

Comprehensive rural development planning: An integrated approach

MT Moselane
20410581

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Supervisor: Prof. Juanee Cilliers

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PREFACE

I would like to give thanks and acknowledge the following individuals and institutions for contributing to the success of this research:

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ABSTRACT

Since 1994, the main challenges of rural development in South Africa are related to fighting against the marginalization of the poor, which requires change in access to resources (i.e. land, water, education and skills), rural infrastructure and other government services (National Planning Commission, 2011:195). Numerous rural development programmes and strategies have been introduced in South Africa since the downfall of the apartheid government to address rural challenges based on the improvement of rural economic development and meeting basic human needs, but they lacked the configuration of integrated and coordinated planning (Olivier et al., 2010:101). In 2009 rural development became one of the key priority programmes in South Africa, through a Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (CRDP). The CRDP is a strategic programme aimed at being an effective response against poverty and food insecurity by maximizing the use and management of natural resources to create vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities (Olivier et al., 2010:101). It has a holistic approach, partnering various stakeholders like government departments, non-governmental organizations, the business sector and the communities, in order to enhance socio-economic issues (DRDLR, 2009:1).

An analysis was conducted based on the current and proposed planning approach for CRDP in South Africa. The current planning approach for CRDP was analysed by means of a case study illustrating the current reality and process. The pilot project used to illustrate the current planning approach for CRDP was identified by the Office of the Premier (North West Province) in 2009, and was selected as the case study of this research, including the villages of Mokgalwaneng, Matlametlong and Disake, and to demonstrate the proposed planning approach for CRDP, Klein Eiffel was identified within the Joe Morolong Local Municipality, formerly known as Moshaweng Local Municipality, in the John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality.

Structured interviews and semi-structured interviews were conducted with officials from the government departments, private sector and Eskom (cross reference Annexure B), to obtain expert views on the current and proposed planning approach for CRDP. Sixteen (16) interviews were scheduled with officials, managers and deputy directors individually (based on their expertise and availability) who are responsible for the planning, monitoring and implementation of the CRDP programme. During the conduct of these interviews, all officials commented critically on the current planning approach for CRDP and positively towards the proposed planning approach for CRDP, but only thirteen (13) responded in writing. The inputs and comments received enabled the formulation of the research conclusions and recommendations.

Keywords: Comprehensive development, integrated approach, planning and rural development

UITTREKSEL

Sedert 1994 is die hoof uitdagings in verband met landelike ontwikkeling in Suid-Afrika die stryd teen die marginalisering van armes, wat verandering in toegang tot hulpbronne (naamlik grond, water, opvoeding en vaardighede), landelike infrastruktuur en ander regerings dienste insluit (National Planning Commission, 2011:195). Verskeie landelike ontwikkelingsprogramme en strategieë is sedert die val van apartheid deur die regering bekendgestel om landelike uitdagings aan te spreek, gebaseer op landelike ekonomiese ontwikkeling en die bevrediging van basiese behoeftes. In hierdie strategieë het geïntegreerde en gekoördineerde beplanning ontbreek (Olivier et al., 2010:101). In 2009 het landelike ontwikkeling 'n sleutel prioriteit in Suid-Afrika geword, deur die Omvattende Landelike Ontwikkelingsprogram of "Comprehensive Rural Development Programme" (CRDP), 'n strategiese program toegespits daarop om te reageer op armoede en voedselsekurniteit deur die gebruik en bestuur van natuurlike hulpbronne te bevorder om sodoende lewendige, billike en volhoubare gemeenskappe te kweek (Olivier et al., 2010:101). Die CRDP verwys na 'n holistiese benadering waarin belanghebbendes soos regeringsdepartemente, nieregerings organisasies, die besigheidsektor en gemeenskappe hande neem om sosio-ekonomiese kwessies aan te spreek (DRDLR, 2009:1).

'n Analise van die huidige en voorgestelde beplanningsbenadering vir die CRDP in Suid-Afrika is onderneem. Die huidige beplanningsaanslag vir die CRDP is geanaliseer deur wyse van 'n gevallestudie wat huidige realiteite en prosesse illustreer, in die vorm van 'n loodsprojek wat deur die Kantoor van die Premier (Noordwes Provinsie) in 2009 geïdentifiseer is. Hierdie gevallestudie sluit die dorpie Mokgalwaneng, Matlametlong en Disake in. Om die voorgestelde beplanningsbenadering vir die CRDP te demonstreer is Klein Eiffel in die Morolong Plaaslike Munisipaliteit, voorheen bekend as die Moshaweng Plaaslike Munisipaliteit, in die John Taolo Gaetsewe Distriks Munisipaliteit, gebruik.

Beide gestruktureerde en semi- gestruktureerde onderhoude is met amptenare van regeringsdepartemente, die privaatsektor en Eskom (kruisverwys met Bylae A) gevoer om insae van deskundiges rondom die huidige en voorgestelde beplanningsbenadering ten opsigte van die CRDP te verkry. Sestien (16) onderhoude is met amptenare, bestuurders en adjunkdirekteure op individuele basis gevoer, wat elk verantwoordelik is vir die beplanning, monitering en implementering van die CRDP. Deur die verloop van die onderhoude het alle amptenare kritiek teenoor die huidige beplanningsbenadering vir die CRDP uitgespreek, terwyl almal positief teenoor die voorgestelde beplanningsbenadering vir die CRDP gereageer het. Slegs dertien (13) van die onderhoude kon egter skriftelik aangeteken word. Die insae en kommentare ontvang het tot die formulering van gevolgtrekkings en aanbevelings bygedra.

Sleutewoorde: Omvattende ontwikkeling, geïntegreerde, beplanning en landelike ontwikkeling

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ANC	African National Congress
ASGISA	Accelerated Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa
COS	Council of Stakeholders
CRDP	Comprehensive Rural Development Programme
DACERD	Department of Agriculture, Conservation, Environment & Rural Development
DAFF	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
DEDT	Economic Development & Tourism
DFA	Development Facilitation Act
DHET	Department of Higher Education and Training
DLA	Department of Land Affairs
DMP	Drought Management Plan
DNT	Department of National Treasury
DoCG	Department of Corporate Government
DPSA	Department of Police South Africa
DPW	Department of Public Works
DPWRT	Department of Public Works, Roads and Transport
DRDLR	Department of Rural Development and Land Reform
DT	Department of Tourism
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
DWEA	Department of Water Affairs
EDD	Economic Development Department
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
GEAR	Growth, Employment and Redistribution Programme
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
HDA	Housing Development Agency
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IFSS	Integrated Food Security Strategy for South Africa

ISRDS	Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Strategy
MEC	Member of Executive Council
MLL	Minimum Living Level
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTSF	Medium Term Strategic Framework
NDP	National Development Plan
NDPC	National Development and Planning Commission
NSDP	National Spatial Development Perspective
NWPLRO	North West Provincial Land Reform Office
PGDS	Provincial Growth and Development Strategies
PSC	Public Service Commission
RDP	Reconstruction and Development Programme
RLCC	Regional Land Claims Commission
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SPLUMA	Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act
SPSSA	Strategic Plan for South African Agriculture
StatsSA	Statistics South Africa
UDF	United Democratic Front
UNH	United Nations Habitat

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION AND SUBSTANTIATION

1.1 Introduction

The spatial revolutionary concept in South Africa (i.e. balancing the urban and rural areas) brought about by the post-apartheid era, has inherited the fragmented, unequal and incoherent planning systems which was developed under apartheid (National Development and Planning Commission, 1999:4). The main challenge of rural development in South Africa is related to fighting against the marginalization of the poor, which requires change in access to resources (i.e. land, water, education and skills), rural infrastructure and other government services (National Planning Commission, 2011:195). The South African government passed numerous pieces of legislation designed to alter prohibitive institutional arrangements and discriminatory practices that have denied rural local communities access to resources.

Since 1994, every democratic president in South Africa has introduced numerous rural development initiatives, ranging from policy developments, programmes as well as strategies (Olivier et al., 2010:101). The first two rural development initiatives were the Reconstruction and Development Programme of 1994 and the Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Strategy of 2000. According to Olivier et al. (2010), the results of the first two initiatives illustrated that there was a lack of integration and coordination among the stakeholders, hence the introduction of the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (CRDP) in 2009. In April 2009, the South African government promised a renewed focus on rural development through CRDP with a clear vision of “creating vibrant, equitable, sustainable rural communities and food security for all” (Gwanya, 2009:2). The purpose of CRDP is to engage all Government Departments (GD) and other organizations to take part in the rural development for a better South Africa.

In July 2013, the Rural Development Framework was developed by the national Department of Rural Development and Land Reform in support of the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (DRDLR, 2013). This framework gives the integrity and goals that the CRDP intended to achieve. The purpose of this research seeks to bring a detailed, coordinated and integrated planning approach (in a step-by-step manner) to rural development in South Africa using the spatial planning tools as contained in the comprehensive rural development planning (cross reference to section 5.4.3). This detailed, coordinated and integrated planning approach is

anticipated to act as a guide to the planning approach for CRDP and also support the integrity and goals of the Rural Development Framework (2013) in ensuring a detailed planning which will facilitate, coordinate and integrate the implementation of CRDP projects.

1.2 Research focus and core concepts

The main focus of this research is on “rural areas”, which entail the sparsely populated areas in which local community farm or depend on natural resources, including the villages and small towns that are dispersed through these areas (Department of Land Affairs, 1997:2). The title of this research “Comprehensive rural development planning: An integrated approach” entails the inclusion of the main concepts as captured in Figure 1-1 below.

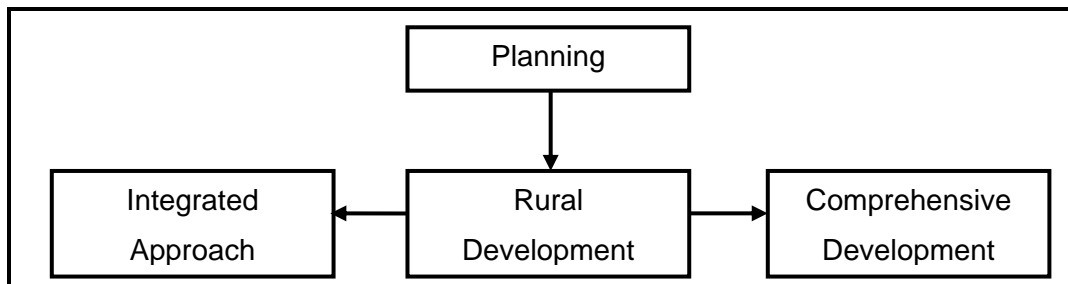


Figure 1-1: Research concepts

Source: Own Creation (2014)

The following concepts form the basis of this research, defined in context of the research theme as described below:

- **Comprehensive development:** Refers to a collective and coordinated structure of development including all stakeholders in a development process. It also covers the entire development cycle, i.e. the planning, monitoring and implementation.
- **Integrated approach:** A complex and multidisciplinary planning tool for development of rural areas which requires interventions to address underdevelopment areas. It covers issues of alignment and coordination at a number of levels and between different role-players.
- **Planning:** For the purpose of this research, planning is considered within the rural development context. It is a multidisciplinary process which coordinates all aspects of development within the rural areas.

- Rural development: Defined as an overall development of rural areas to improve the quality of life of rural local communities (Singh, 2009:148). In this sense, it is a comprehensive and multidimensional concept, and contains the development of agriculture and other related activities, socio-economic infrastructure, community services and facilities and, above all, human resources in rural areas.

1.3 Problem statement

According to Yin (2009), the research questions locate a research study based on the use of survey, historical, or experimental methods. The National Development Plan (2011) states that “since the post-apartheid government in 1994, the main challenge for rural development has been marginalization of the poor, with rural areas and households trapped in a vicious cycle of poverty”. Several rural development programmes and strategies were introduced in South Africa since the downfall of the apartheid government to address rural challenges based on the improvement of rural economic development and meeting basic human needs, but they lacked the configuration of integrated and coordinated planning (Olivier et al., 2010:101). Some of these programmes and strategies include:

- Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP of 1994);
- Growth, Employment and Redistribution Programme (GEAR of 1996);
- Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Strategy (ISRDS of 2000);
- Accelerated Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa (ASGISA of 2006);

Since 2009, rural development has become one of the key priority programmes in South Africa, through a CRDP which is aimed at being an effective response against poverty and food insecurity by maximizing the use and management of natural resources to create vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities (Olivier et al., 2010:101). The Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA) of 2013, the national Rural Development Framework of 2013, and other planning and development policies and legislation does not emphasize the step-by-step approach that should be followed in support of the planning approach of CRDP sites.

Currently, the planning approach for CRDP is conducted by means of community meetings within all government sectors including the local communities to compile a “basket of services” which relates to their services rendered. During these meetings, not all councils of stakeholders participate effectively and some decisions are taken in the absence of other stakeholders.

Although the CRDP encourages the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform to facilitate integrated development and social cohesion through participatory approaches in partnership with all sectors of society, the planning approach and the integration thereof is considered uncoordinated, with non-alignment of plans by the officials of the government departments, the private sector and Eskom, within all the stakeholders (cross reference to Annexure B).

This research proposes a step-by-step planning approach with regard to meeting basic human needs (i.e. shelter, water, sanitation, electricity, health and education facilities) and facilitate spatial planning in rural areas. This proposed planning approach for CRDP could align, coordinate and integrate the input of all stakeholders and the entire developmental process needed for successful comprehensive rural development.

1.4 Research aims and objectives

The general aim of this research is to provide the proposed step-by-step integrated and coordinated planning approach for CRDP in order to address the current planning approach which is considered uncoordinated, with non-alignment of plans by the officials from government departments, the private sector and Eskom, within all key stakeholders (cross reference to Annexure B). The end results of the proposed planning approach for CRDP will illustrate detailed information of individual needs, the household needs and community needs, and provide the spatial relevance of the specific needs identified reflecting the spatial reality within the study area. This proposed planning approach could guide and provide coordination and integration within the planning approach for CRDP. It is anticipated that the proposed planning approach for CRDPs will facilitate, coordinate and integrate execution of CRDP projects. Some of the objectives of this research are linked to the objectives of the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform. The objectives of this research are captured as follows:

- Provide coordinated planning approach for CRDPs which could ensure the analysis of rural space and also align development plans, including the settlement patterns and livelihood patterns of the community.
- Illustrate a planning approach that could provide an in-depth understanding of the needs of the rural communities.
- Most importantly, provide a planning approach that could align, accelerate, facilitate, coordinate and integrate the CRDPs projects within all sectors of government.

Within the context of this research, theoretical objectives of rural development will be discussed on the basis of economic, socio-political and spatial development aspects. The aspect of economic development of this research includes the review of the growth theory. Frequently it is assumed that accelerating rural economic growth will, as a side effect, alleviate rural poverty (Edwards, 2001:3). Rural development is a typical governance activity where public authorities like the municipalities and district municipalities have only a small influence on individual decisions regarding migration, commuting and business development (Amdam, 2005:11). The socio-political aspect of this research will be focused on the relationship and association between the community of a given area and the government institutions within the rural development concept. Most rural areas tend to be the victims of informal settlement in terms of the structure and spatial planning therein, and the recognition of informal settlement could be addressed by regularization or formalization processes depending on the influence of traditional transition.

In support of the rural development aspects within the theoretical literature of this research, the post-apartheid South African government passed numerous pieces of spatial planning legislation designed to alter prohibitive institutional arrangements and discriminatory practices that have denied rural local communities access to resources (Public Service Commission, 2000:12). Rural development planning in South Africa has become important since 1994. Numerous rural development initiatives have been undertaken in South Africa, and these initiatives include policy developments, programmes as well as strategies (Olivier et al., 2010:101). CRDP is developed by the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform (DRDLR), aimed at being an effective response against poverty and food insecurity by maximizing the use and management of natural resources to create vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities (Possenti, 2012:10).

The empirical objectives of this research is focused on the analysis of the current planning approach for CRDP versus the proposed planning of CRDP which could bring the research to an understanding of a complex object which can extend experience to what is already known through previous practice. In support of the theoretical findings, this research will illustrate the current planning approach for CRDP, which will be evaluated against the proposed planning approach for CRDP.

The current planning approach for CRDP was analysed by means of a case study illustrating the current reality and process. The pilot project used to illustrate the current planning approach for CRDP was identified by the Office of the Premier (North West Province) in 2009, and was selected as the case study of this research, including the villages of Mokgalwaneng, Matlametlong and

Disake, and to demonstrate the proposed planning approach for CRDP, Klein Eiffel was identified by the researcher within the Joe Morolong Local Municipality, formerly known as Moshaweng Local Municipality in the John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality (cross reference Section 5.2). Both study areas are found in South Africa and are characterized by low population density, net out migration, low income, remote localization, dependency on agriculture and traditional lifestyle.

1.5 Research questions

Based on the problem statement of this research, the following research questions were compiled:

- What is considered a comprehensive rural development approach?
- How can an integrated and coordinated approach for CRDPs be provided to ensure that the current approach for CRDP is comprehensive and successful in South Africa?
- How can the spatial relevance of the needs of the rural communities be included in the comprehensive rural development approach?
- How can the current CRDP approach be adopted to initiate, align, accelerate, facilitate, coordinate and integrate the CRDPs projects within all sectors of government?

1.6 Research basic hypothesis

The proposed comprehensive rural development planning approach is anticipated to accelerate, align, facilitate, coordinate and integrate the planning approach of rural areas.

1.7 Research methodology

The methodology considered in this research includes a detailed research of the existing knowledge, i.e. the literature review, policies and legislation guiding development planning in rural areas, comparing the current planning approach and the proposed planning approach for CRDP, conducting survey and gap analysis, facilitation and identification of basic human needs within spatial diameters of a given study areas and recommending a way forward for the planning of CRDP. The methodology applied in this research is illustrated in Table 1-1 below.

Table 1-1: Methodology applied in this research

Methodology	Application
Literature study	The review of literature include the intensive analysis of specific papers by a range of authors, books on the literature research and internet sources on the field rural development. Various policy and legislative documents related to rural development were consulted during the course of this research. Specific attention is paid to the effects of the comprehensive rural development planning and the implementation thereof.
Empirical research	The empirical research excels at bringing research to an understanding of a complex object which can extend experience to what is already known through previous practice. The current planning approach for CRDP was analysed by means of a case study illustrating the current reality and process. The pilot project used to illustrate the current planning approach for CRDP includes the villages of Mokgalwaneng, Matlametlong and Disake, and to demonstrate the proposed planning approach for CRDP, Klein Eiffel was identified within the Joe Morolong Local Municipality. Structured interviews and semi-structured interviews were conducted with the officials from government departments, the private sector and Eskom (cross reference Annexure B), to obtain expert views on the current and proposed planning approach for CRDP. This section identifies the lessons learnt from the current planning approach for CRDP and obtains the success stories and failures of the proposed planning approach for CRDPs.
Interviews	Structured and semi-structured interviews were conducted with officials from government departments, the private sector and Eskom to obtain expert views on the current planning approach and the proposed planning approach for CRDP. Sixteen (16) interviews were scheduled with officials, managers and deputy directors individually (based on their expertise and availability) who are responsible for the planning, monitoring and implementation of the CRDP programme, but only thirteen (13) responded in writing. The inputs and comments received enabled the formulation of the research conclusions and recommendations. A qualitative approach was followed and all interviews were scheduled telephonically and conducted personally including email follow-up. The inputs and comments received enabled the formulation of the research conclusions and recommendations.
Situation analysis and recommendations	Analysis and recommendations of this research was extracted from the literature study, policies and legislature included and case studies and expert views (interviews and surveys conducted). Furthermore this section attempted to address the research questions stated in section 1.4 and provides a framework with guidelines and recommendations to assist the proposed step-by-step approach which could be used to achieve a comprehensive rural planning approach that addresses sustainable human needs in rural areas. The research, conclusions and recommendations might be applicable to other rural areas in South Africa as well.

Source: Own Creation (2014)

According to Section 25 (5) of the Constitution (1996) “the state must take reasonable legislative and other measures, within its available resources, to foster conditions which enable citizens to gain access to land on an equitable basis”. The overall objective of the CRDP is to develop and implement a comprehensive strategy for rural development that transcends the dichotomy between rural and urban that will improve the quality of life of rural households, and enhance the country’s food security through generating a broader base of agricultural production, and exploit the varied economic potential that each area enjoys (Olivier et al., 2010:101). It is clear from the introduction that this research intends to illustrate a detailed, coordinated and integrated planning approach (in a step-by-step manner) to rural development in South Africa using the spatial planning tools which could align and coordinate all stakeholders and the entire developmental processes.

1.8 Delineation of the study area

This research aims to illustrate the current planning approach for CRDP in comparison with the proposed planning approach for CRDP. The study areas used to illustrate the current planning approach and the proposed planning approach for CRDP are both found within the boundaries of South Africa. Figure 1-2 illustrates the delineation of the research focus area including the location of the study areas.

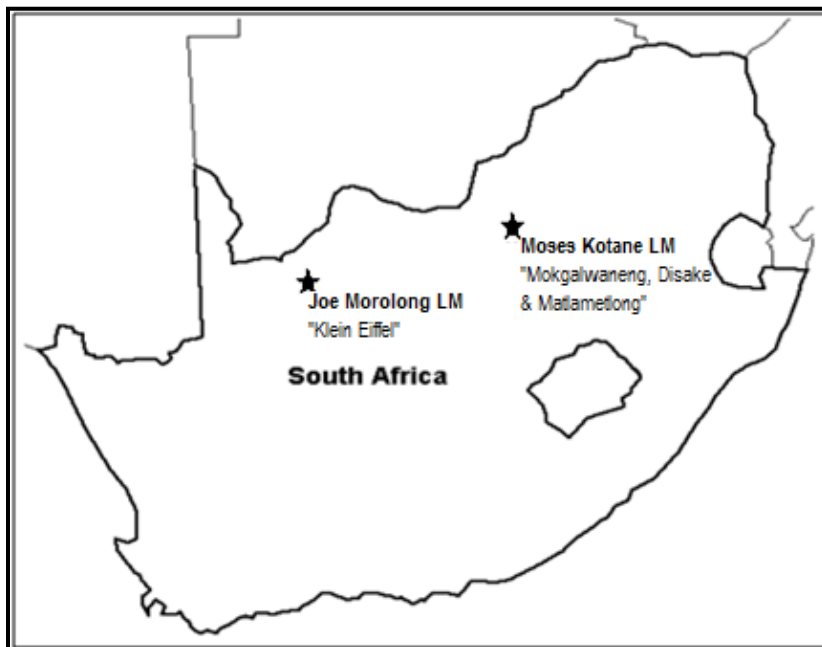


Figure 1-2: Map of South Africa

Source: Enchanted Learning (2014)

To evaluate the current planning approach to the development of CRDP, the existing pilot project within the North-West Province was selected as case study of this research, including the villages of Mokgalwaneng, Matlametlong and Disake, which fall within ward 29 of the Moses Kotane Local Municipality, in Bojanala District Municipality (DRDLR, 2009:6). To demonstrate the practical implementation of the proposed planning approach for CRDP, “Klein Eiffel” was identified as the study area for this research, which falls within ward 13 of the Joe Morolong Local Municipality, in the John Taolo District Municipality.

1.9 Limitations of the research

It is important to note that the CRDP in South Africa is aimed to satisfy the following phases (DRDLR, 2013:14):

- Phase 1: Meeting basic human needs (Shelter, energy, food, water and sanitation)
- Phase 2: Rural enterprise development
- Phase 3: Rural industries, markets and credit facilities

This research covers the first phase of the CRDP, i.e. meeting basic human needs including the facilitation of spatial planning within rural areas of South Africa (DRDLR, 2013:14). The proposed planning approach for CRDP will only focus on “meeting basic human needs” and facilitating spatial planning within other and similar rural areas of South Africa. This research acknowledge that CRDP has many complexities with regard to various stakeholders, needs and local challenges, but this research address such issues from the spatial perspective.

1.10 Conclusion

This research is driven by challenges faced by rural areas in South Africa related to fighting against marginalization of the poor, which requires change in access to resources (i.e. land, water, education and skills), rural infrastructure and other government services. This research aims to illustrate the current planning approach for CRDP (including the gaps thereof) and propose a planning approach for CRDP which could anticipate accelerating, facilitating, coordinating and integrating the development of rural areas.

The structure of this document consists of seven (7) chapters. Figure 1-3 below illustrates the main content and structure of the remaining chapters. Accordingly, Chapter 2 of this research presents the existing knowledge in relation to comprehensive development of rural areas, including literature on economic, socio-political and spatial structure aspects of rural development. Chapter 3 provides the legislative background to spatial planning in South Africa since 1994, which is applicable to rural areas. Chapter 4 illustrates the policies, strategies and programmes which contributed to rural development since the downfall of the apartheid government in South Africa, including the detailed CRDP and the role of stakeholders thereof. Chapter 5 presents the empirical study of this research which analyses the current planning approach for CRDP versus the proposed planning approach for CRDP. Chapters 6 and 7 address the research questions and finally provide the planning recommendations for comprehensive rural development in South Africa.

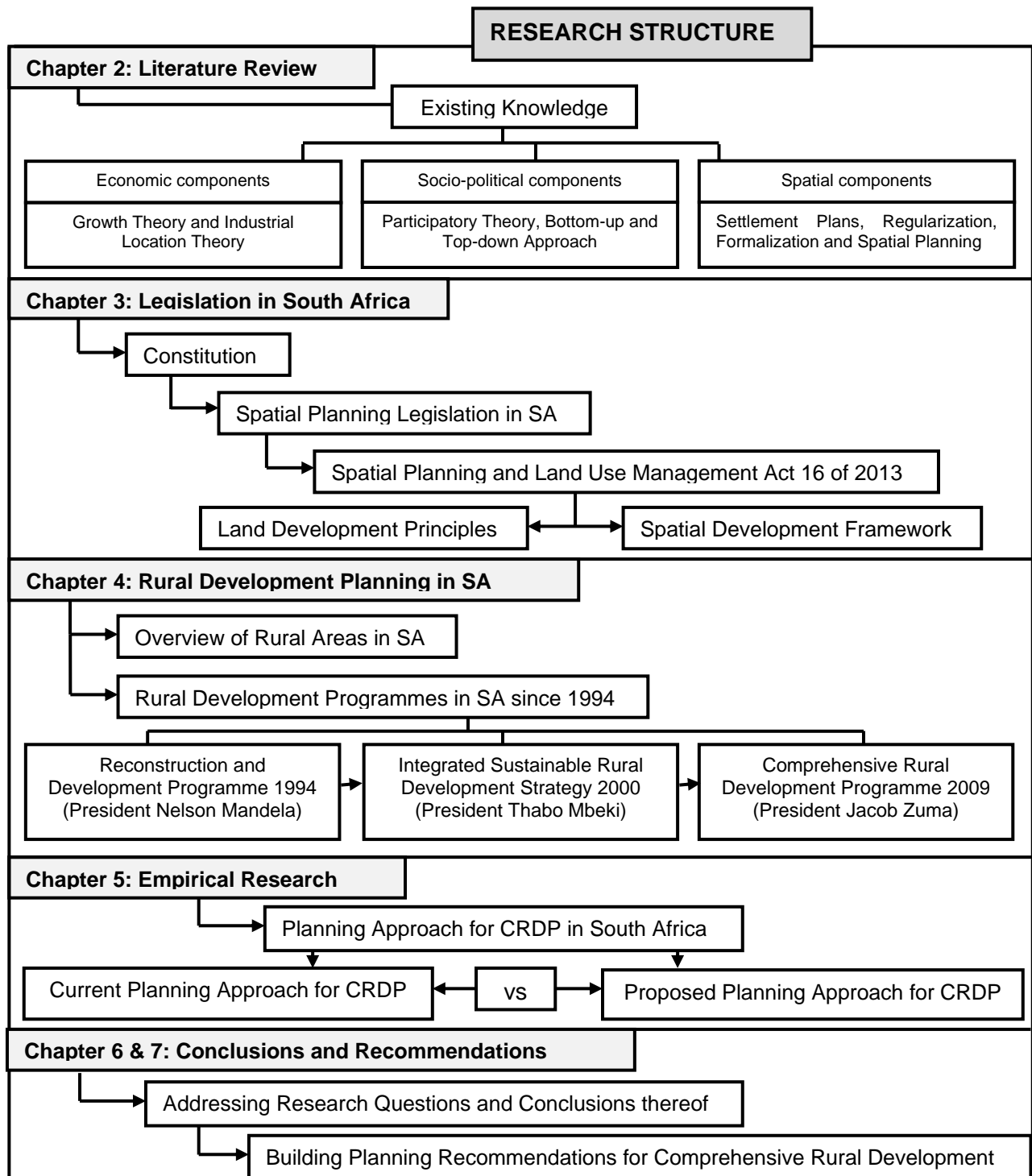


Figure 1-3: Structure of the document

Source: Own Creation (2014)

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE RESEARCH

2.1 Introduction

Since 1994, the main challenge for rural development has been the need to combat the marginalization of the poor, and this required changes in access to resources (land, water, education and skills), rural infrastructure and other government services (National Planning Commission, 2011:195). South African rural societies remain some of the most impoverished societies in the world with regard to employment, education, land, health services and housing and other essential resources (Gopaul, 2006:1). Efforts made since the dawn of democracy in 1994 have been directed towards upgrading the undesirable significances of economic, social and political rejection and downgrading of the rural inhabitants (National Planning Commission, 2011:195). But the manners in which these upgrades were brought to the rural communities were not effective and efficient in ensuring a successful delivery to rural communities.

When considering development in urban areas, the spatial development aspect acts as the initial key; this is however not the case in rural areas, where spatial planning within the current planning approach for CRDPs is not conducted in similar detail, especially in terms of development plans and the structural pattern of CRDP sites (cross reference to Annexure B). According to Cloke and Park (2001) planning for rural areas demands a new framework and tools quite different from those used in urban planning, and planners must understand that rural issues need to be defined in their own context and that the policy tools used to solve issues must come from a rural perspective. Within the context of this research, rural development will be considered as a comprehensive and multidimensional concept which focuses on all developmental aspects including socio-economic, political and spatial planning issues. Figure 2-1 illustrates the points under discussion in this chapter.

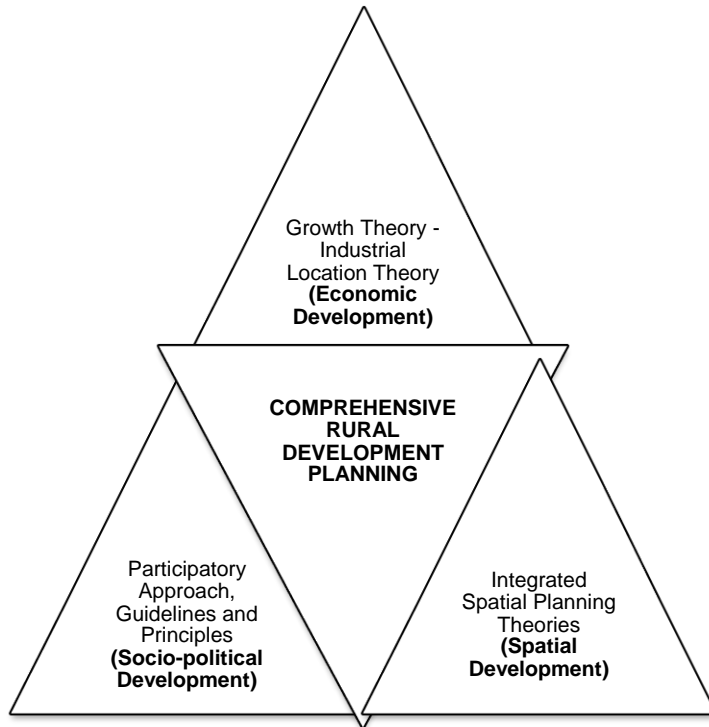


Figure 2-1: Theoretical concepts included in Chapter 2

Source: Own Creation (2014)

It is indicated in the research introduction that the focus will be based on evaluating the current planning approach to rural development and illustrating the practical implementation of the proposed planning approach for CRDP, which is anticipated to accelerate, facilitate, coordinate and integrate the planning and development of rural areas. For the purpose of this research, certain concepts will be clarified accordingly in context of the research.

2.2 Defining “rural areas”

The contents of the research revolve around developing rural areas in South Africa. With reference to the Rural Development Framework (1997), rural areas in South Africa are defined as “the sparsely populated areas in which local communities farm or depend on natural resources, including the villages and small towns that are dispersed through these areas”. According to Amdam (2005:1), “rural areas are often characterized by low population density, net out migration, low income, and remote localization, dependency on agriculture and fisheries and traditional lifestyle”. He also emphasizes that the definition of rural areas, the perception of rural and also what is meant by spatial planning in rural areas will differ between nations, depending on

structures like urban-rural connections, population density, communications, landscape, administrative and political structures and institutions (Amdam, 2005:1).

The term rural development connotes an overall development of rural areas to improve the quality of life of rural local communities (Singh, 2009:148). In this sense, it is a comprehensive and multidimensional concept, and contains the development of agriculture and other related activities, socio-economic infrastructure, community services and facilities and, above all, human resources in rural areas. Figure 2-2 illustrates a clear structure between urban (which is mostly characterized by concentrated population, clustered settlement, core centres of commercial areas and also consists of town and cities) and rural areas. There are differences between the “rural” zone heavily influenced by commuting to the core and the zone outside daily commuting but still heavily influenced due to dependency on the core for services, communications and weekly commuting to work.

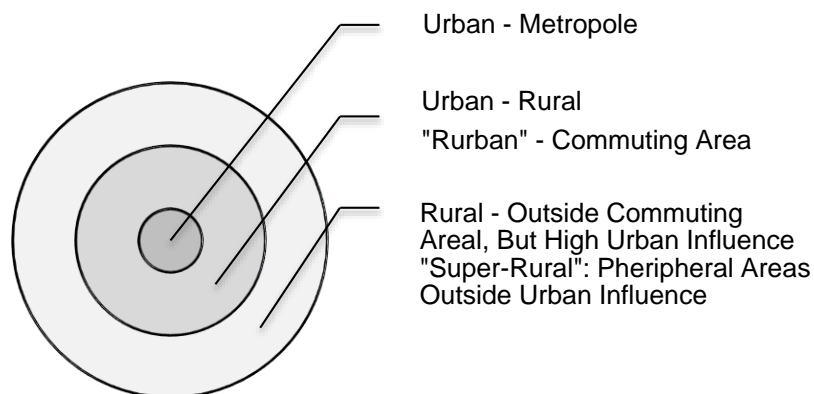


Figure 2-2: Urban-Rural Structure

Source: Amdam (2005:2)

Figure 2-2 captures the areas that are remote from the core and are self-reliant in most common activities. The spatial localization relative to urban cores does not illustrate the real situation and the real challenges or dynamics in a specific rural area because this is dependent on both internal and external conditions (Amdam, 2005:1). The rural and urban sectors of the economy are strongly interlinked. Growth in one sector impacts on the other, i.e. the growth process does not appear to be an equilibrium one in which marginal adjustments to opportunity costs eliminate disparities (Edwards, 2001:1). The rural and urban sectors grow in an imbalanced way, and the economic advantages appear to have favoured the urban sectors (Edwards, 2001:1).

The rural-urban imbalance is a national apprehension; it seems to have resulted in relatively densely populated cities and a sparsely populated landscape (Amdam, 2005:1). Rural development can increase economic efficiency, which contributes to the nation's goods and services, and enhance the social and economic well-being of both the rural and urban development (Amdam, 2005:1).

In South Africa, the level of interdependence between rural communities and distant large cities is higher than elsewhere, but there is a less organic linkage between rural areas and the towns near the cities, and the current rural settlements reflect the deformation and unfairness of the past, but forced removals under the old regime have made local communities indisposed to move as part of an officially promoted programme (ISRDS, 2000:6). The unique challenge faced by rural areas in South Africa will be discussed in detail in Chapter 4 of this research.

2.3 Rural development context

Rural development is a comprehensive and multidimensional concept, and contains the development of spatial planning, agriculture and other related activities, socio-economic infrastructure, community services and facilities and, above all, providing human resources in rural areas (Singh, 2009:148). For the purpose of this research, the theoretical literature relating to comprehensive rural development will include aspects of economic, socio-political and spatial planning.

2.3.1 Economic development aspects in rural development context

Part of the theoretical literature considered in this research relates to the nature of growth theory and industrial location theory which covers the economic development side of the research (cross reference to Figure 2-1). Frequently, it is assumed that accelerating rural economic growth will, as a side effect, alleviate rural poverty (Edwards, 2001:3). The growth theory imposes a definite limitation on the number of locations or centres which are designated as planned poles, and this may vary from setting to setting (Parr, 1999:1208). For example, a policy aimed at stimulating rural development within a region might require relatively many planned poles, while a policy designed to attain interregional balance would involve relatively few (Parr, 1999:1208). The economic aspect of comprehensive rural development in the rationale for the strategy concerns the concentration of directly productive investment, and is related to the exploitation of agglomeration economies (Parr, 1999:1211). Table 2-1 captures the growth theories in terms of

location of industries (which has an impact on spatial planning), that could also be considered in a comprehensive rural development concept.

Table 2-1: Growth development theory (Industrial location theories)

Authors	Contents
Alfred Weber (1929)	<p>Weber (1929) a German economist, discovered the origin of industrial location theory in 1909, but a number of Germans had already written on the subject, the most important being Wilhelm Launhardt (1882, 1885), said Weber (1929). He attempted to show how the optimum location could be found in a simple situation with two sources of material and a market represented by corners of a triangle, and also developed an approach based on the concept of market areas, whereby most rural areas are predominantly driven by agriculture.</p> <p>He made three basic assumptions to eliminate many of the complexities of the real world (Weber, 1929:46).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The geographical basis of raw materials is given (they are found in some localities only) • The situation and size of places of consumption are given, the market comprising of a number of separate points. • There are several fixed labour locations, with labour immobile and in unlimited supply at a given wage rate. <p>This theory has strengthened the most important aspect of planning in South Africa, i.e. accessibility and integration which encourages shared facilities, labour force, infrastructure, services and raw materials.</p>
Edgar Hoover (1937)	<p>He formulated his theory during 1937 that focused on the location of industries in an area. Hoover starts with the assumptions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suppose perfect competition between producer and seller at any location and perfect mobility factors of production and takes transportation costs and production or extraction costs are the determinants of location (Smith, 1971:80). <p>He states that in a situation where the cost of production decreases with rising output, as might be expected in most manufacturing industries, the margin line will fall with increasing distance from the point (Smith, 1971:81). This is because the outputs rise as the market area is enlarged to create economies of scale. When the point of diminishing returns is actually reached, the margin line will turn upwards.</p>
Melvin Greenhut (1963)	<p>Greenhut's contribution to this research shows what makes industries to be nucleated or dispersed. He made the first major attempt to integrate the least-cost and location interdependence (i.e. an approach generally assumes that all firms have identical production cost and sell to a spatially distributed market instead of the punctual-form market), where in his first book he stated at the outset that the purpose of location theory is to explain why a particular causal factor is important to one industry and not to another (Geyer, 2008:55).</p>

Authors	Contents
	<p>As a general rule, the more elastic the demand for a firm's product, the more dispersed the production will be. But the tendency to disperse also depends on freight rates (high transport cost to the consumer will make for dispersal) and the characteristics of marginal costs (decreasing marginal costs make for dispersal) (Greenhut, 1963:192-193). Also, the larger the number of firms, the greater the force for dispersal, since small firms seeking a relatively small market area will move to a distant point of the market more readily than a larger firm, which may want a location with access to a major part of the market (Geyer, 2008:55).</p>
<p>Walter Isard (1951)</p>	<p>Initially, Isard sees a combination of the framework of von Thunen, Losch, and Weber as a possible approach to general theory (Isard, 1951:181). Von Thunen's pattern of concentric agricultural zones around a central city combines readily with Losch's hierarchical pattern of settlements and hexagonal areas centered on a major metropolis (Isard, 1951:184). Isard attaches great importance to the fusion of location theory with other branches of economic theory, which he attempts through the substitution principle (Isard, 1951:184).</p>
<p>Richardson (1973)</p>	<p>Location constants are fixed locations that act as a focus for the agglomeration of population. In effect, they provide a few reference points in the space economy that mould, perhaps even predetermine, the economy's spatial structure (Richardson, 1973:173). Although location constants may be earlier established cities, they may also be natural resource concentrations, generate some local urban development (Richardson, 1973:173). According to Richardson (1973:173), location constants fall into at least three main categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An immobile natural resource (e.g. an area of mineral deposit, a deepwater harbour) • A long-established city (its foundation may have been based on a now obsolete location advantage, pure chance or explained by historical factors) • Particular sites that have special advantages due to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The heterogeneity of land ○ Being potentially nodal locations from the point of view of future transportation developments and that are developed earlier than other sites. <p>Location constants have several important functions in urban and regional analysis, where they simplify the task of constructing a general model of spatial development by fixing some key location coordinates (Richardson, 1973:173). This has the additional advantage of predicting spatial patterns of economic activities for rural areas that are much closer to observed reality than those derived from the assumptions</p>

Source: Own Creation (2012)

One of the challenges of CRDP is economic development on a spatial level, i.e. the link between production in rural areas and the market thereof. From the theories captured in Table 2-1, it is

evident that economic activities in areas of development contribute to a vital role within a given area. These theories are organized within bases of growth factors, such as increasing access to resources, advancing technology, transportation of goods and services, expansion of markets and conquering space (Edwards, 2001:3). The integration of industrial location theory in this literature study emphasizes that the development of rural areas depends on the part where it is located. A rural community in the hinterland of an urban-oriented region has different prospects for growth than a community in an isolated, rural-oriented region (Edwards, 2001:5).

Over the years location choice theory has incorporated agglomeration (spatial externalities) along with demand conditions and factor costs. More recently, a “new economic geography” emerged, reviving old questions about location influences on economic growth and development (Guimaraes et al., 2004:1). It is advisable to evaluate under the means of production or economic potential in rural areas in order to facilitate the state of development (Guimaraes et al., 2004:6). This research concentrates on accelerated, facilitated, coordinated and integrated development of rural areas to ensure a more suitable approach and sustainable environment.

2.3.2 Socio-political aspects in rural development context

Rural development is a typical governance activity where public authorities such as the municipalities and district municipalities have only a small influence on individual decisions regarding migration, commuting and business development (Amdam, 2005:11). Socio-political aspects of this research are focused on the relationship and association between the community of a given area and the government institutions within the rural development concept. This section consists of the participatory planning (including South African overview) and top-down/bottom-up participatory approach as it forms an integral part of rural planning approaches.

2.3.2.1 Participatory planning approach

Participation is a rich concept which varies in its application, definition and between disciplines (Kumasi et al., 2010:928). The definition of participation depends on the context in which it occurs. For some it is a matter of principle, for others practice, for others an end in itself (World Bank, 1995:7). Kumasi et al. (2010:928) defined participation as “collective efforts to increase and exercise control over resources and institutions on the part of groups and movements of those hitherto excluded from control.” Within the context of this research, participation will be based on the relationship and association between the community of a given area, the government institutions and private businesses.

Community participation is defined as the direct involvement or engagement of local communities in the affairs of planning, governance and overall development programmes at local or grassroots level, and it has become an integral part of democratic practice in recent years (Williams, 2006:198). Community participation goes hand in hand with the community involved in a meticulous development process within a given area. It is vital to note that participation is a basic human right and that it promotes many other rights. It is enshrined in article 27(1) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights that “everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and share in scientific advancement and its benefits” (Wilcox, 1994).

2.3.2.2 Participation topology

According to the United Nations ESCAP (2009), participation has become a hotly contested term, in a debate with deep implications for the ways in which community, society, citizenship, the rights of the poor and rural development itself are conceived. Various participation typologies have been proposed to describe degrees or levels of participation. Table 2-2 captures the types' participation topology and their characteristics.

Table 2-2: Participation Topology

Type of Participation	Characteristics
Passive Participation	Local communities are told what is going to happen or has already happened. Top-down, information shared belongs only to external professionals.
Participation in information giving	Local communities answer questions posed by extractive researchers, using surveys etc.; local communities not able to influence the research.
Participation by consultation	Local communities are consulted and external agents listen to their views. Usually externally defined problems and solutions. Local communities not really involved in decision making. Participation as consultation.
Participation by material incentives	Provision of resources, e.g. labour. Little incentive to participate after the incentives end, for example much farm research, some community forestry.
Functional Participation	Groups are formed to meet predetermined objectives. Usually done after major project decisions are made, therefore initially dependent on outsiders but may become self-dependent and enabling. Participation as organization.
Interactive Participation	Joint analysis to joint actions. Possible use of new local institutions or strengthening existing ones. Enabling and empowering so local communities have a stake in maintaining structures or practices.

Type of Participation	Characteristics
Self-Mobilisation	Already empowered, take decisions independently of external institutions. May or may not challenge existing inequitable distributions of wealth and power. Participation as empowering

Source: Gopaul (2006)

The participation typology captured in Table 2-2 above carries the implicit assumption that different positions correspond to different degrees of one and the same thing (i.e. participation) and therefore it would be possible to move gradually from one level to another.

2.3.2.3 History and overview of community participation in South Africa

The South African post-apartheid Constitution (1996) provides for community participation in the construction, implementation and evaluation of integrated development planning at local level (Williams, 2006:198). A need has been felt by South African societies to do something as a nation to improve the social and economic well-being of rural local communities. Some actions aimed at improving efficiency and increasing aggregate well-being have been introduced since the downfall of apartheid. One of these actions is public participation. The history of the development of community participation in South Africa is captured in Table 2-3.

Table 2-3: History of the development of community participation in South Africa

Period (years)	Events/description
Pre- 1976	A strategically dormant participatory phase where the largely passive dream for liberation amidst unspeakable forms of oppression and exploitation resulted in imaginary spaces of participation.
1977 - 1983	The death of Steve Biko in September 1977 signalled the need not only for community organization and mobilization at the grassroots level, but also community control. Hence, in subsequent years, the multiple spaces of community organization and mobilization throughout South Africa, especially after 1980, eventually culminated in the birth of the United Democratic Front (UDF). The UDF claimed operational spaces against the apartheid state throughout South Africa, sustaining community forms of liberation struggles at the street and neighbourhood levels, often in the name of the banned liberation movements such as the African National Congress (ANC).
1984 - 1989	Characterized by an intensifying struggle against the apartheid state from the local to the international arenas, resulting in a range of divestment campaigns and cultural boycotts aimed at any sector connected to the apartheid state. This period created spaces of governability throughout South Africa.

Period (years)	Events/description
1990 - 1994	Featured by the legitimization of the liberation movements and the beginning of the consensual politics of negotiation leading to the negotiated settlement of a range of promissory spaces of participation such as the 1994 Reconstruction and Development Programme and the 1996 Constitution of South Africa. The former was the outcome of community participation and the latter established the public right to participate in local government planning programmes.
1996 - 2000	Represented the need for visible, experientially significant forms of social change that gave rise to the establishment of various types of 'development' partnerships mediated by socio-historical relations of power and trust resulting in largely truncated spaces of participation as indicated in this article.
2000 - 2004 and beyond	Interpreting democratic practices based on an experiential index of the past ten years since the birth of democratic South Africa in 1994; from euphoria to disappointment, from generative hope to existential despair; hence the birth of transformative spaces such as the Treatment Action Campaign, Jubilee 2000 and a myriad other local initiatives that seek to democratize the politically liberated spaces in South Africa.

Source: Own creation (2012) based on Williams (2006).

From Table 2-3, it is evident that community participation is strongly influenced by political measure and the absence of community organizations undermines community participation in South Africa. The ESCAP (2009:10) recognizes that some of these models are not viable; they encourage “full participation as the goal to be achieved and this value-laden view delegitimizes non- and/or peripheral participation”.

Rural development is currently a key issue in South Africa addressing past injustices. Rural development is not sustainable without active and meaningful participation of the local communities staying in the rural areas within development programmes initiated by government in rural areas (Mogaladi, 2007:14). Effective capacity building programmes play a crucial role in strengthening the participation of local communities in the IDP process and for sustainable rural development (Mogaladi, 2007:14).

2.3.2.4 Legislation supporting public participation in South Africa

It is a constitutional requirement in all democratic countries that the local communities should participate in development initiatives that affect their lives (Mogaladi, 2007:16). Democracy requires that all the local communities should have access to the resources, which could empower them as well as the right to exercise their power in such a way that they are able to participate in public affairs (Mogaladi, 2007:16). Table 2-4 captures the legislation framework supporting the public participation process in South Africa.

Table 2-4: Legislation framework supporting public participation in South Africa

Legislation	Contents
Chapter 7 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act 108 of 1996)	It requires that local government should encourage the involvement of communities and community organizations in local government matters. According to the White paper on Local Government (Local Government, 1998), like the Constitution, the role of the local sphere of government is to build local democracy. It therefore requires that municipalities should continuously involve the local communities, business and community groups in a participative manner.
Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act 16 of 2013	The preparation and amendment of spatial plans, policies, land use schemes as well as procedures for development applications should include transparent processes of public participation that afford all parties the opportunity to provide inputs on matters affecting them.
Municipal Structures Act (Act 117 of 1998)	All municipalities are required to develop systems that enhance effective community participation in local government.
Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000)	In terms of Section 17 (2) of the Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000) community members with special needs such as the illiterate, the disabled, women and the youth, must be taken into account to allow them to participate meaningfully in the IDP process.
Promotion of Access to Information Act (Act 2 of 2000)	The Act recognizes the right of all local communities to have access to information and requires that if government institutions want to withhold the information, it should be justified.

Source: Own creation (2013)

Table 2-4 captures the government's aims to include local communities in the planning process especially at the local level. According to the Municipal Systems Act (2000) and the Municipal Structures Act (1998) all the municipalities should develop an Integrated Development Plan (IDP) in consultation with local communities, i.e. there should be full and active participation of the local communities in each ward in the integrated development planning process. Integrated development planning is aimed at addressing poor planning of the past and to ensure sustainable rural development. It is therefore a requirement for and the responsibility of each municipality to ensure that there is adequate and effective participation of the local residents in each ward (Mogaladi, 2007:14).

The effective and efficient participation instrument is to achieve better project outcomes or greater sustainability in rural development terms, for instance by mobilizing beneficiaries' contributions through their involvement in implementation, or by increasing project acceptance, local ownership and sustainability (De Moraes, 2011:20). Rural communities in South Africa are a cause of great concern, and these communities seem neglected and endure great poverty and deprivation. One

possible answer to this problem lies in empowerment and participatory community development projects (Allen and Brennan, 2004: 39).

2.3.2.5 Top-down and bottom-up planning approach

The extent of community involvement during planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of a programme or a project, distinguishes the top-down from the bottom-up; commonly referred to as participatory planning (Cooksey & Kikula: 2005:3). The bottom-up approach is a participative approach to planning in which there is community involvement at all levels; plans are developed at the lower levels of an organization and funnelled up through consecutive levels until they reach top management, whilst the top-down approach is an approach to planning in which planning is considered at high level and determines objectives, strategies and tactics with minimal input from local communities (De Moraes, 2011:18). These approaches stimulate the idea of community participation in the development context, which can be traced back to the 50's and 60's in South Africa (Uttam & Madhubanti, 2009:2). Many government programmes designed in the concept of self-help in the 60's supported that the poor oppressed should be part of planning development (Uttam & Madhubanti, 2009:2).

Participation of multi-stakeholders in the urban and regional planning is an accepted phenomenon in current-day practice, though the idea is not new. The bottom-up approach in planning may be traced back to the 60's and started getting popular among planners over decades (Uttam & Madhubanti, 2009:1). Government institutions play a critical role in developing strategies to manage uncertainty and risk, and to build adaptive capacity from local to national level in the context of rural development. Figure 2-3 below illustrates the top-down and bottom-up planning approaches within the development context.

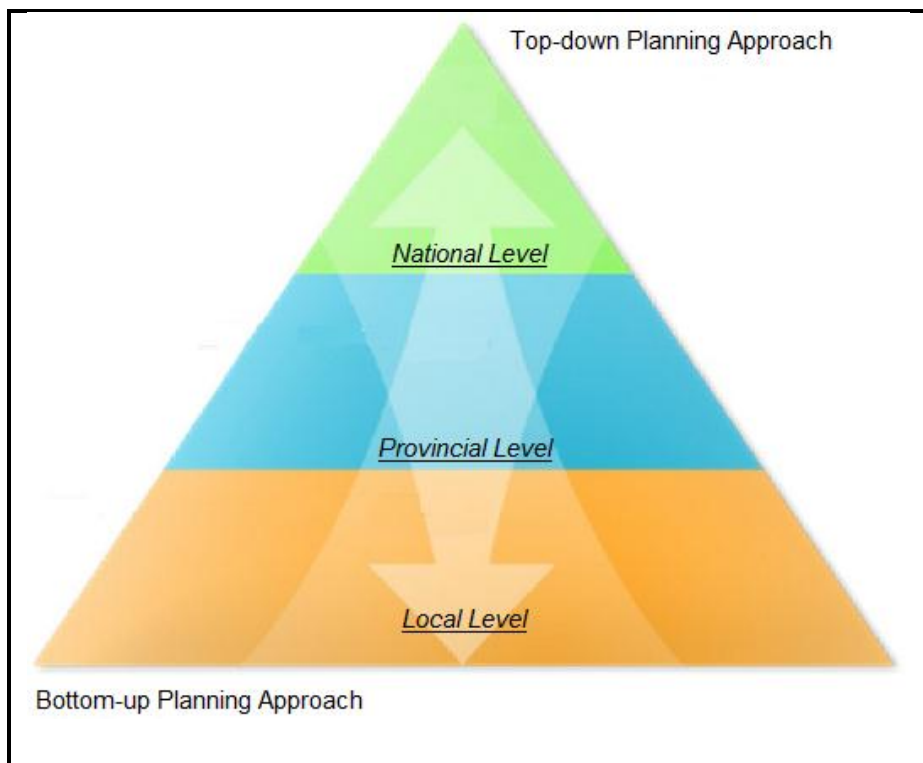


Figure 2-3: Top-down and bottom-up planning approaches

Source: Own creation (2014)

At the local level, this involves the development of partnerships between top-down government initiatives and bottom-up local institutions and policies. Within the current rural development context in South Africa, municipalities are frequently the framework within which local governance is nested (Llambi & Lindemann, 2009:2). The ultimate goal of the bottom-up approach is strengthening the livelihood strategies of both households and local communities. Regardless of cultural and socio-economic differences, bottom-up approaches have to overcome some common challenges, the most prominent being that of building consensus around the measures needed to enhance the service delivery capacities of public administration institutions (Llambi & Lindemann, 2009:2).

The formalization of bottom-up community involvement in the rural development process in South Africa has been driven by past failings of the 'top-down' approach. This shift has significantly contributed towards many rural areas in proposing and measuring sustainability indicators to analyse the extra benefits that the integration of the bottom-up approach can achieve. Empowering local citizens and community organizations in decision-making processes does not

only increases efficiency, but also provides a real possibility to individuals or groups to transform their choices into desired actions and outcomes (De Moraes, 2011:20).

2.3.3 Spatial development aspects in rural development context

The attention in terms of spatial development planning in many developing countries has been focused upon matters of urban blight, deprivation and renewal (Mudenda, 2006:1). While much attention has been given to the development of urban areas, it is a truism to the majority of the population living in rural areas and also faces the challenges of food insecurity, inadequate housing, lack of infrastructure and environmental degradation (Mudenda, 2006:1). It is equally important that the campaign for an equitable share of planning resources for rural environments should not be permitted to lapse into an acceptance of the current imbalanced state (Cloke and Park, 2001:1). It is generally accepted that planning involves the allocation of scarce resources of both a social and economic nature.

Rural settlement planning involves the activities of development control and spatial planning, but has been effectively denied anything more than the nominal services of strategic planning (Cloke and Park, 2001:1). In Africa, the habitat problem in rural areas is largely a problem of universal development, that there is a need to evolve rural planning and development approaches that will reinforce rural economies and improve the quality of life (Mudenda, 2006:1). In most cases, the challenges faced by mostly rural settlements in Africa are generally the same challenges faced by slum dwellers or squatters in urban areas except that the extent of the challenges may vary. Some of these challenges are captured in Table 2-5 below.

Table 2-5: Captures the challenges faced by urban squatters and rural areas.

Challenges	Urban squatters	Rural Communities
Access to improved water	Access to sufficient amount of water for family use, at an affordable price, available to household members without being subject to extreme effort.	In most rural communities women and children walk long distances to fetch water from communal taps or use boreholes as the main source of water.
Access to improved sanitation	Access to an excreta disposal system, either in the form of a private toilet or a public toilet shared with a reasonable number of local communities.	Rural dwellers make their own toilets in the form of pit latrines while others resort to using the bush. For them, this is sufficient because rarely do diseases like cholera break out in the settlement.
Security of tenure	Lack of evidence of documentation to prove secure tenure status or perceived protection from evictions	Customary lands have a communal tenure which does not offer titles to land.
Durability of housing	Lack of permanent and adequate structure in non-hazardous location	The inadequate methods of construction in most rural areas reduce the permanency of housing, i.e. building materials include poles and mud.

Source: Own Creation (2013) based on Mudenda (2006)

Table 2-5 captures that the challenges faced by squatters in urban settlement are more related to challenges faced by rural areas. According to Mudenda (2006) rural development requires investment in areas where the poor live and in the activities pursued. Apart from the challenges mentioned above, rural areas also face more challenges relating to lack of health facilities, lack of schools, lack of roads and environmental degradation. Considering the challenges captured on Table 2-5, there is a need to take an integrated approach in the planning of rural areas (Mudenda, 2006:2). In South Africa, informal settlement and most rural areas are characterized by the same challenges as mentioned above. This may be as a result of the apartheid era, where development was concentrated in town and cities rather than in rural villages or hamlets. Table 2-6 below captures some of the tools that could be used when planning for the restructuring of rural areas in South Africa.

Table 2-6: Tools for restructuring informal rural areas in South Africa

Approach	Description
People-centred	Recovery planning should be people-centred to ensure suitable solutions that are developed by the communities themselves. Community plans need to be linked to the district and city wide plans.
Rethinking past practices	Reconstruction provides opportunities to change non-functional past practices and increase sustainability and inclusiveness. Recovery plans should be made according to the local context, connecting urban and rural development. Economic, social and environmental sustainability should be integrated.
Consensus building and coordination	Planning can strengthen coordination among donors, government, the private sector, voluntary agencies, civil society and the affected communities. National ownership is important: local authorities should be involved from early on. It is crucial to define clear roles and responsibilities and share information.
Rebuilding critical infrastructure and services	Rehabilitation of basic infrastructure and services is crucial to recovery; debris removal, main road rehabilitation, water supply and identification of safe zones where reconstruction can begin are important priorities.
Planning as a catalyst for economic recovery	Creation of appropriate spaces and infrastructure for economic activity from early on is critical for livelihoods. Mixed land-use strategies that combine settlements with livelihoods and respond to market demand and the potential of the informal sector are important.
Land readjustment	When public funds are limited and there is no free land for specific urban needs, land can be pooled and land be planned in more sustainable ways.

Source: United Nations Habitat (2010)

Table 2-6 illustrates that the planning tools are significant for both managing displacement and guiding sustainable reconstruction by linking land, housing, services, infrastructure, livelihoods and governance, and are also considered as crucial tools for post-crisis recovery (including information analysis, policy development and reconstruction coordination) and reconstruction (United Nations Habitat, 2010:2). The quest for rural regeneration is hindered by a lack of integration and coordination of rural needs into the overall planning framework as priority is often given to urban land (Mudenda, 2006:9). In South Africa, considering the current demand for customary land for urban expansion and market-based activities, the challenge rests on rural areas to plan effectively for their own areas and contribute to national need.

2.3.3.1 Regularization and formalization process

Informal settlements are a chronic issue in developing countries. Informal settlement is an unplanned settlement on land which has not been surveyed or proclaimed as residential, consisting mainly of informal dwellings (e.g. shacks) (Housing Development Agency, 2013).

Formalization of informal settlements has become a buzz phrase in recent years, with the city making it a key priority going forward; it is mostly applied in urban informal settlement where the township is proclaimed at the end. The importance of considering regularization and formalization process in unregulated settlements, especially in rural area in terms of tenure security lies in: (Department of Land Affairs, 1997):

- Protection against eviction
- Possibility of transferring through inheritance
- Provide housing/settlement identity
- Tenure security realizes capital formation/asset

Regularization and formalization process are looking forward to provide security of tenure and structure of identity to the area. Formalization refers to the legal processes where settlements are created with formal services through which residents obtain formal security of tenure whilst regularization includes interim measures to recognize informal settlements and promote a degree of tenure security for individuals (Harrison and Todes, 2009:21). These two approaches emphasize an incremental approach to tenure that is simple and affordable but may be upgraded later (Smith, 2009:9). Such approaches give local communities the chance to consolidate their settlements and to clarify conflicts via internal processes which may have substantial legitimacy. Moreover, incremental processes allow government to develop the technical capacity over time to properly institutionalize new approaches (Smith, 2009:9).

Regularization and formalization processes require good spatial data and analytical tools. While software such as geographic information systems (GIS) and AutoCAD are widely available, access to good data and skilled users may be limited (Harrison and Todes, 2009:21). The empirical chapter of this research will apply some of the methods and procedures related to regularization and formalization process which may be used to a certain extent and geographical information in software spatial data needs to be captured. Regularization and formalization are incremental approaches which allow for continuing improvement of tenure, services, structures and land use management during that period between settlement and township establishment. The regularization and formalization approaches address the following elements on a spatial level (Smith, 2009:6):

- Spatial vision

- Information on the site and the community
- Legal instrument for legal recognition
- Register/record
- Site/Layout plan
- Tenure evidence
- Land use and building structures regulation (height, building lines, coverage)
- Infrastructure services
- Joint community/municipal structures
- Integration into municipal administration systems

Regularization and formalization approaches vary, reflecting the different country contexts and objectives of policy makers, but there are two main paradigms (Fernandes, 2011:26). The first envisions formal legalization of ownership through issuance of individual freehold titles as a catalyst and trigger that will promote private investment in housing, facilitate access to official credit and markets and lead to poverty alleviation.

In South Africa, most rural areas tend to be the victims of informal settlement in terms of the structure and planning patterns therein. The recognition of informal settlement can be addressed by regularization or formalization processes depending on the influence of traditional transition (Harrison and Todes, 2009:21). The regularization and formalization approach uses the Town Planning Schemes to declare certain informal settlements as 'Transitional Residential Settlement Areas' thereby granting them a legal status which allows the city, the residents and the private sector to invest, upgrade services, plan and manage the settlement (Smith, 2009:6). Additionally, they allow residents to have secure occupation rights and become recorded and integrated in municipal systems (Smith, 2009:6). The significance of these two approaches includes orderly development of settlements that cannot be achieved, encouraging statutory recognition of the settlement layout plan and encourages formal planning for delivery of infrastructure services (bulk and reticulation) (Smith, 2009:6).

2.3.4 Spatial planning in rural areas

Within the context of this research, spatial planning will be considered as an approach to sustainable development of rural areas. Spatial planning has the potential to integrate the three

interdependent dimensions of sustainable development, i.e. economic, social and environmental aspects (Brackhahn & Karkkainen, 2001:5). Sustainable development means development that meets the needs of present generations without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Sustainable development involves a process of change in which the use of resources, the management of investment, the general direction of technological development and changes in institutions are harmonized with both present and future needs (Brackhahn & Karkkainen, 2001:5).

Spatial planning can be used as an instrument to coordinate socio-economic development by preventing environmental problems and simultaneously protecting the natural environment and the cultural environment (Brackhahn & Karkkainen, 2001:6). The challenge for planning is to ensure the efficient use of limited land resources and to contribute to balanced regional business development and balanced use of resources, including natural and landscape resources, soil, water and air (Hansen, 2007:2). Planning is not just about conserving the past but also about planning for the future (Hansen, 2007:1). The concern for rural spatial planning is mostly expressed in the national and to a lesser extent in local regions. Planning is a continuous process of anticipating and preparing for foreseeable future changes (Cilliers, 2008:56). However, planning must maintain flexibility towards future changes in material means and in value orientation, but it must also be capable of acting on short-term demands.

Spatial planning is the management of change, a political process by which a balance is sought between all the interests involved, both public and private, to resolve conflicting demands on space (Cilliers, 2008:56). Spatial planning embraces measures to coordinate the spatial impacts of other sector policies, to achieve a more even distribution of economic development between regions than would otherwise be created by market forces, and to regulate the conversion of land and property uses (European Commission, 1997:24). Spatial and neighbourhood planning must therefore be more than just defending the existing heritage and built form. It also has to deal with demands arising from population growth and change. It also has to at least try to mitigate spatial social inequalities in terms of access to resources and facilities (Hansen, 2007:2). This means that planning has to be more than a statement of vision. Figure 2-4 illustrates the two-way relationship between spatial structures and socio-economic processes in relation to spatial planning.

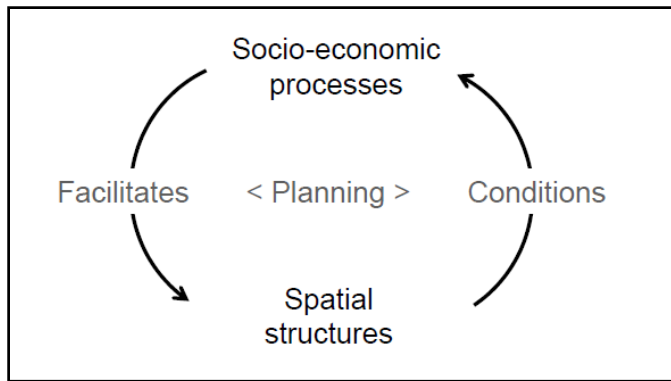


Figure 2-4: The two-way relationship of spatial planning processes

Source: Bertolini (2006)

Spatial planning is about facilitating and conditioning (future) socio-economic processes by means of transformations in spatial structures (Bertolini, 2006:4). The spatial structure is changing in most developing countries due to migration, rationalization in agriculture and manufacturing industries and changes in social institutions, as well as changes in politics at the national and local level (Amdam, 2005:3). It is mentioned in the introduction of this chapter that the perception of rural and also what is meant by spatial planning in rural areas will differ between nations, dependent on structures such as urban-rural connections, population density, communications, landscape, administrative and political structures and institutions.

Spatial planning in rural areas must adapt to the specific situation and challenges in each area and respond by developing adequate visions, strategies and tasks that have the full support of local inhabitants, organizations and authorities as well as other important actors (Amdam, 2005:3). At the same time, planning and development activities in rural areas should face the international trends and challenges and learn how to cooperate and empower one another in facing these common challenges (Amdam, 2005:3).

In South Africa, spatial planning arises from the need to coordinate and integrate development and to begin to alter the distorted spatial patterns of the past (Harrison and Todes, 2001:394). Given South Africa's apartheid legacy, there are unresolved spatial tensions within government policy, particularly those policies aimed at promoting growth and those concerned with equity (Harrison and Todes, 2001:400). Since 1994, there have been various initiatives to reform the legislative framework that regulates spatial planning and land development and to formulate coherent development planning legislation that will address the inefficient and racially based apartheid spatial planning legacy (George, 2014:1)

The white paper on spatial planning and land use management (2001) had the ultimate goal of a legislative and policy framework that enables government, (especially local government) to formulate policies, plans and strategies for land use and land development that address, comfort and resolve the spatial, economic and environmental challenges facing South Africa (George, 2014:1). The white paper introduced the concept of wall-to-wall (i.e. urban and rural) spatial planning which became difficult to implement, but the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act 16 of 2013 (SPLUMA) provides for it and the way in which rural areas are managed (George, 2014:1). Recently, the SPLUMA was introduced to promote consistency and uniformity in procedures and decision-making in this field. The other objects include addressing historical spatial imbalances and the integration of the principles of sustainable development into land use and planning regulatory tools and legislative instruments (SPLUMA, 2013). It is important to highlight some of the key implications of this legislation (Spatial Planning and Land Use Act 16 of 2013) at municipal level as captured by George (2014), i.e.:

- A uniform, effective and comprehensive system of spatial planning and land use management for the Republic of South Africa;
- A system of spatial planning and land use management that promotes social and economic inclusion;
- Sustainable and effective use of land to be a key consideration when making decisions involving land development;
- Cooperative government and intergovernmental relations across all the spheres of government;
- Redressing the imbalances of the past and ensuring that there is equity in the application of spatial development planning and the land use management system.

Some of the key engagements leading up to the implementation of the SPLUMA include municipal readiness assessments, establishment of working groups to deal with matters such as regulations, norms and standards, capacity assessment, application and interpretation of development principles, provincial planning legislation and transitional measures (George, 2014:3). Accordingly, more details of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act 16 of 2013 will be discussed thoroughly in Chapter 3 of this research.

2.4 Conclusion

It is clear that rural areas are not a uniform entity; it is influenced by a vast number of dynamics which form a comprehensive unit in development processes. Rural area is a comprehensive and

multidimensional concept, and contains the development of agriculture and other related activities, socio-economic infrastructure, community services and facilities and, above all, human resources. It is evident that a method of socio-economic aspects and spatial planning within a rural community should be incorporated in planning for rural areas, as it addresses all necessary measures that need to be taken into consideration when dealing with the spatial planning concept in the rural settlements.

The formalization of bottom-up community involvement in the rural development process in South Africa has been driven by past failings of 'top-down' approaches, and this shift has significantly contributed towards many rural areas in proposing and measuring sustainability indicators to analyse the extra benefits that the integration of a bottom-up approach can achieve. The effective and efficient participation instrument is to achieve better project outcomes or greater sustainability in rural development terms, for instance by mobilizing beneficiaries' contributions through their involvement in implementation, or by increasing project acceptance, local ownership and sustainability.

It is evident that challenges faced by mostly rural settlements in Africa are generally the same challenges faced by slum dwellers or squatters in urban areas except that the extent of the challenges may vary. Formalization and regularization processes give communities the chance to consolidate their settlements and to clarify conflicts via internal processes which may have substantial legitimacy. However, spatial planning embraces measures to coordinate the spatial impacts of other sector policies, to achieve a more even distribution of economic development between regions than would otherwise be created by market forces, and to regulate the conversion of land and property uses (European Commission, 1997:24).

CHAPTER 3

LEGISLATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

3.1 Introduction

Since the downfall of the apartheid system, the South African government has passed numerous pieces of legislation designed to alter prohibitive institutional arrangements and discriminatory practices that have denied rural local communities access to resources (Public Service Commission, 2000:12). Figure 3-1 illustrates the core significant contents of Chapter 3.

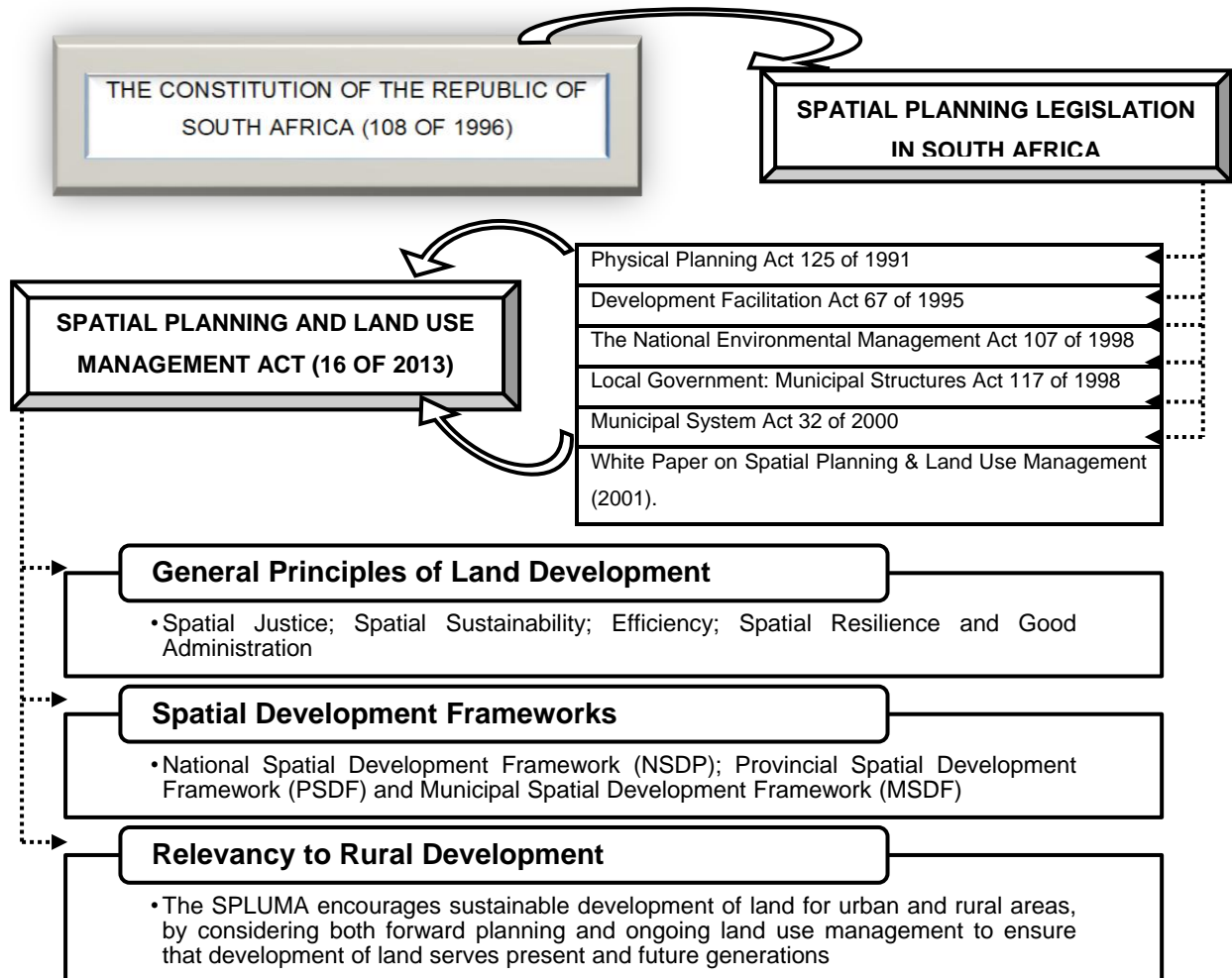


Figure 3-1: Core significant contents of Chapter 3

Source: Own Creation (2014)

The consequences of the apartheid government were segregation, unevenness and differentiation (Ogunronbi, 2012:1). There were a number of efforts made to address this problem, beginning with a Green Paper in 1999 that formed the basis for a White Paper (2001) on development and planning which referred to the complex legal framework that existed (Ogunronbi, 2012:1). In 2001 there was a Land Use Management Bill and other provincial draft legislation to try and address land-use management (Ogunronbi, 2012:1). In 2010, the Constitutional Court of South Africa declared parts of the Development Facilitation Act (DFA 1995) unconstitutional, which led to the adoption of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Bill in 2012.

The Municipal Systems Act requires every municipality to include the spatial development framework (SDF) in the formulation or review of their integrated development plan (IDP). This requirement is repeated by the newly adopted Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA) in 2013. The Spatial Development Framework (SDF) is the current policy managing the spatial development on municipality (local) level. It is a policy for the overall spatial distribution for development within a municipality and a framework for more detailed land use planning, illustrating the current realities, spatial plans, prioritization of the future projects and development (Cilliers, 2008:65). The purpose of the municipal spatial development framework is that it must assist in integrating, coordinating, aligning and expressing development policies and plans emanating from the various sectors of the various spheres of government as they apply within the municipal jurisdiction (Olivier, 2013:254).

Although the importance and potential of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act and municipal Spatial Development Frameworks in contributing towards the recognition of constitutional socio-economic rights and the pursuit of social justice is endorsed, it remains to be seen how local government will address some of the potential challenges that may arise from their implementation (Olivier, 2013:253). This chapter focuses on the development legislation in relation to spatial planning, the level of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act and the relevance of SDFs in rural communities. Before the discussion of legislation applicable to spatial planning and evaluation of rural involvement therein, it is important to understand the terms “policy” and “legislation”.

3.2 Defining "Policy" and "Legislation"

The policy and legislation framework is needed in order to implement and enforce the various aspects of development and to regulate the activities of the different parties in both the public and private sectors. Legislation can be described as a system of rules and regulations intending to order society by means of enforcement through various government institutions (Kleyn & Viljoen, 1998:12), while policy can be define as a set of enforcing guidelines developed in accordance with legislation to assist various role players in the implementation of legislation (Torjman, 2005:2).

This chapter only discusses the legislation framework that contributed to the development on spatial planning in South Africa, especially their impact on rural areas. Legislation is a law laid down by an organ of the state which has the power to do so (Kleyn & Viljoen, 2010:41). In South Africa, Parliament is the highest organ that can pass legislation on the national level (Kleyn & Viljoen, 2010:41). Legislation can be distinguished between two concepts (i.e. Acts and Bills). An act is a document describing and enforcing a law, but before the acts is promulgated it is known as a bill.

The legislative authority of the Republic of South Africa vests in Parliament, which consists of the National Assembly and the National Council of Provinces (Van Wyk, 1999:9). Parliament makes laws which regulate planning and development matters in the national sphere. The national legislation can be assigned to the provinces in terms of Section 235(8) of the interim constitution (Van Wyk, 1999:9).

3.3 History of planning law in South Africa

Planning law can be defined as that area of the law which provides for the creation, implementation and management of a sustainable planning process to regulate land use, with the purpose of ensuring the health, safety and welfare of society as a whole and taking into account environmental factors (Van Wyk, 1999:5). Planning law has not been afforded much recognition in South Africa, especially in rural areas. Table 3-2 illustrates the historical overview of planning law in South Africa as an instrument in development.

Table 3-1: Historical overview of planning law in South Africa

Period	Overview
Bushmen and Hottentots period.	Practiced planning, but according to needs of a different order. Since they were pastoralists they moved about from one place to another and built dwellings which could be easily dismantled. Consequently they never resided for too long a period in a particular place and there was little order in their settlements.
Jan van Riebeeck's arrival	The refreshment station grew into a town, planned with gardens, a town square and streets between blocks of dwellings. The early towns in south Africa, such as Cape Town, Graaf-Reinet and Malmesbury, applied this gridiron pattern.
Dutch Settlers	The Dutch apparently accepted that the land on which they sat foot belonged to no one, and implemented a land registration system, which made use of the title deeds to facilitate the allocation of land. These title deeds provided for the inclusion of certain restrictive conditions to help manage the utilization of land and erven, and though the restrictions weren't enforced by any law, they were totally regarded as official.
Eighteenth century industrial revolution	The biggest influence on planning regulations in South Africa was most likely the eighteenth century industrial revolution, which was responsible for the occurrence of large-scale urbanization all around the western world. This unforeseen increase in urbanization had a massive effect on development in early industrialized countries such as England, and due to the lack of zoning and management plans, mixed land use merged with industries and houses, in some cases developing next to each other. The uncontrolled and unplanned developments led to the manifestation of the first planning legislation and regulations, which attempted to direct urban development in England. In the years that followed, England's planning legislation and regulations developed quite fast and were soon being implemented in British colonies, such as South Africa. Ever since then, planning law started to evolve and grow into a specialist field that is immensely important nowadays.
Apartheid period	Land use planning in South Africa was fragmented because the land was fragmented for racial purposes. There was never a really legitimate planning law, since there was always a racial basis to all the planning instruments, whether those planning instruments or devices were in the form of restrictive covenants, conditions of title or town planning schemes. Some of the apartheid legislation includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Black Community Development Act (1984), • The Less Formal Township Establishment Act (1991) and • Various Ordinances.
Post 1994 period	Since the downfall of apartheid in 1994, South Africa has undergone exceedingly dynamic transformation in the planning field as well as the legislation field. These changes are mostly due to, respectively, the political changes that transpired, and rapid increases in urban development that took place. To enable South Africa to cope with these transformations, new legislation and policies with regard to planning had to be developed. Some of the guiding systems that emerged were the Development Facilitation Act (1995) and the White Paper on the Spatial

Period	Overview
	Planning and Land Use Management (2001), and most recently the Spatial Development and Land Use Management Act 16 of 2013.

Source: Own creation (2012), Based on Van Wyk (1999)

The central aspect of planning law is the regulation of land use (Cilliers, 2010:52). This process has been continuing for many years, both formally and informally. In South Africa planning law is responsible for guiding and managing development on all levels of government through policy, regulations and legislation that steer procedures such as spatial initiatives and town planning schemes (Cilliers, 2010:52).

3.4 Post-apartheid spatial planning legislation in South Africa

For the purpose of this research, the post-apartheid legislation in spatial planning is discussed in relation to the legislation supporting the spatial development framework (SDF), that is “a framework for more detailed land-use planning, illustrating the current realities, spatial plans, prioritisation of future projects and development” (Cilliers, 2008:64). Before exploring post-apartheid legislation related to spatial planning, it is vital to introduce the Constitution of South Africa and its relation to spatial planning as a centre of all laws.

3.4.1 The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (108 of 1996)

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (108 of 1996) is the supreme law. All laws are subject to the constitution and no other laws may be in conflict with it. It has a direct influence on all other sources in that they must have due regard to the spirit, purpose and objectives of the constitution (Van Wyk, 1999:9). The Constitution can be described as transformation action, because it is committed to correcting the injustices of the past and to establishing a society based on democratic values, social justice and human rights (Olivier, 2013:254). In addition to other substantive provisions in section 25 of the Constitution mandating land reform, improving and ensuring secure tenure rights, redressing other imbalances brought about by past land dispossessions and guaranteeing property rights, section 25 (5) proclaims that:

“The state must take reasonable legislative and other measures, within its available resources, to foster conditions which enable citizens to gain access to land on an equitable basis.”

The constitution is a document in which the structure and functioning of organizations are regulated (Kleyn & Viljoen, 2010:210). Since 1996, the constitution has been the primary source

of all laws in South Africa (Van Wyk, 1999:9). The Constitution (Act 108 of 1996) in terms of spatial planning can be referenced to section 24(a) (b), and states that everyone has the right:

- (a) to an environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being; and
- (b) to have the environment protected, for the benefit of present and future generations, through reasonable legislative and other measures that:
 - (i) prevent pollution and ecological degradation;
 - (ii) promote conservation; and
 - (iii) secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting justifiable economic and social development.

The introduction of the Constitution (Act 108 of 1996) states that the Constitution should be adopted as the supreme law so as to:

- Heal the divisions of the past and establish a society based on democratic values, social justice and fundamental human rights;
- Lay the foundations for a democratic and open society in which government is based on the will of the local communities and every citizen is equally protected by law;
- Improve the quality of life of all citizens and free the potential of each person; and
- Build a united and democratic South Africa able to take its rightful place as a sovereign state in the family of nations.

It is evident that the Constitution of South Africa with reference to the principle of development should be taken into consideration at all levels of government, and it does play a vital role in the manner in which development and development planning is conducted.

3.4.2 Legislation framework contributing to spatial planning

Since the downfall of apartheid in 1994, South Africa has undergone exceedingly dynamic transformation in the planning field as well as the legislation field thereof (Cilliers, 2010:51). To enable South Africa to cope with these transformations, new legislation with regard to planning had to be developed (Cilliers, 2010:51). However, these transformations were mostly concentrated in urban areas rather than in rural areas. Legislation contributed to spatial planning since the downfall of the apartheid regime is summarized in Table 3-2.

Table 3-2: Post-apartheid legislation contributing to spatial planning in South Africa

Acts	Purpose:	General Principles:	Implication to Rural Areas:
Physical Planning Act 125 of 1991	To promote the orderly physical development of the Republic, and for that purpose to provide for the division of the Republic into regions, for the preparation of national development plans, regional development plans, regional structure plans and urban structure plans by the various authorities responsible for physical planning, and for matters connected therewith.	<p>The physical development of any area in the in South Africa, should include –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the physical, social and economic characteristics of that area and, in so far as any neighbouring area has or is likely to have any effect on the physical development of that area • the distribution, increase and movement and the urbanization of the population in that area; • the existing and the planned infrastructure, such as water, electricity, communication networks and transport systems, in that area; <p>The Minister thereof shall ensure that physical planning is promoted and coordinated on a national and regional basis.</p>	The division did not restrict the rural areas, but the development of the policy plan thereof. This act and its development principles are focused on the urban areas, thus the influence in rural areas is indirectly included in the division of regions.
Development Facilitation Act 67 of 1995	To introduce extraordinary measures to facilitate and speed up the implementation of reconstruction and development programmes and projects in relation to land; to provide for the establishment in the provinces of development tribunals which have the power to make decisions and resolve conflicts in respect of land development projects and to promote security of tenure	<p>Encourages that the policy, administrative practice and laws should promote efficient and integrated land development in that they should promote: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the integration of the social, economic, institutional and physical aspects of land development; • integrated land development in rural and urban areas in support of each other; • the availability of residential and employment opportunities in close proximity to or integrated with each other; • optimize the use of existing resources including such resources relating to agriculture, land, minerals, bulk infrastructure, roads, transportation and social facilities; • a diverse combination of land uses, also at the level of individual erven or subdivisions of land; • the contribution to the correction of the historically distorted spatial patterns of settlement in the Republic and to the optimum use of existing infrastructure in excess of current needs; and • Encourage environmentally sustainable land development practices and processes. 	<p>The DFA encouraged that all policy, administrative practice and laws should provide for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban and rural land development and also facilitate the development of formal and informal, existing and new settlements. • The discouragement of the illegal occupation of land, with due recognition of informal land development processes.
The National Environmental	To provide for cooperative, environmental governance by	General Principles applicable to the NEMA (107 of 1998) in relation to spatial planning are as follows:-	The National Environmental Management Act (107 of 1998)

Acts	Purpose:	General Principles:	Implication to Rural Areas:
Management Act 107 of 1998	establishing principles for decision-making on matters affecting the environment, institutions that will promote cooperative governance and procedures for coordinating environmental functions exercised by organs of state; and to provide for matters connected therewith.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental management must place local communities and their needs at the forefront of its concern, and serve their physical, psychological, developmental, cultural and social interests equitably • Development must be socially, environmentally and economically sustainable. • Sustainable development requires the consideration of all relevant factors including the following (and for all these factors where they cannot be avoided, they should be minimized): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ that pollution and degradation of the environment are avoided ○ that the disturbance of landscapes and sites that constitute the nation's cultural heritage is avoided ○ that the use and exploitation of non-renewable natural resources is responsible and equitable, and takes into account the consequences of the depletion of the resource ○ Environmental management must be integrated and justice must be pursued so that adverse environmental impacts shall not be distributed in such a manner as to unfairly discriminate against any person, particularly vulnerable and disadvantaged persons. <p>Responsibility for the environmental health and safety consequences of a policy, programme, project and product.</p>	<p>encourages that everyone should have the right to an environment that is not harmful to their health or well-being as set out in the Constitution of South Africa. In that case the environmental impacts shall not be distributed in such a manner as to unfairly discriminate against any person, particularly vulnerable and disadvantaged persons (mostly found in rural areas).</p> <p>It is evident that NEMA (67 of 1998) corresponds with the principles and recommendations made by Agenda 21 sustainable developments. It is vital that the NEMA (67 of 1998) be consulted when decisions are made in terms of spatial planning, to ensure a sustainable development of the environment.</p>
Local Government: Municipal Structures Act 117 of 1998	To provide for the establishment of municipalities in accordance with the requirements relating to categories and types of municipalities; to establish criteria for determining the category of municipality to be established in an area; to provide for an appropriate division of functions and powers between categories of municipalities.	<p>The municipal council must, within a prescribed period after the start of its elected term, adopt a single, inclusive and strategic plan for the development of the municipality which:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • links, integrates and coordinates plans and takes into account proposals for the development of the municipality; • aligns the resources and capacity of the municipality with the implementation of the plan; • forms the policy framework and general basis on which annual budgets must be based; <p>It encourages that the components of the integrated development plan must reflect the municipal council's vision for the long-term development, an assessment of the existing level</p>	The integrated development plan encourages the development in both urban and rural areas within the municipal jurisdiction.

Acts	Purpose:	General Principles:	Implication to Rural Areas:
Municipal System Act 32 of 2000	To provide for the core principles, mechanisms and processes that are necessary to enable municipalities to move progressively towards the social and economic uplifting of local communities, and ensure universal access to essential services that are affordable to all; to provide for community participation; to establish a simple and enabling framework for the core processes of planning, performance management, resource mobilization and organizational change which underpin the notion of developmental local government.	of development, development priorities and objectives for its elected term, and a spatial development framework. In section 26 of this Act, it reveals the main component of Integrated Development Plan, that the plan must reflect:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the municipal council's vision for the long term development of the municipality with special emphasis on the municipality's most critical development and internal transformation needs; • an assessment of the existing level of development in the municipality, which must include an identification of communities which do not have access to basic municipal services; • the council's development priorities and objectives for its elected term, including its local economic development aims and its internal transformation needs; • the council's development strategies which must be aligned with any national or provincial sectoral plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of legislation; • a spatial development framework which must include the provision of basic guidelines for a land use management system for the municipality; • applicable disaster management plans; The Spatial Development Framework reflects in the IDP, and this Act explores the Spatial Development Framework as a component to the IDP.	The Municipal System Act 32 of 2000 does not specially make reference to rural areas and its development, but the fact that rural areas are also part of the municipal areas that the municipalities should maintain, is addressed by the Act, although decisions made in municipalities in terms of development may in most cases focus on developing the urban areas rather than rural areas.
The Local Government Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations, 2001.	It provides regulation in the context of the Local Government Municipal System Act 32 of 2000. In section 2 the focus falls on the detail of IDPs, and a more comprehensive explanation is presented with regard to the requirement of Spatial Development Frameworks.	It is stated that an Spatial Development Framework reflected of the IDP must:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “give effect to the principles contained in Chapter 1 of the Development Facilitation Act, 1995 (Act 67 of 1995)”; • set out objectives that reflect the desired spatial form of the municipality; • contain strategies and policies, which – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ indicate desired patterns of land use, address the spatial reconstruction, and provide strategic guidance in respect of the location and nature of development within the municipality 	Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations is a crucial element in the IDP and SDF development and provide local authorities with the necessary guidelines to successfully develop and implement IDP. The IDP is a powerfully document that describes the local municipalities and its plans and performances.

Acts	Purpose:	General Principles:	Implication to Rural Areas:
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • contain a strategic assessment of the environmental impact of the spatial development framework; • be aligned with the spatial development frameworks reflected in the integrated development plans of neighbouring municipalities; • and provide a visual representation of the desired spatial form of the municipality, which representation:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ must indicate where public and private land development and infrastructure investment should take place; indicate desired or undesired utilization of space in a particular area; may delineate the urban edge; identify areas where strategic intervention is required; and must indicate areas where priority spending is required 	<p>It is clear that rural areas are mostly influenced by urbanization and migration process, nevertheless most municipalities result in 80% of their projects focusing on urban or even more rather than rural areas. This regulation directs the municipalities with spatial planning and integrated development planning, with no specification to either urban or rural areas.</p>
<p>White Paper on Spatial Planning & Land Use Management (2001)</p>	<p>The development of policies which will result in the best use and sustainable management of land; improvement and strengthening planning, management, monitoring and evaluation; strengthening institutions and coordinating mechanisms; creation of mechanisms to facilitate satisfaction of the needs and objectives of communities and local communities at local level.</p>	<p>The general principles for land development reject low-density, segregated, fragmented and mono-functional development, and rather embrace compact, integrated and mixed-use settlements. The principles thus attempt to impose a broad policy direction on the many decisions taken in terms of many different laws. Their implementation to date has been patchy. The following are the principles and norms recognized by the White Paper on Spatial Planning & Land Use Management:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The principle of sustainability requires the sustainable management and use of the resources making up the natural and built environment. • The principle of equality requires that everyone affected by spatial planning, land use management and land development actions or decisions must enjoy equal protection and benefits, and no unfair discrimination should be allowed. • The principle of efficiency requires that the desired result of land use must be produced with the minimum expenditure of resources. • The principle of integration requires that the separate and diverse elements involved in development planning and land use should be combined and coordinated into a more complete or harmonious whole. 	<p>The White Paper on the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management (2001) also encourages that within the context of rural areas, it will be necessary also to deal specifically with natural resource management issues, land rights and tenure arrangements, land capability, subdivision and consolidation of farms and the protection of prime agricultural land.</p>

Acts	Purpose:	General Principles:	Implication to Rural Areas:
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The principle of fair and good governance requires that spatial planning; land use management and land development must be democratic, legitimate and participatory. 	
Spatial Data Infrastructure Act 54 of 2003	To establish the South African Spatial Data Infrastructure, the Committee for Spatial Information and an electronic metadata catalogue; to provide for the determination of standards and prescriptions with regard to the facilitation of the sharing of spatial information; to provide for the capture and publishing of metadata and the avoidance of duplication of such capture; and to provide for matters connected therewith.	<p>This Act applies to organs of state which hold spatial information and to users of spatial information. The South African Spatial Data Infrastructure established as the national technical, institutional and policy framework to facilitate the capture, management, maintenance, integration, distribution and use of spatial information. The objectives of this Act are to-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> facilitate the capture of spatial information through cooperation among organs of state; promote effective management and maintenance of spatial information; promote the use and sharing of spatial information in support of spatial planning, socio-economic development and related activities create an environment which facilitates coordination and cooperation among all stakeholders regarding access to spatial information; <p>Promote universal access to such information; and facilitate the protection of the copyright of the state in works relating to spatial information</p>	This Act responds to the consideration of spatial data in general, and in support of capturing spatial data as a development tool, notwithstanding urban or rural areas in its considerations.

Source: Own Creation (2012) see ACTS.

Table 3-2 illustrates the core legislation related to spatial planning and rural planning that contributed to the development of land use and spatial planning in South Africa until the Development Facilitation Act (DFA) constitutional court judgment in 2010. The Constitutional Court found Chapters V and VI of the DFA to be invalid on grounds of unconstitutionality (Olivier, 2013:244). There has been a relative lack of clarity in the Constitution about the meaning of planning and which spheres of government is responsible for land use planning and management (Olivier, 2013:244). After the Constitutional judgment, the DFA was intended to be an interim measure, and it was repealed by the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Bill in 2012.

The Department of Rural Development and Land Reform adopted the bill as an Act in 2013, called the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA) 16 of 2013. Section 2(2) of the SPLUMA stipulates that “except as provided for in the Act, no legislation (including legislation in Table 3-4 of this research) not repealed by this Act may prescribe an alternative or parallel mechanism, measure, institution or system of spatial planning, land use management and land development in a manner inconsistent with the provisions of this Act” (George, 2014:1).

3.4.3 Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act 16 of 2013

The Preamble to the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA) acknowledges the role of spatial planning in contributing towards the state's constitutional obligation to realize the rights in sections 24, 25, 26 and 27 (cross reference to Figure 3-2 of this research) of the Constitution (Olivier, 2013:251). It indicates that “a land use planning system that is protective of the environment and falls within the range of reasonable legislative and other measures that should be adopted to give effect to section 24 of the Constitution” (Olivier, 2013:251).

In order to address potential conflicts in the area of spatial planning, the SPLUMA (2013) provides that “the Minister may, after consultation with organs of state in the provincial and local spheres of government, prescribe procedures to resolve and prevent conflicts or inconsistencies which may emerge from spatial plans, frameworks and policies of other spheres of government and between a spatial plan, framework and policies relating to land-use of any other organ of state”. In addition, to minimize the potential for conflicts, the SPLUMA requires that all spheres of government must participate in the spatial planning and land-use management processes that impact on each other to ensure that the plans and programmes are coordinated, consistent and in harmony with one another (Olivier, 2013:252). The purpose of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (16 of 2013) is to:-

- Provide a framework for spatial planning and land use management;
- Specify the relationship between the spatial planning and the land use management system and other kinds of planning;
- Provide for the inclusive, developmental, equitable and efficient spatial planning in the different spheres of government;
- Provide a framework for the monitoring, coordination and review of the spatial planning and land use management system;
- Provide a framework for policies, principles, norms and standards for spatial development planning and land use management;
- Address past spatial and regulatory imbalances;
- Promote greater consistency and uniformity in the application procedures and decision-making by authorities responsible for land use decisions and development applications;
- Provide for the establishment, functions and operations of Municipal Planning Tribunals;
- Provide for the facilitation and enforcement of land use and development measures and provide for matters connected therewith.

The most important aim of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (SPLUMA) is to ensure that the system of spatial planning and land use management promotes social and economic inclusion, and redresses the imbalances of the past in the application of spatial development planning and land use management systems (Ogunronbi, 2012:1).

3.4.3.1 General principles of land development (SPLUMA)

According to section 6(2) of the SPLUMA (2013), “the general principles apply to all aspects of spatial development planning, land development and land use management”. The following principles illustrated in Table 3-3 apply to all organs of state and other authorities responsible for the implementation of legislation regulating the use and development of land.

Table 3-3: General Principles of Land Development of SPLUMA

Principle	Description
Spatial Justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Past spatial and other development imbalances must be redressed through improved access to and use of land; • Spatial development frameworks and policies in all spheres of government must address the inclusion of persons and areas that were previously excluded, with an emphasis on informal settlements, former homeland areas and areas characterized by widespread poverty and deprivation; • Spatial planning mechanisms, including land use schemes, must incorporate provisions that enable redress in access to land by disadvantaged communities and persons; • Land use management systems must include all areas of a municipality and specifically include provisions that are flexible and appropriate for the management of disadvantaged areas, informal settlements and former homeland areas; • Land development procedures must include provisions that accommodate access to secure tenure and the incremental upgrading of informal areas; and • A municipal planning tribunal considering an application before it, may not be impeded or restricted in the exercise of its discretion solely on the ground that the value of land or property is affected by the outcome of the application
Spatial Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote land development that is within the fiscal, institutional and administrative means of the Republic; • Ensure that special consideration is given to the protection of prime and unique agricultural land; • Uphold consistency of land use measures in accordance with environmental management instruments; • Promote and stimulate effective and equitable functioning of land markets; • Consider all current and future costs to all parties for the provision of infrastructure and social services in land developments; • Promote land development in locations that are sustainable and limit urban sprawl; and result in communities that are viable
Efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land development optimizes the use of existing resources and infrastructure; • Decision-making procedures are designed to minimize negative financial, social, economic or environmental impacts; and • Development application procedures are efficient and streamlined and timeframes are adhered to by all parties
Spatial Resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flexibility in spatial plans, policies and land use management systems are accommodated to ensure sustainable livelihoods in communities most likely to suffer the impacts of economic and environmental shocks
Good Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All spheres of government ensure an integrated approach to land use and land development that is guided by the spatial planning and land use management systems as embodied in this Act; • All government departments must provide their sector inputs and comply with any other prescribed requirements during the preparation or amendment of spatial development frameworks;

Principle	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The requirements of any law relating to land development and land use are met timeously; • The preparation and amendment of spatial plans, policies, land use schemes as well as procedures for development applications, include transparent processes of public participation that afford all parties the opportunity to provide inputs on matters affecting them; and • Policies, legislation and procedures must be clearly set in order to inform and empower members of the public.

Source: SPLUMA (2013)

The abovementioned principles of the SPLUMA can be aligned with the principles of the DFA which encourages that the development should provide for both urban and rural areas, i.e. the correction of the historically distorted spatial patterns of settlement, and an integrated approach to spatial planning, land use and land development in all three spheres of government. All other policies, regulation and framework in relation to spatial planning and land use management in South Africa should be guided by the SPLUMA.

3.4.3.2 Constitutional support to the SPLUMA

One of the most important purposes of SPLUMA was to align spatial planning, land use planning and land development planning with the provisions of the Constitution (SPLUMA, 2013). Some significant changes were introduced in relation to the distribution of power across the different spheres of government. Figure 3-2 illustrates the constitutional alignment to the SPLUMA.

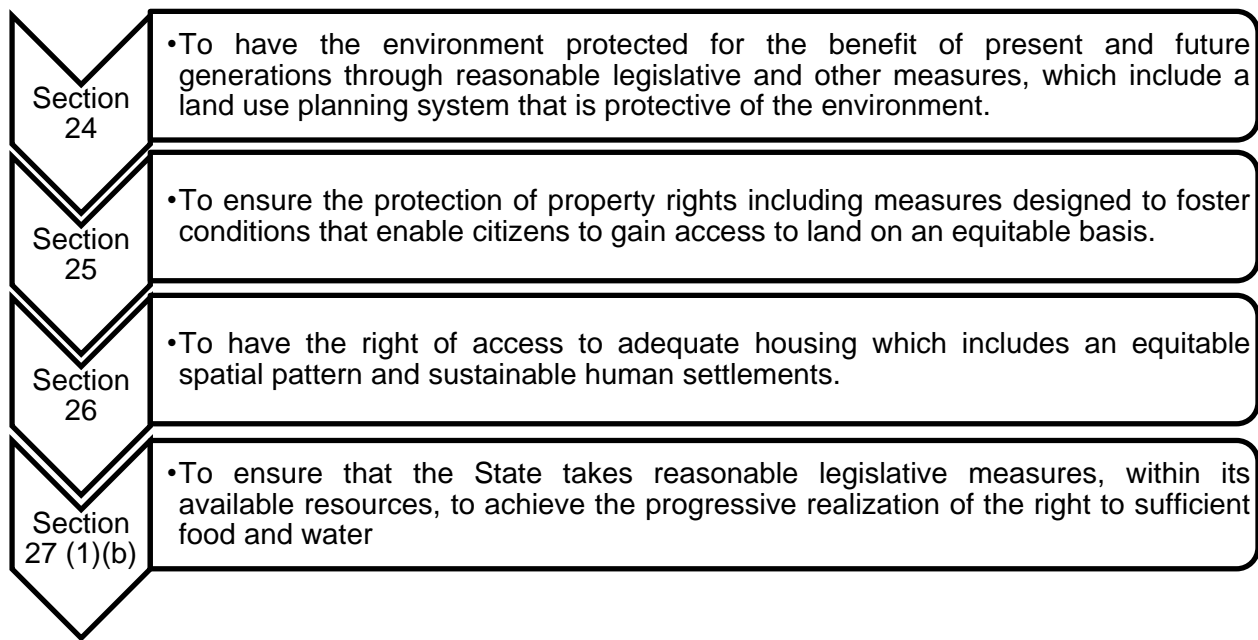


Figure 3-2: Linking the Constitution to the SPLUMA

Source: Own Creation (2014) based on SPLUMA (2013)

The Constitution of South Africa acts as principal legislation. All other legislation must not be in disagreement with the Constitution. Figure 3-2 above illustrates the constitutional requirement according to the SPLUMA in relation to spatial planning and land use management. The SPLUMA and the Constitution encourages the sustainability of the environment and the provision of adequate basic human services including housing, water and sanitation.

3.4.3.3 Relevancy of SPLUMA to rural development

In April 2009, with the advent of the Zuma presidency, rural development became one of the key priority programmes for the next five years (2009-2014) (Olivier et al., 2010:101). The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (1996) provides a binding framework for the planning, coordination and implementation of development (including rural development) as one of the key foundations of South Africa as a developmental state. The inclusion of the development of rural areas in the compilation of this SPLUMA (2013) is as follows:-

- The SPLUMA encourages that the past spatial and other development imbalances must be redressed through improved access to and use of land;

- The spatial development frameworks and policies in all spheres of government must address the inclusion of persons and areas that were previously excluded, with an emphasis on informal settlements, former homeland areas and areas characterized by widespread poverty and deprivation;
- The spatial planning mechanisms, including land use schemes, must incorporate provisions that enable the redress in access to land by disadvantaged communities and persons;
- Land use management systems must include all areas of a municipality and specifically include provisions that are flexible and appropriate for the management of disadvantaged areas, informal settlements and former homeland areas;
- Land development procedures must include provisions that accommodate access to secure tenure and the incremental upgrading of informal areas;
- The state must respect, protect, promote and fulfil the social, economic and environmental rights of everyone and strive to meet the basic needs of previously disadvantaged communities;
- To address informal and traditional land use development processes that are poorly integrated into formal systems of spatial planning and land use management;
- Ensure that special consideration is given to the protection of prime and unique agricultural land;
- The principle of spatial resilience, whereby flexibility in spatial plans, policies and land use management systems are accommodated to ensure sustainable livelihoods in communities most likely to suffer the impacts of economic and environmental shocks.

The SPLUMA encourages sustainable development of land for urban and rural areas, by considering both forward planning and ongoing land use management to ensure that development of land serves present and future generations. It promotes social inclusion, spatial equity, desirable settlement patterns, rural revitalization, urban regeneration and sustainable development (SPLUMA: 2013).

3.4.4 Spatial Development Framework in South Africa

The Spatial Development Framework (SDF) is a core component of all spheres of government's economic, sectoral, spatial, social, institutional, and environmental vision. In terms of Section 4(a) of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, No. 16 of 2013 (the "SPLUMA"), spatial development frameworks need to be prepared and adopted by national, provincial and municipal spheres of government in South Africa. Prior to the promulgation of the SPLUMA (Act 16 of 2013), the spatial development frameworks were prepared under the provisions of the following piece of legislation:

“Section 26(e) of the Municipal Systems Act (32 of 2000) which requires that all municipalities should prepare Spatial Development Framework (SDF) as part of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP)”.

Sustainable human settlement development will be greatly enhanced if there is a holistic approach towards social, economic and environmental development. In order to ensure consistency and enhance the material content and the context of the SDF, the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform has developed SDF guidelines to guide the preparation of SDFs in municipalities.

3.4.4.1 Spatial Planning in all spheres of government

In terms of Section 5 of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act 16 of 2013, planning should be conducted in all spheres of government including the national, provincial and municipal spatial development framework. Table 3-4 captures the requirement of spatial planning in all spheres of government.

Table 3-4: The requirement of spatial planning in all spheres of government

National planning	Provincial planning	Municipal planning
Planning by the national sphere for the efficient and sustainable execution of its legislative and executive powers insofar as they relate to the development of land and the change of land use.	Monitoring compliance by municipalities with the requirements of the SPLUMA and provincial legislation in relation to the preparation, approval, review and implementation of land use management systems.	Compilation, approval and review of integrated development plans including a spatial development framework and a land use scheme.
The making and review of policies and laws necessary to implement national planning, including the measures designed to monitor and support other spheres in the performance of their spatial planning, land use management.	The planning by a province for the efficient and sustainable execution of its legislative and executive powers insofar as they relate to the development of land and the change of land use.	The control and regulation of the use of land within the municipal area where the nature, scale and intensity of the land use do not affect the provincial planning mandate of provincial government or the national interest.

Source: SPLUMA (2013)

Table 3-4 captures that all spheres of government need to compile the spatial development framework within the requirements of the SPLUMA. All three spheres of government need to work in conjunction with each other for sustainable development of spatial development frameworks (SPLUMA, 2013).

3.4.4.2 Preparation of spatial development frameworks (SPLUMA)

Interlinking between spheres of government should reflect throughout the preparation of spatial development frameworks. According to Section 12 of the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act 16 of 2013, the national, provincial and regional spheres of government and each municipality must prepare spatial development frameworks that (SPLUMA, 2013):

- interpret and represent the spatial development vision of the responsible sphere of government and the competent authority;
- are informed by a long-term spatial development vision statement and plan;
- represent the integration and trade-off of all relevant sector policies and plans;
- guide planning and development decisions across all sectors of government;
- guide a provincial department or municipality in taking any decision or exercising any discretion in terms of this Act or any other law relating to spatial planning and land use management systems;
- contribute to a coherent, planned approach to spatial development in the national, provincial and municipal spheres;
- provide clear and accessible information to the public and private sector and provide direction for investment purposes;
- include previously disadvantaged areas, areas under traditional leadership, rural areas, informal settlements, slums and land holdings of state-owned enterprises and government agencies and address their inclusion and integration into the spatial, economic, social and environmental objectives of the relevant sphere;
- address historical spatial imbalances in development; identify the long-term risks of particular spatial patterns of growth and development and the policies and strategies necessary to mitigate those risks;
- provide direction for strategic developments, infrastructure investment, promote efficient, sustainable and planned investments by all sectors and indicate priority areas for investment in land development;
- promote a rational and predictable land development environment to create trust and stimulate investment;

- take cognizance of any environmental management instrument adopted by the relevant environmental management authority;
- give effect to national legislation and policies on mineral resources and sustainable utilization and protection of agricultural resources; and consider and, where necessary, incorporate the outcomes of substantial public engagement, including direct participation in the process through public meetings, public exhibitions, public debates and discourses in the media and any other forum or mechanisms that promote such direct involvement.

All spheres of government must participate in the spatial planning and land use management processes that impact on each other to ensure that the plans and programmes are coordinated, consistent and in harmony with each other (SPLUMA, 2013). A spatial development framework adopted in terms of the SPLUMA must guide and inform the exercise of any discretion or of any decision taken in terms of the SPLUMA or any other law relating to land use and development of land by that sphere of government (SPLUMA, 2013). Figure 3-3 illustrates the national, provincial, regional and municipal contribution to the development of spatial development frameworks.

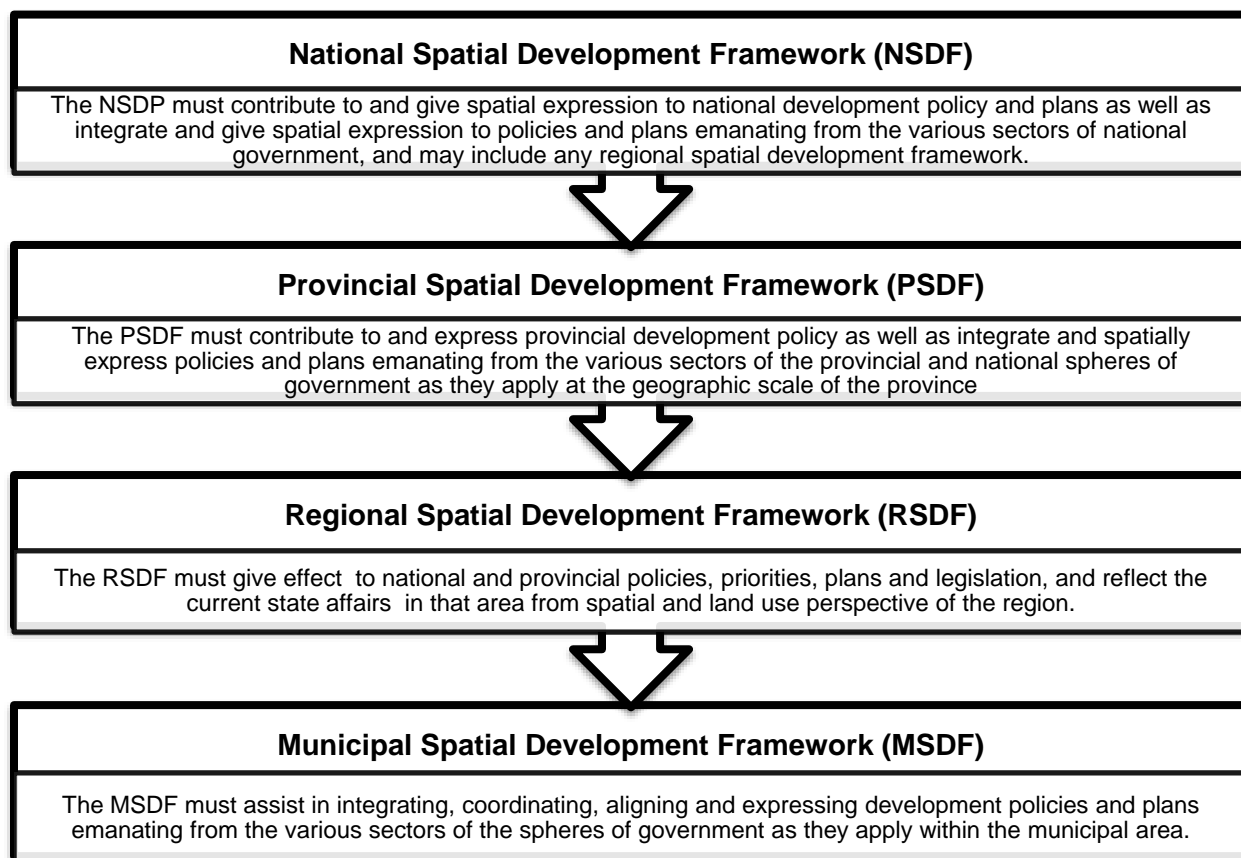


Figure 3-3: National, provincial, regional and municipal contributions to SDFs

Source: Own creation (2014) based on SPLUMA (2013)

Spatial development frameworks must outline specific arrangements for prioritizing, mobilizing, sequencing and implementing public and private infrastructural and land development investment in the priority spatial structuring areas identified in spatial development frameworks in SPLUMA (2013).

3.5 Conclusion

It is evident that spatial planning legislation in South African forms the most important element with regard to any development of land in order to implement and enforce the various development components and to regulate the activities of the different parties in both the public and private sectors. Since 2009, rural development has become one of the key priority programmes in South Africa. Although South Africa has undergone exceedingly dynamic transformation in the planning field as well as the legislation field thereof which covers both urban and rural spatial planning, the SPLUMA created a pathway by encouraging sustainable development of land for urban and rural areas, by considering both forward planning and ongoing land use management to ensure that development of land serves present and future generations (Olivier et al., 2010:101).

It is clear that the constitution of the Republic of South Africa (108 of 1996) is the supreme law, and all laws are subject to the constitution and no other laws may be in conflict with it. The DFA Constitutional judgment of 2010 has initiated the slot for rural development planning within the spatial development framework in all spheres of government. The SPLUMA encourages that the SDF should be prepared for all spheres of government which will guide and inform the exercise of any discretion or of any decision taken in all aspects of spatial development planning, land development and land use management. The planning of rural development relates to issues of spatial planning and this chapter covers the legislation framework in relation to land development, spatial plans, land use management and planning systems that have contributed towards urban and rural development in South Africa since 1994.

Accordingly, Chapter 4 will discuss rural development programmes implemented since the election of South Africa's democratic government in 1994. Since 1994, three distinct phases can be identified with regard to rural development programme formulations, which are the Reconstruction and Development Programme, the Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Strategy and the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (Olivier et al., 2010:101).

CHAPTER 4

RURAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING IN SOUTH AFRICA

4.1 Introduction

Like many African countries, South Africa is faced with several rural development challenges. Numerous rural development initiatives have been undertaken in South Africa since 1994, and these initiatives include policy developments and programmes as well as strategies (Olivier et al., 2010:101). These initiatives were not efficiently implemented, hence the introduction of the CRDP in 2009. Unlike many other countries, rural development in South Africa is influenced more by past politically motivated experiences than by rural-urban market economics (Kole, 2005:1). Rural development in South Africa was and still is influenced by segregationist strategies created during the apartheid era, e.g. development is mostly focused on urban areas rather than rural areas.

According to Singh (2009) the rural development concept can be perceived as a phenomenon, strategy and discipline. As a phenomenon, rural development is the end result of interactions between various physical, technological, economic, social, cultural and institutional factors. As a strategy, it is designed to improve the economic and social well-being of a specific group of local communities: the rural poor. As a discipline, it is multidisciplinary in nature, representing an intersection of agriculture, social, behavioural, engineering and management sciences. In the words of Chambers (1983:147) "Rural Development is a strategy to enable a specific group of local communities, poor rural women and men, to gain for themselves and their children more of what they want and need. It involves helping the poorest among those who seek a livelihood in the rural areas to demand and control more of the benefits of rural development". In South Africa, rural development is a functional field allocated to the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform (DRDLR).

Some of the definitions of rural development were discussed in Chapter 2 of this research. For this chapter, rural development will be referred to as an overall development of rural areas to improve the quality of life of rural local communities. In this sense, it is a comprehensive and multidimensional concept, and contains the development of agriculture and other related activities, socio-economic infrastructure, community services and facilities and, above all, human resources in rural areas (Singh, 2009:148). Chapter 3 of this research discussed the legislative framework that contributed to the implementation of spatial planning since 1994. This chapter

focuses on the policies, strategies and programmes for rural development brought by every democratic president (i.e. Nelson Mandela, Thabo Mbeki and Jacob Zuma) since 1994 in South Africa.

4.2 Overview of rural areas in South Africa

According to the South African National Treasury (2011), Global Insight in 2009 estimated that “15.9 million South Africans live in poverty; and of these, 11 million in local communities, representing 69 per cent of all South Africans that live in poverty, live in rural areas”. Poor households in rural areas depend on a combination of subsistence agriculture, social grants and remittances from family members working in the cities or mines (DNT, 2011:191). Although rural areas in South Africa have much in common with other countries, some features and development challenges are unique (ISRDS, 2000:6). The population demographics of rural areas reflect past policies and the difficulties hindering efforts of rural local communities to maintain intact families.

The challenges of poverty and unemployment are compounded by limited access to basic municipal services such as water, sanitation and electricity, as well as a lack of good quality social services including education, health and ambulances, and transport services (DNT, 2011:191). Figure 4-1 below shows the overview of rural socio-economic infrastructure, roads, sport facilities and educational services that are mostly found in the rural communities of South Africa.



Figure 4-1: Socio-economic infrastructure found in rural communities of South Africa

Data Source: Own Creation (2013)

Figure 4-1 illustrates that rural communities in South Africa live in severe poverty and there is very little development activities taking place in these areas. Most rural communities in South Africa seem neglected and experience great poverty and deprivation (Gopaul, 2006:1). Poverty appears to be intensifying in rural areas. Acute poverty has been worsened by HIV/AIDS, posing another challenge in the development of rural areas (Mudenda, 2006:8). The worst affected by the disease are women and children (Mudenda, 2006:9). Children are left without parents and the only

alternative they are left with is to move to the urban areas where they inevitably become street kids. Women, left with the responsibility of looking after their families, go to such extremes as prostitution to earn a living. As long as the circle of poverty goes round in rural settlements, the spread of HIV/AIDS will continue to be a part of rural livelihood (Mudenda, 2006:9). The tragedy of rural areas in most developing countries is facing demands of an urgent comprehensive approach and multidimensional approach (Njungu, 1998).

4.3 Rural development programmes in South Africa

In South Africa, the distinction between urban and rural areas was clearly shaped during the apartheid period. According to Obadire et al. the economic development in South Africa is argued to have been influenced by:

- the Group Areas Act of 1950;
- the Bantu Homelands Citizens Act of 1970;
- the general 'Grand Apartheid' Policy

These acts ended in the eviction of the majority of Blacks who were employed and lived in urban areas to rural areas. A Group Areas Board was also established to advise on the demarcation of group areas for the various racial groups (Obadire et al., 2013:277). However, in some cases, local communities (especially farm workers and labour tenants) were forced to move from "black spot" rural farm areas to undeveloped designated areas (Obadire et al., 2013:277). These acts, amongst others, resulted in an increase in the population of undeveloped rural areas and assigned the ownership and occupation of land and buildings according to racial divisions and compelled all disadvantaged local communities to become citizens of a homeland that corresponded to their ethnic group (Kole, 2005:2).

The external rural development approach occurred during the industrial decentralization process of the 1970s, which encouraged that the industries located near the areas reserved for Blacks be highly subsidized (Kole, 2005:2). This was caused by developments drastically reducing the labour requirements of agriculture and industry. Following the election of South Africa's democratic government in 1994, rural development was mostly addressed based on the main challenge the country faced at the time, namely addressing inequalities created during the apartheid era. Figure 4-2 below shows the rural development programmes established by every presidency in South Africa since ANC came into power in 1994.

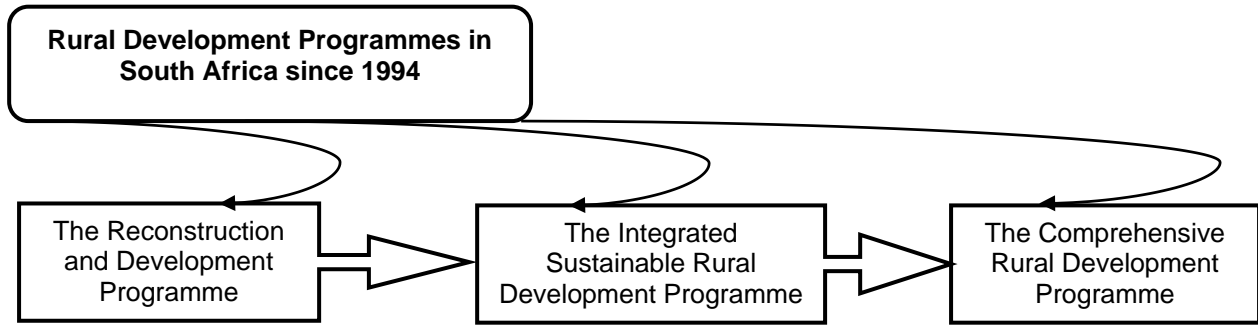


Figure 4-2: Rural development programmes in South Africa since 1994

Source: Own creation (2013)

Considering the historical trends assessments, a number of proposals were made for government's way forward in the implementation of the constitutional objectives, and law and policy relevant to rural development in the South Africa (Olivier et al., 2010:101). With the abolishment of most apartheid legislation, rural development in South Africa occurred within a context of the need to generally improve the living standards of the majority of the previously disadvantaged, who mostly resided in rural areas (Obadire et al., 2013:277). Since 1994, three distinct phases can be identified with regard to rural development programme formulation, related documents and implementation in South Africa (Olivier et al., 2010:101):

- Phase 1: 1994 – 2000 (the Reconstruction and Development Programme);
- Phase 2: 2000 – 2009 (the Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Strategy)
- Phase 3: April 2009+ (the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme)

The above-mentioned programmes and strategy form the core rural development approaches in South Africa since the downfall of the apartheid government. Within the first two phases of South African rural development programmes, critically reflections on both the contents and the implementation thereof indicated that there was a serious need for a radical new approach with regard to integration, coordinated planning and implementation of rural development (Olivier et al., 2010:101). The needs of radical change from the Reconstruction and Development Programme and the Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Strategy are currently being addressed by the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme of 2009; however, significant challenges as regard the coordination and alignment of other existing development related programmes still have to be resolved, both at the levels of concept and of execution.

4.3.1 Reconstruction and Development Programme (1994 - 2000)

The primary socio-economic development blueprint of the first democratic government in South Africa was the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) of 1994 (Reitzes, 2009:5). The RDP is a policy framework for integrated and coherent socio-economic progress (Reconstruction and Development Programme, 1994:7). It seeks to transform South Africa by mobilizing all local communities and the country's resources toward the ultimate eradication of the outcomes of apartheid. Its goal was to build a democratic, non-racial and non-sexist future and represents a vision for the fundamental transformation of South Africa by (Reconstruction and Development Programme, 1994:7):

- developing strong and stable democratic institutions
- ensuring representation and participation
- ensuring that the country becomes a fully democratic, non-racial and non-sexist society creating a sustainable and environmentally friendly growth and development path.

The initial rural development policy was formulated within the general framework of the 1994 Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP). Several comprehensive rural development strategies were subsequently grounded within the framework provided by the RDP (Olivier et al., 2010:120). Some of these frameworks include:

- Rural Development Strategy (1995)
- Growth, Employment and Redistribution Strategy (1996)
- Rural Development Framework (1997)
- White Paper on South African Land Policy (1997)
- Agricultural Policy in South Africa (1998)

From 1994 to 2000, activities within the framework of RDP and GEAR focused on the development of programmes to redress past and present inequalities. The RDP prioritized the reduction of poverty and inequality through economic growth, human resource development and broad-based ownership of assets (Olivier et al., 2010:120). The Reconstruction and Development Programme is an integrated programme, based on the local communities, that provides peace and security for all and builds the nation, links reconstruction and development and deepens democracy, and these are the six basic principles of the RDP as outlined in the Table 4-1 below.

Table 4-1: Six basic principles of Reconstruction and Development Programme

Principles	Description
Integration and Sustainability	The RDP harnesses the resources in a coherent set of strategies which will be implemented at national, provincial and local level by the Government, parastatals and local authorities. Business and organizations within civil society all will be encouraged to work within the framework of the RDP.
People-Driven	The RDP is focused on local communities' immediate as well as long-term needs and it relies, in turn, on their energies. Irrespective of race or sex or age, or whether they are rural or urban, rich or poor, the local communities of South Africa must together shape their own future.
Peace and Security	Promoting peace and security will build on and expand the national drive for peace and combat the endemic violence faced by communities in South Africa, with special attention to the various forms of violence to which women are subjected. The judicial system will reflect society's racial and gender composition, and provide fairness and equality for all before the law. Decisive action will be taken to eradicate lawlessness, drug trafficking, gun running, fraud, crime and especially the abuse of women and children.
Nation Building	All parties in the National Assembly have committed themselves to the RDP. South Africa is a single country, with a single economy, functioning within a constitutional framework that establishes provincial and local powers, respect and protection for minorities, and a process to accommodate those wishing to retain their cultural identity. It is on the basis of our unity in diversity that we will consolidate our national sovereignty.
Meeting Basic Needs and Building the Infrastructure	The RDP integrates growth, development, reconstruction, redistribution and reconciliation into a unified programme. The key to this link is an infrastructural programme that will provide access to modern and effective services such as electricity, water, telecommunications, transport, health, education and training for all. This programme will both meet basic needs and open up previously suppressed economic and human potential in urban and rural areas.
Democratization	A thorough-going democratization of South Africa is central to a coherent programme of reconstruction and development. Above all, the local communities affected must participate in decision-making. Democracy is not confined to periodic elections, but is an active process enabling everyone to contribute to reconstruction and development. The democratization of society will require a process of transformation of both the state and civil society.

Source: Reconstruction and Development Programme (1994)

These principles mentioned above were meant to inspire the whole of society to accept that their individual and collective welfare is best served by enthusiastic pursuit of the goals and the programme of the RDP. The RDP for rural development underscored the need for the integration and coordination of the multitude of activities at local government level (Olivier et al., 2010:121). "Non-compliance with Chapter 3 of the Constitution and the absence of binding coordinating

mechanisms resulted in an incoherent methodology to deal with the rural development challenges which faced South Africa during (1994-2000)” (Olivier et al., 2010:122).

4.3.2 Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Strategy (2000 – 2009)

The Integrated and Sustainable Rural Development Strategy (ISRDS) was a strategic plan to transform rural areas in South Africa into an economically viable, socially stable and harmonious sector that makes a significant contribution to the nation’s Gross Domestic Product (GDP). It was designed to realize a vision that (Public Service Commission, 2000:19):

“Will attain socially cohesive and stable rural communities with viable institutions, sustainable economies and universal access to social amenities, able to attract and retain skilled and knowledgeable local communities, who are equipped to contribute to growth and development.”

Due to implementation difficulties of the Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Strategy (ISRDS), the strategy was turned into a “programme” and the name changed accordingly to the Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Programme (ISRDP) (Public Service Commission, 2000:19). According to Olivier et al., (2010:121) the period 2000 to 2009 saw a number of government activities aimed at rural development across South Africa. Some of the key policies and strategies that dealt with rural development at national level during the period 2000 to April 2009 are:

- the Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Strategy (ISRDS) (2000);
- the Strategic Plan for South African Agriculture (SPSSA) (2001);
- the Integrated Food Security Strategy for South Africa (IFSS) (2002);
- the Drought Management Plan (DMP) (2005).

In addition, a number of provincial government departments published sector-specific policies related to rural development. The Department of Provincial and Local Government (DPLG) and the Independent Development Trust (IDT) were, respectively, responsible for the overall coordination and governance of the ISRDP and its operational implementation (Public Service Commission, 2009:3). The Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Programme was divided into six objectives, as shown in the Table 4-2.

Table 4-2: Objectives of the Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Programme

Content	Description
Coordination and integration	To achieve integrated service delivery through coordinated planning, resource allocation and implementation by government and other stakeholders.
Efficient and effective local government	To strengthen the capacities of local government entities so as to facilitate the inputs of various stakeholders in order to deliver integrated services responsive to community priorities.
Participation and empowerment	To enhance the capacities of communities to articulate their priorities and participate in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of their Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) and the ISRDP.
Sustainable economic growth	All ISRDP nodes achieve economic growth (including job and income creation and increased productivity) and equity, based on redistribution and empowerment.
Sustainable social development	Supporting social change that promotes the well-being and access to social services of rural communities.
Environmental sustainability	Access and benefit sharing occurs in ISRDP nodes where programmes are implemented that protect, conserve and ensure sustainable use of natural resources

Source: Public Service Commission (2009)

The above-mentioned objectives were set in place to evaluate the government integration and coordination processes in support of the ISRDP and to explore the relationship between the integration and coordination processes and the success of the ISRDP in the nodes (Public Service Commission, 2009:vii). With regard to the planning and coordination framework established during this phase, key national, provincial and municipal policies and strategies dealing with rural development include (Olivier et al., 2010:121):

- the National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP 2006);
- the Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF 5-year rolling plan);
- the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF 3-year budget cycle);
- the Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative of South Africa (ASGISA);
- the Provincial Growth and Development Strategies (PGDSs)
- the Municipal Integrated Development Plans (IDPs)

During the first evaluation of ISRDP in 2004, it was discovered that most respondents agreed that the ISRDP was valuable in that it provided a framework and a structure to deal with priority issues

(Everatt et al, 2004:28). According to Olivier et al. (2010), the research was undertaken in the ISRDP nodes, and the results showed that there is a lack of coordination among the stakeholders (i.e. the national stakeholder relations framework is non-existent). In addition to that, the ISRDP did not provide implementation guidelines, as rural development programmes do not normally have immediate positive outcomes for business, taking into account the geographical location of the rural nodes (Olivier et al., 2010:121).

It is clear that the successes and failures of the first two consecutive rural development post-apartheid programmes (especially of the ISRDP 2000) indicate that the overall state of rural development remains poor, and that the aims and objectives of the proposed and real interventions have not been addressed in a manner which has brought about sustainable rural development and a significant improvement in the indicators of the quality of life (Olivier et al., 2010:121). The critical valuation of ISRDP saw a need to introduce CRDP in April 2009. The Comprehensive Rural Development Programme is going to form the focus content of this research.

4.3.3 Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (April 2009+)

In April 2009, with the advent of the Zuma presidency, rural development became one of the key priority programmes in South Africa, through a CRDP. The CRDP is developed by the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform (DRDLR), aimed at being an effective response against poverty and food insecurity by maximizing the use and management of natural resources to create vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities (Possenti, 2012:10). The DRDLR has been given the mandate to coordinate, facilitate and implement the CRDP. The vision for the CRDP is the creation of vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities underpinned by the following objectives (DRDLR, 2010:10):

- Effective spatial integration, land use planning and regulation systems which promote optimal land utilization and production as well as effective land administration;
- Successful land reform (including secure tenure) that promotes agricultural development, increased production and food security;
- Infrastructure development to support access to quality services and economic opportunities;
- Enterprise development to stimulate the rural economy and job creation;
- Agro industries sustained by rural markets and credit facilities;

- Human development through increasing and diversifying the rural skills base;
- Good government and democratization – emphasizing accountability and shared benefits in the transformation of rural societies; and
- Human well-being and sustainable environment – taking cognizance of the rural conditions and the interaction between local communities’ well-being and the place in which they live for sustainability.

The CRDP is strategic priority number 3 within the National Government’s current Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) and implemented under Outcome 7, and its strategic objective is (DRDLR, 2010:12):

“To facilitate integrated development and social cohesion through participatory approaches in partnership with all sectors of society”

Section 27 of the Constitution (1996) protects human rights and enshrines democratic principles such as equality and freedom, and assures all citizens the right to access to basic needs of goods and services such as health care, water, food, and social security as well as the right to access land on an equitable basis. Critical issues which need to be addressed through or in the process of the CRDP are illustrated in Figure 4-3.

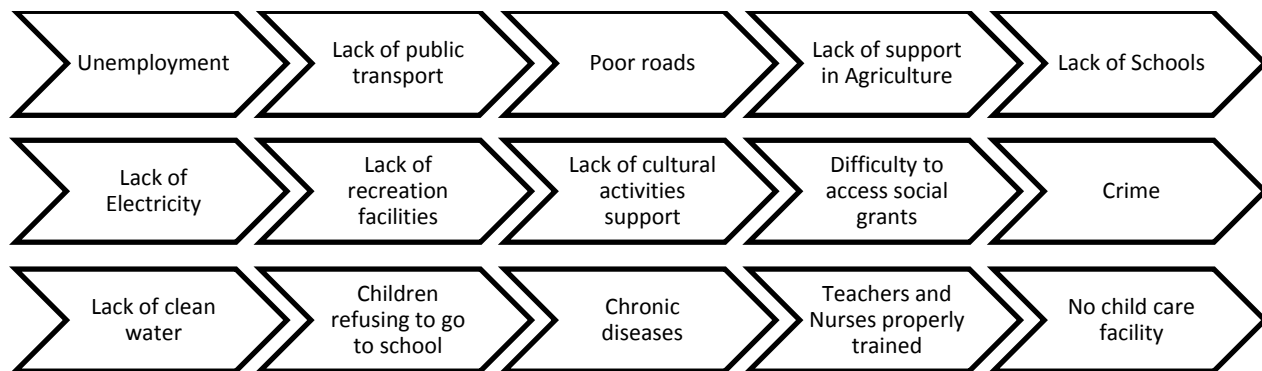


Figure 4-3: Challenges of CRDP in rural communities

Source: Own Creation (2014)

The CRDP must improve the standards of living and welfare, but also rectify past injustices through rights-based interventions and address skewed patterns of distribution and ownership of wealth and assets (DRDLR, 2009:3). In more specific terms, the ultimate vision of creating vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities is said to be achieved by articulating a three-pronged strategy as outlined in Table 4-3 below.

Table 4-3: The three-pronged strategies of the CRDP

Strategies	Description
The implementation of a broad-based agrarian transformation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitating the establishment of rural and agro industries, cooperatives, cultural initiatives and vibrant local markets. • Increased production and sustainable use of natural resources by promoting farming and related value chain development.
The promotion of an increasing rural development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to community and social infrastructure, especially well-resourced clinics. • Focusing on the development of new and the rehabilitation of existing infrastructure. • Improving and developing infrastructure conducive to economic development – e.g. distribution and transportation, agricultural, water and electricity, market and storage, retail infrastructure, and telecommunications infrastructures. • Improving and developing infrastructure conducive to social development, e.g. sanitation, health, sports and recreation, and educational infrastructures
An improved land reform programme.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting restitution, tenure reform, and redistribution in a sustainable manner. • Establishing Agri villages for local economic development on farms. • Providing reliable and efficient property (deeds) registration systems. • Contributing to economic growth and housing development by providing government and private agents with essential land and spatial planning information in order to engage in planning as well as economic transactions.

Source: DRDLR (2009)

The vision outlined in Table 4-3 above includes contributing to the redistribution of 30% of the country’s agricultural land, improving food security of the rural poor, creation of business opportunities, the decongesting and rehabilitation of overcrowded former homeland areas, and expanding opportunities for women, youth, local communities with disabilities and older persons who stay in rural areas (Olivier et al., 2010:137). The overall objective of the CRDP is to develop and implement a comprehensive strategy for rural development that transcends the dichotomy between rural and urban that will improve the quality of life of rural households, and enhance the country’s food security through generating a broader base of agricultural production, and exploit the varied economic potential that each area enjoys (Olivier et al., 2010:137).

4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the CRDP

In general, CRDP has a holistic approach, partnering various stakeholders like government departments, non-governmental organizations, the business sector and the communities, in order

to enhance socio-economic issues (DRDLR, 2009:1). In a CRDP programme, all government departments responsible for the delivery of services should develop spatially targeted strategies to respond to the diverse needs of rural areas, i.e. improving rural service delivery will ensure that South Africa meets its development targets of the CRDP, which are linked to the Millennium Development Goals (Zuma, 2009:3). This section will discuss the mandate of each government department engaged in the CRDP programme, and also illustrate their responsibilities therein.

The Department of Rural Development and Land Reform (DRDLR), in partnership with the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD), are the two main bodies of the CRDP programme. The DRDLR is responsible for initiating, facilitating, coordinating and catalysing the implementation of the CRDP (DRDLR, 2009:35), whilst the DARD is responsible for coordinating and supporting the expansion of agrarian reform through the promotion of agricultural cooperatives throughout the value chain, provision of technical skills, financial resources and agricultural production enhancing investment as well as other services within the Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme (DACERD, 2011:2). Figure 4-4 below illustrates the additional outputs dealing with cross-cutting issues that contribute to or have an impact on the achievement of outcome 7 and the leading government sectors (refer to the abbreviations of this research)

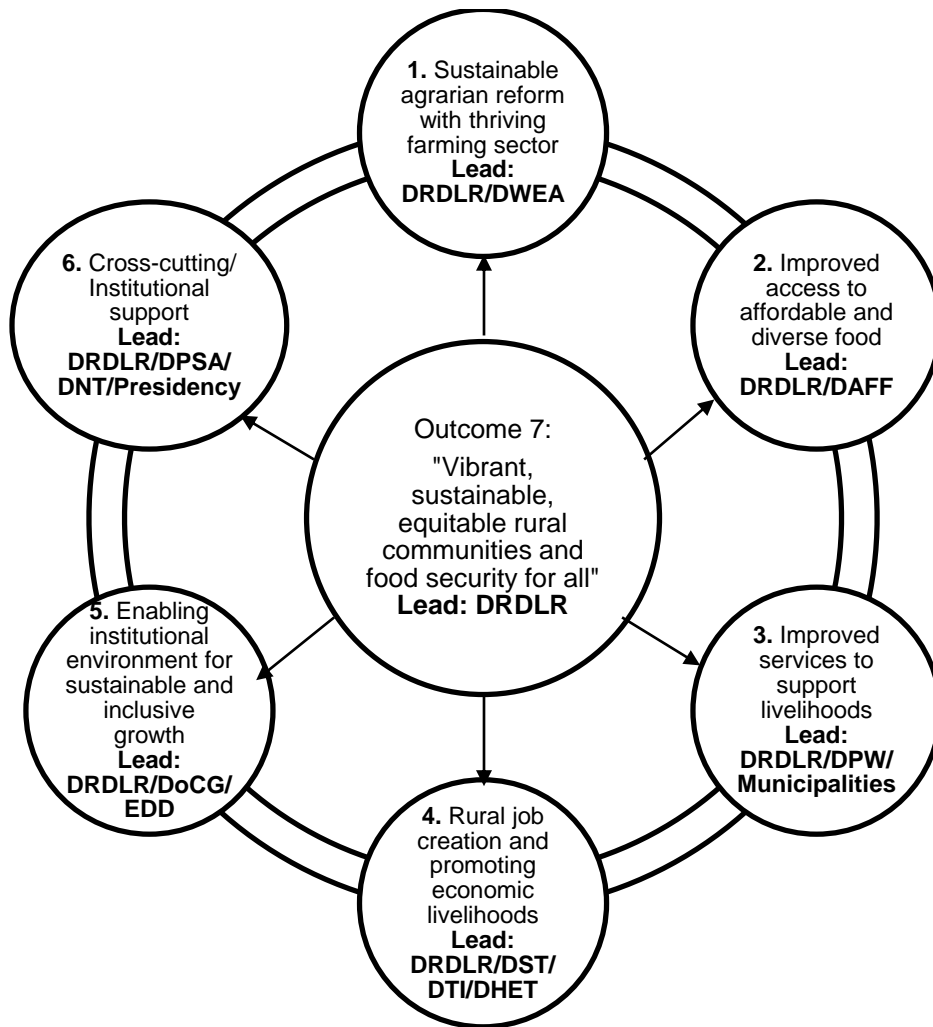


Figure 4-4: Outputs that contribute to the development of outcome 7

Source: DRDLR (2011)

Figure 4-4 illustrates that the CRDP requires a coordinated strategy to meet the diverse needs of the communities and therefore the participation of various departments across the different spheres of government, non-governmental organizations, research institutions and communities is vital (DRDLR, 2009:4). According to President Jacob Zuma (2009) “the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme is a national collective strategy in our joint fight against poverty, hunger, unemployment and lack of development in rural areas”.

Within the CRDP programme, government departments should collaborate resources, and coordinate their expertise and management in the process of planning, implementation and monitoring in all spheres of government for the successful implementation of the CRDP (DRDLR, 2009:13). The CRDP projects must be undertaken in a manner consistent with the integrated

development plans, provincial growth and development strategies, area-based plans and other planning frameworks (DRDLR, 2009:13). The participatory community-based planning approach must be enforced in all projects of the CRDP. The CRDP stakeholders are captured in Table 4-4 below within the context of their mandate.

Table 4-4: Captures the CRDP stakeholders and their contextual mandate

Stakeholders	National Mandate
Departments of Rural Development and Land Reform	<p>The mandate for the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform is to develop rural areas throughout South Africa, and to achieve this the Department developed the CRDP to tackle issues such as underdevelopment, hunger, poverty, joblessness, lack of basic services and other social skills which have become synonymous with rural areas, and redistributing 30% of the country's agricultural land. The success of this Department over the MTSF will be measured through delivery on the following outputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable land reform; • Food security for all; • Rural development and sustainable livelihoods; and • Job creation linked to skills training. <p>The overall purpose of rural development is to improve the quality of life of rural households, enhance food security through a broader base of agriculture and exploit the varied economic potential of each area.</p>
Departments of Agriculture and Rural Development	<p>The Departments of Agriculture and Rural Development aims to provide agricultural support services to farmers through district services in order to ensure that there is sustainable management of agricultural resources, sustainable agricultural development, rendering of policy and planning services and meaningful contribution to the economy of the province.</p> <p>The DARD is a provincial leading partner and stakeholder in the CRDP led by the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform. Its role in this programme is coordinating and supporting the expansion of agrarian reform through the promotion of agricultural cooperatives throughout the value chain, provision of technical skills, financial resources and agricultural production enhancing investment as well as other services within the Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme</p>
Departments of Social Development	<p>The Department of Social Development strives to enable the poor, vulnerable and the excluded within South African society to secure a better life for themselves. The Department is known to facilitate the National Integrated Social Information System (NISIS). This system is initiated to accelerate the eradication of poverty in South Africa through the use of enabling technologies that support the improved planning, targeting, coordination and delivery of anti-poverty services. It consist of an integrated database of households living in poverty that will inform service needs, allow coordinated targeting and enable the tracking of households as they graduate out of poverty. It is known as the provider of social grants for the disadvantaged population</p>

Stakeholders	National Mandate
Departments of Arts and Culture	Department of Art and Culture aims to develop and preserve South African culture to ensure a social cohesion and nation building.
Departments of Communication	The Department of Communication's mandate is to create a favourable Information and Communication Technology (ICT) environment, ensuring that South Africa has the capacity to advance its socio-economic development goals and support the renewal of Africa and the building of a better world.
Departments of Economic Development	The aim of the Department of Economic Development is to promote economic development through participatory, coherent and coordinated economic policy and planning for the benefit of all South Africans.
Departments of Trade and Industry	The Department of Trade and Industry aims to facilitate access to sustainable economic activity and employment for all South Africans.
Departments of Education	The Department is divided into two sections, i.e. Basic Education which is responsible for primary and secondary schools, and Higher Education, which is responsible for tertiary education and vocational training. These two departments must take reasonable measures to progressively make this education available and accessible to all South Africans.
Departments of Energy	The Department of Energy is responsible for ensuring exploration, development, processing, use and management of South Africa's energy resources.
Departments of Environmental Affairs	The vision of the Department of Environmental Affairs is to create a prosperous and equitable society living in harmony with the country's resources. It aims to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect, conserve and enhance the environment, natural and heritage assets and resources. • Plan, manage and prevent pollution and environmental degradation proactively to ensure a sustainable and healthy environment. • Provide leadership on climate change adaptation and mitigation • Contribute to sustainable development, livelihood and green and inclusive economic growth by facilitating skills development and job creation. • Contribute to a better Africa and a better world by advancing national environmental interests through a global sustainable agenda.
Departments of Finance	Department of Finance and the National Treasury aims to promote economic development, good governance, social progress and rising living standards through accountable, economical, efficient, equitable and sustainable management of South Africa's public finances.
Departments of Traditional Affairs	The strategic role of the department is to assist the institution of traditional leadership to transform itself into a partner of government in the development of communities.
Departments of Cooperate Governance	Its mission is to facilitate cooperative governance and support all spheres of government, by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing appropriate policy and legislation to promote integration in government's development programmes and service delivery • Provide strategic interventions, support and partnership to facilitate policy implementation in the provinces and local government.

Stakeholders	National Mandate
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating enabling mechanisms for communities to participate in governance.
Departments of Home Affairs	The Department of Home Affairs is the custodian of the identity of all South African citizens, critical to which is the issuance of birth, marriage and death certificates, identity documentation (IDs) and passports, as well as citizenship, naturalization and permanent residency certificates.
Departments of Health	The main objective of the Department of Health is to ensure a long and healthy life for all South Africans; government is focusing on preventative measures, promoting a healthy lifestyle and improving the health care delivery system by concentrating on public health care being accessible, equitable and sustainable.
Departments of Human Settlement	<p>The main objective of the Department of Human Settlement is to provide sustainable human settlements and improved quality of household life; the Department of Human Settlement has identified the following areas of priority:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accelerated delivery of housing opportunities • Access to basic services • More efficient land use • An improved property market
Departments of International Relations	The Department of International Relations and Cooperation's mandate is to formulate, coordinate, implement and manage South Africa's foreign policy.
Departments of Justice and Correctional Service	The Mandate of the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development is to ensure a robust legal and institutional framework that enhances the rule of law, including the prosecution of offenders and settlement of all disputes by legal means.
Departments of Mineral Resources	The Department of Mineral Resources is responsible for formulating and promoting mineral related policies that will encourage investment in the mining and mineral industry, making South Africa rank among the top 10 countries in terms of the production of minerals such as manganese, iron ore, gold, chrome and ferrochrome.
Departments of Police, Defence and Intelligence	South African Police Service been responsible for preventing, combating and investigating crime; maintaining public order; protecting and securing the inhabitants and their property; and upholding and enforcing the law. The Department of Defence and Military Veterans must defend and protect South Africa, its territory and its local communities in accordance with the Constitution and the principle of international law regulating the use of force. The Intelligence services are tasked through the State Security Agency which provides government with intelligence on domestic, foreign or potential threats to national stability, the constitutional order and the safety and well-being of its local communities.
Departments of Science and Technology	The aim of the Department of Science and Technology is to realize the full potential of science and technology in the social and economic development of human resources, research and innovation.
Departments of Sport and Recreation	The Department of Sport and Recreation aims to maximize access, development and excellence at all levels of participation in sport and recreation to improve social cohesion, nation building and the quality of life of all South Africans.

Stakeholders	National Mandate
Departments of Tourism	The primary objective of the Department of Tourism is to retain the economic and social advantages of tourism development and growth, while reducing undesirable effects of the natural, historic, cultural or social environment; and integrating tourism into the broader social and economic processes of society.
Departments of Transport	The Department of Transport is responsible for the regulation of transportation in South Africa, that is public transport, rail transportation, civil aviation, shipping, freight and motor vehicles.
Departments of Water Affairs	The Department of Water Affairs is mandated to ensure that South Africa's water resources are protected, managed, used, developed, conserved and controlled in accordance with the requirements of the policies of the Department, i.e. the Water Service Act (108 of 1997) and the National Water Act (36 of 1998).
Non-governmental Organizations	The non-governmental organizations are helpful in implementing participatory planning approaches adapted to the needs of the poor due to their close relationships with communities and households as they often intervene where government is absent or has failed to respond adequately.
Community	The community is the basis of development. Community empowerment and participation is regarded as one of the most crucial factors in the development goals of rural communities. Community participation provides a sense of belonging or identity, a commitment to common norms, a willingness to take responsibility for oneself and others, and a readiness to share and interact.

Data Source: Own Creation (2013)

It is clear that the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform cannot do it alone on this steep and rough road of the CRDP (DRDLR, 2009:22). The DRDLR recognizes the principles of cooperative governance and the provisions of the Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act (2005) in coordinating all stakeholders in the successful planning, implementation and monitoring of the CRDP. The CRDP is a programme that transcends the conventional organizational boundaries in planning, budgeting and implementation resulting in a number of departments, agencies and ministries responsible for particular aspects of the programme (DRDLR, 2009:22).

4.5 Conclusion

In South Africa the conclusion can be made that rural development was and still is influenced by the political mandate rather than socio-economic factors experienced within the country. The democratic election of 1994 brought about policies to redress rural development which mostly focused on addressing inequalities created during the apartheid era. For the past 20 years, South Africa has tried to initiate rural development strategies or programmes to address development issues experienced by rural communities. The Reconstruction and Development Programme

(RDP) was the first initiative by the democratic government in addressing rural development in South Africa which looked forward to mobilize all local communities and the country's resources toward the final eradication of the results of apartheid. Despite certain achievements, critical evaluation of this programme identified the need for the integration and coordination of the multitude of activities at local government level, hence the development of the Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Strategy (ISRDS).

The ISRDS was initiated to strengthen planning and coordination within the rural development programme in South Africa. In support of the ISRDP, the Zuma government initiated the CRDP. The CRDP differs slightly from past government strategies in rural areas in that it is based on a proactive participatory community-based planning approach rather than an interventionist approach to rural development. The CRDP covers all aspects of rural development from rural housing to rural transport, local economic development, education, health, agriculture, social development, water and sanitation.

Accordingly Chapter 5 will capture the empirical research application.

CHAPTER 5

EMPIRICAL RESEARCH

5.1 Introduction

In April 2009, with the advent of the Zuma presidency, rural development became one of the key priority programmes in South Africa, through a Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (Olivier et al., 2010:101). It is stated in Chapter 4 that the CRDP is aimed at being an effective response against poverty and food insecurity by maximizing the use and management of natural resources to create vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities (Possenti, 2012:10). Based on the requirements of the Constitution (1996), the CRDP should provide a binding framework for the planning, coordination and implementation of rural development as the key fundamental of South Africa's developmental state. Figure 5-1 below illustrates the core discussion of the empirical research, with regard to the planning approach for the CRDP in South Africa.

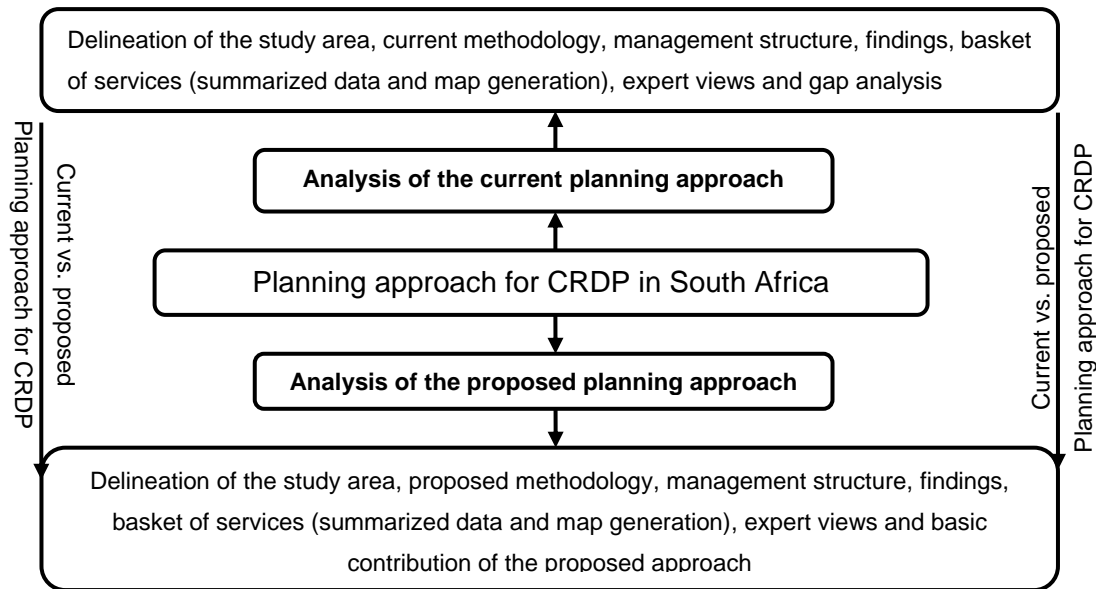


Figure 5-1: Overview of the empirical research

Source: Own Creation (2014)

An analysis was conducted of the current planning approach for the CRDP in South Africa. A proposed planning approach was developed, based on the research findings of the previous

chapters, along with the gap analysis contained in this chapter. The proposed planning approach was also analysed, similar to the current planning approach, by means of expert interviews and questionnaires. The empirical research focuses on the “first phase” of the CRDP, i.e. meeting basic human needs (cross reference to section 1.9)

This chapter captures the background of the study areas of the current and proposed planning approach for CRDP, along with the methodology of the current approach to rural planning in South Africa, as well as the methodology for the proposed approach to rural planning. Supportive tables and maps are contained within the findings of the current planning approach and proposed planning approach of this chapter.

5.2 Empirical methodology

According to Gray (2004), the interactive research method includes survey, case study, interviews and observations. For the purpose of this research, the interactive method is applied for conducting of surveys, case study analysis and interviews. The empirical research includes qualitative research methods, focusing on 1) an analysis of the current approach for rural planning based on a pilot project that was included as case study in this research, along with professional expert views captured by means of structured interviews conducted, 2) an analysis of the proposed approach for rural planning based on a case study analysis and the demonstration of the proposed approach, evaluated by experts in terms of structured and semi-structured interviews, and 3) a comparative analysis of the current planning approach and the proposed planning approach for CRDP in South Africa. Two case studies were evaluated compare the current planning approach for CRDP and proposed planning approach for CRDP. The first case study was chosen as it was a pilot project identified by the Office of the Premier (North West Province) in 2009 and thus had an available report and data based on the CRDP process within the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform, and the second case study was identified to demonstrate the proposed approach, selected based on the availability of cadastral and infrastructure information, and also the existing relationship between the researcher and tribal leader of the area, which gave easy access to conduct questionnaires within the village.

The current planning approach for CRDP was analysed by means of a case study illustrating the current reality and process. The pilot project used to illustrate the current planning approach for CRDP was identified by the Office of the Premier (North West Province) in 2009, and was selected as the case study of this research, including the villages of Mokgalwaneng, Matlametlong and

Disake, which fall within ward 29 of the Moses Kotane Local Municipality, in Bojanala District Municipality (DRDLR, 2009:6). This pilot project was selected due to its available report and data within the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform. Structured interviews and semi-structured interviews were conducted with the officials from the government departments, private sector and Eskom (cross reference Annexure B), to obtain expert views on the current planning approach.

Sixteen (16) interviews were scheduled with officials, managers and deputy directors individually (based on their expertise and availability) who are responsible for the planning, monitoring and implementation of the CRDP programme. During the conduct of these interviews, all officials commented critically on the current planning approach for CRDP and only thirteen (13) could respond in writing. All interviews were scheduled telephonically and conducted personally, including email follow-up. Information regarding the case study of the current planning approach for CRDP was provided by an official interviewed from the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform. The inputs and comments received enabled the formulation of the research conclusions and recommendations.

To demonstrate the proposed planning approach for CRDP, Klein Eiffel was identified within the Joe Morolong Local Municipality, formerly known as Moshaweng Local Municipality in the John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality. This area was selected after the verbal approval granted to the research by the traditional leader (Hon. Golelelwang) at Klein Eiffel. A settlement plan was developed using aerial photographs capturing spatial information including boreholes, buildings, contours, property boundaries, infrastructure services, heritage, forests, wind pumps and sign boards within Klein Eiffel. Demarcation of stands within the settlement plan based on existing fences/boundaries within Klein Eiffel were numbered to create additional stands and to encourage densification through stands for community facilities and ensure proper street layout based on acceptable design norms.

Public participation process was conducted to obtain the approval of a layout plan by both the traditional leader and the community, and I also requested the community to participate in the conduct of questionnaires (cross reference to Annexure A). By using the layout plan data was provided to every household to collect structural and socio-economic data including individual, household and community needs within Klein Eiffel. According to Gray (2004) questionnaires are often used as the data gathering instruments for structured or semi-structured interviews. For the purpose of this research, questionnaires were distributed to all households (95 households) within

the village, and all 95 households participated as requested in the development of this research. This data informed the creation of a settlement plan that enhanced the spatial relevance of the collected data.

The proposed approach was evaluated by the same experts that evaluated the current approach to rural planning. A similar approach was followed in terms of structured and semi-structured interviews with selected stakeholders as mentioned above. Sixteen (16) interviews were scheduled with officials, managers and deputy directors individually (based on their expertise and availability) who are responsible for the planning, monitoring and implementation of the CRDP programme. During the conduct of these interviews, all officials commented positively on the proposed planning approach for CRDP and only thirteen (13) could respond in writing. All interviews were scheduled telephonically and conducted personally, including email follow-up. The inputs and comments received enabled the formulation of the research conclusions and recommendations.

Lastly a comparative analysis was conducted to compare the current planning approach and the proposed planning approach for CRDP in South Africa. This part is contained in the conclusions chapter of this research.

5.3 Analysis of the current planning approach for CRDP in South Africa

The Department of Rural Development and Land Reform has been given the mandate by the President of the Republic of South Africa to develop a CRDP throughout the country (Possenti, 2012:10). To achieve this mandate the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform had to embark on developing an approach to rural development. The current planning approach for CRDP is focused on enabling rural local communities to take control of their destiny, with the support from government, and thereby dealing effectively with rural poverty through the optimal use and management of natural resources (DRDLR, 2009:5)

To evaluate the current planning approach to the development of CRDP, a pilot project within the North-West Province was selected as case study of this research, including the villages of Mokgalwaneng, Matlametlong and Disake, which fall within ward 29 of the Moses Kotane Local Municipality, in the Bojanala District Municipality (DRDLR, 2009:6). The Department of Rural Development and Land Reform compiled a status quo report (2009) based on the findings captured within ward 29 of the Moses Kotane Local Municipality, which formed the basis of this research in terms of the current approach to rural planning in South Africa.

According to the current approach for CRDP, the case study was evaluated based on the following core issues:

- Delineation of the study area
- Methodology of the current approach within the case study area
- Management structure of the current approach
- Findings of the current approach (data collected through this process)
- Basket of services (summarized data and map generation)
- Expert views with regard to the current approach
- Gap analysis of the current approach

5.3.1 Delineation of the study area

The North-West Province occupies 106,512 square kilometres, which represents 8.7% of the surface area of South Africa (DRDLR, 2009:6). The Bojanala DM comprises five local municipalities, namely Moretele, Madibeng, Rustenburg, Kgetlengrivier and Moses Kotane. Historically, the northern parts of the district formed part of the former Bophuthatswana homeland area (DRDLR, 2009:6). The study area is located in the Moses Kotane Local Municipality approximately 35km from Northam and 52 km from Sun City. It lies directly north of the Pilanesberg Nature Reserve on the northern point of the Moses Kotane Local Municipality. It is situated in the savannah area directly north of the Modimong/Disake settlements (DRDLR, 2009:6). Figure 5-2 illustrates the location of the case study where the current planning approach for CRDP was analysed.

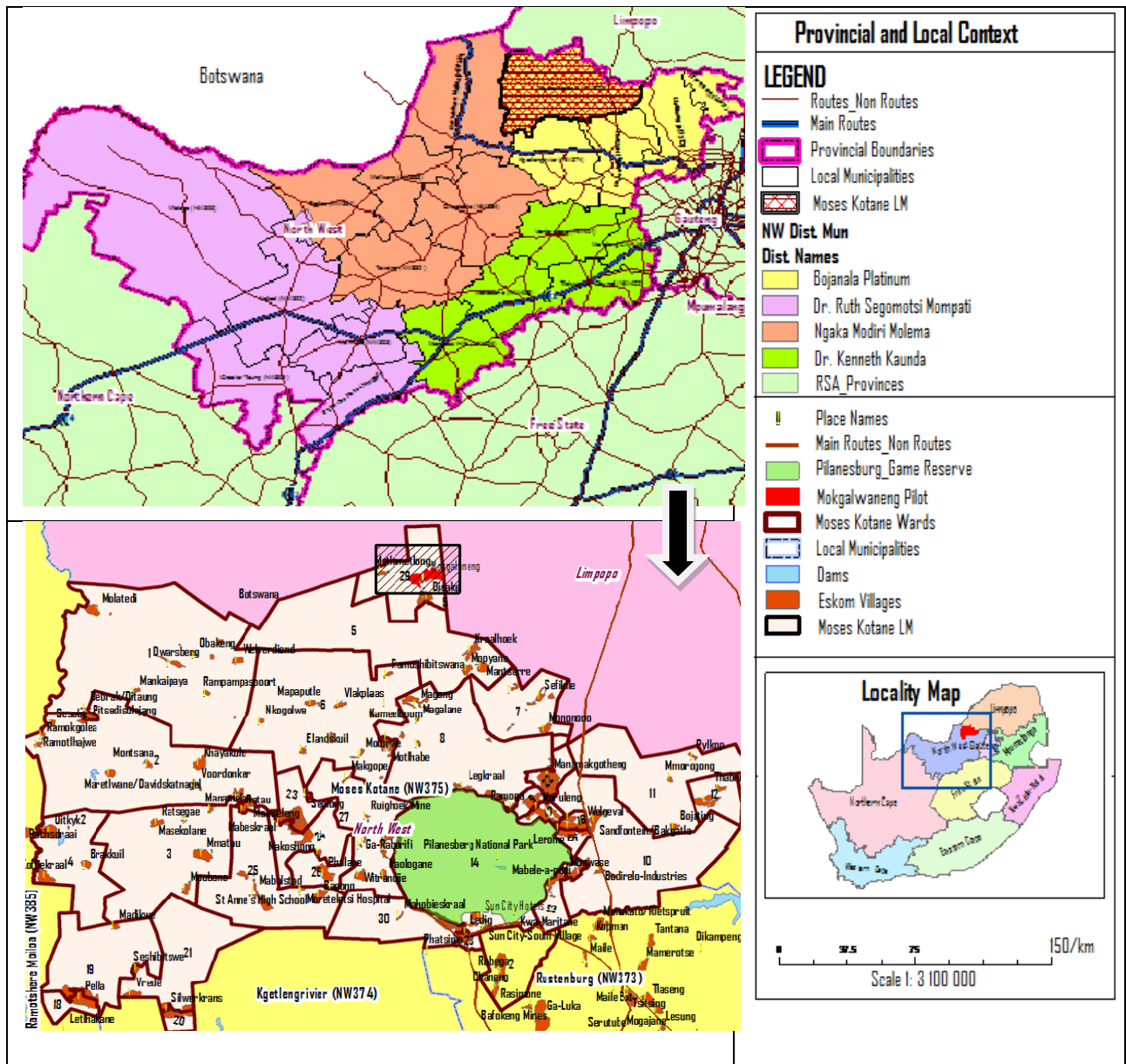


Figure 5-2: Study area of the current planning approach

Own Creation (2014)

Figure 5-2 reflects the location of the study area with 107 villages in the Moses Kotane Local Municipality and only two urban areas, namely Mogwase and Madikwe. Ward 29 in Moses Kotane Local Municipality consists of the three smaller villages of Mokgalwaneng, Disake and Matlametlong. The villages within the study area belong to the Bakgatla Ba Kgafela traditional council (DRDLR, 2009:6). The study area is mainly rural, the nearest town is Northam, and it falls within the Limpopo Province (DRDLR, 2009:6). Table 5-1 illustrates the property description of the farms included within the study area.

Table 5-1: Property description of the study area

Name	Municipality	Village	Area (ha)
Rhenosterkop 251 KP	Moses Kotane	Mokgalwaneng	2149
Holfontein 361 KQ	Moses Kotane	Mokgalwaneng & Disake	2933
Bloemendal 250 KP	Moses Kotane	Matlametlo	2388
Witfontein 396 KQ	Moses Kotane	Disake	2371
Total			9841

Source: DRDLR (2011)

The selection of the Mokgalwaneng, Matlametlong and Disake pilot sites identified by the Premier of the North West Province for CRDP was informed by a door to door campaign conducted during the 2009 election campaigning drive in the area (DRDLR, 2009:27). The nature of the settlement and the condition that affected the community were poor access roads, unemployment, lack of basic services (water, electricity, sanitation, health facilities, transport, economic activities, basic input supplies), which persuaded the Office of the Premier to come up with intervention measures.

5.3.2 Methodology of the current planning approach for CRDPs

The current planning approach for CRDP is focused on how government working with rural local communities aims to achieve a rapid and sustained reduction in absolute rural poverty, i.e. the successful rural development which is implemented in a participatory and decentralized fashion, in order to respond to articulated priorities and observed opportunities at the local level (DRDLR, 2009:6). From the interviews conducted with the officials of the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform, it was clear that the CRDP encourages interactive participation (refer to Table 2-2 of this research) between the government and community.

The pilot project identified by the Office of the Premier (North West Province) in 2009 was identified as the first case study of this research, due to its available report and data based on the CRDP process within the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform. Following the pronouncement at the State of the Province Address in 2009, the Premier of the North West announced that special focus will be placed on Mokgalwaneng, Disake and Matlametlong as the pilot sites for the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme within the North West Province. A series of stakeholders meetings were held in an effort to conceptualize the idea as a forerunner to the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme as a rural development strategy (DRDLR, 2009:29). According to the status quo report (2009) of the study areas, there is no agreed

definition of what constitute rural areas or rural local communities in South Africa. The following are typical characteristics of the study area and its local communities (DRDLR, 2009:29):

- High levels of poverty
- Low income and poor economies
- Spatially dispersed population
- Dominant agricultural activities
- Subsistence production
- Limited tax base
- Low skills base
- Lack of financing / credit facilities
- No technology infrastructure
- Has modern facilities like electricity and tapped water

Accordingly the methodology (step-by-step planning approach) of the current planning approach was identified, based on the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme and its implementation in Mokgalwaneng, Disake and Matlametlong (DRDLR, 2009:29).

- Step 1: The process of identifying the needs within the case study area utilized the following key indicators:
 - Infrastructure Provision (Water, Electricity, Sanitation, access roads)
 - Income Levels (Low Income Levels)
 - Employment (High Unemployment levels, Employment Sectors)
 - Provision of Community Facilities (Health, Education)
 - Existing Initiatives (Proposed project)
- Step 2: Site visits were conducted to arrive at some of the interventions proposed. A desktop study which included spatial analysis which focused on the review of IDPs, SDFs and GIS Spatial Analysis information was used as indicators. Based on those indicators and community needs, issues were verified and proposals developed. A desktop analysis was done utilizing the following documents and information:
 - Moses Kotane Spatial Development Framework
 - Moses Kotane Integrated Development Plan
 - Spatial Information sourced from various government departments

- StatsSA 2001 and Community Survey 2007
- Step 3: Continuous working meetings were held and inputs gathered from the provincial Department of Agriculture, Conservation, Environment & Rural Development (DACERD), Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, North West Provincial Land Reform Office (NWPLRO), Regional Land Claims Commission (RLCC), Department of Rural Development and Land Reform (DRDLR) and the community (DRDLR, 2009:30).
- Step 4: Maps were generated by the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform utilizing all information available from the provincial DACERD, NWPLRO, RLCC and DRDLR.

The methodology of the current planning approach involves participatory planning between the government and community throughout the CRDP planning process. Democracy requires that all the local communities should have access to the resources, which could empower them, as well as the right to exercise their power in such a way, that they are able to participate in public affairs (Mogaladi, 2007:16). The current planning approach for CRDP enhances the bottom-up system (cross reference section 2.3.2.5) planning approach where the community is involved in all planning levels. The spatial data used by the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform to analyse the current planning approach for CRDP within the case study was captured from the Spatial Development Framework (SDF) of the Moses Kotane Local Municipality, including other spatial information from other Departments on a spatial level (DRDLR, 2009:30).

5.3.3 Management structure of the current planning approach for CRDPs

In general, CRDP has a holistic approach, partnering various stakeholders like government departments, non-governmental organizations, the business sector and the communities, in order to enhance socio-economic issues (DRDLR, 2009:1). The Department of Rural Development and Land Reform (DRDLR) is responsible for initiating, facilitating, coordinating and catalysing the implementation of the CRDP (DRDLR, 2009:35). Figure 4-4 of this research illustrates the additional outputs dealing with cross-cutting issues that contributed to or have an impact on the achievement of the outcome 7 and the leading government sectors. Within the CRDP programme, government departments should collaborate resources, coordinate their expertise and manage the process of planning, implementation and monitoring in all spheres of government for the successful implementation of the CRDP (DRDLR, 2009:1).

Figure 5-3 illustrates the current CRDP management structure which acts as a framework for institutional and social engagement to enhance community participation in current government planning approach for CRDPs.

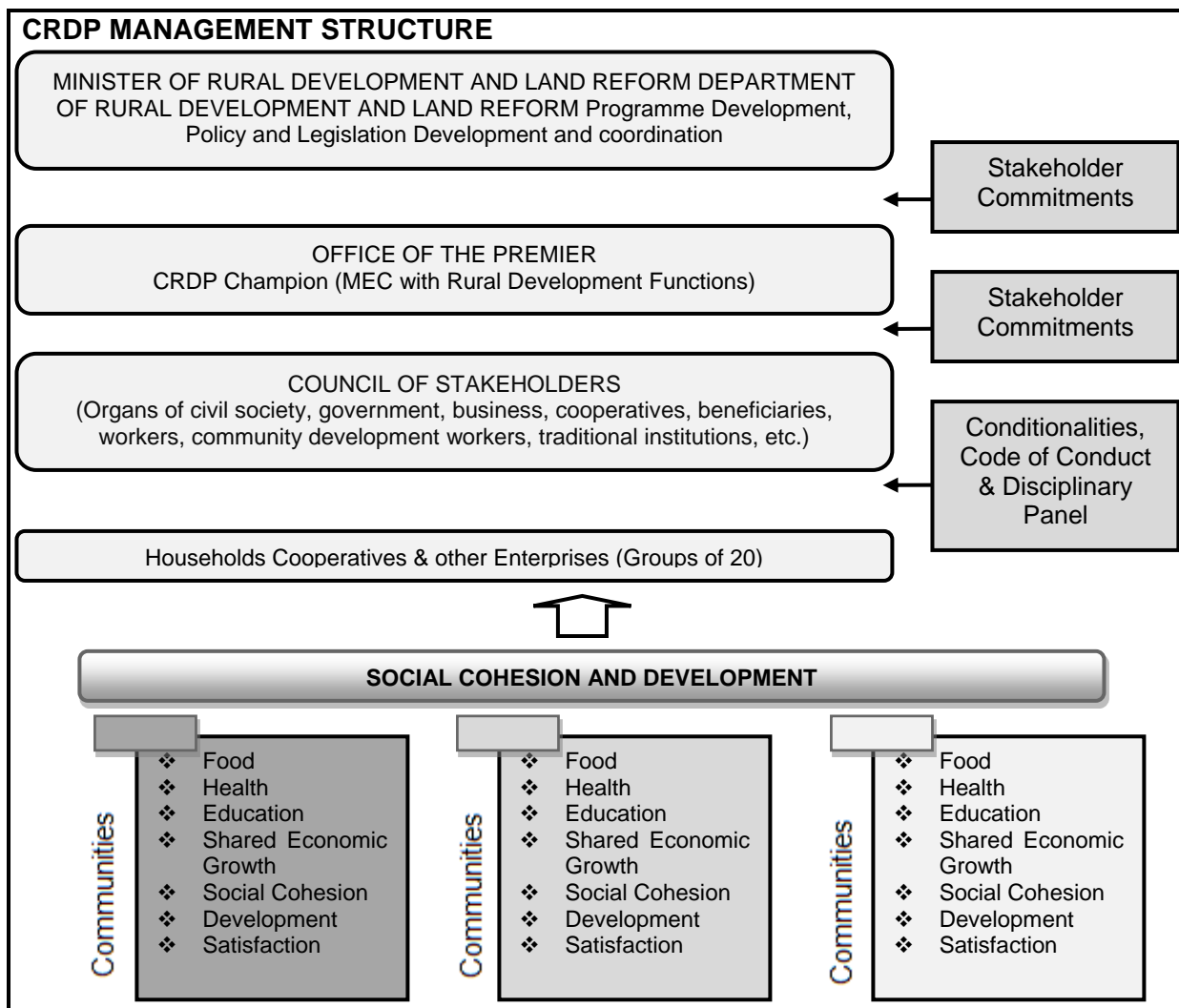


Figure 5-3: Current CRDP Management Structure

Source: Department of Rural Development and Land Reform (2013)

The current CRDP management structure captured in Figure 5-3 above ranges from national level down to household level (DRDLR, 2013:11). The responsibilities of the three spheres of government within the current CRDP management structure are captured as follows:

- At national level, the Minister of the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform is responsible for outcomes, budget, policy, legislation, strategy and overall coordination of national projects.
- At provincial level, the Premier is regarded as the CRDP champion, with the MEC responsible for rural development providing operational monitoring and oversight.
- At municipal level, the district and local municipalities are responsible for by-laws, the spatial development framework and integrated development planning.

The Council of Stakeholders, such as traditional authorities, organs of civil society, business, cooperatives and community development workers are responsible for programme and project management and therefore the achievement of set outputs (DRDLR, 2013:12). The Council of Stakeholders (COS) within the current CRDP management structure is regarded as the cutting edge of attempts for fostering social cohesion and development (DRDLR, 2013:12). It is the responsibility of the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform to establish a functioning Council of Stakeholders aligned with other sectors of government in all CRDP sites in South Africa.

5.3.4 Socio-economic findings with regard to the current planning approach for CRDPs within the study area

The current planning approach for CRDP, based on the case study methodology, resulted in the collection and presentation of data and maps revealing the status quo of the area. Data was obtained from StatsSA 2001 census data, the Moses Kotane IDP, the Moses Kotane SDF and information from various government departments and the community (DRDLR, 2009:1). This data revealed the socio-economic background of the study area and identify the needs within the villages captured in 2001. The current planning approach for CRDP populates the following data as part of the status quo analysis:

- Population and gender
- Water facilities
- Refuse disposal or removal
- Toilet facilities
- Energy fuel used for lighting
- Employment status
- Household annual income
- Occupation per industry

Accordingly, socio-economic data mentioned above was used to analyse the current planning approach for CRDP within the study area.

5.3.4.1 Population and gender

The population demographics by race in Ward 29 are mostly Black with a very small number of White local communities in the area (DRDLR, 2009:35). The total population for the Mokgalwaneng, Disake and Matlametlong pilot site was 8,205 as per StatsSA census data (2001). Table 5-2 below captures the population demographics for Ward 29 in the Moses Kotane Local municipality.

Table 5-2: Gender by geography for weighted persons

Gender	Mokgalwaneng	Matlametlong	Disake	Total
Males	2851	476	1119	3446
Females	3137	435	1187	4759
Total	5988	911	2306	8205

Source: StatsSA census data (2001)

The population age distribution for the Ward 29 region comprises 60% between the ages of 15 and 64, 30% below 14 years of age and the balance of 10% 65 years and above. The population density in the area under discussion is 30 and 75 persons per square kilometre (DRDLR, 2009:35). The Moses Kotane Local Municipality population was estimated at 236 844 by StatsSA census data (2001) and projections calculated at 2% growth rate by 2009 was estimated at 277 499.

5.3.4.2 Water facilities

The study area consists of 2196 households. Mokgalwaneng has the largest number of households (63.3%), followed by Disake (25.87%) and lastly Matlametlong with 10.84% of households. Table 5-3 below illustrates the access to piped water system within the study area.

Table 5-3: Level of piped water within the study area

Water Facility	Mokgalwaneng	Matlametlong	Disake	Total
No access to piped (tap) water	221	11	75	307
Piped (tap) water to community stand: distance greater than 200m from dwelling	211	1	15	227
Piped (tap) water to community stand: distance less than 200m from dwelling	112	199	29	340
Piped water (tap) inside yard	825	17	442	1284

Water Facility	Mokgalwaneng	Matlametlong	Disake	Total
Piped water (tap) inside dwelling	21	10	7	38
Total Households	1390	238	568	2196

Source: StatsSA census data (2001)

Table 5-3 illustrates that 534 households within the study area in 2001 have neither access to tap water nor have piped water to a community stand at a distance of less than 200 metres from their dwelling. This represented 24.32% of households within the research area. Mokgalwaneng was the most affected with a backlog of 31.08% in the village.

5.3.4.3 Refuse disposal or removal

According to StatsSA census data (2001) the removal of refuse within the study areas was mostly done individually by local communities. Table 5-4 below illustrates the status of refuse removal within the research.

Table 5-4: Refuse removal or disposal per household within the study area

Refuse Removal Facilities	Mokgalwaneng	Matlametlong	Disake	Total
Removed by local authority at least once per week	0	1	97	98
Removed by local authority less often	0	0	0	0
Communal refuse dump	252	0	0	252
Own refuse dump	965	238	468	1671
No rubbish disposal	173	0	2	175
Total Households	1390	238	567	2196

Source: StatsSA census data (2001)

Table 5-4 illustrates that 98 households within the study area, of which 97 are in Disake, had refuse removed by local authority at least once per week. It is also clear that 7.97% of households, of which 173 are in Mokgalwaneng village, have no rubbish disposal service. Within the study area 87.57% either had their own refuse disposal or utilizes a communal refuse dump.

5.3.4.4 Toilet facilities

The level of the sanitation system within the study area was captured in Table 5-5 below

Table 5-5: Level of toilet facilities within the study area

Sanitation facilities	Mokgalwaneng	Matlametlong	Disake	Total
Flush toilet connected to sewage system	6	0	2	8
Flush toilet with septic tank	6	0	7	13
Chemical toilet	17	21	206	244
Pit latrine with ventilation	224	0	31	255
Pit latrine without ventilation	1126	197	314	1637
Bucket latrine	3	0	1	4
None	8	20	7	35
Total Households	1390	238	567	2196

Source: StatsSA census data (2001)

According to StatsSA census data (2001), 76.32% of the households within the study area either had a pit latrine without ventilation, or bucket latrine or had none. Mokgalwaneng had the bulk 68.78% of pit latrines without ventilation within the study area. Only 0.1 % of households within the study area had a flushing toilet and Matlametlo has no household with a flush toilet.

5.3.4.5 Energy or fuel used for lighting

According to StatsSA (2001), 93.31% of households within the study area had access to electricity for lighting and there was a 6.69% backlog in households without electricity. Table 5-6 illustrates the level of energy used for lighting within the study area.

Table 5-6: Energy used for lighting within the study area

Energy used for lighting	Mokgalwaneng	Matlametlong	Disake	Total
Electricity	1326	208	515	2049
Gas	0	0	0	0
Paraffin	8	0	3	11
Candles	48	30	48	128
Solar	2	0	1	3
Other	6	0	0	6
Total Households	1390	238	567	2196

Source: StatsSA census data (2001)

Table 5-6 illustrates that Mokgalwaneng had 64 households without electricity, which represents 4.6% of households in the village. Matlametlo had the lowest number (30) of households without electricity within the study area.

5.3.4.6 Employment status

The rate of employment within the study area was captured in Table 5-7 below.

Table 5-7: Employment status

Employment status	Mokgalwaneng	Matlametlong	Disake	Total
Employed	698	120	329	1047
Unemployed	773	106	248	1127
Labour Force	1471	226	577	2174
% unemployed	47.45%	53.1%	57.01%	48.16%

Source: StatsSA census data (2001)

Table 5-7 illustrates that the labour force was 2174 within the study area with a 48.16% unemployment rate. The unemployment rate at Disake was 57.01% and Matlametlo had a 53.1% unemployment rate, which were higher than the average within the study area.

5.3.4.7 Household annual income

The study area had a population of 8205 persons living in 2196 households, with an average of 3.73 persons per household. The Bureau Market Research discovered that the minimum living level within the study area was R1,389.00 per household and based on this figure, 73.13% of the population were living below the minimum living level (MLL). Table 5-8 captures the level of annual household income within the study area

Table 5-8: Annual Household Income

Annual Household Income	Mokgalwaneng	Matlametlong	Disake	Total
No income	523	82	158	763
R1 – R4800	58	19	21	98
R4801 – R9600	282	52	112	452
R9601 – R19200	174	35	84	293
R19201 – R38400	248	22	135	405
R38401 – R76800	76	23	45	144
R76801 – R153600	22	4	10	36
R153601 – R307200	3	1	2	6
R307201 – R614400	0	0	1	1
R1228801 - 2457600	3	0	0	3

Source: StatsSA census data (2001)

According to Table 5-8, Matlametlong had the highest affected local communities living below minimum living level (MLL) with 78.99%, which is higher than the average captured within the study area. Disake had the lowest with 66.02% of affected and Mokgalwaneng had the second largest of the affected in its area with 70.79%.

5.3.4.8 Occupation per industry

Table 5-9 below captures the majority of workers within the study area, i.e. 68.57% were employed in the mining and quarrying industry, followed by wholesale and retail at 8.24%, manufacturing with 7.98% and agriculture contributing 5.96%.

Table 5-9: Occupation per Industry

Occupation per Industry	Mokgalwaneng	Matlametlong	Disake	Total
Agriculture: Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	27	14	6	47
Mining and quarrying	369	60	212	541
Manufacturing	48	10	5	63
Electricity, gas and water supply	1	1	1	3
Construction	15	7	5	21
Wholesale and retail	40	1	24	65
Transport, storage and communication	25	3	5	33
Financial' insurance' real estate and business services	13	1	2	16
Community, social and personal services	82	2	47	131
Private households	63	19	9	91
Undetermined	23	4	16	43
Not applicable	5283	789	1973	8045

Source: StatsSA census data (2001)

5.3.4.9 Educational qualifications

According to StatsSA census data (2001), 1610 of the population, which represented 21.73% of the total population within the study area, had no schooling. Table 5-10 below illustrates the educational qualifications acquired by individuals within the study area.

Table 5-10: Educational qualifications

Educational qualifications	Mokgalwaneng	Matlametlong	Disake	Total
Not applicable	520	77	198	797
No schooling	953	184	473	1610
Some primary	2002	313	669	2984
Complete primary	448	83	148	679
Some secondary	1415	177	455	2047
Std 10 / Grade 12	579	75	290	944
Higher	70	4	74	148

Source: StatsSA census data (2001)

Table 5-10 captured that 62.1% either have no schooling or some primary or completed primary and 37.9% have some secondary and higher education within the study area.

5.3.5 Basket of services compiled using the current planning approach for CRDP within the study area

The methodology of the current planning approach for CRDP (cross reference section 5.3.2) was used to capture the socio-economic data which was analysed to compile the basket of services illustrated in Table 5-11. Through continuous working meetings between various stakeholders including government departments, the community and other sector within the study area, the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform and the Department of Agriculture Conservation, Environment and Rural Development have identified the following basket of services for the study area (Ward 29) in the Moses Kotane Local Municipality (DRDLR, 2009: 93):

Table 5-11: Basket of Services identified for Ward 29 in the Moses Kotane Local Municipality

FINANCIAL YEAR		2009/10		2010/1		2011/2	
Department	Activity	Target	Budget	Target	Budget	Target	Budget
DACERD	Firebreaks	166km	R917 000	60km	R400 000	N/A	NIL
	Land Care (debushing)	N/A	NIL	1000 ha	R2m	N/A	NIL
	Capacity building <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bookkeeping • Livestock production 	N/A	NIL	20 farmers	R200 000	20 farmers	R320 000
	Provide agricultural starter packs (30 layers each)	N/A	NIL	30 families	R100 000	30 families	R115 000
	Repair farm access road (Doornlaagte to Derdepoort)	N/A	NIL	N/A	NIL	20km	R3m
	Repair farm access road (Witfontein to Syferbult)	N/A	NIL	19.5km	R2.8m	N/A	NIL
	Construct livestock handling facilities	4 facility	R600 000	4 facility	R660 000	4 facility	R700 000
Bojanala Platinum DM	Connection of water supply to PPC source	Connection to reservoir	R200 000	N/A	NIL	N/A	NIL
Moses Kotane LM	Water reticulation	Reticulation	R2m	Reticulation	R5.5m	N/A	NIL
	Provide ventilated improved pit latrine toilets @ R8000.00 each	N/A	NIL	300	R2.4m	300	R2.5m
	Provide high mast lights @ R180 00 each	N/A	NIL	N/A	NIL	30 lights	R5.4m
DPWRT	Transport for learners walking for more than 3 km	N/A	NIL	1 bus	R80 000 per annum	N/A	NIL
	Upgrading of road D511 and D96 (Kraalhoek to Mantserre to Swartklip)	10km	R45m	2km	R5m	N/A	NIL
	Upgrading of road D869 and Z569 (Middlewit to Kraalhoek- Latila Mine)	N/A	NIL	9km	R55m	N/A	NIL
	Road Upgrading (Road D2702 to D869 (Mokgalwaneng to PPC)	N/A	NIL	5.4km	R10m	N/A	NIL
	Upgrading access road Mokgalwaneng to Matlametlo D?	N/A	NIL	5km	R15m	NIL	NIL
	Upgrading of Mangwato road in Mokgalwaneng	N/A	NIL	6km	R18m	N/A	NIL
	Repair road signs and remark roads (Road D869 Rephelele)	N/A	NIL		R650 000	N/A	NIL

FINANCIAL YEAR		2009/10		2010/1		2011/2	
Department	Activity	Target	Budget	Target	Budget	Target	Budget
	Debushing and grass cutting (Road D869 Rephelele)	N/A	NIL	km	R400 000	N/A	NIL
	Construct edge beams (Road D869 Rephelele)	N/A	NIL	km	R500 000	N/A	NIL
	Upgrading of access road to Linchwe clinic	N/A	NIL	2km	R6m	N/A	NIL
	Paving at Matlametlo Primary School	Paving	R645 857	N/A	NIL	N/A	NIL
Health & Social Development	Conduct household profiling	200 000 Households	R30 000	N/A	NIL	N/A	NIL
	Register and subsidise ECD's for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kgafela • Modikelle • Matlametlong • Mafatha @ R12 per day per pupil	N/A	NIL	167 total 32 pupils 41 pupils 30 pupils 64 pupils	R480 960	167 total 32 pupils 41 pupils 30 pupils 64 pupils	R529 056
	Establish and subsidize a drop-in centre	500 vulnerable persons	R677 000	500 vulnerable persons	R744 700	500 vulnerable persons	R819 170
	Capacity building <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIV/AIDS • Reproductive health 	N/A	NIL	50 youth	R100 000	80 youth	R160 000
	Reconstruct Linchwe clinic	N/A	NIL		R 5m	N/A	NIL
	Provide an emergency medical vehicle (to serve other villages as well)	N/A	NIL	1 vehicle	R500 000	N/A	NIL
	Increase number of nurses	N/A	NIL	3 nurses	R293 850	N/A	NIL
	Increase number of clinic hours at Linchwe (24 hours to serve other villages as well)	N/A	NIL	12 hours	R317 225	N/A	NIL
Housing	Provide rural development housing	20 units	R1.1m	50 units	R2.750m	20 units	R1.6m
Education	Provide school nutrition programme to learners <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mochudi • Segale 	N/A	NIL	297 pupils 270 pupils	R159 673 R142 650	297 pupils 270 pupils	R159 673 R142 650
	Rural incentives allowances for teachers	80 posts	R890 720	N/A	NIL	N/A	NIL
	Kha Ri Gude	30 learners	R90 000	N/A	NIL	N/A	NIL
	Provide support staff to schools (1 per school x 7)	7 staff	R450 870	7 staff	R459 957	7 staff	R545 553

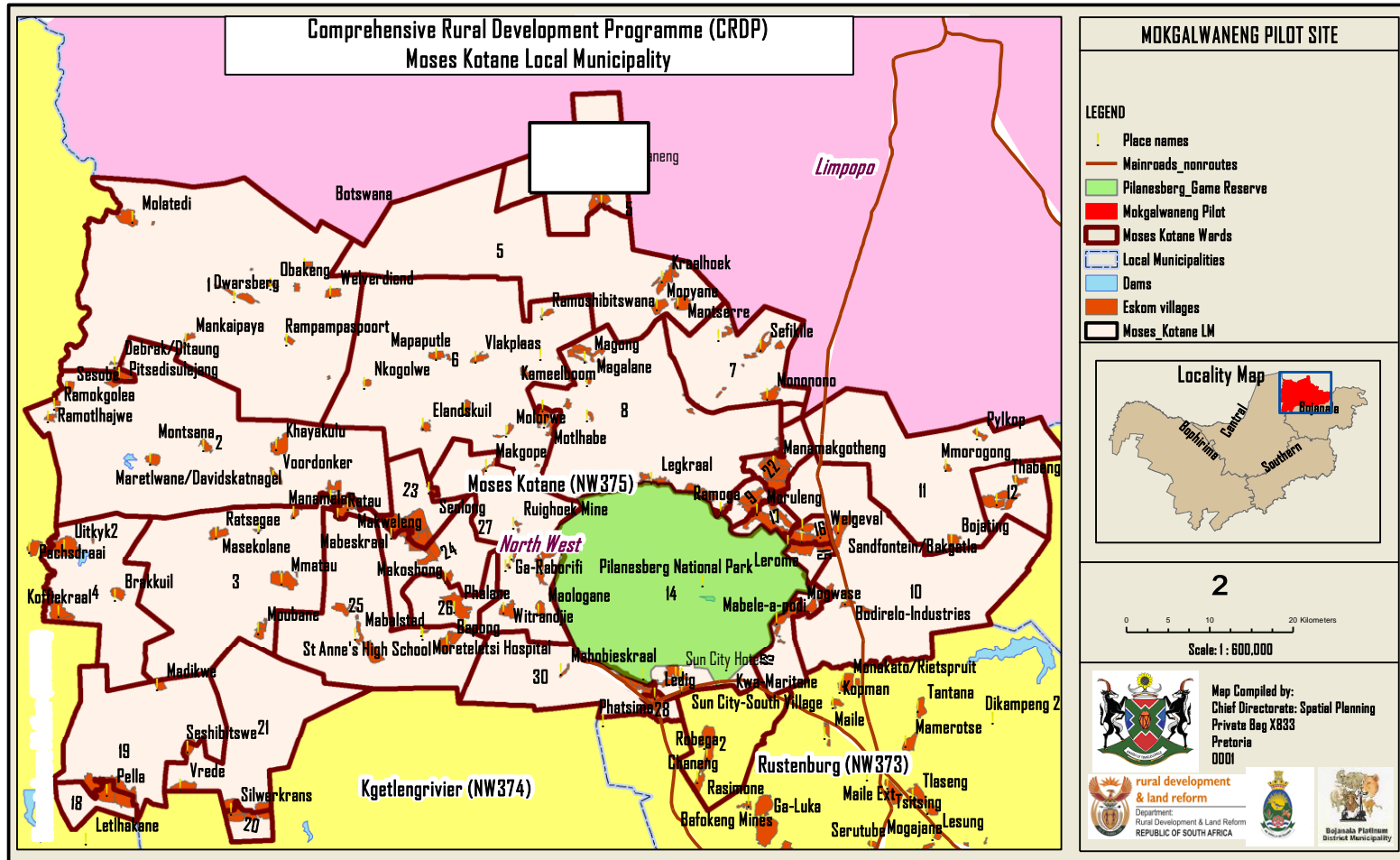
FINANCIAL YEAR		2009/10		2010/1		2011/2	
Department	Activity	Target	Budget	Target	Budget	Target	Budget
	School renovations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mokgalwana • Gaopotlake • Tlhaalapitse • Mochudi • Rankae • Modimong 	N/A	NIL	Repairs to schools	R1m R550 000 R700 000 R1m	Repairs to schools	R2m R3.1m
	Adult Basic Education centres <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lesedi and Bokamoso Literacy • Mogorosi Abet 	30 learners 45 learners	R36 000 R159 920	30 learners 45 learners	R36 000 R159 920	30 learners 45 learners	R36 000 R159 920
	Re-quintile (convert) no fee schools from 3 to 1	N/A	NIL	7 schools	NIL	N/A	NIL
Office of Premier	Offer bursaries in mining, agriculture and other fields	N/A	NIL	5 students	R300 000	5 students	R 300 000
DEDT	Capacity building <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural financing and support to SMME's 	N/A	NIL	20 intake	R200 000	30 intake	R350 000
Sports, Arts and Culture	Construction of community multi-purpose development centre (offices for part time services, internet facility, library, pensions etc.)	N/A	NIL	1 centre	R10m	N/A	NIL
	Construction of community sports field (soccer, netball and cricket)	N/A	NIL	1 centre	R1m	N/A	NIL
Rural Development and Land Reform	Fencing	122km	R3.3m	N/A	NIL	N/A	NIL
	Mechanization	5 sets tractors with implements	R10m	N/A	NIL	N/A	NIL
	Production inputs	500 hectares	R1m	N/A	NIL	N/A	NIL
	Earthen Dams	N/A	NIL	6 dams	R3m	N/A	NIL
TOTAL			R66,9m		R147m		R21.8m

Source: DRDLR (2009)

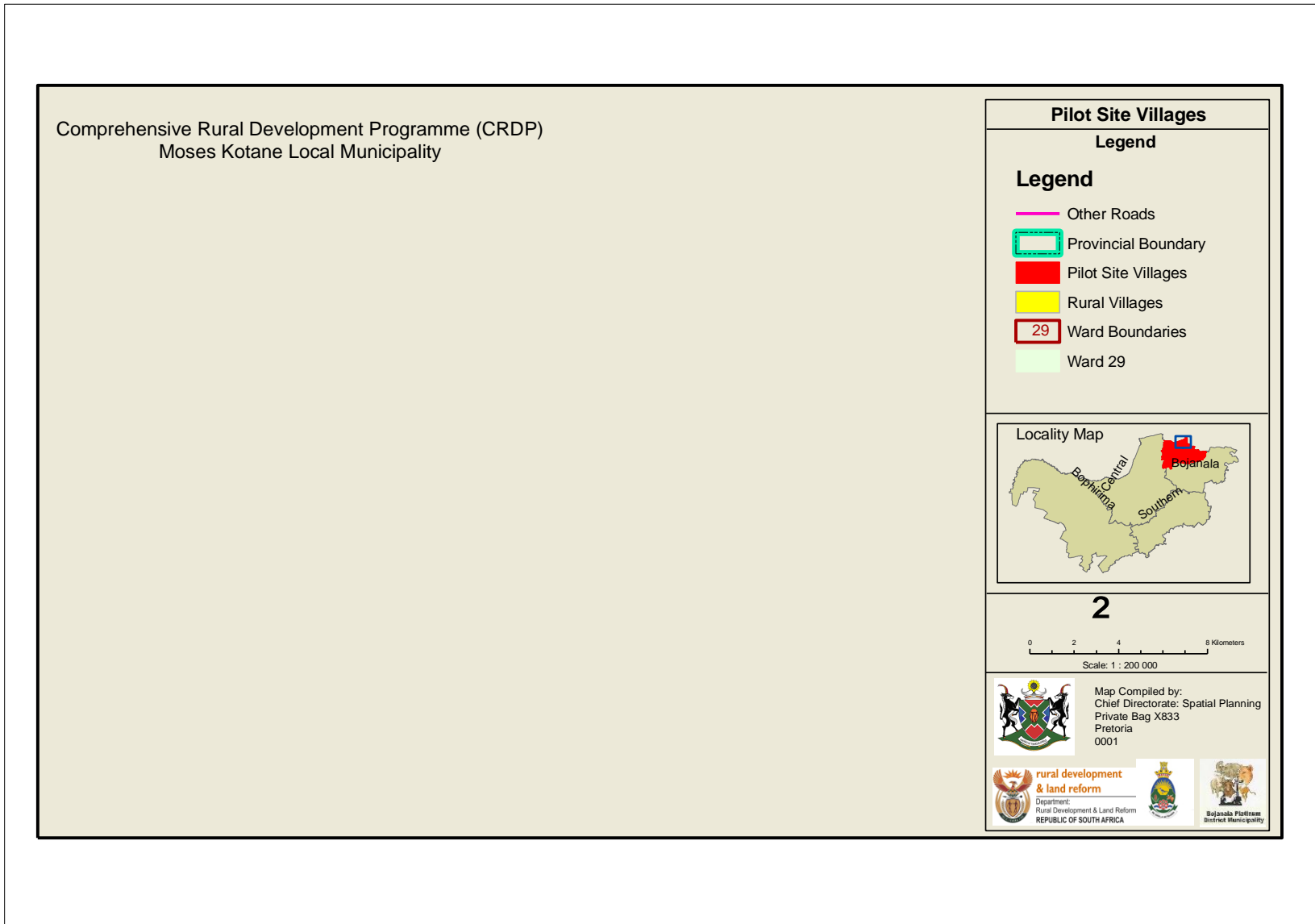
The basket of service captured in Table 5-11 above illustrates the needs identified within the case study by means of the current planning approach for CRDP. The current planning approach for CRDP captured maps to illustrate the environmental overview of the study area. The following maps were captured using the current approach for CRDP within the study area (DRDLR, 2009):

- Map 1: Illustrates the location of the study areas within the Moses Kotane Local Municipality.
- Map 2: Illustrates the location of the study area within ward 29, including the villages of Mokgalwaneng, Disake and Matlametlong.
- Map 3: Illustrates the landscape overview within the study area including contours, roads, rivers, dams and farm portions.
- Map 4: Illustrates water erosion within the Moses Kotane Local Municipality. The land within the Moses Kotane Local Municipality has a low to moderate susceptibility to water erosion. The gradient is generally level to moderately sloping and the soil within the Moses Kotane Local Municipality is favourable to moderate erodible index.
- Map 5: Illustrates the hydrological status within the Moses Kotane Local Municipality, indicating that the municipality is dependent on both surface and groundwater sources, where the majority the villages are dependent on groundwater schemes. However, the potential for groundwater contamination is very high where the associated sanitation services are at a lower level than prescribed by the DWAF.
- Map 6: Illustrates the geological overview within the Moses Kotane Local Municipality, indicating that most parts of the municipality consist of siliciclastic rocks and Ward 29 consists of mostly granite gneiss, felsic and volcanic rocks.
- Map 7: Illustrates the transportation access within the Moses Kotane Local Municipality, indicating that the access road from Northam to the study area is a tarred road in the Limpopo province, but changes to a dirt road in the North West Province. The main road along Disake is all tarred. The road between Disake and Mokgalwaneng alters from a tarred road to a paved road. The connecting road between Mokgalwaneng and Matlametlong is a dirt and degraded road.
- Map 8: Illustrates the clinics within the study areas indicating that within the Ward 29 there are four clinics at Linchwe, Neo, Kraalhoek and Ipopeng.
- Map 9: Illustrates the schools within the study area, indicating that there are 5 primary schools, 2 intermediate and 1 secondary school within the study area

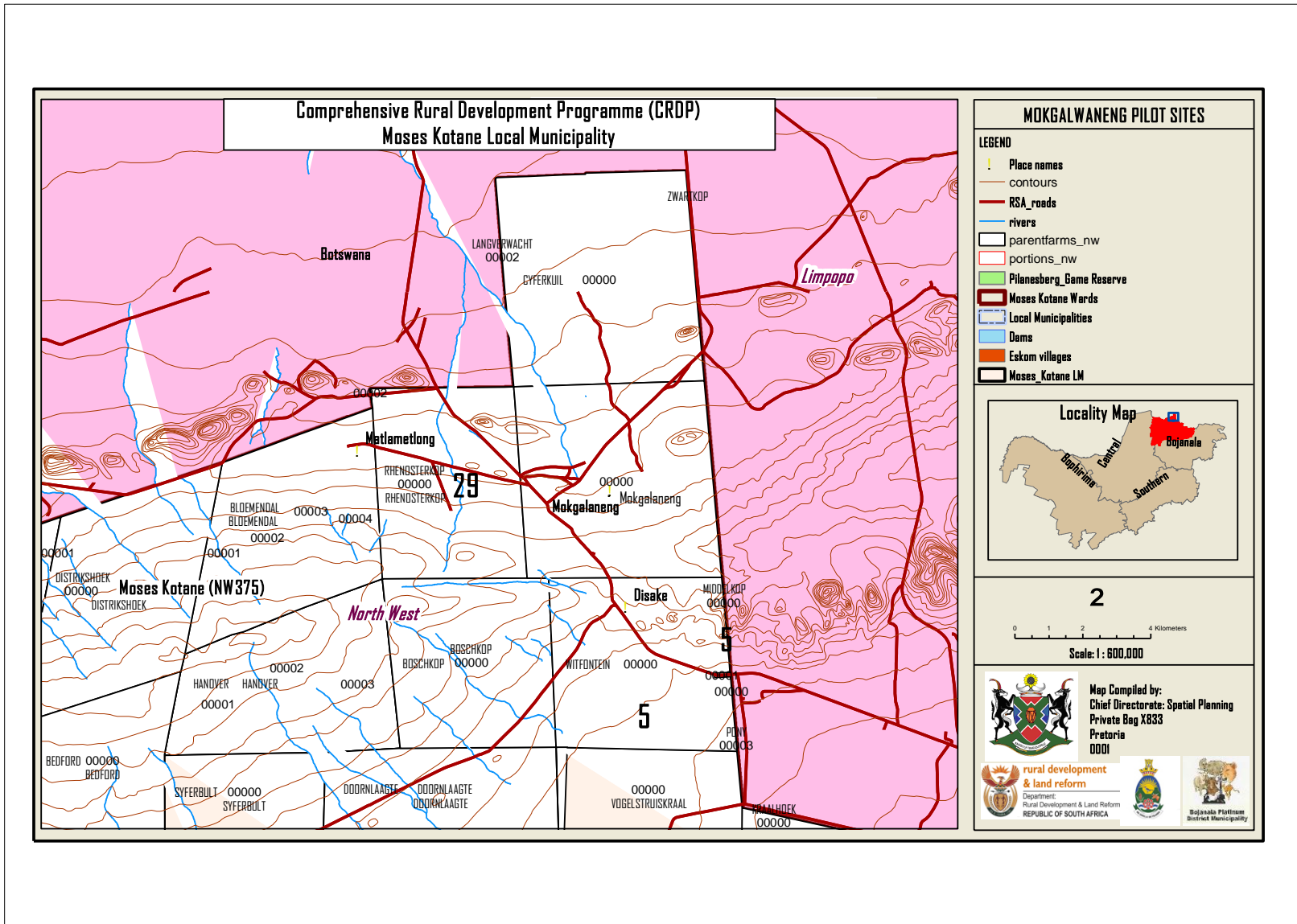
Map 1: Study area within the Moses Kotane Local Municipality



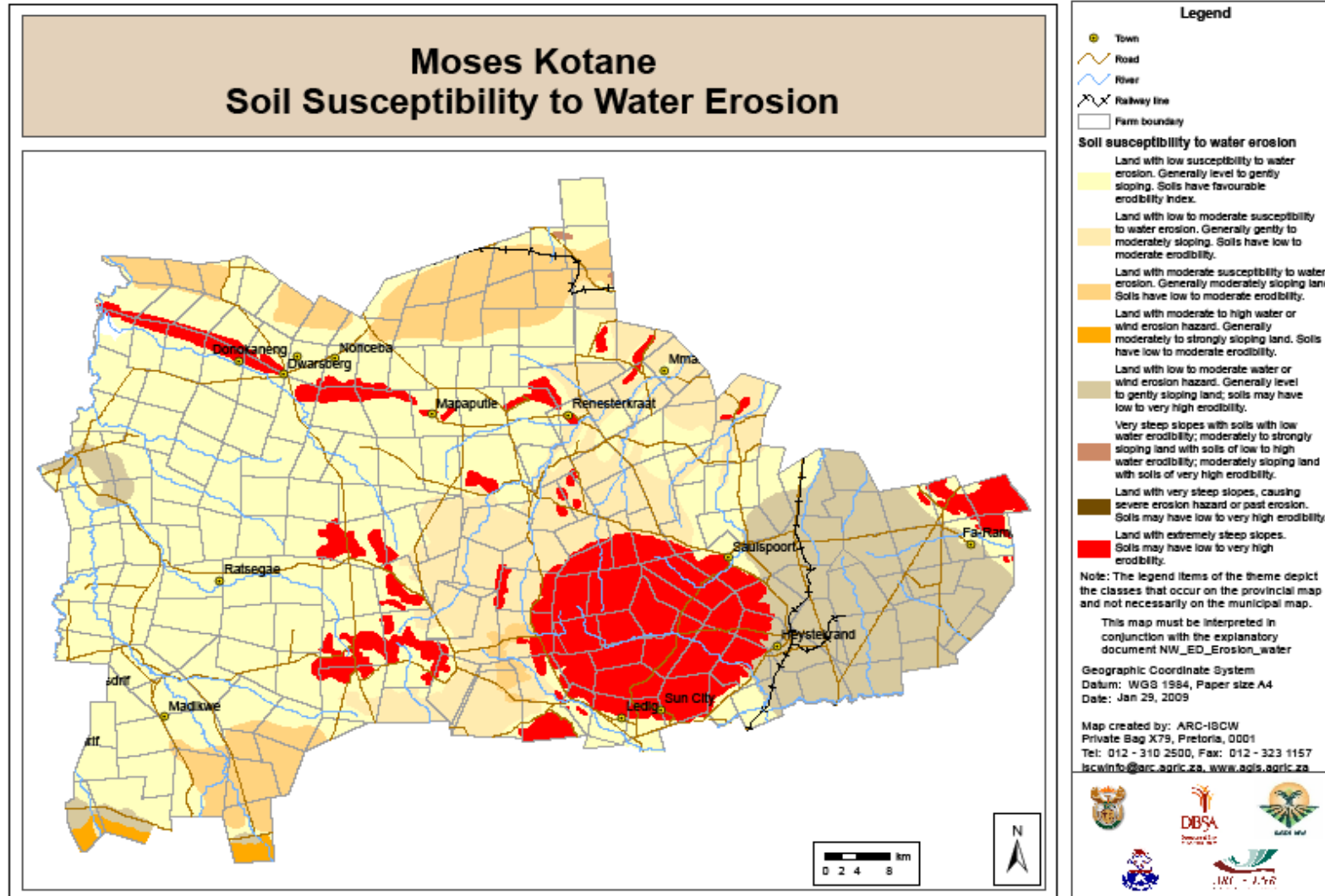
Map 2: Study area including Mokgalwaneng, Disake and Matlametlong



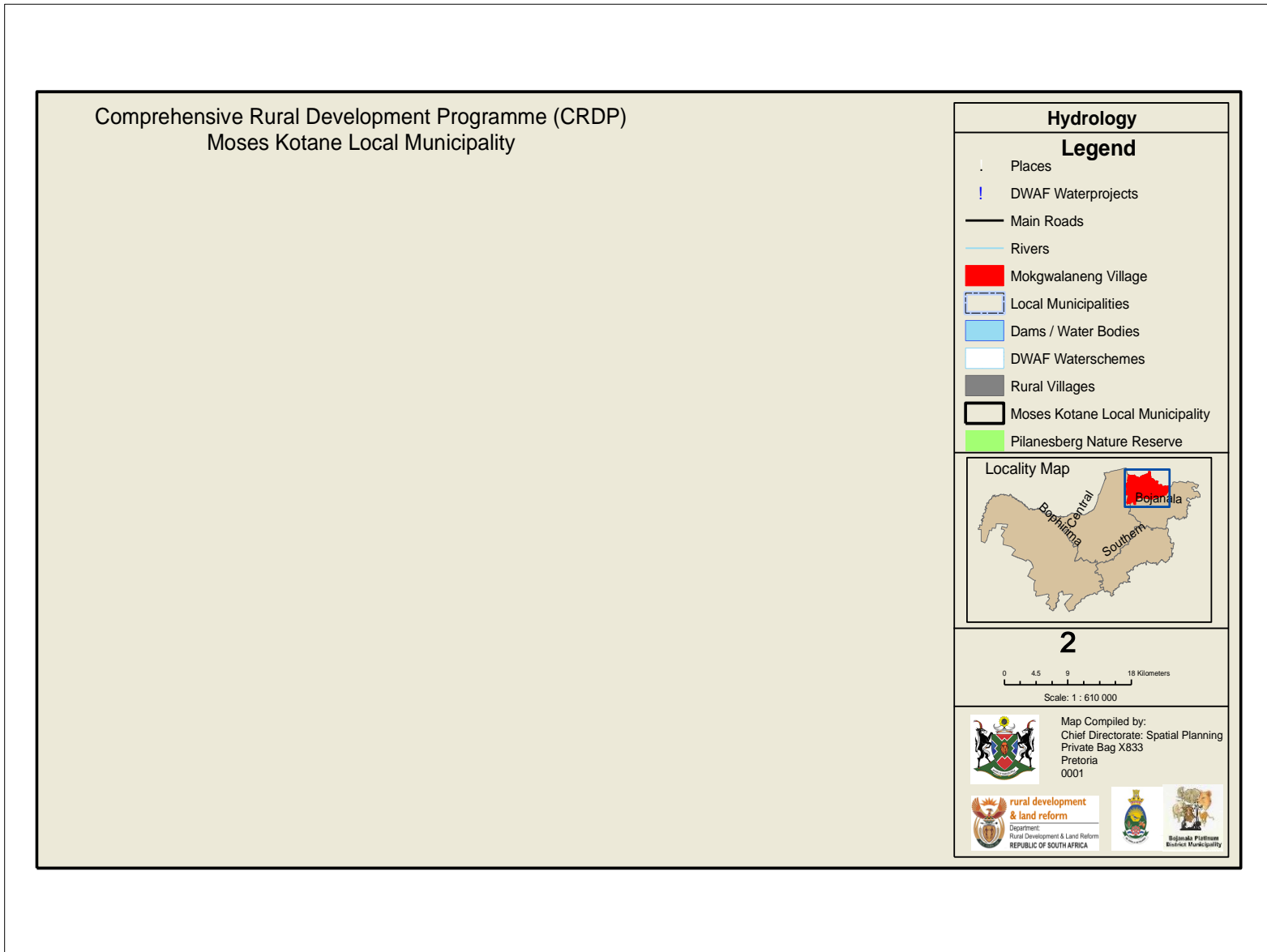
Map 3: Landscape overview within the study area



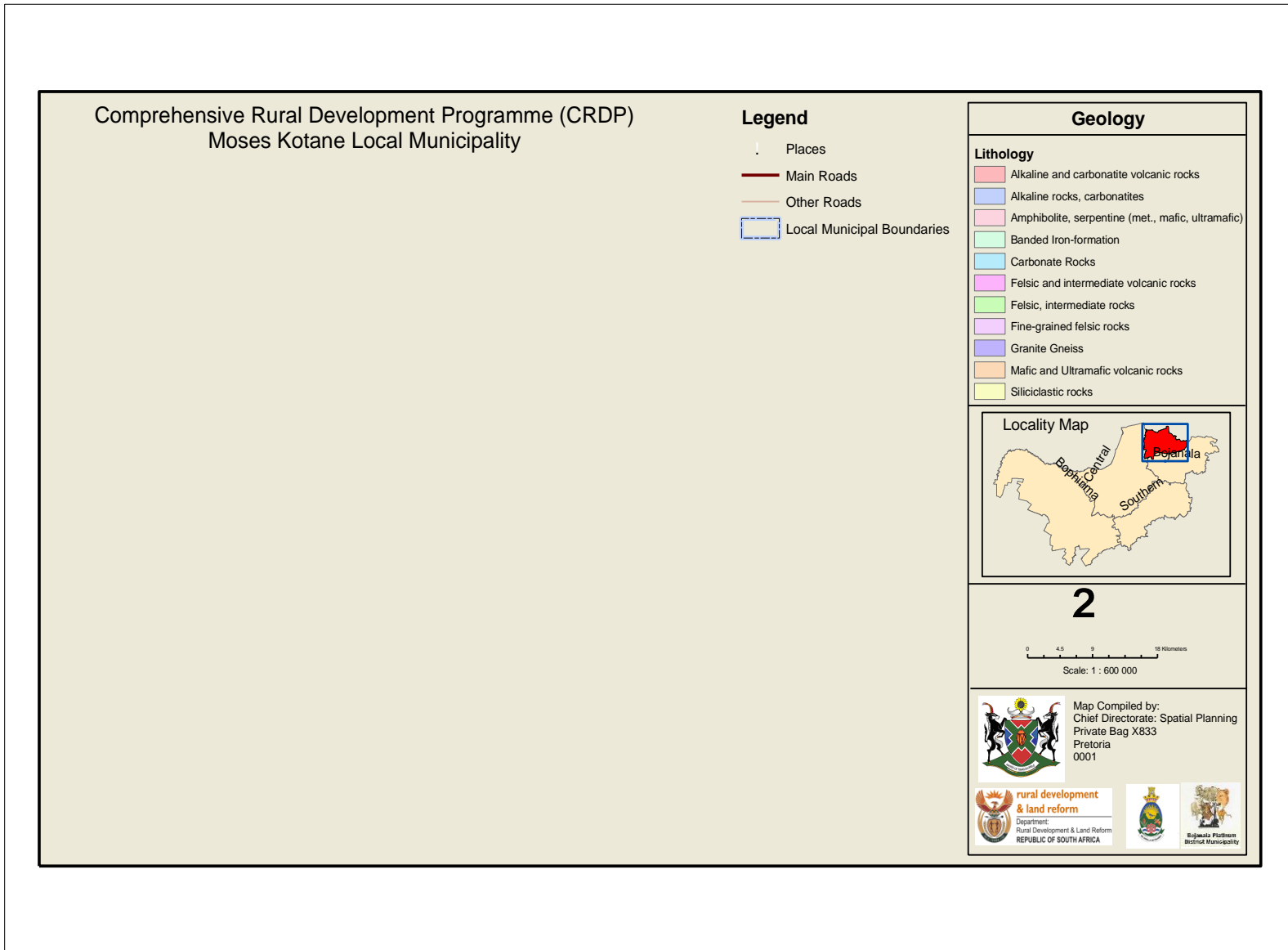
Map 4: Water erosion within the Moses Kotane Local Municipality



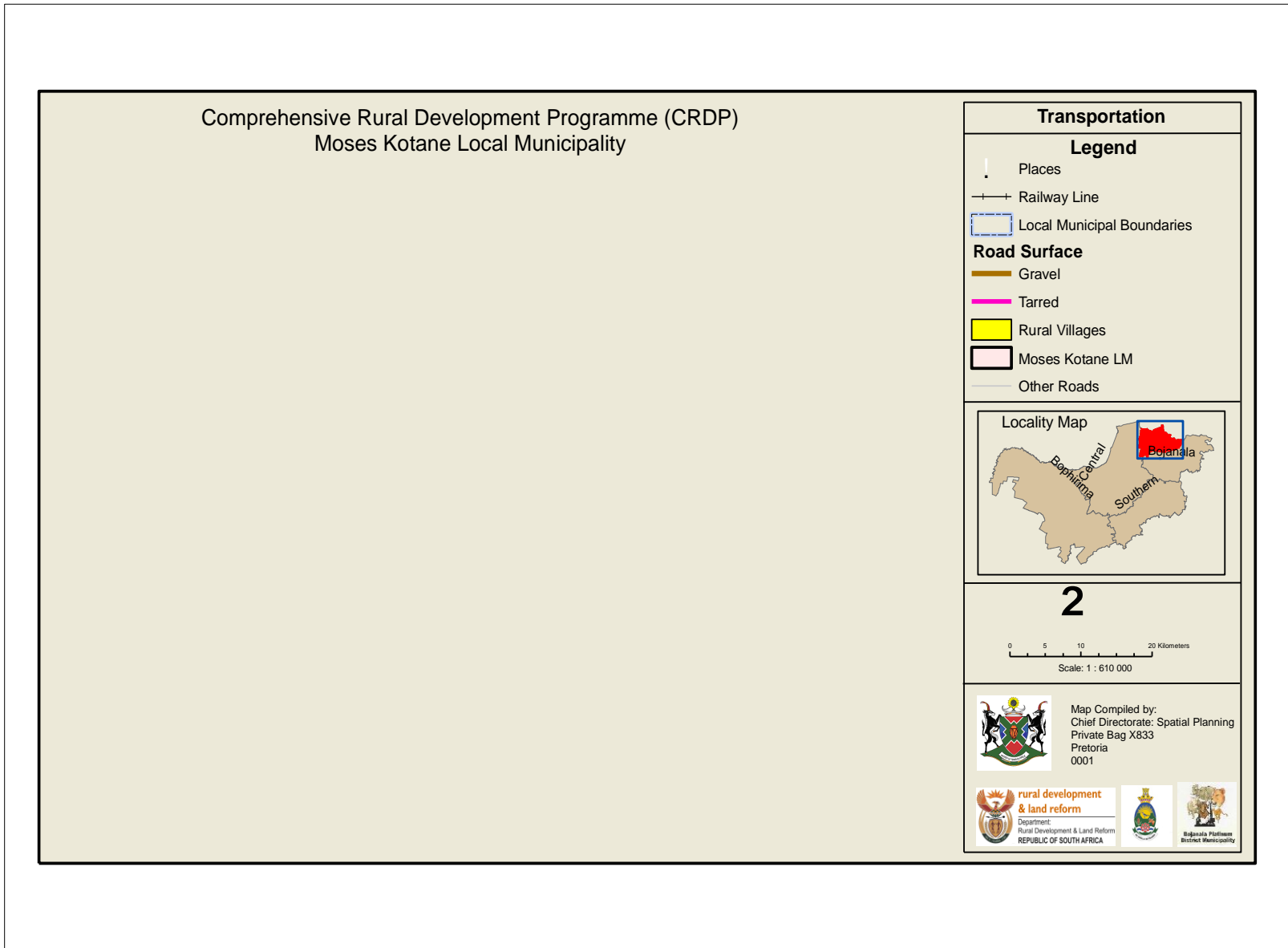
Map 5: Hydrological status within the Moses Kotane Local Municipality



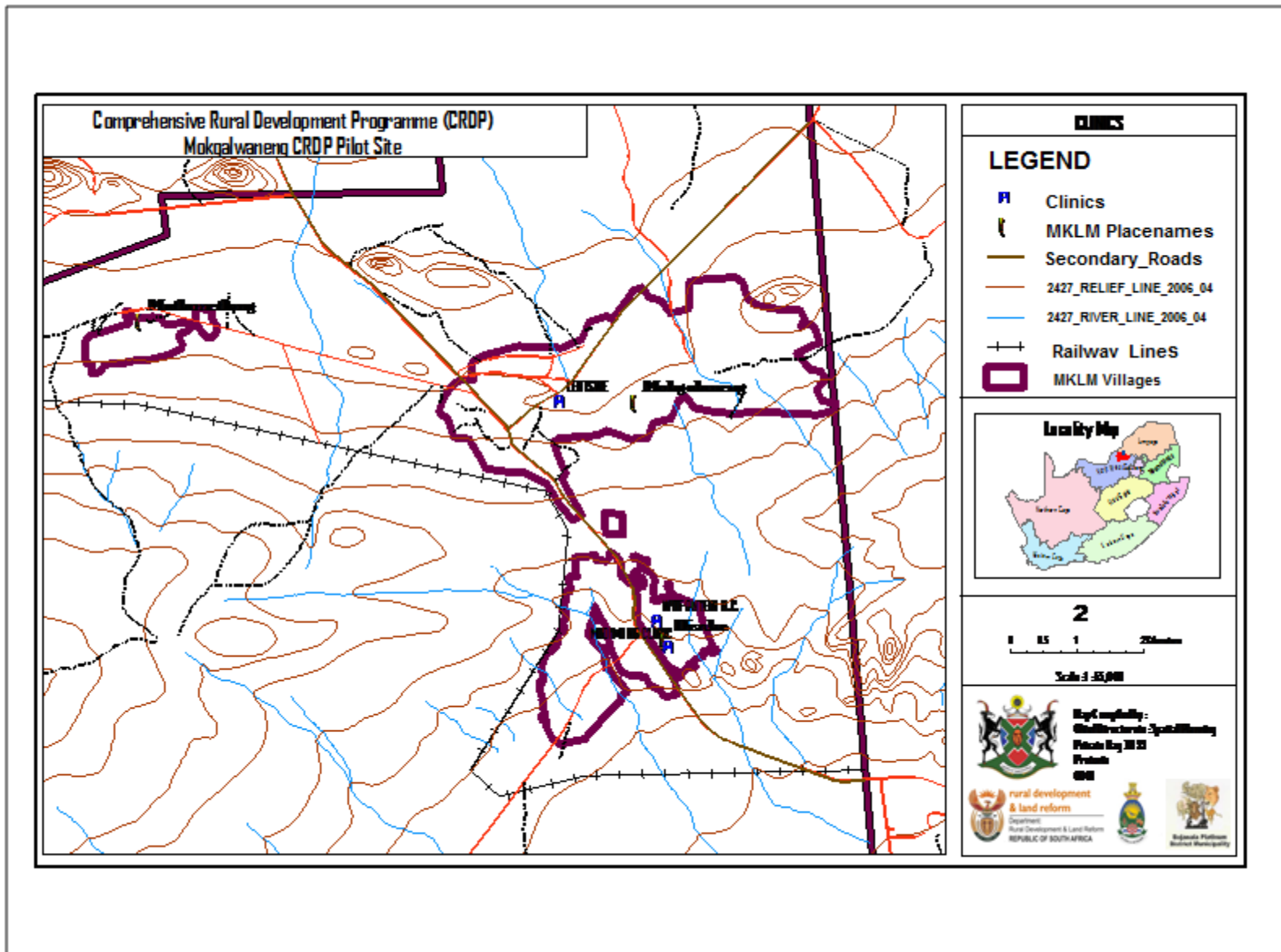
Map 6: Geological overview within the Moses Kotane Local Municipality



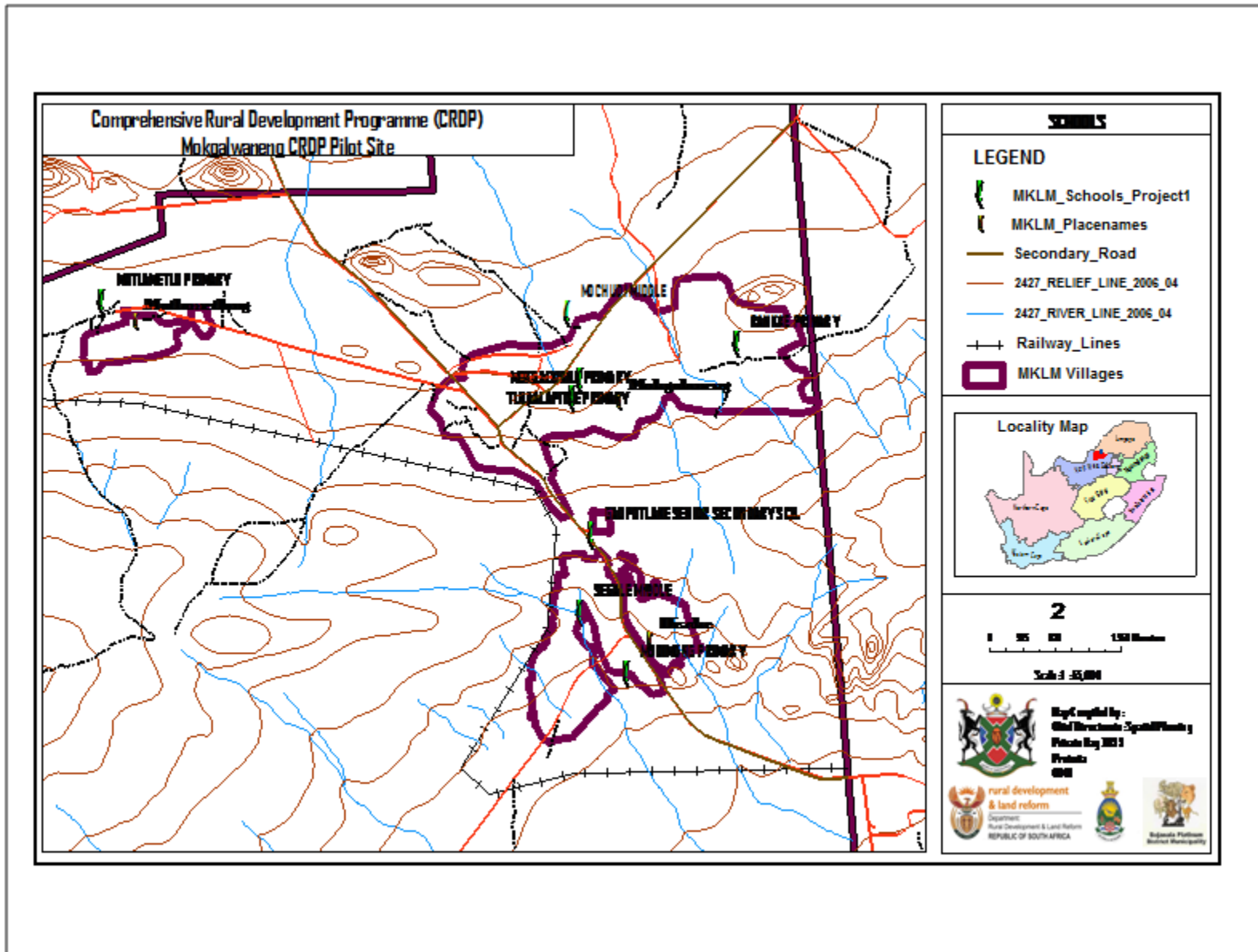
Map 7: Transportation access within the Moses Kotane Local Municipality



Map 8: Clinics within the study area



Map 9: Schools within the study area



5.3.6 Analysis and expert views on the current planning approach for CRDP

The Department of Rural Development and Land Reform (DRDLR) was tasked to develop the CRDP which is aimed at being an effective response against poverty and food insecurity by maximizing the use and management of natural resources to create vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities (Possenti, 2012:10). The DRDLR was also given the mandate to coordinate, integrate, facilitate and implement the CRDP (DRDLR, 2013:10). For the purpose of this research, officials from government departments, the private sector and Eskom (cross reference Annexure B), were interviewed to determine their view and perspectives with regard to the current planning approach for CRDP. The same structured questions were presented to each official during a formal interview. Annexure B captures the detailed comments presented by the officials from government departments, the private sector and Eskom. Sixteen (16) interviews were conducted during these interviews. All officials commented critically on the current planning approach for CRDP and only thirteen (13) could respond in writing. These officials were selected based on their expertise and availability and individual experience with the planning applications and CRDP. The summary of the structured interviews and expert comments on the current planning approach for CRDPs is illustrated in Table 5-12 below.

Table 5-12: Expert views on the current planning approach for CRDP

Name and Surname	Designation	Role in CRDP	View of the current planning of CRDP
Mrs Batlang Lekalake	Deputy Director – DRDLR	Member of CRDP council of stakeholders at Ventersdorp Local Municipality and Maquassi Hills Local Municipality.	Uncoordinated planning by all the key stakeholder and non-alignment of plans
Mr Ronet Veli	Project Coordinator – DRDLR	Responsible to report on all the programmes that the Land Acquisition and Tenure Reform are busy with on monthly basis.	The basket of services that is meant for a certain community can be better jointly planned and strategically implemented in phases.
Mrs Millicent Mojapele	District Coordinator – DRDLR	An implementer at the CRDP sites with the North West Province.	The implementation is slow because there's no integration and commitment from other key stakeholders
Mrs Fortunate Van Wyk	Communication and Information officer at DRDLR	To record all issues discussed in the CRDP and provide relevant information from DRDLR (Dr. K. Kaunda District)	My view on the current planning of CRDP is that there is no coordinated measures to address the whole process
Mr Boang Nchoe	Project Officer at DRDLR	Facilitate and coordinate land reform strategic institutional partnership	The process is slow and some departments are not committed to participate in the planning and implementation of the programme
Mr Thabang Mache	Deputy Director Rural Enterprises and Industrial Development - DRDLR	Coordinating and implementing all CRDP processes regarding enterprise development and rural development which relates to the Department	The planning process within the North West Province lack alignment and coordinated structure as requested by the Minister.
Mr Mbulelo Dala	Town and Regional Planner at Eskom	I am responsible to integrate spatial planning with electrification planning	In most cases the data is outdated during planning stage and there is also poor data updating due to lack of communication amongst the relevant departments
Miss René Vermeijs	Managing Director – Malepa Planning & Projects (PTY)Ltd	To ensure sustainability, communal ownership and effective contribution towards the overall objectives of developing rural areas.	Rural programmes are confusing and various departments should work together, and not parallel to each other.

Name and Surname	Designation	Role in CRDP	View of the current planning of CRDP
Mr Dean Gibb	Owner of Macropolis Urban Planning (Professional Town Planner, SacPLAN)	I would be a service provider appointed by Government to project manage the planning phase of the CRDP	Although government is the custodian of valuable information, it is not utilized in projects, resulting in bad planning.
Mr July Zikhatile Sizane*	Social Worker at Dept. of Social Development (Dr KK District)*	Promote social transformation within all rural areas	The current planning of CRDP mostly results in lack of coordination within the departments.
Mr Tukisetso Kopela	Town Planner at Kago-boswa spatial planning	Coordinate all planning process	Planning cannot be integrated and coordinated using public participation process as a measure to identify comprehensive needs
Mrs Monyana Tau	Senior Project Officer At Dept. AERD	My role in this regard is to stimulate rural development and food security	From our department, we are the facilitator and coordinator of CRDP, the dedication of other stakeholders to the development of CRDP is lacking
Mrs Rati	Project Coordinator at Dept. Dept. AERD	To integrate, coordinate and implement CRDP programme and other rural development programme	Currently, the Department is looking forward to get a strategy that will ensure integrated and coordinated planning and implementation of CRDP.

Source: Own Creation (2014)

It is evident from Table 5-12 that the current planning approach for CRDP is considered uncoordinated, with non-alignment of interdepartmental plans, slow service delivery, poor data updating due to lack of communication, lack of strategic planning and lack of commitment from other stakeholders.

5.3.7 Gap analysis

The Department of Rural Development and Land Reform (DRDLR) is mandated to initiate, facilitate, coordinate and act as a catalyst towards the implementation of the CRDP (DRDLR, 2009:35). From evaluating the current planning approach for CRDP, the following gaps were identified:

- Integration – the current planning for CRDP lacks the integration of projects between the departments including the alignment of projects.
- Initiation – the initiation strategy applied by the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform does not give direction as to where the process of development should start following the site visits and analysis considered within the study area.
- Facilitation – the planning of CRDP should facilitate the implementation thereof. In the case of the current planning approach, the data or information used to identify the needs within the research was outdated, i.e. the assessment considered data from StatsSA census data (2001). This may require more detailed planning in terms of implementation.
- Coordination – the current planning approach for CRDP is considered uncoordinated with no alignment of plans by the officials of the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform. The commitment from other stakeholders is lacking within the current planning approach.
- Catalysis – the methodology applied within the current planning approach for CRDP does not simplify the process of implementation for other stakeholders within the CRDP sites.

In an attempt to address the abovementioned gaps, a proposed planning approach for CRDP was created as part of this research, aimed at bringing a detailed, coordinated and integrated planning approach (in a step-by-step manner) to rural development in South Africa. This proposed planning approach for CRDP was also evaluated in a similar manner to the current planning approach for CRDP, based on a case study evaluation and analysis of the proposed approach in terms of expert views and structured interviews.

5.4 Analysis of the proposed planning approach for CRDPs in South Africa

The Comprehensive Rural Development Programme is strategic priority number 3 within the National Government's current Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) and implemented under Outcome 7, and its strategic objective is to facilitate integrated development and social cohesion through participatory approaches in partnership with all sectors of society (DRDLR, 2009: 24). The proposed planning approach for CRDP is anticipated to accelerate and facilitate the planning approach of CRDP which will align, integrate and coordinate the planning and implementation of CRDP. This proposed planning approach for CRDP is focused on a detailed, coordinated and integrated planning approach (in a step-by-step manner) to rural development in South Africa. To demonstrate the practical implementation of the proposed planning approach for CRDP, "Klein Eiffel" was identified as the study area for this research (cross reference Figure 1.2).

The Klein Eiffel case study was used to illustrate the proposed planning approach for CRDP in South Africa, based on the following core aspects captured accordingly:

- Delineation of the study area
- Methodology of the proposed approach within the case study area
- Management structure of the proposed approach
- Findings of the proposed approach (data collected through this process)
- Basket of services (summarized data and map generation)
- Expert views with regard to the proposed approach
- Analysis and contributions of the proposed approach for CRDP

5.4.1 Delineation of the study area

Klein Eiffel is located within the Joe Morolong Local Municipality formerly known as the Moshaweng Local Municipality. It is located in the Northern Cape Province of South Africa within the John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality. The land was initially occupied by white local communities who were believed to be from Switzerland. During the site visit, it was discovered that most local communities were staying on neighbouring farms until the late 1940s and early 1950s. Disadvantaged local communities were brought to Klein Eiffel to acquire access to the

roads and transport of resource, good and services. Figure 5-4 below illustrates the location of Klein Eiffel within the South African context.

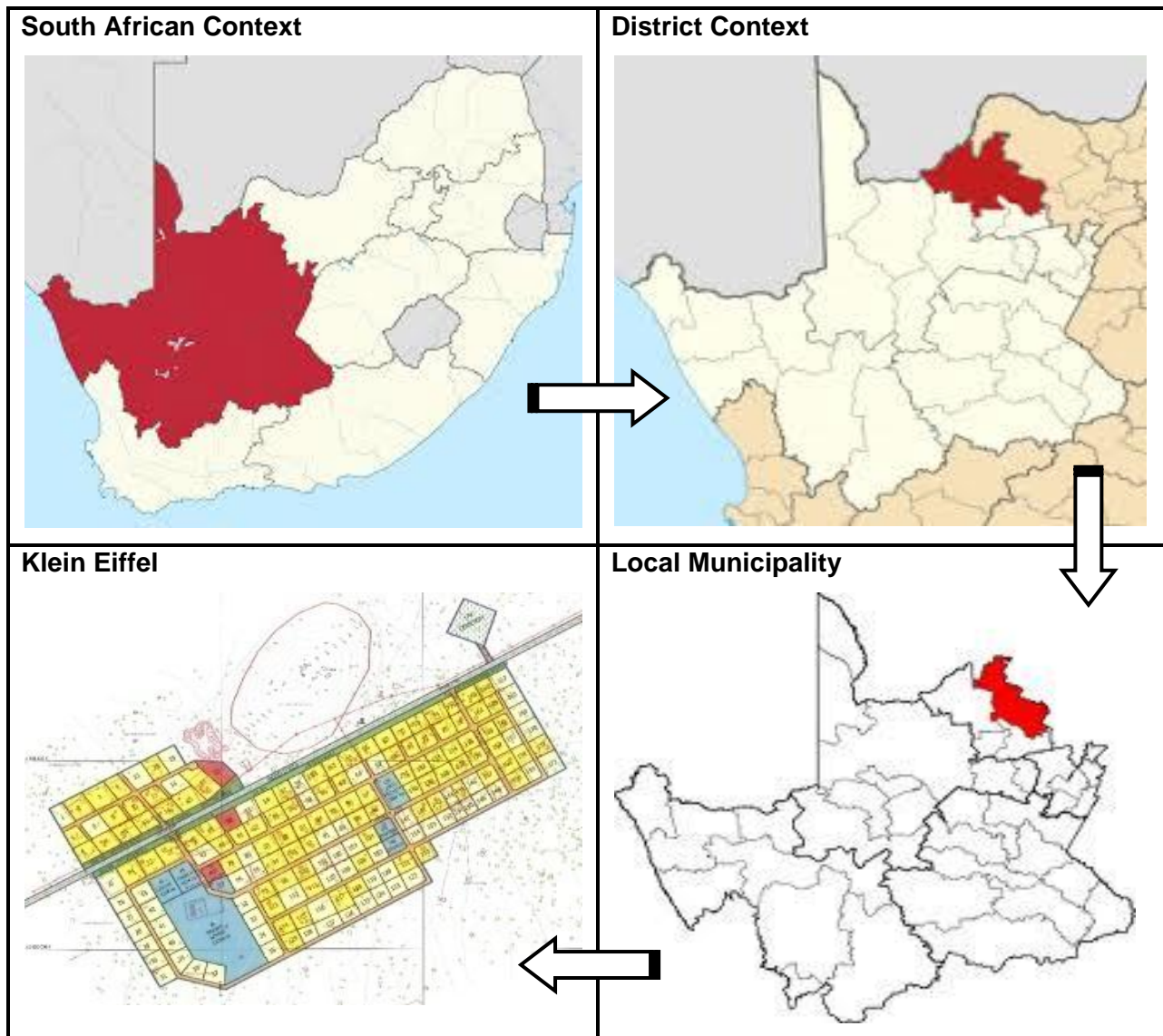


Figure 5-4: Location of Klein Eiffel in South Africa

Source: Own creation (2014)

The Joe Morolong Local Municipality is considered a rural municipality in South Africa. Klein Eiffel like many rural areas in South Africa is characterized by low population density, net out migration, low income, remote localization, dependency on agriculture and a traditional lifestyle. Some of the characteristics of the study area include:

- The area is mainly rural with a population of 327 and 95 households.

- An unemployment level of 85% of the population.
- No access to piped water - the whole village depends on one communal tap.
- No access to hygienic sanitation facilities.
- Limited access to electricity
- Most households depend on government grants as the main source of income.

Accordingly, Klein Eiffel was used to analyse and evaluate the proposed planning approach for CRDP in South Africa.

5.4.2 Methodology of the proposed planning approach for CRDPs

A step-by-step planning approach is proposed to ensure that the development of CRDP is accelerated, facilitated, integrated and coordinated. According to the interviews based on the current planning approach for CRDP with the officials from the government departments, the private sector and Eskom (cross reference Annexure B), it was visible that the current planning approach for CRDP is considered uncoordinated with non-alignment of plans, slow service delivery, lack of strategic planning and lack of commitment from other stakeholders. The following steps were proposed and applied in Klein Eiffel to illustrate the proposed planning approach for CRDP in South Africa.

- Step 1: Developing basic cadastral data
 - Using aerial photographs, spatial information including boreholes, buildings, contours, property boundaries, infrastructure services, heritage, forests, wind pumps and sign board was captured within Klein Eiffel.
- Step 2: Compiling a draft settlement plan
 - Using the information captured through aerial photographs in step 1, a draft settlement plan was created for Klein Eiffel using the AutoCAD drawing system.
 - To compile a draft settlement plan for Klein Eiffel, the following information was used from the cadastral data:
 - demarcation of stands based on existing fences/boundaries and all stands within Klein Eiffel were numbered
 - infilling of open spaces in the village (create additional stands to encourage densification)
 - stands for community facilities based on needs identified (IDP) as well as planning norms
 - environmental aspects / principles

- Draft Settlement plan for Klein Eiffel will ensure proper street layout based on acceptable design norms
- Step 3: Public participation process
 - Presentation of a settlement plan/layout plan was created for Klein Eiffel and the approval of a layout plan was confirmed by both the traditional leader and the community.
 - During this presentation, permission from the traditional leader and the community was asked by the researcher to conduct a land use survey/express including their participation in the questionnaire that will be conducted at their homes (refer to Step 5).
- Step 4: Land use survey/express
 - A detailed land use and infrastructure survey was conducted physically on the ground to verify and confirm land use within Klein Eiffel
- Step 5: Designing and conducting a detailed questionnaire
 - A questionnaire including stand number, total number of households, ownership, list of the households, age, gender, marital status, employment status, education status, disability status, income status, source of income, mode of transport, employment institutions, migration status, farming experience, housing and infrastructure service was created for Klein Eiffel to identify the individual and household needs within the village (cross reference to Annexure A)
 - The researcher and the questionnaire facilitators from Klein Eiffel travelled around every household within Klein Eiffel dropping a stand number sticky label which the questionnaire facilitators will use as a confirmation of the stand number when conducting a questionnaire
 - a workshop was also conducted with questionnaire facilitators from Klein Eiffel to teach them how to read the layout plan and divide sections for each questionnaire facilitator.
- Step 6: Needs analysis and interpretation
 - By using the layout plan and the questionnaire conducted in every household, the socio-economic status quo was created and individual, household and community needs within Klein Eiffel were identified.
- Step 7: Involving External Professional Expert
 - In this stage specialists such as environmental analysts, geologists and civil engineers were involved to provide the following reports:
 - Environmental Impact Assessment report
 - Geotechnical report
 - Service Level report
- Step 8: Involvement of other Councils of Stakeholders
 - Schedule meeting with each member of Councils of Stakeholders to discuss the implementation plan based on the needs identified.

The proposed planning approach for CRDP captured above is anticipated to accelerate, facilitate and prepare the findings of a basket of services in relation to the planning and implementation of the identified needs within Klein Eiffel (cross reference Table 5.16). In addition, it provides an in-depth analysis of the layout of the area, and the needs and social conditions of the local communities within the rural areas.

5.4.3 Analysis of the management structure of the proposed planning approach for CRDP

According to the consensus building and coordination (refer to Table 2-6), planning can strengthen coordination among donors, government, the private sector, voluntary agencies, civil society and the affected communities (United Nations Habitat, 2010:2). Any development on land regarding preparation and amendment of spatial plans, policies, land use schemes as well as procedures for development applications, should include transparent processes of public participation that afford all parties the opportunity to provide inputs on matters affecting them (SPLUMA, 2013:18).

The proposed management structure for CRDP focuses on professional town planners working in conjunction with the community to overcome the needs of rural communities. This proposed planning approach for CRDP can adopt the holistic approach partnering various stakeholders like government departments, non-governmental organizations, the business sector and the communities, in order to enhance socio-economic issues during the planning and implementation process of identified needs. Figure 5-5 below illustrates the proposed management structure for CRDP in South Africa.

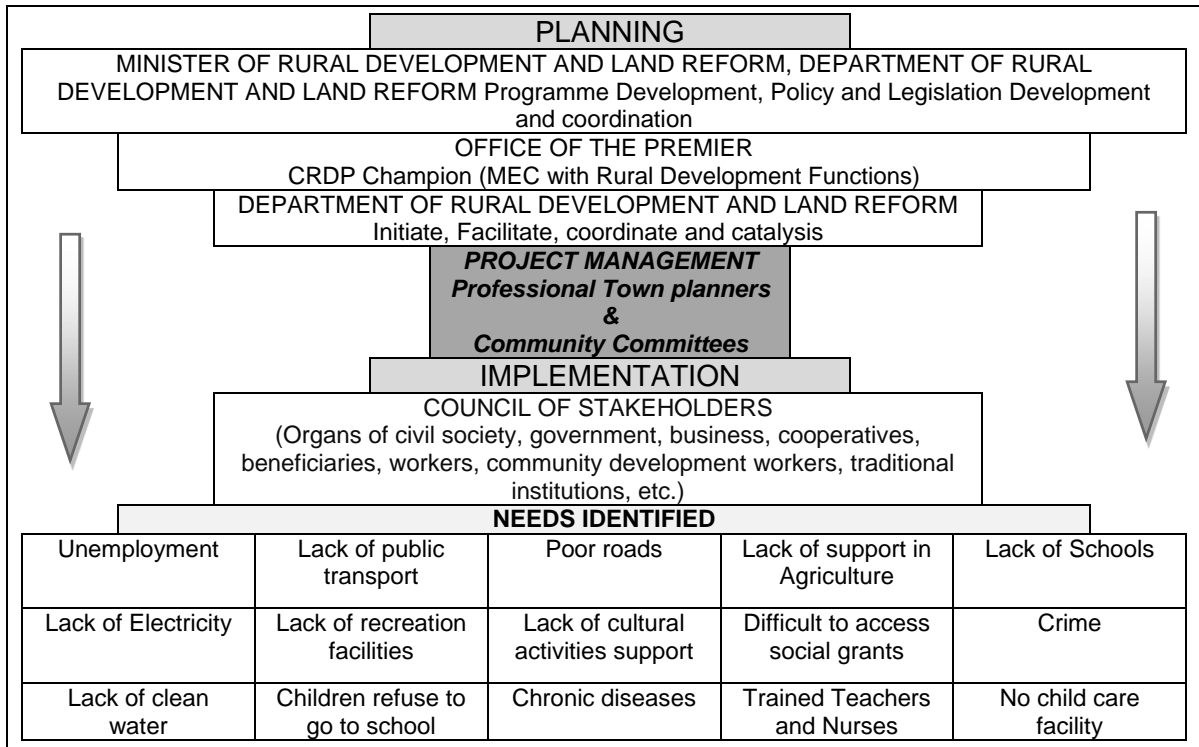


Figure 5-5: Proposed CRDP Management Structure

Source: Own Creation (2014)

The proposed CRDP management structure captured in Figure 5-5 above separates the planning from the project implementation process and also recognizes the involvement of town planners during the planning process. This proposed management structure for CRDP is similar in terms of recognition in all spheres of government to the current planning approach for CRDP, except that the proposed structure encourages the full-time involvement of a town planner at planning level as a facilitator, integrator and coordinator. The following point describes the proposed management structure for CRDP:

- The Minister of Department of Rural Development and Land Reform will be responsible for outcomes, budget, policy, legislation, strategy and overall coordination of national projects.
- The Office of the Premier together with the MEC responsible for rural development should be responsible for identifying the pilot site for CRDP.
- The Department of Rural Development and Land Reform should be responsible for providing operational monitoring and oversight, and also the appointment of professional town planners as project managers regarding the planning of CRDP.
- The Local Municipalities should be responsible for the by-laws, spatial development framework and integrated development planning.

- At community level, professional town planners in conjunction with the community committees should execute the planning process as described in the proposed methodology captured above (cross reference section 5.4.2).

The Council of Stakeholders, such as other government departments, business and cooperatives should be responsible for the implementation of identified needs by the town planners and the community committees. Accordingly, the proposed step-by-step planning approach for CRDP was applied, analysed and evaluated to acquire findings on the status quo, needs identified and spatial relevance of the needs.

5.4.4 Socio-economic findings with regard to the proposed planning approach for CRDPs within the study area

The proposed planning approach for CRDP, as captured above, results in the collection and presentation of specific data. Step 1 and step 2 captures the process of formulating a settlement layout plan. The importance of formulating a settlement layout plan is to facilitate the process of data collection and understand the spatial relevance of the identified needs and a unique consideration of the study area. Step 3 facilitates the public participation process which is carried throughout the planning process of the proposed planning approach for CRDP. Step 4 confirms the land use and infrastructure as contained in the settlement layout plan. Step 5 illustrates the process of data collection by using the settlement layout plan. The results of the data captured using questionnaires within the study area (cross reference Annexure A) were converted into socio-economic status quo and the spatial relevance of the identified needs.

Step 6 of the proposed planning approach for CRDP entails the analysis and interpretation of data collected using a settlement layout plan to get a clear understanding of the socio-economic background and the spatial relevance of the identified needs. Step 7 captures the involvement of external professional experts such as environmental analysts, geologists and civil engineers to provide expert reports based of their expertise to advise on feasible development on rural land. Step 8 captures other stakeholders such as government departments, non-government organizations, and private businesses which are involved during the implementation stage of the CRDP.

The proposed planning approach for CRDP populated the following data as part of the status quo analysis (as derived from steps 1 to 6):

- Population composition

- Gender ratio
- Population age group
- Klein Eiffel within the Joe Morolong Local Municipality
- Economic profile
- Marital status
- Household size
- Current education level attained
- Location of schools and number of attendance
- Income status
- Source of income
- Water, sanitation and electricity
- Main type of dwelling

Accordingly, findings and data of the study area was used to analyse the proposed planning approach for CRDP.

5.4.4.1 Population composition

The following table captures the population composition including the gender and selected age groups within the study area.

Table 5-13: Population composition

Population Age Group	Males	Females	Total	Total %
0 – 4	24	13	37	11
5 – 19	74	52	126	39
20 – 35	38	44	82	25
36 – 50	11	20	31	9
51 – 65	12	23	35	11
66+	7	9	16	5
Total	166	161	327	100

Source: Own Creation (2013)

Table 5-13 illustrates that the total population within the study area is 327. The number of the total population during the late 1940s and early 1950s is unknown, when the local community relocated from neighbouring farms to Klein Eiffel. 63 years have passed since then. The total population in Klein Eiffel shows that the level of out migration within the area is higher due to poverty and a lack of opportunities.

5.4.4.2 Gender ratio

The following figure illustrates the gender ratio within the study area.

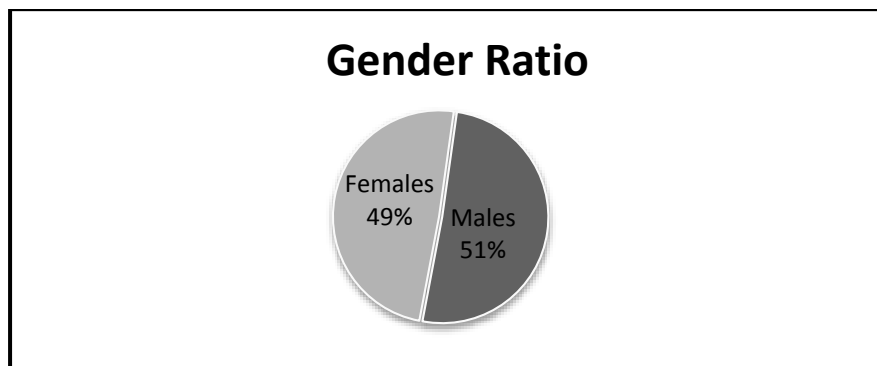


Figure 5-6: Gender Ratio within Klein Eiffel

Source: Own Creation (2013)

Figure 5-6 above illustrates that the proportion of males (+/- 51%) is marginally higher than that of females, representing the data captured in Table 5-2. The implication of this is that there should be an equitable distribution of recreational facilities and development opportunities for all in line with gender proportions. In the consultation with the tribal leader (Hon. Golelelwang) and other members of the community, it was clearly stated that a number of local communities search for job opportunities outside the village in Kuruman, Kathu, Hotazel, Vryburg, Postmasburg up to Upington and most don't reside there permanently or take the whole family out of the village.

5.4.4.3 Population age group

The following figure illustrates the population age group pyramid within the study area.

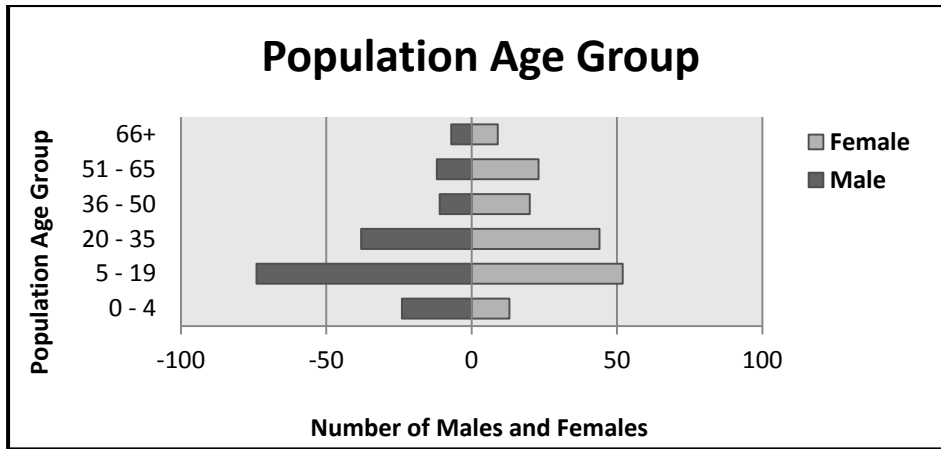


Figure 5-7: Population Age Group within Klein Eiffel

Source: Own Creation (2013)

Figure 5-7 illustrates that Klein Eiffel has a higher population group between the ages 5-19 on both males and females at 39%. This shows that there is a higher demand for school facilities within Klein Eiffel. Table 5-2 captured above illustrates that 5% of the population is over 65 years and 45% of the population falls under the economic active population group. There is a day care service or crèche within Klein Eiffel, but only local families that can afford it are able to send children to the crèche.

5.4.4.4 Klein Eiffel within the Joe Morolong Local Municipality

The following figure illustrates the population size of Klein Eiffel as compared to Joe-Morolong Local Municipality.

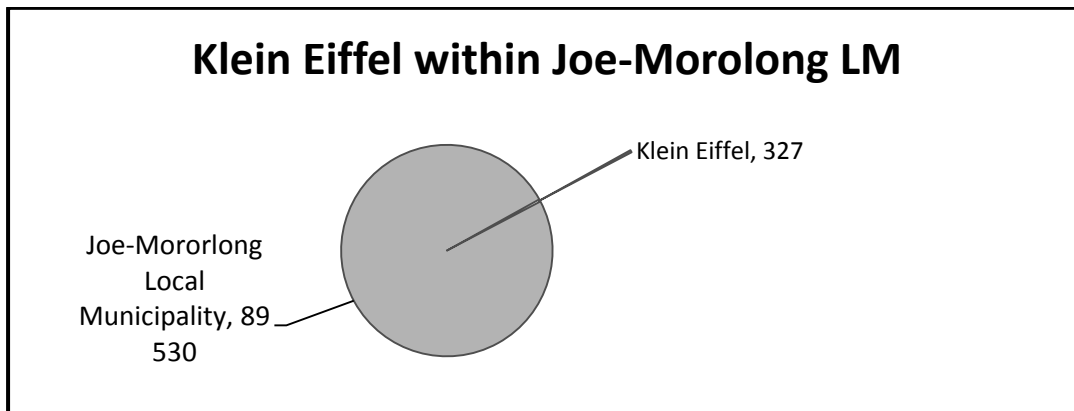


Figure 5-8: Klein Eiffel within the Joe Morolong Local Municipality

Source: Own Creation (2013)

According to the StatsSA census data (2001) the total population of the Joe Morolong Local Municipality is 89 530. Figure 5-8 above indicates that the population of Klein Eiffel form 0.36% of the total population of the entire Joe Morolong Local Municipality.

5.4.4.5 Economic profile

The economic profile within Klein Eiffel is very poor in terms of the use of resources, services and skills. The main challenge in relation to the use of resources by the mines is the tribal authorities that take decisions within Klein Eiffel. According to some of the community members, mining companies have tried to establish mining around Klein Eiffel where they discovered diesel and manganese within the area. The tribal leaders rejected the first proposal from the mining companies, but the reasons for the rejection were not clear to the community.

The level of water within the area is insufficient, which makes it difficult for the community to cultivate agricultural products within the area. The only agricultural system that works within Klein Eiffel and the surrounding areas is livestock, especially sheep, cattle and goats. The mining industries have made proposals to help with the upgrade of a piped water system within Klein Eiffel and the surrounding areas.

A transport service is one of the main challenges to the local communities. The nearest towns from Klein Eiffel are Kuruman, Ganyesa and Vryburg, of which the distance from Klein Eiffel to Kuruman is about 159km and to Ganyesa it is about 167km whilst to Vryburg it is about 234. Figure 5-9 captures the distance from Klein Eiffel to the nearest towns.

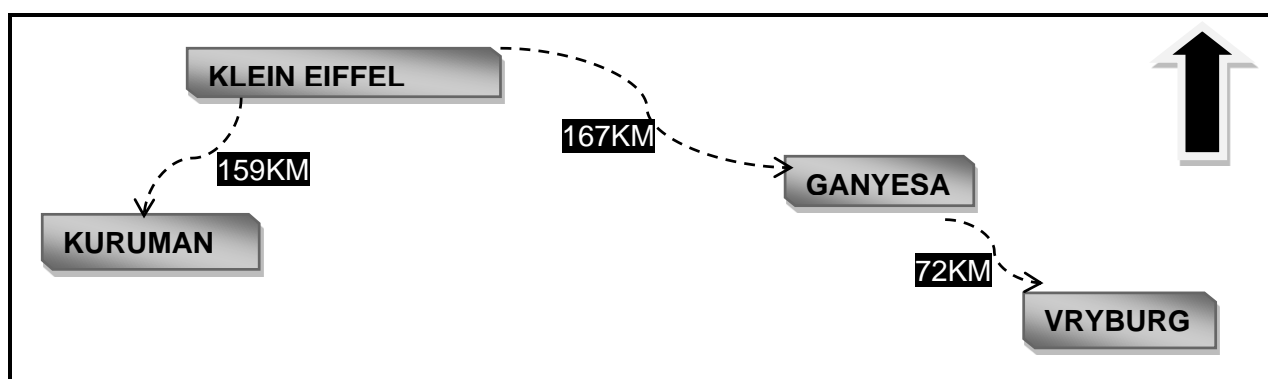


Figure 5-9: Distance from Klein Eiffel to nearby towns

Source: Own Creation (2013)

It is clear that the distance from Klein Eiffel to the nearest town is problematic within the developmental state of the village. The points listed below show the conditions faced by the population of Klein Eiffel in relation to access to shopping facilities.

- Local communities around Klein Eiffel prefer shopping in Kuruman due to its nearest distance as compared to Vryburg.
- The distance from Klein Eiffel to Kuruman is 159, of which 92km is a gravel route.
- The taxi system is not efficient due to the conditions of the route.
- The village has one taxi that drives to Kuruman on specific dates.

There is a small tuck shop in Klein Eiffel and other villages near to Klein Eiffel. But the difficulty is that some of the goods needed by the local community are not available. In this case, most local communities travel 35km (travel 4 hours return) to Padstow and Laxey to acquire the goods needed using a donkey cart.

5.4.4.6 Household size

The following figure illustrates the household sizes within the study area.

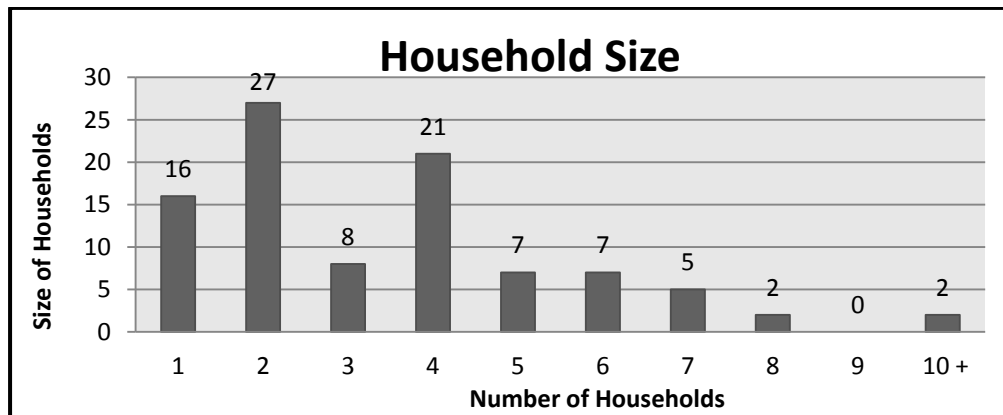


Figure 5-10: Average Household Size within Klein Eiffel

Source: Own Creation (2013)

It is evident that the household size within Klein Eiffel has an average household size of 2 with 27. This is caused by the fewer jobs and business opportunities and other factors related to socio-economic factors.

5.4.4.7 Current education level attained

The following figure illustrates the current education status captured from grade R to tertiary level within the study area

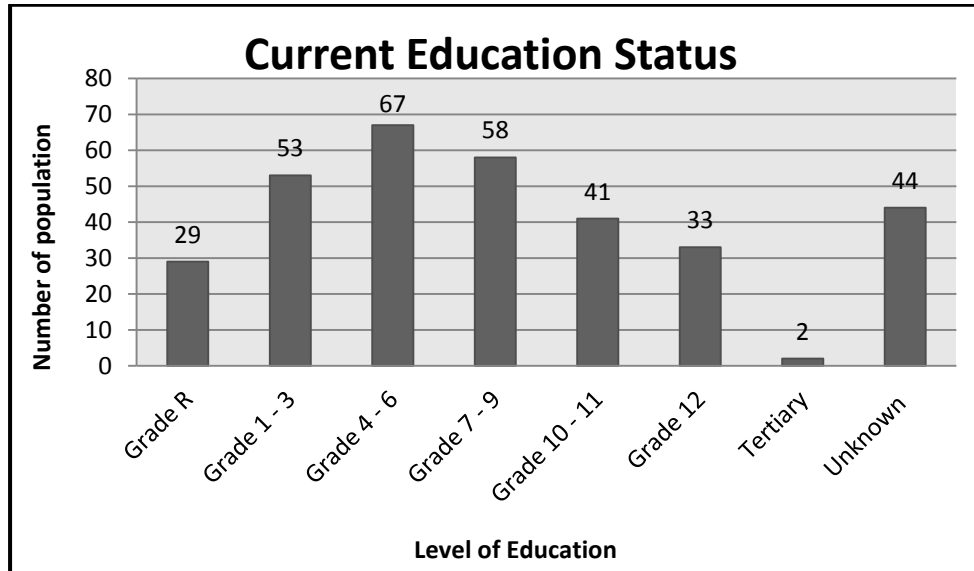


Figure 5-11: Education status within Klein Eiffel

Source: Own Creation (2013)

Figure 5-11 illustrates that most local communities has grade 4-6 status as their highest acquired status of education in Klein Eiffel. According to the interview with community members, it was clearly stated that most local people leave school at grade 8 and 9. This is mostly influenced by the lack of secondary schools around the study area. In Klein Eiffel there is only one school that services the whole community and this is a primary school.

The secondary schools are situated in other villages around Klein Eiffel where learners travel with a bus to get to school. The main challenge is that the bus is sometimes broken for three consecutive weeks and learners are unable to attend school. Most local communities with a grade 12 or tertiary education status attended school in boarding schools or have families in Kuruman.

5.4.4.8 Location of school and number of attendance

The following figure illustrates the location of schools including Klein Eiffel and the number of learners attending it.

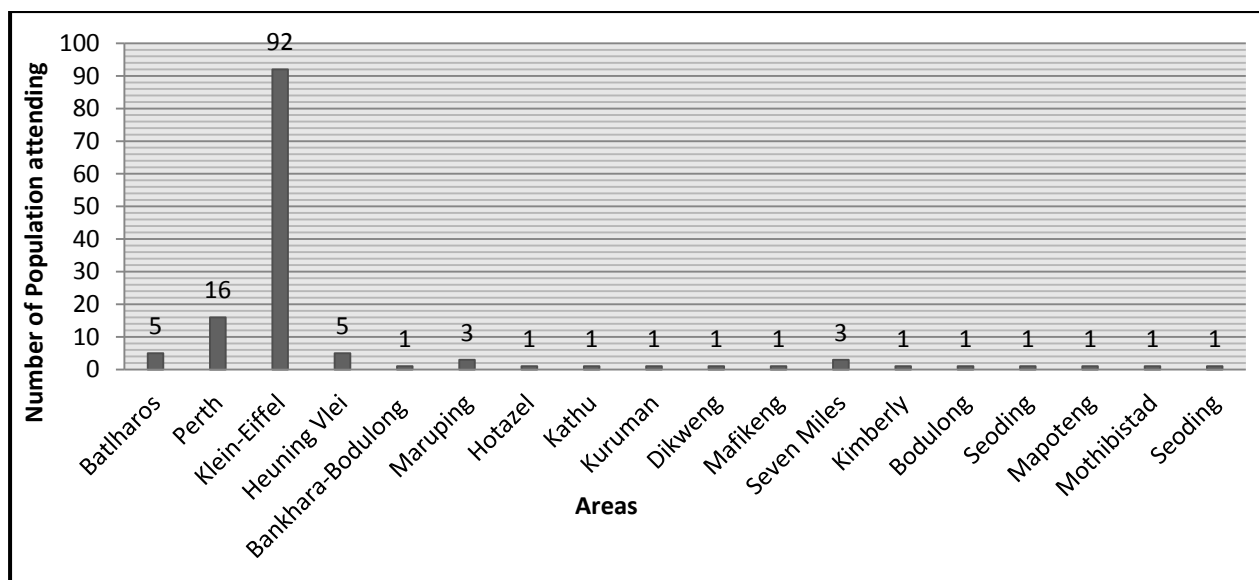


Figure 5-12: Location of Schools and Number of Attendance

Source: Own Creation (2013)

Figure 5-12 illustrates that 67% of the learners residing in Klein Eiffel attend school in Klein Eiffel at Dutton Primary School and Kitlanang Pre-School. The schools attended in Perth and Heuning Vlei are mostly secondary schools. The high figure of school attendance in Klein Eiffel is mostly influenced by the access to school premises.

5.4.4.9 Level of employment

The following table captures the level of employment within the study area.

Table 5-14: Level of Employment within Klein Eiffel

Level of Income	Employed	Unemployed	Total	Total %
0 - R1500	7	135	142	89%
R1500 - R3500	4	0	4	3%
R3500 - R10000	11	0	11	7%
R10000+	2	0	2	1%
Total	24	135	159	100%
Total %	15%	85%	100%	

Source: Own Creation (2013)

The data captured in Table 5-14 indicates that 85% of the population within Klein Eiffel has an unemployment income status. Table 5-14 indicates that most local people employed earn

between R3500 – R10 000. Most local people are working at the mines in Kathu and Hotazel. Figure 5-10 below illustrates the employment status as reflected in Table 5-3 above.

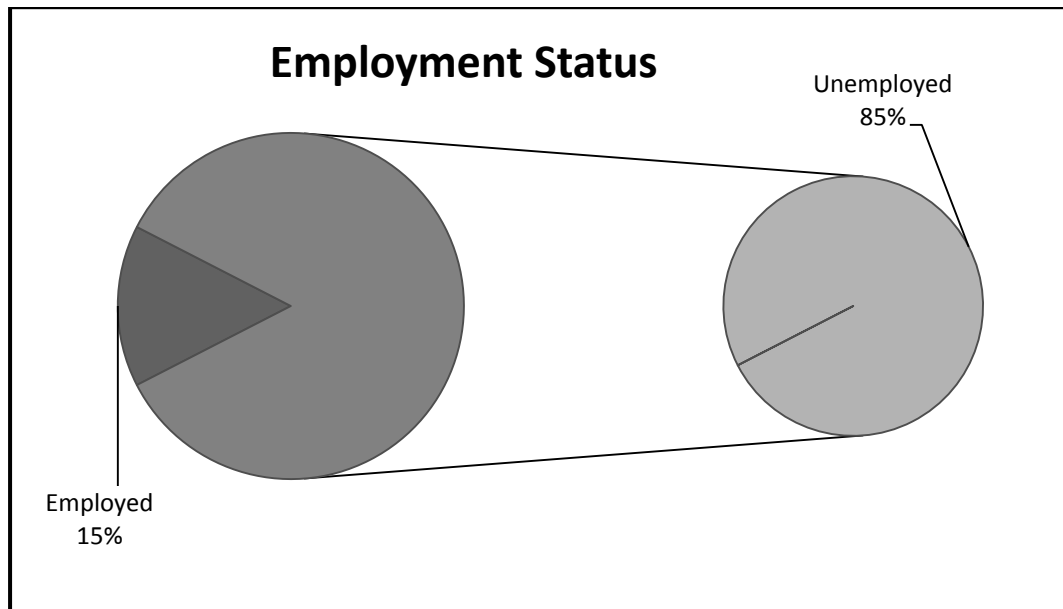


Figure 5-13: Employment status within Klein Eiffel

Source: Own Creation (2013)

Figure 5-13 illustrates that 15% of the population is employed and 85% is unemployed. The situation is initiated by a lack of easy access to resources, facilities and employment opportunities. According to the discussions with member of the community, only teachers work daily within the study area except for other members of the local community working at mines.

5.4.4.10 Level of income

The following figure illustrates the level of income within the study area.

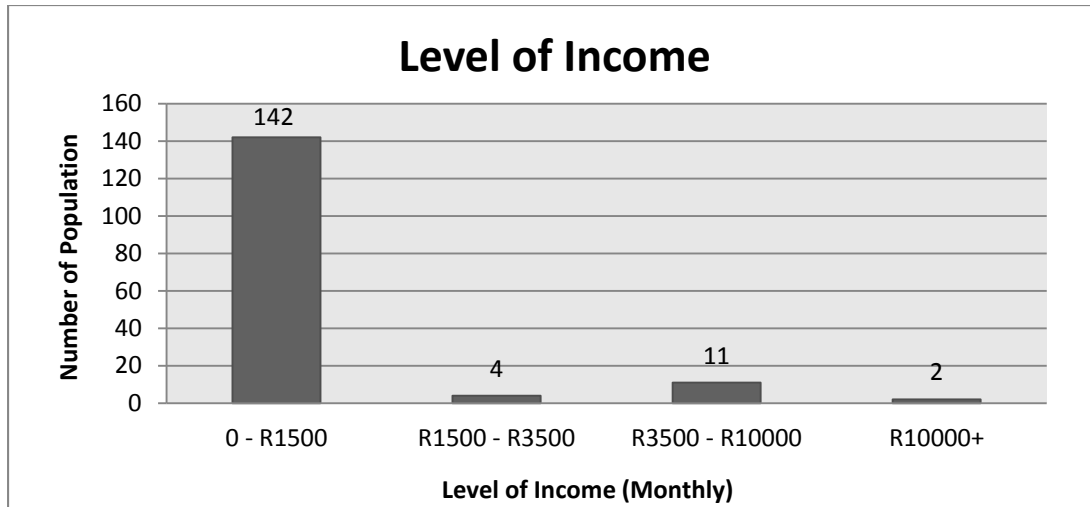


Figure 5-14: Level of Income within Klein Eiffel

Source: Own Creation (2013)

Figure 5-14 illustrates that 89% of the population within Klein Eiffel have no income or have an income of less than R1 500.00 per month, which results in high poverty levels within the study area. Most local people in Klein Eiffel depend on government grants for survival.

5.4.4.11 Source of income

The following figure illustrates the source of income within the study area, including salaries, businesses, pensions, grants, remittances and no income status.

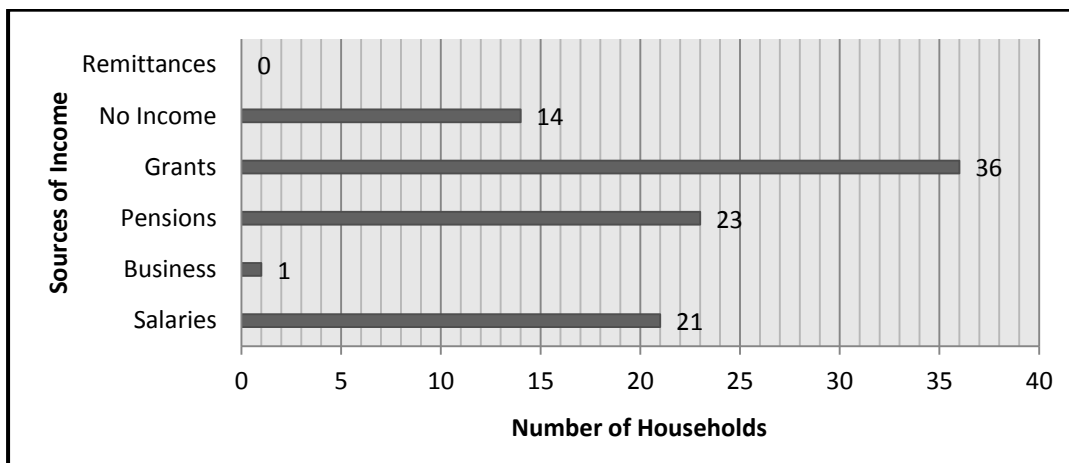


Figure 5-15: Source of Income within Klein Eiffel

Source: Own Creation (2013)

From Figure 5-15 above it can be deduced that 38% of the households in Klein Eiffel depend on government grants as a main source of income. There are about 23 households that depend on pension funds as the main source of income granted to people over 60 for females and 65 years old for males. In Klein Eiffel, the earners in households that have salaries as the main source of income usually work in other areas and only come home on weekends. Some of the earners with salaries are employed at the mines and some are on training programmes of the DRDLR.

5.4.4.12 Water, sanitation and electricity

There are 95 households in Klein Eiffel. The following figure illustrates the level of service infrastructure within the study area.

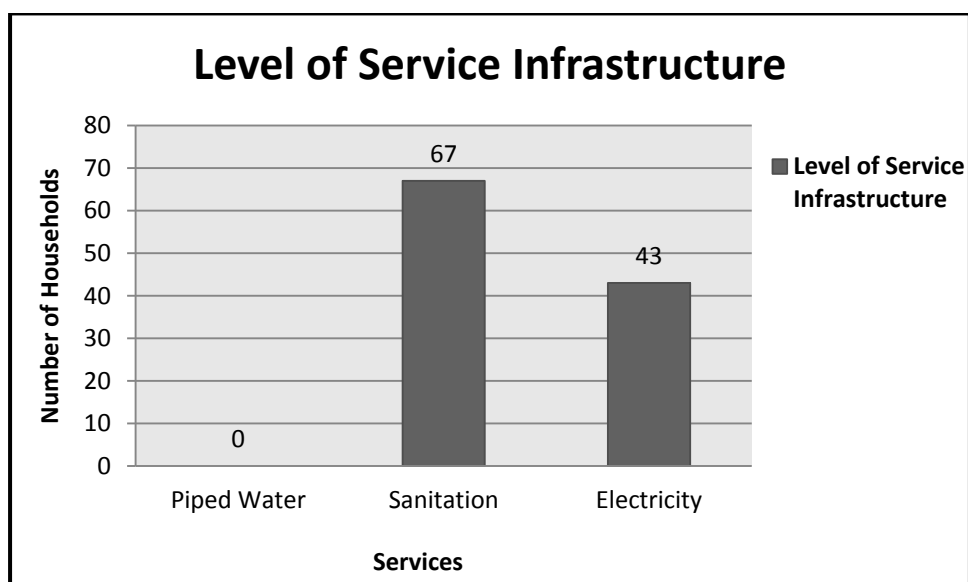


Figure 5-16: Level of Infrastructure Services within Klein Eiffel

Source: Own Creation (2013)

Figure 5-16 illustrates that Klein Eiffel has no piped water systems available in the village. Local communities receive water from one borehole situated next to the main road within the study area. This shows that Klein Eiffel has a serious problem in relation to the supply of water. Measures should be implemented to upgrade the water system within the study area. In terms of sanitation, Klein Eiffel continues to experience huge backlogs. It indicates that about 29% of the households have no access to any sanitation system. The provision of sanitation facilities across the village remains one of the key challenges for the area.

The level of electrification in Klein Eiffel still reflected the backlog of 54 households without electricity. The authority to provide electricity is with the Department of Energy and Eskom in the case of the Joe Morolong Local Municipality.

5.4.4.13 Main type of dwelling

The following figure illustrates the main type of dwelling within the study area.

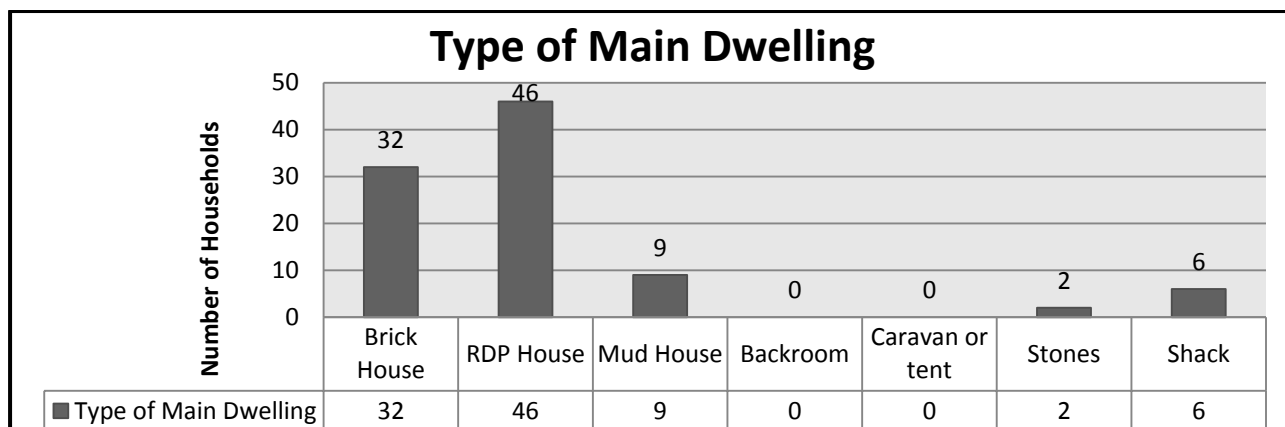


Figure 5-17: Main type of Dwelling within Klein Eiffel

Source: Own Creation (2013)

Figure 5-17 illustrates that Klein Eiffel has a lower number of traditional dwelling units as the main type of dwelling. Seventeen (17) households with Klein Eiffel have informal houses as their main type of dwelling. Housing subsidies were provided to 46 households within Klein Eiffel. The self-built housing structures (indicated as brick houses in Figure 5-16) still need to be evaluated as to the need to rectify or demolish the structure.

5.4.5 Basket of services compiled using the proposed planning approach for CRDP within the study area

Following the proposed methodology for the planning approach for CRDP, the individual, household and community needs were identified and compiled as a basket of services, as illustrated in Table 5-15.

Table 5-15: Basket of Services identified for Klein Eiffel

Department/ Institution	Service	Needs	Target Number of Households	Stand Numbers
Dept. of Human Settlement	Housing	Shacks	6	19, 48, 51, 101, 108, 162
		Mud Houses	9	52, 60, 66, 69, 73, 75, 83,
		Stone Houses	2	70, 134
ESKOM	Electricity	Electricity connections	54	3, 4, 5, 19, 20, 24, 48, 51,
Local Municipality/ Public Works	Water	Upgrading of water system	All households	All households
	Sanitation	Provide ventilated pit latrine toilets	28	4, 5, 19, 20, 48, 51, 54, etc.
	Roads	Provide access road to the nearest town	80 km	Road to Kuruman
Dept. of Social Development	Government Grants as a source of income	Visit households depending on old age pension fund	23	10, 22, 49, 56, 57, 61, 66,
		Visit households depending on children grants	36	2, 3, 4, 5, 11, 12, 24, 46,
		Visit households with no source of income	14	20, 48, 62, 69, 70, 71, 83,
Dept. of Education	School	Recognition of high level of services or bicycles for alternative transport.	21	All households
Dept. of Health	Health service	Provide an accessible clinic	All households	All households
Dept. of sport and recreation	Sport and recreation facilities	Provide sports and recreation facilities for both males and females	All households	All households

Source: Own Creation (2014)

The basket of services captured in Table 5-15 above illustrates the needs identified within the case study by means of the proposed planning approach for CRDP. The proposed planning approach for CRDP captured maps to illustrate the spatial relevance of the data and the needs identified. The following maps were captured using the proposed planning approach for CRDP within the study area (Malepa Planning and Projects, 2014).

- Map 1: Illustrates the houses within the study area that are built of bricks and cement. Note that these houses are self-financed by individuals within the study area. It is clear from the layout map that 32 households within the study area contributed to building houses as a main structure of dwelling
- Map 2: Illustrates houses within the study area that were financed through government subsidies as a main structure of dwelling. The Northern Cape Department of Human Settlement has addressed some of the needs relating to housing within the study area. It is

clear from the layout map that 46 households within Klein Eiffel have benefitted from government housing subsidies.

- Map 3: Illustrates the houses within the study area that are built of mud as the main structure of dwelling. A mud house is an informal housing structure made of mud, whereby local communities use local materials to build these houses, with no plumbing or proper sewer systems. The roofs are flat and are built using wooden poles, and then coated with a mixture of mud and straw. It is clear from the layout map that 9 households within the study area needs attention in terms of the provision of housing.
- Map 4: Illustrates the shack housing structures within the study area as the main structure of dwelling. A shack house is an informal housing structure mostly found in South African informal settlements. It is clear from the layout map that 6 informal structures within the study area are shacks and this increases the need for housing within the study area.
- Map 5: Illustrate the houses within the study area that are built of stones or rocks as the main structure of dwelling. It is an informal house made of stones without proper cement and foundation. These houses are referred to as the traditional housing structures mostly found in South African rural areas. It is clear from the layout map that only 2 households within the study area use stone houses as their main structure of dwelling.
- Map 6: Illustrates the electricity backlog within the study area. It is clear from the layout map that the study area reflects a backlog of 54 households without electricity. This illustrates that there is a need to upgrade the provision of household electricity within the study area.
- Map 7: Illustrates the stands with access to electricity. The authority providing electricity is the Department of Energy and Eskom in the case of the Joe Morolong Local Municipality. It is clear from the layout map that there is electricity running through the study area.
- Map 8: Illustrates the sanitation backlog within the study area. Klein Eiffel has no piped water systems available in the village. Local inhabitants receive water from one communal tap situated next to the main road. It is clear from the layout map that the study area experiences a huge backlog in terms of sanitation indicating that 29% of the households have no access to any sanitation system. The provision of adequate sanitation facilities across the study area remains one of the key challenges for the area
- Map 9: Illustrates the level of sanitation available within the study area. Sanitation systems found within the study area consists of a pit latrine system. This system was implemented by the Joe Morolong Local Municipality with the assistance of Municipal Infrastructure Grants (MIG). The Municipality of Joe Morolong promised the local community that other households will benefit during the next phase of implementation.
- Map 10: Illustrates the population density within the study area. Population density is a measurement of population per unit area and it is a quantity of type number density. In this instance, it is measured per stand within the study area. It is clear from the layout map that the highest household size within the study area is between 1 and 2. This is caused by the fewer job and business opportunities and other socio-economic factors.
- Map 11: Illustrates the main source of income for every household within the study area. It is clear from the layout map that 38% of the households in Klein Eiffel depend on government grants as a main source of income. There are about 23 households that depend on pension

funds as the main source of income granted to people over 60 for females and 65 years old for males.

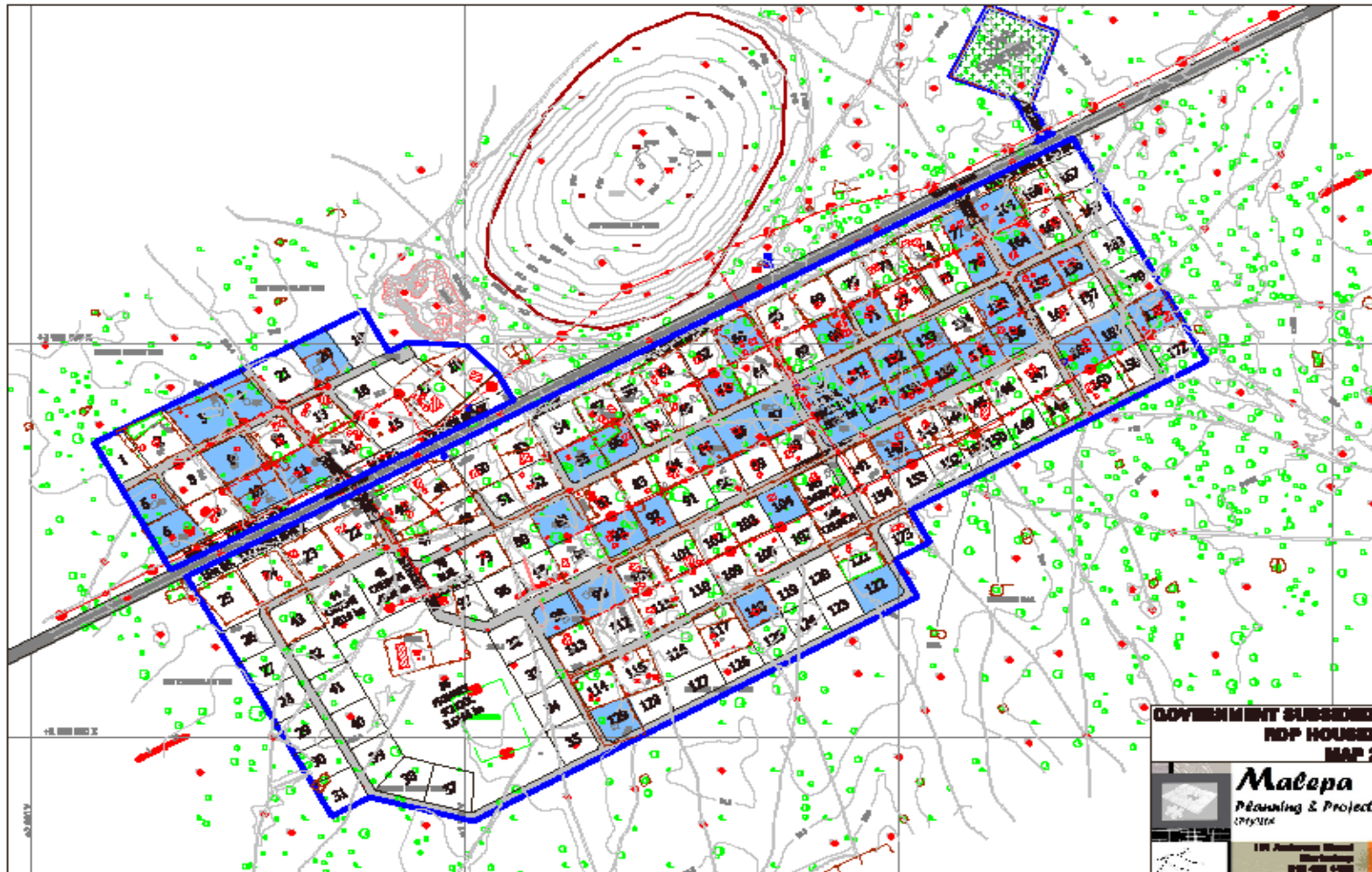
- Map 12: Illustrates the land use overview of the study area capturing residential stands, business, cemetery, open spaces and streets.

Map 1: Brick House (Self-made) within the study area



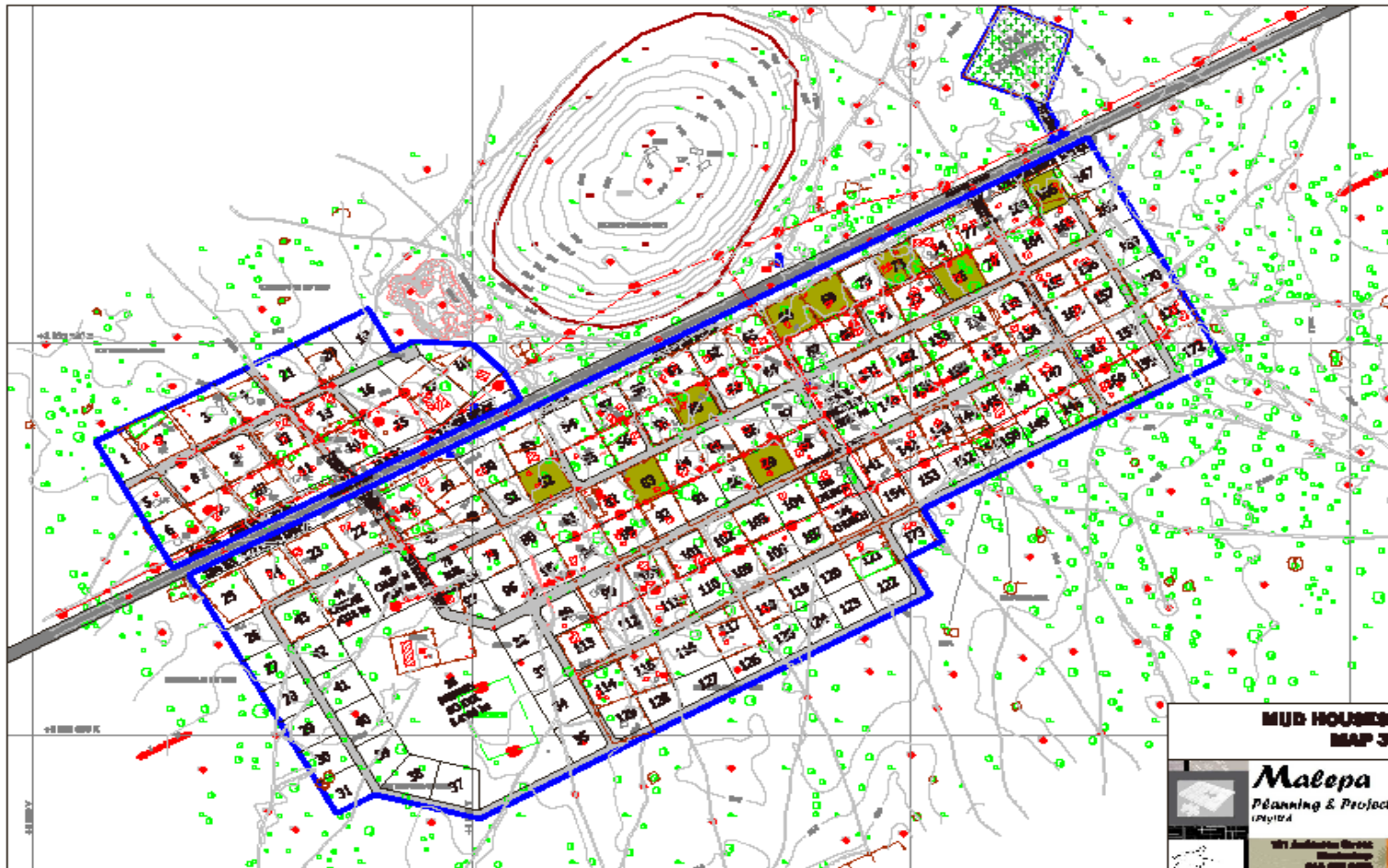
Source: Malepa Planning and Projects (2014)

Map 2: Subsidy houses within the study area



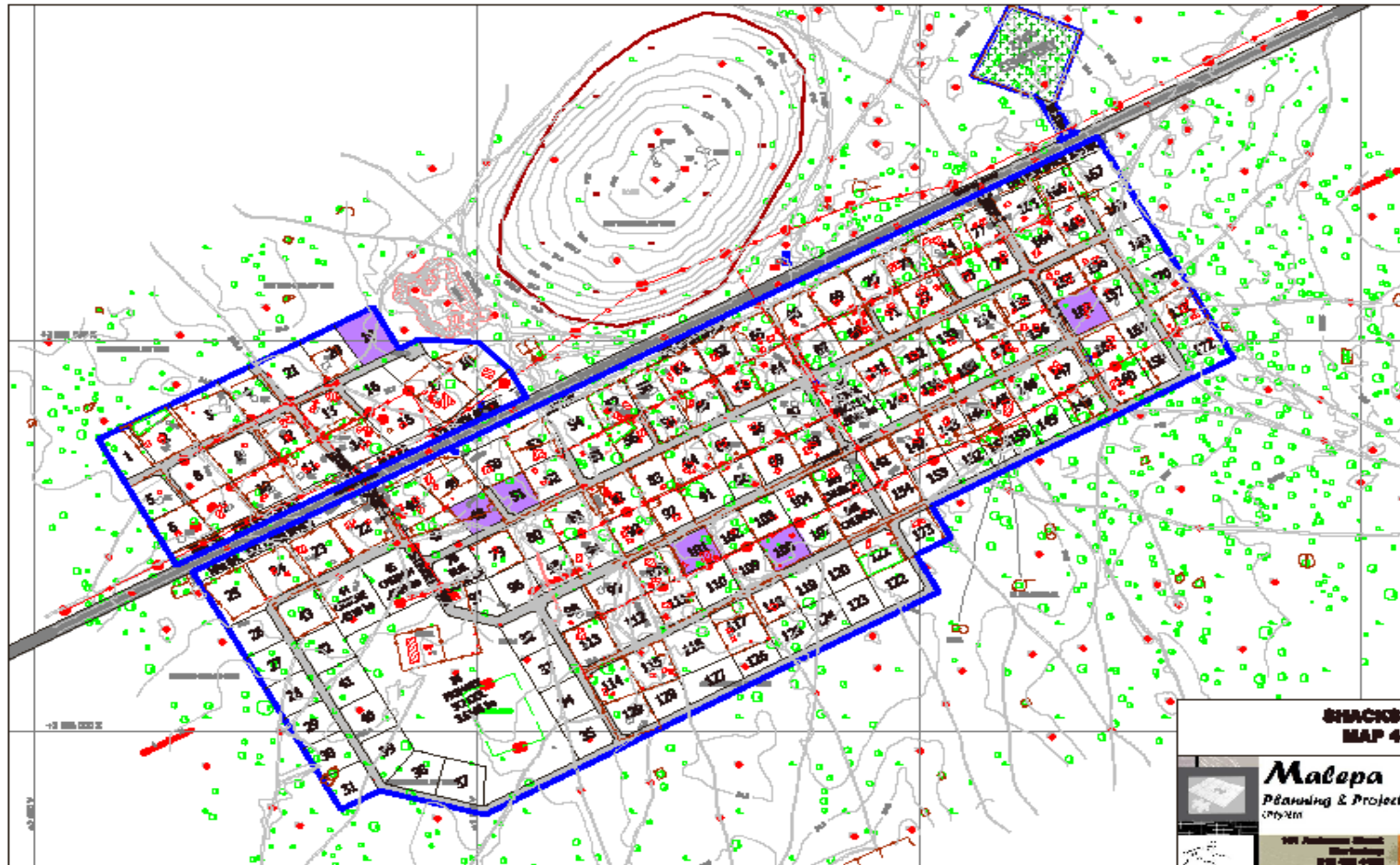
Source: Malepa Planning and Projects (2014)

Map 3: Mud houses within the study area



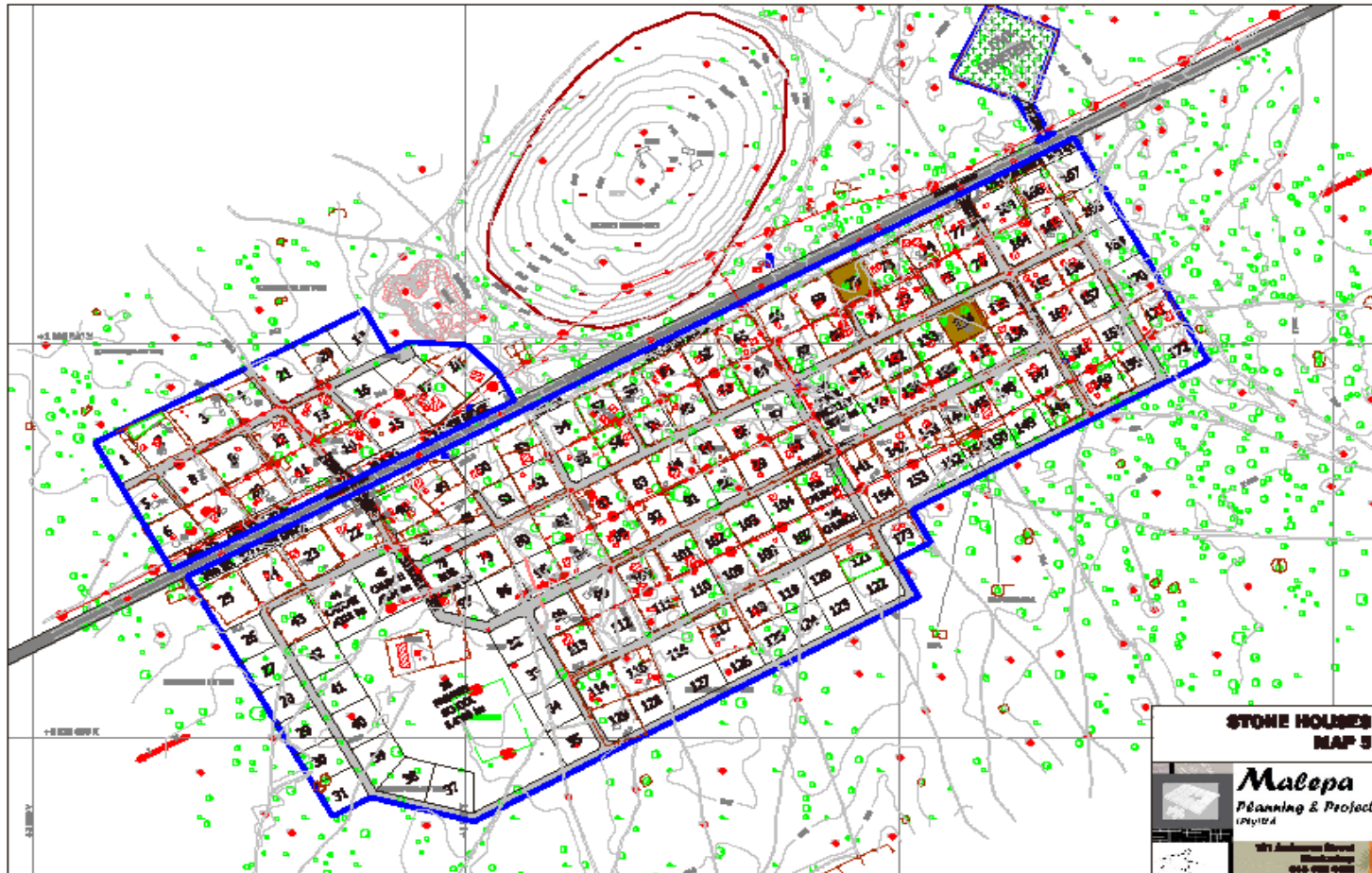
Source: Malepa Planning and Projects (2014)

Map 4: Shack houses within the study area



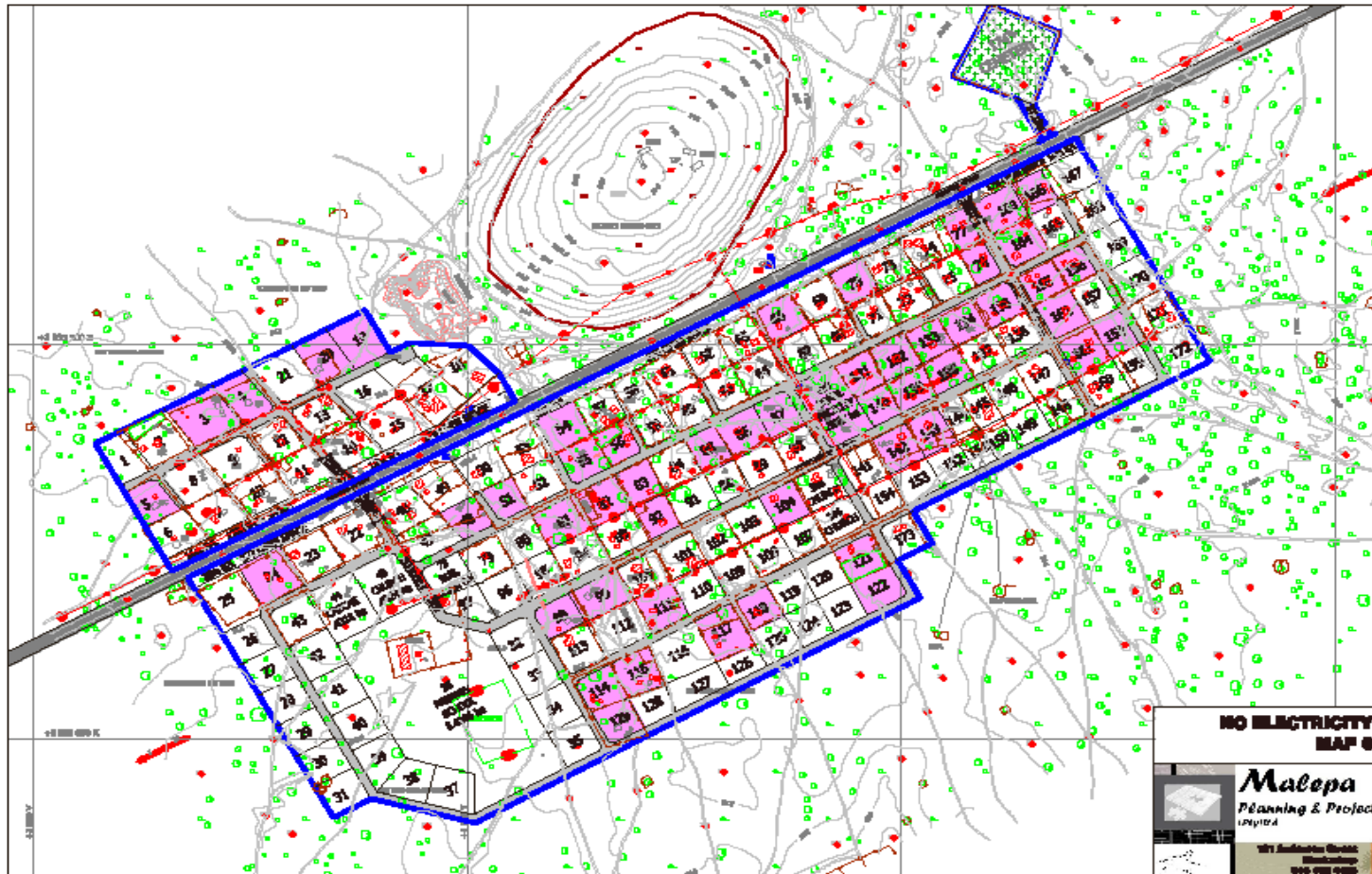
Source: Malepa Planning and Projects (2014)

Map 5: Stone or rock houses within the study area



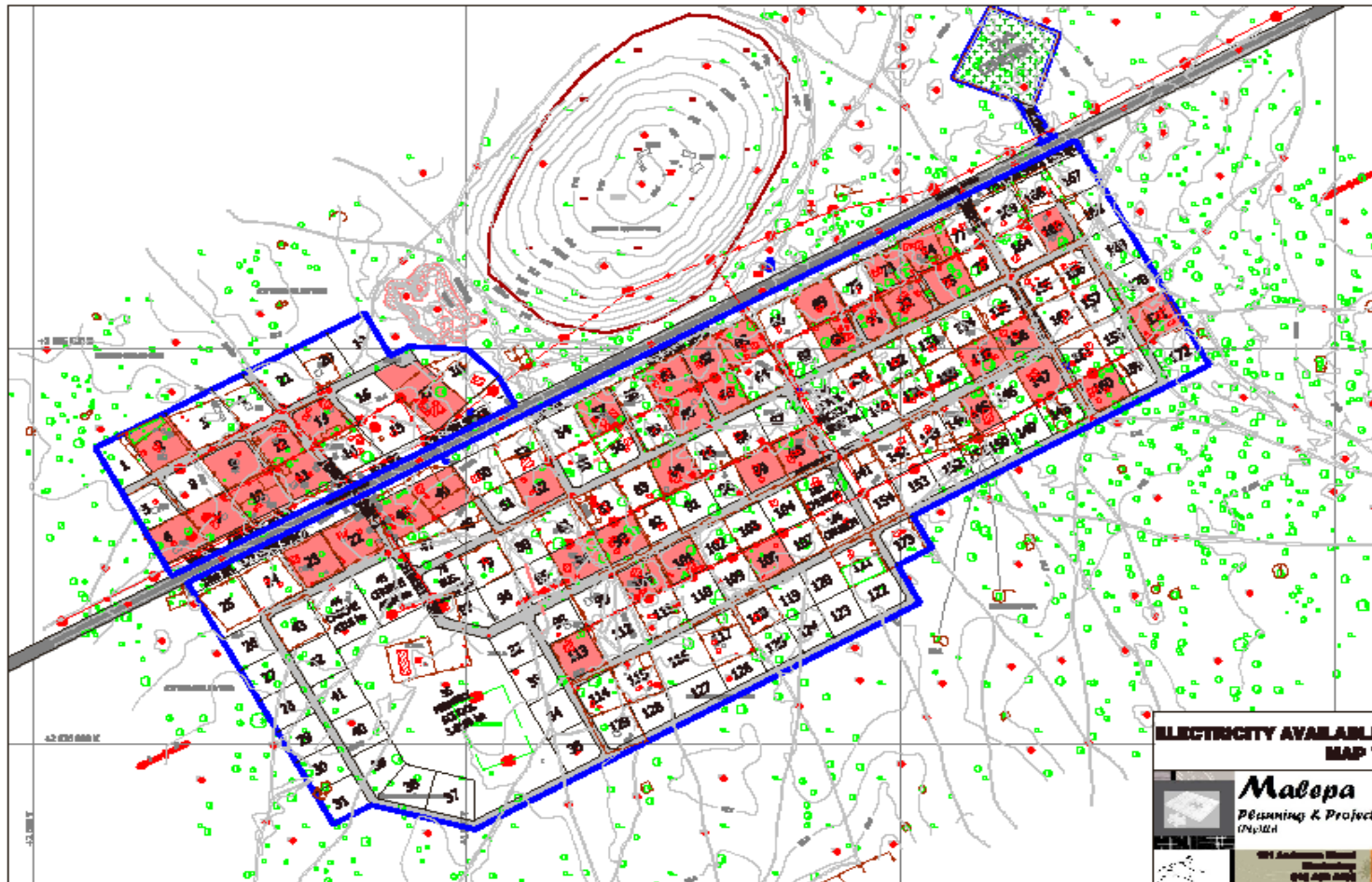
Source: Malepa Planning and Projects (2014)

Map 6: Electricity backlog within the study area



Source: Malepa Planning and Projects (2014)

Map 7: Electricity available



Source: Malepa Planning and Projects (2014)

Map 8: Sanitation backlog within the study area



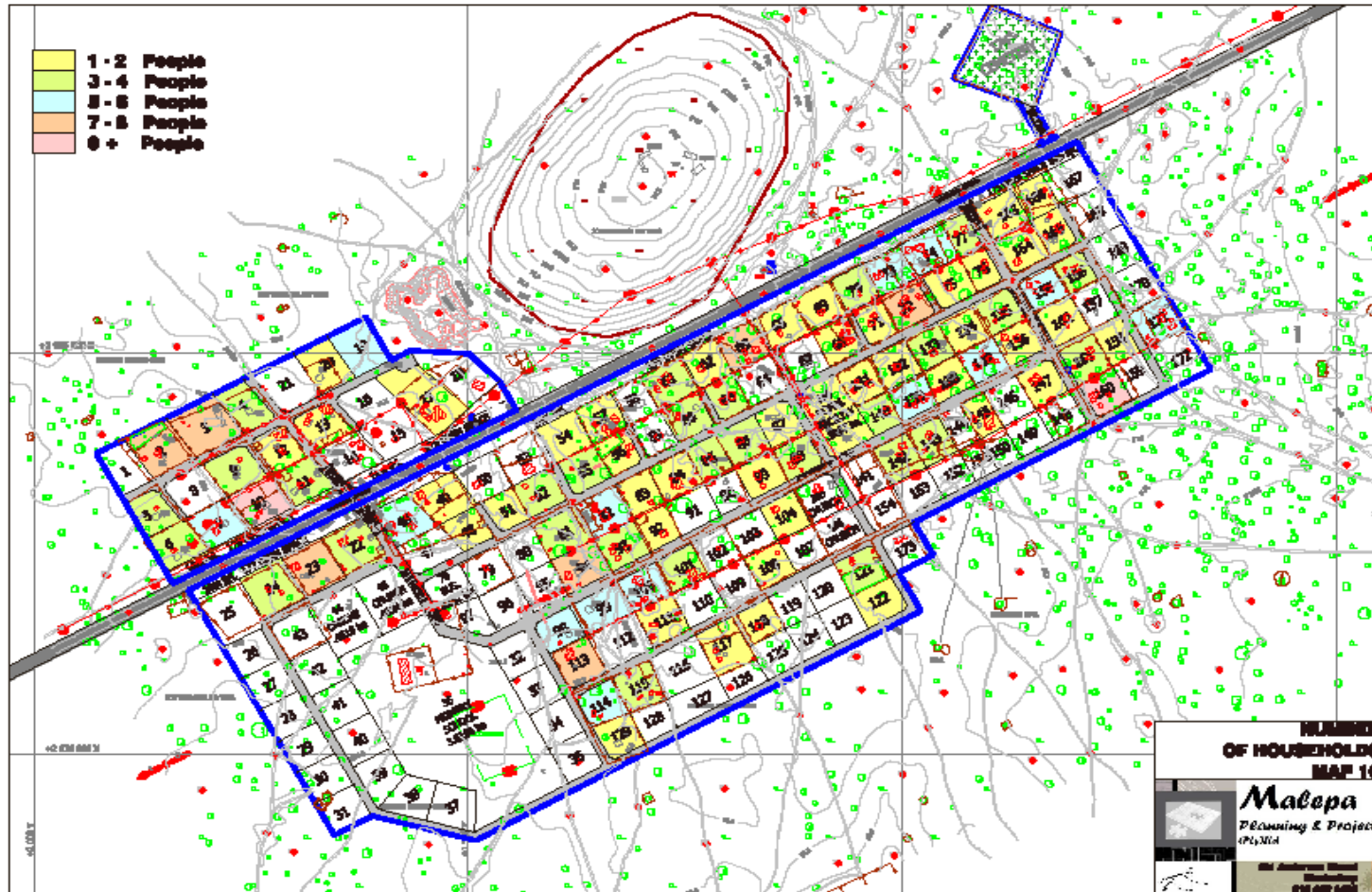
Source: Malepa Planning and Projects (2014)

Map 9: Sanitation system available (pit latrine) within the study area



Source: Malepa Planning and Projects (2014)

Map 10: Population density within the study area



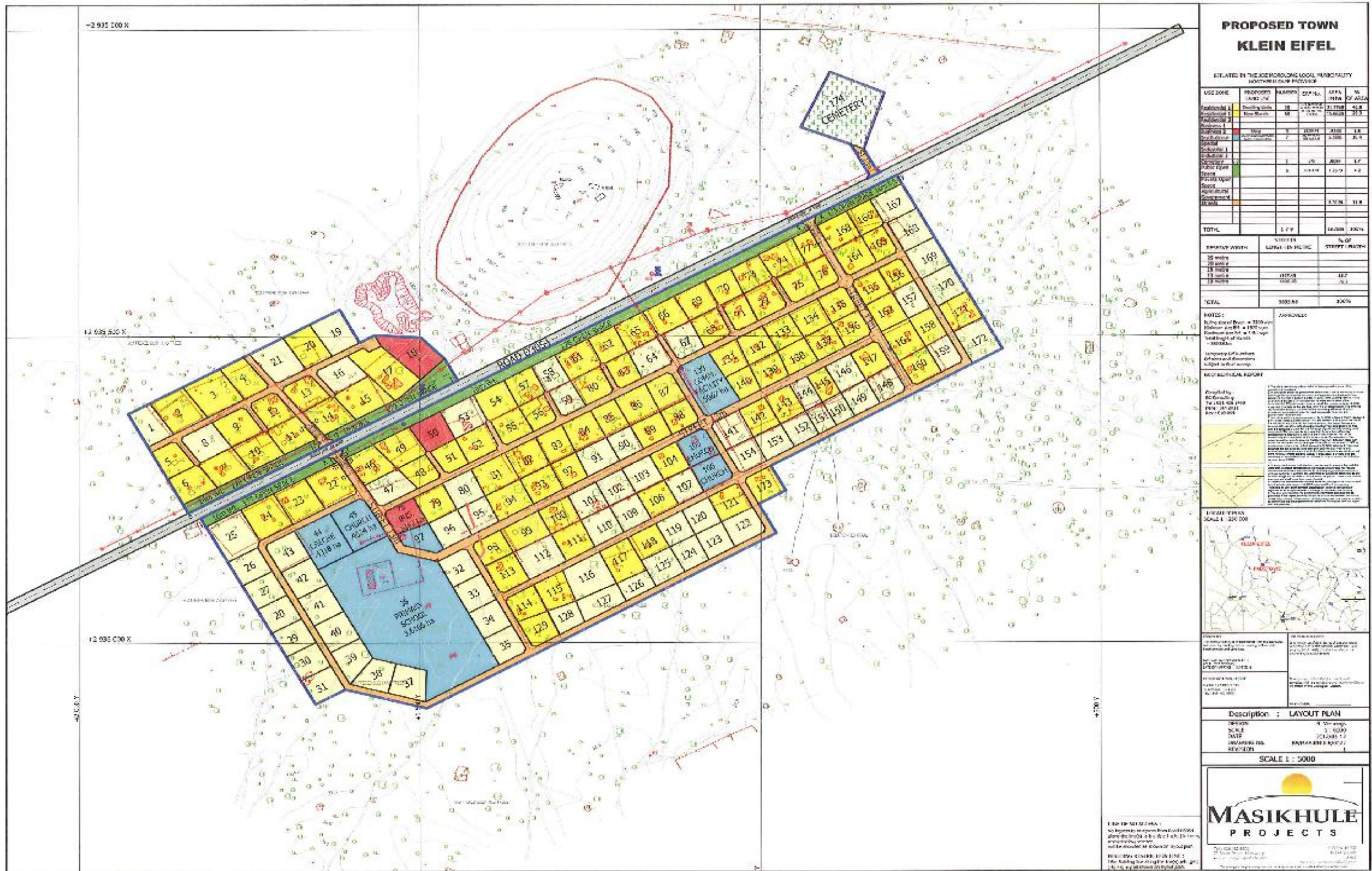
Source: Malepa Planning and Projects (2014)

Map 11: Source of income within the study area



Source: Malepa Planning and Projects (2014)

Map 12: Land use within the study area



**PROPOSED TOWN
KLEIN EIFEL**

STATED IN THE KIEPPOLONG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE

USE ZONE	PROPOSED AREA (ha)	PERCENT	CPA NO.	AREA (ha)	% OF AREA
Residential 1	1000	10	1000	1000	10
Residential 2	1000	10	1000	1000	10
Public Facility	1000	10	1000	1000	10
Open Space	1000	10	1000	1000	10
TOTAL	10000	100%		10000	100%

STREET WIDTH	AREA (ha)	% OF TOTAL
25 meters	1000	10%
20 meters	1000	10%
15 meters	1000	10%
10 meters	1000	10%
TOTAL	4000	40%

NOTES:
 1. All plots must be 100m x 100m or larger.
 2. Minimum plot size is 1000sqm.
 3. Minimum plot size is 1:1 ratio of length to width.
 4. Minimum plot size is 1:1 ratio of length to width.
 5. Minimum plot size is 1:1 ratio of length to width.

RECOMMENDATIONS:
 1. The layout plan should be approved by the local municipality.
 2. The layout plan should be approved by the local municipality.
 3. The layout plan should be approved by the local municipality.
 4. The layout plan should be approved by the local municipality.
 5. The layout plan should be approved by the local municipality.



DESCRIPTION: LAYOUT PLAN
 DRAWN BY: [Name]
 SCALE: 1:5000
 DATE: [Date]
 PROJECT NO.: [Number]
 REVISION: [Number]

SCALE 1 : 5000



Source: Masikhule Projects (2011)

5.4.6 Analysis and expert views on the proposed planning approach for CRDP

The DRDLR is given the mandate to coordinate, facilitate and implement the CRDP. For the purpose of this research, officials from the government departments, private sector and Eskom (cross reference Annexure B) were interviewed to determine their views and perspectives in terms of the proposed planning approach for CRDP. The same structured questions were presented to each official during a formal interview with regard to the proposed planning approach for CRDP.

Table 5-16 contains the summary of the structured interviews conducted. Annexure B captures the detailed comments presented by the officials from government departments, the private sector and Eskom (cross reference Annexure B). These officials were selected based on their expertise and availability and individual experience with the department. The summary of the structured interviews and expert comments on the current planning approach for CRDPs is illustrated in Table 5-16 below.

Table 5-16: Expert views on the proposed planning approach for CRDP

Name and Surname	Designation	Role in CRDP	After being presented with the proposed integrated approach to the planning of CRDP, what is your input to the approach?
Mrs Batlang Lekalake	Deputy Director – DRDLR	Member of CRDP council of stakeholders at Ventersdorp Local Municipality and Maquassi Hills Local Municipality.	The proposal will improve service delivery and ensure improvement on efficiency and information at the disposal of the council of stakeholders. This will help in planning in line with government’s Medium Terms Planning Framework for the coming financial years.
Mr Ronet Veli	Project Coordinator – DRDLR	Responsible to report on all the programmes that the Land Acquisition and Tenure Reform are busy with on monthly basis.	The approached in more of consultation and the receiver is also aware of what is in for their community and give their inputs at an early stage.
Mrs Millicent Mojapele	District Coordinator – DRDLR	An implementer at the CRDP sites with the North West Province.	The proposed approach might work
Mrs Fortunate Van Wyk	Communication and Information officer at DRDLR	To record all issue discussed in the CRDP and provide relevant information from DRDLR (Dr. K. Kaunda District)	I personally think that this process will illustrate a clearly version in terms of planning of CRDP, whereby all issues or rural challenges will be presented in a map which give also the location of the needs will the programme
Mr Boang Nchoe	Project Officer at DRDLR	Facilitate and coordinate land reform strategic institutional partnership	This Approach will fast track the planning process, other approaches like this must also be developed for the implementation phase.
Mr Thabang Mache	Deputy Director Rural Enterprises and Industrial Development - DRDLR	Coordinating and implementing all CRDP processes regarding enterprise development and rural development which relates to the Department	This process will ensure that all departments plan their projects in time and coordination will be focused for all government departments.
Mr Mbulelo Dala	Town and Regional Planner at Eskom	I am responsible to integrate Spatial Planning with electrification planning	The concept will definitely work and will avoid duplication from other stakeholders. The data captured will be easily updated and integrated through GIS systems.

Name and Surname	Designation	Role in CRDP	After being presented with the proposed integrated approach to the planning of CRDP, what is your input to the approach?
Miss René Vermeijs	Managing Director – Malepa Planning & Projects (PTY)Ltd	To ensure sustainability, communal ownership, and effective contribution towards the overall objectives of developing rural areas.	This approach will function as an initiator, facilitator, coordinator, catalyst and implementer of the programs of the CRDP
Mr Dean Gibb	Owner of Macropolis Urban Planning (Professional Town Planner, SacPLAN)	I am a service provider appointed by Government to project manage the planning phase of the CRDP	It is a dynamic approach, and would genuinely expedite service delivery and Government performance with regard to Rural Development projects.
Mr July Zikhatile Sizane*	Social Worker at Dept. of Social Development (Dr KK District)*	Promote social transformation within all rural areas	It is the perfect approach for planning in rural areas and also will improve the projects identification method*
Mr Tukisetso Kopela	Town Planner at Kago-boswa spatial planning	Coordinate all planning process	Spatial planning has always been a tool to integrate and coordinate the socio-economic, environmental and human settlement.
Mrs Monyana Tau	Senior Project Officer At Dept. AERD	My role in this regard is to stimulate rural development and food security	This method will definitely work because the dedication from other stakeholders is not fully required.
Mrs Rati	Project Coordinator at Dept. Dept. AERD	To integrate, coordinate and implement CRDP programme and other rural development programmes	I think this approach should be given a chance to CRDP express planning, because of how it was presented.

Source: Own Creation (2014)

From the Table 5-16 above, officials from the government departments, the private sector and Eskom (cross reference Annexure B) were presented with the proposed planning approach for CRDP and asked to evaluate if the proposed planning approach for CRDP can bring improvements to the planning of CRDP. Their comments can be summed up as follows:

- The proposed approach will work in view of the current planning challenges faced at CRDP sites and also improve service delivery and ensure improvement on efficiency and information at the disposal of the councils of stakeholders.
- It will contribute in ensuring cheap and sufficient planning, and also reduce confusion within CRDP sites
- It will provide an in-depth analysis of the layout of the areas, needs and social conditions of the local communities within the rural areas.
- The proposed approach will help CRDP to be implemented holistically in all municipality areas as this will assist in identifying and prioritizing needs at a very early stage.
- It is indeed an integrated approach that will facilitate the conduct of developing rural areas.
- It will be easier to read and implement the community needs when the information is located spatially using layout maps.

The proposed approach was evaluated by the same experts that evaluated the current approach to rural planning.

It is also clear that all officials who were conducted with the interviews responded positively on the proposed approach to planning of CRDP. Sixteen (16) interviews were scheduled with officials, managers and deputy directors individually (based on their expertise and availability), and all officials commented agreed on the use of the proposed planning approach for CRDP by government and only thirteen (13) could respond in writing. Accordingly, the inputs and comments received enabled the formulation of the research conclusions and recommendations.

5.4.7 Analysis and contribution of the proposed planning approach for CRDPs

According to Cloke and Park (2001) planning for rural areas demands a new framework and tools quite different from those used in urban planning, and planners should understand that rural issues needs to be defined in their own context and that the policy tools used to solve issues must come from a rural perspective. The proposed planning approach for CRDP was analysed, similarly to the current planning approach for CRDP, by means of expert interviews and questionnaires. From to the interviews regarding the current planning approach for CRDP with the officials from the government departments, the private sector and Eskom (cross reference Annexure B), it was clear that the current planning approach for CRDP is considered uncoordinated with non-alignment of plans, slow service delivery, lack of strategic planning and lack of commitment from other stakeholders.

The proposed planning approach for CRDP is focused on a detailed, coordinated and integrated planning approach (in a step-by-step manner) to rural development in South Africa. As compared to the current planning approach for CRDP, the proposed planning approach for CRDP is anticipated to accelerate, facilitate, coordinate and integrate the planning and development of rural areas as follows:

- It provides accurate data for analysis and evaluation of the needs identified
- It provides an in-depth analysis of the layout of the areas, needs and social conditions of the local communities within the rural areas.
- It encourages the formulation of a settlement layout plan which will facilitate the process of data collection, and understand the spatial relevance of the identified needs and unique consideration of the study area.
- It incorporates other professionals such as town planners, environmental specialists, geologists and civil engineers during the planning stage.

Accordingly Chapter 6 will capture the findings and conclusions of the research.

CHAPTER 6

RESEARCH CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Introduction

The aim of this research was to provide a step-by-step integrated planning approach for CRDP, in order to address the current planning approach for CRDP, which is considered uncoordinated with non-alignment of intergovernmental plans by the officials from the government departments, the private sector and Eskom (cross reference to section 5.3.6). This chapter aims to draw research conclusions based on the conducted literature review, policy and legislation evaluation and empirical research, captured in the previous chapters. This chapter furthermore aims to address the research questions stated in Chapter 1.

6.2 Addressing research questions

The following research questions as captured in Chapter 1 will be answered accordingly, in an attempt to draw conclusions on the research conducted.

6.2.1 What is considered a comprehensive rural development approach?

It is clear from the introduction of this research that rural development is a comprehensive and multidimensional concept, and contains the development of agriculture and other related activities, socio-economic infrastructure, community services and facilities and, above all, human resources in rural areas (cross reference to section 2.2). Figure 6-1 captures the understanding of comprehensive rural development aspects.

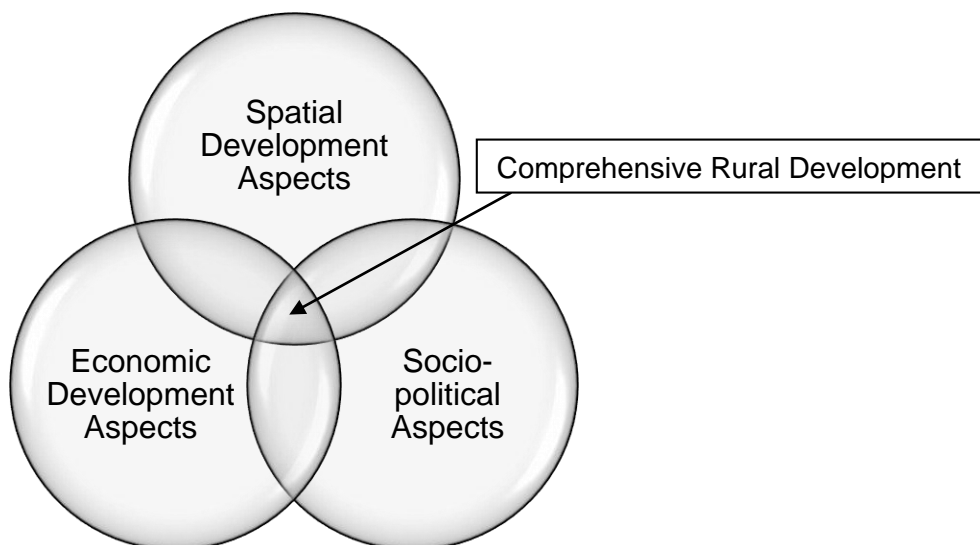


Figure 6-1: Comprehensive Rural Development Aspects

Source: Own Creation (2014)

Figure 6-1 illustrates that a comprehensive rural development approach needs to cover aspects of spatial development, economic development and socio-political (cross reference to Chapter 2 of this research).

- **Economic development aspect:** The aspect of economic development of this research relates to the growth theory (captured in section 2.3.1). Frequently, it is assumed that accelerating rural economic growth will, as a side effect, alleviate rural poverty. From the theories of Weber (1929), Hoover (1937), Isard (1951) and Richardson (1973), it is clear that these theories are organized within a basis of growth factors, such as increasing access to resources, advancing technology, transportation of goods and services, expansion of markets and conquering space.
- **Socio-political aspect:** Rural development is a typical governance activity where public authorities like the municipalities and district municipalities have a small influence on individual decisions regarding migration, commuting and business development (Amdam, 2005:11). The socio-political aspect of this research is related to the relationship and association between the community of a given area and the government institutions within the rural development concept (captured in section 2.3.2).
- **Spatial development aspect:** In South Africa, rural areas are faced with more challenges relating to lack of health facilities, lack of schools, lack of roads and environmental degradation (cross reference to section 4.1). In this research, spatial planning could embrace measures to coordinate the spatial impacts of policies, to achieve a more even distribution of economic development between regions than would otherwise be created by market forces, and to regulate the conversion of land and property uses (European Commission, 1997:24).

This research could thus conclude that a comprehensive rural development approach implies the integration of the three core aspects, namely economic development, socio-political and spatial development aspect.

6.2.2 How can an integrated and coordinated approach for CRDPs be provided to ensure that the current planning approach for CRDP is comprehensive and successful in South Africa?

Comprehensive rural development includes the alignment and integration of spatial development, economic development and socio-political aspects (cross reference to section 5.3.2). Based on the inputs and comments received through interviews with the officials from the government departments, the private sector and Eskom (cross reference to section 5.3.6), it can be deduced that the current planning approach for CRDP is considered uncoordinated, with non-alignment of inter-governmental plans, lack of spatial planning, slow service delivery, lack of strategic planning and lack of commitment from other stakeholders (cross reference to Annexure B). It is mandated that the planning of CRDP should facilitate the implementation thereof. The methodology applied within the current planning approach for CRDP by the Department of Rural Development and

Land Reform does not simplify the process of implementation for other stakeholders within the CRDP sites. This implies that a detailed study might be required to provide a better understanding of identified needs.

The empirical research captured in Chapter 5 of this research illustrated that the current planning approach for CRDP in South Africa focuses more on socio-political and economic development aspects as their method to initiate planning for rural areas, with less attention given to the spatial development aspect as outlined in Chapter 2. When considering development in urban areas, the spatial development aspect acts as the initial key. This is however not the case in rural areas, where spatial planning within the current planning approach for CRDPs is not conducted in similar detail, especially in terms of development plans and the structural pattern of CRDP sites. Figure 6-2 illustrates the individual attention given to comprehensive rural development aspects within the current planning approach for CRDP.

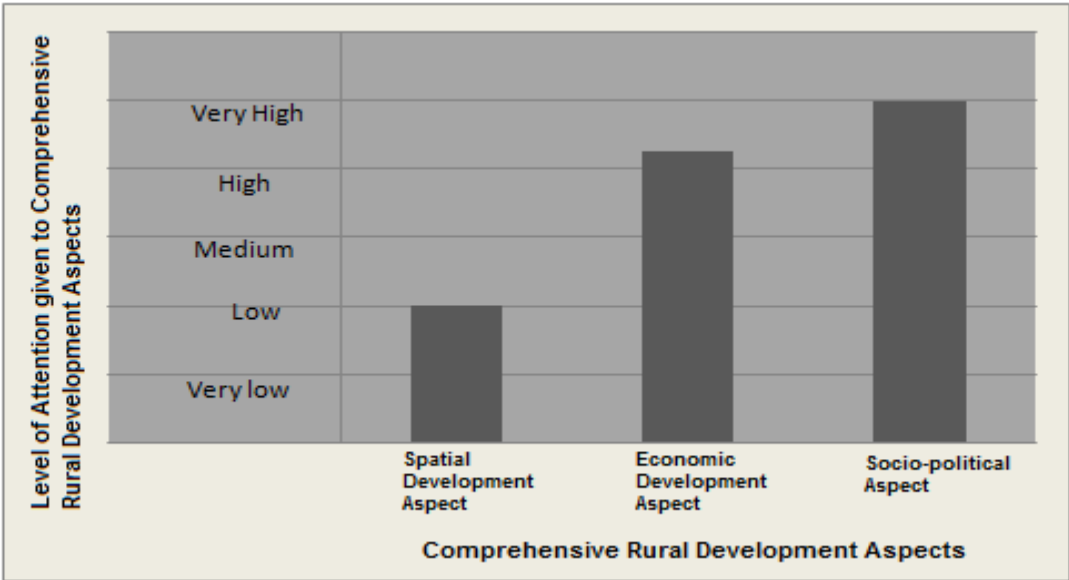


Figure 6-2: Attention given to comprehensive rural development aspects within the current planning approach for CRDP

Source: Own Creation (2014)

Based on the analysis and evaluation of the current planning approach for CRDP, including the interviews conducted with the officials from the government departments, the private sector and Eskom (cross reference to section 5.3.6), the assumption could be made by the researcher that the spatial planning aspect is not utilized in detail with regard to the planning of CRDP. Figure 6-2 illustrates that the current planning approach for CRDP needs to focus on the details of spatial planning as captured in the proposed planning approach for CRDP (cross reference to section 5.4.2). The following Table 6-1 illustrates the difference between the current planning approach and the proposed planning approach for CRDP.

Table 6-1: Difference between the current planning approach and the proposed planning approach for CRDP.

Steps	Current planning approach	Proposed planning approach
Step 1:	Determine key indicator including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level of infrastructure provision, • Income levels, • Employment status, • Provision of community facilities • Existing initiatives (proposed projects) 	Capturing basic cadastral data including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • boreholes, • buildings, • contours, • property boundaries, • infrastructure services, • heritage, • forests, • wind pumps and sign board
Step 2	Conduct site visits to arrive at some of the interventions proposed by means of desktop analysis including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spatial analysis which focused on the review of IDPs and SDFs • GIS spatial analysis • StatsSA census data Based on the desktop study, community needs and issues are verified and proposals are developed.	Compiling a draft settlement plan including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • demarcation of stands based on existing fences/boundaries • Numbering of stands • Infilling of open spaces to create additional stands • Stands for community facilities based on needs identified • Environmental aspects • Proper street layout based on acceptable design norms
Step 3	Continuous working meetings are held facilitated by the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform and inputs gathered from the other councils of stakeholders are consolidated and released as basket of services.	Formulating public participation process including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation of a settlement layout plan to the rural community involved for approval • Request permission from the community to conduct a land use survey/express and households questionnaires
Step 4	Maps are generated by the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform in support of the consolidated basket of services	Conduct a detailed land use and infrastructure survey physically on the ground to verify and confirm land use.
Step 5		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designing and conducting a detailed questionnaire including households, age, gender, marital status, employment status, education status, disability status, and income status, source of income, mode of transport, employment institutions, migration status, farming experience, housing and infrastructure service. • Conduct workshop with questionnaire facilitators to arrange the process of data collection
Step 6		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needs analysis and interpretation by means of settlement layout plan and

Steps	Current planning approach	Proposed planning approach
		the questionnaire conducted in every household <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create status quo including individual, household and community needs
Step 7		Involving external professional expert such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental specialists • Geologists • Civil engineers
Step 8		Schedule meeting to involve other Councils of Stakeholders to discuss the implementation plan based on the needs identified

Source: Own Creation (2014)

The analysis of the case studies as contained in Chapter 5 was conducted on both the current planning approach and the proposed planning approach for CRDP. Based on the research findings, a gap analysis was conducted to illustrate the specific lacks of the current approach versus the proposed approach for CRDP. Table 6-2 illustrates the gap analysis of the current planning approach to rural development, in comparison with the proposed planning approach to comprehensive rural development.

Table 6-2: Gap analysis of the current planning approach to rural development planning

Description	Current Planning Approach	Proposed Planning Approach (Gap identification)
Capturing cadastral data including area size, contours, property boundaries and existing trees within the pilot site		X
Capturing recent location of infrastructure data including roads and footpaths, housing, water services, electricity lines, buildings, wind pumps within the pilot site		X
Capturing the location of the places of interest including schools, cemeteries, health care centre, parks, etc. within the pilot site	X	X
Using property boundaries and infrastructure information, demarcation of stands based on existing fences/boundaries and number all stands		X
Using property boundaries and infrastructure information, create additional stands to encourage densification		X
Conclude a draft settlement plan with proper street layout based on acceptable design norms		X
Conduct and confirm the land use and infrastructure survey physically on the ground to verify and confirm land use (site visits)	X	X
Public participation process including the introduction of the programme to both the traditional leader and the community.	X	X

Description	Current Planning Approach	Proposed Planning Approach (Gap identification)
Public participation process including presentation of a settlement plan/layout plan and the approval of a layout plan was confirmed by both the traditional leader and the community.		X
Designing and conducting a detailed questionnaire	X	X
Request permission from the traditional leader and the community to conduct a land use survey/express (site visits) and households questionnaire	X	X
Conducting workshop with questionnaire facilitators to teach them how to conduct and divide sections for each questionnaire facilitators	X	X
From the questionnaire conducted identify, analyse and interpret the individual, household and community needs within a pilot site	X	X
From the needs identified, identify proposed projects for development of the pilot site	X	X
Locate the individual, household and community needs identified using maps to simplify implementation within the pilot site		X
Incorporate other professional expertise such as civil engineers, geologists, etc. within the planning process		X
Schedule continuous meetings with each member of Council of Stakeholder, including government departments, private companies, NGOs, etc. to discuss the implementation plan based on the needs identified.	X	X

Source: Own Creation (2014)

It is clear from Table 6-2 that certain elements should form part of the integrated and coordinated approach for CRDPs in ensuring the analysis of rural space and alignment of development plans, settlement patterns and livelihood patterns of the community as captured within the proposed planning approach for CRDP. An integrated and coordinated approach for CRDPs should be inclusive of spatial planning aspects, economic development aspects and socio-political aspects.

This research thus concluded that the current planning approach to rural planning in South Africa is not comprehensive with regard to the lack of effective incorporation of spatial development aspects and not successful in terms of development plans and structural pattern, but has potential in terms of encouraging public participation throughout the planning process. In addition, this research concludes that the planning approach for CRDP should inherit the step-by-step methodology as contained in the proposed planning approach for CRDP, in an attempt to address the identified gaps in the current approach for CRDP.

6.2.3 How can the spatial relevance of the needs of the rural communities be included in the comprehensive rural development approach?

The proposed planning approach for CRDP captures the spatial relevance of the needs of local communities by means of layout plans locating and illustrating the needs within the spatial reality (cross reference to Section 5.4.5). Following the proposed methodology captured in Chapter 5, the individual, household and community needs were identified, analysed and interpreted to prepare a basket of services that will act as an effective response against poverty and food insecurity by maximizing the use and management of natural resources to create vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities (cross reference to Table 5-15). To ensure that the spatial relevance of the needs of rural communities is included in the comprehensive rural development plan, the following Figure 6-3 illustrates the approach of acquiring spatial relevance of the needs of rural communities.

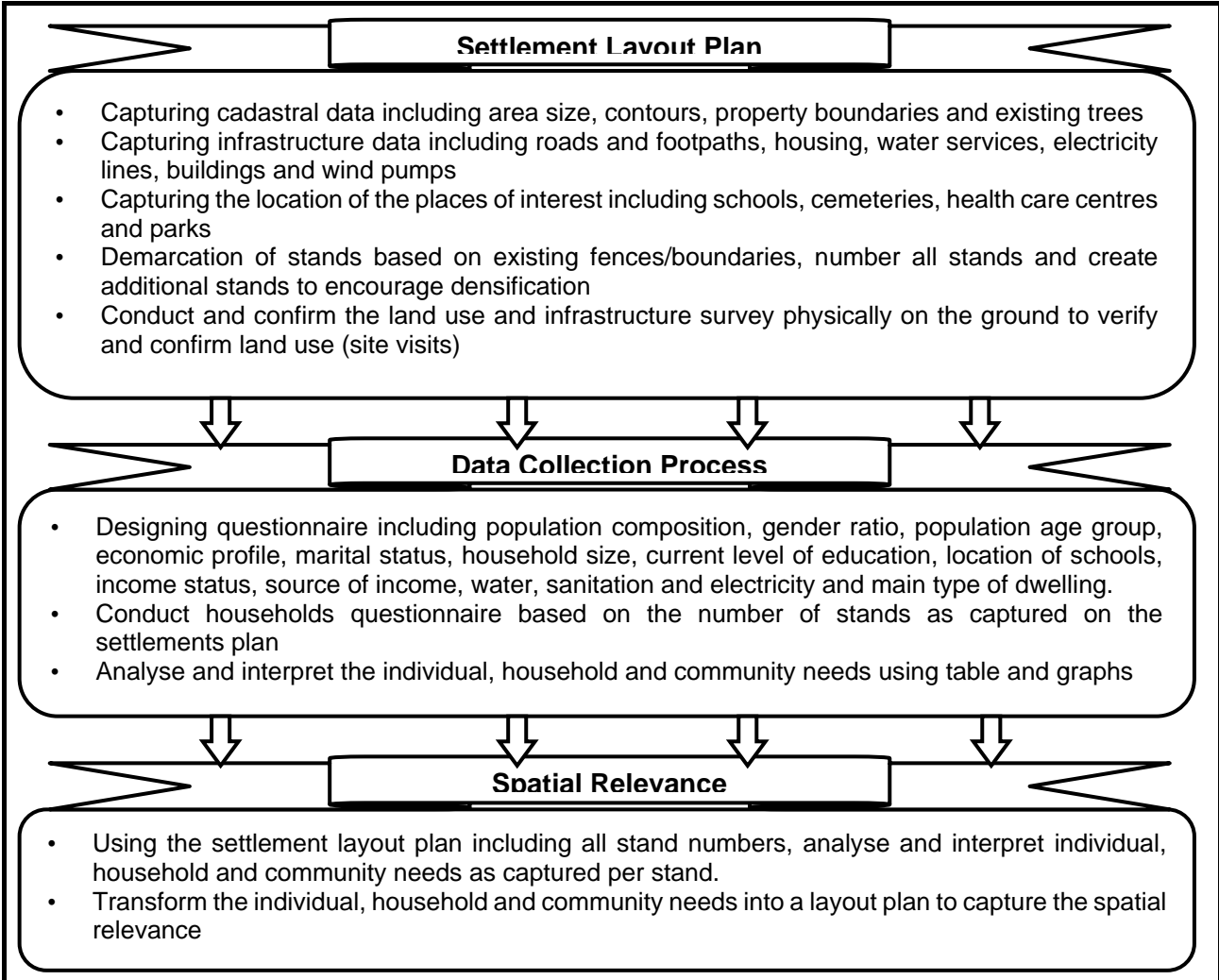


Figure 6-3: Approach of acquiring spatial relevance of the needs of rural communities

Source: Own Creation

Figure 6-3 illustrates that the process of data collection is linked to the settlement layout plan in order to capture the spatial relevance of the needs of the rural communities. The end result of the proposed planning approach for CRDP provides a detailed status quo of individual needs, the household needs and community needs, and was spatially related by means of a set of layout maps (cross reference to section 5.4.5) which illustrated the specific needs to be addressed and the location thereof.

This research thus concluded that data should be spatially interpreted and capture by means of detailed maps, providing an overview of the holistic area, and the associated challenges to be included in the CRDP.

6.2.4 How can the current CRDP approach be adopted to initiate, align, accelerate, facilitate, coordinate and integrate the CRDPs projects within all sectors of government?

From the interview conducted with the officials from the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform conclusions can be made that the current planning approach for CRDP is considered uncoordinated, with non-alignment of plans, slow service delivery, lack of strategic planning and lack of commitment from other stakeholders (cross reference to Annexure B). The current planning approach for CRDP illustrates that it is the duty of the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform to facilitate integrated development and social cohesion through participatory approaches in partnership with all sectors of society (DRDLR, 2009:24). The proposed planning approach for CRDP (captured in chapter 5) is focused on a step-by-step planning approach in ensuring that the development of CRDP is aligned, accelerated, facilitated, integrated and coordinated. Table 6-3 below illustrates the differences between the current planning approach and the proposed planning approach for CRDP in terms of alignment, acceleration, facilitation, coordination and integration of CRDP projects within the planning approach.

Table 6-3: Difference between the current planning approach for CRDP in South Africa and the proposed planning approach for CRDP

Contents	Current Planning Approach	Proposed Planning Approach
Initiation	The initiation strategy applied by the DRDLR does not give direction as to where the process of development should start following the site visits and analysis considered within the study area.	This approach illustrates a step-by-step planning process that should be followed after the pilot site has been identified by the Premier's Office with the assistance of town planners as project managers
Alignment	The alignment process of CRDP projects is affected by lack of	It is important to accomplish the alignment during the planning stage.

Contents	Current Planning Approach	Proposed Planning Approach
	commitment from other stakeholders and lack of multidisciplinary expertise	The town planner will ensure alignment from the initiation stage.
Acceleration	The acceleration of the planning phase is affected by using outdated data which may require more detailed planning in terms of implementation	It provides the in-depth analysis of the layout of the areas, needs and social conditions of the local communities within the rural areas that is easy to interpret during implementation
Facilitation	The planning of CRDP should facilitate the implementation thereof. The facilitation is affected by lack of commitment from other stakeholders including less detailed data used which may require more feasibility studies.	Town planners and the community act as the project managers in terms of facilitating the planning process. The outputs of this approach illustrates the detailed and updated needs analysis and the spatial relevance of the identified needs
Coordination	The current planning approach for CRDP is considered uncoordinated with no alignment of plans by the officials of the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform.	The town planners and the community acts as coordinators of the planning approach for CRDP with less commitment required from other government departments during the planning phase.
Integration	Integrated planning encourages a joint planning exercise that ensures participation of all stakeholders. But lacks of commitment by other stakeholders and expert involvement have affected coordinated and integrated planning within the current planning for CRDP.	Integration encourages consistency and coherent project management. Town planners have the expert experience in integrated and coordinated planning within the field of development. Town planners and other professionals will ensure that planning collects all pieces of development to ensure sustainable development of rural areas.
Catalysis	The methodology applied within the current planning approach for CRDP does not simplify the process of implementation for other stakeholders within the CRDP sites.	The methodology applied within the proposed planning approach for CRDP reflects the details of the needs identified and the spatial relevance which makes it easier to calculate the interventions required in rural areas.

Source: Own Creation (2014)

Table 6-3 illustrates that the proposed planning approach for CRDP could encourage and ensure that the planning approach of CRDP is aligned, accelerated, facilitated, coordinated and integrated. This proposed planning approach for CRDP can adopt the holistic approach partnering various stakeholders like government departments, non-governmental organizations, the business sector and the communities, in order to enhance socio-economic issues during the implementation process of identified needs. The CRDP should be aligned with a legislative framework for the planning, coordination and implementation of rural development (SPLUMA, 2013).

In South Africa there is no legislative framework designed to alter planning and development of rural areas. In this case, the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (16 of 2013) should

be applied on spatial issues regarding CRDP. The following Figure 6-3 illustrates the contributions of SPLUMA (2013) to rural development planning on spatial level in South Africa (cross reference section 3.4.3.3):

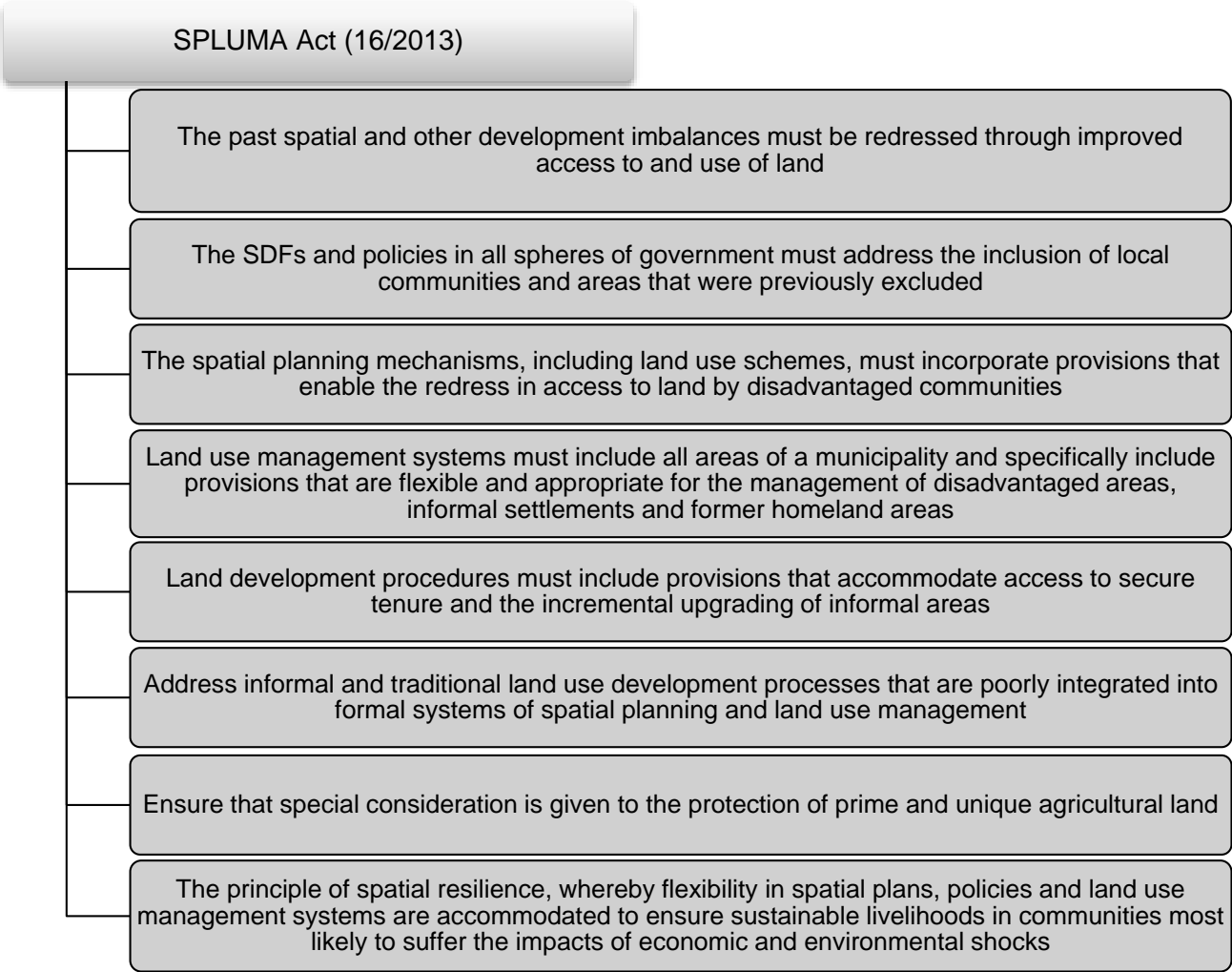


Figure 6-4: Contributions of SPLUMA (2013) to rural development planning

Source: Own Creation (2014)

Figure 6-3 illustrates that the current planning approach for CRDP should adapt sustainable development of land for rural areas, by considering both forward planning and ongoing land use management to ensure that the development of land serves present and future generations.

This research thus concluded that the proposed planning for CRDP could initiate, align, accelerate, facilitate, coordinate and integrate the CRDPs projects within all sectors of government. The following chapter will capture the planning recommendations based on the findings and conclusions of this research.

CHAPTER 7

PLANNING RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Introduction

This chapter captures the recommendations with regard to the planning approach for CRDP, based on the findings of this research. These recommendations are linked with the research questions as captured in Chapter 1.

7.2 Recommendations to link theory and practice in an attempt to create a comprehensive rural development approach

Comprehensive rural development approach should, according to the theory (cross reference to section 2.3.1, 2.3.2 and 2.3.3) be based on three core aspects of development, i.e. spatial development aspects, economic development aspects and socio-political aspects. Table 7-1 illustrates the contributions of each of these core aspects with regard to comprehensive rural development.

Table 7-1: Theoretical aspects to be included in a comprehensive rural development approach

Aspects of rural development	Contribution to create a comprehensive rural development approach
Spatial Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Spatial development should act as the initial key in an attempt to coordinate and integrate comprehensive rural development• Spatial planning should attempt to accelerate and facilitate the spatial relevance of the needs of local communities by means of a layout plan locating and illustrating the needs within the spatial reality.• Spatial development should embrace measures to coordinate the spatial impacts of policies, to achieve a more even distribution of economic development between regions than would otherwise be created by market forces, and to regulate the conversion of land and property uses (cross reference to section 2.3.3.2).
Socio-political	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• It is a constitutional requirement that public participation should be encouraged throughout the planning approach of CRDPs (cross reference to section 2.3.2.4).• Interactive participation should be encouraged in an attempt to enable and empower the local community to take part in the planning and development processes.• Empowering local citizens and community organizations in decision-making processes should increase efficiency, but also provide a real possibility to individuals or groups to transform their choices into desired actions and outcomes (cross reference to section 2.3.2.5).
Economic development	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Planning should attempt to accelerate rural economic development growth which can alleviate poverty

Aspects of rural development	Contribution to create a comprehensive rural development approach
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic development in rural areas should be linked with the developments of nearby urban areas to create sustainable economic development • Rural economic development should attempt to increase access to resources, advancing technology, transportation of goods and services expansion of markets and conquering space (cross reference to section 2.3.1).

Source: Own Creation (2014)

Thus, this research recommends that comprehensive planning of rural development should be inclusive of a balanced approach considering spatial development aspects, economic development aspects and socio-political aspects.

7.3 Recommendations based on the theoretical and empirical investigation to ensure an integrated and coordinated approach for CRDPs which will transform the current approach to rural planning in South Africa to be comprehensive and successful

The current planning approach for CRDP should encourage the incorporation of spatial development aspects as the initial key to comprehensive rural development, in an attempt to 1) accelerate and facilitate the spatial relevance of the needs of local communities by means of 2) layout plans locating and illustrating the needs within the spatial reality. For the current approach for rural areas to be comprehensive and successful, the spatial development aspects, economic development aspects and socio-political aspects should be coordinated and aligned. Figure 7-1: captures a summary of the step-by-step methodology that should be encouraged in an attempt to ensure an integrated and coordinated planning approach for CRDP. For more details regarding the step-by-step planning approach captured below, cross reference section 5.4.3

The integrated and coordinated planning approach for CRDP should attempt to involve the intensive professional experts, settlement planning tools, questionnaires, case study analysis and interpretation. Figure 7-1 illustrates the step-by-step methodology that should be encouraged in an attempt to ensure an integrated and coordinated planning approach for CRDP. For more details regarding the step-by-step planning approach captured below, cross reference section 5.4.3.

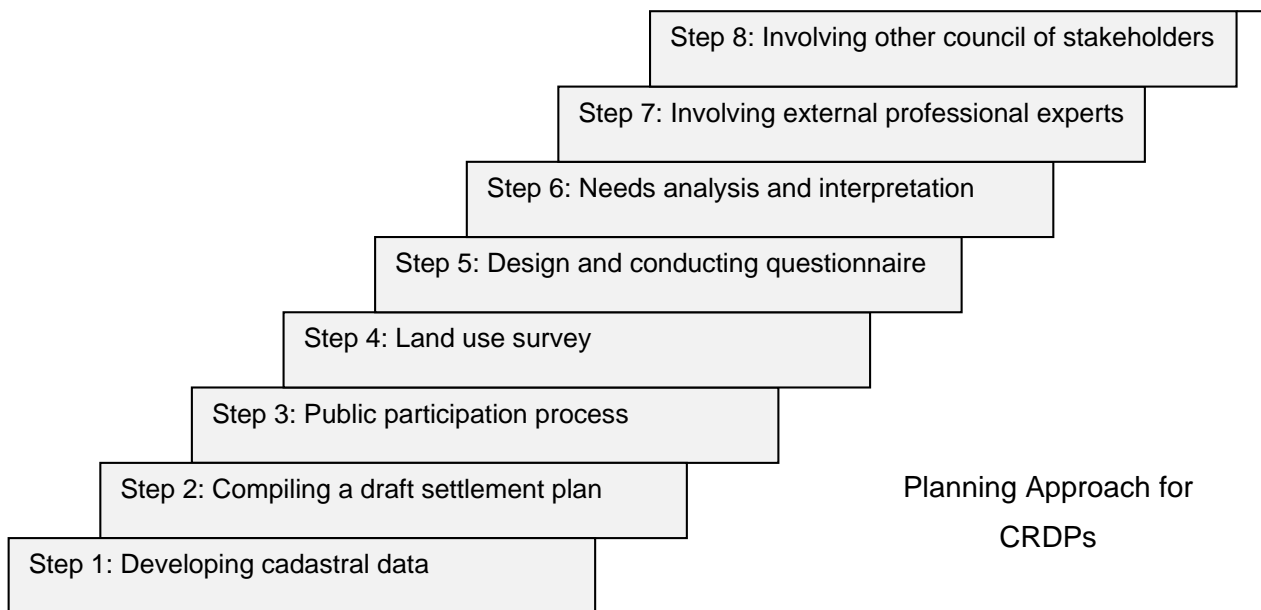


Figure 7-1: An integrated and coordinated planning approach for CRDPs

Source Own Creation

The proposed integrated and coordinated planning approach should attempt to accelerate, facilitate and prepare the findings of a basket of services in relation to the planning (cross reference to section 5.4.3) and implementation approaches to address the identified needs. The integrated and coordinated planning approach for CRDP should attempt to incorporate the professional experts and settlement planning tools such as cadastral data, regularization and formalization of informal settlements (cross reference to section 2.3.3).

Thus, this research recommends that the spatial development aspect, economic development and socio-political aspect should be aligned and coordinated to encourage comprehensive and successful planning of rural areas.

7.4 Recommendations to ensure the spatial relevance of data collected based on the needs of the rural communities as included in the comprehensive rural development approach

The spatial relevance of data collection (based on the identified needs of the community) should be emphasized in the comprehensive rural development approach by means of:

- Capturing cadastral data which includes area size, contours, property boundaries and existing trees
- Capturing recent location of infrastructure data including roads and footpaths, housing, water services, electricity lines, buildings and wind pumps
- Capturing the location of the places of interest including schools, cemeteries, health care centre and parks

- Demarcation of stands based on existing fences/boundaries, number all stands and create additional stands to encourage densification
- Conclude a draft settlement plan with proper street layout based on acceptable design norms
- Conduct and confirm the land use and infrastructure survey physically on the ground to verify and confirm land use (site visits)
- Encourage a public participation process throughout the planning approach
- Designing and conducting a detailed questionnaire and identify, analyse and interpret the individual, household and community needs
- Locate the individual, household and community needs identified using maps to simplify implementation
- Incorporate other professional expertise such as civil engineers, town planners, environmental specialists and geologists within the planning approach
- Schedule continuous meetings with all members of the Councils of Stakeholders including government departments, private companies, NGOs, etc. to discuss the implementation plan based on the needs identified.

Thus, this research recommends that the current planning approach of rural planning should emphasize the spatial relevance of the data and enhance the current approach in terms of 1) incorporating other professionals such as town planners, environmental specialists, geologists and civil engineers during the planning stage, 2) providing an in-depth analysis of the layout of the areas, needs and social conditions of the local communities within the rural areas and 3) providing accurate data for analysis and evaluation of the needs identified.

7.5 Recommendations to transform the current CRDP approach in South Africa to initiate, align, accelerate, facilitate, coordinate and integrate the CRDP projects within all sectors of government

To ensure that the current CRDP planning approach adopt the aligned, accelerated, facilitated, integrated and coordinated CRDP projects within all sectors of government, Table 7-2 illustrates transformation strategies which should be adopted by the current planning approach for CRDP in South Africa.

Table 7-2: Transformation of the current planning approach for CRDP

Transformation strategies	Contents
Initiation	The development site should be selected by the Premier's Office together with the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform and they should appoint a professional town planner as a project manager to initiate the planning approach for CRDP together with the local community.

Transformation strategies	Contents
Alignment	The alignment should be accomplished during the planning stage, and in this case the town planner should ensure a step-by-step planning approach as captured in section 5.4.3 to facilitate intervention of identified needs.
Acceleration	The proposed (step-by-step) integrated and coordinated planning approach for CRDP should be implemented in an attempt to accelerate the data collection process, ensure identification of accurate needs and capture the spatial relevance of the identified needs by means of layout plans locating and illustrating such needs within the spatial reality.
Facilitation	The proposed (step-by-step) integrated and coordinated planning approach for CRDP should be incorporated in an attempt to provide an in-depth understanding of the needs, layout of the areas and social conditions of the local communities within the rural areas in order to interpret findings to other sectors of government.
Coordination	A professional town planner should be appointed to conduct and coordinate the entire planning approach for CRDP as part of the integrated and coordinated planning approach for CRDP. This includes coordination and management of the different sectors and departments involved in the planning and development process.
Integration	Integration encourages consistency and coherent project management. Town planners have expert experience in integrated and coordinated planning within the field of development. Town planners and other professional such as environmental specialists, geologists and civil engineers should ensure that the input of the various and diverse experts and departments involved in the planning and development process are integrated and aligned, in an attempt to enhance sustainable development of rural areas.

Source: Own Creation

Thus, this research recommends that government should adopt the step-by-step integrated and coordinated planning approach for CRDP (set out in detail in section 5.4.3) which will act as an effective response against poverty and food insecurity by maximizing the use and management of natural resources to create vibrant, equitable and sustainable rural communities.

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ANNEXURES A (KLEIN EIFFEL QUESTIONNAIRE)

1. Household Overview

1.1. Registrar No. 1.2. Erf No. 3. Date of Visit

1.4. Total No. of Households 1.4.1. Males

1.4.2. Females

1.5. Respondent Name

1.6. Dwelling Unit Owner

2. Individual Details

2.1. Name and Surnames of Each member of the Household

1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	
9.	
10.	
11.	
12.	

2.2. Fill in the Household Status/information

Household No.	Age	ID doc.	Gender	Marital Status	Occupation Within the Area	Highest Level of Education	Disability
1.							
2.							
3.							
4.							
5.							
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9.							
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11.							
12.							

ANNEXURES B (INTERVIEW SCRIPTS)

INTERVIEW 1:

1. Name and Surname?
Answ: Batlang Lekalake
2. Designation?
Answ: Deputy Director
3. What is your role in CRDP?
Answ: Member of Council of Stakeholders at Ventersdorp Local Municipality and Maquassi Local Municipality CRDP areas in the North West Province.
4. What is your view on the current planning for CRDP?
Answ: Uncoordinated planning by all the key stakeholders and no alignment of plans
5. After being presented with the proposed integrated approach to the planning of CRDP, what is your input to the approach?
Answ: The proposal will work for the department/government in view of the current challenges and the proposal will improve service delivery and ensure improvement on efficiency and information at the disposal of the council of stakeholders. This will help in planning in line with government's Medium Terms Planning Framework for the coming financial years.
6. Do you think this research can bring improvement to the planning of CRDP?
Answ: Indeed, as the objective of the CRDP is integrated and improved planning, socio-economic improvement of rural communities by ensuring job creation and access to basic services. The proposal provided will address the objectives of the CRDP of an in-depth analysis of the layout of the areas, needs and social conditions of the people within the areas in view of poor layout plans within rural areas. Once the status quo mapping and analysis of the area is done after a certain period, the same mapping/plan of the area reflecting on latest developments will be required to reflect on the development within the area to analyse/evaluate the impact of development.

INTERVIEW 2:

1. Name and Surname?
Answ: Mr Ronnet Veli
2. Designation?
Answ: Project Coordinator
3. What is your role in CRDP?
Answ: I represent the DRDLR Dr Kenneth Kaunda Shared Service Centre in the Council of Stakeholders of Ventersdorp Local Municipality. Responsible to report on all the programmes that the Land Acquisition and Tenure Reform is busy with on a monthly basis.
4. What is your view on the current planning for CRDP?
Answ: The current CRDP is focused on certain identified areas and serves as a pilot. My view is that CRDP has to be implemented holistically in all municipality areas as this will assist in identifying and prioritizing needs at a very early stage.
5. After being presented with the proposed integrated approach to the planning of CRDP, what is your input to the approach?
Answ: Service delivery is key and needs all sectors to plan together in order to make a positive impact to our needy communities. The basket of services that is meant for a certain community can be jointly planned and strategically implemented in phases. The approach is one of consultation and the receiver is also aware of what is in it for their community and give their inputs at an early stage.
6. Do you think this research can bring improvement to the planning of CRDP?
Answ: Yes definitely, the research is of its own kind in terms of seeking an integrated and improved co-planning by all developers and government spheres. This is a tool that will provide the developers

INTERVIEW 3:

1. Name and Surname?
Answ: Millicent Mojapele
2. Designation?
Answ: District Coordinator
3. What is your role in CRDP?
Answ: An implementer
4. What is your view on the current planning for CRDP?
Answ: Implementation is slow because there's no integration and commitment from other key stakeholders
5. After being presented with the proposed integrated approach to the planning of CRDP, what is your input to the approach?
Answ: The proposed approach might work
6. Do you think this research can bring improvement to the planning of CRDP?
Answ: Yes

INTERVIEW 4:

1. Name and Surname?
Answ: Fortunate Van Wyk
2. Designation?
Answ: Communication and Information officer at Department of Rural Development and Land Reform
3. What is/would be your role in CRDP?
Answ: To record all issues discussed in the CRDP and provide relevant information from Department of Rural Development and Land Reform (Dr. K. Kaunda District)
4. What is your view on the current planning for CRDP?
Answ: My view on the current planning of CRDP is that there is no coordinated measures to address the whole process. Also government needs to involve the private sector in the planning and execution process of CRDP
5. After being presented with the proposed integrated approach to the planning of CRDP, what is your input to the approach?
Answ: I personally think that this process will illustrate a clear vision in terms of planning of CRDP, whereby all issues or rural challenges will be presented in a map which also gives the location of the needs for the programme
6. Do you think this research can bring improvement to the planning of CRDP?
Answ: Yes it will work. It will absolutely reduce confusion within the CRDP sites

INTERVIEW 5:

1. Name and Surname?
Answ: Boang Nchoe
2. Designation?
Answ: Project Officer at Department of Rural Development and Land Reform
3. What is/would be your role in CRDP?
Answ: Facilitate and coordinate land reform through strategic institutional partnership
4. What is your view on the current planning for CRDP?
Answ: The process is slow and some departments are not committed to participate in the planning and implementation of the programme
5. After being presented with the proposed integrated approach to the planning of CRDP, what is your input to the approach?
Answ: This approach will fast-track the planning process; other approaches like this must also be developed for the implementation phase.
6. Do you think this research can bring improvement to the planning of CRDP?
Answ: It will definitely help us to ensure cheap and sufficient planning

INTERVIEW 6:

1. Name and Surname?
Answ: Thabang Mache
2. Designation?
Answ: Deputy Director Rural Enterprises and Industrial Development (Department of Rural Development and Land Reform)
3. What is/would be your role in CRDP?
Answ: Coordinating and implementing all CRDP processes regarding enterprise development and rural development which relates to the Department
4. What is your view on the current planning for CRDP?
Answ: The planning process within the North-West Province lack alignment and coordinated structure as requested by the Minister. Commitment of other stakeholders/departments in the process of CRDP is lacking.
5. After being presented with the proposed integrated approach to the planning of CRDP, what is your input to the approach?
Answ: This process will ensure that all departments plan their projects in time and coordination will be focused for all government departments.
6. Do you think this research can bring improvement to the planning of CRDP?
Answ: Yes, it will be easier to read and implement the community needs when the information is located spatially using layout maps.

INTERVIEW 7:

1. Name and Surname?
Answ: Mbulelo Dala
2. Designation?
Answ: Town and Regional Planner at Eskom in the Department of Network Planning. Responsible for Spatial Planning and Land Use Management for Dr Kenneth Kaunda and Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipalities and its local municipalities within North West Province.
3. What is/would be your role in CRDP?
Answ: I am part of the SDF and LUS Project Steering Committee that are running in the province. I am responsible to integrate spatial planning with electrification planning. Therefore, my role in this programme is to investigate the municipal contribution in terms of integrating the programme with their IDP processes and then plan for electrical infrastructure for CRDP communities.
4. What is your view on the current planning for CRDP?
Answ: The programme lacks dedicated officials who understand the role of different stakeholders. There is a poor system in place where data is stored centrally for easy access across the board. In most cases the data is outdated during the planning stage and there is also poor data updating due to a lack of communication amongst the relevant departments.
5. After being presented with the proposed integrated approach to the planning of CRDP, what is your input to the approach?
Answ: The concept will definitely work and will avoid duplication from other stakeholders. The data captured will be easily updated and integrated through GIS systems.
6. Do you think this research can bring improvement to the planning of CRDP?
Answ: Yes, I do. This will need dedicated officials to drive and implement this programme.

INTERVIEW 8:

1. Name and Surname?
Answ: René Vermeijs
2. Designation?
Answ: Managing Director – Malepa Planning & Projects (PTY)Ltd
3. What is/would be your role in CRDP?
Answ: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• To facilitate integrated development and social structure through participatory approaches.• To ensure sustainability, communal ownership and effective contribution towards the overall objectives of developing rural areas.
4. What is your view on the current planning for CRDP?
Answ: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Concern on the methods used for consultation purposes.• Perceived gap in the initiatives of the CRDP• Rural programmes are confusing• The various departments should work together, and not parallel to each other.• The methods used in selecting beneficiaries for the programmes is not clear• Training of the community is essential for sustainability and this is not happening.• Project management is essential
5. After being presented with the proposed integrated approach to the planning of CRDP, what is your input to the approach?
Answ: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• We believe that all the different departments spend a great deal of time and money on the same initiative, and therefore we agree totally with this approach.• Individual consultation is a necessity and all information can be gathered to analyse the needs.• Training the community will bring sustainability and will deal with unemployment.• The focus is on providing the required social infrastructure for improved access to services, including access to clean water, energy, decent housing, proper sanitation and education and that will all be managed through project management.• This approach will function as an initiator, facilitator, coordinator, catalyst and implementer of the programmes of the CRDP
6. Do you think this research can bring improvement to the planning of CRDP?
Answ: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Yes I believe that a link between government and the communities needs to be established for proper planning, facilitating and implementation.• The town planner should be that link. The town planner should take the overall responsibility for the successful planning, execution, monitoring, control and closure of such a project.

INTERVIEW 9:

1. Name and Surname?
Answ: Dean Gibb
2. Designation?
Answ: Owner of Macropolis Urban Planning (Professional Town Planner, Registered with the South African Council for Planners).
I have many years of experience with Local Government and have formed part of various forums in the West Rand to promote rural development in the area.
3. What is/would be your role in CRDP?
Answ: I am a service provider appointed by Government to project manage the planning phase of the CRDP
4. What is your view on the current planning for CRDP?
Answ: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is outdated and there is currently no legislation that outlines a proper process in order to ensure service deliveries. • Government departments schedule multiple meetings that end up unfruitful as no single party is allocated to drive the process. • Insufficient information is being used to provide planning strategies. • Although government is the custodian of valuable information, it is not utilized in projects, resulting in bad planning. • Officials that sit at these meetings are not always the most up to speed with projects and input from them is ineffective. • In light of the above issues, most of the current documents don't have any substance and result in just another document provided by Government with no meaning or implementation power.
5. After being presented with the proposed integrated approach to the planning of CRDP, what is your input to the approach?
Answ: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a dynamic approach, and would genuinely expedite service delivery and Government performance with regard to Rural Development projects. • It was suggested that a private service provider be appointed to drive the process. This concept is brilliant as it would solve the above-mentioned issues with respect to current CRDP planning. • The presented examples of collected information and presenting it on maps are highly effective. Collecting intensive information would be a great advantage for Government and their future projects for certain rural areas. Consolidating this collected information would create a valuable database for the area whereby certain government departments would be able to extract specific information for their projects. • Appointing one single service provider who would be responsible to drive the project would: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ensure that Government is not wasting time and resources duplicating work ○ Everyone would be able to get feedback from one entity ○ All comments, suggestions and information would be sent to one entity that can properly analyse and highlight the important data.
6. Do you think this research can bring improvement to the planning of CRDP?
Answ: Absolutely.

INTERVIEW 10:

1. Name and Surname?
Answ: July Zikhatile Sizane
2. Designation?
Answ: Social Worker at Dept. of Social Development (Dr KK District)
3. What is/would be your role in CRDP?
Answ: Promote social transformation within all rural areas and endeavour to create a better life for the poor, vulnerable and excluded people in our society
4. What is your view on the current planning for CRDP?
Answ: The current planning of CRDP mostly results in lack of coordination within the departments. Its needs a coordinator like the presented method applied by the student.
5. After being presented with the proposed integrated approach to the planning of CRDP, what is your input to the approach
Answ: It is the perfect approach for planning in rural areas and also improves the projects identification method
6. Do you think this research can bring improvement to the planning of CRDP?
Answ: Definitely, it is indeed an integrated approach that will facilitate the conduct of developing rural areas.*

INTERVIEW 11:

1. Name and Surname?
Answ: Tukisetso Kopela
2. Designation?
Answ: Town planner at Kago-boswa spatial planning
3. What is/would be your role in CRDP?
Answ: Coordinate all planning process
4. What is your view on the current planning for CRDP?
Answ: Planning cannot be integrated and coordinated using public participation process as a measure to identify comprehensive needs, and current planning requires the incorporation of the private sector to assist with the planning and implementation thereof
5. After being presented with the proposed integrated approach to the planning of CRDP, what is your input to the approach?
Answ: Spatial planning has always been a tool to integrate and coordinate the socio-economic, environmental and human settlement. Now this approach will ensure integrated and coordinated planning through spatial planning principles.
6. Do you think this research can bring improvement to the planning of CRDP?
Answ: Definitely yes, it will

INTERVIEW 12:

1. Name and Surname?
Answ: Monyana Tau
2. Designation?
Answ: Senior Project Officer at Dept. of Rural, Agriculture and Environmental Development (North West Province)
3. What is/would be your role in CRDP?
Answ: My role in this regard is to stimulate rural development and food security within all CRDP sites and other rural areas
4. What is your view on the current planning for CRDP?
Answ: From our department, we are the facilitator and coordinator of CRDP. The dedication of other stakeholders to the development of CRDP is lacking, which makes it difficult for us to coordinate all projects from other departments and increase the time frame of the project.
5. After being presented with the proposed integrated approach to the planning of CRDP, what is your input to the approach?
Answ: This method will definitely work because the dedication from other stakeholders is not fully required. I think service providers and the community of CRDP can conduct the planning process perfectly following the method presented to me.
6. Do you think this research can bring improvement to the planning of CRDP?
Answ: Yes, the Department should adopt this system

INTERVIEW 13:

1. Name and Surname?
Answ: Oratile Mampane
2. Designation?
Answ: Project Coordinator at Dept. of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Development
3. What is/would be your role in CRDP?
Answ: To integrate, coordinate and implement CRDP programmes and other rural development programmes from the Dept. of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Development
4. What is your view on the current planning for CRDP?
Answ: Currently, the Department is looking forward to get a strategy that will ensure integrated and coordinated planning and implementation of CRDP. The currently planning is working, but it needs a strategy that will encourage accelerated and coordinated planning and implementation.
5. After being presented with the proposed integrated approach to the planning of CRDP, what is your input to the approach?
Answ: I think this approach should be given a chance to be used in CRDP express planning, because of how it was presented. This approach will ensure integrated and coordinated planning of CRDP within the North-West Province.
6. Do you think this research can bring improvement to the planning of CRDP?
Answ: Yes.