



AN UNFAIR, UNEQUAL AND UNJUST BUDGET WITH NO REASONABLE PLANS

Submission by the Social Justice Coalition on the Cape Town 2019/2020 Draft Budget
24 April 2019

On 28 March 2019, the Executive Mayor of Cape Town, Dan Plato, tabled the draft 2019/2020 budget in the Council and invited public submissions. This is our submission:

Water and Sanitation

During the tabling of the draft budget Executive Mayor Dan Plato stated that the “upgrading of our informal settlements has received a significant budget allocation with R589 million going towards the mainstreaming of basic service delivery to informal settlements and backyard dwellers.” Although this amount is allocated to the provision of basic services in informal settlements it is misleading to claim that the amount is for the “upgrading of informal settlements”.¹

- **Undignified temporary toilets**

A staggering 40%, or R235 million, of the R589 million to be spent in informal settlements in 2019/2020, will be spent on temporary sanitation facilities. R220 million will go to service providers for the *renting*, servicing and maintenance of temporary portable non flushing chemical toilet units or Mshengus. R15 million will go towards the supply and delivery of portable flush toilet units or potta-pottas.²

By contrast, the City plans to spend only R25 million on the installation of full-flush toilets in informal settlements in 2019/2020. In 2018/2019’s final budget the City allocated R27 million to this line item. In the 2018/2019 January 2019 Adjustment budget however 40% of this amount had been cut.³

The continued over-reliance by the City on temporary, *rented*, non flushing chemical toilet units and potta-pottas and the systematic lack of investment in infrastructure, combined with non-delivery/under-spending of the capital budget, does not amount to the “upgrading of informal settlements”.

¹ City of Cape Town. 28 March 2019. [Council speech by the City’s Executive Mayor, Dan Plato](#). p. 4

² City of Cape Town. 28 March 2019. [Procurement - Demand Plan for 2019/2020 Financial Year](#). p. 7

³ City of Cape Town. 28 March 2019. [2018/2019 to 2020/2021 Capital Adjustments Budget - January 2019](#). p. 95

The provision of temporary facilities to communities means that the City is failing to adhere to Section 73 of the Municipal Systems Act that requires municipalities to deliver basic services “in a manner that is conducive to the improvement of standards of quality over time”. Opting to put money towards costly temporary services instead of investing in long-term infrastructure is also wasteful.

Demands:

1. Develop and make public a reasonable plan for the provision of clean, safe and dignified sanitation that aims to improve on the standard and quality of sanitation provided over time.
2. In the 2019/2020 budget increase the amount to be spent on the installation of full-flush toilets in informal settlements across the City.

- **Dirty full-flush toilets and taps**

In August 2018 the City of Cape Town announced that the daily janitorial service, that ensures that the communal full-flush toilets across informal settlements are kept clean, had been “temporarily halted”. The City claimed that this was due to a delay with vaccinations which are required to ensure the health of janitorial staff.⁴

In Annexure 31 (Detailed Operational Projects) of the 2019/2020 draft budget there are four budget lines that mention the janitorial service in informal settlements.⁵ These are the only mentions of the janitorial service across the 39 documents that comprise the draft budget.

The four budget lines indicate that the City spent R73.5 million on the janitorial service in 2017/2018 (audited). For 2018/2019 the Full Year Forecast is only R14 million - an 80% decrease from the year before.

For 2019/2020 there is no budget allocated to these line items.

The Social Justice Coalition (SJC) successfully campaigned for the adoption, by the City, of a janitorial service for communal full-flush toilets in informal settlements across the city.

Despite numerous requests from the SJC over the last few years, the City of Cape Town has not produced a detailed and reasonable operational plan for this service. The absence of a plan arguably contributed to a delay in vaccinations and now to the lack of clarity on the continued funding of the service in the draft budget.

Uncertainty around the continued management and funding of the janitorial service has implications for the health and safety of residents in informal settlements across the City of

⁴ City of Cape Town. 24 August 2018. [City working hard to restore janitorial services in informal settlements](#).

⁵ City of Cape Town. 28 March 2019. [Detailed Operational Projects](#). p. 70 and 72

Cape Town. According to the City there are, on average, between 600 and 700 cases of diarrhoea in children under five reported each week in Cape Town.⁶

The mismanagement and uncertainty also has implications for those employed by the City in the janitorial service through the Expanded Public Works Programme.

Demands:

1. Develop and make public a detailed and reasonable operational plan for the janitorial service.
2. Make a public commitment that the janitorial service will continue and indicate the budget amount that will be allocated to it.

- **Number of taps**

According to the Measurable Performance Objectives set out in Table 34 of the 2019/20 - Draft Budget the City undertook to provide 700 water service points in the 2018/19 financial year.⁷ Despite an upward budget adjustment in January 2019, from R1 million to R8 million⁸, the City did not revise the corresponding number of service points to be provided upward.⁹

For the 2019/20 financial year the City's draft budget commits R5 million to the installation of water service points.¹⁰ The number of service points to be delivered are again only 700.¹¹

In the Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework (MTREF) the City has indicated that it plans to spend R6 million in both 2020/21 and 2021/22 on water service points.¹² Yet again the number of service points to be delivered are only 700.¹³

This can only mean one of two things: That the City doesn't know what the cost of installing 700 taps is. Is it R million (final 2018/19 budget), R8 million (2018/19 January adjustment budget), R5 million (2019/20 Draft budget) or R6 million (2020/21 and 2021/22 MTREF)? Or that the City doesn't have an informed, responsive and reasonable plan to address a lack of access to water in informal settlements across the city and that instead of addressing the actual need the City has simply picked the number of taps required at random.

Demands:

1. Develop and make public a detailed and reasonable plan for the provision of water to informal settlements.

⁶ City of Cape Town. 22 January 2019. [City urges caution as surge season hits](#).

⁷ City of Cape Town. 28 March 2019. [2019/2020 - 2020/2021 Draft Budget](#). p. 66

⁸ City of Cape Town. 28 March 2019. [2018/2019 to 2020/2021 Capital Adjustments Budget - January 2019](#). p. 95

⁹ City of Cape Town. 28 March 2019. [2019/2020 - 2020/2021 Draft Budget](#). p. 66

¹⁰ City of Cape Town. 28 March 2019. [Multi Year Capital Appropriations by vote](#). p. 22

¹¹ City of Cape Town. 28 March 2019. [2019/2020 - 2020/2021 Draft Budget](#). p. 66

¹² City of Cape Town. 28 March 2019. [Multi Year Capital Appropriations by vote](#). p. 22

¹³ City of Cape Town. 28 March 2019. [2019/2020 - 2020/2021 Draft Budget](#). p. 66

2. In the 2019/2020 budget increase the amount to be spent on the installation of taps in informal settlements across the City.

Safety and security

- **Left in the dark, literally and figuratively**

The primary purpose of public lighting is to ensure safety and security through nighttime visibility in public spaces and on public roads.

Maps showing the provision of public lighting across Cape Town, compiled using the City's own data¹⁴, reveals that effective public lighting is reserved for nearly all roads in predominantly white and coloured neighbourhoods. The same maps reveal that many roads in poorer Black and coloured communities are not provided with the same effective public lighting.

In Nyanga, which is generally referred to as South Africa's murder capital, many formal streets have no street lights (see Nyanga Lights Map attached).

In Khayelitsha the situation is worse. Here the vast majority of roads have no street lights. Instead, Khayelitsha is predominantly provided with high-mast lights (see Khayelitsha Lights Map attached).

These high-mast spotlights have never been installed in former whites only, middle-class suburbs like Rondebosch (see Rondebosch Lights Map attached).

The SJC has engaged the City of Cape Town on the issue of the discriminatory allocation of public lighting to poor, Black wards across the City over the last two years. On the back of a submission we made on the City of Cape Town's draft budget in 2017/2018, the City made a R40 million budget allocation commitment, in the final budget, to be spent in Khayelitsha over four years.¹⁵

The fact that the City had to make changes to its draft budget to include a commitment of R40 million for public lighting in Khayelitsha in the 2017/2018 budget revealed the lack of a clear and transparent, reasonable plan to address the inequitable and discriminatory provision of public lighting across Cape Town.

Since then we have repeatedly asked the City to provide us with a clear breakdown of where and how the R40 million committed to Khayelitsha has been and is being spent.

We sent another request on 5 February 2019. In response the City of Cape Town's Mayoral Committee Member (Mayco Member) for Energy and Climate Change, Cllr Phindile Maxiti, provided the SJC with "a brief report on existing and planned high-mast and street lighting in Khayelitsha" (attached as Report_Khayelitsha Public Lighting) which he claimed "is an abstract

¹⁴ City of Cape Town. 2017. [Public Lighting 2017](#).

¹⁵ City of Cape Town. 30 May 2017. [Budget speech by the City's Executive Mayor, Patricia De Lille](#). p. 5

of a greater plan in the Metro.” The SJC has requested the “greater plan” from the City on two previous occasions. We have not yet received it.

The report for Khayelitsha that we did get, drew on statistics compiled by the City in *January 2019*. It stated that at the time there were 212 high-mast spotlights in Khayelitsha. It added that over the next five financial years there would be an additional 33 new high-mast spotlights installed. The report, supposedly part of “a greater plan in the Metro”, made no mention of any new streetlights planned for Khayelitsha.

Then in response to a Cape Argus front-page article on 12 March 2019 titled *Township left in the dark*¹⁶ things changed. On the same day Cllr Maxiti released a press statement claiming the City would be spending R6 million on street lights and R4 million on high-mast spotlights (a total of R10 million) in Khayelitsha in the 2019/2020 financial year.¹⁷

However, in the 2019/2020 draft budget only R7 million for all public lighting has been allocated for the entirety of Area East, of which Khayelitsha is a part.¹⁸

The fact that the City’s claims around the delivery of public lighting has changed on 3 occasions, in as many months this year, reveals the lack of a clear and transparent, reasonable plan to address the inequitable and discriminatory provision of public lighting across Cape Town.

Demands:

1. Make the “greater plan in the Metro” for public lighting available to the public.
2. At the very least, increase the R7 million allocated for public lighting in Area East to reflect the R10 million committed to Khayelitsha specifically by MAYCO Member Maxiti just last month.

- **Broken-circuit TV**

The deployment of CCTV cameras across the City of Cape Town has been a contentious issue since the Khayelitsha Commission of Inquiry recommended, in August 2014, that the number of cameras in Khayelitsha be increased.

In order to shift the blame for failing to implement the majority of the Commission’s recommendations from the South African Police Service (SAPS), and so from national government, African National Congress (ANC) members in the provincial legislature and ANC councillors in the City have focused on the failure of the City of Cape Town to install additional CCTV cameras in Khayelitsha. In order to shift blame for failing to implement the recommendation on CCTV cameras (Recommendation 18) the City of Cape Town and the Western Cape Provincial Government have sought to blame ANC ward councillors for not using their ward allocation budgets to install CCTV cameras.

¹⁶ Cape Argus. 12 March 2019. [Khayelitsha won’t get a cent from City’s R62.5m budget for public lighting.](#)

¹⁷ City of Cape Town. 12 March 2019. [Almost 2500 public lights installed in Khayelitsha, work continues.](#)

¹⁸ City of Cape Town. 28 March 2019. [Detailed Capital Budget.](#) p. 15

In order to determine who to hold accountable, the SJC submitted a Public-Access to Information Act (PAIA) request in November 2018 for a breakdown of the number of CCTV Cameras deployed in each ward across the City and how many of those deployed had been bought by the City¹⁹ or by councillors using their ward allocations. The breakdown is attached as “City and Ward Allocation Cameras 2018 SJC F”.

The total number of CCTV cameras deployed across the City in November last year was 794. 640 of those came from “City funding” while 154 came from Councillor Funding.

With the exception of Ward 115 (which includes the Central City Improvement District (CCID) with 171 cameras) the single wards with the most “City funding” CCTV cameras were Ward 49 (Athlone, Athlone Stadium, Hazendal, Silvertown), with 33 cameras, Ward 59 (Rondebosch, Newlands, Bishops Court), with 33 cameras, and Ward 62 (Bishops Court, Constantia, Wynberg), with 41 cameras.

By contrast the 2 wards, Ward 37 and 38, that cover Nyanga each only had 2 “City funding” CCTV cameras.

Hanover Park, in Ward 47, had only 5. Manenberg, in Ward 46, had only 9. Lavender Hill, in Ward 68, had no “City funding” CCTV cameras.

According to the November 2018 breakdown, in the *11 wards* that serve Khayelitsha combined there were only 32 “City funding” CCTV cameras. Two of the 11 wards had no “City funding” CCTV cameras.

What emerges from the breakdown is that the inequitable allocation of CCTV cameras across the City of Cape Town cannot only be attributed to ANC ward councillors in a Democratic Alliance (DA) run municipality. City funding has contributed to this inequitable allocation.

In the 2019/2020 draft budget R6.5 million of ward budget allocations will be put towards the installation of CCTV cameras. None of these will be for Nyanga, Hanover Park, Manenberg, Lavender Hill or Khayelitsha - some of the most violent wards in one of the most violent cities in the world. Blaming DA and ANC ward councillors for this would be to absolve the City of Cape Town, Executive Mayor Dan Plato (a former MEC of Community Safety) and the Mayco Member for Safety and Security, JP Smith, of their responsibilities towards all the residents of Cape Town.

Having individual ward interests alone dictate the allocation of safety resources is irrational. Given limited resources, where is the assessment of greatest need, the studying of crime

¹⁹ The SJC had requested for the breakdown to include the number of cameras bought with the special rates of the 41 Central Improvement Districts (CIDs) across the city. The City could not provide that breakdown. As a result the CID cameras are included in the “City funding” numbers. Although relevant in discussions around the initial capital output for these cameras, it requires pointing out that the ongoing operational costs (management, connectivity, monitoring, maintenance) of these cameras fall to the City.

statistics, the factoring in of under-reporting and how this is higher in poor, working class Black wards? Who is consulting with the police on where they can best be supported through the deployment of CCTV cameras?

The City supposedly has a CCTV Master Plan (the SJC has requested it on 3 previous occasions and is yet to receive it), but of what benefit is a Master Plan if safety and security is a competency devolved to, and overseen by, 116 individual wards with no guidance from the Mayco Member for Safety and Security?

Demands:

1. Develop the CCTV Master Plan to ensure that limited resources are deployed to where they are needed most. Make the plan available to the public.
2. Allocate city-wide funding to the installation of CCTV cameras to communities that carry the highest burden of crime.

- **Irrational deployment of Law Enforcement resources**

On 15 April 2019 Executive Mayor Dan Plato oversaw the deployment of 18 new law enforcement officers in Cape Town's Central Business District (CBD).

In the most murderous city in South Africa and one of the most murderous cities in the world, the City opted to deploy these 18 new law enforcement officers to address the main crimes recorded in the CBD. These crimes "include pickpocketing, ATM fraud, theft out of motor vehicle, drug dealing as well as *aggressive begging*."²⁰

These 18 new law enforcement officers will join the 28 law enforcement officers already deployed in the CBD. They will join another 16 dedicated law enforcement officers, funded by the CCID, already deployed in the CBD.²¹ They will join a team of around 270 public safety officers contracted by the CCID that can be found on foot or in vehicles in the CBD.²² They will be deployed in the part of the City with the most extensive CCTV camera coverage (171 cameras). They will be deployed in the police precinct in the City of Cape Town with one of the highest police to population ratios.

By comparison, South Africa's murder capital Nyanga, will not be receiving 18 new law enforcement officers, does not have 270 public safety officers on foot or in vehicles, does not have independently employed law enforcement officers, has a total of only 4 CCTV cameras covering it and historically has had one of the lowest police to population ratios in the City.

On 3 July 2018 the leader of the DA, Mmusi Maimane, stated at the Nyanga Police Station in Cape Town, that the "DA-run provincial and local governments have been fighting with the

²⁰ City of Cape Town. 15 April 2019. [Cape Town Executive Mayor Dan Plato welcomes 18 new law enforcement officers in the CBD.](#)

²¹ City of Cape Town. 15 April 2019. [Cape Town Executive Mayor Dan Plato welcomes 18 new law enforcement officers in the CBD.](#)

²² Central City Improvement District. [Safety and Security.](#)

national ANC government for years to make the safety of communities like Nyanga, Khayelitsha, Mannenberg, Hanover Park, Mitchells Plain and so many other unsafe areas of Cape Town a priority.”²³ Now it would appear that the DA itself is unwilling to prioritise the very same unsafe areas.

Although SAPS, a national government competency, remains one of the key law enforcement agencies tasked with making our communities safer, this obligation is also part of local governments’, in particular metropolitan areas’, constitutional mandate. The Constitution has moved away from a hierarchical division of governmental power and has ushered in a new vision of government in which the sphere of local government is interdependent, “inviolable and possesses the constitutional latitude within which to define and express its unique character.”²⁴ The City of Cape Town’s strategic objective to be “The Safe City” is such an expression.

Given the levels of violent crime experienced in Cape Town, the SJC welcomes the additional resources dedicated by the City towards law enforcement in the 2019/2020 budget. What we do not welcome is the irrational deployment of these resources.

Demands:

1. Ensure that the current and future deployment of law enforcement officers are fair, equitable and rational. Make these deployments public in order for civilians to have oversight. SAPS has had to do this with their deployments to police precincts so there are no reasons for the City not do so.

Ward allocations

The Local Government: Municipal Structures Act of 1998 stipulates, in Section 73 (5) (d), that a “municipal council *may allocate* funds and resources to enable ward committees to ... undertake development in their wards.”

The *option* to allocate funds and allow wards to “undertake development” is not meaningfully expanded on in legislation. Ward allocation projects are to be decided by ward committees which themselves are *optional* functionaries that only certain municipalities *may* have.

It would appear that mostly DA governed municipal councils have decided to give substance to this *option* by including ward allocations in their budgets.

This decision is surprising given the regularity with which DA members claim that ward allocations are being illegally misdirected for party political interests in the municipalities where they are in power and/or that ward allocations are to be blamed for the inequitable or non-delivery of services in the municipalities where they are in power.

²³ Mmusi Maimane. 3 July 2018. [Let’s take back our communities from violent criminals.](#)

²⁴ City of Cape Town and Other v Robertson and Other (CCT 19/04) [2004] ZACC 21; 2005 (2) SA 323 (CC) at para 60.

In the Western Cape Provincial Legislature on 20 August 2015 Premier Helen Zille claimed that “many of the councillors in Khayelitsha spend their ward allocations” on “ANC’s councillors parties, celebrations, loudhailers, braais, rather than focusing on proper service delivery.”²⁵

In a letter to the Cape Times on 18 April 2019 Mayco Member for Safety and Security JP Smith blamed [ANC] ward councillors for the lack of CCTV cameras in Khayelitsha.

In a tweet on 16 April 2019, in defense of the inequitable allocation of CCTV cameras in the City of Cape Town, the DA’s official twitter handle tweeted the following:

#KnowYourANC! The ANC controls 35 wards in CoCT. In each ward the councillor decides how to allocate their ward allocation budget In the past 5 years, there have been 142 CCTV installations funded by ward allocation budgets, ANC councillors decided to make 8 CCTV installations²⁶

In 2017/2018 wards covering Khayelitsha spent R1 674 270 of their ward allocation budgets on public lighting (R1 349 270 on streetlights and R325 000 on high-mast spotlights). Given the existing inequitable and discriminatory allocation of effective public lighting across the City, it's not surprising that this amount is not being spent on public lighting by councillors in wealthier, predominantly whites suburbs.

According to the 2019/2020 draft budget, councillors in Khayelitsha plan to spend R2 010 000, or one-fifth of their ward allocations on “Sidewalk Construction”. Ward 97 alone plans to spend R1 350 000. This spend is possible because the wards in the sub-councils that cover Khayelitsha have created a ‘stokvel’ to allow for each ward, in a five year cycle, to undertake a substantive capital intensive project. It goes without saying that the construction of R1 350 000’s worth of sidewalks in Sea Point or Constantia, or Camps Bay, or Rondebosch has never fallen to ward councillors there.

Ward councillors in Khayelitsha are clearly trying to remedy apartheid-era inequalities and the ongoing inadequate provision of infrastructure by the City, by using and pooling their limited ward allocations. This is not to say that the entirety of their allocations are spent in the most useful or productive ways. This is however true for wards across the City.

Ward 107 (Table View, Parklands, Sunningdale), for instance, is spending R80 000 on the maintenance of reeds (typha).²⁷ Its neighbour, Ward 113, (Table View) is spending R240 000 on the upgrading of green belts.²⁸ In Ward 21 (Sonstraal to Bloemhof), R35 000 will be spent on

²⁵ Hansard. 20 August 2015. [Western Cape Provincial Legislature](#). p. 51

²⁶ Democratic Alliance. 16 April 2019. [Tweet](#).

²⁷ City of Cape Town. 28 March 2019. [Operating and Capital Ward Allocation Projects Supported by Sub Councils](#). p. 5

²⁸ City of Cape Town. 28 March 2019. [Operating and Capital Ward Allocation Projects Supported by Sub Councils](#). p. 5

blinds for the Durbanville Rose Garden while R65 000 will be spent on “Additional mowing”.²⁹ In Ward 59 (Rondebosch, Newlands) R30 000 will be spent on a memorial/heritage plaque.³⁰ In Ward 115, that includes Mouille Point, R15 000 will be spent on the restoration of a cannon.³¹

The expectations of what ward allocations are meant to cover across wards clearly differs. It differs based on the level of services communities received in the past and since. What predominantly white middle-class suburbs have historically taken for granted or see as a given to be provided now, Black and coloured poor working-class wards have to try and secure for themselves. This amounts to discrimination on the basis of race and poverty.

The City cannot claim to have a pro-poor budget if it is outsourcing the delivery of basic services in areas that are poor and historically underdeveloped, to be delivered by those same wards that are poor and historically underdeveloped. Doing so merely serves to extend the burden of past injustices into the present, hampering new development in the now and in so doing extending unequal development into the future.

Demands:

The ward allocation system as is, is clearly not fit for purpose. It has been politicised, is used as an excuse for poor service delivery and reinforces the unequal development of wards across the City of Cape Town. If the City chooses, and it is a choice, to continue making ward allocations available to councillors, we demand:

1. That a detailed assessment of the system be undertaken, that clear guidelines are put in place so that some councillors aren't expected to rectify historical injustices while their counterparts are allowed to make cosmetic improvements or to simply top-up services they have inherited.
2. That the City of Cape Town, and its governing party, take ultimate responsibility for how every last cent of the budget that they control is spent.

Conclusion

In this submission the Social Justice Coalition is asking for five reasonable plans relating to the delivery of services to be made public or to be developed (if they don't exist) and made public. We aren't opportunistically using the budget participation window to demand these plans. We demand these plans because their non-existence, their lack of detail, their lack of reasonableness is made evident in the draft budget for the 2019/2020 financial year.

²⁹ City of Cape Town. 28 March 2019. [Operating and Capital Ward Allocation Projects Supported by Sub Councils](#). p. 16

³⁰ City of Cape Town. 28 March 2019. [Operating and Capital Ward Allocation Projects Supported by Sub Councils](#). p. 37

³¹ City of Cape Town. 28 March 2019. [Operating and Capital Ward Allocation Projects Supported by Sub Councils](#). p. 31

These inadequate plans or the absence of plans has implications for the residents of informal settlements that in 2019/2020 will yet again have to relieve themselves in a communal, rented Mshengu toilet. For them, there is no clarity on when they can expect something better.

These inadequate plans or the absence of plans has implications for the residents of informal settlements that in 2019/2020 will see a deterioration in the service they are currently using because the janitorial service is mismanaged or has been discontinued.

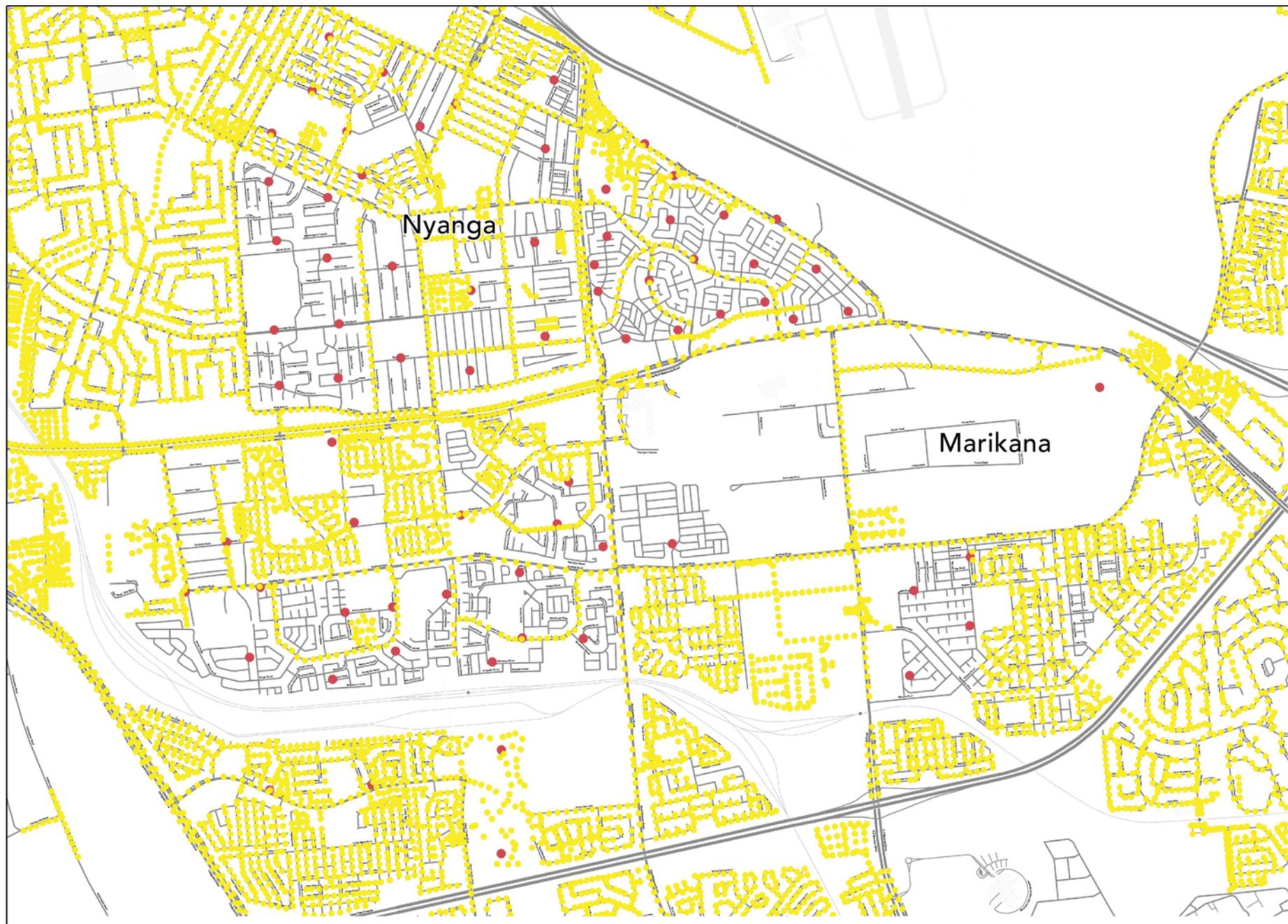
These inadequate plans or the absence of plans has implications for the residents of informal settlements that in 2019/2020 will yet again hope that they might get access to one of the 700 taps that the City thinks is required year in and year out.

These inadequate plans or the absence of plans has implications for the residents of poor, working class wards that in 2019/2020 have to be contend with either having sidewalks, effective public lighting or CCTV cameras. As is, this year they'll get new sidewalks. Unfortunately these sidewalks won't be lit, leaving them vulnerable to crimes that won't be detected or solved through the use of CCTV cameras, because there are hardly any.

The Social Justice Coalition demands a fair, equal and just budget informed by progressive and reasonable plans for the delivery of basic services.

www.sjc.org.za

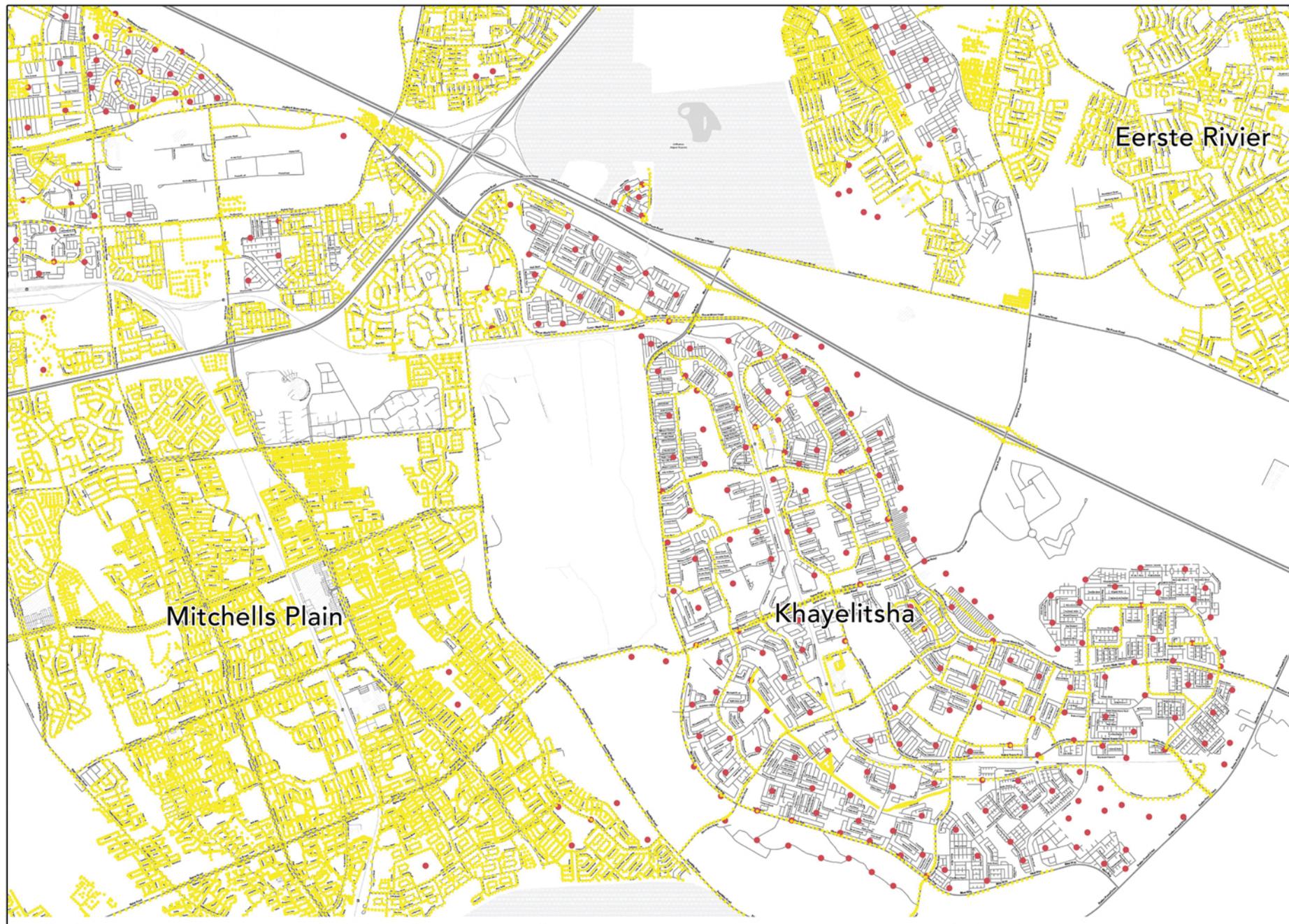
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- Street light
- High-mast light

Map:
Stephanie Briers
ETH Zurich

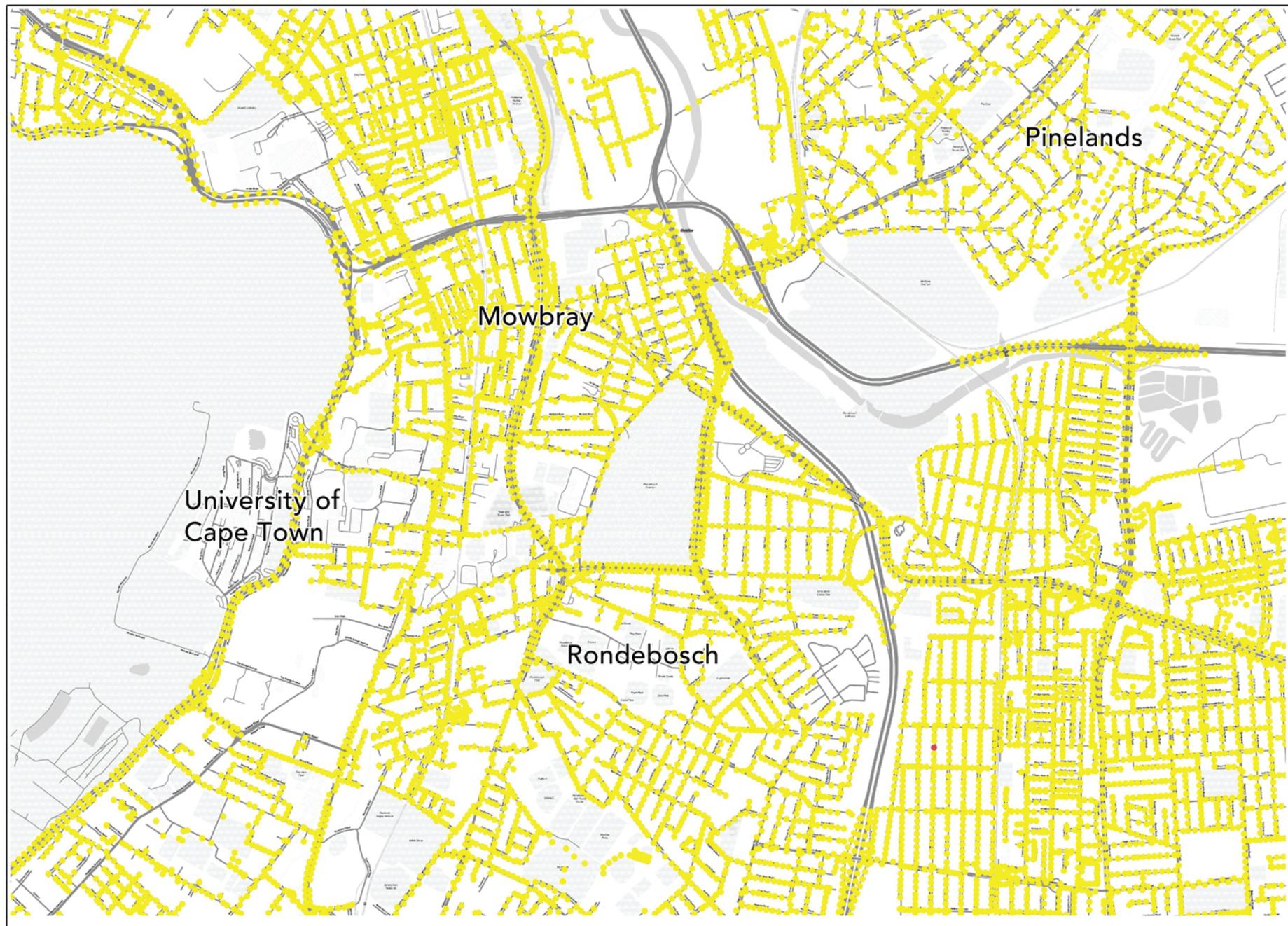
Nyanga



- Street light
- High-mast light

Map:
Stephanie Briers
ETH Zurich

Khayelitsha



- Street light
- High-mast light

Map:
Stephanie Briers
ETH Zurich

Rondebosch



CITY OF CAPE TOWN
ISIXEKO SASEKAPA
STAD KAAPSTAD

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Report: Khayelitsha Public Lighting

Role:	Name:
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Mayco Office: Energy & Climate Change team	
Client	Senior Superintendent: Engineering Support-Masts and Poles
	Artisan: Public lighting East-Blue Down Depot
Submission Date	

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Executive summary

This report seeks to highlight the problems and challenges faced and the resolutions planned by the City of Cape Town in the suburb of Khayelitsha as part of the greater plan for Cape Town Metropolitan.

Electricity generation and Distribution's Public Lighting department is responsible for the installation of high mast and street lighting and the maintenance thereof to both supply areas, Eskom and City supply.

This plan is on-going, rolling over different financial years as per funding allocation and program.

Report on Khayelitsha

1. High mast Lighting

1.1. Existing Lighting

There are currently 212 high masts, distributed across the various residential areas of Khayelitsha. The most recent stats for high masts, conducted in January 2019, reflects a 98 % burning rate. This audit is conducted on a monthly basis.

Maintenance response is provided on a daily basis. This response is based on complaints logged to the call centre and dependent on the nature of the complaint.

Some of the challenges that we face:

- Vandalism
- Theft of electricity from masts
- Access to equipment
- Safety of staff

Even with this situation, we have been able to attend to the maintenance schedule for all works.

We are currently auditing and repairing all masts on a door to door basis within the area.

1.2. New Lighting

Our planning includes the installation of 33 additional new 40m masts, which is scheduled to take place over the next 5 financial years.

Phase 1 of this installation will commence within the next 10 months, and will consist of 10 masts.

This will increase the number of units to 245.

2. Street Lighting report_

We have a planned maintenance schedule for all our areas, please see the attached. We also have reactive maintenance, which is attended to as and when we receive them via the M1 notifications.

However, when attending to callouts in certain areas of Khayelitsha, especially those most recently occupied in Japhtha Masemola road, we get threats from the community telling us not to disconnect any illegal connections.

These lights were in good working order before the illegal connections and will be fully functional if it is returned to normal. The councillors need to intervene and assist with educating the community not to engage in illegal activities or interfere with the distribution network.

Together we can make Progress Possible.

Annexure 1- Memo from Mr Wenn



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To: 8th February 2019

Report on Khayelitsha High mast Lighting

Existing Lighting

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New Lighting

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Compiled by
Saville.A.Wenn

PAIA Request for CCTV Camera Deployment

City funding		Councillor Funding	
Ward	Camera total	Ward	Camera total
1	8	1	6
2	2	2	2
4	6	4	6
5	0	5	6
7	2	7	0
10	28	10	0
11	0	11	2
14	0	14	1
15	0	15	1
16	0	16	1
17	0	17	1
18	2	18	0
19	0	19	1
21	2	21	1
22	10	22	0
23	0	23	11
24	3	24	0
25	1	25	2
26	12	26	1
27	9	27	0
28	2	28	1
29	4	29	2
30	8	30	1
31	3	31	0
32	1	32	1
33	1	33	0
34	3	34	0
36	2	36	0
37	2	37	0
38	2	38	0
39	3	39	0
40	3	40	1
41	2	41	0
42	7	42	0
43	3	43	1
44	10	44	1
45	8	45	0
46	9	46	0
47	5	47	0
49	33	49	0
50	7	50	0
51	0	51	1
52	19	52	0
53	1	53	0
54	16	54	2
55	1	55	0

56	2
57	26
58	2
59	33
60	1
62	41
63	21
64	0
65	0
66	0
68	0
69	0
70	4
71	0
72	0
73	0
74	4
75	1
76	1
77	7
79	31
80	1
84	0
85	0
87	3
88	4
89	2
90	3
91	4
92	2
93	3
94	10
95	0
96	2
97	1
98	0
102	7
103	2
105	0
107	0
109	0
110	0
111	3
112	7
113	0
115	171
116	1
TOTAL	640

56	0
57	9
58	1
59	0
60	0
62	2
63	2
64	1
65	3
66	1
68	5
69	4
70	7
71	1
72	3
73	5
74	4
75	1
76	0
77	2
79	0
80	0
84	2
85	5
87	0
88	0
89	0
90	0
91	0
92	0
93	0
94	0
95	0
96	0
97	0
98	1
102	0
103	1
105	3
107	14
109	1
110	6
111	0
112	1
113	10
115	2
116	4
TOTAL	154