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Critical pragmatism in planning : The case of the Kathorus Special Integrated Presidential Project in South Africa

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APPENDIX ONE

DELIVERY: SERVICES AND PROGRAMMES DELIVERED BY THE KSIPP IN THE PERIOD 1994 TO 1999 (GPG, 1999b)

Section 1: Engineering Services

One hundred and sixty-four individual projects were delivered. The key achievements of these projects are as follows:

- **Sewerage and water:** Sewerage and water systems throughout Kathorus have been rehabilitated and are operational. In addition, processes to maintain these systems are in place.
- **Refuse removal:** Refuse removal to each property on a weekly basis is occurring in all areas.
- **Roads and storm water:** All primary roads and key secondary roads have been tarred and storm water drainage has been provided. Less important secondary roads and tertiary roads have been gravelled and some have been sealed to prevent dust and erosion. The primary storm water drainage system was upgraded in most areas.
- **Fire hydrants:** Fire hydrants have been provided in all areas.
- **Transport:** Taxi facilities have been provided and taxi routes have been upgraded. The railway system to the area is being repaired and installed.
- **Electricity:** Electricity is now available to all properties. In addition, area lights have been erected to eliminate dangerous dark spots, and streetlights were installed along main routes.
- **Traffic signs and street names:** Traffic signs and street names have been installed throughout the area.
- **Telephones and postal services:** Telephones are available throughout the area. In addition, post is delivered to postal boxes that are available.
- **The engineering projects** were undertaken so as to create as much employment within the Kathorus community as possible. Two projects were important to make this happen:
  - *Civil Contractor Development Programme:* This programme comprised of training persons from the community to undertake engineering services and building contracts. These persons were nominated by community structures. Over two hundred local contractors were developed through this project.
  - *Training:* In addition, more than 1,300 people from the community received formal training in areas ranging from practical building skills to life skills.

Section 2: Security

Thirty-four individual security projects were undertaken and key amongst these were:

- **SOS Emergency Communication System:** An SOS emergency communication system was established. This system allowed residents of the community to call by telephone for help, free of charge, in the event of a crime, medical, fire, sewerage, water or electrical emergency. Sixty telephones and three communication centres were installed in the area to support this system. The system also prompted the local councils to deliver more comprehensive and upgraded communications systems within

Kathorus. This was never intended to be a long-term project and it had a short life span of about five years.

- **Effective policing:** Twenty-three satellite police stations were established throughout Kathorus. Of these, ten were operational at the end of 1999. In addition, sixty-eight patrol vehicles and eighty-seven other vehicles were purchased for use in the area by the police. A special Kathorus Flying Squad was also established, with fifteen vehicles. These satellite stations were closed. The KSiPP security coordinator attributes this in part to their redundancy because of the "normalisation of the area" (Interview: KSiPP security coordinator, 2003). But during the life of the project several of these police stations were targeted for theft and violent crime against the police or community constables. The Flying Squad was still operating in the area in 2003 and had been found to have a positive impact on reducing crime and response times in Kathorus (Landman in Zack *et al*., 2003).
- **Emergency services:** All emergency services were operational in the area by 1999 including ambulance, fire, traffic and other emergency services. These services were still operational and providing effective services in 2003. In addition, the now Ekurhuleni council was implementing the concept of 'One Stop' Customer Care Centres, integrating the response arm of emergency services.
- **The Kathorus Security and Protection Service:** In order to provide protection to contractors working in Kathorus, over seven hundred persons were employed on the various projects as security personnel. This service was expected to continue to operate after the closure of the Kathorus Project. Transformed into a private security company, Vukani Security still operated in the area in 2003.
- **Police stations and child-protection unit:** New police stations were built in Zonkizizwe, Katlehong and Thokoza. A child-protection unit was established and the SAPS Investigative Service Unit was re-instituted in Kathorus. This service had grown with the development of a comprehensive counselling service attached to the Natalspruit Hospital subsequent to the KSiPP.

Section 3: Housing

Fifty-two individual housing projects were undertaken over the five-year implementation period. The key achievements of these projects are as follows:

- **The repair of violence-damaged houses:** Houses that were damaged as a result of violence are being repaired. A total of 2,600 claims were received. Of these 1,850 houses had been repaired and 1,642 had been handed back to their owners by February 1999.
- **Informal settlements:** Emergency services were provided to all informal settlements. Planning for the upgrading of these areas or relocation had commenced in most areas by 1999. In Phola Park 3,951 erven had been serviced and the remaining four hundred and forty were completed by March 1999. In all, 3,700 new houses had been constructed.
- **Hostels:** Emergency services were provided to all public sector hostels in the area and the upgrading of six hostels undertaken.
- **The promotion and coordination of new housing developments:** By the end of March 1999, over 12,500 new houses had been developed in Kathorus.
- **The development of institutional capacity in the region to deliver housing on a planned and sustainable basis:** In order to develop institutional capacity in the region to deliver housing, a Kathorus Housing Strategy was formulated in late 1996.

- **Housing support centre:** A housing support centre was established to assist with the upgrading of houses, with three hundred and sixty households being assisted by 1999.

Section 4: Health

- **Clinics:** Fifteen clinics in Kathorus were repaired or extended to restore effective and hygienic services. Four new clinics were built. Two mobile clinics were purchased. These clinics provide services to more than 100,000 families a year. Four new clinics were built.
- **Community health centres:** Three community health centres were built. These facilities provide casualty and primary health care facilities, amongst others.

Section 5: Welfare

- **Social workers:** Fourteen social workers were employed to provide crisis intervention, trauma and short-term counselling.
- **Frail care programme:** A home-based frail care programme was established in the Kathorus area for elderly people in need of services such as nutrition and basic health care.
- **Social service centres:** Two one-stop social service centres were built to provide office space for welfare organisations and small business enterprises. These included facilities for workshops for the disabled.
- **Youth services support programme:** Eighty-one youth organisations in Kathorus received funding and technical and management support to continue their work with the youth.
- **Life skills for community constables:** Approximately five hundred community constables participated in a life skills training programme.
- **Child and family centre:** A centre was developed to provide services for abused children. This provides, amongst other services, a temporary home for these children.
- **Violence against women:** A campaign to combat violence against women was undertaken. This campaign included a 'reclaim the night' vigil, which was attended by more than 1,000 individuals. Educational material, including four videos and an information booklet, was developed and formed part of an ongoing community education programme.

Section 6: Education

- **Schools:** One hundred schools in the Kathorus area were repaired and upgraded. Five new schools were built.
- **Schools partnership training:** This programme was aimed at building the capacity of stakeholder groups to strengthen their participation in schools. Extensive training was provided to school management teams, student representative councils, school governance bodies, etc.
- **Adult basic education:** Eight fully equipped containers were purchased and several facilitators employed to provide literacy and numeracy training to adults. Approximately three hundred and fifty learners completed the programme successfully.
- **Nkululeku:** More than one hundred and twenty "out-of-work, out-of-school" youths received hard skills training. These students were from the former ANC-aligned Self Defence Units (SDUs) and the IFP aligned Self Protection Units (SPUs).

- **Early childhood development:** A family based programme provided training to parents in eight sites – the project was linked to income generating projects; a Back to Fast Track project aimed at analysing the reasons for school drop out, and assisted in returning sixty-two out-of-school youth to school.

Section 7: Sport and Recreation

- **Sports:** Three sports stadiums, namely the Huntersfield, Thokoza and Vosloorus stadiums, were upgraded and repaired. A street sports centre was built in Katlehong and a mini-league programme was undertaken. Approximately eighteen soccer fields were levelled and new goal posts provided in Katlehong. An Olympic-size pool was built in Vosloorus. Sixteen multi-purpose courts were developed throughout Kathorus. An indoor sports complex was built in Thokoza. A range of activities, including youth camps and sporting clinics, was undertaken. The first cricket pitch was developed in the area in Huntersfield Stadium.
- **Libraries:** Two new libraries were built in Spruitview and Zonkizizwe. Three existing libraries were upgraded.
- **Cemeteries:** Four cemeteries in Kathorus were restored and upgraded with fencing and landscaping provided.
- **Parks:** Twenty-six parks in Kathorus were upgraded and play equipment provided.
- **Community halls:** Six community halls were rehabilitated, including the Vosloorus Civic Centre and two new halls were developed.
- **Street beautification:** Key entrances to the area were beautified – for example, Sontonga Road, Masakhane Road, Brickfields Road and TPJ Siluma. In addition, donations of 8,900 trees were obtained and planted in the schools and other public areas.

Section 8: Business Development

- **Business '96 Conference:** A conference of all private sector organisations was held during 1996. During this conference these organisations committed themselves to assisting in the development of business in Kathorus.
- **Kathorus Economic Development Initiative:** The Kathorus Economic Development Initiative (KEDI) was established. This is a Section 21 company that aims at promoting business development and expanding economic opportunities for residents in Kathorus.
- **Kathorus Market Society:** The Kathorus Market Society was established to coordinate and develop market sites and improve local trading conditions within Kathorus.

Section 9: Communication

Nine communication projects were undertaken over the five-year implementation period. The key achievements of these projects were:

- **Kwaze Kwasa:** An organisation to promote the economic development of women in Kathorus was established.
- **Simunye News:** A community-based newspaper was established and eighteen issues were published over the implementation period.

- **Kathorus Community Radio:** The Kathorus Community Radio was established as a Section 21 company. An application was made to the Independent Broadcasting Authority (IBA) for a broadcasting licence. The radio station was on air for three months over the implementation period.
- **Kathorus Fax:** An information sheet was published, initially monthly and then quarterly, outlining progress on the project. The Fax was developed for the implementers participating in the project.
- **Public relations:** Ongoing public relations were undertaken during the implementation of the project. This involved press releases, articles in the press and the arranging of launches and opening of projects.
- **Masakhane project:** This project focused on assisting local governments in encouraging residents to pay for local government services. The Masakhane project included a range of activities, including a legal investigation into issues pertaining to the payment for services as well as a training programme to inform and encourage local government officials to actively address this issue as part of their jobs.
- **Civic pride in schools:** This project focused on actively encouraging school children to be proud of and take care of their schools as well as addressing the way in which schools are maintained.
- **Local government development:** This project focused on assisting local government in developing their staff capacity as well as addressing the strategic focus and relationships within local government. As part of this project, over one hundred local government officials undertook training courses on local government. In addition, strategic workshops were held with officials and councillors in the Germiston local government.