



PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING

PROJECT DETAILS

Project Name	Test Project for R010
Location	City of Cape Town
Sector	Economic
Department	Department of Agriculture
Project Owner	Poonam Yawalkar
Project Manager	Poonam Yawalkar

BACKGROUND & JUSTIFICATION

Rural communities within the Breede Valley Local Municipality continue to face significant mobility challenges due to inadequate crossing infrastructure, unsafe footpaths, and limited road connectivity. Many households rely on makeshift or seasonal river crossings that are frequently rendered unusable during periods of heavy rainfall or flooding. This lack of reliable access not only isolates communities but also impedes the delivery of essential social and economic services.

The Department of Infrastructure has identified the need for improved rural mobility to support inclusive development, reduce safety risks, and strengthen service delivery networks. The Rural Bridges & Access Connectivity Programme forms part of broader provincial efforts aimed at enhancing rural resilience, promoting equitable infrastructure access, and improving living conditions across underserved areas.

PROJECT SCOPE

The Scope of Work for the Rural Bridges & Access Connectivity Programme covers all activities required to plan, design, assess, and deliver rural bridge structures and access connectivity improvements across the Breede Valley Local Municipality.

OBJECTIVES & KEY FOCUS AREAS

OBJECTIVE	KEY FOCUS AREA
Infrastructure linked to 5yr plans & their respective APPs, AOP's & AR's	• Prioritising Infrastructure for Maximum Impact • Enhancing Private Sector Partnerships • Addressing Climate Change & Sustainability

OBJECTIVE	KEY FOCUS AREA
Infrastructure Monitoring & Evaluation	• Enhancing Private Sector Partnerships • Innovation & Futures Planning • Addressing Climate Change & Sustainability

PROJECT TIMELINE & COST

Estimated Duration	5 Year(s) & 8 Month(s)
Estimated Start Date	26 Dec 2025
Estimated Cost	R 150,100,676

PROJECT STAGE-0 SUBMISSION & APPROVAL

Self Approved By: **Poonam Yawalkar**

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ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS	SOCIAL CONSIDERATIONS
• Air, water, and soil pollution from industrial and agricultural activities • Greenhouse gas emissions and deforestation contributing to climate change • Overuse of natural resources leading to scarcity and degradation • Loss of biodiversity due to habitat destruction and fragmentation • Deforestation causing habitat loss, soil erosion, and climate impacts • Proper waste management to reduce pollution and health risks • Sustainable water management to protect quality and prevent scarcity • Preservation of ecosystem services like clean air, water, and climate regulation •	• Respect for human rights including labor, land, and indigenous rights • Assessment of community impacts such as displacement and livelihood loss • Protection of health and safety from environmental hazards • Preservation of cultural heritage sites and artifacts • Promotion of social equity and fair distribution of development benefits • Engagement with stakeholders throughout the project lifecycle • Fair labor practices including wages, hours, and working conditions • Support and compensation for involuntary resettlement • Other_1

REGULATORY & ENVIRONMENTAL APPROVALS

NATIONAL LEVEL	PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL LEVELS	OTHER RELEVANT ENTITIES
• Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE): Responsible for environmental management, conservation, and protection in South Africa • South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI): Plays a leading role in biodiversity management and research • Environmental Management Inspectors (EMIs): Responsible for compliance and enforcement of environmental regulations • National Environmental Management Act (NEMA): Governs environmental management and authorization processes, including Environmental Authorizations (EAs) • Environmental Management Frameworks (EMFs): Strategic planning tools for land-use and environmental management decisions	• Provincial Environmental Departments: Implement and enforce environmental regulations within provinces • Municipalities: Play a role in environmental management, especially in land-use planning and development applications	• Environmental Assessment Practitioners Association of South Africa (EAPASA): Voluntary certification body for Environmental Assessment Practitioners • Councils for the Built Environment Professions (CBEP): Regulates professions involved in the built environment • Wildlife and Environment Society of South Africa (WESSA): Non-profit organization involved in environmental conservation and education

IDENTIFY KEY STAKEHOLDERS

Government

NAME	ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY
Department of Agriculture	
Department of Health	
Department of Education	
Department Of Infrastructure	
Provincial Treasury	
Local Government	
Department of Mobility	
Government Motor Transport	

NAME	ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY
Department of Premier	
Tourism, Environmental Affairs & Development Planning	

State-Owned Entities

NAME	ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY
Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA)	The DBSA plays a central role in financing and supporting infrastructure development across South Africa. For the Rural Bridges & Access Connectivity Programme, DBSA may: • Provide long-term development financing for bridge construction and access roads. • Offer technical assistance and project preparation support. • Ensure alignment with national infrastructure priorities and socio-economic development goals. • Support sustainability, climate resilience, and inclusive development outcomes
Industrial Development Corporation (IDC)	IDC supports industrial and infrastructure projects that promote economic growth and job creation. Their role may include: • Financing construction materials, equipment manufacturing, or local production required for the project. • Encouraging participation of local contractors, SMMEs, and youth-owned enterprises. • Supporting value-chain development linked to transport, logistics, and rural economic activity.
Eskom	Eskom's involvement may be required where bridge or access projects intersect with existing or planned energy infrastructure. They may: • Provide permissions and oversight for works near transmission lines or servitudes. • Coordinate relocation or protection of electrical services affected by construction activities. • Ensure safety compliance and uninterrupted power supply during project execution.

Private Entities

NAME	ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY
Construction Companies	Construction companies will play a central role in delivering the physical infrastructure required for the Rural Bridges & Access Connectivity Programme. Their responsibilities typically include: • Executing bridge construction, access routes, culverts, and related civil works. • Ensuring compliance with engineering designs, safety standards, and environmental requirements. • Managing labour, equipment, site supervision, and subcontractors. • Supporting local employment by recruiting community labour where feasible
Engineering Firms	Engineering firms provide the technical backbone of the project, offering design, planning, and oversight services, including: • Conducting feasibility studies, technical assessments, and detailed engineering designs. • Supporting environmental, hydrological, and geotechnical evaluations. • Providing construction supervision, quality assurance, and compliance monitoring. • Ensuring that designs are climate-resilient and suitable for rural conditions.
Financial Institutions	Financial institutions may support the programme through various funding and investment mechanisms. Their role may include: • Providing loans, guarantees, or blended finance solutions for construction and infrastructure development. • Supporting project structuring, risk assessment, and financial sustainability modelling. • Partnering with development finance institutions (DFIs) to co-fund or manage long-term infrastructure financing. • Enabling access to capital markets or specialised infrastructure investment funds.

Civil Entities

NAME	ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY
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Civil society organizations advocating for community needs	Civil society groups play an important role in ensuring that the project reflects local priorities and delivers fair, sustainable outcomes. Their involvement may include: • Representing community interests during planning, design, and implementation. • Monitoring transparency, accountability, and fair allocation of project benefits. • Supporting social mobilisation, public awareness campaigns, and community feedback mechanisms. • Advocating for the inclusion of vulnerable groups such as women, youth, elderly, and persons with disabilities. • Helping ensure that environmental and social safeguards are respected throughout the project lifecycle.
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Other Stakeholders

NAME	ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY
Local Development Finance Institutions (DFIs)	Local DFIs provide essential financial and technical support for infrastructure projects. Their potential roles in the Rural Bridges & Access Connectivity Programme include: • Offering long-term concessional loans, grants, or blended finance facilities. • Supporting project preparation, feasibility studies, and due-diligence processes. • Facilitating partnerships with private investors, municipalities, and national programmes. • Ensuring that infrastructure delivery aligns with inclusive growth, local economic development, and sustainability objectives. Examples may include provincial DFIs, municipal development agencies, or regional development funds.

NAME	ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY
Sustainable Infrastructure Development Symposium - South Africa (SIDSSA)	SIDSSA serves as a strategic platform that brings together government, investors, and infrastructure stakeholders. Its relevance to the programme includes: • Providing national-level visibility and alignment with South Africa's Strategic Integrated Projects (SIPs). • Enabling partnerships with public and private investors for infrastructure delivery. • Facilitating policy guidance, project prioritisation, and investment pipeline development. • Supporting innovation and best practices in sustainable and climate-resilient infrastructure. SIDSSA participation can help position the project for potential investment and strategic recognition.
Other	This category can include additional stakeholders or institutions relevant to the programme, such as: • Regional planning councils or district development agencies • Research institutions and universities • Private sector associations (e.g., construction, transport, logistics) • International development partners supporting climate or rural access programmes

WCG SECTOR PRIORITIES

OUTCOMES	SOCIAL	ENERGY & WATER	ECONOMIC	TECHNOLOGY	ECOLOGICAL
Households have increased access to basic services and improved shelter	Short Term 1-5 YRS	Short Term 1-5 YRS	Short Term 1-5 YRS	Medium Term 5-15 YRS	Short Term 1-5 YRS
Infrastructure investment drives spatial transformation and improves spatial resilience	Short Term 1-5 YRS	Medium Term 5-15 YRS	Medium Term 5-15 YRS	Short Term 1-5 YRS	Medium Term 5-15 YRS

Investment in social infrastructure improves access to health, education, social development, and recreation opportunities	Medium Term 5-15 YRS		Short Term 1-5 YRS	Short Term 1-5 YRS	Short Term 1-5 YRS
Mobility systems and transportation corridors provide safe and efficient connectivity to opportunities, services, and facilities	Short Term 1-5 YRS		Short Term 1-5 YRS	Long Term 15-30 YRS	Medium Term 5-15 YRS

INFRASTRUCTURE TYPE

• Hard

Hard infrastructure refers to the physical, tangible assets required to support essential services and economic activity.

For the Rural Bridges & Access Connectivity Programme, this includes:

- Bridge structures (concrete, steel, modular, or timber)
- Access roads and pathways
- Culverts, drainage systems, and retaining structures
- Signage, guardrails, and safety barriers
- Associated civil engineering works

Hard infrastructure is the core physical component enabling rural mobility, connectivity, and access to services.

Sub Types

• Soft

Soft infrastructure refers to the systems, institutions, and services that support the effective use, management, and sustainability of physical assets.

Relevant elements include:

- Project management, governance, and operational frameworks
- Community engagement and training programmes
- Maintenance plans and asset management systems
- Capacity building for local municipalities
- Institutional coordination mechanisms

Soft infrastructure ensures that the physical (hard) infrastructure is utilised, maintained, and sustained effectively over time.

Sub Types

• Critical

Critical infrastructure refers to assets and systems essential for safety, security, and socio-economic stability.

Within this programme, critical infrastructure includes:

- Bridges and access routes crucial for emergency services, disaster response, and daily mobility
- Infrastructure supporting school access, healthcare connectivity, and essential public services
- Routes enabling food supply, transport of goods, and rural economic activity
- Structures supporting climate resilience, flood mitigation, and safe evacuation

Critical infrastructure is vital for maintaining community safety, economic participation, and resilience.

PROJECT STAGE-1 SUBMISSION & APPROVAL

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