

Our Urban Future

Highlighting the growth trajectory of South Africa's settlements

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SOUTH AFRICA'S CITIES ARE GROWING



South Africa is experiencing high levels of population expansion and urbanisation, and this growth is occurring at an increasingly rapid pace.



Currently more than half (over 65%) of the country's population lives in urban centres. This growing and urbanising population will continue to place pressure on infrastructure and service delivery, with major cities taking the most strain.



Population growth can be a catalyst for economic growth, but effective planning and policy interventions are needed.

Adaptation planning is therefore vitally important for ensuring the future sustainability of these growing urban centres.

POPULATION PRESSURE MATRIX

Based on the initial outputs from the settlement growth model, population growth pressure was categorised for all formal settlements nationally, taking into account changes in both relative and actual population change between 2011 and 2050.

Actual Population Change 2011 to 2050	Relative Population Change 2011 to 2050				
	< -5.0 %	-5.0% – 4.9%	5.0% – 49.9%	50.0% – 99.9%	≥ 100.0%
< -1000 people	Declining	Declining	-	-	-
-1000 – -101 people	Declining	No Change	-	-	-
-100 – 99 people	No Change	No Change	No Change	No Change	No Change
100 – 999 people	-	No Change	Medium	High	High
≥ 1000 people	-	Medium	Medium	High	Extreme

Projected Population Pressure	Number of settlements nationally
Declining Population	192
No Change	498
Medium Growth	520
High Growth	263
Extreme Growth	164
Total number of settlements	1637

EXTREME GROWTH PRESSURE AREAS

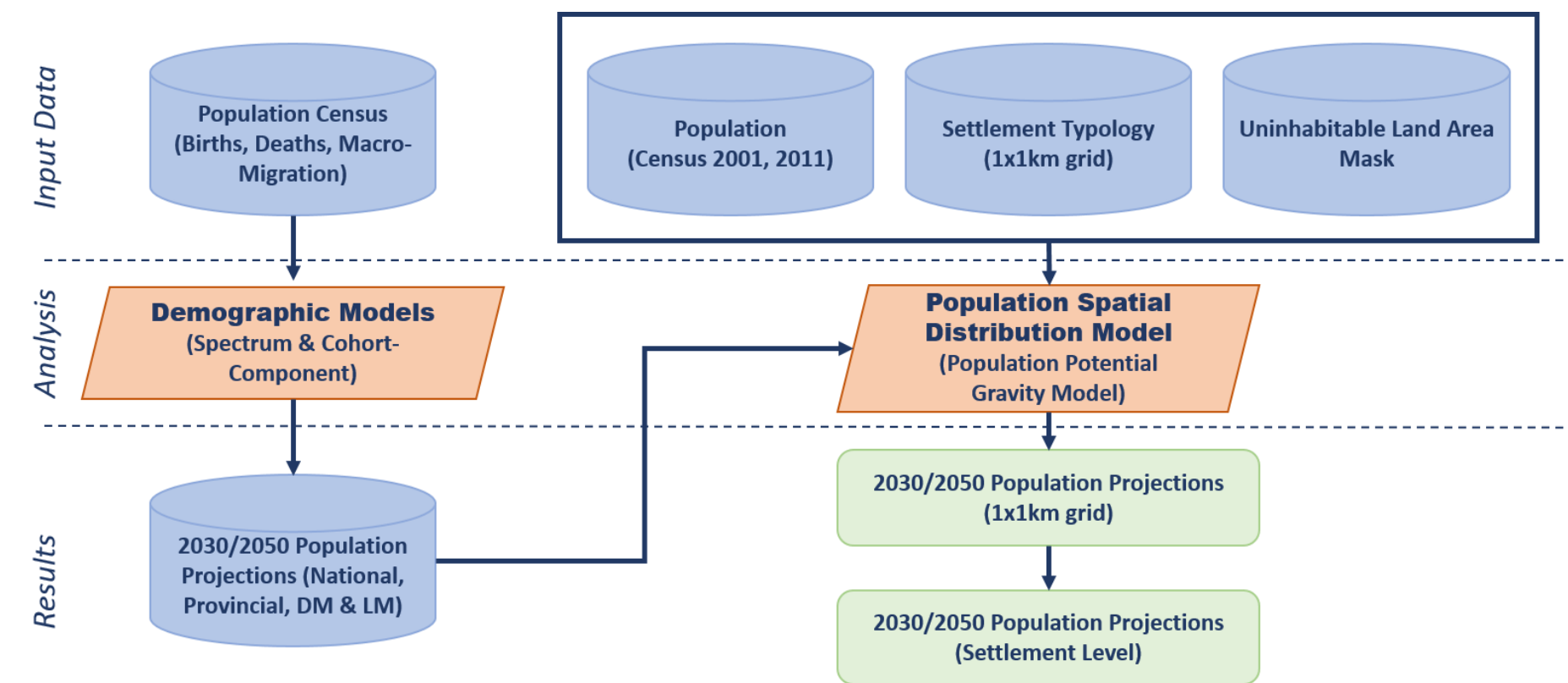
Regional service centres, secondary cities and metros are projected to experience the greatest population growth pressure in the next three decades, followed by large towns.



THE SETTLEMENT GROWTH MODEL

Through novel research led by the CSIR's Spatial Planning and Systems group, a settlement growth model has been developed to spatially and explicitly project the growth and decline of South African settlements, for the first time in South Africa, to 2050 in order to understand the pressures associated with their development trajectories.

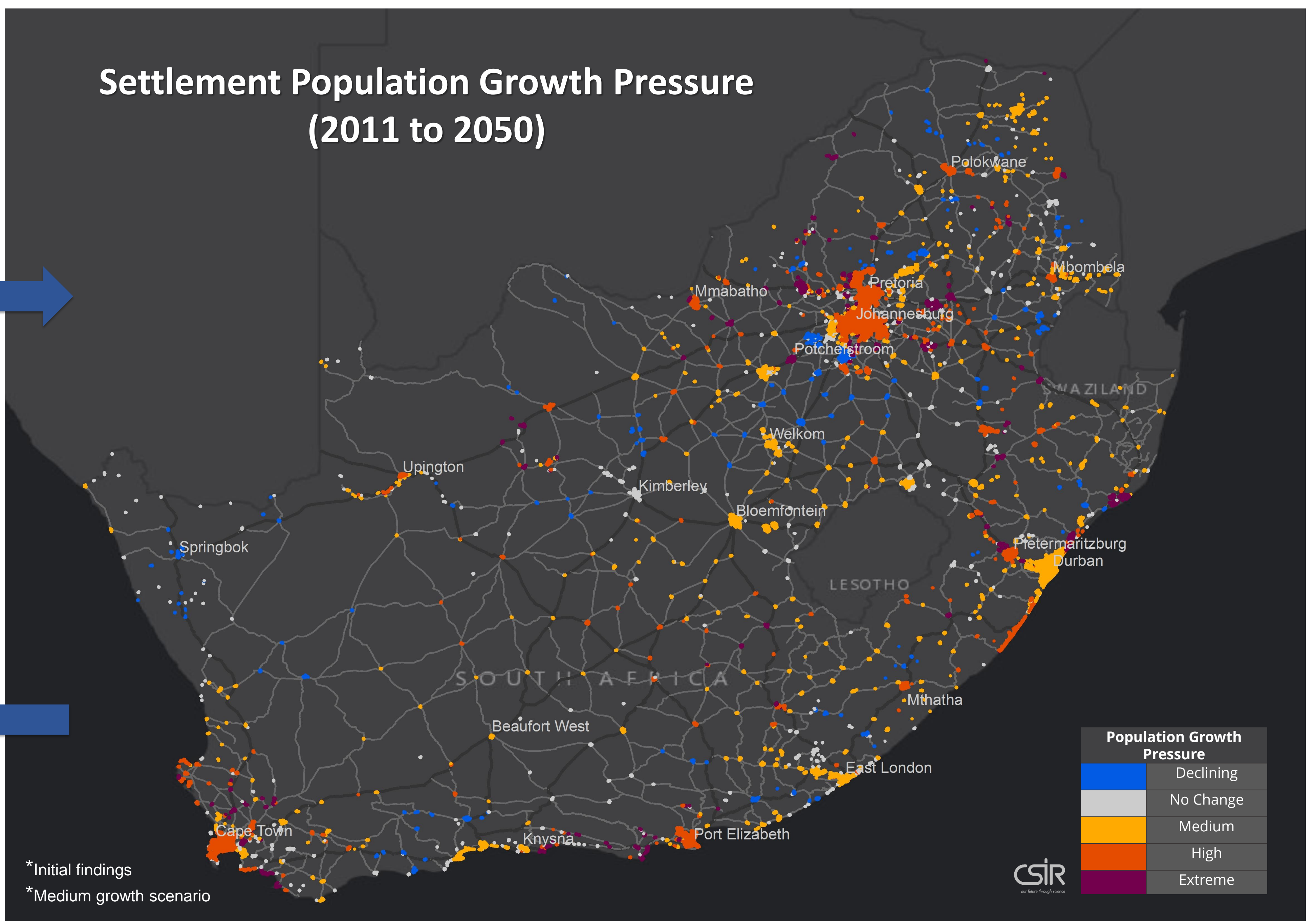
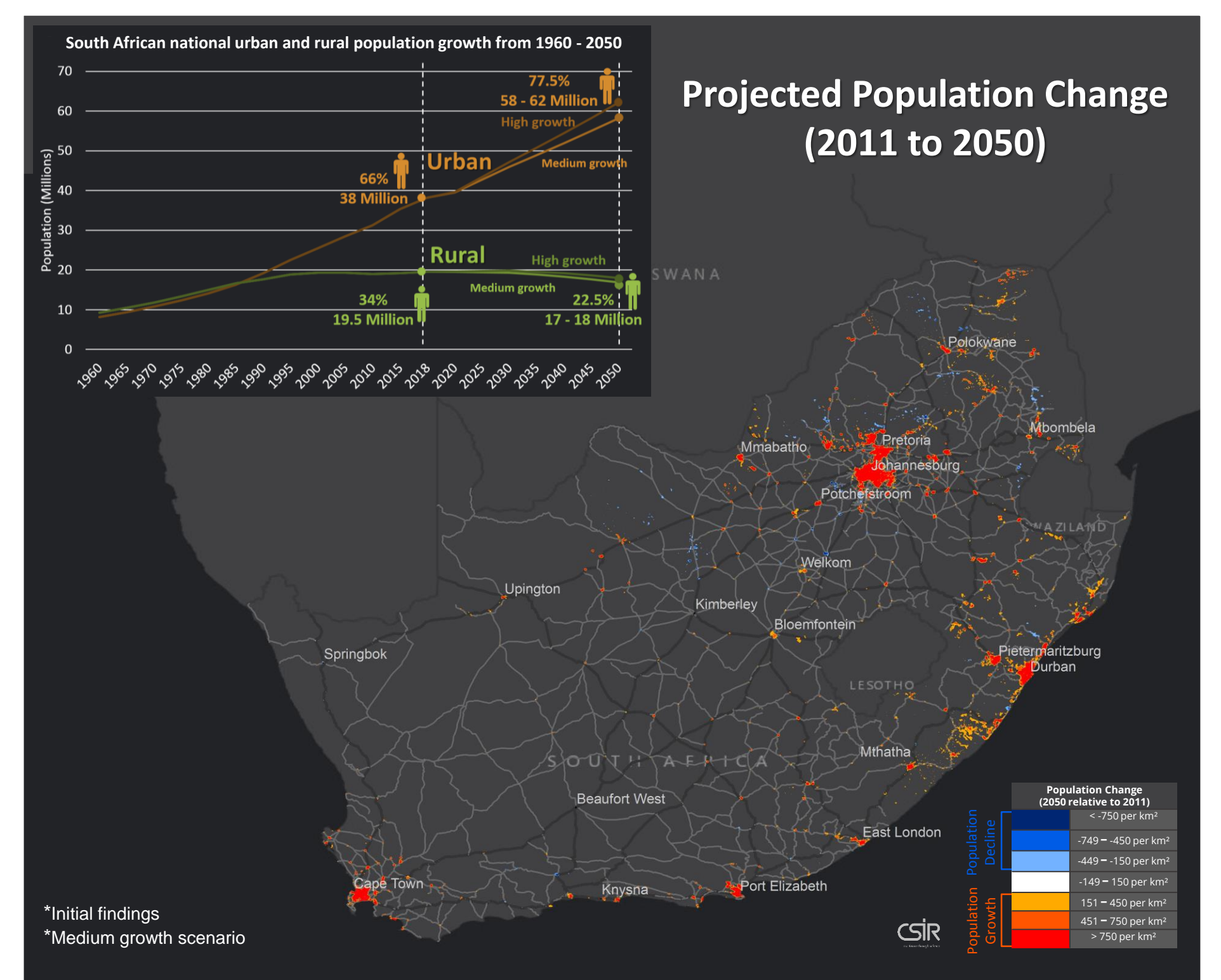
The core modelling components of the settlement growth model are the demographic model and the population potential gravity model. Spatially coarse demographic projections are fed into the population potential gravity model which is used to downscale the national population projections, resulting in 1x1km resolution projected population grids for 2030 and 2050. This research is an ongoing focus area for CSIR's Spatial Planning and Systems group, and further refinements to the methodology and model are being investigated.



A LIKELY 2050 FUTURE

Population change over time (growth or decline) is an inevitable phenomenon. Current projections indicate an additional 19-24 million people to be added to the national population in the next three decades, and the vast majority of this growth will be in cities and towns.

Unless this growth is effectively planned for and efficiently managed, it will place enormous pressure on bulk infrastructure delivery, as well as having critical implications for national and regional policies and inter-governmental prioritisation efforts.



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