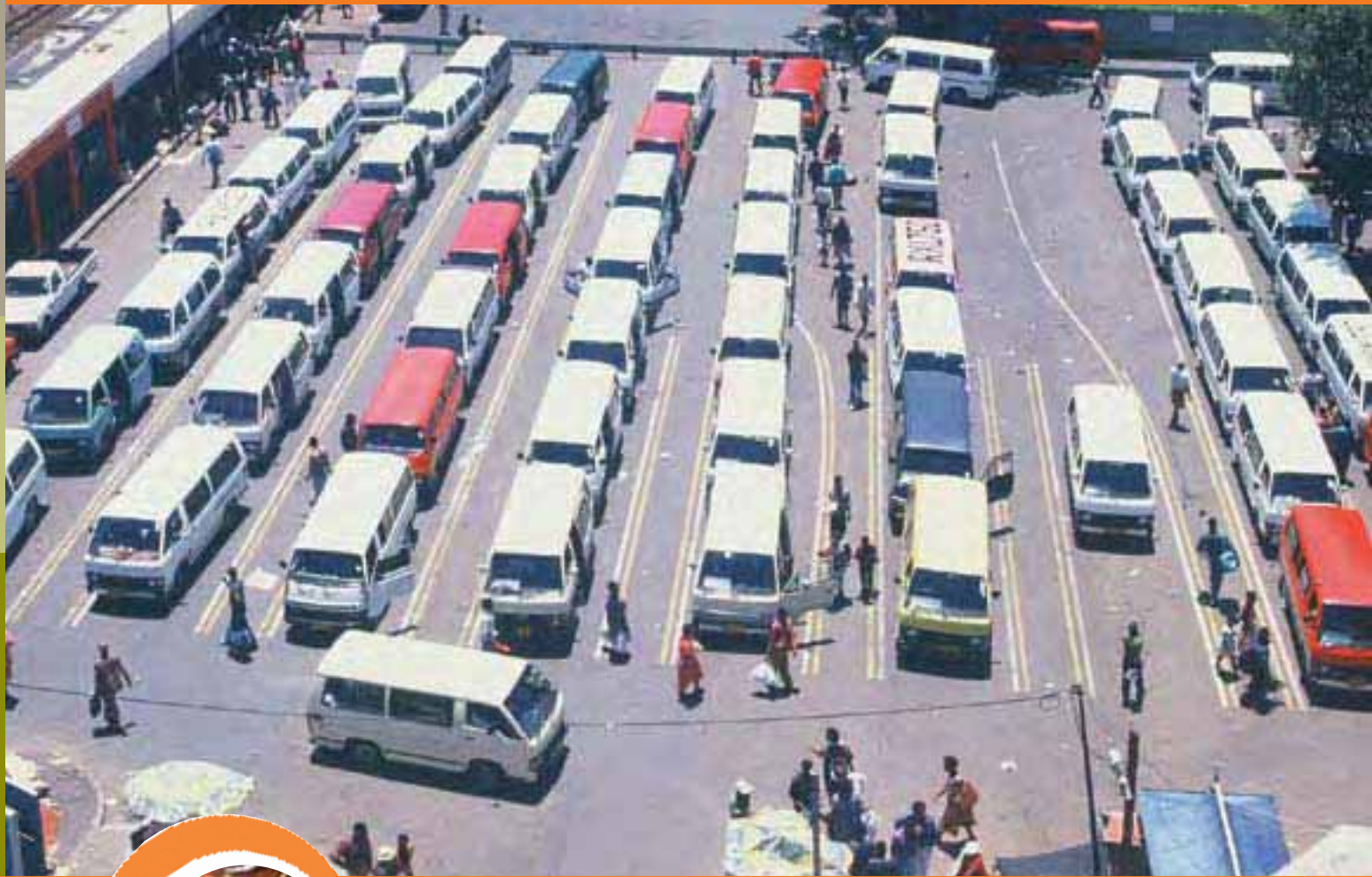




INCLUSIVE CITIES 2008





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FOREWORD

The South African economy has experienced steady growth for the last decade, especially the urban economy. At the same time, rapid urbanisation has put pressure on already scarce resources and brought together diverse groups of people with sometimes contradictory needs and expectations of city life.



African cities are marked by high levels of inequality, inadequate infrastructure development and maintenance, and a stubborn mismatch between skills and job opportunities. The challenge for urban management in this context is how to ensure that the socio-economic opportunities and good quality of life enjoyed by a few is shared equitably by all those who live in our cities.

The SACN's inclusive cities theme aims to address the challenge of South Africa's segregated and dispersed cities. Exploring a range of perspectives on how urban citizens access opportunities and the extent to which poor residents can share equitably in the socio-economic benefits of city life is one way to develop a common understanding of strategies to promote inclusivity.

Defining the inclusive city in South Africa is a good place to start.

This, the first edition of the SACN's Inclusive Cities Annual, brings together reports on knowledge-sharing initiatives undertaken during 2007/08 and opinion pieces by leading inclusive cities thinkers. This work was done in collaboration with partners such as the

Development Bank of Southern Africa, Urban Landmark, City of Johannesburg, Human Sciences Research Council, and Wits University; and the Departments of Public Works (DPW) and of Provincial and Local Government (DPLG). The SACN is very grateful for the support provided by all of these partners.

This collection of articles highlights inclusion and exclusion issues within cities, with a view to answering the question of how we can effectively harness economic growth towards a better life for all who live and work in our cities. The range of perspectives in the collection of articles provides a multi-faceted definition of elements of the inclusive city. Case study material gathered from local and international sources gives detail to the definition. A concluding set of inclusive city indicators is intended to aid professionals, city officials and policy makers to measure citizens' quality of life and contribute to the discussion about how to make our cities more inclusive.

*Seana Nkhahle
National Programmes Manager:
South African Cities Network*





©Paul Botes/Mail & Guardian

PROLOGUE

Xenophobia crisis in South Africa

South Africa's political transformation and economic growth has encouraged large influxes of migrants from other African countries in recent years. In May 2008, a series of xenophobic attacks quickly unfolded into a national crisis claiming over 50 lives, displacing thousands, and challenging national policy responses.

It is hoped that this report will enrich the debate around creating inclusive cities, in the face of increasing diversity and growth of urban areas on the African continent.

XENOPHOBIC VIOLENCE GRIPS JOHANNESBURG

18 May 2008 11:15, Mail & Guardian
Hundreds of frightened foreigners fled to the sanctity of the Jeppe police station in central Johannesburg on Sunday

morning following a night of deadly xenophobic violence that claimed at least five lives and left about 50 people injured.

The atmosphere at the police station was tense, with helicopters circling overhead and large numbers of heavily armed police officers decked out in riot gear. City residents looked on from nearby rooftops as groups of refugees, many of them women and children, continued to arrive.

Smashed and vandalised vehicles had been brought into the police station's courtyard. Taxis were pulling up close to the station, playing loud music. Their passengers jumped out and wagged their behinds at those seeking safety, causing them to step back in fear.

Station commander Director Danie Louw said: "It [the violence in the area] started this morning when a large number of foreign nationals started coming to the police station to seek

assistance. Women and children have been held in a separate shelter, but about 300 men are being kept in the back [an area behind the station.]"

Much of the unrest had originated from Denver, George Goch and Wolhuter hostels, he said.

Police had earlier come under fire from a large crowd and retaliated by shooting rubber bullets. One person was arrested for being in possession of an unlicensed machine gun, and a further seven were detained for looting.

At the Jeppe station, a Mail & Guardian reporter overheard a police officer speaking into his radio: "Chief, they are running a war here."

The South African Red Cross Society – which this week launched an emergency appeal for R1-million in support of victims of xenophobic attacks – was on the scene, as were representatives of the city council who refused to speak to the media.

WAVE OF HATE

A brief look at how the xenophobia crisis unfolded

<p>May 11-12 VIOLENCE FLARES IN ALEXANDRA Three dead, one injured by mob in Alexandra</p>	<p>May 13 ALEX RESIDENTS SEEK SHELTER Foreigners flee to police station after more attacks</p>	<p>May 15 FURTHER CLASHES IN ALEX More violence reported</p>	<p>May 15 TOWNSHIPS TENSE Violence spreads to Diepsloot</p>	<p>May 18 VIOLENCE CLAIMS FIVE LIVES Five killed, 50 injured in Cleveland; violence in Diepsloot, Tembisa, Thokoza</p>	<p>May 18 VIOLENCE GRIPS JOHANNESBURG Clashes spread to Jo'burg CBD; hundreds of foreigners flee their homes</p>
<p>May 19 MOB VIOLENCE SWEEPS GAUTENG Death toll at 13; violence spreads to Primrose, Reiger Park, Kya Sands, Zandspruit, Ramaphosa</p>	<p>May 19 GAUTENG REELS UNDER ATTACKS Death toll at 22; violence in Zamimpilo, Jerusalem; aid needed for thousands</p>	<p>May 20 SA MOVES TO QUELL ATTACKS Death toll at 24; violence in Joe Slovo, Actonville</p>	<p>May 20 ANOTHER NIGHT OF TERROR Violence in Jo'burg CBD, Kagiso and Mayfair</p>	<p>May 21 GAUTENG SAYS ATTACKS ON THE WANE Violence in Sebokeng, Kya Sands, Guguletu, Ramaphosa, Tembisa; reports of tension in KwaZulu-Natal</p>	
<p>May 21 MBEKI GIVES NOD TO ARMY Death toll at 42; Mbeki agrees to army involvement</p>	<p>May 22 'WE SHOULD NOT LOOK FOR SCAPEGOATS' Gauteng remains tense; clashes with police</p>	<p>May 23 MIGRANT ATTACKS SPREAD Violence reported in Cape Town, Knysna</p>	<p>May 23 'DELIBERATE EFFORT' BEHIND ATTACKS Security chief points to rightwingers</p>	<p>May 24 'XENOPHOBIA HURTS LIKE APARTHEID' Thousands march against xenophobia</p>	<p>May 25 ABSENT MBEKI CRITICISED Mbeki under fire over crisis</p>
<p>May 25 MBEKI, ZUMA CONDEMN ATTACKS Attacks called an "absolute disgrace"</p>	<p>May 26 CALL FOR FULL INQUIRY INTO ATTACKS Call for government to appoint commission of inquiry</p>	<p>May 26 'VIOLENCE UNDER CONTROL' Minister: Situation under control</p>	<p>May 27 COLD WEATHER BITES Displaced foreigners caught by cold weather</p>	<p>May 28 REFUGEE-CAMP REPORTS 'NOT TRUE' Govt denies setting up refugee camps</p>	

Malawian national Mohammed Namgoma (23), who lives in Jeppestown not far from the police station, told the M&G that a mob had arrived at his residence on Saturday, armed with knives and other weapons.

"They broke into the house with stones. The stones were coming through the window. There were burglar bars near the top of the ceiling, so I pulled myself up so the stones would not hit me. I hung there for three hours," he said, showing his blackened hands.

"They didn't hurt me but other people's heads are broken," he said. "They stole my phone, blankets and money and they said the *amakwerekwere* [foreigners] must go home."

Namgoma then went to the shop of his Ethiopian employer on the corner of Bree and Von Wielligh streets, where a mob later arrived and started stoning the store, causing him to flee once more. "It's better to go home than to die," he said.

Fleeing the mob

Nomsa Sibanda, of Bulawayo in Zimbabwe, has been employed in South Africa by a cleaning company since 1991.

She told the M&G that she had returned home on Sunday morning to the Radium Hotel in Jeppestown after working a night shift when she and other residents, among them Malawians, were warned that a mob was heading to the hotel. They could hear whistling and cheering from nearby hostels.

"We heard they wanted to chase us away and steal our things," she said. "We ran to get to town. A guy felt so much pity for us running like that, he picked us up and gave us a lift to Fordsburg."

Sibanda then went to the Jeppe police station to request an escort back to her home so she could collect her belongings. "Everything I own that is valuable is in that house," she said.

She also said that not only foreign-

ers were being targeted. "It's Zulus doing this and doing it to their own people," she said, adding that Pedi, Shangaans and other South Africans were told by mob members to "go home to Limpopo".

Outside the Jeppe police station, a South African resident who identified herself as a Pedi told the M&G that a "mob of Zulus" came to her house in the area early on Sunday morning "and beat everyone up". She was still looking for her brother. "I don't know how this is going to end. They just take your things and they beat you up," she said.

Said Sibanda: "They [the attackers] have only a little and they think we are here to take it away," she said. "What should we do? We don't have any place to run to."

Article and timeline courtesy Mail & Guardian Online (www.mg.co.za).



DEFINING THE INCLUSIVE CITY



An inclusive city is one that provides all its citizens with decent public services, protects citizens' rights and freedom, and fosters the economic, social and environmental well-being of its citizens. It strives to produce a beneficial framework for inclusive economic growth and improves the quality of urban living. Environmental protection and integrated built environments help to achieve a cohesive urban space that functions effectively. An inclusive city aids the social cohesion of its communities and celebrates their diversity.



An inclusive city can be defined as:

- A city in which all its citizens have **access to basic services**.
- A city where people have **access to employment opportunities** and can engage in productive livelihoods.
- A city that **recognises people's cultural rights** and provides facilities and public spaces for people to express these rights.
- A city where people can find **creative expression** in arts and heritage activities.
- A city where people can showcase their talents and sporting abilities, and take part in **community activities**.
- A city that recognises the **human capital** of all its people and strives to actively enhance this through appropriate programmes.
- a city where people have political freedom and **political expression**.
- A city that is both **socially and spatially cohesive**, where people from every race, ethnicity, nationality and socio-economic background are made to feel welcome.
- A city that cherishes and promotes **human rights**.
- A city that is proactive in meeting **development challenges**, and plans ahead to accommodate future challenges.



(Councillor Nandi Mayathula-Khoza, City of Johannesburg Mayoral Committee, at the Inclusive African Cities Conference 2007)