



Making
Cities
Work

SOUTH AFRICA

Capital: Pretoria (2000)
Largest City: Johannesburg 2,950,000
2nd Largest City: Cape Town 2,930,000

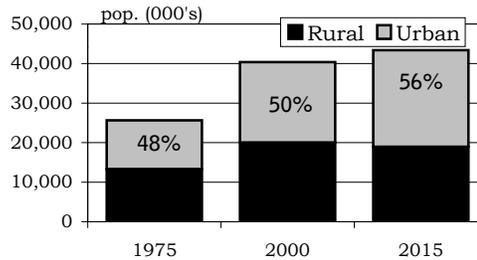
2000 Population	40.4 million
10-year Avg. Annual Pop. Growth	2.0%
GDP (2000)	\$369.0 billion
GDP per capita	\$9,139
GDP growth	3.0%
GNI per capita (2000)	\$3,020
World Bank Classification	Upper Mid. Income
Population Below Poverty Line	19.7 million



Urban Profile

Urban Population

20,330,000 lived in urban areas in 2000.



Annual Growth Rates (2000-2015)

Urban 1.2%
Rural -0.4%

City Sizes	# of cities
10 million +	1
5-9.9 m	1
2.5 - 4.9 m	2
.75-2.49 m	4

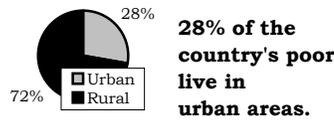
Urban Migration Trends

The mid-90s and the collapse of apartheid saw the movement of the black population into urban areas. The most urbanized provinces are Gauteng at 96%, Western Cape at 86% and the Northern Cape at 73%. 17% of the South Africa population lives in Gauteng, which represents less than 2% of the land area.

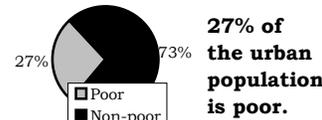
Urban Poverty

5,489,100 urban dwellers were below the poverty line.

POVERTY IN S. AFRICA



URBAN POVERTY



Income Inequality

(wealthiest 20% divided by poorest 20%)
Nation ('93-94) 22.3

Economy & Employment

(Country) Sector	GDP (1999)	Employment (1990)
Agriculture	5%	14%
Industrial	30%	32%
Services	65%	55%

UNEMPLOYMENT

Nation (est. 1996) 33.9%
Urban 28.6%
Non-Urban 44.6%

UNEMPLOYMENT. Urban unemployment rates: African men 33.7%, African women 48.9%; White men 6.3%, White women 7.5% (Source: Statistics South Africa, October Household Survey, 1999)

Decentralization

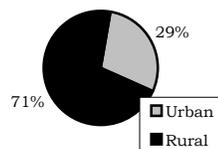
Sample Urban Area: East Rand, pop. 1.6 million

(UNCHS - HABITAT, 1998)

Able to set none of local tax levels	Able to choose some contractors for projects
Able to set some of user charges	Funds transfer is not known in advance
Able to borrow some of funds	Central government cannot remove local govt. officials

Infrastructure & Basic Services

1,626,400 urban dwellers lack water supply.

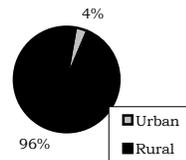


29% of people without water supply live in urban areas.

Population without Water Supply in 2000

	(000's)	% of rel. pop.
Urban	1,626	8%
Rural	4,009	20%
Total	5,636	14%

203,300 urban dwellers lack sanitation coverage.



4% of people without sanitation coverage live in urban areas.

Pop. without Sanitation Coverage in 2000

	(000's)	% of rel. pop.
Urban	203	1%
Rural	5,413	27%
Total	5,616	14%

Health

First and Second Quintile of Income Distribution

Under 5 yrs.-old. mortality rate (per 1,000 births, 1998)
Children severely underweight (under 3 yrs.-old)

	Urban Poorest	Rural Poorest	Urban Poor	Rural Poor	National Average
Under 5 yrs.-old. mortality rate (per 1,000 births, 1998)	*	*	*	*	*
Children severely underweight (under 3 yrs.-old)	*	*	*	*	*

Crime

In 2000, Johannesburg had significantly higher levels of crime than other large cities in South Africa. Just over 18,300 crimes were recorded per 100,000 residents of the Johannesburg police area, compared to approximately 10,400 for Pretoria, 9,700 for the West Metropole area of Cape Town, 8,360 for Port Elizabeth and 6,115 for Durban. During 2000, people living in Johannesburg were over two times as likely to be victims of crime as those in Port Elizabeth. Overall, crime levels in the country's metropolitan areas tend to be higher than in the rural areas due to population density, limited resources, greater stress and increased conflict.