

TACLING SPATIAL INEQUALITY IN SOUTH AFRICAN CITIES

OPERATION VULINDLELA

REFLECTIONS ON REFORM CONFERENCE

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Assumptions

- We need a generational perspective but be clear on what can be done within 5, 10, and 20 years
- We must simultaneously work across all settlement types, whilst optimising connective tissue: mobility and data
- Spatial impact comes from stacking multiple investments in strategic acupunctural nodes that can have catalytic effects

Working across settlement types



Township (50%)



Suburb (10%)



Commercia
1 (20%)

CONNECTIVITY: PUBLIC TRANSPORT & DATA (20%)

To Do List: Townships (broadest sense)

- 1. Radically improve safety and security in order to derisk household, public and private investments.

 Unclear who is meant to drive this beyond the current work of SAPS and CPFs.
- 2. Stabilize housing markets (formal, backyard and informal) by accelerating the resolution of outstanding title deeds; introduce block-chain mechanisms to aid acceleration and enable trading. Enhance CSP's work.
- 3. Improve public data on the dynamics of spaceeconomies, including the informal sector. Work started but potential applications for small businesses and residents needs to be clarified and enabled.

To Do List: Townships (broadest sense)

- 5. Optimise public schools as multi-purpose nodes for community programming: vocational training; ECD; CSO convening spaces; small business support and training; community festivals; etc. Prototypical models to be developed as an open-source resource linked to testbeds to prime scaling.
- 6. Place-based public employment mobilisation to activate ECD sector, green infrastructure, public space and safety. Grow the success of the PEP model with stable funding and institutional model.

These spatial initiatives imply profound municipal and community management and prioritisation capability. We have not yet created or invested in bespoke institutional investments to foster spatial literacy,

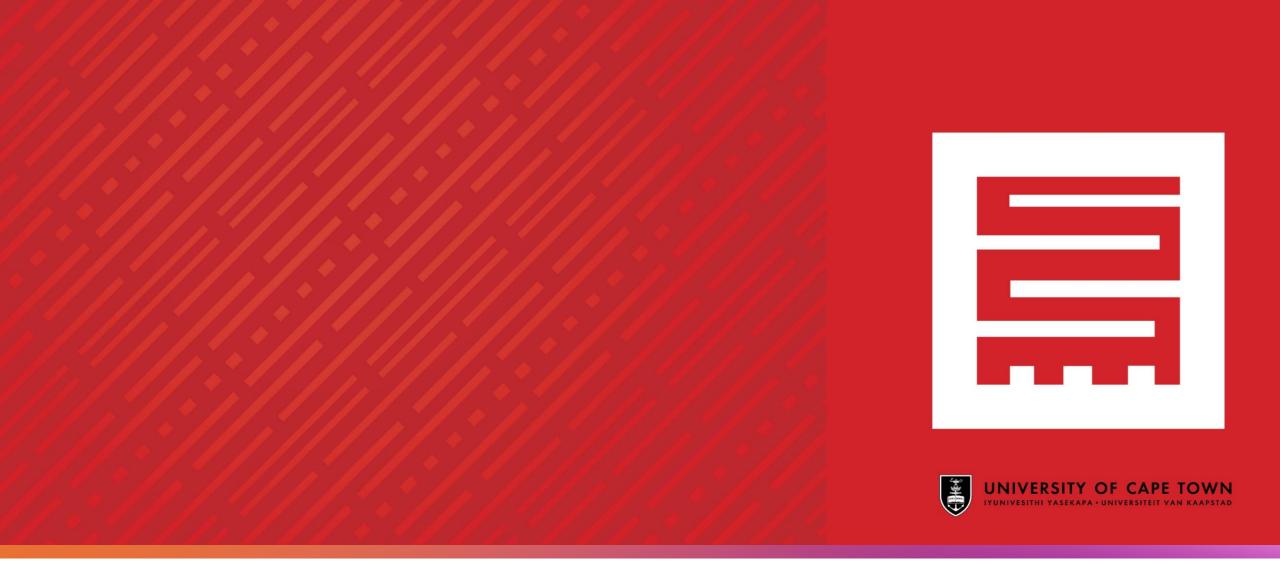
To do: Suburbs and Commercial Areas

- Introduce a minimum % of affordable social housing (e.g. 30%) in all private developments above R10m.
- Incentivise (inclusionary) densification further through regulatory reform that allows for mixed-use and higher densities within suburbs, accelerating an organic trend.
- Promote transit-oriented high-density developments around stations, transit corridors and strategic minibus taxi ranks. (Note, much higher yields are available in inner cities and commercial nodes.) Start with publicly owned land >> mechanism to pool all state land, include SOEs and optimise development through bespoke agencies.
- Ensure social development infrastructures (e.g. schools

Connectivity

- Radical overhaul of the public transport regulatory and fiscal framework to ensure that minibus taxi industry can grow into its full potential. (Restructure the subsidy model and complete devolution.)
- In exchange for modernisation, the MBT industry can also access other investment and revenue opportunities related to new real estate proposition around interchanges and key ranks/stations.
- Through a public-private compact that includes zero-rated





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