



**Western Cape
Government**
Environmental Affairs and
Development Planning



Western Cape RSEP/VPUU Programme

Regional Socio-Economic Programme and
Violence Prevention through Urban Upgrading Programme

Serving Communities in the Western Cape



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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACT	Area Coordinating Team	MTSF	Medium Term Strategic Framework
CAP	Community Action Plan	NDP	National Development Plan
CBD	Central Business District	NSDF	National Spatial Development Framework
CoCT	City of Cape Town	NSDP	National Spatial Development Perspective
DCAS	Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport	RSEP	Regional Socio-Economic Programme
DEA&DP	Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning	PSG	Provincial Strategic Goal
DEDAT	Department of Economic Development and Tourism	PSP	Provincial Strategic Plan (PSP)
DHS	Department of Human Settlements	PT	Provincial Treasury
DLG	Department of Local Government	SALGA	South African Local Government Association
DoA	Department of Agriculture	SANRAL	South African National Roads Agency
DoCS	Department of Community Safety	SDF	Spatial Development Framework
DoH	Department of Health	SNA	Safe Node Area
DotP	Department of the Premier	SoE	State owned Enterprises
DSD	Department of Social Development	STR	Small Town Regeneration Programme
DTPW	Department of Transport and Public Works	VPUU	Violence Prevention through Urban Upgrading
ECD	Early Childhood Development	NPC	Not for Profit Company
IDP	Integrated Development Plan	WCED	Western Cape Education Department
KfW	German Development Bank	WCEDP	Western Cape Economic Development Partnership
LED	Local Economic Development	WCG	Western Cape Government
MURP	Mayoral Urban Regeneration Programme	WoSA	Whole-of-Society Approach

FOREWORD



In 2013/14, with the aim of complementing the existing Violence Prevention through Urban Upgrading (VPUU) Programme in the Western Cape, it was a leap into unknown territory for us when the Western Cape Government initiated the Regional Socio-Economic (RSEP) Programme. Following a €5 million grant from the German Government, through the German Development Bank (KfW), we embarked on an extension of the VPUU Programme in the City of Cape Town and an extension to the Drakenstein and Theewaterskloof Municipalities. The task to establish a WCG RSEP/VPUU Project Office was assigned to the

Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning and represented a significant shift for the Department away from being a regulatory planning authority, to having more of a development planning focus geared towards project implementation. The Department had to adapt to processes like project planning, project implementation and management as well as monitoring. Not only was this a new learning curve for the Department, but also for the partner municipalities who acted as implementing agents of the projects that were funded from the KfW grant funding, as well as WCG earmarked budget allocations.

The Department teamed up with the VPUU Not-for-Profit Company (VPUU NPC), who had undertaken three VPUU Programme phases in the City of Cape Town since 2005, in also implementing the VPUU Programme on behalf of the WCG. The big innovation of the VPUU and RSEP Programme was to tackle crime and violence not only through policing, but also through urban planning, infrastructure and social programmes in neighbourhoods that have been the most isolated. The RSEP/VPUU Programme is aligned with the Cabinet's Whole-of-Society Approach (WOSA), supports the Provincial Strategic Goals (PSG) Game Changers and also plays an instrumental role in the WCG Alcohol Harms Reduction Game Changer.

Within the first five years, the municipal beneficiaries and identified communities were already reaping the benefits. Several projects, illustrated in this brochure, have been successfully implemented and many others are making very good progress. In 2017, the Provincial Cabinet approved Phase 2 of the RSEP Programme, which includes an extension to ten additional towns in the Western

Cape until 2021. For Phase 2, an additional amount of R54 million has been made available, bringing the total amount of WCG funding for the RSEP/VPUU Programme to approximately R111 million.

Projects in eight of the ten RSEP partner municipalities have already been initiated (Breede Valley, Swartland, Saldanha Bay, Bergrivier, Witzenberg, Cape Agulhas, Mossel Bay and Prince Albert), with the other two partner municipalities, Bitou and Stellenbosch, in their commencement stages. The Programme in the VPUU Municipalities (City of Cape Town, Drakenstein and Theewaterskloof) will be wrapped up by mid-2019, with the rounding off and exit strategy currently in progress. This confirms the Western Cape Government's commitment to build a Province in which every citizen can access quality opportunities needed to improve their daily lives.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Anton Brede', is written over a light blue rectangular background.

ANTON BREDELL

Minister of Local Government, Environmental Affairs and Development Planning

WORD OF THANKS



In the relatively short period of five years, the successes of the Western Cape Government's (WCG) flagship Regional Socio-Economic (RSEP) and Violence Prevention through Urban Upgrading (VPUU) Programmes have become both institutionalised and impactful. To date, 13 municipalities and communities in the Province are already benefitting from the roll-out of socio-economic community upliftment projects in terms of this Programme. Over and above providing seed funding for many of these projects, the RSEP/VPUU Programme has also upskilled municipal colleagues in their approaches toward spatial integration of communities. A key focus has also been a conscious attempt to mainstream the RSEP and VPUU methodology into municipal IDP's and SDF's. The RSEP/VPUU Programme is also actively integrated into and supporting the Whole-of-Society Approach (WOSA), approved by the Provincial Cabinet in 2018 and which is being instituted in several pilot areas in the Province. The principles of a Whole-of-Society and also a Whole-of-Government approach have been key guiding values in the RSEP/VPUU Programme since its inception in 2013.

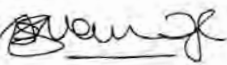
I would like to express my sincere appreciation to our 13 partnering municipalities, the 12 other Provincial sister departments, my own Department and particularly Anthony Barnes, Gerhard Gerber, Francois Wüst and the whole RSEP/VPUU Programme Office for their hard work and commitment to ensure the success of the Programme. We are making very good progress with implementation of the Programme, as reflected in this publication. Furthermore, the passion, willingness and commitment of our 13 partnering municipalities to engage with us at Province must be celebrated. Moreover, recognition must also be given to several National Departments, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO's), parastatals and the private sector, who have contributed co-funding and support. The successes of this Programme should inspire others in Government to apply the same methodology in their areas of jurisdiction, in order to redress the legacy of apartheid spatial planning in our communities.

Acknowledgement is also given to the outstanding work provided by the VPUU Not-for-Profit Company (VPUU NPC) in this Programme over the past five years. Under the leadership of Chief Executive Officer Michael Krause, they have been actively involved in the City of Cape Town on its VPUU Programme over the last ten years, and in Drakenstein and Theewaterskloof Municipalities over the past five years. The VPUU NPC's contract with the KfW (German Development Bank) and this Department will be concluded by mid-2019 and they are on track to complete the projects planned for implementation in the three Municipalities.

The roll out of the RSEP Programme has not been without its challenges. Given the relatively short periods of time annually in which to implement the projects, issues such as municipal procurement processes arose, resulting in applications for rollovers of grant funding from one financial year to the next, which was navigated successfully with the understanding and support from Provincial Treasury. Provincial Treasury is also supporting the Department, in collaboration with the partner Municipalities, in putting measures in place to accelerate and streamline implementation and to avoid similar situations in future.

As part of a continuous learning and improvement of the RSEP/VPUU Programme an Impact and Implementation Evaluation has been commissioned. The results of the Evaluation will be available in March 2019 and based on the outcomes, any necessary adjustments will be made to the Programme and the manner in how it is implemented. An Organisation and Development investigation into the functions, responsibilities and the current organisational structure of the RSEP/VPUU Programme Office and to institutionalise this component in the Department will also be undertaken in the 2018/19 year.

We look forward to working closely with all our partners and beneficiaries on the WCG RSEP/VPUU Programme over the next two years in our quest to improve the socio-economic circumstances in our communities, as well as eradicating the legacy of apartheid spatial planning.



PIET VAN ZYL

Head of Department

Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning

1. INTRODUCTION

The **first version** of the Regional Socio-Economic (RSEP) and the Violence Prevention through Urban Upgrading (VPUU) Programme brochure was distributed in 2016 and was used to inform stakeholders about the Programme and focused on Phase 1 of the RSEP and the VPUU municipalities. In 2017 Provincial Cabinet approved the extension of the RSEP Programme to the year 2021 to ten additional towns in the Western Cape (Phase 2 of the RSEP Programme). A **second version** of the RSEP/VPUU Programme brochure (this version) primarily focuses on Phase 2 of the RSEP Programme. It also focuses on the underlying message of the Programme and the **change of mind set** to be achieved.

2. PROBLEM STATEMENT



Figure 1: Drone photograph of Darling, showing the segregation between the lower income and higher income areas of Darling and the large tracts of vacant/underutilised land segregating the town.

Throughout the world there is mounting pressure for cities to drive **spatial transformation** and not only is South Africa faced with this task but it is also struggling with the critical challenges of redressing the spatial effects of apartheid spatial planning. After almost twenty-five years post democracy, South African towns and cities remain spatially divided. Many South African settlements have poor areas that remain under-served, with limited access to a range of viable opportunities; thus, a large number of inhabitants are trapped in poverty and faced with barren and desolate environments. In addition, settlements experience rapid urbanisation, sprawling development, aging infrastructure and municipal financial constraints that make it difficult for municipalities to deliver adequate services to all inhabitants.

3. THE RSEP/VPUU PROGRAMME

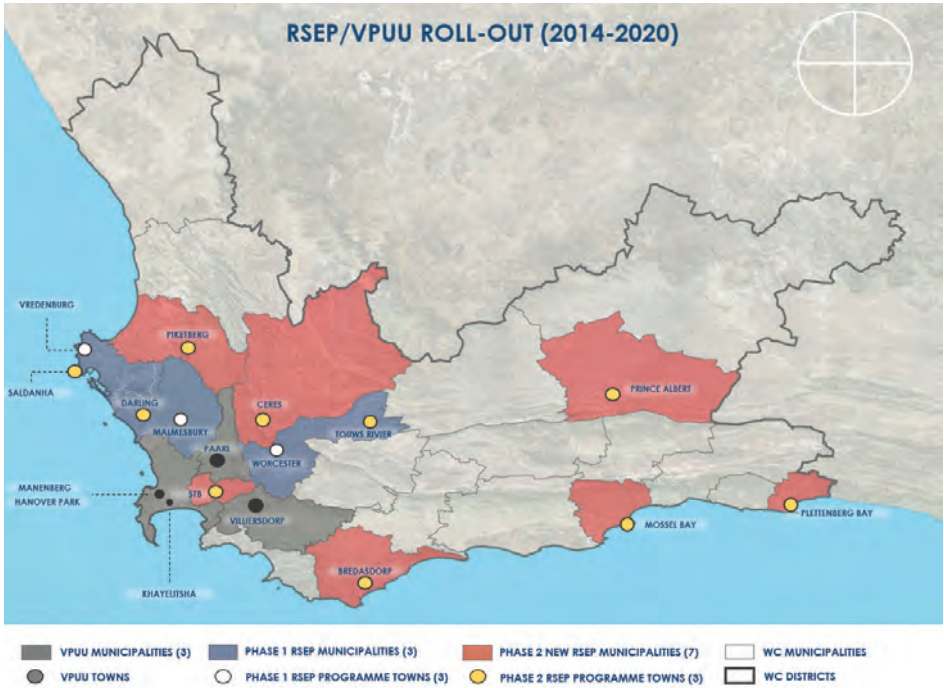


Figure 2: Map of RSEP/VPUU Programme participating municipalities

In 2005, the **Violence Prevention through Urban Upgrading (VPUU)** Programme was piloted in the City of Cape Town by way of a partnership between the City of Cape Town (CoCT), the German Development Bank (KfW) and the participating communities. Owing to the impact of the Programme in the CoCT, the Western Cape Government (WCG), in collaboration with the KfW, opted to roll out the Programme to additional municipalities in the Western Cape thereby establishing the VPUU Western Cape Programme cemented by the signing of a suite of agreements between the programme partners, [WCG, the KfW and the VPUU Not for Profit Company (NPC)].

Simultaneously, a provincial and regional Programme – the **Regional Socio-Economic Programme (RSEP)** – was established in response to the requirements of a “Whole-of-Society” Approach. The RSEP and VPUU initiatives were combined to form the overarching **RSEP/VPUU Programme**. As such the RSEP/VPUU Programme is a **transversal** and **intergovernmental** programme

implemented in the Western Cape since 2014 and comprises of a large number and a variety of projects identified and driven by different role players that include municipalities, Provincial Departments, communities and NGOs, local business, National Departments and parastatals.

On 7 February 2017, Provincial Cabinet **approved the extension of the RSEP Programme** to seven additional municipalities and to one additional town in each of the three existing RSEP municipalities. Implementation of the programme in the new areas is underway and a gradual phase-in process has been adopted.

4. PROGRAMME GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

- **To improve quality of life through urban, social and spatial upgrading** in targeted neighbourhoods of selected towns in the Western Cape;
- **To build safe and sustainable neighbourhoods** following a strategy of crime and violence prevention measures, building on social capital towards community cohesion and creating safe communities;
- **To promote a Whole-of-Society Approach**, which envisions a capable state partnering with active citizens, communities and stakeholders to promote social and economic inclusion;
- **To land a “Whole-of-Government” Approach** to promote implementation of the Provincial Spatial Development Framework and enhance planning-led budgeting through coordinated multi-sector spending in the Province; and
- **To promote joint learning and mainstreaming** in order to broaden the impact of the Programme.

The scope of work being undertaken under the RSEP/VPUU Programme operates at different scales and is grouped under **eight streams**. Under each of the streams there are one or two overarching **goals** that indicate the broad intentions of the work undertaken within that stream as well as a few **objectives**, which indicate some of the steps that may be taken to achieve the goal(s). The first four streams mostly operate at local level and the second four mostly at Provincial level.

THE RSEP/VPUU PROGRAMME: EIGHT STREAMS

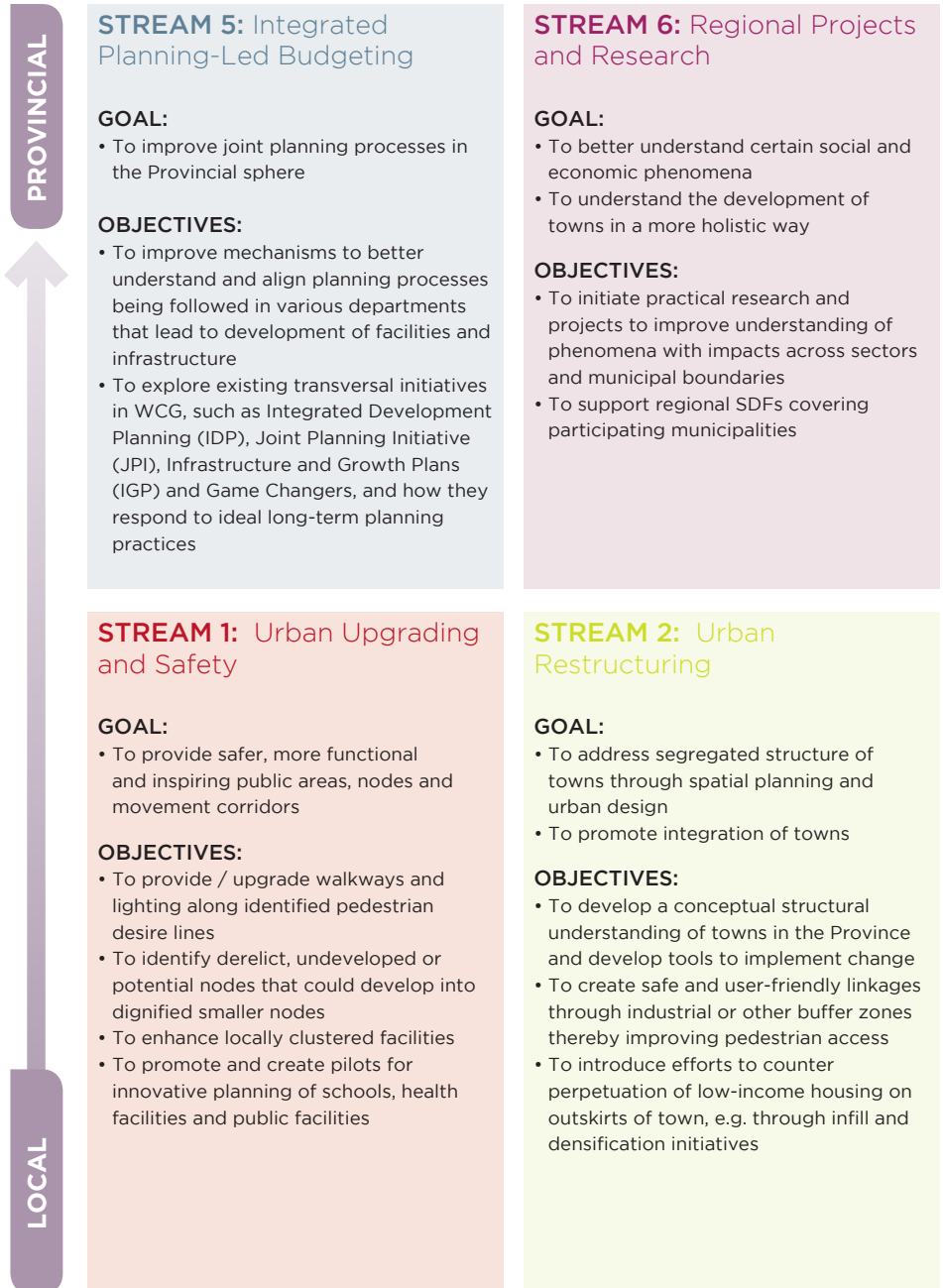


Figure 3: The scope of work of the RSEP/VPUU Programme, captured in the 8 streams

STREAM 7: Innovative Gis and Spatial Info

GOAL:

- To explore the use of cutting edge information systems and 'out-of-the-box' approaches to using and presenting spatial data

OBJECTIVES:

- To explore and promote the innovative use of spatial and other information
- To investigate the development of a GIS-based model to track growth of towns and to establish population figures on which to base future planning for facilities and services

STREAM 8: Training, Advocacy and Change Of Mind Sets

GOAL:

- To promote joint learning and main streaming in order to broaden the impact of the Programme

OBJECTIVES:

- To train Municipal and Provincial officials in the approach
- To develop mechanisms to promote and proliferate the approach and lessons learned to other towns and municipalities
- To provide other towns and municipalities in the Western Cape with practical tools and mechanisms to improve living conditions in poor neighbourhoods

STREAM 3: Social Cohesion and Inclusion

GOAL:

- To involve communities so as to contribute to an improved sense of dignity, ownership and responsibility and to provide hope

OBJECTIVES:

- To improve structures to facilitate participation in local planning
- To ensure ongoing comprehensive community participation in planning
- To explore initiatives to promote social inclusion, cohesion, reconciliation and cross-cultural healing

STREAM 4: Social Cluster 'Crowding In'

GOAL:

- To promote "crowding in" of departments in the focus areas to demonstrate the power and benefits of working and planning together

OBJECTIVES:

- To obtain an understanding of the mandates and programmes of Provincial sector departments and improve synergy between social-related planning of different departments and spheres of government
- To facilitate projects that are inspired and/or influenced by the Programme and are aligned to the Programme in a specific focus area
- To support the roll out of ECD and MOD centres and other soft programmes
- To integrate with PSG2, PSG3 and Provincial Game Changers

PROVINCIAL

LOCAL

5. GOVERNANCE AND FUNDING STRUCTURE

The implementation of the RSEP/VPUU Programme follows directives from the Cabinet Resolutions taken on 11 December 2013, 22 January 2014 and 7 February 2017 that designated the Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning (DEA&DP) as the lead department and coordinator of the Programme, Provincial Treasury as the overall fiscal coordinator and a number of departments to form part of a Steering Committee to oversee and coordinate both the RSEP and VPUU Western Cape Programme.

The Programme is strongly **aligned to** the National Development Plan (NDP) (NDP) and the Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF). It also has strategic alignment with many of the WCGs Provincial Strategic Goals (PSGs), the Provincial Strategic Plan (PSP) as well as the Whole-of-Society Approach (WoSA).

The RSEP/VPUU is a significant **flagship Programme** that reflects the shifts in the DEADP's functional approach from:

- Municipal Planning to Provincial Planning;
- Land Use Planning to Development Planning;
- Planning to Implementation.

The Programme is implemented in close **collaboration** with the Provincial Social Cluster Departments, namely the Departments of Health, Education, Social Development, Community Safety and Cultural Affairs and Sport, with the assistance of the rest of the Provincial Departments.

Table 1: Stakeholders and their roles and responsibilities

STAKEHOLDER	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
WESTERN CAPE GOVERNMENT (WCG)	Recipient of German Development Bank (KfW) funds; co-funder and co-implementer
DEA&DP	Responsible for operational coordination and project management
Provincial Treasury	Responsible for overall fiscal coordination and ensuring that transversal goals are being met
Other WCG Sector Departments	Responsible for oversight, coordination and co-implementation
MUNICIPALITIES	
RSEP Municipalities	Beneficiaries of Provincial RSEP funding; co-funders; partners and co-implementers

STAKEHOLDER	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
VPUU Municipalities	Beneficiaries of KfW funding and Provincial counter-funding; co-funders; partners and co-implementers
VPUU NPC	Intermediary to assist and support WCG in implementation and to provide technical expertise primarily in the VPUU Municipalities
GERMAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (KfW)	Co-funder (on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development) restricted to VPUU municipalities
COMMUNITIES	Active partners; co-creators; recipients of goods and services; assisting and supporting the monitoring of the Programme



Figure 4: The RSEP/VPUU Programme Governance Framework

The framework diagram above illustrates a **governance structure** adopted in order to implement the Programme and to ensure that reporting occurs within and between several decision-making structures, allowing for improved accountability. The RSEP/VPUU Programme encourages the exchange of knowledge between government officials and various stakeholders, thereby providing a platform for joint learning and mainstreaming. The Programme also provides a platform for line departments to work together, collaborate and implement projects to achieve maximum impact and service delivery.

The combined programme has received **funding** from three main sources, namely the **KfW** (€5 million/R74 million), the WCG (R165 million) and co-funding from the municipalities, while private sector and SoE funding has also been unlocked. Accordingly, the identification and selection of projects are influenced by these different funding streams.



6. RSEP PHASE 2 PROGRAMME METHODOLOGY

The work being done in the RSEP Municipalities is driven by DEA&DP departmental resources combined with the capacity created by and within the municipalities themselves. In preparing for Phase 2 of the RSEP Programme a **“Reconstruction Framework”** was developed and seeks to establish a **planning approach** that can be adopted by municipal officials as part of their planning activities. Furthermore, it seeks to promote **collaboration** with other provincial and municipal departments, organisations and various stakeholders on work that is being done within a focus area.

The **Reconstruction Framework** considers the **typical structure of towns** in the Western Cape, which tends to be characterised by **spatial segregation** between affluent and lower income areas usually in the form of an industrial or open area previously used as a ‘buffer’ between the two areas. Furthermore, the affluent suburbs tend to be located closer to the CBD and economic opportunities while lower income areas tend to be located further away from the CBD and viable economic opportunities with limited access to lower order facilities and services.

The ultimate goal of applying the Framework is to **identify projects** for implementation that will positively impact the disadvantaged areas of towns. The Framework also initiates a **shift in mind-sets** among municipal officials and the spatial planning approach taken within these towns towards creating integrated sustainable communities that foster human development. It also seeks to promote **changes in the structure of towns** and the application of the Framework, combining and identifying opportunities in a focus area highlights the following components illustrated in the table 2:

Table 2: RSEP Reconstruction Framework Components

RSEP RECONSTRUCTION FRAMEWORK COMPONENTS	
The overall structure of a town and how it is evolving (looking at the bigger picture) and the historical context	
	Identifying the main pedestrian routes or desire lines, highlighting obstacles or impediments, overlaps with motorised transport routes and opportunities for Transit Oriented Development in larger towns
	Identifying the existence/characteristics of a ‘Transition Area’ (underutilised non-residential or vacant areas between precincts) in order to promote the concept of an ‘Integration Zone’ making links to pedestrian routes

RSEP RECONSTRUCTION FRAMEWORK COMPONENTS



Identifying and analysing **satellite nodes** (retail and services): existing, emerging and old (forgotten) nodes;



Locating key **social facilities**, e.g. libraries, sport fields, community halls, police stations and so on, and identifying facilities that can become a hub for social upliftment and clusters of government facilities



Investigating the existence of any **strategic underutilised sites** and identifying strategic sites to promote integration, compaction and service delivery



Acknowledging **informal settlements** and **markets**; identifying pressure points linked to urbanisation and advocating for the acknowledgement of informal settlements/informal markets and proactive strategies



Investigating the threat (or reality) of sprawl and advocate for **compact towns**, and identify threats and opportunities

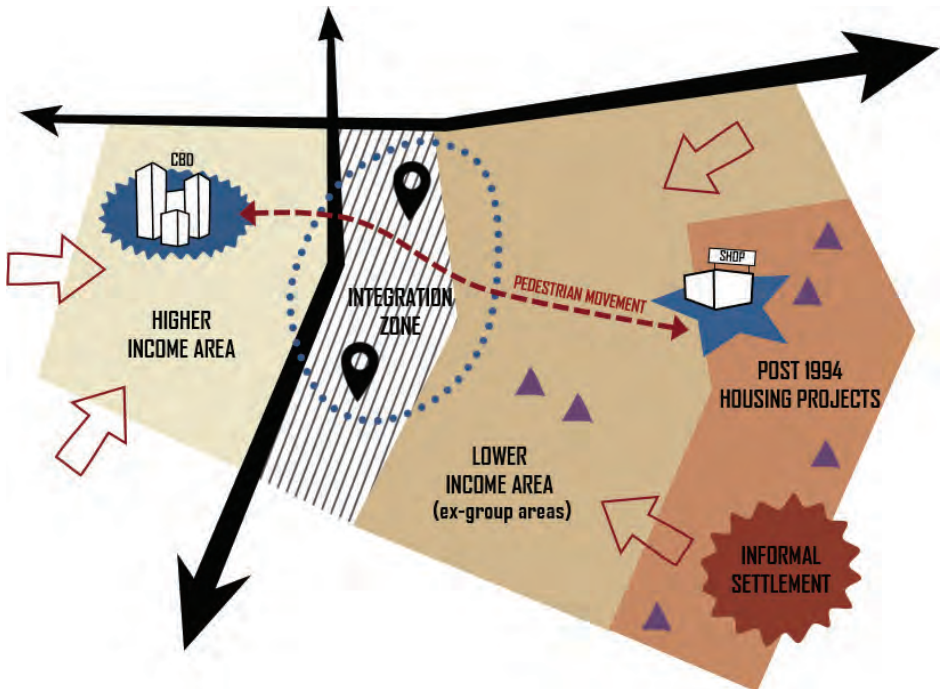


Figure 5: The RSEP Reconstruction Framework

During the Reconstruction Framework workshop held with municipal officials and community members there are typically two different types of projects that get identified. **Physical projects** are identified through the application of the Reconstruction Framework. RSEP funds as well as municipal and private co-funding is used to construct some of these projects. Examples include the development of innovative play parks, Local Economic Development (LED) units and paved pedestrian walkways. **Non-Physical Projects** are planning projects that the Programme Office assists with. These projects are identified by local needs that either emerge during discussions at workshops or other engagements. Examples include assisting municipalities with conceptual designs for projects as well as creating various partnerships with other organisations or with WCG sister departments.

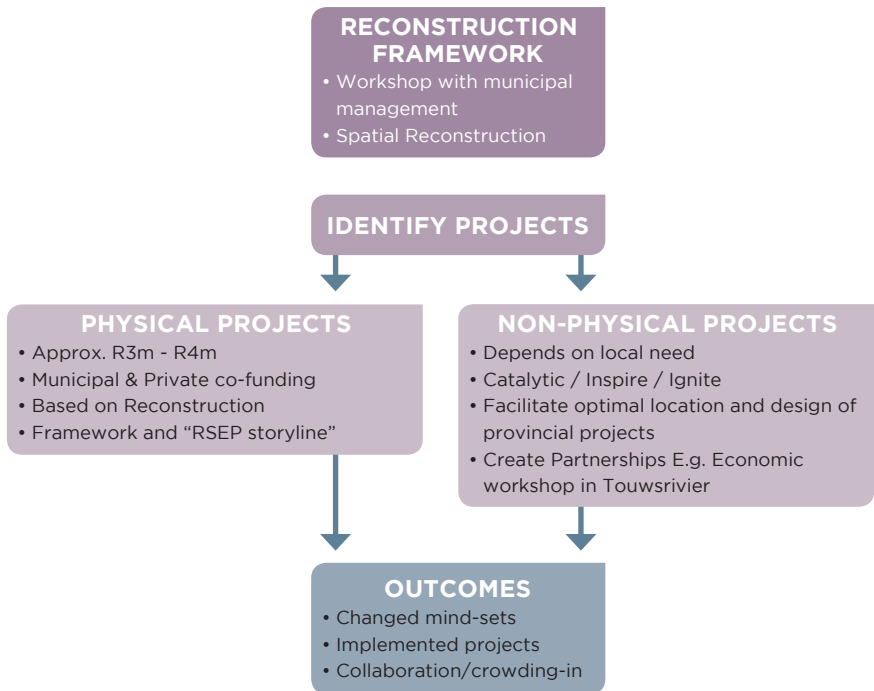


Figure 6: RSEP phase 2 typical municipal engagement process



Figure 7: Reconstruction Workshop held with municipal officials in Ceres, Witzenberg

7. PROGRESS OF PROGRAMME TO DATE

Implementation of the RSEP/VPUU Programme has been underway for approximately three years in **Phase 1 of the RSEP/VPUU Programme** in the following participating municipalities; Breede Valley Municipality, Saldanha Bay Municipality, Swartland Municipality, Drakenstein Municipality, Theewaterskloof Municipality and the City of Cape Town (CoCT).

Implementation of projects within the RSEP focus areas was kick-started by implementing small-scale 'quick win' projects which captivated local communities and illustrated the WCG's commitment to implementing projects. Progress made so far within the three RSEP municipalities is attributed to **collaboration** between the Municipal Project Managers, the municipal line departments and the Programme Office.

8. RSEP PHASE 1 MUNICIPALITIES

Breede Valley Local Municipality: Worcester

RSEP Focus Areas: The neighbourhoods of Zwelethemba, Avian Park, Riverview and Roodewaal in Worcester.

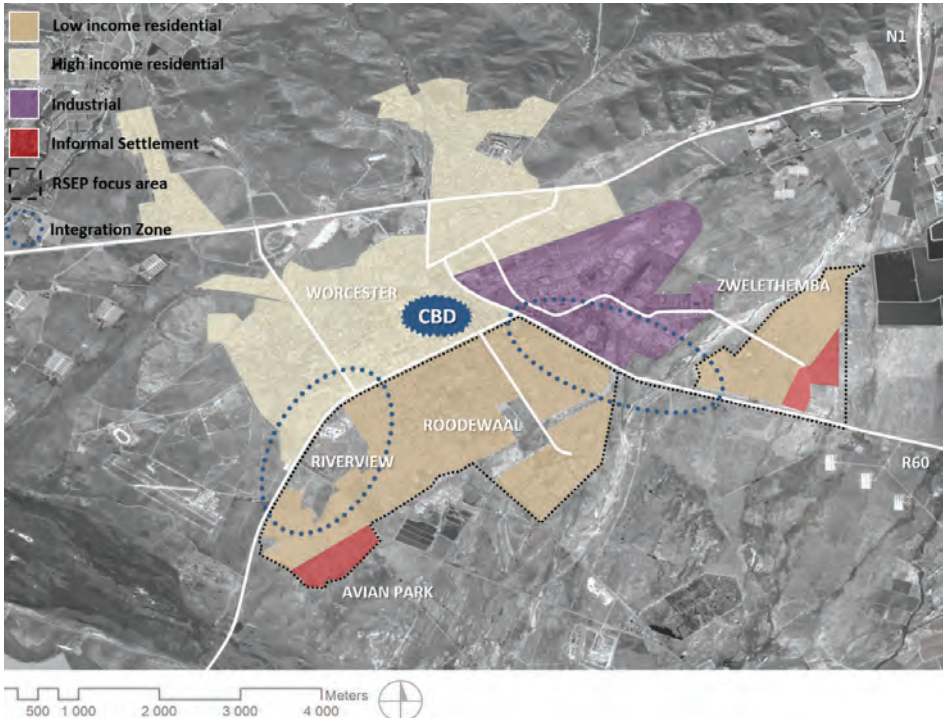


Figure 8: RSEP Reconstruction Framework applied to Worcester, Breede Valley Municipality.

As part of the RSEP VPUU Programme, Breede Valley Municipality is committed to improving the quality of life over both medium and long term periods. The Municipality continues to follow an approach that focuses on implementing several smaller projects across the RSEP focus areas. The projects implemented seek to provide sports and recreation facilities in areas previously lacking in these sorts of facilities.

Breede Valley Municipality Project Progress

Completed Projects

1. **Upgrading of 4 standpipes** (Emthonjenis) in Zwelethemba and Avian Park
2. **Development of a Community Centre** in Riverview
3. **Development of a Community Centre** in Roodewal
4. **Waste collection points** in Zwelethemba and Avian Park
5. **Braai facilities** in Zwelethemba, Riverview, Roodewal and Avian Park.
6. **Play park with safe node** including SAPS contact point
7. **Jungle gyms in parks** in Avian Park, Riverview, Roodewal and Zwelethemba
8. **BMX track** in Roodewal and Avian Park
9. **Lighting and safety** interventions in Avian Park
10. **Microdot marking** in Riverview
11. **Construction of tar-surfaced netball courts** (multi-purpose): Avian Park library; Riverview flats; Roodewal; and in Zwelethemba
12. Implementation of **Play parks**.

Ongoing Projects

1. **Traffic calming measures:** several areas – Designs completed.
2. **Pedestrian walkways** along desire lines in Avian Park, Riverview and Roodewal. Tender awarded.
3. **Zwelethemba Commercial Corridor.** The Precinct Plan was finalised and approved by Council and detailed engineering designs have been completed.
4. **Mini soccer pitches** (with artificial grass): Avian park and Riverview. Under construction.
5. **Recreation facilities** in Eden Park, and vlakkie cricket in Roodewal under construction.



Figure 9: Neighbourhood centre in Roodewal



Figure 10: 5-a-side netball court in Avian Park



Figure 11: Braai facilities in Riverview

ZWELETHEMBA

Commercial corridor project

Landscape Proposal

June 2018

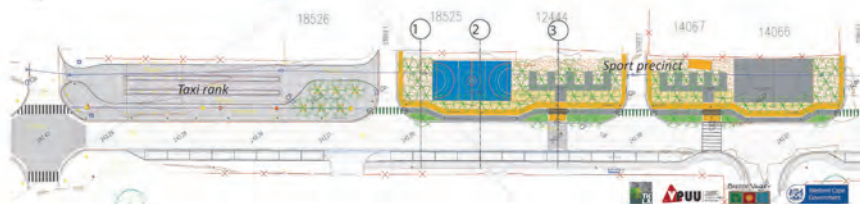


Figure 12: Zwelethemba commercial corridor project. Landscape plan developed by Tarna Klitzner landscape architect.

Saldanha Bay Local Municipality: Vredenburg

RSEP Focus Areas: The neighbourhoods of Ongegund/George Kerridge, Witteklip & Louwville in Vredenburg.

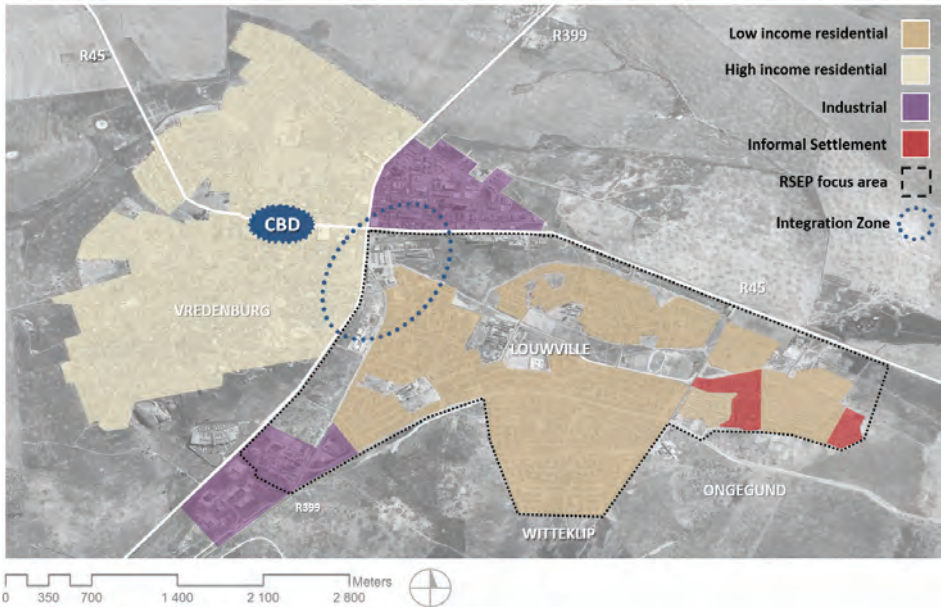


Figure 13: RSEP Reconstruction Framework applied to Vredenburg, Saldanha Bay Municipality.

To implement the RSEP VPUU Programme Saldanha Bay Municipality set out to develop safe, integrated and sustainable neighbourhoods within the following RSEP focus areas: Ongegund, Witteklip & Louwville in Vredenburg. Saldanha Bay Municipality elected to implement five fairly large projects in Vredenburg using a phased approach. So far implementation has been around the upgrade of the Wesbank Gateway Precinct, which is the first phase and catalyst for the Vredenburg Urban Revitalisation Project (a government precinct closer to the people).

Saldanha Bay Municipality Project Progress

Completed Projects

1. **Wesbank:** Construction of an **Active Box** (a small community hub, shop and surveillance will serve as a landmark and safe haven in the area) has been completed.

2. **Wesbank:** Construction of **Phase 1** (pedestrian paved walkways, landscaping, tree planting, areas for informal traders and general beautification), has been completed.
3. The **Restoration of the former Vredenburg station building** has been completed. Now occupied by the Saldanha Bay Tourism Organisation.
4. The construction of the **Kooitjieskloof Splash Park** has been completed.

Ongoing Projects

1. **Wesbank:** Tender for construction of **Phase 2** (pedestrian paved walkways, landscaping and beautification) awarded.
2. **George Kerridge (Ongegund):** Tender awarded for **Active Box**.
3. **George Kerridge (Ongegund):** Tender awarded for construction of **paved pedestrian ways** and beautification of area.
4. **George Kerridge (Ongegund):** Further community engagements are underway regarding the development of the **Commercial Hub**.
5. **Witteklip:** Discussions under way regarding the possibility of a **box park development or other similar commercial centre**.



Figure 14: Active box in Wesbank

BEFORE



AFTER



Figure 15: LED units in Wesbank

Swartland Local Municipality: Malmesbury

RSEP Focus Areas: The neighbourhoods of Wesbank, Ilenge Lethu, Saamstaan & Sunnyside in Malmesbury.

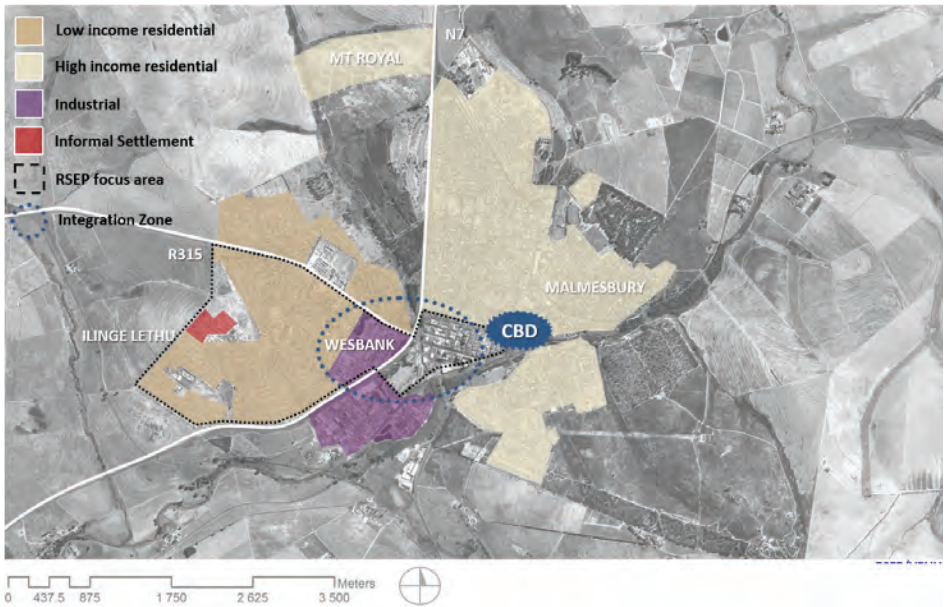


Figure 16: RSEP Reconstruction Framework applied to Malmesbury, Swartland Municipality.

The implementation of the RSEP Programme in Swartland Municipality demonstrates the potential to ‘crowd-in’ the resources of other stakeholders, in this case a state-owned enterprise, in order to maximise impact in a particular area. SANRAL is currently upgrading the N7 (doubling the road to a dual carriage way) from Cape Town to Malmesbury. SANRAL has commenced with the construction of two underpasses and an additional paved and safe pedestrian walkway (Alfa Street pedestrian walk way) as part of their social and community responsibility programme. These connector roads and paved walkways will hugely improve vehicle and pedestrian access from residential areas (marginalised communities) west of the highway to work-opportunities and facilities east of the highway.

Swartland Municipality Project Progress

Completed Projects

1. Installation of energy efficient lighting and improved walkways in crime hotspot areas have been completed.
2. Development of two recreational nodes in Alpha & Holomisa Streets respectively (Wesbank and Ilinge Lethu areas), are complete.
3. Tree planting along pedestrian walkways in Alfa Street has been completed.
4. Tree planting and beautification along corridor routes in Wesbank and Ilinge Lethu has been completed.
5. Two play/recreational parks (funded by the municipality and the private sector) completed in Phola park.

Ongoing projects

1. The construction of pedestrian links under the N7 toward Wesbank and Ilinge Lethu is progressing well and approximately 85% complete.
2. The design of pedestrian walkways to Alfa Street have been completed by SANRAL.
3. Ilinge Lethu: Informal market area, with toilets, a safe node, landscaping and a park is approximately 55% complete.
4. A contractor has been appointed for the Safe Taxi Stops and Shelters along Landscaped Corridors project.
5. An Indoor/Outdoor sports centre co-funded by Hope Through Action, a UK based institution, RSEP and the municipality will be situated along the corridor route between Holomisa Street and Alpha Street.



Figure 17: Recreation node in Wesbank



Figure 18: SANRAL underpass with additional paved and safe pedestrian pathway

9. VPUU MUNICIPALITIES

Following a successful implementation of the VPUU Programme in the City of Cape Town for over 10 years, the Programme was extended to Drakenstein and Theewaterskloof Municipalities as part of Phase 4 of the VPUU Western Cape Programme and implementation has been underway since 2014.

City of Cape Town Metro Municipality: Manenberg and Hanover Park

RSEP Focus Areas: Manenberg and Hanover Park.

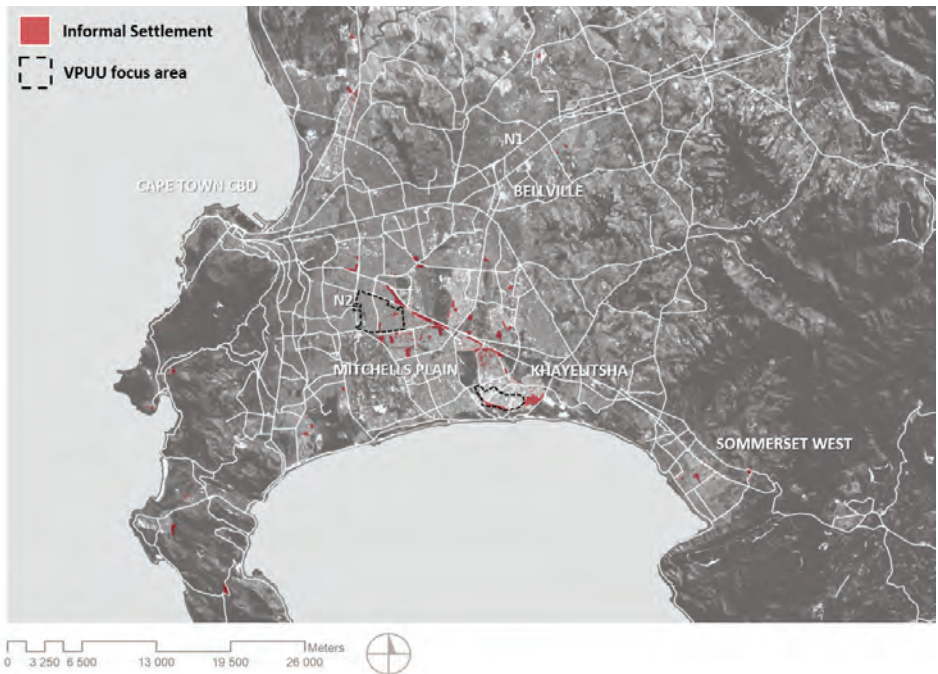


Figure 19: VPUU Safe Node Areas in the City of Cape Town.

The VPUU NPC funded by the German Development Bank (KfW) continues to provide technical support to the City of Cape Town areas that include Manenberg, Hanover Park and Khayelitsha as part of Phase 4 of the VPUU Western Cape Programme.

A collaborative approach between the VPUU NPC, the Mayoral Urban Regeneration Programme (MURP), the local communities and the WCG line departments and the RSEP/VPUU Programme Office has been adopted to implement the programme. MURP takes the lead in implementing projects in Hanover Park and Manenberg with support from the VPUU NPC who have assisted in developing Community Action Plans and Public Investment Frameworks in both focus areas.

Manenberg

The Manenberg Public Investment Framework (PIF) document was finalised and the City of Cape Town has been implementing some of the projects identified since 2015. The Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning continues to coordinate and facilitate Western Cape Government departments involved in the Manenberg Upgrade. The VPUU NPC continues to support the Mayoral Urban Regeneration Programme in engaging with the Manenberg Steering Committee on the Manenberg Upgrade and the schools upgrade processes.

The Manenberg Upgrade Programme is based on the implementation of elements of the VPUU methodology. The long term vision is the construction of a Youth Lifestyle Campus (YLC) which comprises of a series of connected safe places integrating various activities and partners to create a hive of learning, healthy lifestyle, sports and recreation, arts and culture for young people. By restructuring existing school grounds, the Youth and Lifestyle Campus will focus on providing an attractive learning environment and at the same time create a sense of place and a sense of belonging.. The Youth Lifestyle Campus has been detailed in 6 distinct precincts linked by a safe YLC Promenade to enable the various learning spaces to work systemically as a cohesive model which comprises of a network of education and after school facilities, linked by safe promenades and upgraded lighting and infrastructure.

The VPUU NPC is assisting MURP with developing urban design guidelines for the Manenberg Youth and Lifestyle Campus Promenade, the school upgrade, community participation and developing a precinct plan for the broader Western Forecourt of Nyanga Junction as Transit Oriented Development Hub. Work will continue as part of the Manenberg/Hanover Park WoSA.



Figure 20: Community design and mapping exercise in Manenberg

Hanover Park

The City of Cape Town has been implementing some of the projects identified in the Hanover Park Public Investment Framework (PIF) which was developed in 2015. The VPUU NPC continues to support the Mayoral Urban Regeneration Programme in Hanover Park with technical expertise related to the Media Centre project and the Hanover Park town centre project.



Figure 21: Community design and mapping exercise in Hanover Park

Drakenstein Local Municipality: Paarl East

RSEP Focus Areas: The neighbourhoods of Chicago, Groenheuwel, New Orleans, Dalvale and Fairyland.

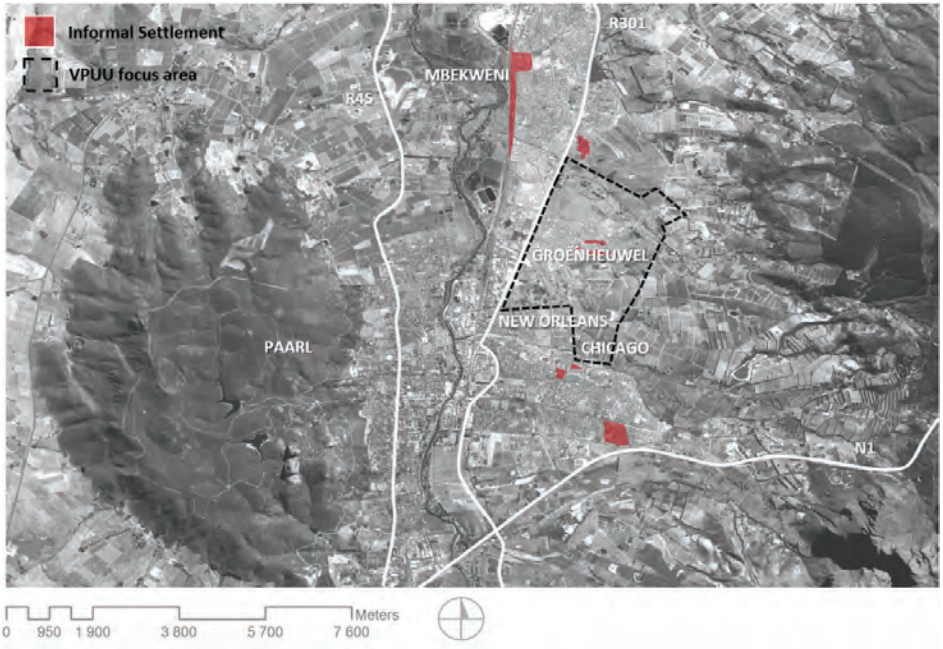


Figure 22: VPUU Safe Node Area in Paarl, Drakenstein Municipality.

Paarl East in Drakenstein Municipality was selected as a Safe Node Area (SNA) for the project owing to its **high level of crime, extreme levels of violence and gangsterism** in Chicago and parts of Groenheuwel as well as inequality and segregation of the Paarl East area from access to resources and connection to the rest of Paarl and Mbekweni.

The VPUU NPC, through a collaborative and participatory approach developed a **Public Investment Framework (PIF)** (overarching spatial design plan guiding key investment in a Safe Node Area seen in figure 23). The Paarl East PIF seeks to develop a dynamic public realm to encourage social cohesion by focusing on a **'Zone of Integration'** in a phased approach guided by clear design guidelines for intervention over time.

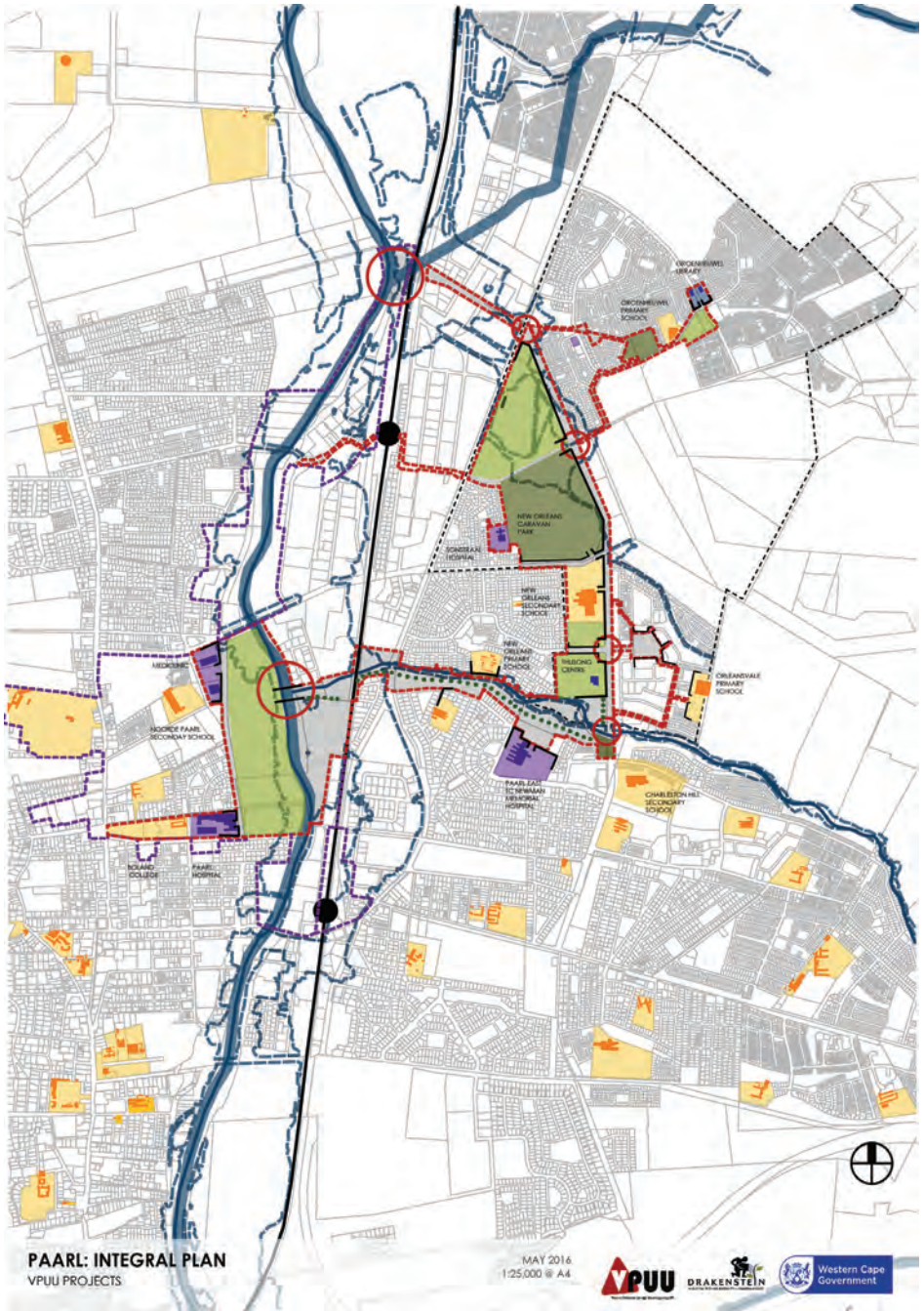


Figure 23: Paarl East Public Investment Framework concept map, Drakenstein PIF 2016.

Project 1

The **Chicago Safe Walking Bus and Freedom Park Upgrade** project focuses on safety and stabilisation of the safety situation in the area, using a phased approach.

Phase 1 entails the development of a safe walk way and defined public open space for Freedom Park with the following components also shown in figure 23:

- Walk along a safe walkway (a Walking Bus initiative is a voluntary programme in which school safety volunteers, who have received neighbourhood watch as well as road safety training, escort groups of learners on foot to and from school.) with increased lighting, defined landscape, trees and street furniture which has all been completed.
- A jogging track to define the cricket boundary and the open space in Freedom Park, which has been completed.

Project 2

The **Groenheuwel Urban Park and Library** (House of Learning) project, is an integrated precinct planning approach project with the following components:

- Upgraded Groenheuwel Library and business hive to be completed in 2019.
- Urban Park with provision of additional lighting, defined landscape, trees, street furniture and play equipment to be completed in 2019.



Figure 24: Freedom Park Jogging Track and Safe Space



Figure 25: Freedom Park Recreation Park

RSEP Focus Areas: The entire town of Villiersdorp.



Figure 26: VPUU Safe Node Area in Villiersdorp, Theewaterskloof Municipality.

The whole of Villiersdorp town was selected as a Safe Node Area in Theewaterskloof Municipality, such a **whole-of-town approach** was adopted by the VPUU NPC to develop the Public Investment Framework (PIF) through a participatory and collaborative approach. The PIF (figure 27) identifies the following key challenges in Villiersdorp: a lack of opportunity, environmental insecurity, difficult access, poor living conditions, poor education and un(der) employment.

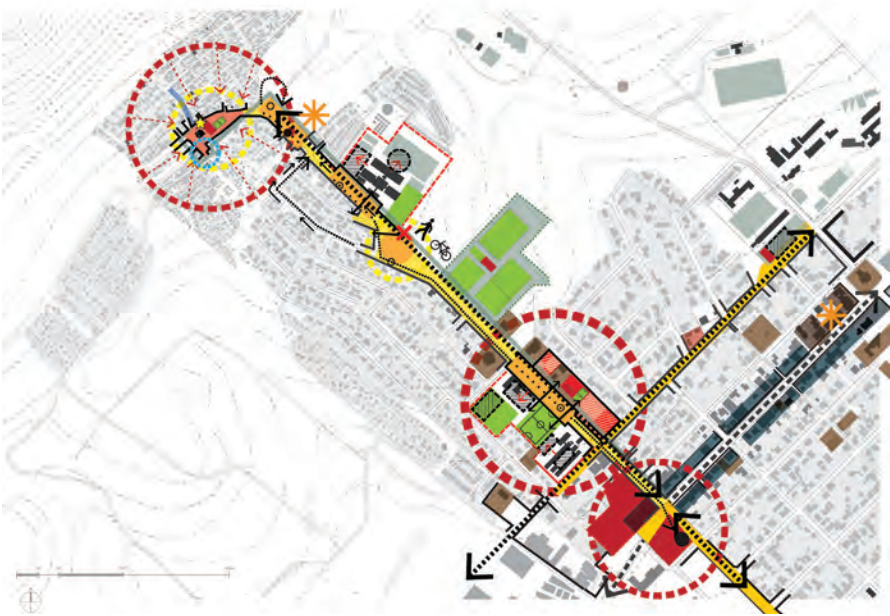


Figure 27: Buitenkant Street Integrated Precinct Plan, Villiersdorp, Theewaterskloof PIF 2016. Image done by VPUU NPC as part of VPUU Western Cape..

Project 1

The **Resource Centre** and associated **safe play spaces** are catalytic, strategic development projects that seek to greatly improve the quality of life for the residents in Villiersdorp. The Resource Centre, currently under construction, is scheduled to be completed in September 2018. The centre will focus on youth and skills development/training with facilities (youth café, internet facilities/gaming space, study space and a youth support desk) youth/adult based skills development, business training and job seeker support space and general information. The safe space (public open space) will have sport facilities accessible to all.



Figure 28: Resource Centre under construction

Project 2



The **Toy Library** and **Safe Space** project forms a focal point for Early Childhood Development (ECD) in a low income area that has minimal access to resources. It is also seen as a landmark located in a 'safe space' and forms part of a public open space for young children to gather and play in a safe environment.

Figure 29: Youth playing football in a 'safe space' area

Project 3

Water/Biodiversity Project

The Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning are working in partnership with Theewaterskloof Municipality (TWK) and the VPUU NPC on a water resources management project where nine water points with wash bays are currently being installed. These water points will be connected to the grey water system and the space surrounding the water points will be used by locals as public space safe for children to play.

10. RSEP PHASE 2

As mentioned, in February 2017, Provincial Cabinet approved the **extension of the RSEP Programme** to seven additional municipalities (Bitou, Mossel Bay, Prince Albert, Cape Agulhas, Stellenbosch, Bergrivier, Witzenberg) and to one additional town in each of the three existing RSEP municipalities (Breede Valley: Touwsrivier, Swartland: Darling and Saldanha Bay: Saldanha town) following an invite sent out inviting local municipalities to express their interest in becoming part of the RSEP Programme.

The Programme Office has commenced implementing the programme in the new municipalities following a **phased approach** in line with available technical resources and budget allocations. Although a smaller amount of grant funding is

made available for the implementation of projects in the new municipalities, the programme seeks to implement the **Reconstruction Framework** and achieve a **change of mind-sets**.

Breede Valley Local Municipality: Touwsrivier

RSEP Focus Areas: The neighbourhoods of Steenvliet, Topkamp and Touwsrivier CBD in Touwsrivier.

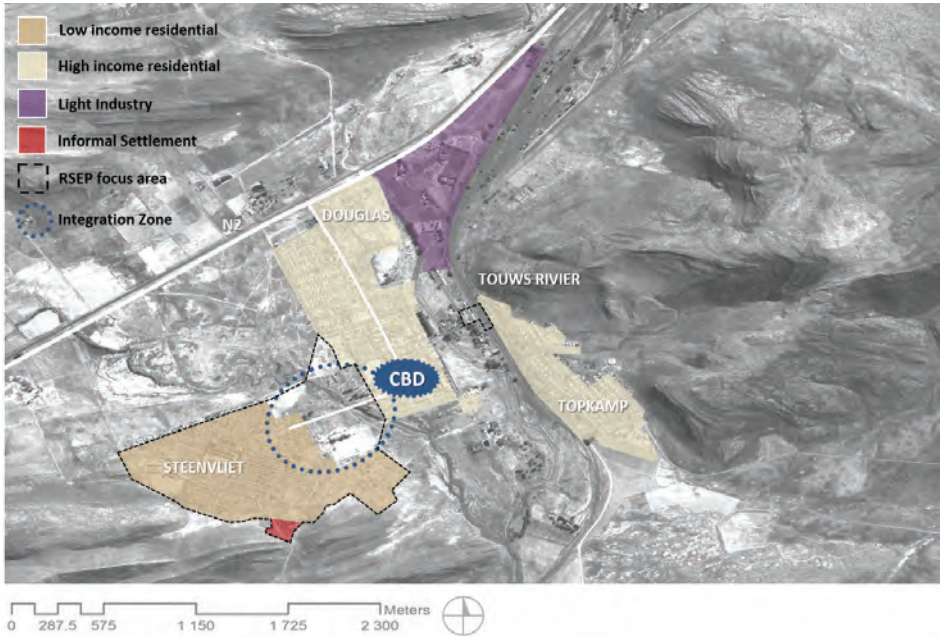


Figure 30: RSEP Reconstruction Framework applied to Touwsrivier, Breede Valley Municipality.

The problem:

Touwsrivier is situated in a low growth potential area with high socio-economic need. In the past the town was a major railway centre. However, railway activity has subsequently been reduced and has resulted in the closure of local businesses, changing ownership of local businesses and increased levels of unemployment amongst the local population. A large number of residents work in De Doorns as seasonal labourers and have no fixed income.

The story:

During the first contact session with Breede Valley Municipality, the Municipal Manager requested the RSEP team to look into the **economic potential** that Touwsrivier possesses to improve its economic position. A number of economic workshops were facilitated which consisted of municipal officials, provincial officials, community members and business owners.



Figure 31: RSEP Reconstruction Framework workshop

A site visit to the nearby CPV1 Solar Power Plant was conducted to fully understand the economic potential for Touwsrivier as a possible beneficiary of such a multi-million-rand investment. Emanating from this site visit, a **partnership** has been formed with Knowledge Pele who has been tasked to undertake **socio-economic upliftment** projects in Touwsrivier as part of the social responsibility for the CPV1 Solar Plant.



Figure 32: Aerial imagery of Touwsrivier

The image shows the segregation between the lower income and higher income areas of Touwsrivier and the large tracts of vacant/underutilised land segregating the town.

Four strategic opportunities were identified for the Economic Strategy, namely:

1. Reinvigorate and rediscover the value and potential of a reliable railway transport system, using the existing Touwsrivier train station for passengers and freight. This could also improve the accessibility of Touwsrivier for tourists. The possibility of Touwsrivier becoming part of a “steam-locomotive” initiative in partnership with existing roll players in this field, will also be further explored.
2. Skills Development by utilising the vacant high school building on the outskirts of the CBD and along the main entrance street.
3. Improving the Steenvliet urban quality by positioning it as a Secondary Economic Hub.
4. Upgrading the Urban Image of the town..

A featured project: Recreation Facility

One of the key projects for Touwsrivier is the recreation facility next to the existing swimming pool and high school. The recreation facility will consist of braai facilities, benches, lighting and landscaping. This space will provide an opportunity for tourists to enjoy the view of one of the oldest steam strains in the country whilst exploring Touwsrivier.

Swartland Local Municipality: Darling

RSEP Focus Areas: The neighbourhood of Darling North in Darling.

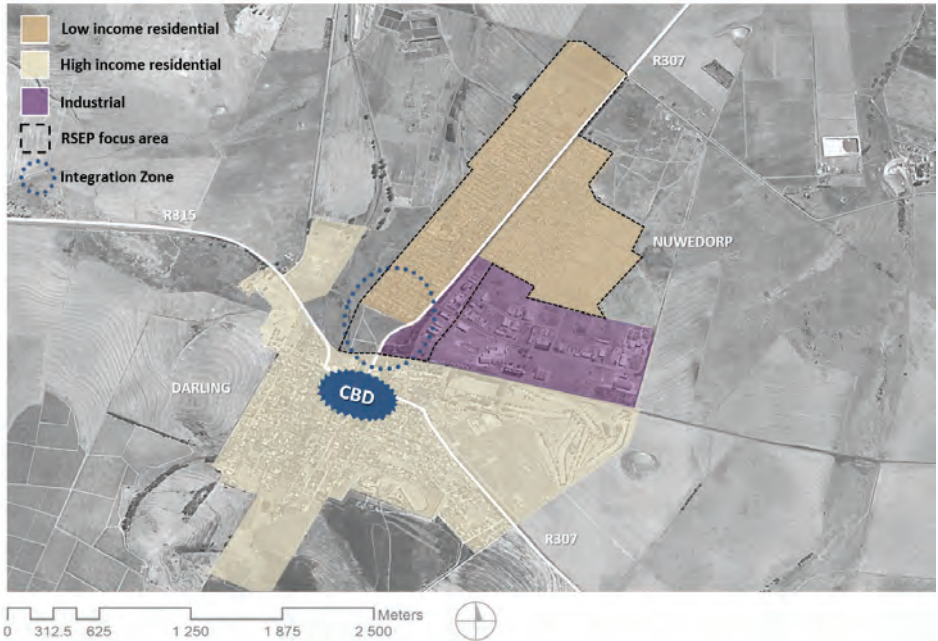


Figure 33: RSEP Reconstruction Framework applied to Darling, Swartland Municipality.

The problem:

The higher and lower income areas of the town is spatially divided by vacant land and a railway line. Other problems in the town include a lack of social and commercial services in the northern part of the town and an increase in crime in the new housing development area of 'Nuwedorp'.

The story:

A workshop has been held with municipal officials from Swartland Municipality where the RSEP **Reconstruction Framework** was applied to Darling. A **transition area** was identified between the lower and higher income areas where vacant and underutilised land is located.

The RSEP Programme and Swartland municipality collaborated with the Fontys School of Fine and Performing Arts (FHK) from the Netherlands as well as students from the Cape Peninsula University of Technology (CPUT) to come up with the 'Darling intercultural space' project. The aim of the project is to unpack

the historical narrative and address how the small rural settlement connects to a larger geographical and historical context. The programme is devised of a series of workshops which will ultimately lead to a built urban intervention. The programme will run for three years. The students attended a one-week workshop in Darling in 2017 and another one in 2018. The last workshop is planned for 2019. During the workshop in 2017 the students focused on 'ideation' where they sought to understand the nature of the issues in Darling and proposed solutions. The team presented a range of solutions to the community and other key stakeholders and let the community participate in the selection process. During the workshop in 2018 the students focused on refining the chosen design solution.



Figure 34: Students and professor explaining to members of the public their ideas and possible design solutions

A featured project: Darling intercultural space project

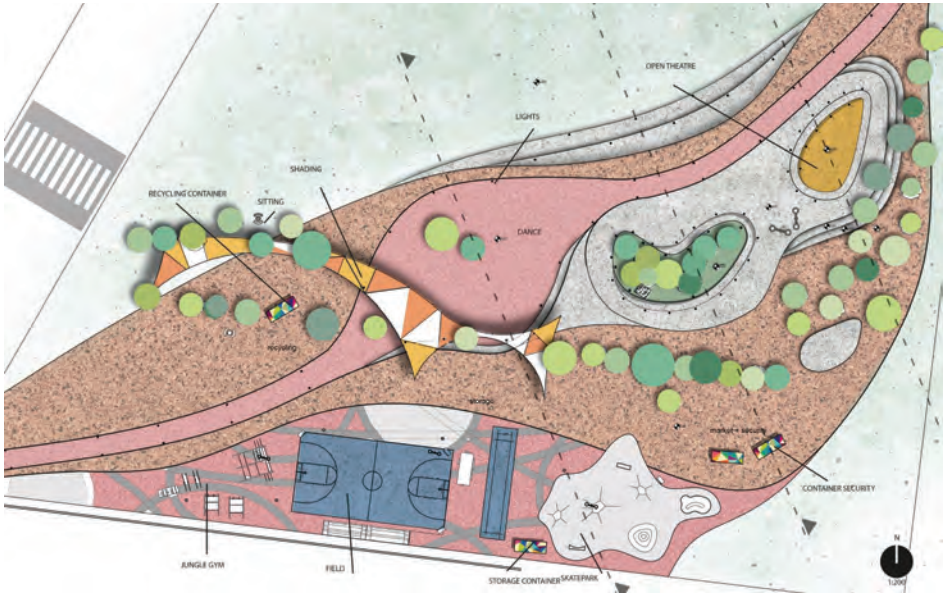


Figure 35: Final design from the Darling intercultural space project

Figure 35 shows the final design for the Darling intercultural space project. The site for the project is in the 'transition area' which was identified during the

RSEP workshop with municipal officials. The design includes elements such as paved pedestrian ways, an open-air theatre, a jungle gym, a skate park, a sports field, landscaping and shaded seating area, which can also be used for informal trading. In addition, provision has been made for two structures that could be occupied by security companies as operation centres for surveillance and to provide security in the area.

Saldanha Bay Local Municipality: Saldanha

RSEP Focus Areas: The neighbourhoods of Middelpos and Diazville in Saldanha.

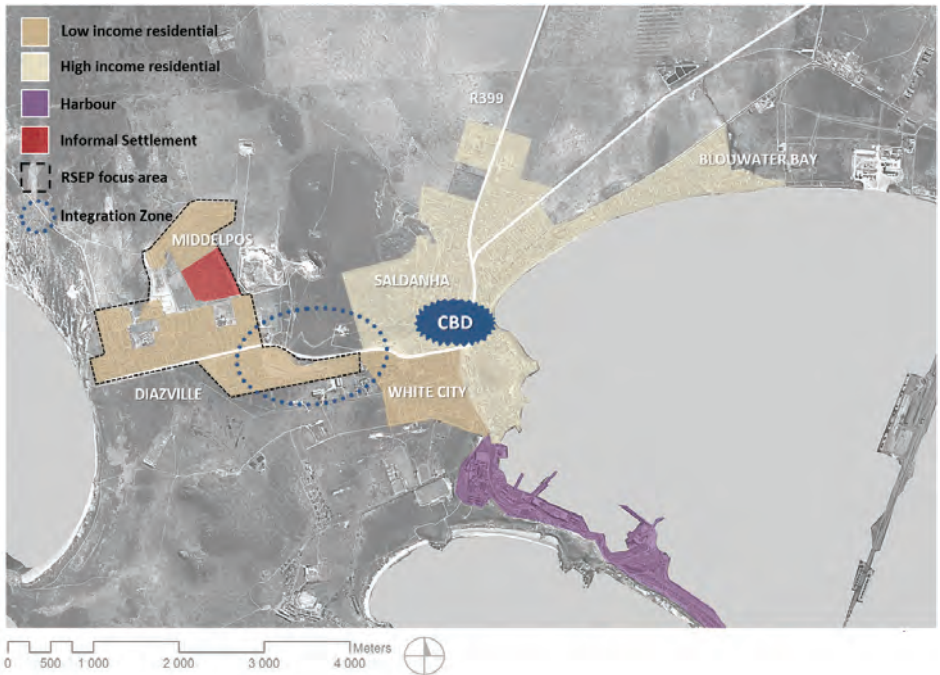


Figure 36: RSEP Reconstruction Framework applied to Saldanha, Saldanha Bay Municipality.

The problem:

The focus area of Diazville exhibits a sense of urban decay and Middelpos has the intensity of a dense informal settlement with little basic services. These suburbs are located on the outskirts of the town with limited economic opportunities and space for urban expansion given the interface with the Atlantic Ocean and Saldanha Nature Reserve.¹

1 Saldanha Bay Municipality, Saldanha Local Area Plan, 2015, pg.8

The story:

Saldanha has seen an increased influx of migrants with the majority settling in Middelpos, leading to a rapid expansion of the settlement within a short period of time. Through various contact sessions with the municipality it was decided that RSEP project funds for Saldanha should be split between Diazville south and Middelpos on condition that the projects must **support linkages** and **integration** of the two areas (north and south of Diaz Road). Both areas are in dire need of sport and recreation facilities as well as safety interventions to mitigate the high crime rate and social decline in the area.



Figure 37: Aerial photograph of Middelpos

The image shows the high density informal settlement of Middelpos which is located far from the town's CBD

A featured project: Development of a Local Economic hub in Middelpos

The project aims to improve the development of the existing LED unit and adjacent site in Middelpos to become a **centralised economic hub** for the area. It is proposed that a mini “Box park” (container shops) be developed on the site south of the LED units. It is further proposed to build an Active Box on the LED unit site in order to provide a safe haven for residents.



Figure 38: Conceptual proposal for commercial hub for Middelpos.

However, final project proposals for Middelpos must still be workshopped with the municipality and community, and may result in other more relevant integration projects than the “LED/BOX Park” project.

Witzenberg Local Municipality: Ceres

RSEP Focus Areas: The neighbourhoods of Bella Vista and Nduli in Ceres.

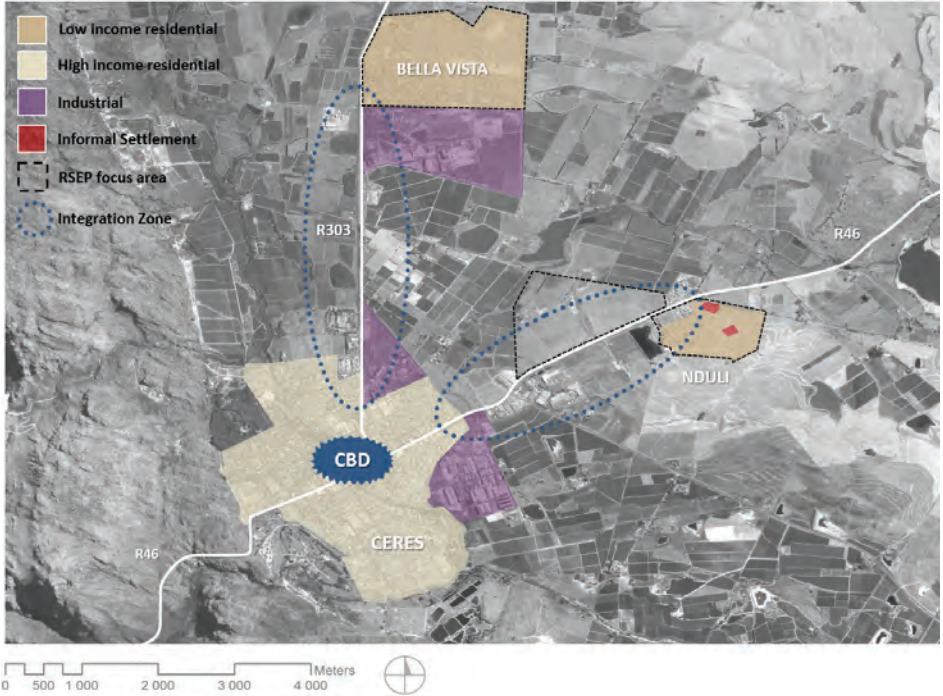


Figure 39: RSEP Reconstruction Framework applied to Ceres, Witzenberg Municipality.

The problem:

Ceres is a historically fragmented town and is divided into 3 smaller ‘towns’ (Ceres, Nduli and Bella Vista). The land between the areas of Ceres, Nduli and Bella Vista is vast and is made up of valuable agricultural land, thus limiting the physical integration of these three areas. There is a lack of social and commercial services in the previously disadvantaged areas of Nduli and Bella Vista;

The story:

A workshop has been held with municipal officials where the **segregated structure** of the town was discussed and the difficulty of implementing projects that will **integrate** the towns. It was decided that separate Reconstruction Framework workshops should be held in Nduli and Bella Vista seeing that these two areas essentially operate as two separate towns. Both separate workshops were well attended by community members and the **Reconstruction Framework** was applied to the respective **focus areas** and lively discussions were held. Several possible projects were identified during both community engagements and although not all could be included in the RSEP Programme, some projects that could be practically implemented will be **co-funded** by the municipality.



Figure 40: Workshop held in Bella Vista

A new subsidised housing development called Vredebes is located next to Nduli and is planned to house residents from the municipality's housing backlog. The municipality expressed numerous concerns about the housing development. One particular concern is that earmarked social facilities in Vredebes will not be completed at the same time as the housing, thereby putting additional pressure on the existing social and economic facilities in Ceres. The Programme is in the process of setting up a **Collaboration Committee** for the Vredebes Area. The purpose of the committee is to ensure:

- The successful and sustainable development of the bigger Ceres area with specific reference to Vredebes and surrounds;
- The timeous provision of affordable access to facilities and services;
- Collaboration and coordination between the relevant national, provincial and municipal departments;
- Routine engagements on issues arising with the roll-out of the RSEP Programme and projects in the area.

A featured project: Pedestrian walkways from Nduli and Bella Vista to Ceres

During the reconstruction workshops that were held in Nduli and Bella Vista **pedestrian safety** and **connecting** the areas to the main town of Ceres was a recurring theme. It was decided that RSEP funding would be used to provide safe and dignified access for pedestrians and cyclists from the areas of Bella Vista and Nduli to Ceres.



Figure 41: Aerial photograph of Ceres

The image shows the segregation between the three areas of Nduli, Bella Vista and Ceres and the benefit that pedestrian walkways will have for commuters.

RSEP Focus Areas: The former show grounds site in Piketberg.

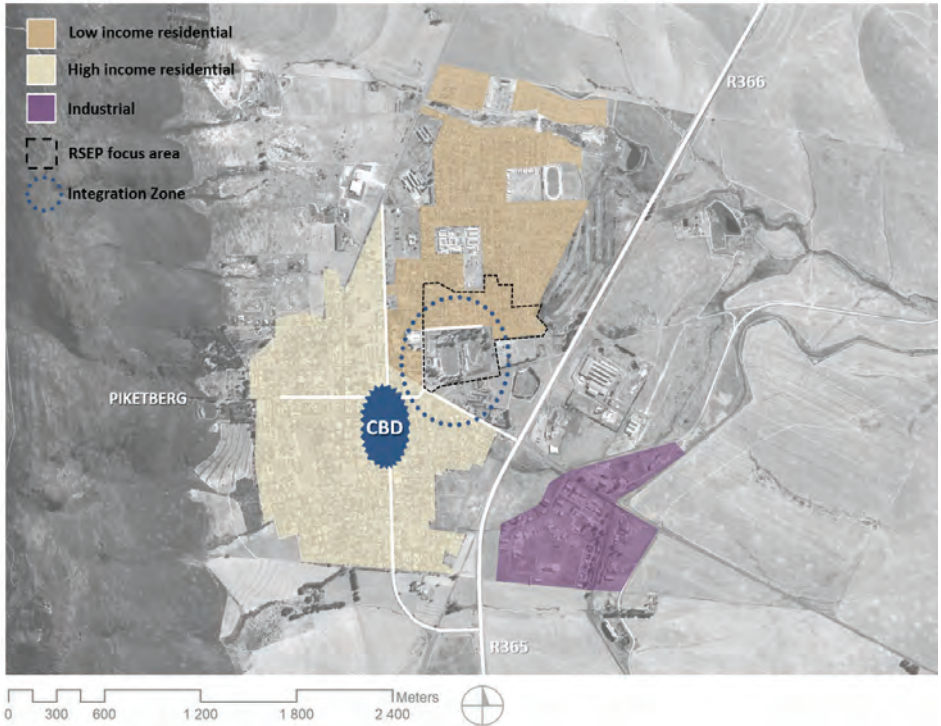


Figure 42: RSEP Reconstruction Framework applied to Piketberg, Bergvriev Municipality

The problem:

The former showgrounds site in the town acts as a barrier between the higher income and lower income areas, the area has also become a targeted space for crime. There is an influx of people over weekends to the town’s CBD with associated social issues such as public drinking, lack of ablution facilities and no allocated space for overflow trucks/buses. The low income areas north east of the CBD only have one vehicle and pedestrian access point to the CBD, services and facilities, and a need has been identified for the extension of another access street and pedestrian way.

The story:

A RSEP Reconstruction Workshop was held with the Municipality and other stakeholders where a **transition area** was identified between the different income groups. The former showgrounds site is a prominent parcel of land in the transition area. There is also a number of existing and proposed public facilities in the area as well as parcels of **strategically-located vacant** land. The focus area



Figure 43: Workshop with municipal officials and other stakeholders

has the potential to be developed into a well-designed precinct of **clustered community facilities**. Three projects have been identified from the workshop, namely the extension of Calendula Street with pedestrian walkway and lighting, an active box and an outdoor gym.



Figure 44: RSEP projects in Piketberg

A featured project: Extension of Calendula Street

The extension of Calendula street runs across the former showgrounds site. Currently pedestrians are crossing this area from the lower income area to access the CBD and social facilities. There has been an increase in crime in the area which affects the local residents. The extension of Calendula Street across the showgrounds site will integrate the lower income with the higher income area and the CBD.



Figure 45: Opening of Calendula Street

RSEP Focus Areas: The neighbourhoods of Kwanonqaba and De Almeida in Mossel Bay.

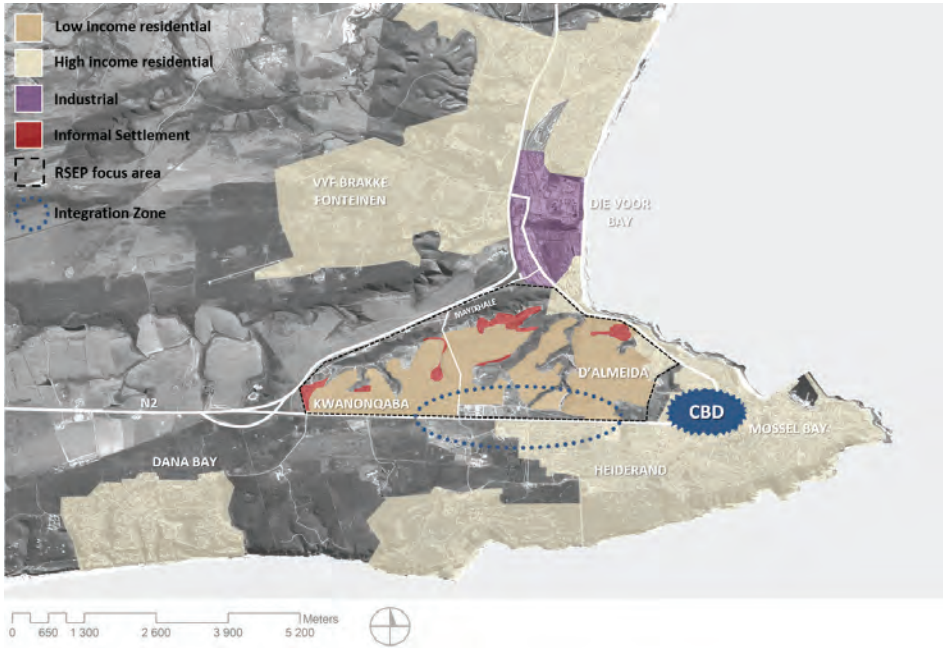


Figure 46: RSEP Reconstruction Framework applied to Mossel Bay, Mossel Bay Municipality.

The problem:

Mossel Bay has very high growth potential as well as very high socio-economic needs. There is a mismatch between where people live, work and access retail, commercial and work services. There is also a lack of safe youth and social facilities.



Figure 47: Public participation for the corridor project

The story:



Figure 48: Mayixhale Street Corridor Plan Conceptual Framework

In 2017 the RSEP team began their relationship with Mossel Bay Municipality, who was willing, excited and able to engage with the Programme. Two contact sessions were held with officials from the municipality, the first which included the Mayor and Municipal Manager. The second session included a walkabout of potential areas for co-funding of RSEP projects. Shortly thereafter, a workshop was held with officials, who engaged well with the **Reconstruction Framework** and, with the assistance of the project leader, decided on which projects would

best match the RSEP methodology. The two projects included the formalisation of LED units in De Almeida and the development of a Youth & Business Park in Mayixhale Street, Kwanonqaba.

Over and above the **co-funding** of projects, RSEP offered its assistance in developing a **corridor plan** for Mayixhale Street in Kwanonqaba. The *status quo* assessment was conducted in-house, and thereafter the VPUU NPC was appointed to conduct a **public participation process** together with the RSEP team leader. This included the gathering of information from the community, holding visioning workshops and the forming of a steering committee which successfully consisted of the local community, NGO's, Mossel Bay Municipality and the RSEP Programme Office. Using an amalgamation of the above findings, the conceptual vision was completed in-house and has been filtered into a short document which will be attached to future funding applications for the area.

A featured project: Formalization of LED Units in De Almeida and Youth and Business Park in Kwanonqaba



Figure 49: Conceptual design of Youth and Business Park Figure 51: Conceptual design of LED Units

While the above projects had already gained **community support** through the municipal IDP process, fitted well with the **Reconstruction Framework** and were motivated for RSEP funding, there were no conceptual site designs. These were subsequently drawn in-house by the RSEP Programme Office and through the value of the parallel **public participation process**, the site on Mayixhale Street changed from a single use container box park to a formalized multipurpose youth and business park with trade, playground and outdoor gym facilities. In addition to both RSEP and Mossel Bay **co-funding** streams, the designs were used to assist with the application of an additional R2.5 million from the Department of Small Business Development's (DSBD) Shared Economic Infrastructure Facility (SEIF).

Cape Agulhas Local Municipality: Bredasdorp

RSEP Focus Areas: The neighbourhoods of Simunye, Zwelitsha, Phola Park, Kleinbegin, Selfbou.

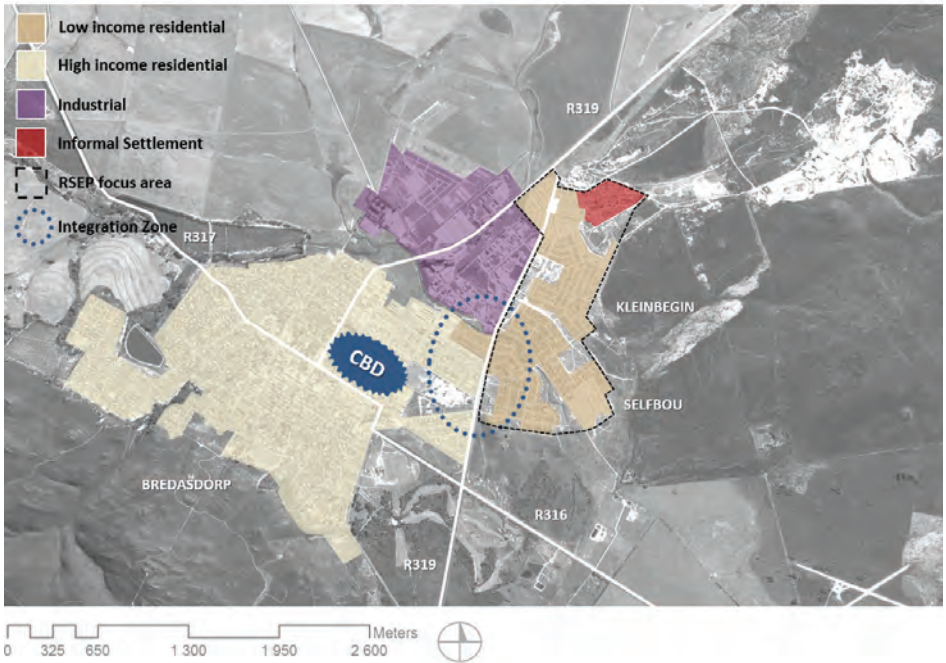


Figure 50: RSEP Reconstruction Framework applied to Bredasdorp, Cape Agulhas Municipality.

The problem:

Lower income communities have to travel long distances to access retail and commercial facilities situated in the CBD. There is a lack of youth and social facilities in the lower income communities. The local economy is severely constrained by the ongoing drought. Ou Meule Street is a major north-south collector road through these areas, and a proper designed corridor plan for Ou Meule Street was long overdue.

The story:

Contact sessions have been held with Cape Agulhas Municipality where associated crowding-in and coordination of provincial and municipal resources and actions were discussed. A **Reconstruction Framework** Workshop has been held with municipal officials where the Reconstruction Framework was applied and various small and large scale potential projects were identified.

The Workshop was followed by two community workshops, where community members and ward representatives identified small and large scale priority projects, most of which are in line with projects identified in the Integrated Development Plan (IDP).

Over and above the co-funding of projects, the RSEP Programme Office offered assistance in developing a **corridor plan** for Ou Meule Street. The RSEP Programme Office facilitated a Task Team meeting where the Cape Agulhas Municipality Ou Meule Street Corridor Task Team prioritised three (3) projects to be recommended for approval. The Projects are as follow:

- LED Units (Beehives) with braai facilities in node 2;
- Upgrading of existing Multipurpose sportsground with braai facilities and ablution facilities in node 1;
- Paving, landscaping, pedestrian access bridge and street lighting in crime areas in node 3.

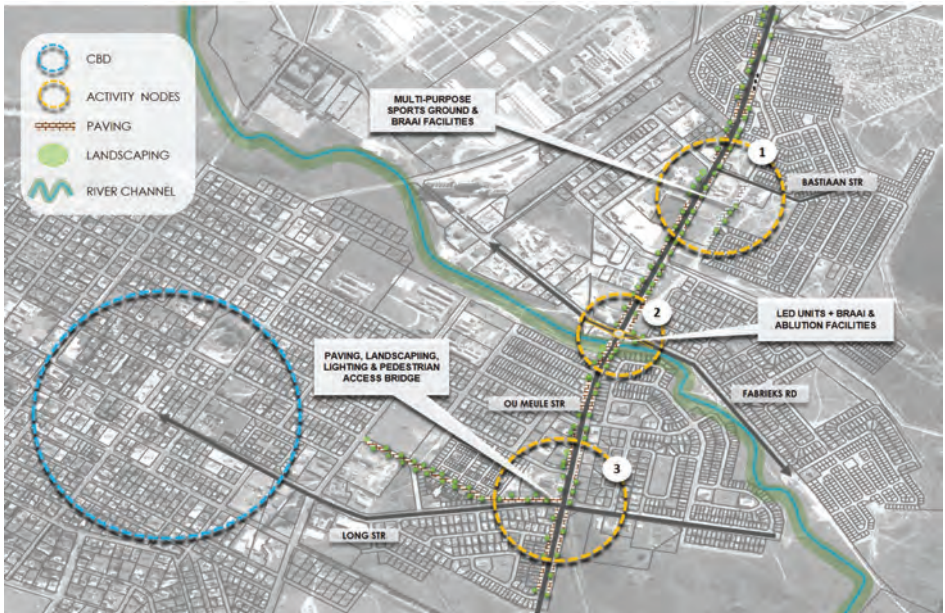


Figure 51: Projects located within the three proposed nodes in Bredasdorp.

Prince Albert Local Municipality: Prince Albert

RSEP Focus Areas: The neighbourhoods and open land within the North End and Prince Albert CBD.

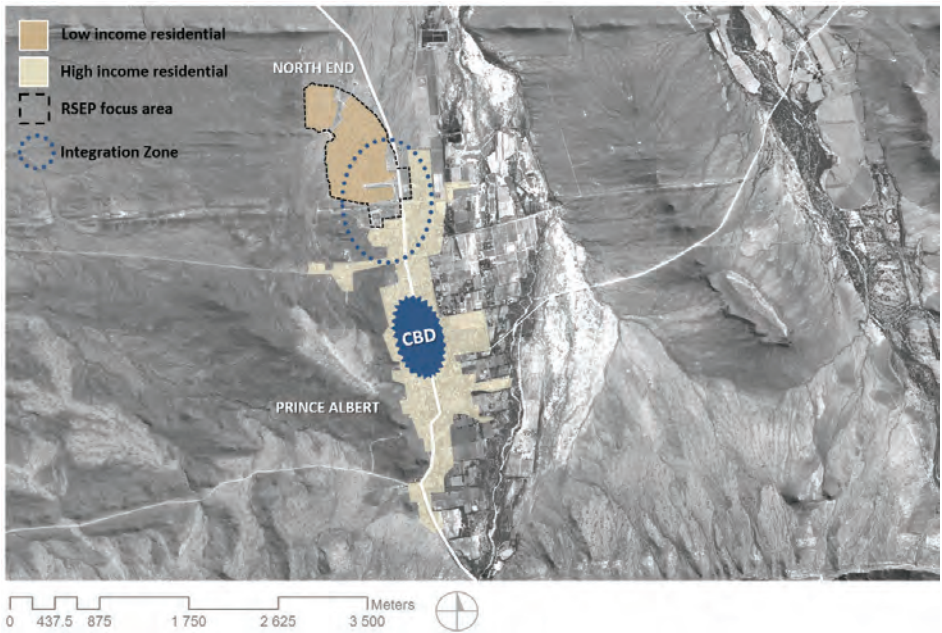


Figure 52: RSEP Reconstruction Framework applied to Prince Albert, Prince Albert Municipality.

The problem:

The town's spatial form strongly reflects the apartheid history; as illustrated through spatial segregation of the North End neighbourhood from the Prince Albert town. There is a need for more integrated community facilities, in an identified transition area which will provide government services and facilities closer to the poorer communities, whilst also ensuring the integration of communities.

The story:

Preliminary engagements have been held with the municipality and a draft conceptual plan has been compiled in order to **integrate** social, sports and community facilities as a small government precinct, in an attempt to integrate the lower income community of North End with the established CBD. The conceptual plan will include various land uses which are inadequate within the town such as a library service. The plan will also include safety initiatives which will promote safety for pedestrians walking through the precinct.

The conceptual plan will be discussed with the relevant municipal officials and community members, whereafter projects will be identified to achieve this spatial vision. Selected projects will be undertaken in phases and funding will be leveraged from various stakeholders, such as the private sector, spheres of government and State-Owned-Enterprises (SOE's).



Figure 53: RSEP Focus Area in Prince Albert.

Bitou Local Municipality: Plettenberg Bay

RSEP Focus Areas: The neighbourhoods of Kwanokuthula, New Horizons and Qolweni in Plettenberg Bay.

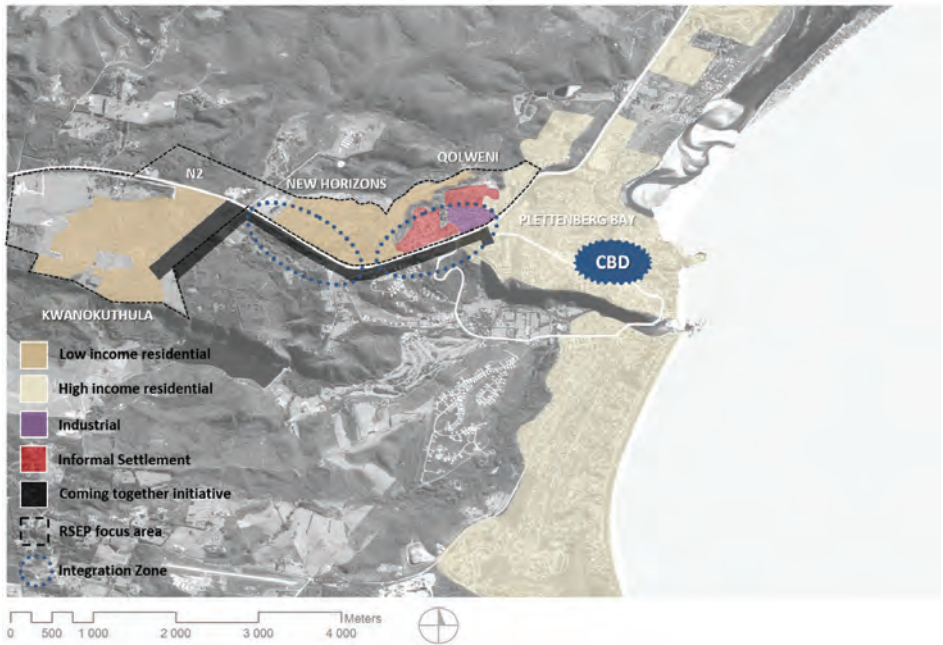


Figure 54: RSEP Reconstruction Framework applied to Plettenberg Bay, Bitou Municipality.

The problem:

Lower income communities have to travel long distances to access retail and commercial facilities. In the lower income communities there is a lack of youth and social facilities. Crime and unemployment is prevalent in the town.

The story:

Two contact sessions have been held with Bitou Municipality, with the reconstruction workshop and the identification of physical projects still to follow. Interestingly, the application of the **Reconstruction Framework** to the town of Plettenberg Bay mirrors the Bitou Coming Together Project which began in 2005 and has gained significant traction since. Both the RSEP Reconstruction Framework method and the Coming Together Project aim to address the mismatch between where lower income groups live, work and access key services by relocating these services to areas of higher need and

significantly dignifying the **transition areas** between settlements through safety, convenience and landscaping. It is envisaged that the RSEP Programme can be part of and assist this broader process given the parallel outcomes.

Stellenbosch Local Municipality: Stellenbosch

RSEP Focus Areas: Kayamandi in Stellenbosch.

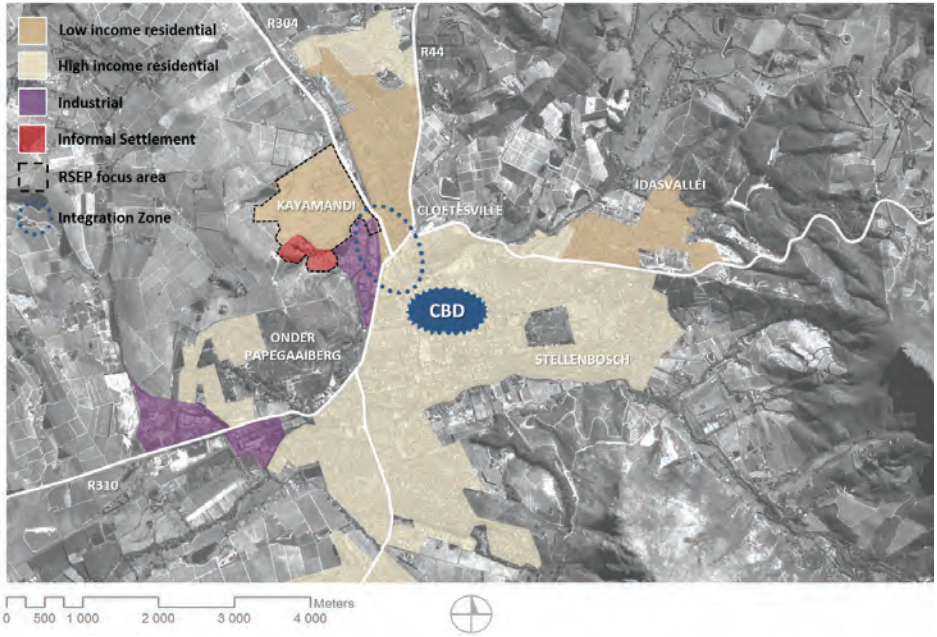


Figure 55: RSEP Reconstruction Framework applied to Stellenbosch, Stellenbosch Municipality

The RSEP/VPUU Programme is in the early phase of rolling out to Stellenbosch Municipality and, at the time of writing, engagement with the municipality is imminent.

11. PARTNERSHIPS

The RSEP/VPUU Programme Office has developed a formal partnership with **SALGA's Small Town Regeneration (STR) Programme**. The partnership seeks to develop mutual support with regards to the roll-out of RSEP Phase 2 and the STR programme respectively. The two programmes collaborate efforts in three municipalities where both programmes are involved in, namely Witzenberg Municipality, Prince Albert Municipality and Cape Agulhas Municipality and engagements have been ongoing in Ceres since 2017.

The Small Town Regeneration Programme is a flagship programme driven by SALGA and strives to provide a comprehensive response to address the socio-economic development challenges in non-metro towns particularly focusing on small towns and is being implemented in Witzenberg (Wolseley, Ceres and Tulbagh); Cape Agulhas (Napier) and in George (Uniondale).

The RSEP/VPUU Programme Office has also been involved in the **Whole-of-Society Approach (WoSA)** which calls for collaborative action across all spheres of government and all sectors, guided by a shared purpose to impact meaningfully on the lives of citizens. The approach is currently implemented in 4 test areas which includes Saldanha Bay, Drakenstein, Manenberg and Khayelitsha. The Economic Development Partnership (EDP) has been mandated to design the learning network in consultation with the Department of Health (PSG3) and the Department of the Premier to address intra- and inter-area documentation, reflection and learning, and broader knowledge sharing and advocacy of the methodology.

Based on the Western Cape Provincial Government's Living Cape Framework the **Department of Human Settlements** seeks to pilot an **Area-based Planning Approach** within selected areas in the Western Cape such as Ceres and Villiersdorp and has partnered with the Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning, in particular the RSEP/VPUU Programme Office.

12. LESSONS LEARNT

It is evident that there is a huge vacuum in terms of addressing the needs of poor and disadvantaged (often "forgotten") neighbourhoods in most, if not all, towns in the Western Cape and that the RSEP/VPUU Programme tackles this challenge in a comprehensive and systematic manner. It is clear that

municipalities themselves often lack the resources and tools to address these challenges. Whilst most municipalities are faced with similar challenges, the experience of implementing the Programme to date confirms that support needs to address specific priorities of a municipality.

The RSEP Programme creates an approach to partner with municipalities in an effective and cost-efficient manner to reach the poorer communities. Through the **Reconstruction Framework** a methodology has been created to actively involve the leadership of municipalities including councillors and officials. The VPUU Programme introduced and transferred its experience in the City of Cape Town, to other areas and also to the RSEP Programme.

Another lesson is the value of **partnering** and **collaboration** with the private sector, state owned enterprises and special entities such as SALGA.

A continuous challenge for the Programme is to ensure that lessons are captured and disseminated to other areas of the province, starting within the municipalities and ensuring that the Programme is not merely seen as a funding stream.

13. WAY FORWARD

Continuing implementation in Phase 1 RSEP municipalities

Implementation of the RSEP Programme will continue as envisaged in the Phase 1 municipalities (Breede Valley, Saldanha Bay and Swartland) in the towns of Worcester, Vredenburg and Malmesbury. In addition to continuing implementation in the above three towns, the RSEP roll-out will proceed in the three additional towns in the existing RSEP municipalities, namely Touwsrivier (Breede Valley Municipality), Saldanha (Saldanha Bay Municipality) and Darling (Swartland Municipality).

Roll out to Phase 2 RSEP municipalities

As already mentioned, Provincial Cabinet approved the extension of the RSEP Programme to seven additional municipalities (Witzenberg, Stellenbosch, Bitou, Mossel Bay, Cape Agulhas, Prince Albert and Bergrivier). The RSEP Programme developed a roll-out plan with the intention to stagger the roll-out to new municipalities over the next two years according to available technical resources and budget allocations.

VPUU Programme

The VPUU main programme came to an end in June 2018 but a number of projects are still being completed, notably in Paarl and Manenberg/Hanover Park.

Institutionalisation and longer term sustainability

Currently the RSEP/VPUU Programme Office consists of nine qualified professional town and regional planners, a financial specialist and two support staff members, most of whom are appointed on a contract basis. In due course, a programme and impact evaluation and an organisational design investigation will be undertaken, which will inform the longer term decisions regarding the programme.

14. CONCLUSION

The RSEP/VPUU Programme represents a sustained effort by the Western Cape Government to work with participating municipalities to address the needs of communities in previously disadvantaged neighbourhoods and to redress the impact of segregation and exclusion. The Programme promotes innovative thinking and approaches and is aimed at increased efficiency in terms of working “better together”. Ultimately the Programme must also leverage projects planned and funded by other departments, as well as funds made available by the private sector, NGOs and international donors. With the cross-sector and “Whole-of-Government” expertise being developed in the Programme it is hoped that many communities all over the Province will still benefit from the Programme.



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