

Kwanalu Survey

Impact of Protests on Agriculture

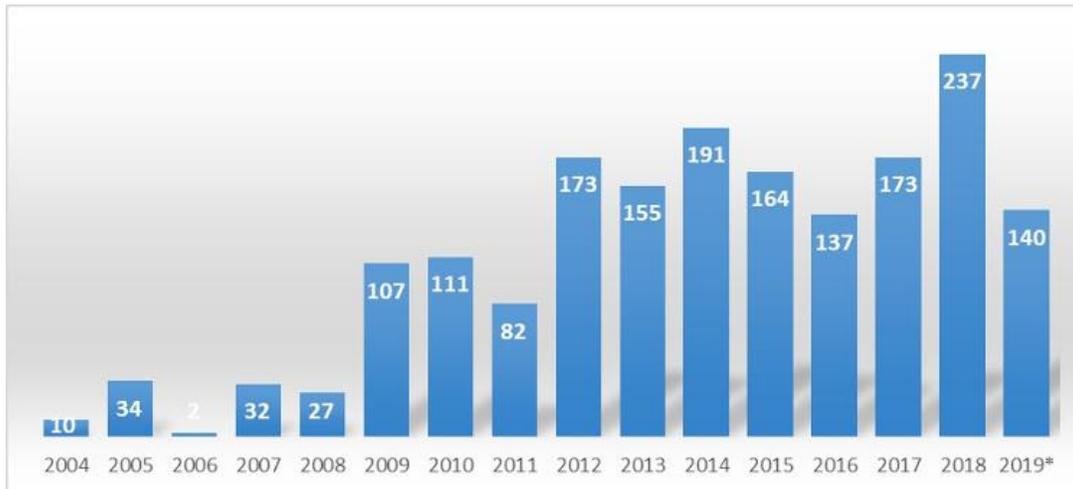


Introduction:

There were more protests in 2018 than in the previous 13 years and predictions that this could worsen in 2019 are most certainly starting to materialise. Kwanalu requires information to support a submission to relevant and key stakeholders to seek interventions, protection and relevant support for the agricultural sector.

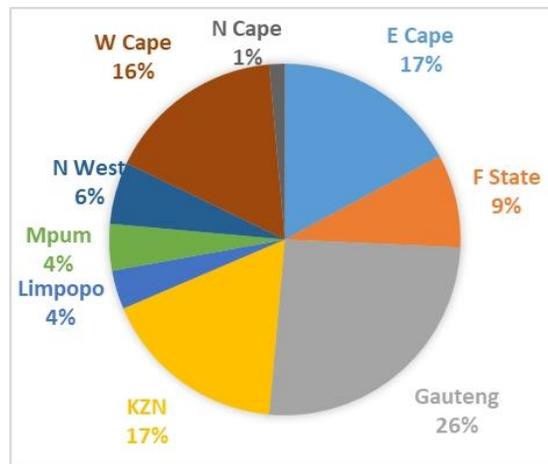
Background:

Figure 1: Major service delivery protests, by year (2004 –2019) * January – May 2019



Service delivery protests in 2019 so far, compared to the totals from previous years.
Image: Municipal IQ [Source: Municipal IQ Municipal Hotspots Monitor]

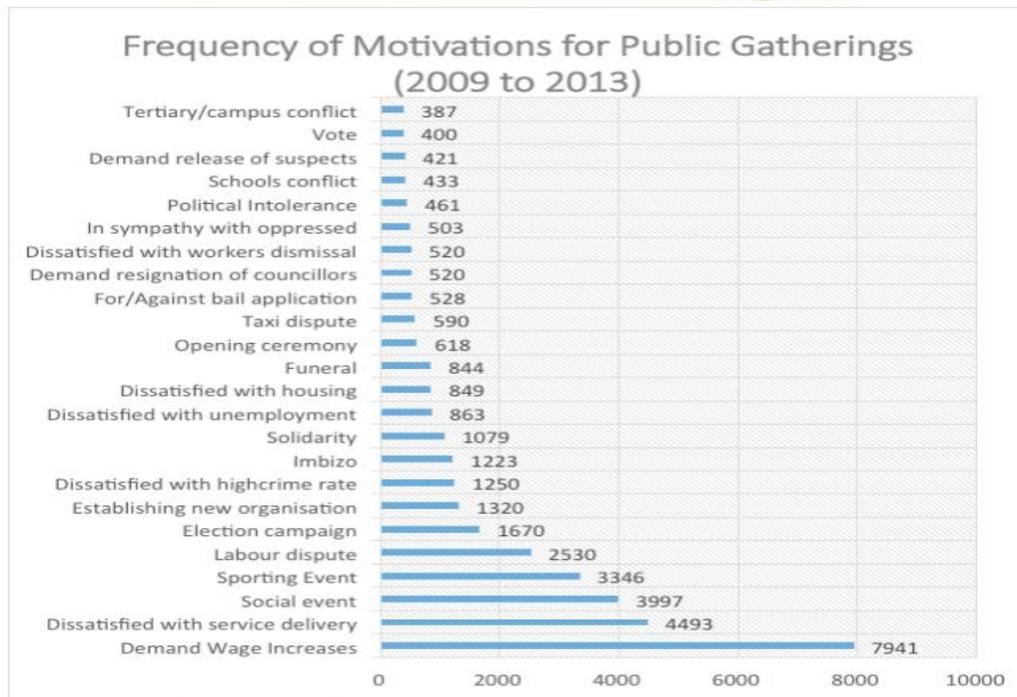
Figure 2: Service delivery protests by province, 2019



[Source: **Municipal IQ** Municipal Hotspots Monitor] * January – May 2019

Karen Heese, Economist as Municipal IQ notes: “The dual economic pressures of a recessionary environment and rising unemployment seem to be feeding into service delivery protests. Over the course of 2018, a growing number of protest grievances included the demand for municipalities to create employment opportunities, or unhappiness with how these were allocated. It can be concluded that it is crucially important for reinvigorated, and equitable economic growth to mitigate the social and financial pressures manifested in many service delivery protests”.

A lengthy list of motivations for public gatherings / protests has emerged.



Source: Alexander, Runciman and Maruping derived from IRIS (2015)

Research has consistently shown urban land and housing to be the most common reasons for protest. However, there are multiple reasons for protest including:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unequal and segregated distribution of land in both rural and urban areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The demand for housing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor service delivery (especially with regard to water and sanitation) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government corruption (especially at the local level)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undemocratic structure of wards and development forums 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Top down selection for party positions within the political parties
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Top down and authoritarian approaches to governance (or a lack of consultation) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evictions and forced removals
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rampant crime 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police brutality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal and Provincial border demarcation issues
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increases in transport prices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electricity disconnections, increases in electricity prices and the failure to provide electricity to shack settlements
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overcrowding in schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Failure to install traffic calming measures on roads adjacent to shack settlements
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low wages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Protests_in_South_Africa#Reasons_for_protests

Based on the above information, which was obtained until May 2019, please complete, and where possible provide evidence-based information for your Associations area. Any supporting information will be welcomed:

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