Comprehensive Rural Development Programme

Rural Infrastructure Development

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Presentation Overview

- The presentation outlines:
- The role of infrastructure delivery with the CRDP model
- The scope of the DRDLR infrastructure interventions
- Provides an overview of the norms and standards approach to delivery
- Discusses the link between job creation and infrastructure delivery
- Highlights some of the projects initiated by the DRDLR
CHALLENGES FACING RURAL AREAS

Lessons from the CRDP sites indicate that the challenges of rural areas include the following:

- poor or lack of access to socio-economic infrastructure and services, public amenities and government services
- lack of access to water or lack of water sources for both household and agricultural development
Rural Infrastructure Development mandate

• The CRDP acknowledges that rural development is a cross cutting mandate that requires significant coordination for maximum impact
• Rural infrastructure development is a critical component of the CRDP model; key driver of phase two;
• Focus is ensuring strategic and deliberate investment in the revitalization of old, and creation of new economic, social, and information and communication infrastructure, public amenities and facilities in villages and small rural towns (revitalisation of small rural towns), etc in order to:
  a) Address their basic human needs, and
  b) As they develop to allow these communities to engage in economic activities.
DRDLR roles in Infrastructure Delivery

The Department of Rural Development and Land Reform act as an initiator, facilitator and coordinator and catalyst in rural development interventions:

- **Facilitates and coordinates infrastructure development**: The Department will play an active role in the facilitation of communities and will also facilitate interventions in areas where the Department has no expertise/funding but has identified other sector departments/stakeholders to contribute to the CRDP vision for that area/province. The department will coordinate strategies, policies and mobilise resources from stakeholders to contribute to the objectives of the rural development programme.

- **Initiates and acts as and Catalyst for the provision of infrastructure**: The Department will initiate interventions/strategies in rural areas as part of an integrated approach and support projects that bring about the transformation of rural areas.
The scope of rural infrastructure delivery by the DRDLR

The CRDP will place emphasis on the development of new and the rehabilitation of existing infrastructure in rural areas:

Improvement or development of economic infrastructure:

- Roads, Railways, Ports
- Shearing sheds, dipping tanks, Milking parlors
- Community gardens
- Production/ Marketing Stalls
- Fencing for agriculture
- Storage warehouses
- Distribution and transport networks
- Rural electrification
- Communication networks (land lines, cell phones, radio, TV, etc)
- Irrigation schemes for small scale farmers
- Water harvesting, water basin and water shed management systems (dams etc.)
- Post Offices and Internet Cafes
- Rural shopping malls
Improvement or development of Social Infrastructure:

- Communal sanitation and ablution systems, showers, toilets, etc for improved health.
- Access to resourced health clinics
- Sports and recreation facilities especially for women and youth development
- Rural libraries for developing a reading nation
- Rehabilitation and development of schools as Centers of Excellence
- Community halls and museums
- ABET centers for capacity building and appropriate skills development
Critical Service and Infrastructure in Rural Areas

• The CRDP follows three phases in building sustainable vibrant communities:
  – Phase one: An incubator - main driver is “meeting the basic needs”
  – Phase two: The entrepreneurial development stage - the development of medium to large scale infrastructure
  – Phase three: Emergence of rural industrial and financial sectors - small, micro and medium enterprises and village markets

• Each of the phases makes infrastructural and other supportive demands in terms of:
  – Naming (household surveys / understanding the community’s needs / qualitative assessments to measure perceptions)
  – Norming (qualitative analysis on the standard existing standard)
  – Affordability (quantitative assessment and costing of social, economic, ICT and cultural/recreational infrastructure)
Rural Development Norms and Standards

• Norms and Standards for rural areas are limited and fragmented and not readily available to guide development and investment opportunities in the public and private sector.

• When planning infrastructure be that for basic service provision or government services, the following is seldom considered:
  – differing geo-spatial conditions in rural communities
  – community perceptions of service delivery and access
  – the estimated cost of providing the required services and infrastructure
  – community investment requirements, in terms of, social, economic, ICT and cultural infrastructure.

• *The need exists to develop national differentiated rural norms and standards to:*
  – Facilitate more effective and targeted planning for facilitating rural development within the CRDP framework
  – To allocate services optimally to ensure maximum cost benefits and in so doing service more rural households.
  – Create of jobs through targeted and improved service delivery
Understanding Norms and Standards

• The terms “norms and standards” are commonly used interchangeably but are two different concepts:
  
  – **Norms** may be the usual or the average level of performance.
  – **Standards**, on the other hand, are the *desired* and *achievable* level of performance.

• Setting norms and standards is a complex operation consisting of 4 components:
  
  – Level of service to be attained (policy directive)
  – Quantity to be provided (policy directive)
  – Quality required (often legislated)
  – Technical specifications (legislated)
Municipal service options: Water as example

Minimum standard

• 25 liters per day per person at communal standpipes within 200 meters, for direct consumption, cooking, and bathing
• Access to water is a basic right in the Constitution.

Norm in Muyexe

• 45% household yard taps, however due to service/maintenance problems no water 60% of time.
• Due to water shortages people make use of boreholes of which the water quality is not fit for human consumption.
• Rainwater Harvesting tanks provide relief but need to be manage to ensure good safe water quality.

Options

• Communal standpipes, yard taps, yard tanks, house connections
• Capital costs: R 2000 - R 5500 per household
• Monthly costs: R12 – R45 per household (excl bulk water)
• Affects choice of sanitation options
## Understanding Norms and Standards

Example of norms and standard components in relation to the delivery of a potable water service

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Method of setting the standard</th>
<th>Example – water</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Level/Access</td>
<td>Mainly policy</td>
<td>A water standpipe within 200m of a household</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>Mainly policy</td>
<td>The amount of water which must be available to each household on a daily basis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality</td>
<td>Legislation</td>
<td>The water quality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical specifications</td>
<td>Legislation</td>
<td>The pipe diameter and material, pressure etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*CRDP norms and standards will focus mainly on level of service access and quantity but will monitor closely the quality.*
Usefulness of Access Norms and Standards

• Offer a reference point to government and private sector stakeholders

• Inform central planning by the State on the levels of disparity

• Base index for determining the level of social, economic, ICT and cultural/recreational infrastructure backlogs in rural areas
Differentiated Approach to Norms and Standards

• Minimum standards for level of access and quantity (quality is legislated) of the service received by households have commonly been set for the country as a whole.

• Wide variations are found:
  – Between provinces
  – Between municipalities located within a province
  – Within a municipal jurisdiction
  – Within a single ward

• The following are at least some of the factors which may impact the application of national standard within different geographic areas:
  – Topography
  – Climate
  – Settlement density
  – Settlement type
  – Land use patterns
Differentiated Approach to Norms and Standards

**Scenario A**
In certain parts of the country a person would have to travel a distance proposed by the Norms/Standard but would have to cross a river and a mountain.

**Scenario B**
In certain parts of the country a person would have to travel the same distance as proposed by the Norms/Standard as the person in Scenario A but would have an easier travel.
Differentiated Approach to Norms and Standards

• A differentiated approach allows for factors such as:
  – The determination of an acceptable walking distance based on terrain models
  – Availability and cost of public transport and related household affordability levels
  – Travelling time
  – Road quality (gravel vs. all weather)

• The preparation of differentiated norms and standards for government services and social, economic, ICT and cultural/recreational infrastructure will:
  – Better manage community expectations
  – Improve service delivery
  – Allow for a more realistic determination of service delivery costs and timeframes within the prescripts of the Constitution.
  – Improve project planning and therefore reduce time wasted in indecision.
Critical Service and Infrastructure in Rural Areas

Government Services

1. Pension Pay Points, Social Grants
2. Provision of Identity Documents, Birth/Death Registrations
3. Health Services
4. Police Services
5. Education Services
6. Agricultural Extension Services
7. Water, Sanitation, Electricity and Housing

Infrastructure

ECONOMIC/ICT
1. Roads/Walkways/Transport facilities
2. Rail
3. Electricity
4. Water
5. Sanitation
6. ICT
7. Waste Management
8. Agri-processing
9. Warehousing facilities
10. Sales Pers/Dipping Tanks/Fencing
11. Boreholes
12. Dairies/Milking Parlours
13. Pivots
14. Stores/Sheds
15. Fire fighting facilities

SOCIAL
1. Houses
2. Clinics/Hospitals
3. ECD’s
4. Schools
5. Social Services Offices
6. Orphanages
7. Old Age Homes
8. Police Stations/Satellites

CULTURAL/RECREATIONAL
1. Community Halls
2. Tribal Offices
3. Theatres
4. Parks
5. Playgrounds
6. Cultural Centres
7. Youth Centres
8. Arts and Craft Centres
9. Libraries
10. Sporting Facilities
11. Churches

Private Sector Investment

1. Retail
2. Banking
3. Enterprises
4. Community Lodges
5. Housing
6. Agriculture
7. Manufacturing/Processing
Link between Job Creation and Infrastructure Delivery

• In the new growth path adopted by the country, infrastructure has been identified as a driver of job creation
• Within the CRDP model, the intention is to focus on ensuring that communities become central to their own development
• Effectively therefore throughout the programme, there is a convergence of the different aspects eg skills development, enterprise development and delivery of infrastructure
Current Infrastructure Delivery in CRDP Wards

• Coordinated efforts across sectors of government/ requires significant integrated planning, implementation and continuous monitoring
  (Outcome 7: Output 3: Improved rural services to support sustainable livelihoods)
• Service access: clinics, schools, libraries, water, houses, etc
• Building rural economy: agricultural infrastructure, road network, etc
• ICT access in rural areas: e-rap, i-schools programme, digital doorways ( ensuring access to information
• Innovative delivery systems and methods (finding ways to deliver quicker and more cost effectively)
Project example

- Paving projects: Communities are trained to make the bricks (organised into cooperatives)
- Actual construction
- Maintenance of the infrastructure
- In building their own assets, it creates a greater sense of ownership, vibrancy and contributes to in many areas including restoring dignity, cultural progress and access in rural spaces
Muyexe Village, Limpopo Province

- E-rap centres and community hall
## Summary of Infrastructure Jobs created in 2010/11 FY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROV</th>
<th>FENCING</th>
<th>HOUSING</th>
<th>ERAP</th>
<th>LIBRARY</th>
<th>ROADS</th>
<th>BRIDGES</th>
<th>Rainwater Harvesting</th>
<th>Water Sanition</th>
<th>Educational Facilities</th>
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<td>30</td>
<td>95</td>
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Conclusion

• The intention therefore, is to profile every rural ward in South Africa (understand the needs of every household)
• Create enterprises, develop infrastructure, ensure improved access to services and economic opportunities
• Thereby building vibrant, equitable, sustainable rural communities and food security for all
Thank you