

SETTLEMENTS



DEFINITION OF A SETTLEMENT:

- A settlement is the grouping of people, activities, building structures and communication networks that operate as a single integrated system on a regular daily basis.



WHAT CAN BE USED TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE SETTLEMENT IS RURAL OR URBAN?

- We can look at the
 - **size** of settlements
 - **pattern** in which settlements appear
 - **function** of a settlement

SIZE

- Urban settlements are usually bigger than rural settlements.



SIZE

ISOLATED FARMSTEAD

- The smallest settlement type made up of single farmhouse and out-buildings
- It accommodates a single family
- It gives work for a few people



SIZE

ISOLATED FARMSTEAD

- The farmstead is the focal point of the farm, but it is “unproductive”. The farm’s products and produce are brought here for processing and dispatch.



SIZE

ISOLATED FARMSTEAD

- The farmstead is the point of divergence in the mornings, and convergence in the evenings.



SIZE

ISOLATED FARMSTEAD

- The farmstead is usually located centrally to minimize movement, but this is not always possible.



SIZE

ISOLATED FARMSTEAD

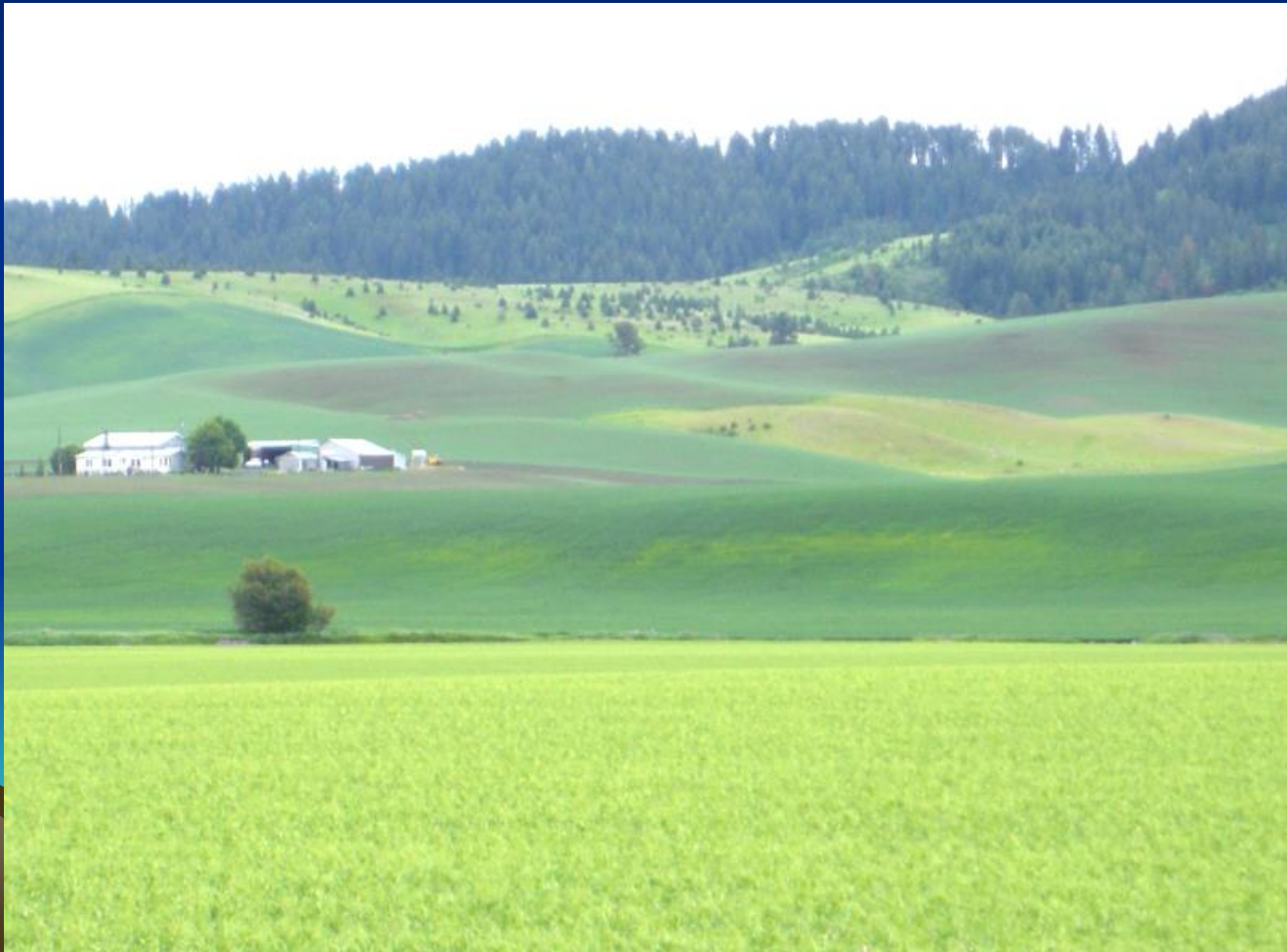
- The external appearance varies greatly according to wealth, climate, cultural-historical and building materials.



SIZE

ISOLATED FARMSTEAD

- Layout of the farmyard distinctly reflects the particular type of farming done on the farm.



SIZE

VILLAGE

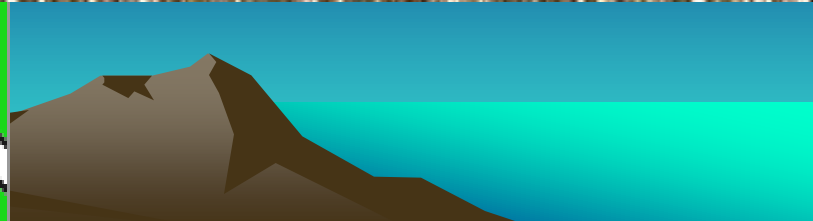
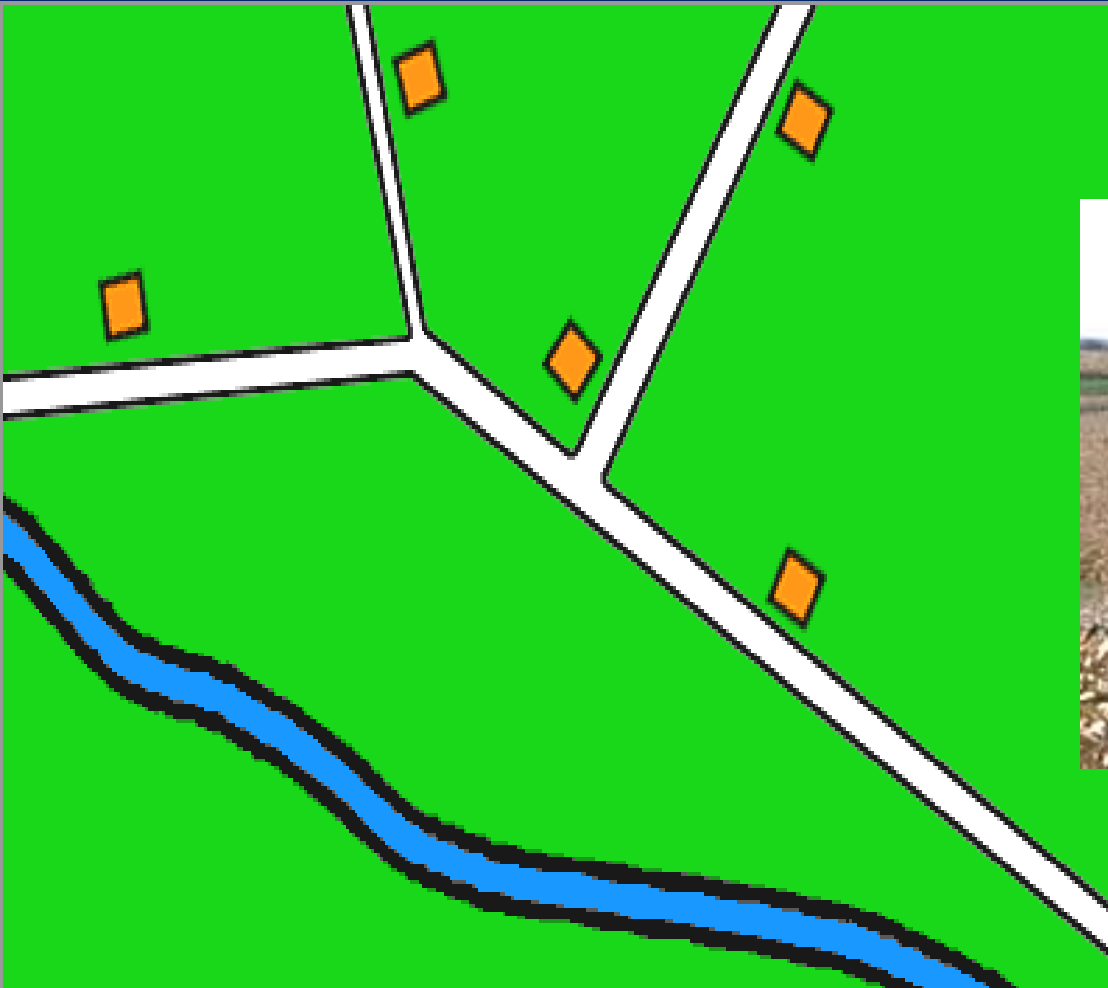
- Nucleated rural settlement.
- Most of the inhabitants are farmers.



PATTERN

RURAL SETTLEMENTS

- Isolated or dispersed (buildings far apart).



PATTERN

URBAN SETTLEMENTS

- Nucleated or clustered (the buildings are close together)



RURAL SETTLEMENT

- ~~FUNCTION~~ Settlements with a primary function are usually rural settlement.
- E.g. of primary functions are
 - Agricultural
 - forestry
 - fishing or
 - mining.



FUNCTION

URBAN SETTLEMENT

- If the settlement's function is of a secondary / or tertiary nature, it will usually be an urban settlement.
- Urban settlements are multifunctional – many functions.



DEFINITION OF A SITE

- The site is the exact location of a settlement.



DEFINITION OF SITUATION

- The position of a settlement in relation to its environment (physical or economic environment)



BASIC REQUIREMENTS NEEDED FOR A SUITABLE SITE.

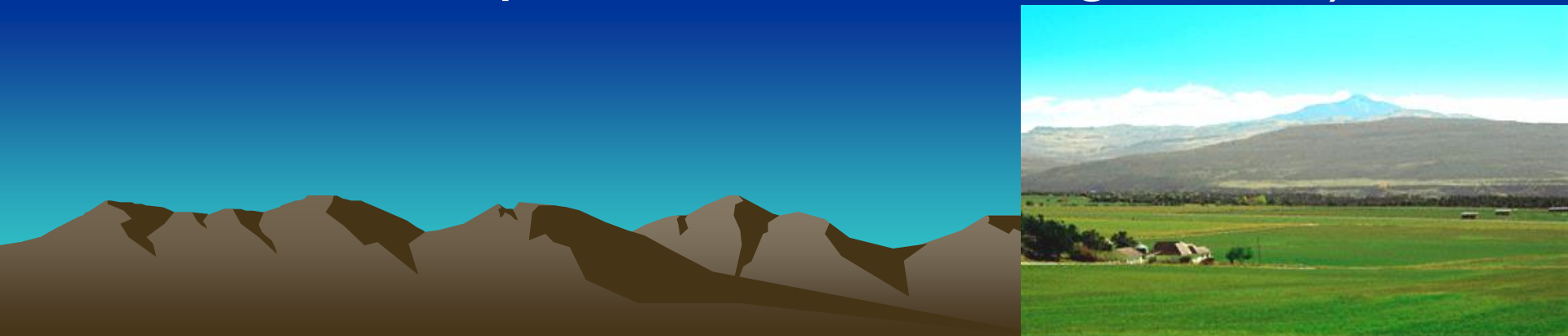
- Drinking water
- Building materials
- Arable land
- The availability of easy transport routes
- Pasturage for livestock
- Fuel
- Soil quality
- Relief and drainage

RURAL SETTLEMENT.

- Two different type of settlement patterns can be identified.
 - Isolated or dispersed settlement
 - Nucleated or clustered

DISPERSED (ISOLATED PATTERN)

- Here individual buildings lie apart from each other (e.g. the commercial farmers in South Africa have isolated settlement patterns).
- Each farmer owns his own land (fenced off and separate from his neighbours).



ADVANTAGES OF A DISPERSED PATTERN

- Farmer works for himself, keeps own profits.
- More efficient
- Can use his own initiative / plans
- Lives on his own single tract of land.
- Can maximize use of machinery (no need to share).



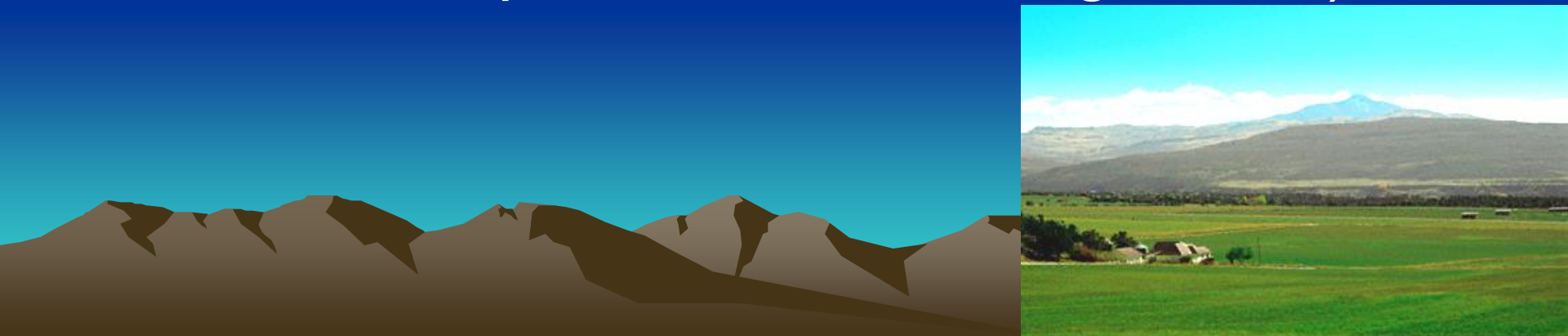
DISADVANTAGES OF A DISPERSED PATTERN

- No social contact – far from neighbours.
- No protection (think of farm killings in South Africa and Zimbabwe)
- No help if the farmer is sick or disabled.



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NUCLEATED (CLUSTERED PATTERN)

- Here buildings are grouped close together.
- Communal or collective farming leads to nucleated settlement, where farming land is shared and farming activities mixed.
- This is seen in traditional Black farming communities of South Africa (e.g. In former homeland states)

ADVANTAGES OF THE NUCLEATED PATTERN

- The residence have on a daily base social contact with each other.
- The community are much more involved with each other's matters.
- Protection is easier.
- Sharing and helping each other.



DISADVANTAGES OF A NUCLEATED PATTERN

- No independent decision-making can take place.
- Cannot show individual initiative.
- Fields that are scattered all around wasting a lot of travel time.
- Machinery must be shared.
- Difficult to be economically successful.



DETERMINING FACTORS FOR NUCLEATED OR DISPERSED SETTLEMENTS

PHYSICAL FACTORS

- Relief
- Drainage
- Soil factors

CULTURAL FACTORS

- Social reasons
- Economic reasons
- Agricultural reasons
- Political factors
- Tradition
- Religion
- Agronomic factors
- Historical factors

PHYSICAL FACTORS

- Relief and soil conditions: settlements tend to be nucleated in areas where these conditions are favourable.
- Where water is readily available, settlements tend to be dispersed; nucleation occurs when water is scarce.

WET POINT SETTLEMENT

- The availability of water is always the most important factor.
- If water is scarce, people will nucleate around the water source.



DRY POINT SETTLEMENT

- A dry point settlement will originate if water is a danger (e.g. the threat of flooding)



CULTURAL FACTORS

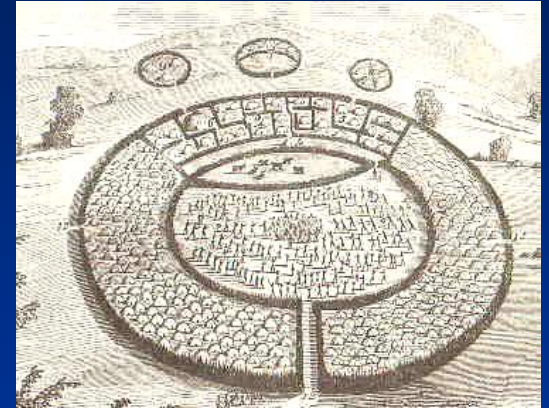
- Social reasons can be the reason why people want to stay close to each other or not.
- In the case of economic reasons it might be because of economic growth points or because of a rich mineral ore in a specific area.
- Agricultural reasons might be because of traditional subsistence methods or commercial methods.

CULTURAL FACTORS

- Sometimes political ideologies and factors encourage nucleated settlements.
- E.g.
 - communal farms in communist USSR
 - Dispersed settlements in former South Africa independent states

CULTURAL FACTORS

- In some areas there is a tradition of nucleation.
- E.g. Nomadic Zulu settlements.



- According to Agronomic factors
 - private land ownership, is often associated with dispersed settlement.
 - With communal land ownership nucleated settlements dominate.

CULTURAL FACTORS

- Sometimes there was a historical reason why a certain type of settlement develop.
 - Nucleation for protection from a threat during the period of origin.
 - Political policies of a country.

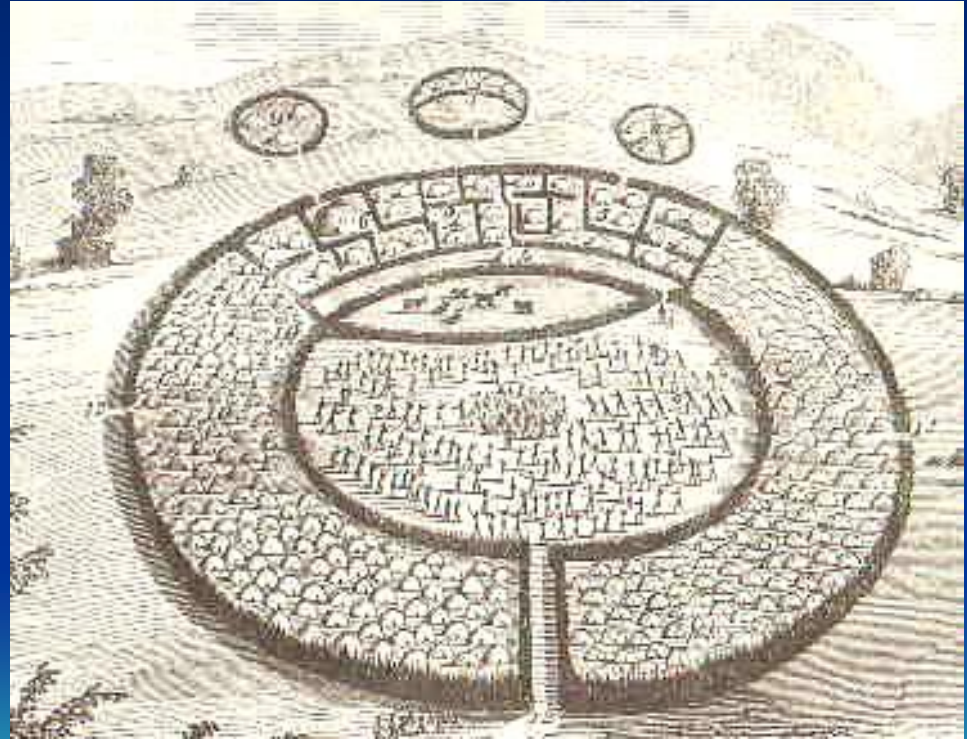
SHAPE OF RURAL SETTLEMENTS.

- The shape of a settlement can be
 - circular,
 - linear,
 - square,
 - T-shaped or
 - star shaped (crossroad).

SHAPE

ROUND AND SQUARE VILLAGES

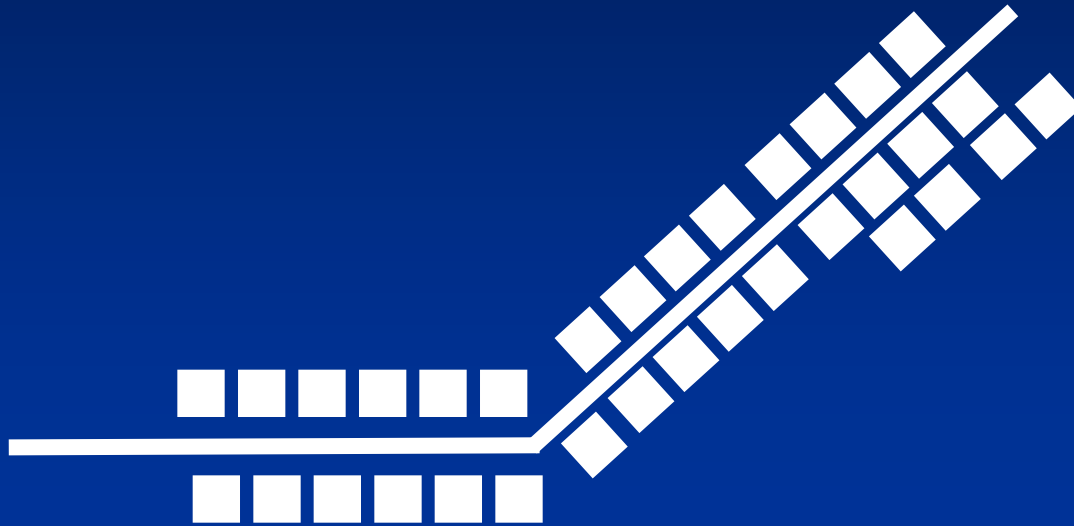
- Settlements are normally grouped around a central well or square.



SHAPE

LINEAR SHAPED VILLAGE

- Built between a mountain and a river



SHAPE

T – SHAPED VILLAGE

- Built at the junction of two roads, forming a T-shape



SHAPE

CROSSROAD VILLAGE

- Built where two roads intersect, forming a crossroad.



PROBLEMS FOUND IN THE RURAL AREAS OF DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.

- Problems and solutions of the **developed** (mostly Western world) are handled completely different to those of the **developing** countries (third world countries).



HISTORY OF RURAL SETTLEMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA

- Much of South Africa is highly developed, but some rural areas have problems typical of developing countries.
- In 1936, the Native Trust and Land Act assigned 13,6% of the land area of South Africa to black South Africans.
- Black South Africans could own land in these areas also called reserves.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- Later in 1950's these reserves were also called homelands.
- The government passed laws stating that all black South Africans had to live in a homeland unless they had a special pass to leave their homeland.
- The rest of the land in South Africa belonged to the government (National Parks and Forests) and commercial farmers.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- Large companies bought out many of the settled commercial farms in South Africa.
- Between 1950 and 1985, the number of commercial farms decreased from 116 000 to 59 000



PROBLEMS

DEPOPULATION OF FARMS AND RURAL TOWNS

- The main reason for this rural-urban migration is....
 - More employment opportunities in the cities
 - Improved lifestyle because of bigger salaries
 - More farmers make use of machines using less labour.
 - Farmers also specialized in one crop or livestock type in order to increase production.

RESULTS

RURAL DEPOPULATION

- Resources in rural areas are not used to develop the economy.
- The smaller centres struggle economically because local farmers choose to shop in larger service centres.
- Diminishing spending power in rural service centres causing business to close down.

RESULTS

RURAL DEPOPULATION

- A decline in population in rural towns causes services like schools and hospitals to close down.
- Consequently ageing of the rural population takes place because of younger men migrating to urban areas.
- Reduced population causes a cycle of rural decline and decay to sets in.

Push Factors

THESE ARE UNPLEASANT CONDITIONS FORCING PEOPLE TO LEAVE RURAL AREAS.

- Mechanization on farms causes unemployment.
- Low wages paid to farm workers.
- Droughts lead to possible bankruptcy.
- Rising farming costs coupled with low prices of products.
- Consolidation of smaller farms.

Pull Factors

FAVORABLE CONDITIONS ATTRACTING PEOPLE IN THE CITIES:

- Better job opportunities.
- Higher salaries paid in the cities.
- Better services (medical and education).
- Better social and cultural activities.
- Better entertainment and recreation.

SUSTAINABLE STRATEGIES TO MANAGE DWINDLING RURAL SETTLEMENTS

SOLUTIONS

The population levels of some towns stayed the same because....

They have promoted tourism, ecotourism and recreation in the area.

Eg. Greytown, McGregor, Lady Grey, Rhodes and Clarens



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SOLUTIONS

SUSTAINABLE STRATEGIES TO MANAGE DWINDLING RURAL SETTLEMENTS



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SUSTAINABLE STRATEGIES TO MANAGE DWINDLING RURAL SETTLEMENTS

SOLUTIONS



SUSTAINABLE STRATEGIES *SOLUTIONS* TO MANAGE DWINDLING RURAL SETTLEMENTS

- Towns have attracted retired people young people and commuters from larger nearby cities.



SUSTAINABLE STRATEGIES TO MANAGE DWINDLING RURAL SETTLEMENTS

SOLUTIONS

- Town councils have attracted business people through campaigns.



SUSTAINABLE STRATEGIES TO MANAGE DWINDLING RURAL SETTLEMENTS

SOLUTIONS

- The government is also improving the supply of water, electricity and telephone links to rural areas and towns.



SOLUTIONS

SUSTAINABLE STRATEGIES TO MANAGE DWINDLING RURAL SETTLEMENTS

- Certain economic activities relocate away from the city.
- Lower wages and availability of land are incentives for decentralization.
- Government institutions and private enterprises may follow.
- Promote more viable agriculture, which creates more job opportunities.
- Providing assistance to selected towns (called **growth pole of key settlement approach**).
- By expanding infrastructure and subsidizing utilities, thereby will stimulating economic development.

RURAL PROBLEMS IN DEVELOPING AREAS

- The main problems are:
 - Lack of access to land
 - Environmental problems
 - Lack of infrastructure and services
 - Low productivity of traditional agriculture systems
 - Unemployment
 - HIV/AIDS

RURAL PROBLEMS IN DEVELOPING AREAS

- ACCESS TO LAND
 - All rural farming areas of South Africa are predominantly occupied.
 - Land that is available is of poor soil quality and has steep gradients.
 - Available land is currently very expensive and is owned by multinational companies.



RURAL PROBLEMS IN DEVELOPING AREAS

- ACCESS TO LAND

- Overpopulation in rural areas makes it even more difficult to obtain land.



RURAL PROBLEMS IN DEVELOPING AREAS

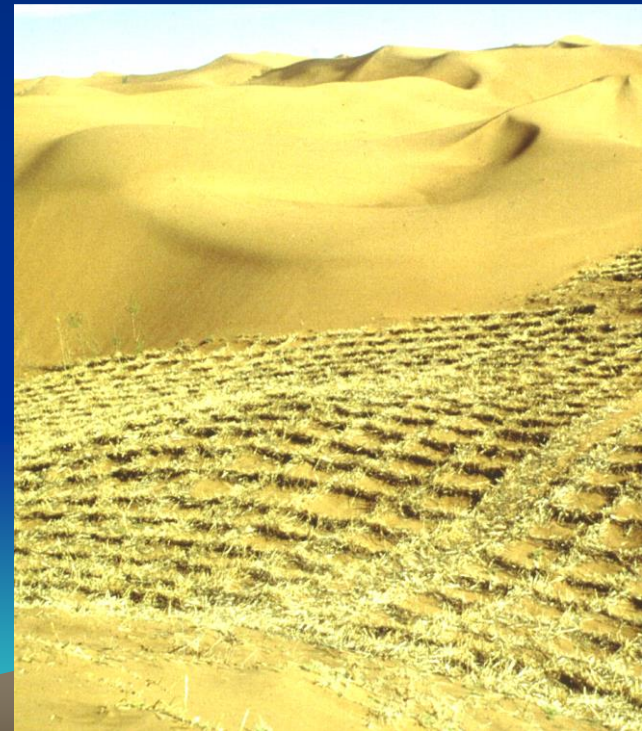
- ENVIRONMENTAL
PROBLEMS

- Overgrazing, deforestation and soil erosion are causing permanent damage to the ecology
- This environmental damage leads to poorer crops, which in turn, leads to shortages of food and loss of income.



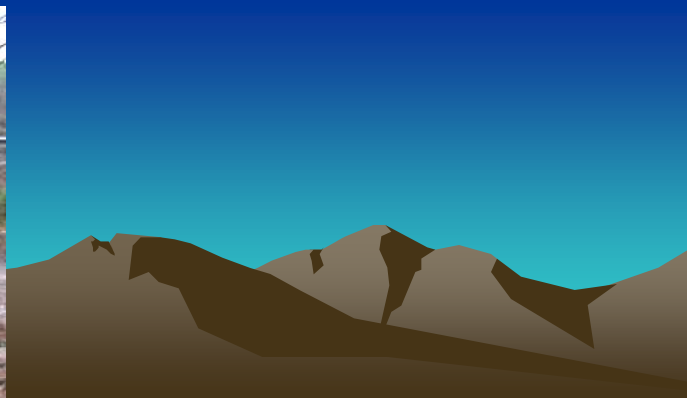
RURAL PROBLEMS IN DEVELOPING AREAS

- ENVIRONMENTAL
PROBLEMS
 - Desertification caused by over-cultivation, deforestation, overgrazing and poor irrigation are the single most critical environmental problem affecting rural areas.



RURAL PROBLEMS IN DEVELOPING AREAS

- LACK OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES
 - Most of the areas in the former homelands are not used to its full potential because of a lack of roads and proper economic services.
 - A lack of pure drinking water is also a matter of concern in rural areas.



RURAL PROBLEMS IN DEVELOPING AREAS

- LOW PRODUCTIVITY OF TRADITIONAL AGRICULTURE SYSTEMS

- Traditional agricultural systems are unable to feed the growing nation. (Food is often imported at a very high cost to fill the need)
- Droughts and other natural disasters can be devastating because of no surpluses.
- Traditional methods are also labour-intensive which means profit will be less.



RURAL PROBLEMS IN DEVELOPING AREAS

- LOW PRODUCTIVITY OF TRADITIONAL
AGRICULTURE SYSTEMS
 - The production per capita is also low.



RURAL PROBLEMS IN DEVELOPING AREAS

- UNEMPLOYMENT

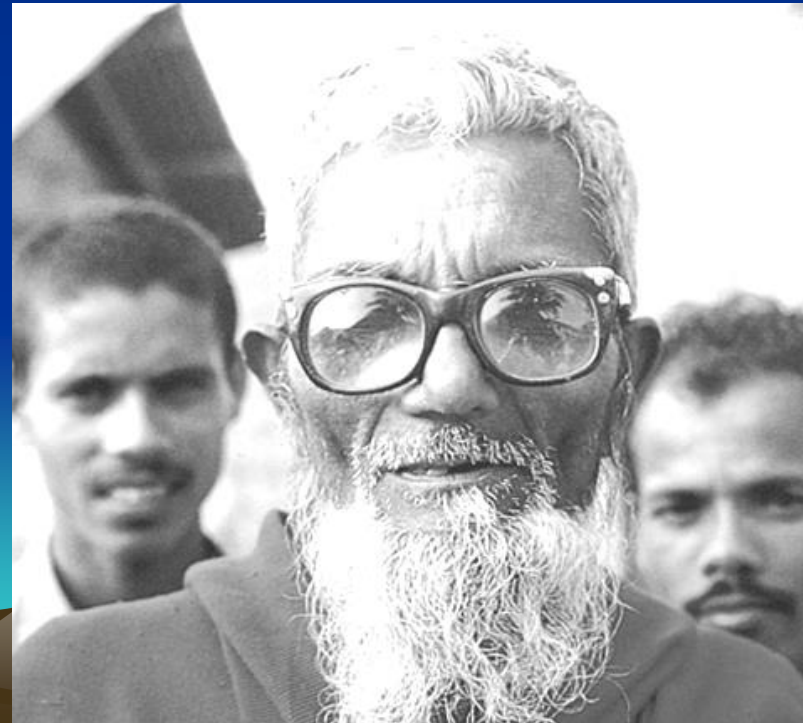
- Migrant labourers prefer to work in the neighboring cities rather than in the small towns.
- Migrant labourers are away from home for long periods of time which led to the disruption of social and cultural family life.
- More woman live in rural areas than men.



RURAL PROBLEMS IN DEVELOPING AREAS

- UNEMPLOYMENT

- The majority are poor, unemployed and have inadequate access to basic health and social services.



RURAL PROBLEMS IN DEVELOPING AREAS

- HIV / AIDS

- The infection rates are high in rural areas because of ...
 - illiteracy,
 - migrant labour,
 - lack of medical care and
 - the low status of woman

RURAL PROBLEMS IN DEVELOPING AREAS

- HIV / AIDS

- The results of this is.....

- a lack of agricultural activities
 - productivity have decreased
 - reduction of earnings in exchange for medical expenses
 - land reform is slowed down
 - AIDS orphans in rural areas have to take care of themselves
 - ill returning dwellers does not have a positive impact in rural areas.

STRATEGIES FOR DEVELOPING RURAL AREAS

- South Africa has its own strategies, policies and programmes in an attempt to solve problems of developing rural areas.
- These strategies can be divided into
 - Past strategies (pre-1994)
 - Post strategies (post-1994)
 - Other solutions

DEVELOPMENT THROUGH DECENTRALISATION

Pre-1994

- The aim was to bring about.....
 - a more even distribution of economic development
 - prosperity
 - an encouragement under people to remain in rural areas.

DEVELOPMENT THROUGH DECENTRALISATION

Pre-1994

- The government used this strategy to.....
 - supports its apartheid homeland policy and
 - to encourage companies to set up factories in the homelands and on the homelands' borders by means of tax concessions (border industries).

DEVELOPMENT THROUGH DECENTRALISATION

Pre-1994

- Did it work?

- NO

DEVELOPMENT THROUGH DECENTRALISATION

Pre-1994

- Why not?
 - Not enough jobs were created.
 - Migrant labour to the cities continued.
 - Most of the development occurred outside the homeland areas and did not contribute to the development of rural areas.
 - Local communities were not involved in decision-making

DEVELOPMENT THROUGH DECENTRALISATION

Pre-1994

- Why not?
 - Local communities did not benefit from the development.
 - People also rejected the political motives behind the strategies.
 - It was meant to increase food production in the homelands.
 - It was ment to create job opportunities in the homeland areas.

DEVELOPMENT THROUGH AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

Pre-1994

- Land was divided into agriculture, grazing and residential areas.



re-1994

DEVELOPMENT THROUGH AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

- Grazing land was divided into camps with water.



re-1994

DEVELOPMENT THROUGH AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

- Livestock numbers were reduced into profitable sizes.



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re-1994

DEVELOPMENT THROUGH AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

- Grass was planted and erosion gullies were filled and rehabilitated.



re-1994

DEVELOPMENT THROUGH AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

- Small plots were joined, fertilized, contour ploughed and rotational cropping was introduced.



re-1994

DEVELOPMENT THROUGH AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

- Forests were planted for firewood.



re-1994

DEVELOPMENT THROUGH AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

- Large commercial projects were started on unused land and irrigation schemes were developed.



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pre-1994

DEVELOPMENT THROUGH AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

- Did the homeland community benefited from this?

NO



re-1994

DEVELOPMENT THROUGH AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

- Why not?
 - They were too long-term and therefore could not improve the short-term problems.



re-1994

DEVELOPMENT THROUGH AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

- Why not?
 - To much emphasis was placed on economic development while people's basic needs and welfare were neglected.



re-1994

DEVELOPMENT THROUGH AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

- Why not?
 - Major issues were not addressed first, for example malnutrition, diseases, illiteracy and inequality.

re-1994

DEVELOPMENT THROUGH AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

- Why not?
 - The land given to each family were too small and therefore became overused.



re-1994

DEVELOPMENT THROUGH AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

- Why not?
 - Traditions like collective land ownership were not brought into consideration.



re-1994

DEVELOPMENT THROUGH AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

- Why not?
 - Communities were often forced into projects and became resentful.



re-1994

DEVELOPMENT THROUGH AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

- Why not?
 - Most of the men worked in other areas and did not benefit from training sessions.



re-1994

DEVELOPMENT THROUGH AGRICULTURAL PLANNING

- Why not?
 - Most of the villages were not provided with services.



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Post-1994

RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (RDP)

- Strategies were put into place after 1994 to develop the quality of life of all South Africans in former homeland rural areas.



Post-1994

RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (RDP)

- Every human being has the right to a specific minimum level of quality of life.



Post-1994

RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (RDP)

- The main aims of the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) are:
 - The improvement of conditions in all previously disadvantaged communities.

Post-1994

RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (RDP)

- The main aims of the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) are:
 - The satisfying of basic needs.



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Post-1994

RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (RDP)

- The main aims of the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) are:
 - The improvement of social conditions by providing
 - running water,
 - housing,
 - services such as electricity and sanitation.



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Post-1994

RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (RDP)

- The main aims of the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) are:
 - Redistribution of land.



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Post-1994

RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (RDP)

- The Reconstruction and Development Programme adopted the Basic Needs Philosophy for development of rural areas.



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Post-1994

RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (RDP)

- The Basic Needs Philosophy suggested that all individuals should have their basic needs satisfied before economic development can occur.



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Post-1994

RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (RDP)

- The most basic needs are

Sufficient food
Drinking water
Sanitation
Housing

Gainful employment;
Educational facilities and
Health care.



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Post-1994

RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (RDP)

- The principles of the Basic Needs Philosophy are
 - Immediate supply or the upgrading of services.



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Post-1994

RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (RDP)

- The principles of the Basic Needs Philosophy are
 - Services and facilities must be accessible and affordable.



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Post-1994

RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (RDP)

- The principles of the Basic Needs Philosophy are
 - Local residents must be consulted beforehand.



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Post-1994

RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (RDP)

- The principles of the Basic Needs Philosophy are
 - Local residents must participate in the building or construction of facilities.



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INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (IRD)

- Integrated Rural Development Programme was introduced in 2000 by the Department of Land Affairs and Agriculture



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INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (IRD)

- The most rural provinces to be assisted first were.....
 - Eastern Cape
 - Limpopo province and
 - KwaZulu-Natal



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INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (IRD)

- The aim of this programme was.....
 - to improve farming and
 - to meet the basic needs of people living in rural areas.
- The United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has contributed R31.5 million to support this programme.



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INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (IRD)

- The objectives of the IRD are to:
 - Improve local food crops



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INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (IRD)

- The objectives of the IRD are to:
 - Improve and upgrade irrigation schemes in former homeland areas



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INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (IRD)

- The objectives of the IRD are to:
 - Improve and extend services such as water supply, health care and education



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INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (IRD)

- The objectives of the IRD are to:
 - Improve infrastructure such as roads and transport systems



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INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (IRD)

- The objectives of the IRD are to:
 - Improve government support to small-scale farmers through training



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INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (IRD)

- The objectives of the IRD are to:
 - Reform the communal tenure system
(Communal land ownership tends to hamper development)



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GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE

- The government can also give farmers small loans to start producing seed.



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GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE

- The government can also assist farmers to borrow money responsibly from banks at a low interest rate.



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GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE

- The government can also assist farmers in financial planning to ensure productive farming.



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COMMUNITY AND NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS (NGO)

- A NGO for instance the Rural Development Support Programme could be employed to undertake more projects.



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COMMUNITY AND NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS (NGO)

- Co-operatives could form groups of farmers where they can buy seed, fertilizers, pesticides and machinery in bulk and therefore pay less.
- They can also market crops collectively to save costs.



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COMMUNITY AND NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS (NGO)

- Other non-farming projects like arts and crafts, brick-making or alien vegetation removal can also be organized.
- People can earn a small salary to stimulate economic activities.



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COMMUNITY AND NON- GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS (NGO)

- Rural Development Projects, set up by the community are called Grassroots Development.
- Normally the community identifies its own needs, and government provides assistance and training.
- These projects tend to have a higher success rate, because the community feels more in control.



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THE IMPACT OF WARS, REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PEOPLE ON RURAL SETTLEMENTS

- A refugee is someone who has been forced to leave his or her own country due to fear for his or her safety or even life.



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THE IMPACT OF WARS, REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PEOPLE ON RURAL SETTLEMENTS

- They leave their countries because of.....
 - War
 - Armed conflict
 - Violence
 - Politics
 - Repression and persecution based on religion, social group, race, ethnicity
 - Disasters



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THE IMPACT OF WARS, REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PEOPLE ON RURAL SETTLEMENTS

- Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) are people who leave their homes and move within their own country.



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THE IMPACT OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE (IDP) ON RURAL SETTLEMENTS

- Refugees place strain on a countries resources, e.g.
 - Water
 - Fire wood
 - Wild animals



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THE IMPACT OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE (IDP) ON RURAL SETTLEMENTS

- Unemployment increases



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THE IMPACT OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE (IDP) ON RURAL SETTLEMENTS

- Poverty increases



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THE IMPACT OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE (IDP) ON RURAL SETTLEMENTS

- Economic strain on tax payers



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THE IMPACT OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE (IDP) ON RURAL SETTLEMENTS

- Abuse of rural dwellers takes place (woman and children).



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THE IMPACT OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE (IDP) ON RURAL SETTLEMENTS

- Crime rate increases (Rape, violence, theft).



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LAND REFORM PROGRAMMES IN SOUTH AFRICA

- Land is an important and sensitive issue for all South Africans.



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LAND REFORM PROGRAMMES IN SOUTH AFRICA

- Especially in rural settlements where people are closely connected to land and depend on it for survival.



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LAND REFORM PROGRAMMES IN SOUTH AFRICA

- The government is changing the South African land policy in an attempt to:
 - Correct the injustices of the past.



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LAND REFORM PROGRAMMES IN SOUTH AFRICA

- The government is changing the South African land policy in an attempt to:
 - Achieve a more equitable distribution of land ownership.



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LAND REFORM PROGRAMMES IN SOUTH AFRICA

- The government is changing the South African land policy in an attempt to:
 - Reduce poverty and stimulate economic development.



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LAND REFORM PROGRAMMES IN SOUTH AFRICA

- The government is changing the South African land policy in an attempt to:
 - Provoke security in land tenure.



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LAND REFORM PROGRAMMES IN SOUTH AFRICA

- The government is changing the South African land policy in an attempt to:
 - Create a black commercial-farming class.



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LAND REFORM PROGRAMMES IN SOUTH AFRICA

- The above mentioned can be achieved through three methods:
 - Land redistribution
 - Land restitution
 - Land reform



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LAND REFORM PROGRAMMES IN SOUTH AFRICA

- LAND REDISTRIBUTION:
 - Land is allocated to disadvantage and poor people for resettlement and farming.
 - They are given land which was previously owned or bought by the government in order to improve their livelihoods.



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LAND REFORM PROGRAMMES IN SOUTH AFRICA

- LAND RESTITUTION:

- Land that was forcibly removed from people under the discriminatory laws (1913 – 1994) is given back to those people.
- The Land Claims Court normally decides on the outcome.



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LAND REFORM PROGRAMMES IN SOUTH AFRICA

- LAND REFORM:

- People are given security of land tenure, including communal land ownership and informal ownership (by farm workers and labour tenants)
- Labour tenants are people who exchange their labour for use of the land on a farm on which they live all their lives



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HOW ARE RURAL SETTLEMENTS GOVERNED?

- Agenda 21 and local authorities aimed to improve the social, economic and environmental quality of human settlements.



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HOW ARE RURAL SETTLEMENTS GOVERNED?

- The UN organization called HABITAT proposed guidelines for good urban governance.
 - Development in rural areas must be sustainable.



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HOW ARE RURAL SETTLEMENTS GOVERNED?

- The UN organization called HABITAT proposed guidelines for good urban governance.
 - Decision-making on resource use is to be done by individuals at grassroots level.



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HOW ARE RURAL SETTLEMENTS GOVERNED?

- The UN organization called HABITAT proposed guidelines for good urban governance.
 - Public services (water electricity) must be efficiently delivered.



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HOW ARE RURAL SETTLEMENTS GOVERNED?

- The UN organization called HABITAT proposed guidelines for good urban governance.
 - Decision-making should be transparent and accountable.



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HOW ARE RURAL SETTLEMENTS GOVERNED?

- The UN organization called HABITAT proposed guidelines for good urban governance.
 - The security of individuals and living environment must be protected.



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