

IN SEARCH OF PUBLIC SPACES OF PARTICIPATION IN A DIVERSE COMMUNITY

A study of 3 Yeoville Public Fora

BY:

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DECLARATION

I declare that this is research report is my own unaided work. It is being submitted for a degree in Bachelor of Science (Honours) in Urban and Regional Planning at the University of the Witwatersrand. It has not been submitted for any other degree or examination in any other University.

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ABSTRACT

This thesis interrogates the legitimacy and importance of deliberative democracy and its resultant impact in shaping decision making processes within a locality. Set in Yeoville, one of Johannesburg's oldest suburbs renowned for boasting a multicultural and dynamic society predating the apartheid era. This research endeavours to draw attention to the many avenues available to communities in Yeoville to shape the spaces within which they live. The role and purpose of democratic spaces of deliberation in essence is to increase participation, and to provide a platform from which a range of stakeholders can engage on essential and pertinent matters. This research, aims to explore a number of these spaces in order to trace the level of participation in each space that is afforded to members of the public including what impacts the spaces have on initiating changes desired by their members. These spaces also bring together a range of individuals from different backgrounds and with a wide range of needs, thus the research aims to show how a common public good is designed and orchestrated in space in reality and perceived. Individual and collective sacrifices made by participants for the well being of the community will also be observed whilst capturing their experiences. It will also explore the power relations inherent in space with the aim of understanding the options available to participants to neutralise, mitigate and successfully deal with them. Data has been collected by means of considerable observation, which will serve to produce the findings inherent in the platforms.

Key Terms: Diversity, Public Spaces of participation, Invited/invented spaces of citizen participation, Community, Counter Publics

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ACCRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

YSF	Yeoville Stakeholders Forum
SCF 1	Sector Crime Forum 1
SCF 2	Sector Crime Forum 2
CPF	Community Policing Forum
YBCDT	Yeoville Bellevue Community Development Trust
SAPS	South African Police Service
SMS	Short Message Services
ADF	African Diaspora Forum
COPE	Congress of the People
ANC	African National Congress
YCDF	Yeoville Community Development Forum

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CHAPTER ONE: FRAMING OF RESEARCH AND AN BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO YEOVILLE

1.1 Background

“ There never were in the world two opinions alike, no more than two hairs or two grains; the most universal quality is diversity” - Michel de Montaigne (undated).

1.1.1.) Planning for Diversity

The notion of planning for diversity is an intriguing and interesting for me. It encapsulates notions of solidarity and unity amongst society and embodies a variety of freedoms of being and of expressing oneself free from bigotry and abhorrence. It is accommodative of difference and promotes eccentricity. Diversity goes beyond race, gender, ethnicity and class as these are mere components of diversity which do not always have to be present. They often exist as isolated elements which are often used to define diversity in its various segments such as racial diversity, ethnic diversity, gender diversity, and class diversity amongst other forms. This research therefore focuses on inborn traits of individuals and how these are incorporated with those of others in order to form a diverse community. Individuals are therefore not categorised into the categories mentioned above, but are viewed as isolated beings who add to the container of diversity as a result of their different origins, influences and experiences. Diversity is therefore distinguished here as more than a combination of racial, gender and ethnicity when one views people as individuals. This therefore opens up more scope for harnessing the understanding of what encapsulates diversity.

Diversity as defined by Sandercock (2000) is that of cultural diversity. Sandercock draws on ideologies of diversity that are based on group identity which classifies individual's needs

according to the groups in which they belong. Stating that people of the same age, gender, class, dis/ability, ethnicity sexual preference, culture and religion and their different declarations on the city are likely to associate with one another. She discusses the myriad of challenges faced by people of different cultures and ethnicities when living together (Sandercock 2000). Sandercock herself indicates that planning literature and experiences are not explicit in terms of how planners should plan for diversity. This missing link is therefore the primary motivation for me to do an in depth case study using Yeoville, as it is one of Johannesburg's most oldest neighbourhood with diverse communities that can be classified under many categories of diversity.

Planning for diversity is often a daunting and challenging task which encompasses a range of dynamics. People's needs and wants differ significantly for a variety of reasons deeply seated in individual's lives, as well as the stages in their lives. Co-habitation and tolerance are important aspects of getting along and creating a more comfortable and habitable environment for all to live in and derive benefit from. Differences create binaries 'us and them', which further draw humanity apart. People are increasingly becoming forced to live together as more and more people exercise choice of location as well as various other freedoms at their disposal. They exercise these freedoms often in fear of being marginalised and discriminated against. Diversity does not necessarily mean having particular fondness towards others, but the ability to accept and respect their dispositions. It is only then that people can have true peace and inner comfort through accepting the differences of others and allowing themselves to be more understanding and tolerant to difference. Talking and engaging with people that are classified as 'the other' are some of the first steps to creating a friendlier and safer living environment for all. Public fora are the ideal setting to foster such engagement, as they are open and people attend at their own will and individuals from a wide spectrum of backgrounds come together in order to discuss common issues that affect them. Although this is not the only way of planning for and accommodating diversity within society, it does however provide a starting point from where a range of stakeholders can engage with one another.

As I collected literature and reports existing on Yeoville for record purposes, I encountered an awkward experience. I realised that a thesis had already been done on the same topic by a

former master's student Fleury (2008) on diversity called '*Migrants and the urban regeneration of Rockey/Raleigh High Street in Yeoville: A case for a successful planning for diversity in inner-city of Johannesburg*'. I thought initially that I would need to change my topic completely on the area. In fact, further reading of the thesis helped me to refine my topic and my methodology. Fleury's thesis highlights the contributions made by migrant communities towards the local economic development of Yeoville in line with the city of Johannesburg's urban regeneration policy as well as their inclusion or lack thereof in the decision making processes. Fleury (2008) discusses contributions made by migrant communities towards economic growth and regeneration through their entrepreneurial expertise and innovation, which have subsequently contributed towards employment generation as well as the general upliftment of the community.

There are themes that Fleury touches on that will also be looked at in this research, particularly that of Yeoville as a case study as well as issues on diversity and xenophobia. Which are motivated by the fear of the foreign national and their subsequent blame for the decay of the inner city (Fleury, 2008). This in essence is what motivates Fleury to highlight the positive contributions made by foreign nationals, as a testimony that they do make positive contributions despite being disregarded as being parasites. Fleury therefore highlights the importance of social integration that could be achieved in Yeoville through the regeneration of Rockey/Raleigh High Street, instead of just focusing on the economical aspect of the project. His main aim was exploring participation in order to engender a multicultural and inclusive city. He embarked on a series of questionnaires amid at migrant business owners as well as on the City of Joburg officials. His work therefore revolves around proving that migrants are not urban parasites of the city, but instrumental actors in progression and regeneration of the city despite being marginalised by citizens of the country. He argues that urban regeneration should tackle social networks and provide platforms from which migrants can belong. He does acknowledge the importance of public participation towards planning for diversity.

My body of work therefore picks up on the importance of public participation in planning for diversity. Its key focus is primarily on public platforms of participation which are concerned with a myriad of issues that concern the community and that encourage community

involvement. It looks at the available platforms in Yeoville, not just aimed at foreign nationals but on the community at large. It will also investigate the target market of these platforms in order to decipher insiders from outsiders and those people who are excluded from the participatory process. The study will in essence deviate with regard to the methodology being employed, instead of interviews which allow one on one interface between the respondent and myself, observations will be conducted in order to understand a collection of respondents under a publicly informed environment. Most of the research conducted on Yeoville focuses on individual migrant communities' experiences within the area which differs somewhat to the work done under this study as it focuses on the entire community participating in public forums. This research seeks to understand dynamics inherent in participation and how these help to shape the processes thereunto. The study will thus help to shed light on inter alia how communities relate to one another in public fora, as well as and how they formalise their needs in these arenas. The Yeoville area is rich in diversity and will thus provide a useful case towards the understanding of how planners engage with a wide variety of needs, the realisation of these needs, beneficiaries and contestation amongst them through individual and groups' pursuit of interests in public space. For this, I've done and analysed a variety of public participation fora.

Closed ended questions are often less time consuming, and allow the researcher ease with regard to recording and coding information whereas open ended questions which give the respondent a level of autonomy to shape responses often generate rich data that researchers have not anticipated. Both forms allow the researcher face to face contact with respondents, although both forms have their advantages, interviews will not be the core instrument for this study. Instead of interviews which are based on question answer setups that often limit the depths that I can extract information without restraint, observations were used for the study. Observations are thus more dynamic and flexible in this light, as I am able to observe peoples actions, speech tone amongst a range of other intricate elements in order to piece the research together. This allows me to receive information beyond that which they have asked. Interviews do not capture diversity as it is based on one sided opinions which are derived from individuals' responses influenced by their personal beliefs and values. This therefore questions the validity of responses regarding diversity generated from interviews with participants. Interviews do not capture how diversity is perceived, constructed and how it is managed which observations do.

1.1.2.) Seeking explanations within the planning body of literature

One of the key components of work done by Sandercock is based on planning for diversity. Sandercock was writing in an era dating back to the 1960s challenging modernist planning. Her work was groundbreaking when it was released but is limited in today's context. Sandercock's writing encapsulated including the underrepresented groups in planning inter alia women, native groups, international groups as well as gays and lesbians into the planning process (Sandercock, 1998). She is very critical of the exclusivity of modernist planning indicating its biases toward a typical white male user and excluding the needs of other users within the city. Not only are people that do not fall under this categorisation excluded in terms of representation within the process, they are also subsequently excluded in the product of the city. This then forces them to adapt to the city that was predominantly shaped by the common mind frame of the time which was not common to everyone. My work therefore moves past notions of including vulnerable groups in the actual planning process, as planning professionals are now reflective of diverse individuals that Sandercock was arguing for in her work as the voices of these vulnerable groups has been represented in this current era.

The era that Sandercock wrote in was faced with its own challenges of poor and under representation of a diversity of planning professionals. This notion has subsequently been addressed, as there are currently a diversity of professionals from a wide range of backgrounds to represent previously underrepresented groups. This is what makes relating to Sandercock in this body of work challenging. Understanding and dealing with diversity has thus become far more complex and cannot simply be celebrated. Sandercock's notion of celebrating diversity is somewhat romanticist in a world dominated by differences that are deeply entrenched in upbringing, culture and custom and can not be nullified. Differences are encumbered by hate, categorisation and discrimination that results in profiling of individuals which expresses itself in a variety of xenophobic and other forms.

That is why the research focuses primarily on the work conducted by John Forester, as it teases out some of the nuances inherent in present day society. Forester draws on a variety of disciplines in order to explore the challenges faced during deliberation. He highlights in his

work the importance of storytelling which often gives meaning to situational conflicts and politics within a community. Forster's work is thus more direct than that of Sandcock, as he looks into various avenues in to which planners can intervene in planning for diversity.

Literature on planning for diversity is often elusive and idealistic. The literature works a great deal with the importance of community participation, but is not clear about how it should be undertaken and how planners are meant to approach the communities which they are dealing with. Planning literature deals extensively with the importance and extent of knowledge as well as the disproportion between participants. Forester (1989) alludes to planners having to work under circumstances of limited time and information laced with conflicting interests as a result of multiple factors that compromise society. However, he does not provide the modus operandi required to address and breach the disparities amongst participants. Planning theory acknowledges that participants do not enter into arenas as equals, but again fails to divulge how participants, planners and other leaders can mitigate these challenges. All it does however is advocate for strategies that treat participants unequally, in order not to exacerbate the existing inequalities amongst them (Forester, 1989).

Planners can anticipate obstacles and challenges, as they are trained to be problem solvers. The role of the planner is inherently to act and think politically in order to anticipate and reshape power relations amongst participants. Entering political spaces as outsiders and professionals does not guarantee the planner autonomy with regard to managing and overseeing the needs of the community. But how do planners do this? As the understanding of institutional constraints alone is often not enough to instigate change in society. Forester (1989) elevates and expresses confidence in the powers and abilities of planners to be able to step beyond what is required of them. He warns planners to be aware of the opportunities and dangers of a bureaucratic setting and argues that being blind sighted to it is as good as "walking across a busy intersection with ones eyes closed," (Forester, 1989:7).

Forester does however ascertain that a wide range of solutions are required to solve the issues inherent in participation as each case differs significantly from the next. He (1989) takes a position of focusing on participation through spaces constructed and construed by planning

professionals who then gather members of communities, which are somewhat very different to those spaces where planners as outsiders are invited to join in on the proceedings. The former gives planners greater conduct over power than the latter, as planners become the organisers and managers of the space and get to participate in it. However, he does not take cognisance of the differences in dynamics between the two, nor how a planner's roles should alter accordingly in order to suit the situation. He certainly acknowledges that contexts differ and urges planners to employ practical strategies that are complementary to the context, what these are remains somewhat elusive and subject to the planners discretion. For him (1989), finding valuable solutions is through responding to the situations planners find themselves in. He urges planners to read into situations within which they work in order for them to devise informed decisions however; he does not go into details regarding how planners should approach their challenges.

1.2 The distinctiveness of Yeoville and its role in the research

1.2.1.) Why Yeoville

Yeoville is one of the many diverse communities in Johannesburg with its cosmopolitanism and bohemianism dating back to the apartheid area. The neighbourhood is one of the main reception areas for urban migrants coming in from other parts of the continent (Harrison, 2002:8). Yeoville was named in 1890 after a surveyor Thomas Yeo Sherwell who had plotted streets and stands of Doornfontein. The cosmopolitanism of Yeoville resulted in the neighbourhood becoming more politicised and became home to many activists. It was one of the first neighbourhoods to integrate Black, White, Indian and Coloured neighbours (Brodie, 2008). Greater Yeoville refers to Yeoville and Bellevue which have been considered by residents to be one neighbourhood as they have fallen under the same ward since 2000. It has thus come to be affectionately known as mini Africa as it embodies a diversity of people from different cultures, religious and historical backgrounds.

The area under study was informed by a personal interest in diversity, plural societies and the role played by professionals in reinforcing the connections amongst an assortment of people with a wide range of interests. The current study is also part of a wider research scheme,

called ¹Yeoville Studio comprising of a number of projects conducted by the school of Architecture and Planning in partnership with the Yeoville Stakeholders Forum and broader Yeoville community in order to conserve Yeovilles' attributes that make it distinct from other areas. This study will form a minor contribution to a greater deal of work produced on Yeoville by various architecture and planning students and lecturers from the University of the Witwatersrand.

The research endeavours to analyse the importance of participation and the practices prevalent in and including diversity that are present in local public platforms and how they are managed. Participation is becoming a commonly practiced technique within planning circles as a tool aimed at achieving the 'public good' and best possible outcome for individual communities. The public good contains different meanings for different groups and individuals, it is an all encompassing term and the details thereof will not be covered in this particular study. Of importance for this study is how individuals and groups use public spaces of participation in order to construct, display and market their needs. These spaces are indeed often used as political arenas from which conflicts and tensions may arise amongst different participants or with particular social and ethnic groups. These principles manifest themselves through language, affiliation and association and are often implicitly affirmed. The aim of studying different fora has revealed and highlighted the heterogeneity of communities and individuals within these spaces, thereby demonstrating the need for plans and solutions that are inclusive and reflective of all residents and occupants without displaying preferential treatment over one group or individual in favour of another.

1.2.2.) What public fora in Yeoville?

Researching participation under publicly facilitated fora entails a broad understanding of the organisations/platforms as well as some of the many relationships between the greater Yeoville communities. Three fora have been selected in order to gain a deeper understanding for the mechanisms that influence power relations and organisation within these diverse communities. The fora under the study include the Yeoville Stakeholders Forum, Sector Crime Forum (one and two), as well as the Yeoville public ward meetings.

¹ Yeoville Studio website; <http://web.wits.ac.za/Academic/EBE/ArchPlan/YeovilleStudio.htm>

The Yeoville Stakeholders Forum (YSF) is an organisation that is representative of twenty eight member organisations within the Yeoville area.² It was established in 2004 in response to the Johannesburg Development Agency's (JDA) call for a representative structure with which to liaise with regarding the proposed developments and regeneration of the area. The Yeoville police station has been divided into three sectors each with its own sector commander who is a police official and sector manager to oversee each sector within the community. The Sector Crime Forum is therefore a partnership between the police and the community that allows them to work more closely together in order to apprehend criminals and to reduce crimes within the area. Lastly, the ward consists of an elected individual (councillor) who represents the ward at council level who is the chairperson of the ward committee (Local Government Municipal Structures Act, 1998). The Act stipulates that councillors are accountable to local communities and should give mandatory report backs to the community on a quarterly basis and should be held accountable to the community it serves, in the form of public ward meetings.

The fora, which vary with regard to their mandates, present different platforms from which an array of needs can be put forward. Each forum is shaped by a different discourse from the next forum which aids in generating diverse outcomes and solutions. In each forum, specific themes are brought into discussion, some of which are dealt with in other fora at different magnitudes and at different rates of urgency, as fora are build with different strengths and priorities. They have been selected as study areas because at the time this study was commissioned, they were the main connections for civil society to engage taking place. They symbolize consistency and accessibility to members of the community and have been operating longer than other organisations.

² Yeoville Bellevue Community Development Trust <http://www.yeoville.org.za/>

1.3. Underlying motivation and predicament

Globalisation in retrospect has been coupled with ease of movement of goods, services and of people from place to place thereby resulting in a mixture and concentration of ethnic, cultural and religious groups. The phenomenon of in-migration in South Africa has been popular since the gold rush era and is one that has resulted in the hybridisation of many neighbourhoods including Yeoville. Pityana (2008) states that in-migration prompts citizens concerns regarding employment opportunities as well as the allocation of scarce resources. She further argues that foreigners are often held responsible for social ills caused within society such as crime and violence as well as stealing of jobs from citizens of the host country. This has resulted in significant hostilities displayed by citizens of the country towards foreign nationals which encompass fragments of xenophobia. Xenophobia which is said to be “an unreasonable fear, distrust, or hatred of strangers, foreigners, or anything perceived as foreign or different” (Pityana, 2008). Xenophobia thus manifests itself in many different forms including but not limited to brutal attacks, discrimination by law enforcement agents, murders and ethnic cleansing.

Yeoville makes for an interesting case study because of its long history with plurality amongst its inhabitants as well as migrant residents. It is centrally located within the inner city of Johannesburg, making it a prime location both for international as well as local migrants. Diversity amongst people in many cases is often associated with negative connotations. Its richness and the differences amongst people are often not celebrated enough. Although the 2010 Soccer World Cup seems to have slightly altered this by making people more tolerant towards others (Levive-Sawyer, 2010), even over the short period of a month. In many instances, diversity embodies a platform from which contestation and conflict can arise as a result of implicit and explicit differences amongst people. This logic has thus given rise to the problem statement which states that:

Communities are diverse and often divided, hybrid planning solutions need to be sought in order to cater for plural communities. In my opinion, individual communities each have different and unique socio-economic attributes, and therefore a set solution to defined problems might not be entirely suited. In light of this, planners need to seek alternate socio-scientific methodologies when considering planning problems. In order for people to fully participate, they need to have a sense of belonging and be guided by moral obligation. The

role of planning is to identify the complex needs of a multifaceted community and to uncover that which is in the public interest and will be beneficial not just to individual groups but to the community at large. It entails providing mediation in order to foster an environment that allows for mutual understanding, co-habitation and interdependence amongst communities.

1.4. Overarching intentions of the research

The aim of this research is to understand some of the many power struggles situated in public arenas, and how these are negotiated and processed. It is also aimed at understanding the dynamics that operate within the environment along with power sharing and other responsibilities within the different public arenas, in order to determine whether one group's conduct of power advances their ideologies over and above other groups and how that occurs. The observations will be made in the various public spaces and platforms used to foster community participation, taking note of the various political dynamics underplay.

1.5. Research Question and Assumed Premise

To what extent are public spaces of participation useful in breaching the divides (accommodating differences) between heterogeneous communities and individuals?

1.5.1.) Sub Questions

1. How do the different groups interact with one another in spaces devoted to public participation?
2. What are the processes of formalising needs under the different fora?
3. What elements contribute towards the volume and quality of conversation presented in meetings?
4. What role do councillors and other leaders play in aiding communities to formalise their needs and hearing the needs of others?
5. Do councillors as organs of state and local leaders demonstrate neutrality amongst organisations and individuals, or do they tend to favour some over others?

1.6. Overarching themes for research

The themes presented below give a broad outline of the framework from which to infiltrate the different fora. They highlight the important issues at stake in public fora and give direction to what should be viewed. These themes were inspired by the lack of guidelines from planning literature in terms of how to grapple with publics in spaces of participation.

1.6.1.) Agenda Stakes

Public spaces of participation ideally should be value-free and neutral spaces, but never are, as individuals are in constant pursuit of their own personal needs under unfavourable conditions of unequal power amongst the participants. Both leaders and participants are unable to demonstrate neutrality which is often made explicit through open demonstration of political affiliation amongst other things. Issues in space are often prioritised not according to urgency, but those which matter most to the person presenting the meetings. This often leads to contestations amongst participants, as each has vested interests that they need to position. Participants have many options at their disposal which help them to navigate through and within spaces; these include exercising the power of choice in order to advance their own personal interests. According to Bachrach and Baratz (1963) participants who are frail often exercise the choice of non-decision. This entails not making decisions in spaces, although this is not formalised, it does however make them influential. It therefore becomes more difficult for participants who do not have cliques to advance their interests. If people are isolated, then their statements will be marginalised, gunned or ridiculed.

The agenda setters are powerful thereby making it difficult to challenge an agenda unless you are an organised group. Non-decision therefore may bear less opportunity costs and yield more satisfaction to participants more than voicing their concerns and having to deal with the possibility of being overlooked. Participants and leaders therefore tend to reformulate and restructure needs as a form of repackaging in order to make it more lucrative and attractive to others, either by choosing to turn issues into public issues or by reserving them to themselves. Chairing of meetings therefore allows leaders the autonomy of designing, tailoring and administering the agenda to their specifications, but participants equally make decisions to voice their interests if they feel that these will be handled in the best possible manner.

- Relationships formed in space- Alliances, clienteles

Often what people do not say in public fora is often just as important as what they are saying when presenting their ideas.

- Loyalty/Opposition to the cause or to the people managing the platform. This is made visible through the conduct of participants towards the chair and other members who belong to other organisations.

1.6.2.) Survival in public platforms

There are many identities which people take on under public fora, which can include individual and or group identities. What is meant by an individual identity is an individual who is attending meetings in order to develop and advance their personal interests, whilst other members attend meetings as representatives or on behalf of a particular group of individuals. People enter spaces with preconceived agendas that they will convey in public spaces. These may be based on political affiliations, or other personal interests that they are pursuing. These agendas drive individuals to assume identities within the space. The identities of individuals shift from one public platform to the next, as they use different tactics and strategies in order to present their needs and wants.

- People develop tactics and strategies in order to make themselves visible or invisible in space. Tactics are more spontaneous and are generated through instinctive responses to something within the meeting, whilst strategies on the other hand are pre-conceptualised with more detailed processes for execution.
- The main task that leaders and chairs are faced with is maintaining and creating order and neutrality within a space whilst themselves remaining neutral (Hargie, Dickson, & Tourish, 1999). To what extent do they promote and allow for chaos and disruption or maintain order within their participatory platforms, as leaders themselves are driven by personal agendas. They build support amongst participants in order to better channel their agendas.

- Creating networks that are visible or invisible in space (sitting together, communicating, delineating section or space within meetings, sitting apart).

1.6.3.) Space in meetings

Power sharing under fora of participation is unequal as participants carry different levels of influence that render them more powerful than their fellow competitors. Thus those who are more vocal in meetings are able to voice their opinions and position their needs forward, whilst those that are non-vocal participants are reduced to spectators. Those in possession of power are those that are able to present themselves vocally in order to raise issues that concern them. The physical spaces within which meetings are held can also be exclusive in terms of travel distances and proximity. Therefore some members are immediately excluded from participating as a result of travel distances. There are also specially constructed areas within the venue Is there one communal space for meetings or are there sub groups and enclaves formed within spaces thereby creating a miniature extension of a political, ethnic or other group? Ways of observing that includes sub questions such as:

- Who are these groups?
- Does clustering give them more power?
- Do they adopt a common behaviour and interaction?
- Are they affiliated to the speaker or is there a symbol of disconnection as a result of differing views?
- Authority in space is an important aspect as it determines how power is exercised and shared amongst participants. Some chairs are more authoritative and mostly hand over judgements to the participants, whilst others are more open to dialogue and opinions from the audience at large. Dialogue is thus often channelled along a path of powerful and more vocal participants which illuminates the exclusivity within the public forum.
- Inequality can be demonstrated through the steering of meetings and the way the main speakers presents themselves.

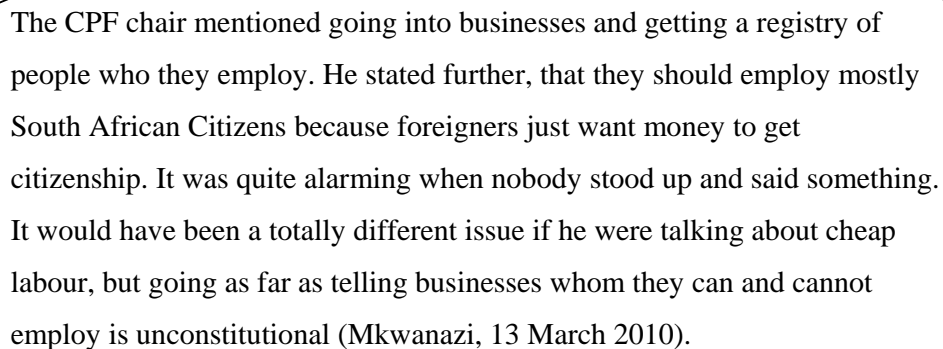
These are some of the major themes that will be examined throughout the study in their various components and meanings. These elements therefore add to the vibrancy of both

individual spaces and their relevant stakeholders. These themes will be implicitly explored through the display of behaviour throughout the spaces.

1.7. Ethical Components of research

1.7.1.) Can I listen to xenophobic statements neutrally?

One of the major ethical issues which will be confronted by myself within this particular research includes hate and other derogatory speech which is exchanged by participants within the fora. These tend to make me, as well as other participants uncomfortable. It is quite a daunting task not to react when somebody talks about sensitive issues that one does not necessarily agree with. It is thus a major challenge which will include a certain level of maturity and professionalism in order to remove oneself from the politics within spaces to focus on other peoples reactions instead, whilst remaining objective and neutral in the process.



The CPF chair mentioned going into businesses and getting a registry of people who they employ. He stated further, that they should employ mostly South African Citizens because foreigners just want money to get citizenship. It was quite alarming when nobody stood up and said something. It would have been a totally different issue if he were talking about cheap labour, but going as far as telling businesses whom they can and cannot employ is unconstitutional (Mkwanazi, 13 March 2010).

1.7.2.) Can the research single out an individual and cause problems for him/her?

In the three selected public platforms of participation being observed as components of the research, the main objective is to document and understand groups and group leaders conduct in public meetings and how the forums function. The objective is thus not to single out individuals but to understand how groups of individuals from a wide spectrum of

backgrounds interact with one another. There are groups of individuals who could be classified as vulnerable, in particular foreign nationals from other African countries (refugees, migrants, illegal-immigrants) but the aim is not to single them out in the research. No interviews with participants of the meetings will be conducted, with one exception: Xola who is the chairperson of the Yeoville Community Forum (YCF) which is not one of the fora under observation. It is an invented space that emerged in response to the inconsistencies found in the other fora. The author saw it fitting therefore to conduct an interview in order to decipher the need for new public fora when there are available structures which people can access in order to channel their concerns.

The interview conducted with Xola sought out to tease out the motivation behind this new forum and how it is legitimised. This interview served the purpose of validating claims against existing fora and their weaknesses in terms of being best fit solutions to all contexts, as well as the exclusivity inherent within them. This interview did not serve to condemn leaders and their fora, but as a testimony that spaces of participation are flawed, are not all inclusive and do need improvement. The leader had the right to decline the interview or to terminate it at anytime that he felt uncomfortable. He was interviewed based on his leadership and public capacity and gave consent for quoting.

1.7.3.) Can the result of the research trigger xenophobia?

The results of the research are unlikely to trigger any xenophobia as its objective was not to single out individual communities nor was it to promote hate speech against anybody. It was rather to deconstruct its mechanism, and to show how it is being constructed or dismissed through public discourses and collective engagement.

1.7.4.) Can the process affect individuals' personal lives?

The process will not have a direct impact on individuals and their lives. Participants are treated as general representatives within public fora, therefore information gathered is not meant to target individuals. This is a generic study which could have been performed in any

location with different participants, thus participants are not the major subject under study but their behaviour which could be compared to participants of other fora.

1.8. Chapter breakdown and outline

This research report is divided into six chapters. Chapter one provides a brief introduction to the Yeoville the study area as well as the three public platforms. It also frames the endeavours the research aims to achieve. Chapter two provides a theoretical background to key concepts and thought processes that have impacted on the research. It reviews literature and theoretical concepts on public spaces of participation and the underpinnings thereof. It further touches on the inconsistencies on concepts revolving participation as well as providing more positive aspects that can be used when conducting participation. This chapter draws on a series of ideologies that influence and shape spaces of participation. Chapter three details the methodology used to conduct the research. It touches on the motivation for the forums. It further provides information on the research techniques selected for the research and how they complement it. It gives insight into the elements that are observed and provides purpose and justification.

Chapter four goes deeper into the individual forums. It indicates the universal table of observing forums that I have created. It also shows the purpose and impacts that each individual space has on the communities they serve. Furthermore, it provides insight into the different spaces in terms of how participants interact with one another on various issues. It interrogates some of the issues raised in spaces, both intrinsically and explicitly. Chapter five goes into discussion about xenophobia and how it is constructed and manifests in space. It further touches on leadership responses and roles in orchestrating different management positions they take in this regard. Chapter six provides concluding remarks and outcomes of the research.

CHAPTER TWO: THOUGHT PROVOKING IDEOLOGIES PRECEDING AND LEGITIMIZING THE CURRENT FRAME OF WORK

2.1. Background

The literature presented below firstly aims to provide some main arguments by theorists regarding the nature of the Yeoville community. These are contrasted against one another, and help to ground the research in a broader context. Following from this are arguments in the planning fraternity regarding participation. It explores the historical underpinnings of participation in planning followed by more recent arguments about different elements that make and contribute towards the planning process. It highlights issues that one is likely to face in public spheres of participation.

2.2. Understanding Yeoville- citizens reclaiming their possession

Literature written on Yeoville provides precedence to the study and will therefore form the first component of this chapter. The literature focuses on the civil society organisations and their resultant influence on the community. The literature also touches on issues of community building, diversity and participation amongst Yeoville residents. Having touched base with Yeoville literature, the chapter moves on to speak about the type of participatory spaces being referred to, thereby drawing distinctions between what is characterised as invented and invited spaces. The paragraphs below will thus explore some of the many dynamics situated in public participation which include the construction of shared identities, strategies and tactics employed by participants, as well as the complexities involving power.

Locating the literature on Yeoville will aid in strengthening the research and creating a deep seated situational understanding of the area and how it has been documented and perceived by academics. The focus on most of the literature written on Yeoville is primarily about the bohemianism and cosmopolitanism of the area whether it is implicitly or explicitly stated. The literature often draws binaries amongst the Yeoville community, thereby separating nationals from foreign nationals. Most of the literature explores individual migrant communities' lifestyles and adaptation within the neighbourhood. Harrison (2002) goes on to highlight the disparities amongst individual communities in Yeoville, stating that the various groups of people are disconnected and have no historical ties with one another as a result of Yeoville being a transient community. Many more people are settling in the area and making it their permanent residence, despite the neighbourhood itself being generally transient. They are relying more on social capital and networks in order to compensate for the lack of state assistance. Morris (1998, quoted in Harison, 2002) states that inner city residents' inability to tolerate difference has been exacerbated by the apartheid legacy of promoting the separation of people. Harrison (2002) further argues that the heterogeneity in the area has not been coupled with tolerance, but with tensions that have led to xenophobia. She further categorises the Yeoville population into three groups which include firstly people who are active in civil society organisations, and who have engaged relationships with the state, the second group are people who belong to groups instigated by migrant communities who are trying to compensate for an absent state, whilst the last group of Yeoville residents are the majority who are not engaged in civic life.

There is an implicit debate between authors writing about Yeoville regarding whether it is a structured community and whether there is a civil society in Yeoville. Harrison (2002) states that local organisations such as the Community Policing Forum (CPF) and the Yeoville Community Development Forum (YCDF) which has given rise the Yeoville Stakeholders Forum do not have relationships with international communities. She sees a greater lack of community amongst South African citizens, more so than amongst foreign communities that are seemingly more united. The lack of community amongst Yeoville residents has been associated with the resident's association with Yeoville as a secondary home where they reside only temporarily. People therefore feel somewhat less obligated to partake in community related development, as their interests are drawn to another place. She looks into ward meetings in Yeoville held at two month intervals as a mandatory statutory requirement

that connects the community to the local government. She further highlights the poor participation within these platforms and an even greater lack of interest by migrant communities. Key participants in these meetings have been highlighted to include residents with complaints, people interested in the upkeep of the neighbourhood, stakeholders belonging to civic organisations, political activists, pensioners as well as property owners.

The Sector Crime Forum on the other hand should include all residents of the Yeoville community, due to the importance of safety for everyone. Although it should be a major priority, only a few people participate in the CPF meetings. This she alludes could be, as a result of communities distrusting police officials. The lack of participation is especially rife amongst foreign nationals as a result of police being notorious for victimising and exploiting foreign nationals. She notes the importance also of the local community leaders who are responsible for spearheading initiatives within the community and their invaluable contributions with regard to bridging the channels between civil society and the local state (Harrison, 2010).

Benit Gbaffou (2006) on the other hand disagrees with what has been alluded to by Harrison. In her work, she argues rather that the CPF in the area is quite active as a result of key political activists' that create bubbles around them. She believes that for as long as leaders exist and create these bubbles around themselves, Yeoville will continue being structured and will therefore continue to have a civil society. When these bubbles fail, they find avenues in which to reconstruct new ones. She states that the CPF has been instrumental in the formation of street committees within the area which have contributed towards increased visibility on their streets. She also demonstrates the visibility of foreign nationals who were instrumental in creating safer streets in which to live in. She further argues the importance of resident communities in enhancing social linkages at the local level. The CPF has thus identified a number of community responses to crime, which include:

1. Home owners associations and Community Policing Forums (Set up by the police)
2. Street committees (Set up either by police, CPF, or spontaneously by the community)
3. Street Patrols (Usually private company, but in Yeoville CPF has been instrumental in setting up private security companies)
4. Gated communities (Set up by the community)

These responses differ in terms of execution, as some require a significant amount of resource, but nevertheless empower communities by offering them a range of options to exercise in taking ownership of their streets, with an equal balance from the state in order to prevent unconstitutional behaviours from communities such as mob justice.

Kihato (2009) also takes a high road on the issue of Yeoville being a structured community and if there is indeed a civil society. She argues, that there are a range of networks within the secondary economy that help people to survive focusing particularly on migrant women and the importance of social networks in establishing them within a host country. They rely on a series of networks from the time they leave their country of origin, which are also responsible for helping them to get accommodation and work. Not all of these networks have positive impacts on these women, as some often result in the exploitation and compromised values in some instances. Some of these networks go beyond informality and into illegality that women use as survival strategies as they experience a range of challenges within the city because they are not citizens.

Farouk (2007) adds to the debate in line with Kihato (2009), by stating that there are wide networks within the Yeoville area which connect residents to the neighbourhood and to the world at large. These networks are thus dependent on building trust which therefore eases participation and contributions by members, as they are reassured that others will also contribute. He further states that networks contribute towards constructing and reconstruction of social norms and identity. He highlights the good and the bad in networks, stating that often networks contain detrimental individuals who will then break the bonds of collectivism, community and trust amongst other members. This therefore results in degenerative interactions amongst society leading to a variety of social ills. He highlights further the importance on the number and value of connections that an individual has within a network and how these contribute towards the betterment of that individual, as it will result in the individual having greater command of knowledge, information, power and influence. He states further that the accumulation of social capital can thus leverage more opportunities for individuals as a result of their social networks.

Globalisation from above has invariably left uncertainties and scarring within civil society as a result of inter alia a cut back in public spending, privatisation and high interest rates. These are some of the many elements that push people into developing social networks as a counter reaction known as globalisation from the bottom. As a plight to regain their strength in an unequal society, people have resorted to forming coalitions with one another in order to fight against the impacts of globalisation from the top using their social capital as well as available networks. People therefore come together as activists, labourers, community organisations with a range of other identities and interest groups in order to fight the injustices experienced by society in order to instigate change through participation, thereby pooling their resources together under a common space that will facilitate the processes (Narayan, 2001).

Participation is a function of space and time, in order to understand participation one needs to have an understanding of the mechanisms which foster and make participation possible. The space to which I refer to in this report is space both in its physical and political forms (Habermas, 1989). One needs however to take cognisance of abstract space (political) being embedded in physical spaces which perpetually exposes its manifestation and maturity. One of the major functions of these spaces is to empower communities, by allowing them the opportunity to engage with a wide range of stakeholders concerning issues that are significant in their lives. These spaces are designed as avenues for enabling public engagement (Cornwall, 2004). Although these spaces come across as being open to the public, they often embody an element of exclusivity inherent within them which will be explored further below.

2.3. Invited vs. Invented spaces of citizen participation

Mirafteb (2004) draws a distinction between two types of spaces that foster participation which he refers to as *invited* and *invented spaces of citizen participation*. The author describes invited spaces as spaces that house citizens and are invited and organised by the authorities as an extension of the states duties. These are contrasted to invented spaces, which are more urgent spaces created out of frustration by citizens in order to make assertions to foster change. 'Invented spaces of citizenship' are centred on citizen power where negotiating power lies with the public. The outcomes thereof are subject to the power and influence of

the participants. These spaces emerge more organically and are prompted by a common shared interest (Cornwall, 2002).

Miraftab (2004) regards invited spaces as spaces where participants are only able to make incremental changes over a longer duration where people's actions within these spaces are focused on finding mechanisms to cope with the status quo and power is shared amongst leaders and participants. 'Invited spaces', will form the core component of this research, as they cultivate a continuous platform where a variety of needs can be formed and different types of engagement can arise. The dynamics inherent in invited spaces of citizenry are complex and can yield a variety of unprecedented outcomes depending on their influence and associations. Invited spaces of participation can be classified either as entities warranted by the state where citizens are invited to participate, or as spaces reclaimed by citizens to cultivate citizen inclusion. Cornwall (2004) considers a range of public platforms of participation which can be distinguished from one another, these include area committees; neighbourhood fora; tenant groups; user groups and ward meetings (Barnes, Newman, Knops & Sullivan; 2003). These spaces are not homogenous, as they are not governed by the same mandates or logic of operation. Their nature also differs significantly, as some have been formed by a wide range of persons including police officials, ward committees, community action groups, and other bodies for a range of reasons.

The stance of the spaces differs as a result of the persons in charge, which plays a major role in determining power allotment within the space. As a result of the different mechanisms that operate within spaces, participants that contain power in one space may be marginalised and powerless in another. Although these spaces do not operate in a bubble, they often find themselves engaging with similar matters as other spaces that transpose themselves in different form based on the governing logic of the individual space. They are faced with challenges of having to legitimise themselves in order to stay operational (Gaventa, 2004). Invited spaces of participation congregate people and can yield a range of externalities which include shared identities, tactics and strategies which invariably influence relationships amongst participants as they become more familiar with one another.

2.4. Shared and common identities construed and shaped in space

The reasons afforded to citizen participation include inter alia belonging, altruism, shared experiences, need for social change, volunteering, extortion, coercion, political affiliation yet others engage in participation in order to improve their self confidence and develop their skills. Public arenas of participation foster conducive environments from which collective identities can be constructed. Identities created though these spaces can either be inclusive or exclusive as a result of practices adopted within the space often leading to differentiation of insiders from outsiders which causes alienation and construction of the other (Barnes et al, 2003). The shared identities constructed are functions of the environment within which they are constructed in. Thus environments play a crucial role not just in the outcomes but also in conduct of members and processes observed as well.

The recognition of citizens within theses public forums is vital in the practices adopted by a society that helps to characterize individuals as constituents of that society. Citizens are invariably entitled to a range of benefits which are applicable only to members within the space. In order for one to experience collective identity one is expected to undergo the induction processes required and set by the forum, which comes in the form of a formal introduction, ceremony or any other form of acknowledgement. In order to become a member of these spaces, one is expected to adopt and adapt to the customs followed in the space. In these spaces, participants are regarded as being equal. Boundaries are drawn and rules set with which members are confined and expected to abide by (Eisenstadt & Giesen, 2005).

There are also stark differences amongst the populations of individual spaces which can be categorised into individuals and groups with national citizenship versus non-citizenship. These groups of individuals compete often on uneven terms with the former being granted privileges over the latter. Acquiring citizenship within these public fora is not strictly designated along a common path. By virtue all residents who live in an area are characterised as citizens of that area, they acquire citizenship by residing within the locality. But the notion of what truly constitutes citizenry is elusive and subject to debate. Residents can often alienate themselves from the struggles faced by the city at large by focusing on the issues that affect them only, which results in isolation with other parts of the city as solutions sought

may be in conflict with those of other neighbourhoods (Simone, 1999). These spaces therefore form components of a much larger public political sphere and operate as interconnected nodes that are constantly trying to align themselves to a range of other networks. Their sizes, performances and overall existence are fluid and are bound together by the constant flow of information from their various information sources. In as much as these organisations may try to operate as silos as their contributions no matter how small make valuable contributions to the network at large. Not only is the information that flows across these segments important, but equally important is how messages are conveyed which has a far more lasting impact as poor conveyance often results in information becoming irrelevant (Castells, 2005). In as much as these civil society organisations campaign for social justice within and amongst society, they perpetuate and are themselves architects of other forms of disparities amongst society.

2.5. The use of tactics and strategies as a survival mechanism and to defeat the unmindful opponent

Invited spaces of participation are not regarded by Cornwall (2002) as neutral spaces, as a result of unequal power amongst participants. Members employ a range of approaches in order to construct and mitigate the power in space. De Certeau (1984) refers to the approaches employed by members as strategies and tactics, these approaches aid participants' survival and advancement in public forums.

The strategies employed engage in manipulation of power relations in order to isolate a subject in command, this approach is utilised by the powerful. They have the power to construct autonomous spaces that awards them foresight and the ability to plan ahead. By employing strategies, the powerful are able to master time through their ability to transform uncertainties into operational intelligence; their ability to buy time allows them the opportunity to devise mechanisms that will aid them in combat.

Whilst tactics can be summed up as a form of trickery and deception that act in segregated segments which are spontaneously constructed seizing and thriving on moments and

opportunities to rear themselves. Tactics as described by De Certeau (1984) operate outside the confines of power and are a survival mechanism from which the powerless can draw strength from. Tactics are erratic and formed under unfamiliar territories and are used to progress, here the subject does not have a mastery of time and thus relies on tools they have at their disposal during meetings. These tactics and strategies are some of the many survival mechanisms employed by participants in order to get ahead and outwit their opponents. This creates an environment of fluid identities and roles within space. Planners and other leaders are thus also forced into employing a range of roles and identities in response to the environments and circumstances they find themselves entangled in. Planners employ strategies as they are able to pre-plan what to say, they are therefore considered powerful as a result of their knowledge and expertise on the subject matters under discussion as they are pre-pared (De Certeau, 1984).

Forester (1987) identifies six forms of strategies that are at planner's disposal, used in order to facilitate and mitigate conflict in space which includes:

- Planners and leaders assuming roles of regulators

Planners and leaders assuming roles of regulators are regarded as being more bureaucratic and technocratic. Their roles entail directing and assuming administrative functions as part of their contributions towards the participatory process. For bureaucrats, expert judgement is exercised in order to make decisions.

- Pre-mediators and negotiators

The role of the negotiator is ultimately to make projections and to attend to people's needs. These planners and leaders assume the role of advocates and act on behalf of communities, assuming that they know what is best and in the interests of the community and that they are the appropriate medium to convey these needs across.

- Being a resource in themselves

Planners and leaders as resources are themselves a valuable input in generating outcomes. Therefore their knowledge and expertise serve as major contributions towards decision making. Their expertise is regarded as valuable in itself and therefore have the autonomy to add value.

- Exercising shuttle diplomacy

Here the role of the planner and leader is to serve as an intermediary between two or more stakeholders and interested parties. Their role therefore requires them to address the concerns of the different parties. With shuttle diplomacy, ideas put forth by the planner or a leader can often be interpreted as being in favour of one group over the other. Therefore planners and leaders exercising shuttle diplomacy need to delicately select their words in order not to come across as being biased which can often lead to conflict.

- Becoming opinionated mediators

Opinionated mediators are themselves interested stakeholders with their own views. They are able to display and pursue their interests openly.

- Sharing responsibilities with other stakeholders.

Planners and leaders are able to share responsibilities with other professionals, in order to maintain a degree of professionalism and to create a harmonised system of working in order to ease burdens and delegate tasks.

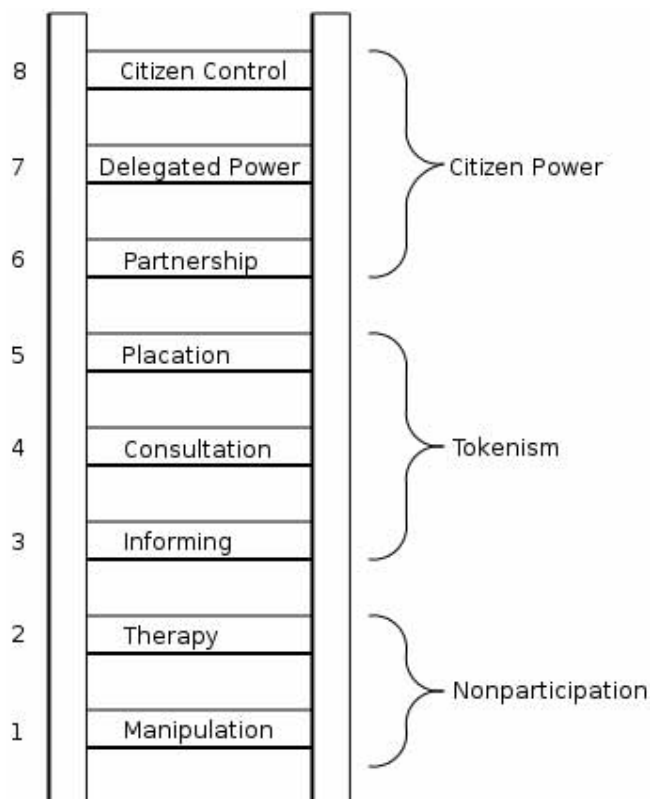
These identities taken on by planners allow them to shape participation as well as to better manage the environments within which they are operating. He argues that different strategies need to be adopted for different groups or individuals which one finds themselves working with. Adopting multiple identities is a common strategy utilised by both planners. These identities as indicated by Forester (1982) allow planners and leaders to shape participation. These roles played both by leaders and participants were useful in the research, as they provided grounding of understanding shifting roles of leaders and participants in public fora. These are some of the many roles employed by both leaders and participants.

2.6. Presence and the value of being

Another important element of the spaces is the importance of attendance within the fora and whether groups and individuals that are not physically present within the space are represented or perceived within the space (Barnes et al, 2003). Attendance therefore plays a significant role with regard to how decisions are taken in space. If members are being represented, it is important to note who is representing them, on what grounds and whether there is a common interest between groups and individuals being represented with the representative. It is also important to note whether this representation is in the interests of those being represented. Often regular members may not be present, but groups may find it befitting that they make decisions on their behalf according to ones personality and usual responses within the environment which therefore distorts participation. Participants tend often to assume the role of advocates within spaces advocating on behalf of those that are not present. Although often exercised in good faith, advocacy can result in bad decision making that has negative influences on represented stakeholders (Laws, 1999).

2.7. Power and its embracing and deflection

Power is the dominant aspect present in public spaces as it sets the tone for how spaces are



managed as well as the conduct of individuals partaking in the space. Power is regarded by Forester as being a multifaceted entity that includes elements such as the handling of information and how it is used/ not used in space as a means to empower or disempower groups and individuals. People are often coerced into doing things by those who seemingly have power over them, where power signifies the ability individual or group's motivation to impose their will on to others (Blau, 2009). People with

Figure 1: Ladder of citizen participation (Arnstein, 1969)

authority in many instances tend to assume the role of legitimised power thereby gaining autonomy to make decisions regarding the intricate details of involvement. In her ladder of participation, Arnstein (1969) identifies a spectrum of power distribution in participation as well as the forms of participation employed by planners.

The bottom two rungs of the ladder depict forms where communities are not given the opportunity to participate. The second category of participation as illustrated by the third, fourth and fifth rungs of the ladder depict a situation where the minimal participation is performed in order to enlighten communities. In these two categories, citizen power and control is significantly limited. The upper most rungs of the ladder classified as citizen power depict a situation where participation is administered by the citizens themselves, which is to Arnstein the ideal form of participation. This is what is considered the ideal form of participation, but is in itself limited in many ways and does not always yield outcomes beneficial to all citizens. Although this ladder provides a simplistic annotation of the power and dynamics which operate in reality, it does however provide an inkling of the different forms of participation as well as power allocation in each form as well as an understanding of power sharing and management in space.

However, Arnstein does not provide working solutions of how ideal forms of citizen can be achieved in practice. Often the premise of participation is exclusive and xenophobic which results in the marginalisation of some individuals or groups from decision making processes. She highlights some of the major challenges faced under platforms of participation which include inter alia manipulation, indoctrination and calumny which are but many of the manifestations of power in space (Arnstein, 1969). The forms of participation exercised in the different environments lend themselves to issues of mandates and leadership of individual spaces.

Planning professionals are constantly being put to the test as participation forms a key component in the planning profession, and is regarded as a means of incorporating and empowering citizen groups. It has however become evident that participation can take on many forms and meanings (Sinwell, 2005; Cornwall, 2008) therefore it is important to

deconstruct and analyse different approaches to participation as isolated occurrences. Cohen and Uphoff in (Sinwell, 2005) express the importance of defining what form of participation one is engaging in and with what intentions, as this is necessary for targeted audiences as well as for evaluation purposes. It makes one aware of the resultant outcomes attainable through each level of participation as well as the shortfalls associated with it. Cornwall (2008) states further that different forms of participation can be used at different parts of a project. Sinwell (2005) goes further on to highlight the issue of elusive and abstract participation, stating that communication between participants and agents needs to be well structured from the onset, in order for each participant to know and understand their significance and responsibilities within the process. In this way, every member is allocated a responsibility and can thus make contributions accordingly.

Foucault argues that power brings about multiplicities in people, as it conjures up impulses, desires and sensations that are instrumental in creating a skilful individual. People are thus able to feel this combustion within themselves, and are able to regenerate it outside of them which allows them the ability to engage in life. He argues that the body is the object and locus of power. He argues further that the body is a social process. For him, the body is a social construct and actions and meanings are inscribed in individuals by society. Furthermore, he argues that the training and influence that people receive is what makes them into what they are which leads to the categorisation of people into different groups that are not without exceptions. But because the self is a product of socialization, people have the power to create and recreate themselves. Power in this regard is the potential that is at ones disposal to do certain things. Individuals therefore have power over themselves and some often have some power over others which often influence each other. This creates a broad understanding of how to characterize and be aware of power (Patton, 1989). His work perpetuated and informed the observation sheet constructed in order to analyse individuals and the processes of power execution in space. Forester who captures the essence of Foucault's work has developed further on the notions of power from a planning perspective.

Forester (1989) argues that planners have the ability to influence the conditions within which they work thereby tampering with peoples' freedom and flexibility to participate. This goes as far as to the extent of planner's selecting participants who get to partake in the process.

Planners have the ability to make participation democratic or undemocratic through their ability to exercise their preferences of confronting political power or by choosing to ignore it. Cornwall (2008) argues that sometimes choices are necessary, as the ideal form of participation encapsulates both breadth and depth, but is often not practical in reality because it may be too large to manage and time consuming. This forces planners therefore to make decisions regarding whom they allow to participate in the processes either explicitly or implicitly. Furthermore as discussed by Forester (1989) the knowledge and expertise of planners allows them to shape the very nature of participation as they are instrumental in constructing the atmosphere in which participation occurs.

2.8. The many faces and manifestations of power

The very acts of taking over and declaring space is in itself an act of power. Forester (1987) takes the issue of power a step further to consider other ways in which power manifests itself in space, thereby highlighting the complexities inherent in participation. Power can manifest itself in different forms and may be either visible or invisible (Gaventa, 2004). Forester (1987) narrows his focus of power into three categories of what he considers the three faces of power which include *agendas*, *definition of needs* as well as *decision making processes*. These are the key elements at stake when people gather in discussion. He alludes to how these three faces can contribute towards misinformation and distortions in participatory planning processes. He makes the reader aware of the complexities and politics inherent in power. Through acknowledging planners as value-laden agents, Forester seeks to demonstrate that planners have the ability to mediate without putting their self-interests before the interests of others.

Planners have the ability to provide an enabling environment from which citizens are empowered to make decisions that will foster changes in their lives and immediate environments. Forester also highlights the many clients which planning professionals serve at any given time of which include political representatives, private clients as well as the general population which make defining the '*public interest*' a difficult task and is often flawed because there are many publics with equally many interests. He goes on further to highlight the administrative responsibilities of planners which include informing, timing and

identifying the wicked problems in order to yield the best possible outcome and to ease conflict between the affected parties (Forester, 1987).

Power can also manifest itself in the form of money and authority and influence beyond and outside of public arenas of participation (Barnes et al, 2003. Bachrach and Baratz (1963) discuss authority and influence as elements that operate independently of power, but which are often influenced by power and often have influence over power. They discuss the presence of power only in situations where conflicting interests occur and where one party is subordinated to the other, where the former can impose penalties on the latter. Therefore participants who have access to these have greater command of power within the space and may have some level of supremacy and an added advantage as their titles from outside precede them. This can also be looked at from the opposite perspective concerning individuals not highly regarded by society outside the confines of the space and how they are subsequently treated in these spaces.

There is a common misunderstanding that power can be neutralised in space. This is untrue as a result of the impact and influences of past histories that have impacted on individuals and groups' lives. Lived experiences and incidences (racial, xenophobic, and sexist) which are encountered outside the spheres of participation transpose themselves through inter alia behaviour and speech within space. These past incidences incorporate a range of elements such as ones culture, values, needs which are a reflection of a combination of sufferings; experiences; opinions and beliefs of individuals that are not easily discarded in public fora. Forester (1999) argues that these remnants should be incorporated into the public spheres and dealt with inside these spaces as it facilitates inclusion of different groups of individuals. It is also necessary as it will incorporate and acknowledge the issues into discussion as a means of working through them. He acknowledges that the way in which these issues are introduced within the space can have a different meaning to the intended outcome, and thus should be treated with extra precaution in order to avoid negative externalities. Equally so, there are some matters that can not be solved through deliberation.

2.9. Leadership Roles

Again, the most relevant literature found about leadership was through Forester, as he criticises theoretical reflections on leadership and questions on the role of the planner. Forester (1982) discusses the notion of leadership roles within public arenas and their resultant impact on participants. As a result of leaders being value-laden agents, it further contributes to the power disparities amongst participants. Often leaders function as individual agents pursuing their own personal agendas and using the space as a platform from which to recruit members in order to promote their factions. He goes on further to highlight how information can be distorted by professionals as a tool to exclude and include participants through the use of language, colloquialisms, education and levels of expertise. He points out two different forms of distortions in communication used by planners and people in power in order to manipulate decision making processes to suit their interests. The first is ad hoc distortions which are unanticipated and occur very impulsively which results in people being excluded from information as speakers may speak fast or in a different language or employ technical jargon that people do not understand. The second of which is socially systematic or structural distortions which occur when representatives over/under project the outcomes of projects. Some forms of which are inevitable such as the community having varied forms of education, training and skills which are from a multitude of unrelated disciplines. Further from which distinctions can be drawn between distortions that are to be anticipated and those that are avoidable. Drawing distinctions between the two will thus permit planners to provide varied responses accordingly in order to bridge the gaps created by these distortions (Forester, 1982; 1989). According to him (1987) planners and leaders should be independent bodies operating and vouching for the public good on behalf of the greater community; then, these public spaces would facilitate contestation and compromise between members which lends itself to other forms of power adoption by participants.

This body of literature therefore forms the underpinnings of what the research endeavours to achieve. The literature not only frames this study, but aids in providing a deepened awakening of public spaces and the various dynamics inherent in them. It therefore creates a focused and comprehensive detailed explanation of public fora. This literature encourages me to scratch beneath the surfaces in order to understand not only the nature of public fora, but their possibilities because of their nature. The literature has created avenues of how better to

engage with the spaces in reality based on a deeper understanding of what spaces really entail.

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Methodology

This research endeavours to further study ‘planning for diversity’, with the focus on public meetings as the platform from which to tease out the nuances. These platforms therefore provide an enabling environment within which a range of community members from diverse backgrounds and heritages can be studied concurrently. Members who meet on a regular basis, in order to discuss issues that plague their community will be observed along with the issues brought into the fora. These small focused spaces draw attention to community challenges and problems and can yield outcomes of co-habitation between groups classified as foreign and amongst South African citizens. These spaces have long been operating, and their purpose includes inter alia uniting communities, lobbying for better and improved livelihoods and ensuring that government endorses social justice.

3.2. Choosing Forums

As mentioned previously, three platforms have been selected in order to conduct the study which includes the Yeoville Stakeholder’s Forum (YSF), the Sector Crime Forum (SCF) as well as the Yeoville Ward Meeting as key public participation spaces. The three public fora have been carefully selected from a group of public fora in the Greater Yeoville area based on the following criteria:

- They meet on a regular basis
- They have a rather long persistent existence
- They have a variety of mandates
- They cover the whole of the ward

This has been done in order to create a focused area of research to ensure a richer extraction of data collated. Within these three fora, a number of elements will be observed in order to create a holistic view of how different types of organisations undertake public participation.

Although the three fora are not representative of the community in its entirety, they do come close and offer the community a platform in which to engage freely. They are devoted in some respects to uniting the community on various accords. These are environments from which ordinary citizens can engage in order to shape government action. Although operating at minute scales, people lobbying together as a collective are able to yield changes. The three platforms were selected, as they cover a wider scope with regard to community participation within the broader Yeoville community.

3.2.1.) Yeoville Stakeholders Forum

The YSF is an organisation that comprises 26 member organisations as well as affiliate member organisations, each with a different mandate and membership base as listed below.

Member organisations belonging to the YSF		
Community Based organisations	Non-governmental organisations	Institutions
African Diaspora Forum	Mother Johnson International	Grace Community Centre
African National Congress (ANC) Joe Slovo Branch (Ward 67)	People Opposing Women Abuse (POWA)	Observatory Girls Primary School
Congo Heart of Africa	Self Help Refugee Association	St Aidan's Anglican Church
Congress of the People (COPE)	SA Nat. Council of Alcoholism & Drug Abuse (SANCA)	St Francis Catholic Church
Disabled Musicians Association	Curriculum Development Project	St John's College
Impumelelo Cultural Group	Christians for Peace for Africa	Sheikh Anta Diop Schools
Ivorian Community	Yeoville Market Micro- Retailers	Trinity Congregational Church
Kopanong	Lesbian and Gay Equity Project	Yeoville Baptist Tabernacle
National Association of Youth Descendents, Southern Africa	NOAH's Ark Resource Centre, Yeoville	Yeoville Baptist Tabernacle Youth Dept
Nigerian Union South Africa	Nazareth House	Yeoville Boys School
Observatory Ratepayers Association		Yeoville Community School
Refugee Help Desk		
Ward 67 Ward Committee		
Yeoville Community Policing Forum		
Yeoville Environmental Organisation		
Yeoville Muslim Community		

Table 1: Indicating member organisations of the YSF, adapted from the (Yeovue News, 2010)

It provides a generalised understanding of member organisations through the appointed representatives that characterize them in the YSF. It forms an arena from which a multitude of organisations can gather in order to report on major issues affecting members belonging to their individual organisations. It is a useful organisation for the study in that member organisations falling under the YSF each have representatives whose roles entail attending YSF meetings; reporting back to the YSF with regard to decisions and other undertakings from their organisations that impact on other organisations and individuals; as well as reporting the YSF's undertakings back to their organisations. It will thus be important to study how representatives influence meetings in the YSF, and if this influence is as a result of the individual representing the organisation or as a result of the organisation itself. It will also be interesting to study whether YSF meetings are used as a platform of advancing individual organisations interests as well as representatives own personal interests.

3.2.2.) Sector Crime Fora

Ideally the Community Policing Forum (CPF) would have also been a good learning component as it is a community led initiative in partnership with the police. The CPF is a partnership between civil society and the police spearheaded by civil society. They were established under the South African Police Service (SAPS) 1995 Act as a means of increasing accountability and efficiency and to improve the community. The CPF has a range of functions including Trauma counselling/victim support, Youth Desk and block/neighbourhood watch. Bénit-Gbaffou (2006) highlights the challenges faced by CPF and other public meetings, including the lack of public stakeholders whose interests often do not dovetail with those of the CPF. With its key aim centred on community empowerment and to give them a certain level of autonomy regarding their safety.

However, at the time the study had been commissioned the CPF in Yeoville was not well established and did not have public meetings. Therefore the Sector Crime Forum (SCF) meetings were observed as the only police and crime related forum. The Sector Crime Forum is a national policy set out by the South African Police Service, so contrary to the CPF they are police led. Its purpose is to involve the community in the role of policing; it involves residential block and neighbourhood watches that are managed by a police officer. The SCF,

is a partnership established between communities and the police force in order to fight crime within a given locality. It is a statutory body that has been vested with certain tasks, such as the monitoring of police accountability, as well as promoting efficiency and accountability, with regards to policing.

The powers and functions of both the CPF and SCF are determined by the police station they serve (Ludman, 2010). The difference between the Community Policing Forum and the Sector Crime Forum is that the former is a community led forum whilst the latter is run and managed by the police. In Yeoville, the Sector Crime Forum has been divided into three sectors according to their patrol jurisdictions one being out of our area of study (Observatory) as the police station covers both Greater Yeoville and Observatory. The research therefore focuses on two of the three Sector Crime Forums as they are located in the study area of Greater Yeoville. It is conducted by an organ of the state that is responsible for law enforcement.

The police force should thus be focused on apprehending criminals and maintaining law and order within that community. Thus align themselves to communities, in order to improve and facilitate communication between the public and the police force. It will be useful to understand how the criminal is constructed as it this is often associated with ethnic and other group classifications. Bénit-Gbaffou (2006) highlights how the publics' autonomy over their policing can often lead to very exclusionary and discriminatory practices, including profiling of individuals based on physical appearances instead of criminal offences which lends itself to xenophobic and other prejudices.

Johannesburg was involved in a series of xenophobic attacks in 2008 which left a number of foreign black nationals destitute and vulnerable, although Yeoville was not affected directly; it did however stir up existing tensions amongst the residents.

In these meetings, it will be necessary, to document hate speech and stigmatisation and their resultant impact on the greater community with special focus on minority and vulnerable

groups. It will also be interesting to examine the neutrality of the police force concerning foreign nationals and other groups. There is a constant battle for street ownership in Yeoville; as a result of people seeking different things. What seems acceptable to one person is totally detested by another. *Shebeen*, Tavern and *spaza* shop owners often exercise freedom of property ownership which are in conflict with the interests of other community members, who would much rather prefer buildings being used strictly for residential purposes. These are the reasons that Benit-Gbaffou (2006) emphasises the importance of dialogue and community building in order to establish and adhere to a frame of common norms.

3.2.3.) Ward Meetings

The ward meetings are useful in that the ward is an extension of the state at a more localised level from which local communities can engage in person with the state that serves them. Gervais-Lambony (2008: 84) states that, “the demarcation of wards and creation of an attendant system (ward councillors) and participation structures (ward committees) was intended to enhance participation” and to bring members of a locality closer to their state. The different state entities that were studied in the meetings include the councillor, political parties as well as the police as civil servants. They have been studied in isolation to the state body and will thus assume the position of the state according to their specific functions. The ward meetings are open platforms from which community members are supposed to air their concerns and give their input with regards to their neighbourhood. Being spearheaded by an ANC ward councillor, it has been interesting to observe how political loyalty has been displayed by participants within this space, as well as conflicts arising from members affiliated to other political parties and how these have been handled within this specific environment.

3.3. Selecting a Methodology

Selecting a suitable methodology that would complement all three fora was a big part of the process. Interviews could have been conducted in order to generate both quantitative and qualitative data; but the quest of this research was for more nuanced responses which would thus require a method that examined the core of these public participation forums.

Observation was selected as the primary method for the research, as it allowed me proximity

to the field of study, as well as of the subjects. Interviews fall short of generating the precision of meetings, as they offer a flat and one sided, biased, perspective of the fora. The closed minded outcomes generated by such interviews, would thus not have allowed me to capture the depth of the individuals of these individual spaces. Observation therefore allowed me to get close and to examine the spaces on a deeper and more profound level. This afforded me direct access to respondents and the functioning of the meetings. The observations were conducted within the three forums namely, the YSF meetings, Sector Crime Forum (1 and 2) meetings as well as the Ward Meetings.

3.4. Methodological Approach

The methodology to be adopted for the research entails a range of observational techniques that have been tailored to suit the context. The methodology thus entailed first hand experiences with communities in order to generate a truthful and well rounded awareness of the public fora and their resultant influences and impact on society. The overarching themes of the observation have been identified as the following:

- Agenda Stakes
- Who is attending
- What is at stake

An inductive process was followed, which entailed observations of three fora open to public participation in the greater Yeoville area. The research methodology was strategically targeted at groups as well as key public leaders as the public spaces provided a platform in which a wide range of respondents could be targeted at a time. It allowed for a clearer understanding of behaviour in space where comparisons and distinctions were drawn from the three different environments. The research focused on how spaces and participants relate to one another; changes in behaviour between the different forums; as well as attendance and contributions made towards and within individual spaces. This study was useful in broadening the understanding of the complex dynamics inherent in these diverse communities, and how they are dealt within the spaces.

3.5. Techniques

3.5.1.) Naturalistic Observations

Naturalistic Observations formed the key method of data collection. It entailed the study of subjects in their natural settings. Naturalistic observations formed one of the important links of the research. It entailed the gathering of behavioural data without tampering with the environment. It is important to capture the daily/current occurrences of neighbourhood platforms in their purest and natural state without obstruction. This method has allowed me to undertake research and data gathering under a business as usual setting where special provisions have not been made to accommodate me in any way. This method is usually used in science in order to extract patterns through people's behaviour. This method is also an ongoing process which required me to dedicate a great deal of time to observing the subject matters. This was useful in cultivating a more accurate and clearer data collection outcome thus yielding greater results (Ray, 2009). For the purpose of the study, both obtrusive and unobtrusive forms of naturalistic observations will be conducted.

A range of methods have been adopted in extracting data from the meetings, in order to provide a comprehensive understanding of the individual fora and their collective impact with regards to providing suitable avenues, from which the 'public' can participate in informing change in their community. These techniques included naturalistic observations, unobtrusive measures as well as a diary recording of meetings and interviews with some leaders in order to refine information.

Advantages:

I am not an instrument that instigates changes in the performance of these forums. My role is one of a passive participant whose role is not to make grand changes but to merely engage with the processes underway during meetings. In order to yield better outcomes, the methodology required that I become familiar with the public spaces of participation and some of the participants. This only become possible through regular attendance of meetings.

Disadvantages:

The method is not without its shortfalls. Although I am welcomed in as a guest, I have the ability to distort the performance and system of the organisation as often people tend to alter their behaviour (Khalil, 2008). One needs therefore to be alert and constantly aware of their surroundings as the data gathered is not from individual agents alone, but from the house as a collective. My attention was somewhat divided between the chair of the meeting on the one hand and on the reaction of respondents on the other, thus the research entailed the observation of multiple actors over a specific place and time frame.

3.5.2.) Unobtrusive Measures

Unobtrusive measures are simple observations that dovetail with naturalistic observations that contributed another dynamic to the current research. Unlike naturalistic measures, unobtrusive measures do not require that the element under study be observed in its natural environment nor state. Unobtrusive measures therefore allow researchers to isolate variables in order to test what it is they are looking for. Unobtrusive measures commonly known as non-reactive research entails the collection of data through observation. This method encompasses a range of participants from diverse backgrounds who were observed. I was an independent body and do not interfere, influence or construct the environment from which respondents operated under. Therefore their expressions were free of intervention and I remained independent and did not contaminate outcomes as I did not coerce or prompt responses from participants. Although I (the observer) in no way influenced the settings and environments in which participants operated in, it was possible for the participants to alter their behaviour in space resulting from my presence in meetings. This was only a temporary effect as members of the space adjusted over time to having me present in meetings, as I become less inconspicuous. This therefore results in the observation being influenced, as it was difficult not to alter the environment as my presence in itself created a shift in the balance of the meetings. The process for achieving full invisibility was a difficult task that could not be fully realised especially in this case, as I had prior contact with respondents and was visible to everybody. Often I was be used by different members within the forum in order to solidify their points. Thus I needed to maintain neutrality in order not to be tangled in the politics and the personal agendas of individuals. In situations where this was not possible, it was important for me to make as little impact on the forums as possible. The method thus

aimed to study expressive actions apparent through behaviour and conduct which lend themselves to the general function of the space. The actions performed by participants were often predictable and clues dropped were synonymous with their tactics and strategies of navigating through the space (Webb, Campbell, Schwartz & Sechrest; 1966).

As a result of the shortcomings associated with it, this method has therefore not been used to its full capacity but some valuable lessons from it have been extracted for the purpose of the research. This form of research allowed me not to jut out in the function of meetings. Respondents were aware of my presence, as organisations are more formal and need to inform members of guests and visitors which differ across the different fora as explained below.

Ward Meetings: Introductions are not conducted, but members are often made aware of the various projects conducted by the university within the area.

YSF Meetings: In the YSF, it is mandatory for people to introduce themselves at the start of each meeting, as well as what organisation one belongs to.

SCF1 Meetings: In the SCF 1 I am always introduced as a guest by inspector Mbambo for example: “*Sorry for the Interruption, I would like to introduce our visitor Eulenda Mkwanaazi from Wits*”. (SCF1, 22/02/2010).

SCF 2 Meetings: In this Forum, I am able to pass off as a resident, because the leaders are not aware that I am a student conducting research, as they have never been informed. Therefore there are no introductions and awkwardness in this forum.

However, in all the fora participants were unaware of the types of information that I had extracted from them during the meetings which forms the unobtrusive component of the research. It has thus been my aim not to divulge specific details concerning the type of dynamics under the study. This has been done in order to maintain neutrality and to avoid distortion from participants who would conduct meetings as per usual. Key focus areas of participant observation in meetings to be documented included: seating arrangements,

cliques, dress codes and interaction with the chair amongst other means that respondents employ in meetings in order to make and channel statements. These actions embody symbolism and are signs of sacred meaning that can be lost if observed only at face value. They are what Swindler (1986) refers to as symbolic forms which can be used by people in order to solve a wide range of matters. She goes on further to indicate that groups and individuals are constantly aware of the options available to them. These symbolic forms will therefore tease out other aspects and sensitive issues that also play themselves out during the space, which people would not feel free to discuss through surveys. These issues include and are not limited to xenophobia, chauvinism, clientelism, amongst other relations and prejudices (Trochim, 2006).

3.5.3.) Note taking

Notes were taken during meetings in order to capture issues discussed in the agenda. The notes captured the important points raised in meetings as it was often not possible to record verbatim what was said in the duration of the meetings. It did however provide a framework and outline key issues, which helped me to recall other components of the conversation. Note taking also had downfalls which required me to listen attentively so as not to misquote or omit valuable information that may have been passed. This required me to extract from the information the most valuable, and to leave out things which were less relevant. Noise levels and projection played an important role, as high noise levels and poor projection by speakers prevented valuable data capturing. The notes taken during meetings were supplemented with a diary and a dictaphone in order to be more concise in capturing data.

3.5.4.) Dictaphone

The use of a dictaphone was employed in the study in order to help supplement written notes and the diary. The Dictaphone has allowed for records to be kept on the issues discussed in meetings. This has allowed me the ability to revisit meetings, in order to assimilate the data as often previous encounters shed light on current situations as had been observed through the Yeoville meetings. There are many advantages that can be borne from the use of a dictaphone, these included being able to revisit the data collected, the Dictaphone allowed me the freedom to participate and fully engage in meetings in order to gather visual data (dress

codes, sitting arrangements, enclaves) that was crucial for this research. Through the process of recording it would allow me to recreate the environment as well as to draw direct quotes from what people had said. The dictaphone has proven a handy gadget, as peoples intentions are often not clear and only reveal themselves at a later stage. Therefore the dictaphone helped capture data that I could have possibly missed.

The disadvantages associated with dictaphones included voices being subject to interpretation. What is said is not as important as how it has been said, which would require me to read in between the lines and extract what a person truly means. Often meetings were held in large venues with noise that blurred the sound quality of the dictaphone. Transcribing the material was a time consuming process, as each conversation needed to be recreated. The use of a dictaphone often made respondents uneasy and could bring me under scrutiny. This would have had the likelihood of distorting the information given by respondents, as they become more conscious to providing answers they think the observer is looking for. This would have posed problems as the validity of the information presented by the speakers, as they become weary would not be in its true form. Transcribing often meant that I had to document each and every word that was spoken in meetings, including data that was irrelevant. It also had the effect of making me reliant on the dictaphone which thus prevented other forms of data collection. It was also an intimidating device which inhibits respondent's freedom; therefore participants often withhold information as a result of the dictaphone. Gathering contents by means of a dictaphone ensured that all valuable material would be available in context without distortion.

3.5.5.) Diary

I kept a diary in order to journal my emotions, thoughts and feelings in and about meetings. This process of keeping a diary thus allowed me the ability to record emotions, routines, schedules amongst other things that have been tailored for the specific research. This recording occurred over a set time frame and was collected by me for analysis. A research diary in this study was however not be used in traditional sense of being distributed to respondents, it was intended to be used by myself; in order to keep a record of research processes, emotions, experiences, thoughts and episodes resulting from meetings.

The purpose of a research diary for this study was specifically to supplement the observations. Keeping a diary was useful as it helped me employ codes whilst writing in meetings about actions and vocalizations that may seem to be unrelated to the meeting. This information was valuable as it gave insight to the elements that were being observed, both implicit and explicit (Hughes, 2000). It formed the component of my reflections on the three different fora. The reflection process is ongoing and any new data accumulated was posted in the diary. The diary also captured information from formal and informal interactions with participants in the meetings, as well sundry data collected through emotion. This data was pooled together with the observations. Recording in a diary therefore provided additional insight to the methods already being employed in so doing; it contributed more data that has shaped the understanding of the spaces. The diary has been useful in documenting incremental changes in space, participant behaviour and general occurrences in spaces. The diary recordings served as anecdotes within the report that serve to extend insight into my inner most thoughts and to provide a reflection of my experiences in meetings. The disadvantages associated with keeping a diary included the fact that it required constant documenting and recording, as often details are often revealed in fractions, so regular attendance and documenting helped to merge the fractions found in each meeting into a comprehensive set of data.

3.5.6.) Interviews

An interview was conducted with a leader of a new public fora Xola which is more insurgent and a retaliation to existing platforms of participation, this has helped to generate a nuanced response to the implicit and explicit contributions made by individual spaces. It also helped to qualify statements of public spaces being fluid entities that are constantly growing and shrinking. The interview also served as confirmation that existing platforms are often exclusionary and do in fact generate counter publics, who are not necessarily out for revenge as such. Counter publics are in pursuit of their interests that yield more satisfaction to them. It also raises awareness on what happens to some of the many people whose concerns are not being met in existing fora and what options are available to them. This information has served to present additional insight that is not apparent in meetings, and to gain a deepened understanding through exploration of the participants' objectives that only feature as snit bits

in the meetings. It raises flags about representation in public fora and the extents people are willing to go in order to raise awareness regarding the issues that plague them the most.

3.5.7.) What is being observed?

A universal categorised rubric of analysis had to be adopted in order to better equate, differentiate and draw distinctions amongst the spaces as a tool of deriving the crux of each fora. As a result of literature not providing detailed frameworks of how to observe and what to observe, I have created my own fields of observations. The method of analysis used resulted in a table being drawn up from which a range of elements were analysed across the three different fora. This table was then split into three major themes which include the spatial settings of the spaces, who is attending and what is at stake for each of the three fora. Drawing up a table with clearly defined subject matters thus helped to focus the research and to help extract tangible data from each meeting of the different fora. This table presented below could be applied to many public spaces as the observable elements are common to all but manifest themselves in different ways as has been learned from Yeoville public fora.

3.6 Interim Table

What is being observed (Interim Table)		
Spatial Settings	Who is Attending	What is at stake
The spatial layout used in public fora details a lot of information regarding the management of the space. The layout does not only detail the management of the space, but the intentions of leaders as well as the characteristics of the leadership of each.	The frequency in which meetings are held and attended Time and duration of meetings Diversity of people attending. Scale in terms of the number of participants being targeted. scope in terms of how far and wide the jurisdictions of each form go. punctuality of those attending meetings.	Finding out what is at stake is an important part of the process, as it will provide a reason of the purpose of the fora as well as individual interests vis a vis group interests and how these are made visible
Spatial settings are further broken down into sub-categories which include elements that bring the layout of the space to life such as the physical location, enclaves, display of power and arrangement of space.	These elements together will help answer questions regarding inter alia the accessibility of spaces and whether they are as inclusive as they portray themselves to be and whether the views generated within spaces are representative of the entire Yeoville community, hat these forums are intended to represent	Here the focus will be on themes, tones, tensions, role of the chair, dress code as well as language used. These elements can either increase or decrease participation by making it either inclusive to everyone or exclusive to a select few individuals.
Examine authentic and distinct practices that shape an environment and contribute towards the behaviour and the general outcome of these space.		The reasons afforded to each action contribute towards human behaviour in each space. The segments will thus be pulled together and analysed simultaneously in order to build a coherent narrative about each space

Table 2: Interim table indicating elements observable in method (Mkwanazi, 2010)

The interim table underwent significant transformation, as sub-components of each of the themes were developed further and observed as single elements. This therefore helped in creating a more comprehensive table with elements that were clearer to define. The table has been reconstructed into three different tables where each theme is the leading focus of the table. Each section of the new table therefore allows for observations from each of the fora be compared with each other in order to draw distinctions and similarities as shown in chapter four.

Although the elements being observed at first glance seem elusive, they are important segments that unravelled the story about these different public fora. Each theme therefore helped to focus the research in one specialised area of study thereby allowing a meaningful extraction of data with regard to that area. Only three themes were selected in order to better focus the study and to help provide direction to the research. These elements are some of the many strategies and tactics employed by participants in spaces for various reasons which were further investigated in the study.

3.7. Challenges in Methodology

The methodology generated a number of challenges which contribute towards intensifying the processes of data collection. Challenges, which posed a threat to the research if not adequately managed, could have generated poor results. Overall, the research has helped to improve time management and create a certain amount of skill that allowed me to engage better with political processes and with a range of people. Below are a number of key elements that often posed challenging that are discussed further.

3.7.1.) Time

The methods adopted required a substantial amount of time and observation of people and fora over long periods. The data collection period was a time consuming process, and could not have been achieved all at once. Therefore my attendance in meetings was subject to availability of the meetings which I had no control over. I would need to avail myself on days allocated for meetings, for the duration of meeting. Time management in most meetings was relatively poor and leaders seldomly abided to their allocated times, I had to accommodate these factors, needing to attend meetings earlier and having to stay even longer than often anticipated. The research was dependent on these meetings, which in essence meant that if there were no meetings scheduled, I would then have to wait for the next meeting in order to be able to obtain the required research data. The research could only be effective within the conditions generated by the spaces, as all the elements needed to be studied collectively and simultaneously which was only possible through the support of the public fora.

Of the three spaces the YSF as well as the ward meetings used mediums such as the Yeovue news in order to advertise their next scheduled meeting dates. The Yeovue news is a local newsletter distributed from house to house on a weekly basis. This not only sets a reminder for regulars, but also helps to attract other members to participate in the space. These forms of initiatives help to make spaces more easily accessible to the public. Publicising of meetings thus increases public awareness and the likelihood of a larger crowd. Both the Sector Crime Fora do not make use of these media in order to increase public awareness with regard to meeting dates. This has thus proven a difficult task to gain access to both meetings, as one needs to have contact details of the relevant people involved.

3.7.2.) Participatory Prop

Being unobtrusive required that I have no contact with the respondents, it was however not possible in this case, as it would not permit me the proximity to respondents within the fora. I was not invisible but the study was, as participants were not aware that they formed a direct part of the study, therefore obtrusive measures were used in order to combat this. Being visible allowed me to mingle and interact with the respondents. It is often used as a method, when studying other cultures and other groups and the researcher gets to live amongst the group and do what they are doing which can have negative impacts.

Dealing with humans generates different dynamics than to those of observing animals. It was therefore not as easy to camouflage oneself when dealing with people, as it would have been with animals. As a result of participants having close interaction with me, they often regard me as a part of their realities and no longer view me as an outsider. There is thus a fine line between the reality of participants and my presence. Once this boundary was crossed, it become somewhat nebulous to draw me from the processes I was observing, as I was a part of the process which made it harder to go back to the very distant interaction between participants and myself.

One such incident occurred on the 13/03/2010 during the ward meeting scheduled at Yeoville community school. The chairperson of the Sector Crime Forum 1 was brought into the

spotlight and was under fire from the community regarding the CPF and SCF not being up and running. The Chairperson came to his defence by pointing to me, saying in Zulu:

"Here she is, this lady can vouch for me, as she has been attending our meetings." – Reuben Ward meeting, 13 March 2010.

In that sense my cover was blown, and I was not only exposed but used in order to qualify his statements and in his defence. Remaining invisible in spaces is not possible when one is dealing with people. They are constantly aware of my presence, and regarded me as a part of the processes. Prior to this incident in the same meeting a presentation was given about Yeoville Studio particularly referring to a housing workshop that was held by lecturers from the university in partnership with the community. An audience member (old Xhosa speaking woman) got up and said she did not understand what had been said, by the lecturer (Claire Bénit-Gbaffou). The councillor then asked me if I were South African, in English. I agreed and the councillor said that I should translate, assuming that I know how to speak Xhosa or any vernacular language.

For the most part, I felt victimised by the councillor. Not only was she interfering in my research but she was asking me to address a crowd as a translator, something I had not left home prepared for. In truth, I speak Tsonga, my Zulu and Sotho is enough to get me by. Regretfully my Tsonga although one of the country's national languages is still not going to help bridge the communication gap as the old lady would still not understand. So I was forced out of my comfort zone into trying to interpret when Reuben came to the rescue and interpreted on my behalf. Minutes later upon being pointed out again by Reuben, I felt somewhat used. It is then that I realised that people will do anything to play the game and that I was as much a part of the political process as everyone sitting in on meetings. (Fieldwork diary 13 March 2010).

In the YSF on the other hand, the chair person (George Lebone) constantly acknowledges my presence in meetings and demonstrates a level of partiality towards me. On the meeting held on August 18th during the reading of the minutes from the last meeting errors were identified before the minutes could be adopted. One of which included my name under section 3.1 Members introduced themselves. My name was spelt as Eutanda- student at wits instead of Eulenda, which I have highlighted below.

3		Members introduced themselves:	
	3.1	Husein of of Yeoville Muslims, J Dube of SA Disabled, Elizabeth of Recycling Group' Thami of YBCDT, Eutanda-Student at Wits; Lesiba of YEO' Cate-St Francis, Babalwa of New Life Centre; Nakiba Mohamed from Pakistan	

³Figure 2: Introductions adapted from YSF minutes (YSF, 2010)

I chose to remain silent about it as I were trying to remain neutral and invisible, but to no avail as Mr Lebone picked up on the error and said that:

“There is no Eutanda in this meeting is there? It’s Eulenda, please give us the spelling Miss Mkwanzazi.”- George, YSF meeting, 18 August 2010.

In the Sector Crime Forum One meetings, I was always introduced as a guest from the University of the Witwatersrand. The formal introduction makes one stand out more than other people present in the meeting who have not been formally introduced.

“Sorry for the Interruption, I would like to introduce our visitor Eulenda Mkwanzazi from Wits. Warrant Officer Mbambo.” SCF 1, 22 February 2010

³ Extracted from YSF minutes from July

As a result of leaders themselves being subjects of the research, they were not pre-briefed regarding the nature of the research and it being non-invasive which would require that meetings go on as per usual with me not being shown preferential treatment or elevated in any manner. Fieldwork Diary, 22 February 2010.

For the most part, the footprint I left within all the fora was minute, as I only played the role of an observer and did not make any contributions towards any issues. Furthermore, I did not engage in votes or conversations regarding the development of the community. However there were some expectations and a moral obligation for me to tell the tales and experiences of ordinary residents truthfully, through what has been observed. In meetings, notes and attendance registers are taken which further contributed to my exposure, which again made the task of being invisible/visible challenging. From time to time, my input and opinion were asked in meetings which therefore made entire processes difficult as I was forced to engage with the public. These are some of the incidences that caused me to be brought into the public eye. This serves as testimony that being unobtrusive is not entirely possible when one is observing behaviour in public spaces. In as much as I (the researcher) am an observer I myself am being observed by the very people I am observing. No matter how much one tries not to interfere in the processes, they do set an imbalance that is often explicitly articulated by respondents.

3.7.3.) Participant Observation

Participant observation requires a substantial amount of effort, as it requires one to dedicate a substantial amount of time of getting to know participants and the respective roles they play within fora. This became more daunting when I had to engage with a number of participants, in order to suss out key role players within groups and their resultant contributions to the various spaces, as well as what they stand to gain. Finding out participants' names, organisations, affiliations and roles in the community often took time and revealed itself slowly. Often people did not introduce themselves when they speak, and seldomly do leaders refer to participants by their names as they themselves may not know everyone by their name. This made it particularly difficult for me to learn participants' names. Members belonging to

the YSF are expected to introduce themselves before meetings, therefore making it easier for me to pick up on these participants' names.

The 2010 Fifa Soccer World Cup resulted in all the meetings either being postponed or cancelled. I was not aware of such cancellations until I arrived at the venues for these meetings. Both the SCF 1 meeting scheduled for the 22 June and SCF 2 meeting scheduled for the 29 June respectively. Upon arrival at Elijah Barayi at 18:00pm, the venue was being used as a fan park as South Africa was playing France in Bloemfontein. The SCF 2 meeting scheduled the following week at St Aidan's Church yielded a similar result, as the venue was dark and gates shut upon my arrival. The meetings however did not resume until 21/09/2010 for Sector 1 and the 28/09/2010 for Sector 2 respectively. I had to contact the relevant persons to enquire when new dates were scheduled for meetings. I would only be told that they had been postponed until further notice and would be informed when the dates have been set but I was never contacted. A colleague doing research on community responses to crime using Yeoville as one of his case studies was fortunate to have gone to the Yeoville police station on the 21/09/2010 where he then found out about their meetings. Both Sector Crime Forum meetings were held less frequently and spontaneously than the ward and YSF meetings. It made it difficult for us to know when meetings had been scheduled for, if we were not present at the previous meetings when dates were set. Unfortunately for me, not living in the Yeoville area came as a disadvantage as I did not have access to information readily.

Phone calls to the relevant leaders were made in order to find out about the new schedule for meetings. This resulted in me being told that I would be contacted, but to no avail. The World Cup spectacle did have significant impacts on the Yeoville community, as the day to day running of this community amongst others in the city was forced to be accommodative thereto. Furthermore, a new found spirit of togetherness and diversity was founded in that period even though in most cases only lasted as long as the duration of the spectacle. However, the spirit of togetherness generated by the World Cup seemingly did not find its way into meetings, as they remained business as usual.

Overall, the method contributed towards a journey of learning about public fora of participation, by allowing me to view the fora from within. This contributed towards a heightened understanding regarding why things are the way they seem. It also helped to identify the implicit dynamics regarding citizen interaction in space and to what extent this is shaped by the environments which they participate in. This has resulted in first hand findings generated from my shared experiences amongst participants.

CHAPTER FOUR: ENGAGING IN PUBLIC FORA OF PARTICIPATION WITHIN THE GREATER YEOVILLE AREA

4.1. Extracts from the public arenas

This chapter serves to draw distinctions between the different fora. A detailed introduction of each forum, as well as a history, its purpose and location will be provided. Furthermore, tables detailing the actual events and management of the spaces are analysed. With these tables, comparisons between the three forums can be drawn based on the three main themes informing the tables. These include; arrangement of space; what is at stake and who is attending. These themes are therefore broken up into their different sub sections and analysed in relation to each space.

4.2. Yeoville in Perspective

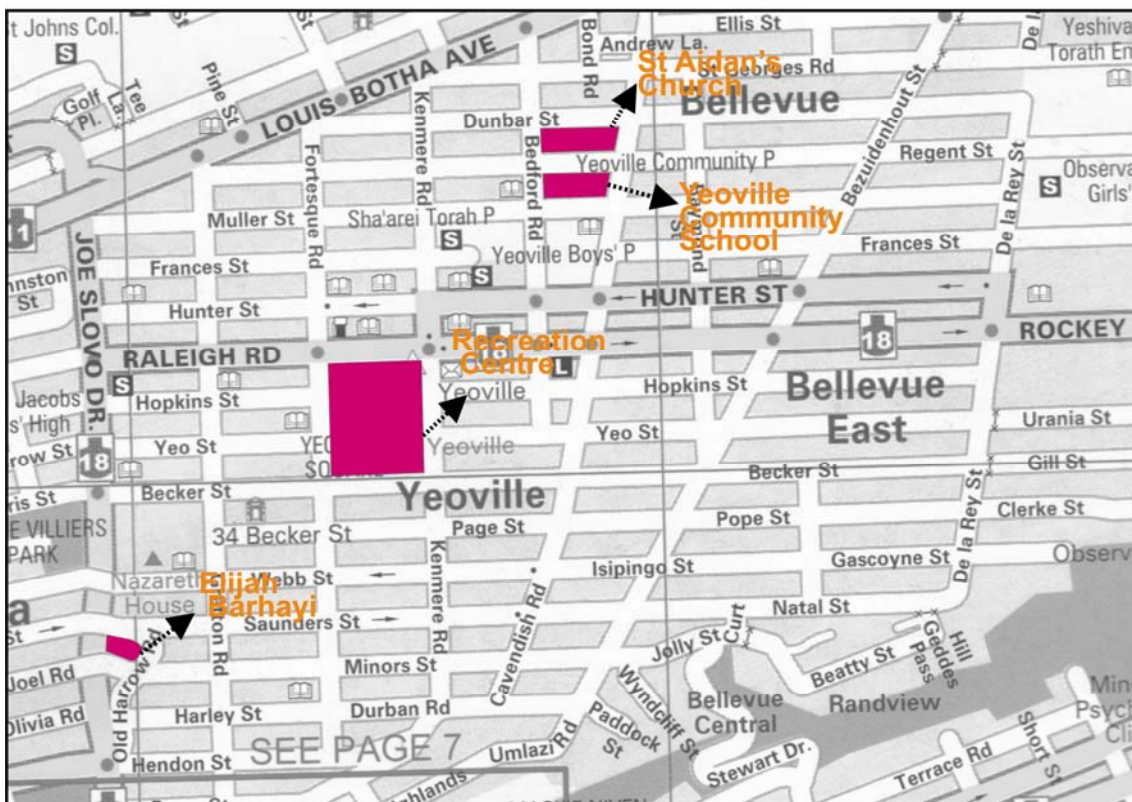


Figure 3: Contextual Map of Yeoville adapted from MapStudio(2006)

The map above indicates the four venues in which the meetings were held in. The case study is set in three different fora within the greater Yeoville neighbourhood, and will focus extensively on the intricate details pertaining to each of the spaces. The focus on these spaces is to gain a deeper understanding of how they are managed. Determining the level of participation induced at each forum, as well as the general inclusion of individual spaces amongst other important variables. Although these public spaces of participation are forms of abstract social space, they are all situated in physical space, but the physical space in this case is a mere surrogate from which meetings can be conducted. The physical space also plays an important role in ensuring the success of participation.

4.3. Ward Meetings

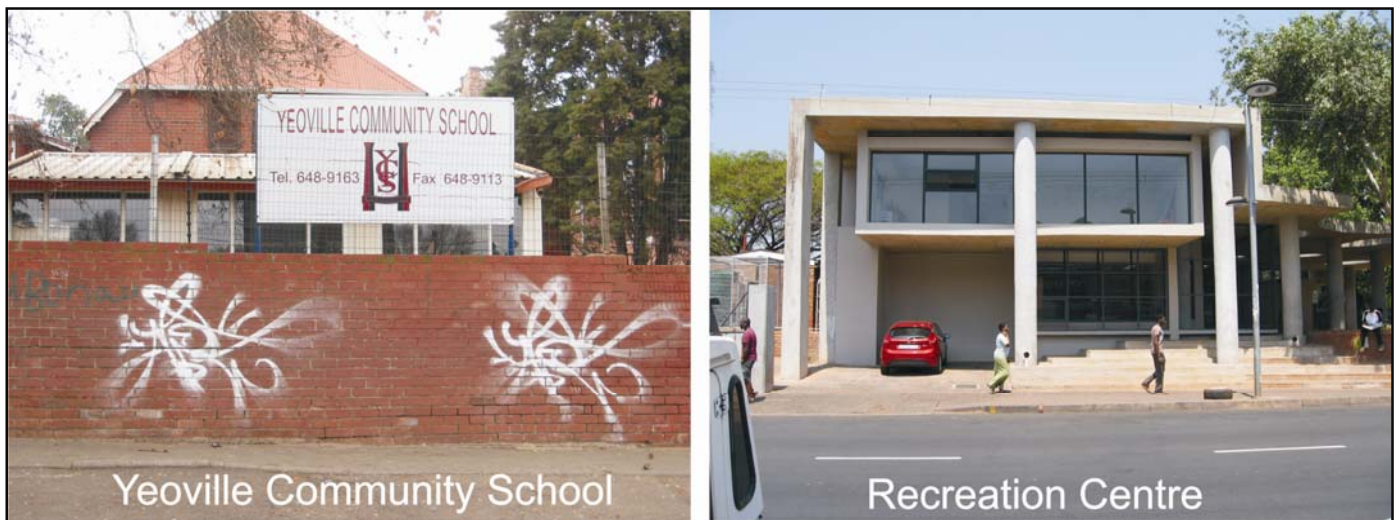


Figure 4: Yeoville Community School (Mkwanazi, 2010)

Ward meetings are usually held in the middle of the month on a Saturday afternoon in the Hall at Yeoville Community School, which served as a temporary location as the community was awaiting the refurbishments of their old and permanent venue at the Recreation Centre. The development was behind schedule but has subsequently been finished and the ward meetings have moved back to this venue. According to the agenda, meetings are to begin at 14:00 to 16:00, and times on the programme are set as a guideline, as they are never abided by. Meetings usually begin later than intended as the councillor insists on spending the first

half hour waiting and for more people to arrive, which results in meetings running longer than anticipated from 14:30-18:00 typically. The meetings are chaired by the Ward Councillor for ward 67, Nomaswazi Mohlala. As the councillor is a representative elected by the Yeoville community, there are certain roles and responsibilities expected of her by the community.

An example of an agenda includes the opening/welcome which is facilitated by the councillor. Followed by the minutes of the previous meeting which are read out before they can be adopted and seconded by two members who had been present in the previous meeting. This is done in conjunction with matters arising, which include any issues raised in previous meetings by participants or burning issues that have since occurred between meetings. The third item on the agenda includes by-laws or revisions thereof. These three elements are set within the framework of the meeting as they feature in each meeting but often not in the same order. In the August meeting, new Ward Demarcations were discussed as item number four. This was as a result of the new decisions made by the demarcation board regarding the proposed new demarcations ahead of the 2011 ward elections. The fifth item on the agenda was women's month; this was done in commemoration of women who marched to the union buildings to appeal against pass laws. This is a representation of the responses to current issues within the meetings. Item number six on the agenda was housing, in light of the housing shortages faced by Yeoville residents. Housing has generated heated debates within the community and has subsequently given rise to a completely new forum called the Yeoville Community Forum, which deals solely with housing issues.

The importance of housing which forms one of the portfolios of the ward committee is further emphasised by the establishment of this new forum. The councillor's report which is also one of the regular features of the ward meetings is usually towards the end where the councillor gives a report back about the council meetings and any new developments. This is followed always by the way forward and people's responses to issues raised. The meeting is then closed and the councillor announces the date for the next meeting. Other issues raised in the ward meeting agenda include giving other community stakeholders the opportunity to report back, namely the YSF and the CPF.

Location Map

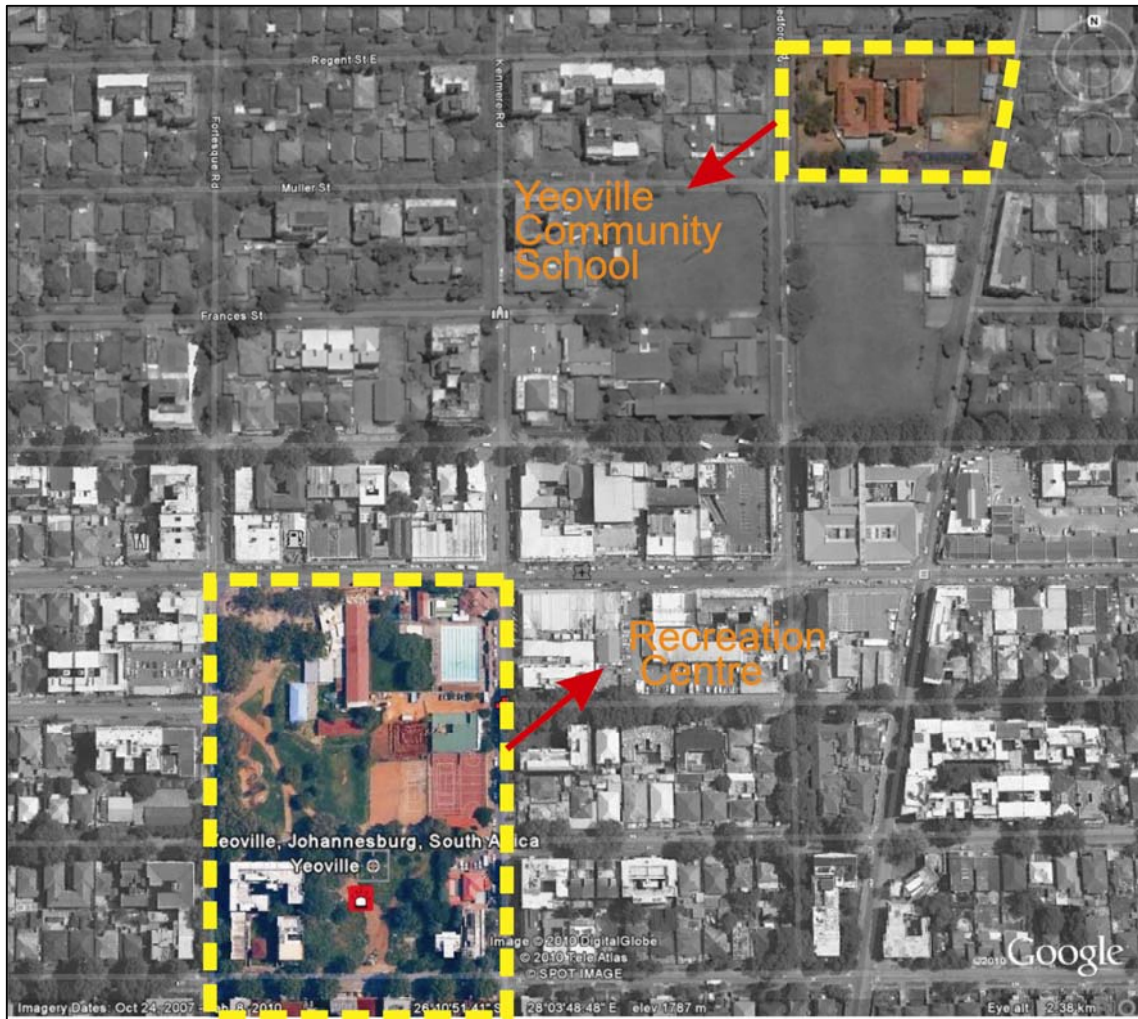


Figure 5: Map showing Yeoville Community School and the Yeoville Recreation Centre (Google Earth, 2010)

The ward meetings are a place in which citizens get to engage with the councillor and ward committee regarding the general upkeep of the area, as well as to report on maintenance issues, service delivery, progress regarding projects and current and future plans regarding the locality as a whole. Its main aim is to encourage community involvement. It is the councillor's duty to report back on changes, government's intentions as well as conduct votes with regard to matters that need to be addressed which may influence communities directly or indirectly. Members hold the councillor personally accountable for community progress, development, upkeep or lack thereof within their locality. Her performance is thus not measured according to her role within the space of the ward meeting, but through how she

manages the ward in addition to the meetings which are regarded merely as report back sessions.

4.4. Yeoville Stakeholders Forum Meetings



Figure set 6: St Aidan's Church venue for YSF meetings (Mkwanazi, 2010)

The YSF meetings were usually held on the third Thursday of the month at 18:00 GMT and finished at 20:00, but usually went on for longer than intended. The venue for the meetings was in a small classroom at St Aidan's church. The church is a community structure which aims to serve the community, therefore by allowing community meetings to be held in the venue not only does it indicate a level of the churches involvement in community affairs but the need for community building. St Aidan's church is also one of the member organisations of the YSF, therefore providing a venue in which meetings could be held may have been a moral obligation on the side of the church. The meetings were chaired by George Lebone who is the Chairperson of the YSF and also the Deputy Chair of the ANC branch (Possibly the next Ward Councillor). The responsibilities of the YSF unlike those of the ward council, do not lend themselves to public scrutiny as the deliverables of the organisation vary significantly to those of the ward, as both their objectives and role within the community differ significantly. It is not to say that the YSF does not generate community expectations of its own.

The level and ability of the YSF to serve the community differs to that of the Ward meetings which results in a different form and level of expectation by member's altogether. Some of the general functions of the YSF include seeking new avenues of improving communication, strengthening relations amongst neighbours, increasing tolerance and creating a more habitable living environment from which all can benefit. Therefore the criteria on which the success of the YSF is measured by differs significantly from that of the other spheres of participation.

An example of the YSF's agendas include the opening and welcome which is a standard adopted by all public and other meetings alike. It was then followed by apologies by members, introductions, minutes of the previous meeting and matters arising (xenophobia and the ward demarcations) formed key components of this meeting held on July 15th. New life centre formed the sixth item of the agenda giving a report back on human trafficking in Yeoville as well as the rehabilitation of women drawn into prostitution. The seventh item on the agenda was schoolboys drinking and social problems involving youth. A member reported on seeing schoolboys drinking outside a house instead of going to school. A task team was formed in order to do follow ups and to ensure that the boys went to school. The eighth item on the agenda was reminders for people to attend meetings which should be done via short message service (sms). This is a practical way of reminding members about meeting for the YSF, as it only requires few sms's to be sent out to members. The meeting held on the 19th of August was reflective of the sms's that had been sent out, as many more members had come to the meeting.

Item number nine was Sonke Gender Justice who is an organisation promoting gender equality, they had a campaign in Yeoville in conjunction with the Youth in order to promote awareness. Item number ten was the introduction of a guest (Nakeeb Mohamed) who is on sabbatical from Canada and is interested in community development within the Yeoville area. Item number 11 was the co-option of new members to the executive as a result of members not fulfilling their duties. Item number twelve was the update on xenophobia following the threats of xenophobic attacks after the World Cup. In order to prevent this, a committee for social inclusion along with a hotline were formed in order to deal with xenophobic related incidences. The thirteenth item on the agenda was the Inner City Charter meetings and how it

is important for the community to engage with the city, as they are dealing with issues that affect communities.

Location Map



Figure 7: Map indicating St Aidan's Church (Google Earth, 2010)

The role of the space, is to bring together a wide array of representatives of different interest groups under a democratic setting in order to create unity and shared goals amongst the different sub communities within the locality. The space therefore provide a neutral environment from which participants from various walks of life can freely engage on issues and voice their needs. This place thus aims to empower individuals belonging to sub-cultures through their organisations. The target market of the YSF is thus limited to different organisations whose task it is to inform individuals who belong to their communities regarding matters raised in YSF meetings. It is not by chance that meetings take place in the northern part of Yeoville; as it is less degraded than parts of the south and is close to leaders (Maurice and George) residences.

4.5. Sector Crime Forum One



Figure 8: Elijah Barany (Elijah Barany, 2010)

Introduction

Meetings for the Sector Crime forum one are held monthly in a conference room at Elijah Barany Memorial Training Centre beginning at 18:00 to 20:00, meetings usually start and end about five to ten minutes after the proposed time. The venue is a privately owned venue comprising of a hotel, conference and training facilities, meetings are held in a conference room next to the reception area. The meetings are chaired by Reuben Ndlovu. He is an elected representative who works together with Warrant officer Mbambo and Constable Mugeru who are the police representative who oversee this particular sector.

The agenda for the Sector Crime Forum 1 as documented on the 22/02/2010 included apologies from members which were followed by a report back from the annual general meeting. The third item on the agenda was all crime related issues. There were other

protocols put in to the agenda that were observed, such as an opening and an accompanying closing prayer as well as the opening and welcome address. Although the agenda may seem very short, it was flexible, as a lot of other issues were introduced into the agenda after the meeting had commenced. These included speakers who had not been mentioned in the agenda who had contributions to make as they had been invited to attend the meeting. This agenda because it was so short, was open for further interpretation by members and therefore solicited an array of responses from members, as it was so open ended thereby resulting in many more issues being raised by the community.

The overarching themes that came out of this meeting included donations for the patrollers which was echoed a number of times by an individual. This goes to show that participants will go to great extents to put their ideas forward and to ensure that they have been heard and that their message yields their desired outcomes in this case money for the patrollers raised in the same space in the same evening but at different times during the meeting.

My appeal is to everyone that works, let us help the people that help us. How would it be if every week we contribute R20? These R20's should be given to one person and the patrollers should be called. Each and everyone should contribute R20, they help us.

Thank you, but I still have not gotten an answer. Please give me an answer regarding the R20 because these people's shoes are finished. Therefore, they can be able to buy shoes at pep because they are working for you.

I would also like to thank you for all the things you have said, let us remember that when we gather on the eighth we must know what to bring. I am going to bring a container that you can put the money into so that you can give to these people-Mama Moloi SCF 1 ,22 February 2010

The statements above were made at different times during the meeting. If the agenda was rigid, these points would have only been raised once or so, but due to the flexibility of the meeting participants could thus raise the same issues over and again. Another issue raised throughout the meeting by different members was the lack of attendance in meetings with a strong emphasis on the absence of foreign nationals. The poor attendance by the community

takes its toll on those that run meetings, as they are motivated by serving the community and expect that the community show support and appreciation by attending in meetings and by voicing their concerns.

“The most painful thing. Mama Moloi does not (Please stand up mama Moloi so they can see you) Mama Moloi does not live here in Yeoville, but she’s always at meetings she wants to know what is happening in her neighbouring area, as she stays just here in Berea. But people whom we stay with in Yeoville, people with problems bring us their problems, but they do not want to come to the meetings.” - Warrant Officer Mbambo SCF 1, 22 February 2010

Location Map



Figure 9: Map indicating Elijah Barayi (Google Earth, 2010)

The primary discussion held within the Sector Crime Fora meetings revolve around crime and related issues. The police and the community work side by side in apprehending criminals and fighting crime within the area, with each being responsible for keeping a watchful eye on the neighbourhood. Their roles include keeping each other posted on the crime being committed within the area that they have identified. Therefore, the role of communities and sub-cultures is important in identifying crime hot spots, types of crimes being committed in order to report these to the police so as to devise solutions to eradicate them. This is a two way relationship, as police are not often aware of all the crime being committed within the locality. They thus become reliant on communities watchfulness in order to target focused crime areas and to hear what plagues communities the most.

4.6. Sector Crime Forum 2



Figure set 10: Illustrating St' Aidan's church venue for Sector Crime forum 1 (Mkwanazi, 2010)

Meetings for the Sector Crime Forum one are held monthly at St Aidan's church in the same classroom that YSF meetings are held. The Sector Forum 2 is located to the South of Yeoville and manages the southerly portions of the neighbourhood. The meetings are set to begin at 18:00 and end at 20:00, but seldomly do. The forum is chaired by Mr Jonathan Mokwena who is supported by Captain Mtshali from SAPS. Both SCF's have close

relationships with the CPF and have member representatives of the CPF giving reports and feedback.

The agenda set out by the sector Crime Forum 2 started with an opening prayer followed by item two which was the attendance and the apologies by members. The third item of the meeting was the reading of the previous minutes before they could be adopted. Seemingly there was nobody to adopt the minutes of the previous meeting held on the 23rd of February 2010. Do the minutes wait to be adopted in following meetings or are they left as is or regarded as being adopted? Item number four of the agenda was a matter arising from previous minutes followed by two subsections which included the progress report on Yeoville Street Patrollers, as well as the progress report around the suggestions box which was requested at a previous meeting and how it is working. This was followed by the introduction of the Yeoville new CPF executive. The CPF executive could not be introduced, as none of them had arrived for the meeting as they were not informed thereof and the item had to be moved to the next meeting. Subsection 5.3 entailed the formulation of street committees; this was not done, as a result of poor attendance by community members who were to be addressed. It is also important to note that the meeting was dominated by street patrollers and not by community members which resulted in many items being reallocated to the next meeting.

The street patrollers attend meetings in this particular forum in order to be self represented and to give their input regarding challenges they face as well as how communities can assist them in their work. They also get to learn about the community as well as how they are meant to handle crime related situations. Subsection 5.4 of the agenda was donations to assist Yeoville Street patrollers which is also an important issue discussed in the Sector Crime Forum 1. Subsection 5.5 entailed an election of the new executive for Sector 2 which also had to be postponed to the next meeting as a result of poor attendance in the meeting. Section six was devoted to announcements followed by the vote of thanks. The date for the next meeting was then agreed upon and the meeting was then officially closed.

During the first meeting, I got the impression that the Chair person of this meeting was relatively new at his job and did not particularly know how to run a meeting.

Throughout the meeting, the sector managers would aid him by telling him what he needs to say and do next. The meeting was filled with prolonged silences as the chair person consulted with the manager. I then lost confidence in the chair person's ability to manage a meeting, and is certain that my sentiments were echoed amongst other participating members. If leaders are not certain of what they are doing, how then can they convince the general public to accept what they are saying? Fieldwork diary, 23 February 2010.

“After checking the minutes ask the people if they accept the minutes as a true reflection of what was discussed on the 24th. Then someone should propose and another should second. Once you’ve finished that then ask them about matters arising from these minutes.”

Superintendent Motaung, SCF 2, 23 February 2010

The leader himself was being educated on how to run the meeting while the meeting was in progress. The disorganisation was a reflection that there was little or no preparation and briefing done on the meeting before hand. This therefore caused a significant amount of confusion, long silent moments and general awkwardness.

Location Map



Figure 11: Map indicating venue for Sector crime forum 2 (Google Earth, 2010)

Sector Crime Forum two is the same as that of Sector Crime Forum one and three, as they are both extensions of the same operation. They differ however with regard to leadership and management. Although issues regarding crime are discussed in both fora, these issues differ significantly as they are confined to a territorial area. Thus the issues affecting patrollers, police and community personnel in the first sector are not necessarily the same issues affecting the second and third sector. Sector one focused on the need for speed bumps in order to slow traffic along the road, complaining that the speed hump had been erected, but in the wrong place. Sector two on the other hand does not have a problem with erecting speed humps but is concerned with membership and participation as an entire meeting was dedicated to devising solutions of encouraging citizen interest and participation.

The different agendas adopted in each of the fora included some common elements that served as basic standards as to how meetings should be conducted. Each of the fora deals with issues that most affect it at any given time. Different times of the year also shift the focus of the meetings towards relevant issues for example women's month. Therefore the beginning of the year deals more with administrative issues surrounding the particular forum and getting it into order, whilst the middle of the year is devoted to dealing with issues plaguing communities as fora are seemingly well established at this time. The end of the year starts the series of elections for the following year which enables the cycle to continue. The lines between the two sector fora as well as the CPF are blurred. One is often under the impression that it is a single entity as speakers seldomly refer to their sectors as sectors, but as the CPF 'we the CPF', leads one to believing that it is one thing.

4.7. Objects of Observation within Spaces: Spatial Settings

Spatial Settings			
Object of Observation	Ward Meetings	Yeoville Stakeholders Forum	Sector Crime Forum 1 & 2
Physical Location	Yeoville community school (temporary Venue) Yeoville Community Hall at the recreation centre permanent venue	St Aidan's Church	Sector 1: Elijah Barayi Sector 2: St Aidan's Church
Enclaves	Clustering of ANC members	Hard to decipher- different participants every time	People sit closely to those whom they know
Display of Power	Power displayed through dress code symbolising ruling party	Hide behind organisation- individual vs. group thinking	Vocal participants
Arrangement of space	Authoritative- Ward committee sits behind desk and addresses audience	Round table	Sector 1: Square table arrangement Sector 2: Circular arrangement no tables

Table 3: Indicating spatial settings within the spaces (Mkwanazi, 2010)

4.7.1.) Physical Location

According to the table above, there are three different venues in which public meetings are held between the four public spaces. The physical environment from which meetings are held is an important factor in determining people's behaviour. Often behavioural traits are situated in an arena which allows a shift from one space to the next. The physical space will help determine how respondents relate to one another and the types of relationships that the environment is directly responsible for. The space will thus contribute towards the unfolding of participants' motives. The venues each play host to an array of other activities, which are motivated by different mandates and whose populations have different motives to those of the spaces under study. Therefore the venues are mere adjuncts in the construction of final outcomes which come in the form of decisions made inside of them. The walls and the furniture of the locations become aides as they are used in order to generate and encourage participation in their midsts.

4.7.2.) Enclaves

The spaces encourage the formation of enclaves, where people associate with those whom they know and those who share common interests with them. This is especially dominant within the ward council meetings, where people affiliated to political parties and organisations tend to cluster up in one space. These members stand in solidarity as some are affiliated to the leaders. They attend meetings either to disrupt them, or to defend their leader when other members display aggression towards them. In the YSF, these enclaves are particularly more difficult to study, as a result of new faces entering the space for meetings. The space does manage to attract new faces, but has difficulty in making them stay. There are some regular faces who attend the meetings as well, but they do not cluster together just merely sit where there is a seat vacant.

A similar trend is visible from both the Sector Crime Fora, as there are always new faces that attend meetings. In these two spaces, participants come in pairs or small groups. Clustering within the spaces amongst people who have some sort of relation outside of the space is a common element. The difference between the two Sector Crime Fora meetings is that in Sector One, street patrollers form the bulk of participants with very few members of the

general public, therefore clustering of the uniformed patrollers is visible. Groups that cluster together thus become more visible and often attract a lot of attention unto themselves, as they tend to whisper things to one another during the proceedings of the meetings which can be distractive at most times.

4.7.3.) Display of power

Power is displayed in a number of ways in the spaces, which include dress code. This form of power is mostly exercised within the ward meetings which are ANC dominated and led. The members belonging to the ANC often wear ANC t-shirts displaying messages that affirm their political allegiances. These practices therefore send out messages to other political parties and to the general public about the power and control of the ANC within the ward. The clothes are also worn in order to be noticed and to stand out in the crowd, as a reaffirmation of where ones affiliates lie, street patrollers in their uniforms conduct a level of authority and become visible to the public as assurance that they exist and can be identified through their uniforms. It is thus also a symbol of belonging outside of the confines of the space of participation into another forum with its own approach to doing things. Other forms of power display include using ones organisation as a shield when advocating for things and pushing ideas forward. This is commonly seen in the YSF meetings where participants often say things out of self interest whilst fronting as their organisation, but some members are vocal in other senses and speak through their clothes such as COPE caps and t-shirts and ethnic clothing. In order to be noticed in the Sector Crime Fora, participants need to be vocal and voice their viewpoints. This does however have the effect of marginalising participants that are not as vocal.

4.7.4.) Arrangement of Space

The physical arrangements within a space are also important elements of participation. Some arrangements foster equality, balance and sharing, whilst others are more authoritative and restrictive. In the ward meetings, the ward committee sits behind a table facing participants. This is an intimidating set up that is authoritative in nature. This set up clearly defines the boundaries between those in power and those who are not as opposed to the other fora which have different settings that encourage power sharing. The YSF meetings are arranged along a

round table with members sitting side by side alongside their leaders. This arrangement has subsequently changed slightly, with the executive sitting at one side of the table and participants on the other sides. Similarly in the SCF 2 meetings, the arrangement is a circle but without a table. SCF1 conducts its meetings using a rectangular arrangement which also accommodates for power sharing amongst participants and leaders. In all three of the settings, it is not clear to see who is in control of the space.



Figure 12: Spatial layout in meetings (Mkwanazi, 2010)

The photographs above depict the different seating arrangements at the meetings in Yeoville. The only forums that have kept consistent layouts throughout the year are the Sector Crime Forum One and the Ward meetings (despite the venue change). In recent times, the YSF has changed its arrangement; it has become somewhat cosier than the old one as members are packed right up against one another. The Sector Forum Two has also changed its seating arrangement adopting one similar to the YSF but at different angle and much smaller in size.

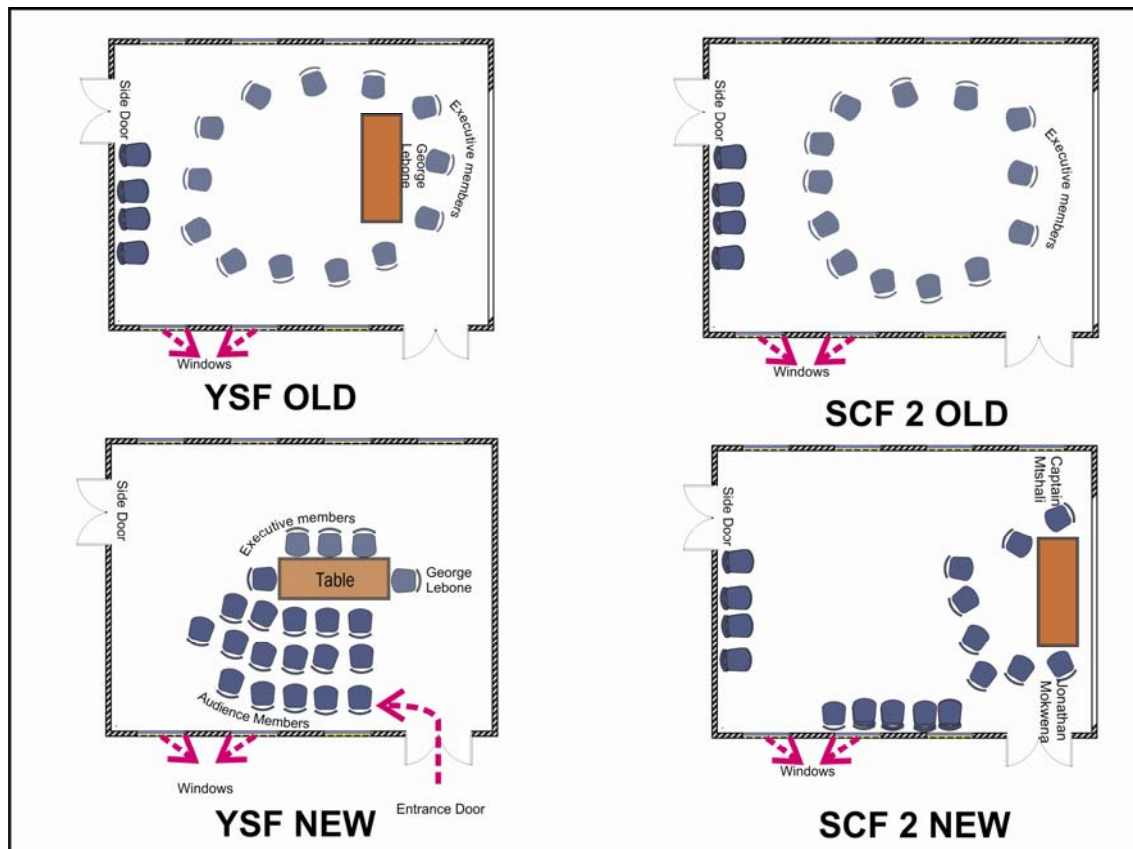


Figure 13: Old and new internal layouts of YSF and SCF 2 (Mkwanazi, 2010)

In analysing the shift in the arrangement of the YSF and SCF 2 seating arrangements, one can still see the power sharing dynamics between members and leaders as both communities are still huddled together, now in tighter and more compact arrangements than the previous ones. Within the YSF, one clearly notices George's new assumed power within the space, which could be inspired by political motivation in his race to becoming the next ward councillor. In the Sector Crime Forum, power is now equally spread between two leaders within the space who have assumed polar ends of the table (Jonathan Mokwena and Captain Mtshali).

4.8 Object of observation: Attendance

ATTENDANCE			
Object of Observation	Ward Meetings	Yeoville Stakeholders Forum	Sector 1 & 2 Crime Fora
Frequency of attendance	Dominated by ANC members (obligation to councillor), members of organisations and individuals	Difficult to distinguish member organisations permitted 2 reps	Poor attendance by members of the public
Time/ Duration	On average go on for about 3.5 Hours	On average go on for about 2.5 hours	Average on around 2.5 hours each
Diversity	Invisible- Not possible to categorize participants	Very Diverse, people from different cultural and ethnic backgrounds attend	Invisible as people are not easily identifiable
Scale	Open to all residents of Yeoville and Belview. About 30-50 members participate at any one meeting	Open to all organisations. But roughly 10-15 members attend	Small scale according to streets. Open members living within a specific sector and ranges from 15-20 members
Punctuality	People generally walk in late to meetings	Only a few people walk in late	Meetings usually start late as participants and leaders often socialize outside first

Table 4: Illustrating the level of attendance in the meetings (Mkwanazi, 2010)

4.8.1.) Frequency of attendance

Attendance within all three fora is generally low compared to the catchment area of each fora, the YSF having a smaller catchment size than the other fora but has a higher percentage of participation. Attendance thus remains one of the major topics under discussion in each of the fora as the bulk of the community rarely attends meetings. More often than not, they are preaching to the converted as those present in meetings are not the ones whom they should be

recruiting to attend. The ward meetings are dominated by ANC members which could be as a result of obligation or to show support towards the councillor. This also could be as a result of setting an example for other participants to follow or indirectly in order to recruit new members to join the ANC. In the YSF, frequency and attendance is not easily measurable, as members attending differ from time to time. The YSF is a member representative of twenty eight organisations, each is allowed a maximum of two members who are permitted to vote, whilst the others are welcome to attend meetings. This makes member identification and organisational association difficult within the space. The YSF has responded to the constant shifts within its member base, by implementing a system where all members introduce themselves at the beginning of the each meeting.

In the Sector Crime Fora, attendance by the general public remains low in a sense that few foreign nationals attend meetings and it is a major problem for the leadership. Crime is a common element that plagues households, businesses, children and the community at large. One would expect more people to participate in Sector Crime Forums as crime cuts across race, religion, ethnicity and background. For these reasons one would expect a great deal of residents to engage in combating crime, as everybody is vulnerable to it, in its many forms. At the first meeting, the Sector Crime Forum 2 sought to increase its membership base by venturing out into the streets of Yeoville through a march and a car with a hailer inviting the public to attend its meetings. This initiative was not as successful as intended, as the response from the community remained poor and only few members were attracted to the Sector as a result. There was also poor communication to the other sectors regarding this campaign. In sector two for instance an announcement was made by the CPF Secretary regarding Sector One's door-to door campaign scheduled for March. This was instead taken as an ordinary announcement and no follow up was conducted, nor were questions raised regarding the matter.

The failure of this initiative was displayed in the meetings following the experience, which still boasted a few members even after the initiative. Thus it is clear that strong network relations amongst sectors are crucial in making them more viable and more amendable citizen participation. The Sector Crime Forum meetings also manage to attract a moderately diverse community, who come together as citizens concerned with the crime levels within their

neighbourhood. The understanding of diversity under some of these spaces namely both Sector Crime Fora as well as the ward meetings is subject to scrutiny as often members whom they claim not to be present at the meetings are in fact present.

4.8.2.) Time/duration

The time earmarked for meetings in the YSF, Sector Crime Forum1 and 2 are convenient to working persons, as meetings are held in the evenings at 18:00 presumably when a lot of people have come back home from work. The ward meetings are usually held on a Sunday afternoon from 14:00, this also accommodates a large number of working participants as many people do not work on weekends. The time allocation for the meeting requires long hours, therefore the weekend is more ideal as people are generally not exhausted from work and presumably do not need to wake up early the following morning. The duration of meetings varies from day to day and is dependent on the agenda; therefore long agendas will result in longer meetings. In the ward meetings for instance, the councillor opens every point on the agenda for remarks and comments. This often takes long and cuts into time of other important issues on the agenda. It has been clear that the agenda is rigid and does not shift and a large number of issues are crammed into the agenda for a specific day. In YSF meetings, if the agenda is not complete by the time it gets too late, a vote is taken amongst members in order to add the item to the next agenda. Members have the option also of choosing if they would like to stay and address the matter at that meeting.



“People it’s getting late, I’m proposing we move this item to one of the first in the next agenda.” George YSF, 15 July 2010

The house jointly agreed to move the item to the next meeting as it was already too late to discuss it. The item was indeed discussed in the next meeting as had been voted upon by members. Important issues thus need to be prioritised and placed at the beginning of meetings in order to finish timeously, and to ensure that all the important points are covered at each meeting. The Sector Crime Fora meetings, also do not stick to the time allocated to the meetings as they tend to revisit and dwell on previous months meetings as a reflection of

what has been done regarding the matters that have been raised previously by the community. The time and duration also takes into account whether participants stay for the duration of the meetings, in all here fora a common sentiment amongst participant's s not to disembark before the meetings close.

4.8.3.) Diversity

The Yeoville community is a diverse community, comprising a multitude of people from different parts of the African continent, each with their own unique qualities; therefore the representation of people within public fora should be reflective of this plurality within the community. However, this is often not the case, as the fora are mere representatives of a select few community members. This can be directly linked to the poor participation in public fora, which can be alluded to discrimination, marginalisation, non-recognition and clienteles in meetings. The lack of diversity, as well as community participation in the ward meetings is in no way reflective of the population and interests of the in the Greater Yeoville area. The mandate of the YSF asserts that it is an umbrella body from which a range of organisations and institutions belong thereby tallying its member base to about three thousand associates. Again the number of participants is not reflective of the population of three thousand members, as some of these members from organisations do not have dedicated ambassadors to attend the YSF meetings. Though diversity within the space is relatively high, as a range of people from a wide social spectrum of differences attend the meetings including people classified as vulnerable groups.

4.8.4.) Scale

The scale within meetings differs substantially from one to the next. The ward meetings operate on the largest scale with a larger population catchment size, as they operate within the Greater Yeoville area. The ward constitutes roughly seventeen thousand people according to the demarcation's board's prerequisites for a voting site. This scale is poorly represented in the meetings as a result of poor attendance compared to the population of Yeoville. The YSF meetings cover the same catchment in terms of physical location, as the members of the organisations live in all parts of the ward. This is only limited to a select few who do belong to participating member organisations. Both the SCF's operate on relatively small scales, as

they only include street blocks within their jurisdiction, but again this scale is not represented during meetings because they have poor representation of citizens. The issue of diversity within the community has come to represent nationality by some community leaders, where meetings are regarded as being diverse as a result of attendance of people from different nationalities. There is a political frustration expressed which is also a way to explain and consolidate xenophobia (You are/They are a part of us) in meetings by participants and leaders, regarding foreign migrants not attending local meetings. This leads participants into thinking that non-nationals are not interested in community building and that integration conjures up and adds to existing tensions.

4.8.5.) Punctuality

The arrival times of respondents vary in each space, but late comers are a common phenomenon in all three spaces. The ward meeting has more people who walk in late than the other spaces. This is as a result of the ward meetings attracting more people than the other three spaces do. In the YSF, late comers have often been excused as they make contact prior to the meetings. Generally only one or two members walk in late. In both the SCF meetings, there are participants who walk in late but again this is a handful of people. But these meetings usually start late as participants gather outside the venue and chat. In the SCF 2 at Elijah Barayi, it could be as a result of the venue not being quite ready or not opened as it is a private venue.

4.9. Object of observation: What is at stake?

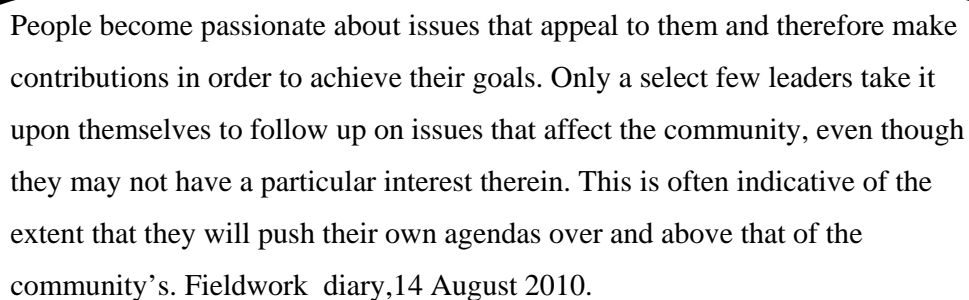
What is at stake?			
Object Of Observation	Ward Meetings	Yeoville Stakeholders Forum	Sector 1 & 2 Crime Fora
Theme	Wide variety of issues raised (Community projects, development, housing issues, xenophobia issues, soccer world cup)	Issues involving community wellbeing (Human trafficking, employment, opposing gambling license, brothels fronting as Bed and Breakfasts)	Crime and related issues (Highjackings, petty crimes, community responsibility)
Tone	Authoritative	Mellow and projected	Varied (Question, Answer, Comment, Complaint)
Tension	Participants often intimidated by councillor- open display of prejudices	Tension is not explicit	Community unhappy with SCF
Role of Chair	Allows hate speech to ensue	Controls time and length of comments	Educates and informs participants
Dress code	Member of foreign communities remain invisible in meetings through dress code- they do not wear traditional clothes	Not particularly an issue but people do often wear traditional attires	Patrollers of sector 2 come dressed in their uniforms
Language	Predominantly English with fractions of IsiZulu, SeSotho and IsiXhosa	English	Sector 1: IsiZulu Sector 2: A range of languages

Table 5: Illustrating what is at stake (Mkwanazi, 2010)

4.9.1.) Theme

Themes differ significantly in all the meetings, and are subject to current issues faced by the community at large. The spaces raise and cover a wide range of issues inter alia general development, challenging gambling rights, closing down brothels that front as bed and

breakfasts, job creation, upkeep and safety of the neighbourhood and service delivery. The topics raised in both the YSF and the ward meetings are similar, but often differ in approach. In the YSF, young boys of school going age were reported to be drinking in a house instead of going to school, they immediately formed a task team in order to make further investigations regarding the matter and to ensure that the boys attend school. In the ward meetings, a similar issue was raised about youth smoking and doing drugs in the parks and the dangers associated in public space. The suggestion was to apprehend and rehabilitate the youth. The key question is who should be doing that and bringing the youth to book? Issues are discussed merely at surface levels in ward meetings and solutions offered are generic. Nobody is held accountable for attending to these changes, whereas the task team formed in the YSF takes it upon themselves to take the matter forward. Similarly regarding the proposed ward demarcations in the area, the councillor suggested that a task team be formed in order to carry the matter forward. No efforts to note down names of interested parties, or to appoint someone to head the task team were made.

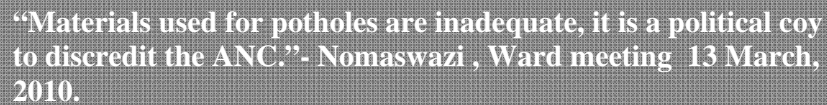


People become passionate about issues that appeal to them and therefore make contributions in order to achieve their goals. Only a select few leaders take it upon themselves to follow up on issues that affect the community, even though they may not have a particular interest therein. This is often indicative of the extent that they will push their own agendas over and above that of the community's. Fieldwork diary, 14 August 2010.

The SCF's on the other hand deal primarily with community safety, crime hot spots, apprehending criminals and devising new ways in which the community, patrollers and the police can work together in order to address the issues raised within meetings. Some topics discussed in the fora tend to be more sensitive than others therefore elicit a variety of reactions from the participants. Some issues require an incredible amount of compassion, in order to show sensitivity to all that are concerned.

4.9.2.) Tone

The tone set in each of the spaces differs according to the matters being discussed, but generally the tones employed by the spaces are those focused on maintaining the general order and management of the individual space, for instance in the ward meetings the tone is authoritative and defensive which corresponds to the settings and layout of the space. An example is when the councillor was giving a report back about service delivery and why the state of the roads remains poor. The councillor had this to say:



“Materials used for potholes are inadequate, it is a political coy to discredit the ANC.”- Nomaswazi , Ward meeting 13 March, 2010.

The councillor implied that the state of the roads was the way it was not as a result of wear and tear, poor management or even just about the cheap materials used. She made accusations that this was a political attack by opposition parties ahead of elections in order to discredit the ANC and individual leaders. The councillor becomes defensive and chooses her words in order to distract audiences from the real matter at hand which is the state of the Yeoville roads and why this has not been fixed.

The participants often respond in more aggressive tones as a form of rebellion, frustration of poor and lack of service delivery. Furthermore, as a result of the venue being large, the pitch of voices has to be projected, but often not loud enough to accommodate people sitting right at the back. The tones therefore differ across the fora, in the YSF the tone of discussion employed is mellow and projected loud enough to ensure that everyone in the space can hear everything. The tones usually adopted are light hearted and are laced with jokes and other irrelevant comments in order to make participants more comfortable.

The pitch and tone of the Sector Crime Fora meetings are also relatively clear; as both venues are not large. However, the tones of both spaces differ in accordance to what is said, questions, comments and complaints allow the tones to change somewhat and also differs

from the tone set when answers are given towards the queries. An example is when Inspector Mtshali of sector 2 was asked to talk to the principal of the Yeoville Community School in order to arrange a venue for their elections, he burst out and said:

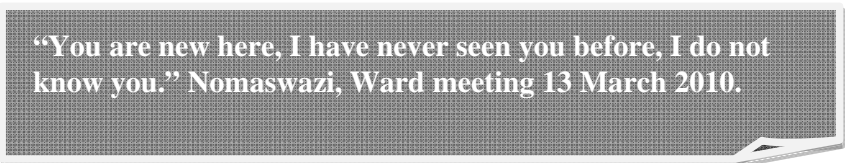


“You can leave it with me, but next time do not say Captain Mtshali.”- Captain Mtshali SCF2 , 23 February 2010.

The tone used by the Captain was somewhat of a cantankerous one; people could tell that he was not impressed by the suggestion made on his behalf. In this instance, he is cornered by the will of the majority and cannot over rule them.

4.9.3.) Tension

Tensions and debates are common elements when people gather in their quest to build consensus. As much as this is a healthy part of the process, there is a thin line between healthy constructive tension and unhealthy discriminatory tension. The later that is commonly observed in ward meetings indicates an open unchallenged form of discrimination towards minority groups who in this case are foreign nationals. Participants are often intimidated by leadership, as the tone remains one sided and the councillor often goes unchallenged. Members attending public meetings who are sometimes not as vocal and/or do not attend meetings on a regular basis are shot down when they give input.



“You are new here, I have never seen you before, I do not know you.” Nomaswazi, Ward meeting 13 March 2010.

This comment serves to demonstrate the hostilities that participants are faced with. These comments are discouraging and uninviting; therefore intimidate participants as they become the centre of attraction. Surely the aim of public fora is to be inviting and accessible to all, no matter when they decide to join. One can also view this issue from a different perspective and the aggravation that leaders and regular participants face when they have to inform people

regarding matters previously discussed. Members who however try to challenge the councillor or raise points which she feels should not be discussed are told that they are out of line and are often reprimanded by the other ANC members who take to the councillors defence.

Tension within the YSF is not openly or visibly displayed. Grievances are brought to the table and discussed by the members collectively; grievances raised are not personal attacks on individuals, but requests for clarity and elaboration on issues. In both the Sector Crime Forum units, tension arises from outside of the space are brought into the discussions. Tensions within these spaces are directly influenced by crimes occurring outside the space and brought into the space in order to be addressed. As a result of sector policing being a relatively new phenomenon. The roles of the leaders are often to educate participants on the roles and responsibilities of both the Sector Forum meetings, as well as on the responsibilities of the patrollers. Their roles also shift in order to provide communities with information regarding new plans and initiatives as well as to keep them posted on the latest criminal offenses and how they were and will be handled amongst other things.

4.9.4.) Role of Chair

The role of the chair is to ensure the smooth running of meetings and to call people to order when they speak out of turn and to give everyone an equal chance to all in order to fully engage the participants. Their roles extend further to managing time and to ensure that the meeting achieves its intended outcomes for the duration set out. The role of the chair and leaders is thus to have the collective interest of every member and to afford each one an equal experience.

The councillor often openly displays prejudice by passing insensitive and uncalled for remarks to the audience. These remarks are also often tolerated from members of the public. She does not stop people from expressing hate speech as long as she is in support of the opinion, and only call those who say things she is in disagreement to order.

“I would like the chair person to please control the meeting, because in my view the house is divided. There are certain people when they talk no one is howling them, when others are talking they are being howled that’s a problem and we do not need that so it’s up to you chair person.” Speaker Ward Meeting, 13 March 2010

The statement made above is an indication of the important role played by the leader in a space, and how it is perceived by participants who are able to distinguish whether the chair is underperforming or doing their duties accordingly. The role of the chair is to remain neutral and not display biases, but this is often not the case in the ward meetings as favouritism and affection is shown towards those who are affiliated to the councillor. The role of the chair in the YSF meetings is to bring matters to the attention of the participants, as well as to control time as well as to the number of speakers who can speak during the duration of the meeting dependent on time. Generally this is done well, and anything on the agenda that is not covered automatically over the next meeting. The chairs therefore take on an array of responsibilities depending on the types of needs that arise.

4.9.5.) Dress code

Dress code in space is a symbol of branding that is used either as a mechanism of power in order to stand out or to camouflage and hid ones identity. Therefore what one chooses to wear or not to wear in meetings sends across strong and powerful messages. In the Ward meetings the dress code which draws immediate attention is that of the ANC members. The space is technically not an ANC space, but one that is representing the community at large. The ANC merely has proxy over the management of the space until the upcoming local government elections due to take place in 2011, but one is certain that the space is an ANC gathering. The leadership also comes dressed in their ANC attires, which take form in caps, dungarees, t-shirts and jackets as a display of political dominance within the ward.

The general members come dressed in their regular attires, thus are not conspicuous. In the YSF, members often wear traditional attires as well as clothing items associated with political parties. As a result of the environment being inclusive, people feel comfortable with displaying some aspects of their identities through the clothing that they wear. In the Sector

Crime Forum 1 meetings, both participants and leaders dress in their ordinary clothes which results in nobody standing out. In the Sector Crime Forum 2, patrollers and police come in uniform which makes them stand out of the crowd, whilst the other participants come dressed in ordinary clothing. Foreign nationals participating in the Ward meetings as well as the Sector Crime forum meetings blend into the crowd as they wear ordinary clothes similar to others which makes them invisible. This results in many of the fora condemning foreign nationals of pulling away and not attending meeting whilst they are right there in their midst's.

“Where are our brothers and sisters?” Dudula SCF1, 2 February 2010.

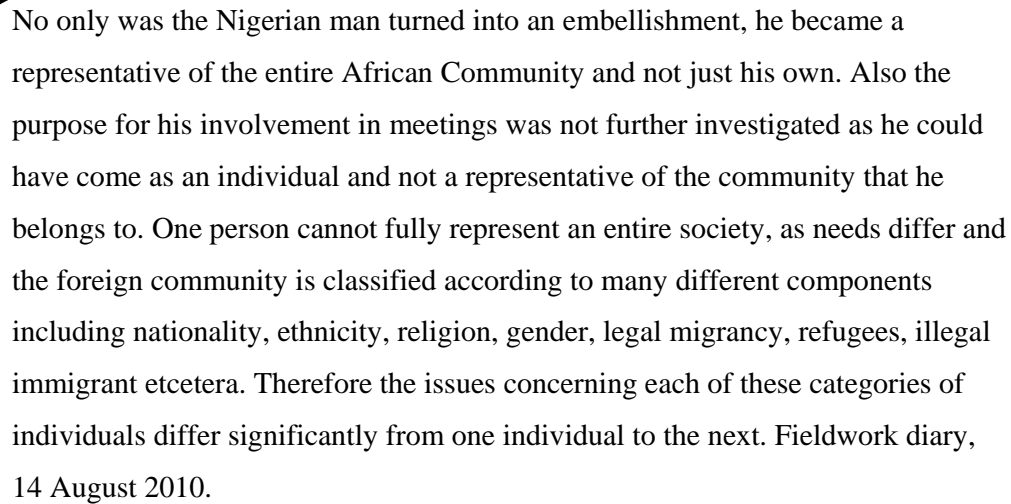
“Foreign nationals do not attend meetings” Dudula SCF1, 2 February 2010.

“I never see a Nigerian in these platforms, but they are so many”- Jacob Ward Public meeting, 14 August 2010

The comments made above were made on many occasions by different members in different ways. Foreign nationals are always present in meetings, but are not recognised as many are unaware that the person sitting next to them may bear a foreign identity. In the ward meeting for instance, there were two Nigerians present in the meeting, one of whom offers training for the youth at the recreational centre voluntarily every day. After the comment had been made, he stood up and lifted his hand saying:

“I am Nigerian”- Nigerian representative Ward meeting. 14 August 2010

This then resulted in the crowd clapping for him and the councillor thanking him before he took his seat.



No only was the Nigerian man turned into an embellishment, he became a representative of the entire African Community and not just his own. Also the purpose for his involvement in meetings was not further investigated as he could have come as an individual and not a representative of the community that he belongs to. One person cannot fully represent an entire society, as needs differ and the foreign community is classified according to many different components including nationality, ethnicity, religion, gender, legal migrancy, refugees, illegal immigrant etcetera. Therefore the issues concerning each of these categories of individuals differ significantly from one individual to the next. Fieldwork diary, 14 August 2010.

Dress code is not only an indication of one's freedom of expression, but also of ethnic identity which is a statement in itself. In all the meetings, excluding the YSF there are often false statements passed regarding the attendance of foreign migrants. It is hard to understand why these individuals are not visible to the leaders who make claims that foreign nationals do not participate in meetings. They are in search of 'the other' who does not look like a South African citizen. This therefore misleads participants and further drives wedges between those classified as foreign and local citizens. By alluding that foreign nationals are not engaging in public fora, it sets the tone of alienation of these individuals by other members of society. It is as if foreign nationals living in Yeoville should wear tags that bear their names, country of origin and the feature that they are foreign. On many occasions, foreign nationals from different communities have been present within these meetings and have not been acknowledged. What makes them invisible in public fora is their choice of clothing which helps them to blend into their environments, as well as their choice to exercise their right of freedom of speech remaining silent for the duration of the meeting.

4.9.6.) Language

The language employed can often be exclusive, as a result of many people not being acquainted with the language being used. This is often experienced more by foreign nationals than the South African citizens. It does have an effect on citizens who do not speak the language as well. This is often done deliberately in order to exclude some members from either hearing, being able to participate or from making contributions to the discussion. How then can foreign nationals be expected to participate in meetings if the medium of instruction used in meetings is one that is not common to them?

“We are engaging our communities to learn local languages, but for meetings like these it will be very much helpful to feature someone speaking a local language and have another speaking English. Please allow us to hear every person who is talking” -Marc Gbaffou (Ivorian Chair, ADF Chair, and member of the YSF). Ward meeting, 14 August 2010

This is a common phenomenon in the Ward meetings as well as both Sector Crime Forum meetings that are mainly conducted in a vernacular language. The ward meetings are conducted predominantly in English, but members as well as the councillor shift between IsiZulu, SeSotho and IsiXhosa. This is often to the exclusion of participants not able to speak or understand the languages used in the discussion, thereby leaving them isolated. The sector crime forum 1 conducts its meetings purely in IsiZulu thus discriminating against non-Zulu speaking members. The Sector Crime Forum 2 conducts its meetings in a range of languages which often tends to throw members off, as they are only included in small portions of the discussion at the meeting as they are conducted briefly in a language that they are familiar with and suddenly switch to another language which they may not understand. The YSF meetings are entirely conducted in English which has been taken as a universal language between people speaking a range of other tongues. This is based on the assumption that English is a language that is understood by everyone. It is however one of the dominant tongues, as it is a second language for many of the participants therefore it is only appropriate to use a language understood by the majority than ones catering to a vast minority.

4.10. Wrap up

People who enter spaces as minority groups can often not exterminate the stigma that have been attached to them, as these are deeply entrenched within the minds of those who label them. Often these minority groups are treated as minorities even within the spaces which prevents them from extracting the most out of their experiences. The elements that were observed above are some of the many management systems adopted in space which can have dire effects on members who participate in space. Furthermore, these elements can be exclusive, which causes a disinterest in participants, thereby resulting in meetings not being attended by these individuals. Poor participation amongst members can thus be alluded to many things which calls for a change in the management and shaping of public spaces of participation.

CHAPTER FIVE: CONTENT SHAPING IN PUBLIC SPACE

5.1. Content and management in meetings

Content in meetings is brought in and shaped in many different forms within all the public forums. This content is shaped and manifests itself in different forms. The endeavour here is therefore to explore the different forms of leadership. Leadership traits will therefore be analysed through xenophobia, in order to understand the dynamics inherent in leadership. The chapter will further explore how xenophobia emerges within each forum, how it is managed, and what direction it is steered in by leaders.

5.2. Grappling with xenophobia

The issue of xenophobia is a long standing issue, and one of the most popular raised in fora. It manifests itself in different ways within meetings, often through verbal expression and in discontent, at other times it is expressed with concern as a plight against foreign national intolerance. It is often an issue placed within the agenda made explicit and thereby forcing people to engage with it. At other times, it rears its head in more subtle ways and is disguised under other issues. Often this xenophobia is allowed to develop into fruition without hindrance and on other occasions, it is stopped in its tracks and is prevented from developing. This chapter will therefore focus on the manifestation, framing and management and mediation of xenophobia across the three fora in order to tease out the nuanced approaches of leadership. Each forum speaks in a different language from the next; this in essence distinguishes the fora apart as each has different formulae to community building. These various forms of xenophobic strategies will be explored further. Xenophobia is a social construct that can be generated into various degrees of tolerance or intolerance of expatriates. Its crystallisation therefore differs from one forum to the next, as often it is instigated by leader and at other times by participants for a myriad of reasons.

5.3. Xenophobia and its construction in Ward Meetings

In the council meetings, issues on xenophobia take many shapes and forms depending on the mood at the time. Foreign nationals are always categorised and referred to as ‘them, their’. Different groups of participants and leaders therefore raise issues with different intentions in response to their personal motivation. Xenophobia or lack thereof therefore emerges in meeting with a particular political aim. How issues are expressed in space is often equally as important as how they are channelled and dealt with by the leaders. Below I will illustrate how xenophobia is transposed and how it is dealt with by leaders.

5.3.1.) Raised by Migrants

Different groups of individuals therefore raise issues with different political motivations. In ward meetings, they usually issue statements that indicate their interest in fostering and strengthening community ties. When Migrants speak on behalf of their communities, they reach out to members of the community to come together as was in the first ward council meeting held on the 13 February 2010. When the African Diaspora Forum called for unity and shared participation within the community. Migrants therefore do not address the issue of xenophobia directly as a strategy of maintaining their invisibility. They exercise non-decision in order to avoid further isolation or alienation within the meeting because they do not have a political brigade to support their sentiments. Here the councillor chooses not to say anything, in order not to show preferential treatment over foreign migrants vis-a-vis citizens. This is a strategy used in order to prevent

5.3.2.) Raised by the general community

The community is generally very expressive within the ward meetings and are allowed to speak their minds. This often occurs at the expense of other members who may/may not be present within meetings. Often remarks are made that are derogatory and loaded with tension and other emotions that are not reprimanded. This is as a result of the councillor’s freedom of speech policy. She allows members to express themselves openly and freely in meetings, and to offload and share their thoughts. This is done in order to make an impression on constituents whom she has an obligation to.

“Businesses of Yeoville we want to know about the people of Yeoville, that there are people like this and that. We want to see who they are hiring, check the percentage to see if they are hiring South Africans. You find those people are using the money to get citizenship.” Mbuyiseni (CPF chair), Ward meeting, 13 March 2010

When is the line between freedom of expression and hate speech drawn? Yes people are allowed to voice their opinions, but surely when something is said that is harmful and could possibly lead to further action against another person or group of people then is it not hate speech? And should something not be done?

5.3.3.) Raised by the councillor

The councillor assumes many roles within her forum when it comes to issues on xenophobia. Sometimes, she is a bystander and merely listens to views expressed by the audience members. Even though she should be exercising her role to mediate and prevent hate speech, she rather opts to letting people express their views regardless of whom they offend. Again, she is mindful of what she says, because she is pressured to express and echo the sentiments of those whom she serves regardless of whether she herself shares those views or not.

At other times, the councillor exercises her public view of xenophobia as a community leader. This public view is one that does not promote xenophobic violence. She assumes her role as a public figure representative of the broader communities' views regarding xenophobic intolerance within the ward. The statement below was issued by the

councillor in the Yeovue News following the xenophobic threats country wide shortly after the World Cup.

In 2008, Yeoville Bellevue was not directly affected by the xenophobic violence that happened in other areas. This is because, in this area, South Africans and foreign nationals stay together with few problems. We all live together, we all work together, we all enjoy together.

So I don't think that this time around there will be xenophobic attacks here either. I call on all people who live in Yeoville Bellevue, no matter where they come from, to attend community meetings and to work together to develop and uplift our area. That is the best way to avoid xenophobic attacks and other forms of conflict between us.

Ward 67 councillor

⁴Figure 14: Councillor's statement on xenophobia (Yeovue News, 2010)

The above is an indication of how the councillor portrays xenophobia outside of the space she controls and manages. It indicates that the councillor does not tolerate xenophobia. In her statement, she is certain about xenophobic attacks not happening in the community. She further encourages all residents to attend community meetings as she regards this as the best way to avoid xenophobia. These sentiments are similar to those expressed by Maurice in the YSF meeting regarding xenophobia within the community.

⁴ Yeovue News Volume 3 No 10 12 July 2010

At other times, the councillor initiates conversation on xenophobia In the ward meetings, in a way that displays prejudice and a disfavour towards foreign nationals. In the meeting held on the 14 August 2010, following her speech about women empowerment during the month of August (Women's month) she proceeded to talk uncaringly of foreign nationals.

... "It is Very unfair, where I go for my hair the salon is owned by a lady I think from Nigeria but I think there is only one South African in that salon. The way that they say that South Africans only employ South Africans, it is the same with foreigners in business. And that is the only way we can know each other in Yeoville. I even told them that look here, I want to see the owner of the shop because I wanted to ask her whether she could not have a South African nationalists or what. If she cannot get them, I will assist her. There are a lot of Nigerians and Zimbabweans that are working there either have children with a Nigerian, we can't do this as a society. We are talking about xenophobia, but we are doing the xenophobia. Nomaswazi, Ward meeting 14 August 2010.

It is also interesting that nobody called the councillor to order. This could possibly mean that the audiences silence serves as consent for the councillor to proceed regardless of whether they agree with her or not. Fieldwork diary 14 August, 2010.

The statement made by the councillor above is very ironic, as she is of the view that the Nigerian lady is at fault and that she is promoting xenophobia by not employing South African citizens. But the councillor does not see her actions as xenophobic, but more democratic and justified because she wants the lady to employ South African citizens. If the statements made by the councillor were just, then she would have also had an equal problem with South African shop owners only employing South Africans and would have approached them as well to employ foreign citizens. She wants jobs to be reserved for South African citizens but does not make equal effort to get jobs for foreign nationals. In her final statement where she says that we are doing the xenophobia, she was not referring to herself but to the greater community when she herself is as guilty of promoting xenophobia.

It is clear that the councillor's role shifts and is not a static and rigid engagement of xenophobia. At times, she aligns herself with the sentiments of her mother organisation the ANC which is to condemn xenophobia. It is interesting however to note that this role is assumed outside of her space in order to avoid public row against her. But this facade is dropped in the ward meetings, where she is more comfortable and able to be herself. She creates a mixed impression regarding her xenophobic views as they constantly shift accordingly.

5.4. Xenophobia and its construction in YSF Meetings

Within the YSF, xenophobia is not an internal issue but they are aware of it and always discourage xenophobia and other forms of discrimination. The YSF does however prioritise such issues within the communities, part from discouraging them, they offer workable solutions which they implement through various means. Following the country wide xenophobic threats, the YSF also issued a public statement in the Yeovue News which read as follows:

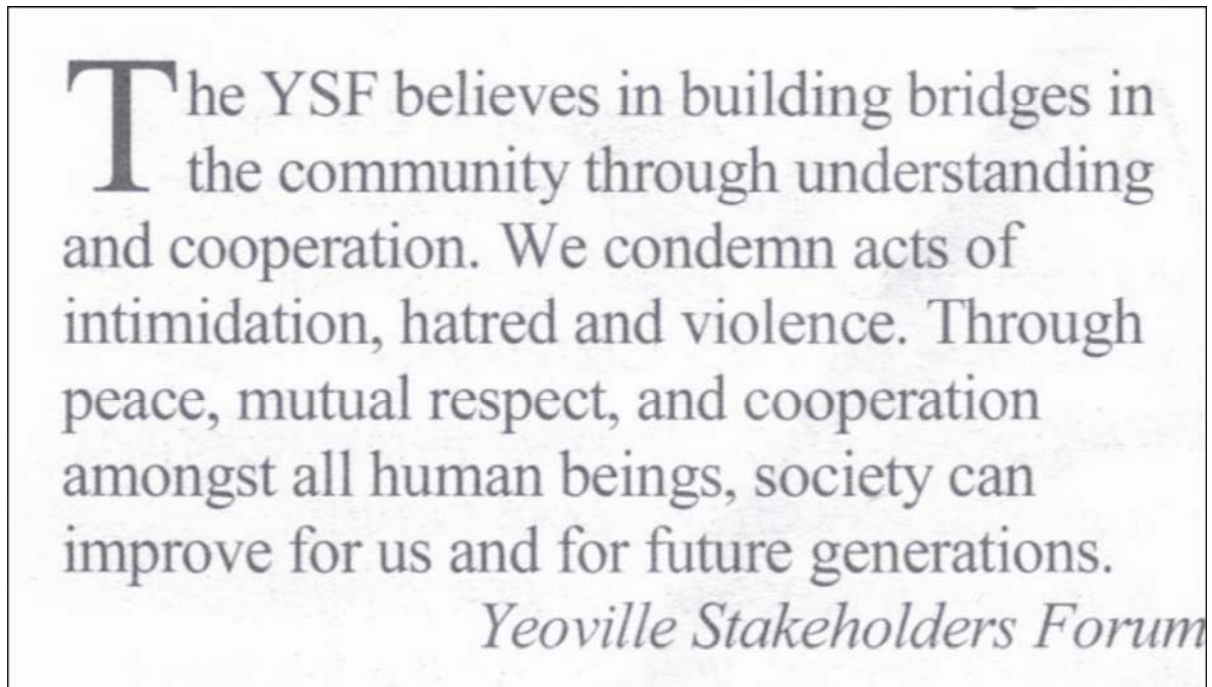


Figure 15: YSF comment on Xenophobia (Yeovue News, 2010)

Similarly, in the YSF meeting scheduled 15 July 2010 they announced that they had formed a committee called the Yeoville Bellevue Committee for Social Inclusion which was in partnership with the YBCDT as well as the ADF. They had also set up a hotline where people could report any incidences of xenophobia that were likely to occur. This was done in order to protect potential victims and to make perpetrators aware that xenophobia would not be tolerated in the community. Maurice also reported that the police were ready and urged members to even take threats as serious, as they were classified as intimidation which is a criminal offence. The statement below was made in the meeting following the report back on the hotline and task team, as both a follow up statement made in the Yeoville news as well as reaffirmation of where the organisations priorities lied.

“Let our foreign brothers and sisters come to meetings so we can interact, the most important thing you can do to undermine/undercut xenophobia is to build trust.” Maurice, YSF 15 July 2010

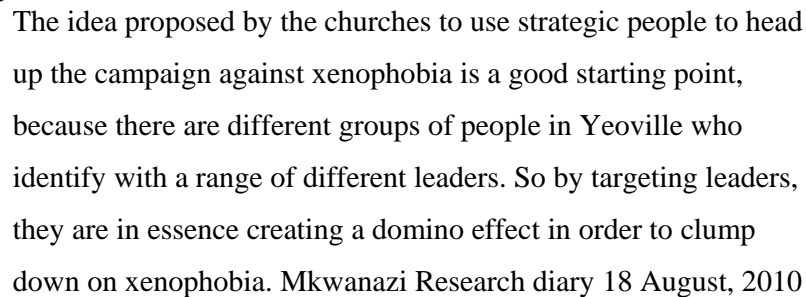
In the August meeting, a report back regarding the xenophobic violence in Yeoville was given by Maurice. This was in connection with the number and kinds of incidences that had been reported via the hotline. Fortunately enough, there were no xenophobic attacks within the community, but Maurice did point out that there were only tensions as well as the passing of verbal comments. He further stated that:

“This does not mean that we should rest, there is a need for ongoing awareness “Maurice, YSF 18 August 2010.

I personally like this approach, because it is saying that there is a problem that needs to be addressed, and just because there were no attacks, does not mean that Yeoville is in the clear because it is not. It encourages people to keep doing something until the problem is completely solved. Fieldwork Notes, 18 August 2010.

The statement made by Maurice calls for continuity and ongoing awareness regarding xenophobia. It urges members to keep on fighting and should not rest because there were no incidences reported. For the YSF, this was a pre-preparatory strategy, based on the 2008 violent attacks against foreign nationals throughout the country where everybody was caught off guard. Their motivation was based on the fact that they now have the relevant information and it would be regarded a crime to sit back and let violence occur whilst they can do something.

With the same amount of urgency, the Churches in Yeoville announced that they were launching a xenophobia awareness campaign between churches and other organisations scheduled for the 25th of September 2010 in the recreation centre. The aim was thus to speak to people and launching campaigns in order to get people to talk. They planned to use strategic people in order to take matters forward.



The idea proposed by the churches to use strategic people to head up the campaign against xenophobia is a good starting point, because there are different groups of people in Yeoville who identify with a range of different leaders. So by targeting leaders, they are in essence creating a domino effect in order to clump down on xenophobia. Mkwana Research diary 18 August, 2010

The leadership role assumed in the YSF is one that is more diplomatic and educational. It aims to groom citizens to a different form of thinking, one that is aligned with the organisations policies. The leaders in the YSF therefore aim to increase community awareness by educating their members and creating a different logic around xenophobia, in order to promote a more inclusive society.

5.5. Xenophobia and its construction in SCF 1 Meetings

Xenophobia within the two Sector forums is also expressed and managed differently. In the SCF1 meetings issues of foreign nationals is usually centred on participation and lack thereof. It is initiated both by leaders as well as participants. Foreigners are often accused of drawing back from community building as a result of them not attending meetings.

“Sir, last year it is was me and captain Njmbe, we went to Congo Internationals, Ghanaians...most of the international foreigners do not want to attend the meetings, they do not want to be involved to (Sic) the CPF. I do not know what their problem is.” Warrant Officer Mbambo SCF1 ,22 February 2010.

The statement made by the Warrant officer regarding extending meetings towards foreign nationals to attend ward meetings and their non compliance with is measured in terms of them not attending meetings. Often however, there are foreign nationals present in meetings but remain invisible because of their choice of clothing and choice not to speak. But there is a general ongoing call to invite foreign nationals to attend meetings so that community building can become possible.

“We tried; we do not know what else we should do. We went from door to door from Lois Botha until Raleigh. House to house you understand, we went in all over, all the Nigerians we explained to them and they said that they will come but today they are not here. What can we do to them? Because you can take the horse to the water but you can’t force it to drink. We tried, two months, we did door to door we do not know what else to do. But when they have problems, they call this man. When there is a problem in Yeoville they phone him, but I said how you could help a person that does not attend meetings.” Mama Moloi SCF1, 22 February 2010.

This statement made by a member above serves as testament that there is a problem with engaging foreign nationals to attend meetings. It is also interesting to note from both statements made that the key target group for their member recruiting are foreign nationals. The statement made above therefore implies that citizenship within the community is built

through active participation in Forums, as if to say that because people do not attend meetings they can be stripped off certain privileges which include the right to safety.

5.6. Xenophobia and its construction in SCF 2 Meetings

In the Sector Crime Forum 2, xenophobia transposes itself in a different form to that expressed within the Sector Crime Forum 1. The sector also has a problem with poor attendance but it is across the board, and foreign nationals are not targeted as resisting integration as they are in Sector 1. There are again not direct incidences of xenophobia. There is minimal talk about the issue within the forum and when it is raised, it is made indirectly in order to make other points. The comment made below, was made by Captain Mtshali, in response to his report back about corrupt street patrollers who had been arrested and how they were screened.

“And again, we were not dividing people everybody was welcome. As long as you were a resident of Yeoville you were welcome, irrespective of whether you are coming from Congo, you were welcome. Because we were even using these asylum seeker papers, we were not just strictly asking for Id’s, everyone was welcome, we had our own screening.” Captain Mtshali SCF2, 28 September 2010.

This comment made by the Captain was not directly related to foreign migrants. He chose however to inform the participants that even foreign nationals were permitted to become patrollers. This was done as assurance that the police do not discriminate against foreign migrants and do consider them as part and parcel of the broader community.

“I wanted to ask something cause now. There is a guy and his actually from Zimbabwe and he’s also working with us. And since we work with different people, everybody must have the proper documents. And whoever does not must go back home and get proper documents. Now he’s asking me to make a recommendation letter so that he can eh...” Mbuyiseni, SCF 2, 28 August 2010.

The comment above can be interpreted in from two different perspectives. It has xenophobic connotations that imply that foreign nationals who do not have the proper documents should go home and get their documents. Which home would really depend on what a person considers to be their home and could be taken as an insult. The second perspective that this comment could be viewed from is as an appeal to the individual to get their paperwork in order from home and then they can return without worries.

There is therefore an ongoing battle of what is considered right and just within the community. Odds are always weighed out, as leaders often face difficult choices, which may lead to their actions being regarded as unjust. As a result of uncertainties regarding how to deal with different challenges, leaders may in fact be brought into disrepute either from fellow citizens or by the foreign migrant community. In both the SCF meetings, there is no counter discourse, as both leaders and participants echo the same sentiments where the foreign national community is concerned.

5.7. Concluding Remarks

It has been evident from the data presented above; that each forum has different management approaches to dealing with the issue of xenophobia. Xenophobia is thus shaped in different forms in the spaces and is presented in equally different forms, some of which are more morally and socially acceptable than others. Its manifestation and transformation in an environment is subject to the foundations laid within that environment regarding the issue. So members of the public will only push within the parameters that they have been allowed to. If people are of the impression that it is okay to express hate speech in a forum, or that they do not get reprimanded for doing so, they will continue. Leaders also have biased influences which often trigger and persuade participants into sharing the same sentiments as theirs.

The ward meetings offer platforms from which people merely voice their concerns regardless of whether these concerns may be infringing on other people's rights. Things are often said and expressed driven by emotion which often has dire implications. Leaders should not openly display biases and preferences over the people whom they lead, as they set bad

examples for the community. They also demonstrate a behaviour that could bring them to disrepute.

The YSF has been instrumental in forward planning by taking initiative to head up a task team and launch a hotline in connection with two of its member organisations. The organisation has therefore taken initiative which echoes its condemnation towards xenophobic threats and violence towards members of the broader community. Xenophobia raised in the YSF is raised firstly as a major challenge facing not only the Yeoville community, but the country as a whole. Secondly, it is raised by people who offer solutions of how to tackle it who have formed some or their task team that is actively engaging on issues of xenophobia community wide. It is therefore framed in the forum with further intentions, and not merely as an announcement.

It is quite interesting to note that although the Sector Crime Fora are managed by the police, they are rather silent regarding xenophobia. They do not take a stance, but instead raise only the issue of participation of foreign migrants in the meetings. There are no crime statistics issued regarding the matter, or any other forms of crimes that have been reported thereof. There is also no attempt at public awareness regarding xenophobic hostilities, how to avoid them or how to manage xenophobia in general.

CHAPTER SIX: REASSESSING PUBLIC FORUMS

6.1. Managing Spaces

Community leaders are faced with a myriad of challenges within public arenas of participation. They have the ability to shape and detail various aspects of participation. They often have negative influences on participants. Planners therefore enter these public spaces with grave uncertainties. This chapter starts by exploring the role of public spaces of participation, their importance as well as important aspects that shape participation. It further explores the popularity of Yeoville Forums amongst the community, further indicating their success and failures. It examines how disputes are solved in space as well as explores notions of counter publics, before rounding up.

6.2. Responses generated

The primary role of participatory forums is to provide an enabling environment from which a range of stakeholders can engage in on numerous issues. There are currently many platforms accessible for citizens to address matters and engage in a series of negotiations in order to get beneficial results. The fact that there are many platforms from which citizens can engage in does not guarantee openness, and/or improved participation. The way public fora are presented often attracts controversy and subjects the leaders of these forums to immense public criticism going well beyond the bounds of their immediate forums.

Deliberation on its own is not adequately equipped to deal with situational legacies as perceived by Forester (1999). Often incorporating unresolved tensions in forums exacerbates problems and deepens tensions. Some issues need to be dealt with in isolation and over a longer period in order to desensitise the public and make them more compassionate. Forums of participation are driven by many agendas that need to be covered over the duration of individual meetings. This lends itself to issues being only partly dealt with which is sometimes as good as a failed attempt as some issues require more engagement.

Rehabilitation is a process and milestones thereof cannot be overcome over one session. Issues such as xenophobia are deeply seated and entrenched in people's identities and will therefore require a substantial amount of effort to reverse and recreate under a new foundation of understanding. Therefore imprinting new ideologies and reconstructing previous understandings is a process that should be done through engagement and re-engagement, in order to eradicate negative and deconstructive perceptions and ideologies.

6.3. Public Meetings

Public meetings are essential. They give an appearance of transparency and inclusivity by those administering them on the one hand and offer a window of expression to those being invited to them on the other. People are invited with the hopes of increasing involvement. They participate in order to instigate change in their communities that is of significance. Participants engage in public forums with a strong conviction that their voices will be heard. Often times these forums fall short of people's expectations as they tend to be overshadowed by the politics and red tape that make these forums impenetrable spaces to the general public. There are various reasons which can be advanced as to the importance of public forums of participation. Firstly, it affords the public the opportunity to participate in decisions that affect their lives. Their role is further strengthened by their ability to initiate change as their interests are considered and evaluated in decision making processes.

How can a forum advocate being in the public interest when the public under discussion comprises a select few members of the community? In fact how can there be a public meeting without the public? These forums often take advantage of poor representation and mask it out to represent the public interest in its entirety regardless of the fact that many interest groups and individuals are not represented as they do not participate in these meetings. This therefore draws attention to the alienation of the public, and the importance of citizen representation in public spheres of participation. The voices heard are the regular voices, and are those of people that make themselves heard and noticed. In meetings, a large number of participants are vocal with a large number having to devise various other means of being noticed and heard. Are these spaces justifiable through active citizenry or through other means of validation which do not regard participating as mandatory to be regarded as a

citizen. More often than not, decisions are made in the absence of a large body of the community. People's absence from public forums therefore does not influence decisions, but decisions taken within these forums will invariably influence the broader community. People who therefore choose to abscond from meetings exercise a choice, one that entails decisions being made on their behalf. It is the same as choosing not to vote because one relinquishes their powers and is made to settle for outcomes determined by others.

Democracy by virtue requires citizen participation in order to exist, which means that active public participation is necessary to keep the system fully functional. Not everybody is required to participate, although leaders and planners often have the power to choose who gets to participate. Those who opt to participate however cannot be forced into it as people have other important things to do with their time and are not bound by any means. So far as long as spaces restrict participation, they are infringing on individuals' rights to the democratic processes. Democracy is a package which encapsulates a range of freedoms and entitlements that the Yeoville public is often deprived of.

6.4. Empowerment through Knowledge and information

Education is a key component in understanding how spaces operate and the relevant channels needed to be followed in order to get things done. There is a general misguided sense regarding the roles and responsibilities of councillors and of leaders, and the extents to which they are able to influence changes. Time is often allocated towards community education regarding what is /not possible in terms of the mandates of forums, job descriptions of leaders, and regarding pressing issues raised in the forum. Having attended a few meetings, one becomes more knowledgeable regarding the nature and possibilities of a forum, but it is to the detriment of spaces to spend the bulk of their time educating and re-educating the public at every meeting about the structures and functions of the organisation. Not only does this consume time, but it also prevents other important issues from being raised. People do need to be educated and fully informed about the parameters of a platform, but this should in essence not be the core business of the platform. This should rather be scheduled annually at the beginning of a new year; supplementary means to educate new members joining in the middle of the year should also be sought, such as pamphlets, and individual discussion

outside the meeting in order not to hold other regular participants back. Through the meetings, a vast distinction between members that are informed who attend meetings on a regular basis, versus those that are ill informed and unaware of what is happening around them has been drawn. Often times, new participants discuss issues dealt with in previous meetings which tend to aggravate regular participants who have knowledge regarding the matter. Meetings become tedious, frustrating and non-progressive for these groups of individuals as they circulate about the same issues.

There are in essence four types of people who are not informed about new developments and key issues arising in the neighbourhood. The first group comprises citizens who do not attend any form of meeting. The second group comprises members who attend meetings of a certain fora and will only have situational knowledge discussed within that particular environment. The third group being members who belong to a range of fora, but have subsequently missed meetings thereby resulting in them being unaware of new developments. The last group comprises of regulars who attend meetings on a regular basis.

There have been talks and negotiations in the YSF regarding the upcoming re-demarcations of Yeoville, and the subsequent shortcomings surrounding this new demarcation. The YSF has thus filed a claim of objection to the demarcation board regarding this matter, and have issued a statement expressing their disapproval along with their own recommendations. Maurice Smithers who is both a member of the YSF as well as the YBCDT gave a presentation in the ward meeting regarding the groups concerns concerning the new demarcations and their follow up proposal in order to build awareness and to solicit community support. The map below indicates the demarcation boards' new proposal for ward 67 and the map below it is the proposal provided by the YSF.

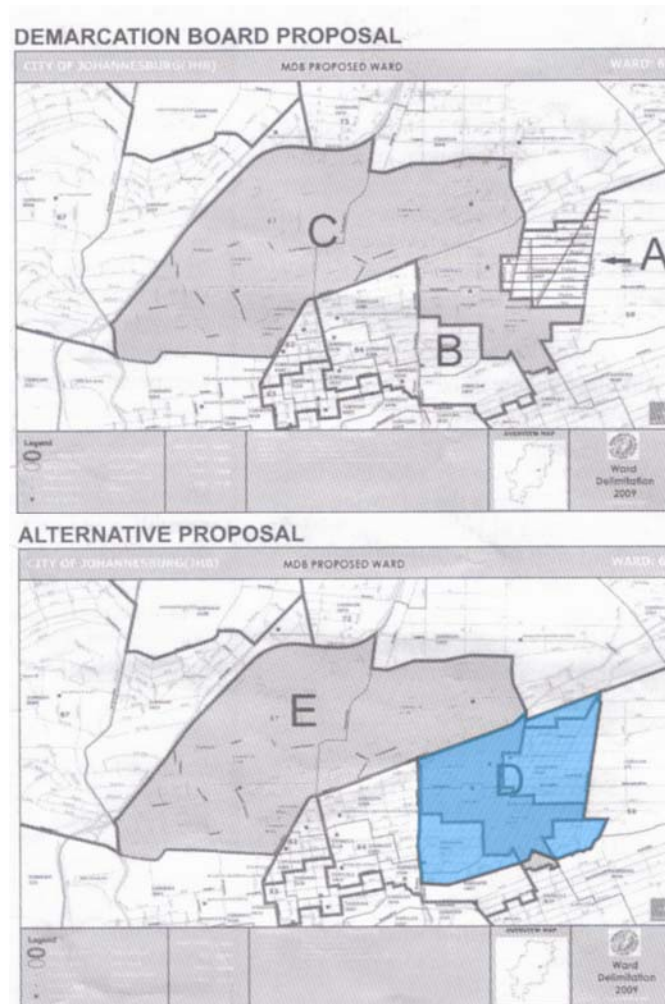


Figure 16: Indicating the proposed re-demarcation by the Demarcation Board and the YSF (Yeovue, 2010)

After the presentation had been delivered, Ben who is both a member of the Congress of the People (COPE) and of the YSF, had this to say about the matter:

“We had not been informed by decisions taken by the YSF”- BEN (COPE)Ward meeting 14 August 2010.

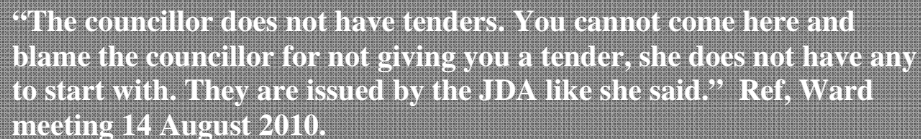
Ben’s statement above regarding his organisation COPE not being informed by subsequent steps taken by the YSF in terms of its submission of objections to the proposed new demarcations in the area was indicative that the decisions taken had come as a shock to him and his organisation. Three elements emerge from this statement, firstly that there was no

COPE representative when the meeting was held (researcher was present at both YSF meetings where demarcations were discussed). Secondly, he and his organisation were only hearing of the proposed new developments for the first time in the Ward Meeting. Finally, COPE was in opposition to the proposal issued by the YSF, but were subsequently not approached by the organisation in order to make their contributions. The importance of one physically attending meetings is therefore crucial, as members are driven by their own interests and will not necessarily consider opposing interests, again if the majority rules and one is against their decisions it will prove a difficult task to changing those decisions. One's absence from meetings can often have detrimental effects as seen from the example used, as decisions are made when meetings form a quorum. So in order not to be overlooked, individuals and organisations need to ensure that they always have a representative attending on their behalf.

There is always a group of individuals who do not know about what is discussed in meetings which results in a big knowledge gap amongst participants. How much time in essence should be spent on educating a public that has not been attending meetings, than ones needing to be informed regarding matters discussed in other forums? This further draws distinctions between regulars and non-regulars. Spaces often remain closed as they normally do not operate outside their parameters, in order to make efforts of including the general public. Therefore what is spoken about and dealt with in meetings is only known by those that are present, whilst others receive secondary information regarding what was discussed. The greater majority within a community remain in the dark and have poor or no access at all. One can only know the extent of what is discussed in meetings by being present in them or by making extra efforts to get involved, which often makes public platforms nothing more than information centres where the public are informed about current affairs within their neighbourhoods.

This is where Forester's (1987) six strategies come into play, as leaders are forced into exercising a myriad of roles in order to accommodate participants and to ensure that the space functions optimally. Leaders will move from one role to the next and do not assume only one role, as their roles are subject to the situations which they are operating against. It is possible for a leader to assume a variety of roles within the dedicated timeframe as a result of the

volatility experienced in meetings and to use these strategies interchangeably. Forester (1987) looks at each of these options as isolated and operating independently, but from these meetings it is clear that leadership roles leap from one to the next and often leaders use them in tandem depending on the situation. Some of these roles are utilised by participants who mimic them from their leaders which Forester does not acknowledge. In failing to acknowledge the ability of participants in assuming such roles, Forester's (1987) deductions are somewhat emaciated and echo of experts knowing what is best. Participants are thus able to gain knowledge regarding different strategies employed by professionals and other participants which they themselves are able to employ during meetings.



“The councillor does not have tenders. You cannot come here and blame the councillor for not giving you a tender, she does not have any to start with. They are issued by the JDA like she said.” Ref, Ward meeting 14 August 2010.

The comment made above does a couple of things. Firstly it is informing and educating the participants about the powers and functions of the councillor's roles and functions, thereby assuming an administrative function. Ref acts as a source of information, using the knowledge she has acquired in the space which makes her a resource. Lastly, and most importantly, she is acting as a mediator between the councillor and the person enquiring about the issuing of tenders within the area.

6.5. The Effectiveness of spaces

Although the fora are faced with many challenges including mobilising the public to participate they do however afford individuals the ability to voice their opinions even if in a regulated an often not to the full extent. There is often only so much that one forum can achieve, as it needs to follow procedures and protocols in order to implement and advance certain decisions. Often, spaces need to inform one another on matters arising in the community in order to take further steps, especially if the line of expertise lies within another forum. Public fora should not operate as silos; therefore a certain level of interaction is required as a large number of issues raised in meetings dovetail with those raised in other fora. Often in these spaces, leaders take on more responsibilities and initiatives in order to get

things done. This often results in minority driven initiatives, which subsequently could have been more effective if entire communities participated. Leaders in most cases use the name of the organisation in order to get things done and as a patronage that they are backed by membership that is in favour of their actions. These leaders also bear the name of the organisations which they have come to represent, thereby making it difficult to separate the individual from the organisation as they have become synonymous with what they represent.

6.6. Who is the Public

In the different fora, it is often not clear to see who the public that is being served is. Each forum has its own mandate to fulfil and its own niche that it aims to serve within the community. The YSF however has stipulated in its constitution that the public is inherently member organisations and affiliates, whilst the public is elusive within the other fora. Even though meetings are open to the general public, they often do not accommodate the general public. The language used in meetings is not symbolic of a general nature, but is representative of biases. There are many South African nationals that do not understand English, but there are also many foreign nationals that do not understand English. There are many others from both communities that share English as a common language, therefore it only makes logical sense to use English as the medium of instruction in order to include and cater to the majority within the community.

Differences in terms of language, culture and affiliation are some of the major indicators that society is diverse. The fact that differences occur in society is an indication of a diversely divided public. One of the many challenges faced by these forums is the construction of a common ideology adoptable by each member belonging to the forum. Individuals maintain their interests as being the most important and often identifying the wicked problem, and devising solutions thereunto is the primary concern of planners and leaders. Their second challenge is convincing members about the community's biggest problem over and above what they may think the real problems are, that plague the community. Prioritising issues is a difficult task, but there seems to be recurrent issues within the community where they are always discussed and never solved or re-solved. This questions the integrity of these public fora, as issues always make it back to the discussion without having being resolved. These

issues specifically for the Yeoville community include inter alia housing, xenophobia, safety and participation (lack of interest from community).

6.6.1.) The loyal public

Does being an elected representative immediately justify and qualify one to make decisions on behalf of those they represent? In electing a representative, do communities relinquish their rights to vote? Leaders often forget that their power and decisions goes as far as the public they serve will allow them to. Participation can thus be skewed and transformed as leaders pursue what they see befitting to qualify as the public interest. Loyalty in participation is thus as important for leaders as it is for participants. One enters into an arena with faith that the leader has good intentions of serving its public and is not driven by self-interest.

6.6.2.) The competing public

Overtone of indoctrination are often used in forums by leaders who voice their concerns in such a manner that allows them to indoctrinate the public through emotion. Their true and personal agendas are often masked by their portrayal of what is in the public's best interests. They find ways to mask their interests and put forward an argument that convinces the public into believing that their interests are being taken care of and protected. At times, leaders use manipulation as means of getting the public to do things which is a widely adopted strategy by leaders.

6.6.3.) Belonging to more than one forum

The public can be classified into many categories. One player has many different identities that they have managed to build and accumulate, through their association with different forums. The extent to which leaders are willing and able to extend themselves is also a major contributor to the success of public fora of participation. How far is a leader meant to go in order to ensure that the public's interests are met? Belonging to more than one forum assures participants a level of security, which those who do not belong do not possess. Belonging

therefore makes one visible in the public realm and commitment is often rewarded through jobs and support as a level of trust is built amongst participants and leaders.

Active community Leaders

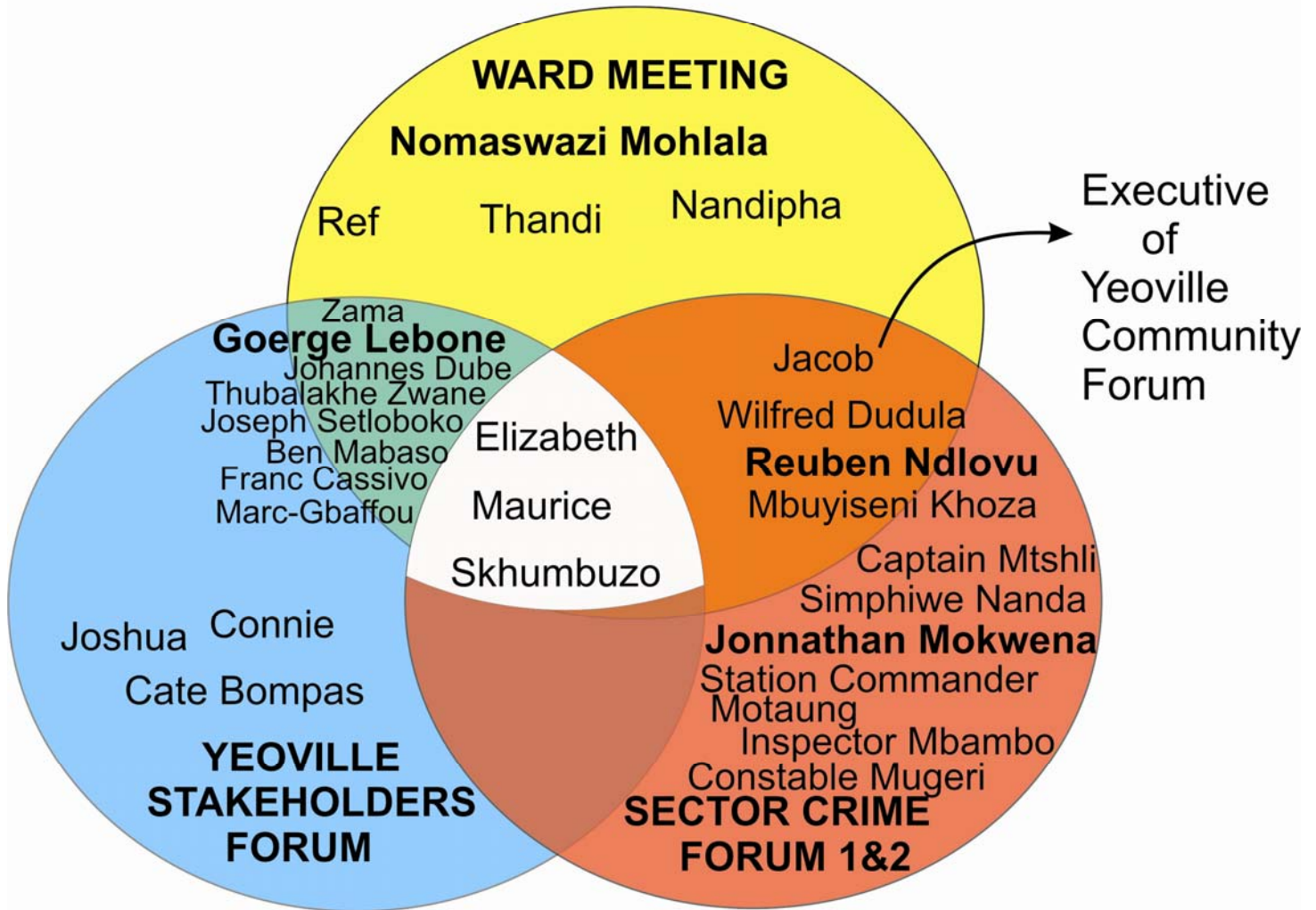


Figure 17: Circles illustrating participation within various fora (Mkwanazi, 2010)

The diagram above depicts the interactions of some key leaders that made an impression within these environments. These are leaders who have been identified in one or more of the

community fora. It is important to note that from a catchment size of twenty eight members identified in the forums, only three members appear in all three fora. It shows the different networks that people are aligned to, because this report only focuses on three of the many organisations in Yeoville only a snit bit is displayed. Many of the other participants may be affiliated to other organisations and community fora which were not studied, and should be borne in mind when considering the types of networks other than those studied in this thesis. It is interesting to note that many more people attend the community ward meetings in addition to other meetings of their preference. The circles also indicate the connections and popularity amongst the three different arenas. Different members use different arenas as platforms often to recruit members into their space; to inform citizens about their plans and intentions; and often just to participate and to stay informed about current affairs within the community at large. Often, member representatives from these platforms are expected to attend in order to give feedback regarding matters that have been previously raised by the community of another forum.

6.7. Solving Disputes

How disputes are solved in public fora will lead to increased confidence in the arena as a valuable agent in dealing with and managing public disputes. Conflict between members can arise through devising solutions of dealing with challenges; often participants disagree on the core matters under discussion which causes them to have divergent views. Often participants disagree with individuals on a personal level. This results in a need for various forms of conflict resolution, as the conflicts in themselves are derived from different origins. Gale a community member expressed her concerns regarding the housing shortages in Yeoville as well as the inhumane living conditions, cramming of people into small rooms and charging of high rentals by landlords. This implied whilst the councillor enjoys the luxury of three homes to herself. Not only was this a direct attack on the councillor for failing the community, it was also an expose that was intended to incriminate the councillor. The comments made carried undertones that alluded to the councillor enjoying privileges whilst the community she serves are barely receiving the bare minimum. The councillor then called Gale to order and threatened to have her thrown out after telling her that she (the councillor) had earned the privileges that she enjoys.

6.8. Measuring the success and failures

Measuring the success and failures of public participation remains inconclusive, as there are many elements that can determine the effectiveness and non-effectiveness of spaces. The outcomes generated from each forum can be equated according to urgency, tangibility, and responsiveness to the public interest. These can further be measured against time and how long it took to achieve them. Forums can only be as effective as their secondary and tertiary relationships allow them to be, based on the power and influence they offer to these public arenas. Therefore the effectiveness of a forum is not measured by the success of the individual forum, but is subject to the external relationships formed by the leaders of the fora which determine successes and failures. These fora often act as fronts for the mega structures which they serve. For instance the public ward meetings are a sub-structure of a bigger political system. They are first liable to the political party which they represent which is liable to the national governing system lead by the ruling party which in this case is the ANC on all accounts which people need to defend and protect from public disapproval. When the issue of taking the Demarcation Board to court was raised in the public ward meeting, an ANC member objected by saying that:

“So maybe we need to sit down and apply our minds, so that we do not talk about court here because this is our government. I feel very much intimidated when we as community leaders talk about taking government to court when those demarcation boards are working for government. Our government!” –Thandi (ANC branch chair), Ward meeting 14

This is one of the many battles faced between the ANC and the YSF. In this particular battle, the ANC won, because they chose not to develop a strategy within the forum which would take the matter up further. The success and failures of these spaces can thus only be equated and measured against the individuals’ response to both negative and positive aspects that detail a space. That being said, people need to be aware of some of the positive and negative outcomes generated by these spaces and how they are internalised and expelled by the organisations as it plays a fundamental role in shaping the space. The positive and negative aspects that can be derived from these public spaces of participation will be summed up below.

6.9. Advantages of participatory spaces:

The most important aspect of the meetings is that they are publicly open and to anyone who wants to participate, therefore participants are not bound by any constraints. The importance and validity of these spaces, is that they foster a learning environment for participants as they learn new meanings and practices of citizen participation. These spaces provide opportunities to develop and enhance inter-personal and communication skills. Invited spaces of participation bring together plural populations from a wide range of backgrounds. They are empowering spaces that aim to include the public in decision making processes. These spaces of participation lend themselves to constantly shifting priorities and interests of individuals and groups through shared learning and understanding which helps to crystallize the interests of members. In my opinion, spaces bolster environments from which collective identities can be constructed and shared values within the space can be instilled. Shared learning goes beyond just building a collective identity; it also allows participants the opportunity to get to know each other better thereby accommodating stronger relationships amongst members. This entails the construction of a common directory of norms and an identity that members want to be associated with. The space in itself becomes a brand which its members as well as members of the general public can identify with. Deliberative spaces aid in measuring the strength of the public voice, and also displaying its weakness.

6.10. Disadvantages of participatory spaces:

It has been argued, that these spaces often serve to legitimise decisions that have already been taken in other non-inclusive spaces (Chess & Purcell, 1999). There is also often a belief that such spaces promote and induce altruism where the welfare of the whole takes precedence over that of the individual. Human associations are governed by rationality as individuals act in their self-interest (Brain, 1996). It is generally atypical for these spaces to generate outcomes that everyone is pleased with. Therefore, when entering into public deliberation, one should be aware and comfortable with their interests not being put forth. These spaces also tend to assume the public as being one interest group and thus tend to overlook issues of difference (Hughes and Mooney, 1998). It is often possible to find people with divergent views than those advocated by the space as active members within it (Cornwall, 2004).

This often lends itself to a situation from which other avenues are sought and created in order to respond to the issues dealt with in the space by groups who are in opposition. This gives

rise to avenues where marginalised groups, known as counter publics the opportunity to participate and engage (Barnes et al, 2003). Counter publics are groups and individuals having alternative interests to those being advocated for in the public space, they consequently create their own forums from which they can freely participate.

An example of counter publics that had formed their own spaces includes a group going by the name (Yeoville Community Forum), and is commonly referred to by the community as “Those who under the tree” managed by Xola. They choose to discuss housing issues under a tree as a form of rebellion against the ward meetings and other public structures put into place from which communities can voice their grievances. This forum mainly consists of old women and a few men and has a membership of approximately 25 members.

This group thus felt the need to discuss issues relating to housing concurrently whilst the



Figure 18: Venue where Yeoville Community Forum meetings are held (Google, 2010)

ward meetings were in procession just a few meters away inside the recreation centre. The reasons afforded to these practices are as a result of people being frustrated with how housing is being managed within the area and have subsequently taken the matter into their own hands. They are trying to organise one of the buildings in Yeoville with the municipality, so that they can accommodate firstly the old people within their forums and later everyone else. In the forum, people voice their frustrations. The quote below was extracted from an interview with the group leader Xola about what legitimises his forum and why it was formed.

“The structures that are in place. You know what, what we discovered is that there are no structures that are performing you understand. And more and more people are getting more demand you understand. For instance, really speaking the one who owns the flats it’s the foreigners. And then when you know most of the South Africans are the ones who are paying so much to them, what’s going on there? Because there is a fraud that are around Yeoville. Sorry to say, even the police station are the ones who even the police.” Xola, 21 August 2010.

There is a lot more at stake in this particular forum, because it emerged as a criticism of existing fora. There are a lot more expectations for it to deliver than the others. By being critical of existing fora, leaders of insurgent spaces are thus faced with the challenge of ensuring that they deliver where their predecessors have failed. There are a lot more promises made to members, because the forum is still relatively new and participants are still hopeful. If they fail to deliver what they have promised to the people, then they will fall under greater disrepute than the fora they stand to criticise. It is also interesting to note that there are informants between the meetings, members belonging to the ward meeting or the YSF attend meetings of the YCF in order to spy and give report backs about what has been discussed in the forum. Equally, the YCF has its own informants who attend public meetings and go and report back on what has been said about them. Everyone is therefore trying to protect their interests and feels threatened by the other and therefore keep a watchful eye over them.

The processes of power negotiating in political arenas are complex and often do not result in the intended outcomes as the state of affairs within spaces is itself fluid and unstable.

Arnstein's (1969) ladder is simplistic as it fails to capture the processes necessary to achieving the best possible outcomes. Her ladder simplifies the processes involved in dispersing and neutralising power in space.

6.11. To what extent are public spaces of participation useful in breaching the divide between heterogeneous communities and individuals?

These spaces facilitate processes, therefore create possibilities. Although outcomes are uncertain, these spaces however do create an environment in which to break prejudices. By engaging more, people learn more and open up to new ideas. It provides a neutral environment where people from diverse backgrounds can come together and openly speak about their differences as well as the things they have in common. This will therefore help to make people more receptive to other people's views, beliefs and opinions.

Each forum as mentioned previously is driven by a different system of management. They have different objectives and different ways of achieving them. They each present a myriad of possibilities as well as rigidities that need to be engaged with. They all open spaces for planners and other leaders to engage in the processes inherent within them. Each of the three forums identified represent different things and generate different outcomes. The YSF was itself formed as a task team; it is an action group that was formed in order for the JDA to engage with the Yeoville community. It has since become more than that, it has become the contact point from which external organisations go in order to get in touch with the broader community. It is still motivated by taking on tasks and initiatives that benefit the broader community.

The SCF forums on the other hand are managed by the police. Their main purpose is to engage with the community regarding crime and crime related issues. They provide a platform from which communities can lodge complaints and give the police information, in order to reduce crimes within the area. Their duties therefore do not extend beyond crime and its related components because the police's prime role is to uphold safety within the

community. Therefore the expectations generated from these spaces are limited as all other forums are.

The ward meetings firstly serve as a contact point from which the community can engage with local government. This however is restricted by the limited powers of ward councillors. Again relegating these spaces into dialogue centres where people go in order to voice what they think and feel. These spaces go beyond information and community building and focus on individuals' opinions by encouraging people to voice themselves and to discharge their inner most thoughts even though it is often at the expense of others. People in this regard are free, but their freedom is limited when it comes to expressing unfavourable remarks about both the ANC and the councillor.

These spaces present planners and leaders with an opportunity to engage in phatic discourses with communities in order to tease out nuances reflective of the societies within which they work. This presents opportunities for building relations amongst communities and planning professionals. This will therefore provide an entry point for planners and leaders and aid in community building, which is the foundation of consensus building. That is when meaningful deliberation can ensue. Outcomes are different as has been noticed in spaces, as forums are not always based on decision making processes but on building active citizenry. Participants themselves have their own agendas which often do not correlate with those of spaces, they participate in order to gain different forms and levels of personal satisfaction. Leaders roles therefore differ, they are also driven by self interest, but have a responsibility to the community as outlined in their home organisations. Often they are torn between the two and are forced to prioritise and make decisions. They are often not neutral agents and tend to demonstrate biases and favouritism amongst people.

6.12. Concluding Remarks

The role of the state is to protect and uphold people's rights. Therefore any organ of state has the right to ensure that the public are put first and that state organs perform their duties in a lawful and constitutional manner. The state is thus meant to protect the public that it serves,

but often decisions made by the state are not in the interests of those whom it serves. The state by virtue should be a mediator and provider, but when it fails to fulfil its duties then people have a right to defend themselves against its unlawful actions. In response to this, people create other avenues from which to provide more satisfactory results for themselves. Many people concerned with the wellbeing of the community therefore devise means in order to ensure that their needs and the needs of the community are met. These people are thus bound by a moral obligation and the vibe of creating a well balanced and sustainable neighbourhood. There are people who dedicate their time and effort in order to ensure that their neighbourhood does not go into derangement. What seems therefore to resemble a chaotic and absent community solidarity from the outside is in fact the display of a series of interconnected networks. These social networks are the very fibres that keep the community in a constant wave of motion. These people therefore carry the baton upholding the values of the entire community which they use to create awareness about individual aspects of the community at any given time (Crocker, Potapchuk & Schechtel, 2007).

In order to truly understand the issues that plague a community, one needs to look at it from different angles. This would require individuals to avail themselves to other fora in order to engage on matters that are put forward from differing perspectives. These fora form fractions of entire processes and often rely substantially on each other in order to survive. Forums are often legitimised by the acknowledgment they receive from other fora. These fora are often not in competition with each other, but are not harmonious entities either. Participants use fora in order to raise awareness and to make themselves heard which causes them to employ means easily accessible to them. Individuals have and belong to other networks which they pool together in order to make contributions towards solving the challenges faced by the community.

The question therefore lingers regarding how far planners and leaders need to go and how deep do they need to dig in order to understand the communities in which they work. Planning problems are wicked, experienced by a community therefore become more perplexed and challenging to unpack. Being faced with a wide range of challenges therefore complicates prioritisation as what seems to be the problem differs for many people and across different forums. Dialogue in itself is often not appropriate in defining the common problem

as it invokes a range of other associated debates that are equally as important which need to be resolved concurrently. It is thus not about the dialogue and interaction amongst participants and leaders that fosters change, but the dedication of members (participants and leaders) and their ability to convey their collective thought processes outside the confines of particular spaces, and into the various areas where they will best make changes. Therefore groups need to align themselves to the necessary structures that will either provide them with the muscle to instigate change or to be the solution in itself.

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ANEXURE A: TRANSCRIPTIONS

Ward Meetings

We are going to talk about the revised by-laws, housing. I would like for us to close this a bit. Lets make the topic of housing the last one, after Xenophobia because I know it will take a long it will take a long time. That is how the agenda stands, can somebody please adopt the agenda. Thank you, any seconder? Thank you. Uum...You all got the minutes of the previous meeting, were going to give you five minutes before we start to go through the minutes

Speaker 2: Reads out minutes

Speaker 3: We will refer to the by-laws to deal with this case. I suggest we move this to the next meeting. To those that have got emails, can they download this from website, because it is on the website. So that for the next meeting, when I indicate which by-laws, you can follow and agree or disagree. I know the by-laws have been concluded, but this is not final. You can still submit changes to council. But most of the things that have changed in the by-laws are things that affect council. But it would be nice if we discussed it here, I've got two pages of amendments here. So do you agree to shelve this item to the next agenda? So that at the next meeting where almost everybody will have a copy, then we can discuss and talk together. Do you agree?

Yesses, muttering

Councillor: Many people are aware, but many of you do not know that our ward is being cut. We will discuss this later with Maurice and George and then you can see if you agree with them. I'll just add. I'll ask George to discuss the demarcations because the real part. It means that this ward will start at Joe Slovo, from the market right don will become ward 66. So we've got that dilemma. So I would like them to talk to you. I've got my objections which I've submitted to the board. We need to discuss it first. But I don't want anybody, even the YS what what whatever. They've got their own objections which they've submitted, but let us hear what everybody says. Let them give us their presentation, let them not influence people and then we will make our decision.

George: Thanks councillor. The picture on the wall there is ward 67 it is the ward which we are. The demarcation board has changed that map and cut out some portions. That white portion over there has been cut out. But this is just a proposal, its not final. But it seems to me that the demarcation board has taken a decision. Though on Thursday we are meeting and we will be submitting our objections, not necessarily ours but other people sitting here as well. The market, all the shops right down the end of Rockey Street, will be in a new ward. Ward 66. I think this is an opportunity to ask questions about your views.

Councillor: Maybe I should also add. As you all know when we started this ward we had Berea, we had Parktown, we had a big part of Killarney. Now those wards took park of Killarney. Our Killarney now starts from...street It used to start from 1st street right down this side but now it has been cut and now they have cut it more. So as George has said now we want to hear from you, because I'm sure most of the people fall under these areas. There are

very few who are going to survive the cutting. So I want to hear from you. The BGM ANC has submitted their objections, Maurice's organisation have submitted their objections, so I want to hear from you what you think. Because they are saying they should cut Parktown and Kilarney. But what I'm saying is if we do that, I'll hear from you now what you are saying. It means if we do that we are saying take everything. Whereas if we say what my argument is we share that side we share this side, that will be better. So I will open the floor for questions and suggestions.

Maurice: Just to clarify two things. One is that uum the councillor is correct that we submitted an objection as the Yeoville Bellevue Community Development Trust. But that was done in consultation with the Yeoville Stakeholders Forum. I think it was important to make that point, it wasn't just done by the YBCDT. The second point is with regarding what George spoke to you about. This is what George showed you how Yeoville is now. This is Yeoville Bellevue more or less. This is Louis Botha Avenue. That top corner of Yeoville from Kenmeyer all the way to Pope street. Some of you might live in that section and probably don't know that you're not even in Yeoville. You think you're in ward 67 but you're actually in ward 64 right across to Berea. The change now is to take out another bottom section, so that means that parts of Yeoville Bellevue that will be in ward 67 is this piece over here and that piece over there. This other piece will still stay out of the ward, and this piece will now go out of the ward and be part of Parktown and Killarney. Our argument is that Yeoville Bellevue..I mean everyone talks about living in Yeoville and not Bellevue. Mist of you even if you're living in Bellevue, you say you're living in Yeoville. This area from Joe Slovo, to De la Ray to Mounting, everyone sees this as one place and that's why everybody talks about it as one place. And if you want to see change happening, obviously this is one view. His is the view that we have, as the councillor said we want to hear what everybody has got to say. The view that we have is that it would be better for Yeoville Bellevue ,for development. It would be better if we had Yeoville Bellevue, the whole of Yeoville Bellevue as one ward. That will give us the right numbers between 13 000 and 17 000 and then, this area over here would go into another ward. There are not a lot of people in that area. This is not a political discussion but a public meeting. But if we want to talk about politics then the plan here.

Councillor: I said that this is not a...but you're motivating and I said no motivating

Maurice: But I'm just explaining

Councillor: Lets not motivate anything, that's why I didn't tell them that what..Just speak to them and not influence them. Please do not motivate. Lets hear the comments because some of you wont even know that we've got a part which belongs to ward 67. So that is why I say lets look at all the possibilities. I want to know from you, what is your view? Can you raise your hands please and then we can go from the next one to the next one, because even our taxi association can't talk . Okay so can we raise hands. I see 1, 2,3, 4,5 okay.

Speaker 1: I have an issue, just want to know where I fall.

Councillor: You fall under 66

Councillor: Speaker no 2

Ben: We the Congress of the People feel that well be much better off , because Yeoville starts here and that will work better for us. And also, we are part of the Yeoville Stakeholders

Forum and our branch did not know about this. We had not been informed by decisions taken by the YSF.

Speaker 3: I just want to ask, because when I arrived here in Yeoville. I just want to ask because according to the councillor...My house is on the corner, I received a statement...and then I went down to the city council. Then I found out that my house was under laurentzville, not Yeoville. So I don't know if I'm one of the people in the valley and whether I'm this side, not this side.

Councillor: What now? What street are you in?

Speaker 3: Natal Street

Councillor: Natal street is divided. There's a part that is 64, a part is 66 and 67. So you'll have to check. Okay number 4

Speaker 4: *speaks softly*

Speaker 5: First of all its a no, because it is a political motivated and you can't just come and say we are going to cut fro this side and that side without consulting the people living on the ground. You should make a consultation, it is not for some people with a nice office on this side making a decision for everybody. And if it is about it carrying 17 000 people, that is why I say it is a political motivation. The number of people living in Yeoville Bellevue station, are people living outside. And if government or ANC I don't know which, are counting on people living there, there are a lot of people living there from outside. So they should consider. From my view I can't vote. So it is the responsibility of the administration to manage well the area for the sake of good service delivery. So I don't know, but id they can ask me I'll say that Yeoville Bellevue must stay together for social development.

Councillor: Before we carry on, I would like to say that this was not a political motivation. This was done by the demarcation board which is not aligned to any political party. Some of the houses, the garden is in another ward, the kitchen is in another ward. You know they just sit and change things. Even this time no one was consulted. I had an opportunity to talk to them, I said but you did not consult us. They said we consulted the voters role. It is only those people who've got voting rights. In the inner city you can have so much movement, that today you'll have 10 people in this house, tomorrow you have zero. All those things were not considered, but they were adamant. But lets give them a chance, because the way I was talking to that guy. So its done its done. But they sent out a call for people to make objections. We don't know if they mean it or if they are just covering themselves. It is not only our ward, other wards have given birth to new wards. In the inner city we gave birth to two new wards and then people are not happy about it. So I don't know what will happen, but I don't think there will be any change after they have decided. In the previous years, we objected and objections were never taken into consideration. But if we want to close ourselves off as Yeoville Bellevue and not incorporate other townships, it will also have other problems. I don't know how we can do it, that's why I brought his thing to you. Right now, if you care to know, Yeoville has got three councillors.

Maurice: Councillor its got four actually, ward 73 as well.

Councillor: Oh ja, It has ward 73, ward 66, ward 67 and ward 64 which is here in Bellevue. So it is not just ward 66. The ward 77 that I even forgot about, because the councillor in that ward said openly to me because we share the area that I can baby sit it. I'm babysitting that part, because technically its nearer to me, but there is nothing that I can do. So even with us,

like that part of ours which is in I think its ward 64. I asked the councillor that because you are near and I am far, babysit that part of my ward. If there are serious problems, you'll let me know. But if they are not serious problems, they can come to you and you can assist them. So that is why I'm saying can we please come up with a resolution, so that we can put a strong objection forward.

Councillor: Okay we now move to housing, but please be mindful of time. I will now open the floor for comments. Speaker one.

Speaker 1: To the community or not directly to the community but our councillor that, you've got so many housesthe people maybe....I need one, I need one. I need this, I need that.

when you started researching I actually was trying to say that you are coming with something very positive but I think you have made a mistake by leaving it to the ...if you...I think the bottom line here is that you were saying people must come with ideas as to what can be done to actually expedite the issue of housing you see I mean like for instance me and you know that the government has got a programme in place that when people want to apply for housing they can go there to the housing department and they can apply but here, it's a residential area and the houses here have got owners like you said in the beginning when you start your workshop it's a mini workshop. People can see if the houses are being....then people who afford can buy them but I think people who do not have house and who cannot afford the excluded price you know in the market nowadays they can simply go and apply for houses in the housing department. I mean they have got the chart that we should follow in terms of advising what....buying houses

Speaker 2: thanks for that, I want it....quickly, I think everybody here knows that we've got a house, we all know that that's why.....and complain and all that and the reason I do it this way is because I wanted people to say it in their own term, their own words

Speaker 4: you see I do not agree with people who say people in Yeoville they just come here to work and they've got homes to go to back to its not that people come here to look for houses, to work, to look for work and to look for houses, they do not have anywhere to stay as a result, we know that there are buildings which they maybe social buildings or they maybe council owned buildings, so why do not council kill those buildings and turn them in to decent residential homes, like units for people. 2 bedrooms for families not if a family to stay in 1 room but 2 room units with a lounge and a kitchen so that families can stay in those buildings andpay a rental, to council because we do not have space to build RDP houses

Speaker 2: Quickly even before you tell us what you think also, in Yeoville there are no council owned buildings, not a single one so it's a difficult year you will deal with we do not have council buildings but the suggestion we've had have been suggested before you will bear that in mind always.....the last person

Speaker 5:.....the ward meetings, first you talk about rent control, I think.....what is, locally should be allowed is for rent a property without a contract with.....things that happen, when there's no contract in other words if I've got a house and I rent a room to....and there no contract, then it means this month I can charge him a thousand rand and the next month I can say now I want R1500, and he can't do anything because is no legal.....

Speaker 1 : cannot rent a house without a contract or a lease year ago which is related to the question about crowding the people by house just because of the business because you rent it

without and make it impossible and although the mayor of housing has also been creating problems social forming health problems forming young girls in terms of.....and all there after that needs to be dealt with uhm but the question of uhm I mean , like somebody was saying about households try to identify property but we've been trying to do that for ten years we've been trying to identify that building and they so slow in doing that by the time they've gone up to date they all ready of the date because they have a whole lot more bad buildings. So I do not know how they goanna involve us but I do think if they do build more houses in Yeoville and Belleview and not that tell us why they must tell us to help them to find them because we are the one who live here, we are the one's know a lot this side can party??? That side can party??? Investigating this one, investigating that one, otherwise they'll come here they will make their own dissection to go away and then say infect I saw a map that day which showed a bad building in Yeoville and one of the marks in the map said that there was a bad building in the middle in the park in Frances street, if that building is in a park in Frances street, so how can one get to that building, so we can't say that, obviously they've made some kind of mistake the last thing, I do not know another point we're not talking about at all is that the problem we're here today is that the council has got no plan for social housing for this area and that's the only thing that we've got to try to work out, how do we create social housing, how ok we approach the aid affordable housing. We have to study the area to understand the area to look at options and if it means that you going to knock down a whole block were there are eight houses and you knock that all down and build maybe a tree story of social housing which is housing 8 families, it can house than 50 families that's maybe because as Antonio said, there's no space in Yeoville so if you really want to create social housing, create space and maybe that's the way to go

Speaker 2: The last persons question

Speaker 3: Thank you very much; I myself think that.....they should give what is exotic councillor that are fit also from data collection. A data collection is very important that we approach...because the problem might be that we elect people from the community to do a task and tomorrow we change , maybe we go there to find one in order...you....these particular houses and you want to control the house so we mustn't ask the members of the community even here to do it but let us approach professionals to do it and alsodoing some projects here, I do not know if it's possible to tell us what is the outcome and maybe....that we know what tare thethank you very much

Speaker 4: They did....tomorrow they come....they know what they want....to deliver houses and.....ok right

Speaker 1: Without even asking us or anything they've just taken it, so I'm going to

Speaker 2: No, it's completely acceptable ... is there any other announcement before we close

Speaker: but after we speak to them, the feedback on Yeoville ...I just wanted to imply if we have a look at the housing comities of the world....issue if only the first step it's also helping...and then I'll ask you I think....

Speaker 3: I just wanted to say this is a nice meeting, next time there should be someone who oversees bookings so we can see where they stand, because it's like what's the point of us coming here because we can't hear and you find sometimes that people walk out when you are finishing at 2, and started at 10..Be mindful of time.

Speaker 4: it's a request that maybe next time you must organize a P.A System because we can't hear, not because of this....cause all the time some people stand at the door and raise their voices

Speaker 5: uh on the 27th in the spirit of woman's month and the birthday of our.....

Councillor: It is very unfair, where I go for my hair, the salon is owned by a lady I think from Nigeria. But I think there is only one South African in that salon. The way they say that South Africans only employ South Africans, it is the same with foreigners in business. And that is the only way we can know each other in Yeoville. I even told them that I want to see the owner of the shop because I wanted to ask her whether she could not have South African nationalists or what. If she cannot get them, I will assist her. There are a lot of Nigerians and the Zimbabweans that are working there either have children with a Nigerian, we cannot do this as a society. We are talking about Xenophobia, but we are doing the xenophobia.

Speaker: I would like the chair person to please control the meeting, because in my view the house is divided. There are certain people when they talk no one is howling them, when others are talking they are being howled that's a problem and we don't need that so it's up to you chair person.

CPF: Hello everyone my name is Mbuyiseni Khoza I am the chair person of the CPF. So I'm going to explain what we are trying to do and what we are going to do in terms of our programme of action and the issues that we face will all be under the same category. Our item number one is about property issues which means about the highjacking of houses.

Lots of banging, coughing and other noises coming from the house, therefore the speech is muffled.

George: Make your voice loud

Vincent Ncobo: So on our first day we organised a door- to-door to go to each and every house in Yeoville we went to a couple of streets because of lead information. But we were arrested and taken to the police station; we were told that we don't have a right to ask people about their title deeds and ownership. But when we were at training, we were told that we have got a right to do that. So now we had a meeting with Monde from the MEC's office to address the issue. He said that he's going to come to talk to us. We're going to make contact on the 27th regarding this same issue.

The other issue is the code of conduct of the liquor outlets. We went to the MEC's office regarding if we can make arrests. We also spoke to the station commander regarding operation visiting all those outlets. HE said we must also consult the liquor licence board so that we can work together with them. This is part of the agenda that we are going to discuss with the station commander and the MEC. He's coming on the 29th, but we'll have a meeting on the 17th.

Schools, parks, streets. We've come up with a project whereby from the different sectors, whose going to visit the schools, whose going to visit the parks. Children are being taught that if there are problems, how to handle them and escape things like that. The patrollers work two shifts, its only from the morning from 6 to 9 so when the school opens in the morning then they come back and knock off at around 1. So they have the time to monitor each and every single street. They also have the time to monitor the cars.

We are also going into each and every business, to check if those businesses are registered and other drastic measures so that we can deal with those issues. Because most of those businesses are not registered. You find that with most spaza shops, it's a spaza outside but inside something totally different is happening. So we are trying by all means to rid this nonsense, so that they sell what they say they are selling with a licence.

The guest houses were also having a problem with the guest houses here in Yeoville, because each and every house is being turned into a guest house. And if you go there to book a room, you must be a member and there are also cameras outside there. And inside if you go inside there, they are also selling something they are not supposed to sell. But the problem that we have is that we don't have police officers who are working together with us. But it takes some time to address the issue. Unregistered business issues, such as schools and churches the mayor has also visited some of the schools and churches. One of the schools you find the conditions are not even appropriate. If you know of such schools report them.

Citizen education we had a problem about the citizenship around Yeoville, because if for instance you arrest a person. He calls himself by the name Sfiso, tomorrow the same thing but his name is now Thokozane and after that you ask for the passport and the passport says sfiso and the id says Sanele. So we are trying to get hold of those people. These are some of the issues we are going to report to the station commander about.

Businesses of Yeoville we want to know about the people of Yeoville, that there are people like this and that. We want to see who they are hiring, check the percentage to see if they are hiring South Africans. You find those people are using the money to get citizenship.

Community development. We are going to have a gathering on the 27th of April, to see how can we come up with a project to help the people of Yeoville. This project will be a part of us so that we can find ways of how we can work together.

We were also surprised to hear that we were part of the agenda of the meeting with the station commander. Because we have a real problem with some of the police, they do not want to work with us. Of which we were promised by the station commander that we would be introduced to the whole station so that they can know who we are and how can we work together because we are experiencing the same problems. Even the community does not know us, and they need to know us. Because at the moment we don't even have identity cards so we can't do much because the police do not know you.

Councillor: Okay questions? Hands can you explain more and secondly even me the councillor I can't just go knocking in somebody's house. You've got to have permission of some sort to go into that house, that's why when I suspect something I go and get the relevant documents before I can go into that house. With schools, if you want to discuss it go to the department of education and ask for assistance in this and that way. Because the deputy president said that there is a lot of interference, so wait a bit let's put this to rest for now. Let's take questions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. Number 1 let's all be short please.

Speaker 1: Thank you very much councillor

Speaker 2: Okay I'm actually happy because I thought the CPF was dead. But I'm confused because he was talking as us and not as CPF. Chair I would like the community to be informed. The street as you said are trained but the police do not want to work with them. What excuse do they have? But they are doing the same thing that they are saying they're going to prevent the police from doing. So it's like they want to supersee the police.

Speaker 3: I think that was a good presentation. For the fact that you are working, we will see that you are working. And I also wanted to say that the things that you said you are busy with you do follow ups, so that at the next meeting you can say what you have done

Speaker 4: Thank you, most of the questions I wanted to ask have been asked already by the CPF. When the chair person of the CPF was talking about citizen, it was spoken, but not well. And another thing, about people complaining about the CPF. I was part of the executive of the Previous CPF, I was an executive members of the CPF. I've seen lots of things change. After I came to Yeoville, I worked in the police station and they asked what is happening in CPF. And then there came the street patrollers, some of these guys are doing the work but others are taking it so personal and retaliating from certain people of the police, which is a problem. And I asked someone how many foreign nationals are part of the CPF. We need to come together as people of Yeoville. So we need to restructure ourselves in Yeoville in terms of this.

Speaker 5: Chair I just wanted to find out some information because what I've identified is a shebeen here which looks like a brothel so what is your plan around that and how are you working with the police if at all? And my second question is regarding the street patrollers, do you have a person per street who is patrolling because there was a time when there was proposal to have street committees. Because it would be easier for the communities on those particular streets to know the activities of those patrollers because if there are things we don't understand we can approach the person, it will make things easier.

Speaker 6: Thank you Madam chair. I want to ask about the question about the position on in the police station We have also spoken about this in the sector meetings, because the state of the current police station is not a place that is befitting the citizens I mean the residents really regarding where they come from who live in Yeoville, so I would be interested to know how that is. Because last year there was talk about the police station being identified as well as funds. Now I do apologise that it has already been discussed in other meetings already so I don't know about that. So that's why I'm directing it to you as a member of the community and as a person who knows about that. The other thing I think I spoke to you about is the victims empowerment centre which some of you may know is on the same property as the police station is staff by members of this community. In fact I was also a member of the victim empowerment and I still go from time to time and help out. Those people in the victims empowerment need our help. They are there to help with problems, for example if there are problems within a family, if people go to the police station, the police often refer them to the empowerment centre. And also apart of family matters and neighbour matters, problems of dealing with abuse. Many women especially arrive at the centre traumatised. These people at the empowerment centre also deal with that. The same thing with children, there are a number of abandoned children that are brought to the police station and the volunteers also work with that. When I was there I was horrified to see a young baby that had been brought in and had been thrown into a bin a night. And it was just one of the most horrible things. They deal with things like these, sexual assaults they were telling me that they have had 8 of those in general. I think were not really aware of what is happening, those people need our support. Many of them are volunteers who have been advised by the sectors, but when they get to the victims empowerment sector they find that there is not a lot of community support. The place where they are staying is not adequate for the volunteers nor the victims of trauma. It should be a welcoming place when you come in and are a victim of crime, it is not. I'm here to tell you it is not. The walls need painting actually even their files that should be kept properly. The cupboards are falling apart. In fact even yesterday when I went there now even the doors are off them. They asked from the community if they can have

some help for example when people who have been traumatised would like some tea, they would like something to drink, and they have nothing like that. So I don't know in what way we can support them but they need your support in whatever way. I am asking here from the community and I'm also directing it to the CPF. Whatever way you can help them they need our help because if those people get tired the volunteers and if they decide to leave, were going to have a real problem with dealing with some of these problems Thank you.

CPF: I would like to say that there were a number of things that had been raised that are being done by the sector police. There are people that have been arrested, these people that we have arrested are more than the number that the police have arrested. But there are other problems that the community has approached us with and we are busy dealing with those. I will re-iterate what was said by the former CPF member that we need more stakeholders and more support. These are the problems that we have already identified

About the issue of the foreign nationals, it is only your nation that we have a problem with, From Congo and Ghanians, they are committed. We want foreign nationals to be part and parcel of the CPF. So that whatever we discuss they know about. And if we are going to organise they are there.

Speaker: Here in Yeoville, we have sector meetings. But they are no longer there, so if they are no longer there we are supposed to know. Another thing there is a third force there are kids in the streets that you'll find drinking and smoking and the like.

Yeoville Stakeholders Forum Meetings

George: Our custom here is one that breaks the ice

Johannes: My name is Johannes Dube, I'm representing the South African Disabled Musicians Association (SADMA) that's the acronym

Eulenda: Evening, my name is Eulenda Mkwanzazi. I'm a student from Wits and I'm doing my honours. I'm doing my research on Yeoville meetings

George: Ok, I'm going to pause there, uhm, to remind you that there is a serious competition next door with noise; we have to speak a little bit louder than this. I actually saw one person doing this to get the voice.... just try to be above. So we going down the line.

Obvious: ok, my name is Obvious Katsura. I'm a PHD student in the school of Architecture and Planning at Wits University. I'm doing my research on communities responses to crime,

focusing on Yeoville, so I'm attending meetings to understand problems this community is facing, and what the community is doing to solve these problems.

Skhumbuzo: My name is Skhumbuzo Sibandla, I represent..... to focus on

Speaker 6: My name is Maurice Smithers from the Yeoville/Bellevue Community Development Trust.

Speaker 7: My name is Embersg Mbabmo; I used to represent an organization by the name of SIYOPHILA, which is closed. Now I represent an organization by the name of FUNDO which is also operating here in Yeoville and at the same time....

Speaker 8: My name is Jane, and I'm from Yeoville and I'm a student representing

Cate: I'm representing St Frances church

Speaker 10: My name is Coffee Mulo; I'm representing the Learning Education Centre....

Speaker 11: My name is Thabile Jozile and I represent the Yeoville.....

Speaker 12: Joseph Ncobo and I represent....

Speaker 13: Joshua Setloboko here, representing association

Speaker 14: Jerry Masithla representing the DA

Elizabeth: My name is Elizabeth representing Yeoville as well as the Police forum especially security level

Sanco: my name Sanco Phumula, I'm representing Sonke Gender Justice

Speaking 17: I'm I'm an observer and our...

George: Spoke before I introduce myself.... he is my visitor and I invited him to YSF, he's from Canada he's here with his family and... but he likes to get his fingers and his hands busy so I said to him come here there is for you here. I'm Sibanda and I represent koponang and I'm the chair person of the YCF, once more good evening and welcoming any apologies.

Speaker 18: Ah Bongani, Ah Bongani kubeka she said she might come late but she said that she's very tired.

Speaker 1: Tired?

Speaker 18: Tired!!!!

George: Another, and then we go onto the manholes. Oh sorry..... I do not have a stapler ...

You should have 4 prayers, if you have more than there is a.....

Just to remind those who do not know, we as YSF have a partnership with the Wits institution of..... where they here this evening and have been carrying and would like to take photos of.... as chairperson I do not have a problem with them taking photo's but if you feeling very photogenic tonight please raise your voice I have already them that it's okay whatever you say, so anyone who has a serious objection to his or her photo taken together with me there is long silence, long silence means it's okay we can carry on. Please do take enough photos. Then, now the minutes are in front of you, Sorry if you didn't get them now, I know Morris is a fast loud reader and I want to keep him away from his phone and ask for you to please to the minutes for us

Speaker 6: ok I'll skip all the, ok, ok, ok, the general was opening the welcome attendance apology, minutes, treasure, reports, and any other matters.... Corresponded and closure there's a hand here Morris, I was thinking

(Debate about minutes being read)

Carry on Morris

Maurice: (minutes being read)

George: thank you Morris

Selwyn: Hi again, I'm Selwyn from the Red Card Campaign and 1st of all I would like to thank the youth of Yeoville for helping us in keeping the Red Card Campaign moving and moving. But as I say.... But I think there still some strategies which I think that you guys can help us with. The problem is, oh wait actually we've had 1 workshop actually which I think was a success and we've also had an ambushed theatre where we had a role-plan to provoke it so they can start talking. We had a man and a young girl walking past and guys trying to grab this girl. So we had a lot of people coming to see, so I think the ambush theatre was quit a success as well. So were hoping that we can get other organizations to help in as well coz we do not want to work with just one organization. We need more people because I think different organizations have different targets as well. So if we get different organizations then

we'll have more workshops running. So ja, next week we'll have another workshop where refugees....so we are going to have another workshop next week Tuesday

Morris: where and what time?

Selwyn: our workshops start at 10 until 2 in the afternoon. And there's still another organization that wants to invite us.

George: are there any questions here?

George: I would like to put in a full complaint to Gender Justice Network. One hand they are saying thank you to opening views for..., the other hand they have an ambush theatre outside KFC and they do not even tell us about it.

Selwyn: can I say something

George: let him finish

George: just a general plea to everybody, please whatever you do in the community; let us know cause were there to help you.

George: just to add a few words, good people, ...and Gender Justice Network- good work. There's hardly a week that goes by without them doing something and they've done a lot of work so far. So let's try to join hands and support them. So I'd like to invite you to the RH-RU but outside this meeting. Any other point that you guys would like to liberate. People, anything else? There's nothing, no hands? Very sweet, any points? Mark, were missing you. I was about to ask what happened to you. Ok, I invited Mr. Dube Junior over there, he doesn't know what this meetings about so I'm going to ask him to tell you very briefly how much work has been done with things such as xenophobia and I do know you have a plan up your sleeves of which I would like to give him a chance right now to say something about it. But I have a announcement right here, and if you look at 12.8, oh I marked it and I'll have to remove it, I have nothing to say and I do know that Mark was going to say something, but let's let JR. do the talking.

Jr: thank you very much, we thought it would be a good idea to up and move another organization. So we had a meeting and discussed that (paused at 40mins-47

George: anything else good people

George: maybe I should comment on the social committee, that people will remember that just before the end of the world cup we met and formed a social committee preparing ourselves for the possibility of any kind of xenophobic attacks and threats that were being made. Fortunately we can say that there were very few incidents but nothing like the ones in 2008. There were comments being made but nothing bad happened. In the other meeting one thing we stressed was that we mustn't rest just because nothing happened and we must just forget about it.

Sector Crime Forum 1 Meetings

Good evening

I would like to welcome everybody, as this is the first meeting of the year. Last year most of us went home and we came back, but some did not come back from home. There were things we talked about some, unfinished. Therefore, I am welcoming everybody as a participant to this gathering; all of you have a right to put forth Issues that we face. The proposed agenda as it has been put forth comprises of apologies if there are any. AGM I would like to ask if we could cancel, there was a gathering last year where we were with the chairman of the CPF Chose whom I can Introduce as well as those that elected him the AGM that elected him but the BEC was not there. Others were not there; they will let you know who they are. I am Reuben Ndlovu.

Warrant Officer Mbambo: "Sorry for the Interruption, I would like to introduce our visitor Eulenda Mkwanzazi from Wits.

Eulenda Mkwanzazi Oh okay welcome Eulenda Mkwanzazi

We love visitors, you're going to cook to we can taste if it is tasty

So as I have been saying that a gathering when we gather that we gather. The troubles be face, we know that the police are trying to solve alongside members of the sector chairpersons or whoever.

As I have said, I am Reuben Ndlovu he will introduce himself as he is from the CPF National, as you know I am part the sector

Greetings (Zulu & Sotho) you are silent I cannot hear you okay my name is Mashana Tswene, I am the secretary of the CPF, I am happy that you came; I trust that we will work well together.

Greetings, I am Simphiwe Nanda deputy chair person of the CPF regional

Reuben: Thank you for welcoming them, you know that they are looking for volunteers. Give them a round of applause

Okay let us not waste any more time, as I have said I welcome everybody. If there are any Issues that happened at home we...The work continues am Isn't that so

If there are any apologies, I will love if somebody could document them, as I do not see the secretary. I do not have a BEC. You all know Baba Dudula who is from national; he is in the national and the sector. I have Maggie who is in the sector In the BEC. The secretary I do not see and their deputy is also not here.

Baba Dudula: The secretary is waiting for her child and asked conveyed her apologies to me. She was also called to an urgent meeting by the councillor, so I would like to apologise on her behalf as she was meaning to come here but could not make it as a result.

Reuben: He said that the secretary asked to be excused. Do we accept or reject her apology.
Inspector

Warrant officer Mbambo: I'm very much disappointed, because even in the previous meeting she was not here, I'm very much disappointed

Reuben: Thank you sir. Mr Mbambo said that what has happened does not make him happy. If it continues then something will be done. We are carrying on right. Are there any apologies

Baba Dudula: The secretary just called now and asked me to pick her up, but my car will not come out, but I must go fetch her.

Reuben: Baba Dudula when people are elected to do community work, there must be something inside you that pushes you. If we were fetching people, I am sure that there would be more people who could attend this meeting. We will deal with this as the BEC; we are not going to discuss this Issue with the members, as there is a serious problem. Let us just put it to rest for now, because they are reflecting a bad Impression. We will try to fix it. As I was saying, my call is that each and everybody within the community of Yeoville, you are there as an organiser. I would like to know before my opening how many of you during your socials ever raise the Issue about the CPF and encourage people to attend? That is my call, I want to know for each and everybody who is sitting here as a citizen, as a community how many are you that encourage and Inform others that the CPF exists and is working and they need to participate in these gatherings.

Warrant Officer Mbambo: Sir, last year it is was me and captain Njmbe, we went to Congo Internationals, Ghanaians...most of the international foreigners do not want to attend the meetings, they do not want to be involved to the CPF. I do not know what their problem is.

Reuben: Thank you, you know the question I ask who went to the neighbours to publicise. The Inspector just put it; they went here and there to recruit foreigners- People that come from outside our countries who are our brothers who should be part of this gathering.

Baba Dudula: residents, this is true, I went house to house from the bottom to the top. I found our brothers now let me be clear. Our brothers that come from Africa outside, there is a plan, the people with the biggest problems are Zimbabweans with the issue of legal documents and all that. He came back and said that they do not want that. However, we want a relationship from our brothers from Zimbabwe, our brothers the Congolese, Nigeria and others. Really to find ourselves as one. What bothers me firstly is that they have been allowed into South Africa, but how do we welcome them when they do not want to work for the community Secondly... Yes, others do things that are against the law, and that is why we call the CPF

and the SCPF (sic). in order for us to be one. However, how can we be somebody's children if they do not come to meetings?

Warrant officer Mbambo: The most painful thing. Mama Moloi does not (Please stand up mama Moloi so they can see you) Mama Moloi does not live here in Yeoville, but she's always at meetings she wants to know what is happening In her neighbouring area, as she stays just here in Berea. But people whom we stay with In Yeoville, people with problems bring us their problems, but they do not want to come to the meetings. I do not know how we could invite them, because Captain Ndlebe and I went to the Congo, Ghana, and Nigerian communities not to run away but to draw closer so that if they have problems then we will be able to deal with them.

Reuben: Thank you, thank you mama. Inspector thank you. As I was saying my Idea Is to say whenever you are organised as member of a certain organisation, you need to mobilise. How do you mobilise? You need to come up with a mechanism of how to mobilise. Firstly, you must have Interests of what you are and what you are doing at the beginning. Once you have Interests It means that you are selling your own brand to the people. You sell what you have, you sell it to people. So on that core, people start testing, and I need to buy the brand. I'm saying the way forward now, how are we going to strategise to mobilise for Yeoville to be one

Jacob: I think that in order strategies this so that people are aware that there is the CPF, people that look after Yeoville. We as CPF members that Issue of door to door Is problematic, but there might be able to help us because In English, they say charity begins at home. You find that where a person lives, there is no peace. And you are living your life knowing you are not above the law and that's what I'm going to display in the streets. That is what is going to give you and me problems while we stay here In Yeoville. I thank that if we can use a door-to-door campaign that even I the executive of the CPF try to go door to door. So we can go door to door to understand in each house, in each flat how many people are staying here their difference. How many Nigerians are here, how many South Africans are here, how many Zimbabweans are here. We can come up with something else.

Reuben: He is just suggesting.

Jacob: Yes I'm just suggesting.

Reuben: It should be open it to the house that we should have a way to mobilise. I'm telling you to establish a party or even an organisation you may, but how do you organise or sell your brand or sell your policies to the next person and say here I am unique. So that's what I'm looking at now, we as CPF the bit of us, how can we mobilise more people to come and attend these meetings, to have a voice of each and every single African guy coming from Zimbabwe South Africa, Namibia, Swaziland to have a voice of them talking about crime. How can we organise those people, how can we Invite them? Let's talk about this

Baba Dudula: People of GOD, let's just tell ourselves that we are giving of ourselves to our brothers and sisters from outside countries. We must go out as you can see we are many. Let us decide where are we going to start to make a door to door to tell our brothers look come lets come together as brothers and sisters because we've got a problem that is coming, the problem is here next door. There are people here in South Africa by law; there are those that are illegal. If we want to ask from our government that we want operation clean up houses.

With operation clean up houses we will be going into people's houses with the police and together as the CPF and search in the houses, you'll find people popping out. They are going to run to the papers, saying that the police of Yeoville are no good. But to avoid that, lets come together and strategy how we can live in Yeoville. I can tell you, the people from outside is more than South African people, but we do not care about that. We like the, lets come build together, how are we going to live together.

Reuben: Right I'm giving two minutes then I'll close this Issue, right mama

Mama Moloi: I was with Baba Dudula, when he went door to door, we tried me do not want to lie. We tried; we do not know what else we should do. We went from door to door from Lois Botha until Raleigh. House to house you understand, we went in all over, all the Nigerians we explained to them and they said that they will come but today they are not here. What can we do to them? Because you can take the horse to the water but you can't force it to drink. We tried, two months, we did door to door we do not know what else to do. But when they have problems, they call this man. When there is a problem in Yeoville they phone him, but I said how you could help a person that does not attend meetings. As old people, there is nothing we can do, so were asking you to please give us a new strategy a new way so we can see because we've already done door-to-door campaigns. Maybe if we could go by car and use this thing maybe it can work, I do not know.

Reuben: Men know how to make girls strong so that...Can you please put it men so that we can see

Warrant officer Mbambo: I do think there is something that we can do, and if that fails we go to plan B and if that doesn't work we go to plan C. Okay first plan that I'm thinking about, we have got landlords we write each land lord a letter Informing them that there will be a meeting on a certain day and that land lord must be here. If they do not come to meetings, and if they have problems, we'll take a decision here between us that attend, and we'll direct them to where they can hear us from and to get help from there. Second we will loud hail when there will be a meeting in the next two weeks so on that week we will loud hail in order to inform the community. Definitely whoever has not heard has problems, and we will see that if they have domestic problems, they will see where they will find help. If it is a crime related problem from with regard to the house, first of all he'll have to pay a certain fine because we need to be strict here. You need to pay a certain fine, in order that the CPF can handle your case and that money will go towards the sector involved example sector 1. Sector 1 should have its own banking details in order for fines to be deposited into it. And the last one could be that door to door. Each member that participates in the CPF has to go door to door, tell your neighbour bring one bring two. Bring your friend and your friend must bring a friend. That's how I see it, but if we do not take a decision in the meeting I do not think we'll have a way forward. Come with your friend or your neighbour.

Reuben: Than, right relax, I said two minutes and we are closing this Issue.

Foreign migrant: Ja we can go door to door to ask them. I remember when we started meetings, names were written and many people came. But since the patrollers have started patrolling, they did not even give them vests to patrol. So now they doubt because there is no profit. And before when there were meetings, all of them would come, but now that there are patrollers of which not even one of whom is foreign so they doubt now.

Reuben: Okay, now were starting on patrolling. When the patrols started they were only taking South Africans? And excluding foreigners from patrolling?

Foreign National: Yes

Reuben: Let's ask Inspector to explain, you see those are the things we need to deal with

Baba Dudula: Before the Inspector goes can I say something. Foreigners to be straight, there was a Nigerian who was made secretary. Now as I'm speaking, I have three patrollers from Zimbabwe someone can vouch for this. What you're saying, we said that we want peace fully In Yeoville so we can combat crime let's take everybody, everyone. What you are saying is not true. I can call him now he'll tell you he's Zimbabwean and the job he's doing now he's been doing for a while even back home.

Reuben: Thank you. Inspector please elaborate because we are stuck, we do not know.

Inspector: I support what has been said by Dudula, this is not true. The street patrollers are not pushed into it, they choose to involve themselves. There are Zimbabweans, Congolese and there are coming and the ones that worked at the market whom I was supposed to meet up with today. But there was a problem and they were unable to arrive, maybe I'll see them tomorrow. For me maybe the by seeing the patrollers, people will feel that crime is being lowered and maybe that can encourage them to attend meetings.

Reuben: You've heard, we do not separate when were taking for the patrollers saying they come from Zim or whatever, each and everybody is included for patrolling. We need more patrollers, everyone must be a street patroller, and then we will be a safe Yeoville. Call those people, if they have a problem, I'll leave my numbers...with those people's numbers they are there. Okay to summarise a strategy, one the door-to-door campaign is coming up very strong right? Do you agree with the door-to-door campaign?

Crowd shouts yes, yes, we need it is very important

Reuben: So the door to door is okay? Okay. My secretary I disagree with what you said about people having to pay when they bring us problems, as it will put us in trouble. That there are problems; therefore I do not think it will work well for us. We'll look at it in a different way. For announcements, I think you need more financial because you need to hire those people, car I do not know (Inspector juts in, the police car is available) oh we can use the police car, it is available. What about the loud hailer

Inspector: Our cars are fitted with loud hailers

Reuben: I had forgotten. Thank you. This means that we are moving. Please make a banner, maybe it might help, as a sector. Then we can organise maybe on Saturday and get onto the roads and do it as the CPF maybe that will make people aware. You get me, just a big banner and we hold it and sing away with crime away with crime, and people will join us. That will expose that we are here that the CPF is alive please. That is a very urgent thing were alive.....One Saturday morning, we need to be organised. Therefore I'm asking you nationally that should be done. How will we go? Inspector will direct us how to walk just so we are visible to people. So all I'm saying is appealing to each and everybody to recruit people around you where you are. You stay with people; definitely I know you stay with people. You left them behind to go to the meeting am I right? But the door to door is going to be Immediate, as it is going to be organised as a sector immediately. So well decide where we will meet, one Saturday maybe we can just nominate a day so you can all see, and you are all here. Let's go and knock on people's doors telling them that the CPF is alive and it is here. So can we decide on a date? Please put down your contact details, I will call you I do not

have problem I'll call you. Do not put in the wrong numbers I'll call you. So what date are we

Crowd: 28 This Sunday, Saturday Is better

Inspector: I want to know if this door-to-door that's going to be held on Saturday, will it be to Inuit people to the next meeting or what?

Reuben: It's more about exposure and to educate the people to know that the CPF is there.

Inspector: Jab but we need to give them a date, so that they know that on a certain day there is a meeting. Just like that

Reuben: Okay umm. He's right. His point is taken that whenever you mobilise and people have their input, it will help to show whether it has worked or not

Baba Dudula: People of GOD, there are the people they are many and need to be reused. I say Saturday 27th

Reuben: Saturday 27th

Baba Dudula: The date today is the 22nd, I'm asking that we go on the 27th all of us that are here must arrange where we will meet and go from door to door. If we could all agree as men and choose a time, because in the morning people go to church. You will see how full the churches get so full; some are in the church along Harrow road. We must go to them and tell them that look our friends were here to watch you give you life but if you do not want we won't force you. I do not know If were in agreement, on Saturday. We must go into these churches because they are more than 100. We will go to the churches with a book telling them just like how you are busy with prayer come and pray with us, because they knock their heads when they are supposed to come to things that are befitting. You'll find people from Zimbabwe, from Malawi from wherever speaking to us, but our own nothing.

Reuben: Thank You

Warrant Officer Mbambo: I do not know about this weekend, I think we will be disturbed by people moving from one place to the next.

Baba Dudula: Let's hear what the house says, well here the world cup is here, and there is no time. Let's hear what the house says

Reuben: What do you say?

Audience member: On the 27th people is paying rent, doing whatever it won't work

Reuben: What do others say? Do we agree that he 27th won't work? Okay let's put the date down, put It in your minds, what about the 6th of March

Audience Member: The sixth is right

Reuben: Let's set the date for the sixth, so that we can have a meeting on the 8th of March. To see If what we were doing has worked or not. 6th March is a campaign, then we must have a general meeting on the eighth we have already diarised the dates.

Female participants: I agree with targeting churches on Sunday, as there are cars parked along the roads and It is packed.

Reuben: I'm asking each and everyone to diarise this date so that you are present on the sixth Siyanqoba (sic) campaign.

Jacob: I'd like to find out again where we will be meeting

Reuben: I would like us to be central and meet here, not inside outside. Why I say this is in connection with what Baba Dudula said, we need to start with this area. I do not know Baba Dudula because from Louis Botha coming here we mobilised. We must mobilise for here because it's chaotic here to see what we can find. I do not know

Baba Dudula: Aren't their people that live in the house there?

Reuben: Well sort along here, because there is a church over there and over there by Baba Mazola, we can ask him to let us in and address the congregation. So I'm asking you all to meet outside here on Saturday time what time. What time on Saturday. After hours people will not be in the house

Jacob: I propose nine O' clock

Warrant Officer Mbambo: nine O' Clock In the morning?

Reuben: In the morning, 9 to 10

Female participant: But churches start in the morning, by 9 am it is already full

Reuben: Well just ask the priests if we can say a few things

Female participant: That means we must start at churches then, because it's always full and if you're going to find people it will be in the churches. If we were saying that we will go knocking from door to door they are not here, you find that they do not understand what you are saying you see with their own languages.

Reuben: Okay so we were saying we were going to meet on the 6th outside here at 9am to mobilise maybe 2 hours or three hours and move around. Wear flat shoes. And know that we were going to walk, even the fat bellies will go down. We're targeting churches, targeting people and groups of people and just put it out there. Whatever people respond, we need to take it and write it down. So we can find out what exactly do people think about the CPF. On the eighth we will have a general meeting in this sector. It will serve to measure our success in reaching out to the people. If people come, then we'll know that we've done a good job. Okay listen, we will start with the door to door, it will be our first campaign. Maybe we can use three police vehicles and go and shout that we were still alive as the CPF. Okay let's move from that, we have put it and it's clear This is not a campaign we should part with; it should start here and go up to national.

Okay right, I would like us to put forth old crime related Issues. Our progress with the patrollers from this sector, how long have they been working, what have they accomplished, what have they done and anything else that you have targeted that you think is a problem, give us Information so that time is not wasted.

Warrant Officer Mbambo: It means that since the street patrollers have been working since they started. They are working very hard. They make arrests, they are working, and crime has declined since they started working. Just as we've been saying that people do not attend meetings, we are asking if we can work together. On the 19th at around 8pm on Friday along Grafton and Hunter, here was a highjacking, a curse was taken, and there are two suspects.

They held the complainant at gunpoint and took them to Hillbrow. Is an incident we've just had? This morning at 15:09 a black man was found lying on the pavement of Grafton and yes and he was hurt on the side. Then an ambulance was called. Upon arrival while they were putting him inside he passed away. That why if we gather I do not think things like these will happen on the streets without people knowing. So if we are meeting, we can be solid as a rock I do not think we'll have problems. Winter is coming in by the time it's 5am it is still dark and people are needed at work at about six or 7am. So most of the time people are mugged here and there on their way to work. Therefore, if we can meet as people no matter what colour or creed, but as people of one person we can overcome. Thank you

Reuben: Thank you

Baba Dudula: People of GOD even me on Friday at around 10:30am I was from town travelling on plain into summit. I passed one, two, three robots, a kombi came past me, and cut in front of me Friday, I slammed my brakes. I turned on the siren and it did the same thing in front so I followed along summit. It turned and I turned then the police came. However, there was a roadblock along summit, I did not even see where that kombi went if it went left, or right but they were arrested. There were seven people inside it this crime issue that we are talking about. People of GOD there is something bigger that we need to see. Crime in Yeoville is worse. These children we are talking about who are the patrollers, they do not work. These kids need us to support them with everything that is here. If there is something that is spoken about, it should not bypass them. We must try, we must come back we must speak about the truth. These patrollers are hit in the last few days, why were they hit because they are protecting the community. Cause the thugs they interrupt our mothers, our sisters and that are why we need patrollers. Please I am asking you to respect the patrollers. These kids do not want to; let us try another way that can help them as community members because these people are working hard for us. You see in dark spaces you would not walk through them, but now you can you wouldn't even walk alone at night but now you do.

Mama Moloi: Thank you Baba Dudula about what you said about the patrollers we do need to support them. I like what you are saying. My appeal is to everyone that works let us help the people that help us. How would it be if every week we contribute R20? These R20's should be given to one person and the patrollers should be called. Each and everyone should contribute R20, they help us. Every week and then when the month ends and you call them Warrant Officer Mbambo, Baba Dudula, Baba Ndlovu and tell them that the community says we acknowledge your work take this money for food do you hear?

Jacob: We are listening Mama

Mama Moloi: I see it that way that would it be if we contributed R20 every week. The R20's we will take out as you heard Baba Dudula that they are not paid. I know that they are not paid. We know this; it was Sid In the meeting that these people help us. They are not paid, they do not work, and I think it is up to the community to contribute these R20 every week. Let everyone take it out not that I contribute, you contribute, but others do not want to contribute.

Jacob: I heard during the time we were still in training that the patrollers would get something

Baba Dudula: Chair I would like to keep them quiet. I ask for forgiveness from the community. This matter is very painful. The owners of these patrollers is the CPF, the CPF is you. Therefore, the voucher who should it come from if it does not come from you? That is why the proposal for when we get together, tomorrow we will be more than what we are

today. So let us put this proposal that these children that help us, let us be able to protect them. Though others say they are naughty and rob people. We once found that, that they were robbing people and doing other mischievous things you see. So in other words, let us close that. We will call them in here so they can see they are being helped by their mothers and fathers, they want jobs. You have a right to discipline a patroller that is out of line call him and tell him babe the way you're doing things sure you're out of line. They should not be doing wrong things, and as the community, you have the right to tell them that they are out of line because we work for the community thank you.

Reuben: Thank you

Audience member: I support the statements made by Baba Dudula about the vouchers, we had a meeting with Money from the police head office. We know that some police stations are receiving vouchers, but you know that the police work according to a financial year so they said that they had not forgotten and that they were still negotiating with MEC. However, we do not know when they will process it because we are still on the list you understand. Last Saturday we had a meeting with the cluster managers of the CPF, we do negotiate about such problems it is a very delicate thing to us as the executive. That is why we are trying to raise us something from the community so that the patrollers might get something at the end of the day because I mean it is very painful. Some of our members are not working, some of the members come to work without anything in their stomach and you can imagine, you cannot fight crime whilst you are hungry you understand. That's why we are appealing on you community so war can try and raise something for our brothers and sisters because at the end of the day they are taking care of our lives you understand. As the Warrant Officer Mbambo said, the crime has been decreased.

Reuben: Thank you. This issue about their payment, we need to discuss it at the executive meeting on Monday. So the whole idea, or the mandate that we gave to the chair of the CPF that they need to see the Superintendent to get a letter of endorsement. From there we need to approach checkers because whether its not financial money wise, they can say that ten loaves of bread can come out or whatever. Those are the things that we need from donations, because these companies Woolworths and pick and pay when food is about to spoil they give to charity. Therefore, if you approach as a request and say okay we work for the community they will respond because they want good reputations. So we gave the mandate to the chair of national, we have to have a meeting so that he can give us the endorsement because this Idea that whenever you approach somebody based on a crime issue people do not trust anybody. My people a letter of back up saying that I am not a criminal I abide by the law. Whenever we approach, checkers we said its checkers supersaver and that there is a Woolworths on the other side. We targeted those three stores with our request. We have street patrollers that patrol two sectors therefore between these two groups were asking you o give us bread, milk or whatever. As they said, it is not so easy to fight whenever you are hungry. It is not easy. That is why we get template into bribery and tempted to not do things in the right way. However, if a person comes and says here Is R50 I left children at home and they haven't eaten wont I take the R50?

Audience: You will take it

Reuben: But the CPF needs a committee policy to check people who abide by the law but other things they do not do properly make whatever unbalances. Therefore, like a watchdog, we have to consult as an organisation. Those people are watchdogs to see if the police are following the law. It is our duty to make sure that whenever a patroller sees a police station

they assemble at 6 O'clock. Be there, go with them then you can go and watch the bold and the beautiful, but make sure you give that support. Because they will have support in truth. Please, at the police stations let's be an army, go there join them. When they are about to start go with them and gain something out of it. Please, that my appeal. Right that that, if there is anything else in a few minutes say it so we can close this meeting. Our target areas as we have said I have not yet closed we have not closed. Areas that we need to target, where you see here Is Warrant Officer Mbambo he is here he will be able to note other things thank you.

Mama Moloi: Thank you, but I still have not gotten an answer. Please give me an answer regarding the R20 because these people's shoes are finished. Therefore, they can be able to buy shoes at pep because they are working for you.

Reuben: How do we go about the R20 as mama said? 1, 2, 3 R20 donations for the CPF

Member: R20 may be allot of money for some, so let us say may people donate what they are able to, let us not also use the R20 as a limit Incise people can donate more. That is strength

Warrant Officer Mbambo: That is a good idea Baba what is your surname

Member: Nsipa

Two late comers: Sorry were late.

Baba Nsipa: People making people empty their pockets, those who work there are people I urge you to help as it will encourage others. We all want to see Yeoville going further. We have to stand up for it otherwise nobody else will. Let us all be there and the answer will come from there.

Reuben: Thank you babe Dudula time is moving

Baba Dudula: People the R20 that mama is asking for can we leave It as is. Let us leave it for the executive meeting but we must know that it is as a contribution made in church. Let us make a date for the gathering, meet up at this church, and bring along whatever we are able to

Reuben: Even If we are not giving money, we can bring what we have and give them. They are endangering their lives, they are giving of themselves to the community, and they have wives and children. Patrolling is not a nice thing they could die. So with those R20 remember that it cannot buy a box, it cannot buy anything; they are giving of themselves to help the community. Therefore, when you are sitting I hope you think about it and how it affects you. That is all I am asking you. I know I am speaking like a priest but I want you to be aware of the dangers they are in drug lords, people with guns. It's painful when hear that In Yeoville painful things are happening and you find out that its someone that you know. As Inspector Mbambo said earlier about a man being stabbed, hurt, and lost his life when the ambulance got there. You find that women are widowed; children lose their fathers all those things we do not want to happen. However, we can prevent that if we are united. We are spies we spy out people who are not living accordingly in the areas we live in whether they come from Zimbabwe, Lesotho wherever. Let us be spy's real spies, and I have faith that Warrant Officer Mbambo supports these words. We have asked them several times that people's identities are withheld when they go and report crimes. But that your safety again please Mama thank you for your observations. If there is nothing else, we will close this meeting. If there are, any issues to be addressed with, Warrant Officer Mbambo let's write it down now. May I close the meeting?

Mama Moloi: I would also like to thank you for all the things you have said, let us remember that when we gather on the eighth we must know what to bring. I am going to bring a container that you can put the money into so that you can give to these people. On the eighth, I am asking everyone to participate

Reuben: Baba any last words?

Member: There are people that guard our roads, are they here?

Reuben: You mean the patrollers.

Warrant Officer Mbambo: No, they are not here; they are on the roads patrolling

Member: Are there any people representing them

Reuben: Yes sir 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 we are representing them.

Member: Okay, I am just saying that I agree with what mama was saying. Thank you mama, but the gathering is a gathering so that we can show each other the way not to exclude people who do not have. Therefore, if you do not have anything comes still because you are input is just as valuable. Even if you do not work, you are still community builders each with the wellbeing of Yeoville in mind. We have been here since 1979.

Other members: No 1970

Reuben: Some of us were not even born then

Member: Even if you do not have money, you are welcome to meetings here in Yeoville. Weather you work or do not, you are welcome and we need input. It's just that I'm sorry we came late It's just that when we gather like this you have made valuable contributions, because that's what meetings are about and they allow us to brief each other and you can add your input. This is your Yeoville speak up.

Reuben: Baba let's put it this way, that if there are any burning issues that people have let them talk about it. We are giving you the platform to voice your opinions.

Baba Dudula: My brother I agree, everyone should have a say. Therefore, everyone who wants to join the CPF should write their names down so that if there are meetings we can contact you.

Reuben: Let us do it this way so on the sixth, we are going to meet here outside at 9am and we are going to go to churches. On the eighth at 7pm, we will have our general meeting to see If it worked. If there is nothing else, I am closing this meeting. Let us close this meeting. Thank you all for coming to the meeting as we said the meeting will start at 7 so let's be prompt and start on time more especially the office bearers you set the example. Mama can you please close us out in prayer.

Sector Crime Forum 2

Good evening everyone. Before we start this meeting I would like to open in prayer

Are there any apologies at the present moment?

Okay moving on, we're going to item number 3: Reading of meetings of the previous meeting. If you can have a look on item number three

Progress report on street patrollers by our captain Mtshali. Captain Mtshali said that the patrollers are working full time. There are two shifts morning and the afternoon shift. They are making arrests and working very hard, and as a result the stats at the police station are low. The street patrollers are also addressing issues at the school; they are patrolling the school and arrested people with knives and people who are robbing the scholars. The scholars are from Sheik Anta Diop who attacked their teachers. The street patrollers attended the case and the scholars were found. That is it, that's what happened. It's a feedback from the last meeting in November on the 24th.

We are very proud of our street patrollers, to hear the feedback of what's happening. Guys this is a feedback of what you're doing now. Without you, the police themselves they can't do so much. As we hear at the training, we are the eyes and the ears of the police. I would like to thank you very much indeed on behalf of SAPS Yeoville. I believe that you're going to go out there and work harder than what you did, I thank you very much. All of us I think can give a big hand for what the street patrollers are doing. Thank you very much indeed.

Moving onto item number four progress report on the suggestion box. Captain Mtshali reported that only one incident reported in the suggestion box was received yet. We are expecting a lot of information to be inserted into the suggestion box. At the present moment, it was only one information report was received in the information desk.

That it's always open to everyone, there is also no need to identify yourself (then repeats it in Zulu). Captain Mtshali and the other police will open that box and that information you gave, they will do follow ups, In the following meetings they will give you feedback regarding these matters. People do not be afraid feel free. And do not forget you need not identify yourself.

Captain Mtshali Whispers to the chairperson regarding the minutes.

Captain Mtshali: These were the minutes of the previous meeting, those who were there please take a minute to read them to see if what we discussed in the meeting is in the minutes. So that if something is not written as it should be, corrections can be made and the minutes adopted before we carry on with the meeting.

J Mokwena. If there are amendments just get straight to the point so that we can move on. We're listening.

Superintendent Motaung: Chair what you should do is start by fixing the mistakes first. All of you fix the mistakes, for an example, paragraph, I was not here but I see there is a mistake here. They are, instead of saying they are enjoying....Sentence number four. They are. Check all the mistakes on page one, and rectify mistakes and when you're done then adopt the minutes

J Mokwena: They are patrolling, I didn't even see that it was a mistake.

Superintendent Motaung: After checking the minutes ask the people if they accept the minutes as a true reflection of what was discussed on the 24th. Then someone should propose and another should second. Once you've finished that then ask them about matters arising from these minutes.

J Mokwena: As he has said, is there anyone who to start so we can fix the minutes.

Superintendent Motaung: Do you accept these minutes as what was discussed in the meeting held in November? If you agree with these minutes lift up your hand and say yes I Motaung agree with what was discussed. You are proposing, and somebody else will lift up their hand and say that they agree with you. Okay so you are proposing, so who will recommend. Now then it is matters arising, if there is anything that you need feedback or clarity on, they will give time to explain if you want feedback from the meeting.

J Mokwena: So you agree with me that there are no corrections from the previous meeting? So what follows?

Superintendent Motaung: Matters of arising

J Mokwena: Matters of arising....Item number four. Matters arising from the previous minutes. Maybe from what we read maybe there is something that you want to say. You have a chance. Yes Baba

Audience 1: I adopt the minutes

Superintendent Motaung: We have already adopted the minutes, what we are doing now is dealing with matters arising from these minutes. For example you see on item number six was speed humps. There were streets that were mentioned in the previous meeting where speed humps were needed. They have only been erected along Bezuidenhout and Cavendish street two streets. So what is happening on these two streets that have been identified, have the street humps been put in?

The person that was supposed to attend this problem should stand up now and tell us.

J Mokwena: Speed humps as far as I know, there is nothing that has been happening. Nothing has been done.

Captain Mtshali: Can I give feedback. in the previous meeting There were concerns that Bezuidenhout street. Corner Isipingo many accidents are taking place there. The house agreed that we should write a letter to the JRA regarding this matter. The letter was written and taken to inspector Secuda from JMD, then he ok it to I do not know where, but the councillor was involved in this as she gave us some advices. But now, when these speed humps were erected, they were not placed where the community complained about. Now even the community along Bezuidenhout are complaining, as it is a threat for them, as it slows cars that are going up but it was supposed to be down. So when you go up you are forced to cross the hump, so it gives highjackers the opportunity to highjack them. At least if it was erected on top of St Georges street it would be better because there is a speeding problem down there, but it never happened that way so it's a booby trap now for the community.

Superintendent Motaung: So what does the house have to say about this?

J Mokwena: My suggestion is that we write another letter.

Audience 2: I think that's a good idea

Audience 3: I think we should talk to the councillor as she has know how regarding these matters

J Mokwena: Places like Isipingo I think should be resolved, as there were a lot of accidents being reported there. Maybe twice a week people are getting injured.

Audience 4: I wanted to ask if these speed humps are you doing them preventing accidents or crime?

J Mokwena: Accidents

Audience 4: Accidents. So now these speed humps, which directions are they? When you're on Bezuidenhoud going up the steep hill, there is no need of having a speed hump there.

J Mokwena: Ja, it's from Bezuidenhoud as you go to Delaray. As you go to Isipingo its a one way from west. And corner Isipingo is where the accidents are happening all the time. So what we are requesting is to put speed humps from Delaray right to Bezuidenhoud. So that motorists can reduce their speed before they can reach corner Bezuidenhoud and Isipingo.

Captain Mtshali: Let me see if I get you right. Isipingo has got a stop street before you get into Bezuidenhoud.

J Mokwena: Yes there is a stop street there

Captain Mtshali: So now someone somewhere doesn't stop.

J Mokwena: Ja, they come at top speed racing at about 120km/hour, and when they get there it's too late to apply the brakes and just goes in and doesn't even see that stop street, but if there is a speed hump he can't travel above 120 km/hour because he doesn't want his car to be damaged.

Captain Mtshali: But from Delaray to Isipingo, where do you stop? Rockey Street

Audience 5: From Bezuidenhoud to Delaray, there is no stop street and they also travel like that. So where do we need speed humps? That means everywhere we need speed humps

J Mokwena: No, no, no

Audience 5: So where do we need speed humps?

J Mokwena: There where the accidents are happening

Captain Mtshali: Isipingo and Bezuidenhoud

Captain Mtshali: Even in Bezuidenhoud, there must be speed humps. So the humps must be put into Bezuidenhoud and not Isipingo

J Mokwena: That's what I'm saying

Captain Mtshali: Why, because Bezuidenhoud is where people drive at high speeds. And another one should be put here on Pope and Bezuidenhoud. But on Bezuidenhoud, so as to make the cars driving along there to reduce speed. Even if that one is deciding to cross at top speed it's a stop sign.

J Mokwena: Ja it does make sense when you say it. Time is moving, are there any other matters?

Elizabeth: Thank you chair. I do not know whether this is a proper place to bring this up, but I do not see otherwise. I just want to thank the street patrollers for their work and obviously they've made a big difference. But I also think it could be useful if the community could know what the street patrollers duties are, what they are able to do because there has been a little bit of confusion. Just from going to a few public meetings and places like that, but people are very appreciative of their work, but I think that they are also concerned about not knowing what their duties are, what their rights, what they can do and what they can't do. For example, if there is somebody walking around and if they stop that person for example does that person have to be committing a crime or in their explanation about to commit something, or does the person have to be running. Can they go into somebody's house? Can they stop people on the street? That kind of thing, I think there is a bit of confusion. Just the community in terms of, but I think it would help them also, so that people can know that this is what they can do and this you know what their powers are.

J Mokwena: I believe these people

Audience 6: I was suggesting that mamas issue should fall under 5.4 in the agenda. I was just suggesting

Elizabeth: Okay, I was trying to see where I could fir it in and I couldn't see

Long silence while chair consults with Captain Mtshali

J Mokwena: Okay so we are moving ahead to 4.1 Progress report on Yeoville street patrollers by Captain Mtshali

Captain Mtshali: Thank you Mr chair, I do not know who to address because I see the street patrollers, but the community is not present. Did you distribute the papers (referring to street patrollers)

Street patrollers: Yes, we put them on corners on Tuesday

Audience 7: I do not think so, maybe in corners where you stay because where I stay nothing nothing.

Captain Mtshali: If you did put them up, then somebody must have taken them down. Because a white man who owns a block of flats aid that he saw you putting the pamphlets, but after ten minutes somebody threw them away.

Audience 6: I suggest we make smaller hand over's. I still remember last year we did make small hand over's which put into people post boxes. So I suggest that we use that method, because last time it worked and the meeting were full. So I think that one is better than this one.

Audience 7: That's a good idea, but they should not just leave them. Where there is a security, leave it with them rather or someone that lives in the building. But if you just put them and leave them with nobody, that's where the problem is.

Chair: Thank you, we agree. This thing of distributing pamphlets needs a strategy; they need time, as most people take time to open their letter box. What we used to do, is start at about 10/ llam because we know that people at that time on Saturday/ Sunday we know that they

are done with everything and we'd find them sitting outside. And when you get there you do not just give them the pamphlet and leave, you open the bible and tell them about these papers and what they are for and how much we need these people. We want them. Then you can put up the big ones at the end and then you can leave. Do this in the afternoon on a Saturday and Sunday and for when a meeting will be scheduled for a Tuesday then indeed things will go well. If we do it this way maybe people will see. You find that if you distribute papers during the evening, you find that as I said people do not open their post box. You'll find that a person spends the whole week without opening their letter box. Thank you, we will fix this matter anyway. Is there something you want to say?

Audience 8: No I'm covered, I wanted to say the same thing.

J Mokwena: Okay so we are moving now onto item number 4.2, Progress report on suggestion box. Suggestion box by Captain Mtshali. Captain Mtshali over to you. Please explain what the suggestion box is and how it works.

Captain Mtshali: Okay so last year we agreed that we should implement the suggestion box, whereby any information relating to crime can be reported. So the suggestion box was put into place but I do not know what happened to it. It is still there lying in the office, only one information was received and it was followed up. And it was positive. So I do not know, but as I said in the previous meeting, that box is too heavy to carry when it's empty but if it is full even I'll be able to carry it. So I think that this year, as this is our first meeting we should use that box. Do not be afraid, just write information and take it to the police station and put it into the box.

J Mokwena: Thank you, you've all heard how the suggestion box is working. It is very important as Captain Mtshali said this is the first meeting were gathered and I believe that for the next meeting it will be so full that others will be standing outside. We have hope. It is only few people who are committing crimes and they like to live that life. It's only few. Many of do not want crime so we won't let them win, never so we need to work hard.

Superintendent Motaung: Sorry Mr chair, I just want to ask this question, cant we have other suggestion boxes at schools? Have you never thought about this before, that we have suggestion boxes at schools. Police force in sector 2, how many schools do you have in sector 2?

Captain Mtsahli: Close to 8

Superintendent Motaung: Are you aware that there are so many crime activities that are being committed in school premises? Drugs, there are a lot of drugs in schools and some scholars know criminals. Maybe we need to think about it and then make sure that we go and speak to the school principles. Because I remember Captain Mtshali, some school principles agreed with us let us see if we can put suggestion boxes at all those schools. I will also speak to Inspector Mkhize who is with the social crime prevention and I'll go and talk to the principles. But it's your area sector 2, we need to be in control of sector 2.

J Mokwena: Thank you very much for the suggestion, it is a very good idea. We did not have the idea before. And it will work, I'm confident really. Now, I think we should go over onto the new matters, we move onto 5.1. Introduction of a new CPF executive by senior Superintendent Motaung.

Superintendent Motaung: Chair I do not mind, but you look at your attendance of the members of the community, it's not satisfactory. I am of the view that it would be much better if we could postpone this issue to the next meeting.

J Mokwena: Okay

Superintendent Motaung: Ja because the attendance today is poor, and the executive members of the CPF were not informed so then you'll have to give me the date for the next meeting so that myself and the chair person can inform all others.

J Mokwena: Thank you, I hope it is clear. Do we agree with what Sup has just said?

Hmm Hmm Coming from audience

J Mokwena: We also agree that we can postpone it to the next meeting, because attendance is so poor today. Do we agree? We agree. Okay Sup. Okay let's move to 5.2.

Superintendent Motaung: Okay 5.2, we know that we had an explosion. As a result of the explosion that took place in our area. Our computers are offline, our computers are not working. I'm not in the position to monitor the crime stats, but this issue needs the necessary attention. Unfortunately I was on leave unfortunately for two weeks and only came back last week Monday. So what I've done so far is I've had a discussion with the office of the provincial commission regarding this issues. So what they are trying to do is connect the main frame so that we will be able to see how many crimes were committed and so that we'll be able to access the system. So they started yesterday and are still working on it on a laptop, so by tomorrow we'll hear that they are done. Our dockets, we are struggling a lot, we are registering them by the 12th 13th. Some of our members are working from the Hillbrow police station.

Elizabeth: So phone calls in the community when something happens, where do we call?

Superintendent Motaung: You see that number, use that number it won't go to Yeoville police station as all our calls have been diverted to Hillbrow. There in Hillbrow, there police sitting and monitoring our phone calls. If a call comes in if something has happened, just say it's a complaint. That complaint of yours will be captured onto the system and it will be forwarded to 10111 in Midrand. Then Midrand will contact our patrol vans who patrol outside. So you can still phone the same number, but it won't go to the police station.

J Mokwena: Thank you senior sup for those words. We are moving now to 5.3. Formation of the street committees by Captain Mtshali. Over to you captain

Captain Mtshali: I would also like to move this over to the next meeting, as the people I want to address are not here. But I can give Mama Elizabeth an opportunity to talk. If she could stand up and explain

J Mokwena: Thanks we will appreciate it

Elizabeth: Thank you chair, thank you Captain Mtshali. For some time now we've wanted to have a street committee in Regent Street. So we have finally um, well we are more determined now to start. And we had a meeting last week, just a few of us and we are now trying to have another meeting next Tuesday. We are only just starting with one block for now, and our aim is to start off with one block. And then later on add the other blocks on the other side so it's going to be between Raymond and Bezuidenhoud first. So were going to

have a meeting and decide what problems we have on the street and community problems and then see what we can do about those problems. We are also hoping to work with the street patrollers so that they can get to know us and we can get to know them and also to let them know what our problems are, but we are going to go well beyond just looking at crime per se. Because we have a lot of problems with people throwing their rubbish all over the street, throwing water, all of that. So we are also going to try to engage other people to look at that because we feel that a street that looks uncared for as if the people do not care in the area also attracts criminals. We've had a lot of in fact all the houses have had break ins, even where I live, there have been three already. Many people in are having problems with crime and we think it's because of how the street looks. So we would like to thank Captain Mtshali because he said that he would try his best to come next week. So once It's done, I will give a report in the next meeting about how it went. And we are prepared to help other people and other street committees that want to do this as well.

J Mokwena: Thank you.

Captain Mtshali: I would like to comment. It is very important for street committees to have street representatives. Because even in this meeting, you are all aware that we won't all attend but if we do have street representatives, there in your street people can report anything to the street committee. Then the street committee can come and attend the meeting, so each and every person has a responsibility towards their street. So as long as there are representatives form a street, then the street will get information.

J Mokwena: That is very important, and is a good point. Thank you, I wish we could all do that, and explain each and everything that's going on here. We thank you a lot. We are moving from there onto 5.4. Donations to assist street patrollers, CPF chair person MR Khoza over to you Mr Khoza.

Mr Khoza: I was also under the impression that I would find the meeting full so I would know who to address, I can't be asking for donations for the street patrollers from the patrollers. So I'm going to ask if we can move the item to the next meeting, it's a broken record now but we won't be able to speak about issues if the community is not here. But I'm happy about the issue of street committees we will try to implement them and go forward. So we can try to do something for ourselves, and at the end of the day we can combine all the committees so that we will be able to combat crime. So we will also try and mobilise in the mean time. On the issue about the responsibilities of the street patrollers, if a person is in the streets they are not allowed to stop you without the presence of a police officer. They can however bring you into the police station. Currently they are only doing what they are meant to do if they suspect anything suspicious. But currently they are on the streets keeping watch of what is happening. But they are working with the police in order to have access and to be able to protect the community. But they know what they must and mustn't do. But they are not allowed to randomly search people. We are trying to work with the community.

Superintendent Motaung: Tell us, I heard about the stipends from the MEC's office for patrollers

Mr Khoza: Stipends? We are still waiting on the MEC's response. But what I know is that last year Yeoville was getting stipends. It is a real issue for us, that's why we're appealing to the community. These stipends will come in the form of vouchers. It will be nice though because then we could train more people and have something to give to them.

Superintendent Motaung: Thank you, but you must make sure that each and every single patroller must get

Mr Khoza: JA but we'll keep on updating you

Superintendent Motaung: Okay thanks

J Mokwena: Thank you Mr Khoza it is clear. Thank you for all your support. We're moving on to 5.5. Captain:

Captain Mtshali: These people were part of the committee, but because they no longer stay here we will need to start afresh. Because if we do not have a committee, it will be as though sector 2 does not exist. So we must make sure that the committee is elected as soon as possible.

J Mokwena: So we are postponing it to the next meeting.

Captain Mtshali: Rather than postponing it to the next meeting, we'd rather decide on a date where we will have elections.

J Mokwena: I hear you, so the date should be decided by whom?

Superintendent Motaung: We want committed people

J Mokwena: Okay so they will select a date for when we will meet again. So before we do let's hear Baba.

Audience 9: I second what has been said. I propose the date of the second, it's a Tuesday. So that the weekend could be used to distribute pamphlets.

J Mokwena: Next week Tuesday. Everyone who agrees with next week Tuesday

Audience 10: Second

Elizabeth: Um sorry, some of us won't be able to come, as we'll be having our street committee meeting

J Mokwena: Oh Okay, it shouldn't be complicated thing, but we won't all be free on the very same day but we want the majority to be there.? You said on Tuesday right?

Audience 9: Yes, Why do not you bring them here

J Mokwena: Okay which date do you propose then?

Elizabeth: I would propose Wednesday, but he proposed that I should bring them here

J Mokwena: Ja bring them here, it's the same thing. Sector 2 thing. Okay so Tuesday/Wednesday

Elizabeth: Seven. I do not know, but I'll have to check with them, but maybe we can have our meeting from 6 to 7 pm. And then the few from the group can join us.

J Mokwena: Okay, sounds like it should be finalised today, and the rest you'll just go and tell them

Elizabeth: No problem

J Mokwena: You said Wednesday and he said Tuesday. Who wants Wednesday hands up. Okay no alright.

Audience 5: Not that I'm against Tuesday or what the other speaker said. I was suggesting how about you make it on a weekend whereby everybody is available also to accommodate people who are working. So let's make a date, maybe on Saturday.

Audience 11: I second

J Motaung: I also second

Secretary CPF: Thanks Mr chair, Sector 1 is having a door-to-door campaign where they will be trying to recruit people to meetings. It will take place on the 8th of this coming month. So I think that we can do it together because we were also trying to get people. It will go all over Yeoville with a loud speaker and go door to door, to motivate people that they have to come to meetings. I think we can come up with something.

Elizabeth: Tuesday is open also, we'll try to work around the meeting

J Mokwena: So what I understand is the weekend on Saturday or Sunday. We can choose which Saturday or Sunday, which weekend because I believe that during the week it will be like today

Captain Mtshali: Mr chair, we must also consider the venue. The venue for this church is only available on Tuesday as there are other events that take place during the other days. So whatever you plan consider the venue. On Saturdays there are some activities that are taking place and on Sunday they go to church

Audience 11: We would like the captain to ask the principle of the school to avail a venue on our behalf

J Mokwena: He must?

Audience 11: Speak to the school, Yeoville Community so that we can have a venue to meet in. Most preferably on a weekend as we are talking most people are available on a weekend. Maybe this Sunday and we can do it from 9am to 11am. Or 10 to 11am an hour is fine.

J Mokwena: So we all agree with a weekend? Baba quickly time has gone

Mr Khoza: Saturday won't work because the CPF has a gathering

J Mokwena: Okay but this thing needs to be done urgently

Captain Mtshali: You do not have to rush, our next meeting will only be on the 23rd of March. But when we come to the next meeting we must make sure that it's sorted out. So we've got one month. So we do not have to rush and say next Saturday, it must be before the 23rd of March.

J Moekwena: Thank You

Audience 5: I suggest a date of 15th March. Do we all agree on this date? It will be on Saturday

J Mokwena: Can we make a time? If we are in agreement, are we in agreement?

Audience Member 11: I suggest the 13th rather.

Mumbling amongst audience

J Mokwena: Okay let me get this straight, so in other words we're all agreeing with the 13th?

Shouts of Yeses by audience

J Mokwena: So we all agree on this?

Audience 5: Time?

Captain Mtshali: 11 am

J Mokwena: 11am? Will that be alright?

Audience 5: Venue? I suggest that captain confirm with the Yeoville school to see if it's not available

J Mokwena: So the venue we are not sure about . Okay so the issue of the venue, let's leave it with Captain Mtshali and when he comes right he'll let us know.

Captain Mtshali: You can leave it with me, but next time do not say Captain Mtshali

J Mokwena: Ja last time

Captain Mtshali: Let me say this, last year when we formed this I've been the leader me doing everything. As if now you're all here to listen to Captain Mtshali again. I want input from you, you're the ones that live here, you're the ones with complaints. You should come up with ideas of what we should do. Do not always look for solutions from me Captain, Captain. I'm just here as a co-ordinator. We must all churn the spade. And if you want to plan projects, you should be the ones approaching me and telling me that we want to do a,b,c,d. It shouldn't be me because this cover up will lead you when Mtshali is no longer around. Or maybe I should just come in and sit like this.

J Mokwena: Ja this is straining the Captain Mtshali

Captain Mtshali: The chair doesn't even know where to start it's an embarrassment.

J Mokwena: Okay we are asking Captain Mtshali this time for the last time, next time we will see what we can do for ourselves together.

Audience 7: I was suggesting that Mtshali should rest because you are here as the chair person.

J Mokwena: I agree it's true, you're right. Okay lets not waste anymore time. Captain Mtshali for the last time please organise the venue.

Superintended Motaung: Can I ask that we go back a bit because there is something that was not clear. On 5.4 but that man spoke a bit about it. Regarding the street patrollers, at the station whether it's a constable, a student or what. Do not mind if they bring people or not, but when you arrive at the police station and the policeman is there a student, constable, sergeant whatever tell them that you have brought in a person that is....and you've arrested them on a crime that is....Do not just face let's say officer Motaung, of which the job can be done by someone else even a student because you'll find that I am busy with something and

you will wait for two hours before being attended to. Take them to anybody, as long as they are in blue and white. Hand that person over to them and explain why you have arrested them.

Captain Mtshali: As long as he's in uniform take that person to them. Do not look for superintendent, so on that one let us be clear. So when you arrive there, any policeman must help you. If he does not help you, then come to superintendent and say you were here and a person that's like this and that did not help me.

Superintended Motaung: In addition to that, we also speak to the police within the department we tell them that when you arrive and you've arrested a person, they must know what they are meant to do. Let's just say x you've arrested as a result of possession of marijuana, the police should know what to do with that person. Do not wait for Captain, because these people are at work. They are at work and should work. You see now it's going to nine and they've been there since six they went to work to work.

Speaker 12: My name is Makhosana Ncobo; I would like to complain regarding the police, because we have problems with the police. There were two of us on the streets patrolling, policemen in a van passed us when we tried to stop them they just looked at us and drove off. On Friday we apprehended a man that wanted to stab me, we flagged the police down. When they stopped them we told them what had happened and showed them the knife, but they told us to leave them and told us to return the knife. Then we called the police station and spoke to Captain Njembe who arrived whilst those police officers were still there. When he arrived, they up and left and we did not get the chance to get their numbers because we were busy fighting with these people. We have a problem with the police.

Superintended Motaung: Thank you, we know that there are a lot of problems with all this. You see this street patrollers is a new concept in the police some people especially junior members are unaware of what's going on, they do not even know who you are. But what we're doing at the station is that we have started educating them you understand. You will see that after 2 to 3 months there will be a change and we will be working together you understand. Because every morning in the parades, we talk about all this you see. They are beginning to see that these people they should start working with you. But I agree that problems are many, but we will see, but if there are problems come report them to me so I can address them and ask them why they are not supporting our solution team.

J Mokwena: Thank you Sup..let's hear it quickly

Audience 12: It's true because the police do not work with the street patrollers. There are also policemen who get up to mischief on the roads, and when they are reprimanded by the street patrollers, they responded and ask us who are we. We'll show you who we are, at that time this person is wearing civilian clothes and you are not able to take down his name to identify him. What do we do in situations such as those?

Superintended Motaung: With a person like that, you need to come to the police station and tell us that a person that is like this and that did this and that. Because we have disciplinary hearings. These kinds of cases are misconduct cases we investigate them. We will then run investigations, because the police are there for the good of the country and the constitution and were not supposed to be misbehaving, especially in public. But take my word, I have members that are respectful. But the most important thing is to make sure that all of them understand. Even last week we had a meeting with all the senior officers at the station, this issue was discussed and we made sure that each and every member accepts it and talks to

their juniors. Because even with the reservists, it took some time but now we accept them and we are working together with them because we have realised that they are just like us.

J Mokwena: Thank you, Is there anything else before we close? I'm closing now, anybody for the last time? No. We are going now to item number 7 vote of thanks. Vote of thanks. Ndlovu?

Speaker 5: I have an announcement. There is an announcement from Region F, they have invited the Youth of Yeoville it will be held in Hillbrow, it is a debate on culture and tolerating diversity within the community on the 26th. They have invited the youth of Yeoville

J Mokwena: Thanks of vote, we thank you a lot for all the work that you are doing the street patrollers and the community as well. Carry on doing that and work harder than what you have been. We want to beat crime, because the people that want crime are few and us people who want peace are many. So they won't defeat us, so let's help each other with this weight, it won't beat us we will succeed. Or are you afraid of them?

Audience? No were not afraid, we want them

J Mokwena: are you afraid of them?

Audience? No were not afraid, we want them

J Mokwena: The date for the next meeting will be on the 23rd of next month. Thank you for your attendance. I know this is the first public meeting that you've seen so empty. As I've said at next month's meeting it will be so full that others will even be waiting outside. Thank you. Just as we started with a prayer, we should Finnish in prayer.

Interview with Xola

Obvious: Introduces me to Xola, tells him that I want to talk to him

Eulenda: It's just about the available forums

Xola: The structures that are in place. You know what, what we discovered is that there are no structures that are performing you understand. And more and more people are getting more demand you understand. For instance, really speaking the one who owns the flats it's the foreigners. And then when you know most of the South Africans are the ones who are paying so much to them, what's going on there? Because there is a fraud that are around Yeoville. Sorry to say, even the police station are the ones who even the police...shouts to a man *Okay We'll follow you*

Obvious: So the problem with those houses and so on

Xola: You see they want to keep him

Obvious: Yes I heard the same thing

Xola: So now we are going to attend

He runs off to attend to some people as they are leaving to go to a house where one of the old ladies has had her rentals upscale and will face eviction if she does not pay.

Xola: So that's the main reason. You see, most of the foreigners you understand. We are not saying we're not going to work with other organisations. Any organisations, let's just say here in Yeoville or hillbrow. When they have meetings lets go and attend and listen what is the common thing with them and then we can take it from there.

Eulenda: So you're focusing primarily on housing and housing issues?

Xola: For now, now we are focusing on that thing. But once we have an office because it. Let's say someone is in joburg. We put him there and then the municipality wants money for the services how will he pay for that thing? And then we are going to meet with...and then we make other means to get something you see. Eg. a close corporate, whatever whatever

Obvious: What about the CPF

Xola: We are working with them. You see here are a lot of these buildings that have been stolen, and there are a lot of crimes. That's why we focus on housing. For instance, you see that building, even the police are involved

Xola: So you see the problem is the one time we said we are going to have a meeting, the councillor said no you are lying to the people that you are going to give them the houses.

Another interruption man asks where the people they were travelling with had gone. End of the interview.

Xola: Okay I will see you guys

ANEXURE B: ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS FROM MEETINGS



YEOVILLE SECTOR CRIME FORUM

ALL YEOVILLE RESIDENTS BETWEEN JOE SLOVO &
CAVENDISH SOUTH AND LOUIS BOTH A STREETS ARE
INVITED TO A SECTOR CRIME FORUM.

CRIME AFFECTS ALL OF US POOR OR RICH PEOPLE AND
IT HAS NO COLOUR, LET'S JOIN OUR HANDS TOGETHER
TO FIGHT IT

AGENDA

1. APOLOGIES
2. AGM
3. ALL CRIME RELATED ISSUES

VENUE : ELIJAH BARAYI
SAUNDERS STREET
YEOVILLE

DATE : 2010-02-22
TIME : 19:00

FOR MORE INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT:

CONST. MUGERI (079 316 3347)
INSP. MBAMBO At 0827577781

COME ONE!!!!!!!!!!COME ALL!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
STOP CRIME!!!!!!!!!!STOP CRIME!!!!!!!!!!STOP CRIME!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

Public Meeting (Ward 67) Region F

Clr. N Mohlala: 083 297 2936

You are cordially invited to attend a Public Meeting to be held as follows:

Date: Saturday, 20 March 2010
Venue: Yeoville Community School
77 Muller Street, Yeoville
14h00

la

ening/welcome

utes /Matters Arising

- ports
- (i) Yeoville Recreation Centre Project
 - (ii) Yeoville Clinic Project
 - (iii) Yeoville Stakeholder Forum (YSF)
 - (iv) Community Policing Forum (CPF)
 - (v) Ward Committee Members
 - (vi) Ward Councillor

vice Delivery

y Forward/Announcements

sure/Date of next meeting (Saturday, 10 April 2010)

er attendance will be highly appreciated"
king Together We Can Do More"



CITY OF JOHANNESBURG
MUNICIPALITY



a world class African city

Public Meeting Ward 67 (Region F)

Councillor N Mohlala: 083 297 2936. You are cordially invited to attend a Public Meeting to be held as follows:

Date: Saturday, 14 August 2010
Venue: Yeoville Recreation Centre
Cnr Raleigh & Fortesque Streets, Yeoville
Time: 14h00

Agenda

1. Opening / Welcome
2. Minutes / Matters Arising
3. Revised By-laws
4. New Ward Demarcations
5. Women's Month
6. Housing
7. Xenophobia
8. Cllr's Report
9. Way Forward / Announcements
10. Closure / Date of next meeting
(Saturday, 11 September 2010)

"Your attendance will be highly appreciated"
"Working Together We Can Do More"



CITY OF JOHANNESBURG



a world class African city

MINUTES OF THE YEOVILLE STAKEHOLDERS FORUM GENERAL MEETING

HELD ON 15 July 2010

VENUE: St Aidans

PRESENT:

APOLOGIES:

ITEM	Number	COMMENTS AND NOTES	ACTION BY
1		Proposed Agenda	
	1.1	Opening and Welcome, Attendance and Apologies; Matters arising from previous minutes; Co-option of the Treasurer; Report by Maurice on the Xenophobia issue; Inner City Charter reports; Ward Demarcation; Any other matters; Announcements & correspondence; Closure	
	1.2	Meeting started late, reminders had not been SMS'd to the members	
2		Apologies	
	2.1	Connie	
3		Members introduced themselves:	
	3.1	Husein of of Yeoville Muslims, J Dube of SA Disabled, Elizabeth of Recycling Group' Thami of YBCDT, Eutanda-Student at Wits; Lesiba of YEO' Cate-St Francis, Babalwa of New Life Centre; Nakiba Mohamed from Pakistan	
4		Minutes of previous meeting	
	4.1	The Minutes of the May and June YSF General meetings were read by the Secretary, but were not available as copies for distribution. It was agreed that formal copies of the minutes would be available next YSF meeting for formal adoption.	
5		Matters arising from the Minutes	
	5.1	Telkom & theField	
	5.1.1	Suggestion was made that Telkom should pay towards the maintenance of the field, and some social responsibility should be shown by them.	
	5.1.2	George suggested that a plan for the field should be worked out and that perhaps a monthly fair could be held	
	5.1.3	The above proposals should be taken to the field's management committee	
6		New Life Centre	
	6.1	George reported on the workshop on Human Trafficking held at the Rec and also that he had attended the training sessions, and how he had visited the guest houses and bars with members of JusticeActs.	Babalwa, Diane Hall
	6.2	Babalwa of New Life Centre reported on the work she does in Yeoville in terms of rehabilitating young women that have been drawn into prostitution	
	6.3	A lot of the girls at the New Life Centre are from Yeoville	
	6.4	There is a need for more shelters and programs to help women	
	6.5	New Life Centre has 30-40 women at their shelter and also does peer	

		education	
6.6		Quite a number of women are HIV positive	
6.7		They organise educators to visit the guest houses and Bars, activities in these places begins at about 9 in the evening; it gets very busy from about 11pm to 4 am.	
6.8		It was suggested that YSF issue a public statement that it supports New Life Centre for schoolgirls and women	Cate
6.9		Contact No is 078 167 3128 for Babalwa and the email address is newlifeforgirls@yahoo.com	
7		Schoolboys Drinking & social problems involving youth	
7.1		Hussein reported on the group of schoolboys he often sees drinking at No 89 Hunter Street.	
7.2		It was suggested that a task team be appointed to identify the school and then contact the school and the parents. George, Babalwa, Nonceba and Maurice agreed to be in the task team	George, Babalwa, Maurice, Nonceba
7.3		It was also suggested that this task team be used in identifying this type of problem in the community	
7.4		New Life Centre does a program whereby they identify children at risk. It is not only girls that are targeted by adults, but also boys who then get dragged into crime.	
7.5		New Life Centre has formed a relationship with schools and has got social workers involved.	
8		Reminders to attend meetings	
8.1		It was agreed that the SMS's to remind people should continue, people tend to forget and this is important for the building of the organization	Cate, George
9	9	Sonke Gender Network	
	9.1	It was reported that Sonke's red card campaign was successful in that a workshop was held and that material was distributed	
	9.2	The campaign should be broadened in the community and concern was expressed on how this could be achieved	
10	10	Nakhil Mohamed	
	10.1	Nakhil Mohamed introduced himself, is from Pakistan originally, He has an interest in community development and spoke about what it is that builds a community. A community such as Yeoville needs much work to be done. He has a special interest in communication and would be willing to assist in the communication of the community's programs to interested parties in order to make these programs more effective	
11	11	Co-option of new members to the executive, including the position of Treasurer.	
		The YSF needs to be strengthened and would benefit from co-option of new members to the executive	
	11.1	Thami, Jacobeth, Nonceba and Zama, Husein and Lesiba were proposed as people that could be co-opted	
	11.2	It was suggested that some executive positions can be consolidated, for example, perhaps the Chairperson could also act as fundraiser	
	11.3	The meeting felt that the executive should be trusted with the co-option	

		of new members and this matter could be dealt with by their executive meeting.	
12		Xenophobia Update	
	12.1	YeoView News has reported relevant information on this	
	12.2	A committee for Social Inclusion has been formed in Yeoville	
	12.3	A national hotline has been established so that people can report on threats of xenophobic violence	
	12.4	A plan has been set in place regarding disaster management should anything happen	
	12.5	Volunteers should contact Thami or Maurice	
	12.6	It was commented that more foreign nationals need to attend public meeting so that the community can get used to their participation and listen to their views	
	12.7	ANC office bearers did hold an urgent meeting to deal with the issue of xenophobia and agreed to call up a public meeting	
	12.8	The ANC youth league is also holding meetings on the issue, these are in Observatory, 30 Gill Street, and Lesiba 076 787 3821 is the contact	Lesiba
	12.9	It was emphasised that the building up of trust amongst the members of communities is very important	
13		Inner City Charter Meetings	
	13.1	Various officials and substantial number of people have attended	
	13.2	George commented that anyone should be allowed to attend the meetings	
	13.3	George is attending as representing economic and housing interests of the community as ANC exec member	
	13.4	There are not enough plots or space to erect new housing in Yeoville and there are too many derelict buildings, affordable housing is a big issue	
	13.5	Nakib commented that there are appalling conditions in some buildings, tenant rights should be a condition of our interaction with any property developers in Yeoville	
	13.6	Maurice commented that though the JDA has done some good work in Yeoville the problem is that there is no post development program, nor management plan	
	13.7	We need a housing plan for the Inner City	
	13.8	People with adequate skills in Yeoville are lost to the community if there is no adequate housing	
	13.9	Thami commented that the promotion of arts programs is imperative, art should be shown in our public spaces	
	13.10	The high rents affect both citizens and foreigners	
	13.11	Housing is always a contentious and difficult issue at any public meetings	
	13.12	Hijacking of buildings takes place, and people are coerced and threatened	
	13.13	More people should attend the Inner City Charter meetings	

	13.14	The issue of affordable housing should be taken forward	
	13.15	The issue of forming housing cooperatives should be taken up	
14		Demarcation of the Wards in Yeoville	
	14.1	Maurice outlined how the new ward demarcation has been drawn up and how this effectively cuts Yeoville in half, furthermore in effect there are now 4 wards and it would mean that the people of Yeoville Bellevue would be served by 4 different counsellors and ward committees	
	14.2	Uniting Yeoville Bellevue into one ward makes economic and demographic good sense	
	14.3	We have about 16000 registered voters for our area	
	14.4	The Demarcation Board's hearing was attended, a proposal was made and the officials indicated that they liked the proposal	
	14.5	However when the demarcation was drawn up the proposal was totally ignored, and no reasons were given.	
	14.5	The objection was sent again, should this be ignored again we might consider going to court. This is expensive and we would have to get lawyers to act for free.	
	14.6	The meeting agreed to follow this up further with the Demarcation Board and the IEC.	
15		Announcements	
	15.1	Dube commented that people with disabilities were accommodated at the Inner City Charter meetings and this should be commended; also the Mayor should be thanked, and YSF should join in this	
	15.2	The Public Works Program is part of the Youth's initiative and a meeting would take place with George on Monday regarding this	Nonceba
	15.3	The Yeoville Stories Workshop series would resume next Saturday at St Aidan's	Naomi
	15.4	JusticeActs would undertake another training session on the 3 rd September on the human trafficking issue	Diane Hall



YEOVILLE SECTOR CRIME FORUM

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VENUE : ELIJAH BARAYI
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FOR MORE INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT:

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STOP CRIME!!!!!!!!!!STOP CRIME!!!!!!!!!!STOP CRIME!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

Yeoville Sector Crime Forum Meeting

Date : 22th September 2010

Venue : Elaija Barayi c/o Saunders and Old Harrow Yeoville

Time : 19:00 (7 pm)

Agenda

1. Opening and welcome
2. Apologies
3. Introduction of new attendance
4. Minutes of the previous meeting
5. Matters arising from the minutes of the previous meeting
6. Reports:
 - 6.1. Yeoville South African Police Service Sector Manager
 - 6.2. Chairpersons Report
 - 6.6.1. Street Patrol Recruitment
7. Date of next meeting
8. Closure

SECTOR CRIME FORUM MEETING (SECTOR1)
TUESDAY 2010-06-09
1 SAUNDERS, C/OOLD HARROW ROAD ,18:00-19:00

THE MEETING STARTED AT 18H25

1.WELCOMING AND OPENING

Mr S. Naki

Mr. Dlamini opened with prayer

2. ATTENDANCE & APOLOGIES:

Warrant Officer Mbambo apologised for poor attendance. He further said because it's world cup time maybe people are busy with soccer maybe after world cup the hall will be full with community members to come and address their problems in their Sector managers

3. PROGRESS REPORT ON STREET PATROLLERS-SIMPHIWE NAKI

The problem we are facing right now is the shortages of the patrollers specially during World Cup event so we appealing to the community to come and join the our patrolling team to observe our streets in numbers. We also preposing a donation from the community whatever they feel to donate to our patrollers team

4. CRIME UPDATE

Mr. Mbambo said that we doing very well in terms of crime statistic the crime is very low specially during the day till midnight we very appreciating that it means our members are capable of doing whatever good job that they need to do

5.ATHER GOVERNMENTAL STAKE HOLDERS REPORT

We are very apologising for other stake holders because of world it might very impossibility for us to get them hold of them but we will try to get them after a big tournament we will also make sure that we will inform you in time if ever we got them cause we really having a problem with the street lights in our area specially during the late hours so City Power should urgently come and address the matter to the members of public and stake holders.

6. COMMENTS BY THE COMMUNITY

Speed humps - There are streets that were mentioned in previous meetings where speed humps are needed but they have only been erected along Bezuidenhout Street and Cavendish Street.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

CPF Chairperson is not around due world is currently busy at stadium Antill further notice. Sector 1 chairperson is also not around due family problems is are apologising for that matter informed.

Closing prayer.

Mr Dlamini

Meeting adjourned at 19H00

Date of next meeting:

SECTOR CRIME FORUM MEETING (SECTOR 2)
SECTOR 2 CRIME FORUM MEETING
TUESDAY: 2010-02-23
19:00 TILL 20:00
AT 59 REGENT STREET YEOVILLE

CHAIR OF THE MEETING :
SCRIBE OF THE MEETING :

AGENDA

1. Welcome and Opening Prayer by Mr. J. Mokwena (CPF Executive)
2. Attendance File in attendance register and apologies.
3. Reading & Approval of the previous meeting (Date 2009-11-24 0
4. Matters arising from previous minutes.
- 4.1 Progress report on Yeoville Street Patrollers (Capt. Mtshali)
- 4.2 Progress Report on suggestion box (Capt. Mtshali)

New Matters

- 5.1 Introduction of Yeoville new CPF executive (Snr/Supt. Motaung)
- 5.2 Crime update (Sector 2) Snr/Supt. Motaung.
- 5.3 Formation of street committees (Capt. Mtshali)
- 5.4 Donation to assist Yeoville Street Patrollers (CPF Chairperson Mr. Khosa)
- 5.5 Election of the new executive Serctor 2.
6. Announcements
7. Vote of thanks.
8. Date of next meeting.
9. Closing.

SECTOR CRIME FORUM MEETING (SECTOR 2)
WEDNESDAY (2010-09-28) ST. AIDANS CHURCH
59 REGENT STREET, C/O CAVENDISH STREET, 19:00 -20:00

(N.B: EVERY SPEAKER IS ASKED TO GET STRAIGHT TO THE POINT
AND SAVE TIME. MEETING MUST END AT 20H00 (THANK YOU.)

AGENDA

1. Welcome & Opening Prayer by Mr V. Dlamini (CPF Executive)
2. Attendance (Fill in Attendance register) & Apologies
3. Reading & Approval of the previous minutes (Date 2010-08-24)
4. Matters arising from previous minutes
- 4.1 Progress report on street patrollers - Capt. Mtshali

NEW ITEMS

- 5.1 Crime Update (Sector 2) - Capt. Mtshali
- 5.2 Election of the new executive sector 2.
- 5.3 Formation of street committees
- 5.4 Crime awareness champagne

ANNOUNCEMENTS

6. Vote of thanks - CPF Executive - Mr. J. Mokwena & Mr. V. Dlamini
7. Date of next meeting - 2010-10-26 Tuesday
8. Closing prayer

TOGETHER WE CAN MAKE YEOVILLE A FREE CRIME AREA
DONT DO CRIME, DONT BUY STOLEN GOODS
REPORT ANY CRIME ACTIVITIES !!!!

“MAY GOD BE WITH US ALL”