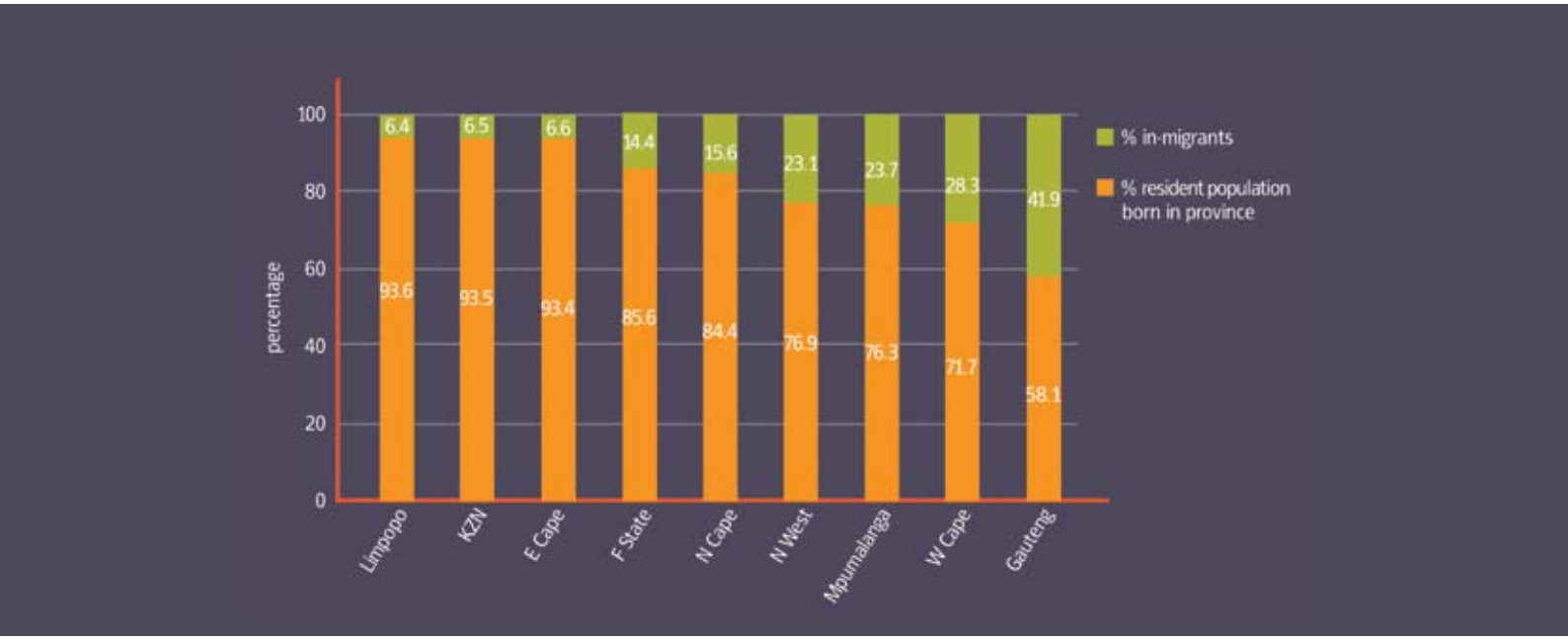
in-migration

contrary to other provinces, Gauteng is shaped by in-migration

The 2007 Community Survey found that just 58.1% of the resident population of Gauteng was actually born in the province, far lower than any comparable province. Seen from the other side, 41.9% of Gauteng residents were not born in Gauteng.

Migration to Gauteng is mainly due to people moving from the provinces within South Africa. According to the 2007 Community Survey, only 14% of the migrant population comes from outside of South Africa.

percentage of residents born in province vs. in-migrants



considering it home

do people who migrate to the city-region consider it home?

According to the GCRO's 2009 'Quality of Life' survey, 20% of respondents were not living in the same dwelling five years ago:

- 9.3% (542) moved into Gauteng within the past five years, with the majority moving from Limpopo (22%), KwaZulu-Natal (13%) and the Eastern Cape (11%). A quarter of the in-migration (25%) occurred from countries outside of South Africa. The majority moved into Johannesburg (37%), followed by Tshwane and Ekurhuleni (both at 23%). The immigrants were mostly in the young age group of 18-35 (79%), with the largest migration occurring in 2007 (29%), as economic conditions worsened in South Africa and globally.
- Almost 11% of respondents to the 'Quality of Life' survey moved within Gauteng in the past five years, with most of the movement occurring within and between the main metros of Johannesburg, Tshwane and Ekurhuleni, highlighting the fact that these metros are the hub of the GCR economy and labour force.

As Gauteng is a city-region of constantly evolving population and in-migration, the question may be asked – who considers Gauteng to be home?



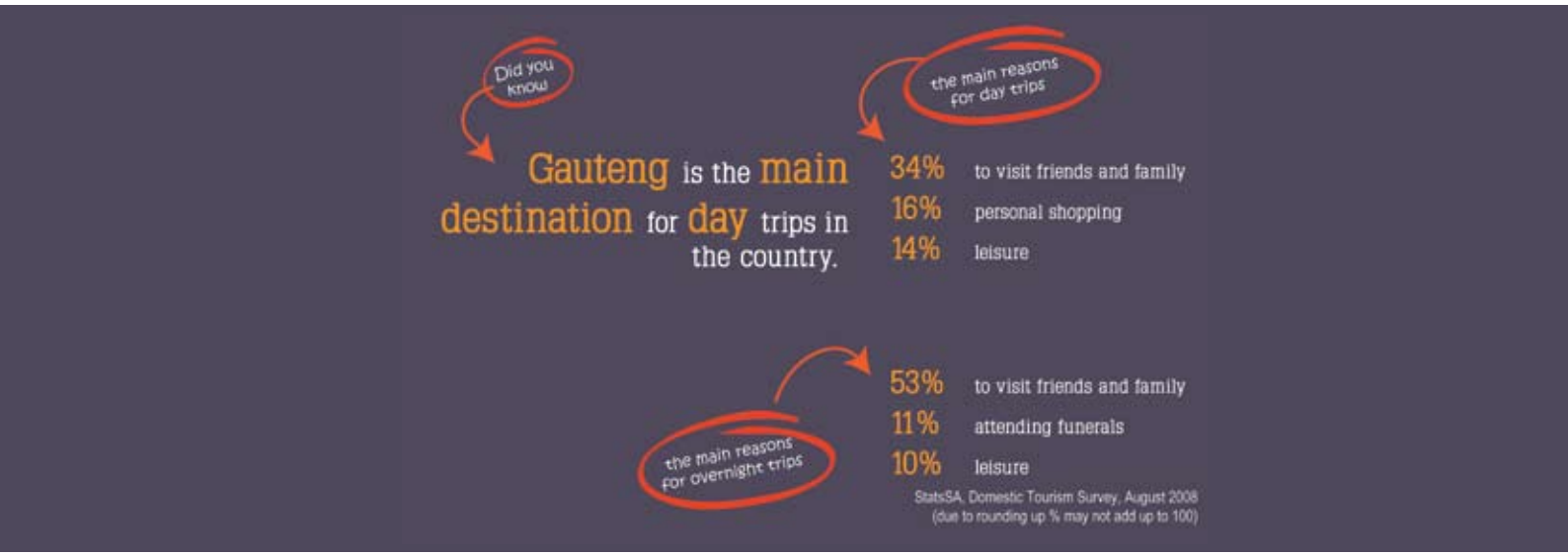
GCRO (2009) 'Quality of Life' survey

However, the idea of Gauteng as a temporary place of residence to earn an income before returning home is indicated by the fact that only 71% of the 'Quality of Life' survey respondents' families live in Gauteng.

domestic tourism

domestic tourism – most people travel to Gauteng to visit friends and family

number of most recent person trips to Gauteng in the six months prior to the survey by main purpose of visit



Stats SA (2008) 'Domestic Tourism Survey'
(due to rounding up % may not add up to 100)

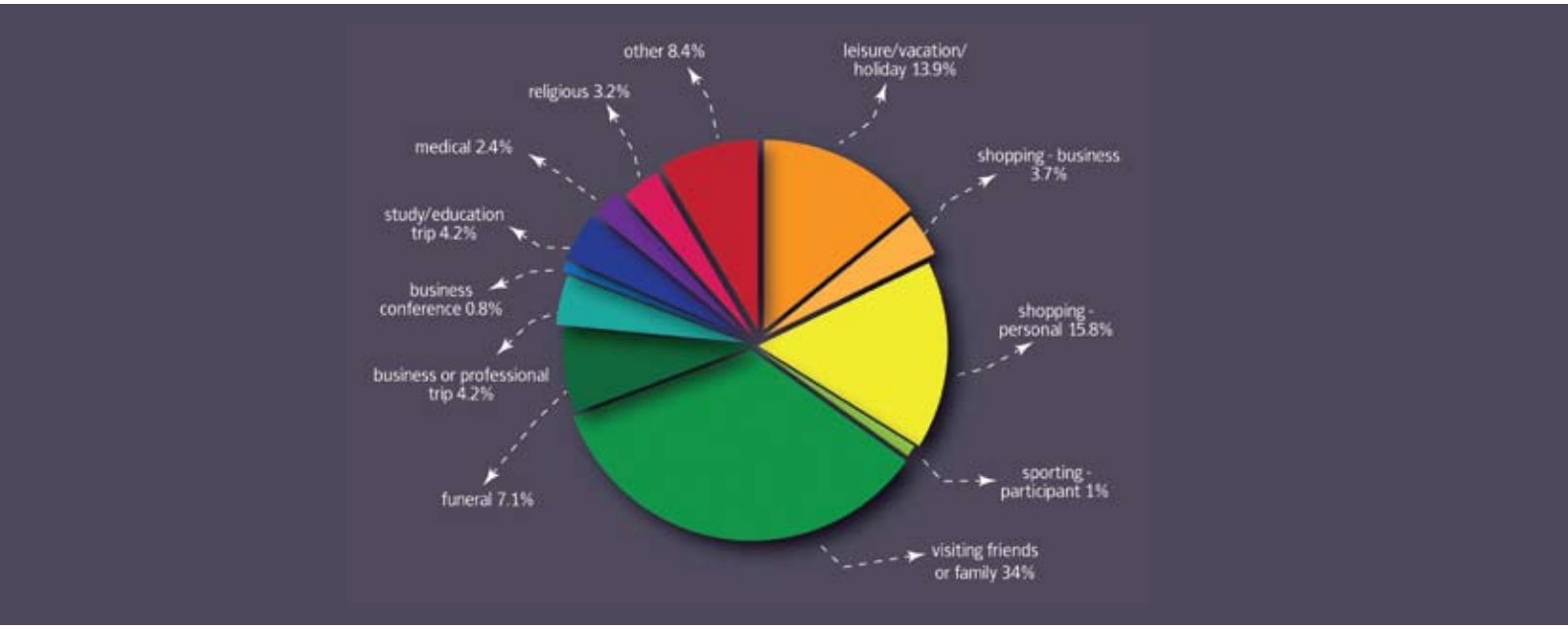
South Africa's first domestic tourism survey, conducted by StatsSA in August 2008, measured day and overnight trips taken in the period February to July 2008, and provides an indication of the domestic flow of people within the country.

Gauteng was the main destination for day trips in the country (24.4%) followed by Kwazulu-Natal with 17.7%. Day trips to and from Gauteng indicate a strong flow of people between Gauteng and the North West province, followed by Gauteng-Mpumulanga and Gauteng-Limpopo. The main purpose of day visits to and within Gauteng is to visit friends and family (34%), followed by personal shopping (16%) and leisure (14%).

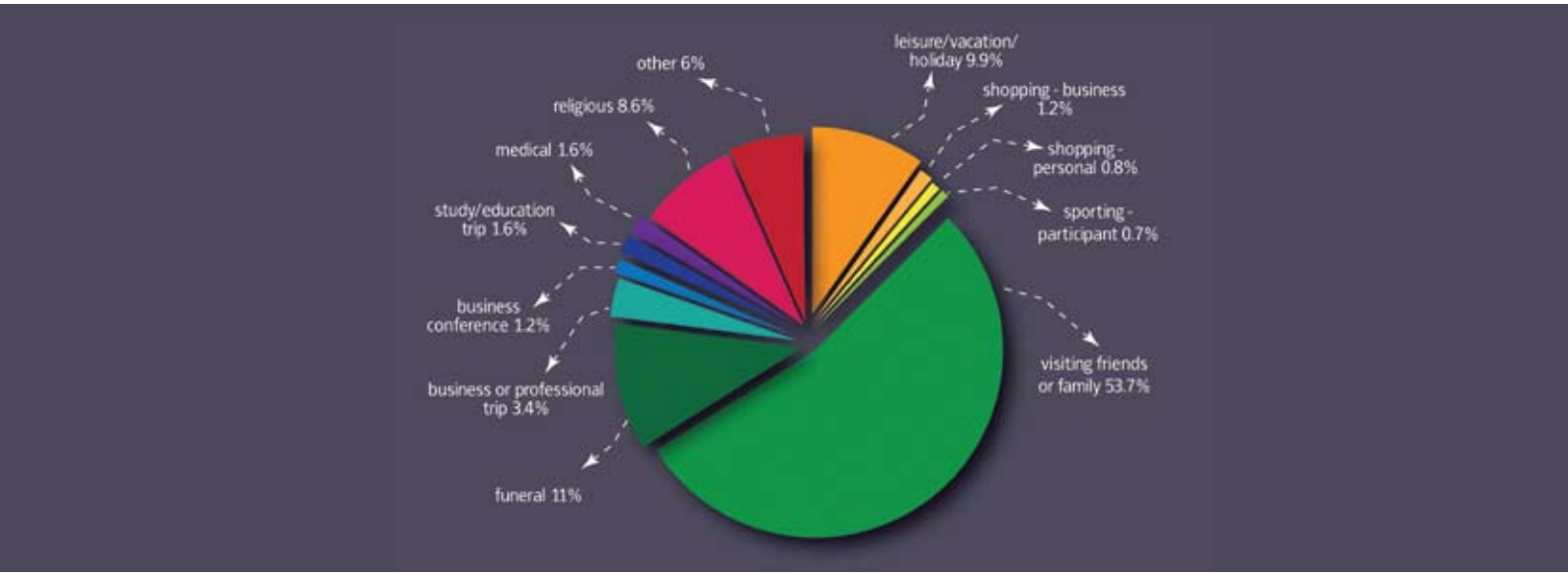
For overnight trips the pattern is reversed, with Kwazulu-Natal the main destination (22.7%), followed by Gauteng with 15.8%. The highest number of people travelling and staying overnight occurs between Limpopo and Gauteng, followed by Kwazulu-Natal and Gauteng. The main purpose of overnight visits to and within Gauteng is primarily to visit friends and family (53%), followed by attending funerals (11%) and for leisure purposes (10%).

number of most recent person trips to Gauteng in the six months prior to the survey by main purpose of visit

day trips



overnight trips



StatsSA (2008) 'Domestic Tourism Survey'

(due to rounding up, percentages may not add up to 100)

cross-border shopping

Cross-border shoppers from the SADC region come to Gauteng for short periods of time, with shopping as their main purpose of travel.

Their activities range from the purchase of low-end consumer goods for use by friends and family in their home countries, to entrepreneurial buying of crafted and manufactured goods for resale in their home countries and South Africa.

Cross-border shopping is a significant social and economic phenomenon – visitors from African countries contributed the largest proportion of total foreign direct spend in 2005, contributing R12.1-billion, with each shopper spending R52 000 per year.

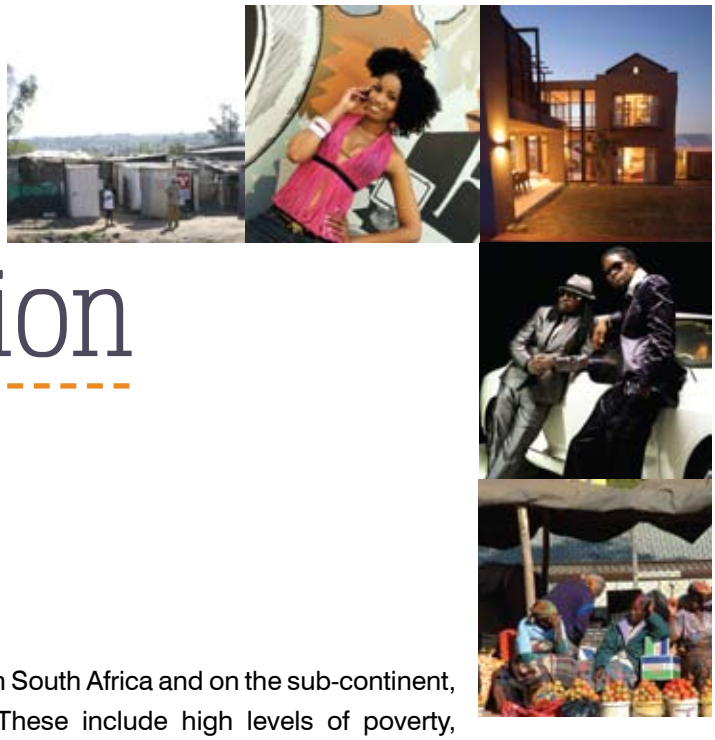
ComMark Trust (2008) 'Giving Development a Face'











marginalisation in the GCR

introduction

Despite its importance in terms of economic weight in South Africa and on the sub-continent, the Gauteng city-region faces many challenges. These include high levels of poverty, unemployment and social exclusion. South Africa is one of the most unequal societies in the world, and this stark reality is particularly evident in Gauteng cities and towns. Spatial concentrations of huge wealth sit alongside large informal settlements. And although there is gradual integration, the concentration of different population groups in specific areas previously designated for them by apartheid remains evident today.

Thus, while the Gauteng city-region has a diverse and fast growing economy, the labour market is not yet dynamic enough to accommodate the aspirations of all prospective workers. Economic activity is still patterned by assumptions and interactions inherited from the apartheid era that often limit the opportunities for new market entrants, especially young work-seekers. The result is a quality of life for some that matches, and often exceeds, that enjoyed by residents of developed world cities, but high levels of frustration and marginalisation for many others.

where do we stand?

The 'new South Africa' emerged after centuries of violent imposition of white rule, which became increasingly vicious as the 20th century wore on. People of all races – though primarily Africans – were physically and psychologically scarred by the past, and many still carry psychological 'baggage' with them. So while we have found that the majority of citizens are enjoying high quality of life in the GCR, we deliberately went on to look for the clustering of psycho-social challenges that can lead to marginalisation.

We used a multivariate statistical analysis – with 28 variables from the 'Quality of Life' survey, many of which also appear in the broader 'Quality of Life' index – to focus on who was doing well, and who less so, in the GCR – and to see whether there exists a group of people who are pushed from the centre to the margins of the GCR.

The variables were grouped in ten dimensions, namely:

- relationships
- housing
- connectivity
- crime/safety
- participation
- health
- hunger

- alienation/ extreme views
- government
- life satisfaction.

The 28 variables appear below.

dimension of concern	indicator description	
relationships	marriage/ relationship	dissatisfied/very dissatisfied
	family life	dissatisfied/very dissatisfied
	friends	dissatisfied/very dissatisfied
	trust	have to be very careful dealing with people
housing	dwelling	is dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with dwelling
connectivity	television, radio, internet	has no tv and no radio and no internet access
crime/safety	crime	was a victim of crime in last year
	safe in the day	feels somewhat or very unsafe during the day
	safe at night	feels somewhat or very unsafe after dark
	safe at home	feels somewhat or very unsafe at home
participation	participation	belongs to no civil society organisation at all
health	health status	self report health status is poor or very poor
hunger	adults	respondent had to skip meals due to lack of money in last year
	kids	no money to feed children at some point in last year
alienation/ extreme views	voting	didn't vote because my vote will not make any difference
	alienation	no-one cares about people like me
	politics	politics is a waste of time
	anomie	I can't influence developments where I live
	politics	country heading in wrong direction
	elections	the 2008 general election was neither free nor fair
	judiciary	the judiciary is not independent of political interference
	xenophobia	foreigners are taking benefits meant for South Africans
	race	blacks and whites will never trust each other
	press freedom	the media is not independent of political interference
government	government performance	dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with performance of all 3 spheres of government
		government contribution to quality of life
		no sphere has done anything for my quality of life
	local government communication	I don't want to hear from government at all
life satisfaction	life satisfaction	overall satisfaction with life

positive results

Even after analysing quality of life and finding positive scores, we were surprised to find that singling out psycho-social attitudinal variables, scores were still largely positive:



As the scores make clear, the vast majority of respondents (86.8%) were either absolutely fine or 'OK'. The 'content and cheerful' were quite remarkable – 22.3% of the sample scored from 0 to 0.9999 on the index. The scores reinforce the point made earlier: city-regions, the GCR included, are places where people can realise their dreams and live fulfilling lives.

Those we have labelled 'OK' – who comprise 64.5% of the sample – were themselves a very positive group, scoring between 1 and 3.9999 on the scale. If we remember that 1 is the best and 10 the worst end of the scale, and these respondents are scoring up to 4, it reinforces the point that the majority of citizens - 87% - are doing fine.

The category called 'at risk' includes 8.4% of respondents. They have been labelled 'at risk' precisely because they are scoring reasonably high – between 4.0 and 4.999 – and as such may move towards the 'OK' or towards the 'marginalised' categories, and should be a key target group for government interventions.



In the core of the graphic we find 4.8% of the sample who have been labelled 'marginalised' because they are scoring high on five and more items in the index. These are people on the margins, with extreme socio-political views, high levels of alienation and anomie, often victims of crime and suffering high poverty, and disconnected from society either through media or not participating in civil society organisations.

understanding the data

In order to better understand the sets of relationships among the data, we ran a factor analysis of the ten dimensions of concern. Factor analysis is a technique that looks for relationships among variables and may find that two or three observed variables (such as those in our index) in fact represent a new variable (an 'unobserved variable') – a set of relationships that would normally not be identified through standard cross-tabulations, correlations and so on. Factor analysis searches for these hidden relationships in order to unearth these new variables.

The analysis suggested three factors within the variables in the marginalisation index. Firstly, it identified a group who loaded high on dissatisfaction with their dwelling, were disconnected (had no TV or radio or internet) and were generally dissatisfied or highly dissatisfied with their lives. These three dimensions all loaded high on the factor, suggesting that dwelling type is related to connectedness and to general (dis)satisfaction, a grouping that is visually suggestive of people living in shacks on the fringes of the city-region, but shut out of it.



The second factor identified a grouping that is best described as 'the alienated'. The factor found that those who were deeply dissatisfied with all three spheres of government, were also likely to hold extreme socio-political views, and were also likely not to belong to any civil society organisation. In this group, government is disregarded, alienation and anomie feature strongly alongside racial mistrust and suspicion of the political and administrative systems of the state, and combine with isolation from civil society.



The third factor was fascinating, because it suggested that respondents scoring high on 'hunger' (i.e. were skipping meals themselves and/or were unable to feed their children) were also likely to have low self-reported health status – but (in two negative loadings) were connected via the media and were participative via civil society organisations. Labelled 'the poor', the factor reminds us that poverty and alienation are not and should not be seen as synonymous.



These factors suggest possible analytic categories that lie beneath the marginalisation index; a way of understanding relationships or describing linkages hinting that different approaches are needed with people falling into these different categories.

profiling the marginalised

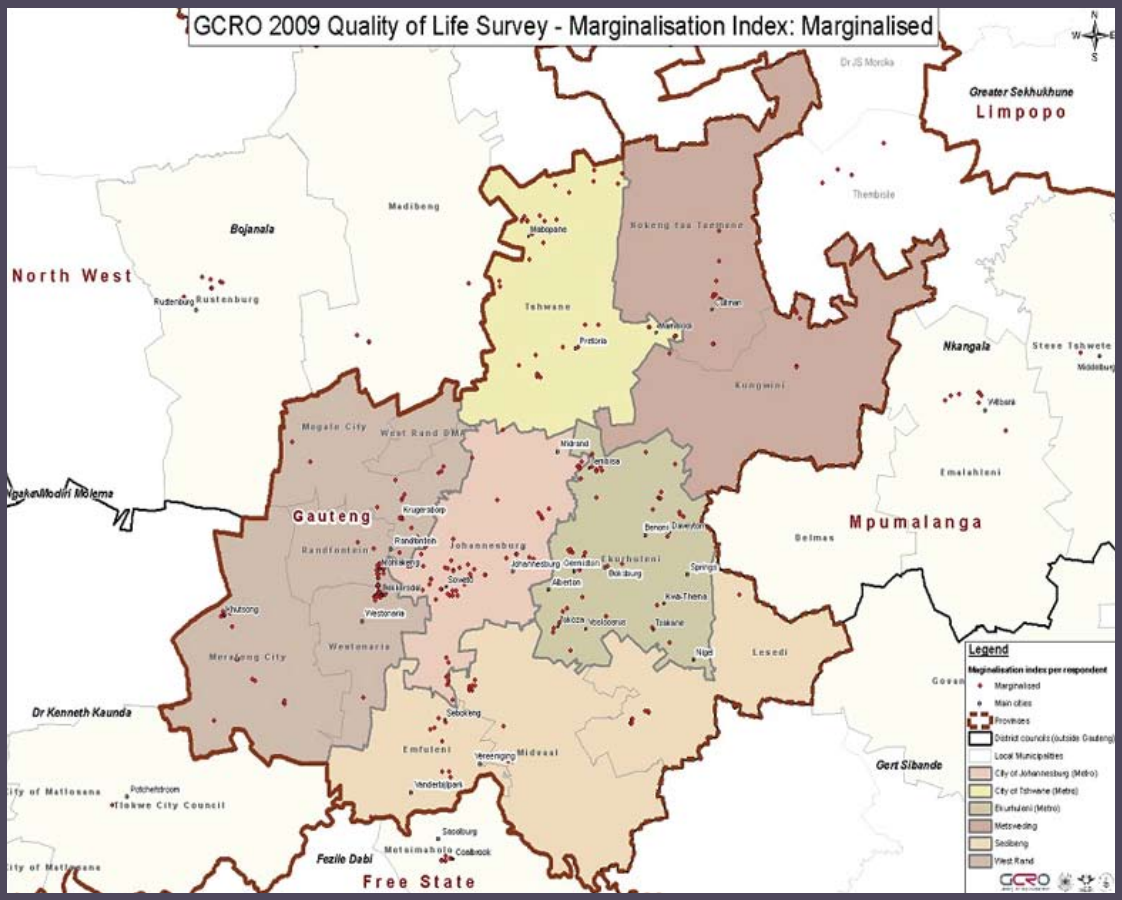
'The marginalised' are unevenly distributed around the GCR, peaking in Westonaria (16.4%), Randfontein (13.8%) and Nokeng (9.1%): in the three metropolitan areas, they drop slightly below the overall score (at 4.3 - 4.4%). In this sense they are quite literally marginalised, viewed spatially.

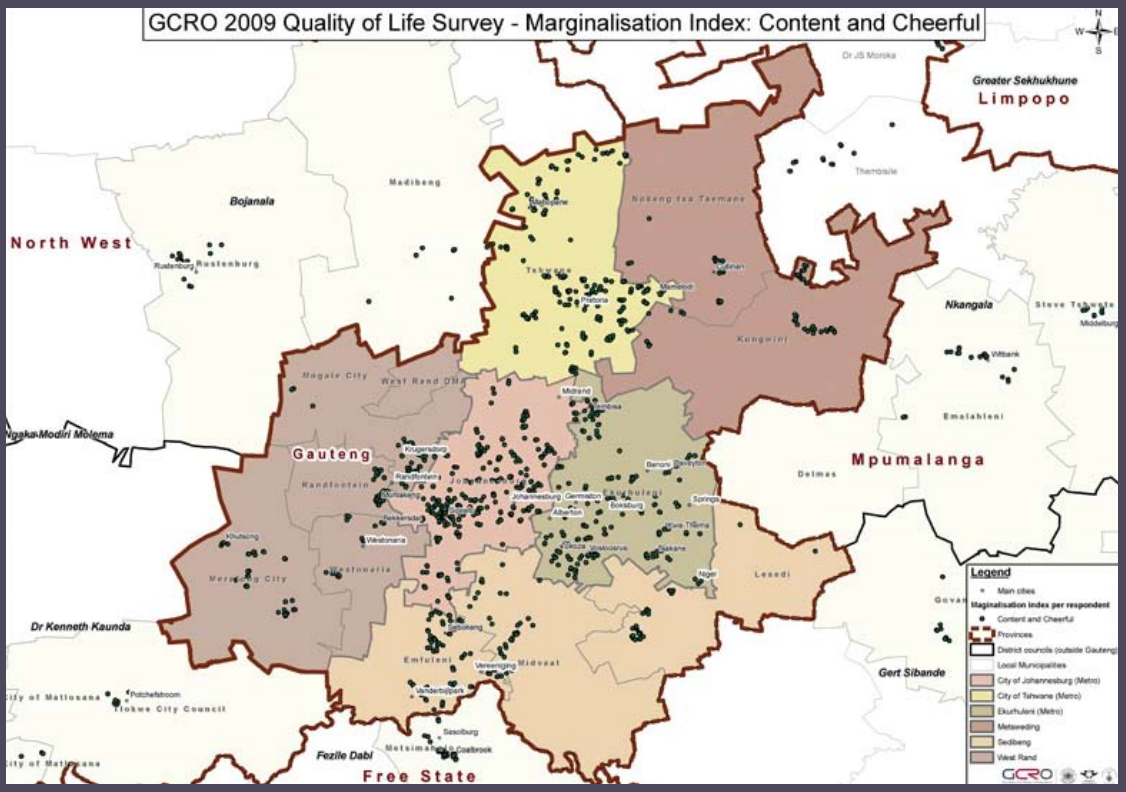
At the other end of the scale, the 'content and cheerful' are considerably above the average score in Tshwane (27.1%), Johannesburg (25.5%), and Kungwini and Midvaal (both 25.0%). They are notably below average in Ekurhuleni (at 17.6%), suggesting that merely residing in one of the cities in this region of cities is an insufficient condition on its own to score high on the index.

Women were more likely than men to be marginalised, a situation that reversed among the 'content and cheerful'. Generally, men predominated in the top two categories, women in the bottom two. And of course race matters too: Africans are above average in the marginalised category, coloureds well below average, whites barely register and Indian respondents did not feature at all. Indians only featured in the top two categories.

At the top end of the scale, Indians (37.25%) scored high, as did whites (35.5%), followed quite closely by coloureds (31.5%) but dropping to 19.9% among Africans. The 'at risk' category comprised Africans (9.6%), coloureds (6.8%) and whites (1.3%).

distribution of 'marginalised' and 'content and cheerful' respondents across the GCR





GCRO (2009) 'Quality of Life' survey

Analysing the scores against age suggests that the most marginalised age cohort (though more fine-grained analysis is needed here) comprises those aged between 46 and 65 – people who were born under high apartheid, are still of working age, and have either been by-passed by the 'democracy dividend' or have failed to adjust to life in a democratic South Africa. Looking at the 'marginalised' group, 4.5% of 18-35 year olds featured – looking like the sample average – dropping to 3.6% among those aged 36-45, but rising to 5.9% of those in the 46-65 cohort and staying high (at 5.1%) among the older cohort. The 'lost generation' of the 1970s – 'the 1976 generation' - who were visible in the youth studies of the early 1990s as needing help, continue to appear in marginalisation indexes, even as they age.

Did you know

the 'lost generation' of the 1970s - 'the 1976 generation' - who were visible in the youth studies of the 1990s as needing help continue to appear in marginalisation indexes, even as they age



however

- having no education at all does not preclude respondents from being 'happy people'
- 12.8% of those with no education found at top of the scale
- 16.3% found among the marginalised

but

- high levels of education correlate very strongly with lower risk profiles
- compared to 42.1% of the 'happy people' only 0.6% of the marginalised have tertiary level education

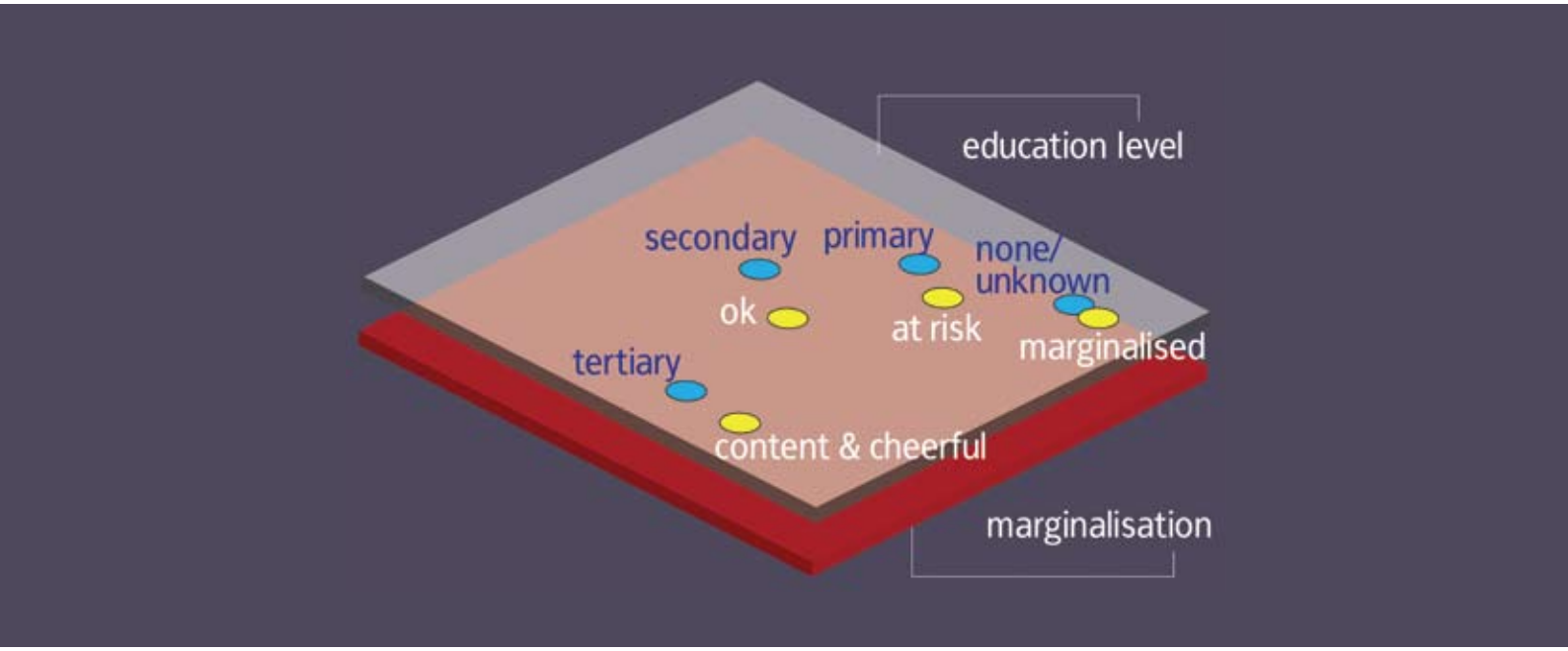
One of the things sacrificed by the 1970s youth was their education, and education correlates very powerfully with the index (we return to this below). It is worth noting that having no education at all does not preclude respondents from being 'content and cheerful' at all – looking within those with no education we find 12.8% at the top of the scale and 16.3% among the marginalised – but having high levels of education does correlate very strongly with lower risk profiles: 0.6% of the marginalised had tertiary level education, compared with 42.1% of the 'content and cheerful'.

Marginalisation features more strongly among the unemployed (7.0%) than those in employment (2.5%), and the reverse is true at the top of the scale. But in the middle of the scale, looking at those out of work, 69.2% are in the 'OK' category and 12.2% 'at risk'. And of course money matters: among respondents who told us their households have no regular source of income, 17.5% were marginalised, 15.4% 'at risk', 61.5% were 'OK' and just 5.6% were 'content and cheerful'. As incomes increase, this reverses almost entirely – by the time monthly household incomes reach between R6 401.00 – R12 800.00, marginalisation has dropped below single figures and is scoring in decimal points.

These data need more detailed interrogation, analysis and mapping, but the very basic pattern given here suggests that indexing and multivariate analysis will provide more nuanced analysis than standard two-variable cross-tabulation that comprises so much survey reportage; and that such analysis is necessary if we are to provide new analytic perspectives rather than merely repeating that an admixture of race and sex (and, occasionally, class) affect life chances and world view.

Elsewhere, we use correspondence maps to analyse the relationships between quality of life and key variables; here we focus on marginalisation. Focusing on education, we find a remarkably strong correlation between higher education and lower marginalisation. It should be noted that this correspondence map is quite remarkable for the proximity of points and ease of analysis: it lays out very clearly the extent to which the marginalised core generally lack education; the point for those 'at risk' lies very close to those who completed only some primary education; the points for 'OK' and secondary education are actually on top of each other, the correlation is so close; and the 'SHP' (our 'content and cheerful') correlate very closely with tertiary education.

Education is clearly a critical deliverable: this is reflected in its apex position among the priorities of the Gauteng Provincial Government.



key policy goals

The Gauteng city-region remains a place of contrasts, of wealth and poverty, of reconciliation and xenophobia, and so on. And while the city-region remains a magnet for migrants from South Africa and beyond, the majority of citizens are enjoying the quality of life provided by the biggest economy on the continent located in an emerging space – the city-region – that includes World Heritage sites alongside informal settlements, globally competitive industries alongside massive unemployment, suggesting that the key challenge facing all of us is the search for equality, for lessening the gap between the extremes, and making the city-region inclusive and sustainable.



social cohesion in the GCR

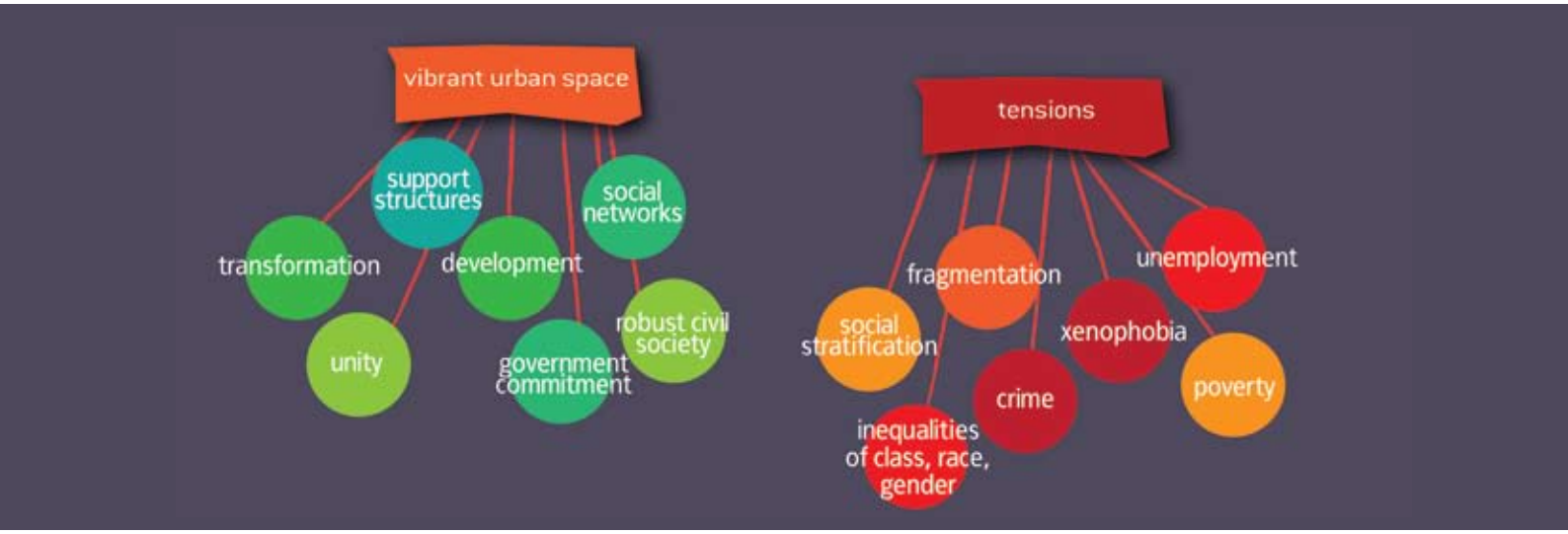


introduction

The story of social cohesion in the Gauteng city-region (GCR) is essentially one of dualism, which mirrors the starkness of the contradictions with which South Africans live on a daily basis. Caught between fragmentation and unity, this urban space has the simultaneous experience of xenophobia, racism, crime, poverty and inequality on the one hand, and on the other a robust civil society, a government committed to development and transformation, as well as vibrant city-centres bustling with energy and the sound of languages from across the globe. This duality reflects the tensions of navigating the burdens of the past while creating an inclusive future. The GCR, in other words, is a microcosm of the challenges facing the country as a whole.

The divisions within our society are deep, and are reflected in South Africa's unequal class, race and gender-stratified social fabric. The legacy of segregation and apartheid is still rife. South Africans are grappling with the questions of what it means to be African, how to deepen our democracy and what makes us hopeful – across these stratifications – about the future of the country.

The evidence of this is a range of social fragmentations in the Gauteng city-region, commingling with a shared view that the future is positive. In spite of the onslaught of issues such as crime, unemployment and HIV/AIDS on the social fabric, social networks and support structures are available to a large proportion of city-region residents. We have seen an unexpectedly large proportion of residents, across race, class and age divides, unite in their aversion to social injustices such as rampant xenophobia and crime, and in their demand for better education and health, more equal gender relations and stronger environmental protection. We have seen the city-region host much of the 2010 FIFA World Cup with grace, hospitality and a sporting spirit which cut across class, race, age and sectoral divides. In spite of serious challenges to social cohesion, we retain optimism in the ability of the Gauteng city-region to reverse impulses toward fragmentation and disunity.



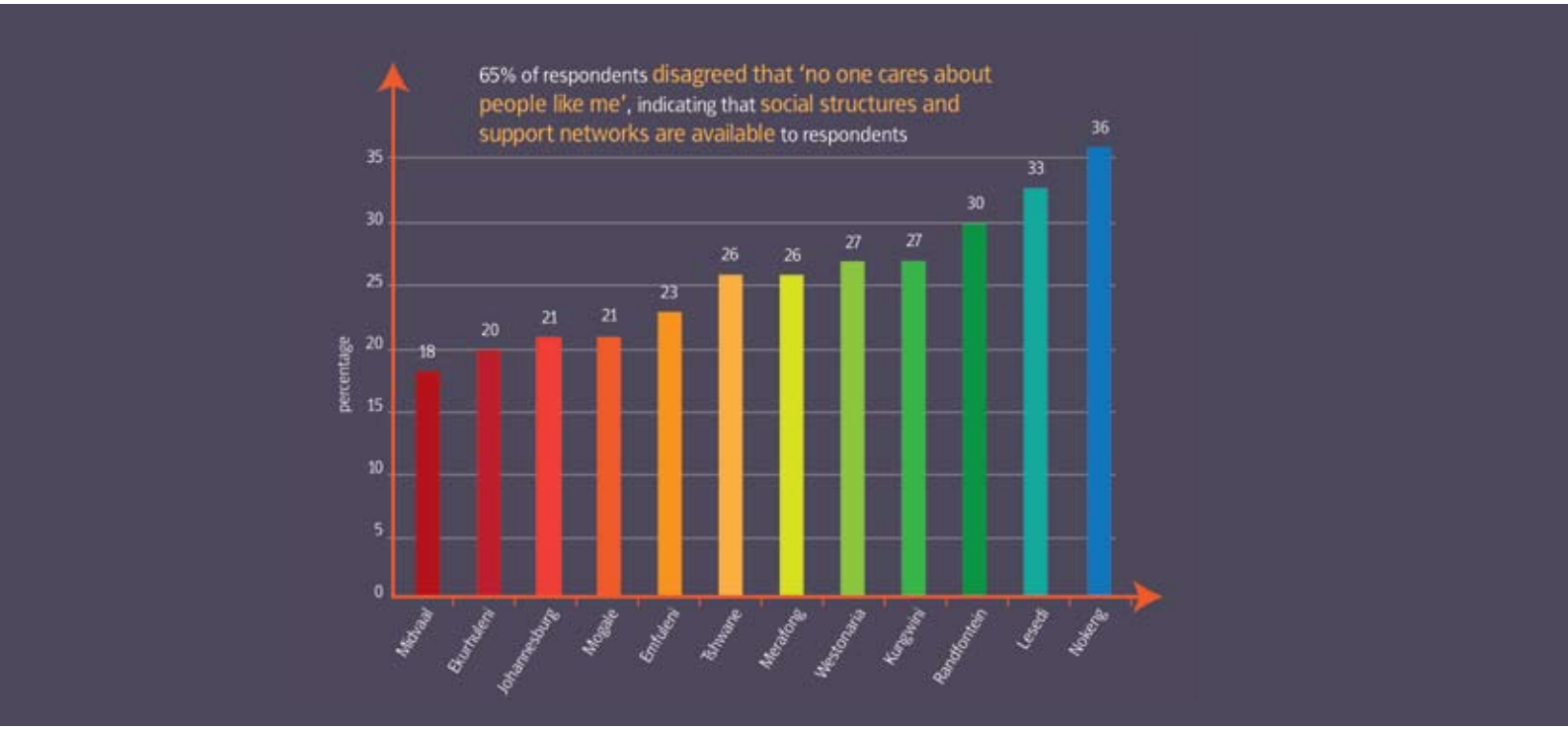
bright future

we believe in a bright future shared by all

As discussed in the 'government and governance' theme, GCRO's 2009 'Quality of Life' survey showed that 59% of GCR respondents believe that the country in on the right track. Africans hold the majority of this opinion (62%), followed by more than half of coloured and Indian respondents. Whites, at 42%, remain the most skeptical about the future of the country. The finding that more than half of Gauteng city-region residents believe that South Africa is going in the right direction indicates progress toward the prospect of a stable future shared by all races. This is probably one of the most positive findings emerging from the GCRO's 'Quality of Life' survey.

...and we feel cared for

percentage of respondents in each municipality who felt that no-one cares for people like them



GCRO (2009) 'Quality of Life' survey

Gautengers are affected by crime but less than might be expected

Seventy-nine percent of respondents told us they had not been the victim of any crime in the 12 months prior to being interviewed (in September/October 2009), despite crime being identified as one of the top three community problems as identified by survey respondents.



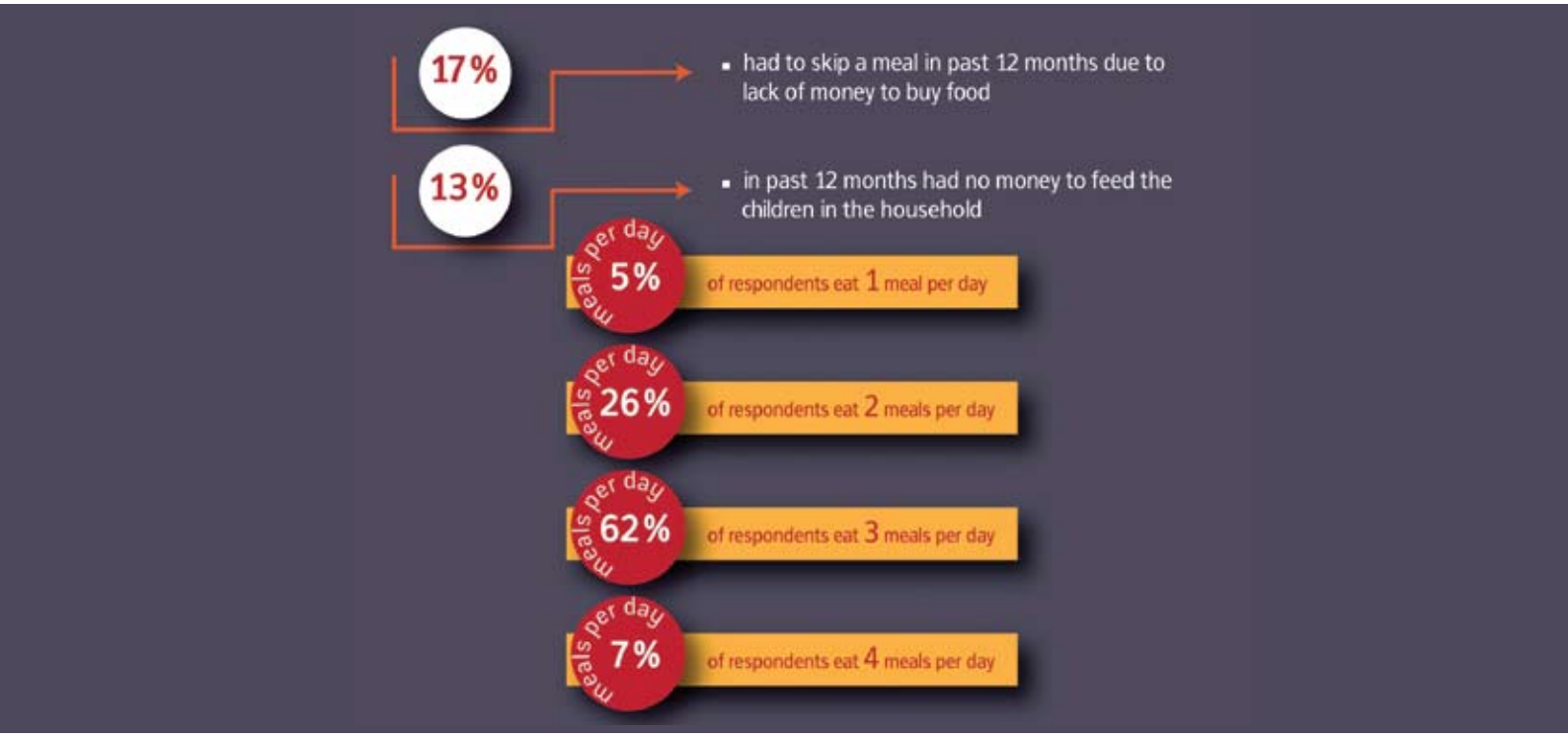
GCRO (2009) 'Quality of Life' survey

cause for concern

we also face deprivation

A proportion of Gautengers are afflicted by the effects of hunger and poverty. Conditions of material scarcity in the city-region are harshly abrasive of the social fabric.

The GCRO's 2009 'Quality of Life' survey shows that, amongst respondents:

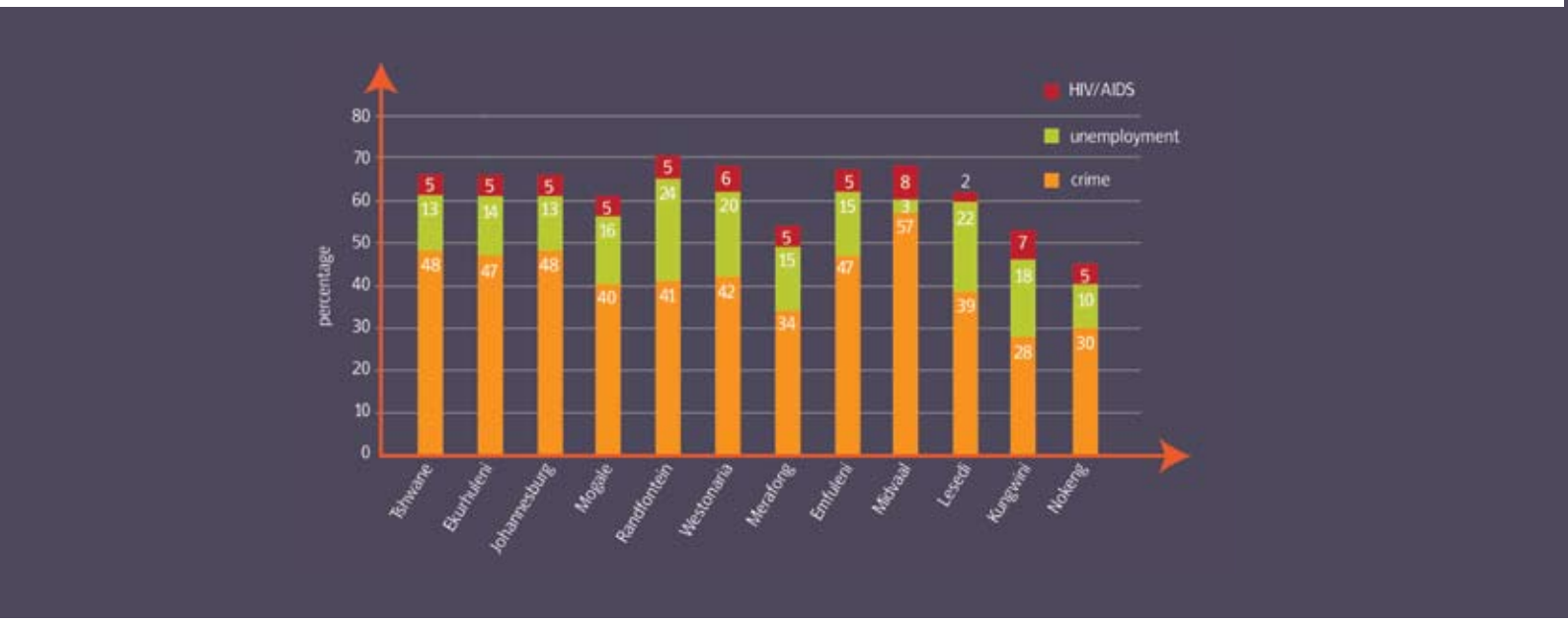


GCRO (2009) 'Quality of Life' survey

...and our communities' social stability is threatened

At community level there are multiple threats to social stability. The top three community problems identified by Gautengers are HIV/AIDS, crime and unemployment.

percentage of residents in each municipality that identified crime, unemployment and HIV/AIDS as the top problems affecting communities

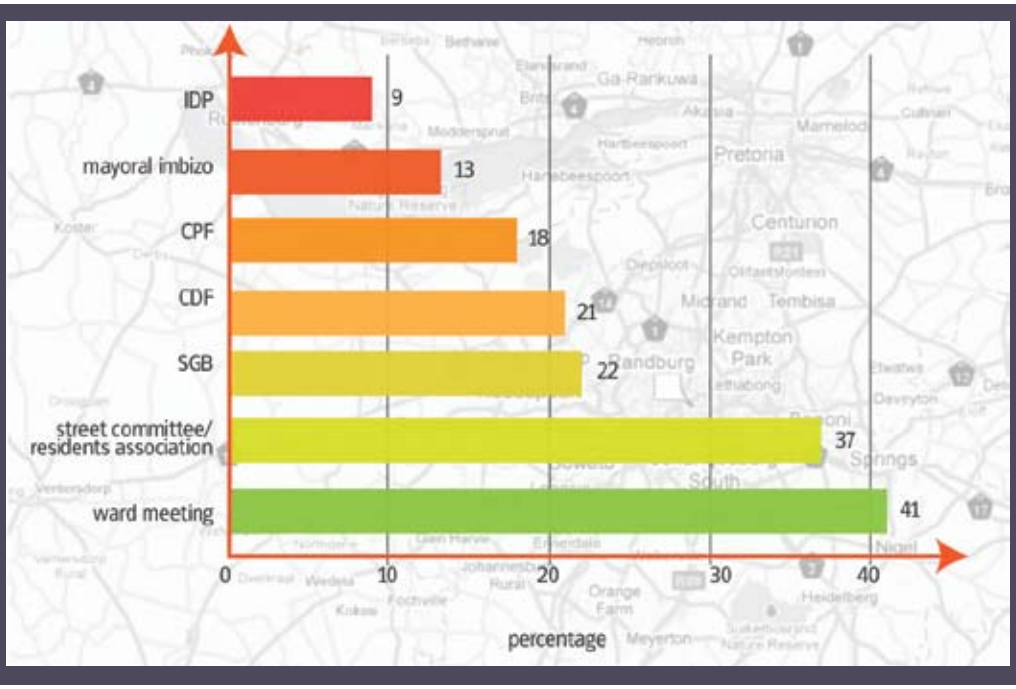


GCRO (2009) 'Quality of Life' survey

associational life

we participate in associational life

According to the results of the GCRO's 2009 'Quality of Life' survey, levels of participation in civil society and in government-sponsored fora is remarkably high (and readers should beware of possible over-claim in answers to these questions). If correct, GCR residents participate at extremely high levels in school governing bodies (SGBs), street committees and residents associations, and attend ward meetings in very high numbers.



GCRO (2009) 'Quality of Life' survey

racial harmony

we keep to ourselves

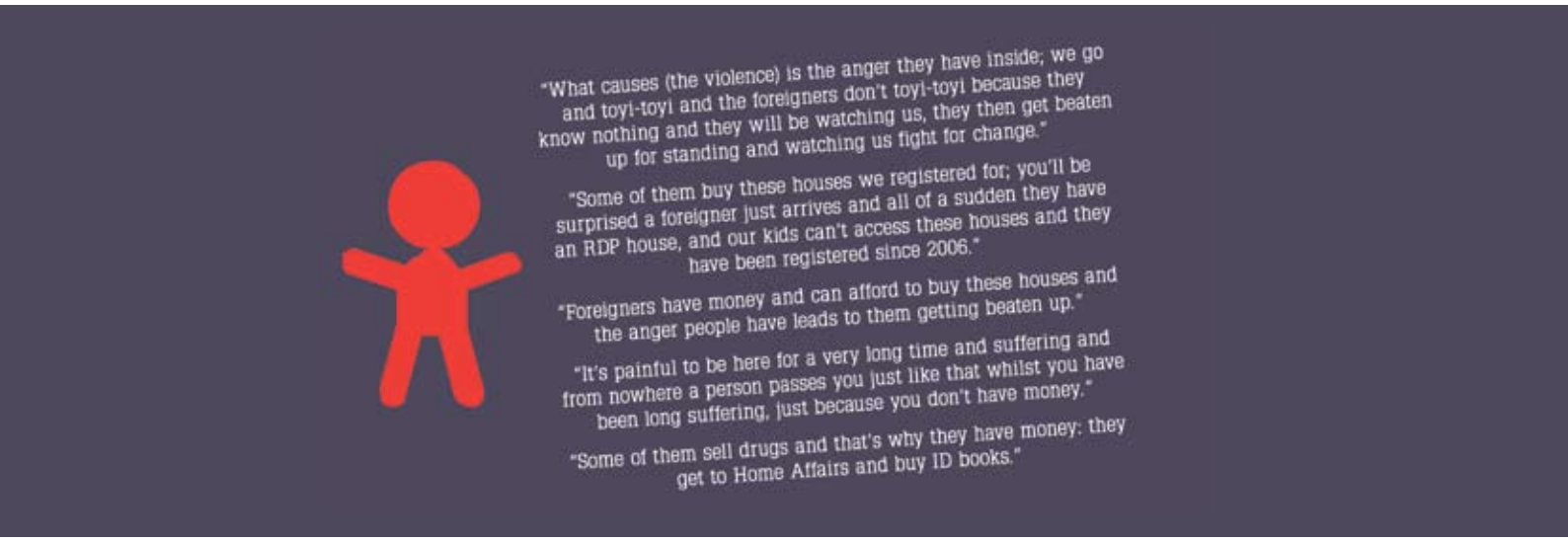
Two-thirds (64%) of respondents have low levels of trust across the racial divide. Trust among races appears to be under strain, particularly black attitudes to whites. It appears that while whites are beginning to believe that trust between blacks and whites will develop over time – four in ten (44%) whites think this – two-thirds of Africans (68%) disagree, and feel blacks and whites will never trust one another. Just a fifth (20%) of Africans rejected the notion that 'blacks and whites will never really trust each other', suggesting that respondents have low levels of confidence in racial harmony between blacks and whites. This finding appears to indicate that Gautengers are at a low point in terms of race relations.

This question has been asked in many different surveys over time. A discernible trend is the softening of white attitudes since 1990, with more and more whites (slowly) coming to agree that they will learn to trust their fellow black citizens over time. However, running parallel to that trend has been a hardening of attitudes among black respondents who were far more tolerant toward their white counterparts in the early 1990s. This suggests a growing polarization of attitudes between blacks and whites in the city-region. This is an issue which should rightly be of real concern to all residents of the city-region.

...while keeping 'the others out'

In the GCRO 'Quality of Life' survey, 69% of respondents agreed or strongly agreed with the statement 'foreigners are taking benefits meant for South Africans', an indication of entrenched xenophobic attitudes at community level, which are widespread across class, race and gender divides.

It is also indicative of a conception of democracy as a source of redistributive justice for citizens of the city-region. It highlights the unequal distribution of resources and wealth in South Africa, which manifests at community level in the form of a perceived 'competition' for resources between South Africans and non-South Africans.



Focus Group commissioned by GCRO (2009) 'Violent Community Protest Roundtable'

fostering cohesion

coming together to do our bit to foster social cohesion



Promoting social development and social cohesion is a political imperative in South Africa. It is part and parcel of the post-apartheid order, which has consciously embraced the ideal of social cohesion through a number of programmes, initiatives and processes at various levels of government but also through the efforts of business, labour, civil society and citizens in general.

Take government, for example…

Government has had to confront the fundamental issue of social cohesion in promoting national unity, dealing with diverse social identities and preserving the multiple cultural heritages of South Africans. Government efforts to address social cohesion can be seen in elections processes (including voter education), in awareness raising and education campaigns, and in various policy choices, programmes, networks and partnerships. Government has also sought to facilitate philanthropy and corporate social investment, and has worked with civil society organisations to promote cohesion

In 2006, national government through the Forum of South African Directors-General (FOSAD), undertook to implement a social cohesion strategy ahead of the 2010 FIFA World Cup. This involved a set of specific government interventions and partnerships with communities and other stakeholders such as organs of civil society and

corporate South Africa. Government role players included the Office of Gender Equality in the Presidency, the Departments of Labour, Social Development, and Sports and Recreation. Programmes focusing on patriotism, tolerance, and national identity include campaigns on national symbols (including sport symbols and emblems), the national pledge as well as the Bill of Responsibilities as part of promoting the South African national identity. There are community education, leadership and training programmes and national and provincial workshops and indabas. A process of social dialogue has been undertaken to facilitate dialogue about the significance of national days in promoting national identity and social cohesion. Part of the social cohesion strategy involves establishing new infrastructure such as fan parks, supporters clubs and public viewing areas and upgrading existing sports, arts and culture infrastructure. Government has also pledged to establish a research programme to monitor and evaluate social cohesion continuously.[1]

Within the context of Gauteng, social cohesion is envisioned as a central part of the plans of the Province to build Gauteng as a globally competitive city-region. The province's overall strategic focus is geared specifically toward social cohesion through programmes and policies which are intended to reverse the spatial, economic and social legacies of apartheid. A key pillar of the social cohesion strategy is the reversal of spatial apartheid centrally responsible for social divisions among black and white South Africans. Under this strategy there has been a policy shift toward improved quality of housing, of quality of life and of access to economic opportunities. Some examples are the Urban Renewal Programme, the 20 Townships Programme and the Mixed Income Housing Programme which look to building sustainable human settlements. The 20 Townships Programme has targeted 20 townships for major improvements such as tarring roads, putting up street lamps and developing residential centers such as shopping malls.[2]

The Gauteng Safety Strategy serves as an example of a provincial government strategy to promote cohesion and social capital. Social relations amongst South Africans are strained by high levels of crime and violence. The Gauteng Safety Strategy is a crime-prevention strategy which is intended to bring together community members from Community Policing Forums and volunteer patrollers with the Department of Community Safety and the South African Police Service (SAPS). This initiative combines law enforcement with the involvement of communities at local level to ensure their own safety.[3] Part of the Safety Strategy's social cohesion function is intended to be a breaking down of historical mistrust between and amongst historically divided communities as well as between communities and the police.

One initiative of note is the City of Johannesburg's Migrant Help Desk. The Migrant Help Desk is intended to address the plight of foreign nationals experiencing xenophobia in the city. It works to provide information and advice about government services for migrants and refugees, coordinates the city's support for migrants and looks to educate citizens of the city about xenophobia. The desk works in partnership with several leading civil society organisations (CSOs) such as Black Sash, Lawyers for Human Rights and Jesuit Refugee Services. While the desk was unable to prevent or predict the dramatic wave of xenophobic violence which began in Alexandra township in May 2008, it was a key role player in helping coordinate the province's response to the violence.

Other government efforts to weave together a cohesive social fabric include the development or promotion of urban regeneration initiatives which look to cultivate a common memory of the past and particularly between people of different social identities to help communities come to terms with a past of collective sustained violence. One key example in the Gauteng city-region is the Greater Kliptown Regeneration Development in the historically rich area of Soweto, with its focus anchored on the Walter Sisulu Square of Dedication. The Square is the

1 See Cornelissen, S. (2008) Scripting the nation: sport, mega-events, foreign policy and state-building in post-apartheid South Africa in 'Sport in Society', 11:4, pp 481-493.

2 See Harrison, P. Todes, A. and Watson, V. (2008) 'Planning and transformation: learning from the post-apartheid experience'. New York: Routledge.

3 'Joburg City Safety Strategy Executive Summary' downloadable at http://www. joburg-archive.co.za

historical site of the signing of the Freedom Charter in 1955, seen by many as the cornerstone of South Africa's struggle for freedom and democracy and the foundation of the country's 1996 Constitution.



Downloaded from http://www.nelsonmandela.org

The Apartheid Museum at Gold Reef City in Johannesburg is an attempt to commemorate South Africa's complex and troubled history through documentation of the rise and fall of apartheid. Located on the outskirts of Johannesburg, the museum is intended to serve as a potent reminder of the dynamics of political and social struggle and actively introduce museum-going to a sector of the population historically culturally marginalised.



Civil society has worked to address issues of social justice in the city-region (e.g. the Coalition Against Xenophobia, Save our SABC Coalition and the Social Cohesion Dialogues implemented in various communities by the Nelson Mandela Foundation).

Take for example, the work of a private charitable foundation, the Nelson Mandela Foundation (NMF), in combating xenophobia and intolerance at community level in selected provinces in South Africa. The increasing prevalence of xenophobia in South Africa is a direct challenge to social cohesion and accordingly social justice in South Africa. In May 2008 a wave of xenophobic violence took place in Alexandra township in Gauteng province against African non-nationals, which quickly spread to other parts of the country. Between 11 and 25 May 2008, 62 people, the majority African non-nationals, died in Johannesburg, Cape Town, Durban and to a lesser extent,

in parts of the Free State and Eastern Cape. The xenophobic attacks caused death, injury and massive loss of property, but these were only the most visible consequences. It left deep psychic scars on the victims of the violence who experienced severe psycho-social trauma as a result of the attacks and feared returning to the communities which had expelled them. In response to the urgent need for reconciliation, the NMF launched the Programme to Promote Social Cohesion which consists of a series of 'Community Conversations' or dialogues in communities where xenophobic violence has occurred. This programme is undertaken in partnership with other CSOs, faith-based groups and community leaders to promote healing and reconciliation in communities[4].

Civil society is generally robust and inventive. It is able to use legal strategies and political mobilization to bear on issues of local development and to challenge government. Resistance to government policies have sprung from the grassroots in the form of social movements and community activist coalitions such as the Anti-Privatisation Forum (APF) and the Soweto Electricity Crisis Committee (SECC). Both movements were formed in response to a perceived failure by government to provide poor South Africans with basic rights such as affordable water and electricity. The Treatment Action Campaign (TAC) is a civil society organisation that uses the discourse of human and socio-economic rights to campaign for affordable treatment for people with HIV/AIDS. By combining legal and political modes of action, it has managed to address a range of HIV/AIDS related issues at local, national and international levels and achieved several political and legal victories in the struggle to make access to treatment for HIV/AIDS widespread and affordable. Other sectorally specific CSOs include the Education Rights Project (ERP), Landless Peoples Movement (LPM), Jubilee SA, Youth for Work and the Palestine Solidarity Committee.[5]

Some recent civil society community activist coalitions include the Coalition Against Xenophobia (a broad coalition of civil society organisations, social movements, community activists and concerned individuals protesting and working against xenophobia) and the Save the SABC Coalition, a consortium of independent producer organisations, trade unions, academics, independent experts, civil society organisations and NGOs such as the Freedom of Expression Institute (FXI) and Media Institute of Southern Africa (MISA).

4 http://www.nelsonmandela.org

5 Ballard, R. Valodia, I. and Habib, A. (2006) 'Voices of Protest: Social movements in post-apartheid South Africa'. Durban University of KwaZulu Natal Press.



environment
in the GCR

introduction

In 2009, GCRO investigated how cities and city-regions around the world were responding to the global financial crisis. Research indicated that initiatives to create green jobs and invest in a low carbon future have been key to counter-cyclical spending worldwide. As a result, Gauteng's Department of Economic Development asked GCRO to draft a green economy strategy to feed into the evolving Gauteng Growth Employment and Development Strategy. GCRO co-ordinated the project, and the result was a green sustainability strategy for the province.

Gauteng's main green challenge is to move away from environmentally unsustainable ways of working and create jobs while doing so.

Gauteng contributes significantly to the country's carbon footprint through its manufacturing and mining sectors, as well as the provision of coal-based electricity to a constantly growing population.

In this section we review the main challenges the Gauteng city-region faces in moving towards a low-carbon economy, the main drivers of such a shift, and what we can do - in the short and longer-term - to wean ourselves off fossil-fuel-based energies and implement alternative energy strategies, to promote sustainable development, enhance our global competitiveness and fulfill our international obligations.

background

'We have an opportunity over the decade ahead to shift the structure of our economy towards greater energy efficiency, and more responsible use of our natural resources and relevant resource-based knowledge and expertise. Our economic growth over the next decade and beyond cannot be built on the same principles and technologies, the same energy systems and the same transport modes, that we are familiar with today.'

South Africa's then-Finance Minister Trevor Manual (2008) 'Budget speech', Parliament



can we have economic growth by consuming less rather than more resources?

Global economic thinking is currently experiencing a paradigm shift from capital-focussed, resource-intensive development towards what is being called the green economy. This shift has been intensified by the global economic crisis.

a green economy is one where business processes and infrastructures are reconfigured to:

- deliver better returns on natural, human and economic capital investments, while at the same time
  - reducing green house gas (GHG) emissions
  - and extracting using fewer natural resources
  - creating less waste
  - reducing social disparities

UNEP 'Global Green New Deal: An Update for the G20 Pittsburgh Summit', ii

Thus green economies – also called low-carbon economies – grow by reducing rather than increasing resource consumption.

Swilling, 'Growth, Resource Use and Decoupling: Towards a Green New Deal for South Africa', 5

'There can be little doubt that the economy of the 21st century will be low-carbon. What has become clear is that the push toward decarbonisation will be one of the major drivers of global and national economic growth over the next decade. And the economies that embrace the green revolution earliest will reap the greatest economic rewards.'

Former British Prime Minister Gordon Brown (September 2009) 'Newsweek'

what compels us to follow this path?

There are major new challenges arising from ecological constraints to the 'business-as-usual' approach to growing economies.

The dominant economic growth and development paradigm fails to address a wide range of underlying resource constraints that can rapidly undermine the preconditions for the kind of developmental growth that is required to reduce inequalities and poverty over time.

UNEP, 'Global Green New Deal: An Update for the G20 Pittsburgh Summit', ii

'While recently we have heard much about how problems on Wall Street are affecting innocent people on Main Street, we need to think about those people around the world with no streets. Wall Street, Main Street, no street: the solutions devised must be for all.'

Ban Ki-Moon, UN Secretary-General



and how do we walk it to achieve economic realignment?

To realign economies to focus not only on GDP, but also on long-term sustainability, job creation and 'happiness' requires:

shifting from capital investment to strategic investments in

- knowledge and innovation systems

developing new skills in

- renewable energy, e.g. solar water heating
- local food production
- urban agriculture
- energy audits

making new investments in infrastructure/planning around

- water
- transportation
- alternative energy systems and production

creating new green jobs

introducing new regulations to

- encourage development near planned public transport nodes
- curb urban sprawl

What are green jobs?

work in agricultural, manufacturing, R&D, administrative and service activities that contribute substantially to preserving or restoring environment quality.

UNEP, 'Green Jobs: Towards Decent Work in a Sustainable, Low-Carbon World', 3

what is the role of cities in promoting a green economy?

Cities now house more than 50% of the world's population, and consume a significant portion of the world's resources.

For example, the construction industry – a key driver of growth – is responsible for:

- *10% of global GDP*
- *employs over 100 million people globally*
- *uses up to around 50% of global resources*
- *uses 45% of global energy*
- *uses 40% of water globally*
- *uses 70% of all timber products.*

In addition, city-regions and countries are starting to come up against ecological resource constraints that prevent 'business-as-usual'.

For example, water supplies in the Gauteng region are increasingly becoming constrained, as is the ability to absorb waste and supply food.

In the medium to long-term, climate change is likely to have a devastating effect on food and job security unless this issue is addressed in the short-term.

So, we have to change our thinking to achieve sustainable goals by:

- no longer viewing environmental protection as a constraint to economic growth, but as a driver of growth and essential for long-term economic sustainability.[1]The alternative is that growth falters as South Africa reaches ecological limits and becomes penalised by the international community for its carbon emissions and related energy intensity.
- no longer viewing production and consumption as 'linear' processes, but using holistic life cycle/circular concepts to think about and design these processes.
- shifting from capital-focussed investment to strategic investments in knowledge capital and the systems that create innovation.

[1] UNESCAP, 'Green Growth at a Glance', 13.

Dependent on coal for almost 90% of its electricity needs, South Africa is the 12th-biggest emitter of carbon dioxide in the world, producing more than 40% of Africa's fossil fuel-related carbon dioxide emissions.

what benefits do green economics hold for cities and city-regions?

Green economies not only create direct and indirect employment opportunities, they also protect existing jobs by addressing the increasing costs and challenges that undermine traditional economic growth, such as increasing food and energy prices. It will be up to Gauteng as the economic heart of South Africa to drive these goals and create sustainable jobs through the sustainable use of resources and a reduction in carbon intensity.

To achieve these goals, the economic focus needs to be on creating institutions that are able to foster the evolution of new technologies and processes. These institutions are the key to unlocking green potential, by creating skills and programmes that drive a low-carbon agenda.

SA and the GCR

'Growing without carbon constraints may be good for South Africa's economic growth, but it will result in rapidly increasing emissions. A four-fold increase in emissions by 2050 is likely to be unacceptable to the international community. It is also a high-risk approach on other grounds, such as rising oil prices, carbon constraints in trade, and advancing impacts. If all countries, including high emitters in the developing world, adopted a 'Growth without Constraints' approach, climate change impacts in South Africa would be extensive. A massive effort would be needed by South Africa to achieve emissions reduction sufficient to meet the 'Required by Science' target. The gap between where South Africa's emissions are going and where they need to go is large – 1300 Mt CO2-equivalent, more than three times South Africa's annual emissions of 446 Mt in 2003.'

(2008) 'Long Term Mitigation Strategy for Climate Change', 27. This strategy has been approved by the South African Cabinet

focussing on South Africa…in the global context

South Africa, like the rest of the developing world, is locked into a deeply unequal global economy that must change fundamentally if development and prosperity are to be genuinely shared across the globe.

In 2008/09, the deepening global financial crisis brought the global inequities into stark relief, at the same time as disputes over global warming and the realities of climate change gave way to a global consensus that 'business-as-usual' was not an option – or not a sustainable option, anyway.

The most logical argument is thus that managing the global crisis has to be located within a broader strategic framework that seeks a sustainable future by creating a more fair, inclusive world than existed prior to the crisis.

where does the Gauteng city-region fit into this picture?

Gauteng is the economic engine of South Africa and sub-Saharan Africa. It is part of the globalised world economy, and has been directly affected by the economic crisis that spread across the globe during 2008 and 2009.

The crisis exacerbated existing fault-lines:

- Cities and regions with existing low skills or structural unemployment problems suffered more than others

- Low-diversified economies were hard-hit, especially those locked into export markets
- Dirty economies' with large carbon footprints faced almost inevitable environmental taxes unless they could go green.

Investing in green technologies – from renewable energy to training unemployed young people to retrofit existing buildings – became a central feature of responses to the crisis worldwide.

The Gauteng city-region faces some key macro-economic challenges from a green perspective.

But these are also key opportunities which, if grasped, could catapault the GCR into being one of the leading green city-regions globally.

can the success of green initiatives be measured?



if we invest in green technologies, can we measure the success of our initiatives?

The success of green initiatives can be assessed through measuring how 'decoupled' the economy becomes from resource use and environmental impacts.

Resource decoupling refers to decoupling the rate of consumption of primary resources from economic activity, which is equivalent to 'dematerialisation'. It implies using less material, energy, water and land resources for the same economic output. If there is resource decoupling, there is an increase in resource productivity, or an increase in the efficiency with which resources are used.

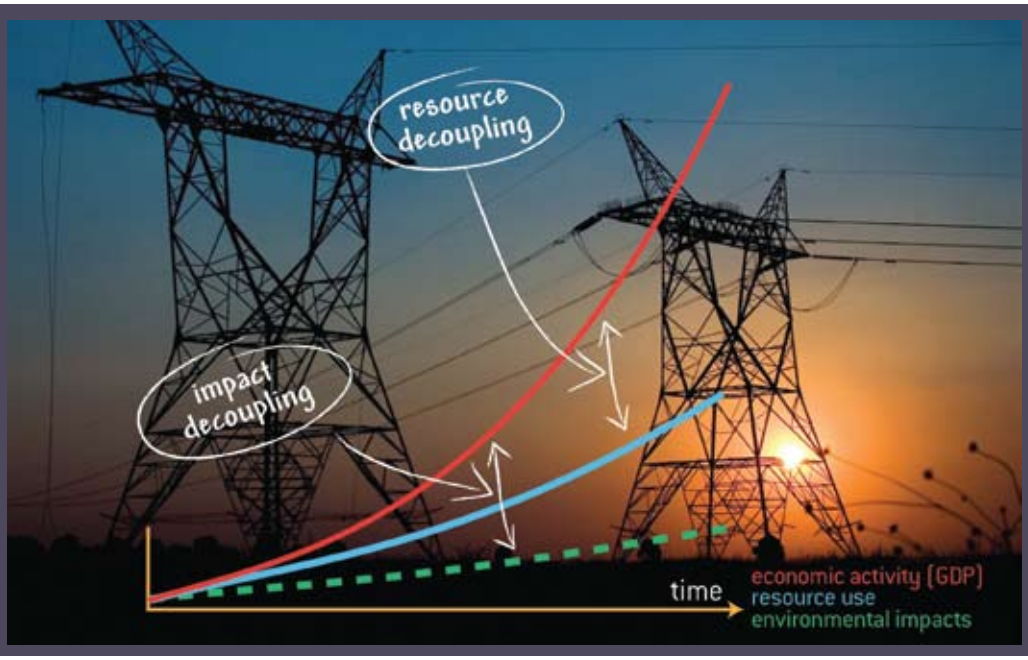
Resource productivity can usually be measured unequivocally.

Expressing resource productivity for a national economy, an economic sector, or even for a certain economic process or production chain looks like this:

$$\frac{\text{added value}}{\text{resource output}} \quad \textit{for example} \quad \frac{\text{gross domestic product}}{\text{domestic material consumption}}$$

If this quotient increases with time, resource productivity is rising

There's another way to demonstrate resource decoupling – comparing the gradient of economic output across time with the gradient of resource input – if the latter is smaller, there is resource decoupling.



Swilling, M. and Fischer-Kowalski, M. (2010) 'Decoupling and Sustainable Resource Management: Towards a Conceptual Framework'. Paris: International Panel for Sustainable Resource Management, United Nations Environment Programme

By contrast:

Impact decoupling refers to the relation between economic output and environmental impacts.

Environmental impacts are associated with:

- the extraction of resources required – such as groundwater pollution due to mining or agriculture
- production – such as land degradation, waste and emissions
- the use phase of commodities – for example mobility resulting in CO2 emissions
- end-of-pipe environmental impacts – such as waste and emissions.

Methodologically, these impacts can be estimated by life cycle analysis in combination with various input-output techniques.

If environmental impacts become dissociated from added value in economic terms, there is impact decoupling.

JUST A NOTE OF CAUTION: On aggregate system levels such as a national economy or an economic sector, it is methodologically very demanding to measure impact decoupling, because there is a whole number of environmental impacts to be considered, their trends may be quite different and system boundaries as well as weighting procedures are contested.

Swilling, M. and Fischer-Kowalski, M. (2010) ' Decoupling and Sustainable Resource Management: Towards a Conceptual Framework'. Paris: International Panel for Sustainable Resource Management, United Nations Environment Programme

what really matters in the short-term, though?

While decoupling provides a measurement tool at a high level, what's important is the implementation of greening activities across a wide range of key areas.

challenges

The GCR faces some key macro-economic challenges from a green perspective.

food energy
sanitation waste
transport water

what can we do about food?



The food system – including food production, distribution and consumption – forms a critical but often undervalued component of any economy.

A functional and sustainable food system:

- creates jobs – and benefits large numbers of dependents
- stimulates the economy through foreign exchange earnings and forward and backward linkages with other sectors
- ensures food security
- sustains the environmental resource base.

Without food, the rest of the economy cannot function. But the industrialised and unregulated nature of the modern food system has led to many adverse impacts, including:

- environmental degradation
- climate change
- a high dependency on fossil fuels
- the marginalisation of small farmers
- high levels of food insecurity linked to unfair global trade.

Although agriculture absorbs only 2% of the total South African labour force, its labour multiplier outperforms all other sectors.

The government estimates that more than six-million people depend on agriculture for a livelihood.

The South African Reserve Bank estimates that for every R1-million of agricultural production, additional output of R600 000 is generated in the rest of the South African economy.

Reasonably priced food is a key requirement for economic growth but it is challenged by:

- rising oil prices, and therefore higher fertiliser prices - think the 2008 food crisis
- arable land used for biofuels production competing with food production
- degradation and over-use of soils till they become unproductive or marginal.

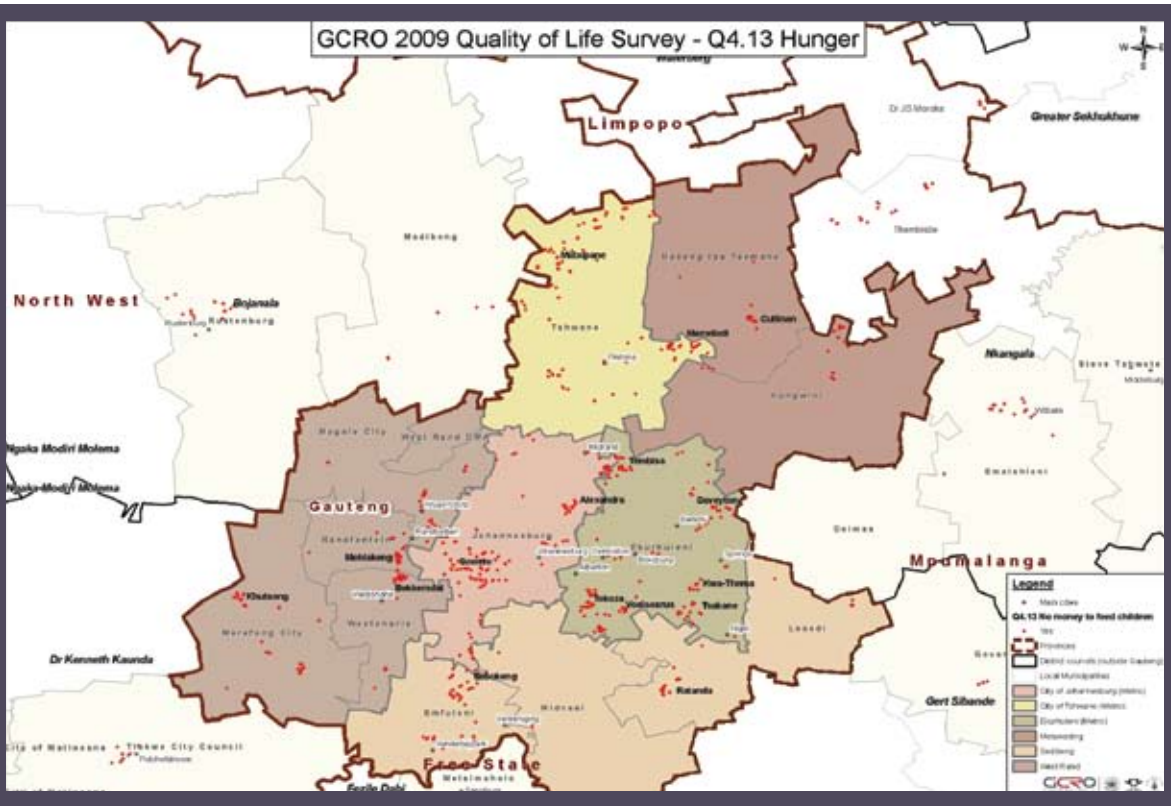
Of course, food security is further undermined, especially in Africa, by:

- rapid urbanisation
- population growth
- growing poverty and inequality.

The key sustainability objectives which are promoted through a regional food system include:

- community resilience and food security
- increasing ecosystem services and environmental capital through sustainable production methods
- the potential for reduced greenhouse gas emissions through reducing food miles.

who in the GCR is food-insecure? respondents who said that there were times in the previous year that they did not have money to feed their children



GCRO (2009) 'Quality of Life' survey

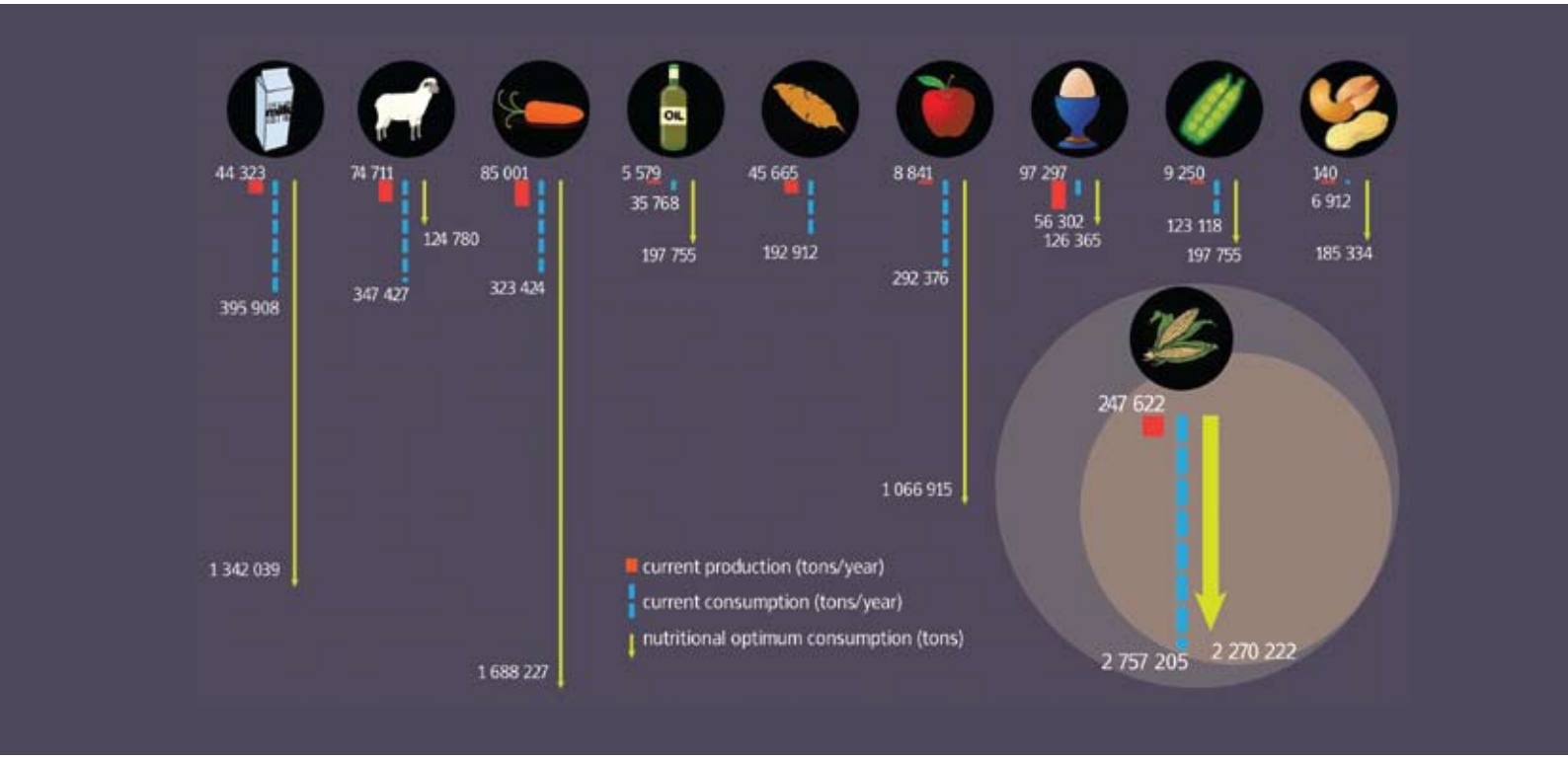
food insecurity is a reality for a large number of people in the Gauteng city-region

- The GCRO's 2009 'Quality of Life' survey revealed that 13% of respondents with children experienced occasions in the year before being interviewed of being unable to feed children because they lacked money to buy food.
- 42% of households in the City of Johannesburg have recently been classified as food insecure.

As the map makes clear, food insecurity is highest in the townships and homelands created by apartheid as ghettoes for African citizens, areas which by design could not sustain local economic activity and would force people to migrate and sell their labour in order to survive.

The legacy of apartheid, in this context, remains alive and well. And it is an important reminder that sustainability includes building decent human settlements and sustainable local communities – this is key in the struggle against the scarred landscape left by apartheid.

Gauteng might be an economic powerhouse, but we're importing our food



Compiled from Statistics South Africa (2006); Statistics South Africa (2007); Nel and Steyn (2002); Harvard School of Public Health (2009); University of Michigan Integrative Medicine Clinical Services (2009); USDA (2009)

Gauteng currently consumes far more food than it produces, and is heavily dependent on imported food produce. In Gauteng 618 000 tons of food are produced per annum compared to 5 193 260 tons of total food consumed.

Food insecurity critically undermines the capacity of households to ensure their own livelihood security and is an immediate impediment to poverty alleviation as well as the development and growth of the region.

what should we be doing?

As we can see from the graph, Gauteng residents should increase their intake of fresh vegetables, fruits and milk.

A key area for intervention therefore to promote food security is to increase the availability of fresh food produce to the residents of Gauteng, with a strong focus on urban food security measures.

Gauteng should address food security by increasing the production of food within the province whilst simultaneously generating significant employment and building a stronger regional food economy through diversification and value-adding initiatives.

Opportunities exist for promoting food and livelihood security through:

- food production in cities, focussing on the poorest and most vulnerable households on underutilised land, building on existing initiatives and leveraging government support across departments and through strategic public-private partnerships

Increasing production of key food produce – specifically vegetables, fruit and nuts as well as chicken, fish, milk and eggs – through programmes to assist local communities and emerging farmers with access to land, resources and support is critical for promoting food security but also presents a significant employment opportunity. This has tremendous value and potential in the urban context.

Investment to support an extensive urban agriculture programme would include ensuring adequate access to land and water, basic infrastructure for production and market access, training and capacity building and ongoing support.

- a strategic land reform programme for food production aimed through networks of small and diversified farms and building stronger rural-urban linkages

Land reform has the potential to create jobs, promote rural development and ensure food security for Gauteng, but this will require extensive support to be successful and investment should be considered in the context of hidden subsidies that other forms of large-scale agriculture currently receive.

- the regionalisation and diversification of the food value chain to identify opportunities for increasing efficiencies, promoting sustainability across the sectors and realising new jobs through regional investment.

Land reform to increase regional production in rural and peri-urban areas would also secure food for regional consumption whilst creating employment and stimulating the regional economy further. Key produce that could be focussed on for peri-urban and rural farms include grains, vegetable oils and livestock as well as vegetables, fruit and nuts. Farms producing for regional consumption are typically more diversified and concentrated in the production of food.

if those are the interventions, what policy changes are needed to realise them?

The following key policy recommendations are based on a compilation of several recent studies on the state of agriculture and food security in South Africa in the move towards a renewal in the South African food system:

- Ensuring uptake of social grants by all eligible households
- Implementing measures to improve dietary diversity, food safety and food quality
- Implementing a provincial urban agriculture policy, and incorporating food security into integrated development plans
- Strengthening and supporting the role of the private sector in food security initiatives
- A provincial commitment to a regional procurement programme, supporting regionally produced food products where possible and actively encouraging the building of a strong regional food economy
- Accelerating land reform and affording greater priority to currently successful small farmers as beneficiaries
- Targeting farmer support services at those who need it most, especially farmers in remote rural areas
- Improving the efficiency of the supply chains that bring farm inputs to the farm and that take farm products to the final consumer, whether domestically or internationally
- Developing a thoroughgoing understanding of the food pricing mechanisms, including benefits and costs to farmers, input suppliers, and small and large operators in the supply chain
- Continuing with application of competition policy along the supply chain
- Developing and implementing a research and action agenda to promote sustainable agriculture development across the range of farming types in South Africa
- In the context of the developmental state approach, broadening the definition of infrastructure to include soil as part of infrastructure that attracts investment.

McLachlan (2009) 40-42

solar energy – integrating environmental and developmental concerns

Solar water heaters (SWHs) can effectively replace conventional electrical geysers, kettles and other water heating methods used to provide hot water for household cleaning and personal hygiene in both high- and low-income homes.

the case

- SWHs reduce the demand for electricity generated in coal-fired power stations
  - thereby lessening emissions of harmful pollutants into the environment
  - and mitigating against South Africa facing further electricity shortage crises by reducing peak demand
- SWHs create far more jobs than conventional power generating means
- lower energy consumption means lower electricity bills
- SWHs provide readily available hot water in low-income households that were previously reliant on time-consuming heating processes.

6 700 jobs in Gauteng if the largest portion of systems are sourced locally

the opportunity

SWHs supplant 30% - 40% of the electricity required in low-income households

- SWHs offer government the means to achieve electrification targets
- much smaller increases in electricity supply required
- in high-income groups SWHs offer long-term savings and environmental benefits
- in low-income communities, similar benefits are provided, as well as drastic improvements in peoples' quality of life.

So, although SWHs make more environmental and economic sense for high-income consumers, they offer important developmental service for poor users without harm to the environment.

importantly, SWHs demonstrate that renewable energy technology does not just offer benefits to the rich

Therefore, solar energy can act as a powerful agent to reduce inequality in society through a technology that provides significant social upliftment opportunities.

the benefits

- The energy that could be saved through SWHs is comparable to that produced by a small 300MW power station
- These savings are particularly valuable since
  - a significant part would occur in peak electricity demand periods when national supply is shortest and generation most expensive, at up to R2.50/kWh for gas or diesel power generation
  - during this time, residential electricity use accounts for up to 30% of demand. (Eskom (2009) 'Residential Load Management FAQ')
  - savings would reduce residential electricity demand by roughly 18%.

this is more than enough to achieve the targets set by the 2005 Energy Efficiency Strategy

what SWHs have got going for them

- It is a well-established industry in South Africa
- Scale-up would ensure significant job creation,especially amongst semi-skilled individuals
- It provides a key entry point into 'green economy' development by addressing environmental and developmental needs.

although the life-cycle costs of SWHs are less than that of conventional heating means, we have a moral and political imperative to ensure the SWH initiative does not exclude low-income communities and worsen inequality in Gauteng

what still needs attention in terms of implementation

- The industry is relatively small in terms of output
- The up-front installation costs are too high for most, but especially for low-income households
- Government policy and subsidy support are required to see the technology rolled out successfully.

Gauteng's proposed 2025 SWH targets (from the Department of Local Government and Housing, 'Gauteng Integrated Energy Strategy')

- *95% of mid- to high-income households (0.8% population growth) 1 266 393 systems installed (from City of Johannesburg (2007) 'Spatial Development Framework')*
- *50% of low-income households (0.8% population growth) 666 522 systems installed (58% of the households in the province are classed in LSM 1-6 (Holm 2005) and the assumption is that this figure will fall to around 50% by 2025 if development targets are achieved)*

The GCRO's 2009 'Quality of Life' survey estimates that less than 0.1% of Gauteng residents currently use a solar water heater.

what do we recommend to achieve the targeted roll-out?

- By-laws should be promulgated that make SWH installation compulsory
  - when existing electrical geysers break down
  - on all newly built middle- to high-income market houses
- SWHs should be included in all new government-subsidised housing projects
- Existing housing projects should be gradually retrofitted
  - retrofitting can be undertaken as part of the Community Employment Programme (CEP)
  - with young people with matric or Higher Education being recruited, trained and qualified to install and maintain SWHs by the CEP
  - once qualified in maintenance, graduates can be helped to set up their own SMMEs to provide SWH maintenance and more general, related plumbing and electrical services
- The local SWH industry should be supported to ensure maximum economic development, through
  - a subsidy scheme to local manufacturers to kick-start the sector; or

In this regard, the sale of carbon credits should form an essential part of the strategy and the registration of a low-income sector SWH roll-out as a Carbon Offset project under the Kyoto Protocol's Clean Development Mechanism should be made a priority.

What should also be investigated is a cross-subsidisation scheme - a small amount added to high-income households' interest rate to finance SWHs in the low-income sector.

And what about providing hot water as service, with local municipalities:

- paying for installation
- retaining ownership
- charging a levy for use of the hot water from they system which is added to municipal rates.

- a preferential procurement system supporting locally made systems once the sector is established

- A critical factor in the successful roll-out of SWHs as a green economy initiative is the development of a financing scheme for the retrofitting of homes –
  - this could be included in the rates and taxes; or
  - as separate from local municipalities.

energy efficiency – the 'neglected' frontier

'Energy efficiency may be the farthest-reaching, certainly the least-polluting and clearly the fastest-growing energy success story of the last 40 years. The irony is that it is also the most invisible, the least understood and in serious danger of being overlooked as the most cost-effective and economically viable opportunity for addressing the challenges of climate change and maintaining a strong economy.'

Laitner, 'Understanding the Size of the Energy Efficiency Resource', 351

Between 1973 and 2005, energy efficiency had already saved up to 58% of what was actually consumed. But major improvements are still possible.

DID YOU KNOW

A 20% energy efficiency target could:

- create over 10 400 jobs
- add R640-million to labour income
- reduce energy expenditure by more than R16- billion per year
- the Provincial spend for a programme to enable greater energy efficiency would be around R13-million per year.

The Provincial spend for a programme to enable would be around R13-million per year.

out with the old

The traditional way of creating energy capacity is to create more supply. However, this can also be achieved by reducing demand – which is a more sustainable achievement.

A South African study has showed that a 5% increase in electricity efficiency in 2010 would lead to:
- a net increase of 39 000 jobs
- labour income of about R624-million

Winkler, Energy Policies for Sustainable Development in South Africa's Residential and Electricity Sectors, 76

Energy efficiency compared to conventional energy:

- costs less per MWh
- creates more jobs at less cost
- stimulates more economic activity.

Laitner, 'Understanding the Size of the Energy Efficiency Resource', 351

but there's more…

The benefits of industrial energy efficiency in South Africa also include:

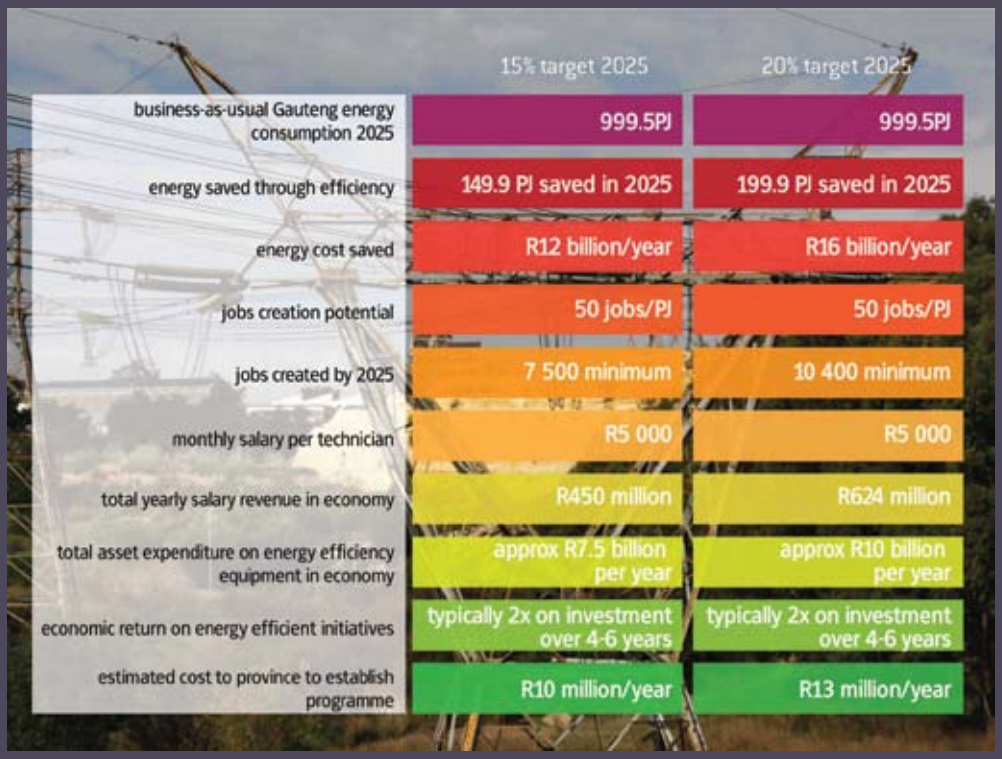
- significant reductions in local air pollutants
- improved environmental health
- reduced electricity demand
- delays in new investments in electricity generation.

The co-benefit of reducing GHG emissions could result in a reduction of as much as 5% of South Africa's total projected energy CO2 emissions by 2020.

Winkler, H. Howells, M. and Baumert, K. 'Sustainable Development Policies and Measures', 212

The proposed Gauteng target is a 15% improvement in energy efficiency by 2025. When considered against what other countries are seeking to achieve – South Australia at 20% and the UK at 30% - as well as our high energy intensity, it can be argued that a more ambitious target should be set, possibly even as high as 30%.

what can be achieved in terms of growth through energy efficiency?



what interventions do we propose?

- enable municipalities to be rewarded for driving energy reduction rather than for electricity sales
- educate energy users on the savings that can be achieved through energy efficiency
- implement compulsory energy efficiency standards
- provide access to finance for energy-efficient equipment.

a similar model has successfully been applied in California

under the magnifying glass – concentrated solar power (CSP)

how does it work?

Concentrated solar power refers to the method of generating electricity by concentrating the sun's power. A typical CSP plant is 50 MW or above in size. Storage of up to 7.5 full load hours has been proven commercially in Europe in the past few years. Most CSP technologies incorporate a certain percentage of backup fuel for overcast periods.

15% allowed under South Africa's renewable energy feed-in tariff (REFIT)

Combining storage with backup fuel results in CSP becoming a dispatchable source of green electricity.

The following figures are based on meeting the proposed 16% renewable target for Gauteng from predominantly concentrated solar power:



the benefits

- The price of electricity with 16% CSP is likely to be less expensive than 100% fossil fuel based electricity in the residential sector by 2025.

can this be done in Gauteng?

- Provinces with good potential for the implementation of large-scale CSP plants:
  - Northern Cape
  - Free State

- Western Cape
- Eastern Cape to a smaller degree.

For Gauteng, the implementation of actual CSP plants is not as viable, due to the relatively low solar irradiation compared to other regions in South Africa.

However, the energy generated with CSP from surrounding areas could be imported through the national grid into Gauteng.

R3.88/kwh for 100% coal versus R3.59/kwh for 84% coal + 16% CSP whereas an accelerated CSP programme with a larger portion of renewables could be even cheaper

The electrical energy which can be generated with CSP in the southern Free State and the north-eastern Northern Cape is adequate for the Gauteng province's demands. There are independent power producers (IPPs) who are ready to construct CSP plants under the current REFIT – and if of scale, would be prepared to manufacture such technology in South Africa. There is, however, a delay in any project progressing due to no power purchase agreements (PPAs) being issued.

DID YOU KNOW

- The cost of Eskom's new 4 800MW Medupi power station is R124-billion
- This equates to an installed cost of R25.8-million/MW
- The cost of Eskom's second new power station, Kusile, will be even higher
- The levelised energy cost (LEC) of new coal is estimated at R 0.48/kWh (Meyer, 2010)

This is likely to be adjusted downward if the LEC cost of CSP power plants drop.

By contrast

- The estimated cost for a new 50MW CSP plant with 6hrs storage is R3.2-billion
- This equates to R64-million/MW installed
- The current REFIT for CSP technology = R2.10/kWh

However, with the escalating prices of fossil fuels and the diminishing LEC for renewables, specifically CSP, grid parity will be reached in the near future.

Grid parity is the point at which renewable electricity is equal to or cheaper than grid power.

The addition of carbon tax will shorten the time to grid parity. From predicted trends grid parity for CSP in South Africa is expected by 2016 (Heun et. al., 2010).

what's the prognosis for CSP in the GCR?

There is huge potential for CSP in South Africa. Although Gauteng does not possess significant viable sites for CSP plants, the province has the manufacturing capabilities to have a major share in the local manufacturing of CSP plant components.

Leveraging its manufacturing facilities and skills to develop a research and develpment centre and manufacturing industry around CSP over the next 15 years could lead to a new industrial sector which will require human capital ranging from basic labour to highly skilled personnel.

Gauteng could also become the hub for CSP in South Africa by stimulating growth. This could be achieved with the development of specialised institutes and collaboration with local and international institutes in both the academic and commercial industries.

water and sanitation

The World Bank says there has been a six-fold increase in water use for only a two-fold increase in population size since 1990.

Moreover, the World Economic Forum has warned that many places in the world are on the edge of 'water bankruptcy'.

In South Africa, water quality has deteriorated, with a lack of resource capacity at many municipal waste water treatment plants, while the efficacy of such treatment has been hampered by unplanned power outages.



With an average annual rainfall of 497mm, South Africa is a dry country. More problematic is that 98% of available water resources in Gauteng have already been allocated. This means that all future growth will be constrained by the lack of this resource.

In addition, the country has no further 'dilution capacity' when it comes to absorbing effluents in its water. The Gauteng region is located on a watershed which means that outflows of waste water pollute the water resources it depends on.

After China, South Africa's national water resources contain some of the highest toxin levels in the world.

In short, the combination of low average rainfall, over-exploitation and re-engineered spatial flows have led South Africa to an imminent water crisis in quantity as well as quality.

what are we saying about water quantities?

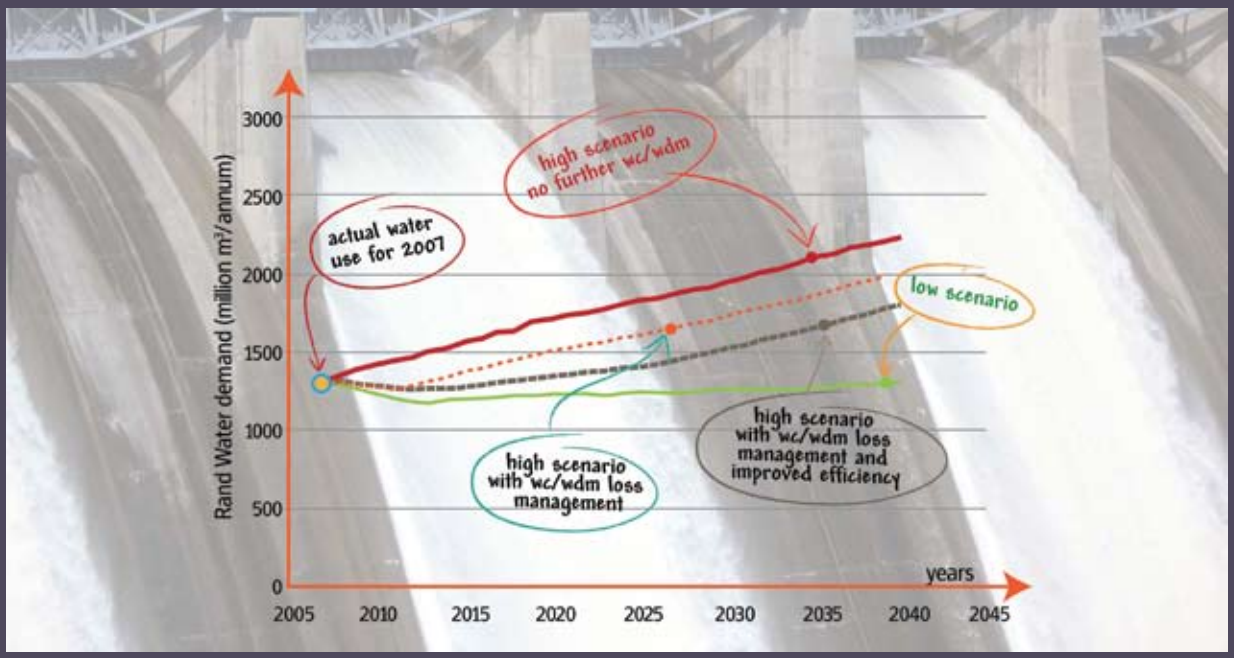
Situated on the watershed between the Orange/Vaal and the Crocodile/Limpopo river systems, Gauteng has limited natural water resources. The Vaal in the south and the Crocodile in the north have historically provided water supplies for the region, but their capacity has long been outstripped by demand which is perhaps ten times more than sustainable and reliable locally available resources. The province's water supply now comes primarily from the Vaal, Orange (Lesotho) and Thukela (a linkage which adds reliability rather than large volumes).

In terms of quantity, sources such as groundwater are of limited local importance and rainfall, while important for agriculture and maintaining the natural landscape, is relatively low and, more important, highly seasonal and variable.

There is sufficient water in the Orange River system to meet the needs of the province until around 2025/2030, depending on the rate of growth of consumption. A similar increment is also available from the Thukela.

Thereafter, further increments will be extremely expensive as well as conflicting with users in other areas and the province should aim to cap water use and live within the available resource. Examples of the detailed projections are shown below.

scenarios for future water demand in the Rand Water supply area



Department of Water Affairs, Vaal River System: Large Bulk Water Supply Reconciliation Strategy, accessed at http://www.dwa.gov.za/Projects/VaalWRMS/documents.aspx

what are we saying about water quality?

The quality of water resources in the province is generally poor in all areas downstream of the Vaal Dam as well as in the Crocodile River catchment. This is a function of the low volumes of water, the high levels of urban, industrial and mining activity and poor management of some urban services.

Key quality challenges are:

- biological pollution (largely sewage from domestic services) which has health impacts but also causes algae growth and 'eutrophication' of rivers and dams
- chemical pollution (from mines and other industries) primarily leading to overall high water salinity that, if it reaches excessive levels, renders water unusable without desalination.

Because of the vulnerability of the Highveld catchments, special standards for wastewater treatment have long been enforced in Gauteng and surrounding areas. To achieve these, South Africa was at one stage an international leader in wastewater treatment technologies, so technology is not a major barrier to achieving standards, although it is an expensive and commercially competitive area. The present challenge is primarily one of management of existing plants and investment in the expansion of treatment capacity.

what do we recommend?

- Water demand management, through
  - leak control programmes, in co-operation with the DBSA managed water conservation and demand management programme
  - household plumbing maintenance and improvement in low-income communities.
- Pollution reduction, through
  - improvement of storm water infrastructure and management, including community education
  - improvement of sanitation in low-income communities
  - household plumbing maintenance in low income communities to reduce flows into wastewater works
  - a joint regional strategy, to be developed with the Department of Water Affairs (DWA) and Rand Water, to review options including utility based treatment, export to water-short catchments, more rigorous control of existing mines etc.
- The Department of Economic Development (DED) should consider joining with DWA and other agencies to review the potential costs and benefits of building collective mining water treatment capacity.
- DED should participate actively in the process to produce a new National Water Resource Strategy which begins in 2010 and focus, in particular, on mechanisms to encourage greater efficiency in industry.
- DED should work with appropriate local, provincial and national housing authorities to identify new housing schemes in which innovative water conservation, water efficiency and sanitation measures can be introduced and evaluated.

the more we waste, the more we'll want

DID YOU KNOW

- Waste-to-landfills can be reduced by 60% (3 885 702 tons/year)
- 19 400 jobs can be created
- Gauteng is the largest waste producer in South Africa
  - We produce more than 5.7-million tons of waste/year
  - The average amount of waste generated in Johannesburg is about 1.2 kg/person/day.

in Gauteng…

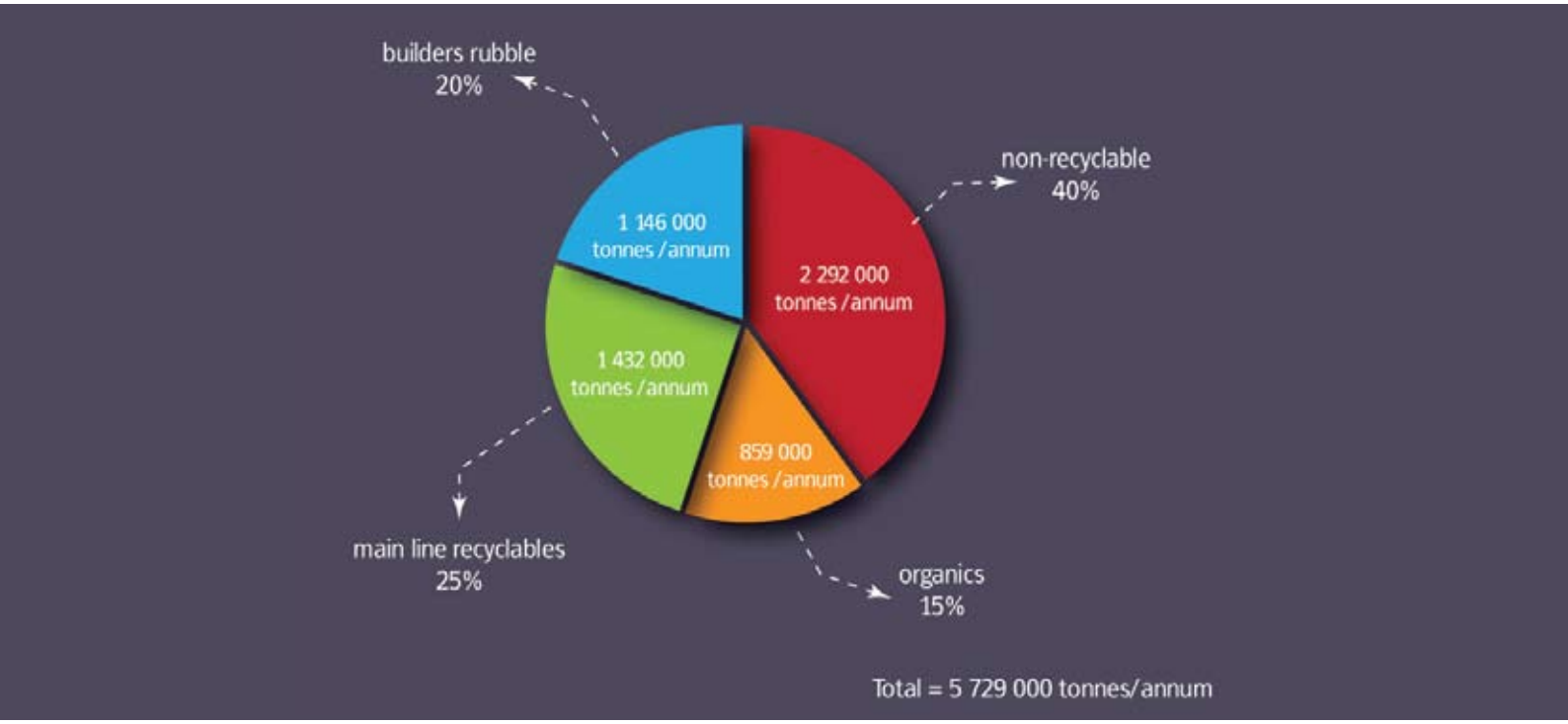
- increasing urbanisation is leading to increasing waste generation
- increasing commercial and industrial development is translating into more waste being generated by the residential, industrial and commercial sectors
- there is limited waste collection in poor areas. Twenty percent of households within the Gauteng province do not have access to weekly refuse removal services
- there is poor enforcement of national, provincial and municipal laws and regulations
- there is a lack of encouragement and awareness of waste avoidance, minimisation and recycling
- the rising oil price is increasing the cost of waste transportation to landfills.

leaving us with…

- pollutants entering the surface or groundwater resources, air and soil
- leachate generation, odours, noxious airborne emissions (volatile organic compounds) from mismanaged landfill and dump sites, as well as incineration and illegal burning
- landfills attract vermin and harbour disease spreading vectors that pose health risks
- littering and illegal dumping can lead to urban decay
- reduced biological diversity in the areas of waste management operation as a result of land disturbance and effects of emissions and discharges from waste facilities
- negative societal impacts of inadequate service provision in the form of illegal dumping, littering and abuse of open spaces
- increased health risks associated with inadequate waste collection and disposal services coupled with informal salvaging on landfill sites
- reduced recreational value of land and water resources and associated reduction in tourism and investment potential.

A waste stream analysis for municipalities in Gauteng reveals that of the total waste composition, only 40% cannot be recycled. This means that 60% can be recycled. This is made up as follows:"

Gauteng waste stream composition



Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development, General Waste Minimisation Plan for Gauteng, July 2009, p15

what can we do to improve the situation?

- Mandatory recycling
  - By 2020 it is estimated that 6 520 076 t/annum of waste will be produced and that 3 885 702 t/annum could be recovered through recycling initiatives (GDACE, 2008). This represents 60% of the projected volumes of waste for the long-term planning horizon thus indicating the positive effect that reuse, reduction and recycling can have on waste minimisation.
  - Informal reclamation of recyclable waste under unhealthy and unsafe conditions on landfill sites is the only form of recycling currently undertaken in many areas (Metsweding District Municipality (2005) 'Inerated Waste Management Plan (IWMP)').
  - Currently recycling is done on a voluntary basis, but the province plans to formalise efforts to ensure that separation at source becomes mandatory.
  - By formalising these initiatives, the amount of waste sent to landfills will be reduced which will ultimately save in high disposal costs. In many areas construction and demolition waste is disposed of at landfill sites. These products would serve a greater purpose through recycling initiatives whereby demolition and construction waste is recycled to produce building materials (GDACE, 2008).
- Development of composting initiatives
  - Currently organic waste is disposed of in landfill sites which occupies limited valuable landfill space (Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality (2005) 'Inerated Waste Management Plan (IWMP)'). There is a general lack of collection/composting facilities for organic waste throughout the province. This presents an ideal opportunity to begin initiatives such as composting whereby organic waste can be reused to create a useful product.
  - This can be tied in with local food production.
- Waste minimisation clubs
  - This refers to initiatives where businesses in a particular geographic area group together to negotiate better terms or services from waste contractors (GDACE, 2006a). The club may also share facilities and equipment and exchange waste items that may be of use to another business (GDACE, 2006a). These initiatives can eventually lead to waste minimization efforts being instigated.
- Waste to energy
  - The conversion of municipal solid waste to energy as an alternative energy is considered a viable option to generate clean energy.
  - There are developers already investigating such projects under the proposed Feed-In Tariffs. These developers should be supported in their initiatives.
- Green procurement
  - Green procurement is rooted in the principle of pollution prevention, and generally involves products that are easily recycled, last longer or produce less waste (GDACE, 2006a). If all levels of government follow the principles of green procurement it will have positive repercussions in industry as their suppliers will need to follow the principles of green procurement. Furthermore, municipalities can offer the benefit of green procurement to the general public.
- Multi-faceted landfill sites
  - Landfills take up a large amount of valuable land, thus these sites need to become multi-faceted to ensure efficient use of all land resources. These sites provide an ideal opportunity for Eco-Parks, landscape design features and educational facilities in terms of their end uses.
  - Landfill site selection will need to be optimised such that rail can be used to move the waste to the site and thus reduce transportation costs.

mobilising the region in the right direction

A 15% energy efficiency target in the transport sector could be equated with a 15% reduction in fuel consumption, and thus the following can be calculated:



what are the growth constraints and sustainability challenges in terms of transport?

- Transport is a major contributor to energy and carbon emissions in the region, e.g. Liquid fuels associated with transport contributed some 31% to the total City of Johannesburg carbon footprint, and almost 62% of its overall energy usage. (Mercer, 'City of Johannesburg State of Energy Report')
- There is a growing tendency to move away from train and bus transport in favour of private vehicles. (Mercer, 'City of Johannesburg State of Energy Report')
- The number of peak hour private vehicle trips is increasing.
- The number of vehicle-kilometres travelled is increasing, implying that people are living further away from work and schools.
- A result of the above behaviour is that congestion is increasing.

In addition, the majority of public transport commuters have concerns that:

- public transport is not readily available or is too far
- public transport is too expensive
- vehicles are not safe and drivers drive poorly.

For example, more than half of taxi users are dissatisfied with the taxi service overall, compared to 45% of train and only 23% of bus users.

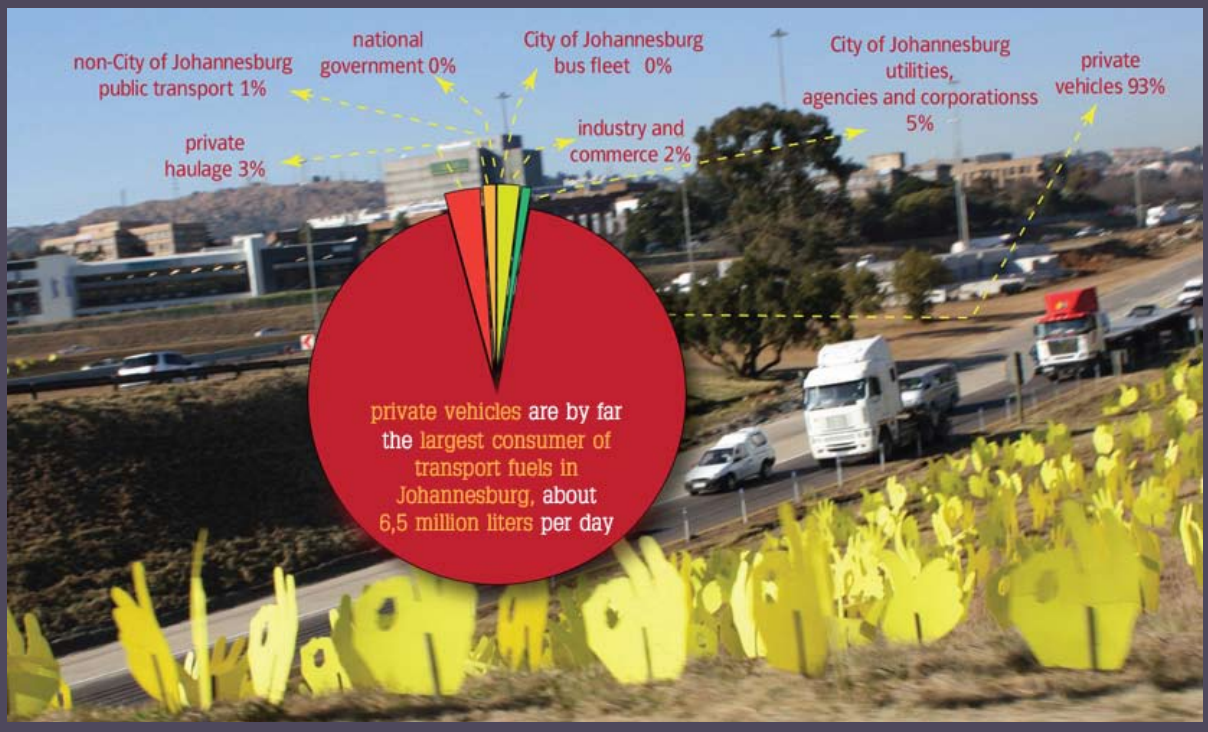
Thus, to re-orientate transportation in a green economy, transportation should be:

- affordable and safe
- job-creating
- promote short distance trips
- low in carbon emissions.

The current proposed target for "Transport Energy Efficiency" is a reduction of 15% by 2025 (Department of Local Government and Housing 'Gauteng Integrated Energy Strategy'). A simplistic view of this would be to argue for a 15% reduction in fuel consumption in the province.

Recent State of Energy Reports by the three metropolitan municipalities in Gauteng collectively estimate that the largest consumer of energy in the three cities was the transport sector, at 60% of total energy consumption in 2007. This is massively up from just 34% in 2000, when industry was the biggest consumer at 58% of total consumption. Within the transport sector, the largest consumers of energy are private vehicles. The graph below shows data from the City of Johannesburg's State of Energy Report 2008, illustrating that private cars buy 93,4% of total fuel sales. This was approximately, 2,3 billion liters of petrol and diesel in 2007, some 6,5 million liters per day.

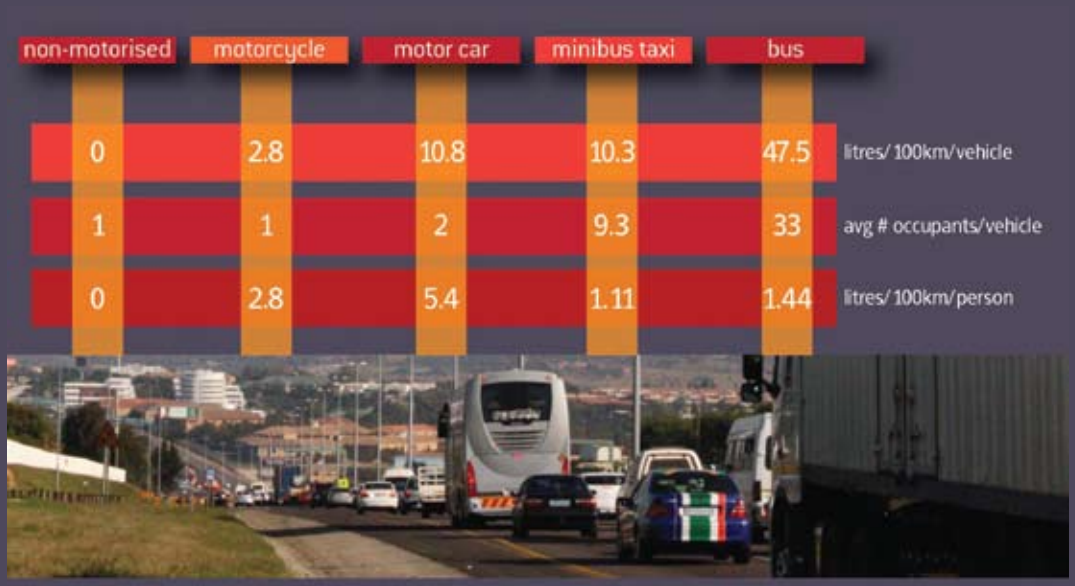
transport fuels sales by end-user sector in Johannesburg, 2007



City of Johannesburg, State of Energy Report, 2008, p59

The table below shows the average fuel consumption per person per 100km travelled (Mohammed and Venter, 'Analysing Passenger Transport Energy Consumption from Travel Survey Data').

consumption of motor fuels by different transport users in Gauteng



Surprisingly, the fuel consumption by bus is higher than by minibus taxi. This points to large inefficiencies in the bus fleet. The new Bus Rapid Transport (BRT) system is likely to improve significantly on this figure. Travelling by taxi will save 4.3 litres per person per 100km travelled.

To shift transportation towards a low-carbon environment, the following strategic changes should be addressed:

- A shift from private to public transport
- Better public transport quality/affordability/availability
- A shift in city planning from
    - road-driven to rail/bicycle/pedestrian-driven infrastructure development
    - work/home/schools to be brought closer together
- Less private kilometres driven.

leading to:

- savings to the economy
- lower carbon emmissions
- greater energy security
- job creation.

recommendations for turning our region green

key drivers that promote the development of a green economy for the Gauteng province

create new skills and jobs
encourage innovation
promote investment
decouple growth from resource consumption
improve energy and resource consumption efficiency
promote energy security
reduce dependency on crucial imports (oil)
minimise dependency on fossil fuels
respect ecological limits
shift energy supply to decentralised renewable energy
create food security
alleviate poverty

our recommendations for getting there

The recommendations were made by the GCRO to the Gauteng Provincial Government for places where policy could be used to re-orientate towards this type of economy.

ENERGY
incentivise low-carbon initiatives
enable various entities to generate own energy
enforce efficiency standards
fast-track energy efficiency skills training

CLIMATE CHANGE
enforce emission reduction targets
implement local emissions trading system
subsidise research on impacts and adaptation techniques

RESOURCES
mandatory consumption measurement for H2O, Co2, electricity and travel
local materials beneficiation for local use
extended producer responsibility
public sector green procurement

TRANSPORT
low carbon transportation systems
mass public transport shift away from private cars
remove subsidies for fossil fuel
penalise inefficiency, e.g. high fuel consumption

SOCIAL
measure 'gross national happiness'
public awareness-raising campaigns
eco-label of products

ECONOMY
growth through innovation in green technologies
government support for adoption of environmentally sound technologies
develop new green skills
focus on small business

FINANCIAL
green taxation
green subsidy reform and incentives
investment in sustainable infrastructure
eco-industrial parks and smart growth zones

so what's the long and the short of it?

moving to a sustainable, developmental green growth model is imperative

The Gauteng city-region has enormous potential for massive savings on

- energy use
- reducing our carbon emissions
- using our natural resources.

Regulatory certainty will unleash green industry potential and allow for manufacturing – instead of importing – as well as the creation of significant numbers of green jobs in installation and maintenance.





living circumstances in the GCR

introduction

What is it like to live in the GCR where extreme wealth lives side by side with dire poverty, where on-going in-migration continually poses challenges for delivery the of services? In this section, we look at household incomes, the types of houses people live in and the spread of informal settlements. Then we focus on the various housing projects across the GCR that are improving the lives of citizens, and some promising service delivery statistics, but also the on-going incidence of service delivery protests. Finally, personal living circumstances and challenges such as poverty, health and transportation are considered. Many will be analysed in greater detail in future 'State of the city-region' reports.

the rich & poor

A 2009 study by UCT economics professor Horaan Bhorat indicates that, of all countries in the world, South Africa has the widest gap between the rich and the poor, with a Gini coefficient of 0.679[1] This is clearly reflected by the considerable variation in income analysed by race, across the GCR. The black population's household income peaks at the

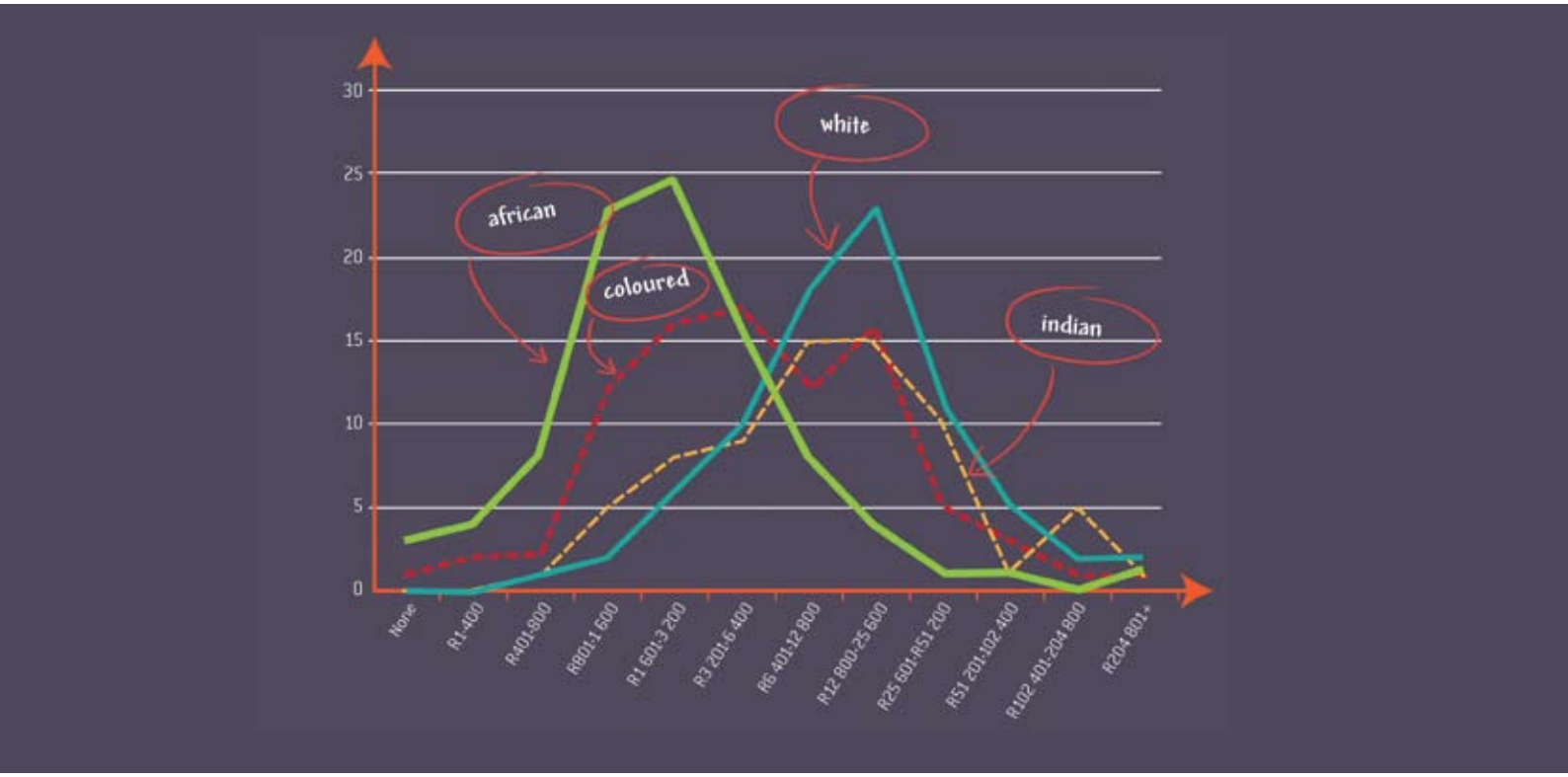
R1 600-R3 200 per month range (25%), with the highest percentage of the white population's households (23%), earning R12 800-R25 600 per month.

The Indian and coloured households have a much wider base with coloured households (17%) peaking at the R3 200-R6 400 per month, and again at the R12 800-R25 600 per month ranges (16%). Indian households peak across the R6 400-R25 600 per month range with a small peak again at the R102 400-R204 800 per month range.

(Amounts given above are after tax deduction.)

1 Business report (28 Sep 2009) 'South Africa has widest gap between rich and poor', accessed from http://www.busrep.co.za/index.php?fArticleId=5181018

percentage of households in each population group in monthly household income bands



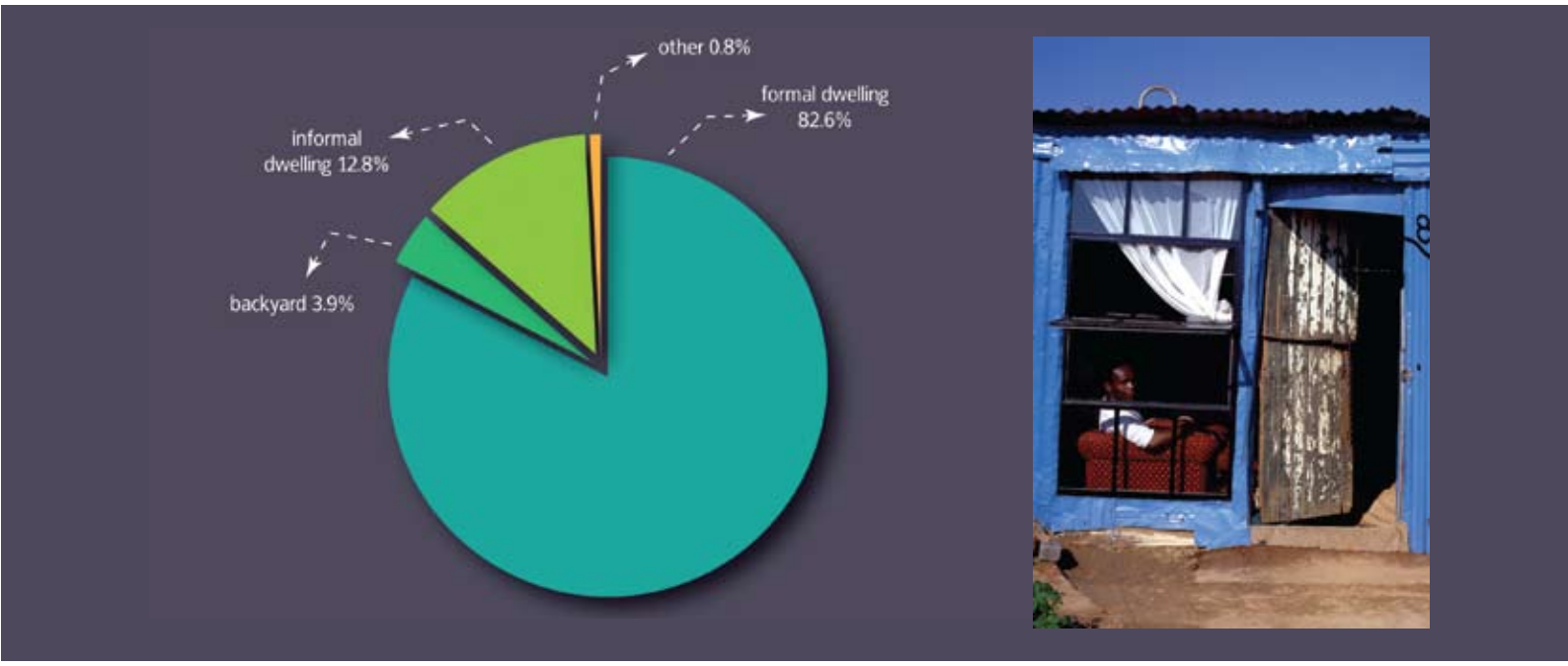
GCRO (2009) 'Quality of Life' survey

living in the GCR

The urban landscape of Gauteng is reflected in the map below with land cover in 2009 derived from satellite imagery. The urban population is mainly located in a central north-south spine, in the large metros of Johannesburg, Tshwane and Ekurhuleni.

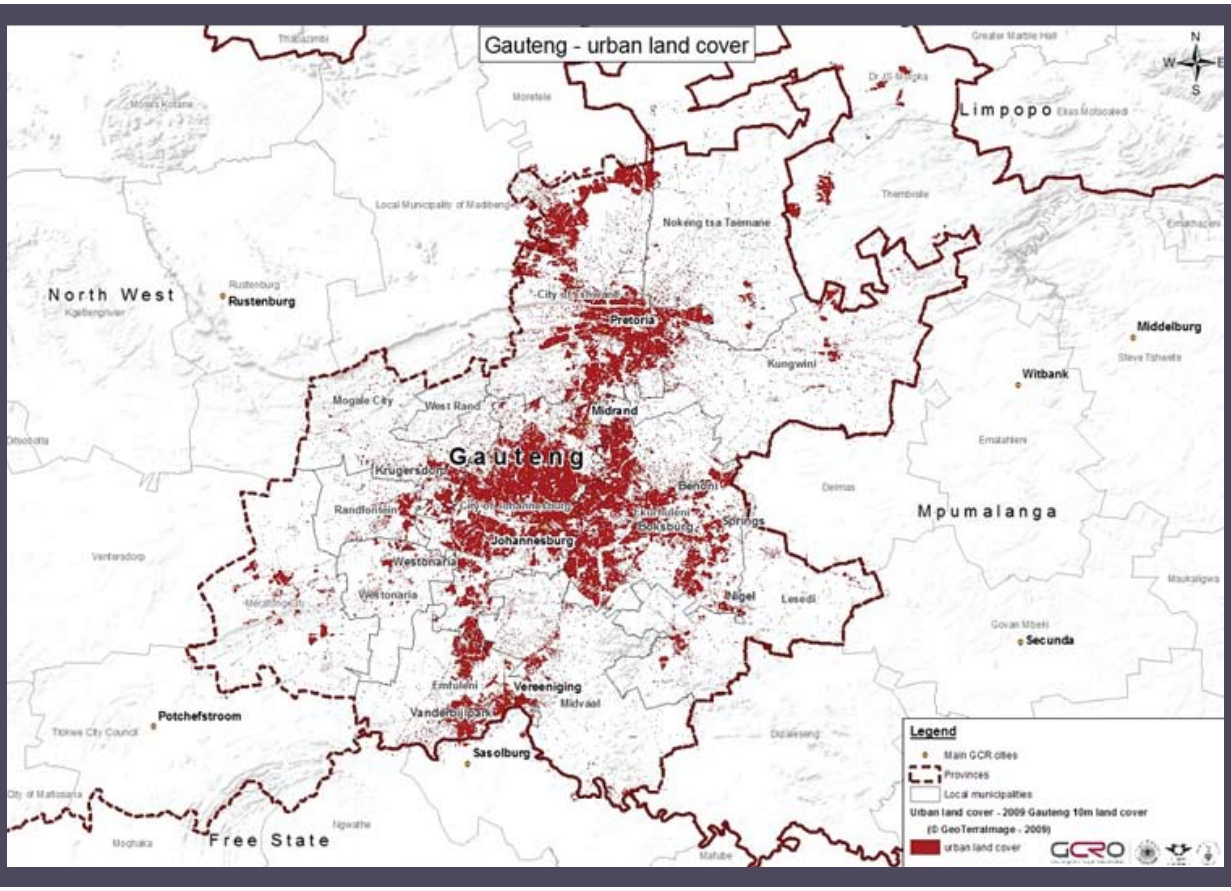
The majority of Gauteng residents (72%) live in houses or formal structures on a separate stand, but a large percentage (12.8%) live in informal settlements. These informal settlements are depicted below and are spread out across the city-region. The Gauteng Provincial Government faces huge challenges providing housing and services for these ever-expanding informal settlements, because the massive population growth in the GCR ensures that this is a moving target.

percentage of households in each dwelling type



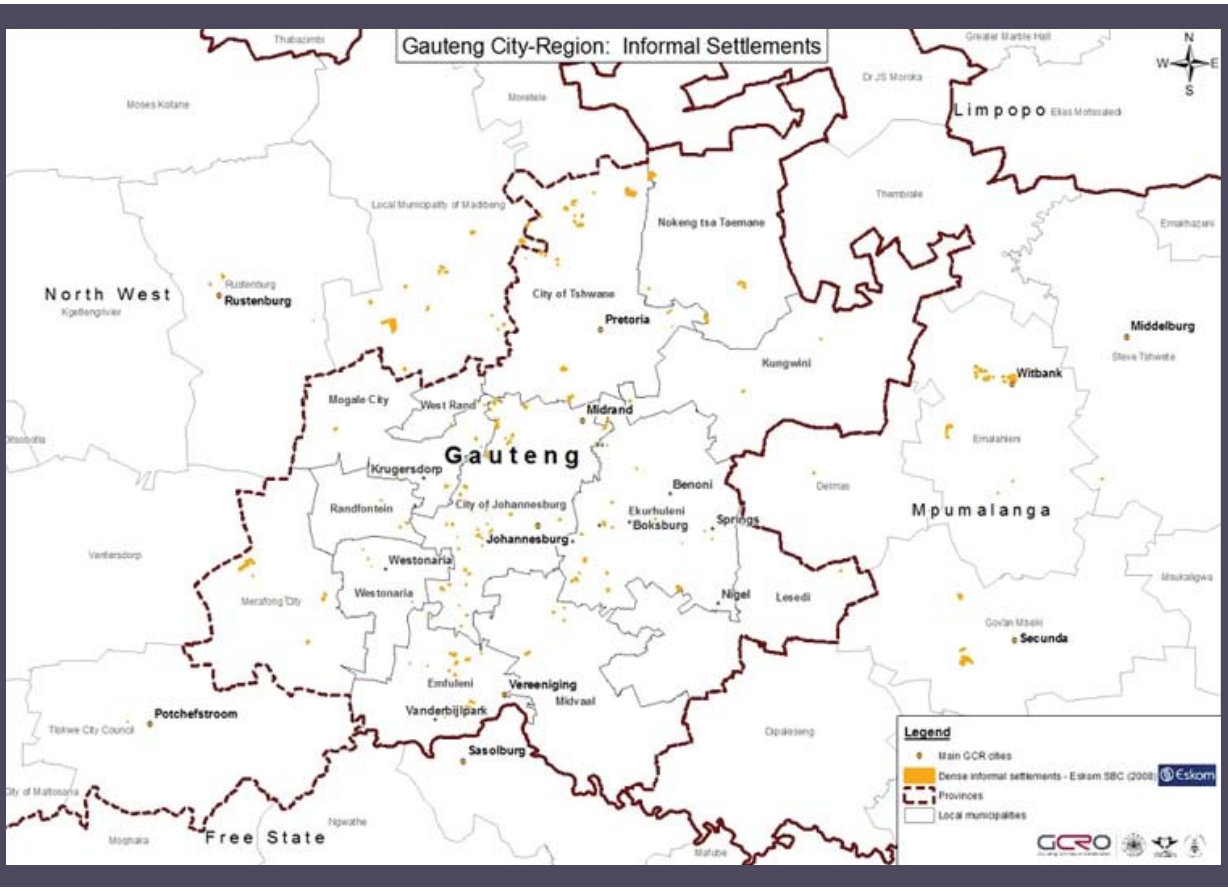
GCRO (2009) 'Quality of Life' survey

where do people live in Gauteng?



GeoTerraImage, Urban Land Cover (2009)

spread of informal settlements across Gauteng

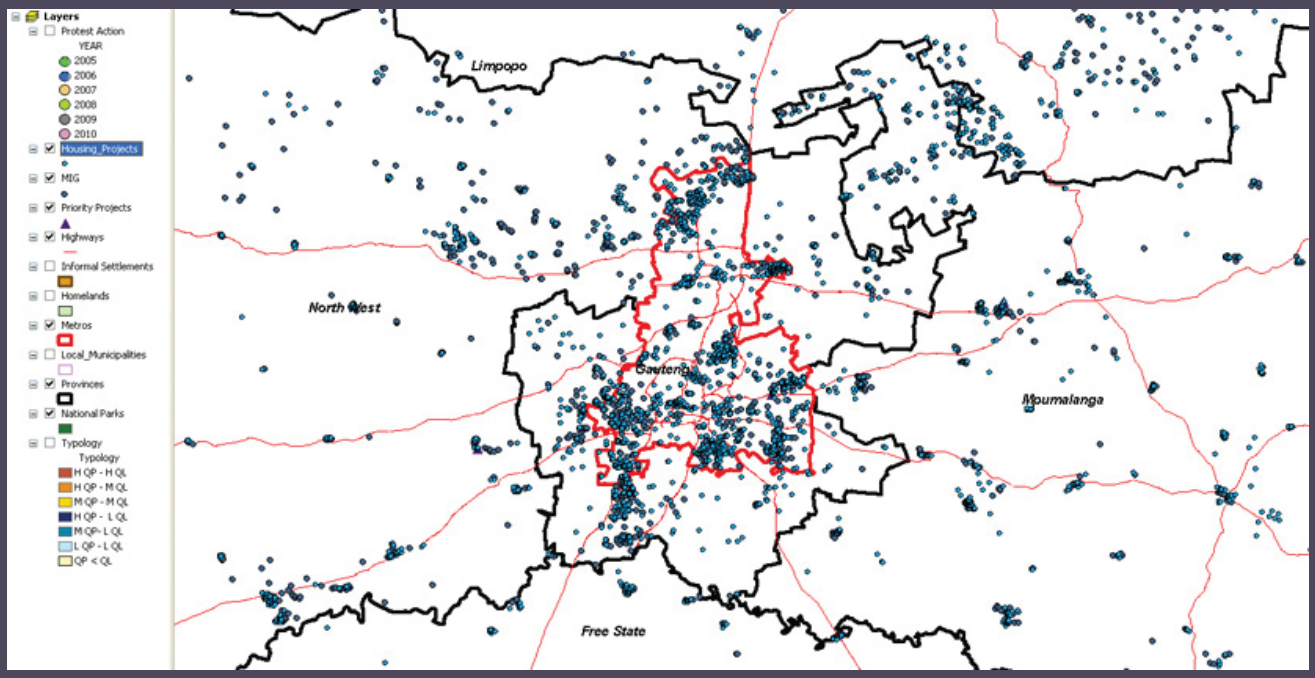


Eskom (2009)

housing projects

The following map from the Department of Human Settlement's 'Spatial Viewer on Protest Actions (SPAVOPA)' indicates provincial housing projects and municipal infrastructure grants. The map indicates that since 1994, there has been significant housing delivery, working towards the Gauteng province's goal of eradicating informal settlements by 2014. But this should be seen in conjunction with the data on migration – the GCR remains the fastest growing part of South Africa, and keeping up with population influx (internal and external migration) continues to push these targets out in time.

housing projects in the GCR



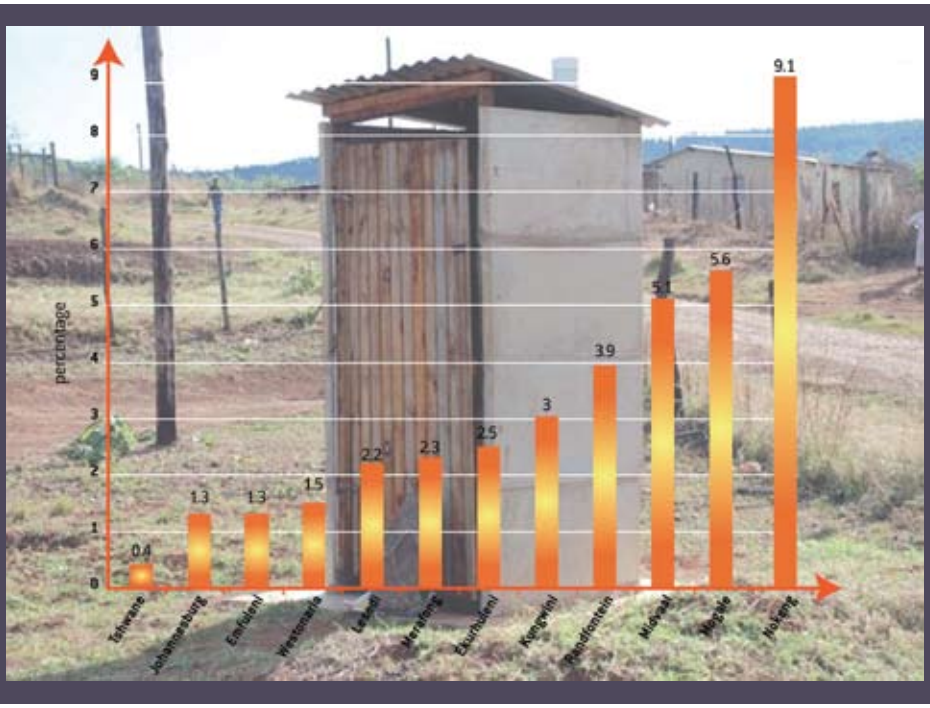
National Department of Human Settlements (2010) 'Spatial Viewer on Protest Actions (SPAVOPA), housing projects 1994 - 2010'

service delivery

Although the province faces considerable delivery challenges, these are relatively small when seen in the national context. Access to RDP-level water is the norm in the GCR, although sanitation and refuse removal remain challenging. Among respondents, 1.5% lacked sanitation below the level of a chemical toilet, with the worst being in Midvaal (5.1%) and Nokeng (3%). In all 9%, respondents lacked refuse removal. Nine in ten respondents had access to electricity for lighting. It is worth noting that of those who get water, 9.8% complain that it is 'hardly ever' or 'never' clean, indicating that maintenance of infrastructure is a challenge for Gauteng, as elsewhere.

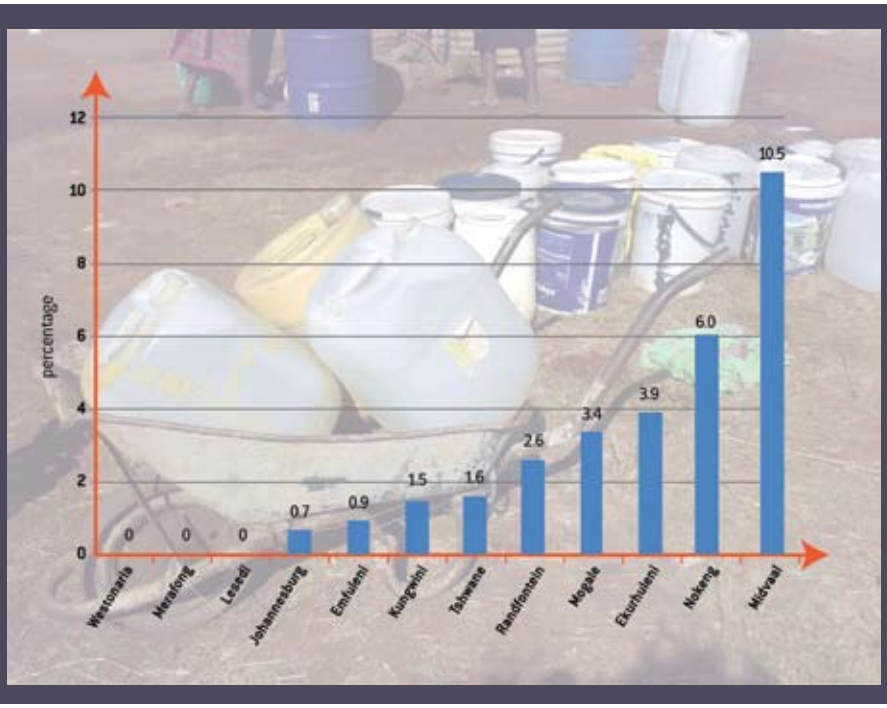
On the negative side, arrears for water and electricity were hovering around one in ten, with 4% having had their water cut off due to non-payment, and 5% having had the same happen to their electricity.

proportion of households with less than RDP-level sanitation: i.e. communal toilet, neighbour's toilet, bush, bucket, none



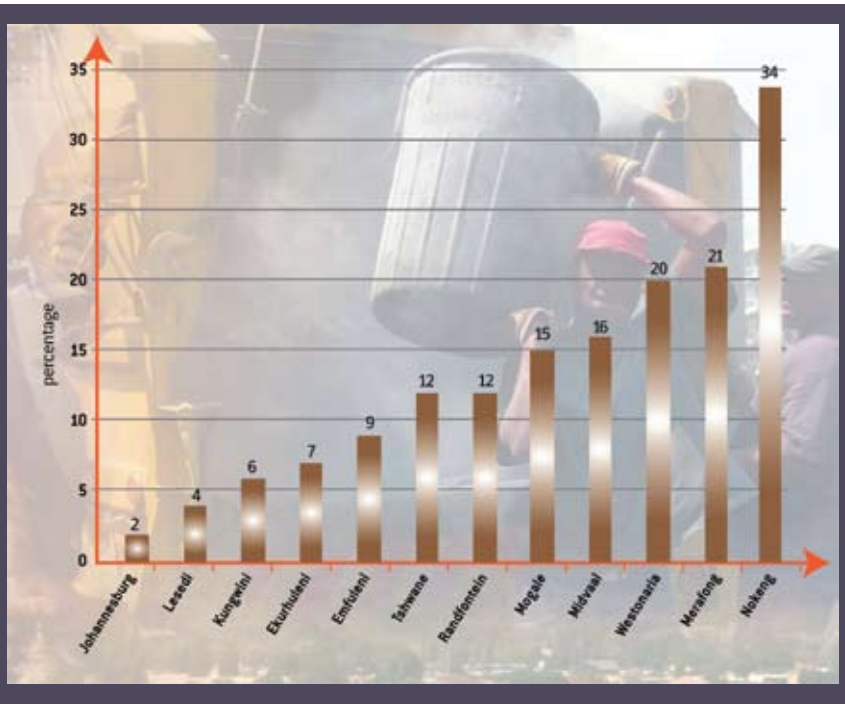
GCRO (2009) 'Quality of Life' survey

proportion with less than RDP-level water: i.e. tank, truck, neighbour, borehole, no regular supply



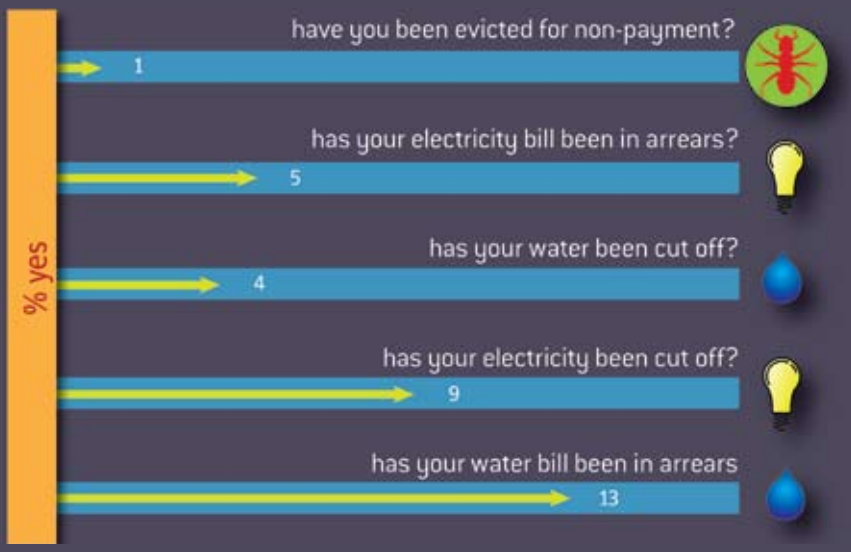
GCRO (2009) 'Quality of Life' survey

proportion with no refuse removal: i.e. dumped not collected, burnt, buried, none

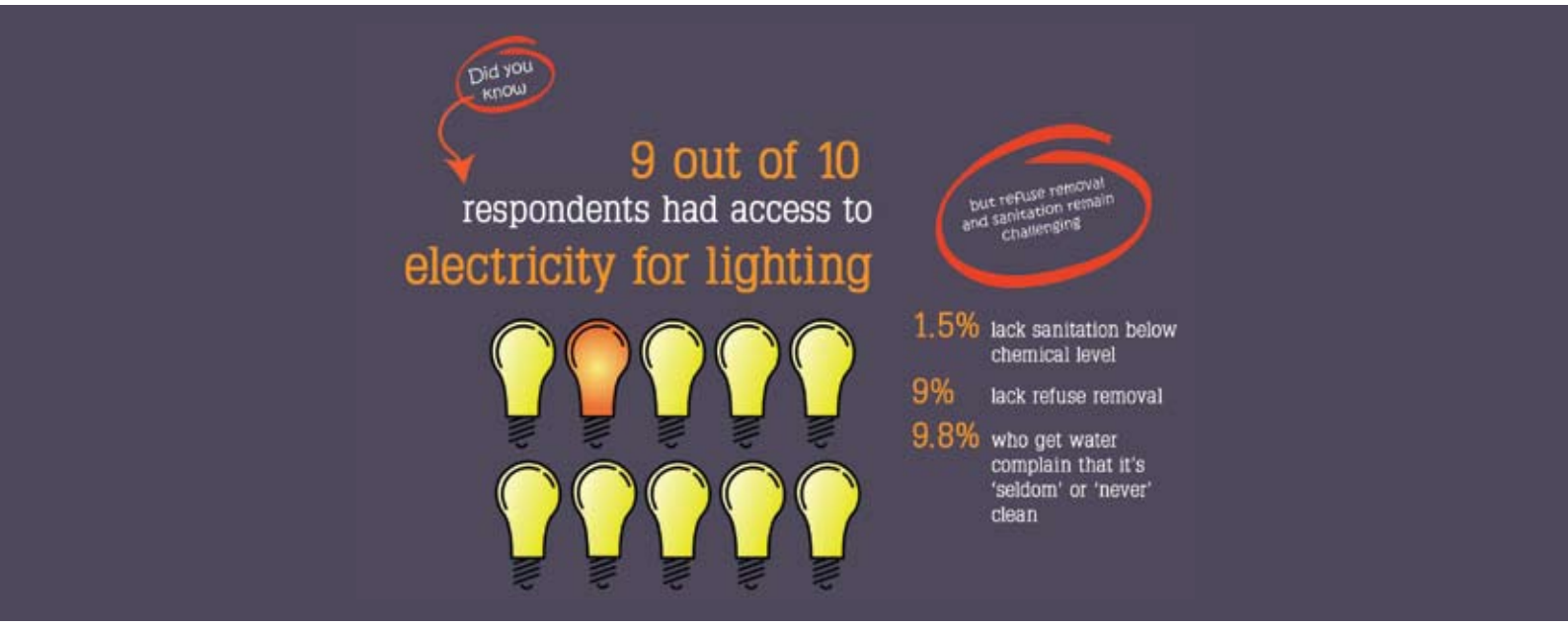


GCRO (2009) 'Quality of Life' survey

arrears, cut-offs and evictions



GCRO (2009) 'Quality of Life' survey

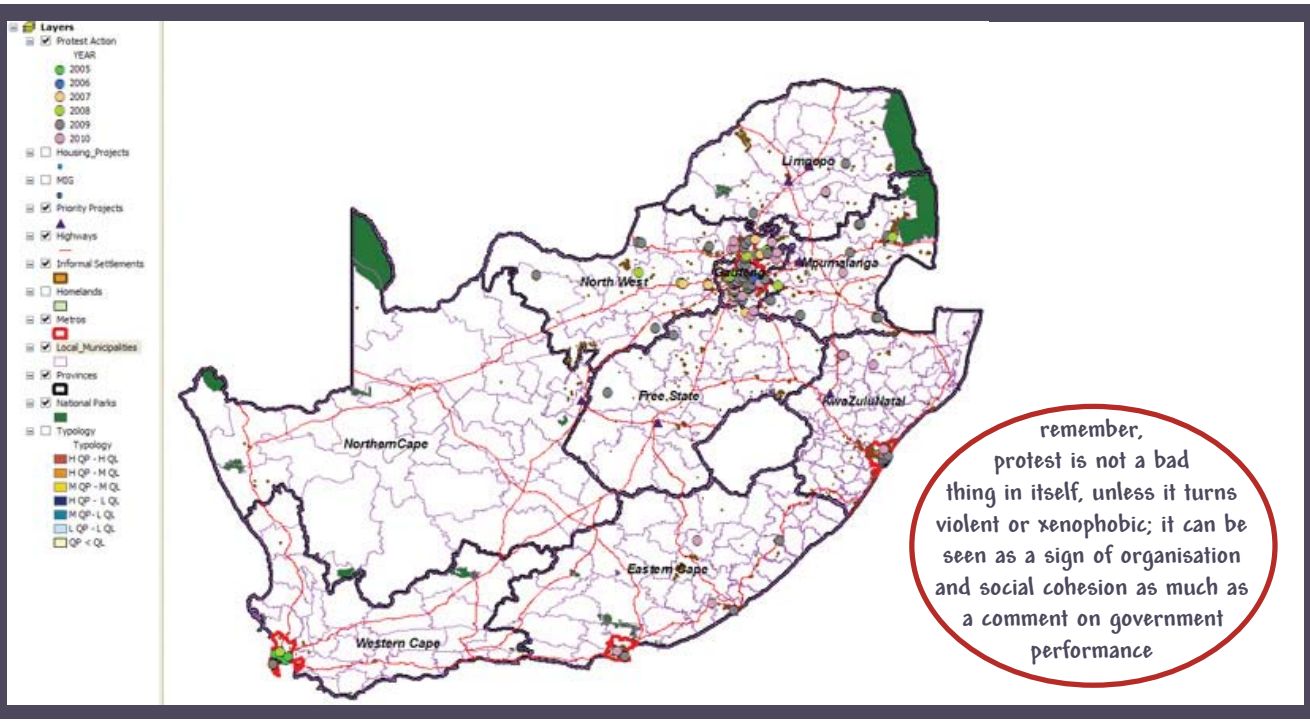


service delivery protests



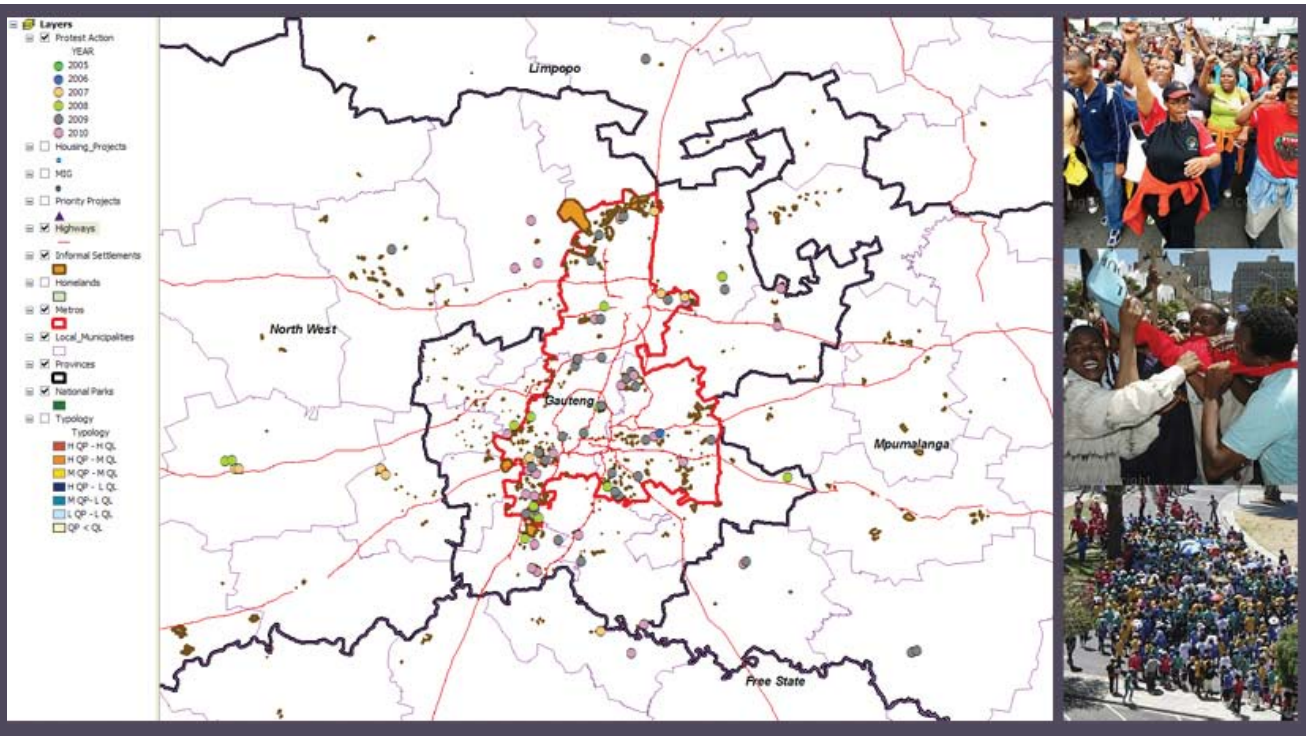
The maps below from the Department of Human Settlement's 'Spatial Viewer on Protest Actions (SPAVOPA)' indicate that the GCR is a hub of housing and service delivery protests, with over 80 protests within a five year period, most of which were peaceful and indicate a high degree of social cohesion and organisation; but some of which resulted in damage to infrastructure, violence and arrests.

service delivery protests in South Africa



Department of Human Settlements

service delivery protests in the GCR



Department of Human Settlements

The grievances that drove these protests reportedly included the lack of information about or participation in decision-making, as well as perceived local government corruption and nepotism, inefficiency, shoddy workmanship and incomplete work on housing projects, combined with (or inflated by) raised expectations from political campaigning.

DHS Fact sheet (June 2010) 'Spatial analysis of national outbreak of service delivery protest', RSA

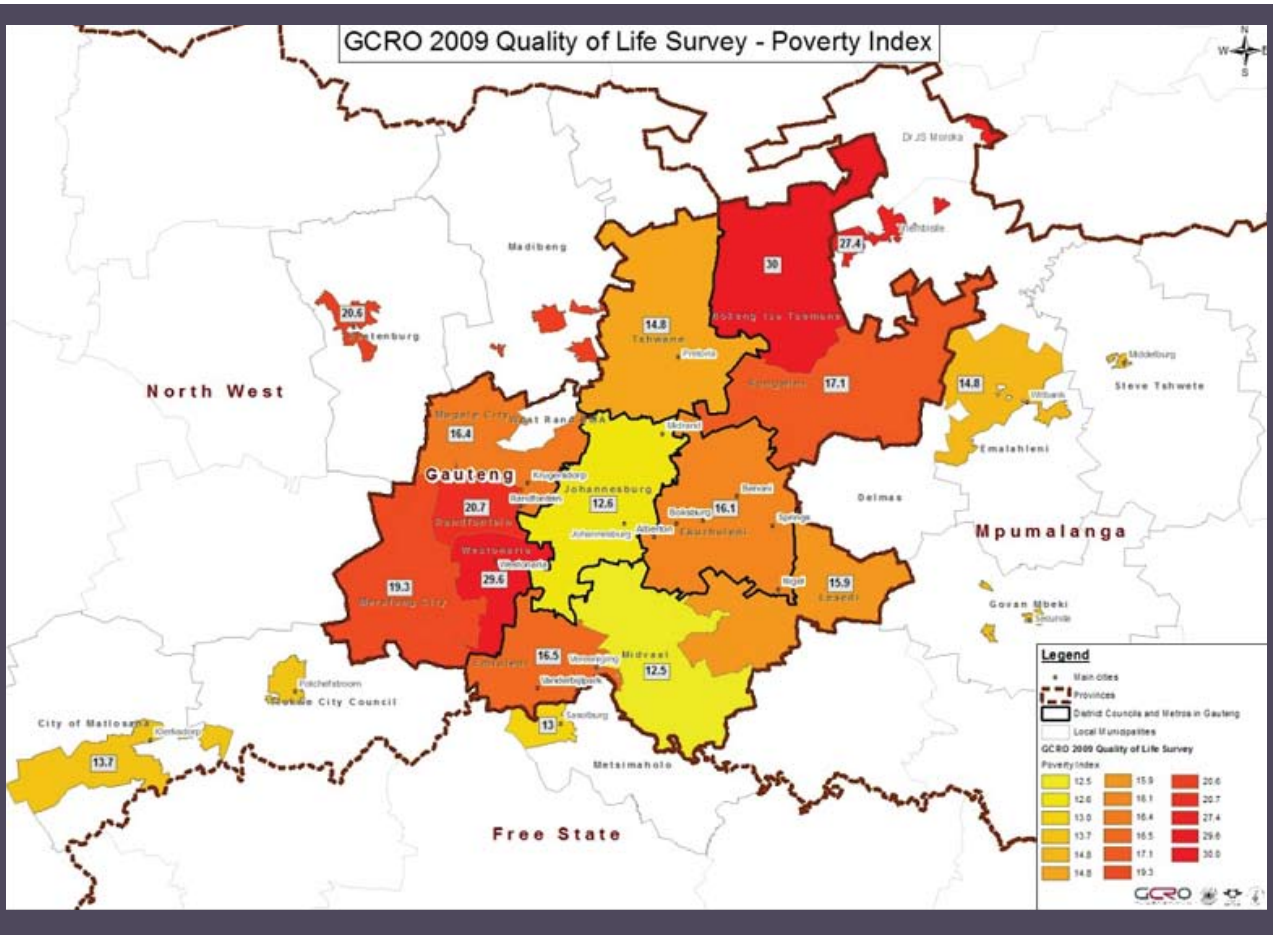
poverty index

A poverty index (PI) calculated from ten indicators defined in the table below (PI defined by 'Strategy and Tactics for GPG poverty targeting strategy' in 2003), illustrates the poverty levels across the GCR with a higher score indicating higher levels of poverty.

Within Gauteng, the poverty index ranges from Midvaal (12.5%), Johannesburg (12.6%) and Tshwane (14.8%) with the lowest levels of poverty, to Randfontein (20.7%), Westonaria (29.6%) and Nokeng tsa Taemane (30%) with the highest levels of poverty.



map of poverty index



GCRO (2009) 'Quality of Life' survey

health status

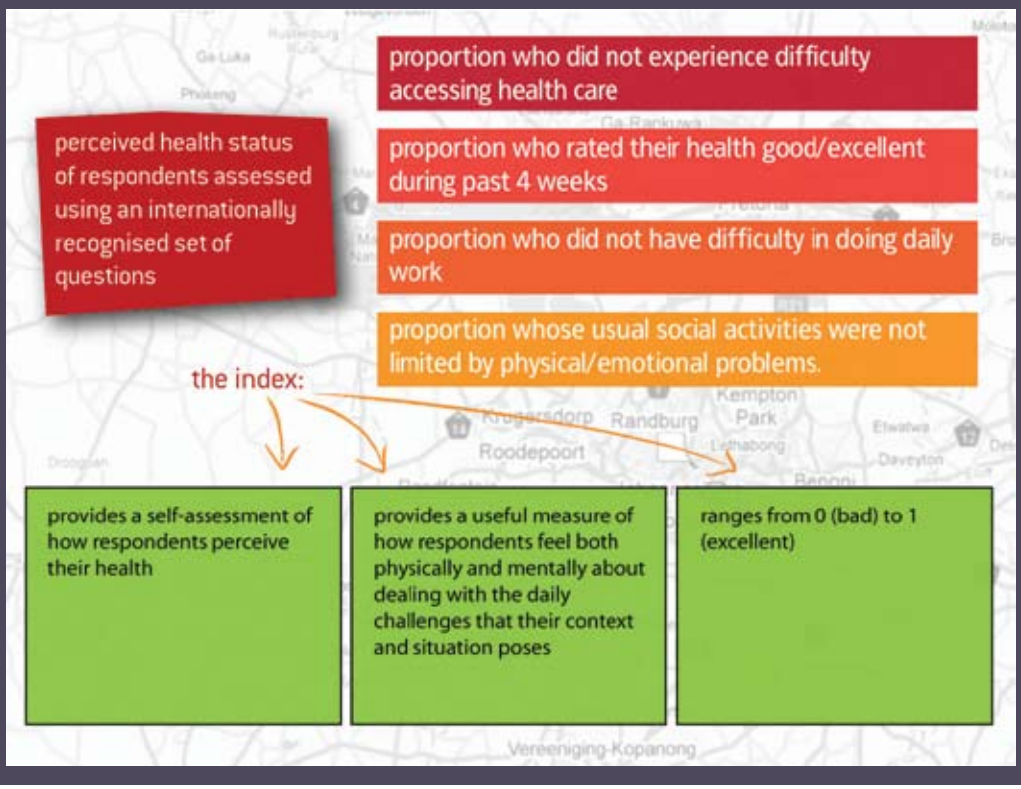
In order to assess the perceived health status of respondents an internationally recognised set of indicators was used:

- Proportion who did not experience difficulty accessing health care
- Proportion who rated their health good/excellent during past four weeks
- Proportion who did not have difficulty in doing daily work
- Proportion whose usual social activities were not limited by physical/emotional problems.

The index thus provides a self-reported assessment of how respondents perceive their health and thereby provides a useful measure of how respondents feel both physically and mentally about dealing with the daily challenges that their context and situation poses. The index ranges from 0 (bad) to 1 (excellent).

The healthiest people in the GCR live in Midvaal, followed by Sasolburg and Westonaria. Those with the lowest health index score came from Merafong, Emfuleni and Randfontein.

The scores varied across race with whites and Indians scoring higher than Africans and coloureds.



GCRO (2009) 'Quality of Life' survey

GCRO 2009 'Quality of Life' survey health status



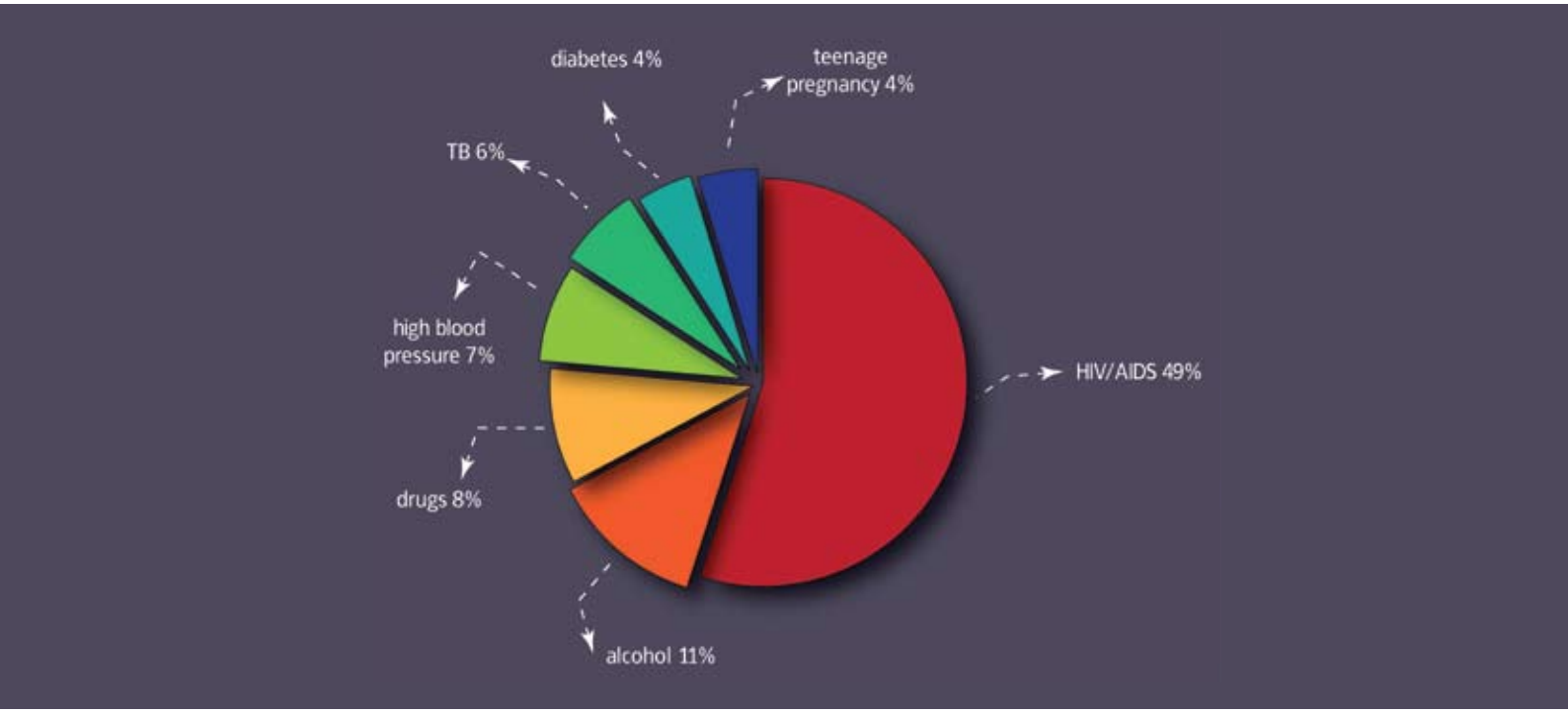
so what's the health prognosis?



health problems

According to the 2009 'Quality of Life' survey HIV/AIDS (49%) is acknowledged as the main health problem facing communities in the GCR. Substance abuse (consisting of alcohol and drug abuse), is the second most relevant problem, followed by high blood pressure and tuberculosis.

what is the main health problem facing your community?

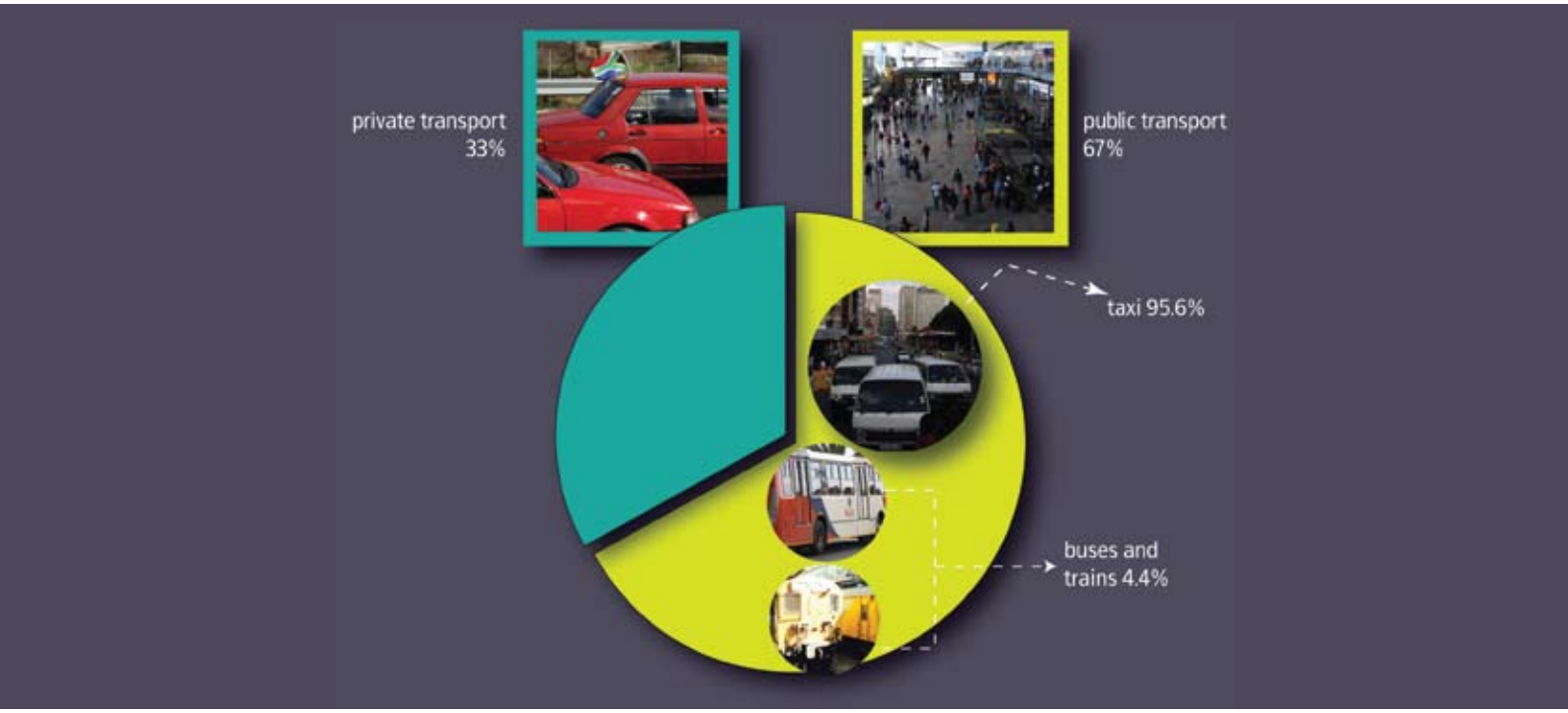


GCRO (2009) 'Quality of Life' survey

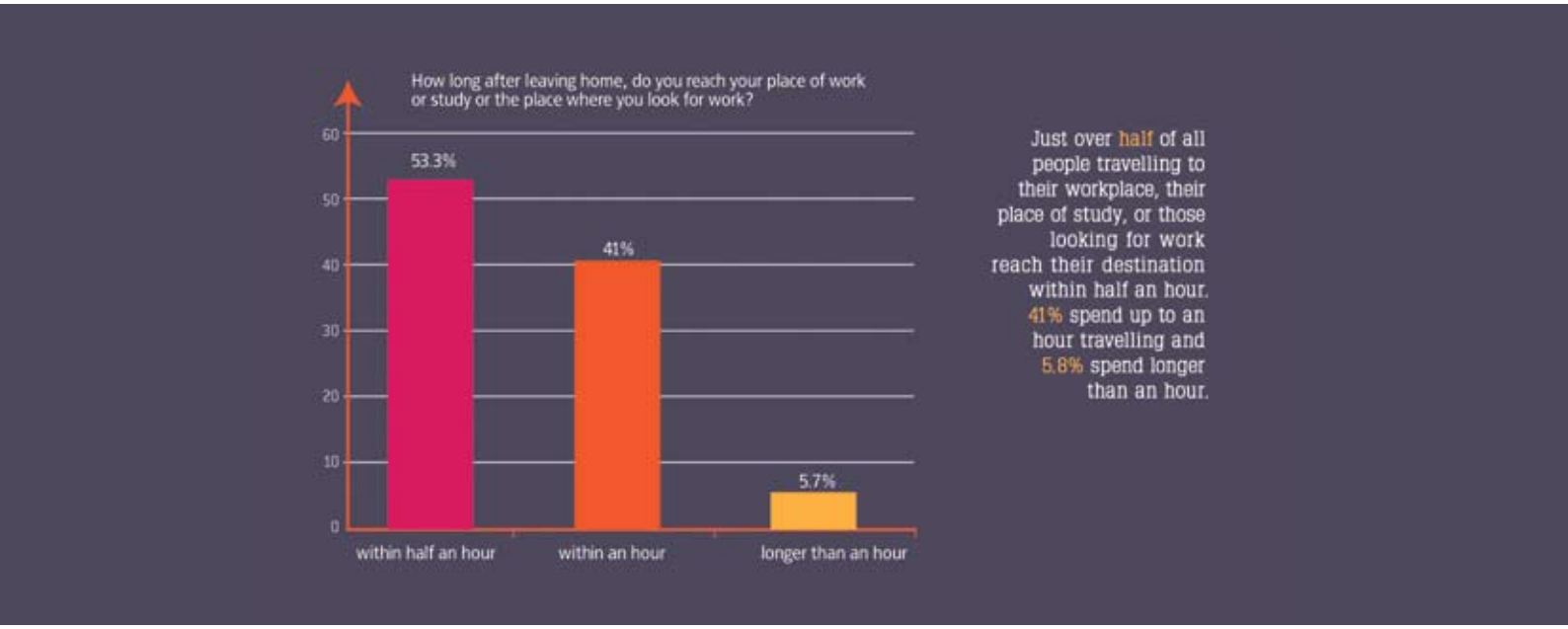
transport

According to the 2009 'Quality of Life' survey, 67% of respondents in Gauteng use public transport with 20.9% of all respondents making use of multiple modes of transport. Taxis are by far the main form of public transport (95.6 %), followed by trains and buses, with 20.9% using multiple modes of transport.

Just over half (53.5%) of all people travelling to work, to look for work, or to a place of study within Gauteng, reach their destination within half an hour, with a further 41% spending up to an hour travelling.

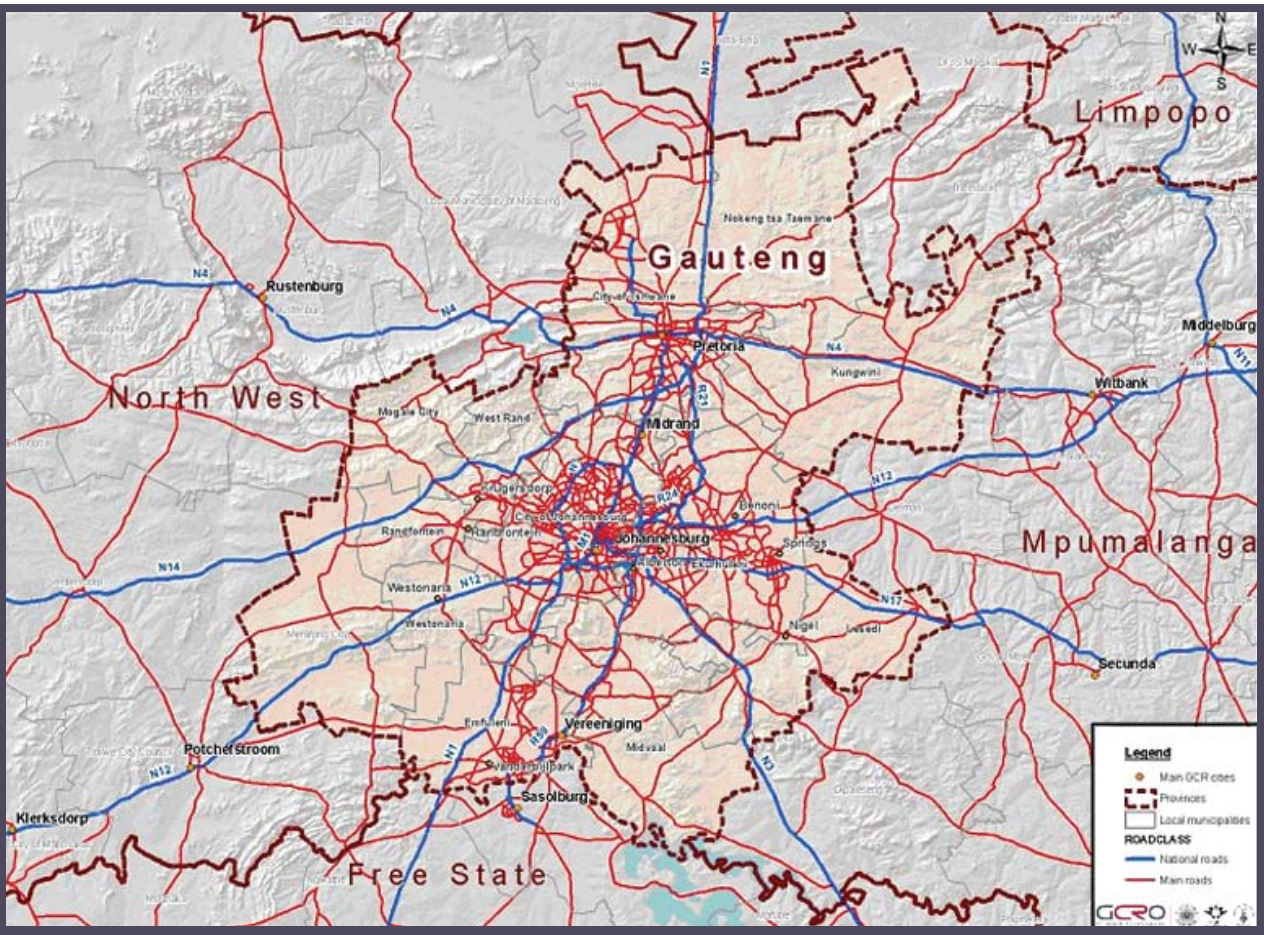


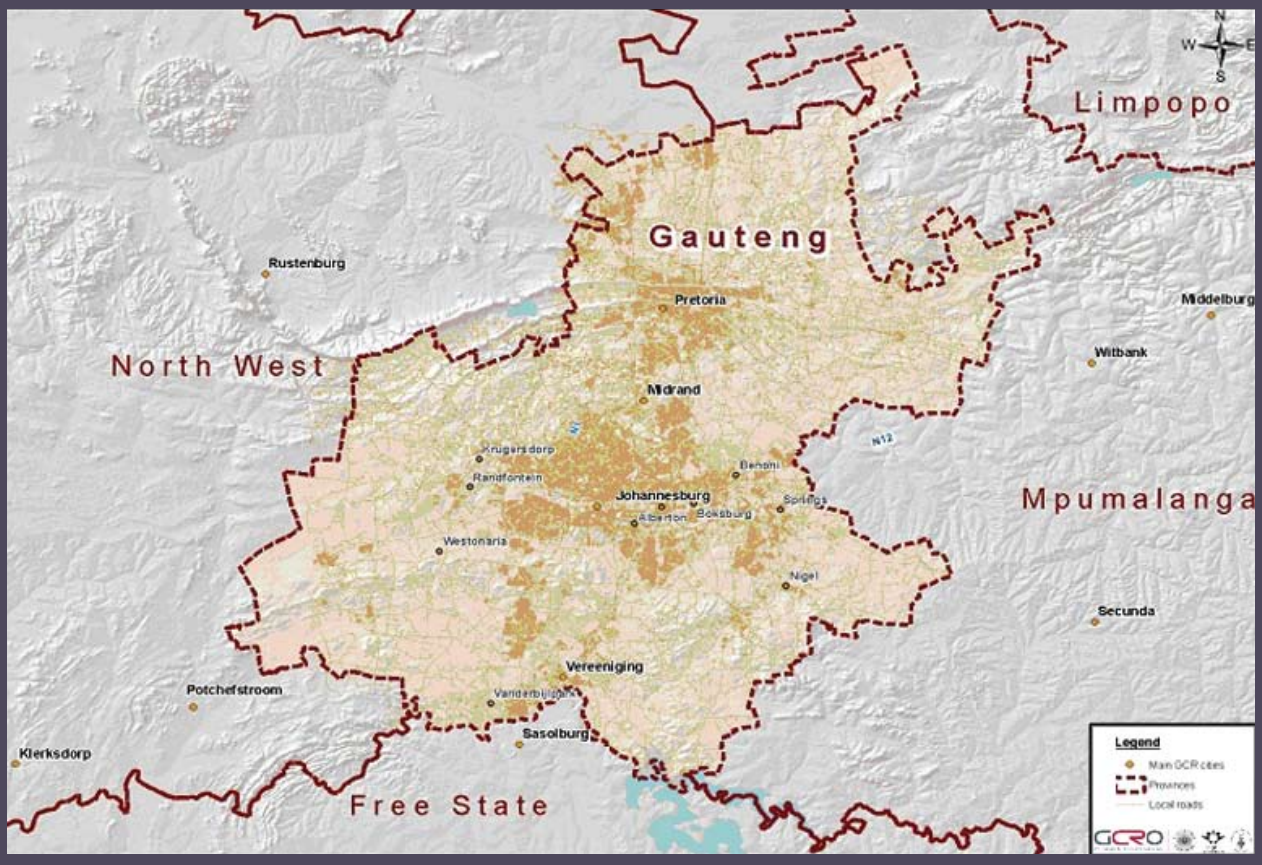
navigating the city-region: how long does it take?

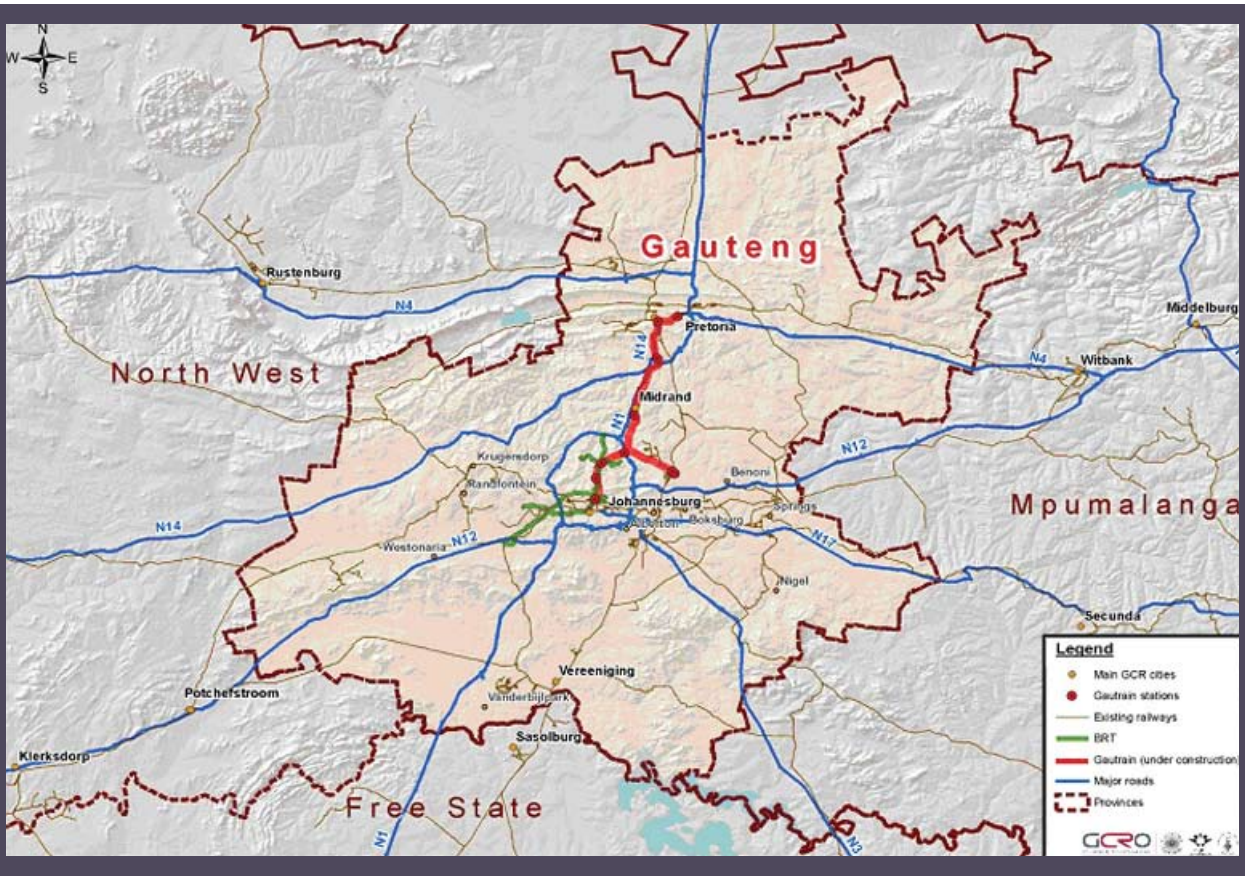


GCRO (2009) 'Quality of Life' survey

transport systems in Gauteng







Gauteng Department of Roads and Transport



economy in the GCR

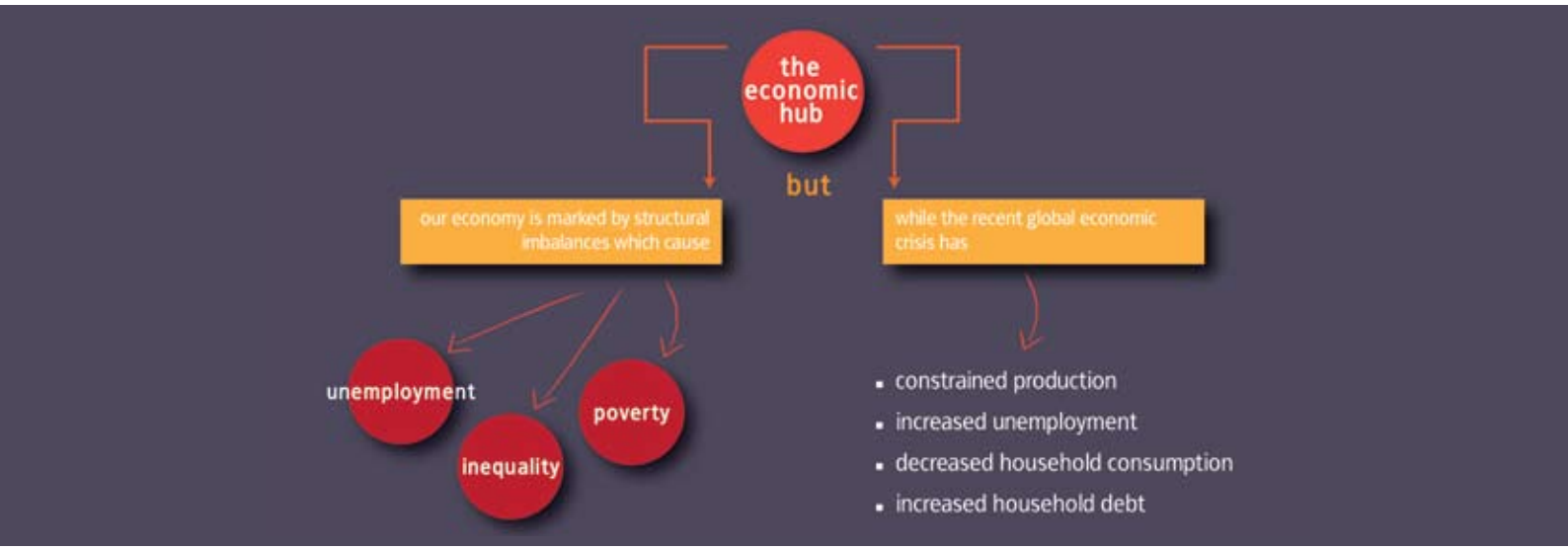
introduction

The region of cities and towns in and around Gauteng is the economic hub of the country. As gold mining and associated activities flourished in the late 1800s and early 1900s, and as people from all over the world flooded in to make their fortunes, South Africa's economic centre of gravity shifted rapidly away from coastal cities such as Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and Durban. Today, Gauteng produces about 34% of national Gross Value Added. When the municipalities around Gauteng are included, the wider city-region makes up 42% of the South African economy. In various ways the region is also an international economic force, and is a 'global' city-region. Johannesburg alone was estimated to have the 40th largest urban economy in the world in 2009 when measured on a purchasing power parity basis.

Despite its weight, the Gauteng city-region's economy presents many challenges. These include: very high unemployment levels; unbalanced growth, in the sense that jobs that are being created are often not matched to the skills that workers currently possess; unequal spatial access to economic opportunities; a weak 'culture of entrepreneurship'; and the need to ensure that future growth is 'green growth' to ensure the region's long-term sustainability.

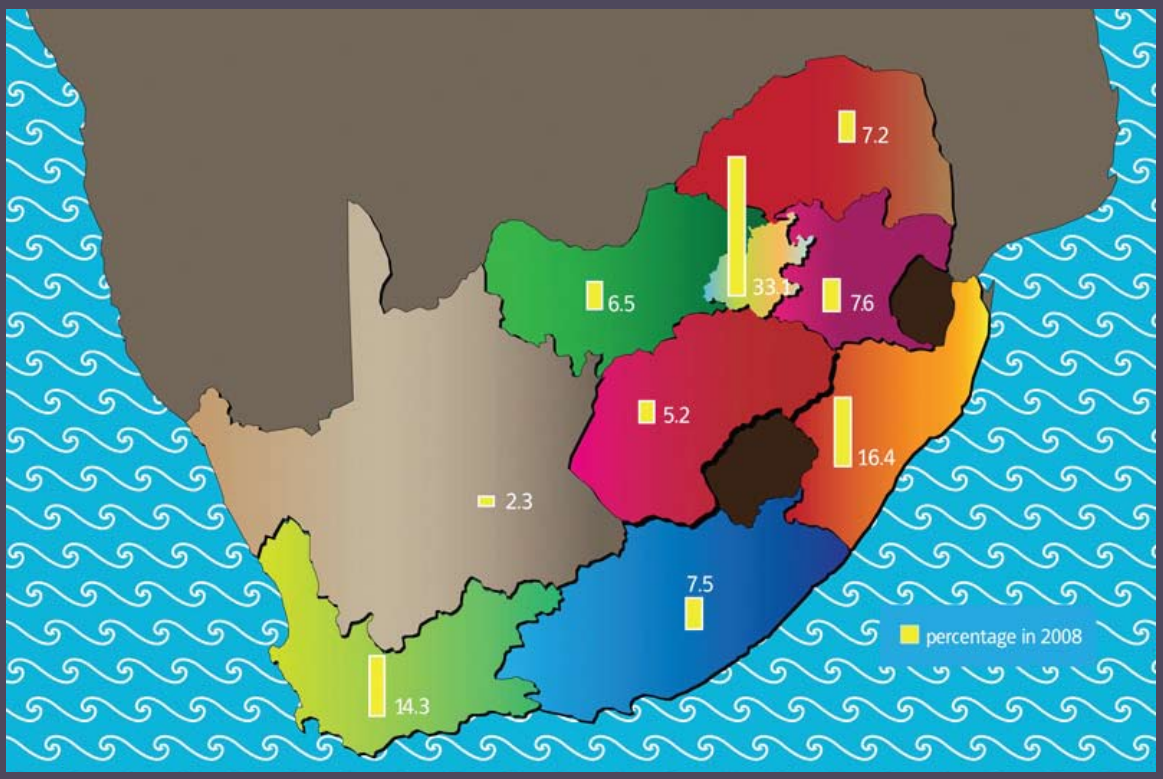
While much progress has been made by government to restructure the economy to address these challenges, there is still a long way to go.

the national economy



Gauteng has been, and remains today, the hub of the South African economy as a whole. The figure below shows GDP contribution per province, clearly illustrating Gauteng's considerable share of the national economy.

provincial contributions to GDP in 2008



StatsSA (24 November 2009) '3rd Quarter GDP 2009 and GDP-Regional (GDPR) for 2008': excel file, accessed at http://www.statssa.gov.za/Publications/statsdownload.asp?PPN=P0441&SCH=4524 (Note: the Gauteng figure excludes Merafong, and so it is a lower percentage than that stated in the introduction)

economic sectors

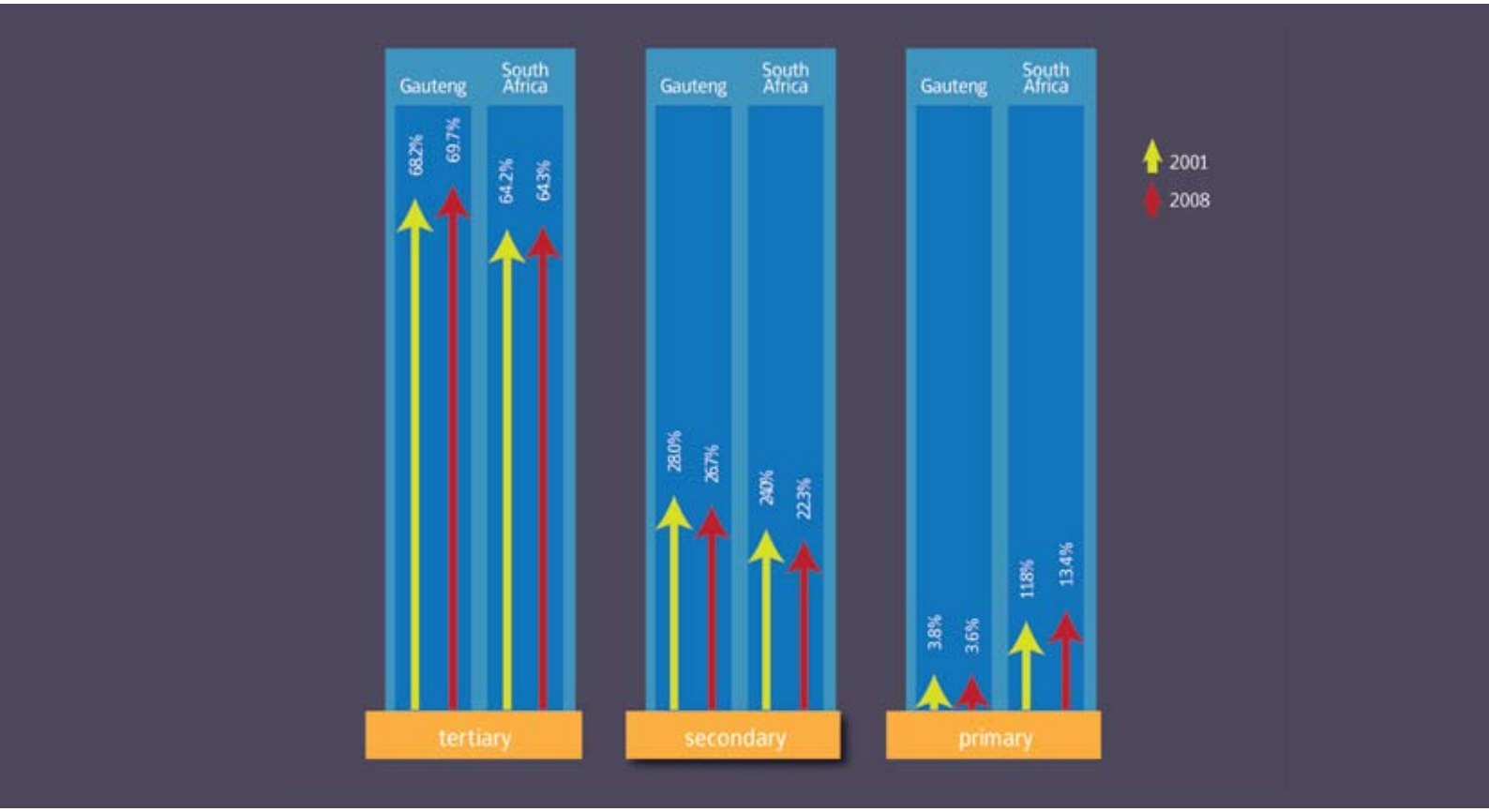
The Gauteng economy was pioneered by the mining sector with the discovery of gold on the Witwatersrand Reef in 1886. Over the last century the Gauteng economy has grown rapidly on the back of this discovery, but has gradually changed from being dominated by the primary sector, particularly mining activity, to being driven by the more knowledge-intensive secondary and tertiary sectors.

It is interesting to note that the Gauteng economy is similar to that of the country as a whole in that both are dominated by the tertiary sector, which continues to grow in relative size. However, the graphs below clearly show the relatively small, and declining, proportion of primary industry production in the Gauteng economy, whereas across the country it still counts for some 13% of output.

Despite its relatively small size the primary sector remains significant in Gauteng, as it has strong downstream sectoral links. For example, agro-processing is a primary sector activity, but is classified under manufacturing. Similarly, gold mining and its associated industrial activity have propelled the growth of the region's financial sector.

The shares of the Gauteng economy going to manufacturing fell from 21% in 2001 to 18% in 2008. This was compensated for by growth in the share of construction, from just over 2% to 4% of the provincial economy. In the tertiary sector, Gauteng's finances and business service sector increased from 19% in 2001 to just under 24% in 2007. It then fell back to 23% in 2008 as first high interest rates, and then a global financial crisis began to impact the Gauteng economy.

broad sectoral composition

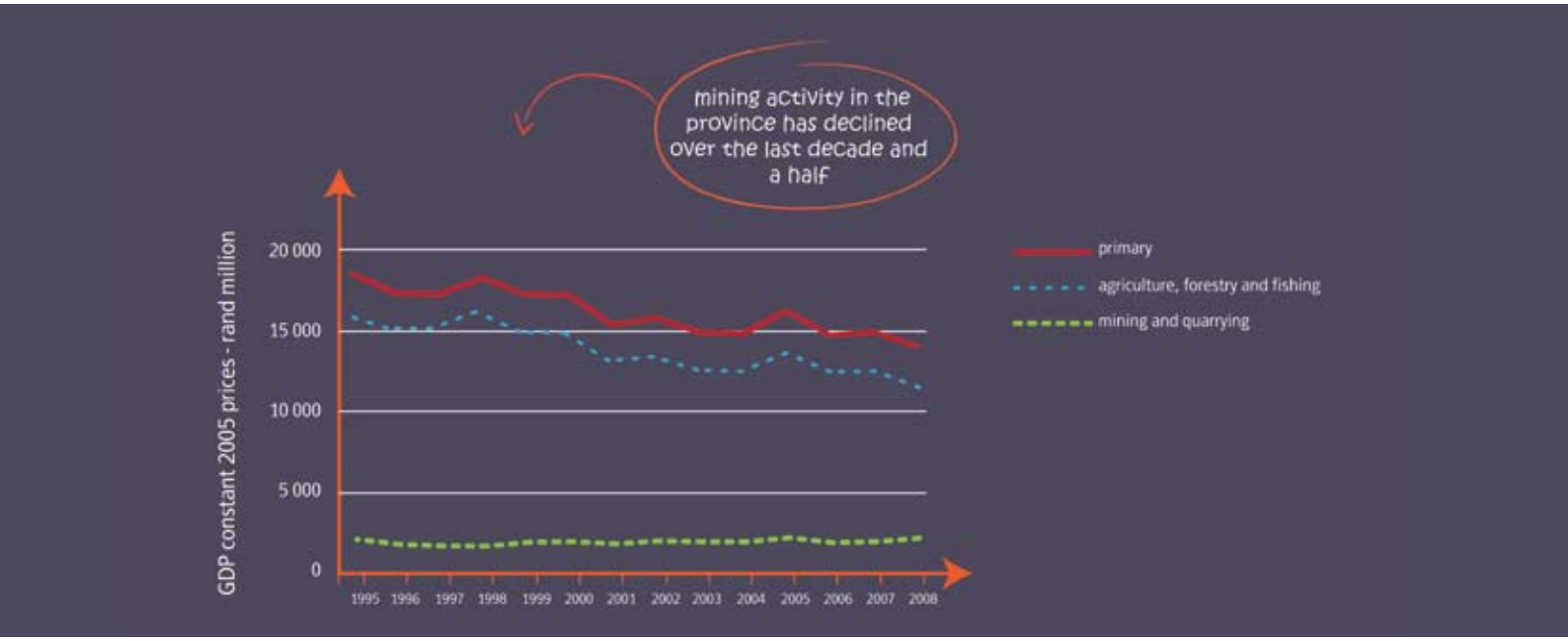


StatsSA (24 November 2009)' 3rd Quarter GDP 2009 and GDP-Regional (GDPR) for 2008': excel file, accessed at http://www.statssa.gov.za/Publications/statsdownload.asp?PPN=P0441&SCH=4524

industries: growth & decline

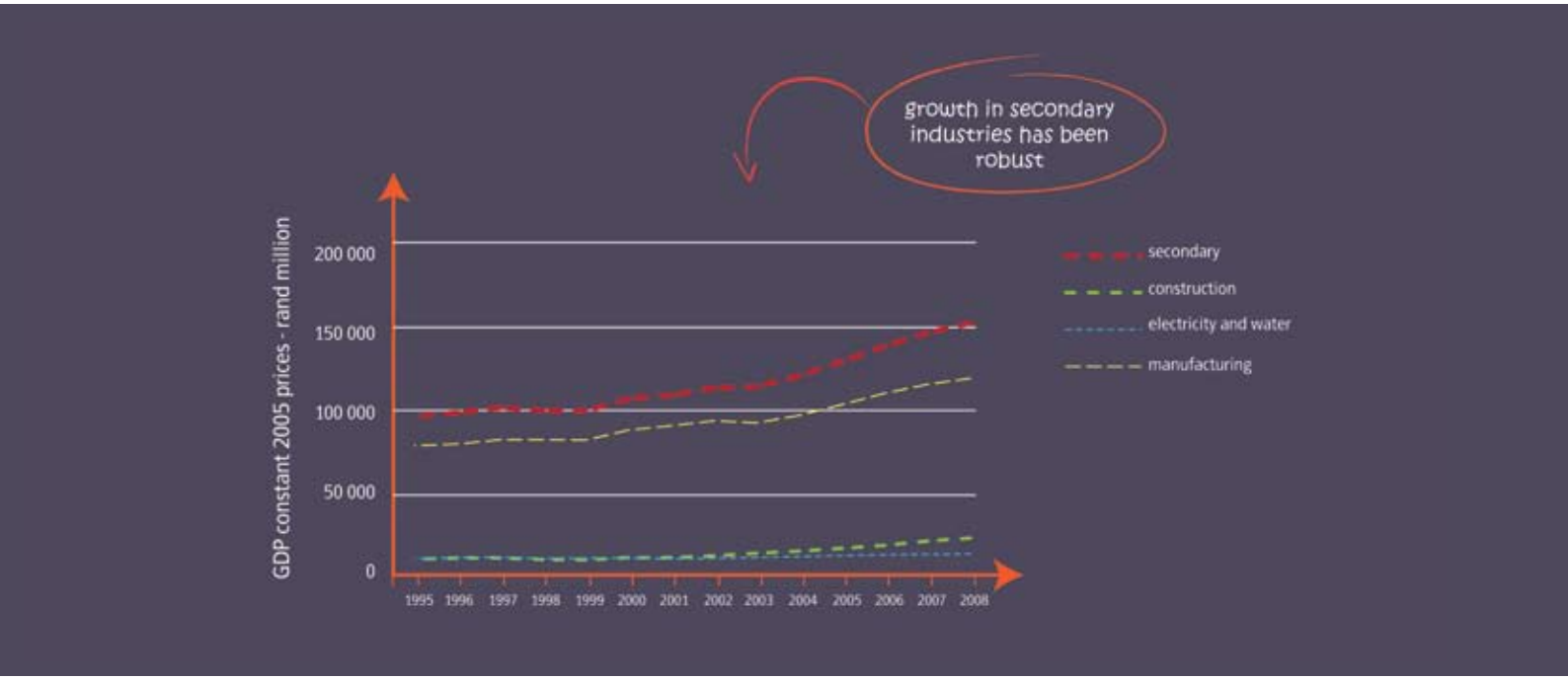
A more detailed breakdown of the Gauteng economy is shown in the tables below, representing official Statistics South Africa (StatsSA) data on Gross Domestic Product for the years 1995 to the end of 2008. The data indicate that mining activity in the province has declined over the last decade and a half. By contrast, growth in secondary sectors such as construction, and tertiary sectors such as finance and business services, and transport and communication, has been robust. All three of these sectors have almost tripled in size between 1995 and the end of 2008.

primary industries



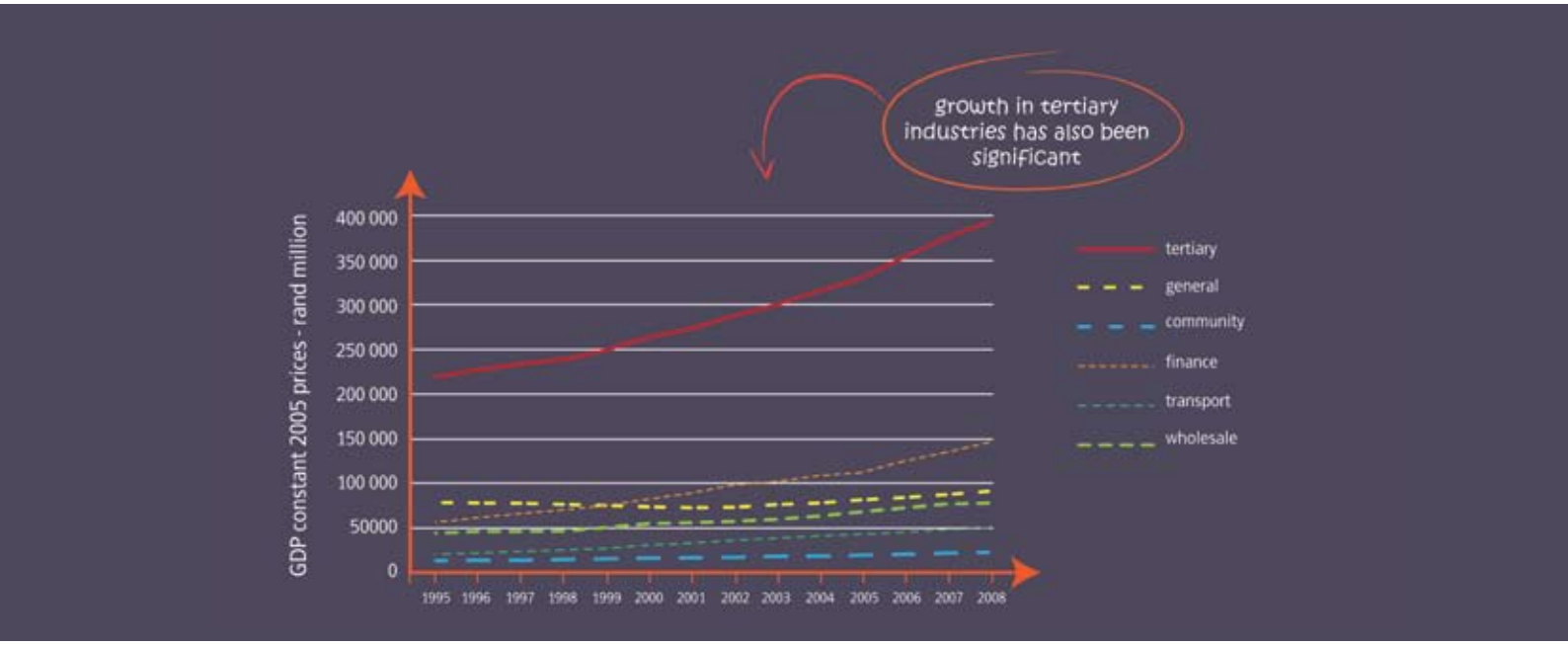
StatsSA (24 November 2009) '3rd Quarter GDP 2009 and GDP-Regional (GDPR) for 2008': excel file, accessed at http://www.statssa.gov.za/Publications/statsdownload.asp?PPN=P0441&SCH=4524

secondary industries



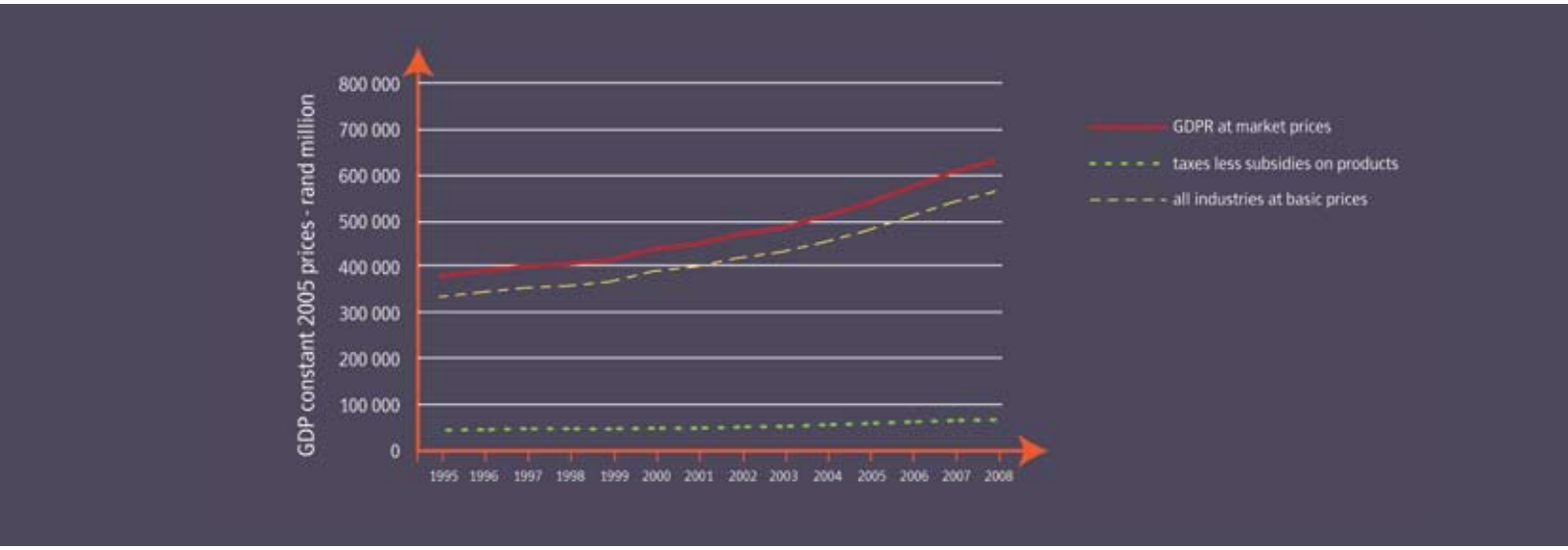
StatsSA (24 November 2009) '3rd Quarter GDP 2009 and GDP-Regional (GDPR) for 2008': excel file, accessed at http://www.statssa.gov.za/Publications/statsdownload.asp?PPN=P0441&SCH=4524

tertiary industries



StatsSA (24 November 2009) '3rd Quarter GDP 2009 and GDP-Regional (GDPR) for 2008': excel file, accessed at http://www.statssa.gov.za/Publications/statsdownload.asp?PPN=P0441&SCH=4524

all industries at basic prices



StatsSA (24 November 2009) '3rd Quarter GDP 2009 and GDP-Regional (GDPR) for 2008': excel file, accessed at http://www.statssa.gov.za/Publications/statsdownload.asp?PPN=P0441&SCH=4524

global finance player

The growing importance of the financial sector is illustrated by figures from the World Federation of Exchanges. Data collected by the Federation, which compares data from 52 stock exchanges across the world, show that the Johannesburg Johannesburg Stock Exchange (JSE) was the 19th largest by market capitalisation (in US$) in July 2010. While the global financial crisis hit the JSE as hard as other exchanges across the world, the financial industry remains robust, and the values on the exchange have seen a slow, but steady recovery since the decline of late 2008.

comparing the size of the JSE with exchanges across the world

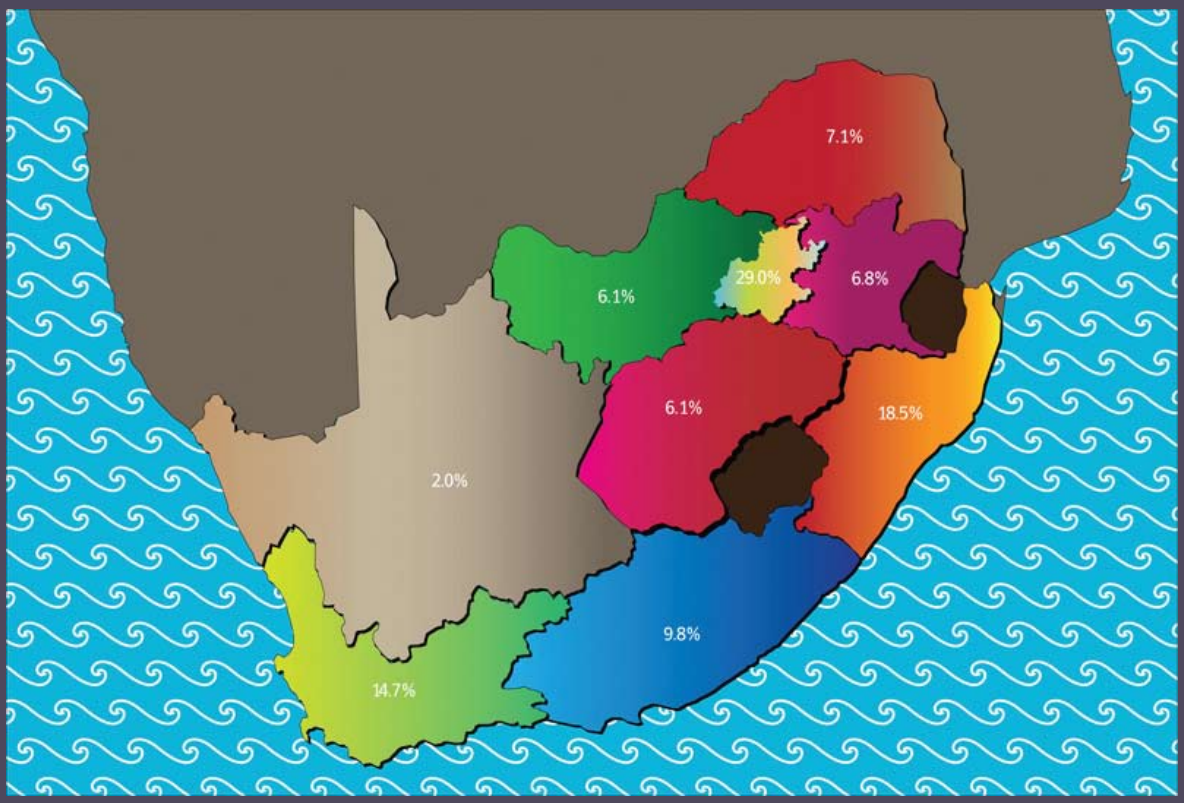


Own map from data accessed at http://www.world-exchanges.org/statistics. Figures are in millions of US$.

national employment

According to StatsSA's Second Quarter (end June) 2010 Labour Force Survey (LFS), Gauteng had the largest share of national employment, at 29%, almost twice that of the next largest provinces, KwaZulu-Natal and the Western Cape.

each province's share of national employment



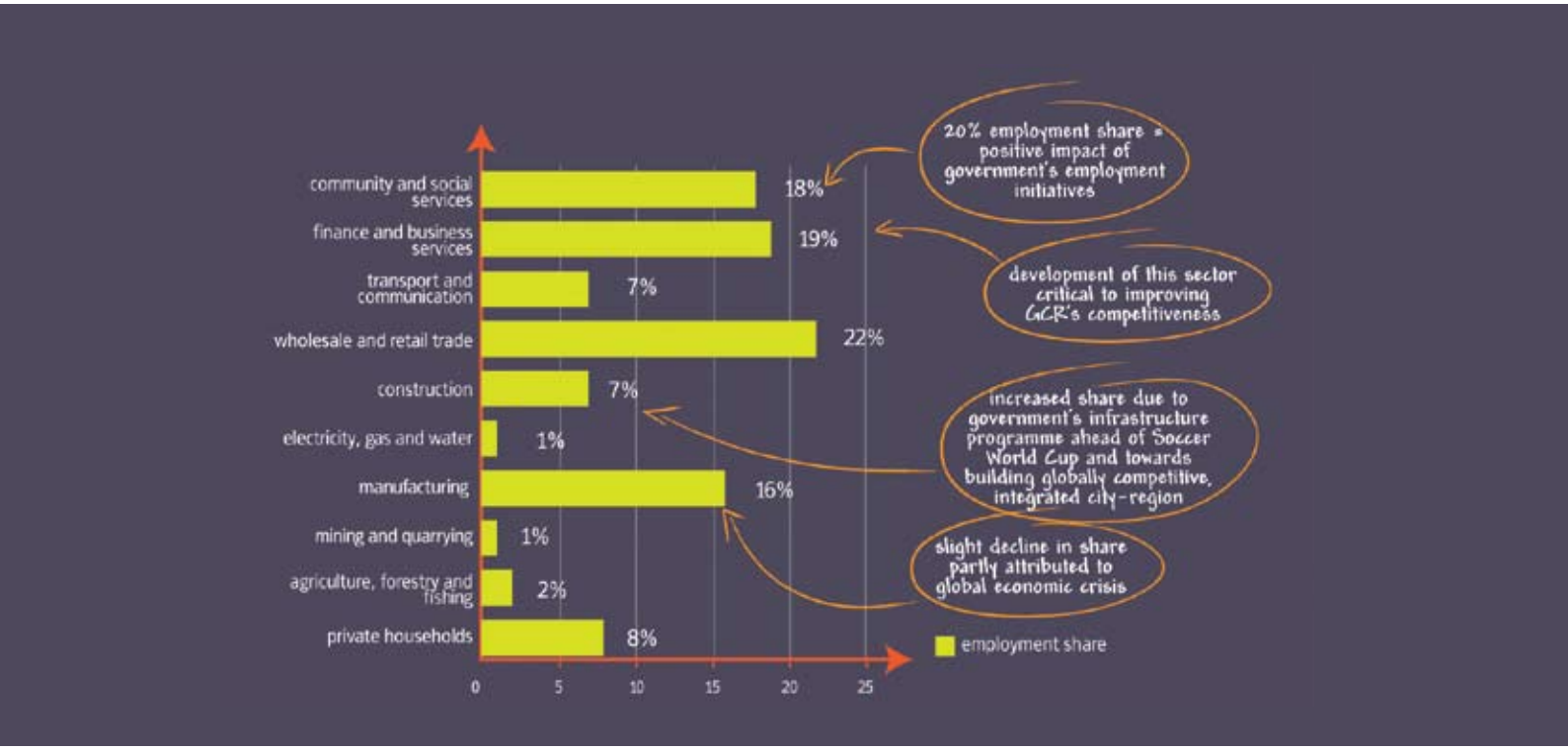
StatsSA (27 July 2010) 'Quarterly Labour Force Survey, 2nd Quarter 2010', accessed at http://www.statssa.gov.za/Publications/statsdownload.asp?PPN=P0211&SCH=4701

employment by industry

Given that the Gauteng economy is largely driven by the knowledge-intensive tertiary and secondary sectors, employment in Gauteng is largely concentrated in these sectors. Between 2001 and 2008 employment increased in the tertiary (from 72% to 73%) and secondary (from 22% to 25%) sectors and decreased from 6% to 2% in the primary sector. This reflects the declining impact of the primary sector on the Gauteng economy.

The figure below shows employment share by type of industry in Gauteng in the second quarter of 2010. By end of June 2010, employment was largely driven by industries in the tertiary sector (Wholesale and Trade at 22%, Finance and Business Services at 18% and Community and Social Services at 18%) and secondary sector (Manufacturing at 16%).

employment share by industry in Gauteng



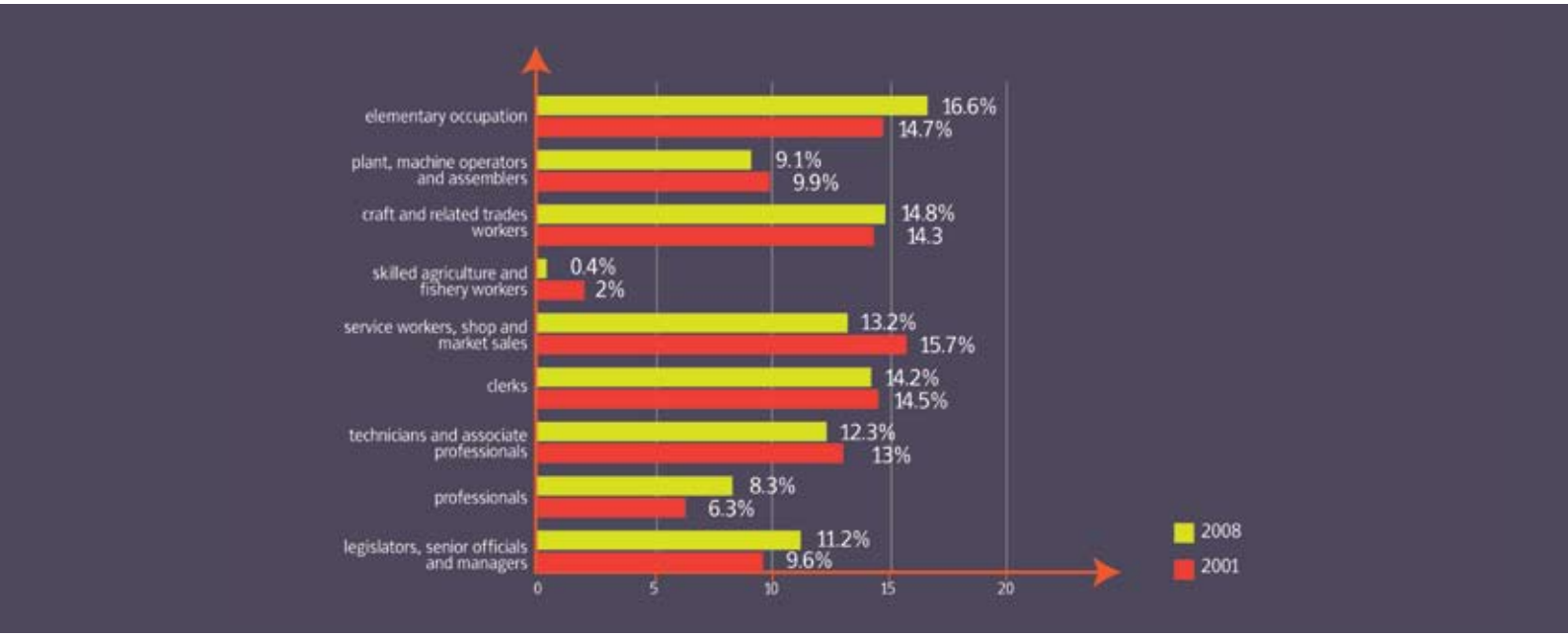
StatsSA (27 July 2010) 'Quarterly Labour Force Survey, 2nd Quarter 2010', accessed at http://www.statssa.gov.za/Publications/statsdownload.asp?PPN=P0211&SCH=4701

employment by occupation

Employment by occupation can be classified according to different skills 'which are influenced by education, training, the general competencies and levels of skills required within a particular occupation. The skill level is important as one can only do specialised jobs when certain skills are attained. Skills shortages and mismatches are some of the challenges facing developing economies and posing a serious threat to economic growth and achievement of socio-economic goals.' (Gauteng Provincial Government Department of finance (2010) 'Gauteng Socio-Economic Review and Outlook (SERO)', 39)

The figure below shows that between 2001 and 2008 a considerable number of employees in Gauteng were in elementary occupations. While the percentage share of some occupations decreased during this period, the percentage share amongst professionals, legislators, senior officials and managers, and craft and related trades workers increased.

employment by occupation in Gauteng



Gauteng Provincial Government Department of Finance (2010) 'Gauteng Socio-Economic Review and Outlook (SERO)', 39

Gauteng employment & unemployment

As much as employment is largely concentrated in Gauteng, unemployment remains a critical developmental challenge. The figure below traces total employment, total unemployment, and the unemployment rate in the province over the last ten years, according to StatsSA's Labour Force Survey. By the end of the second quarter (July) of 2010, Gauteng's unemployment rate had risen to 27% from 21% at the end of the fourth quarter of 2008. In a nutshell, during this period Gauteng's unemployment rate increased by 6%, with almost 400 000 jobs lost between the end of 2008 and mid 2010.

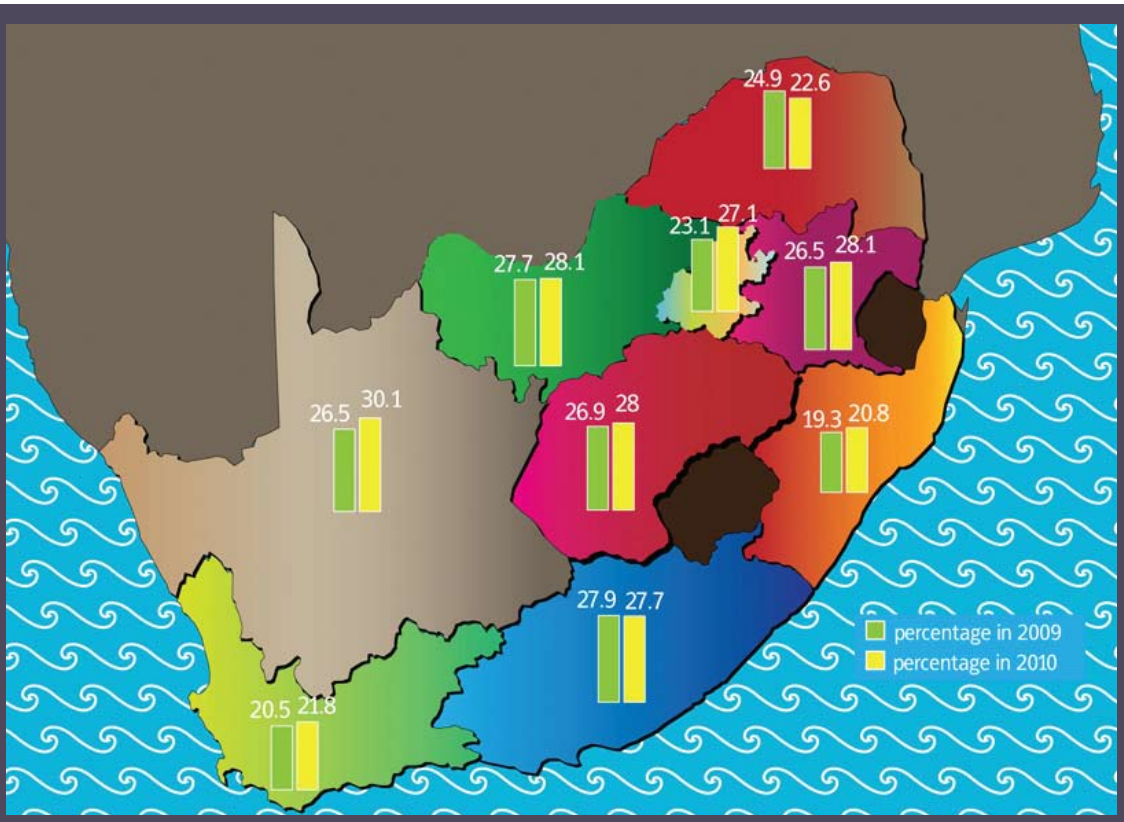


Quantec Research (2010) Time series data on employment and unemployment from StatsSA's Labour Force Survey and Quarterly Labour Force Survey, accessed at http://www.quantec.co.za/

national unemployment

With an unemployment rate of 27%, Gauteng was better off than some provinces at the end of June 2010, but facing a more serious situation than provinces such as the Western Cape and KwaZulu-Natal. These comparisons need to be treated with caution. For example, the much lower unemployment rate in KwaZulu-Natal is in part attributable to the lower rates of participation in the economy in this more rural province, not necessarily to the greater availability of jobs. In June 2010 the labour force participation rate in KwaZulu-Natal was a mere 46.3%, compared to 70.2% in Gauteng. Compounding Gauteng's unemployment rate is the fact that the province, as the hub of the country's economy, sees large numbers of people migrating in in search of work and business opportunities. That said, Gauteng has also seen its labour force participation rate decline during the recent economic recession. It dropped from 73.4% in the second quarter of 2008, to 70.2% in the second quarter of 2010.

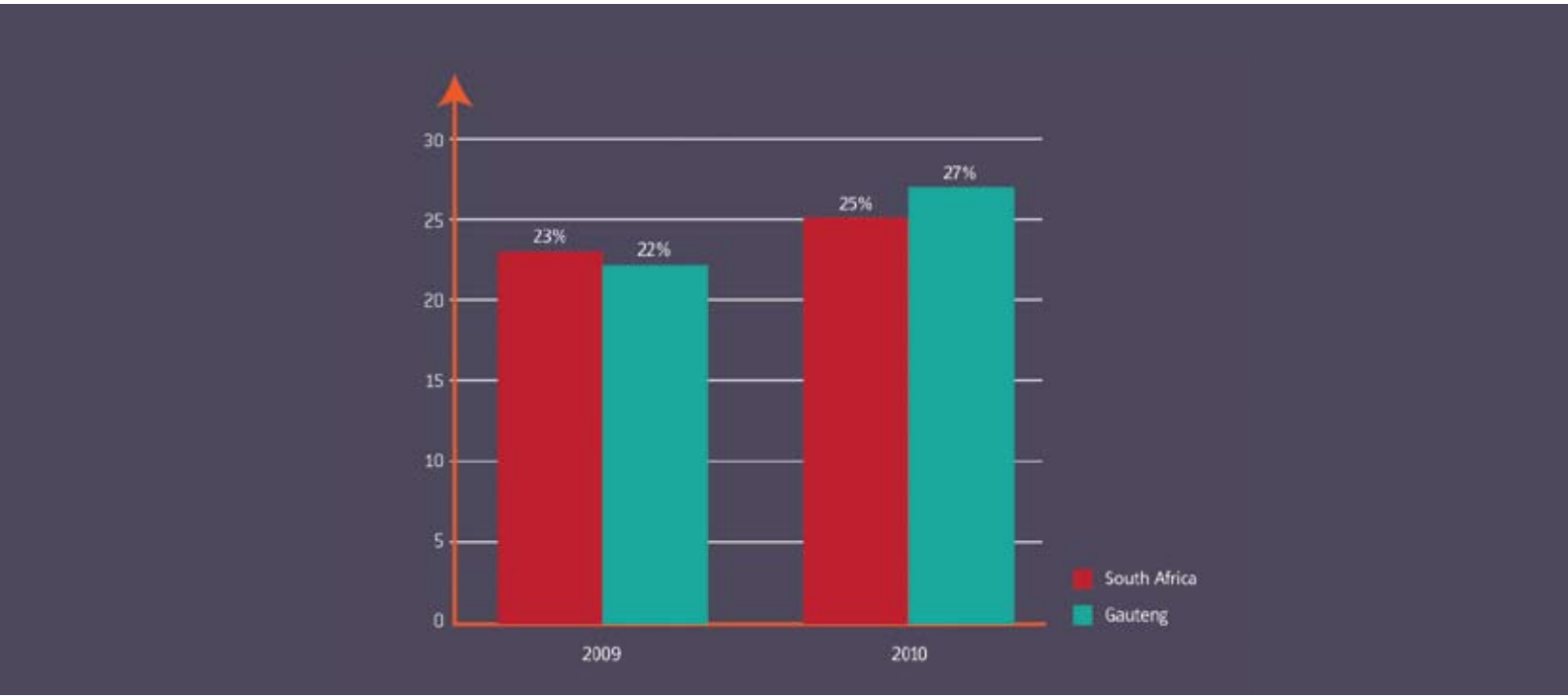
unemployment rate by province



StatsSA (27 July 2010) 'Quarterly Labour Force Survey, 2nd Quarter 2010', accessed at http://www.statssa.gov.za/Publications/statsdownload.asp?PPN=P0211&SCH=4701

In the second quarter of 2009, Gauteng's unemployment was at 23.1%, lower than South Africa's at 23.6%. By the second quarter of 2010 this situation had been reversed. Now Gauteng's unemployment rate stood at 27.1%, 2% higher than South Africa's. There are a number of possible explanations for this, including that Gauteng has been more seriously affected by the recent recession, and that the recession has caused an inflow of work-seekers who have lost jobs in other parts of the country.

unemployment rates in Gauteng and South Africa

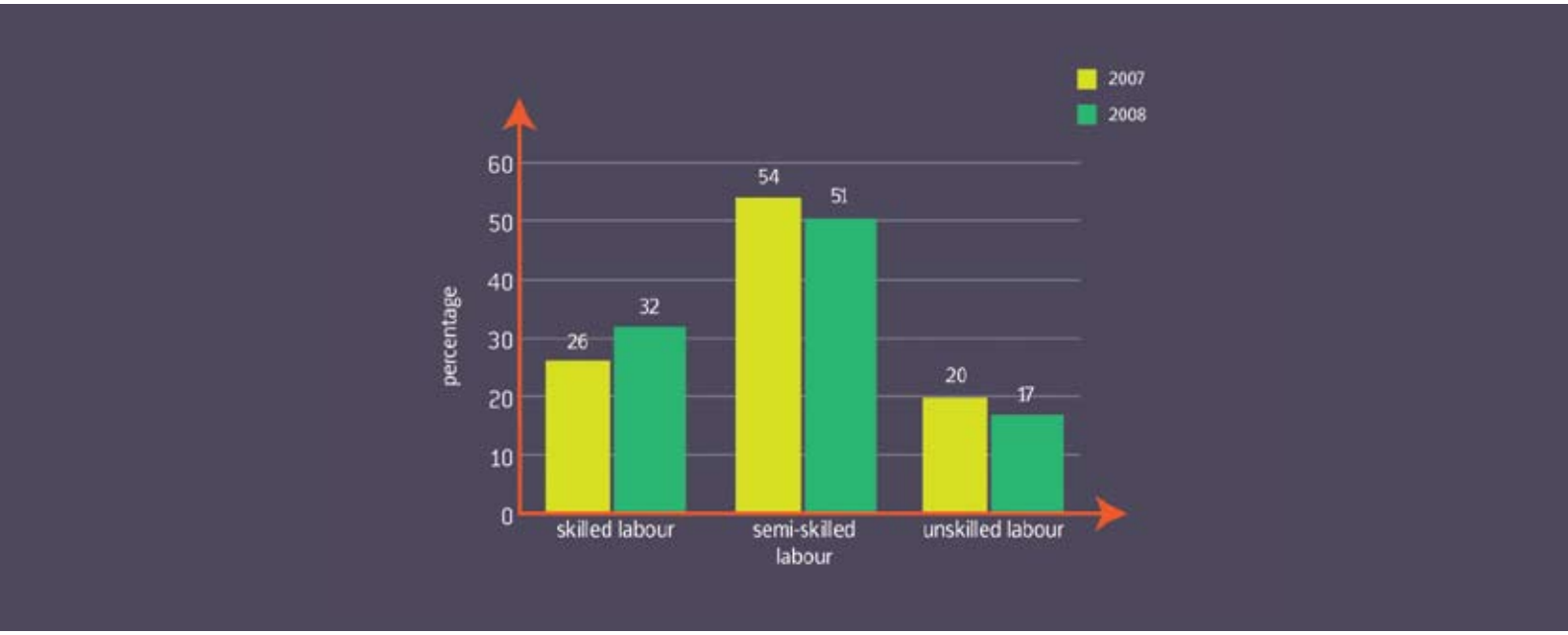


StatsSA (27 July 2010) 'Quarterly Labour Force Survey, 2nd Quarter 2010', accessed at http://www.statssa.gov.za/Publications/statsdownload.asp?PPN=P0211&SCH=4701

the skills challenge

Although Gauteng's economic production is largely driven by the knowledge-intensive tertiary sector, the province's workforce was dominated by semi-skilled labour.

skill level of the Gauteng labour force



Quantec Research 2009 cited in Gauteng Department of Finance (2010) 'Socio-Economic Review and Outlook: 2010 (SERO)', accessed at http://www.finance.gpg.gov.za/GDFDocuments/Pages/SERO.aspx

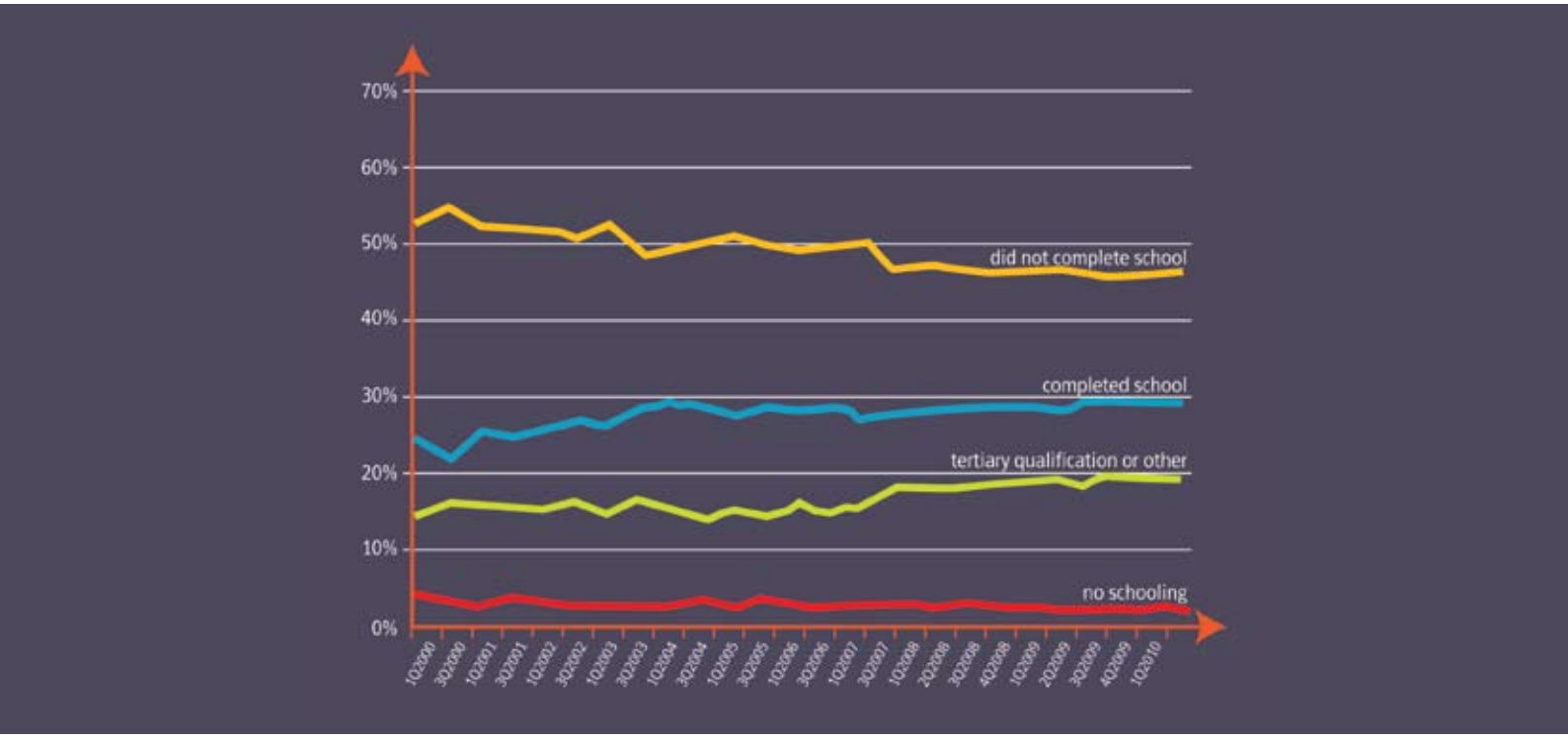
With the decline of primary sector employment, the Gauteng labour market is plagued by structural unemployment as workers that were previously employed and competent to perform tasks in agriculture and mining now seek work in the faster growing secondary sector (manufacturing, trade and construction) and tertiary sector (wholesale and trade, finance and business, government and private households). The reality is that many do not possess the necessary skills to enter these sectors, where high-skilled labour requirements dominate. Therefore "without basic retail, literacy or numeracy skills, many of these are left without the human capital (or portable knowledge and skills) to make the transition to new occupations. The situation creates structural unemployment caused by a mismatch between jobs offered by employers and potential workers." (Derreck Mengel Associates South Africa (DMASA) (2009) in Gauteng Treasury (2009) 'A Shortage of Skills in Gauteng: How is it Being Addressed?' June Quarterly Bulletin. See also 'Gauteng's 2010 Socio-Economic Review and Outlook (SERO)', compiled by Gauteng Treasury.)

improving education

It is clear that education of the workforce is critically important to Gauteng's future economic performance. Addressing the challenge will not be easy. The figure below shows education levels in Gauteng between 2000 and 2010, for all persons over 25, using data from the Labour Force Survey.

The graph indicates steady, although not dramatic improvement. In the third quarter of 2000, 57% of persons over 25 years of age in the province had some education, but had not completed school. By the second quarter of 2010 this had dropped to 46%. The proportion of people who had at least completed school rose from 22% to 32% over the same period, and the percentage with tertiary qualifications increased from 16% to 20%. These are certainly positive trends. But when half of the population over 25 is shown to have either no or inadequate schooling, it is also clear how far the region still has to go before the skills deficit is not a constraint on either investment or on workers being able to access economic opportunities.

attainment in education levels in Gauteng, 2000 to 2010



Quantec (2010) 'Labour Force Survey EasyData download', accessed at http://www.quantec.co.za/

Addressing the challenge of skills shortages is one of the priority areas of the Gauteng Provincial Government (GPG) working in partnership with the private sector and education and training institutions. The GPG has various strategies to address the skills challenge. Notable is the establishment of the Gauteng city-region Academy (GCRA), launched to provide training and development interventions. The GCRA offers bursaries to students pursuing a university degree in the following fields of study: engineering, finance, computers, commerce, science, planning and development, travel and tourism, psychology, auditing, transport, chemistry and arts. Furthermore, the GCRA provides bursaries for certificate and diploma students in the following fields: engineering, artisan, finance and business management, computers and IT, travel and tourism, auto repairs and mechanic, millwrights fitting and turning, hospitality and clothing production.

decent work

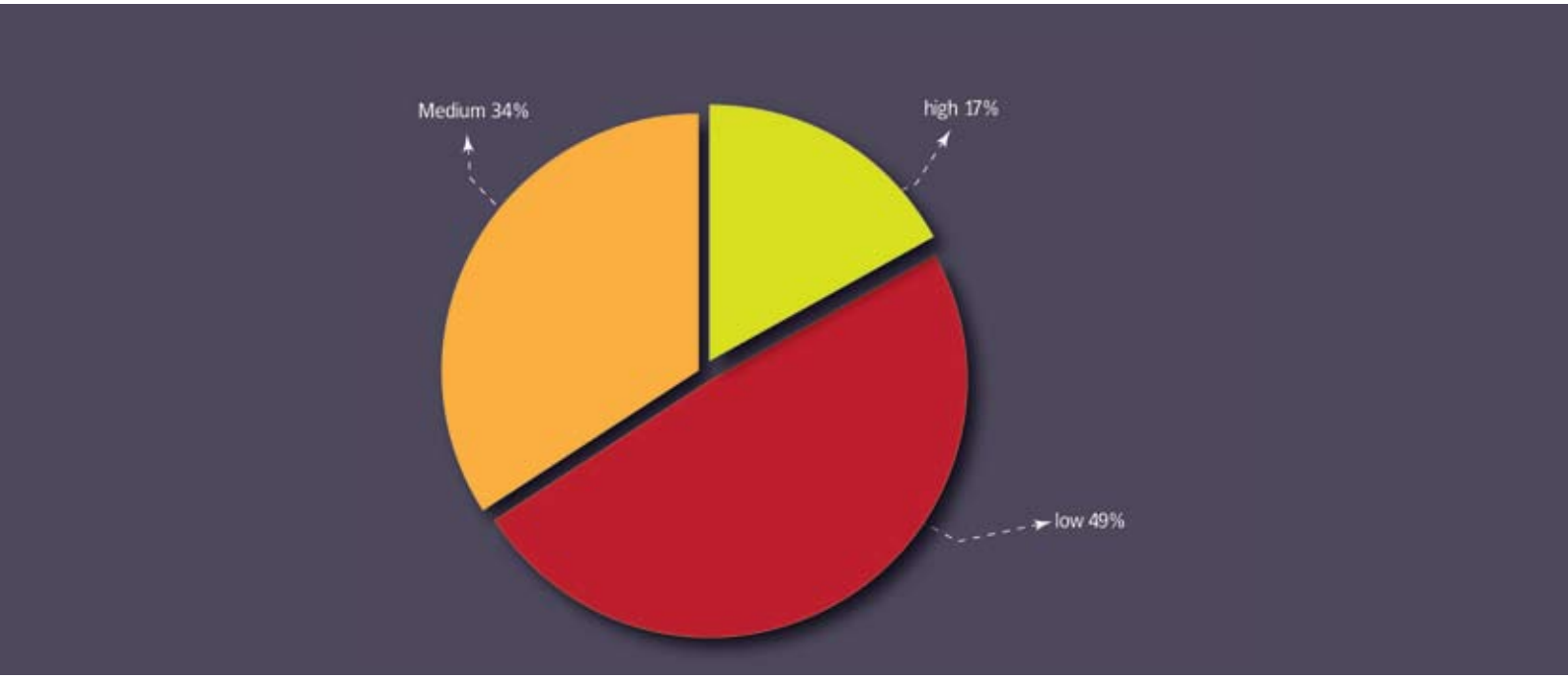
According to GCRO's recent 6 636 sample 'Quality of Life' survey, conducted in 2009, half of all jobs in Gauteng do not meet a standard that qualifies them to be called decent work. Eleven questions in the survey probed aspects of employment that could generally be regarded as criteria for decent work. These included whether the employee had an employment contract, company-provided training/education, paid sick leave, family leave, a housing subsidy, a transport allowance, overtime payment, medical aid, pension, performance bonus and an annual bonus. From the answers to these questions a Decent Work Index (DWI), was developed and used to score all employed respondents – those who did any type of work, business or activity for which they got paid in the past seven days.

The survey found that 14% of those employed full-time in the formal sector worked without an employment contract. This rose to 30% for those employed part-time in formal sector jobs. The results also show that two-thirds (67%) of all respondents did not have medical aid as part of their remuneration package, half of all jobs (48%) did not provide for paid sick leave, and more than a half (53%) did not provide for any kind of pension. Less than one fifth of all jobs provided for additional benefits like a transport subsidy or housing allowance.

The Decent Work Index was then constructed by counting how many of the 11 items – contract, paid sick leave, housing subsidy, bonus, and so on – the employed respondents enjoyed as part of their job. Those who had enjoyed none, or only 1, 2, 3 or 4 of the aspects, were determined to have 'low' decent work. Those with between 5 and 8 were deemed to have a 'medium' level of decent work. For a 'high' score on the decent work index an employed person had to have 9, 10 or 11 of the components.

Half of all employed respondents (49%) had 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4 of the items in the index, meaning that they were in positions with 'low' decent work.

percentage of workers in low, medium and high decent work



GCRO (2009) 'Quality of Life' survey

The survey suggests that indecent work is the norm, decent work is not. Only 17% enjoyed 'high' decent work, with the remaining third (34%) having a 'medium' level of decent work. While it may be unrealistic to expect the majority to score 11 out of 11 on the index, it is not unreasonable to expect, say, three-quarters of workers to enjoy 7 or 8 of the 11 items included. The predominance of 'low' decent work paints a dismal picture, and raises questions about the role of the private sector in transforming itself and its employment practices.

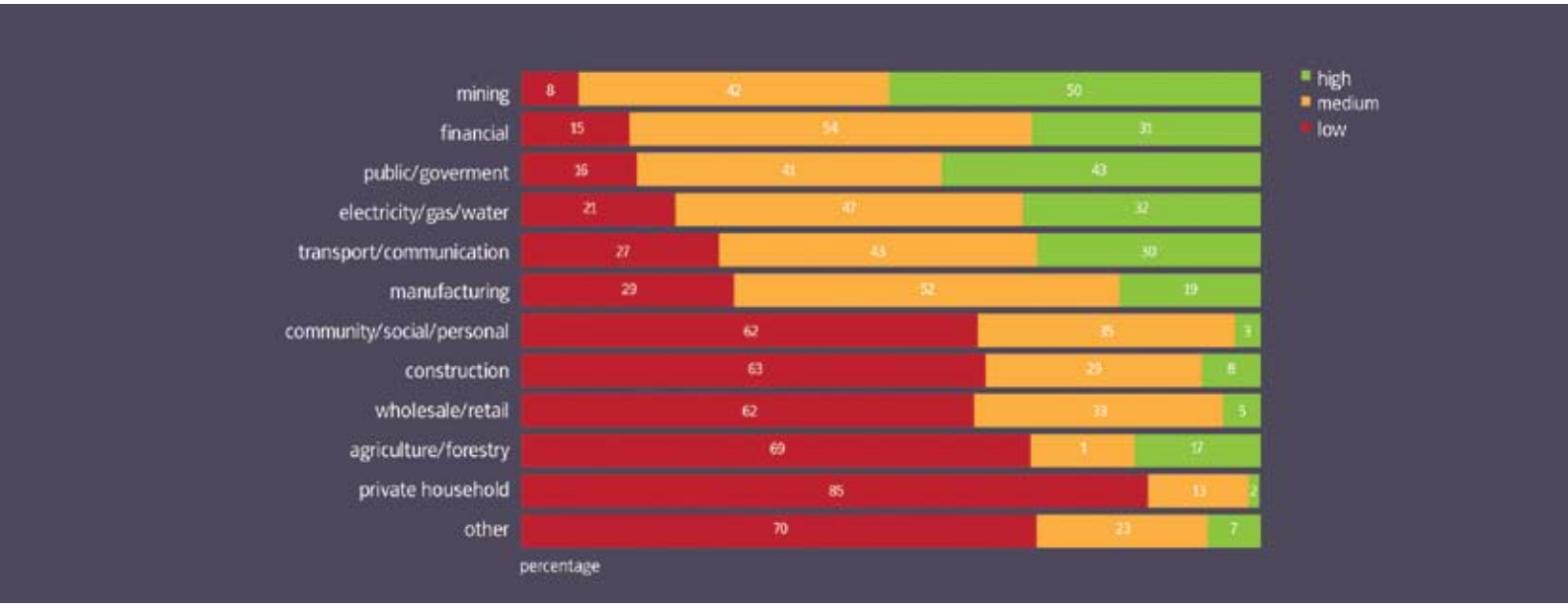
decent work who?

The GCRO cross-tabulated its Decent Work Index against a number of factors, including what work the respondent is in, race, age and education.

The analysis found that 92% of respondents employed in mining were in medium or high decent work, reflecting the historical power of union organising. The financial sector, government and electricity/gas/water also performed reasonably well, though with growing numbers in the low category. Indeed, government needs to clean up its own house: 16% of those working in the public sector were in 'indecent' work.

At the other end of the scale, domestic work ('private household') remains a real concern with 85% of respondents in the bottom category. A considerable number of respondents in agriculture and forestry (69%), wholesale and retail trade (62%), construction (63%) and community, social and personal services sectors (62%) fell into the lowest category of decent work.

percentage of workers with low, medium and high decent work in each economic sector



GCRO (2009) 'Quality of Life' survey

decent work where?

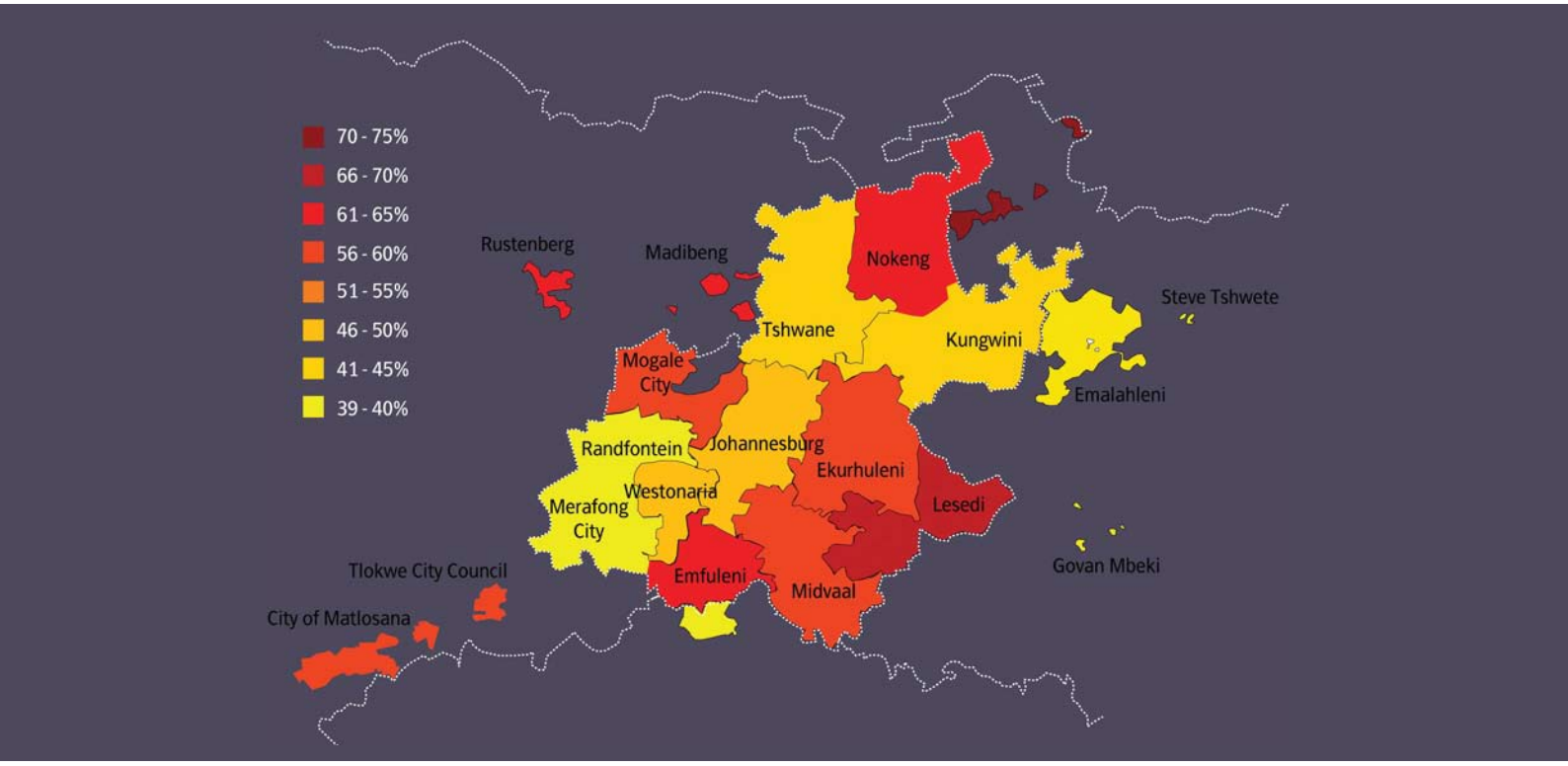
Analysed by race, GCRO's Decent Work Index shows that African workers remain worse off than other groups. Over half of African respondents (56%) had 0-4 items on the index (low), followed by coloureds (31%), whites (28%) and Indians (26%).

By age, 18% of respondents aged 35-65 were in the high category of decent work, followed by those aged 25-34 at 17%. The more vulnerable position of younger workers was highlighted by the fact that only one in ten (10%) of the 17-24 age group were in decent work.

Quality of work improves with level of education, according to the survey. Of those employees with no more than a primary education, a mere 2% enjoyed high decent work. By contrast 35% of respondents with tertiary education scored high on the index.

Decent work varies considerably across the different parts of Gauteng. The map below indicates that decent work is likely to be higher in some areas than in others. This is primarily due to the composition of employment in different parts of the GCR. Where employment is dominated by the highly-unionised mining industry (as in Westonaria), or by government work (as in Tshwane) the decent work index is likely to be higher.

percentage of workers with low decent work in each municipality



GCRO (2009) 'Quality of Life' survey

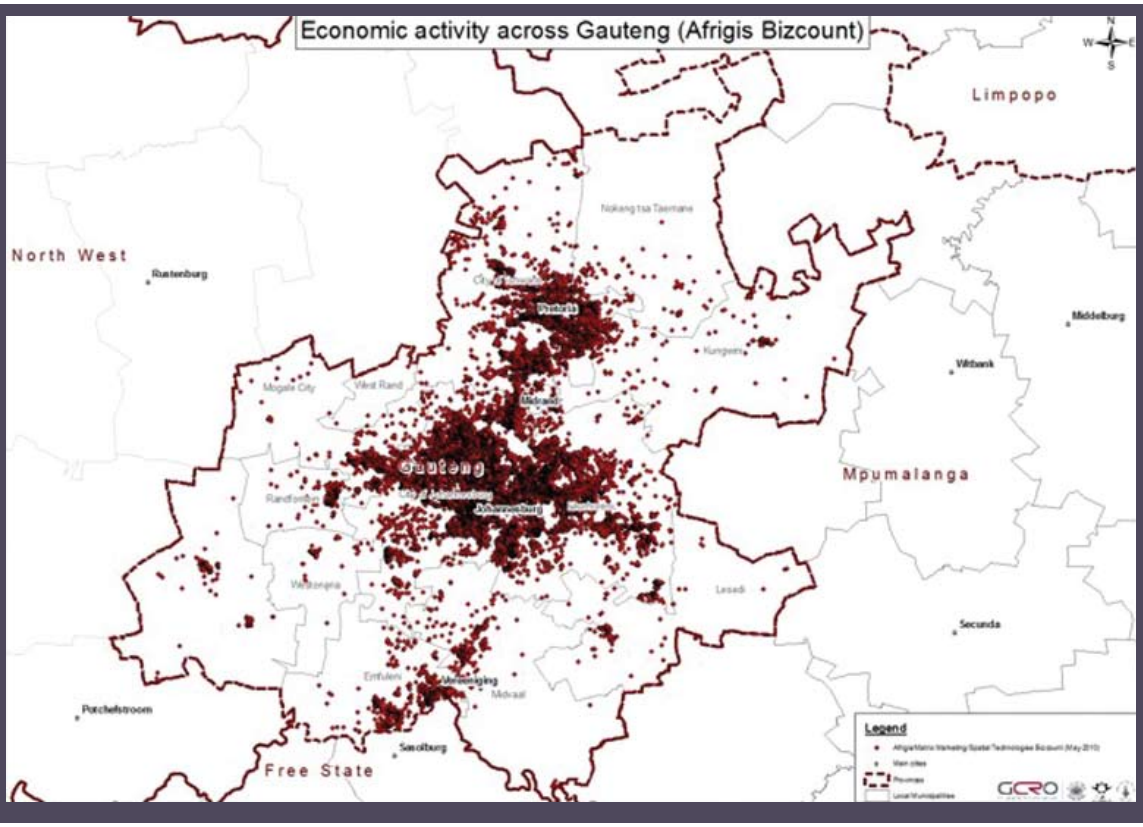
the spatial economy

One of the enduring challenges left by apartheid is the spatial distortion in the distribution of economic opportunity. In some parts of the region, where the market was historically allowed to operate normally, the spatial location of home and work followed natural patterns seen in cities across the world. However, in other parts, racially based planning forced millions of people into dormitory townships where laws also prevented firms from being set up. Workers had no choice but to make the long journey to work in mines and industries each morning, often by means of inadequate public transport. This distorted pattern of economic activity has continued in the post-apartheid period.

Of course, some townships now have shopping malls, and there has been some government-led investment in economic spaces between dormitory areas and old economic cores, such as in the case of the automotive supplier park at Rosslyn, between Soshunguwe/Mabopane and the Pretoria CBD. But on the whole not much economic activity has spread to the poorer parts of the city-region. This is clear in the maps below. The first shows the total number of firms (about 67 000) on AfriGIS/Matrix Marketing's BizCount database, with each firm being represented by a dot. The second map uses this data to generate a hotspot analysis of the total number of firms per square kilometre, using a 2km radius scale. The map illustrates clearly that businesses concentrate in the centre of the province, clustering into a number of key nodes. It is also clear that there is much less economy in the south, far north, and outlying parts of the city-region.

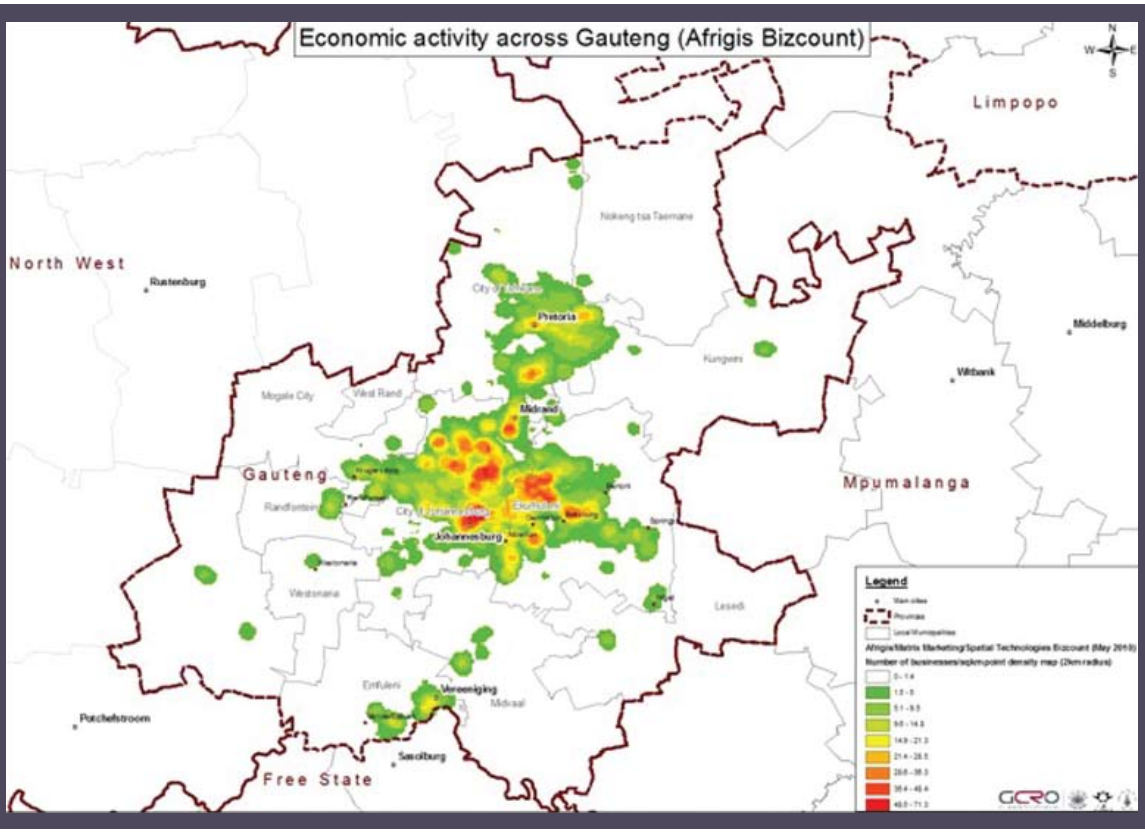
In some respects the challenge has been compounded as work has decentralised away from old commercial cores into office-parks in the suburbs. The evidence suggests that for the wealthy this means shorter home-to-work trips, but for those still in the townships the commutes are now often longer. While much attention is being given to the problem of bringing 'jobs closer to people' and 'people closer to jobs', the solutions are not easy to implement. Restructuring the space economy of the region will take time.

distribution of business across Gauteng



GCRO GIS analysis based on AfriGIS/MatrixMarketing BizCounts database (2010)

heat-map of number of businesses per square kilometre across Gauteng



GCRO GIS analysis based on AfriGIS/MatrixMarketing BizCounts database (2010)



afropolitan city-region

introduction

'Africa is not rural scraps and pieces of pastiche…There is a prominent sense of modernity – townships or ghetto jazz riffs against the odds; designer clothes; modern materials; amazing cultural flexibility, urban life in transformation.' Chipkin, C. (2008) 'Johannesburg Transition'

The Gauteng city-region (GCR) has a vibrant cultural sector characterised by a creative arts community, well-structured and well-organised music, film and television, radio, print, publishing and multimedia industries and has world class technology and skilled technical people servicing these industries.

The GCR has a significant quantity of key cultural infrastructure including the following:

- Libraries
- Theatres
- Music venues
- Recording studios and music majors
- Film studios and equipment rental companies
- Education and training institutions
- Festivals
- Markets
- Cultural organisations that represent worker and professional interests
- Cultural development organisations
- Statutory arts development agencies
- Heritage sites.

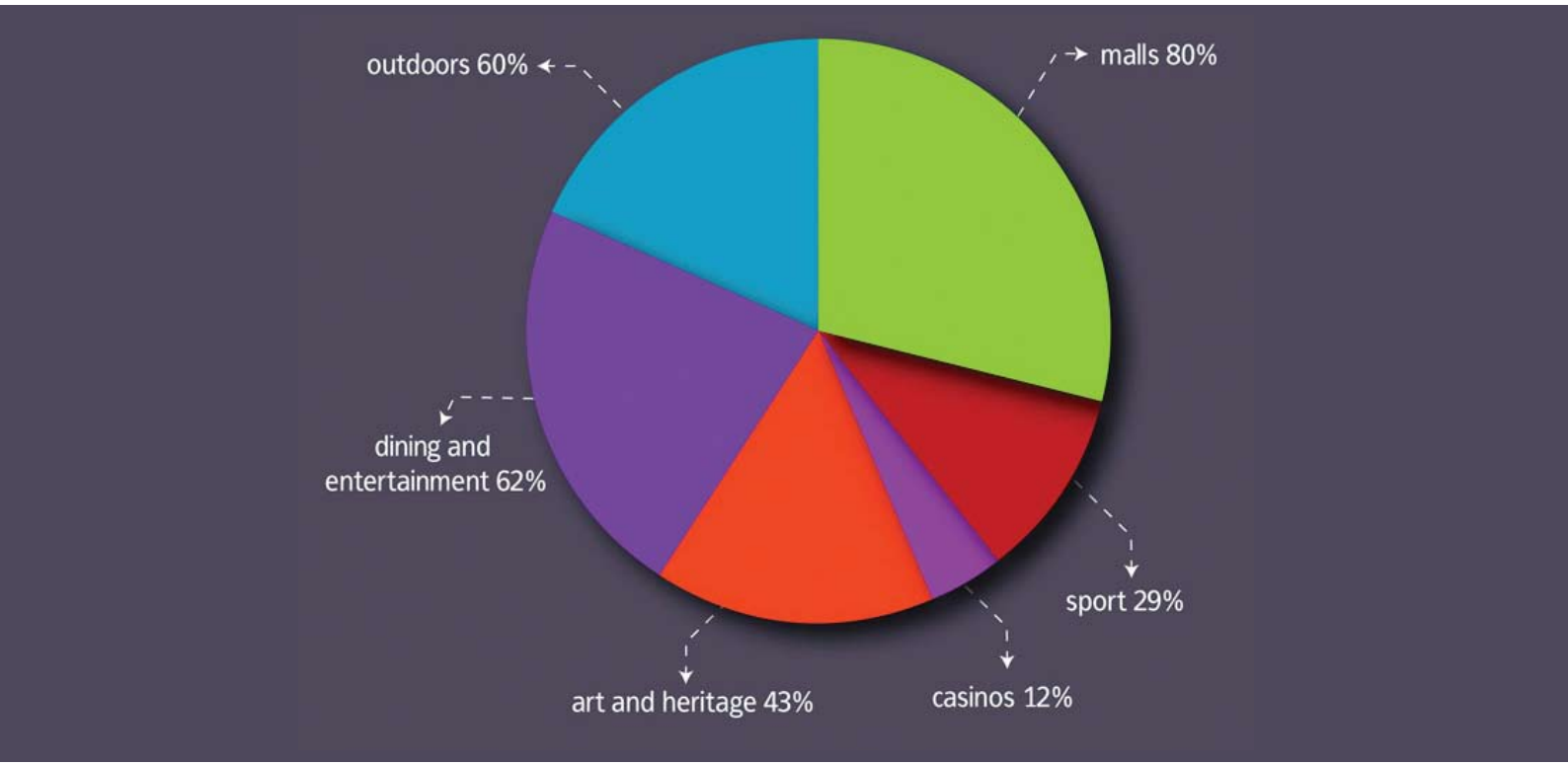
Given the significance and potential of the cultural sector in Gauteng, the Gauteng Provincial Government developed the Gauteng Creative Industries Development Framework strategy towards the achievement of the following goals:

- Provision of social and economic infrastructure
- Accelerating labour absorbing growth
- Sustainable economic development
- Enhanced government efficiency and co-operative government
- Deepening participatory democracy.

Gauteng Provincial Government (2005) 'Creative Economy Development Framework'

GCRO's 2009 'Quality of Life' survey found that people spend their recreational time in the GCR in the following ways:

leisure time in the GCR



GCRO (2009) 'Quality of Life' survey

The main factor attracting people to the GCR is employment and business opportunities, with the GCR as the industrial and financial centre of South Africa. Most government departments are located in the Cities of Tshwane and Johannesburg. The GCR has the largest share of higher education institutions in South Africa – six universities, namely: University of the Witwatersrand, University of Johannesburg, University of Pretoria, University of South Africa, Tshwane University of Technology, and Vaal University of Technology. These universities attract a considerable number of students from other African countries and are a host to high-profile national and international conferences. The GCR also has the highest number of foreign companies and foreign residents compared to other cities and city-regions in the country.

The economic factors pulling people to the GCR cannot be detached from the quality of life in the city-region. However, places such as the Apartheid Museum, Soweto, Gold Reef City, Newtown Cultural Precinct, Constitutional Hill, Mandela House and Hector Pietersen Museum in Soweto, Voortrekker Museum, Union Buildings, Cradle of Humankind and Dinokeng and flea markets/craft shops attract tourists and promote cultural tourism on a daily basis. And the GCR's impressive shopping malls are extremely attractive by world standards.

The GCR has also not only played host to high-profile soccer events but also to high-profile rugby and cricket events. The GCR stages a number of national and international music/jazz festivals. As these cultural and natural amenities draw significant numbers of people, they contribute immensely to the GCR economy.

Through a series of street interviews, facebook and email questions and informal discussions a range of quotations from various people were gathered. Some people were happy to be named, others prefered to remain anonymous. They are reproduced below to give an indication of the way people think and feel about the city region.

vibrancy and diversity

'Gauteng has the most vibrant, colourful variety of life - within 15 minutes you can go from drums beating at a church service in the koppies to the most sophisticated shops and restaurants and in the middle of a business metropolis you can find an intimate villagey scene of people chatting, trading and relaxing in the shade of a tree. We also have the best weather, gardens and trees!' – Cathy, artist



'The thing about this place is the people and the incredible diversity.' – Tracey, doctor



'I am a teacher in a school which has learners from all over Africa and the rest of the country. I think the children really benefit from being exposed to so many different cultures and people. For me it's great to see them exposed to other heritages and learning that diversity is important and good. It's the great thing about Gauteng, it's where so many different people and ideas come together.' – Sue, teacher



a selection of anonymous quotations from people around the city-region

'I love Gauteng for its dynamic people, confidence and swagger, competitiveness, the energy to make the most of each day. It's the smallest province with the biggest variety and also the most cosmopolitan. It's being at the centre of everything in the country and region!! And probably the whole entire continent!!'

'We may be rushed, busy, and stressed, we may shout and scream at one another, but we get up close to do it and sometimes in doing so notice the shared humanity in one another. There is unity. We are united. Our culture here in Gauteng contains various cultures, seSotho, seTswana, Venda…inclusive and welcoming. People come here because they say it's free. Everybody is welcome.'

'Gauteng is alive. You get a sense of life…so much going on in Gauteng. There is a drive to succeed and become a better citizen for South Africa. Most people are positive. If we have a job, we do it and do it well. Embrace Gauteng!!! Or leave…'

'People interact easily, and cultures are mixed to create a common culture'

arts & heritage

Forty-three percent of 'Quality of Life' survey respondents indicated that they spent recreational time visiting museums, libraries, art galleries, and heritage sites.

'Soweto is the birthplace of South African freedom. People come to Soweto because we represent historical freedom. People like Desmond Tutu and Nelson Mandela play a major role in bringing people to Soweto. There is no place like Soweto.' – Edward, craftmaker



'Edgy ... Energised ... Exhausting .... Electric.' – Sue, artist	
'I love living and working in JHB because it mixes a fast, high pace, urban, busy, concrete jungle with a sense of Africanness. There are places where you can feel you are in the thick of things and then you can drive a few kms out of town and you are mixing with the animals! And the people too are as mad as their environment.' – Sechaba, filmmaker & director	
'History is very important. Soweto has got heritage, culture, and remembrance. The history is telling a big volume on its own: the story of Nelson Mandela; 1976 riots, school kids … a lot of people died.' – Sanele, entrepreneur	
'Soweto is the birthplace of South African freedom. I was born and bred here. People come to Soweto because we represent historical freedom. People like Desmond Tutu and Nelson Mandela played a major role in bringing people to Soweto.' – Karabo, photographer	
'I am very grateful for the facilities here at the Joburg Theatre (the home of The South African Ballet Theatre) as there are no such studios anywhere else in the country. I also find Gautengers open-minded - our local patrons have supported SABT through the rough times and their support helps us keep the dream of classical ballet alive for all communities in Gauteng. When we get a day off, I like to go to Greenside and Parkhurst - the variety of restaurants there is fab, as is the vibe. I enjoy being outdoors with good food and wine.' – Tammy, ballet dancer	

a selection of anonymous quotations from people around the city-region

'Gauteng is the origin of humankind. The first lady who lived was found in the Cradle of Humankind. The oldest bones were found here in Gauteng. The human kind started here.'

'I take out-of-town visitors to the Union Buildings in Pretoria and the Voortrekker Monument. These places are part of our history, so they will learn about our country.'

museums include:

- Apartheid Museum
- Church Square
- Constitutional Hill
- Freedom Park
- Hector Pietersen Cultural Route
- Kopanong Cultural Centre
- Liliesleaf Farm
- Museum Africa
- Origins Centre
- Planetarium
- Pretoria Cultural History Museum
- Regina Mundi Catholic Church
- Sammy Marks Museum
- Sci Bono
- Township tour of Alexandra
- Township tour of Soweto
- Transvaal Museum
- Union Buildings
- Voortrekker Monument

heritage sites include:

- Cradle of Humankind
- Maropeng
- Sterkfontein Caves

dining & entertainment

Sixty-two percent of 'Quality of Life' survey respondents indicated that they spent time at restaurants, nightclubs, theatre, music and cultural events.

'There is a buzz and dynamic that is great for an adrenaline junkie...a variety of sporting events; the inner city; the immense diversity of cultures, not only African but also the foreign diversity with my experiences of living in a very Portuguese environment; the variety of special events like Jazz at the Lake, operas and recitals of all different kinds; the traffic jams; the way people chat to you in the queue and on the street. Airfares are also cheaper from here to overseas destinations.' – Rags, lover of the region



'Gauteng is alive and entertainment is a good business. We are doing cultural dancing to get money to send kids to school.' – Realeboga, cultural group



a selection of anonymous quotations from people around the city-region

'I love Jozi because of the hip-hop-and-happening vibe. It has an unbelievable energy that is exhilarating yet exhausting – makes you sleep really well.'

'It is the most cosmopolitan city in the world. A melting pot of all cultures. It's the only place where you can sit at a restaurant and have coffee with a white person and don't have aunties and uncles looking at you…'

'People interact easily, and cultures mix to create one common culture. It is the hub everyone says it is. It's about the people – constant contact with different people all the time. We are diverse and we love it. We work hard and play hard.'

'Live concerts by Kaya Fm are the best.'

'I enjoy Gauteng for its nightlife, restaurants, leisure activities, shopping, museums, galleries, and theatre. There is not much difference with what we see on TV and New York. Even after the World Cup, we got that confirmation from the tourists.'

cultural events include:

- Emmarentia Dam Music Concerts
- Jazz on the Lake
- Kaya FM Music Concerts
- Joburg Day

theatres include:

- Civic Theatre
- Market Theatre
- State Theatre
- The Alhambra Theatre
- The Barnyard Theatres
- Theatre on the Square
- The Victory Theatre

malls

Eighty percent of 'Quality of Life' survey respondents indicated that they spent recreational time in shopping malls.

'Potch is a lovely place to live, but it doesn't compare to Joburg from a shopping point of view. For any special purchases I go to Joburg.' – Maria, shopper



a selection of anonymous quotations from people around the city-region

'Gauteng is like Africa's own New York City! Also, it has jacarandas and beautiful plants, loads of trees, gorgeous houses, culture and the great shopping.'

'London has the high streets when it comes to fashion. Joburg has its shopping malls where you have a one-stop-shop for food, fashion and entertainment.'

'We go to Campus Square every weekend because the kids love to go there. We sit down and eat old-fashioned fish and chips and ice cream. I like to look around the big Woolies in town but malls are better because they are smart, not crowded, like town, and they have all the shops you might need.'

'Mall culture is capitalist and bourgeois and it keeps young people away from important things like reading.'

'In Gauteng, shopping centres are collections of things we aspire to. Maybe that's why we spend so much time there.'

Did you know?

- The Killarney Mall, constructed in 1961, was the first mall in the GCR.
- When Eastgate was constructed in 1979 it was the largest mall in the southern hemisphere.
- Sandton Square/Sandton City is the most visited place in the GCR, followed by the OR Tambo airport.

outdoors

Sixty percent of 'Quality of Life' survey respondents indicated that they spent time at lakes, dams, zoos, nature and trails.

'On weekends I love relaxing with my daughter at Dorothy Nyembe Park in the middle of Soweto.' – Dipuo, NGO worker	
'I like to take my family to the Vaal River for a braai on Sundays. It is the best way to spend a Sunday.' – Rassie, car guard	
'What I love about this region is that I can easily escape the city and get into nature.' – Botswang, project manager	

a selection of anonymous quotations from people around the city-region

'Forest city, high sky, claps of thunder, moving, moving, moving, being sharp, skidding between the traffic, breathing the electric edge, smoking the dust, dancing the smiles.'

'Joburg has wonderful people, animals and Parktown prawns. Plus, of course, it's reputed to be the biggest human-made forest that isn't on a natural body of water in any city in the world...'

'Well it's got to be the people…and then there's the weather! And the closeness to getaways like the bush, the berg and Mozambique.'

'I love animals, especially wild animals and when I go to Pilanesberg I get a real thrill just being at the gate and thinking, 'I wonder what we will see today'. It's the unbelievability of seeing the real thing. For me it's the comparison between Africa on TV and Africa in the flesh. We are so lucky'

'It smells nice before and after rain. It's got thunder and lightning; crisp blue skies and beautiful sunsets in wintertime. And Pretoria in October when the Jacarandas are in bloom. Also the fabulous trees and the bird life...'

'Nature reserves and walking trails are one of Gauteng's best kept secrets.'

lakes/dams include:

- Emmarentia Park
- Germiston Lake
- Hartebeespoort Dam
- Wemmerpan
- Vaal Dam
- Zoo Lake

zoos and animal parks include:

- Johannesburg Zoo
- Lion Park
- Montecasino Bird Gardens
- Pretoria Zoo
- Pilansberg nature reserve

nature reserves/trails include:

- Aloe Ridge Nature Game Reserve
- Austin Roberts Bird Sanctuary
- Dinokeng
- Groenkloof Nature Reserve
- Krugersdorp Game Reserve
- Magaliesburg
- Melville Koppies
- Pilanesburg Nature Reserve
- Pretoria Botanic Gardens
- Rietvlei Nature Reserve
- Walter Sisulu National Botanical Gardens
- Wonderboom Nature Reserve
- Zita Park in Pretoria East

sport

Twenty-nine percent of 'Quality of Life' survey respondents indicated that sport was a key recreational activity.

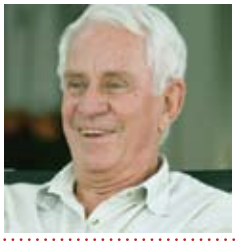
'Sport in Gauteng can bring people together, it's another way of socialising – going to a World Cup match was wonderful and I saw the reaction in people's faces, it was fantastically exciting.' – Emily, domestic worker



'Gauteng's rich cultural and urban spirit is matched only by its unlimited access to sporting facilities and activities, catering to virtually every sport lover's interests.' – Peshe, property portfolio manager



'As the 2010 World Soccer Cup grew near I was preparing myself for time on my couch viewing as many games as possible on my TV, but this rapidly changed as I was invited by my sons to three games in Johannesburg. I wondered at my ability to cope with the vuvuzelas! What wonderful experiences of events well organised in magnificent stadia, slick transport, excited crowds, thrilling games, and lively vuvuzelas. It was great to be there!' – Athol, former South African olympic athlete



a selection of anonymous quotations from people around the city-region

'I always watch soccer on TV but have never been to a stadium.'

'Gauteng is always a trendsetter – going to soccer games by train is a real success for the province!'

'We go to Loftus and Ellis Park to watch the Lions…the Lions… and the Lions. We also will go to any international games or if we get free tickets (because there is always good food involved). I guess I am a sports fan because I also watch cricket at the Wanderers. We watch a lot of sport on TV. I think sport is a good thing for the province. It keeps spirits high and builds unity.'

stadiums include:

- Loftus Versfeld
- Coca Cola Park
- FNB Stadium/Soccer City
- Wanderers Cricket Stadium
- Kyalami Racetrack
- Turffontein Racetrack
- Saul Tsotetsi Sports Complex
- Super Sport Park
- Willomoore Park
- Dobsonville Stadium
- Rand Stadium
- Orlando Stadium
- HM Pitje Stadium
- Sinaba Stadium
- Vosloosrus Stadium
- Makhulong Stadium
- Katlehong Stadiums
- Standard Bank Arena

sport events include:

- 94.7 Cycle Challenge
- Walk the Talk
- Soweto marathon
- Om die Dam
- Dome to Dome cycling race
- Brooks Striders 15/32 km Road Race
- Vaal marathon

casinos

Twelve percent of 'Quality of Life' survey respondents indicated that they spent recreational time at casinos.

casinos include:

- Sun City
- Emperors Palace
- Montecasino
- Silver Star Casino
- Carnival City
- Carousel
- Gold Reef City
- Caesars Palace
- Emerald Casino





Prospects

The Gauteng city-region is not a 'real' place – it has no formal borders or boundaries, no officials, no budget, no official status or existence – it is a perspective, a way of looking at and understanding a social economy in space. The GCR is a perspective, one that describes a real set of inter-relationships, whether measured in terms of economic linkages, transport, social and recreational linkages and activities, and so on. But how do we take a perspective and make it 'real'?

It is urgent that the GCR perspective has to start taking concrete shape – in planning, budgeting, implementing and thinking – it cannot remain 'a good idea' forever.

Civil society has a key role to play, whether as watch-dog, or implementer, or generator of new ideas and innovation. The Gauteng Planning Commission needs to find ways of tapping all these strengths for the benefit of the GCR.

Giving the GCR shape should not be confused with any attempt to try and create some new metropolitan space and government. It is about making the city-region a reality in the workplaces, schools, taxis and buses, social spaces and living spaces, of all who live and work in the GCR. The goal is that when decisions are made – at all levels of society, government and economy – they account for the city-region as a whole.

For example, the next set of five-year Integrated Development Plans (IDP's) will be generated once the local elections have been completed. Should GCRO work with the GPC in developing a quasi-IDP for the GCR, a blueprint, identifying the ideal policy, budget and programmatic interventions that would most benefit the city-region and help it become a more powerful global player in the world of competitive city-regions?

For, while it may never be or become a 'real' place that appears on maps, the GCR must above all be a policy instrument, something that informs policy-makers in all spheres, influences budget decisions in all spheres, and coheres them for the benefit of the larger city-region.



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