



## Thematic Session: Inclusion & Access

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# Overview

1. Framing inclusion & wellbeing
2. IUDF linkages
3. The fundamental barriers to wellbeing
4. Space as a key determinant of wellbeing
5. Safety promotion as a pathway to wellbeing
6. Key questions

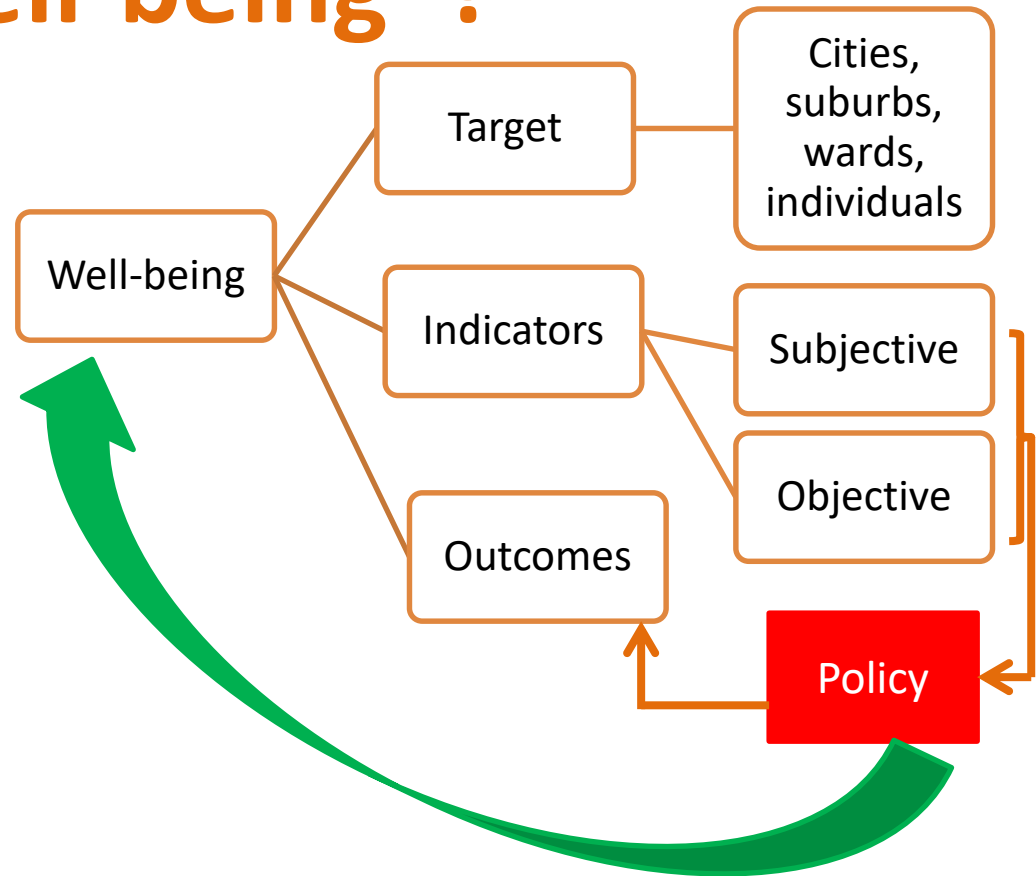


# Inclusion

- Cities still largely benefit those who can **afford to “buy” their rights and freedom** to the city.
- The majority of urban dwellers still **socially, spatially, culturally** and **economically** excluded.
- Cities must achieve **social justice** through inclusion and **empower citizens to participate** in planning, developing and managing their city.
- Cities should develop **urban spatial frameworks** that accommodate **the needs of a growing population** in terms of land, infrastructure, human settlements and transport.

# What is “well-being”?

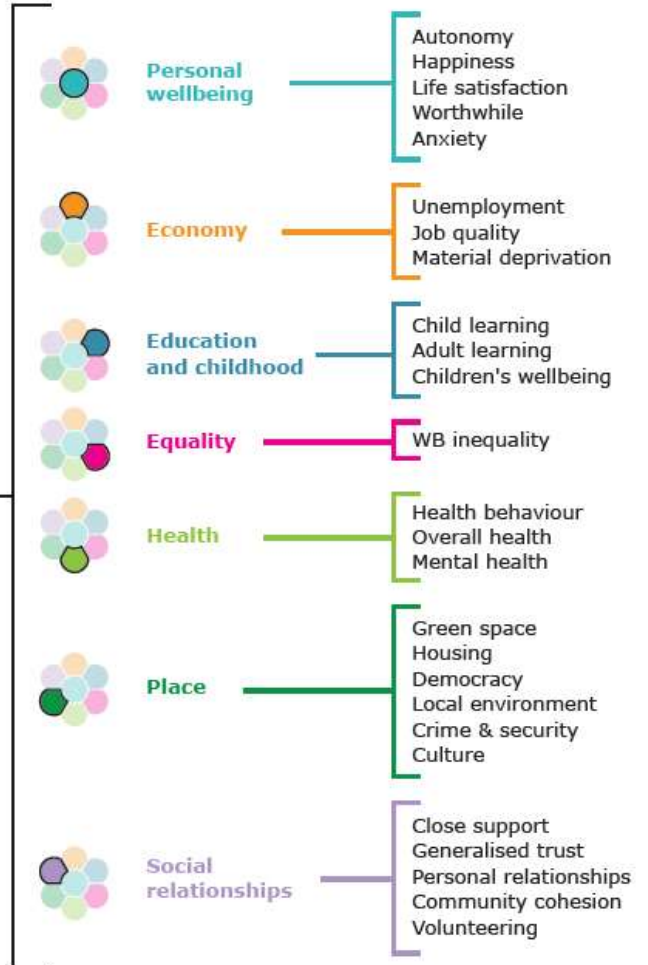
- Multi-dimensional concept
  - Aims to capture the complexity of socio-ecological systems
  - Considered important to determine liveability of an area
  - Refers to quality of life and material living conditions, including health, housing, work, income, education, social connections, safety, and the quality of physical and natural environments



“Well-being is the recognition that everyone around the world, regardless of geography, age, culture, religion or political environment, aspires to live well and is measured by combining facts and figures with indicators that have a bearing on people’s lives”

# Aspects of well-being identified in literature

- Safety
- Crime and personal security
- Inclusivity
- Access to affordable & diverse housing options
- Quality of housing
- Access to community services & facilities
  - Health
  - Education
  - Recreation
- Available public transport
- Employment opportunities
- Distance to employment





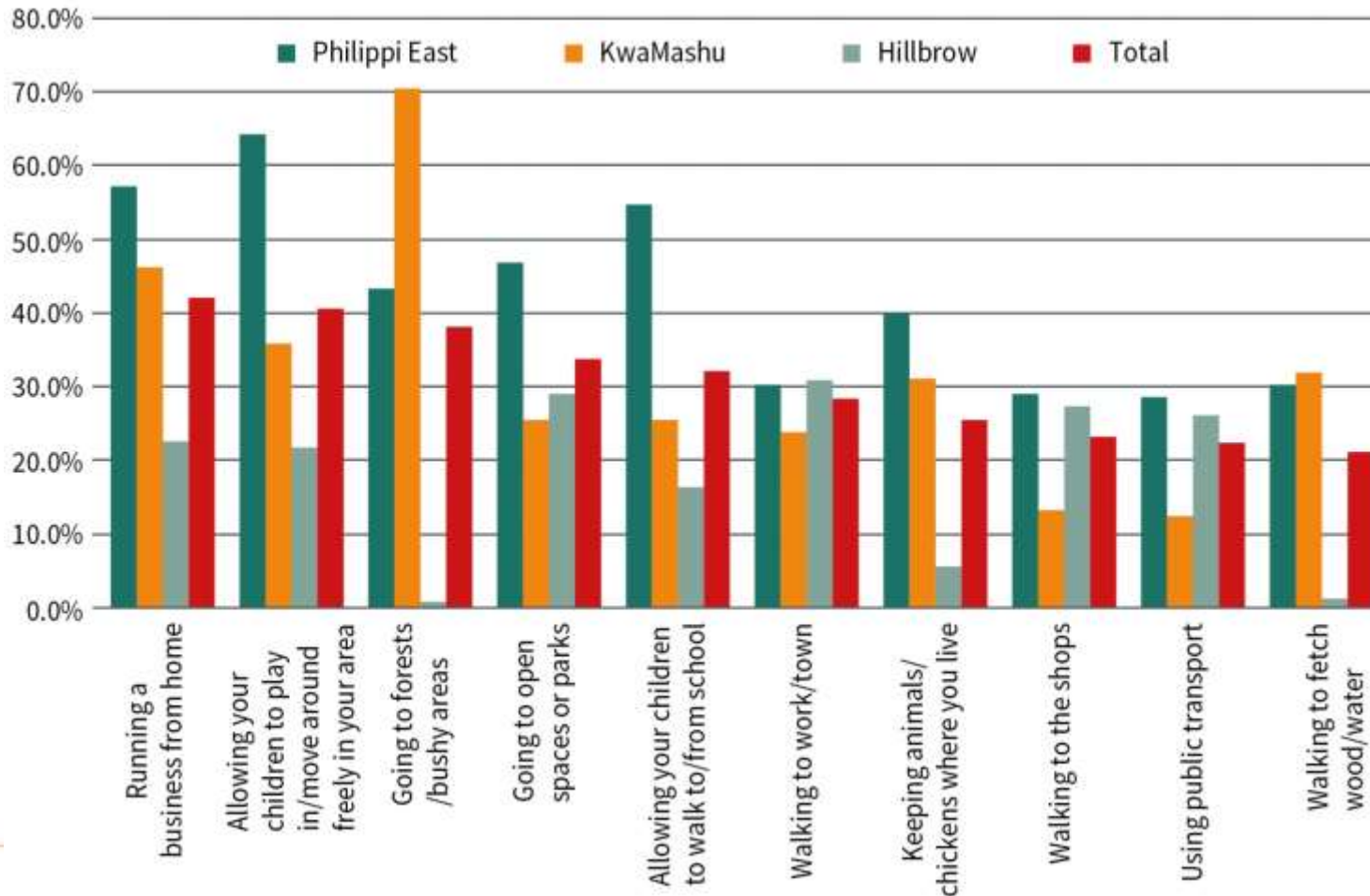
# The IUDF framework


- South African cities historically hostile environments, shaped by violence, poverty and exclusion (CoGTA, 2016)
- cities should be “safe, liveable, socially integrated, economically inclusive, resilient and globally competitive, with an active citizenry” (CoGTA, 2016)
- Local government a critical role player and driver of development
- Inclusion & access (social, economic, opportunities, choices)



## Impact: Fear and Limitation of Movement

Fig. 16 Fear of crime stop citizens from participating in activities





Gender neutral facilities, 24-hour cities, mobility/access, bringing expression to **human** settlements, safety, public space  
→ Why/why not, inherent power dynamics & how to dislodge them, will to do so, governance/ role of cities (institutional, practical, capacities)







# Space as key determinant

- Space a key determinant of wellbeing/life chances in SA cities?
- Programmatic response to Inclusive chapter
- Clarify, unpack and discuss, focusing on key factors for policy interventions
- Institutional, practical concerns
- Accountabilities and capacities



# Safety promotion a pathway to wellbeing?

- The distinction between security and safety
- Increased budget allocations to policing the most effective investment?
- Current knowledge suggests **no relationship between increasing police budgets and reduction in crime** rates
- Safety promotion through **integrated approaches**



## Safety through urban upgrading



## Safe open public spaces/ early childhood development



Social crime prevention/alternative conflict resolution





# Key questions

1. What are the fundamental barriers to socio-economic transformation /systemic change towards inclusion
2. What can be influenced through [city] policy/ implementation/ practice?
  - What are the spatial implications of city growth and change on well-being
  - How long does it take for policy & practice to impact well-being?
  - What actions (programmatic, institutional, practical)?
  - What capacity building support
3. At what scale should we be measuring inclusion, access & well-being? At what frequency? Towards what outcomes?
  - How does where one grows up influence where one lands up
  - What are the other critical factors that need to be in place: access to finance? Quality of education? Family support?
  - Who should act/respond (accountabilities)?
4. What systems/approaches should be used, and how will they align to IUDF?
  - What M&E systems will be required?



# THANK YOU

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