



**Western Cape  
Government**

Environmental Affairs and  
Development Planning

# Western Cape RSEP/VPUU Programme

Regional Socio-Economic Programme  
and Violence Prevention through  
Urban Upgrading Programme



## FOREWORD



The Western Cape Government seeks to build a Province within which every citizen can access the opportunities needed to improve their lives.

In order to work towards achieving this goal, the Regional Socio-Economic Programme (RSEP) and Violence Prevention through Urban Upgrading (VPUU) Programme is driving innovative approaches to urban upgrading and social and safety improvement in previously disadvantaged urban areas in the Western Cape.

The RSEP/VPUU Programme is a priority strategic initiative for the Western Cape Government, which receives support from the Provincial Cabinet and from all departments. Provincial Treasury has earmarked funding over a four year period for the successful implementation of the Programme. There is also donor grant funding from the German Development Bank (KfW). The success of the Programme is also dependent on collaboration within and between provincial and municipal line departments in addition to the involvement of active citizens and communities so as to promote a “Whole-of-Society” approach to improvement of quality of life.

The Programme supports the Provincial Strategic Goals and Game Changers, and already plays an instrumental role in the Alcohol Harms Reduction Game Changer, the Drakenstein Living Lab and the Manenberg Youth and Lifestyle Campus.

In order to efficiently manage the roll-out of the Programme, a dedicated RSEP/VPUU Programme Office has been established within the Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning. This team, in collaboration with the VPUU Not for Profit Company (NPC), will ensure that the Programme is successfully implemented over the duration of the Programme.

Projects in all six municipalities have already been initiated and the first transfer payments to these municipalities have been effected. Several local events have also taken place in order to raise awareness about the Programme within the relevant communities and to ensure their full support and participation.

While the Programme is initially benefitting six municipalities, the intention is to derive lessons that can be applied more broadly across the Province in order to expand the impact of the Programme to other municipalities too. The Cabinet is fully supportive of and indeed excited about the Programme and we are looking forward to the social and structural difference that it will make in the communities of the Western Cape.

Lastly, mention should also be made of the excellent collaboration achieved with the participating municipalities in implementing the Programme. It shows that different spheres of government can work together constructively and efficiently in servicing our communities.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Anton Bredele', with a large, stylized flourish at the end.

**ANTON BREDELL**

Provincial Minister of Local Government, Environmental Affairs  
and Development Planning

## WORD OF THANKS



During 2014, the RSEP/VPUU Programme was institutionalised within the Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning, and a Programme Office was established, which is now fully operational, and excellent progress has been made with the roll-out of the Programme. Parallel to the efforts within the Department, the VPUU NPC expanded its own capacity and started delivering within the VPUU municipalities. However, mention should also be made of the dedicated efforts to establish and maintain project management capacity within the participating municipalities.

A word of appreciation is, therefore, expressed towards the teams involved: my RSEP/VPUU Programme Office Team and the VPUU NPC under the leadership of Michael Krause. I would also like to extend a word of thanks to our participating Provincial departments, Municipal Managers, the local Project Managers and all provincial and municipal staff who are involved and are ensuring that the implementation of this Programme is a success. The synergies and collaboration between the stakeholders are unique and, to some extent, ground-breaking, resulting in a model which will be replicated elsewhere in the Province in due course.

### **PIET VAN ZYL**

Head: Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning

## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

<b>ACT</b>	Area Coordinating Team	<b>KfW</b>	German Development Bank
<b>CAP</b>	Community Action Plan	<b>LED</b>	Local Economic Development
<b>CoCT</b>	City of Cape Town	<b>LM</b>	Local Municipality
<b>DCAS</b>	Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport	<b>MTEF</b>	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
<b>DEADP</b>	Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning	<b>MTSF</b>	Medium Term Strategic Framework
<b>DEDAT</b>	Department of Economic Development and Tourism	<b>MURP</b>	Mayoral Urban Regeneration Programme
<b>DLG</b>	Department of Local Government	<b>NDP</b>	National Development Plan
<b>DoA</b>	Department of Agriculture	<b>NUSP</b>	National Upgrade Support Programme
<b>DoCS</b>	Department of Community Safety	<b>PSG</b>	Provincial Strategic Goal
<b>DotP</b>	Department of the Premier	<b>PT</b>	Provincial Treasury
<b>DTPW</b>	Department of Transport and Public Works	<b>RSEP</b>	Regional Socio-Economic Programme
<b>ECD</b>	Early Childhood Development	<b>SDF</b>	Spatial Development Framework
<b>GBH</b>	Grievous Bodily Harm	<b>SNA</b>	Safe Node Area
<b>GIS</b>	Geographic Information System	<b>SNAC</b>	Safe Node Area Committee
<b>GUNYA</b>	Gugulethu-Nyanga	<b>VPUU</b>	Violence Prevention through Urban Upgrading
<b>IDP</b>	Integrated Development Plan	<b>VPUU NPC</b>	Violence Prevention through Urban Upgrading Not for Profit Company
<b>IGP</b>	Infrastructure and Growth Plan	<b>WCG</b>	Western Cape Government
<b>JPI</b>	Joint Planning Initiative		

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## 1. THE RSEP/VPUU PROGRAMME

In 2005, the **Violence Prevention through Urban Upgrading (VPUU)** Programme was piloted in the City of Cape Town by way of a partnership between the City of Cape Town (CoCT), the German Development Bank (KfW) and the participating communities. Owing to the impact of the Programme in the CoCT, the Western Cape Government (WCG), in collaboration with the KfW, opted to roll out the Programme to additional municipalities in the Western Cape and to new areas within the CoCT thereby establishing the VPUU Western Cape Programme. This process began with an appraisal by a KfW delegation in October 2012 and the subsequent signing of a suite of agreements between the programme partners, including the WCG, the KfW and the VPUU Not for Profit Company (NPC).

Simultaneously, a provincial and regional Programme – the **Regional Socio-Economic Programme (RSEP)** – was established in response to the requirements of a “whole-of-society” approach.

The RSEP and VPUU initiatives were combined to form the overarching **RSEP/VPUU Programme** and five local municipalities were invited to bid to become part of the Programme.

The RSEP/VPUU Programme is a **transversal** and **intergovernmental** programme in the Western Cape. Over a period of four or more years, the Programme will comprise a large number and huge variety of projects, which will be identified and driven by different role players, including municipalities, Provincial Departments and communities.

## 2. PURPOSE OF THE PROGRAMME

- **To improve quality of life through urban, social and spatial upgrading** in targeted neighbourhoods of selected towns in the Western Cape;
- **To build safe and sustainable neighbourhoods** following a strategy of crime and violence prevention measures, building on social capital towards community cohesion, creating safe communities, and providing evidence through research and development, which embodies the **VPUU Vision**;

- **To promote a “Whole-of-Society” Approach**, which envisions a capable state partnering with active citizens, communities and stakeholders to promote social and economic inclusion;
- **To land a “Whole-of-Government” Approach** to promote implementation of the Provincial Spatial Development Framework and enhance planning-led budgeting through coordinated multi-sector spending in the Province; and
- **To promote joint learning and mainstreaming** in order to broaden the impact of the Programme.

### 3. GOVERNMENT ENDORSEMENTS, GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE AND MANDATES

The WCG Cabinet Resolutions taken on 11 December 2013 and 22 January 2014 set the foundation of the RSEP/VPUU Programme being implemented.

These Cabinet Resolutions approved the designation of the **Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning (DEADP)** as the **lead department** and coordinator of the Programme while **Provincial Treasury** is responsible for overall **fiscal coordination**.

The Programme is strongly aligned to the key priorities of the **National Development Plan (NDP)** and the Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF). It also benefits from the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) and the Provincial Medium Term Budget Policy Statement. Strategic alignment with many of the WCG’s **Provincial Strategic Goals (PSGs)** and **Game Changers** has also been considered in the design of the Programme.

It is considered a **significant flagship programme** and it reflects the **shifts in the DEADP’s functional approach**:

- From Municipal Planning to Provincial Planning;
- From Land use Planning to Development Planning;
- From Planning to Implementation.

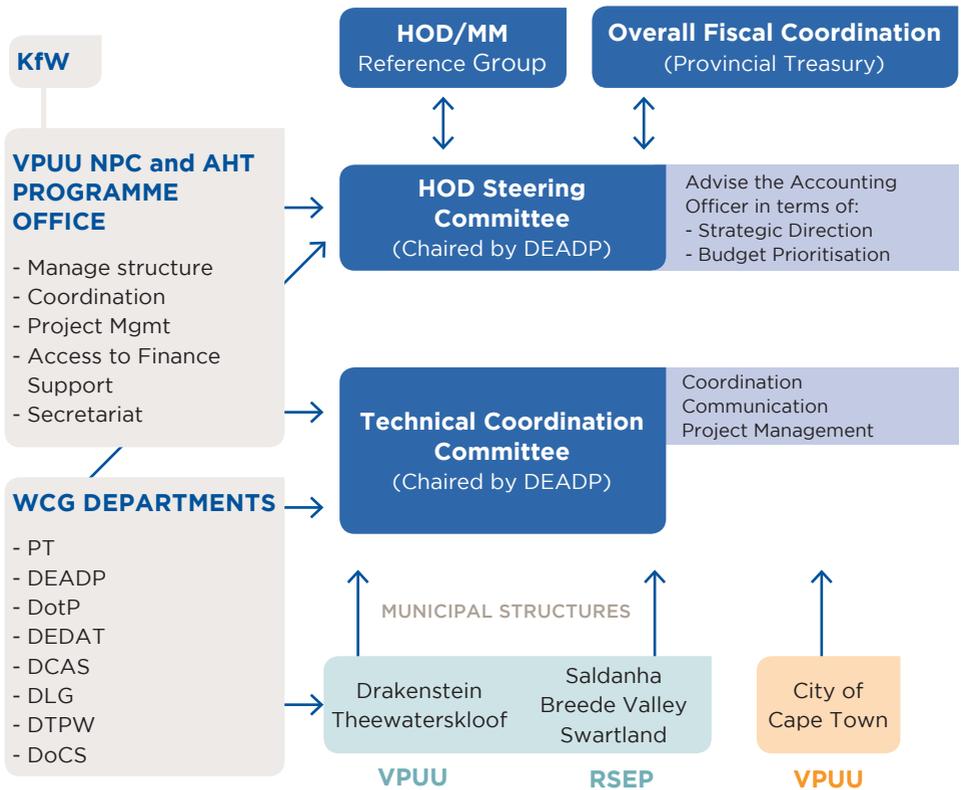
Provincial Cabinet also approved that the Departments of the Premier, Economic Development and Tourism, Environmental Affairs and Development Planning, Agriculture, Cultural Affairs and Sport, Local Government, Community Safety, Transport and Public Works and Provincial

Treasury be mandated to form a Steering Committee to oversee and coordinate both the RSEP and VPUU Western Cape Programme.

Furthermore, the Programme is implemented in close collaboration with the Provincial Social Cluster Departments, namely the Departments of Health, Education, Social Development, Community Safety and Cultural Affairs and Sport, with the assistance of the rest of the Provincial Departments.

**Table 1: Stakeholders and their roles and responsibilities**

STAKEHOLDER	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
WESTERN CAPE GOVERNMENT (WCG)	Recipient of German Development Bank (KfW) funds; co-funder and co-implementer
DEADP	Responsible for operational coordination and project management
Provincial Treasury	Responsible for overall fiscal coordination and ensuring that transversal goals are being met
Other WCG Sector Departments	Responsible for oversight, coordination and co-implementation
MUNICIPALITIES	
RSEP Municipalities: Breede Valley LM, Saldanha Bay LM, Swartland LM	Beneficiaries of Provincial RSEP funding; co-funders; partners and co-implementers
VPUU Municipalities: City of Cape Town, Drakenstein LM, Theewaterskloof LM	Beneficiaries of KfW funding and Provincial counter-funding; co-funders; partners and co-implementers
VPUU NPC	Project Executing Agency / Implementing Agent / Intermediary to assist and support WCG in implementation and to provide technical expertise primarily in the VPUU Municipalities; also responsible for skills development
GERMAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (KfW)	Co-funder (on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development) and responsible for oversight
COMMUNITIES	Active partners; co-creators; recipients of goods and services; assisting and supporting the monitoring of the Programme



**Figure 1: The RSEP/VPUU Programme Governance Framework**

As seen in the framework, a **four-level governance structure** is being utilised with the darker blue blocks representing the main ‘hierarchy’ of decision-making. The main oversight and directive committee is the HOD Steering Committee, which provides overarching direction to the Programme and ensures accountability for projects being implemented. The HODs and the VPUU NPC serve on this committee.

In the VPUU Municipalities, there are two forums at the local level. The first is the **Area Coordinating Team (ACT)** made up of municipal officials, provincial officials, the VPUU NPC and, from time to time, community leaders. The second forum is the **Safe Node Area Committee (SNAC)**, a forum of community leaders selected via an open process and made up of local neighbourhood-scale organisations representing various sectors and interest groups of the neighbourhood. Jointly, these two forums are active in driving project implementation in their respective areas.

In the RSEP Municipalities, community members and leaders of local neighbourhood-scale organisations are represented on local-level structures, mostly based on existing public participation structures, for instance Integrated Development Plan (IDP) meetings, ward committees and/or area-based committees or participation processes specifically designed in support of a planned project.

This four-level governance structure ensures that reporting occurs within and between several decision-making structures, allowing for improved accountability.

## 4. SCOPE OF WORK AND PROGRAMME GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The scope of the actual work being undertaken under the RSEP/VPUU Programme operates at different scales and is grouped under **eight streams**. Under each of the streams, there are one or two overarching **goals** that indicate the broad intentions of the work undertaken within that stream as well as a few **objectives**, which indicate some of the steps that may be taken to achieve the goal(s). See Figure 2. The first four streams operate mostly at local level and the second four mostly at Provincial level, as described below.

### LOCAL SCALE (STREAMS 1-4):

The local and precinct-based projects will form the bulk of projects funded through the Programme. These projects may be **urban upgrading** projects that focus on the development of physical infrastructure in identified local focus areas. These infrastructure projects are supported by **social projects** that focus on providing activities, programmes or facilities for specific groups or address social challenges within communities, such as early childhood development, education, safety, economic development or social cohesion. Local projects could also encompass a combination of both urban upgrading and social programmes.

These projects will be identified at the municipal level by means of a **collaborative** process involving all stakeholders. Most of these projects will be located in or close to the precinct(s) that have been selected as focus areas within each municipality with strong emphasis on community participation.

Another important focus of work at the local scale is **institutional development** and **partnership-building** to ensure ongoing operation and maintenance of projects and sustainability of interventions beyond the Programme period.

## PROVINCIAL AND REGIONAL SCALE (STREAMS 5-8):

One of the main purposes of the Programme is to land a “whole-of-government” approach by involving and engaging all spheres of government and all departments to achieve **effective and efficient transversal planning**. The Programme provides a unique opportunity to understand the mandates and responsibilities of other departments and other spheres of government and, moreover, to understand what these actors are planning in a particular area and to take advantage of **opportunities to work together**. To achieve this, the Programme aims to develop mechanisms and systems to improve alignment, proper coordination and planning of government projects. This work should aim to illustrate the advantages of **joint planning processes** where budgeting and implementation is led by transversal planning, as opposed to ad hoc implementation.

A prominent mechanism to coordinate such planning is **regional planning** conducted through regional projects and research. The goal of regional-scale research and projects is to better understand certain social and economic phenomena, especially those with impacts across sectors and municipal boundaries. The benefits of regional projects will be distributed over a much larger area and could impact positively on a number of institutions and departments, if not the Province as a whole. The nature of the projects will also be quite different from local-scale projects as they could impact on the WCG’s “business as usual” approach to planning and implementation.

In order to work towards achieving these goals described above, a percentage (10-15%) of WCG funding for the RSEP/VPUU Programme is being allocated to **transversal provincial/regional projects**. Regional spatial development frameworks (SDFs) are one example of regional projects being supported by the Programme.

Ultimately, the challenge is to **broaden the impact** of the Programme beyond the six municipalities that are initially benefitting from the Programme in order to ensure fair and equitable distribution of government resources. Therefore, another core component of the Programme is the promotion of **learning and mainstreaming** through, for example, retention of good / best practice, communication regarding lessons learnt and possibilities for replication in other towns in addition to the training of officials and other practitioners.

In accordance, the **Joint Learning and Mainstreaming** component of the Programme has been established as part of ensuring the institutionalisation and scaling up of good and promising practices into standard operating procedures. This component is still in the process of being conceived and fully realised. At this time, four elements have been identified as categories of work within the component:

1. Work with and support to Municipalities and the WCG in particular around skills development and capacity building of officials;
2. Support with the Provincial Strategic Goals (PSGs), Game Changers and National Upgrade Support Programme (NUSP);
3. Research partnerships, academic courses and relations with academic institutions; and
4. International forums and relations.

## THE RSEP/VPUU PROGRAMME: EIGHT STREAMS

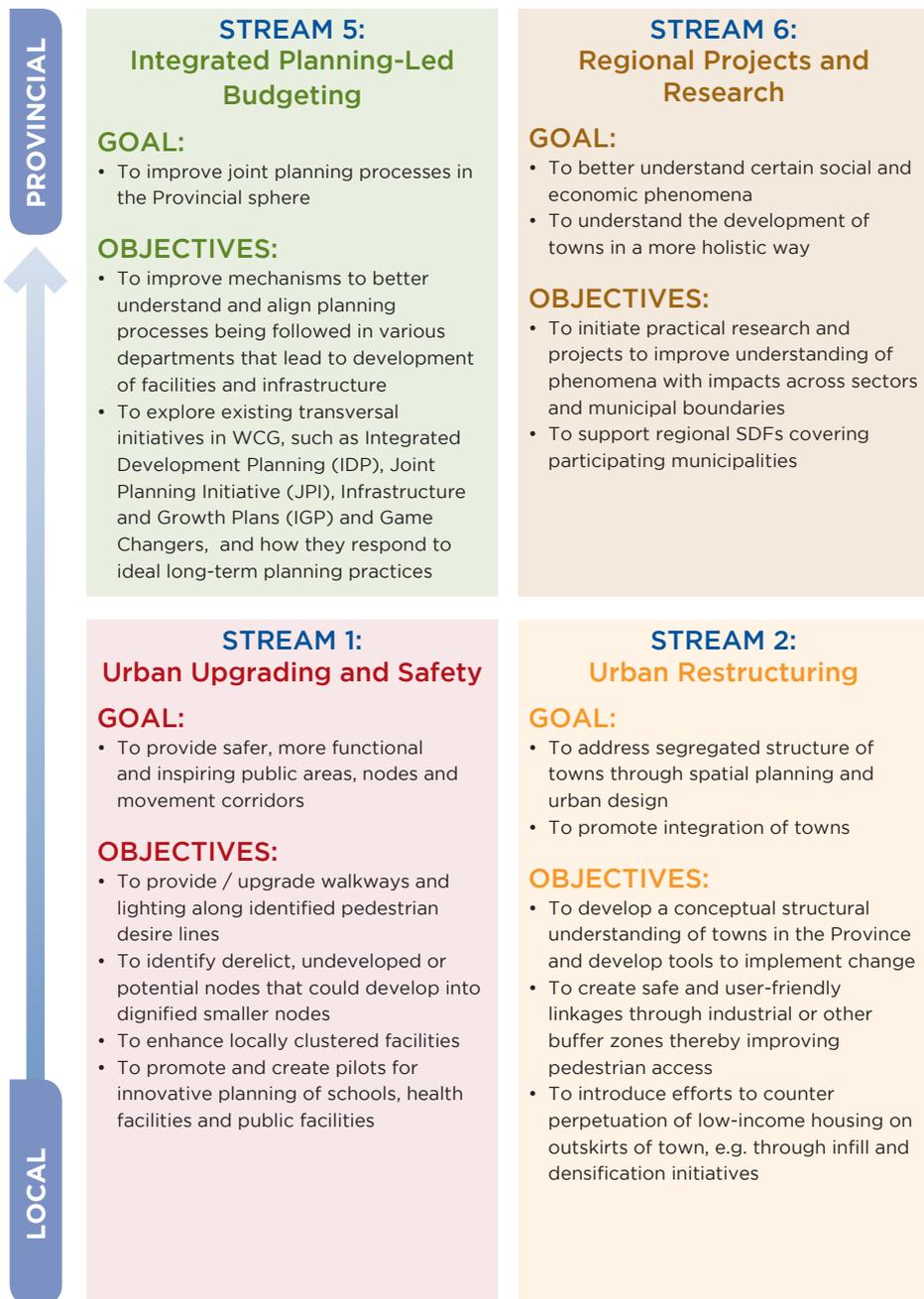


Figure 2: The Scope of Work of the RSEP/VPUU Programme, captured in the 8 Streams.

### **STREAM 7:** **Innovative GIS and Spatial Info**

#### **GOAL:**

- To explore the use of cutting edge information systems and 'out-of-the-box' approaches to using and presenting spatial data

#### **OBJECTIVES:**

- To explore and promote the innovative use of spatial and other information
- To investigate the development of a GIS-based model to track growth of towns and to establish population figures on which to base future planning for facilities and services

### **STREAM 8:** **Training, Advocacy and Change Of Mind Sets**

#### **GOAL:**

- To promote joint learning and mainstreaming in order to broaden the impact of the Programme

#### **OBJECTIVES:**

- To train Municipal and Provincial officials in the approach
- To develop mechanisms to promote and proliferate the approach and lessons learned to other towns and municipalities
- To provide other towns and municipalities in the Western Cape with practical tools and mechanisms to improve living conditions in poor neighbourhoods

### **STREAM 3:** **Social Cohesion and Inclusion**

#### **GOAL:**

- To involve communities so as to contribute to an improved sense of dignity, ownership and responsibility and to provide hope

#### **OBJECTIVES:**

- To improve structures to facilitate participation in local planning
- To ensure ongoing comprehensive community participation in planning
- To explore initiatives to promote social inclusion, cohesion, reconciliation and cross-cultural healing

### **STREAM 4:** **Social Cluster 'Crowding In'**

#### **GOAL:**

- To promote "crowding in" of departments in the focus areas to demonstrate the power and benefits of working and planning together

#### **OBJECTIVES:**

- To obtain an understanding of the mandates and programmes of Provincial sector departments and improve synergy between social-related planning of different departments and spheres of government
- To facilitate projects that are inspired and/or influenced by the Programme and are aligned to the Programme in a specific focus area
- To support the roll out of ECD and MOD centres and other soft programmes
- To integrate with PSG2, PSG3 and Provincial Game Changers

PROVINCIAL



LOCAL

## 5. PARTICIPATING MUNICIPALITIES

Three local municipalities – Breede Valley, Saldanha Bay and Swartland – were selected as beneficiaries of the Regional Socio-Economic Programme (RSEP) and two local municipalities – Drakenstein and Theewaterskloof – were admitted to the Violence Prevention through Urban Upgrading (VPUU) Western Cape Programme, illustrated on Figure 3 below. The specific towns within which the Programme is being implemented are Worcester, Vredenburg, Malmesbury, Paarl and Villiersdorp, respectively. The City of Cape Town (CoCT) is also participating in the VPUU Western Cape Programme to ensure continuity from Phases 1-3 of the VPUU Programme in the CoCT, the finalisation of existing projects and initiation of Phase 4.



Figure 3: The Selected Municipalities and Focus Areas for the RSEP/VPUU Programme.

## 6. FUNDING ARRANGEMENTS

The Programme receives funding from at least three main sources, namely the German Development Bank (KfW), the WCG and the municipalities. Accordingly, the identification and selection of projects are influenced by these different funding streams.

**KfW Funding:** The KfW has pledged 5 million Euro (approximately R70 million) to the VPUU Western Cape Programme. This funding is linked to implementation of the VPUU Methodology in two local municipalities (Drakenstein and Theewaterskloof) and to technical support towards institutionalisation of the Programme within the City of Cape Town.

**WCG Counter-funding:** The WCG has pledged a total of approximately R165 million to the RSEP/VPUU Programme. This funding is allocated to both local projects in the municipalities as well as transversal provincial- and regional-scale projects.

In addition to the funding earmarked for the Programme by Provincial Treasury, the Provincial line departments have been requested to propose projects that will support the Programme. These projects will be funded predominantly through their normal budget cycle starting with the Annual Performance Plan (APP) of 2015/2016.

**Municipal Co-funding:** Each participating municipality will contribute its own funding and resources to the projects in and around the local focus areas. Funding at the municipal level should match the combined spending by the KfW and WCG, and could include funding from the municipality itself (own revenue), Provincial line departments (over and above the earmarked RSEP funding), National Government, State-Owned Enterprises, and the private sector. Each municipality is expected to co-fund from their own sources approximately 50% of the co-funding required, which is expected to be between R10 million and R30 million for the implementation of projects.

## 7. APPROACHES AND METHODOLOGIES

The same steps and methodologies are not necessarily being followed in both the RSEP and VPUU municipalities owing to differences in the funding streams and the levels of capacity and technical expertise provided to the VPUU municipalities, as described in the paragraphs below. Although there are differences in methodologies, the goal is to achieve similar outcomes and promote the same legacy.

### RSEP MUNICIPALITIES:

The work being done in the Breede Valley, Saldanha Bay and Swartland Local Municipalities is driven by WCG departmental resources combined with the capacity created by and within the municipalities themselves.

The process being followed in the three RSEP Municipalities is reflected in the **eight implementation steps**, seen on Figure 4. These steps capture the approach for rolling out the Programme in the RSEP Municipalities beginning with the municipal bidding process to participate in the Programme, to community participation, to the physical construction of projects and transfer to municipalities, amongst other steps. The municipalities are not necessarily required to follow these steps in a linear fashion. The RSEP Municipalities may decide on their own public participation processes and may make use of established public participation structures, including the IDP mechanisms, combined with project-focused participation structures.

Through **stakeholder engagements and prioritisation of projects** by communities, project lists are developed, which serve as the roadmaps for implementation in the RSEP Municipalities.

## 8 STEPS FOR IMPLEMENTING THE PROGRAMME IN RSEP MUNICIPALITIES



**Figure 4:** Eight Steps for implementing the Programme in the RSEP Municipalities.

### VPUU MUNICIPALITIES:

The **VPUU Not for Profit Company (NPC)** is appointed as the **Project Executing Agency** in the Drakenstein and Theewaterskloof Local Municipalities and in the City of Cape Town. The VPUU NPC works in identified geographical focus areas called **Safe Node Areas (SNA)** using a participatory, area-based approach.

The work in the three municipalities follows the **VPUU Methodology** (Figure 5). The Methodology begins with the formation of a representative community structure called a **Safe Node Area Committee (SNAC)**. All local strategies and interventions result from processes of **negotiation and consensus-building** with communities, leading to the development of a **Community Action Plan (CAP)** – a plan of strategies and actions to be undertaken in the relevant focus area aligned to the matrix strategy (Figure 6). The CAP is signed off by the local leadership and the municipality with defined responsibilities, timelines, outcomes and indicators to measure progress, and the CAP, thereby, becomes the roadmap for implementation in the VPUU Municipalities.

## VPUU METHODOLOGY



**Figure 5:** The VPUU Methodology. Source: M Krause et al, Violence Prevention through Urban Upgrading: A manual for safety as a public good, 2014.

## VPUU STRATEGY MATRIX

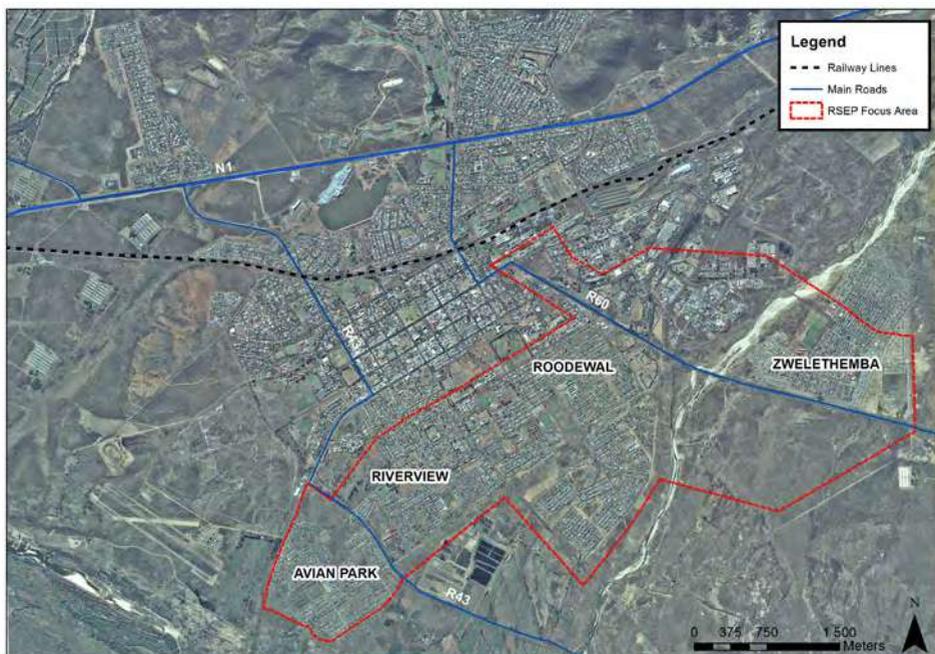


**Figure 6:** The VPUU Matrix Strategy. Source: M Krause et al, Violence Prevention through Urban Upgrading: A manual for safety as a public good, 2014.

## 8. DESCRIPTION OF PARTICIPATING RSEP MUNICIPALITIES

### BREEDE VALLEY LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

**RSEP Focus Areas:** The neighbourhoods of Zwelethemba, Avian Park, Riverview and Roodewal in Worcester.



**Figure 7:** RSEP Focus Area in Worcester, Breede Valley Municipality.

### PROFILE OF FOCUS AREAS:

- Breede Valley Local Municipality has a total population of 166 825 people.<sup>1</sup>
- Worcester is the main town and municipal head office of Breede Valley Municipality with a population of 97 000 people or 25 400 households.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Stats SA, Census 2011 Municipal Report - Western Cape, Statistics South Africa, Pretoria, 2012, p. 37.

<sup>2</sup> A Frith, 'Breede Valley - Local Municipality 168 from Census 2011', Data Source: Statistics SA, viewed on 20 July 2015, <http://census2011.adrianfrith.com/place/168>

- The areas of Zwelethemba, Avian Park, Riverview and Roodewal have an overall population of 56 500 people, which equates to 58% of Worcester’s population.<sup>3</sup>
- Worcester is classified as having high growth potential and very high socio-economic needs.<sup>4</sup>

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHALLENGES:

- High levels of unemployment;
- Infrastructure and service delivery challenges;
- Social housing backlogs;
- Inadequate supply of basic services (water, sanitation and electricity);
- Very high levels of crime, substance abuse and violence:
  - Breede Valley Municipality was the 3rd highest contributor to crime in the Western Cape over the five-year period from 2009/2010 to 2013/2014 (9.4% contribution)<sup>5</sup>.
  - Within the Worcester Police Cluster, the contribution to crime in the Western Cape for the 2012/13 – 2013/14 period was as follows:<sup>6</sup>
    - 2<sup>nd</sup> highest contributor to assault with the intent to cause grievous bodily harm (GBH) and common assault in the Western Cape (9% and 8.8% contribution, respectively); and
    - 4<sup>th</sup> highest contributor to sexual crimes in the Western Cape (6.8% contribution).
  - Worcester Police Precinct appeared within the top 10 police precincts for sexual crimes, assault GBH, common assault, burglary at residential premises and theft out of motor vehicles in 2013/2014.<sup>7</sup>

## SPATIAL CHALLENGES:

- Low density sprawling town with neighbourhoods that are isolated and located far away from the Worcester CBD (more than 9km);

<sup>3</sup> A Frith, 'Breede Valley - Local Municipality 168 from Census 2011'

<sup>4</sup> Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning [DEADP], Growth Potential Study, Western Cape Government, 2014, p. 38

<sup>5</sup> Department of Community Safety [DoCS], Western Cape Crime Overview: 2013/14 Analysis of Crime Statistics as Released by the South African Police Service on 19 September 2014, Western Cape Government, 2014, p. 23.

<sup>6</sup> DoCS, Western Cape Crime Overview, pp. 16-19.

<sup>7</sup> DoCS, Western Cape Crime Overview, pp. 16-19.

- Large pockets of vacant land and open spaces that act as barriers between neighbourhoods and become targeted crime spaces; and
- Lack of public spaces.

## VISION FOR FOCUS AREA:

“The BVM is committed to the vision regarding the quality of life improvement over both medium and long term periods”.<sup>8</sup>

## PRELIMINARY RSEP PROJECTS:

1. Upgrading of standpipes in Zwelethemba.
2. Upgrading of standpipes in Avian Park informal settlement.
3. Construction of a multi-purpose tar surfaced netball, basketball and 5-a-side soccer court in Zwelethemba, Avian Park, Roodewal and Riverview.
4. Provision of neighbourhood centres in Roodewal and Riverview (to be utilised by NGOs for meetings and training).
5. Rubbish collection points in Zwelethemba and Avian Park.
6. Braai facilities in Zwelethemba, Riverview, Roodewal and Avian Park.
7. Play park with safe node including SAPS contact point in Roodewal.
8. Jungle gyms in parks in Avian Park, Riverview, Roodewal and Zwelethemba.
9. BMX track in Avian Park and Roodewal.
10. Grass sports fields with rugby and soccer pitches in Avian Park, Riverview and Roodewal.
11. Traffic calming measures in all four suburbs to improve pedestrian safety.
12. Pedestrian walkways along identified desire lines in Avian Park, Riverview and Roodewal.
13. Commercial node and corridor infrastructure in Zwelethemba.
14. Play parks in Avian Park, Riverview, Roodewal and Zwelethemba.

<sup>8</sup> Breede Valley Municipality, Proposal of Urban Renewal for Violence Prevention through Urban Upgrading, October 2013, p. 4.



**Newly upgraded standpipes in Zwelethemba, 19 March 2015**



**WCG Officials visit upgraded standpipes in Zwelethemba, 4 June 2015:**

The Breede Valley Municipal Project Manager briefed and guided the Provincial team during the site visit to the Worcester RSEP focus area.



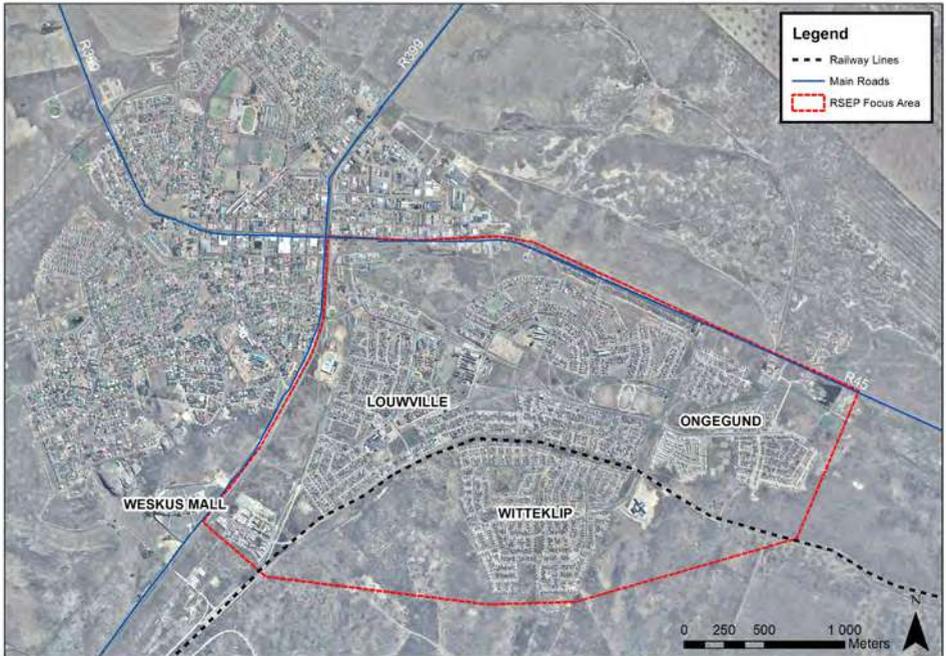
**Newly constructed rubbish collection points in Zwelethemba, 19 March 2015**



**Newly constructed braai facilities in Zwelethemba, 4 June 2015**

## SALDANHA BAY LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

**RSEP Focus Areas:** The neighbourhoods of Ongegund, Witteklip and Louwville in Vredenburg.



**Figure 8:** RSEP Focus Area in Vredenburg, Saldanha Bay Municipality.

### PROFILE OF FOCUS AREAS:

- Saldanha Bay Local Municipality has a total population of 99 193 people.<sup>9</sup>
- Vredenburg is the largest town and administrative centre for Saldanha Bay Municipality with a population of 38 382 people.<sup>10</sup>
- Vredenburg is classified as having very high growth potential and high socio-economic needs.<sup>11</sup>

<sup>9</sup> Stats SA, p. 32.

<sup>10</sup> A. Frith, 'Saldanha Bay - Local Municipality 163 from Census 2011', Data Source: Statistics SA, viewed on 20 July 2015, <http://census2011.adrianfrith.com/place/163>

<sup>11</sup> DEADP, p. 38.

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHALLENGES:

- High unemployment and very high socio-economic needs;
- High levels of in-migration;
- High demand for social housing and lack of a variety of affordable housing typologies;
- High levels of crime with the top crimes being substance abuse, burglary at residential premises, domestic violence and assault;<sup>12</sup>
- Saldanha Bay Municipality was the 8th highest contributor to crime in the Western Cape over the five-year period from 2009/2010 to 2013/2014 (4.5% contribution).<sup>13</sup>

## SPATIAL CHALLENGES:

- Vredenburg remains spatially segregated.
- Lack of defined pedestrian routes, particularly from the lower income residential areas to the Vredenburg CBD and Weskus Mall, and long travel distances for pedestrians.
- The railway line separates the area of Witteklip to the south of the railway line from the remainder of Vredenburg and obstructs the provision of basic infrastructure, such as storm water reticulation.
- The large road reserve for the proposed bypass road to be constructed through Witteklip also acts as a barrier between neighbourhoods and a divider of communities.

## VISION FOR FOCUS AREA:

- “To develop safe, integrated and sustainable neighbourhoods”.<sup>14</sup>

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<sup>12</sup> Department of Community Safety [DoCS], Report on the Western Cape Policing Needs and Priorities 2013/2014, Western Cape Government, 2014, p. 26.

<sup>13</sup> DoCS, Western Cape Crime Overview, p. 23.

<sup>14</sup> Saldanha Bay Municipality, VPUU Programme Proposal, September 2013, p. iii.

## PRELIMINARY RSEP PROJECTS:

1. Upgrading of the pedestrian corridor at the Wesbank Gateway, including LED facilities, lighting, recycling, landscaping and Active Box.
2. Restoration of the old Vredenburg Station.
3. Development of a LED and commercial hub in Witteklip.
4. Development of a LED and commercial hub in Ongegund.
5. Development of a Splash park.



**Location of the proposed pedestrian corridor upgrading at Wesbank Gateway, Vredenburg, 3 September 2014**



**Existing LED units in Ongegund, Vredenburg, 5 June 2015:**

A similar LED unit model is to be replicated in other locations in the town.



**WCG Officials visit Vredenburg, 4-5 June 2015:**

The Saldanha Bay Municipal Project Manager briefed and guided the Provincial team during the site visit.

## Vredenburg Pedestrian Survey, 6-7 August 2015:

The Wesbank Gateway and Weskus Mall were selected as the two survey sites. The survey covered a 12-hour period from 6am to 6pm.



### Vredenburg Pedestrian Survey Team

The pedestrian survey was a collaborative effort between the WCG DEADP and the Saldanha Bay Municipality. Four top-achieving students from the local West Coast FET College also assisted over the two days.

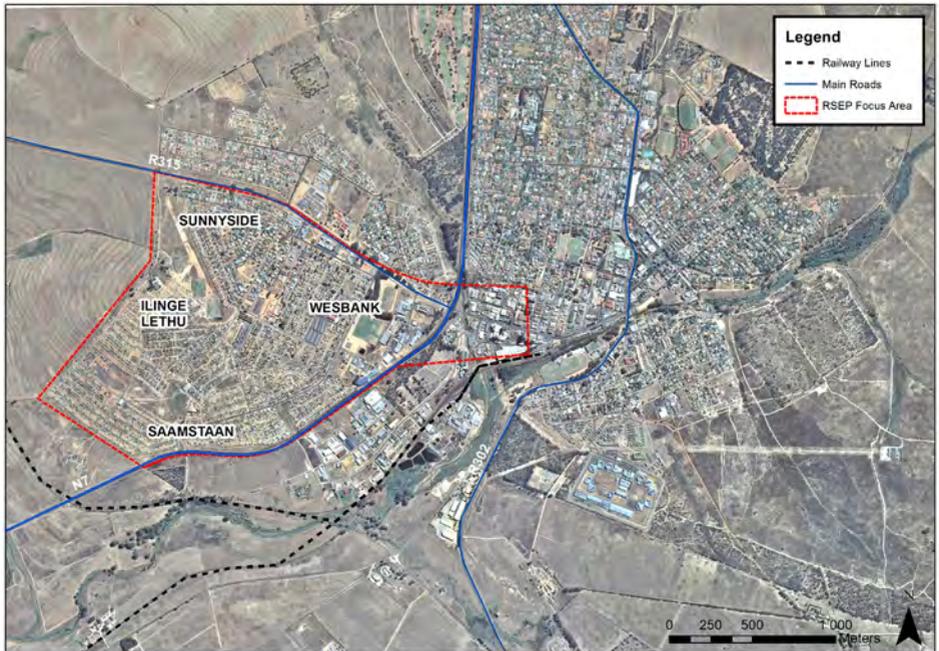
The pedestrian survey aimed to address the following questions:

- How many pedestrians pass through the area?
- From where are pedestrians walking and to where are they walking?
- How far do pedestrians walk?
- What are pedestrians' perceptions of safety, satisfaction with conditions and provision of services?



## SWARTLAND LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

**RSEP Focus Areas:** The neighbourhoods of Wesbank, Ilenge Lethu, Saamstaan and Sunnyside in Malmesbury.



**Figure 9:** RSEP Focus Area in Malmesbury, Swartland Municipality.

### PROFILE OF FOCUS AREAS:

- Swartland Local Municipality has a total population of 113 762 people.<sup>15</sup>
- Malmesbury is the largest town in Swartland with a population of 36 000 people.<sup>16</sup>
- The population of the RSEP focus area is 22 695 people, which equates to 60% of Malmesbury's total population.<sup>17</sup>
- Malmesbury is classified as having very high growth potential and high socio-economic needs.<sup>18</sup>

<sup>15</sup> Stats SA, p. 33.

<sup>16</sup> A. Frith, 'Swartland - Local Municipality 164 from Census 2011', Data Source: Statistics SA, viewed on 20 July 2015, <http://census2011.adrianfrith.com/place/164>

<sup>17</sup> Swartland Municipality, VPUU Proposal, 13 September 2013

<sup>18</sup> DEADP, p. 38.

- Malmesbury is strategically located along the N7 and south-east of the Malmesbury-Darling Road.
- The doubling of the N7 to become a dual carriageway may open up new economic opportunities for Malmesbury.

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHALLENGES:

- Lack of skilled individuals and high levels of unemployment with 12.7% unemployment rate within the municipality;<sup>19</sup>
- Low household income;
- High population growth rate (4.5% per annum);<sup>20</sup>
- Housing backlog and high demand for affordable housing;
- Relatively high number of informal settlements;
- Inadequate lighting, roads, sports infrastructure and playgrounds;
- Low levels of access to services (water and energy), particularly within informal areas;
- High levels of crime, violence and substance abuse:
  - Swartland Municipality was the 9th highest contributor to crime in the Western Cape over the five-year period from 2009/2010 to 2013/2014 (4.2% contribution).<sup>21</sup>

## SPATIAL CHALLENGES:

- N7 acts as a barrier to integration;
- Steep topography and difficult terrain has left large parcels of vacant land, which are either undevelopable or have high cost implications for development.

## VISION FOR FOCUS AREA:

“To build safe and sustainable neighbourhoods by reducing social, cultural, economic and institutional exclusion, as well as improving the spatial development circumstances in low-income areas through the improvement of the quality of life”.<sup>22</sup>

<sup>19</sup> Western Cape Government, Swartland Infrastructure and Growth Plan, 2015, p. 143.

<sup>20</sup> Western Cape Government, 2015, p. 11.

<sup>21</sup> DoCS, Western Cape Crime Overview, p. 23.

<sup>22</sup> Swartland Municipality, VPUU Proposal, 13 September 2013, p.1.

## PRELIMINARY RSEP PROJECTS:

1. Investigate and upgrade pedestrian links across the N7.
2. Installation of energy efficient lighting and improved pedestrian pathways in identified crime hotspots.
3. Placement of refurbished container to serve as a police and neighbourhood watch contact point.
4. Development of recreational splash park or swimming pool.
5. Development of recreational activity nodes with safe playgrounds, gym equipment, skate park and beautification projects.
6. Traffic calming measures to create safe spaces to cross streets, particularly around ECDs and schools.
7. Tree planting along pedestrian pathways combined with a tree planting festival and Youth Day celebration.
8. Development of an Indoor Sports Centre.
9. Development of a commercial centre designed with fitted containers – the Box Park City.
10. Establishment of safe taxi stops and shelters along landscaped corridors.
11. Landscaping and tree planting.
12. Providing public toilets and landscaping at informal market.
13. Erection of information boards and signage to communicate information to local community.



### **WCG Officials visit Malmesbury, 4 June 2015:**

The Swartland Municipal Project Manager briefed and guided the Provincial team during the site visit.

**Malmesbury Tree Planting and Youth Day Celebrations, 16 June 2015:**

Tree planting along Alfa Street was the first project to be implemented in the Malmesbury RSEF focus area, signalling commencement of RSEF implementation in the municipality. The tree planting was combined with a Youth Day celebration where youth groups performed.



Youth group performing in school hall

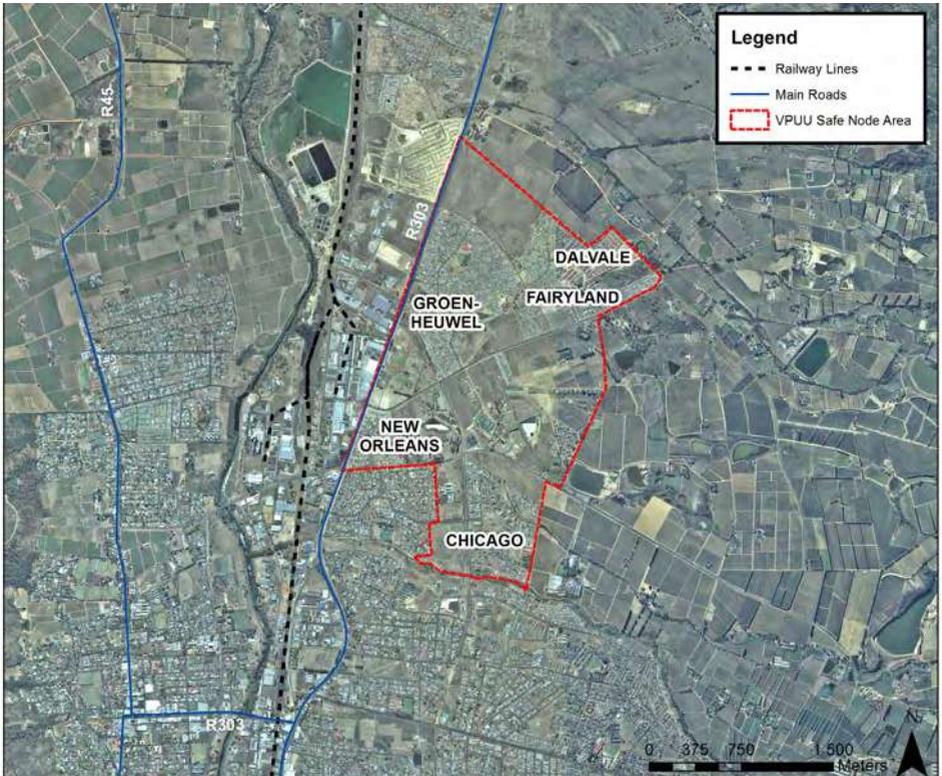


Local men assisting with tree planting

## 9. DESCRIPTION OF PARTICIPATING VPUU MUNICIPALITIES

### DRAKENSTEIN LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

**VPUU Safe Node Area:** The neighbourhoods of Chicago, Groenheuwel, New Orleans, Dalvale and Fairyland in Paarl East.



**Figure 10:** RSEP Focus Area in Malmesbury, Swartland Municipality.

### PROFILE OF SAFE NODE AREA:

- Drakenstein Municipality is the largest category B municipality in South Africa and the second largest municipality in the Western Cape in terms of population size with a total population of approximately 251 262 people.<sup>23</sup>

<sup>23</sup> Stats SA, p. 35.

- Paarl is strategically located along the N1 and close to national rail routes.
- Paarl is classified as having both very high growth potential and very high socio-economic needs.<sup>24</sup>
- The Chicago-Groenheuwel area is 462 ha and is situated 14km from Paarl CBD.<sup>25</sup>
- The Paarl East safe node area has a population of approximately 35 000 residents of which 82% live in formal houses.<sup>26</sup>
- 41% of households in the area derive their income from formal employment, 16.3% from informal employment, 1.6% run their own business, 38.4% are dependent on social grants and 2.8% have no income.<sup>27</sup>
- 4.6% of residents are active in a community project.<sup>28</sup>
- The satisfaction levels with public services are: 81% are satisfied with waste removal; 57% are satisfied with public lighting; 56% are satisfied with health facilities; 37% are satisfied with sports facilities and public open spaces; and 27% are satisfied with play parks.<sup>29</sup>

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHALLENGES:

- Only 37% of eligible children attend Early Childhood Development facilities;<sup>30</sup>
- High dependence on social grants;
- High unemployment rate and prevalence of unemployed young people loitering around and being susceptible to becoming either victims of crime or perpetrators;
- Vandalism;
- Health and safety risks;
- Farmworker evictions;

<sup>24</sup> DEADP, p. 38.

<sup>25</sup> Drakenstein Municipality, VPUU Programme, VPUU Western Cape Proposal Presentation, October 2013

<sup>26</sup> VPUU Paarl East Baseline Survey, October 2014, p. 22

<sup>27</sup> VPUU Paarl East Baseline Survey, .p. 22-23.

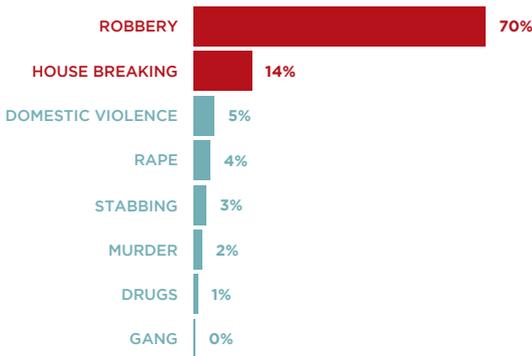
<sup>28</sup> VPUU Paarl East Baseline Survey, p. 22.

<sup>29</sup> VPUU Paarl East Baseline Survey, p. 22-23

<sup>30</sup> VPUU Paarl East Baseline Survey, p. 22

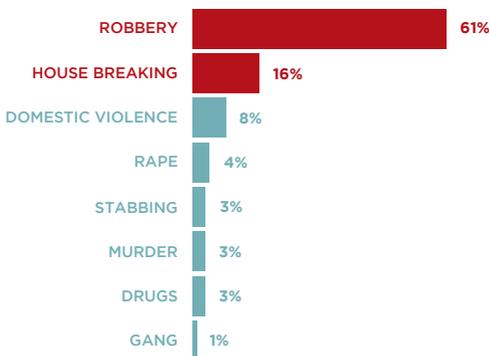
- High levels of crime, violence, gangsterism and substance abuse:
  - 71.5% of residents rate crime as a problem and 47% rate it as an intolerable problem.<sup>31</sup>
  - Paarl Police Cluster was the 5th highest contributor to sexual crime and assault GBH in the Western Cape for the 2012/13 to 2013/14 period (6.4 and 6.1% contribution, respectively).<sup>32</sup>
  - The top priority crimes for adults and children are shown in the graphs below (Figures 11 and 12)

Top priority crimes: **ADULTS**



**Figure 11:** Top priority crimes for adults in Paarl East.  
Source: VPUU Paarl East Baseline Survey, 2014

Top priority crimes: **CHILDREN**



**Figure 12:** Top priority crimes for children in Paarl East.  
Source: VPUU Paarl East Baseline Survey, 2014

<sup>31</sup> VPUU Paarl East Baseline Survey, p. 24

<sup>32</sup> DoCS, Western Cape Crime Overview, pp. 14.

## SPATIAL CHALLENGES:

- Spatial and social segregation;
- Apartheid urban form characterised by poor quality housing and open spaces;
- Low income areas showing signs of decay;
- Apartheid-style apartment blocks in Chicago that are synonymous with crime, violence and other illegal activities;
- Location of new low, middle and high income residential development is further entrenching Paarl's distorted spatial patterns.

## VISION FOR SAFE NODE AREA:

Drakenstein Municipality's short-term vision for Paarl East is "Creating a safe environment: building connections and relationships" and the long-term vision is "Creating a safe environment, free from harm or risk".<sup>33</sup>

## PROJECTS ON THE PAARL EAST COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN INCLUDE:

### VPUU STRATEGY ALIGNMENT PAARL EAST CAP POSSIBLE PROJECTS

#### PREVENTION

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>1.1.</b> Comprehensive ECD Strategy                                       | <b>3.4.</b> Skills training and support |
| <b>2.1.</b> Establish Youth Programmes                                       | <b>3.5.</b> Livelihood support          |
| <b>2.2.</b> Dal Josafat Sports Stadium                                       | <b>3.6.</b> Policy and Implementation   |
| <b>3.1.</b> Develop a LED Strategy for Paarl East                            | <b>3.7.</b> Butterfly House             |
| <b>3.2.</b> Provide an employment opportunities strategy                     | <b>3.8.</b> Groenheuwel Library         |
| <b>3.3.</b> Provide business training and support for entrepreneurial growth | <b>3.9.</b> Kudu Street/Freedom Park    |

<sup>33</sup> DoCS, Western Cape Crime Overview

## VPUU STRATEGY ALIGNMENT PAARL EAST CAP POSSIBLE PROJECTS

### COHESION

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p><b>4.1.</b> Establish social cohesion across racial boundaries</p> <p><b>4.2.</b> Provide platforms for local leadership to engage with communities</p> <p><b>4.3.</b> Establish a museum with history of Paarl</p> <p><b>5.1.</b> Community Delivery of Services Opportunities</p> <p><b>6.1.</b> Area-based O&amp;M plan</p> <p><b>6.2.</b> O&amp;M plan of new and existing facilities</p> <p><b>6.3.</b> Regulatory strategy to manage waste, prevent illegal dumping and keep rivers clean</p> <p><b>6.4.</b> Systems for equitable access and improved customer care around public facilities</p> | <p><b>6.5.</b> Use Thusong Centre effectively</p> <p><b>6.6.</b> Improve public lighting</p> <p><b>6.7.</b> O&amp;M plan for faulty taps, toilets in informal settlements</p> <p><b>6.8.</b> Protection of existing infrastructure</p> <p><b>6.9.</b> Upgrade and maintain existing play parks, facilities and identify new sites for parks</p> <p><b>6.10.</b> Improve walkways/roads</p> <p><b>6.11.</b> Address vandalism and dumping at cemetery</p> <p><b>6.12.</b> Ribbok Street</p> |
|--|--|

### PROTECTION

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p><b>7.1.</b> Conceptual Urban Design Framework</p> <p><b>7.2.</b> Business Centre</p> <p><b>7.3.</b> Provision of Public Facilities and Public Open Space</p> | <p><b>8.2.</b> Empower and skill local communities to assist in crime reduction</p> <p><b>8.3.</b> Provide substance abuse education and training</p> <p><b>8.4.</b> Assist schools with comprehensive school safety programme</p> |
|---|--|

## VPUU STRATEGY ALIGNMENT PAARL EAST CAP POSSIBLE PROJECTS

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p><b>7.4.</b> Improve Public Infrastructure for public safety</p> <p><b>7.6.</b> Upgrade, maintain, protect and improve infrastructure</p> <p><b>7.7.</b> Develop traffic calming measures</p> <p><b>8.1.</b> Provide safety plan to reduce incidents of violence and criminal activities</p> | <p><b>9.1.</b> Increase awareness and proper integration of ex-offenders back into the community</p> <p><b>9.2.</b> Anti-rape and anti-sexual abuse of women and children programmes, anti-gender based domestic violence programmes</p> <p><b>9.3.</b> Provide family planning, parenting, sexual education programmes</p> <p><b>9.4.</b> Social protection and support services for disadvantaged and vulnerable groups</p> |
|--|---|

### RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p><b>10.1.</b> Baseline survey report</p> <p><b>10.2.</b> Annual review of CAP and ongoing projects</p> | <p><b>11.1.</b> Effective communications systems, formats, processes, structures, methods</p> <p><b>12.1.</b> Capacitation within the Municipality</p> |
|--|--|

**Situational Crime Prevention workshop around Kudu Street, Chicago, Paarl East, 11 March 2015:** Workshop organised by the VPUU NPC and attended by Drakenstein Municipal Officials, WCG Officials, Paarl East community members and local councillors.



**An exercise where each role-player defined their particular interest and role in the Kudu Street Precinct upgrade**

Situational Crime Prevention workshop around Kudu Street, Chicago, Paarl East, 11 March 2015 continued



Problem identification and proposing possible solutions



Positively activating a crime hotspot through an impromptu cricket game



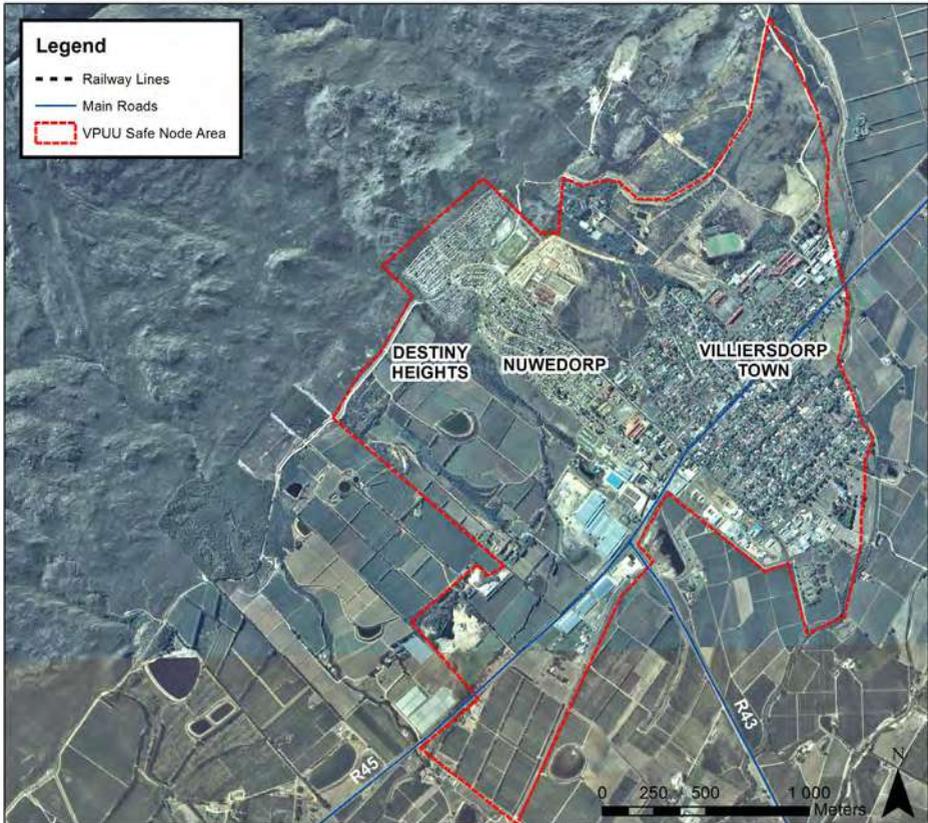
Community Profiling Workshop, 2014



Paarl East Community Festival, 15 August 2015: Celebrating talent, building the future

# THEEWATERSKLOOF LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

**VPUU Safe Node Area:** The whole town of Villiersdorp



**Figure 13:** VPUU Safe Node Area in Villiersdorp, Theewaterskloof Municipality.

## PROFILE OF SAFE NODE AREA:

- Theewaterskloof Local Municipality has a total population of approximately 109 000 people.<sup>34</sup>
- Villiersdorp is a small town of 289 ha with an agricultural economic base.
- Villiersdorp has a total population of 10 000 people or 3500 households.<sup>35</sup>
- Villiersdorp has good access to both the N1 and N2.

<sup>34</sup> Stats SA, p. 40.

<sup>35</sup> A. Frith, 'Villiersdorp - Main Place 171001 from Census 2011', Data Source: Statistics SA, viewed on 20 July 2015, <http://census2011.adrianfrith.com/place/171001>

- Villiersdorp is classified as having both medium growth potential and medium socio-economic needs.<sup>36</sup>
- 44.3% of residents live in formal houses and 55.4% live in informal houses.<sup>37</sup>
- 21.6% of households derive their income from formal employment, 23.1% from informal employment, 4.6% run their own business, 18.2% are dependent on social grants, 28% have no income and 4.5% did not declare an income status.<sup>38</sup>
- 2.7 % of residents are active in a community project.<sup>39</sup>
- The satisfaction levels with public services are: 66.5% satisfied with waste removal; 63.6% satisfied with public lighting; 49.6% satisfied with health facilities; 26.7% satisfied with sport facilities and public open spaces; and 14.5% satisfied with play parks.<sup>40</sup>

### Socio-Economic Challenges:

- Only 10.3% of eligible children attend Early Childhood Development facilities;<sup>41</sup>
- Of the children aged 6 to 17, a total of 17.3% are not attending a school;<sup>42</sup>
- A polarised community characterised by tensions between different groups and lack of social cohesion and integration;
- Large disparities between affluent residents and migrant, seasonal workers;
- Dependency on agriculture leading to seasonality of work and seasonal influx of work seekers resulting in insufficient jobs;
- Mismatch between skills of the unemployed and the demands of the economy;
- Domestic violence;
- High levels of crime, violence and substance abuse:
  - 68.6% of residents rate crime as a problem and 44.1% rate it as an intolerable problem.<sup>43</sup>

<sup>36</sup> DEADP, p. 38.

<sup>37</sup> VPUU Villiersdorp Baseline Survey, October 2014, p. 21

<sup>38</sup> VPUU Villiersdorp Baseline Survey, p. 22.

<sup>39</sup> VPUU Villiersdorp Baseline Survey, p. 21.

<sup>40</sup> VPUU Villiersdorp Baseline Survey, p. 23-24.

<sup>41</sup> VPUU Villiersdorp Baseline Survey, p. 21.

<sup>42</sup> VPUU Villiersdorp Baseline Survey, p. 21.

<sup>43</sup> VPUU Villiersdorp Baseline Survey, p. 24.

- Theewaterskloof Municipality was the 7th highest contributor to crime in the Western Cape over the five-year period from 2009/2010 to 2013/2014.<sup>44</sup>
- The top crimes in the municipality are theft, substance abuse, burglary at residential premises and assault and the top three causes of crime are substance abuse, unemployment and poverty.<sup>45</sup>

## SPATIAL CHALLENGES:

- Geographical isolation;
- Steep topography;
- Unattended and unsafe open spaces.

## VISION FOR SAFE NODE AREA:

“In 2030, TWK will be a desirable place to live, work and visit with a high quality sustainable country environment and a safe, connected and creative community”.<sup>46</sup>



**Buitenkant Street Site Visit, Villiersdorp, 18 March 2015:** As part of a Neighbourhood Centre Workshop organised by the VPUU NPC, the Theewaterskloof Municipal Officials, WCG Officials and community members conducted a site visit to Buitenkant Street.



**Villiersdorp Community Festival, 29 August 2015**

<sup>44</sup> DoCS, Western Cape Crime Overview, p. 23.

<sup>45</sup> DoCS, Report on the Western Cape Policing Needs and Priorities 2013/2014, p. 23

<sup>46</sup> Theewaterskloof Municipality, Theewaterskloof Written Proposal for the Provincial Rollout of the VPUU Programme in Villiersdorp, p. 3.



Safe Node Area Committee, Villiersdorp, 2015



Community Action Plan Workshop, Villiersdorp, 2014

## PROJECTS ON THE VILLIERSDORP COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN INCLUDE:

### VPUU STRATEGY ALIGNMENT VILLIERSDORP CAP POSSIBLE PROJECTS

#### PREVENTION

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>1.1.</b> ECD Strategy and Development                 | <b>3.4.</b> Livelihood strategies                                    |
| <b>2.1.</b> Improved education within community          | <b>3.5.</b> Education and training on water dam strategy             |
| <b>2.2.</b> Youth development and training               | <b>3.6.</b> Business support for small farmers                       |
| <b>2.3.</b> Substance abuse education and training       | <b>3.7.</b> Business training and support for entrepreneurial growth |
| <b>3.1.</b> LED Strategy                                 | <b>3.8.</b> Skills training and support                              |
| <b>3.2.</b> Community Delivery of Services Opportunities | <b>3.9.</b> Employment opportunity strategy                          |
| <b>3.3.</b> Economic policies and implementation         |  |

#### COHESION

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>4.1.</b> Education and recreational programmes for aged people | <b>6.1.</b> Regulatory strategy; Manage waste, prevent illegal dumping and keep rivers clean |
|---|--|

## VPUU STRATEGY ALIGNMENT VILLIERSDORP CAP POSSIBLE PROJECTS

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p><b>4.2.</b> Communication strategy between Municipality and community</p> <p><b>4.3.</b> Social cohesion across racial and ethnic boundaries</p> <p><b>5.1.</b> Community Delivery of Services Opportunities</p> | <p><b>6.2.</b> Regulation of tariffs</p> <p><b>6.3.</b> Effective O&amp;M plan</p> <p><b>6.4.</b> Measures to rectify poorly built houses</p> |
|---|---|

### PROTECTION

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p><b>7.1.</b> Conceptual framework and planning</p> <p><b>7.2.</b> Neighbourhood centre</p> <p><b>7.3.</b> Provision of public facilities and public open space</p> <p><b>7.4.</b> Improve public infrastructure for public safety</p> <p><b>7.5.</b> Serviced plots provision (Destiny Farm)</p> <p><b>7.7.</b> Upgrade, maintain, protect and improve infrastructure</p> <p><b>7.8.</b> Develop traffic calming measures</p> <p><b>8.1.</b> Localised safety strategy</p> | <p><b>8.2.</b> Alcohol harms reduction</p> <p><b>8.3.</b> Integration of ex-offenders into the community</p> <p><b>8.4.</b> Improve emergency services</p> <p><b>9.1.</b> Safety strategy for vulnerable groups</p> <p><b>9.2.</b> Strategy to support farmworkers</p> <p><b>9.3.</b> Improve family planning services</p> <p><b>9.4.</b> Improve Health service delivery</p> |
|--|---|

### RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p><b>10.1.</b> Baseline survey/report</p> <p><b>10.2.</b> Annual review of CAP and ongoing projects</p> | <p><b>11.1.</b> Communication strategy between Municipality and community</p> <p><b>12.1.</b> Capacitation within the Municipality</p> |
|--|--|

## CITY OF CAPE TOWN

**VPUU Safe Node Area:** Khayelitsha (Harare, Kuyasa); Gugulethu-Nyanga (GUNYA); Manenberg and Hanover Park



**Figure 14:** VPUU Safe Node Areas in the City of Cape Town.

### PROFILE OF SAFE NODE AREAS:

- The Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality has a population of approximately 3.7 million people.<sup>47</sup>
- Khayelitsha (with a population of 391 749) is located within the Khayelitsha-Mitchells Plain-Greater Blue Downs District while Gugulethu (with a population of 98 468) and Nyanga (with a population of 57 996) are located in the Cape Flats District.<sup>48</sup>

<sup>47</sup> A. Frith, 'City of Cape Town - Metropolitan Municipality 199 from Census 2011', Data Source: Statistics SA, viewed on 20 July 2015, <http://census2011.adrianfrith.com/place/199>

<sup>48</sup> A. Frith, 'City of Cape Town - Metropolitan Municipality 199 from Census 2011'

- Manenberg (with a population of 61 000 people) and Hanover Park (with a population of 34 625 people) are also located in the Cape Flats District.<sup>49</sup>
- The Khayelitsha–Mitchells Plain–Greater Blue Downs and the Cape Flats Districts comprise the most marginalised areas in the City characterised by limited economic activity, unprecedented unemployment rates and high population growth. These Districts are home to the poorest and most vulnerable communities in the Cape Metro who live in numerous informal settlements scattered across the selected areas as well as in formal areas.

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHALLENGES:

- Spatial dislocation from viable economic activities;
- Very high population densities in parts;
- High levels of poverty and unemployment with the Cape Flats experiencing an unemployment rate of 31%;<sup>50</sup>
- Low commercial and industrial property values as a result of lack of investment owing to perceived risk and perceived lack of economic viability in relation to the rest of the city;
- A significant component of the economy is made up of informal economic activity and small businesses; however, growth is being stifled as a result of lack of space for informal traders and poorly located local business;
- Very high levels of crime, violence, gangsterism and substance abuse:
  - Nyanga and Khayelitsha are two of the Western Cape’s police clusters that contribute regularly to crime in the Province;
  - Nyanga Police Cluster was the highest contributor to murder, sexual crime, assault GBH and drug-related crime in the Western Cape for 2012/13 – 2013/14 period, contributing 22.5%, 12.5%, 10.3% and 13%, respectively;<sup>51</sup>

<sup>49</sup> A. Frith, ‘City of Cape Town - Metropolitan Municipality 199 from Census 2011’

<sup>50</sup> City of Cape Town, Cape Flats District Plan, p. 13.

<sup>51</sup> DoCS, Western Cape Crime Overview, pp. 14-16.

- Khayelitsha Police Cluster was the highest contributor to common assault, burglary at residential premises and driving under the influence in the Western Cape for 2012/13 – 2013/14 period, contributing 9.2%, 8% and 14.5% contribution, respectively;<sup>52</sup>
- Nyanga Police Precinct appeared within the top 10 police precincts in the Western Cape for murder, assault GBH, sexual offences and driving under the influence of alcohol in 2013/14 and recorded a 16% increase in murder between 2012/13 to 2013/14;<sup>53</sup>
- Gugulethu Police Precinct appeared within the top 10 police precincts in the Western Cape for murder, sexual offences, assault GBH, drug-related crime and driving under the influence in 2013/2014;<sup>54</sup>
- Khayelitsha Police Precinct appeared within the top 10 police precincts in the Western Cape for murder, sexual offences, assault GBH, common assault and driving under the influence in 2013/2014;<sup>55</sup>
- Harare Police Precinct appeared within the top 10 police precincts in the Western Cape for murder, sexual crimes, assault GBH, common assault and driving under the influence in 2013/2014;<sup>56</sup>
- Manenberg Police Precinct was the 2nd highest contributor to drug-related crimes in 2013/2014.<sup>57</sup>

## SPATIAL CHALLENGES:

- Located on the periphery of the city and spatially dislocated from viable economic opportunities;
- Poor connections with surrounding areas and the rest of the Metro (weak north-south and east-west connections);
- Degradation and pollution of natural resources, including rivers, wetlands and ground water systems;
- Underutilised and poor quality open space;
- Poor relationship and interface between the built environment and defined public environments, such as streets and open space;

<sup>52</sup> DoCS, Western Cape Crime Overview, pp. 14-16.

<sup>53</sup> DoCS, Western Cape Crime Overview, pp. 16-19.

<sup>54</sup> DoCS, Western Cape Crime Overview, pp. 16-19.

<sup>55</sup> DoCS, Western Cape Crime Overview, pp. 16-19.

<sup>56</sup> DoCS, Western Cape Crime Overview, pp. 16-19.

<sup>57</sup> DoCS, Western Cape Crime Overview, pp. 16-19.

- Isolated, unsafe undeveloped land and open space, which become a safety challenge;
- Limited development of structured open space into active and functional areas (e.g. parks and sports fields).

## **VISION FOR SAFE NODE AREAS:**

“Build safe and sustainable neighbourhoods by implementing the Whole of Society Approach through joint learning to improve the Quality of Life”

## **VPUU PROGRAMME (PHASE 4) SCOPE OF WORK FOR THE CITY OF CAPE TOWN’S FOUR SAFE NODE AREAS:**

The City of Cape Town (CoCT) has received funding from the KfW for the VPUU Programme since September 2005 in three project phases. The intention in Phase 4 is to mainstream and institutionalise the learnings of the past 10 years of cooperation. Hence, the basket of services provided via the VPUU NPC as the Project Executing Agency is unique for the CoCT in Phase 4, which is considered the phase of institutionalisation and legacy. The main services include technical services and very limited funding support for the setup of operation and maintenance regimes and support of social programmes. This is in line with the maturity of the Programme in some of the safe node areas.

Four areas with a distinct character have been identified for cooperation with the CoCT, namely Khayelitsha (Harare and Kuyasa), Gugulethu-Nyanga (GUNYA), Manenberg and Hanover Park.

## **KHAYELITSHA**

The VPUU Programme has operated for the past 10 years in Khayelitsha. The main infrastructure developments took place in particular in Harare and Kuyasa prior to Phase 4. Within Phase 4, the focus is on sustainability, operation and maintenance on an area level of about 7ha, nurturing the social cohesion, the implementation of an integrated safety plan, and developing the specifications to replicate such an operating model to other areas. In Harare, the VPUU NPC acts as the operator of an area-based approach as an agent of the public sector.

## DELIVERABLES INCLUDE:

1. Integrated Area Safety Plan that includes safety support via Chrysalis positions, Metro Police, SAPS, Neighbourhood Watches and private security.
2. Facility management, area-based maintenance model, minor repairs of facilities and public spaces.
3. Social cohesion interventions.
4. Development of specifications for a community-based operation, maintenance and safety plan.
5. Completion of building projects, such as the Kuyasa Library and Kuyasa Precinct, lights along the walkway, a sport gym in Harare, and development of Luleka School land (all part of the funding envelop for phases 1-3).
6. Start of operation and maintenance regime in Kuyasa.
7. Support in implementing the Alcohol Harms Reduction strategy.



Harare Square, Khayelitsha, 2014



DoCS Safety kiosk in Harare Square, Khayelitsha, 15 April 2015

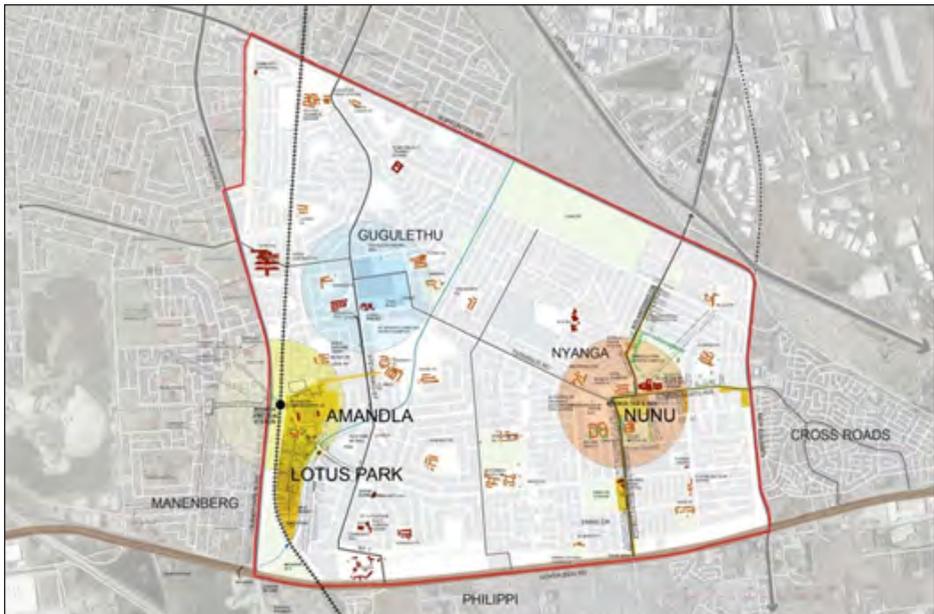
The Harare Square is an example of an integrated development following the “whole-of-society” approach. A key part of the scope of work for Phase 4 in the CoCT is to ensure ongoing operation and maintenance of assets towards sustainability.

## GUGULETHU, NYANGA (GUNYA)

In GUNYA, the VPUU Programme intends a transition from an external service provider-led model to an internal delivery model in which the CoCT's line departments manage and lead the process of area-based upgrading. In order to pool the required skills and resources and to scale up the VPUU approach, the CoCT launched the Mayoral Urban Regeneration Programme (MURP).

### DELIVERABLES INCLUDE:

1. Alcohol Harms Reduction Strategy implementation as part of the WCG Game Changer.
2. Implementation, in cooperation with AMANDLA, of the After School Game Changer in the Nyanga Junction area.
3. Integrated Area Safety Plan for Lotus Park and Nyanga Junction Precinct.
4. Social Development Fund projects.
5. Urban Design support for Nyanga Junction precinct plan.
6. Backstopping and support of processes within the CoCT and on-the-job training.



Overall map of GUNYA including key interventions, 2015



**Site visit to Lotus Park, GUNYA, 15 April 2015:**

Provincial and municipal officials and other practitioners visited Lotus Park as part of a training course on Urban Safety and Inclusion through Urban Upgrading in which the VPUU Programme was selected as the case study. The VPUU NPC informed and guided the team during the site visit.



**Lotus Park, GUNYA, June 2015:**

The activation of infrastructure development is a key component of the After School Game Changer. Chrysalis volunteers are used as Place Makers and are vital to the activation.

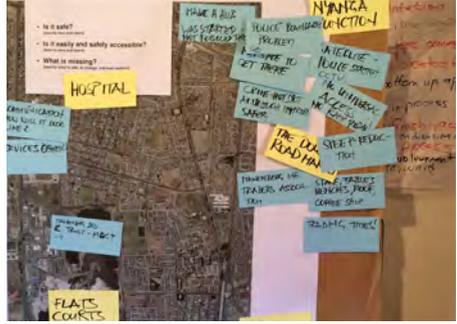
## **MANENBERG**

The VPUU NPC has been tasked with developing a Community Action Plan and Public Investment Framework for Manenberg. By the end of September 2015, this process was concluded.

The VPUU NPC has also been tasked to develop, in partnership with all provincial line departments, selected CoCT line departments and NGOs, the Youth and Lifestyle Campus as a legacy project within the After School Game Changer. A “Youth Lifestyle Campus” is conceived as a safe place – integrating many activities and partners – that create a hive of learning, healthy lifestyle, sports and recreation, arts and culture, where young people have opportunities to do their homework, have fun and improve their lives.

## DELIVERABLES INCLUDE:

1. Development of a Community Action Plan.
2. Development of a Public Investment Framework.
3. Youth and Lifestyle Campus conceptualization.



### **Manenberg Consultation and Co-design, February–August 2015:**

The Manenberg planning process towards the development of the Community Action Plan and Public Investment Framework has been an example of co-design between community leadership, the CoCT, the WCG and the VPUU NPC.



**Manenberg Youth and Lifestyle Campus, August 2015:**

The Youth and Lifestyle Campus has 6 distinct precincts all structured around schools to provide a positive and enabling environment for school learners towards the attainment of opportunities.

**HANOVER PARK**

The VPUU NPC has been tasked to develop the Community Action Plan for Hanover Park. This task has been completed. The CoCT via the Mayoral Urban Regeneration Programme (MURP) will implement the activities identified in the CAP.

**DELIVERABLES INCLUDE:**

1. Development of a Community Action Plan.

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