



KwaZulu-Natal Rural Development Framework (KZN RDF)

**OFFICE OF THE PREMIER
MACRO POLICY BRANCH
KWAZULU-NATAL**

STRUCTURE OF THE PRESENTATION

- ❑ BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE FOR THE KZN RURAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK**
- ❑ MANDATES ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT**
- ❑ LEGAL COMPETENCE & POLICY CONTEXT**
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- ❑ CONTEXT OF CHALLENGES IN RURAL AREAS OF KWAZULU NATAL & HIGHLIGHTS OF THE CENSUS 2011**
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- ❑ RURAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK FOR KZN**
- ❑ GOALS AND LINKAGES TO THE PROVINCIAL GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN (PGDP)**
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- ❑ RECORD OF STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT SESSIONS HELD**
- ❑ PROCESS MAP TOWARDS THE SUMMIT**
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BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE FOR THE RURAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK FOR KZN

3 phases with regards to rural development policies in SA:

1. **1994–2000:** the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) ;
2. **2000–April 2009:** the Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Strategy (ISRDP) ;
3. **April 2009:** the National Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (CRDP)

Outcomes-based approach requires radical changes in strategies for rural development :

- a well coordinated plan,
- Integrated interventions for implementation of programs at the community entry level.
- Hence the current policy shift called the **CRDP**

MANDATES ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT

NATIONAL POLICY MANDATES:

- **State of The Nation Address (2009- establishment of the Department of Rural Development & Land Reform . Mandate for the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme CRDP)**
- **National Budget Speech (2012 & 2013)**
- **National Development Plan (NDP, Chapter 6)**
- **National Rural Development Green Paper (2011)**
- **National Priorities and 12 Outcomes, (2011, Outcome 7)**

LEGAL COMPETENCE & POLICY CONTEXT FOR THE KZN RURAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

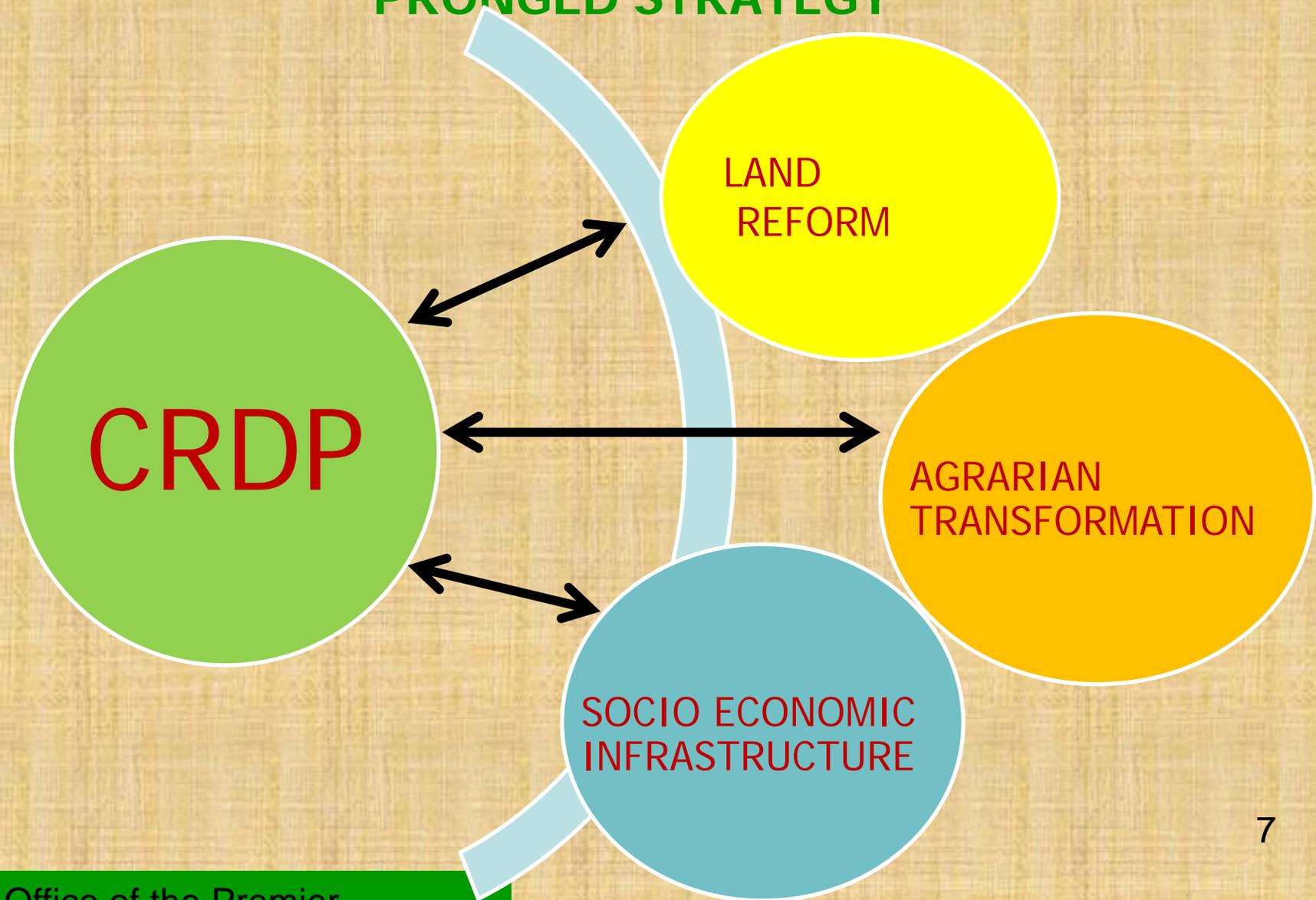
PROVINCIAL POLICY MANDATES:

- Pronouncement of the KZN Rural Development Forum by His Majesty, King Goodwill Zwelithini (2012 & 2013)
- State of The Province Address (2012 & 2013)
(transfer of the rural development *coordination function* from the KZN Department of Agriculture & Environmental Affairs to the Office of the Premier)
- KZN Budget Speech (2012 & 2013)
- Provincial Growth and Development Strategy & Plan (PGDS & PGDP)
- Provincial Rural Development Framework (2013)
- Now have special emphasis on reaching rural communities in an integrated & coordinated manner and through cross-cutting partnerships

THE OUTCOMES BASED APPROACH

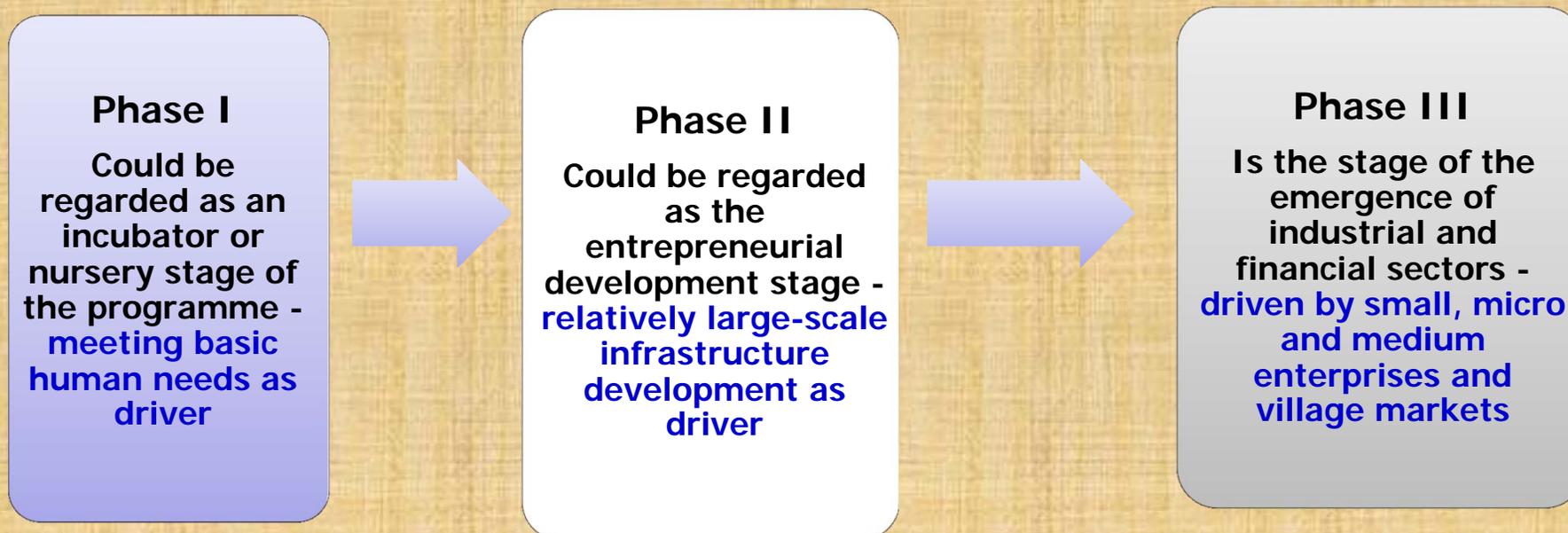
1. An improved quality of basic education.
2. A long and healthy life for all South Africans.
3. All South Africans should be safe and feel safe.
4. Decent employment through inclusive growth.
5. A skilled and capable workforce to support an inclusive growth path.
6. An efficient, competitive and responsive economic infrastructure network.
7. **Vibrant, equitable, sustainable rural communities with food security for all.**
8. Sustainable human settlements and an improved quality of household life.
9. A responsive, accountable, effective and efficient local government system.
10. Environmental assets and natural resources that are well protected and enhanced.
11. A better Africa and a better world as a result of South Africa's contributions to global relations.
12. An efficient and development-oriented public service and an empowered, fair and inclusive citizenship

THE NATIONAL COMPREHENSIVE RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (CRDP): A THREE PRONGED STRATEGY



THE THREE NATIONAL CRDP PHASES

VIBRANT, EQUITABLE AND SUSTAINABLE RURAL COMMUNITIES



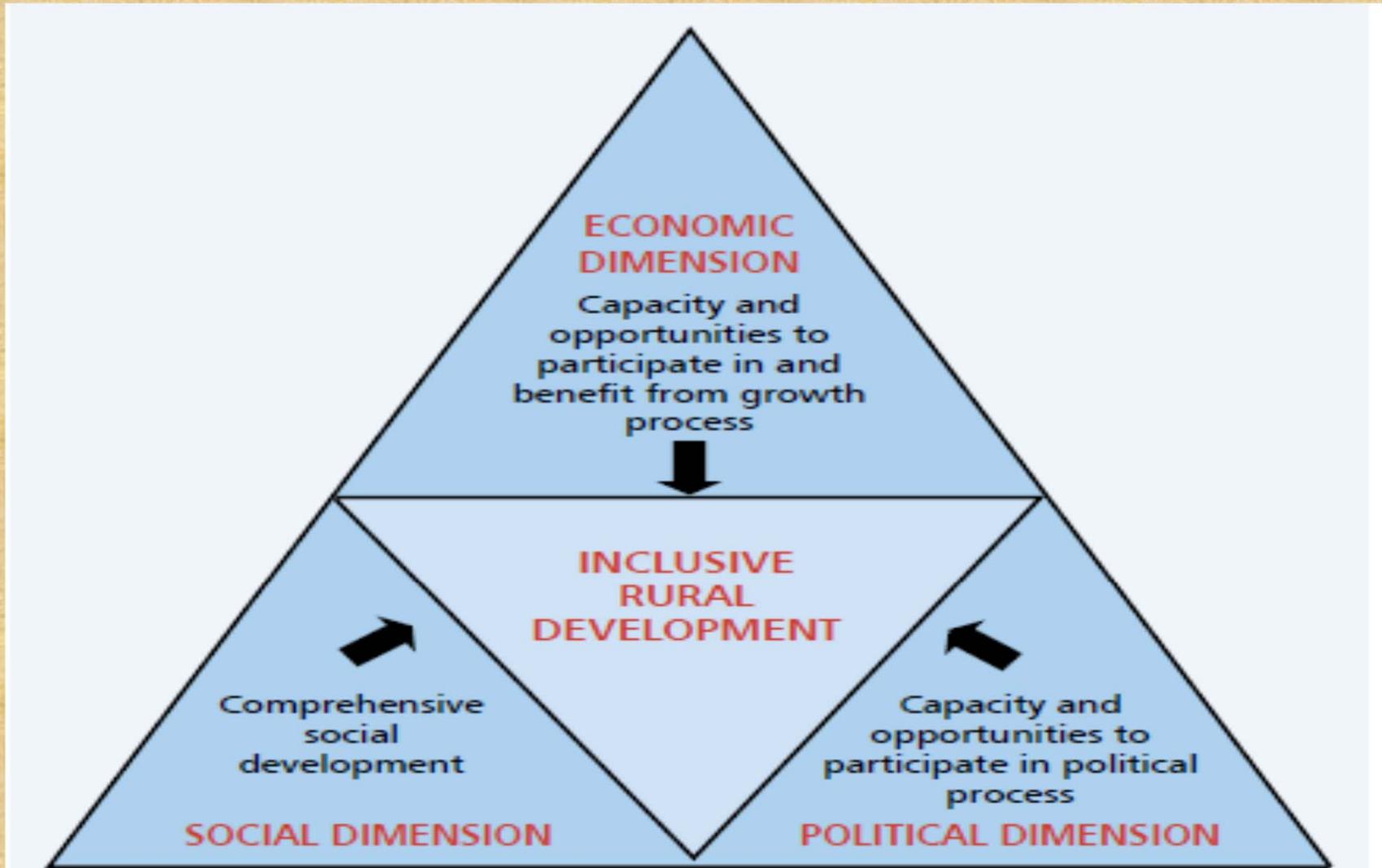


Mandate for Rural Development

MANDATE FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT & LAND REFORM



COMPREHENSIVE AND INCLUSIVE RURAL DEVELOPMENT PARADIGM



CONTEXT OF CHALLENGES IN RURAL AREAS OF KWAZULU NATAL

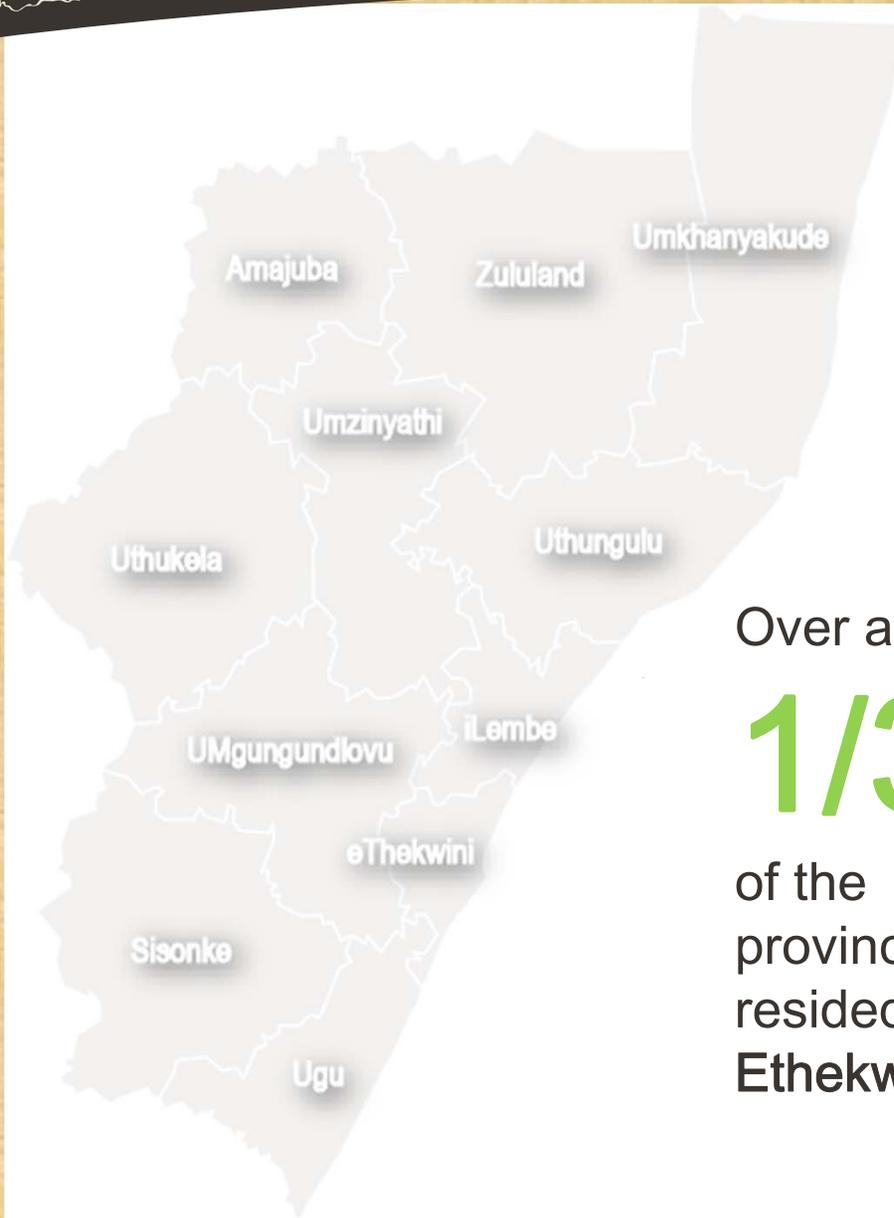
- Province is rich in resources, has unlimited potential for prosperity, BUT , a defining characteristic of our rural landscape is the **limited economic and social activity, formal and informal**, which contrasts with the urban and commercial farming areas we have.
- Existing urban development was generally established by colonial or apartheid spatial policies, which over a period of 150 years dislocated our people from access to appropriate economic, retail and social services.
- Continuously rely on the social welfare approach of distributing grants to unsustainable local projects , not adequately supported by the creation of the environment under which these projects can make **sustainable impact**.
- Spatial planning frameworks are done in isolation of one another
- Local economic development mushrooms anywhere without any formal, common vision and approach to holistic development - that would shift the destiny of people in rural areas and which they can look back on and

KEY HIGHLIGHTS OF THE 2011 CENSUS FOR KZN

- The population size of South Africa has increased noticeably from **44,8 million in 2001 to 51,8 million in 2011**. Of this, 53% Female and 47% male
- KwaZulu-Natal has 94 361 square kilometres of Land Area
- 5th largest in the country in terms of land area space
- KZN is home to **19,8%** of South Africa's population, its the second largest province.
- KZN was most populous province. However, Gauteng had a noticeable increase in population from **18,8% in 1996 to 23,7% in 2011**. The share of the population in KZN has decreased from **21,1% in 1996 to 19,8% in 2011**.
- KwaZulu-Natal had the majority of population in the two previous Censuses (1996 and 2001), but was overtaken by Gauteng in 2011, leaving KwaZulu-Natal to take second place.



The provinces population



Over a
1/3
of the
province
resided in
Ethekwini

34% eThekweni

10% UMgungundlovu

9% Uthungulu

8% Zululand

7% Ugu

7% Uthukela

6% Umkhanyakude

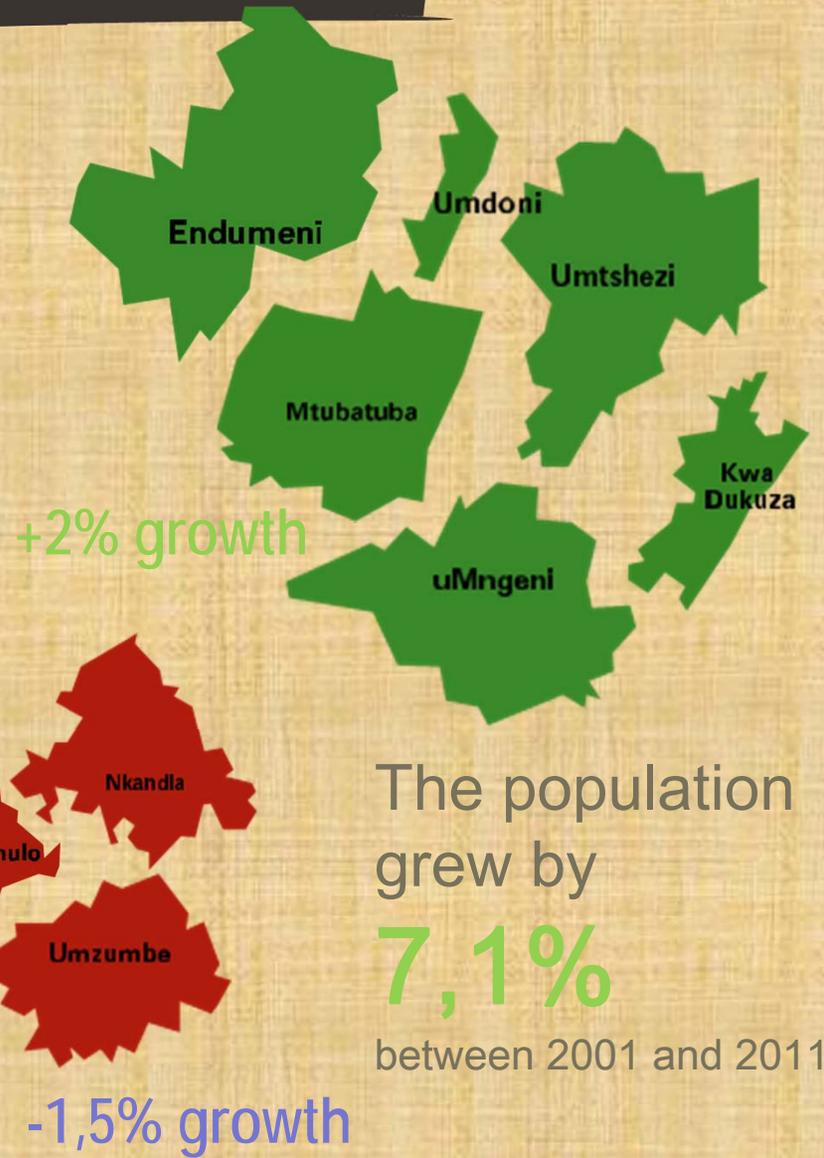
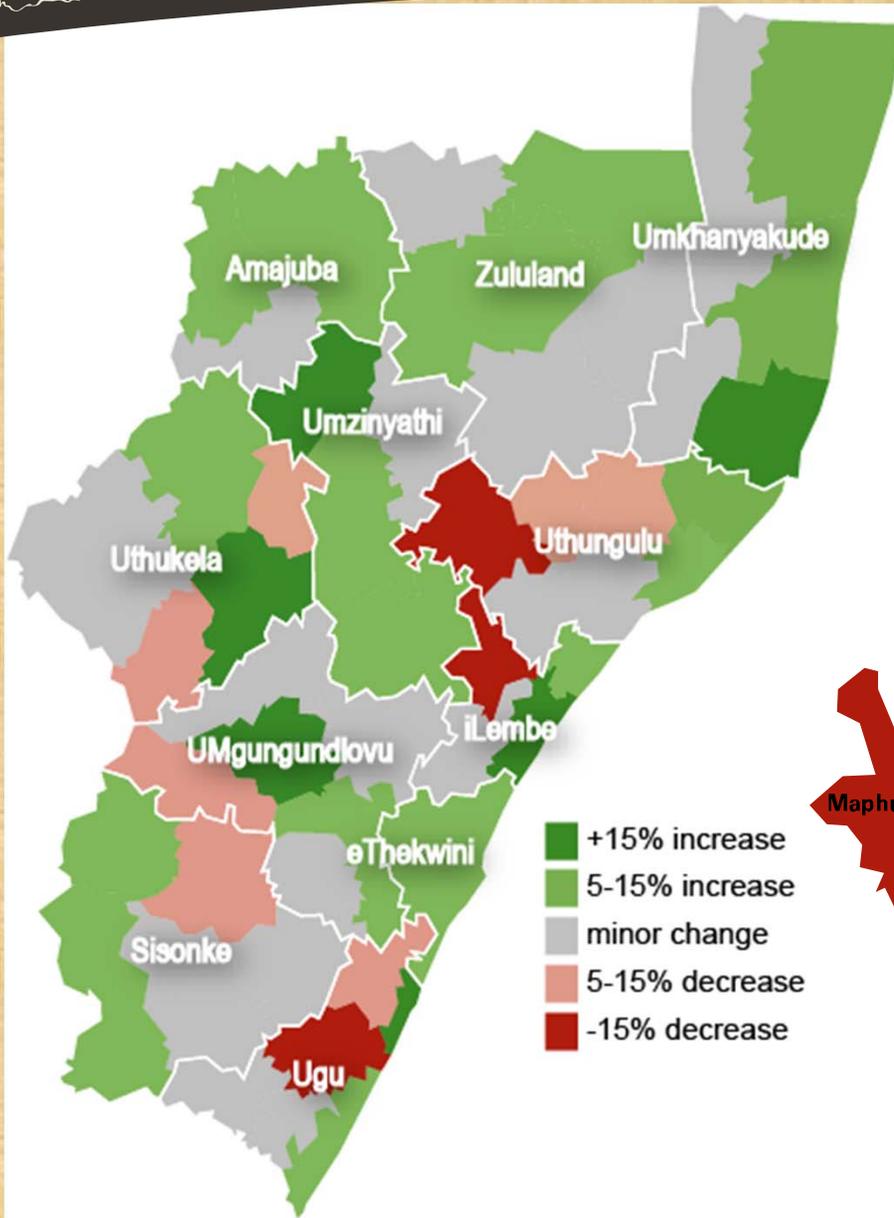
5% iLembe
Umzinyathi

5% Amajuba

4% Sisonke



The provinces population



KEY HIGHLIGHTS OF THE 2011 CENSUS FOR KWA-ZULU NATAL

- Out of a population of over 10 million people, just over **5 million people are living in Poverty.**
- This constitutes a poverty level of **49,5%.**
- Poverty and unemployment in South Africa are often rural phenomena, and given that,
- Many of the rural communities are linked to agricultural activities. The Departments of Agriculture , Rural Development & Land Reform & COGTA have a most critical role to play in addressing the needs in rural areas.
- Youth unemployment in KZN sits at 42% . The rate is higher in the rural areas of UMkhanyakude, Zululand and Uthukela.
- Youth unemployment must be urgently addressed in the Rural Development Strategy. Employment and dependency ratios go hand in hand with the wellbeing of our communities.

ANALYSIS OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN KZN

• 1

	Unemployment Rate (Official)		Youth Unemployment 14 – 35 Years	
	2001	2011	2001	2011
KwaZulu-Natal	49,0	33,0	58,4	42,1
Ethekwini Metropolitan Municipality (ETH)	43,0	30,2	53,1	39,0
Ugu District Municipality	53,3	35,2	61,8	45,1
uMgungundlovu District Municipality	46,3	30,4	55,6	39,5
Uthukela District Municipality	58,8	39,6	67,7	49,3
Umzinyathi District Municipality	62,5	36,6	70,6	45,6
Amajuba District Municipality	55,3	39,1	65,4	50,3
Zululand District Municipality	60,8	41,1	69,2	51,2
UMkhanyakude District Municipality	62,8	42,8	69,9	51,2
Uthungulu District Municipality	50,3	34,7	59,4	44,4
iLembe District Municipality	48,0	30,6	55,8	37,2
Sisonke District Municipality	56,9	36,0	65,7	44,4

INTENT OF THE POLICY SHIFT IN THE PROVINCE

- **Improve the quality of life in rural areas, holistically**
- **To promote diversification of the rural economy**
- **Promote a balanced approach to integrated, comprehensive rural development in rural communities**
- **Improve the competitiveness of the Agricultural, Mining and Forestry sector;**
- **Improve the environment in rural communities and create sustainable living**

Introduction to the Framework for Rural Development in Kwa-Zulu Natal

- KZN Framework is a commitment of provincial government
- address the deeply embedded socio-economic deprivation, under-development, inequities in service delivery
- Target the rising prominence of the triple challenge
- Harness, integrate and coordinate the implementation of rural development programs by government and all sectors where the **dislocation in planning has undermined efforts** to meet governments priorities for advancement of rural communities
- The need for a comprehensive approach arises from the fact that in KZN, more than **50% of our population resides in rural areas** , characterised in the majority by the elderly, women, youth and children. Hence the need for KZN's own rural development strategy and implementation plan

KZN RURAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FRAMEWORK

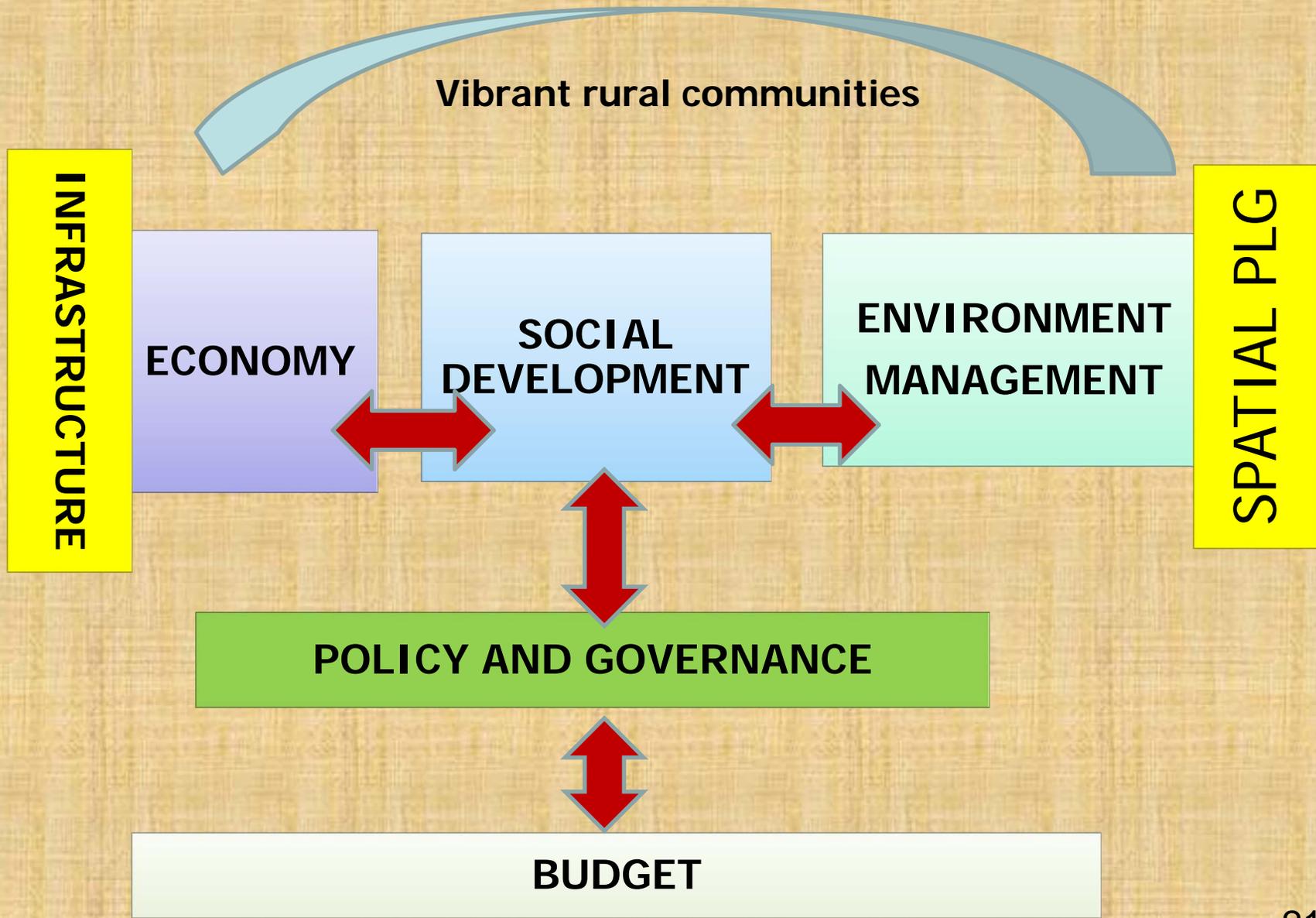
VISION

**“By 2030 rural communities in KwaZulu-Natal will have sustainable prosperity through viable development, growing economies, healthy and skilled people, full employment and universal access to all basic social services”
(ALIGNED TO THE PGDS)**

DEFINITION OF "RURAL DEVELOPMENT"

- No common definition that is subscribed to.
- Rural Development strategies are designed to improve the economic and social life of a specific group of people - the rural poor. It involves extending the benefits of development to the poorest amongst those who seek a livelihood in the rural areas.
- Rural areas are commonly defined as **"areas in which people farm or depend on natural resources, including villages and small towns that are dispersed throughout areas connecting larger towns and cities, In the South African context this includes large settlements created by apartheid removals which depend on migratory labour and remittances for survival" (National RDF, 1997)**
- "Rurality" refers to a way of life, a state of mind and a culture which revolves around land, livestock, cropping and community
- This definition provides the context against which this framework is to be read and interpreted.

STRATEGY FRAMEWORK FOR KZN



STRATEGIC PRIORITIES IN RELATION TO THE PGDS

GOAL 1: JOB CREATION

- rural business initiatives, agro-industries, co-operatives, cultural initiatives, vibrant local markets, Agri-tourism
- Support establishment of Agriculture, Mining, Forestry enterprises, etc
- Marketing and export
- Promote diversification of agricultural activities. Mechanisation Programme (Extension Officers, Tractor Conductors)

GOAL 2: HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

- Provincial Bursary Scheme
- HRD STRATEGY AND HR Council to prioritise rural areas for implementation models
- Early Childhood Development
- Delivering Quality Education
- Further Education and Training review
- Expansion of Agricultural Colleges
- Post-school training facilities for rural areas
- Improving matric outputs
- ABET acceleration

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STRATEGIC PRIORITIES IN RELATION TO THE PGDS

GOAL 3: HUMAN AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

- Accelerate nutrition programmes
- Provision of support for household food production, community gardens
- Poverty Alleviation & Social Welfare
- Enhancing Health of Communities and Citizens
- Enhance Sustainable Household Food Security
- Promote Sustainable Human Settlements
- Enhance Safety & Security

GOAL 4: STRATEGIC INFRASTRUCTURE

- Revitalisation of old and revamping of new Economic, Social, ICT infrastructure, public amenities and facilities in villages and small rural towns
- Small Town Rehabilitation
- Road & Rail networks
- Input and logistical services (warehousing)
- Improve Water Resource Management & Supply
- Development of ICT Infrastructure
- Energy production and supply
- Corporate Social Investments
- Number of community libraries
- Number of new schools, clinics / health facilities, social service facilities ,built
- Number of new sport facilities built

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STRATEGIC PRIORITIES IN RELATION TO THE PGDS

GOAL 5: ENVIRONMENT SUSTAINABILITY

- **GREEN ECONOMY:** water, sanitation, climate change, disaster management
- **Increase Productive Use of Land**
- **Advance Alternative Energy Generation**
- **Manage pressures on Biodiversity**
- **Adaptation to Climate Change**

GOAL 6: GOVERNANCE & POLICY

- **Number of rural Municipalities with clean audits**
- **Number of functional Ward Committees**
- **Number of functional Traditional Administration Centres**
- **Rural Development Council of Stakeholders**
- **Number of IDP's actioned and implemented**

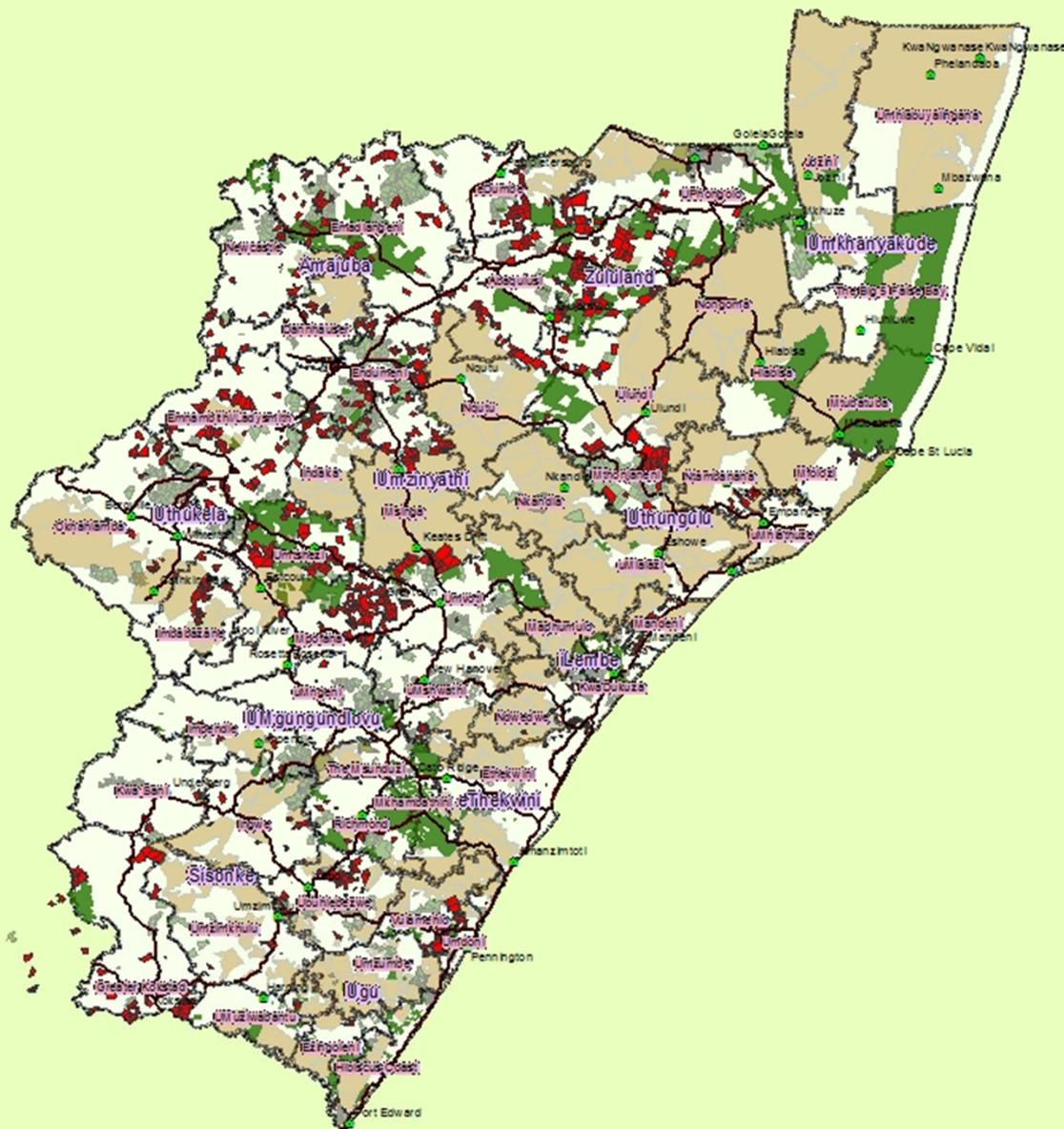
STRATEGIC PRIORITIES IN RELATION TO THE PGDS

GOAL 7: SPATIAL EQUITY

- Restitution, Redistribution and Tenure reform
- Integrated planning models for delivery of basket of services
- Spatial planning and development to create economic hubs in rural areas and stimulate production opportunities
- Establishment of Rural Activity Clusters creating a **Retail** (formal /informal), **Service** (Public/Private) and **Production** component
- Participatory,community-based planning (“**nothing about us-without us**”)
- Identification of drivers of development unique to each area

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KWAZULU-NATAL LAND REFORM PROJECTS



Map Scale: 1:80 000



AIDS HELPLINE
T 0800-913-322

Legend

- Main Towns
- Main Roads
- Redistribution Projects
- Tribal Areas
- Settled claims
- Unsettled claims
- Local Municipalities
- District Municipalities

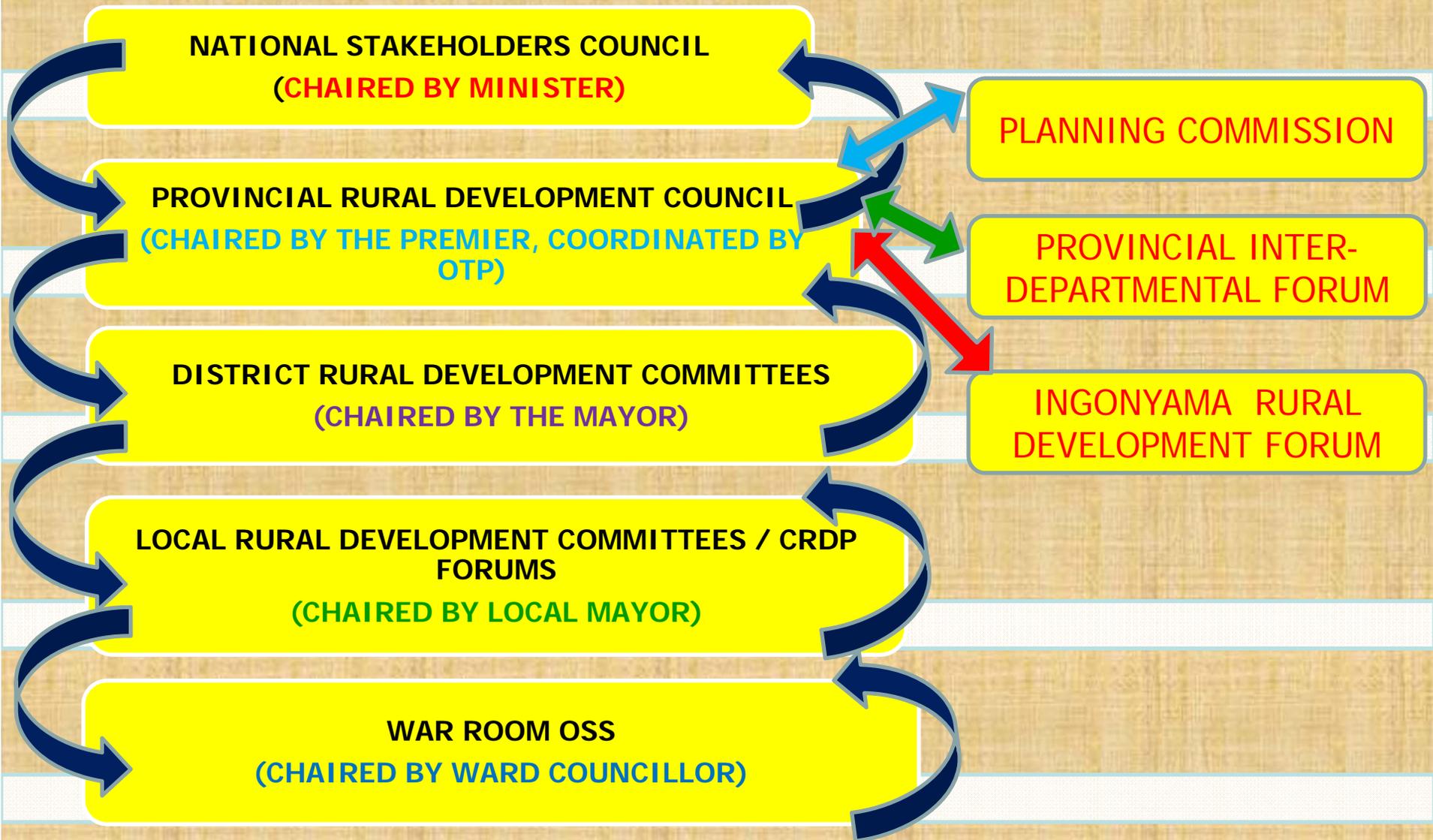
*Map compiled by: Spatial
Planning and Information,
Department of Rural
Development and Land
Reform,
Pretoria/Sakrebato
Tel: 0332641414*

HUMAN AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

FOCUS ON OPERATION SUKUMA SAKHE

- Status of war rooms
- Number of households profiled (NISIS Reports)
- Number of government – led jobs created
- Number of distress interventions
- Food security status reports
- School nutrition programs in place
- Number of houses built in rural areas
- Crime rate and peace and stability analysis
- Number of senior citizens supported
- Number of orphans accommodated in a safe environment
- Social cohesion matters

STRUCTURAL ILLUSTRATION OF INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS



REPORTING MECHANISMS

RURAL DEVELOPMENT MINMEC

(PREMIER & DG TO ATTEND)

MINTECH
(DG/NOMINEE)

KZN CABINET

COHOD

CABINET

CLUSTERS

PROVINCIAL TASK TEAM
(LED BY DIRECTOR-GENERAL)

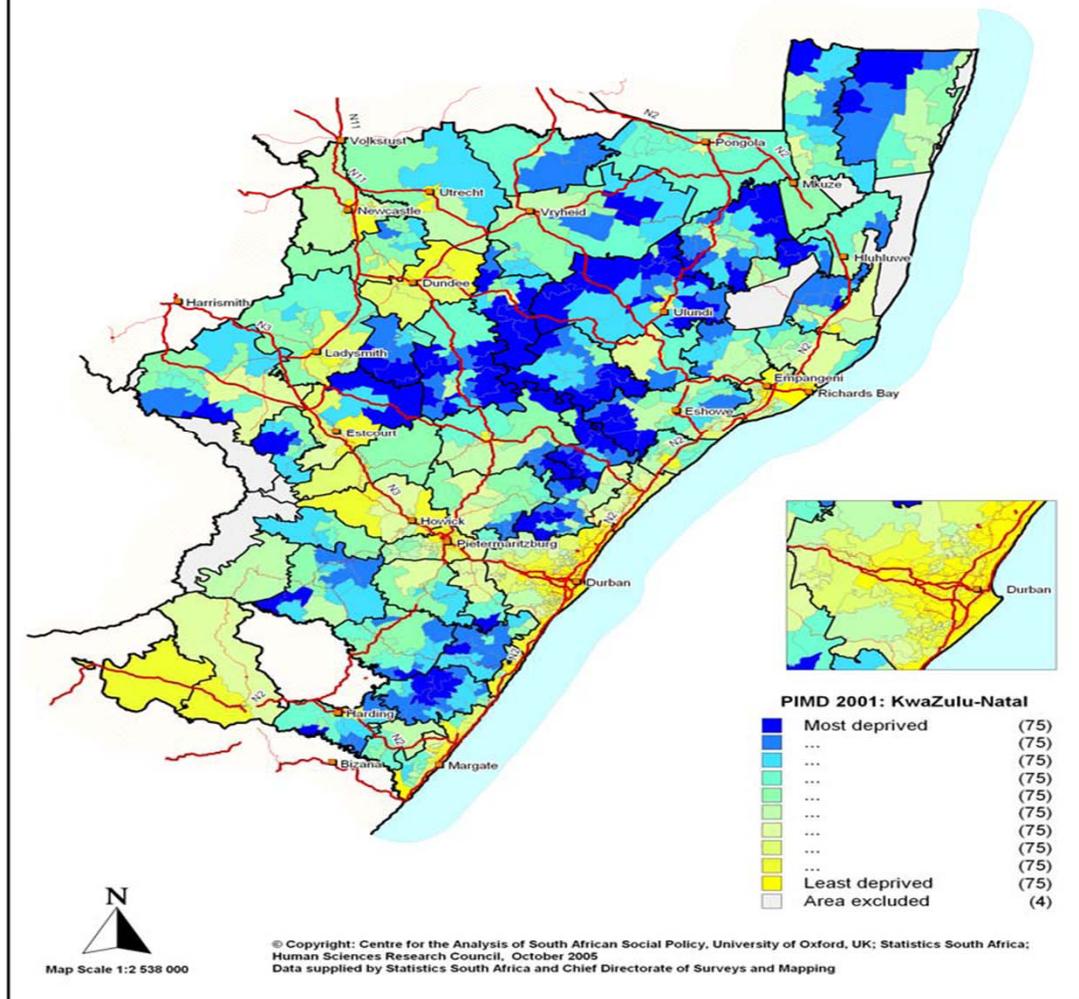
PRIVATE SECTOR, CIVIL SOCIETY
ORGANS

GOVT DEPTS, ENTITIES, PARASTATALS
(LED BY PGDP WORKGROUP
CONVENORS)



Poverty Index of Multiple Deprivation (PIMD)

Map 5 - KwaZulu-Natal Index of Multiple Deprivation 2001 at Ward Level Provincial Deciles



In KwaZulu-Natal the KZN Provincial Government is using the PIMD to guide their prioritization of Rural Development within the province.

The PIMD study used 2001 StatsSA data to identify the needy Wards within South Africa.

RECORD OF STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS THUS FAR

INTERNAL

- EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
- GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS
- FURTHER BILATERALS WITH COGTA, DEPT OF HEALTH, DEPT OF AGRICULTURE
- PUBLIC ENTITIES. BILATERAL WITH EZEMVELO
- G & A CLUSTER
- SOCIAL CLUSTER
- ECONOMIC CLUSTER
- NATIONAL DEPT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND LAND REFORM
- THE PLANNING COMMISSION
- THE PRESIDENCY : DPME
- SALGA
- TECHNICAL PCF

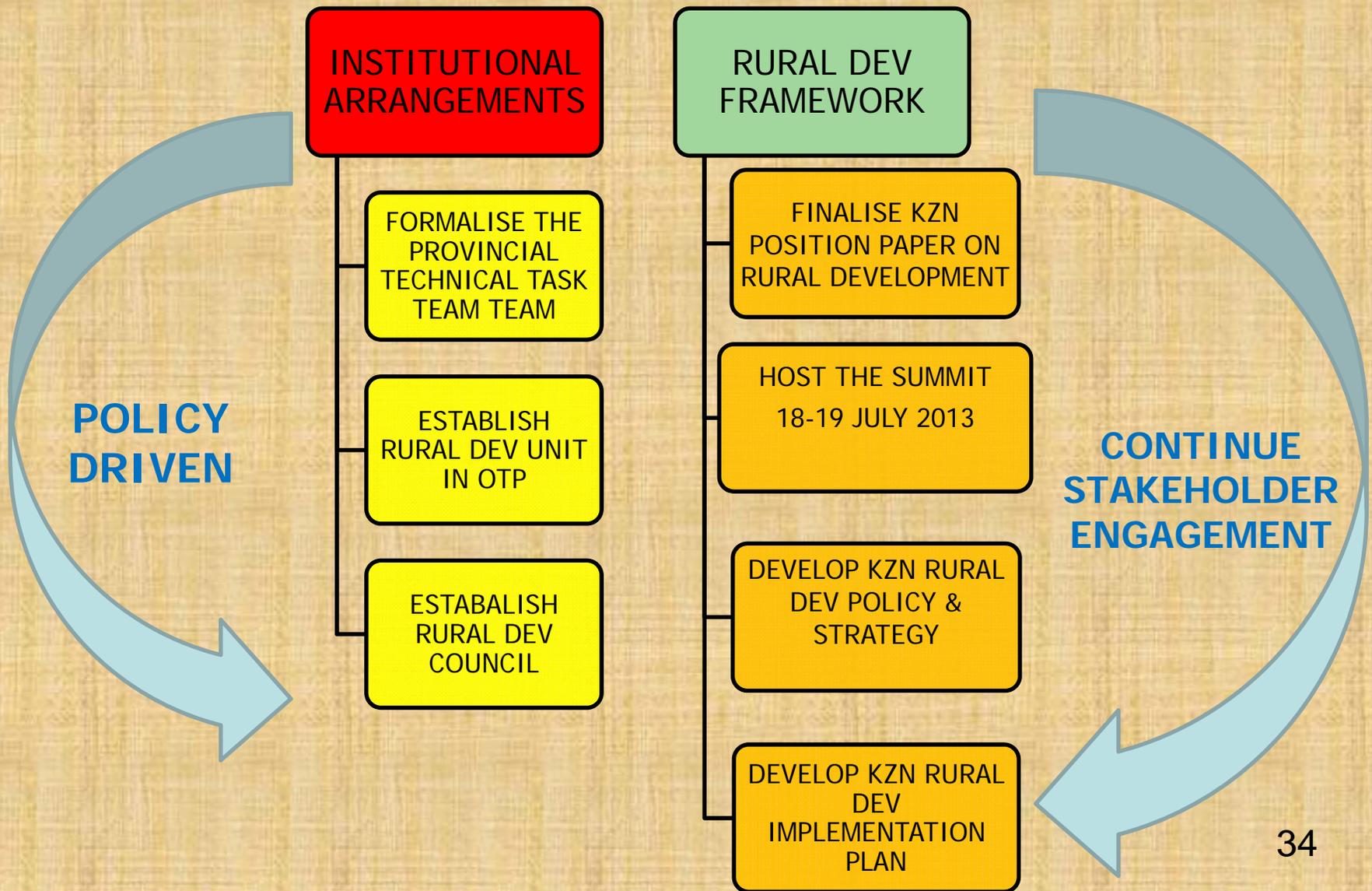
EXTERNAL

- INGONYAMA RURAL DEVELOPMENT FORUM
- WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT (WARD)
- ACADEMICS: PROFESSOR XABA, PROFESSOR SIMELANE, PROFESSOR VILAKAZI
- AMAKHOSI (PRESENT AT THE KING'S COLLOQUIUM)
- NEPAD FORUM FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT
- HOUSE OF TRADITIONAL LEADERS (PENDING)
- KZN ECONOMIC COUNCIL (PENDING)

PROCESS MAP TOWARDS THE SUMMIT

1. HOST WORKSHOPS OF THE PROVINCIAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT TASK TEAM & KEY STAKEHOLDERS TO TEASE OUT THE CHALLENGES (1 JULY 2013 & 16 JULY 2013)
2. ESTABLISH 4 /5 THEMED WORKING GROUPS THAT WILL USE THE DELIBERATIONS OF THE SAID WORKSHOP AND OTHER MATERIAL / INPUTS TO PREPARE ACTION PLANS WHICH WILL BE TABLED AT THE BREAKAWAY SESSIONS OF THE SUMMIT. (1 JULY 2013) THE WORKGROUPS ARE:
 - THE RURAL ECONOMY & TRANSFORMATION MODELS
 - RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT
 - LAND ACCESS, TENURE, RESTITUTION
 - SOCIO ECONOMIC CHALLENGES & SOCIAL COHESION
 - INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR ALIGNMENT: MTSF
3. ESTABLISH A PROGRAMME OF FURTHER CONSULTATION WITH KEY STAKEHOLDERS PRIOR TO THE SUMMIT (3-18 JULY 2013)
4. DEVELOP A KZN POSITION PAPER ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT FOR THE SUMMIT (12 JULY 2013)
5. THEMED WORKING GROUPS TO PREPARE A DRAFT KZN RURAL DEVELOPMENT IMPLEMENTATION FOR THE SUMMIT (16 JULY 2013)

CONCLUSION AND WAY FORWARD TO THE SUMMIT & BEYOND





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