Endnotes

1. For a review of city strategies from around the world, see: Silverman, M. Zack, T, Charlton, S. and Harrison, P. (2005), *Summary of key innovations in existing city strategies and learning from their implementation*, Report commission by the Corporate Planning Unit, City of Johannesburg, July 2005.
2. The City of Johannesburg's own experience with city strategies started in 1999, when the then Greater Johannesburg Metropolitan Council began the development of iGoli 2010. Around the same time, the then Durban Metropolitan Council (later eThekwini Metropolitan Municipality) completed a Long Term Development Framework. And the Cape Town Unicity Commission process gave thought to a City Development Strategy in early 2000. Between 2000 and 2005, the Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality and Ekhurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality both completed city strategies.
3. South African Cities Network (SACN) (2004), State of the Cities Report: 2004.
4. See especially Cities Alliance at www.citiesalliance.org.
5. See Silverman, M (et al), (2005), pp10-19 for a fuller review of the evolution of thinking about the need for and role of city strategies. This brief summary is partially based on this review.
6. The need for city strategies to be attentive to the unique circumstances facing the city, and to propose a development agenda relevant to the context, rather than crudely advertising city ambitions to be a 'global city', a 'competitive-city', or whatever, is highlighted by Robinson, J. (2006), *Ordinary Cities: Between Modernity And Development, Routledge*.
7. Eight studies were commissioned on the following issues: (1) Housing pressures, residential opportunities and the asset investment choices of households; (2) Changing conditions for expanded economic access; (3) The evolving form of the city & the broader urban region given changing patterns of location, use and movement; (4) The changing impact of the built environment on the envelope of natural resources that sustains the city; (5) Understanding the city's demographic future – modelling evidence on population & household growth; (6) Changing micro-economic constraints on investment; (7) A synthesis of local or international scenarios & forecasting; (8) A summary of lessons learned from other long-term city or region strategies. These will be available at www.joburg.org.za from June 2006.
8. Kessides, C (2006), *The Urban Transition in Sub-Saharan Africa: Implications for Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction*; Urban Development Unit: Transport and Urban Development Department, The World Bank, December 2005, p ix-x.
9. A number of studies have recently highlighted that most ou-migration from a rural area is simply to another rural area. Another very typical migration pattern is from a rural area to small towns along a major road which intersects with the original home village and a major urban area.
10. Bolnick, J. (et al) (2006), *A pro-poor urban agenda for Africa: Clarifying ecological and development issues for poor and vulnerable populations*, Human Settlements Discussion Paper Series, International Institute for Environment and Development, p9].
11. South African Cities Network (SACN) (2004), p195.
12. Pali Lehohla, Business Report, 4 May 2006. This brief article by the Statistician General of StatsSA is based on Collinson et al (2006), *Migration and changing settlement patterns: Multilevel data for policy*, Statistics South Africa, Pretoria: Statistics South Africa; and Kok, P. (et al), (2006), *Migration and Urbanisation in South Africa*, Statistics South Africa, Pretoria: Statistics South Africa. (Reports released together).

13. New Nation Consulting (2005), Desktop Research: A Synthesis of Relevant Forecasting and Scenario Plans, Report commissioned by the City of Johannesburg for its Growth and Development Strategy, July 2005, p18.
14. Cross, C. (et al), (2005), Understanding the city's demographic future: towards modeling the evidence on population and household growth, Report commissioned by the City of Johannesburg for its Growth and Development Strategy, July 2005, p14.
15. Ibid, p8.
16. New Nation Consulting (2005), pp12-17.
17. Ibid.
18. Western Australian Planning Commission, (2003), *Greater Perth: Economy and Employment*, Discussion paper 3, p10.
19. Data drawn from Global Insight, Regional Economic Focus database, extracted 2005.
20. Ibid.
21. South African Reserve Bank (2006), Monetary Policy Review, May 2006, pp27-28.
22. See for a fuller discussion of this issue, Wakeford, J. (2005), *Risks to Global Trade and Implications for South Africa's Economy and Policy*, Paper prepared for the TIPS/DPRU Forum 2005, Muldersdrift, Johannesburg, 30 November to 1 December 2005.
23. Ibid, p23.
24. Angel, S. et al (2005), The Dynamics of Global Urban Expansion, World Bank: Transport and Urban Development Department, September 2005,
25. The South African Police Services (SAPS) reporting areas do not coincide with the boundaries of municipalities. Most of Johannesburg is contained within the SAPS areas of Johannesburg and Soweto, but parts of the municipality are not included. For example Roodepoort falls into the SAPS's West Rand area.
26. Reporting of crimes where insurance claims are often involved are consistently more reliable than interpersonal crime, the exception being murder, which is almost never not reported.
27. In the case of Dieplsoot these conditions were most likely a combination of general poverty and social exclusion and specific feelings of vulnerability resulting from the fact that some parts of the community had past experiences of being removed from uninhabitable land along the banks of the Yukskei river in Alexandra.
28. The Presidency and National Treasury, Republic of South Africa (2004), *Medium Term Strategic Framework*, Cabinet memorandum 10 of 2004, p1.
29. Ibid, p4.
30. The Presidency, Republic of South Africa, (2006), Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative – South Africa (ASGISA), Produced by Government Communications and Information Services (GCIS), March 2006, p3.
31. Guateng Provincial Government, (2005), *A Growth & Development Strategy (GDS) for the Gauteng Province*, April 2005, p16.
32. Angel, S. et al (2005), *The Dynamics of Global Urban Expansion*, World Bank: Transport and Urban Development Department, September 2005, p101.
33. Full details of the financial crisis, and the resulting further efforts to restructure the City of Johannesburg's government through iGoli 2002, can be found in City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, (2006), Reflecting on a Solid Foundation: Building Developmental Local Government, 2000-2005. pp24-27.