

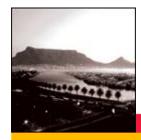




The City of Cape Town: Built Environment Performance Plan 2011/12 (Urban Settlements Development Grant)

Presented by: Wayne Muller (Director: Housing Finance and Leases)

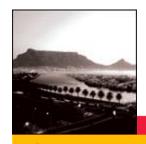
June 2011





What will we address today?

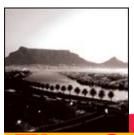
- Background to the City of Cape Town
- 2. Governance imperatives
- 3. Spatial context of Cape Town
- 4. Current bulk infrastructure status
- 5. Bulk infrastructure into the future
- 6. Urbanisation strategies
- USDG Integrated housing delivery Way Forward
- Urban Settlements Development Grant Changing the face of the City
- 9. Key issues





Context of the City of Cape Town

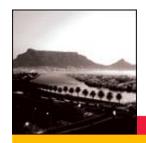
- Population 3,7 million
- Cape Town has very high net in-migration resulting in pressure on services and infrastructure (approx 50 000 per annum)
- Spatial Development Framework Council March 2011
- GDP 74% (Regional GDP)
- GDP 11% (national GDP)
- Number of households 1,10 million
- Inadequately housed 350 000 households
- Integrated Housing Waiting List
- Housing Backlog 400 000 households (projected)
- Size of City 2,454 square kilometers
- Number of Informal Settlements 222
 - 900 000 people





The Context of the City of Cape Town

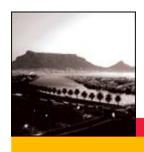
- Migration to Cape Town reflects broad spectrum of high to low income levels
- Primary industrial/business growth area tourism and emerging informal market flowing from in-migration
- Infrastructure status
 - major maintenance challenges and
 - mass expansion of bulk infrastructure and transport required
 - Spent R19,2 billion over last 5 years.
- Financial status
 - Clean audit (7th);
 - Bond issue (R4,2 billion);
 - Healthy financial status;
 - Systems (IT)





Current Service Status - All areas

- 89,7% households receiving electricity (Eskom & City)
- 98,6% access to refuse removal
- 99,6% access to piped water
- 98,6% access to toilet facility





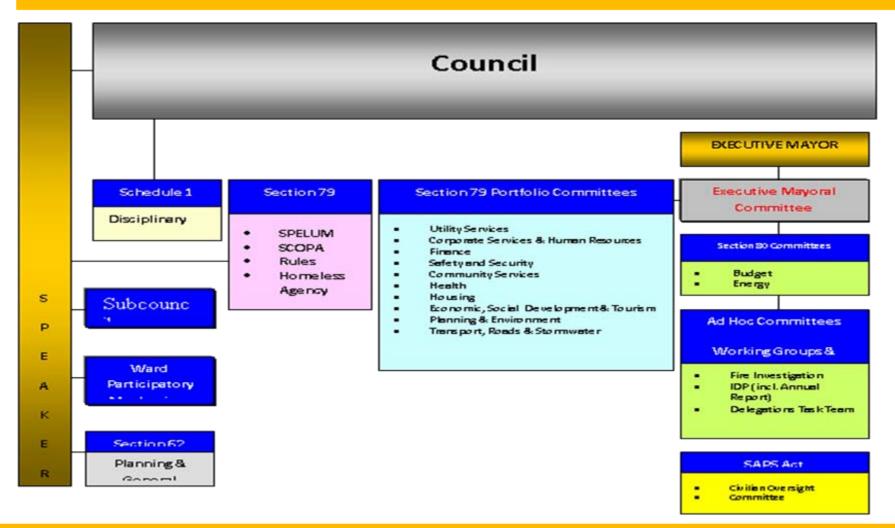
Governance

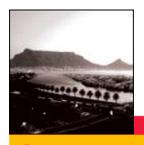




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Governance Structure

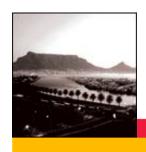






Corporate Governance

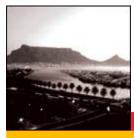
- Risk Committee
- Audit Committee
- City SCOPA
- Supply Chain process(ISO accredited)
- Executive Management Team Oversight teams established
- Housing Accreditation (Level 2) to ensure the linkage between USDG and HSDG
- USDG administration Accounting systems realigned to cater for USDG
- 2011/12 to 2013/14 City budget restructured to reflect the USDG





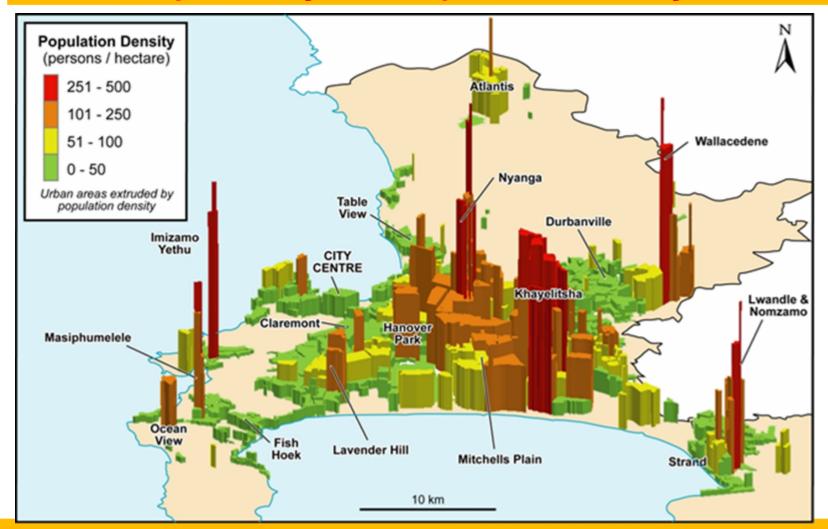
Growth Options:

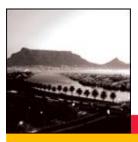
City Densities – Dictating Growth and Infrastructure





Current Spatial Layout - Population Density

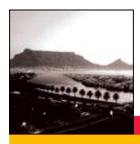






Policy Linkage to National / Province





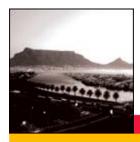


Spatial Development Goals and Principles

Principles

Include:

- Redress spatial imbalances.
- Maximise access to the City's opportunities, resources and amenities.
- Encourage local, national and international connectivity
- Improve urban efficiency and align planned growth with infrastructure provision.
- Environmentally friendly
- Celebrate diversity (living environments, cultures and lifestyle)
- Promote cross-sectoral planning, budgeting and growth management approaches.





Developing a Growth Options Model

- Numerous options however all are limited due to geography
- City Planning Directorate engaged with all City Departments (incl Province) and Private Sector in developing a series of options.
- Options included:
 - West Coast
 - Fisantekraal
 - Hybrid
 - Green/Environmental version for hybrid

SDF - Development Options

BASED ON THE
ACCOMMODATION
OF 250,000
HOUSEHOLDS
NORTH OF THE
EXISTING BUILT
CITY



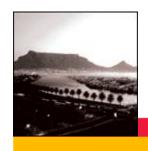
DEVELOPMENT OPTION A
[concept 1]



DEVELOPMENT OPTION B
[concept 2]

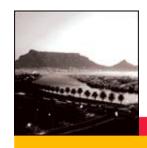


DEVELOPMENT OPTION C
[concept 1]





Bulk Infrastructure and the Relationship with the Spatial Development Framework

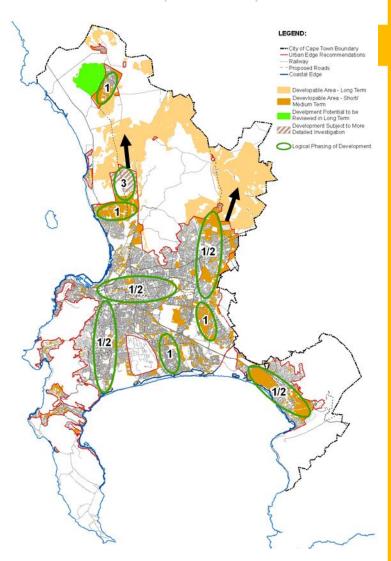


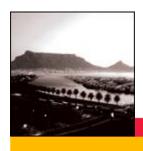
SDF: Managed Growth

THIS CITY WORKS FOR YOU



Phase 1:	 Infrastructure capacity already exists for all/ most services. Infrastructure urgently needs to be rehabilitated and/or upgraded New capacity has to be created to address health and environmental risks Capital investment is contractually committed and will be completed within a short period of time
Phase 2:	 Infrastructure capacity already exists for some services. Infrastructure urgently needs to be rehabilitated and/or upgraded Capital investment is contractually committed but it will be some years before it is operational
Phase 3:	New development areas that are a logical expansion of the infrastructure network and align with development trends and the City's spatial growth plans.







District Plans x 8



Overview of District Plans

THIS CITY WORKS FOR YOU



Table Bay (A)



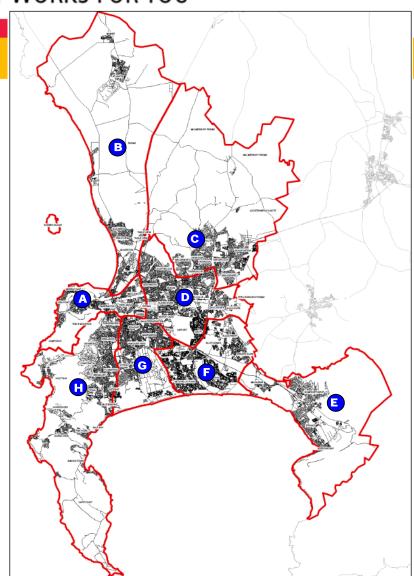
Blaauwberg (B)



Northern (C)



Tygerberg (D)





Helderberg (E)



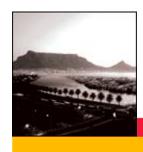
Khayelitsha Mitchells Plain (F)



Cape Flats (G)

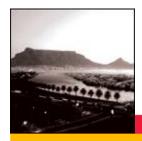


Southern (H)





Bulk Infrastructure



Electricity – Risk Areas

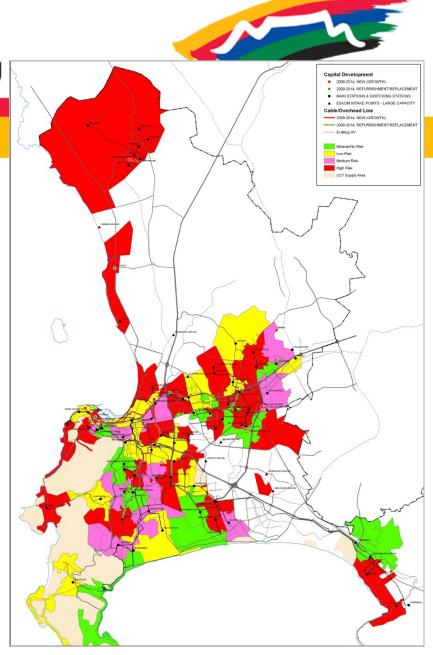
Risk classification based on main substation load

High > 100%

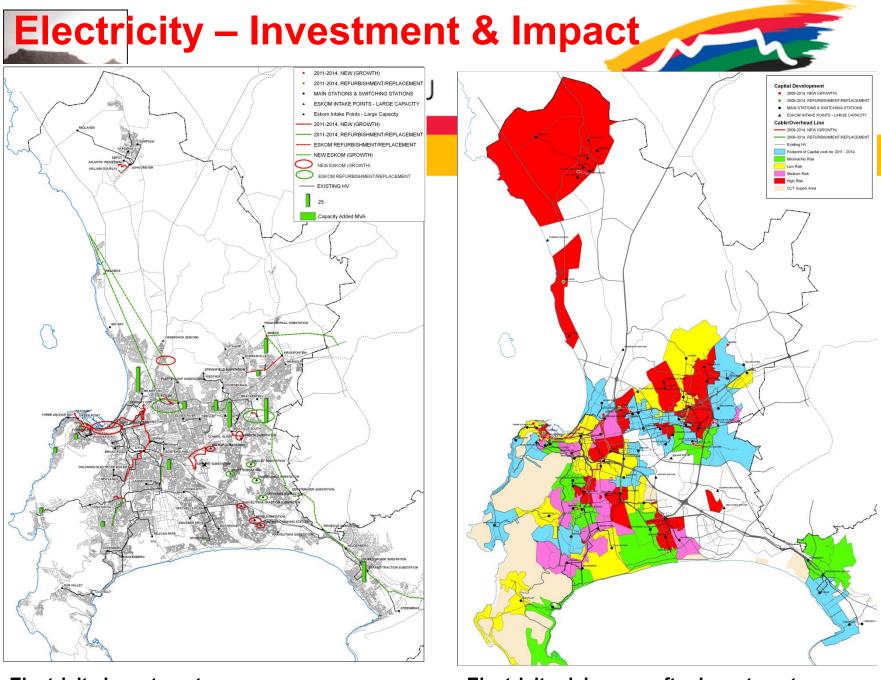
Medium 90% - 100%

Low 70% – 90%

Minimal < 70%

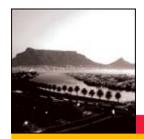


Existing electricity risk areas



Electricity investment

Electricity risk areas after investment



Waste Water – Risk Areas

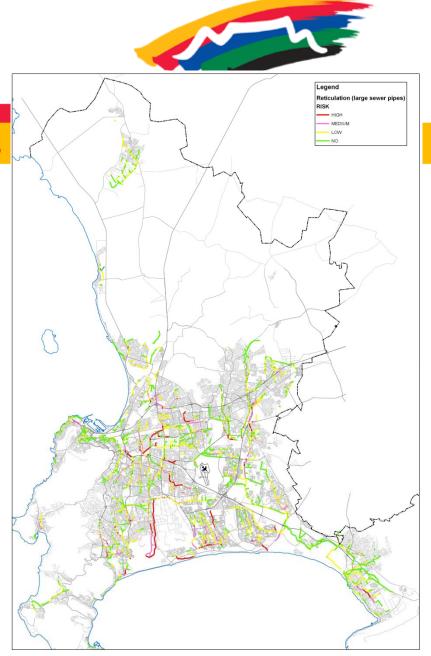
Risk classification based on sewer pipes > 300 mm under present sewer flow conditions

High No spare capacity

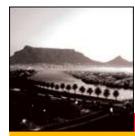
Medium 0-30% spare capacity

Low 30 - 60% spare capacity

Minimal > 60%



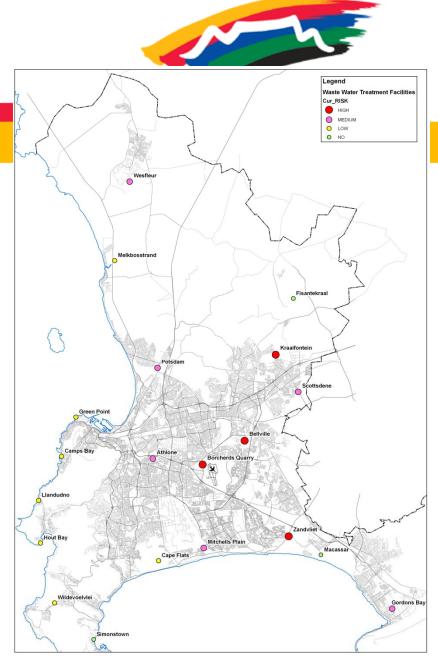
Existing waste water reticulation risks



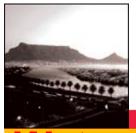
Waste Water Treatment

High: No spare capacity
Borcherd's Quarry
Bellville
Kraaifontein
Zandvliet

Medium: 0-30 % spare capacity
Gordon's Bay
Mitchell's Plain
Athlone
Potsdam



Existing waste water treatment works risks



Water Services

Investment

High: No spare capacity

- √ Borcherd's quarry
- √ Bellville
- √ Zandvliet
- √ Kraaifontein

Medium: 0-30 % spare capacity X

Gordon's Bay

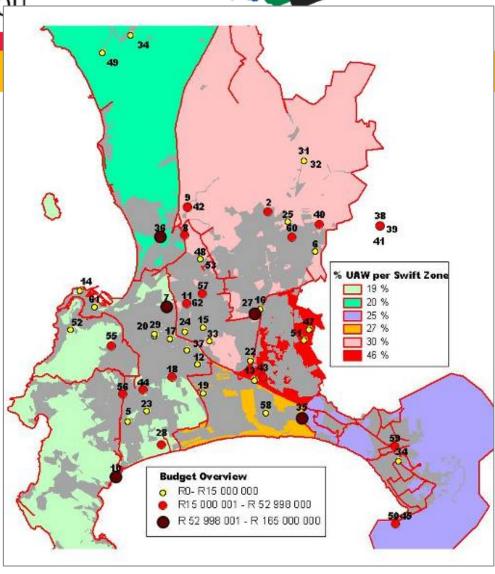
- √ Mitchell's Plain
- √ Athlone
- √ Potsdam

Low: 30% – 60% capacity

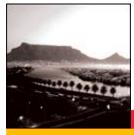
√ Cape Flats

No: > 60% capacity/ new

√ Fisantekraal



Investment Water Services Department – all types

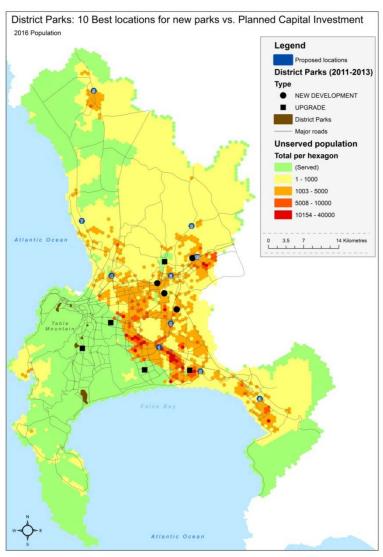




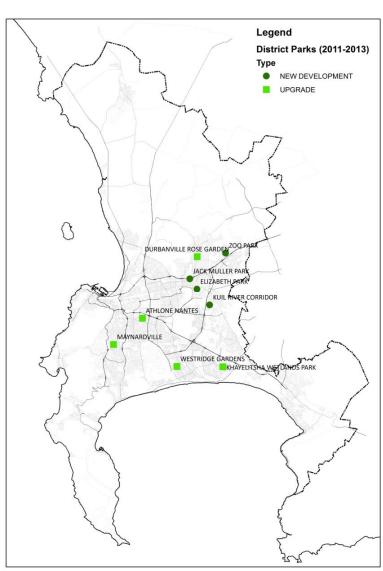
Long Term Integrated Transport Network



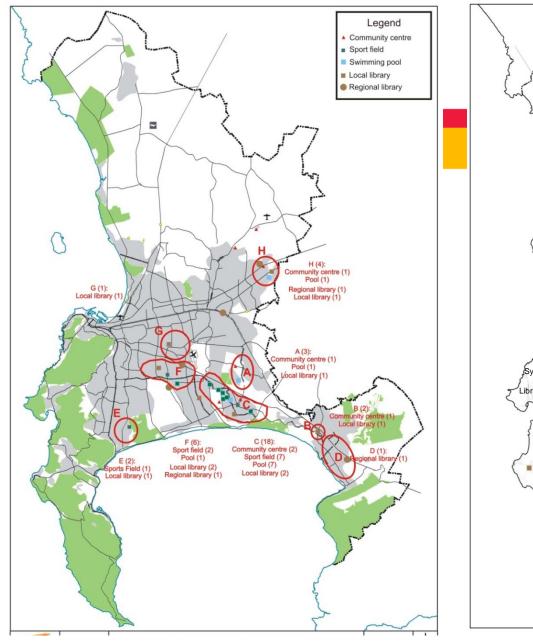
Community Services – Under served areas & investment



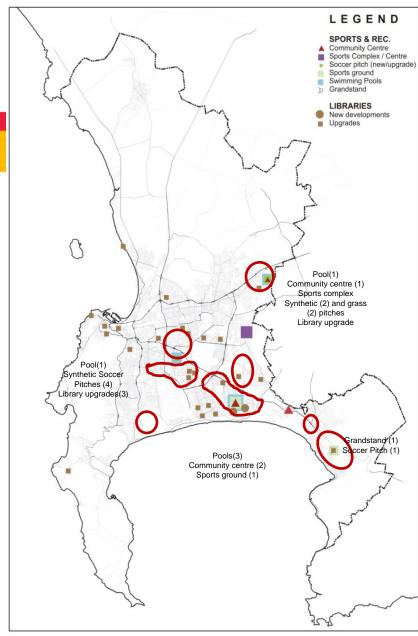
Under served areas - District Parks



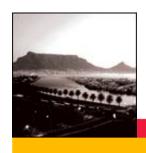
Investment – District Parks



Priority locations for addressing shortfalls - Sports & Recreation

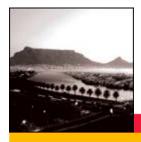


Investment locations – Sports & Recreation





Moving Ahead with Integrated and Sustainable Housing (Outcome 8) and all Related Facilities

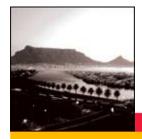




What is needed?

Summary:

- Land (well located)
- Enhance densities (Financial and Fiscal Commission Report/SA Cities Network)
- Community Facilities
- Governance
- Private sector involvement
- Cross sectoral commitment (Education; Community Safety)
- Work opportunities (EPWP)
- Infrastructure (bulks; transport)
- Financially viable growth model (Rates generation in support of growth)
- Matching of all financial resources (City + USDG + HSDG + etc)





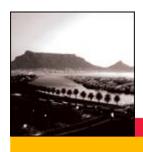
What is available to City?

BEFORE USDG

AFTER USDG

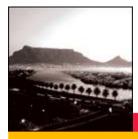
Description	Amount 2011/12	Description	Amount 2011/12
Old MIG	R461,5m	USDG	R824,0m
Old Housing (HSDG)	R904,8m	Housing (HSDG)	R471,7m
TOTAL	R1 366,3m	TOTAL	R1 295,7m

Note: Excludes HSDG retained by PGWC for N2G/PHP etc.





Land for Delivery





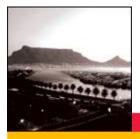
What is efficient land use: Guiding principles

Guiding acquisition and development options:

The City of Cape Town has a strategy of land banking (ref SDF/IDP).

Why?

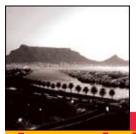
- Minimising cost of acquisition
- Minimising cost to community/business
- Reducing travel distance/time to work opportunities
- Environmental impacts
- Inefficient land utilisation is costly to the City, community and private sector





Land: Challenges - Cape Town

- Geographic realities land shortage hence land banking
- Average price R1m/hectare unserviced land
- City has a history of utilising own funds for housing land acquisition USDG offers the opportunity to enhance the City land strategy via the additional funding stream.
- Access centrally located land: Increase, where appropriate, housing densities to maximise the use of land and infrastructure
- Key: Expand on the role of the HDA (esp State Land) ito land delivery to the City – well located land
- Key: Now that we have the land programmes it is essential to unlock the land via infrastructure investment and a planned development pipeline (USDG funding for land and pre-planning)



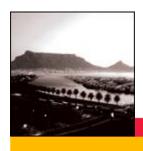


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Land Acquisition past 3 years

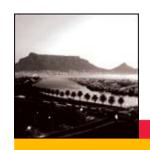
FISANTEKRAAL: JOOSTENBERGVLAKTE: FARM PA 724/15	R	1 536 587.80	2008/09/29
WITSAND: ATLANTIS: PORTION OF FARM CA 1065/6	R	1 688 774.00	2008/09/29
KALKFONTEIN: KUILS RIVER: CA 522/2	R	2 014 235.00	2008/09/29
KUILS RIVER: CA 520/5 and /6 and /7	R	1 824 170.33	2008/09/29
HELDERBERG: STRAND: ERF 34412/34413	R	32 376 479.80	2008/09/29
JOOSTENBERGVLAKTE: PORTION of FARM PA725/0	R	18 775 047.40	2008/10/16
JOOSTENBERGVLAKTE: PORTION of FARM PA725/1	R	103 283 398.53	2009/01/16
WELTEVREDEN VALLEY: ERF 3108 & 3109	R	803 000.00	2008/12/15
KUILS RIVER: remainder of PORTION 4 OF CA 520	R	652 750.00	2009/03/02
HOUT BAY: ERF 8474 and Erf 8176	R	8 548 020.00	2009/03/02
ATLANTIS: BRAKKEFONTEIN: CA 32-4 and CA 32-5	R	21 744 216.00	2009/05/21
ATLANTIS: PORTION 5 OF FARM WOLWERIVIER CA 101	R	63 749 602.00	2010/03/26

Land parcels supports Infill, Linking of areas and Longer term provision and secure delivery on Outcome 8





Integrated Housing Delivery

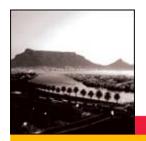




Location of Informal Settlements (Impact on Planning)

Moving from Eradication to Improvement

Key: Bringing informal settlements into the mainstream of the City.

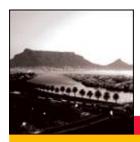




Urbanisation: Key Issues

Poverty and urbanisation are the two key challenges facing Cape Town as manifested in the growth of informality (informal settlements and yard shacks), homelessness, squalor, communicable diseases and crime.

The City is serious in facing Urbanisation and through this BEPP/USDG initiative also further addressing Outcome 8





Urbanisation: Key Outcomes

- % Poverty reduction by 2015, 2020 and 2030;
- % Slums reduction by 2015, 2020 and 2030;
- % Improved access to basic services in informal settlements (water, sanitation);
- % Reduction in the number of informal settlements without social and economic amenities;
- Improve service standard and capacity to backyards;
- Resources allocated and budget prioritised according to poor areas and people's needs to achieve a people centred service delivery
- Land is identified and secured to decant communities from informal settlements
- The City has a plan to pre-empt, plan and manage urbanisation to create opportunities for economic growth, job creation and poverty and slums reduction.





Informal Settlement

Key Delivery Issues

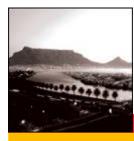
- •De-densify (Land)
- Provide basic services
- Security of tenure
- Incremental upgrading
- •Comprehensive planning (planning pipelines)
- Upgrade existing settlements
- Provision of community facilities

Approach

- Partnerships (City, NGO, Community)
- •Local offices comm needs
- Pilot projects (VPUU)
- •11 Projects (partnership approach)

Management Centralised

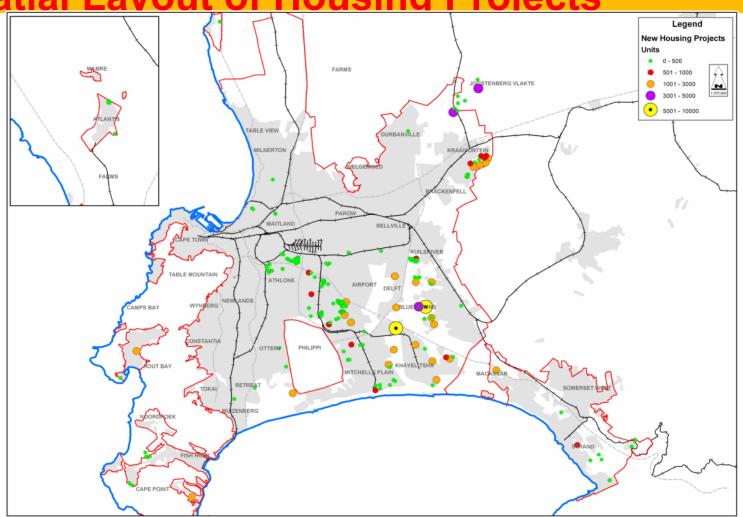
•Winter Plan – risk management

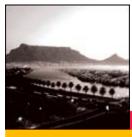




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Spatial Layout of Housing Proiects



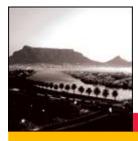




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Projects Under Construction

No.	Project Name	Units
	1Bardale	5947
	2Brown's Farm Phase 6	678
	3Drommedaris Social Housing : Communicare	219
	4Hostels Redevelopment - Ilinge Labahlali	326
	5Kewtown Infill (PHP)	236
	6Kuyasa Village 1, Phase 2	2399
	7Masiphumelele School Site (PRIVATE)	352
	8Mfuleni Flood Relief PHP Consolidation	4461
	9Mitchell's Plain Infill Phase 1	1345
	10Morgans Village 3: CTCHC	341
	11Nonqubela Phase 2	1250
	12Nyanga Upgrading	2070
	13Philippi East Phase 5	405
	14Philippi Park (PHP)	1100
	15Sercor Park Phase 2	119
	16Silvertown Khayelitsha	1316
	17Site C: Survey & Subdivision (PHDB)	6265
	18Steenberg Social Housing : SOHCO	450
	19Somerset West 10 ha site	390
	20Temperence Town: Gordonsbay	70
	21Wallacedene Phase 3	1108
	22Wallacedene Phase 4	735
	23Wallacedene Phase 5	537
	24Wallacedene Phase 6	1204
	25Wallacedene Phase 7	582
	26Wallacedene Phase 8	573
	27Wallacedene Phase 9	942
	28Westcape : CTCHC	341
	29Witsand - Phase 2	1835

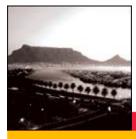




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Proposed Projects

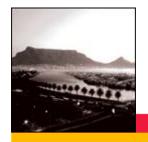
No.	Project Name	Units
	1 Darwin Road	2500
	2 Garden Cities Housing Project	4000
	3 Green Point Phase 3	500
	4 Hangberg CRU	145
	5 Hanover Park	700
	6 Hostels Redevelopment - Nyanga CRU	n/a
	7 Hostels Redevelopment -Gugulethu CRU	n/a
	8 Hostels Redevelopment -Langa CRU	n/a
	9 Kalkfontein Phase 3 (UISP)	1000
	10 Kapteinsklip	1000
	11 Kensington Infill	180
	12 Mfuleni Ext 1 & 2	700
	13 Mitchell's Plain Infill: Westgate	1000
	14 Nonqubela Makhaza: Consolidation	700
	15 Nonqubela Site B: Consolidation	1500
	16 Nooiensfontein	1100
	17 Silvertown Consolidation	1316
	18 Sir Lowrys Pass Village (Pinetown & Balestra)	140
	19 Swartklip/Denel land	1500
	20 Vlakteplaas	500
	21 Wallacedene Phase 10A	1617
	22 Wallacedene Phase 10B	256





Projects in Planning Stage

No.	Project Name	Units
	1 Atlantis Kanonkop (Ext.12) Phase 1	526
	2 Belhar Pentech Infill	340
	3 Delft The Hague	2395
	4 Dido Valley	600
	5 Driftsands	2500
	6 Edward Street: Ottery Sustainable Development	100
	7 Elsies River New CRU	150
	8 Eureka BNG	250
	9 Gugulethu Infill (Erf 8448/MauMau)	1054
	0 Happy Valley Phase 2	1350
	1 Hazendal Infill (Bokmakierie)	166
	2 Heideveld Duinefontein Road	699
	3 Imizamo Yethu - Phase 3	400
	4 Kleinvlei Erf 901	65
	5 Macassar	1500
	6 Mannenberg Infill: The Downs	651
	7 Masiphumelele - Phase 4	252
	8 Morkel's Cottage	400
	9 Morningstar	150
	20 Ocean View (Mountain View)	547
	21 Ocean View Infill	412
_	22 Pelican Park Phase 1	2000
_	23 Rondevlei	225
_	24 Scottsdene	850
2	25 Valhalla Park Infill	777





Delivery of Housing Opportunities

Year	Total Opportunities
2005 – 2006	4 585
2006 – 2007	7 519
2007 – 2008	6 439
2008 – 2009	9 576
2009 - 2010	8 950

Note: The City utilises 100% of its annual housing subsidy allocation.



Integrated Development

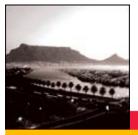
1. Promote a greater, responsible mix of land uses and people in appropriate locations









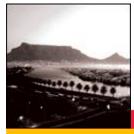




Integrated Development

2. Ensure an adequate and equitable provision of social facilities, public institutions and public open space







Integrated Development

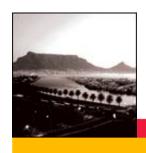
- **3.** Transform informal settlements and townships into suburbs
- 4. Support land reform initiatives



Ngulube Drive, Philippi - Before

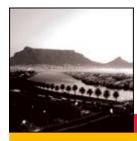


Ngulube Drive, Philippi - After





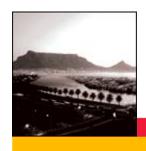
What is needed? How can Housing Delivery change? A shift in delivery mechanisms and models!





Delivery changes

- History: Dormitory towns
 - State developer
 - Only on State land
 - Stagnating layout
 - Community facilities lagging
 - Education facilities lacking
 - Limited integration, economic/work opportunity
 - No secondary market
- Moving ahead: Developing towns
 - Integration of City
 - Utilise City, Private and State land (USDG can be used for all integrated options)
 - Business opportunities
 - Urban Renewal Programme
 - Private sector involved
 - National Upgrade Support Programme
 - Community facilities etc etc





City of Cape Town: Integrated Development Projects





Pelican Park

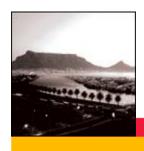




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Garden Cities - New Town





Delft ±72du/ha State Assisted



Stocks Development ±100du/ha State Assisted



Bardale Village-Bluedowns 50du/ha Credit Linked



Phase 1: Residential Typologies

Sunningdale Group Housing





Alexandra State Assisted



Springfield Terraces ±120du/ha State Assisted



Khayelitsha CBD 100du/ha Credit Linked



Aliwal Heights – Ruiterwacht 55du/ha Credit linked



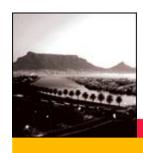
Khayelitsha CBD 100du/ha Credit Linked



Zanethemba Khayelitsha 125du/ha Credit Linked

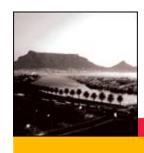
Cosmo City





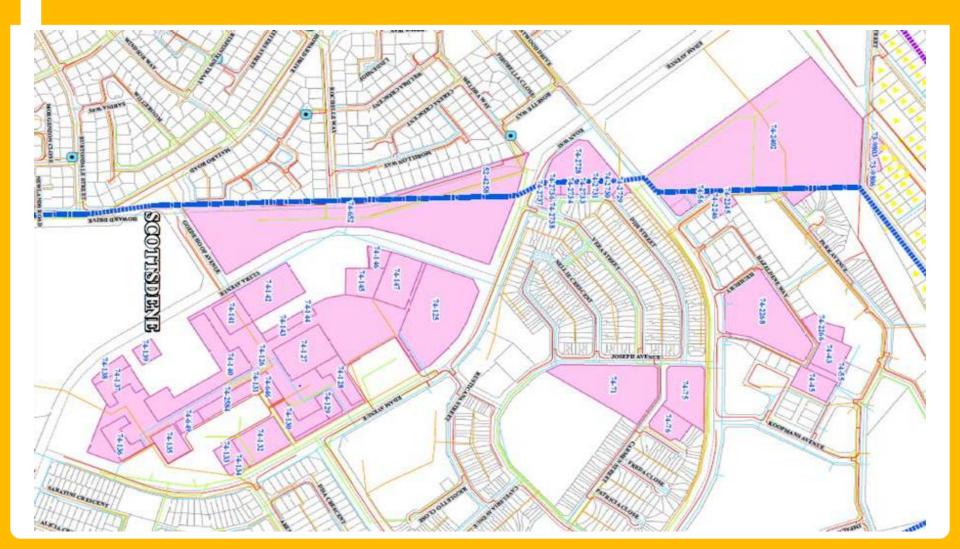


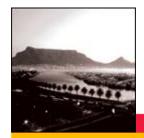
Scottsdene





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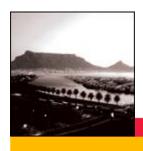


How does the USDG assist?

Represents a Fundamental Shift in the Total Integrated Housing Funding Instrument Package.

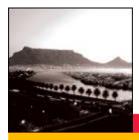
How?

- Firmly establishes the <u>key role of Metropolitan Authorities</u>
- Provides revised <u>bulk infrastructure funding programmes</u> and mechanisms
- Provides <u>flexible housing funding</u> comprising all infrastructure needs (excl electricity)
- Project funding based on <u>project cost</u> and not a fixed quantum
- Establishes revised housing delivery programme funding top structures
- Outcomes based monitoring linkage to Outcome 8





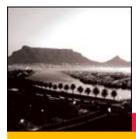
Addressing the Challenges (Summary)





BEPP: Key Challenges & Opportunities

- Suitable Land (well located costly)
- Bulk Infrastructure
 - Upgrade of existing,
 - Expansion of existing (for New Developments)
 - New infrastructure
- Public Transport (rail, IRT, taxis)
- Increasing the City Rates Base (try to minimise burden)
- Urbanisation
- Role of State Increased Support (Education; Community Safety)
- Economic Opportunities
 - Private Sector relationship
 - SOE relationship
- Environmental Focus
- City Financial Sustainability (integrated mix development)

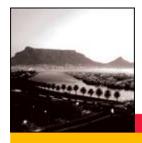




USDG Investment Plan - BEPP

Based on the current DORA (2011) allocations for the USDG earmarked the funds (in conjunction with City funds) as follows:

- Land acquisition
- Pre-planning and project pipelines
- Infrastructure (including wastewater, roads, electricity) in association with integrated housing
- In-situ upgrades of informal settlements (including backyarders)
- Servicing on the basis of integrated communities; all sites in major developments (input cost of non-subsidised sites to be recovered on sale).
- Community facilities (site and structure)
- Servicing of rental/hostel/social housing units
- Governance and project management capacity
- Site and service for informal settlements

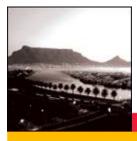




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The City's 3yr USDG Budget: Supporting the plan

	2011/2012	2011/2012	2012/2013	2012/2013	2013/2014	2013/2014
Project Type	National	Province	National	Province	National	Province
rioject type	USDG	HSDG	USDG	HSDG	USDG	HSDG
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Rental Units / Hostels Upgrade	31 062 818	277 323 170	30 642 630	232 973 955	19 027 585	186 711 310
New Rental Units / Hostels	33 800 000	23 000 000	24 980 800	122 500 000	7 000 000	119 750 000
Land Acquisition	40 000 000	0	40 000 000	0	40 000 000	0
Subsidy Projects (incl IS projects)	151 307 600	133 292 270	150 120 700	307 957 300	139 172 000	363 043 300
BNG / CRU Projects - Mixed	8 500 000	0	17 000 000	20 000 000	3 000 000	46 000 000
Informal Settlement Upgrade Projects	72 000 000	0	25 000 000	0	17 000 000	0
Incremental Development Areas	30 000 000	10 000 000	75 700 000	10 000 000	119 717 000	10 000 000
PHP / Consolidation Projects	0	61 150 000	0	84 000 000	0	65 000 000
Bulk, Connector, Community						
Infrastructure	395 924 182	0	516 643 370	0	537 636 415	0
OPEX	24 000 000	0	24 000 000	0	24 000 000	0
Total: USDG & HSDG	786 594 600	504 765 440	904 087 500	777 431 255	906 553 000	790 504 610
DORA Allocation	824 030 000	471 745 091	972 615 000	592 875 521	1 067 485 000	680 644 404
Over DORA / Under DORA	-37 435 400	33 020 349	-68 527 500	184 555 734	-160 932 000	109 860 206





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Housing Capital Budget

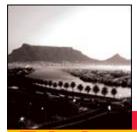
City Housing operating budget contribution R401 million

Note:

1.Bulk infrastructure located in Services Departments.

2.Servicing of informal settlements located in Services Departments

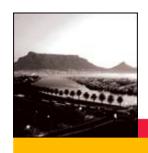
HOUSING - CAPITAL BUDGET	Revised Budget 2010_2011	Revised Budget 2011_2012	Revised Budget 2012_2013	Revised Budget 2013_2014
FUNDING SOURCE BY PROJECT TYPE				
EXTERNAL FUNDING : CGD				
New Housing Developments / Informal Settlements Upgrading	109 757 766	260 038 400	299 820 700	288 889 000
Land Acquisition	15 000 000	40 000 000	40 000 000	40 000 000
Corporate Infrastructure	3 165 000	7 061 988	399 989	350 415
CRU - Rental Stock & Hostels Upgrading	239 633 810	327 477 488	333 616 585	295 738 895
Informal Settlement Services - MIG	15 700 000	17 000 000	25 000 000	0
URP Projects	1 190 000	10 150 000	8 050 000	0
	384 446 576	661 727 876	706 887 274	624 978 310
INTERNAL FUNDING:				
EFF				
New Housing Developments	5 387 829	3 794 801	4 543 801	5 043 801
Land Acquisition	0	0	7 000 000	10 000 000
Upgrading of Rental Stock	1 616 442	2 200 000	1 000 000	2 000 000
Corporate Infrastructure	14 471 861	15 113 318	8 364 318	3 864 318
	21 476 132	21 108 119	20 908 119	20 908 119
CRR - Housing Development Fund				
Upgrading of Rental Stock	6 650 000	30 650 000	29 000 000	6 000 000
Land Acquisition (+ Buy Back)	34 450 000	25 150 000	25 150 000	25 150 000
	41 100 000	55 800 000	54 150 000	31 150 000
CRR - Social Development Fund				
New Housing Developments / Informal	500,000	500,000	500.000	
Settlements Upgrading	500 000	500 000	500 000	5 000 000
Land Acquisition	5 000 000	10 000 000	10 000 000	5 000 000
Hostels	305 661	0	0	5 222 222
CDD Word Allocations	5 805 661	10 500 000	10 500 000	5 000 000
CRR - Ward Allocations	1 773 395 1 773 395	1 445 000 1 445 000	0	<u>0</u>
REVENUE	1 //3 395	1 445 000	U	U
Corporate Infrastructure	768 483	500 000	0	500 000
Corporate Illiastructure	768 483	500 000	0	500 000
TOTAL	455 370 247	751 080 995	792 445 393	682 536 429





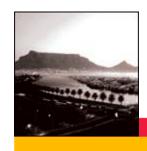
Risks and Challenges

- Funding transfers receipts USDG
- Date of announcement of USDG (January 2011) planning time
- Expansion of pipeline of projects takes time and was initially based on MIG / City funds availability (ito EIA's etc) – refer funds allocated to project pipeline expansion ex USDG
- Electricity funding INEP (Eskom in City)
- Financial sustainability of new developments
- Unemployment GAP housing ability to cross subsidise
- Land HDA role in accessing State land
- Integration of communities (Role of State) Education/Safety
- Role of private sector (benefit is use of USDG in private land)
- Use of USDG for City infrastructure assets supporting location and densification – Rental stock / Hostels Redevelopment (HSDG insufficient)
- Community dynamics— promoting partnerships (backyarder)





As we grow into the imperatives of the USDG, the plans will change, the strategies will be enhanced and the City will grow for the benefit of all of the citizens in a manner that is socially and financially viable and sustainable!!!!!





What is the previous set of slides telling us?

The City of Cape Town has a plan!