



UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
IYUNIVESITHI YASEKAPA • UNIVERSITEIT VAN KAAPSTAD

UCT Baseline Study

Social Development Challenges within the
Newlands-Rondebosch-Rosebank-Mowbray-
Observatory Corridor



URBAN ISSUES CONSULTING

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Newlands-Rondebosch-Rosebank-Mowbray-Observatory Corridor community is a fascinating case study of contrasting realities and challenging interfaces between residential, academic, commercial and social groupings. Added into this is a large cosmopolitan community which transcends culture, age and social status and is enriched by both local and broader African and International customs and practices.

Urban Issues Consulting conducted research in the Newlands-Rondebosch-Rosebank-Mowbray-Observatory Corridor to determine the social development challenges within this corridor by engaging with its indigent population. A total of 8 local people were employed to survey the area as detailed in the maps. The community was at all times a welcoming space despite the very severe social challenges such as criminal activity, homelessness, prostitution and a general migration towards urban decay in parts of the surveyed area.

This baseline study was completed during the month of November 2009.

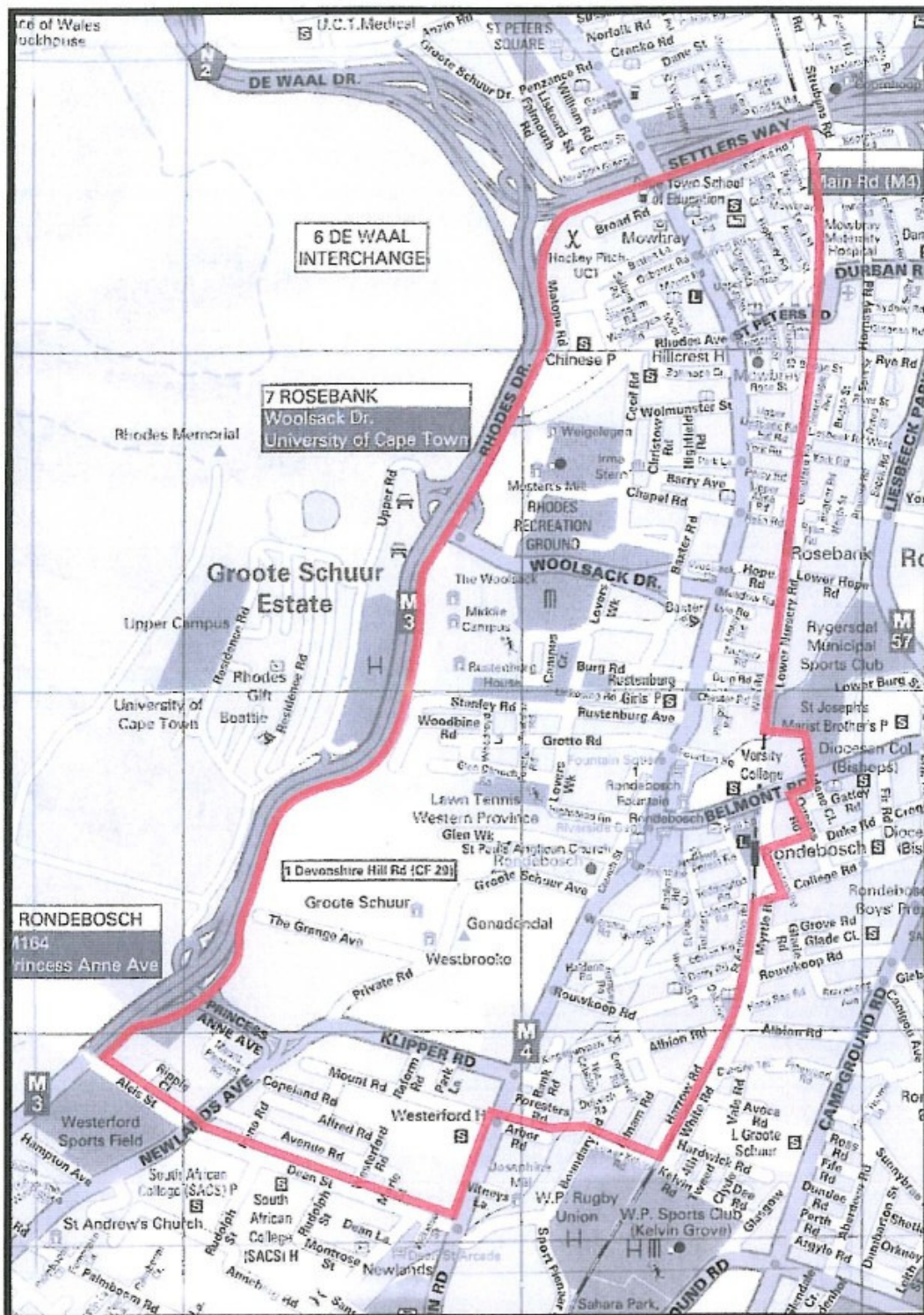
The community within the Corridor is influenced by its student population, the expanding transport nodes, the growing commercial environment and the rapidly changing residential demographics.

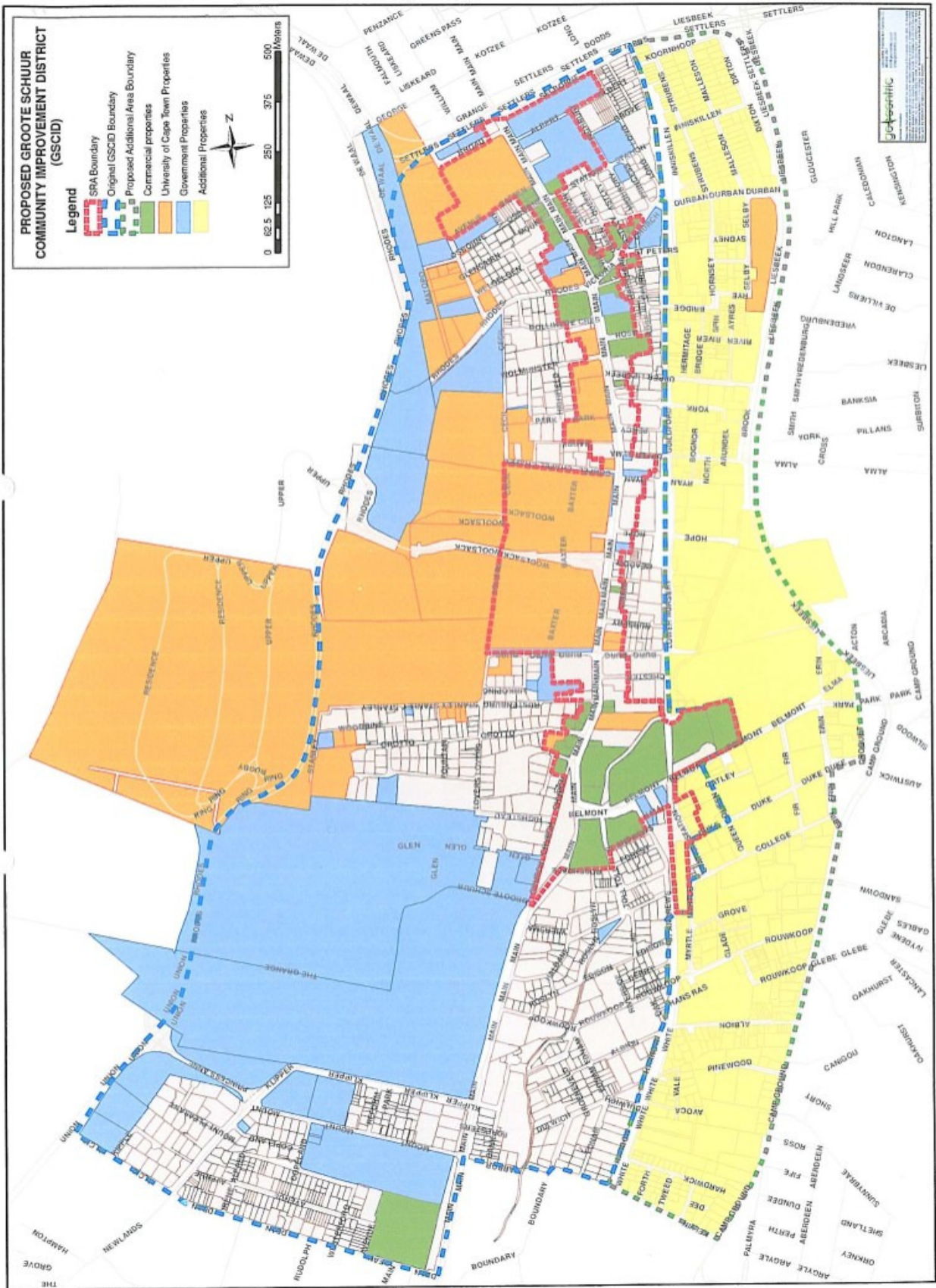
These challenges all create a community context of no simple constitution but rather a very complex set of dynamics influenced by local issues, continental African influences and a desperate attempt by the commercial and academic partners to create a semblance of order and prosperity.

The community is no doubt at breaking point. The stable academic environment, the historic residential community and the commercial enterprises who have had a long term stay within this corridor are facing severe challenges in managing the social dynamics that are largely driven by homelessness and crimes such as drug abuse and prostitution. In addition this corridor is the new dumping ground for displaced persons who are slowly beginning to migrate into the area due to urban improvements, city improvement districts and related initiatives in other parts of the metropole. These dynamics have created a tension which requires an urgent intervention and it is hoped that the data contained in this report will assist in developing a pragmatic response that will once again allow the communities of Newlands, Rosebank, Rondebosch, Mowbray and Observatory to enter an era of dynamic social partnerships with all its inhabitants so that a safe and prosperous community emerges based on respect, common ownership and the development of a new social infrastructure that advances the well being of all.

Carmen Daniels & Lorenzo Davids
URBAN ISSUES CONSULTING
2009

The maximum boundary of the proposed Grootte Schuur Improvement District





RONDEBOSCH / MOWBRAY CORRIDOR

SURVEY RESULTS

SECTION 1 - BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

1. Question 1: Street Names

1.1. All street names are as per the maps contained on pages 2 and 3.

2. Question 2: Location (Landmark)

2.1. Each questionnaire records the exact location as to where the interview took place

2.2. Number of Participants per area

1	Rondebosch	67	46%
2	Mowbray	46	32%
3	Newlands	20	14%
4	Observatory (Settlers Way to Anzio Road)	8	5%
5	Rosebank	4	3%
	Total number of participants surveys completed	145	100%

Notes:

- a. It is significant to note that Mowbray and Rondebosch contained the biggest number of indigent persons.
- b. This is largely related to the commercial activity within these neighbourhoods.
- c. It must be noted that these numbers are as on the days which were surveyed. The community is very migratory, with up and down movements within this particular corridor and could change based on what may be happening in a particular neighbourhood at the time.

2.3. Areas Surveyed

- i. Northern Boundary: Anzio Road
- ii. Southern Boundary: Dean Street
- iii. Eastern Boundary: Lower Nursery Road
- iv. Western Boundary: Rhodes Avenue

Notes

- a. This area is as determined by the Client.

3. **Question 3: Name and Surname of Person**

- 3.1. All names, where given, have been recorded in a separate record for purposes of confidentiality.

4. **Question 4: Gender**

	Gender	Total Population	No. per category	%
1	Total number of Males	145	115	79%
2	Total number of Females	145	27	19%
3	Gender Not disclosed	145	3	2%
	Total	145	145	100%

Notes

- a. The Gender split within this community shows no significant variation from other studies where the Male to Female adult ratio for people living on the streets is 1:4.
- b. We have found that the issue of Male protection of Female indigent persons is a very strong feature amongst this community as it relates to outsiders. However, the intra-community relationships between Males and Females in this community are often very abusive.

5. Question 5: Age

5.1 Age Breakdown

	Age Breakdown	Total Population	No. per category	%
1	Ages: 0-18	145	8	5%
2	Ages: 19-25	145	20	14%
3	Ages: 26-32	145	20	14%
4	Ages: 33-45	145	49	34%
5	Ages: 46-55	145	29	20%
6	Ages: 56-65	145	12	8%
7	Ages: 66-80	145	0	0%
8	Ages: Not disclosed	145	7	5%
	Total		145	100%

Notes

- a. It is significant to note that 90% of the population we surveyed fall within the Adult working population
- b. It is worrying that there are underage children in this community as well and who are not receiving any formal education or appropriate daycare and nutrition.
- c. It does appear from our interviews that most of the indigent persons on the streets have spent a considerable amount of years within this context as per the corresponding analysis as demonstrated with result in Table number 12.

5.2 Age Split

	Age split	Total Population	No. per category	%
1	Ages: Youth 0-17	145	8	5%
2	Ages: Adults 18+	145	130	90%
3	Ages: Not disclosed	145	7	5%
	Total		145	100%

Notes

- a. The Newlands-Rondebosch-Rosebank-Mowbray-Observatory Corridor has had very effective services to children from a number of NGO's over several years and as such the numbers of children have stayed relatively low compared to what appears to be a growing Adult indigent population.

6. Question 6: Marital Status

6.1 Marital Status as % of total population

	Marital Status	Total Population	No. per category	%
1	Single under age	145	8	5%
2	Single 18+	145	100	69%
3	Married	145	12	8%
4	Common law	145	8	5%
5	Widowed	145	2	1%
6	Divorced	145	15	10%
	Total		145	100%

Notes

- a. The issue of formal relationship status was of no significant consequence to the community itself. The primary concern was one of supportive and protective relationships irrespective of which gender provided it or which age group provided it.
- b. Where formal marriage relationships did exist these were regarded as of functional significance for survival and not necessarily the traditional social value associated with marriage.

7. Questions 7: Dependents

7.1. Dependents Declared

	Dependants	Total Population	No. per category	%
1	Have dependants	145	70	48%
2	No dependants	145	66	46%
3	Not disclosed	145	9	6%
	Total		145	100%

Notes

- a. Dependents refers to other adults or children who are in a functionally dependant relationship with the respondents

7.2. Location of Dependents

	Location of Dependants	Total Population	No. per category	%
1	Dependants living on the street	70	6	9%
2	Dependants living at home/family	70	34	49%
3	Unsure of dependants location	70	6	9%
4	Not disclosed	70	24	33%
	Total		70	100%

Notes

- a. The fact that just under 50% of dependants are living at home indicate that there is some kind of alternative accommodation structure associated with the respondents.
- b. A further variable appears to be that there is some form of dysfunctionality between the respondents and the home / family context.

8. Questions 8: Age of Dependents

	Ages of Dependants	Total no. of Dependents	No. per category	%
1	Ages: 0-10	99	34	34%
2	Ages: 11-16	99	26	26%
3	Ages: 17-21	99	22	23%
4	Ages: Older	99	17	17%

Notes

- a. It is significant to note that most of the dependents fall in the category of being minor children

9. Questions 9: Sleeping Areas

	Sleeping Areas	Total no. of respondents	No. per category
1	Not disclosed	145	14
2	Rosebank Park	145	10
3	Anywhere: Mowbray	145	10
4	Rondebosch St Pauls Church	145	8
5	Rondebosch Station	145	8
6	Mowbray Shoprite	145	7
7	Mowbray Subway	145	7
8	Mowbray Bridge	145	6
9	Nyanga	145	6
10	Anywhere: Rondebosch	145	6
11	Mowbray: in a Flat	145	5
12	Anywhere: Newlands	145	5
13	Mowbray Station	145	5
14	Anywhere: Rosebank	145	4
15	Mowbray - BP Garage	145	4
16	Heideveld	145	3
17	Khayelitsha	145	3
18	Mowbray 7-11	145	3
19	Rondebosch Belmont Square	145	3
20	Rondebosch Canal	145	3
21	Rondebosch Fountain Centre	145	3
22	Gugulethu	145	2
23	Rondebosch Cemetery	145	2
24	Bokmakerie	145	1
25	Bontheheuvel	145	1
26	Claremont Station	145	1
27	Delft	145	1
28	Fish Hoek	145	1
29	Mitchells Plein	145	1
30	Mowbray – N2 (Electric Box)	145	1
31	Mowbray KFC	145	1
32	Newlands – Josephine Mills	145	1
33	Newlands Stadium	145	1
34	Observatory Park	145	1
35	Philippi	145	1
36	Rhodes Avenue	145	1
37	Rondebosch Spa	145	1
38	Rondebosch Back Shops	145	1
39	Shelters	145	1
40	Wendy House	145	1
41	York Street	145	1
	Total	145	145

Notes

- a. Whereas the Business areas of Rondebosch, Mowbray and Rosebank are the most popular sleeping areas it does appear as if the entire corridor has a spread of people throughout.

10. Questions 10: Frequency of contact with Family

	Frequency of contact with family	Total Population	No. per category	%
1	1-6 months ago	145	15	10%
2	6-12 months ago	145	1	1%
3	Infrequently	145	32	22%
4	Never	145	66	46%
5	Everyday	145	20	14%
6	Not disclosed	145	11	7%
	Total		145	100%

Notes

- a. The engagements with families vary but leans towards limited or no contact with family members.

11. Question 11: Usage of Medication

	Usage of Medication	Total Population	No. per category	%
1	No	145	123	85%
2	Yes	145	22	15%
	Total		145	100%

Notes

- a. It is not clear what medication people are on.
- b. Whilst most people answered “no” to the usage of medication there was a general reluctance to disclose usage of any sort of medication

12. Question 12: Period on the Streets

	Period on the street	Total Population	No. per category	%
1	1 - 5 months	145	7	5%
2	6 - 12 months	145	4	2%
3	12 - 36 months	145	17	12%
4	3 years +	145	30	21%
5	5 years +	145	19	13%
6	Longer	145	65	45%
7	Not specified	145	3	2%
	Total	145	145	100%

Notes

- a. Over 90% of the people interviewed had been on the streets for more than 12 months which is a very worrying development.

13. Length of Stay in the Newlands-Rondebosch-Rosebank-Mowbray-Observatory Corridor

	Period on the street	Total Population	No. per category	%
1	1 - 5 months	145	6	4%
2	6 - 12 months	145	7	5%
3	12 - 36 months	145	23	16%
4	3 years +	145	28	19%
5	5 years +	145	19	13%
6	Longer	145	57	39%
7	Not specified	145	5	4%
	Total	145	145	100%

Notes

- a. The community has a fairly stable indigent population with few newcomers entering in and most people being there for 3 years or longer.

14. Question 14: Period of Involvement in Prostitution

	Period of Involvement in prostitution	No. per category
1	1 month+	0
2	6 month+	0
3	12 months+	1
4	3 years+	2
5	5 years +	2
6	Longer	2

Notes

- a. Seven respondents indicated a long term involvement in Prostitution

15. Question 15: Period of Drug Addiction

	Period on the street	No. per category
1	1 month+	1
2	6 month+	0
3	12 months+	6
4	3 years+	8
5	5 years +	9
6	Longer	4

Notes

- a. Twenty eight persons indicated an active addiction to some form of narcotic substance.

16. Question 16: Type of Dwelling

	Dwelling	Total employed Population	No. per category	%
1	Of a variety of combinations	145	75	52%
2	Plastic	145	19	13%
3	Brick	145	18	12%
4	Not Disclosed	145	13	9%
5	Zink	145	12	8%
6	Wood	145	8	6%
	Total		145	100%

Notes

- a. The category “of a variety of combinations” refers to raw materials such as cardboard, paper, milk boxes and other relating bedding materials.

17. Question 17: Own or Rent a Home

	Own or Rent a Home	Total no. of respondents	Yes	No
1	Own	145	0	145
2	Rent	145	0	145

Notes

- a. Nobody disclosed that they had any property registered in their names for ownership or renting purposes.

18. Question 18: Electricity

	Electricity	Total no. of respondents	No. per category	%
1	Yes	145	31	21%
2	No	145	111	77%
3	Unknown	145	3	2%
	Total		145	100%

Notes

- a. Due to the nature of sleeping on the streets less than 25% of the respondents had access to any form of electricity or heating services.

19. **Question 19: Living Quarters with Water**

	Water	Total no. of respondents	No. per category	%
1	Yes	145	33	23%
2	No	145	109	75%
3	Unknown	145	3	2%
	Total	145	145	100%

Notes

- a. The most worrying feature is the lack of access to water which affects the health care, medication and general hygiene of the respondents.

20. **Question 20: Types of Ablution Facilities**

	Ablution Facilities	Total no. of respondents	No. per category	%
1	Pit	145	3	2%
2	Flush	145	36	25%
3	Other	145	106	73%
	Total	145	145	100%

Notes

- a. Most respondents made use of the general environment for ablution purposes.

21. **Question 21: Use of Shelters & Soup Kitchens**

	Use of Shelters	Total no. of respondents	No. per category	%
1	Yes	145	72	50%
2	No	145	69	48%
3	Unknown	145	4	2%
	Total		145	100%

Notes

- a. About 50% of the respondents made use of the services offered by the Shelters whilst the other half were quite skeptical about the services on offer.

22. **Question 22: Services in the Area**

	Services in the Area	Total no. of respondents	No. per category	%
1	Yes	145	39	27%
2	No	145	106	73%
	Total	145	145	100%

Notes

- a. Whilst it is surprising that many people indicated they do not know of any services to indigent persons in the area we believe that it is more a response of not wanting to disclose that they know of any services in order to not be directed to any service.

23. **Question 23: Own a Bank Account**

	Bank Account	Total no. of respondents	No. per category	%
1	Yes	145	12	8%
2	No	145	130	90%
3	Unknown	145	3	2%
	Total	145	145	100%

24. **Question 24: Own an ID Book**

	ID Book	Total no. of respondents	No. per category	%
1	Yes	145	78	54%
2	No	145	64	44%
3	Unknown	145	3	2%
	Total	145	145	100%

Notes

- a. Services to people offering banking services and ID applications are much needed in order to grow a sense of responsibility and an opportunity to break out of the cycle of street life.

SECTION 2 - EDUCATIONAL DATA

25. Question 25: Education

	Levels of Education	Total Population	No. per category	%
1	Primary and High Schooling	145	59	41%
2	Only Primary schooling	145	52	36%
3	No formal education but functionally literate	145	12	8%
4	Post – Matric	145	10	7%
5	Only Pre-primary schooling	145	9	6%
6	Not disclosed	145	3	2%
	Total	145	145	100%

Notes

- a. The education data gleaned from this community shows a very typical pattern which is some primary and high school education with little post Matric exposure.
- b. The percentage of people who have no formal education but who are functionally literate compares adequately with the national data.

26. Question 26: Post School Certificate

	Post School Certificates	Total no. of respondents	No. per category	%
1	Yes	145	20	14%
2	No	145	119	82%
3	Unknown	145	6	4%
	Total	145	145	100%

Notes

- a. The respondents were generally proud to report on the possession of certificates irrespective of how significant or not it might have been in their development.

26.1 Types of Post School Certificates

Types of Post School Certificates		
1	Blockman	1
2	Business	1
3	Chef	1
4	Engineering	3
5	Gardening	1
6	Graphics	1
7	Guitarist	1
8	Machinist	1
9	Mechanic	1
10	Mining	1
11	Reception	1
12	Rugby	1
13	Soccer	1
14	Spray painter	1
15	War Officer	1
16	Not disclose	3

SECTION 3 - ECONOMIC EMPLOYMENT DATA

27. Question 27: Employment Status

	Employment Status	Total no. of respondents	No. per category	%
1	Employed	145	1	1%
2	Unemployed	145	132	91%
3	Self Employed	145	12	8%
	Total	145	145	100%

Notes

- a. The population has a very blurred prospective of employment. Informal services such as washing someone's car, parking a vehicle etc are often referred to as "I am employed".
- b. For the purpose of our research we have kept to the traditional employed / Unemployed definitions

28. Question 28: Last Places of Employment

Notes:

	Industry	Total no. of respondents	No. per category
1	None	73	11
2	Domestic	73	9
3	Caretaker & Laborer Services	73	8
4	Construction	73	7
5	Car guard & Security Services	73	6
6	Food Manufacturing	73	5
7	Painting Industry	73	5
8	Newspaper & Printing Industry	73	4
9	Armed services	73	2
10	Artwork & Acting	73	2
11	Drug Dealing & Prostitution	73	2
12	Informal Trading	73	2
13	Textile Industry	73	1
14	Courier Services	73	1
15	Gardening	73	1
16	Transport Services	73	1
17	Engineering	73	1
18	Mechanical	73	1
19	Waitrons	73	1
20	Wool Industry	73	1
21	Liquor Industry	73	1
22	Sales	73	1

29. Question 29: Length of Period Employed

Only one person indicated that they were in a formal position but refused to disclose details of such formal employment

30. Question 30: Length of Period Unemployed

	Unemployed	Total Population	No. per category	%
1	1 month+	145	5	3%
2	6 month+	145	8	5%
3	12 months+	145	11	8%
4	3 years+	145	23	16%
5	5 years +	145	19	13%
6	Longer	145	69	48%
7	Not specified	145	10	7%
	Total	145	145	100%

Notes

- a. Chronic long term unemployment is a feature of this community.

31. Question 31: Which industry are you employed in?

Only one person indicated that they were in a formal position but refused to disclose details of such formal employment

32. Question 32: Skills - Unemployed

Notes:

	Industry	Total no. of respondents	No. per category
1	Domestic	144	29
2	No stated skills	144	15
3	Construction	144	15
4	Not disclosed	144	15
5	Painting Industry	144	12
6	Gardening	144	10
7	Car guard & Security Services	144	8
8	Food Manufacturing	144	5
9	Driving	144	5
10	Retail & Sales	144	4
11	Caretaker & Laborer Services	144	3
12	Artwork, Acting & Music	144	3
13	Farming	144	3
14	Textile Industry	144	2
15	Mechanical	144	2
16	Wool Industry	144	2

17	Liquor Industry	144	2
18	Mining	144	2
19	Newspaper & Printing Industry	144	1
20	Armed services	144	1
21	Courier Services	144	1
22	Transport Services	144	1
23	Engineering	144	1
24	Waitrons	144	1
25	Drugs & Prostitution	144	1
s	Total	144	144

Notes

- a. The general skills set within the respondents all fall within the manual/domestic general labour category.

33. Question 33: Types of Business (Self Employed/ Semi Employed)

Notes: whilst most people were unemployed in terms of the formal definitions, the respondents regarded themselves as being employed by virtue of the fact that from time to time they engaged in some form of activity to provide for their basic needs. As such 40 respondents indicated they were either self or semi employed.

	Industry	Total no. of respondents	No. per category	%
1	Car guard & Security Services	40	22	55%
2	Drugs & Prostitution	40	9	23%
3	Informal Trading	40	5	13%
4	Caretaker & Laborer Services	40	2	5%
5	Artwork, Acting & Music	40	1	2%
6	Gardening	40	1	2%
s	Total	40	40	100%

34. **Question 34: Daytime Activities**

	Daytime Activities	Total no. of respondents	No. per category	%
1	Soliciting gifts from the Public	145	105	72%
2	Nothing	145	20	14%
3	Not declared	145	14	10%
4	Sleep	145	5	3%
5	Work	145	1	1%
	Total	145	145	100%

Notes

- a. The solicitation of gifts from the public would include some requests for work.

35. **Question 35: Night time Activities**

	Night time activities	Total no. of respondents	No. per category	%
1	Sleep	145	124	85%
2	Soliciting gifts from the Public	145	11	8%
3	Work	145	10	7%
	Total	145	145	100%

36. **Question 36: Food Sources**

	Food Sources	Total no. of respondents	No. per category
1	Soliciting gifts from the Public	145	120
2	Other	145	105
3	Work	145	12

37. **Question 37: Money Sources**

	Money Sources	Total no. of respondents	No. per category
1	Soliciting gifts from the Public	145	114
2	Work	145	37
3	Other	145	

38. **Question 38: Receive State Pensions**

	State Pensions	Total no. of respondents	No. per category	%
1	No	145	133	92%
2	Yes	145	9	6%
3	Not declared	145	3	2%
	Total	145	145	100%

39. **Question 39: Receive State Grants**

	Grants	Total no. of respondents	No. per category	%
1	No	145	138	95%
2	Not declared	145	4	3%
3	Yes	145	3	2%
	Total	145	145	100%

40. **Question 40: Types of Grants**

All three who disclosed receive disability grants.

SECTION 4 - COMMUNITY DATA

41. **Question 41: Types of Improvements desired in the area by respondents**

	Types of Improvements	Total no. of respondents	No. per category
1	Jobs	145	82
2	Housing	145	49
3	Food	145	49
4	Crime Prevention	145	35
5	Education	145	22
6	Health Facilities	145	20
7	Social	145	19
8	Spiritual	145	16
9	Other	145	8

Notes

- a. The respondents indicated that some form of job creation, housing and food security system is required.
- b. The respondents indicated a level of intolerance towards crime in the area even though some of the acts of criminality emanated from their own community.

42. **Question 42: Upsetting Factors in the Area**

	Upsetting Factors	Total no. of respondents	No. per category
1	Lack of Jobs	145	70
2	Criminal activity	145	60
3	Lack of Housing	145	39
4	Lack of Food security	145	28
5	Other	145	24
6	Drug abuse	145	22
7	Lack of Education	145	12
8	Lack of Social activities	145	10
9	Lack of Health Facilities	145	9
10	Lack of Spiritual upliftment	145	8

43. Question 43: Occurrences of hunger and lack of access to food

	Occurrences of hunger	Total no. of respondents	No. per category	%
1	Yes	145	101	70%
2	No	145	40	27%
3	Not declared	145	4	3%
	Total	145	145	100%

Notes

- a. Nearly 70% of the respondents indicated that they on occasion experience hunger and the inability to acquire food to satisfy that hunger.

44. Question 44: Assault and Theft

44.1. The respondents were asked whether they have ever been subjected to assault and theft

	Assault and Theft	Total no. of respondents	No. per category	%
1	Yes	145	71	49%
2	No	145	69	48%
3	Not declared	145	5	3%
	Total		145	100%

44.2. General comments by respondents regarding circumstances / reasons surrounding being assaulted by another party.

	Comments regarding being Assaulted	No. of Occurrences
1	Fighting (food or alcohol)	8
2	Assaulted by the Police	5
3	Abusive clients	3
4	Stabbed	3
5	Almost raped / Raped	2
6	Beaten up	1
7	Robbed	1

45. Question 45: Medical Attention

45.1 The respondents were asked whether they ever needed medical assistance and were unable to access it.

	Medical Attention	Total no. of respondents	No. per category	%
1	Yes	145	58	40%
2	No	145	82	57%
3	Not declared	145	5	3%
	Total		145	100%

45.2. In addition to the data above additional comments were received regarding Medical Assistance

	Reasons for / Type of Medical Assistance	
1	Regular attendance of Clinics / Groote Schuur	9
2	Continuing injury / medical treatment	2
3	Surgery	2
4	Does not use hospital services	1
5	Requires treatment for pending loss of sight	1
6	Requires treatment for skin problems	1

46. Question 46: Education

46.1. Desire to pursue education

	Pursue Education	Total no. of respondents	No. per category	%
1	Yes	145	88	61%
2	No	145	52	36%
3	Unknown	145	5	3%
	Total	145	145	100%

Notes

- a. Respondents who asked whether they wished to pursue education and had difficulties financing such desires. Most respondents (more than half) wanted some form of education but found it very difficult to pursue that dream

46.2. Additional comments regarding reasons for lack of Education achievement

	Comments re Education	
1	Came from a poor family	2
2	Could not pursue due to medical reasons	2
3	Wanted business not education	2
4	Preferred electronics to academics	2
5	Prefers to be homeless	1
6	Drop Out / Became alcoholic	1
7	Nobody cared	1
8	Not interested	1
9	Preferred construction work to academics	1
10	Preferred drug dealing to academics	1
11	Preferred panel beating to academics	1

47. **Question 47: Important interventions required by the respondents**

	Important interventions	Total no. of respondents	No. per category
1	Jobs	145	65
2	Education	145	57
3	Housing	145	40
4	Health Facilities	145	19
5	Social	145	18
6	Crime Prevention	145	17
7	Food	145	14
8	Other	145	12
9	Spiritual	145	11

48. **Question 48: Do you belong to any organisations**

No responses received

49 . Question 49: Role Models

Note: Respondents were asked people they consider to be good role models of citizenship.

	Role Models	Total no. of respondents	No. per category
1	Have no role models	145	93
2	Nelson Mandela	145	23
3	Jesus	145	5
4	God	145	3
5	Themselves	145	3
6	Girlfriend	145	2
7	Husband	145	2
8	Mother	145	2
9	Jacob Zuma	145	2
10	Boyfriend	145	1
11	Father	145	1
12	Friends	145	1
13	FW De Klerk	145	1
14	Hard Workers	145	1
15	Capetonians	145	1
16	Family (Children)	145	1
17	Mama Roma (Restaurant)	145	1
18	Mohammed	145	1
19	Zionist Christian Church	145	1
20	White people	145	1
21	Tupac Shakur	145	1
22	Queen of England	145	1
23	People that care	145	1
24	Social Worker	145	1
25	Uncle Peter	145	1

50. Question 50: Types of Transport

	Types of Transport	Total no. of respondents	No. per category
1	Other	145	66
2	Taxi	145	58
3	Train	145	53
4	Bus	145	8

51. **Question 51: Crime Rate**

	Crime Rate	Total no. of respondents	No. per category	%
1	High	145	59	41%
2	Medium	145	33	23%
3	Low	145	47	32%
4	Not declared	145	6	4%
	Total	145	145	100%

Notes

- a. Respondents indicated that there was a medium to high view of criminality in the area.

**SECTION 5 - SURVEYORS OBSERVATIONS
ADDITIONAL DATA**

Primary identification of Person

Note: the surveyors were asked to give a primary identification of the person they were interviewing .

	Category of Person	Total no. of respondents	No. per category
1	Homeless	145	118
2	Other	145	17
3	Prostitute	145	10
4	Drug Dealer	145	6

Additional Anecdotal Comments by Respondents

In addition to the questionnaire respondents gave information not necessarily captured within the context of the questionnaire but which none the less fed into the process of data gathering. These comments were centered around 3 main areas ie; prostitution, homelessness and drug trafficking.

1. Prostitution

1.1. Key Prostitution pick up points:

- Mowbray station
- Mowbray Engen Garage & the stretch of road (both sides of the road) from the School (Corner of Main and Settlers Road) to the traffic lights (Main and Durban Roads)

1.2. Where do most of the Prostitutes live?

- In the apartments across the road from the Engen Garage
- Some are students or others live with Students
- In the block of flats above the Engen Garage – 5 staying together
- Homeless people are practicing prostitution behind the Shoprite complex

1.3. Active times

- Main activity from 19h00 onwards until early morning
- During the day Casual prostitution occurs largely offered by homeless people needing money for drugs or alcohol
- Certain businesses ablution facilities in the area are used for drug abuse and Prostitution.

1.4. Where does the prostitution get plied?

- Usually in side roads immediately where the person is picked up.

1.5. How many male / female prostitutes?

- 2 men in Rondebosch
- 2 men in Mowbray
- About 15 women mostly Mowbray.

- Homeless persons also participate in prostitution but usually for drugs, food or alcohol money.

1.6. Are there any brothels?

- No brothels have been identified, but most corners serve as pick up points

2. Drug Abuse

2.1. Drug hot spots

- Virtually every corner throughout the Corridor serves as a drug sales point.
- Illegal drug sales are more frequent in Mowbray & Rondebosch than in the other areas along the Corridor.

2.2. How drug deals occur

- Many of the Taxi guards addicted to Unga (dust of heroine)
- Taxi guards change
- One main Dealer based in Mowbray controls most of the drug trade along this corridor.
- A particular business identified by the Taxi guard themselves is the pick up and drop off point for most of the deals.
- The main supplier is never directly involved in the selling of the drugs
- Most drug deals has 3 or 4 front people who manages the sale
- One of the dealers are positioned right outside Mowbray Police Station
- A code language exists between the customer and the seller by using everyday terms to arrange a deal.
- The typical approach for a drug deal with an agent positioned at the Terminus who will be approached by a buyer with the phrase “ do you have change for me.”
- The agent takes the money, and request “change” from a Taxi guard.
- The Taxi guard would take the order, drive off and place the order at the next stop of the Taxi. The order is then given to the Taxi guard who jumps on the next taxi going back to the Agent and drops it off with him with the words “here’s your change”.
- The Agent then gives the “change” to the buyer.
- Certain taxi’s simply serve as transport for drug deals in the Corridor.

- Mowbray is the main hub for any kind of drug dealing
- Another way they drop off drugs – using prostitutes and homeless people as runners who will then get a cut of the deal.

3. Homeless people

3.1. Population Size

- Rondebosch & Mowbray has the most homeless people
- Shoprite Mowbray has the most significant prevalence of homeless people in the Corridor
- The second largest population is at the back Riverside Mall towards Josephine's Mill
- Many homeless people make use of the Subways at night
- Homeless people often get beaten up , sworn at, urinated on by members of the Public
- Most of the children that appear in the area come simply to stroll and to beg but have homes they return to at night.
- Most of the homeless people have some form of criminal record
- A significant number of homeless people are from other parts of the country and from other parts of Africa
- They want to be in that area – their perception is that there is money there amongst the White people
- Circumstances force some of them to use drugs – most of the homeless only drink and smoke tobacco.

3.2. Where do they sleep

- Most of them sleep around the Mowbray Shoprite area
- Baxter Theatre
- KFC Mowbray
- Outside Rosebank Methodist Church an older lady lives in her car.

3.3. Other behavior observed

- Bathing in the canal
- Ablutions in the subway
- River and Canal is used a source of water

- A social structure with defined leaders exist within the homeless community
- Frequent fights around alcohol abuse

3.4. Where do homeless get their food from?

- City Council garbage bins
- Meal Vouchers
- Methodist Church
- Police Stations
- St Pauls
- Haven
- U-turn
- Most Adult homeless indicated that Claremont was the best for food source for food and that they often walked to Claremont to obtain food.

3.5. Comments regarding Shelters:

- The majority of homeless people regarded the streets as their home
- Some indicated experiencing a lack of safety in certain shelters eg; losing possessions etc.
- The lack of family accommodation was a strong deterrent for people in some form of a relationship to go to a shelter.
- Most homeless did not wish to abide by the rules which govern shelter accommodation.

SECTION 6 - SUMMARY FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Summary Findings

1. The Newlands to Observatory Corridor has a unique character with a fairly well established system of transport, academic, residential and commercial interfaces.
2. These interfaces have largely been sterile exchanges, with the transport, commercial, academic and residential communities having very limited meaningful exchanges with each other. This lack of depth to the interface has partly been the womb which has birthed the social fragmentation which we currently find in this corridor. The University traverses all these communities but unlike in the Stellenbosch University case study, it has not functionally engaged with its surrounding environment yet it is the largest property owner and it has more residential tenants than any other entity in this corridor.
3. The University community and the transport industry (busses and minibus taxis) are the two most active forces within the corridor with the residential and the commercial interfaces being subsidiary to the above.
4. To some degree the establishment of Improvement Districts in both Cape Town and Claremont has had a ballooning effect on the influx of homeless people to the Newlands-Rondebosch-Rosebank-Mowbray-Observatory Corridor.
5. Across the City and particularly in this corridor there appears to be no comprehensive strategy to translate people from one state of being (homelessness) to another (skilled employment, accommodation) along a continuum of interfaces. What is in place however is a continual system of displacement from one area subject to urban development and renewal to another area in which no development is taking place. This corridor has been the “victim corridor” due to the effectiveness of the improvement districts in Cape Town and Claremont which to some degree has enforced a displacement of people into this corridor due to far less stricter private security control over loitering, anti-social behavior and petty crime.

6. Effective interventions must go beyond the displacement model and even further beyond the food and assistance interventions to a level of engagement that does not seek displacement but empowerment and capacitation within the current context.
7. Such interventions bring to the fore new and alternative opportunities that are not simplistic food, shelter and low level skills development interventions but rather engages people individually with personal development plans for each indigent person. These IDPs are fundamental tools to begin a process of using the cultural and academic richness of the University and the commercial opportunities within the corridor to put an end to the horrors of displacement.
8. The community which populates the Newlands-Rondebosch-Rosebank-Mowbray-Observatory Corridor are people who are acutely aware of the dangers and challenges within their context but they have navigated their way around these challenges without confronting it or addressing it. This avoidance culture has narrowed the “safe spaces” and has increased the turf of social decay.
9. The challenges of drug abuse and prostitution are enormous within this particular corridor. Whilst our numbers appear to be relatively low we in fact believe that it could be as much as four times higher than reported and is busy increasing all the time. This is largely due to the fact that many people refuse to disclose their involvement or not in trafficking drugs or engaging in prostitution. It is important to note that the drug and prostitution network has a front which is homelessness, has a transport system which is the Taxi industry, has a warehousing system which are identified businesses in the area and has a client base made up of both the general public as well as a significant population of students as identified by the dealers themselves.
10. With 2010 being driven by events happening all over Cape Town it is no doubt that the well established culture of drug abuse and prostitution within this corridor will experience increased activity. The fallout from this would be (i) more indigent persons moving into the area recruited by the drug merchants as runners; (ii) more male and female prostitutes lured into the area as lure for the

uninitiated into the deeper drug culture; (iii) the resultant increase in the population of homeless people, indigent persons and drug and prostitution practitioners.

11. The social challenges that exists within the corridor are equally matched by the aspirations of the indigent community. In over 90% of engagements it became clear that the aspirations of the indigent community are focused on jobs, housing and food security – the same desires which operate in any other community.
12. The university community is one of the key custodians of the wellbeing of the Newlands-Rondebosch-Rosebank-Mowbray-Observatory Corridor and it has an overwhelming influence through its student, residential and faculty presence in this Corridor. As such it can, along with the other role players contribute in a significant manner to address the social, economic and employment challenges of the respondents. It is hoped that this data will inform all future plans to respond to this challenge.

6.2 Recommendations and Key priorities for future development

1. Addressing the problem of “Influx through Displacement”

The Groote Schuur Improvement District must come up with an innovative intervention by bringing the University, commercial partners and social agencies around the table to address the needs of the indigent community in such a way that solutions emanate based on a capacitating and empowerment model which enables people to make decisions about their future.

As such we recommend that the GSID convene a meeting over the next 60 days with the mentioned stakeholders to strategise on alternative solutions (beyond the current interventions of shelters, food and services) for indigent persons.

The University community has the once in a lifetime opportunity to come up with a best practice intervention that could become a benchmark for addressing the

social challenges of indigent persons within a commercial and residential community.

2. Addressing the issue of Drug Abuse, Prostitution and Social Crime

The University is concentrated within a community that has a major transport interchange as well as a very active drug and prostitution practice. By all accounts the latter two practices is expanding at an alarming rate.

It is our recommendation that the University along with the South African Police Services, drug and prostitution counseling services increases the visible policing practices of SAPS as well as the engagement of private security providers to have a visible presence throughout the corridor as a deterrent.

3. Addressing the issue of drug running through the Taxi Service

The University has a very constructive relationship with the Taxi Associations which uses the Main Road. The taxi guards we refer to in our report which courier drugs via certain taxis are in all probability doing this without the knowledge of the taxi owners or the Taxi Associations.

However the behavior and actions of these taxi guards could potentially seriously jeopardise the University's relationship with the relevant Taxi Associations. Again it's a matter that must be addressed in a round table with the Associations and that a code of conduct is agreed to for taxi drivers, taxi guards and operators.

4. Addressing the issue of Student drug use

A significant portion of the drugs and prostitution services within the corridor is based on student trade. The University must as a matter of urgency launch an education and awareness service to its students on the potential dangers they face.

5. Addressing the issue of Indigent Accommodation / Social housing

To address the influx issues we must avoid automatically resorting to the day/night shelter model as an outcome for the issues of urban homelessness. The University must look at a model of providing social housing managed by social professionals that allows rehabilitation based on capacitation and empowerment to be the way the indigent community is engaged with. For example, this would mean that some rehabilitation is required eg; hygiene, psychological services, health, family etc. but that's it's based on providing the individual with the capacity to address his/her own issues by creating jobs and accommodation under the guidance of a mentor who helps with the decision making aspect of their lives. Without a job (empowerment) and housing (capacitation) all interventions essentially misses the mark because it does not create the opportunity for the person to make the decisions they ought to be making to change their behaviour.

6. Addressing the issue of Education

The University has the unique opportunity to address the educational challenges of its "non-students" by being innovative in empowering and capacitating the indigent community's knowledge and social skill.

It is our strong recommendation that some form of programme be designed that will allow for an educational opportunity for the indigent residents within the Corridor to participate in training programmes offered by the University such as entrepreneurship, business skill, parenting, life skill, communication and related topics.

7. Addressing the issue of Employment

The University is the largest employer within the Corridor. It must look at innovative ways of how, as an outcome of its educational interventions under 6 above it can create the opportunity for some of its vacancies to be filled by people from the indigent community who have participated in their education programme.

8. Addressing the issue of a Coordinating structure

The recommendations listed under items 1 to 7 cannot happen unless a coordinating structure such as the Groote Schuur Improvement District is in place. It is therefore our recommendation that the establishment of the GSID is central to coordinating the interventions required to provide for a dynamic, engaging and safe Newland-Rondebosch-Rosebank-Mowbray-Observatory Corridor.

This report compiled by Lorenzo Davids and Carmen Daniels from Urban Issues Consulting for the University of Cape Town's Groote Schuur Improvement District. November 2009