

# NATIONAL INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY AND STRATEGY

Presentation to the CEO Forum

19 August 2021



agriculture, land reform  
& rural development

Department:  
Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



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# RURAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY/STRATEGY BACKGROUND

- In January 2020, with the merger of the two Departments (DAFF and DRDLR), Minister Didiza instructed the Department to:
  - Develop a rural development policy that guides us and provides for all the elements required.
  - Frame our approach to include the provision of guidance from which we coordinate and ensure compliance;
  - Limit rural development roles to advocacy, monitoring and impact measurement;
  - Establish an overarching framework for Rural Development (this should also include tenure reform matters- challenges in the communal areas);
  - Work with all spheres of government on related catalytic projects and learn from these;
  - Include women's programmes and similar initiatives, including policy on support to women in crafts; and
  - Consider (treasury procurement) constraints on 30% set aside and revisit the approach.
- **The STRATEGY has been re-drafted as follows:**



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# RURAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

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# 1. CONTEXT AND BACKGROUND

- The Constitution states that Rural development is a concurrent functional domain shared between the national and provincial spheres of government.
- There have been numerous national rural development programmes and strategies since 1994 commencing with the Reconstruction and Development Plan, Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Strategy and Programme, the Rural Development Framework (1997, 2013) and the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (2009-2019). These have had limited successes. Main problem has been a coordinated approach and alignment of resources and plans. Poor national monitoring of programmes have also been cited as a major problem.



# 1. CONTEXT AND BACKGROUND: PROBLEM STATEMENT

- The state “inherited a divided nation, with high poverty levels, inequalities, discriminatory practices and inequitable distribution of income”, and the triple challenge continues to have a persistent adverse impact despite many positive – and successful – trends in development. These include:
- The existing institutional rural development framework still remains highly fragmented, with limited horizontal and vertical coordination of rural development funding, projects and services of government actors and non-government stakeholders. This results in gaps, duplication, overlaps, wastage and other inefficiencies.
- Although a wide range of public rural finance and non-finance support institutions exists, the service offering is disjointed and often not linked to or integrated with rural development activities, programmes and projects. Private sector rural financing facilities are often inaccessible, unaffordable, and/or inappropriate and do not include access to additional services or support.
- Poor monitoring and coordination among the different spheres of government as well as traditional authorities
- There is therefore an urgent need for the comprehensive coordination of rural development activities to improve rural development outcomes.



# 1. CONTEXT AND BACKGROUND: SUCCESSES OF PREVIOUS PROGRAMMES

## Some successes of the ISRDP and CRDP:

- Inter-sectoral, inter-sphere, and inter-cluster planning and coordination;
- addressing the local needs and priorities through the alignment of the Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) and Provincial Growth and Development Strategies (PGDS);
- implementing socio-economic programmes;
- strengthening the capacity of the municipalities to deliver services;
- channelling resources and funding from all three spheres of government and external stakeholders to the nodes (stakeholder mobilisation);
- benefit to the poor and vulnerable groups, including women, youth and disabled persons; and
- empowering communities to participate in government programmes.
- In the ISRDP survey, showed a decline in poverty in most of the nodes.
- In the CRDP DPME review, 47 968 households was assisted with basic infrastructure in the last 10/11 years. 18 718 jobs were created in the last decade in terms of rural infrastructure projects. More than R1.2 billion has been invested in infrastructure development, farmer development and mobilisation to support the development of the Agri-Parks in each province. As of 2020, approximately 6480 jobs have been created and 6253 hectares of land have been brought to productive use in support of this programme and various value chains were assisted including the red meat, poultry, goat, sheep and crops such as maize, cotton and soya bean.



# 1. CONTEXT AND BACKGROUND: CHALLENGES OF PREVIOUS PROGRAMMES

## Challenges/recommendations as indicated in reviews of these programmes include:

- Poor coordinated approach and alignment of resources and plans.
- Poor national monitoring of programmes have also been cited as a major problem.
- Other recommendations focused, amongst others, on an increase in the number of new smallholder farmers and the provision of comprehensive extension support as well as an improvement in both the execution of the land reform programme and establishment of mechanisms for the resolution of conflicts between existing structures (e.g. between traditional leadership structures and the “land ownership structures” e.g. CPAs)



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# 1. CONTEXT AND BACKGROUND: SUCCESSES AND CHALLENGES OF VALUE CHAIN IMPLEMENTATION

- Currently there are learning from developing Brown-fields Projects such as:
- The **Rural Agri-goat Business Development Programme**: that has reached 7 000 Rural Women lead households (in 7 of KZN's districts),
- The **Rural Cotton Production Improvement**: in Mpumalanga, KZN and Limpopo in which over 780 Cooperatives have now ben joined by Mr Price in improving cotton production for the clothing industry;
- The **Rural Genetic Improvement Programme** in collaboration with the National Wool Growers Association, in which we have supported cooperatives of rural wool farmers in over 1400 villages to produce superior quality wool for for export. Export earnings from wool, being realized by rural households, in the Eastern Cape alone have now grown from around R64m in 2009 to over R330m by 2019. We have done this by simply removing old and ailing rams (*imigqutsuba*) and replacing them with quality rams in each sheep farming household with at least 30 ewes.
- The **Red Meat Improvement Programme** of livestock herds in communal areas is also has also advanced well through the Custom Feedlot development Programme we have been managing through the National Agricultural Marketing Council. The NAMC has now started exporting beef from rural Eastern Cape farmers. Red Meat has been identified as a key commodity for value chain development in the Agriculture Agro-processing Master Plan.





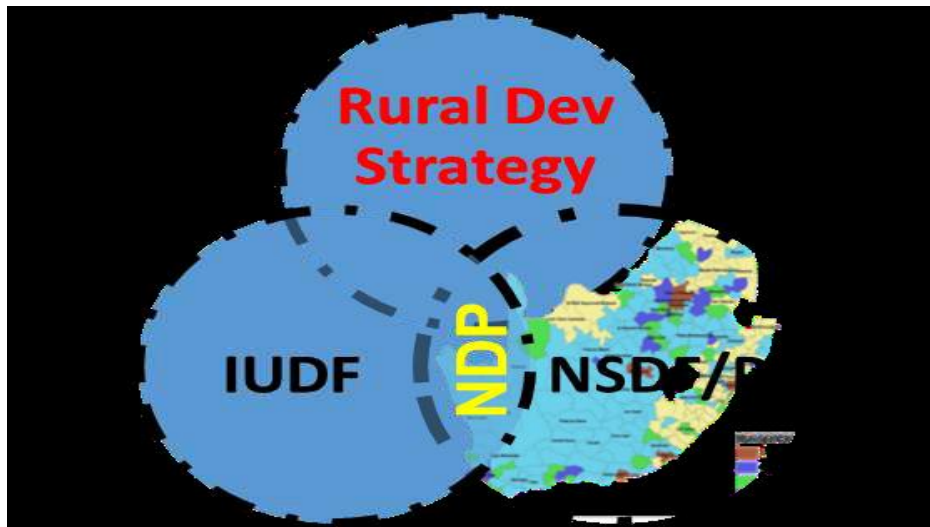
# 1. CONTEXT AND BACKGROUND

- The **National Development Plan (NDP)** (2012) identifies the following four key points relating to rural development:
- Rural communities require greater social, economic and political opportunities to overcome poverty;
- To achieve this, agricultural development should introduce a land reform and job-creation/livelihood strategy that ensures rural communities have jobs;
- Ensure quality access to basic services, health care, education and food security; and
- Plans for rural towns should be tailor-made according to the varying opportunities in each area. Intergovernmental relations should be addressed to improve rural governance.
- According to the NDP, sustainable development of the rural areas is to a large extent premised on the creation of an estimated 969 500 new employment opportunities in agriculture. **These targets need to be analysed in light of the AAMP and Covid 1. What are the implications for rural areas?**



# 1. CONTEXT AND BACKGROUND

- The strategy recognises the existence of a gap in our National Planning Frameworks that are designed to support the implementation of the National Development Plan (NDP).
- That gap is the lack of a nationally approved Framework to guide integrated Rural Development in South Africa. The **proposed strategy** will be designed in cognizant of the need to close that gap in our planning tools.



# 2. FRAMEWORK

## 2.1. OBJECTIVES

### The STRATEGY has the following objectives:

- To provide a national definition for rural and rural development;
- To effectively and efficiently coordinate funding and implementation of catalytic projects at a national and provincial level of infrastructure development, enterprise development and rural service delivery in collaboration with national and provincial government departments, municipalities, public entities, the private sector, NGOs and civil society, donors, rural communities and farmers; and
- To provide a well-coordinated and efficient national monitoring, evaluation and oversight system in order to drive and assess the impact of the various rural development initiatives against Government's outcomes and overall strategic direction.



## 2.2 DEFINITION OF RURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

**The conceptualization of South African rural/rurality is expanded to encompass peri-urban areas and defined rural areas within metros and other urban spaces because:**

- 1) these areas are sites of massive informal settlements that exhibit many of the same challenges and deprivations as those typically associated with rural areas (e.g. limited access to basic services, food and tenure insecurity, high rates of unemployment and dependency on government assistance etc.);
- 2) the persistence of the rural social system challenge where the majority black population live mainly as migrant workers in metropolitan areas and major cities, informal dwellers in rural towns, farm workers on commercial white farms, and subsistence farmers in communal areas; and,
- 3) the high levels of circular migration between rural and urban areas seen throughout South Africa. This definitional approach highlights the co-existence of the urban, peri-urban and rural spaces, which all function as an interconnected system.



## 2.2 DEFINITION OF RURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Rural Development within the South African context can be defined as:

- A multi-sectoral participatory sustained process and concerted effort of empowering rural people and communities, namely those residing in the former homeland areas, all farming areas, defined rural spaces within urban areas and metros, peri-urban areas, small rural towns and villages to build (through agricultural and non-agricultural interventions) productive, healthy, economically vibrant, socially cohesive, equitable and sustainable spaces and livelihoods based on the unique conditions and attributes of their situations and need.
- This conceptualisation of rural development further takes into account:
  - a) the manner in which rural development is defined influences how it is operationalised
  - b) that rural communities, being made up of people with different interests, belief systems, values, cultures, educational levels, health needs, morals., are complex and multi-faceted entities and they cannot be reduced to mere spaces or territories;
  - c) these communities are purposeful social systems, made up of people with various pursuits and interests aimed at achieving self-improvement, and have the innate ability to choose their destinies
  - d) the notion of rural must be understood both as a social-cultural representation of a certain way of life as well as a space linked to a distinct geographical location.



## 2.3 STRATEGY MEASURES

### 2.3.1 IMPROVED GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

- When striving to provide basic services, section 40(1) of the Constitution requires the three organs of government to do so in collaborative manner. This implies that they are required to co-operate with one another for an improved delivery of basic services (Section 41(1) (h) of the Constitution).
- There is also a need to increase our coordination and advocacy roles in terms of Rural Development Plans (RDPs) and to coordinate resources (human and financial) to support the development and monitoring of these plans. In addition, the District delivery model has been unveiled as a methodology to enhance coordination and cooperation with all spheres of government and traditional authorities as well as the private sector and should complement the RDP processes.
- Good coordination and governance in communal areas is vital for economic and social transformation of the rural development agenda and will be highly dependent on a tenure system that is pro-development, balances the needs of the people and traditional authorities, is gender sensitive and corruption free. Conferring tenure rights to land reform beneficiaries and adopting a new approach that recognizes diverse range of communal land will be considered and addressed in detail as part of the *Land Tenure Reform Policy* and legislation development processes.



## 2.3.1 IMPROVED GOVERNANCE AND COORDINATION

- In 2019 the President launched Operation Khawuleza in order to deal with government wide inefficiencies in the delivery of services. This is now known as the District Development Model. It is intended to:
  - **Solve the Silos at a horizontal and vertical level**
  - **Narrow the distance between the people, government and the movement by strengthening the coordination role and capacities at the District and City levels as it is the penultimate sphere closer to the people after ward and local**
  - **Deliver Integrated Services whilst strengthening Monitoring and Evaluation and impact at district and local levels, as well as within the movement**
  - **Ensuring inclusive and gender mainstreamed budgets based on: Maximising impact and aligning resources at our disposal**
  - **Changing the face of our rural and urban landscapes by ensuring complementarity between urban and rural development, with a deliberate emphasis on Local Economic Development; and**
  - **Ensure sustainable development whilst accelerating initiatives to promote poverty eradication, employment and equality.**



## 2.3.2 CATALYTIC PROJECTS: ONE PILOT PER DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

- A Catalytic Project is defined as a project of significant scale (i.e. its reach) and scope (i.e. impact on employment, services, economic and social investment, and/or rates), thereby displaying some or all of the following characteristics:
  - Regional impact or size
  - Provide for multi-faced inputs and coordination
  - Align or enhance the objectives of the DDM objectives (One Plan Concept)
  - Create leverage and/or multiplier effects,
  - Impact on social cohesion (ie Poverty alleviation, Infrastructure creation, Food security, Inclusive growth and Employment etc)
  - Build capacity of some (beneficiaries) or all its members (stakeholders)
  - Potential to contribute to spatial transformation,
  - Enhance rural development and economic integration.
- Catalytic programmes can also be built around vulnerable groups such as the youth, women and people with disabilities. This can be enhanced through the existing NARYSEC Programme and other youth programmes across the country and through partnerships with youth structures.
- The Department will also implement catalytic projects in line with the Agriculture and Agro-processing Master Plan and the Comprehensive Land and Agrarian Strategy. The six pillars of sustainability must be taken into account in relation to these catalytic projects.



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## 2.3.3 PROMOTE ACTIVE CITIZENRY

- Sustainable communities and inclusive rural economies require a bottom-up community-driven participatory approach that places people at centre of development.
- Empowering rural people to actively participate in rural development initiatives requires social organisation and mobilisation (SOM) for collective action, which is the cornerstone of sustainable rural development. This can be executed through participatory processes through existing legislated community and local government structures such as ward committees, district councils, etc. This may include support for community based plans that would be integrated into rural development and integrated plans.
- Active citizenry would also require timeous access to information and in rural areas. ICT can also play a pivotal role e.g. through community kiosk/rural desks or digital doorways at provincial and local levels. This can also be coordinated through the relevant local and provincial government structures.



## 2.3.4 IMPROVED MONITORING, EVALUATION AND OVERSIGHT

- There are legislated structures that have been established in terms of the Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act, 2005 such as the Ministers and Members of the Executive Councils (MinMEC), Premiers Coordinating Committees and District Committees. Compacts can be established so that there's improved oversight and monitoring around rural development programmes, services and funding. As part of its monitoring role, the Department should be able to access information from these various structures and also provide reports when necessary on service delivery challenges and programme implementation in rural areas.
- Rural development programmes within the Department will continue to be managed according to the monitoring and evaluation frameworks for each programme. However a broad national rural development framework should be developed.
- Currently the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Land Reform, chaired by the Deputy President. It is recommended that there should be an oversight role in terms of rural development programmes nationally and to also monitor our international commitments such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).



# 3. The SIX PRINCIPAL PILLARS OF RURAL SUSTAINABILITY

- The combined relevance and importance of the Global Sustainable Development Goals; The continental CADAP Goals and the National Development Plan necessitate that our Rural Development Strategy should be informed by the following principal pillars of rural sustainability:
1. **Social Capability:** Rural and Township Livelihoods; Health, Nutrition, Basic services, Education And Related Infrastructure; In a climate where communicable diseases are on the rise in poor communities we shall be advocating through this Strategy the return to eating food as closely as possible to its natural state: discouraging the consumption of over-processed and de-natured food. Eating whole foods and fresh fruit, especially by growing children in schools and in their homes shall be a key focus for enhancing concentration, building intelligence and strong immunity against viruses. *This entails incorporating this objective into the Agricultural Agro-processing Master Plan (AAMP).*
  2. The AAMP must also take cognizance of the vital lessons in organized Community Food Self-Sufficiency and those from the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization's rapid Covid-19 Pandemic Impact Assessment Report recently released. Communities must be assisted to **produce** and **process** and **store** and **distribute** their own food, not only for times of emergencies and disaster, but for on-going self-sufficiency and economic productivity, economic democracy and safety. Households must be given production support; access to State Food Buy-back Programmes, for food to be bought locally and stored locally and regionally.



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### 3. The SIX PRINCIPAL PILLARS OF RURAL SUSTAINABILITY

**2. Institutional Capability:** Improved rural citizenship participation in decision making about their desired future; participation in the choice of priority development interventions and their implementation management, monitoring and evaluation; Government Integration and Coordination And Civil Society Partnerships

**3. Environmental Capability:** The pursuit of Rural and Township Spatial Justice; The protection and preservation of natural resources; restoration of soil health and setting rural density targets; De-congestion of rural and township spaces (Tomlinson Commission Recommendations); Water and Air quality management



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# 3. SIX PRINCIPAL PILLARS OF RURAL SUSTAINABILITY

**4. Econo-Industrial Capability:** Asset-Based Community Development that advocates for the development self-sufficient communities and the growth of various sustainable employment creating industries based on appreciating the creation of enduring value on the strength of rural people's assets and the opportunities available throughout their value-chain development, for each individual community. These industries include:

- Agriculture {The acceleration of AAMP roll-out): **Current Brown-fields Expansion:** Wool Production Improvement; Rural Cotton Production Expansion beyond KZN, Mpumalanga and Limpopo; Goat Agri—Business Programme beyond the Seven District of the KZN to other provinces; This implies the provision of a Farmer Production Support Centre in every municipality.
  - Rural Cultural Tourism: Living and working among traditional communities
  - Promotion of Indigenous Cultural Performance Arts
  - Protection of Indigenous Knowledge Systems and Products e.g Arts & Crafts,
  - Rural Mining and Value-Adding
  - Green Energy Production: Bio-gas Production: Cane and Sorghum Energy; Wind Energy; etc
  - Rural Non-Agricultural Manufacturing: Community based Factories: Water bottling; Toiletries and Sanitaries; Soaps and Detergents
- **Rural Finance:** Facilitation of Cooperative Finance Institutions and the 30% set-aside for rural businesses
  - **Infrastructural Capability:** Facilitation of key infrastructural development, with effective, central participation of rural citizens, in key sectors: Renewable Energy; Roads & Transportation; Manufacturing Industries; Rural Retail Parks; Tourism and Culture
  - **Sustainable Rural Participation in the Fourth Industrial Revolution:** In Agriculture; Health; Education; Industrial manufacturing; etc



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### 3. SIX PRINCIPAL PILLARS OF RURAL SUSTAINABILITY

**5. Moral Capability:** This includes a wide variety of issues that include:

- Restoration of reverence for all life
- Respect for one another's *property and possessions*;
- *Family life* protection and *safe homes* for children and women to thrive (linked to rural safety strategy)
- Resuscitation of community *honour for the elderly*;
- inculcation an *appreciation for diversity*

**6. Aesthetic Relational Values Capability:** This is the “glue” that we believe will be the bond that holds communities together. Revival of the spirit of community and living with compassion – Ubuntu values and relations.



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# 4. LEGISLATIVE AND REGULATORY IMPLICATIONS

- None. It is possible to utilise the existing Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act, Act No. 13 of 2005 to promote better coordination on rural development programmes, resources and implementation. Social compacts would then become a necessary legal instrument so that each sphere would be required to report on their programmes.





# 5. GLOBAL, AFRICAN AND INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORKS

- As part of our monitoring responsibilities and to ensure alignment with our policies, the following frameworks are important and where SA is a signatory:
- Sustainable development Goals where SDG 2 has an impact for the Department: SDG 2 aims to “end hunger, achieve food security and improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture”
- The most important constituent parts of the African policy framework dealing with and/or impacting on rural development are the:
  - New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD) (2002);
  - Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) (2003);
  - Agenda 2063; and
  - Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods and the Malabo Declaration on Nutrition Security for Inclusive Economic Growth and Sustainable Development in Africa (2014)



# 6.CATALYTIC PROJECTS

STRATEGIC RURAL SUSTAINABILITY VARIABLE	Key Activity	* LEAD GOVERNMENT AGENT & ^Support Agencies	COST IMPLICATION & Budget Commitment: Y / N
Social	TBC	DSD / DoH ...	TBC
Institutional	TBC	COGTA / SALGA	TBC
Environmental	Greater Kruger Stewardship (Provinces of Limpopo, North West and Mpumalanga)	DFFE/DALRRD/SANBI...	TBC
Moral	Rural Safety Strategy	DoJ / ...	TBC
Aesthetic Relational Values	TBC	DAC / ...	TBC



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# 6. CATALYTIC PROJECTS

STRATEGIC RURAL SUSTAINABILITY VARIABLE	Key Activity	* LEAD GOVERNMENT AGENT & ^Support Agencies	COST IMPLICATION & Budget Commitment: Y / N
Econo-Industrial	<p><b>MPUMALANGA</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Submitted Projects in terms of the Nkomazi Economic Development Zone located within the Nkomazi LM</li> </ul> <p><b>NORTH WEST</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Submitted Projects in terms of the Regional Bojanala Platinum District Initiative</li> </ul> <p><b>KZN:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Submitted project proposal for inclusion of Municipal Investment Directory as well as the key projects from the Emandlangeni Local Municipality</li> </ul> <p><b>WESTERN CAPE</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Witzenberg Municipality HoneyBee Business Hub Facility on Op die Berg</li> <li>Langeberg Municipality McGregor Small-scale Farmers</li> <li>Stellenbosch Municipality Annandale Small-scale Farmers on ERF502BH</li> </ul>	DTIC / DALRRD/MUNICIPALITIES	TBC



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# 6. CATALYTIC PROJECTS

STRATEGIC RURAL SUSTAINABILITY VARIABLE	Key Activity	* LEAD GOVERNMENT AGENT & ^Support Agencies	COST IMPLICATION & Budget Commitment: Y / N
Econo-Industrial	<p><b>FREE STATE</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Submitted projects contained in the Municipal Regional Rural Development Plans of Xhariep, Lejweleputswa, Fezile Dabi DM and Mangaung Metro</li> </ul> <p><b>LIMPOPO</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MM SEZ North Zone Integrated Security Infrastructure</li> <li>MM SEZ Development of Technical and Bankable Feasibility Study for Proposed Musina Sand River</li> <li>MM SEZ North Zone Bulk Infrastructure Electricity Supply</li> <li>MM SEZ North Zone Roads and Storm water Infrastructure development (Phase1,2&amp;3)</li> <li>MM SEZ North Zone Water Source development, Bulk pipeline sand storages (Phase1,2&amp;3)</li> <li>Proposed Musina Dam</li> </ul>	DTIC / DALRRD/ ...	TBC

# 7. OVERVIEW OF CONSULTATION SESSIONS

- **SALGA (20 November 2020). Key recommendations:**
  - Fully supported of the strategy and invited the Department to form part of their Joint Working group on Public Works, Rural Development, Roads and Transport (next meeting in March 2021).
  - SALGA will facilitate work on improving IGR and building institutional capacity for rural development, along with its partners in the National Working groups. **Department of Women Youth and People with Disability (02 December 2020). Key recommendations:**
    - Fully supports the strategy and wants to explore collaborative ways to increase participation and impact for women, youth and persons with disabilities in terms of land reform and rural development programmes.
    - Provided us with contact persons to engage with to improve the strategy.



# 7. OVERVIEW OF CONSULTATION SESSIONS

- **Internal Stakeholder Engagement with the DG; DDGs; PSSCs and Provinces (11 December 2020).Key recommendations:**
  - Structural coordination needs to be actively improved.
  - A need to bring back the original framework with challenges and lessons learnt on the CRDP and ISRDP.
  - A proposal was made that there has to be a Joint Sector Review that will identify gaps and follow a common cause.
  - A Cabinet Resolution is proposed that states a particular department, for example DALRRD is at the forefront of rural development and therefore all resources and power must back this up. This will be the lead authority when it comes to coordination of rural development, however it will work within the confines of the various policy and legal frameworks of government as a whole.



# 7. OVERVIEW OF CONSULTATION SESSIONS

- **SANBI and DEFF (5 FEBRUARY 2021). Key recommendations include:**
  - Role of national, provinces and municipalities in terms of the strategy need to be clear
  - Increase use of indigenous knowledge systems and use the universities to enhance this section of the strategy
  - SANBI and partners can facilitate chapter on biodiversity and communities and climate change and adaptation strategies and contribution of rural areas into the rural economy that must include ecosystem services.
  - Expand the rural development definition to include a definition of “development” and “empowerment”
  - Strategy to consider migration patterns and investment into areas that may be lagging due to lack of basic infrastructure and other services that contribute to migration
  - Changing rainfall patterns due to climate change also influence agriculture and rural development.
  - Negative impact of COVID- strategy needs to explore this a bit further
  - Leverage existing strategies and models such as biodiversity rather than duplicating



# WAY FORWARD

- The team also re-visited some CRDP flagship projects using longitudinal surveys to assess the quality of life of residents since the various departmental interventions were implemented. The team in Diyatalawa, an agri-village project, in the Free State Province and completed the survey by March 2021 (survey results available).
- Consultation sessions to continue until February 2022 to finalise and cost the strategy and then submit to Cabinet.
- Strategy to be finalised and approved by cabinet by March 2022 for implementation in the 2022/23 financial year.





NGIYATHOKOZA  
DANKIE KE A LEBOGA  
NGIYABONGA  
NDIYABULELA  
INKOMU NDI KHOU  
LIVHUHA

*Thank you*



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