

1. Mobility - Affordable or otherwise - Implies " Freedom of Movement"

2. Anybody that knows anything about the History of South Africa will know that the decades it was a Country and Nation distinctly characterised by the absence of "Freedom" of any kind of the majority of the people





- 3. For the Black people, there were no:
- a) Political freedoms
- formation of political parties
- No voting rights

b) Economic freedoms
- Restrictions in the formation of Business
- Pass Laws to confine to homelands and townships to only come out to provide cheap labour.

C) Social freedoms

- No inter marriages
- No Socialisation across "Colour" lines.





4. These restrictions generally manifested themselves in spatial arrangements throughout the country.

- Separation of Residential Areas along Racial lines
- Separation of Residential Areas from places of work.

5. The separation of Residential areas, particularly those for Black people, and the strict regulation of their mobility, meant that:

- Access to education
- Access to resources
- Access to opportunities were severely compromised.





- 6. The separation of Residential areas from places of work also resulted in :
- Urban transport systems, where urban poor have to commute long distances to employment centres
- 67% of urban residents travel an average of 18km in one direction to get to work
- Inefficient and heavily subsidized public transport system.





- 7. Strict regulation of their mobility, and restricted access to education, resources and opportunities resulted in the majority of the population being denied the ability to fulfil their human potential a violation of their human right
- 8. In 1994 political freedoms
- In 1996 The Constitution with Bill of Rights
- However, for most communities nothing much else changed.











- The South African Government invested R27.6 billion on housing delivery between 1994 and 2004.
- More than 1.6 million houses were delivered which affected the lives of approximately 6.5 million people.
- Despite this, the urban housing backlog increased from 1.5 million in 1994 to 2.4 million in 2004.





National Travel Survey Results

- Public transport is not available or it is too far away (38.3% of responses in the Western Cape).
- Safety/Driver Behaviour was the second most important problem in most of the districts and the metro area (26.3% of responses in the Western Cape)
- 65.7% of households earning less than R500 per month spend more than 20% of their income on



transport



Our Interventions

Ikapa Elihlumayo - Provincial Growth and Development Strategy.

- Social Capital formation
- Human Capital Development Strategy
- Micro Economic Development Strategy
- Provincial Spatial Development Framework
- Strategic Infrastructure Plan





Breaking New Ground Strategy

Aspires

'Promote the achievement of a non-racial integrated society through the development of sustainable human settlements and quality housing'





Some Objectives

- a. Accelerating the delivery of housing as a key strategy for poverty alleviation
- b. Utilising housing as a instrument for the development of sustainable human settlements, in support of spatial restructuring.
 'From providing houses to creating sustainable
 - human settlements'





THE PUBLIC TRANSPORT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME (PTIP)

Objectives:

- Making public transport affordable to users and the State
- Ensuring that public transport contributes to Ikapa Elihlumayo by reducing the cost of doing business, building social capital, and supporting sustainable development

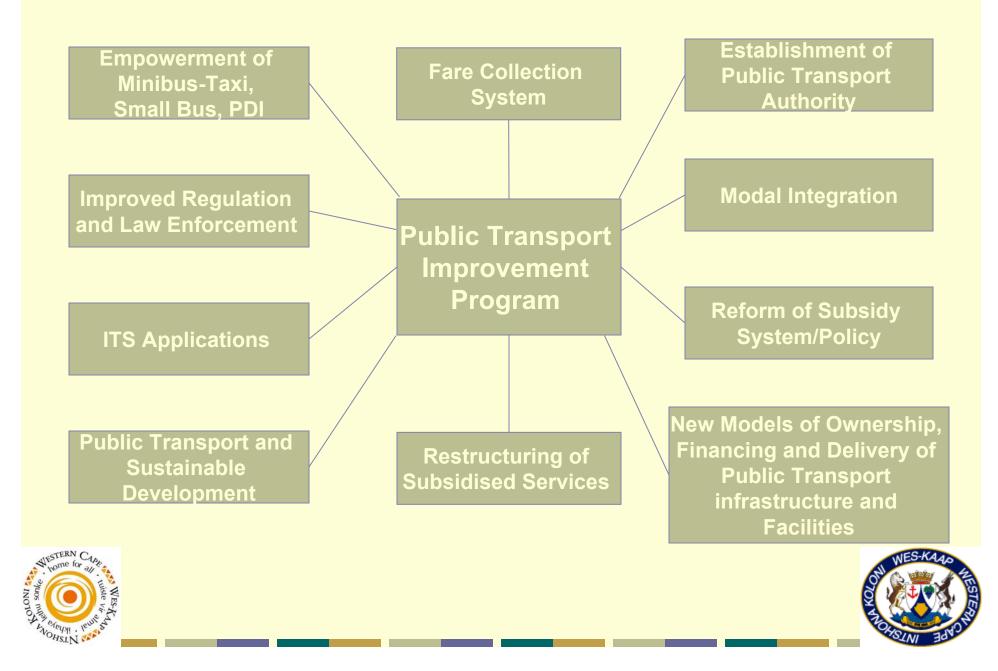




- Giving equal consideration to all citizens in the Province (rural as well as urban areas)
- Reducing amount of travel in private vehicles to public transport
- Paving the way for administration of subsidy by the Department by moving from interim to tendered and/or negotiated contracts
- Preparing for hosting World Cup 2010

















Thank You Dankie Enkosi Kealeboga



