HSRC RESEARCH OUT THE

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and challenges Rural development: strategies

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Grasping the whole

- Rural Development:
- a positive advancement of people in rural areas and better development environment
- through improvement of rural institutions and systems,
- expansion of rural infrastructure, and
- growth in rural economic activities
- Adapted from (SARDQ vol 2, Q1 2004) for better rural life

World Bank short list of RD themes:

- Agricultural Education and Training
- Agricultural Extension
- Agricultural Research
- Agricultural Trade
- Biodiversity
- Climate Change
- Commodity Risk Management
- Community Based Rural Development
- Fisheries and Aquaculture
- Forests and Forestry
- Gender and Rural Development
- Irrigation and Drainage: Water for Food

- Land Policy and Administration
- Land Resources Management
- Livestock and Animal Resources
- Natural Resource Management Institutions
- Producer Organizations
- Rural Finance
- Rural Private Sector Development
- Rural Transport
- Rural Water Supply and Sanitation
- Water Resources

Issues for discussion

- service delivery plans and alignment of both. Incorporation of Government priorities into
- Clarify the M & E processes;
- Use District and the Provincial M & E Forums service delivery; in order to ensure effective and efficient
- Maximum grassroots participation in the process.

Where to prioritise?

- Primary focus being to co-ordinate government interventions across all sectors and agencies
- Aggressive implementation of land reform policies
- Stimulate agricultural production with a view to contributing to food security
- Rural livelihoods and food security
- Improve service delivery to ensure quality of life Implement a development programme for rural transport
- Skills development
- Revitalisation of rural towns
- Explore and support non-farm economic activities
- Institutional capacity development
- Cooperative development
- MTSF Strategic Priority 3: Comprehensive rural development strategy linked to land and agrarian reform and food security

Growth strategies

- Nation-states struggling to cope with the changes
- Experimentation with alternative approaches:
- Territorial and Integrated
- Focusing on institutions and governance
- Emphasis on sustainability and on the generation of quality
- Key characteristics of new development strategies are:
- Territorial rather than Sectoral approach
- Mixed approaches or bottom-up approaches rather than top-down
- Less emphasis on a focus on large infrastructure projects...
- Prioritising development of human capital and innovation
- New strategies preparing for today's evolving context
- Past approaches have prioritised the core at the expense of the periphery

Strategies in rural development

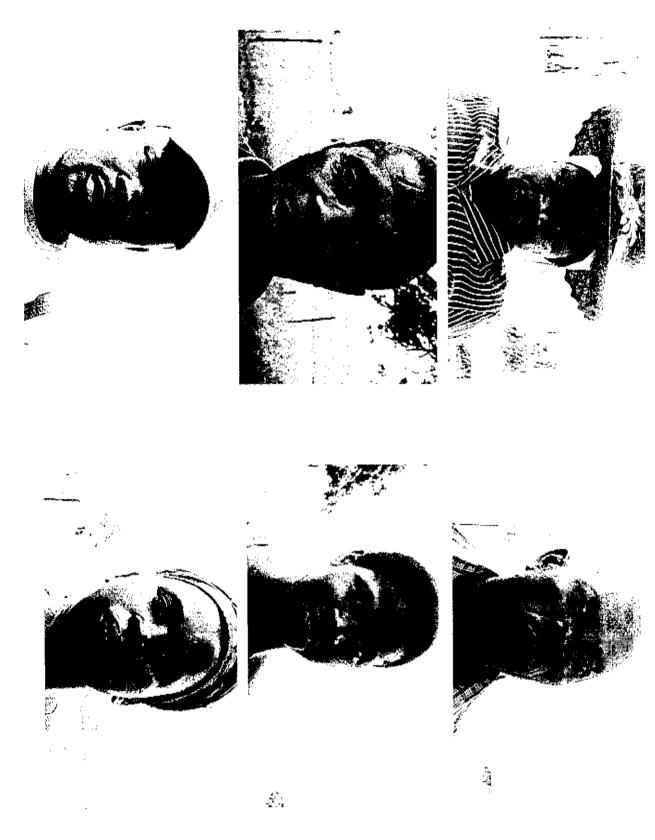
- Strategies
- Ensuring public participation and training = encouraging community initiative
- Securing community platforms for development: linking delivery to local community development
- community organisations Improving service delivery and training and developing
- Integrate interventions to achieve impact;
- Start with what is available e.g. EPWP, sanitation programme, One Stop Development Centres
- Increasing the scale of poverty reduction programmes
- Operationalisation
- Drawing on existing programmes e.g. literacy or improved literacy for adults
- Drawing on EPWP
- It possible drawing in beneficiaries to advocate what works

Expanding training / community development



Task Team members at a training session.

Water Task Team Members



Meeting MDG and SONA targets by 2014

- Nearly all MDG i.e. poverty reduction, reduction in water and sanitation, etc, bear on rural child and maternal mortality, increasing access to communities.
- Launch of rural development programme at Giyani in Limpopo highlighted:
- Land redistribution linked to creation of livelihoods;
- Initiative of getting one person from each family in the area employed for at least next two years
- Aim of finding jobs or starting own enterprises

Scaling up: starting to make a difference

7%	4,391,000	316,815	
8%	123,000	9,399	Northern Cape
4%	339,000	13,891	North West
6%	365,000	20,133	Limpopo
6%	281,000	17,172	Free State
5%	352,000	16,739	Mpumalanga
8%	638,000	52,136	Eastern Cape
3%	1,085,000	27,637	Gauteng
14%	326,000	44,080	Western Cape
13%	882,000	115,628	KwaZulu-Natal
Proportion of EPWP work opportunities as proportion to the no. of unemployed	No. unemployed "official" definition	EPWP work opportunities	Province