



KWAZULU-NATAL

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



TOWNSHIP AND RURAL ECONOMIES REVITALISATION STRATEGY (TRERS)

NCOP: PRESENTATION

2022

GROWING KWAZULU-NATAL TOGETHER



Presentation Outline

1. Introduction
2. Background
3. TRERS Strategic Goals
4. Pillars
5. Cross Cutting Interventions
6. Role of the Municipality
7. Current Initiatives
8. Implementation Institutional Arrangement
9. Conclusion



- ❑ **Township and Rural Economies** recognised as the **game changer** in fast tracking the growth and development of the economy in SA
- ❑ **Policies and strategies put in place** at National, Provincial and local levels aimed at achieving **creating conducive environment** for township and rural economies to thrive
- ❑ Despite the efforts **decline is still experienced**
- ❑ **COVID-19 lockdown, unrests Exacerbated** the problem further
 - the majority of townships and rural enterprises suffered a reduction in their sales and income with many at risk of losing their businesses.
- ❑ KZN Executive Council resolved to give **concerted attention to townships and rural area economies.**

KZN Townships and Rural Economies Revitalisation Strategy (KZN TRERS)



❑ **Radical Economic Transformation (RET) Implementation**

➤ Through Operation Vula Programme

- ❖ Preferential Procurement Cabinet Resolution 437, 13th Dec 2011
- ❖ Procurement Indaba 2015
- ❖ Radical Agrarian Socio-Economic Transformation (RASET)
- ❖ Igula and Eyesizwe Contractor Development Programme
- ❖ Targeted Procurement (Operation Vula Priority Commodities)
- ❖ Black Industrialists Programme
- ❖ Bulk Buying
- ❖ **Township and Rural Economic Revitalisation Strategy (TRERS)**



The vision of the Townships and Rural Economies Revitalisation Strategy is to **radically transform** KZN's townships and rural economies into **diversified, inclusive, and sustainable wealth generating** economic systems that promote micro, small, medium, and large enterprise development and actively contribute to KZN's economic and social development.

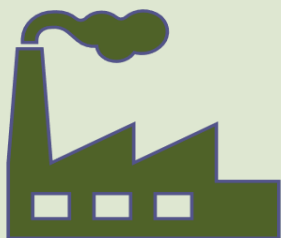
KEY POINTS

- growing with sustainable economies
- that promote full employment and reduction of inequalities.
- inclusive vibrant places in which to live, invest, and work.
- re-established through fully functional demand and supply systems



TRERS Strategic Goals

STRATEGIC GOALS



Create productive and sustainable economies

- To ensure that townships and rural economies become key players in the Provincial economy as sustainable fully functioning economic systems



Grow township and rural enterprises

- Make sure that townships and rural enterprises have access to appropriate finance and investments, including creation of own financing systems



Develop inclusive and capacitated communities

- To result in shared growth and involve more citizens in economically productive activities that will serve to benefit all

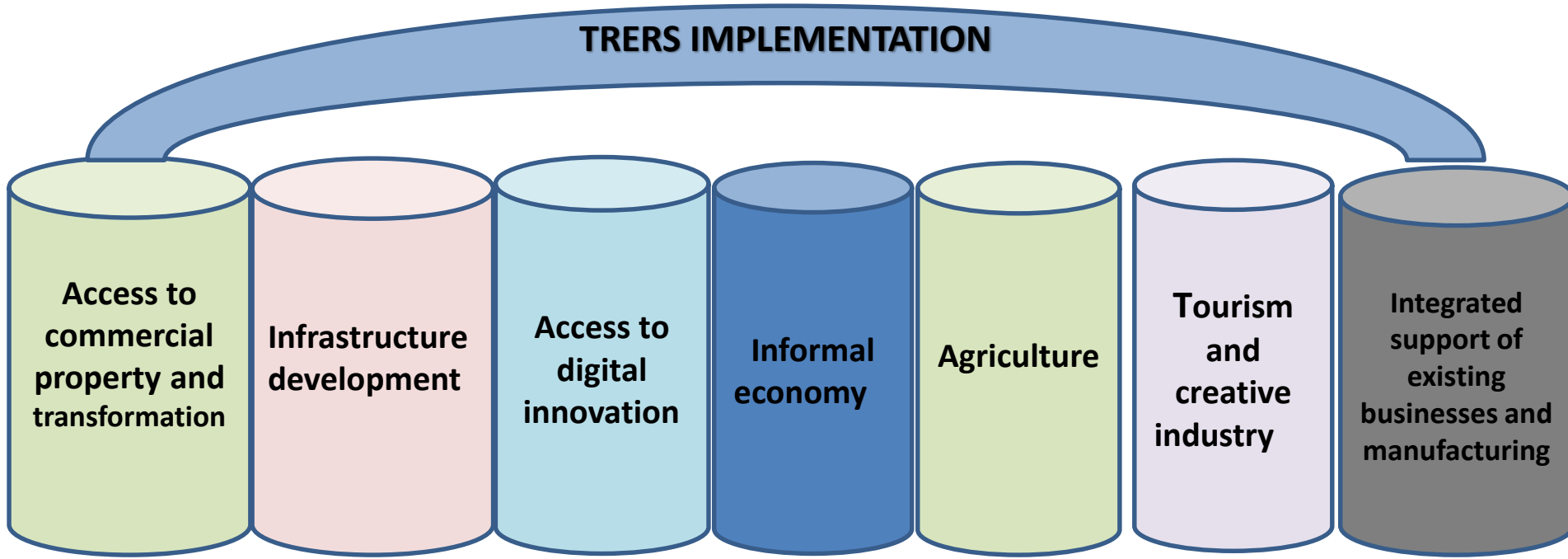


A regulatory framework conducive to townships and rural area development

- To ensure spatial equity and economic transformation in townships and rural areas



7 Pillars



14 CROSS-CUTTING /TRANSVERSAL INTERVENTIONS

1. Appropriate Legal and Regulatory Framework
2. Manufacturing and Productive Activities
3. Economic Infrastructure Support and Clustered Enterprise Development
4. Entrepreneurship Development
5. Financing and Investment in Township and Rural Economy
6. Access to Markets
7. Innovation and Indigenous Knowledge Systems
8. Local Content and Localisation
9. Red Tape Reduction
10. Government Grant, Electricity Cards, Lottery
11. Land and Infrastructure Audit
12. Spatial Transformation
13. Business Support and Entrepreneurial Skills
14. Up-Skilling of Planning and LED Officials



Pillars Overview

Access to commercial property and transformation

Accessibility and transformation of State land and properties

- Access and social benefits in township and rural retail centres and malls
- Revitalization of the Industrial Parks
- **Accessibility and affordability**

Infrastructure Development

Holistic implementation
Community Service Centres (CSCs)

Communities must be part of the processes to establishing the centre,

Access to Digital Innovation

4IR has rapidly becoming an integral part of how society functions

- Wi-Fi hotpots in Government facilities
- Smart Cities
 - Digital Centres

Informal Economy

Linking the informal economy sector to **commercial zones**

- Providing a range of **facilities, capacity building and enterprise support systems**
- Conduct a survey
- Encourage Bulk buying



Pillars Overview

Agriculture

- Value chain approach
- Beef value chain
- White meat value chain
- Grain value chain
- Horticulture value chain
- Milk value chain

Tourism and Creative Industry

Product Development

- Creative industry
- Marketing
- Tourism Enterprise Partnership (TEP)
- Heritage and Cultural Tourism Development
- indigenous knowledge and heritage site management

Integrated Support of Existing Businesses and Manufacturing

- support new opportunities
- Introducing micro finance to support
- Promote the graduation of Small Enterprises



Cross-Cutting /Transversal Interventions

Appropriate Legal and Regulatory Framework

- Regulatory and administrative framework should not hinder development and growth of T & R enterprises
- Review to promote development

Manufacturing and Productive Activities

- Promotion of light manufacturing for localisation
- Systematic approach to expand the productive capacity of township and rural enterprises

Economic Infrastructure Support and Clustered Enterprise Development

- Clustering of enterprises in townships and rural areas
- Prioritise the infrastructure support for the development of street-level enterprise nodes

Entrepreneurship Development

- Support all types of entrepreneurship - necessity and opportunity entrepreneurs, business and social entrepreneurs
- Social entrepreneurship development programme

Financing and Investment in Township and Rural Economies

- Expanding access to finance for townships and rural enterprises
- Capacitated businesses to read, interpret financial reports for their businesses as part of the pre-and-post investment support



Cross-Cutting / Transversal Interventions

Access to Markets

- Opening up public procurement through the implementation of Operation Vula Programme
- Secure community markets through formation of consumer cooperatives

Innovation and Indigenous Knowledge Systems

- Work with national bodies such as South African Bureau of Standards (SABS), Agricultural Research Council (ARC), and others, on compliance and accreditation

Local Content and Localisation

- Implementation of localization programme as set out in 2013 to empower local communities
- Harnessing LED initiatives

Red Tape Reduction

- Dedicated personnel for applications e.g. One stop-shop in townships and rural areas
- Constant capacity building on legislation and procedures

Government Grant Pay-points, Electricity Cards, Lottery Distribution

- Small enterprises to participate in in grant distribution services
- issues of security, safety for money and for people will be prioritised



Cross-Cutting /Transversal Interventions

Land and infrastructure Audit

- Provide manufacturing facilities and land for townships and rural businesses
- To consider reasonable charges on services (electricity and water)

Spatial Transformation

- Short- and long-term strategies are required for land, spatial planning, housing and human settlements, and transport and mobility
- Spatial restructuring to achieve increased efficiency, spatial justice and equity

Business Support and Intrapreneurial Skills Programmes

- End-to-end hand-holding support, pre-and-post investment advisory services and mentorship
- Strategic partnership with institutions such as SETA's, SEDA, etc

Up-skilling of Planning and LED Officials

- EDTEA and COGTA in collaboration with the National School of Government to provide Capacity Building' programmes
- Officials in government are provided with appropriate knowledge and skills required to implement interventions suitable for townships and rural areas



- ❑ Ensuring that **basic services** (water, energy, sanitation, security, refuse removal and in many cases housing as well) is delivered and maintained **efficiently and effectively** according to a defined town planning and/or precinct planning scheme
 - Planning define the **infrastructure layout and land use** to enable development of human settlements
 - The **development and maintenance** of these human settlements are therefore central to the TRERS implementation in the Province



- ❑ Municipalities are required by legislation to draft and adopt the **Integrated Development Plans (IDP)** in terms of the Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000
 - Core components of the IDP,
 - ❖ Local Economic Development plans/strategies and
 - ❖ Spatial Development Framework (provision of the land use management system)
 - Planning for different **development nodes** within the municipality and the **envisaged service delivery requirements** such as infrastructure, housing, economic activities etc.
 - ❖ It should determine where and how development should take place.
- ❑ **The Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act 16 of 2013 (SPLUMA)**
 - Provincial government departments should **support those municipalities with limited capacity.**

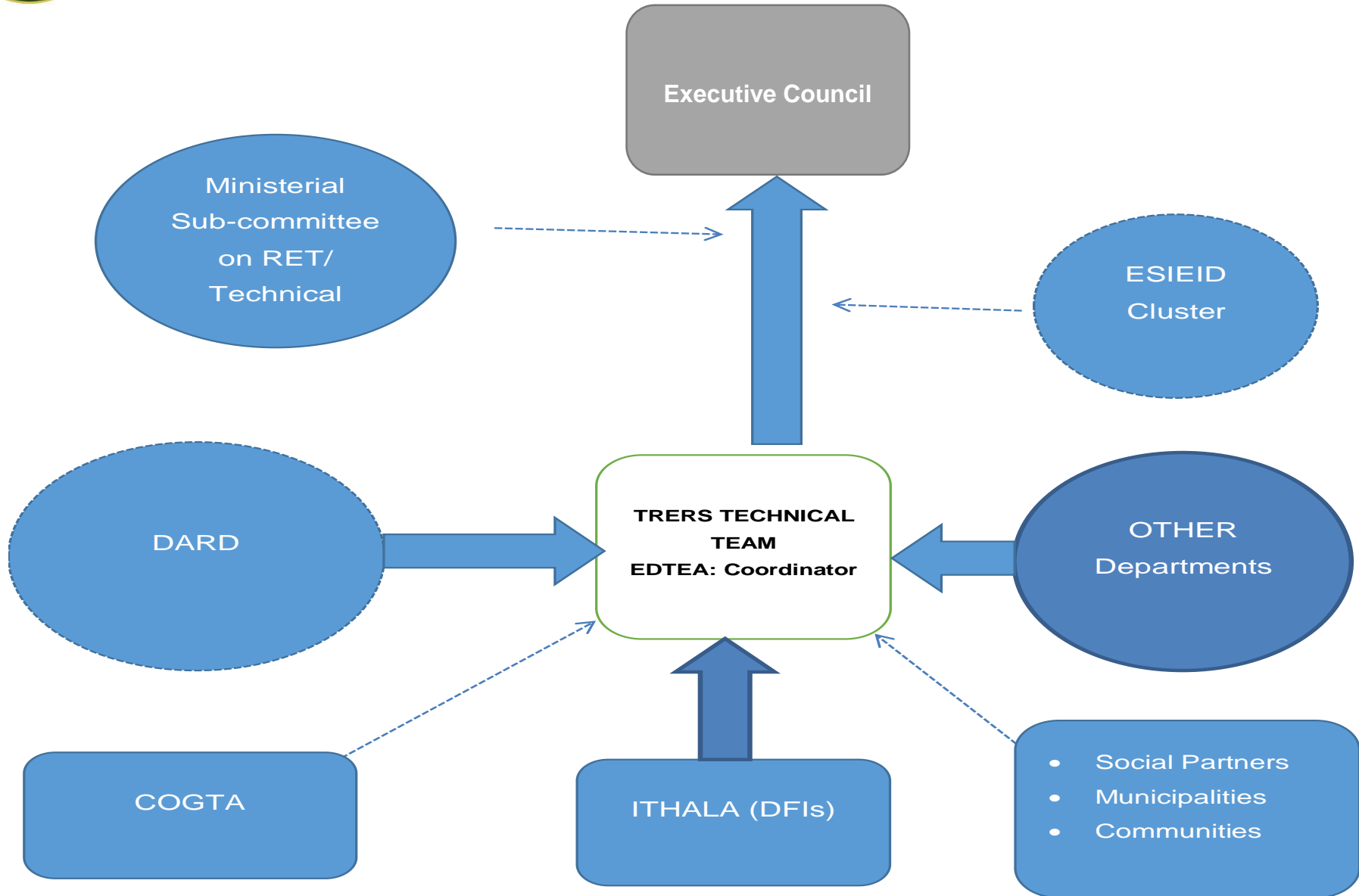


ROLE OF MUNICIPALITIES

- Localisation of delivery and maintenance on infrastructure** should as far as possible use local people and community members.
- It is proposed **that COGTA provide/host an annual platform for planners** in the Province from the public and private sector (perhaps also inviting some global professionals) to discuss and share information on planning related issues for townships and rural areas. (innovative solutions)
- Recommendation that the **province support a few pilot projects** in selected municipal areas for township brownfield redevelopment, township greenfield development and rural development.
- Township and rural economy **projects development and packaging**
- Technical support** to township and rural enterprises including capacity development (access to finance/access to markets/compliance etc.)
- Development of **Programme of Action-POA**

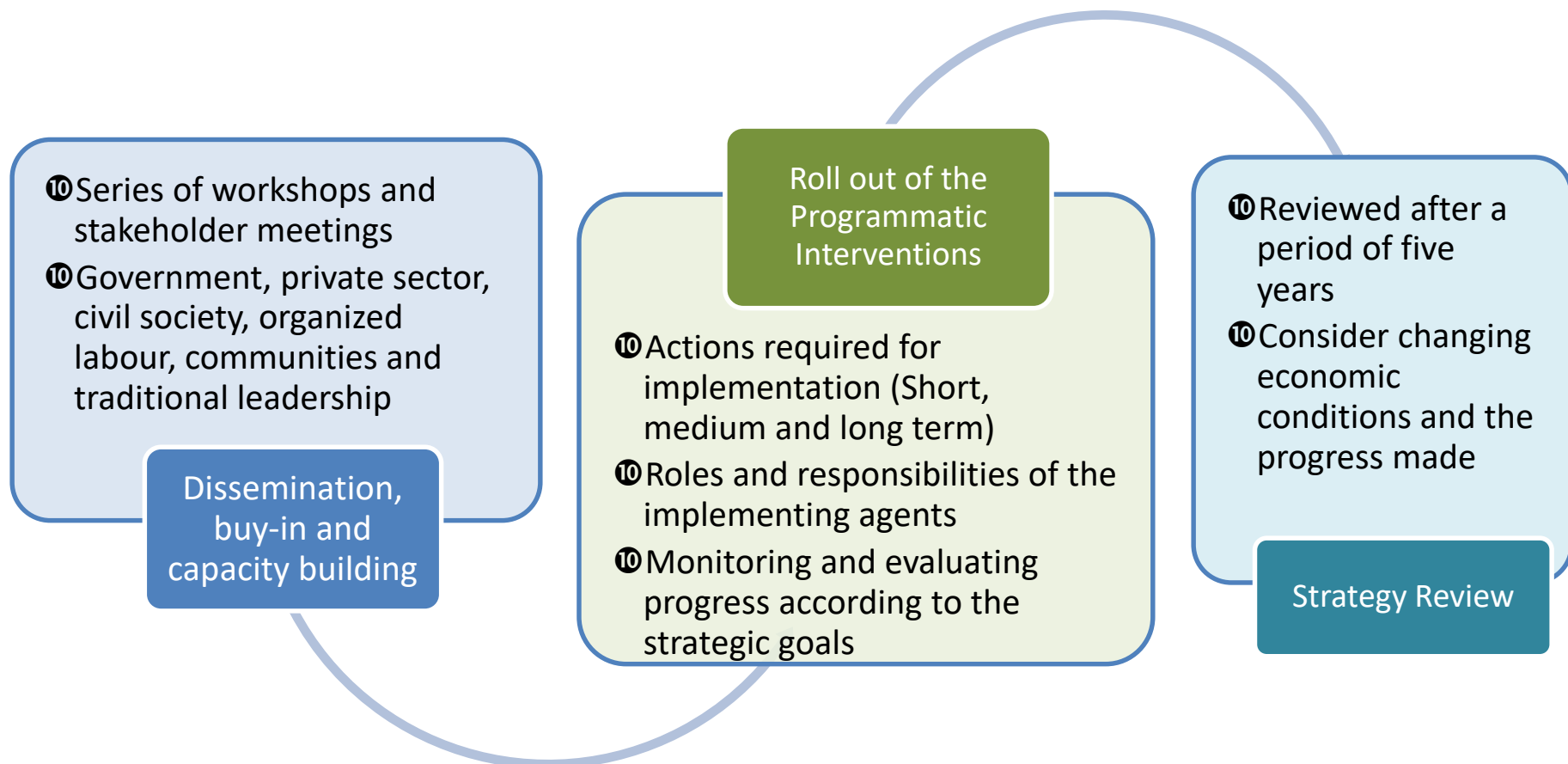


Implementation Institutional Arrangement





Implementation Phases





- ❑ The initial phase of the project is advocacy targeting municipalities, private sector and government departments
- ❑ Government departments workshops
 - Virtual workshops conducted
 - Objectives
 - ✓ Present the content of the strategy
 - ✓ Seek buy in from government departments
 - ✓ Determine what each department is currently implementing towards the township and rural economies
 - End goal to develop 7 interdepartmental task teams (as per the 7 Pillars)
 - Task team coordinators nominated
 - Reporting template designed
- ❑ TRERS Funding instrument development meetings
 - ✓ Initial meetings held with IDC and IDFC (to continue)



❑ District workshop target audience

- LED Practitioners, Town and Regional Planners, Business Chambers/Forums, NGOs, Sector forums, DDAs and any other relevant stakeholders

❑ Purpose of the district workshops

- To inform strategic partners on the content and intention of the strategy
- To obtain buy-in and commitment to realizing strategy implementation
- To coordinate implementation of the Strategy (TRERS) and monitoring of the objectives across all the seven (7) identified pillars
- To provide information on applicability to the pillars, timing and roles and responsibilities



District Workshops Summary

District municipality	Date	Number of attendees
Zululand	17 August 2022	36
King Cetshwayo	24 August 2022	22
uMzinyathi	01 September 2022	17
Amajuba	02 September 2022	19
uMgungundlovu	08 September 2022	7
uThukela	12 September 2022	13
uMkhanyakude	14 September 2022	29
eThekweni	16 September 2022	26
Harry Gwala	19 September 2022	82
uGu	29 September 2022	12
iLembe district	30 September 2022	5
TOTAL		268

THANK YOU

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