

097 Johannesburg (Southafrica)

3.1 million inhabitants according to the UN's *Urban Agglomerations 2003*.

1. Territorial Levels, Population and Area

Name	Population	% of total	Area, km ²	Density, people/km ²
Johannesburg	*3.225.812	7,1%	1.644 Km ²	1.962 hab/Km ²
Greater Metropolitan Area of Johannesburg#	*6.450.244	14,3%	3.811 Km ²	1.692 hab/Km ²
	*8.436.227	18,8%	6.009 Km ²	1.404 hab/Km ²
Province of Gauteng	*8.837.178	19,7%	17.010 Km ²	517 hab/Km ²
South-Africa	*44.819.778	100%	1.219.912 Km ²	36 hab/Km ²
	**42.718.530			

* Data from 2001 General Population Census by *Statistics South Africa*.

**Estimated by *CIA World Factbook 07/2004*.

Several sources include in the area Greater Johannesburg Metropolitan Area the Municipality of the City of Iskwane (Pretoria). In this series the second data corresponds to Johannesburg Metropolitan Area including the population of Iskwane.

2. Administrative Designation and Number of Municipalities

Name	Designation	Number of Municipalities
Johannesburg	City of Johannesburg, <i>Joburg</i>	1 Metropolitan Municipality 11 Administrative Regions: Diepsloot, Midrand/Ivory Park, Sandton/Rosebank, Northcliff, Roodepoort, Doornkop/Soweto, Alexandra, Inner City, Johannesburg South, Diepkloof/Meadowlands and Ennerdale/Orange Farm
Greater Johannesburg Metropolitan Area	Greater Johannesburg Metropolitan Area	3 Metropolitan Municipalities: City of Ishwane, City of Johannesburg and Ekurhuleni*
Province of Gauteng	Gauteng Province	1 Province divided into 15 municipalities: 3 Metropolitan Municipalities: City of Ishwane, City of Johannesburg and Ekurhuleni. 3 District Municipalities: Sedibeng, West Rand and Metsweding. 9 Local Municipalities: Emfuleni, Midvaal, Lesedi, Nokeng Tsa, Taemane, Kungwini, Mogale City, Randfontein, Westonaria and Merafong City.
South-Africa	Republic of South Africa <i>Republiek van Suid-Afrika (Afrikaans)</i> <i>IRiphabliki yaseNingizimu Afrika (IsiZulu)</i>	3 Capital seats: Pretoria (Executive), Cape Town (Legislative), Bloemfontein (Judicial) 9 Provinces: <i>Eastern Cape, Free State, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo, Mpumalanga, North-West, Northern Cape and Western Cape</i> 284 Municipalities: 6 Metropolitan, 47 District and 231 Local

*It has not been possible to identify a consensus on the territorial definition and administrative area covered by the Greater Johannesburg Metropolitan Area.

3. Institutional framework and political powers

Johannesburg

General Aspects

Classified as a municipality of a metropolitan nature under the South African Constitution, the city of Johannesburg has powers in the following fields: urban organisation and building, public transport, traffic and parking, public spaces, public roads, road maintenance, water distribution, sewerage services, public health, emergency services, recreation and culture, cemeteries and street vendors.

Executive Mayor

Has municipal executive power and thus strategic and political responsibilities for the city. Also leads the 10-member mayoral committee, which acts as the city government. Each member is responsible for one area of municipal administration. The Executive Mayor is elected by majority vote by City Council, as are the members of the mayoral committee.

City Council

The city's representative chamber, with legislative power. Responsibilities include electing the Executive Mayor and mayoral committee. Council members have five-year terms and the council is currently made up of 217 councillors. 109 of them are voted by the public in single-member electoral districts, while the remaining 108 are elected through an open-list proportional system. The councillors elected from the districts have greater responsibilities on the Council.

Management Team

Responsible for the administrative implementation of the decisions taken by the Council and Mayor and for monitoring the different organs of municipal administration. The team is led by the Urban Manager, who is also involved with the mayoral committee.

Regions

The Municipality of Johannesburg is divided into 11 regions. Each has an executive leader called the Regional Director, who is the main institutional figure. The regions share responsibilities with the city by directly providing services in the areas of health, housing, sport and recreation, libraries, social development and other community services.

Greater Johannesburg Metropolitan Area

No institution with powers strictly restricted to this metropolitan sphere was identified.

Province of Gauteng

General Aspects

The smallest and most densely populated province in South Africa, with responsibilities in the following areas: provincial public transport, regional planning and development, highway traffic regulation, environment, agriculture, casinos, culture, education, health, habitation, linguistic policies, security, tourism, trade and industry promotion, vehicle licensing.

Premier and Executive Committee

The Committee, made up of the Premier and 10 councillors, has provincial executive power. Departmental organisation is structured around the following areas, each under the responsibility of one committee member. Agriculture and environment, security, education, economy, health, housing, local government, public transport, sport and culture and social development. The Premier is elected by majority vote in the Provincial Legislature, while the committee members are appointed directly by the Premier.

Provincial Legislature

This chamber has provincial legislative power. As well as having the power to formulate provincial regulations, the Provincial Legislature can adopt a Constitution in line with the national one and based on the agreement of two-thirds of the members. It has 68 members, of whom six are permanent while the other 62 are elected for five-year periods under a proportional list system.

South Africa

President of the Republic of South Africa

The President of the Republic is both the Head of State and the Head of Government. The President is responsible for leading the domestic and foreign policy and the public administration of the State. The mandate is for five years and the President is elected by votes in the National Assembly.

Parliament of South Africa

As the legislative power, it is able to approve laws and modify the Constitution. A bicameral chamber made up of the National Assembly and the National Council of Provinces. The former has responsibilities that include electing the President of the Republic, acting as a national debate and discussion forum, approving laws and controlling the actions of the administration (Cabinet and departments). The Assembly is made up of 400 members elected for five-year terms under a proportional system. The National Council of Provinces represents provincial interests in the national sphere of government. The 90 members of the National Council are also elected for five-year terms, although election takes place in the provincial parliaments. Up to 54 members are permanent while the other 36 are special delegates that form four-member delegations representing the government of each province.

4. Relevant websites and online documents

City of Johannesburg: <http://www.joburg.org.za/>

Gauteng Provincial Government: <http://www.gpg.gov.za/>

Gauteng Legislature: <http://www.gautengleg.gov.za/>

Statistics South Africa: <http://www.statssa.gov.za/>

SALGA – South African Local Government Association: <http://www.salga.net>

Municipal Demarcation Board South Africa: <http://www.demarcation.org.za/>

Ministry and Department of Provincial and Local Government - DPLG:

<http://www.dplg.gov.za>

South Africa On Line: <http://www.info.gov.za>

Documents:

Municipal Structures Act, No. 117 of 1998, <http://www.info.gov.za/acts/1998/a117-98.pdf>