Social science that makes a difference

Regional Development

Integrated Rural and
Rendani Randlela

and

Dr. Simphiwe E Mini

BY

Wild Coast Spatial Development Initiative
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- Local Municipality
- District Municipality
- Provincial Department
- Driven by National Department
- Projects at different levels of government

Strategic Responses and Development Programmes

- Rural/Agri-cultural Economy
- Severity and Depth of Poverty
- Levels of Unemployment
- Population and Demographic Trends

The Nature and Character of Challenges in Wild Coast

Spatial Development Initiatives

Background to Wild Coast Area

Structure of the paper
Population Composition in OR Tambo

Demographic Characteristics – Population Composition
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Poverty Line by District Municipality
Distribution of the Population Living below The
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Percentage of people in poverty by sub-region, 2002
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Demography (Cont) - Employment

Bar chart showing employment status for different demographic groups.
Poverty Indicator - HDI
Wild Coast SDI-Development Challenges

- Historical political economy and current trends at regional and national levels have an impact on the economy of the Wild Coast area.

- Collapse of indigenous traditional economy and increasing dependence on external cash flows through migrant labour system

- High dependence of external cash flows in spite of high levels of unemployment, retrenchments in mining and industrial sector.
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- Households—increase in number of unemployed heads of households—increase in number of
- Recent research reveals increase in number of
- Facing increasing challenge of reduced migration
- Community based public works and other programmes,
- Local village based development programmes,
- Young adults returning to villages, more pressure on
- Reduced to less than 10%.
- Contribution of agriculture to total household income
- Underutilised land resources
- External cash flows—reduced external cash flows leading to
- Subsistence agriculture has for many been dependent on
- Grants and support systems.
- Increasing dependence of various forms of state welfare
- Unemployment mining and industrial retrenchments
- Collapse of rural agriculture, increasing levels of

Rural Economy
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Programmes

services-enhance poverty alleviation
the improvement of infrastructure and
Eco-tourism investment that will result in
tourism investments
window of opportunity to encourage eco-
The natural beauty of the area presents a
Natural beauty of the Wild coast
Extreme poverty
High levels of unemployment and
Two contrasting features:

The Wild Coast SDL: Conceptual Issues
Challenges for Wild Coast SDI

Wild Coast SDI as a strategy of

Investment

Promotion of private sector tourism

Facilitate partnerships with international institutions

Facilitate development of various types of SMEs
Projects benefits from community tourism organise communities and distribute tourism through CPP partnerships

The approach in Community based

MagwaliKhambali areas.

Port St Johns Project

Coffee Bayhole-In-the-Wall

Wacecrest/Golora

Dwesa-Cwebe/Nqabara

Development nodes:
The Wild Coast SDI—Identified several

Wild Coast SDI: Achievements
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- Departmental
- Programs driven by National
- Provincial driven programs
- District municipality
- Local municipality

Different levels:

- Programs driven at three

Development Programs in Wild Coast
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- Home Community Based Care
- Component
- Health Related project with food security
- Areas
- Training in SMES development in model
- Training linked to community based tourism
- SMES
- Skills development project and training in
- Housing construction
- Road construction
- Emphasis on employment
- Infrastructure development projects—with
- Agricultural projects
- Poverty eradication projects

Typs of Development Projects
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<tr>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Other</td>
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<td>Service provision</td>
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<td>50</td>
<td>Multiple objectives</td>
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<td>60</td>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
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<td>67</td>
<td>Food Industry</td>
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<td>Education and training</td>
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<td>Clothing</td>
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<td>Arts and Craft</td>
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Financial Year

1997

Province Since 1997

Povery Eradication Programme budgets in Eastern Cape
Budget Allocation for the Poverty Relief Programme

Programme 2001-2004

Fig: Distribution of budget allocation for PEP

2003/04  2002/03  2001/02
R 10,500,000  R 14,700,000  R 6,500,000
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However an attempt to link and synchronise.

that stage no implementation as yet.
The PGDP had just been completed and at

Provincial Growth and Development Plan

Identified

However delivery challenges and gaps were not

possibly as yet.

Assessment of impact in October 2003 not

started.

completed and implementation had just

IDPs at DM and LM levels just been

Service within IDP Framework:

Service Delivery within the SDI
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Installation
Thief of copper cables and vandalism of obstacles
High capital costs and affordability major
Electrification programme in progress

Electricity supply services
91% of households have no formal sanitation
Formal RDP water supply
78% of the population do have access to a river and springs
85% of households still collect water from

Water and sanitation

Challenges and gaps
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Development implementation needs to be streamlined into integrated communities is a positive development, but this increasing awareness amongst the development projects by local communities.

This undermines participation and ownership of stakeholders, implementation with no coherent approach by a major challenge has been fragmented region capacity or integrating development in the however, it remains a viable strategy with little impact remains largely a grand plan with little impact and SDI concept has been slow to take off and

Concluding remarks