

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF KEY ROLE PLAYERS IN INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT

1 SPHERES OF GOVERNMENT

1.1 NATIONAL SPHERE OF GOVERNMENT SHOULD PROVIDE

- A framework for sectoral, provincial and municipal planning to ensure orientation towards
- Coordination and prioritisation of programmes and budgets between sectors and sphere in line with the framework
- Support municipal planning by providing a set of planning tools and methods
- Contribute to planning costs
- Cater for a general framework of training programmes and curricula development
- Ensure a nationwide support system
- Provide opportunities for the exchange of ideas and experiences

1.2 THE PROVINCIAL SPHERE OF GOVERNMENT SHOULD PROVIDE

- A more specific framework for all sector departments and all municipalities
- Co ordination of sectoral programmes and of district programmes as well as alignment between municipal planning and sect oral planning.
- Contribute to planning costs
- Provide professional feedback on methodological as well as substantive aspects of the IDP
- Ensure appropriate training
- Organise learning networks between municipalities

1.3 THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT SPHERE (DISTRICT AND LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES)

In terms of the Municipal Systems Act and KZN Planning and Development Act each municipality is required to prepare an integrated development plan for the whole municipality. A key component of integrated development plans are the requirement to prepare a spatial development framework and land use management system (LUMS), which can be applied to the entire municipality.

The preparation of an IDP and Land Use Management Systems allows sectoral plans such as an Environmental Management Plan, Water Plan, Transportation and Housing plans to be developed.

The preparation of the various sect oral plans arising from the IDP and spatial framework assists the municipality in aligning funding requirements with the various plans. In other words the Municipality based on its equitable share of resources can best align these resources to the various sectors in an integrated manner.

Municipalities are responsible for the planning and co ordination of development on Ingonyama Trust Land, but currently have very little direct influence over either tenure or development application process.

2 KEY STAKHOLDERS

2.1 INGONYAMA TRUST BOARD – LAND OWNER

The Ingonyama Trust Act established the Ingonyama Trust Board and the Board seeks to preserve the integrity of the land under its jurisdiction by not releasing land but rather leasing or issuing PTO'S.

Ingonyama Trust Land refers to all land, which is legally held in title by the trust. The Ingonyama legislation indicates that the Trust shall be administered for the benefit, material welfare and social well being of the members of the tribes and communities living on the land.

In general terms Amakhosi or traditional leaders in terms of indigenous law undertake the day-to-day land administration at local level. Amakhosi are empowered to administer the land in terms of the Amakhosi and Iziphakanyizwa Act of 1990.

The Municipal Structures Act 2000 recognises the Traditional Authorities that observe a system of customary law and allows for them participate in the proceedings of Council of a specific municipality.

General good practice in integrated rural development process's must recognise the roles and responsibilities of the Land Owner (ITB), Traditional Authorities, DTLGA and Municipalities as well as their inter relatedness and the absolute need for co operation with one another

2.2 TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY HAVING JURISDICTION OVER THE AREA

Amakhosi or traditional leaders in terms of indigenous law undertake the day-to-day land administration at local level. Amakhosi are empowered to administer the land in terms of the Amakhosi and Iziphakanyizwa Act of 1990.

According to indigenous customary law, amakosi are responsible for land allocation and administration. The Amended Rural Guidelines for rural Housing Projects recognizes these powers and acknowledges the right of the Traditional Authority to allocate Land, to individual beneficiaries, via functional security of tenure.

In terms of section 81 of the Municipal Structures Act Traditional Leaders may participate in the proceedings of a municipal council. The code of conduct set out in clause 15 of the code of conduct in the Municipal Systems Act also deals with Traditional Leaders.

3 GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS / SERVICE PROVIDERS (INCLDING PARASTATALS)

A significant amount of financial resources for the implementation of projects lie with sector departments. The IDP process so as to ensure that their services are implemented in a structured manner should guide the sector departments

Sector Departments should contribute to an integrated and aligned development process by

- Providing stakeholders with relevant information on sector department's policies, programmes and budgets.
- Contribute sector expertise and technical knowledge to the formulation of municipal policies and strategies
- Be guided by other sectors and more specifically sector plans

The most important and relevant sectors are

- Department Of Traditional And Local Government Affairs
- Department Of Housing
- Department Of Transport
- Department Of Health
- Department Of Welfare
- Department Of Works
- Department Of Water Affairs And Forestry
- Department Of Agriculture And Environmental Affairs
- Department Of Population And Social Development
- Eskom
- Telkom

Their responsibilities are outline below

3.1 DEPARTMENT OF TRADITIONAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS

3.1.1 TRADITIONAL AFFAIRS BRANCH IS RESPONSIBLE FOR;

- Traditional institutional management
- Traditional Affairs administration
- Traditional Land Administration through its Land Utilization Directorate deals with tenure related issues such as the issuing of PTO's as well as dealing with land disputes. Land disputes could be both external and internal.
- Urban and Rural development

3.1.2 LOCAL GOVERNMENT BRANCH

3.1.2.1 Local Government

The Local governance programme consists of six sub – programmes namely

- Municipal Administration
- Municipal finance
- Disaster management
- Municipal infrastructure
- Training co ordination
- uMsekeli Municipapl support services

The purpose of the programme is to establish, monitor, supervise, regulate and strengthen the capacity of municipalities.

3.1.2.2 Development planning

This Chief Directorate comprises of five sub – programmes namely;

- Development administration
- Development information services
- Integrated development planning
- Spatial planning
- Support to Provincial Planning and Development Commission

3.1.2.3 Development administration

Is responsible for

Processing of development planning applications under different legislation.

3.1.2.4 Development information services

Is responsible for

Providing assistance to District and local municipalities with respect to the establishment of functional and effective GIS support.

3.1.2.5 Integrated Development planning and spatial planning

Is responsible for

Providing support and strengthening the capacity of municipalities with respect to implementing Municipal Development Planning, IDP review process's and Municipal Organisational Performance Management.

3.2 DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING

Is Responsible For

- Determining the equitable distribution of housing subsidies across the Province
- Determining provincial priorities based on the most pressing needs of the province and the priorities of Government
- Receiving and managing a budget from the National Department of Housing
- Assisting municipalities in preparing housing sector plans
- Preparing and managing a provincial housing plan
- Assisting municipalities in preparing applications for subsidies based on housing plans
- Evaluating and approving housing projects
- Monitoring and managing housing projects and the housing fund in general
- Ensuring that projects comply with National and Provincial norms and standards and related legislation.

3.3 THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

Is responsible for

- Determining the equitable distribution of the transport budget across the Province
- Receiving and managing a budget from the National Department of Transport
- Preparing and managing a provincial transport plan
- Monitoring and managing roads, traffic and transportation programs including the rural roads program
- Ensuring that projects comply with National and Provincial norms and standards and related legislation.

3.4 THE DEPARTMENTS OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

Is responsible for

- Determining the equitable distribution of the Health and Welfare budget across the Province
- Receiving and managing a budget from the National Department of Health and Welfare
- The role out of the HIV aids program
- Primary and secondary healthcare programs
- Planning new hospitals and clinics
- Managing welfare and disability grants.

3.5 THE PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENT OF WORKS AND THE NATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Is responsible for

- Managing capital works programs for state funded projects such as the construction of schools, clinics, community centres, police stations, hospitals etc
- Managing and maintaining existing state assets in the form of existing buildings and facilities
- Planning of new facilities

3.6 THE DEPARTMENT OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY

Is responsible for

- Managing of water resources to ensure the sustainable utilisation thereof
- Managing capital works programs to ensure the sustained supply of potable water and adequate sanitary solutions to prevent the contamination of water sources
- Manage and implement water awareness campaigns and consumer education.
- Manage and protect natural forests
- Ensure the sustainability of man made forest by managing the impact on natural resources and specifically water resources

3.7 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS

Is responsible for

- Agricultural extension services
- Agricultural engineering services
- Agricultural technology development
- Environmental management services
- Farmer support programs
- Agricultural training
- Sustainable natural resource utilisation and community participation
- Agricultural grants for emerging farmers

3.8 ESKOM

Is responsible for

- Bulk supply of electricity through the provision and maintenance of electrical infrastructure
- Electrification programs in rural areas
- Consumer education on the safe and efficient use of electricity
- Planning and implementation of extended grid networks including land planning

NON-GOVERNMENTAL SERVICE PROVIDERS

- Implementing agents
- Developers
- Ngo's
- Churches and religious groups
- Communities