

URBAN AGE JOHANNESBURG CONFERENCE

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Andrew Boraine

Chief Executive, Cape Town Partnership and Chairperson, South Africa Cities Network

Governance and the City: Introduction

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Local government transformation process

- *Local government enshrined as a `sphere' not a `tier'*
- *Defined system of intergovernmental cooperation*
- *Simultaneous process of decentralisation and consolidation*

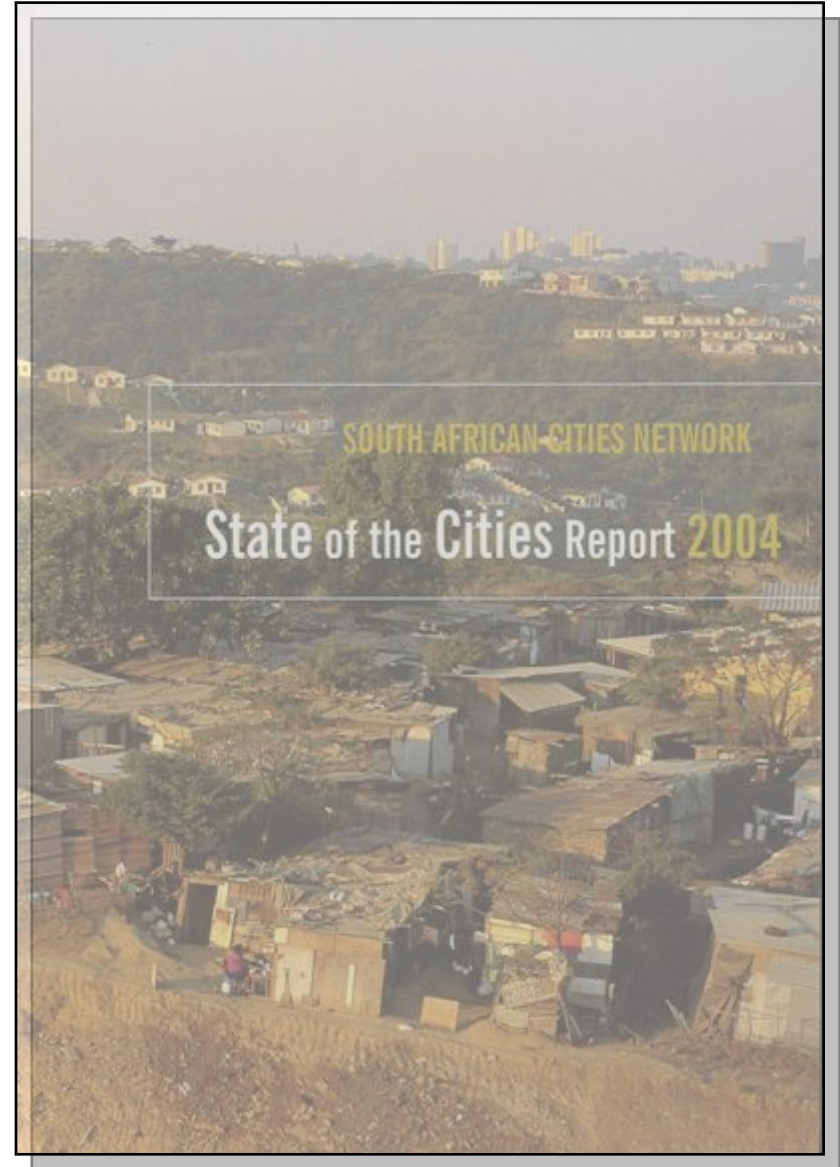
Goals: SA Cities Network

- ❑ *Promote good governance and management of South African cities*
- ❑ *Analyse strategic challenges facing South African cities, particularly in the context of global economic integration and national development*
- ❑ *Collect, collate, analyse, assess, disseminate and apply the experience of large city government in a South African context*
- ❑ *Promote a shared-learning partnership between different spheres of government to support the governance of South African cities*

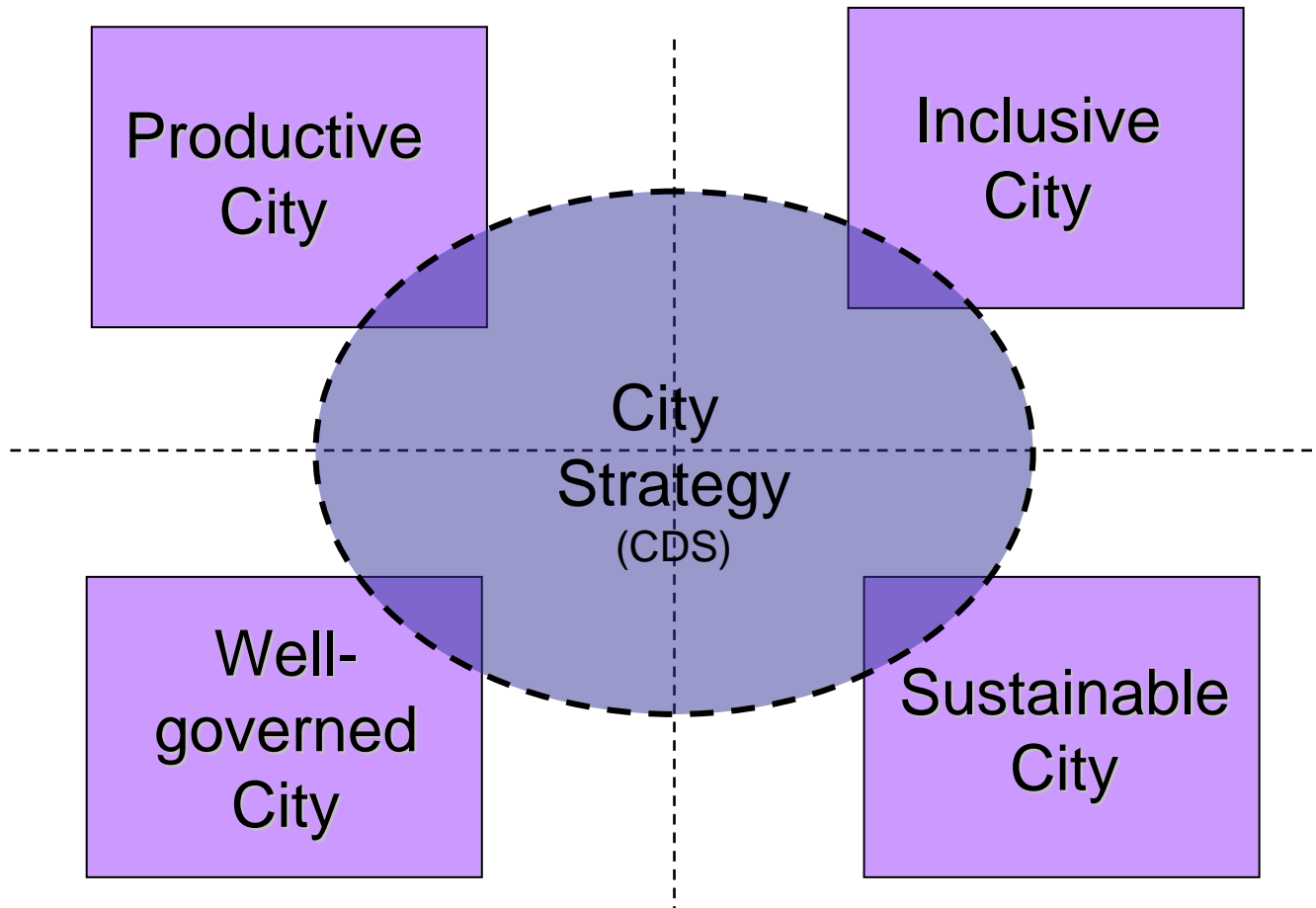


South African State of the Cities Report 2004

- ❑ *Indicators to measure city performance and to promote outcomes-based planning*
- ❑ *Makes distinction between 'municipality' and 'city'. Report aimed at all public and private entities responsible for city development, not just municipalities*
- ❑ *Assist city leaders and decision-makers to understand trends, identify key challenges and analyse possible future scenarios, in order to improve planning, decision making and resource allocation within all spheres of government*
- ❑ *Not a 'league table'*



Integrative framework for development



State of the Cities Report 2004: Analytical Framework

A decade after apartheid, the report asked:

PRODUCTIVE CITY

Key issue: *Can the local economy provide a majority of residents with means to earn a reasonable living?*

SUSTAINABLE CITY

Key issue: *How is the city impacting on the envelope of natural resources that sustains the settlement and makes it liveable?*

CITY POPULATION

Key issue: *What will be the future size, form and character of urban populations, given the commitment that residents have to lives in the city?*

INCLUSIVE CITY

Key issue: *Do residents have the opportunities and capacities to share equitably in the social benefits of city life?*

WELL-GOVERNED CITY

Key issue: *Is the political & institutional context stable, open and dynamic enough to accommodate all interests*

SA State of the Cities Report: Key findings

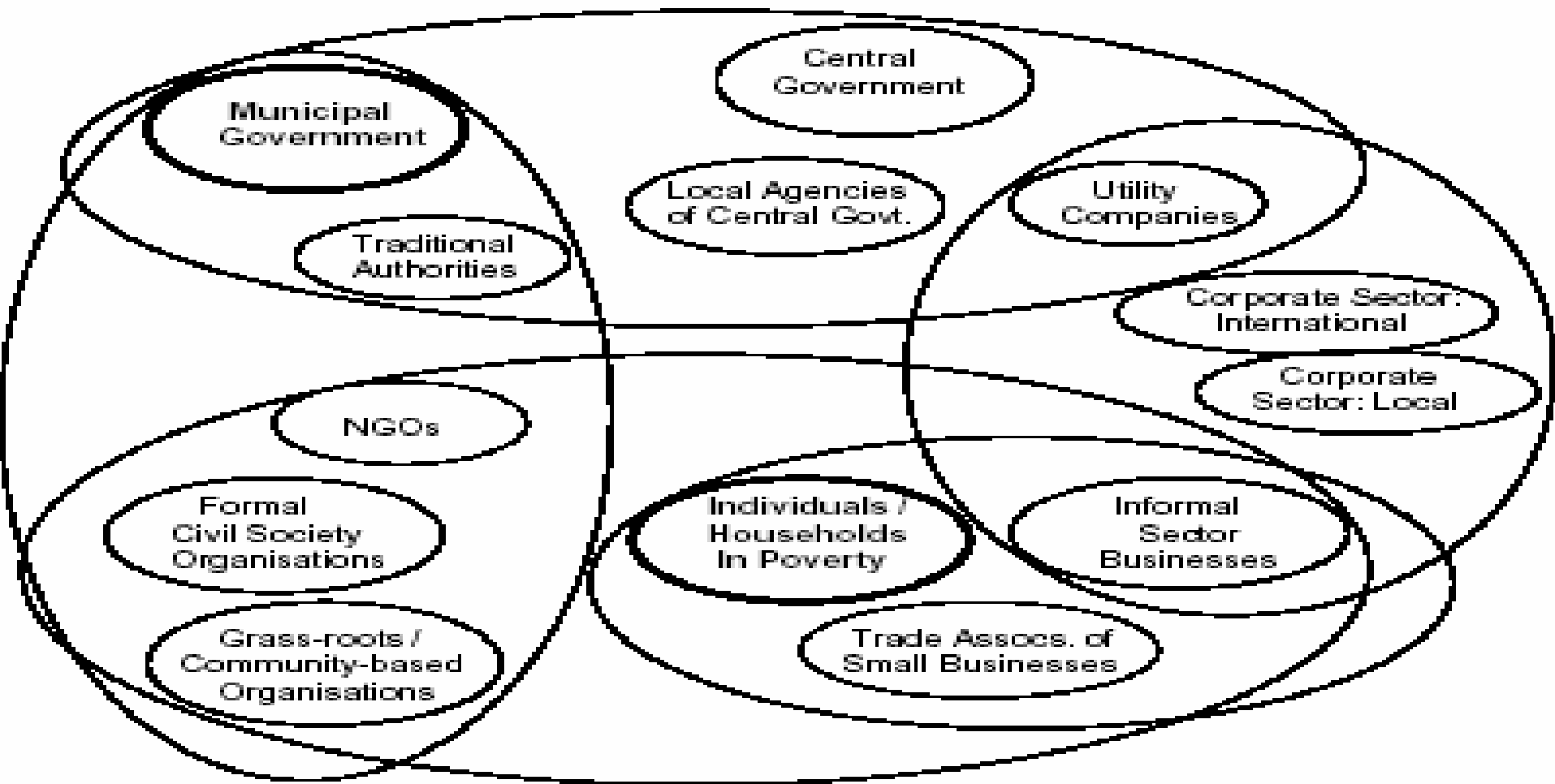
- ❑ *Differentiated rates of city growth*
- ❑ *Complex patterns of mobility and migration*
- ❑ *Unusual rate of household formation*
- ❑ *Growth of urban poverty and unemployment*
- ❑ *Persistence of apartheid city form*
- ❑ *Achilles heel: public transport*
- ❑ *Limitations of infrastructure-led urban renewal*

Implications for city strategic planning and implementation

1. *Integrative framework for development*
2. *Long term vision linked to short term action plans*
3. *City wide planning and resource mobilisation*
4. *Planning beyond boundaries*
5. *Integrated public sector asset management*
6. *Alignment of sector policies and plans*
7. *Combined classes of instruments for implementation*



Figure 1: The Institutions of City Governance



Taken from 'Urban Governance and Poverty: Lessons from a Study of Ten Cities in the South', International Development Department, University of Birmingham, June 2001