Abstract
In development planning for post-apartheid South Africa, the role of local economic development (LED) planning is increasingly significant. This paper reviews the rise of LED planning since 1994 and the spectrum of pro-growth and pro-poor LED interventions that are being implemented. The emergence and planning of the Johannesburg fashion district is analysed as an example of a sectorally focused pro-poor LED intervention. The fashion district project incorporates 1,000 clothing micro-enterprises and is geared to revive the clothing economy of inner-city Johannesburg around the axis of value-added design and the manufacture of niche products with a specific 'African fashion' look.

References

BETHLEHEM, L. (2002), Johannesburg is in good hands'www.joburg.org.za Google Scholar


PHILANDER, D. E. and ROGERSON, C. M. (2001), 'Rural local economic development and land restitution in South Africa: the case of Schmidtsdrift, the Age of Globalisation


PHILANDER, D. E. and ROGERSON, C. M. (2001), 'Rural local economic development and land restitution in South Africa: the case of Schmidtsdrift, the Age of Globalisation Google Scholar


SACN (SOUTH AFRICAN CITIES NETWORK) (2004), State of the Cities, Cape Town, String. Google Scholar


SCOTT, G. and PAWSON, E. (1999), 'Local development initiatives and unemployment in New Zealand', Tijdschrift voor Economische en Sociale Geografie, 90, 184–95. Local development initiatives and unemployment in New Zealand Tijdschrift voor Economische en Sociale Geografie 90 184 95

SIHLONGONYANE, M. F. (2003), 'Local economic development in Swaziland: the case of Manzini city', Urban Forum, 14, 244–63. Local economic development in Swaziland: the case of Manzini city Urban Forum 14 244 63


TENDLER, J. (1997), Good Governance in the Tropics, Baltimore, Johns Hopkins University Press. Good Governance in the Tropics


Nelson Mandela, the first president in post-apartheid South Africa, believes the results from the anti-apartheid movement, sanctions, were effective. On the side that believes the anti-apartheid movement had no discernable impact on the dismantling of apartheid is the former South African President, F.W. de Klerk. In the case of South Africa, the actors are church groups and public opinion, not the traditional actors: national governments and international bodies. Typically the target group of sanctions are other governments and their constituency. This was revolt in a Johannesburg suburb that erupted against the apartheid government over a plan to hold instruction of maths and sciences in public schools in Afrikaans (Levy 416).