

**INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AS A POVERTY
REDUCTION STRATEGY IN THE KING SABATA
DALINDYEBO MUNICIPALITY,
EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE**

by

Ndanduluko Patrick Sikrweqe

**Submitted in accordance with the requirements for the degree of
MA in Public Administration**

at the

University of South Africa

Supervisor: Prof SR, Malefane

Co-supervisor: Mr SJ, Tsoabisi

May 2013

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am most grateful to the Lord God Almighty for giving me strength to successfully complete this study. I give Him all the Honour and praise for His love and kindness.

I wish to express my indebtedness and sincere appreciation to:

- My supervisor, Professor SR, Malefane and co-supervisor, Mr SJ Tsoabisi, for their professional support and guidance and inspiring supervision. I say thank you for their instructive criticism that has led to completion of this study and influence in my academic pursuit.
- Professor JS Wessels for his assistance and guidance in finalising the research proposal.
- The respondents for making themselves available to participate in this study. I thank the senior officials of King Sabata Dalindyebo Municipality for their willingness to express their opinions, knowledge and experiences which have contributed in the finalisation of this study.
- My friends, Mr Monde Macutwana and Mr Zola Ndamase, for their positive contribution. Their support has been a wonderful inspiration that has led to the completion of this study.
- Finally, I wish to dedicate this piece of work to my two sons, Ayabulela and Kwalunga. I say thank you to them for their understanding when I had to leave them for research and study purposes.

God richly bless you ALL.

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the dissertation titled INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AS A POVERTY REDUCTION STRATEGY IN THE KING SABATA DALINDYEBO MUNICIPALITY, ESTERN CAPE PROVINCE, as submitted to the Department of Public Administration and Management of the University of South Africa, is my own original work and has not previously been submitted to any other higher education institution for the purpose of obtaining a degree. I further declare that all the sources that I have consulted or quoted have been indicated and acknowledged by means of a complete list of references.

Signature

Ndanduluko Patrick Sikrweqe

Date

ABSTRACT

There is consensus that the majority of South African citizens, as a result of being unable to participate in local economic activities, are poor and it is increasingly difficult to bridge the divide between the rich and the poor. Apart from being a challenge for the South African government, poverty reduction is a challenge to most African countries as well. Though there are interventions by international development agencies to assist African countries reduce poverty, such efforts are derailed by, amongst other factors, lack of resources to provide for the multiple needs of the poor in countries. Poverty is a dynamic and multidimensional phenomenon that needs to be clearly measured to allow governments to design appropriate measures to reduce it. In South Africa the prevalence of poverty is associated with the legacy of apartheid and amongst other initiatives, the Integrated Development Planning (IDP) approach, is seen as a distinctive local government initiative to help municipalities in reducing poverty. Municipalities, through this initiative are central to development planning.

This study used a quantitative research method consisting of both the survey questionnaire and semi-structured interviews, respectively targeting households' heads in the broader community of the KSD and directors of departments in the KSD municipality. From the findings of this study, King Sabata Dalindyebo Municipality's IDP contributes towards achieving the goals of poverty reduction. Like in most municipalities, the KSD municipality started implementing the IDP in 2000. Though the municipality has made a significant progress in the provision of services, it still is faced with many challenges such as an insufficient IDP consultation process, poorly maintained infrastructure, budget constraints, poor coordination of activities between municipal departments and lack of monitoring and evaluation.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER 1: GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction.....	1
1.2 Background to the study.....	3
1.3 Problem statement	5
1.4 Research questions.....	6
1.5 Research objectives	7
1.6 Unit of analysis	7
1.7 Point of focus.....	7
1.8 Unit of observation.....	7
1.9 Research methodology.....	8
1.9.1 Literature review	8
1.9.2 Legislation, government reports and newspapers.....	8
1.9.3 Empirical research	8
1.9.3.1 Survey questionnaire	8
1.9.3.2 Interviews.....	9
1.10 Conceptual analysis.....	9
1.11 The structure of the dissertation	10

CHAPTER 2:
INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANNING IN SOUTH AFRICA

2.1 Introduction.....	12
2.2 Integrated Development Planning	13
2.3 The Significance of Integrated Development Planning	13
2.4 The legislative framework for Integrated Development Planning in South Africa	15
2.5 The Integrated Development Planning Process	17
2.6 Key Performance Areas of the Integrated Development Plan	20
2.6.1 Spatial planning	20
2.6.2 Service delivery.....	21
2.6.3 Financial management and compliance with the Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003.....	22
2.6.4 Performance monitoring, management and evaluation.....	23
2.6.5 Good governance	25
2.6.6 Intergovernmental relations	28
2.6.7 Local Economic Development.....	29
2.7 Summary	30

CHAPTER 3
THEORY OF AND RESPONSES TO POVERTY IN SOUTH AFRICA

3.1 Introduction.....	32
3.2 Definition of poverty	33
3.3 The multifaceted nature of poverty	34
3.3.1 Basic human needs	34
3.3.2 Income	34
3.3.3 Living conditions	35
3.3.4 Political situations	35

3.3.5 Social exclusion	36
3.3.6 Vulnerability	36
3.3.7 Gender inequality	37
3.3.8 Geographic and demographics	38
3.3.9 Crime and violence	38
3.4 Measure of poverty	38
3.4.1 Income and expenditure approach	39
3.4.2 Poverty line	39
3.4.3 Relative measures of poverty	40
3.4.4 Human Development Index	40
3.4.5 The Gini coefficient	41
3.5 Poverty profile in South Africa	42
3.5.1 Distribution of poverty by province	43
3.5.2 Differences in poverty between racial groups	44
3.6 Policy responses to poverty in South Africa.....	44
3.6.1 The Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP)	45
3.6.2 Growth, Employment and Redistribution (GEAR)	46
3.6.3 Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP)	47
3.6.4 Accelerated Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa (AsgiSA)	47
3.6.5 Integrated Development Planning (IDP)	48
3.7 Summary	49

CHAPTER 4

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction.....	50
4.2 The study area.....	50
4.2.1 The structure of King Sabata Dalindyebo Municipality	51
4.2.2 The implementation of the IDP in King Sabata Dalindyebo Municipality	53
4.3 Research design.....	54
4.4 Research methodology.....	54

4.4.1 Survey questionnaires	54
4.4.2 Interviews with municipal directors.....	56
4.5 Adherence to ethical requirements	57
4.6 Summary	57

CHAPTER 5

THE FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

5.1 Introduction.....	58
5.2 The findings from the questionnaire administered to the household heads.....	58
5.2.1 Biographical information	59
5.2.2 Socio-economic profile.....	59
5.2.2.1 Household source of income.....	60
5.2.2.2 Household income per month	61
5.2.2.3 Household level of educational attainment.....	62
5.3 Access to basic infrastructure.....	63
5.3.1 Nature of house	64
5.3.2 Type of toilet	64
5.3.3 Household access to other basic services	65
5.3.4 The condition of services	66
5.3.5 Affordability to pay for municipal services	68
5.3.6 The implementation of the IDP	69
5.3.6.1 Knowledge of the IDP.....	69
5.3.6.2 Municipal projects undertaken in the neighbourhood	70
5.3.6.3 Municipal projects implemented in the past two years	70
5.3.6.4 The status of completion of projects.....	71
5.3.6.5 Satisfaction from completed projects.....	72
5.3.6.6 Participation in projects	73
5.3.6.7 Benefits from participation in projects.....	73
5.3.6.8 Maintenance of the completed projects	74
5.4 The findings from the interviews with Directors	75
5.4.1 Technical and infrastructure	75

5.4.1.1 Roads	76
5.4.1.2 Electricity	77
5.4.1.3 Water and sanitation	79
5.4.1.4 Storm water drainage	80
5.4.1.5 Transport	80
5.4.2 Planning, social and local economic development.....	81
5.4.2.1 Tourism	81
5.4.2.2 Agriculture and forestry	82
5.4.3 Community services.....	82
5.4.3.1 Solid waste management.....	83
5.4.3.2 Libraries	83
5.4.3.3 Environmental health.....	84
5.4.3.4 Parks and gardens	84
5.4.3.5 Primary health care	85
5.4.4 Public safety.....	85
5.4.4.1 Social crime prevention.....	86
5.4.4.2 Fire, emergency services and disaster management.....	86
5.4.5 Human settlement.....	87
5.4.6 Corporate services.....	88
5.4.6.1 Education and training.....	88
5.4.6.2 Human resources.....	89
5.4.7 Finance	89
5.5 Summary	90

CHAPTER 6

CONCLUDING REMARKS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Introduction.....	91
6.2 Concluding remarks.....	91
6.3 Recommendations.....	98
References	101

Annexure A

 Questionnaire administered to King Sabatha DalindyeboMunicipality

 Residents..... 115

Annexure B

 Questionnaire administered to directors of the King SabataDalindyebo

 Municipality 119

List of Figures

Figure 2.1 Integrated Development Planning Process 18

Figure 3.1 An Example of the Lorenz Curve..... 41

Figure 3.2 Distribution of poverty by province..... 43

Figure 4.1Structure of KSD Municipality 53

Figure 5.1 Household source of income 60

Figure 5.2 Household income per month..... 61

Figure 5.3 Family size 62

Figure 5.4 Household level of educational attainment 62

Figure 5.5 Nature of house..... 64

Figure 5.6 Type of toilet..... 64

Figure 5.7 Household access to other basic services..... 65

Figure 5.8 Condition of services 66

Figure 5.9 Affordability to pay for municipal services..... 68

Figure 5.10 Knowledge of the IDP..... 69

Figure 5.11 Project currently undertaken in the neighbourhood 70

Figure 5.12 Projects implemented in the past two years 71

Figure 5.13 The status of completion of projects 72

Figure 5.14 Satisfaction with completed projects..... 72

Figure 5.15 Participation in projects 73

Figure 5.16 Benefits from participating in projects..... 74

Figure 5.17 Maintenance of projects 75

List of tables

Table 3.1 Differences in poverty between racial groups 44

Table 5.1 KSD Municipality Energy Master Plan 78

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Africa, and South Africa in particular, is faced with many developmental challenges, and to mention but a few: poverty, under-development, high debt levels, lack of good governance (Muller, 2006:1). Poverty is a major threat of human life and persists despite the South African government's effort to reduce it (Naledi, 2005:1). The reduction of poverty has become a priority in South Africa's development agenda and most international development agencies, notably the United Nations (UN), World Bank (WB), and International Monetary Fund (IMF) (Allen & Thomas, 2000:199 and Fehnel, 1995:381) have invested large amounts of resources to assist African nations to reduce it. Poverty is a complex phenomenon (Qizilbash, 2000:3), and it is interpreted in different ways by various authors. The difference in interpretations is based on various authors' experiences, views and the type of poverty that the authors are exposed to as a result of different disciplinary pursuits (World Bank, 2003:16).

Poverty is multidimensional and dynamic in nature (Qizilbash, 2000:4; May, 2003:12). Its underlying dimensions cannot be reduced to a single factor as poverty is as a result of various dimensions that are inter-connected (Malefane, 2004(a):13). In his research, Malefane (2004(a):13) identifies some of the inter-connected dimensions of poverty as including: unemployment, poor infrastructure, lack of skills and education, poor health, dependency, gender inequality, urbanisation, crime and spatial inequality. Poverty is a concern that is not unique to the South Africa, but a global concern, but there are peculiarities that are South African in nature, and will warrant local solutions.

Maxwell and Conway (2000:10) identify two main weaknesses in governments' efforts to reduce poverty, namely, the lack of an interdisciplinary analysis of poverty, particularly the lack of political and social analysis, and the lack of a linkage between poverty assessment and other instruments of planning and policy. They argue that

the poverty reduction strategies are designed to influence policy but they seem to have little influence.

Studies in Poverty and Inequality Institute (SPII, 2007:14) define poverty reduction as "... strategies and policies that reduce the number or percentage of people living in poverty or the severity of the impact of poverty on the lives of poor people". Poverty reduction strategies among others include, the free market, improving the social environment and abilities of the poor (Wikipedia, 2008:1). Poverty reduction and the provision of basic municipal services to the poor have been given a high priority by the South African government (Burger, 2005:483). In its quest to effectively address poverty and inequality, the South African government has passed various policies and legislation. The most notable among these policies and legislation are the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (RSA), 1996, Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP), 1994, 1996, White Paper on Local Government, 1994, Municipal Structures Act, 1998, Municipal Demarcation Act, 1998, Municipal Systems Act, 2000, and more recently, the Accelerated Shared Growth Initiative of South Africa (Asgisa), 2006 that replaced the much criticized Growth, Employment and Redistribution (GEAR) adopted in 1996.

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 mandates the local government sphere to be developmental in nature. The developmental objectives of the local government make provision for services to be delivered in a sustainable and consultative manner (Davis, 2003:37). The developmental mandate of the South African local government has necessitated the introduction of the Integrated Developmental Plans (IDPs) by all municipalities in South Africa (Cloete, Merrifield and Masiteng, 2003:16; Mashamba, 2008:424). The Municipal Systems Act (2000) obliges the municipalities to determine development strategies with which they can reduce poverty. The IDP is a key tool used by the South African local government to cope with its new developmental role. In contrast to the role planning has played in the past, the IDP is seen as a function of the municipal management and part of an integrated system of planning and service delivery (Gunter, 2006:32). In terms of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (1996), the IDP process is meant to arrive at decisions on key issues such as budget, land management, promotion of local economic development (LED) and institutional transformation in a consultative,

systematic and strategic manner. The IDP sets out the vision, priorities, goals, and strategies of municipal councils to develop the municipality during its term of office (Davis, Theron and Maphunye, 2005:10). The IDP is used at the local spheres of government to achieve development that is based on economic growth, ecological balance, and social progress (Maserumule, 2008: 437-438). The IDP is an important mechanism which provides a framework for poverty reduction. The role played by the IDP as a municipal intervention to reduce poverty, needs to be assessed to establish the extent to which municipalities are contributing to the reduction of poverty in their municipal areas of jurisdictions.

1.2 BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY

Although poverty is defined and measured in various ways, May (2003:12) argues that the recent qualitative analysis indicates that rate of poverty in South Africa varies between 40% and 50%. The estimates on poverty by the Human Science Research Council (HSRC) in 2004 as cited by Schwabe (2004:1) have indicated that 57% of the South African population was living below the poverty line. The proportion of the population living in poverty has not changed since 1996 and 2001 surveys and poverty gap between the poor and the rich is widening (Schwabe, 2004:1). In the context of growth and inequality, it is stated by Swilling (2006:13; Hunter, May and Padayachee, 2003:1) that even though the South African economy is growing, South Africa remains one of the most unequal societies in the world. Swilling (2006:13) argues that “...for a given rate of growth, the extent of poverty reduction depends on how the distribution of income changes with growth and on initial inequalities in assets, and access to opportunities that allow poor people to share in growth”.

The King Sabata Dalindyebo (KSD) Local Municipality is located in the Oliver Reginald Tambo (ORT) District Municipality in the Eastern Cape Province. As in the case of other previously disadvantaged independent states, the development of the Eastern Cape Province was neglected under the apartheid government and it has emerged as the poorest province in South Africa (Hunter *et al*, 2003:9). The majority of the people living in the Eastern Cape, and in particular the KSD Municipality are Africans. The province comprises mostly rural areas and is characterized by a high rate of unemployment (McCann, 2005:8).

The KSD Municipality rates as the top third of all the Eastern Cape municipalities on economic indicators, but records comparatively poor performance on the poverty and dependency score (McCann, 2005:29). About 71 % of the population in the KSD Municipality is living in poverty with an unemployment rate of 55 % and a dependency rate of 3 %. The KSD Municipality's productivity score is slightly lower than that of the Eastern Cape Province, but substantially greater than that of district municipality. The municipality performs least effectively on growth in value creation relative to employment. The contributing factors to local economic growth, which are slightly lower than the provincial measures, are: Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per worker (formal and informal), skills available to the economy and value creation relative to labor remuneration (McCann, 2005:29).

Due to widespread poverty and unemployment in the KSD Municipality, the majority of the residents are primarily dependent on welfare and pensions for their survival (KSD Municipality, 2005). Although the residents of the KSD Municipality are living in poverty, the local economy has a growth potential. The municipality has identified opportunities for tourism development in and around Mthatha which is the gateway to the KSD's major tourism destinations of Hole in the Wall and Coffee Bay, and for community based tourism nodes along the Wild Coast (KSD Municipality, 2008:21 and McCann, 2005:30).

Marketing opportunities in agriculture exist and KSD has large tracks of under-utilised arable land, representing an agricultural development potential beyond current subsistence levels for a diversity of potential and leading products, particularly maize, horticulture, beef and dairy. The new Kei Fresh Produce Market, according to KSD Municipality (2008:42), is strategically positioned to stimulate growth in the agricultural sector and forestry, potentially generating about 6500 job opportunities. Job creation is based on the current investment of over R250 million at Langeni Forest for the timber processing, logging, road construction, and trading (KSD, Municipality, 2008:42).

1.3 PROBLEM STATEMENT

The IDP is an important management tool in South Africa's local sphere of government. Its implementation is obligatory in terms of the Municipal Systems Act, 2000, which obliges local municipalities to develop strategies with which they can reduce poverty. The IDP is a process that aims to maximise the impact of scarce and limited resources capacity through strategically and holistically planning varied development interventions in a locality. Planact (1997:18) argues that the outcome of an IDP process should be acted upon, evaluated and modified on an ongoing basis. This study has identified particular problems inherent in the KSD Municipality.

The KSD Municipality is faced with glaring challenges in many of its operational areas, i.e. poor planning, poor governance, limited funding, poor resource allocation, poor public and private investment in productive and employment generating assets, unemployment, and poverty. The KSD Municipality's IDP (2008) acknowledges the mandate assigned to the municipality by the people of the KSD through the IDP/Budget and Ward Based Planning approach that was conducted through ward outreach programmes (KSD Municipality, 2007:13). The KSD Municipality's IDP has identified agriculture, forestry, quarrying, manufacturing and industry and tourism as the municipality's main economic opportunities which are offering hope for development - improved quality of life and poverty reduction (KSD Municipality, 2008:20). The LED strategy is one of the KSD Municipality's IDP's strategic pillars. The KSD Municipality recognises that in order to achieve coordination between LED, welfare, and poverty reduction, the SMME sector needs to be viable (KSD Municipality, 2008:20).

Further, the IDP identifies challenges that have a negative impact on development in the municipality, which amongst others include limited skills base, high crime rate, high unemployment, limited access to land which has resulted in shortage of land for housing development and the emergency of informal settlements. In addition to these challenges, there are serious infrastructure backlogs characterized by debilitated infrastructure symptomatic of poor maintenance and neglect, poor road networks – tarred roads in very poor condition and rural roads (mostly gravel) also in a very poor state, generally poor infrastructural support for business and industrial

development, poor industrial base and lack of coordinated and integration of development initiatives.

These challenges persist despite the municipality and government putting plenty of resources aside to reduce poverty. The need to conduct this research has been motivated by an insistent emphasis and continued focus on the roles of national and provincial spheres of government in poverty alleviation. As a result of this dominance, the role of local government is often underplayed. The contribution of municipalities as areas at which poverty alleviation programmes are implemented is not articulated clearly and therefore there is an information gap about their roles in reducing poverty in their municipal areas of jurisdiction. Though the IDPs are championed as better positioned to responding to the needs of the poor in municipalities, there is no record of success or failure from which other municipalities may learn from. Despite this problem, measuring the progress of municipalities in reducing poverty is complex as a result of the absence of current and reliable socio-economic data. The gathering of this data is important as it would assist in gauging success or the failure of the efforts of municipalities to reduce poverty.

1.4 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

From the problem statement that has been discussed, the following research questions arise:

- What are the poverty reduction plans in the IDP of KSD Municipality?
- What strategies are pursued to put the plans in the IDP into action?
- What are the successes or shortcomings of the IDP in reducing poverty in the KSD Municipality?
- Based on what the municipality has achieved overtime, what are the recommendations that can be proposed in order to enhance the contribution of the IDP in reducing poverty in the KSD municipality?

1.5 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The primary objective of this dissertation is to establish whether KSD municipality's IDP contributes towards achieving the goals of poverty reduction. From the research questions that have been posed in the previous section of the study, flow a number of research objectives upon which this study will be based. This research intends:

- to discuss comprehensively the theory of the IDP and the background around which the need to implement it evolves in South Africa,
- to discuss the theory of poverty by, amongst other important topics, focusing on its multidimensional nature, ways through which it is measured in South Africa's policy framework that attempts to reduce it,
- to determine the extent of or progress towards poverty reduction in the KSD Municipality's IDP using data gathered through interviews and a research questionnaire, and
- to provide recommendations based on the findings of the study.

1.6 UNIT OF ANALYSIS

The unit of analysis as identified in this study is the implementation of the IDP. The IDP is seen as an effectively positioned municipal intervention that may be helpful in reducing poverty in the KSD municipality.

1.7 POINT OF FOCUS

The point of focus is the progress of and contribution of the implementation of the IDP in reducing poverty in the KSD municipality. The role of Section 52 managers, commonly referred to as directors of municipal departments, is seen as valuable and strategic in ensuring that poverty alleviation programmes form part of the IDP.

1.8 UNIT OF OBSERVATION

The units of observation are the poverty alleviation programmes that form part of the IDP. Without specific programmes that are designed by municipal departments, efforts to effectively deal with the multidimensional nature of poverty appear bleak. An assessment of the state of living conditions of communities is also observed as a

criterion through which the effectiveness of poverty alleviation programmes can be measured against.

1.9 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research methodology that is used in this study is quantitative in nature and consists of both the literature review and empirical research, which are explained in the following sections.

1.9.1 Literature review

A literature review of scholarly work on the role of local governments in reducing poverty, in particular their use of the IDP as an intervention to reduce poverty, forms an integral part of the discussions in this study. The literature review includes published scholarly books, academic journal articles, research reports, information retrieved from internet sources and policy briefs.

1.9.2 Legislation, government reports and newspapers

Despite making use of the literature, the South African legislation, government reports and newspapers are used as a source of information. Government reports that are used in this regard include annual and quarterly reports, the IDP document of KSD municipality and other political reports that are relevant to the topic dealt with in the study.

1.9.3 Empirical research

The research method is planned in such a way that the research method is vigorous and enables the achievement of both the validity and reliability of the data. The research method that was used was quantitative in nature and enabled the use of both the survey questionnaire and semi-structured interviews that targeted two different types of respondents.

1.9.3.1 Survey questionnaire

A survey questionnaire whose focus was on gathering socio-economic data and information relating to the progress of the IDP implementation was constructed (see Annexure A). Closed questions were mainly used in designing questionnaire items.

The number of survey questionnaires distributed within specific areas was determined by the size of the area itself.

The survey questionnaire was administered to the respondents in the selected suburbs and townships of the KSD Municipality. The selected townships included Ngangelizwe, Waterfall, Mandela Park, Slovo Park, Payne, and Qweqwe. These are previously disadvantaged communities. The respondents in these areas are all black people. The selected suburbs in this study are: Southernwood, Southridge Park, Fortgate, North Crest, Ikwezi Extension. These are largely middle class and affluent areas and respondents are black and white people. The research targeted only the residents of the KSD Municipality from the age of 18 and above. The non-residents of the KSD Municipality and the visitors were excluded from the target group.

1.9.3.2 Interviews

In addition to the survey questionnaire, the semi-structured interviews that gathered data on the extent to which the IDP was implemented was constructed. The reason for deciding on semi-structured interviews was to allow respondents to freely give strategic input and any information they thought was important. As opposed to the survey questionnaire, the interviews were directed at the directors of various departments in the KSD Municipality. The departments whose directors served as respondents were infrastructure and technical services, community services, corporate services, human settlement, planning social and economic development, public safety and finance.

1.9 CONCEPTUAL ANALYSIS

The key words that are frequently used in this study are briefly explained in this part. The intention for highlighting them in this part is merely to make clear their interpretation and use in this study. However, detailed descriptions of some are covered in the discussions of the literature review.

Poverty: the state or condition of having little or no money, goods or means of support; the condition of being poor.

Poverty alleviation/reduction: any process which seeks to reduce the level of poverty in a community or amongst a group of people or countries.

Unemployment: a condition where a person who is actively looking for employment is unable to find work.

Integrated Development Planning: refers to an approach to planning that involves the entire municipality and its citizens in finding the best solutions to achieve long term development.

Local government: an administrative body for a small geographic area such as a city, country or state.

Municipality: an organ of state within local sphere of government exercising legislative and executive authority within an area determined in terms of local government.

Local Economic Development: the government's policy that directly connects the programmes and resources of central government, both nationally and provincially, with the combined initiatives and coordinated efforts of local institutions and communities working together to address the priority needs and opportunities agreed upon.

1. 10 THE STRUCTURE OF THE DISSERTATION

This study is divided into six chapters whose contents are briefly explained below.

Chapter 1

The first chapter of this study is introductory in nature and orientates the reader to the role of local government in poverty alleviation. Some of the discussions that are covered in this chapter are about the background to the study, the problem statement; research questions that are derived from the problem statement, the research objectives as well as the research methodology. The chapter also introduces the reader to the structure of the dissertation.

Chapter 2

This chapter focuses primarily on the literature review of Integrated Development Planning (IDP). Some of the topics that are discussed in this chapter are about the significance of the IDP, the legislative framework from which it evolves the IDP process and the discussion of the key performance areas of the IDP.

Chapter 3

This focus in this chapter is on the literature review of the theory of poverty, in particular the factors that contribute to the existence of poverty in South Africa. The focus in the second part of the chapter is on the South African policy framework, which is seen in this study as a means of support to government institutions, especially municipalities in their role of reducing poverty. Attention in this discussion is given to the main components of key policies and strategies whose aim is to help reduce poverty.

Chapter 4

The discussions in chapter 4 explain the research design and methodology. As part of the research design, the area at which the research activities were undertaken is introduced and the procedures that were used to select the target groups of respondents are also introduced. As part of the discussion of the research methodology, the research techniques that were used to collect data, i.e. the research questionnaire and the interview schedule, are explained.

Chapter 5

Chapter five presents the findings of the data collected through the research questionnaire and the interviews. The findings that are presented in this chapter serve as a basis upon which the concluding remarks and recommendations are founded.

Chapter 6

This chapter draws out concluding remarks that are informed about the findings that were discussed in chapter 5. From these findings, this chapter also proposes recommendations that may be helpful in making the implementation of the IDP effective in reducing poverty.

CHAPTER 2

INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANNING IN SOUTH AFRICA

2.1 INTRODUCTION

It is near impossible to speak about South Africa's local government without making reference to the IDP. The IDP as a new municipal intervention is championed as a tool whose purpose is to ensure that effective service delivery interactions with communities are realized. It is seen as an instrument of change without which the goals of transformation cannot be achieved. As noted in chapter 1, local government in South Africa has been given a vital role in redressing the economic and social injustices created by apartheid. The role of local government is central to development planning and to responding to the needs of local communities (Malefane and Mashakoe, 2008:473) by providing goods and services. IDPs are seen as mechanisms that help to integrate the activities of various municipal departments, that is, to ensure the developments are consolidated. This is to say that for municipalities to deliver goods and services, they need to plan appropriately. Their effectiveness depends to a large extent on their ability to plan and allocate resources in a developmental and sustainable manner (Valeta & Walton, 2008:373).

The discussions in this chapter are consistent with the first research objectives listed in chapter 1, namely, to comprehensively discuss the theory of the IDP and the background around which the need to implement it evolves in South Africa. This chapter discusses the significance of the IDP, its legislative framework, the IDP process that culminates into different stages of development and the key performance areas (KPAs) of the IDP. Because the IDP is implemented in the sphere of local government, municipalities are seen as advantageously positioned, as opposed to national and provincial spheres of government, to effectively respond to the challenges that are experienced in local communities.

2.2 INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

South Africa's integrated development planning approach was launched post-1994 as a platform for previously marginalised municipalities to directly take part in service delivery planning and to identify and prioritise strategic development interventions with both short and long-term impact (Gueli, Liebenberg and Van Huyssteen, 2007:101). The IDP is prepared by municipalities with the purpose of planning and implementing projects through a consultative and participatory process (Manthata, 2004:63). Coetzee (2002:9) defines the IDP as a process through which municipalities prepare strategic development plan for a five-year period, a principal strategic planning instrument that guides and informs all planning, management, investment, development and implementation actions in a local area.

The IDP is regarded as one of the key tools used by the South African local government to embark upon its developmental role. The planning approach emphasizes that municipal planning is a holistic function instead of a management function as it informs all municipal planning (Harrison, 2000:18; Davis, Theron and Maphunye, 2005:136). It is seen as a system to effect the developmental local government which requires municipal planning as a joint function of the community, local officials, local councillors and civil society (business and community based organisations (CBOs)). Integrated development planning encourages all local role players to assist municipalities to fulfill their core responsibilities in a way that has lasting and profound positive impact (Coetzee, 2000:12).

2.3 THE SIGNIFICANCE OF INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

The need to implement IDPs did not surface in a vacuum, but as a result of the need to resolve the many challenges that are experienced in local communities in South Africa. The IDP as a tool for people-centered development is critical in the new system of development and governance in South Africa where municipalities are expected to be strategic, inclusive, responsive and performance driven (DPLG, 2002; Patel, 2001:2). As a municipal plan, the IDP outlines all the municipal projects and plans of that particular municipality. The IDP is seen as representing a major shift from the traditional apartheid planning to a powerful policy instrument that brings about local government transformation (Parnell & Pieterse 1999:61). The philosophy of the IDP is that local government must move away from a fragmented,

uncoordinated and segregated planning to integrated, holistic and coordinated development planning (Parnell & Pieterse, 1999:61-85). As argued by Maphunye and Mafunisa (2008:468), the IDP in South Africa is embedded in the history and legacy of the apartheid spatial and development planning process that has left the country with cities and towns that have racially divided business and residential areas and that are poorly planned to accommodate the poor. The development and implementation of IDPs is a primary mechanism for reducing poverty and inequality and restructuring urban and rural areas.

The IDP, according to Coetzee (2002:1), is significant in a number of ways. Firstly, the IDP as a service delivery mechanism provides the framework for economic and social development within the municipality. In doing so it contributes towards addressing the legacy of apartheid by ensuring that a shared understanding of spatial and development opportunities exists. It creates specific pro-poor strategies where a planned public and private investment is provided. The IDP is a mechanism to promote social equality through a participatory process of democratization, empowerment and social transformation and serves as an instrument to ensure sustainability in its three facets (ecological, economic and social).

Secondly, the IDP puts the notion of developmental local government into operation as it ensures that local government transformation takes place. Transformation in local government is achieved through the IDP processes of providing formulation, integration and sustainability of projects and programmes. Through the implementation of the IDP, the foundation for community building is laid, a strategic framework that facilitates improved municipal governance is put in place, and a mechanism for attracting investment is established. Furthermore, clear and agreed upon medium-term financial and capital investments are established. Effective and efficient resource allocation and utilization takes place, and political accountability and municipal performance can be monitored and evaluated against documented decisions.

Thirdly, the IDP fosters a culture of cooperative governance. The IDP serves a basis for communication and interaction between the three spheres of government and sectors of development. It ensures accountability and partnership by debating

concrete issues, planning and resource allocation decisions. The different departments of a municipality use public resources co-operatively and focus these resources towards achieving a common goal.

2.4 THE LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK FOR INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANNING IN SOUTH AFRICA

The drafting and implementation of IDPs by municipalities in South Africa is a lawful requirement. It is a mandate bestowed upon them by various pieces of legislation. These pieces of legislation are listed and briefly explained in the next sections of the chapter.

- The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, makes provision that municipalities can draft and implement the IDPs to promote the ration, manage their administration, budgeting and planning process to priorities the basic needs of local communities. In terms of the Constitution, local government as a distinct sphere of government is required to provide democratic and accountable government, ensure the provision of services to all communities in a sustainable way, promote social and economic development and encourage the involvement of local communities in local governance.

- The Development Facilitation Act, 1995

The Development Facilitation Act provides superiority to the local sphere of government as the means for transformation and development. The IDP, in terms of this Act, is seen as a key point and the main pillar for development and the provision of basic services to local communities. The Act encourages the efficient integration of social, economic, institutional and physical aspects of development. The IDP process, in terms of the Development Facilitation Act, is regarded as the main organising device for encouraging municipalities to identify key delivery targets.

- The Municipal Structures Act, 1998

The Municipal Structures Act makes provision for the formation of wards and wards committees in the South African local sphere of government. The objective of ward committees, in terms of the Municipal Structures Act, is to enhance participatory

democracy in local government. This Act also gives municipalities the responsibility to apply the IDP framework whilst delivering basic services to communities and outlines a framework on how IDPs can be developed.

- White Paper on Local Government, 1998

The White Paper on Local Government, 1998 is regarded as a stepping-stone between the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa and the Municipal Structures and Municipal Systems Acts. The central idea of the White Paper is developmental local government. As in the case of the Municipal Structures Act, the Local Government White Paper requires that local government works hand in hand with the members of local communities and groups in the planning and implementation of developmental plans.

- The Local Government Transition Act, 1993 as amended

The Local Government Transition Act of 1993 and its second amendment, 1996, also laid the basis for municipalities to implement IDPs. The Act asserts that local government should put into practice the IDPs and must focus on key development challenges facing their municipalities.

- The Local Government Municipal Systems Act, 2000

Lastly, the Local Government Municipal Systems Act (2000) mandates municipalities to draft and implement the IDPs in their areas of jurisdiction. The Act requires that the local communities be consulted about decisions on matters that concern them, e.g. their needs and priorities. In terms of the Act, municipal councils must develop a culture of participatory governance as well as conditions conducive for the community and local stakeholders to participate freely in local government matters. Section 25 (1) of the Municipal Systems Act requires municipalities to develop a single and inclusive plan that links, integrates and coordinates plans of municipal departments, and one that aligns resources and capacity with implementation. This plan must be seen as a foundation on which annual budgets must be based, and aligned with plans of national and provincial spheres of government.

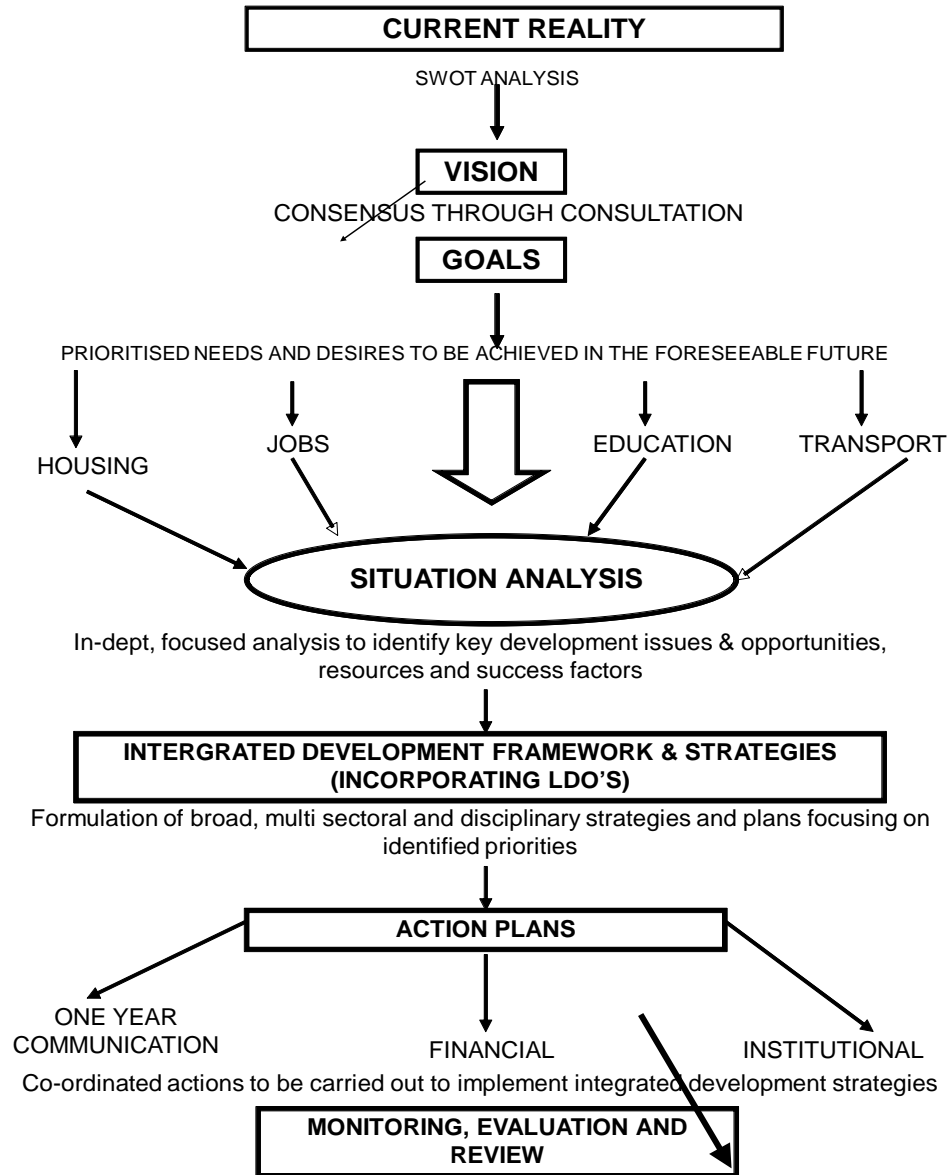
2.5 THE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANNING PROCESS

The previous discussion has focused on the legislative framework the IDP provides for the representativeness of local, provincial and national spheres of government, as well as other major local role players to decide on short and long term development strategies (Gueli *et al*, 2007:101). To achieve these developmental strategies, Oranje (2002:19) is of the view that the planning process should specifically restructure the apartheid spatial form, transform local government structures to ensure that they promote people-centered development, establish democratic, legitimate and transparent planning processes, foster a culture of co-operative governance, and encourage multi-sector developments.

According to Gueli *et al*, (2007:102), the IDP process normally begins by developing the vision of a municipality (the desired end-state), identifying key developmental objectives and preparing strategies to address those objectives. Strategies are then translated into programs and projects which are budgeted for, and ultimately implemented and monitored. Gueli *et al*, (2007:102) identifies the following three core principles of the IDP process. The first principle concerns the IDP being a consultative process where representatives of local governments, NGOs, civil society, and external sector specialists plan together. These stakeholders must analyse problems affecting service delivery, prioritize issues in the order of their urgency and long-term importance, and develop a shared vision/end-state and a common strategic framework.

As illustrated in Figure 2.1, the stakeholders must further formulate proposals, compile and integrate an inventory of proposals, and conduct assessment, align and approve the IDP plan. The second principle is about the IDP being as a strategic process. According to this principle, the IDP consists of consecutive stages of development that are aimed at ensuring that local knowledge is combined with the knowledge of technical experts. This principle requires that stakeholders overcome service delivery delays through consensus building within given time periods, which the underlying causes and symptoms of service delivery delays are addressed, that resources are used effectively and that the budget complements the workload that has to be carried out. The third principle is about the IDP being an implementation-oriented process. In terms of this principle the IDP should aim at becoming a tool for

Figure 2.1: INTERGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANNING PROCESS



The IDP process, according to Geyer (2006:1) consists of six steps with each having its planning requirements. The first stage of the IDP process, as illustrated in Figure 2.1 above, requires that municipalities conduct an assessment of the existing level of development. In this stage municipalities are required to conduct an in-depth assessment of the context causes, dynamics, resources and priority issues (DPLG, 2002). The basis of assessing the level of development is primarily intended to inform municipal strategies of the development gaps for which interventions have to be sought. Without such an assessment the development of strategies would be a futile exercise.

The second stage, as illustrated in Figure 2.1, focuses on the development of strategies. Decisions on appropriate strategies include the formulation of mid-term municipal objectives with related targets and indicators. The third stage provides for projects where the budget for capital and operational expenditure is allocated. In this stage, project proposals are designed and the objectives, targets, and indicators are set.

The fourth stage is about the integration of all activities that will be carried out through the IDP. Once the projects have been identified, the municipality must make sure they are integrated and are aligned with the municipality's objectives and strategies, resource framework, and legal requirements. This stage provides an opportunity for the municipality to harmonise projects in terms of content, location and timing in order to arrive at consolidated and integrated programmes. The output of the fourth stage is an operational strategy which would normally include a five year action plan, financial plan, and the Integrated Environment plan. It would also include programmes such as LED, Poverty Reduction and Equity, HIV/AIDS management, Spatial Development Framework, Water Service Development Plan, Integrated Waste Management Plan, Integrated Housing Plan, and the Integrated Transport Plan.

Once the IDP has been completed, it is tabled at a municipal council for consideration and approval. The council looks at whether the IDP identifies the development issues (problems) that are experienced in a local area and judges the extent to which the strategies and projects will contribute to resolving the issues in

the municipal area. It also ensures that the IDP complies with the legal requirements before it is approved and ascertains whether the municipality has given the public an opportunity to comment on the draft. Once the IDP has been amended according to the comments of the public, the council considers it for approval. The output of the fifth stage is a Council approved IDP.

The sixth stage of the IDP process is an assessment by the provincial department responsible for local government. Once a municipality has adopted its IDP, it submits a copy within 10 days together with a process plan and an IDP framework (in the case of a district municipality) to the Member of Executive Council (MEC) of the province for assessment. The Municipal Systems Act does not require the MEC to approve the IDP but only to assess whether the IDP complies with the requirements of the Act and that it is not in conflict with the IDPs and strategies of other municipalities and government entities.

2.6. KEY PERFORMANCE AREAS OF THE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The IDP identifies key performance areas on which the performance of a municipality can be improved. These key performance areas, according to Mashamba (2008:425), are: spatial planning, service delivery, financial management and compliance with Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA, 2003); performance monitoring and evaluation, good governance, local economic development (LED), and intergovernmental relations. A discussion of each key performance area follows in the following sections of this chapter. These KPAs can be identified as critical areas upon which municipal performance and financial auditing efforts have to focus.

2.6.1 Spatial planning

In terms of Chapter 5 of the Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000), the municipality's IDP must reflect a spatial development framework that includes the provision of basic guidelines for a land use management system. The land use management Bill, 2001 provides basic principles that inform spatial planning, land use management and land development in South Africa. According to this bill, spatial planning, land use management and land development must be sustainable,

equitable, efficient, integrated and be based on fair and good governance. A spatial planning framework must focus on:

- (a) land use policy to guide with desired patterns of land use; spatial reconstruction, including the correction of the past spatial imbalances and the integration of formally disadvantaged areas; directions for growth; major movement routes; the conservation of natural and built environment; and the identification of areas in which land use should be encourage or discouraged, and the identification of areas in which the intensity of land development should be increased or reduced; and
- (b) decision-making relating to the location and nature of development in the municipal area with a plan indicating and describing the desired spatial form; basic guidelines for land use management system; a capital expenditure framework for the municipality; development programmes; and a strategic assessment of the environmental impact of the spatial development framework in a municipality (Bogopa, 2005:182).

As part of the IDP, the spatial development framework must be consistent and must give rise to the directive principles which include the national land use framework, the national and provincial plans, and planning legislation (Bogopa, 2005:209). Bogopa (2005:205) argues that the major challenge facing municipalities as far as the implementation the national spatial framework is concerned revolves around the question of the correct application of the provisions of the legislation and its enforcement. According to him, the inability of municipalities to successfully implement the national spatial framework hinders future development.

2.6.2 Service delivery

The delivery of local services is the core responsibility of municipalities in South Africa and is identified by the Municipal Systems Act (2000) as the second key performance area of the IDP. Some municipalities in South Africa are still failing to provide quality services in their areas of jurisdiction. As a result of this failure, South Africa is currently experiencing violent service delivery protests targeting ward local councillors and municipal councils (Fine and Narushe, 2009:1). The IDP is a mechanism intended to fast-track service delivery by ensuring a well-informed, speedy and sustainable decision-making process through involving all role players in

the implementation of projects. It provides a tool that guides investment initiatives through realistic project proposals whilst taking limited resources into account (DPLG, 2001).

Service delivery challenges are not limited to urban areas, but affect a large proportion of rural communities negatively which most authors ascribe to the legacy of apartheid. According to Mashiri *et al*, (2005:4) South Africa is faced with three major service delivery problems, namely, the inaccessibility of services and markets, the fragmentation of land-holding and economic enterprises, and the dilemma of having to redress historical backlogs in service delivery infrastructure and provision. Given these service delivery challenges, the IDP is seen as a fundamental integration mechanism to provide better coordination and integration of service delivery within the social welfare, health, police and emergency service clusters, especially to deal with the effects of the AIDS pandemic, crimes and natural disasters (Mashiri *et al*, 2005:10).

2.6.3 Financial Management and Compliance with the Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003

The Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA) of 2003 provides broad directions about the management of finances by municipalities. The objective of this Act is to ensure transparency, accountability and the sound management of revenue, expenditure, assets and liabilities of municipalities. The Act further outlines the supervisory functions and powers of the National and Provincial Treasury (Bogopa, 2005:136). The Act not only intends to foster accountability, but oversight and transparency in the way in which municipal finances are managed and spent. Under the Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 the local councillors have a greater responsibility in overseeing municipal finance management and are expected to account to their communities for the financial performance of their municipalities (National Treasury, 2006:15). The interconnectedness of the municipal budget, resources and IDP promotes a more strategic approach to financial management and resource allocation.

The allocation of resources to implement the IDP occurs through the budgeting process because almost all resources have financial implications. As noted in the

discussion of the IDP process, the budget of the municipality has to be informed by the strategies contained in the IDP; but the IDP must in turn be informed by the availability of, amongst other factors, financial resources. The review and amendment of the IDP ensures that it remains the principal management tool and strategic instrument for the municipality. In terms of scheduling, the review of the IDP normally starts in August of each year and ends with the adoption of the reviewed IDP at the end of May of each year. The budgeting process must run concurrently with the process of reviewing the IDP, and the two products (the IDP and Budget) are normally adopted at the same time. According to Fourie and Opperman (2007:95), the budget is the most important mechanism in giving effect to a municipality's strategies contained in the IDP.

The IDP is a strategic plan that contains an annual budget to enable municipalities to deliver services in their areas of jurisdiction. Strict financial management is not possible unless there is a focused budget (DBSA and NBI, 2000:11). The IDP requires that the municipality's financial plans should outline interventions to ensure the attainment of financial sustainability (Mashamba, 2008:425). The Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003, aims to modernize financial management practices and serves to maximize the capacity of municipalities to deliver services to customers and investors in their municipal areas of jurisdiction. The Act addresses a number of municipal financial reforms such as municipal budgeting process and its link to the IDP process (Van der Waldt and Venter, 2007:99). Chapter 17 of the Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003, stipulates that an IDP review must be conducted annually, and that municipalities must determine how the IDP is revised to meet the requirements of budgeting (Van der Waldt and Venter, 2007:99).

2.6.4 Performance monitoring, management and evaluation

The IDP requires municipalities to institutionalize performance management systems and to monitor and evaluate the impact that projects have on communities. The performance management system is intended to enhance service delivery and to ensure that services are delivered in an effective and efficient manner. The performance management, monitoring and evaluation system in the South African public service is co-ordinated by the Department of Public Service and Administration (DPSA) (Cloete *et al*, 2003:16). Despite the role played by the DPSA,

the Department of Provincial and Local Government (DPLG) prescribes extensive guidelines on how to implement performance assessment as part of their statutory obligation. The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (1996) and various White papers such as the White Paper on Local Government (1998), Batho Pele (which means 'people first') White Paper (1997), and the White Paper on Introduction to Performance Management for Local Government (2001), express the need for elected councils to improve performance in their municipalities. The White Paper on Local Government (1998) and the Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulation (2001) present tools and approaches to enable municipalities to successfully carry out their development mandate and highlights a number of principles that are intended to guide the process of adopting performance management in local government. These pieces of legislation provide guidelines to municipalities on how they can, amongst many roles, successfully implement their developmental mandate using performance management systems and how municipalities can generally use performance management to mitigate service delivery problems that are often experienced in their areas of jurisdiction.

Performance management is considered as a system by which the implementation of plans can be ensured and one through which resources can be used efficiently and effectively. These pieces of legislation further require that all municipalities set Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), Input Indicators, Output Indicators and Outcome Indicators in respect of each development priority and objective (DPLG, 2001). The overriding expectation is that PMS is seen as a tool that empowers communities to determine their needs and assess the performance of their municipalities (Kambuwa and Wallis, 2002:16). Kambuwa and Wallis (2002:16) view Performance Management Systems as addressing deep-rooted service delivery challenges, ensuring public accountability increasing the likelihood of the IDP to yield the desired outcomes. The system, according to Atkinson (2002:35), ensures that public officials are held responsible for and accountable to their communities.

As noted by Muller (2006:7), the system also introduces structure in municipal administration, it addresses specific contextual issues in municipalities and the information gained through the performance management process can be used to assess the opinions of members of the community on whether or not value for

money has been achieved, and to monitor whether municipalities are meeting the needs expressed during the IDP process (Muller, 2006:7; Cloete *et al*, 2003:9)

Van der Waldt and Venter (2007:115) argue that in order to maintain and continuously improve municipal services, performance should be monitored to ensure that implementation is done according to what is planned. Such monitoring should not only focus on financial performance, but also on non-financial issues such as people, systems and policies.

2.6.5 Good Governance

Despite the emphasis on performance management, monitoring and evaluation systems, good governance is also identified as a key performance area that the IDP has to deliver on. Good governance occupies a central stage in the development discourse and is regarded as the crucial element that has to be incorporated in any development strategy. Good governance is a necessary requirement for mitigating poverty and fostering sustainable development (Gamedze, 2001:5). According to Todes, Sithole and Williams (2007:81), “good governance is the manner in which power is exercised in the management of resources for development”. It is directly linked to the management of development process and improves the functioning and capability of municipalities, their officials and the conduct of public officials. In a broader sense, good governance provides for an institutional environment in which citizens interact among themselves and with government officials and institutions. Various fundamental characteristics that contribute towards achieving good governance can be identified in all spheres of government in South Africa, namely; participation, rule of law, transparency, responsiveness, consensus orientation, equity, effectiveness and efficiency, accountability, as well as the capacity to act and to deliver on the strategic vision (Todes *et al*, 2007). Two characteristics, namely public participation, accountability and transparency have been identified for discussion.

- **Public Participation**

Since 1994 the government has put in place policy and legislative frameworks that seek to promote participatory governance (DPLG, 2005). The notion of public participation in all spheres of government is embedded in the Constitution of the

Republic of South Africa, 1996. Section 15 of the Constitution obliges municipalities to encourage the involvement of communities and community organizations in matters of local government. Other legislative frameworks such as the Municipal Structures Act (1998) and the Municipal Systems Act (2000) also encourage public participation in order to realize the notion of people-centered development. In the White Paper on Local Government (1998) the object of public participation is embedded in four principles.

The first principle is that public participation ensures that political leaders remain accountable and to work within their mandate. Secondly, public participation allows citizens to have continuous input into local politics. The third principle relates to public participation as a mechanism to allow service consumers to have input in the way services are delivered. The fourth principle embraces the view that public participation affords civil society the opportunity to enter into partnerships and contracts with local government to mobilize additional resources. According to Meyer and Theron (2000:35) public participation promotes dignity and self-sufficiency within the individual; it taps into the energy and resources of individual citizens within the community, provides a source of special insight, information and knowledge that adds to soundness of government policies, ensures that citizens have access to the tools of democracy, and creates national dialogue on issues, particularly for previously disadvantaged citizens.

In South Africa, public participation in municipal affairs has two main objectives. The first objective is to support the values and systems of participatory democracy and to ensure the legality of the sphere of local government where citizens are able to participate in the governance processes. The second objective has to do with the development mandate vested upon the local government to reduce poverty through effective service delivery and promote LED. These objectives are aimed at realising people-centered development, effective service delivery to the citizens, and deepening the notion of democracy (Mafunisa and Xaba, 2008:454). Public participation is critical for government in its quest to address the needs of the citizens in an efficient manner and as the cornerstone of democracy has equal benefits for politicians, officials and citizens. In the South African context, public participation is central to the success of the IDP process. According to Mafunisa and Xaba

(2008:446) public participation in the IDP process should not be limited to formal structures. But should take place in the form of public hearings, consultative sessions, advisory committees, focus or interested groups.

- **Accountability and transparency**

Apart from requiring public officials to account publicly, the IDP requires that they conduct their business in a transparent manner. Internationally, governments are being increasingly called upon to become accountable for their allocations and expenditures (Rodrigues, 2006:6). Municipalities in pursuit of their development mandate and functions are expected to be transparent and accountable. In South Africa the local government legal framework has, since democratization, introduced various reforms which are aimed at achieving public accountability and transparency. Krishnan (2008:7) has highlighted some of the instruments prescribed through local government legislation to promote public accountability and transparency, namely:

- Integrated Development Plan, a document which captures the strategic priorities of the municipality and highlights service delivery imperatives over a period of five years and which is reviewed annually to ensure effective implementation;
- budgets, annual expression of the resource allocations for implementation of strategic priorities;
- Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plans (SDBIP), are specific measurable implementation plan which ensure budget and operational alignment to the IDP;
- Performance Agreements, which are annually entered into by senior managers in the municipality to ensure cohesion and alignment of individual plans to strategic priorities in the IDP and budget as the corporate plans;
- in-year monitoring reports are submissions made to the provincial treasury and should also be made to councils to monitor expenditure against the budget to determine shortcomings and take remedial action where necessary;
- Mid-year Budget and Performance Assessment, conducted at mid-year to take stock of progress in service delivery and expenditure and to make

necessary adjustments to ensure achievement of objectives or reprioritization of operational activities;

- Performance Management System, which is set up to enable the measurement of corporate and individual performance against determined objectives in line with strategic priorities; and
- annual reports, which are a reconciliation of the performance of financial and service delivery which highlights achievements, non-achievements, and outlines measures to improve performance and reports these to the local community.

The implementation of national rights such as the right to information and putting in place the information disclosure policies within the financial institutions is fundamental to promote greater accountability and transparency (Rodrigues, 2006:4).

2.6.6 Intergovernmental relations

The South African government has, over the past years, created policy environment for intergovernmental relations by putting into place various policies which promote integration in the three spheres of government. Among others, the following policy frameworks bear substantial evidence of this: the Constitution of the RSA (1996), the RDP (1994), the Development Facilitation Act (1995), and the Intergovernmental Relations Framework (2005). Using the policy framework, the government took different actions to promote intergovernmental relations.

Some of the actions taken include the establishment of intergovernmental forums at national and provincial spheres to deal with issues of alignment, integration and coherence, developing systems and processes in terms of which national, provincial and local government peruse their common objectives, and engagement in joint work and common projects to give effect to common objective (Layman, 2003:13). In South Africa, the principle of intergovernmental relations recognises the interdependence of the three spheres of government which are distinctive and interrelated, and places a task on the spheres of government to respect each other's powers, functions, and institutions, and informs all spheres about the new policies.

The formulation and the implementation of new policies have to consider the political, social, economic, and development priorities (Malan, 2005:227). Malan (2005:229) states that there are six main objectives of intergovernmental relations that co-operative government requires from all state institutions to abide by. The principles are the following:

- achieving key national policy goals, with clear objectives informed by provincial and local circumstances,
- cost-effective and sustainable service provision, responsive to needs of communities and accessible to all,
- clearly demarcated areas of responsibility and accountability for all state institutions,
- deliberate management of devolution to provincial and local governments while exploring symmetrical options for devolution when capacity is poor,
- the encouragement of creativity for collaboration and partnership while strengthening performance and accountability of distinctive institutions, and
- the elimination of wasteful and unnecessary duplication.

The provincial spheres of government should ensure that the municipal IDPs combine to inform a viable developmental framework across the provinces and are vertically integrated with the Provincial Growth and Development Strategies (PGDS) (Hughes, undated: 11). Growth and Development Strategy aims at addressing unemployment, poverty, skewed and uneven growth and development. It sets out ways of doing things to the province's and country's long term sustainability and socio-economic development in all spheres of government (Midrand IDP, 2009/2010:3).

2.6.7 Local Economic Development

Local Economic Development (LED) is an important key performance area of IDP. In the quest to achieve development, the South African government recognizes the importance of Local Economic Development. This is enshrined in the White Paper on Local Government (1998). This piece of legislation acknowledges the role of local government to facilitate local economic growth.

Municipalities in South Africa are required to establish LED departments which are targeted at strengthening capacity of their IDPs. (Gunter, 2006:32). It is argued by Gunter (2006:34) that the LED should be incorporated into the IDP to enable municipalities to achieve socio economic development in areas of their jurisdiction. Orange *et al*, (2000:24) states that the LED policy of a municipality should be aimed at achieving municipal developmental priorities outlined in the IDP. LED policy should be holistic and participatory in nature. This enables the municipality through its IDP to address poverty in a multi-faced manner.

In terms of developmental local government planning processes, municipalities must give priority to poverty alleviation. Municipalities can achieve this through LED policy implementation in the context of IDP (Gunter, 2006:35). The main consideration of any LED policy should focus on local economic growth and improving the standards of living among the people within a particular municipality.

2.7. SUMMARY

As noted in the introductory remarks, the main intention of this chapter was to discuss the theory of the IDP and the background around which the need to implement it evolves in South Africa. From the discussions in this chapter, not only are the challenges that municipalities are faced with highlighted, but the nature of the actions that they have to take to resolve these challenges also become clear. Although South African municipalities are faced with similar challenges, the severity of the challenges between them is different – the condition that requires them to ensure that the necessary resources are linked to their IDPs. By implementing the IDPs, municipalities will be complying with the legislative obligations enshrined not only in local government legislation, but with the provisions of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (1996) as well. Therefore, by complying with these requirements, not only do they solve problems that that are experienced locally within their municipal areas of jurisdictions, but with national problems, of which poverty is the dominant one.

The integrated development planning is a key tool for in assisting municipalities to fulfil their developmental mandate. It provides a clear vision for a locality, clarifies the goals and objectives of an elected municipal council and acts as a framework that is

intended to link all sectoral plans. The holistic, integrated and participatory nature of IDP allows poverty to be reduced in a multi-faced way. In terms of the developmental mandate for local government, planning processes give priority to poverty reduction. The IDP does this through prioritizing projects that provide for the basic needs of the poor. The IDP creates livelihood opportunities, of which jobs and skills development for local community members are but some.

CHAPTER 3

THEORY OF AND RESPONSES TO POVERTY IN SOUTH AFRICA

3.1 INTRODUCTION

As noted in chapter 1 and 2, the underlying the reason for implementing IDPs by local government in South Africa is to reduce poverty. South Africa's local government, as a distinctive sphere of government, plays an important role in reducing poverty. Consistent with the research objectives listed in chapter 1, this chapter provides a comprehensive literature review of poverty and policy responses that to date have been administered to reduce it. The focus on a literature review of poverty and how the South African government has overtime responded to it is important not only for the purpose of sketching the profile of the country, but may be helpful in identifying barriers that needs to be overcome in order to be successful in reducing poverty. The discussions in this chapter are also based on the notion that any response whose aim is to reduce poverty has to be informed by its nature and extent of severity, that is, its complexity, in order to be successful in reducing it.

Poverty reduction has been a major concern for international and national development agencies and has received increased attention in the recent years. The single most critical development challenge facing the post-apartheid South Africa is poverty. There is consensus that the majority of the citizenry is poor. This directly implies that the majority of citizens have as yet not benefitted from economic reforms despite a plethora of poverty reduction programmes that to date have been initiated. There is recognition that the causes of poverty are equally wide-ranging. As a result, various international and national policies that are aimed at fighting against poverty bear substantial testimony to this. The aim of this chapter is two-fold, firstly the chapter provides a literature review of research on poverty, and secondly, it focuses on policies that are put in place to reduce poverty in South Africa. The chapter will also discuss the process of the Integrated Development Planning as a strategy for poverty reduction.

3.2 DEFINITION OF POVERTY

There is disagreement in the way in which 'poverty' is defined (Landman, 2003:2). According to Studies in Poverty and Inequality Institute (SPII, 2007:5) poverty is a contested concept. Arguments over how poverty should be defined and measured go beyond semantics and academic debates. It is critical that the definition and measurement of poverty are appropriate to the society in which they are applied. Poverty as a political issue relates to the way in which resources are allocated and distributed and reflects on the impact of policies on society. The manner in which poverty is understood is based on political and philosophical discourses (SPII, 2007). Poverty is a multidimensional phenomenon that goes beyond economics to include, among other factors, the social, political and cultural issues (Ames, Brown, Deverajan, Izquierdo, 2001:2). The deliberations at the World Summit for Social Development in Copenhagen in 1995 have led to the emergence of a multi-dimensional way of defining poverty. From this Summit it emerged that poverty is a condition characterised by severe deprivation of basic human needs, including food, safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, health, shelter, education, information and limited access to social and economic services.

Martin and Rosa (2002:1) define poverty as the inability of individuals, households or communities to command sufficient resources to satisfy a socially acceptable minimum standard of living. It compromises both the physiological and social wellbeing of poor people. May (1998:7-8) describes poverty using four broad categories, i.e., human capital (labour, education, health), social and institutional assets (household relations, trust, access to decision making), natural resources (land, water, common property), and human made assets (housing, productive infrastructure, social infrastructure). Its definition goes beyond focusing on insufficient income, but looks at how poverty manifests itself as lack of opportunities, lack of access to assets and credit and therefore a complex, multifaceted phenomenon that fluctuates in depth and duration (Martin and Rosa, 2002; May and Norton, 2004:114) and for which there are many approaches to comprehending it (Maluleke, 2007:9; Ndingaye, 2009:17).

3.3 THE MULTIFACETED NATURE OF POVERTY

Researchers such as Malefane (2004(b):12); Sachs (2005:20); Maluleke (2007:9); Ndingaye (2009:17) and institutions such as the Asian Development Bank, (2004:2) view poverty as a complex and multifaceted phenomenon for which there is no single or officially accepted definition. According to these researchers and institutions, poverty assumes different characteristics across time and place, thus it is context-dependent.

Even though the definitions of poverty are informed by debatable ideologies, Sachs (2005:20) argues that there is a common agreement in literature about the degrees and the multi-faceted nature of poverty. The different facets of poverty are briefly discussed in the following section.

3.3.1. Basic human needs

Because of the high rate of unemployment, affordability of basic human needs becomes a challenge. Despite the attempts of the African National Congress (ANC) government in the delivery of services to the poor, especially in the fields of housing, water and sanitation, electrification, health and education, the dividends resulting from increased pro-poor social expenditure by the state have proved disappointing in terms of reducing poverty, and in addressing on-going basic and socio-economic needs of the poor (Luyt, 2008:2).

With regard to basic human needs, poverty is interpreted as the inability of households to meet the minimum specified quantities of necessities such as food, clothing and shelter, healthy lifestyle and to attain a minimum standard of living. This definition, as cited in Malefane (2004(a):16), focuses on resources required to meet basic human needs.

3.3.2. Income

With regard to using the approach that focuses on income, poor people are unable to secure income because of their inability to access employment opportunities, a condition that renders them powerless. The definition of poverty using income as a measure is particularly relevant in South Africa, where there had historically been severe income inequalities between different population groups. The absence of an

income and opportunity hinders the ability of poor people to participate in and contribute to growth. High and rising levels of income inequality lower the poverty-reduction impact of a given rate of growth, and can reduce political stability and social cohesion needed for sustainable growth (Fosu, 2010:4). It has been argued by the Basic Income Grant Financing Group (2004:31) that the lack of resources such as income makes people unable to support themselves and their dependants. The inability to secure income is the cause of poor people's dependence on other poor households for survival.

3.3.3. Living conditions

Most poor people are exposed to unbearable living conditions that most of the time are characterised by underdevelopment in for example infrastructure services such as communications, power, transportation, provision of water and sanitation that are central to both the quality of living of households and a nation's economic production (May, 1998:42). The different infrastructure sectors have different effects on improving quality of life and reducing poverty: access to reliable energy, clean water and sanitation helps reduce mortality and morbidity and saves time for productive tasks; transport enhances access to goods, services and employment; communication allows access to services, and information on economic activities. The redress of current imbalances in infrastructural services requires considerable investment in the short- and medium-term budgets, despite fiscal constraints (May, 1998:42).

3.3.4 Political situations

Poverty is political because it relates to the allocation or distribution of resources, and reflects the impact of past and present policy choices (SPII, 2007:5). Robinson (2001:23) argues that poverty problems are a result of political choices made by the rich and the powerful that further weaken the poor. Political choices include actions such as undermining claims for collective commitment to make a better society through extensive political participation which include initiatives aimed at provision of basic needs. Poverty can therefore be reduced considerably in the long term if the public and policymakers/politicians can muster the political will to pursue antipoverty policies. The proposed policies should bring about changes in the labour market, family, schools, and health care systems that would create employment and

earnings which will reduce the expenses of low-income families (Cancian and Danziger, 2009:28).

3.3.5. Social exclusion

Social exclusion as a facet of poverty refers to the denial or absence of social contact, which fundamentally distinguishes exclusion. Social exclusion connects poverty with issues of citizenship. Social exclusion occurs when a person is being excluded from social activities, decision making, social services, the right to citizenship, and family and community support (Adato, Carter and May, 2006:229). According to Frye and Magasela (2005:5) social exclusion is a dynamic process which causes a static condition of poverty. Social exclusion emanates from the way society, laws and systems are structured. The social dimension of exclusion denies poor people the opportunity to participate in the mainstream of economic activities. These include groups who are subjected to various forms of disadvantages which include poverty and its effects such as poor health, social networks, limited or no access basic services like education and housing (Rispel, Molomo & Dumela, 2008:20-21). The existence of discriminatory practices such as racism, market failures, violation of human rights, hierarchical power relations and equality differences are the primary causes of social exclusion. For example, during the apartheid era, social exclusion was based on race and class in South Africa. The liberation movement pre-1994 put plenty of effort into eliminating racial and social exclusion (Rispel, Molomo and Dumela, 2004:5).

3.3.6. Vulnerability

According to May and Norton (2004:115) vulnerability refers to the lack of secure access to essential commodities, services and other basic necessities which are essential for an acceptable life (e.g. physical safety of the person). According to them, poverty is not only about being poor, but it is also about the risk of becoming caught up in a perpetual cycle of poverty. Vulnerability is characterized by an inability to cope or manage in times of crisis. Individuals or households become vulnerable when they lack assets that enable them to handle negative effects or various external shocks (StatsSA, 2003:14). According to Maluleke (2007:10) vulnerability is a multidimensional concept as a result of various factors at different levels. These are social, economic and natural factors. Maluleke (2007:10) defines vulnerability as

shocks and stresses that affect poor people's lives within their environment which they have no control over.

Many people continue to live in poverty because man-made and natural shocks erode the assets that they need. The prevalence of diseases such as HIV/AIDS, for example, is much higher amongst the poor because, amongst other factors, they do not have access to education, health care, appropriate local facilities and infrastructure networks. High consultation fees charged by private doctors also adds to poor people's vulnerability to disease since the poor cannot afford them, where the private health care system proves inadequate for any number of reasons. These factors frequently occur in combination, especially in the rural communities where the levels of environmental shock and forms of disaster are much higher when compared to urban areas (Malefane, 2004(b):12).

3.3.7 Gender inequality

Gender inequality as an important facet of inequality (DAC¹, 2006:3) creates barriers to assets, access and participation of women in development process and therefore, the rise in gender inequality contributes to poverty. According to Herkens (2010) gender equality is a moral imperative across the world. Different forms of abuse and violence against women have been consistently prevalent, and since men and women have historically had different access to paid labour, men have historically tended to earn more than women, and poverty has also historically been more prevalent in female-headed households, and in rural areas of South Africa. Malefane (2004(a):7) and Lopi (2004:7) state that birth rates tend to be higher among the poor and the reasons are complex. The majority of poor women tend to work in the informal sector with low level of productivity and small returns which further enhance their likelihood of remaining entrapped in poverty. Women were historically not well represented in local administrative structures, were less educated, discriminated against, had fewer employment opportunities and received lower wages than men (cf. Malefane, 2004(a):25). Such discrepancies continue to contribute to high levels of underutilization of the potential of human resources for productive work (Lopi, 2004:7).

¹ Development Assistance Committee

3.3.8 Geographic and demographics

Poverty is sometimes noticeable from a geographic and demographic setting. Apartheid racially-segregated settlement patterns i.e. townships and white suburbs and the division between urban and rural areas at which resources were not equally allocated in South Africa are an example of this. As a result of the legacy of apartheid's policy of segregation, black areas in South Africa are still predominantly poor when compared to white areas, as they did not receive equitable services (Roets, 2001:5). The distribution of resources between cities and rural areas not only enhances the likelihood of the existence of poverty, but leads to other problems such as migration of poor people from the rural areas, which has a negative impact on cities. The widely acknowledged challenges resulting from migration of people from rural areas is increased informal settlements around the South African cities (Mathole, 2005:20; Aliber, 2002:2), which makes it difficult for cities to cope with the growing need for services.

3.3.9 Crime and violence

Crime and violence are forms of hardships experienced disproportionately by the poor (Malefane, 2004(b):26), especially in South Africa where the rate of crime and violence is high. Poor people are more at risk of being victims of crime. Poverty, unemployment, and marginalization of men increase the risk of violence against women, and poor women are often trapped in abusive relationships due to dependency on their partners for food, shelter, and money (May, 1998:38). Social problems in South Africa are closely linked to crime. The crime rate in many societies is measured against the poverty level and state of development (Malefane, 2004(a):26; May, 1998:38). Quite often the problems of crime and violence are compounded by high rates of unemployment, overcrowding, and poor provision of municipal services such as municipal policing services and street lights.

3.4 MEASUREMENT OF POVERTY

In a country such as South Africa, where the presence of poverty is so obvious, there is a need to measure or quantify it as a basis for taking actions to reduce poverty and its effects. While the existence of poverty might be all too clear, it is also true that the government is currently directing large sums of money through to social

spending on the social grants programme. Being able to measure poverty helps ground debate, and is essential as part of the design of policy and government interventions (SPII, 2007:20). Clarity on what poverty entails can contribute to effective poverty reduction in number of ways. Being able to measure poverty can allow the government to map geographically where poverty is more severe and so direct resources accordingly. Poverty measurement can allow government to evaluate whether the poverty reduction programmes are effective for reducing poverty in the short and long term. Through understanding various dimensions of the deprivation experienced by people living in poverty government can focus its resources on specific programmes such as housing and basic services. Information about the levels of poverty can build a national commitment to reduce poverty.

3.4.1. Income and expenditure approach

Poverty can be measured using expenditure or income data. The international norm is to use private consumption expenditure as opposed to income when calculating changes in poverty. Using the income and expenditure approach, the poor are seen as those segments of communities that are unable to “attain a minimal standard of living” measured in terms of basic consumption needs. In terms of this approach, the recording of consumption expenditure is usually more reliable and stable than income, especially amongst the poor (Bhorat, Van der Westheizen and Jacobs, 2009:4). As argued by Malefane (2004(a):30) there are two ways of presenting the income or expenditure approach as a measure of poverty. The income and expenditure approach have got advantages and disadvantages. Income is generally easy to measure than expenditure because most people are struggling to record everything that they have spent over a certain period. Surveys using income as the source of data have found that people are not willing to disclose their incomes. It is important for data gatherers to be aware of the fact that sometimes people receive or use goods in the ways that are generally regarded as either income or expenditure (SPII, 2007:30).

3.4.2. Poverty line

A poverty line is a statistical representation of the value of all the goods and services considered necessary for either an individual or a household. Once this value has been determined as a poverty line, it can be used to analyse the distribution of

resources within a country using quantitative survey data in order to answer how many people in that country fall above the poverty line and how many fall below it. Such a measure can only give a picture of the distribution of resources within a country. It does not on its own describe the depth of poverty nor does it provide a distinctive analysis of the prevalence of different manifestations of poverty and needs (SPII, 2007:15). According to Magasela (2005:3), an absolute poverty line can be used to provide a headcount of the number of people living in poverty, but it is not able to reflect poverty depth, nor can it provide information on the types of deprivation experienced by people living in poverty. In addition, an absolute poverty line is not able to provide any information on levels of inequality in a given country.

3.4.3 Relative measures of poverty

Relative poverty refers to the measurement of the resources and living conditions of parts of the population in comparison to others. It refers to how people see themselves relative to others in terms of poverty and social exclusion. Relative measures of poverty can either be quantified in monetary terms, as for absolute measures of poverty or they can be used to develop deprivation indicators (Noble, Ratcliff and Wright, 2004:6). Noble *et al*, (2004), who support the relative poverty measure, see it as being based on socially perceived necessities of a particular community. According to Noble *et al*, (2004) relative poverty has a number of advantages. The first advantage is that it allows for both relative and absolute nature of poverty to be measured because the social needs of the society are not static. The second advantage is that the uncertainties of other definitions of poverty can be avoided because there is a systematic way of deciding what constitutes a necessity with a community. The third advantage is that poverty gets to be defined by taking into account the views of the people as a whole rather than by elite experts.

3.4.4 Human Development Index

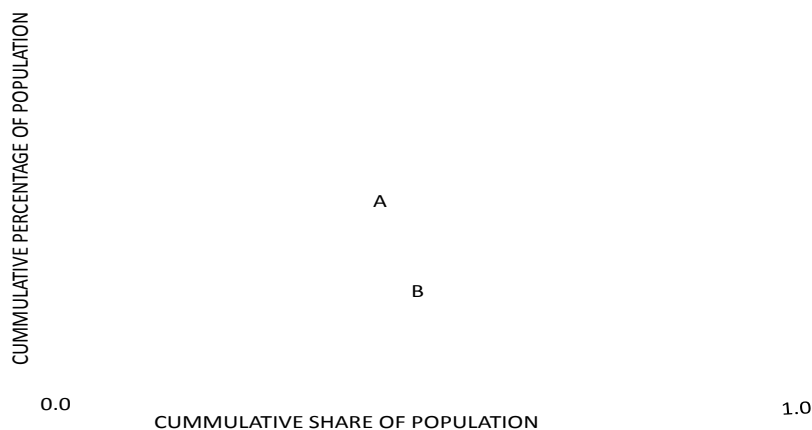
The focus of the Human Development Index (HDI) goes beyond Gross Domestic Product (GDP) to a broader definition of wellbeing. It is an absolute measure that is used for the analysis of human development in a country in comparison to other countries (Malefane, 2004(a):37). According to Pycroft (1998) the HDI is a composite, relative index which attempts to qualify the extent of human development within a community. According to Cutler (2008:1) the HDI provides a composite

measure of three dimensions of human development. These dimensions are living a long and healthy life (measured by life expectancy), education (adult literacy and enrolment in education), and standard of living (purchasing power parity, income).

3.4.5 The Gini coefficient

The Gini coefficient is one of the most commonly used measures of inequality since it is relatively easy to understand and interpret. The crucial drawback of the Gini coefficient is that it is not additively decomposable. This means that while it is easy to interpret, the overall Gini coefficient is not a sum or average of the respective subgroup Gini coefficients (Bhorat *et al*, 2009:5). The higher the Gini coefficient, the higher the inequality. The Gini coefficient is derived from the Lorenz Curve, which is a graphical illustration of income distribution. Figure 3.1 below gives an example of the Lorenz Curve.

Figure 3.1: An example of Lorenz Curve



Source: Bhorat, van der Westhuizen & Jacobs (2009)

The Lorenz Curve is indicated by the solid curved line, which is constructed with the cumulative percentage of the population, arranged from poorest to the richest, on the horizontal axis, and the cumulative percentage of income received by cumulative percentage of population on the vertical axis. The Lorenz Curve is a graphical representation of the relationship between the cumulative percentage of income and

the cumulative percentage of population. It begins at the point where zero percent of the population gets a zero income and ends at the point hundred percent of the population gets hundred percent of income. High prevalence of inequality among the population results in the Lorenz Curve moving vertically from the point of origin. When inequality is reduced within the population, the curve moves vertically to the point where hundred percent of the population receives hundred percent of income. The curve forms a straight line from the point of origin. The straight line is called Line of Perfect Equality.

3.5. POVERTY PROFILE IN SOUTH AFRICA

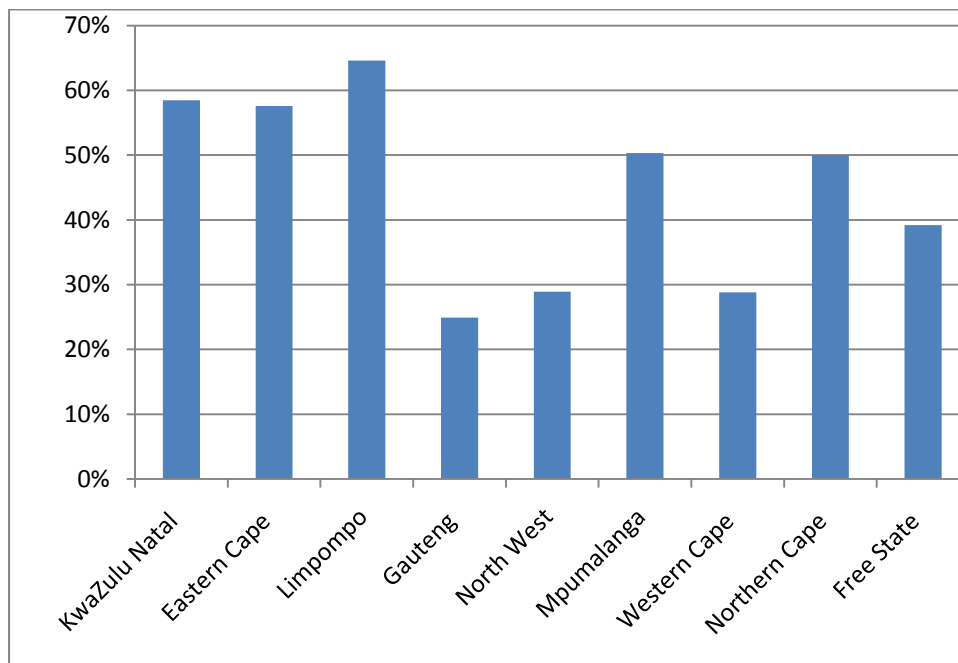
Poverty is a priority for the South African government and is generally acknowledged as one of the major challenges that all administrations face. Most authors, examples which include Luyt (2008:1); Leibbrandt, Van der Berghs, Borat, Woodlard (2001:205) identify poverty as a direct legacy of the apartheid policies of segregation and discrimination in South Africa, as it was racially biased towards providing better services for white minority to the disadvantage of black population, who in most instances were denied access to accumulate human and physical capital (SPII, 2009:5).

The Income Expenditure Survey 2005/2006 has established that South Africa is still faced with a high poverty rate. The survey confirmed that the consumption levels of 33.2% of all households were below the lower-bound poverty line, while 53.3% households consumed less than the upper-bound poverty line. The poor households were on average higher than the wealthier households. The proportion of the population that consumed less than the lower-bound and the upper-bound levels were 47.1% and 67.6% respectively (Statistics South Africa, 2008). The discussion in the following sections of this chapter focuses on providing the profile of poverty in South Africa. In particular, it focuses on the distribution of poverty by province, the profile of poverty according to race; and policy responses to poverty reduction in South Africa. Where possible, this poverty profile has been illustrated with diagrammatical representations that show the latest poverty statistics.

3.5.1. Distribution of poverty by province

Figure 3.2 below shows the levels of poverty in South Africa's nine provinces. The percentage distribution of poverty levels throughout the provinces varies from 24% to 64%. Gauteng province records 24% while the Western Cape Province records 28% in the poverty level indicator. This gives an indication that poverty is low in these provinces compared to the rest of the provinces. Limpopo Province is experiencing higher poverty levels than other provinces. This province records 64% followed by KwaZulu-Natal with 58% while the Eastern Cape Province remains at 57%. Mpumalanga and the Northern Cape Provinces have a poverty rate of 50%.

Figure 3.2: Distribution of poverty by province



Source: Statistics South Africa (2008)

The statistics indicated in Figure 3.2 reveal that poverty is extremely high in provinces that have rural regions in the former homelands compared to provinces which were formerly largely occupied by white people. According to Heintz and Jardine (1998:8), historically, the racial grouping of people that existed in South Africa has resulted in some provinces experiencing high poverty levels. This argument concurs with the findings of Income Expenditure Survey (IES) 2005/06 conducted by Statistics South Africa (StatsSA) which showed that poverty among the black population remains substantial higher than that of whites (StatsSA, 2008:4).

The report further indicates that income inequality continues to remain high between population groups and individuals. The Gini coefficient based on income for the whole country is 0.72. Black African households have a high Gini coefficient of 0.63 compared to other population groups who have a Gini coefficient between 0.5 and 0.58 (StatsSA, 2008:36). According to Luebker (2010:8), a high Gini coefficient is an indication that there a high income inequality among the households.

3.5.2 Differences in poverty between racial groups

Table 3.1 below shows the differences in poverty between racial groups in South Africa. The majority of poor people in 2008 were black (54.8%) and the second majority was Coloured people (34.2%), whilst the third majority consisted of Indians (7.1%). The smallest minority of poor people were white people.

Table 3.1: Differences in poverty between racial groups

Population group	Poverty rate of individuals (%)
Blacks	54.8
Coloureds	34.2
Indians	7.1
Whites	0.4
All	47.1

Source: Statistics South Africa (2008)

3.6 POLICY RESPONSES TO POVERTY IN SOUTH AFRICA

One of the many government responses to poverty has been evident through policy implementation in South Africa. This policy framework has shaped the way in which government allocates resources, especially finance, to institutions such as local government institutions. Many of the policy guidelines explained in this section have been consistent in proclaiming that because poverty is a multidimensional phenomenon, responses to it cannot be solely based on policies, but rather inclusive sets of well co-ordinated measures that are able to deal effectively with it. The

discussion in subsequent section focuses on some of the policies the South African government has implemented towards poverty reduction.

3.6.1. The Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP)

When the ANC came to power after the first democratic elections, it introduced the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) as a policy framework which aimed to reduce poverty and inequality in the South African society. According to Marias (1998:180), the RDP originated from the organized labour movement, particularly the National Union of Metal Workers of South Africa (NUMSA) as a set of socio-economic benchmarks against which the performance of the new government was to be measured. It grew in status to become the main overarching socio economic framework for the Government of National Unity (Marias, 1998:180).

Principles were based on integration, sustainability and people-centred processes, peace and security, nation building, meeting basic needs, and building infrastructure (ANC, 1994). The RDP aimed to reduce poverty by focusing on:

- creating 2.5 million new jobs in 10 years from 1994,
- building one million low cost houses by the year 2000,
- providing electricity to 2,5 million homes by the year 2000, doubling the number of households with such access from the then 36 %,
- providing running water and sewage systems to one million households,
- redistributing 30% of agricultural land to small scale black farmers within five years,
- shifting the health system from curative services towards primary health care, with free medical services for children under six years of age and pregnant women at state facilities; by 1998, all South Africans were to receive their basic nutritional intake in the form of school feeding scheme and other schemes,
- providing 10 years of compulsory free education as well as revising the curriculum, reducing class sizes and introducing adult basic education and training programmes,
- extending infrastructure through public works programme, and

- restructuring state institutions to reflect the racial, class and gender composition of South African society (Marias, 1998:180; NALEDI², 2005:4; Knight, 2006:6).

3.6.2. Growth, Employment and Redistribution (GEAR)

The intentions of the South African government with the adoption of GEAR as a macro-economic policy, (Khamfula, 2004:7), was to create employment opportunities and therefore to reduce poverty. This policy framework aimed at strengthening economic development, broadening employment and redistributing income and socio-economic opportunities in favour of the poor (Knight, 2006:6). GEAR, as a macro-economic policy framework, was largely criticized, especially by the Congress of South African Trade Union (COSATU), which strongly argued that GEAR had failed to deliver on economic and job creation targets, and neither had it produced significant redistribution of income and socio-economic opportunities for the poor. Among the criticisms put forward by COSATU was that GEAR with its focus on monetary and fiscal targets, conflicted with the RDP goals of growth based on job creation, meeting people's needs, poverty reduction and more equitable redistribution of wealth.

According to Seekings and Nattrass (2005:350) and Padayachee and Valodia (2001:72), GEAR was an orthodox macro-economic framework which proposed labour market reforms, privatisation, trade liberalisation, and a reduced budget deficit. They contend that the pattern of labour market reforms has contributed to GEAR not meeting its targets. Labour markets reform had been difficult to achieve because there are always more job seekers than there are available jobs. As noted by Bhorat (2005:1-2), the South African economy created 1.6 million jobs during 1995 to 2002, although there were 5 million new job seekers during the same period. This has resulted in the increase of the rate of unemployment as employment opportunities tend to be insufficient as compared to the increasing number of job seekers (Bhorat, 2005:2).

² National Labour and Economic Development Institute

Although GEAR failed with regard to economic growth, job creation, social infrastructure development, and redistribution, there is at the same time recognition that it has been fairly successful in the area of fiscal restraint, tariff reductions, and inflation control (Padayachee and Valodia, 2001:73). The failure of GEAR to meet its targets was as a result of the global economic recession which negatively affected economic growth in South Africa and the world in 1998, particularly in the decline of exported goods between 1995 and 2000.

3.6.3. Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP)

The State of the Nation address by the State President of the Republic of South Africa in May 2004 was a solid policy shift with respect to increasing government expenditure on social security. The Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) was introduced. Community development workers were to identify individuals within poor communities and to draw them into both the social security net and the municipal indigent policies. Through the implementation of EPWP the South African government aims to reduce poverty by providing essential services, infrastructure skills, and job creation. According to Chakwizira (2010:241), the government has two objectives with EPWP. The first is to create jobs in the short-term and the second is including the previously disadvantaged individuals (youth, people with disabilities, retrenched people, women and black people in general) in a formal labour market. The EPWP is an alternative labour management policy framework for the reduction of rural unemployment, poverty, and for addressing development challenges. The programme enables the government to adopt common performance standards in implementing similar large scale development initiatives. Projects within the scope of the EPWP are aimed at addressing social imbalances by creating opportunities for the previously disadvantaged individuals (McCord, 2004:23).

3.6.4. Accelerated Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa (ASgiSA)

The Accelerated Shared Growth Initiative for South Africa (ASGISA) was introduced in 2006 to halve poverty and unemployment by 2014 by focusing its attention on women and youth. Specifically, this policy framework puts emphasis on human resource training, access to finance, taking the poor out of the second economy, ensuring their participation in agriculture and creative industries, improving their access to basic services, and increasing their participation in EPWP. ASGISA's

viewpoint is that growth is shared among poor people (Ngcuka, 2006). It was proposed to achieve its goals within a framework for economic interventions aimed at targets of 6% growth rate. The view behind ASGISA was that it would have a significant impact on South Africa's future development path and major reductions in the levels of poverty and unemployment (Cole, 2009:39; Davis, 2009:28).

3.6.5. Integrated Development Planning (IDP)

The government, in its mission to address the development challenges South Africa is faced with, has necessitated the introduction of Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) by all municipalities. As indicated in Chapters 1 and 2, the IDPs are seen as a policy framework that, amongst other goals, seek to reduce poverty (Scheepers and Monchusi, 2001:5) and are multi-sectoral programmes that include a variety of developmental initiatives ranging from providing services such as water, sanitation, electricity, housing, local economic development, tourism, and poverty reduction (Atkinson, 2002:4). As argued by Rogerson (2003:8), the IDP targets the poor and is a mechanism for sustaining human and socio-economic rights that are entrenched in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (1996). The IDP implementation should provide a benchmark according to which poverty alleviation goals can be set and pursued (Muller, 2006:19).

As noted in Reddy, Naidoo and Pillay (2005:44) and Couway (200:16), the Integrated Development Planning in this sense is a principal strategic planning instrument that guides and informs all planning, management, investment, development, and implementation decisions and actions in the local area and supersedes all other plans that guide local development (Coetzee, 2002:9). The efficiency of the IDP is that it provides a benchmark according to which goals can be set and pursued and the monitoring and evaluation of poverty reduction interventions can be evaluated (Atkinson, 2002:5). In view of the above there is a need for the appropriate planning and execution of projects, as well as the monitoring and assessment of success on the part of the local government in order to successfully reduce poverty in their areas of jurisdictions.

In South Africa, a direct link has been made between the IDP and poverty reduction, with IDPs seen as providing the framework for local government as appropriate or

well positioned to respond to problems of poverty experienced in communities (Cole and Parnell, 2000:13). This link is expressed by Harrison, Todes and Watson (2007:247) when they state that South African government objectives of poverty reduction are unambiguous by being reliant on municipalities as local planning tools. Underpinning these efforts is a conviction that the focus on participative integrated development planning, cost effective infrastructural and service delivery, and local economic development strategies will lead to beneficial effects, in the sense that they will lead to the creation of livable conditions for the people, stimulate job creation and business confidence that automatically impact on poverty levels. (Harrison, *et al*, 2007:247).

3.7 SUMMARY

Attention was given to policy responses administered by the South African government to reduce poverty. This section has outlined a number of policy frameworks, notably the IDP framework, upon which this research focuses upon. The IDP as an integrated framework has the propensity to succeed in reducing poverty in municipalities, as compared to policy frameworks that are often administered by national and provincial spheres of government.

As noted in the introductory remarks, this chapter provided a theoretical review of three main aspects – the multifaceted nature of poverty, theories on measurements of poverty and policy responses that to date has been administered by the South African government to reduce the rate of poverty. What became noticeable from this review of theory is that poverty is a complex, multifaceted and dynamic phenomenon for which comprehensive solutions and engagement have to be sought. There also exist numerous poverty measurement instruments that are available for practitioners to explore, especially in South Africa where poverty has had a racial profile.

CHAPTER 4

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

4.1 INTRODUCTION

The discussion in this chapter follows the literature reviews of the IDP in chapter 2 and that of the theory of and policy responses to poverty in South Africa, in chapter 3. These chapters have laid a theoretical foundation upon which the research design and methodology have been decided upon. By targeting household heads within the KSD municipality as respondents to the survey questionnaire, this study recognises the role of local communities in the development and implementation of the IDPs. By targeting municipal directors as respondents to the semi-structured interviews, the study acknowledges their strategic value and their contribution in informing the IDP of the local development priorities.

By virtue of the participation in consultative processes that the IDP goes through, the groups of respondents that have been identified in this study are well positioned to ensure that the IDP is informed of the needs of communities, that there are enough resources that are put aside and that implementation is linked to reasonable time frames. As reflected in the title of this chapter, two main focus areas, the research design and methodology, are discussed in this chapter. As a preface to the discussion of the research design, a brief discussion of the study area at which the research activities were undertaken, is presented.

4.2 THE STUDY AREA

King Sabata Dalindyebo (KSD) Municipality is one of the seven local municipalities located within the Oliver Reginald (OR) Tambo District Municipality in the Eastern Cape Province. It comprises four amalgamated entities of both Mthatha and Mqanduli Transitional Local Councils (TLCs) and Transitional Representative Councils (TRCs). During the year 2000, the City of Mthatha and Mqanduli Municipality were amalgamated to form the King Sabata Dalindyebo (KSD) Municipality. The KSD municipality consists of 32 municipal wards. The municipality is named after the AbaThembu king, Sabata Dalindyebo in whose kingdom the entire municipality is located. The name was given to honour the king for the key role he

played in the liberation struggle of South Africa (KSD Municipality, 2005). Mthatha TLC was established in terms of Proclamation 2/95, Provincial Notice No. 44 of 1995 whilst Mqanduli TLC was established in terms of Provincial Proclamation 89/94 Provincial Notice No. 29 of 1994. In terms of the IDP of KSD municipality (2005), the King Sabata Dalindyebo Municipality is demarcated as a municipal area indicated EC 152 in the Provincial Notice 194 of 2000 published in the Provincial Gazette No. 628, 2000 and by the Provincial Notice No. 83, 2000 issued in terms of Section 12 of the Local Government Municipal Structures Act of 1998 which appeared in the Eastern Cape Provincial Gazette No. 654, 2000.

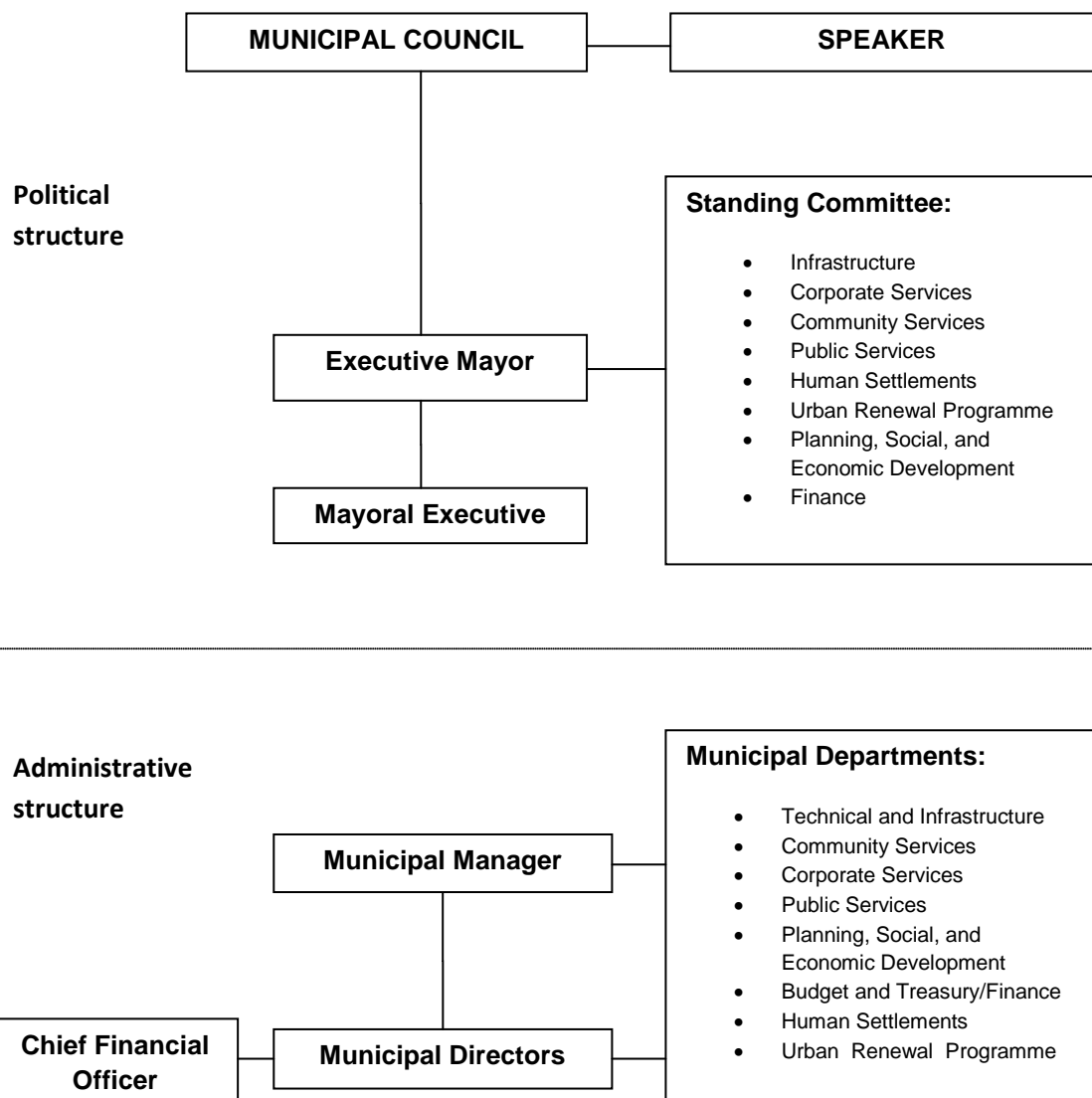
The KSD municipality measures approximately 3019 square kilometres in extent. The municipality is located centrally between three large towns; Kokstad in the north (180 km), Queenstown in the west (200 km) and East London (230 km) in the south. The city of Mthatha is located along the N2 Road and is an important regional centre and tourism gateway to the Port St Johns, Coffee Bay, and Hole in the Wall areas along the Wild Coast. According to the 2006 census data, the total population of the KSD Municipal area was approximately 438 108 people of whom the majority is residing in rural areas. The area has a moderate climate with average temperatures ranging from 10 to 27 degrees Celsius. Although there are a significant number of foreign nationalities within the KSD Municipality, the municipality is predominantly populated by the Xhosa-speaking people (KSD Municipality IDP Review, 2010/11).

4.2.1 The Structure of King Sabata Dalindyebo Municipality

As illustrated in Figure 4.1 below, the structure of the KSD municipality consists of political and administrative structures. The municipal council, as part of the political structure, is led by an Executive Mayor and is responsible to ensure that there is good governance within the municipality. The Council is a body whose responsibility is to approve the municipal budget and developmental plans contained in the IDP. The administrative structure is responsible for municipal administration. It consists of municipal directors of various departments whose scope of responsibility is to provide strategic direction in the development and implementation of the IDP. Directors are also responsible for ensuring the alignment of the budget to the development priorities in the IDP.

As illustrated in Figure 4.1 below, at the time at which the research activities were undertaken, the municipality consisted of eight departments, namely, technical and infrastructure, community services, urban renewal programmes, public safety, human settlements, planning, social and economic development, corporate services, and finance. Each of these municipal departments is led by a director whose responsibility is to oversee the functioning of the department. Each department consists of sections that are led by managers. The managers report to the directors, and consistent with the responsibilities of directors, their responsibility is to oversee the operational activities. The role of managers is critical in assisting departments to achieve their mandates. Figure 4.1 illustrates the structure of KSD municipality.

Figure 4.1: Structure of KSD Municipality



4.2.2 The implementation of the IDP in the KSD municipality

KSD municipality, like most municipalities in South Africa, started to implement the IDP in 2000. The Municipal Systems Act (2000) required all municipalities in South Africa to adopt IDPs (Gwayi 2010:2). Despite the municipality having implemented the IDP over the past twelve years, the municipality like many other municipalities in

South Africa is still faced with developmental challenges. Part of the challenges that were highlighted in chapter 1 still persist despite the municipality having, during the past twelve years, committed resources to the implementation of the IDP. Though the rate of poverty dropped from 64% since 2008, the majority of households (59%) are poor.

4.3 RESEARCH DESIGN

As part of identifying the population samples, two main groups of respondents were identified for the purpose of this research. Firstly, a representative sample of household heads was drawn from five suburbs (Southernwood, South Ridge Park, Fort Gale, North Crest, Ikwezi) and five townships (Ngangelizwe, Water Fall, Mandela Park, Slovo Park, and Qweqwe Payne). The sample was designed in such a way that ten (10) households in each suburb and ten (10) in each of the five townships were selected. The respondents from both suburbs and townships were randomly selected.

The second sample consisted of directors drawn from the structure of KSD Municipality. The reason that informed the choice of directors as the second group of respondents is that they are strategically positioned, as the heads of departments, to give an informed opinion about the progress in the implementation of the IDP, the challenges that the municipality is faced with, and the contribution of the IDP towards poverty reduction in the KSD municipality.

4.4 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

As noted in chapter 1, a quantitative approach was used. The data collection methods and instruments used were predominantly pre-determined approaches, i.e. household survey questionnaires administered to household heads in five suburban areas and five townships, and semi-structured interviews with municipal directors. These research instruments are explained in some detail in subsequent sections

4.4.1 Survey questionnaires

The household questionnaire was designed consistently with the objective outlined in chapter 1 (see Annexure A). It was administered to one hundred (100) households. The survey questionnaire targeted household heads who are permanent residents of

the KSD Municipality. Visitors and non-home owners were excluded as part of the survey. The purpose of the household survey questionnaire was to establish the kind of impact that the IDP had in communities, particularly the progress of the IDP in helping to reduce poverty. The questionnaire consisted of three sections.

The first section gathered biographical information of respondents. This includes; gender, age, and race. The second section of the questionnaire was aimed at establishing the socio-economic profile of respondents. It consisted of seven items that gathered information about respondents':

- 1) source of income;
- 2) monthly income;
- 3) family size;
- 4) educational attainment;
- 5) access to basic infrastructure such as housing; and
- 6) access to basic services such as electricity, water, health care services, emergency services, sport and recreation services, telecommunication, and schools.
- 7) The last item in this section was intended to establish whether the respondents could afford paying for municipal services that are provided to them by the municipality.

The third section of the survey questionnaire was meant to gather information about the progress in the implementation of the IDP. Information gathered from respondents in this section could be classified into eight categories:

- 1) the respondent's knowledge of IDP;
- 2) whether there were projects implemented in the respondents' area of residence;
- 3) whether there were projects that were implemented in the respondents' residential area in the past two years;
- 4) respondents' satisfaction with the standard of projects;
- 5) their participation in projects implemented in their residential area;
- 6) the status of the implemented projects with regard to completeness;
- 7) whether respondents benefited from the projects implemented in their areas of residence; and

- 8) whether respondents were satisfied with the way in which infrastructure is maintained in their residential areas.

4.4.2 Interviews with municipal directors

As explained in chapter 1, semi structured interviews were held with the directors of departments (see Annexure B). The interviews gathered information about the:

- a) sections into which a municipal department is divided;
- b) roles that each section plays in reducing poverty;
- c) departments' objectives regarding poverty reduction;
- d) whether there were any projects that were in the IDP that the department implemented in the past five years. For this question, the respondents were given an opportunity to elaborate on the extent of the success of the projects. However, if there were no projects their departments had implemented in the five year period, there was no need to elaborate further.

Apart from the four items mentioned already, the interviews gathered data about:

- e) the residential areas at which the projects were implemented;
- f) the plans that were put in place to successfully implement the identified projects;
- g) whether there were tangible deliverables archived by the department so far;
- h) the kind of challenges the department was currently experiencing; and
- i) whether there were general comments regarding the implementation of the IDP by the department and the KSD municipality.

The questions that were contained in the semi structured interview schedule enabled respondents the opportunity to freely raise their opinions and to gain as much information from follow-up questions. The strength of face-to face interviews with this group of respondents was that it allowed for the opportunity to get clarity and information that was not contained in the interview schedule. As a way of managing the interaction with the respondents, research ethical requirements were kept in mind, a few of which are highlighted in the next discussion.

4.5 ADHERENCE TO ETHICAL REQUIREMENTS

Whilst administering the survey questionnaire and conducting semi-structured interviews, all the ethical requirements governing research were adhered to. The researcher, before undertaking the research activities, had applied for a special permission to conduct research and permission was granted (see Annexure C). Respondents were assured of their anonymity and that all the information gathered from them will be strictly used for the purpose of the research and that their names would be withheld and not disclosed to any other party. The respondents were also accorded the necessary respect and sensitivity necessitated by this kind of research. Their participation, they were informed, was voluntary and they could decline to respond to questions to which they did not wish to respond.

4.6 SUMMARY

As outlined in the introductory remarks, the intention with this chapter was two-fold, that is to discuss the research design and methodology. Before commencing with the discussions of the research design and methodology, it became essential to note the study area at which research activities were carried out. From the discussions of the study area, two main sub-areas from which the respondents were drawn, the KSD municipality (from which household heads were drawn) and the municipal structure (from which the directors were selected), were introduced. This was followed by the explanation of the data collection. Consistent with the introductory remarks, this study recognises the critical role that these two groups of respondents play in both the development and implementation of the IDP. As part of the discussion of the research design, the study introduced the target groups, the composition of the target groups and the procedure that was followed in selecting them, whilst as part of the discussion of the research methodology, the chapter introduced the structure and content of both the questionnaire and of the interview schedule. The discussion in the subsequent chapter focuses on the findings of the research and follows the sequence of both the questionnaire and interview schedule that were discussed in the research methodology.

CHAPTER 5

THE FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

5.1 INTRODUCTION

Chapter 4 dwelt on the research design and methodology. As part of the discussion of the research design, the chapter introduced the study areas at which the research activities were undertaken, communities in the KSD municipality and the municipality itself. It is from these study areas that two groups of respondents were selected. As explained in chapter 4, household heads that responded to the questionnaire were drawn from the communities (suburbs and township areas) within the KSD municipality and the directors of the departments, who participated as interviewees, were drawn from the municipal structure that was also introduced in chapter 4. This chapter discusses the data gathered through both the questionnaire and the interviews.

With regard to the structure, this chapter first presents the findings of the research questionnaire and secondly, data which has been gathered through the interviews with the directors of departments. The sequence of the discussions of both the sets of findings flows from the structure of the questionnaire and the interview schedule. Consistent with the objectives that were introduced in chapter 1, the findings of the questionnaire administered to household heads is indicative of the progress that the municipality, through the implementation of the IDP, is making in reducing poverty or improving the livelihoods of communities. In other words, these findings are used to gauge whether the IDP contributes to reducing poverty or not. The findings from the interviews are insightful of the interventions that might be introduced to make the IDP effective in reducing poverty.

5.2 THE FINDINGS FROM THE QUESTIONNAIRE ADMINISTERED TO HOUSEHOLD HEADS

As mentioned in chapter 4, as part of the community of KSD municipality, household heads play an important role in the development and implementation of the IDP. Because the IDP is a product of a consultative process, it was assumed that the priorities that were budgeted for by the municipality were consistent with the needs

of the community. In essence, the success of the IDP or any other poverty reduction intervention that is initiated in any municipality is dependent on the amount of support that the community offers. The findings from the questionnaire administered to household heads are discussed in the following sections.

5.2.1 Biographical information

Consistent with the national norm, the majority of the respondents selected from the population of KSD municipality were females. In terms of the findings, the 57% of females and 43% were males. The selection was random, however the prevalence of female headed households is borne by this gender profile. While gender has no direct bearing on ascertaining the success of the IDP programmes in the KSD municipality, but could be of interest in an extension of this research.

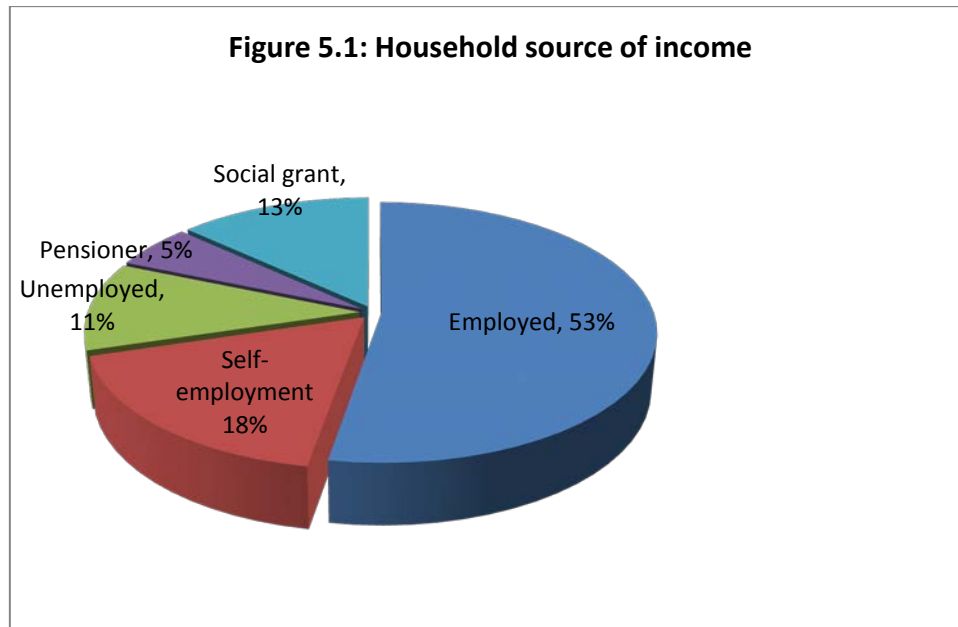
The majority of the respondents were black (91%), followed by respondents drawn from the Coloured population group (5%) and 4% from the white population. These statistics are reflective of the racial profile of the KSD Municipality population. There are other racial and ethnic groups, such as Indians, Chinese and various African nationalities. However, since the sampling of this study was random, it was not going to be possible to get an accurate representation of the entire racial spectrum that make up the KSD Municipality population. With regard to the ages of the respondents, 40% of the respondents were between the ages 40 and 49 and 27% of them were between the ages 30 and 39.

5.2.2 Socio-economic profile

As introduced in chapter 3, the socio-economic profile focused on gathering information about four basic aspects, namely, household source of income, monthly income, family size and the level of educational attainment. To be able to determine the livelihood of households, information about the socio-economic status of households is necessary. This information can also be used to trace whether there are improvements that have been made over a specific period of time.

5.2.2.1 Household source of income

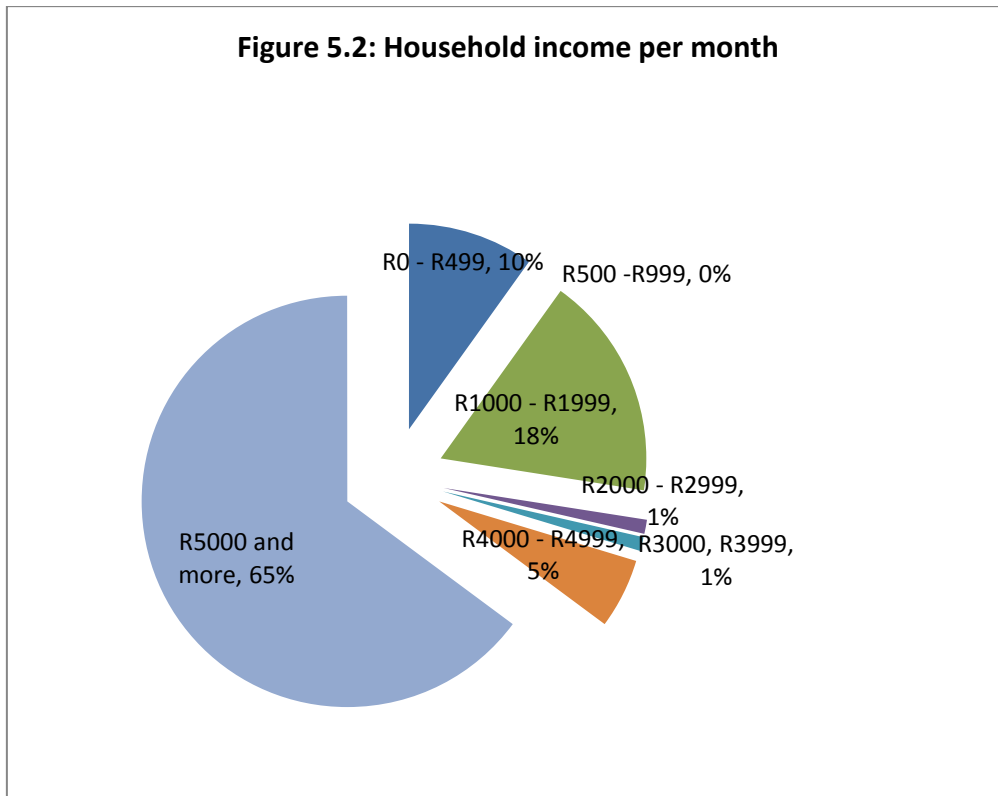
Figure 5.1 below information about the source of income of households were classified into five categories. These are (1) being employed, (2) unemployed, (3) self-employment, (4) pension and (5) social grant provided by the state.



The majority of households' (53%) source of income, as depicted in Figure 5.1, was derived from being employed. The second highest majority (18%) consisted of households whose source of income derived from being self-employed, whilst the third majority (13%) was of households that during the period of undertaking the research activities were receiving social grants. That the majority of respondents are gainfully employed suggests that they should have an active interest in the functioning of the municipality, not least because of their contribution to the tax base that keeps the municipality going. The numbers of the self-employed suggests that there is a fair number of the KSD Municipality that would be interested in affairs that have to do with the functioning of the LED, and would have active participation in municipal structures. The same is true of the pensioners and those that receive governmental social grants- they all have a stake in the functioning of the municipality, and the representation of their concerns.

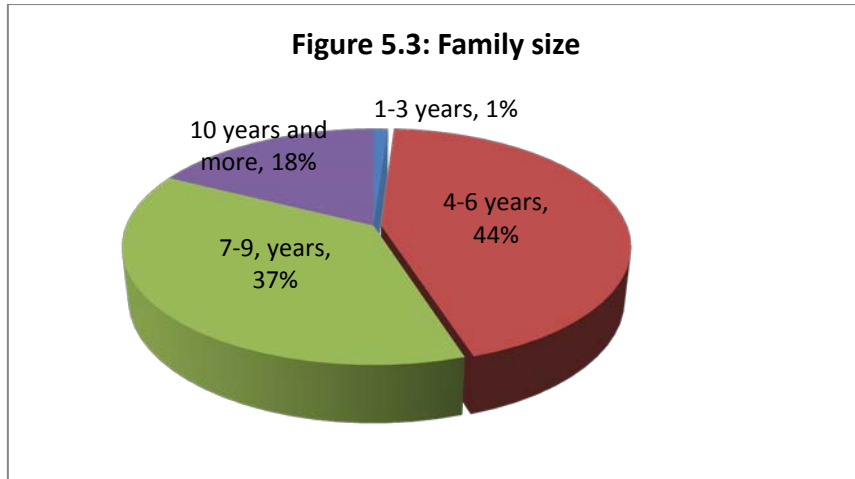
5.2.2.2 Household income per month

As depicted in Figure 5.2 below, the monthly income of households could also be classified into seven categories. This classification used the South African Rand to value the amount of incomes the households earned monthly.



As depicted in Figure 5.2, the majority of households (65%) earned a monthly salary of R5000.00 and more. The second highest majority of households (18%) earned salaries that were between R1000.00 to R1999.00 per month. About 5% of households in the KSD earned monthly salaries that are between R4000.00 and R4999.00 and 1% earned monthly salaries that were between R3000.00 and R3999.00.

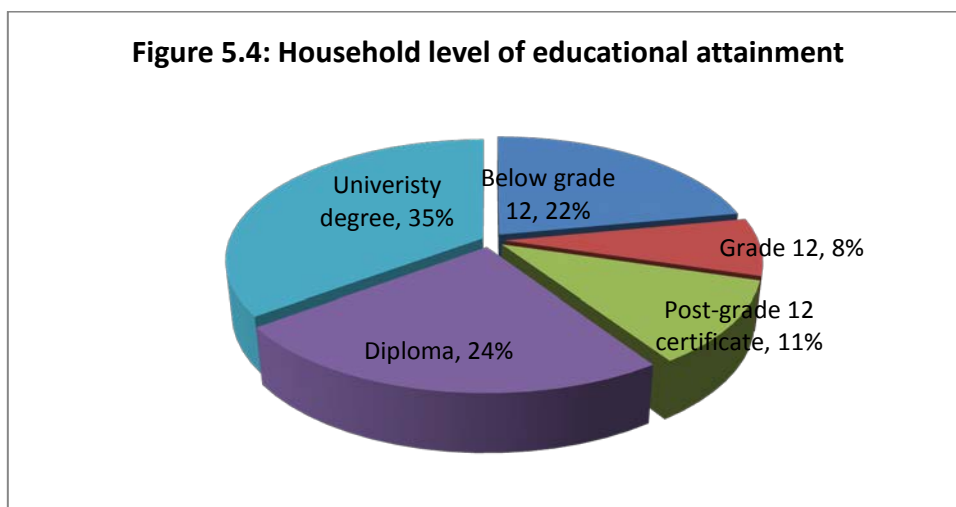
This salary profile is an indication of the affordability and the quality of life which these respondents can be assumed to have. They were not asked directly how their salaries impact their ability to afford various services, but that they earn salaries suggests an active engagement with the municipality in paying for services.



As shown in Figure 5.3, a large number of households (44%) consisted of families of between 4 and 6 years, followed by 37% of households that consisted of family members that were between 7 and 9 years. Eighteen percent of households consisted of family members that were between 10 and more. This indicates a high number of dependents in those households, the condition which may put more strain on poor families to cater for the needs of their children.

5.2.2.3 Household level of educational attainment

Five main categories were used to classify households' levels of educational attainment. Figure 3.4 below shows the findings about the households' level of educational attainment.



As shown in Figure 5.4, the highest majority (35%) had obtained degrees in various fields of specialisation, whilst 24 % had an educational achievement of either a university or college diploma. A further 11 % had a post-grade 12 certificate. This indicates that the households in the KSD are able to access higher education; this may be attributed to the proximity of Walter Sisulu University which is located in the study area. The findings also show that 22% of the respondents had an educational status that was below Grade 12 during the time of conducting the research activities. These are the respondents that did not proceed beyond Grade 12; the condition that may be associated with the lack of funds or other socio economic factors.

5.3 ACCESS TO BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE

The livelihood and overall socio-economic status of communities are often influenced by their access to basic infrastructure. As noted in chapter 2, local municipalities, through their implementation of IDPs, are adequately positioned to plan, organize resources and to implement programmes through which they are able to create support for infrastructure development. These infrastructure support programmes are necessary to unlock the competitive advantage of municipalities, for example in SMME development, business retention and other facets of the local economy. Despite solely focusing on various basic services that are provided by the KSD municipality, the focus of the questionnaire was extended to incorporate items whose intentions were to gather households' experiences about issues relating to affordability, knowledge of the IDP, the status of implementation of projects within the neighbourhood, their satisfaction with and participation in projects as well as the benefits they reaped from participating in projects.

5.3.1 Nature of house

Access to housing as a basic infrastructure need was determined using three types of categories. The response could be whether households stay in a formal house, house provided through the IDP or a shack, the findings of which are shown in Figure 5.5.

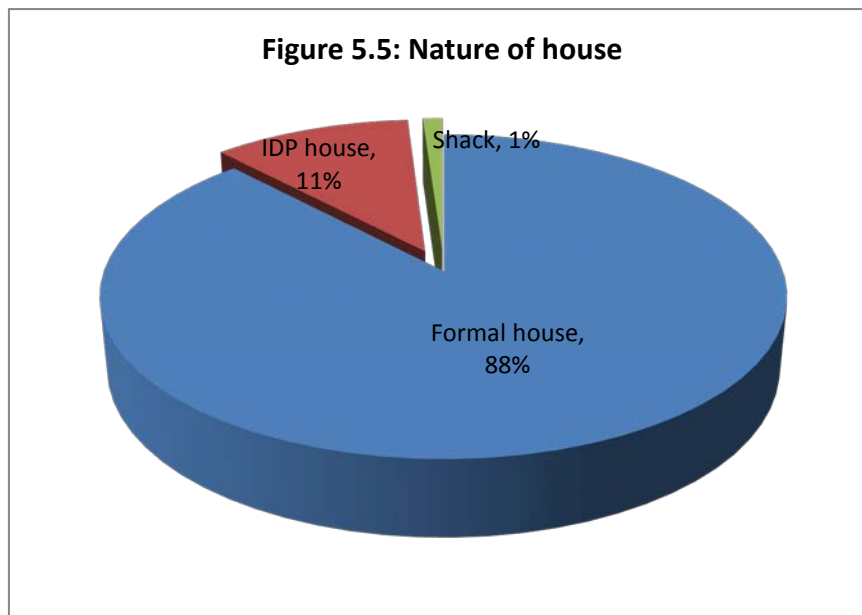
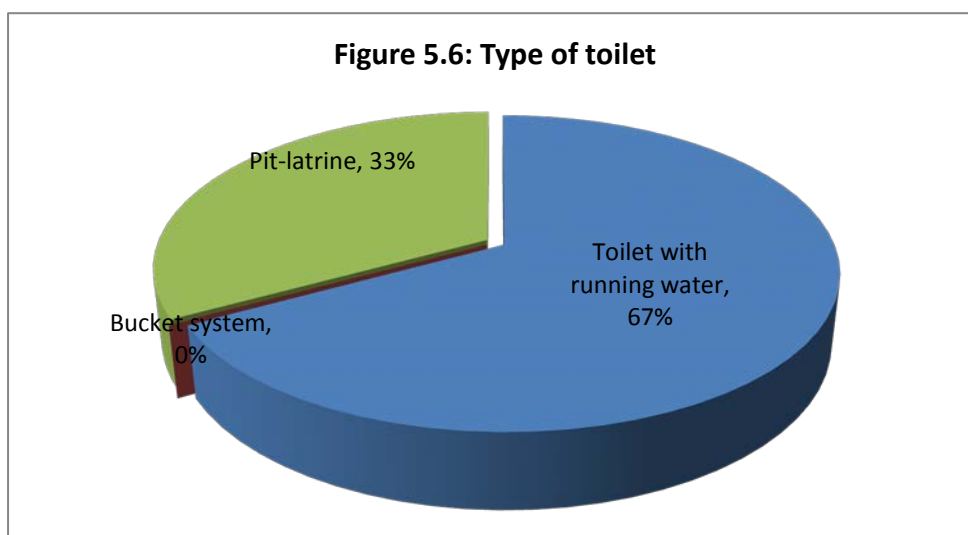


Figure 5.5 indicates that 88% of the households are living in formal houses. These houses are either provided by the government through government subsidies or built by the owners themselves. Eleven percent of the households are living in the houses provided by the municipality through the IDP program. The remaining 1% lives in shacks.

5.3.2 Type of toilet

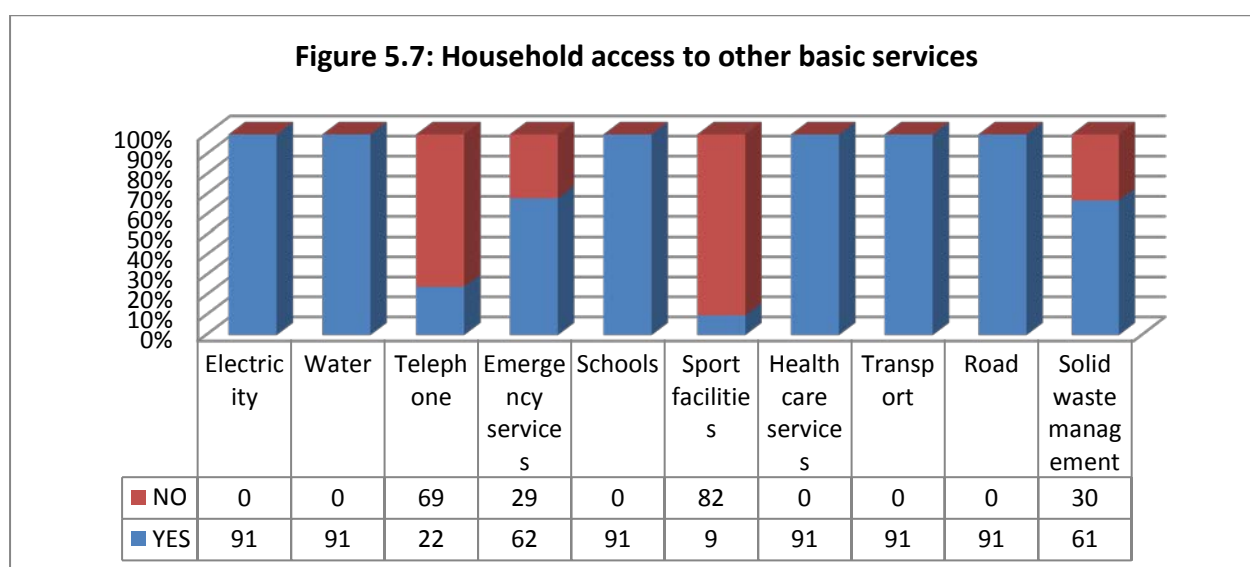
The type of sanitation, especially the households' access to toilets has recently gained attention as an indicator of the livelihood of households. This study classified households' access into three categories, namely: toilet within running water (usually referred to as flush toilet), the bucket system as well as pit-latrines.



As shown in Figure 5.6, 67% of the households had access to flush toilets whilst 33% used pit-latrine toilets.

5.3.3 Household access to other basic services

As opposed to the two previous basic infrastructure services discussions, the focus in this part was to group all the other services upon which the KSD municipality has the responsibility to deliver. The findings on ten of these services are shown in Figure 5.7.



All the households (100%) had access to basic services such as electricity, water, transport, road, schools, and health care. About 20% of the households reported that they did not have access to telephones in their homes while 80% had a telephone. Cell phones do not form part of this survey since they are owned by individual family members in households. Eighty percent (80%) of the households indicated that they have access to emergency services such as ambulance and fire extinguishing services while the remaining 20% claimed that they do not to have access to such services. Only 20% of the households had access to sport and recreation facilities while the remaining 80% reported that they do not to have any access to sport and recreation facilities. With regard to solid waste management, 60% of the households have access the solid waste management while the remaining 40% reported to have no access to such services.

5.3.4 The condition of services

Despite determining access to other basic services, the questionnaire gathered households' experiences of the condition of the services. Information about the condition of the services is helpful for informing maintenance plans. As depicted in figure 5.8, household responses were classified into four, namely, whether households experienced the condition of services as very bad, bad, good or fair.



The condition of the transport system

About 57 % of the households experienced the transport system as being fair, while 23% felt it is good. On the contrary 2% indicated that the transport system is very bad whilst 18% evaluated the transport system as bad.

The public transport system in the KSD Municipality consists largely of privately owned mini-bus taxis, and thus is not directly within the control of the municipality. There is a case to be made for a varied transport network servicing the municipality, in which the populace could have direct participation. These results also lack a comparative dimension, where respondents would be comparing private versus

government owned transport provision, or different means of transport such as busses, trains, and taxis.

The condition of roads infrastructure

About 44% of the households evaluated the road infrastructure in the KSD Municipality as bad, whilst 24% experienced the roads are very bad. Only 10% of the households claimed that the roads are good and 13% evaluated the condition of the roads as fair. This would refer to conditions such as potholes, road signage, the functioning and presence of traffic lights, as well as the ability of the roads to handle the volumes of daily traffic.

The condition of electricity supply

All households to whom the questionnaire was administered reported to have access to electricity in their households (see Figure 5.7). About 47% of the households evaluated the electricity supply as being fair while 37 % claimed to have good electricity supply. Only 7 % indicated that the electricity supply is bad. Their responses would take into account factors such as black-outs and disruptions in supply, and the affordability of electricity.

The condition of water supply

Like in the case of electricity supply, all the households indicated that they had access to water. With regard to water supply, 40% of the households had good water supply, whilst 39% of the households experienced water supply as fair and 12% claimed to have bad water supply.

The condition of emergency services

As depicted in Figure 5.8, 35% of the households indicated that the emergency services are fair while 28% claimed that the emergency services are good. Approximately 10% of the households were not impressed with the condition in which emergency services were maintained.

The condition of solid waste management

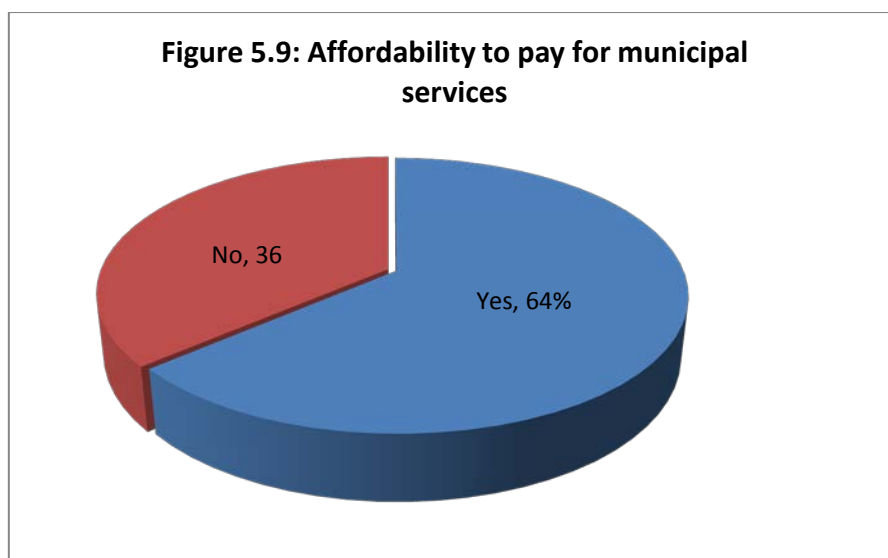
About 35% of the households experienced the provision of solid waste management as fair and 17% reported that it was in a good condition. In addition, 3% of the households evaluated solid waste management condition as bad.

The condition of sport and recreation facilities

Consistent with the findings presented in Figure 5.7, the majority of households claimed that they did not to have access to sport and recreation facilities in their neighbourhood. The questionnaire item that evaluated the condition of sport and recreation facilities was administered to 18 households who claimed that sport and recreation facilities were accessible to them. From these 18 households, 10% of them evaluated the condition of sport and recreation facilities as fair while 4% evaluated them as good. The remaining 3% claimed that the facilities are bad whilst 1% evaluated them as being in a very bad condition.

5.3.5 Affordability to pay for municipal services

The economic status of households, especially their employment status; which determines whether they receive a monthly income and the amount thereof, is crucial for determining whether households can afford to pay for municipal services. Whilst administering the questionnaire to the households, they were asked whether they are able to afford paying for municipal services, to which they could either respond with a yes or no.



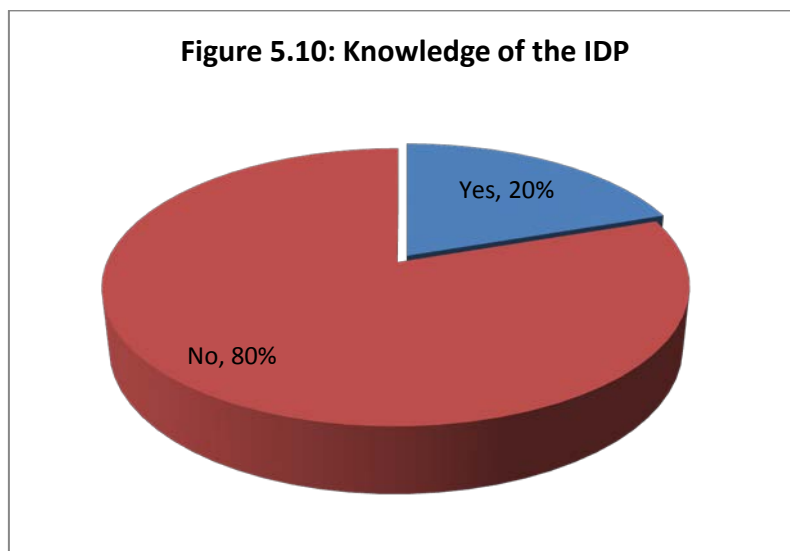
As shown in Figure 5.9, the majority of households (64 %) could afford to pay for the municipal services. About 36% of the households reported that they could not afford paying for the municipal services. Unemployment and insufficient income could be the major reasons contributing to the inability of household heads to pay for the municipal services.

5.3.6 The implementation of the IDP

The reason underlying the incorporation of an item that gathered information about the implementation of the IDP was to determine whether household heads had basic knowledge of the IDP, whether they were informed of the projects that were implemented in their neighbourhood, the status of implementation of the projects, whether they participated in the projects and if so, the benefits they were able reap from participating in such projects.

5.3.6.1 Knowledge of the IDP

In responding to the question that determined whether they had basic knowledge of the IDP, the respondents could respond with either a yes or no.

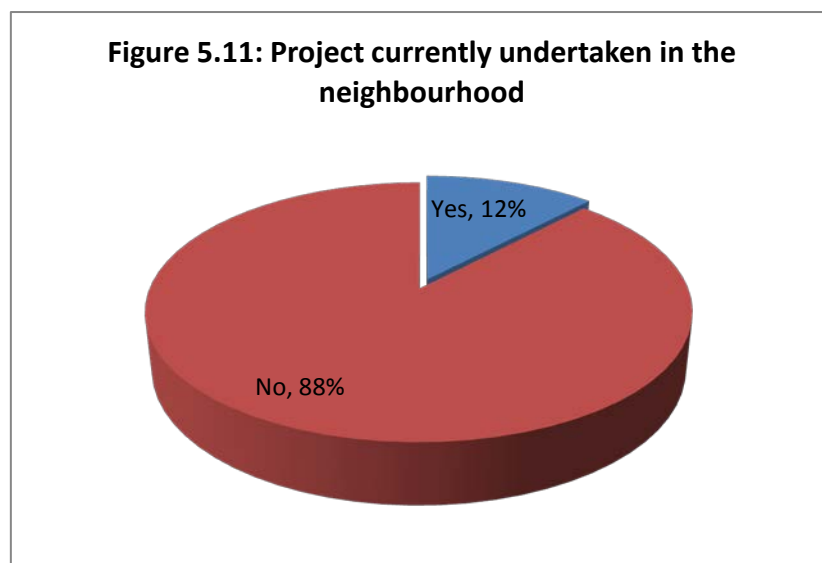


As shown in Figure 5.10, only 20% of them had knowledge about the IDP. The majority of the respondents (80%) claimed that they do not have any knowledge of

the IDP. This raises questions about communication channels, the roles of ward councillors, and the respondents' interest in keeping abreast with developments in their communities.

5.3.6.2 Municipal projects undertaken in the neighbourhood

Further, in determining respondents' knowledge of the IDP, they were requested to identify, if any, the projects that were undertaken in their neighbourhood during the research period.

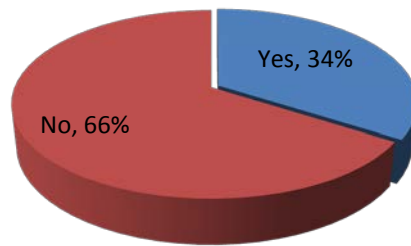


As shown in Figure 5.11, the majority of respondents (88%) indicated that there are no projects currently taking place in their neighbourhood. It is only a small number of respondents (12%) who were aware of projects that were undertaken in their neighbourhood as part of the municipal IDP.

5.3.6.3 Municipal projects implemented in the past two years

The projects that are referred to in this part were not current, but those that were undertaken in the past two years in the neighbourhood of the respondents. The respondents could respond with either a yes or no.

Figure 5.12: Projects implemented in the past two years

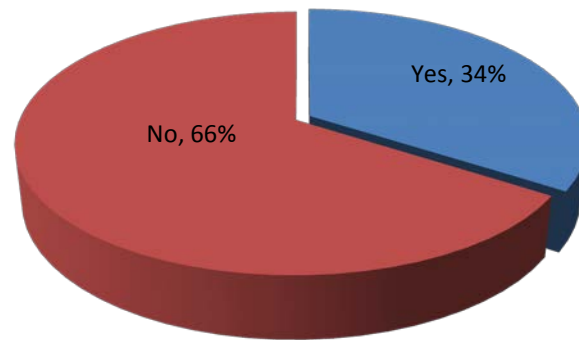


The majority of respondents (66%) agreed that there were municipal projects that were undertaken in their neighbourhood in the past two years as part of the implementation of the IDP. On the contrary 34% of them reported that no projects were undertaken in their neighbourhood in the past two years.

5.3.6.4 The status of the completion of projects

It is important for a municipality to ensure that projects are completed in time and with budgeted funds. If not, the projects can have devastating cost implications and may fail to impact positively on targeted individuals in communities. Though a technical question, respondents should know whether the projects have been completed or not because they ideally participate in both the development and implementation of the IDP.

Figure 5.13: The status of the completion of projects



As shown in Figure 5.13, 34% of the respondents mentioned that the all the projects undertaken in their neighbourhood were completed whilst 66% experienced the projects as incomplete.

5.3.6.5 Satisfaction from completed projects

Because the projects intend to cater for the needs of communities, households heads were requested to indicate with either a yes or no, whether were satisfied with completed projects or not.

Figure 5.14: Satisfaction with completed projects

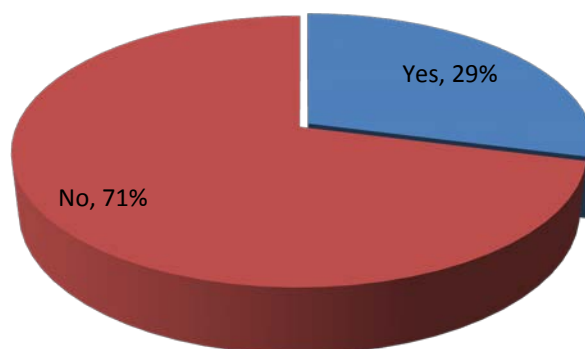
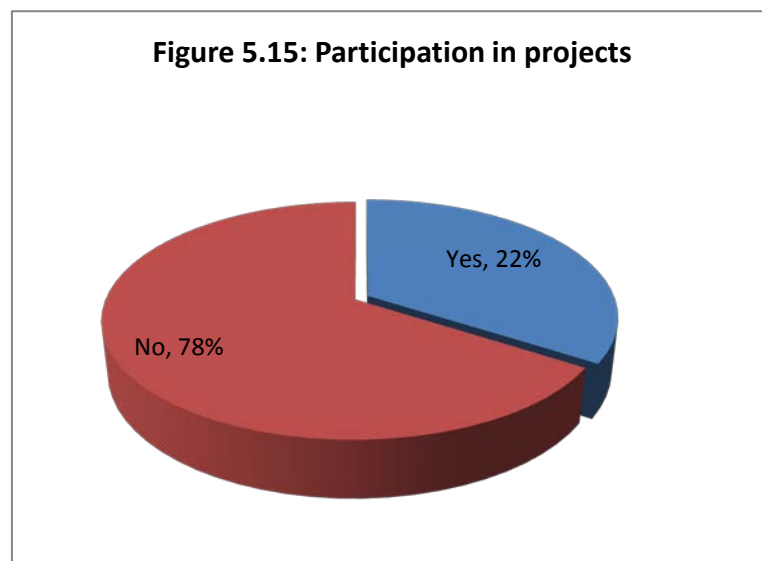


Figure 5.14 shows that the majority of the respondents (71%) were not satisfied with the quality of work on the completed projects in their neighbourhood whilst 29% were satisfied with completed projects.

5.3.6.6 Participation in projects

By way of ensuring that economic benefits are created, a municipality has to ensure that community members participate in the implementation of projects. Participation in the context of this study therefore refers to the involvement of the residents in the implementation of projects identified in the IDP.

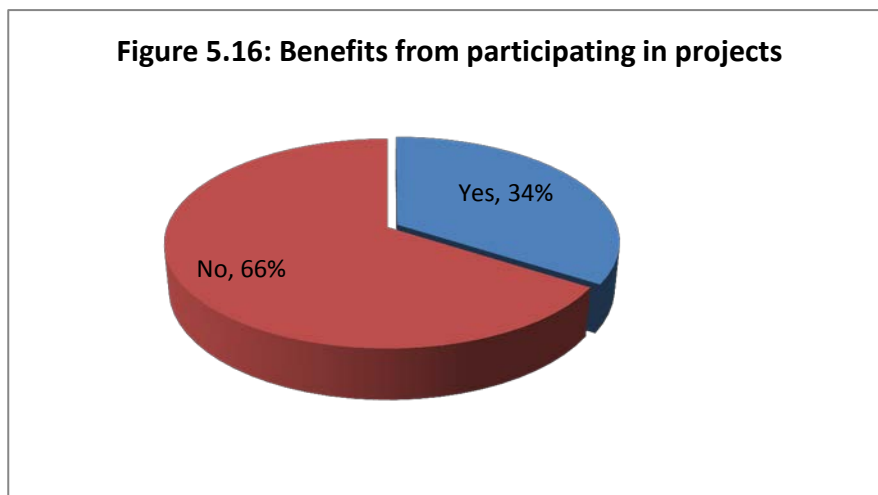


As shown in Figure 5.15, the majority residents are not involved in projects in their neighbourhood. About 22% of the respondents had participated in projects implemented in their neighbourhood whilst 78% mentioned having not participated in projects undertaken in their neighbourhood.

5.3.6.7 Benefits from participating projects

As shown in Figure 5.16 below, a large number of respondents (66%) were of the view that the projects that were implemented have had no impact on them. These could be the community members that claimed not to have participated in any project undertaken in their neighbourhood.

Figure 5.16: Benefits from participating in projects



About 34% of the respondents agreed that the projects had benefited them in some of other ways. Some tangible benefits noted from this questionnaire item were IDP houses as well as employment opportunities during the roll-out of the projects.

5.3.6.8 Maintenance of the completed projects

In the context of this study, household responses on the maintenance of the completed project identified in the IDP are twofold. Firstly, it refers to the infrastructure such as houses built for residential purposes. Secondly, maintenance refers to the infrastructure that is built for the benefit of the public. These include basic services noted earlier in this chapter which are maintained by the municipality.

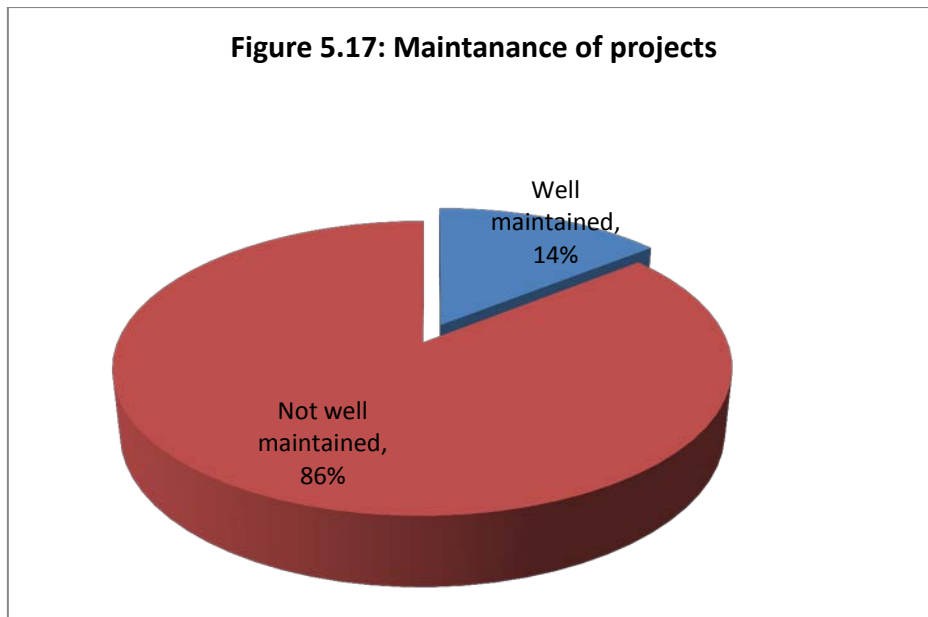


Figure 5.17 reveals that a large number of respondents (86%) are of the view that the existing infrastructure is not properly maintained whilst 14% were of the opinion that they are not well maintained.

5.4 THE FINDINGS FROM THE INTERVIEWS WITH DIRECTORS

The major reason underlying the identification of directors as respondents to the interviews is because, like household heads, they play an important role in the development and implementation of the IDP. As part of their responsibilities, the directors of municipal departments are tasked to oversee and ensure that their departments' plans are aligned to the IDP and to ensure that the operations within their departments contribute to achieving the goals of the IDP. In addition to their strategic roles, the directors of departments form part of the IDP steering committee of the KSD Municipality. The findings from the interviews with the directors of departments are discussed in the following sections.

5.4.1 Technical and Infrastructure

The delivery of services such as roads, electricity, water and sanitation, and transport falls within the mandate of the Technical and Infrastructure Department. As noted in chapter 4, the delivery of technical and infrastructure services is central to improving the quality of life members of communities. The interview with the director

of the Technical and Infrastructure Services Department focused on groups of services that are delivered by the department, the findings of which are discussed in following sections.

5.4.1.1 Roads

The KSD Municipality is faced with a huge backlog regarding the construction and maintenance of its road infrastructure. Over the past five years a lot of gravel roads have been built so as to meet the road infrastructure needs of communities in the rural areas. Because of poor construction and non-completion of the roads, many of them were severely eroded by rain. In Mthatha town, approximately only 150 km are tarred roads and 50 km are gravel roads. For many years, the allocation of resources for the road construction and maintenance has been inadequate, which has led to the current state of poor road networks. Another major concern of the Department of Technical and Infrastructure Services was that the existing roads do not have capacity to accommodate the fast growing traffic volume in the area. Roads in Mthatha CBD and in townships are full of potholes and some have been identified for emergency pothole repair. In 2011/2012 financial year, the municipality has allocated a budget of about R4m mainly to repair potholes in the roads of the Mthatha CBD and the surrounding townships. These include the roads such as Errol Spring, Hoadley, Bernard Schultz and Stanford Terrace. These are roads that connect the town with residential areas, and businesses such as bed and breakfast establishments, and the industrial areas of Mthatha. Thus they are important conduits of business. A further amount of R53m was been spent on the project to upgrade the road from Shell Ultra City (Mthatha) to Mthatha River. This project began during the 2009/10 financial year and was completed in March 2011. The KSD Municipality, in collaboration with the National Department of Transport and the Development Bank of South Africa (DBSA) had spent R70m to upgrade the Road from Shell Ultra City, which is on the outskirts of the town, to Viedgesville, which is one of the rural centers that are important tourist routes leading to popular beaches. The project was completed in April 2011. The widening of Mthatha Bridge and the upgrading of Sprigg Street, a busy business point in the town, are the current projects with which the municipality intends to reduce the roads infrastructure backlog. The process of widening Mthatha Bridge project was undertaken without challenges being experienced, whilst the upgrading of Sprigg Street experienced

challenges emanating from land claims that have been instituted with the National Department of Land Affairs. According to the Technical and Infrastructure Services Department, the municipality was currently addressing the land claim issue.

At the time of conducting the interviews, only 5% of the total roads had been assessed. The results of the assessment had been used on a pro-rata basis to quantify the scope of work for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of those roads. The KSD Municipality has also received funding to the tune of R60m from the Presidential Intervention over a period of 3 years. This funding was meant to reduce the road infrastructure challenges that are experienced by the municipality. Despite the progress that had been made in upgrading some roads, the Department of Technical and Infrastructure Services raised a concern that there was an urgent need to resurface and construct roads in areas such as Savoy, Mbuqe, Kwezi, Ngangelizwe, Southridge, Hillcrest and Maiden Farm, Norwood, and Ncambedlana. These are residential areas. The municipality was faced with budgetary constraints with a shortfall of R40m to resurface and reconstruct these roads. A further R158m remained a budget shortfall for the reconstruction and resurfacing of the Mthatha CDB roads. According to the department of technical and infrastructure, business plans for the reconstruction and resurfacing of all the identified roads were completed and were waiting for funding.

5.4.1.2 Electricity

In addition to the roads infrastructure, the supply of electricity was one of the major infrastructural development priorities in KSD Municipality. Electricity is generated by Eskom and was distributed to households by the electricity section of the Technical and Infrastructure Services Department. Eskom distributes electricity to the rural areas of the municipality. The Technical and Infrastructure Services Department has realised that the electricity network in Mthatha town is faced with serious challenges. As a result of the growth in the numbers of households and businesses in Mthatha, there are constant power failures. The current electricity network was designed during the year 2000 and the growth in electricity demand overloads the limit for which supply was planned.

In order to reduce the incidents of power failures in the KSD municipality, the Technical and Infrastructure Services Department had prepared the Energy Master Plan. Through the plan, the municipality aims to meet future demands of electricity and to ensure a safe, quality and well-maintained electricity network. The Energy Master Plan had been aligned to and incorporated within the municipal IDP as well as Eskom supplies strategy. To fund the Energy Master Plan, the municipality had requested a loan of R40m from DBSA to upgrade the network in phases. This loan would be used together with the funds received from the Department of Energy. Table 5.1 below illustrates the KSD Municipality Energy Master Plan.

Table 5.1: KSD Municipality Energy Master Plan

Interventions	Budget	Progress made	Timeframe
Electrical Network Master Plan	R2m	Consultants started with investigations and update of information. Completion expected Dec 2011	Dec 2011
Electrification phase 7 1082 households in Lilitha and Zimbane	R7,8m	Contractors were appointed in March 2011. Consultants were appointed to evaluate contractor's tenders	September 2011
Upgrade of Hillcrest Sub-station to 66kv	R5,8m	Contract was signed for transformers and expected to be delivered in June 2012. The municipality is currently busy with overhead cable route design	April 2012
Upgrade of Thornhil and Sidwadwa sub-stations	R56,6 m	In March contract was signed for transformers which are expected to be delivered in June 2012. The municipality is currently busy with sub-station design.	March 2013

As illustrated in Table 5.1, the Energy Master Plan is divided into four interventions to which budgets have been committed. The table also illustrates the progress that at the time of conducting the interviews was made as well the timeframes at which the phases would have been completed.

Through the plan, the municipality also aims to link the Hillcrest sub-station to the Mthatha CBD and to secure power to the business areas. The municipality also aims

to upgrade electric cables, repair unsafe kiosks, street lights and robot signaling management to reduce traffic congestion. In order to reduce electricity overload, the municipality has introduced load control switching of geysers during high electricity usage periods. An indigent policy has also been introduced as a strategy that aims to assist poor households. The strategy has considered renewable energy in the form of solar system as an alternative energy option. As part of the strategy, solar geysers have been installed in Water Fall Park. The local people are involved in the implementation of this project. According to the Technical and Infrastructure Services Department, the projects provided many job opportunities to members of the community. Many community members benefited in completed projects and are still benefiting from those that are still undertaken. The benefits include business opportunities such as contracting and sub-contracting through which community members are able to tender their services to the municipality.

5.4.1.3 Water and sanitation

It was learnt from the interview that about 65 000 households in the KSD Municipality do not have access to clean running water and that almost 90 000 do not have access to sanitation. The municipality aims to provide about 80% of the needy households with water and sanitation by 2014. At the time of conducting the interviews, the responsibility to deliver water and sanitation was performed by the OR Tambo District Municipality (ORTDM). In the 2011/12 financial year, the ORTDM had allocated a budget of about R94m for the delivery of water and sanitation services. The municipality was also faced with the challenges of bulk infrastructure development of water treatment, and problems resulting from the old pipe system. According to the director of the Technical and Infrastructure Services Department, there was no significant progress that was made to reduce the impact of the problem arising from the use of the old pipe system as there was no budget to carry such a project. The results of the assessment on Mthatha's upgrading of bulk water services and pipelines indicated a need for a budget of R300m. The Mthatha sewer treatment works and underground bulk sewer pipe network was a major problem. As a result of this condition, sewage tended to flood the Mthatha CDB streets. To address this challenge, the municipality had a budget shortfall of R665m. According to the Technical and Infrastructure Services Department, a draft on water services plan was presented to the municipal council in March 2006. The Technical and

Infrastructure Services Department was planning to roll out the plan in five phases. The project had not started yet due to budget constraints.

5.4.1.4 Storm water drainage

The KSD municipality is faced with major challenges with regard to storm water drainage. The lack of proper storm water drainage is the primary cause of poor road networks. According to the Technical and Infrastructure Services Department, a proposal targeted to address the storm water drainage problem was last drafted in 2004 and had not been implemented, and as a result it was now outdated. Budget became a limiting factor in this regard. The department acknowledged that with the effort and resources spent on road repair and upgrading, it is essential to implement a comprehensive storm water management system.

5.4.1.5 Transport

Transport is one of the development priorities of the KSD Municipality IDP. The main goal of the transport section in the department of technical and infrastructure is to provide commuters with decent, secure, and efficient public transport facilities. The long term goal of the municipality is to effect a transition from the current commuter transport system towards a more comprehensive passenger transport system by 2030. According to the Department of Technical and Infrastructure Services, the current municipal plan included the provision of taxi and bus ranking infrastructure and facilities. This included the establishment of ranks management committees to regulate their usage, the implementation of a rank permit system for effective management, the improvement of bus routes and providing bus shelters for commuters, and provision of improved public transport safety. The plan also aimed at improving signage such as road signs and markings, directions and information signs. The provision of pedestrian safety management, speed enforcement especially in high accident locations and pedestrian risk areas were also included in the KSD Municipality transport plan.

Putting the plan into effect, the municipality had already started a number of projects. The projects included the construction of Jubilee Square and Mamela integrated transport interchanges. The budget for the two projects was R10m with a scope of work that included a taxi rank, ablution facilities, and hawkers' stalls. The Jubilee

Square project started in 2009 and projected to be completed in December 2011. The Technical and Infrastructure Department had indicated that there was a budget shortfall of R2m for the municipality to complete this project. The Mamela integrated transport interchange was planned to start in 2010 but had not started because of illegally occupied buildings in the Mamela area. The Technical and Infrastructure Services Department had noted that eviction orders were served to the occupants and when the research was conducted, were awaiting court judgment.

5.4.2 Planning, social and local economic development

The Planning, Social and Economic Development department held the view that Local Economic Development (LED) was an important aspect for achieving economic growth in the KSD Municipality. The department was hoping to achieve this objective through economic activities such as tourism development, agriculture and forestry.

5.4.2.1 Tourism

The Department of Planning, Social and Local Economic Development acknowledged that tourism in KSD Municipality had economic potential. Plans to promote tourism within the municipality included, amongst others, the Nelson Mandela Museum, Mvezo Museum, the development of Qunu Village, and Coffee Bay and Hole-in-the-Wall coastal areas. The development of these areas was expected to promote tourism potential in the KSD Municipality.

The Coffee Bay and Hole-in-the-Wall coastal area was currently creating a strong recreational tourism node as it offered opportunities for swimming, surfing, sailing, fishing, and hiking along the beach. Poor access to the coast and lack of adequate facilities in camping sites along the coast remained major infrastructural problems facing the municipality. The municipality was also faced with crime problems for tourists around Coffee Bay and Hole-in-the-Wall areas. Other tourist attractions in the KSD Municipality included Mthatha Dam, Luchaba Game Reserve, Nduli Nature Reserve, Jonopo Cultural Village, and several small craft centres. Mthatha Airport was currently undergoing upgrading and it had a number of facilities such as car rental for both business and tourism.

5.4.2.2 Agriculture and forestry

Agricultural practices were taken at various scales within the KSD municipality. This began with community gardens attached to the residents, to more formal subsistence field crop production in rural areas where different types of crops are grown. The Mussel Rehabilitation Project and Integrated Agriculture Development Project were identified in the IDP for the Coffee Bay and Hole-in-the-Wall areas. The municipality has spent R150m for the development of Local Wool Clip Project at Xwili, Baziya and Mpunzana areas. The main aim of this project was to develop the local farmers and promote value addition to the local primary output. The intended duration of these projects was 2008 to 2010 but renewable. According to the Department of Planning, Social and Economic Development, these projects were identified for these areas because of the high poverty prevalence in the area. The majority of people were living below the poverty line. About 90% of the people in these areas depended on social grants. The illiteracy and unemployment levels were also very high. Most men in these areas were mine workers and had been retrenched. The agricultural projects had benefited the communities in terms of food security and job opportunities. The municipal IDP had made it possible to provide these communities with dipping tanks, access roads, community gardens, and orphanage homes. Ward Based Plans had been put in place to assist in the maintenance of the infrastructure and would be reviewed on an ongoing basis. The department was satisfied with the level of community participation on the projects. The KSD Municipality's economic development strategy had also identified Langeni Forest as a model for integrated rural development. The Langeni timber processing was the municipalities' local economic development initiative which was targeted at job creation and Small Medium Micro Enterprise (SMME) development.

5.4.3 Community Services

The Community Services Department was responsible for the provision of essential services to all communities in the KSD Municipality. The department comprises seven sections. These are libraries, solid waste management, environmental health, primary health care, parks and amenities and social services.

5.4.3.1 Solid Waste Management

It was acknowledged by the municipality that solid waste management section should provide a formal waste collection service to the residential and commercial areas within the municipal area. The municipality provided the street cleaning services, waste collection and removal, and waste disposal services with 284 employees. The municipal fleet and private contractors were used for waste collection. Currently, the municipality did not provide waste collection services to areas such as Chris Hani, Mandela Park, Polar Park, Zimbane, and Payne because of poor access roads to these areas.

According to the Community Service Department, the combined tonnage of waste stream in KSD municipality was estimated at 52500 tonnes per annum. This had made it necessary for the municipality to allocate R1,1m for the waste management and removal. The street bins had been bought and were mounted all around Mthatha City. An amount of R3.6m had been budgeted in the 2011/2012 financial year for the rehabilitation of two landfill sites in Mthatha City and Mqanduli town. The two sites were currently under rehabilitation so as to enable the municipality to provide a comprehensive solid waste management.

The municipality in partnership with the Department of Environmental Affairs, Department of Water Affairs and ORTDM has launched a number of Cleaning and Greening Projects. The projects were aiming at providing a clean living environment within the municipal area. An amount of R1.1m was allocated specifically to fund the Community Cleansing Projects. The projects were planned to be implemented in the urban areas and were also targeting the rural areas such as Mandela Park and Slovo Park areas which were previously not serviced. These areas fall in the Mthatha West of the KSD Municipality. This project was planned to be implemented through cooperatives and SMMEs. Community people had been encouraged to form cooperatives so as to benefit from the projects.

5.4.3.2 Libraries

The main IDP related activity pursued by the library division of the KSD Municipality was to alleviate the illiteracy rate within the municipal area. The municipality had four libraries namely the City Library and Ikwezi Library, Ngangelizwe and Norwood

Library. Ikwezi Library was a newly-built library at the value of R3.5m. This library was built in collaboration with the ORDM, Department of Arts, Sport and Culture, and the Zola 7 Programme. It was servicing the Ikwezi, Mbuqe Park, Mbuqe Extension communities and the schools in these areas. The satellite library in Mqanduli area was still under construction. The libraries served the communities through community outreach programmes, mobile libraries, schools visits, and providing internet facilities. Youth was being supported through the distribution of reading material in various youth organisations within the KSD Municipality. Students from various schools visit the libraries for their school work and were being supported by the qualified personnel. The library section worked with the surrounding schools and organised and celebrated national events such as literacy day.

5.4.3.3 Environmental health

The environmental health section oversaw environmental issues in all communities in the KSD municipal area. The municipality was currently faced with a challenge of the shortage of ablution facilities and existing ones needed renovations. The existing ablution facilities were at Town Hall, Spring Street, and York Road. The municipality had spent R1m to upgrade these facilities. An additional ablution facility was planned to be located in Circus Triangle and was currently under construction. In caring for an environment the municipality had launched a number of community work programmes. These included street and greening projects and the Mthatha River cleaning project. These projects were implemented in collaboration with other government departments such as Department of Environmental Affairs and Department of Public Works through the Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP). The EPWP had made it possible for the municipality to create job opportunities for two hundred and fifty people who were employed to remove the alien plants at Mthatha River and nine hundred people employed at community works programme responsible for the cleaning of the Mthatha City.

5.4.3.4 Parks and gardens

The municipality had three parks, the Water Fall, Savoy, and Ngangelizwe Parks. Water Fall Park was a newly built park which had been completed and handed over to the community in 2010. The parks were maintained by municipal employees who were employed through the Greening Project. This project had created one hundred

and seventy four jobs through the Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP). The greening was currently taking place at the Water Fall Park, Mthatha Airport, Savoy Park, the Qunu and Mvezo area. Savoy Park was still under construction. The target beneficiaries on these projects were the unemployed youth.

5.4.3.5 Primary health care

There were three primary health care centres under the KSD Municipality administration, namely Norwood Civic Centre, Stanford Terrace, and Ngangelizwe Community Health Centre. These centres were servicing the Mthatha urban area. They were linked to the hospitals in Mthatha such as the Nelson Mandela Academic Hospital, General Hospital, Bedford Hospital, and St Mary's Private Hospital. In 2008, the municipality had budgeted R27m to upgrade Ngangelizwe Clinic to be a health centre. The project had been finished and had then been fully functioning. The Urban Renewal Department was responsible for the construction of the Ngangelizwe Health Centre. The municipality was utilising this centre to provide primary health care services to the eastern area of the KSD Municipality. The eastern area includes Ngangelizwe, Waterfall, Mdlekeza Park, Ikwezi, Tyumbu, Newbright, and Mbuqe Park.

The health care system in the KSD Municipality had a number of deficiencies that could be described as major socio-political challenges. These challenges included the insufficient number of hospitals and clinics needed to service the population of both rural and urban areas, lack of emergency services, clinics were closed at night due to a high crime rate, high HIV/AIDS infections, and increased incidents of substance abuse.

5.4.4 Public safety

The main objective of the Safety and Security Department was to provide safety and security for citizens, businesses and visitors within the KSD Municipality. The Public Safety Department has noted that the municipality was currently faced with a high crime rate. While crime remained a primary concern, there were other challenges relating to safety and security of citizens. Amongst others, the challenges included: fire and emergency services, environmental design and maintenance of the public

realm for safety, and development and implementation of disaster risk management strategy.

5.4.4.1 Social crime prevention

To effectively address crime, the municipality had developed cohesive partnerships with communities. Partnerships with communities included the establishment of street committees, community policing forums and ongoing collaboration with the South African Police Services. These social partnerships were helping to limit crime activities, protect vulnerable groups, and increase cooperation in policing. Community Safety Forums had been formed to advise the municipality on social crime prevention strategies. The municipality was faced with high crime rates within the Mthatha Central Business District. Criminal acts in the Mthatha CDB included pick pocketing at knife point, incidents of bag snatching, and crimes committed in shopping malls and bank institutions. In an attempt to address problems of crime and disorder, the KSD Municipality had deployed a number of law enforcement agencies which included the municipal police in partnership with the South African Police Services (SAPS). Analysed crime data was used to ensure effective deployment of law enforcement officers to high crime areas. The Public Safety Department had also noted that the analysis of crime data helped the municipality to respond quickly to the reported criminal activities.

5.4.4.2 Fire, Emergency Services and Disaster Management

The main objective of the Fire, Emergency Services and Disaster Management section was to provide efficient fire, emergency and disaster management services in the municipal area. The section's objective covered two broad areas, the first was community safety education including fire prevention and the second was an extension of emergency services. Through effective fire, emergency and disaster management services, this section was aiming at ensuring that all communities have a level of confidence that KSD Municipality recognised its duty of caring and providing safety to the people. The municipality had implemented a number of plans to prevent fires. These plans included community education and awareness campaigns, promoting fire safety in buildings, developing appropriate regulations, and engaging on on-going research. The municipal staff responsible for fire and emergency services received trainings on a continuous basis. The fire and

emergency services section worked in collaboration with the OR Tambo District Municipality Fire and Emergency Service Department and other agencies. This collaboration helped the municipality to work effectively and respond quickly to the fire and emergencies calls from residents.

The department had highlighted a number of challenges confronting the fire, emergency services and disaster management section. The challenges included old equipment and appliances, problems with fire engines such that the municipality was operating with one fire engine, poor road access, street naming and signage, houses not properly numbered, insufficient fire-fighter hydrants, street lighting, telecommunication, traffic congestion in Mthatha, insufficient trained personnel, lack of water supply especially in rural areas. The department had identified that there was a need for the expansion and rehabilitation of the fire service station in Mthatha city. The Department of Public Works had been approached to assist in recruiting community volunteers through the EPWP. This recruitment would assist the municipality to establish Ward Safety Committees and Community Based Organisations which would assist the municipality to provide efficient fire, emergency and disaster management services.

According to the Public Safety Department, the KSD Municipality was concerned about the human suffering and economic loss caused by disasters. To reduce the impact of disasters within the municipality, an integrated disaster management plan had been put in place. The plan highlighted a number of strategies including research, establishment of customer care centres, and working with OR Tambo District Municipality disaster unit. An amount of R3,782,098 had been allocated specifically to fund the disaster management plan. Mqanduli town had already been identified to be provided with a disaster management centre.

5.4.5 Human settlement

The department of Human Settlement was responsible to provide decent houses to the residents of the KSD Municipality. A Housing Master Plan was adopted by the council in 2006 as an element of the IDP. The plan acknowledged the housing backlogs within the KSD Municipality. In 2007 a Memorandum of Agreement was signed between the KSD Municipality and the Department of Human Settlement for

the development of 17,450 subsidized houses. Ngangelizwe was identified to be the pilot and in 2009 and 2010 the pilot house building project began. Seven hundred and eighty two (782) housing units in the Zimbane Valley were built and handed over to the beneficiaries. In Waterfall four hundred and fifty (450) housing units had also been completed and handed over. Through these projects the municipality had been able to provide shelter for the people in Waterfall and Zimbane Valley. The housing project had contributed to poverty reduction through skills development, economic development, and job creation. These areas were identified for such projects because of the availability of land. The Housing Master Plan came to an end in 2010 with a total number of 6500 houses having been built. The major challenge facing the municipality was to provide the bulk of infrastructural services such as water, sanitation and roads for the newly built houses in some areas. To address this challenge KSD Municipality together with the Department of Human Settlement were engaged in negotiations to start to provide such infrastructure. The provision of the required infrastructure was estimated to cost the municipality an amount of R86m. The department had noted that community participation in the Waterfall and Zimbane Valley Housing Projects processes was very minimal and people were only interested in getting houses and jobs.

5.4.6 Corporate services

The Corporate services department is divided into small units, namely: education and training, human resources and finance. These departments, like others, do immensely contribute to KSD's efforts to reduce poverty.

5.4.6.1 Education and Training

The education and training section was responsible for the provision of education programmes targeting youth and adults. Adults were developed through Adult Basic Education and Training (ABET) programmes. The Youth Advisory Centre had been established to develop the youth within the municipality. This programme was implemented in collaboration with National Youth Development Agency (NYDA). Activities targeting the youth included, amongst others, career guidance, bursary information, learnership programmes for unemployed graduates, and business opportunities. Unemployed graduates were advised to register in the municipal data base. The Youth Advisory Centre was also playing a significant role in guiding the

youth on job, studying and business opportunities. The youth was being assisted to register businesses, draft business profiles and access to funding for various business activities.

5.4.6.2 Human resources

The corporate services department's main objective was to ensure the acquisition, maintenance, and effective management of human resources. As part of the IDP, corporate services department had planned to improve the quality of work life and enhance safe and conducive work to attain a productive workforce. The department had aligned the job description and design with the current IDP and this task was finalised in June 2011. The implementation of the new organogram had a budget of R736,539.00. The corporate services department was also responsible for the management of performance.

5.4.7 Finance

The main objective of the finance department was to build and strengthen the administrative, institutional and financial capabilities. The finance department was hoping to achieve its objective through proper management of its subsections such as revenue management, asset management, accounting and reporting, supply chain management, and free basic services section. The KSD Municipality's financial plan was informed by the priorities that are outlined in the IDP. According to the finance department, the 2011/2012 to 2013/2014 operating and capital budgets had been prepared in accordance with the IDP. This had been done after a number of meetings held throughout the municipal area to consult with elected public representatives.

One of the major projects to be carried by the finance department was the revenue strategy and debt collection. The finance department had formulated a revenue enhancement strategy and implemented credit control and debt collection policies. The target was to collect R9m in the following three years. The finance department had planned to implement its property administration strategy by identifying all municipal properties for full maintenance and lease for revenue generation, and by having a GRAAP compliant asset register. Fleet operations were centralised and the municipality procured critical plant and fleet where it was necessary. As part of the

IDP the finance department had sought to implement effective financial controls which would enable the municipality to comply with National Treasury reporting requirements. This would enable the department to manage the municipal finances in an effective way. The finance department had also planned to implement the supply chain turnaround strategy. The department would review its supply chain management policies and procedures. The municipality had also planned to supply free basic services and alternative energy

5.5 SUMMARY

This chapter presented the findings from the data collected using the questionnaire and the interviews. As explained in chapter 3 and in the introductory remarks earlier in this chapter, the questionnaire was administered to household heads selected from the population of KSD municipality whilst the interviewees were directors of various municipal departments drawn from within the structure of the KSD Municipality. As noted, both the groups of respondents play important roles in the development and implementation of the IDP. The information gathered through the questionnaire serves as a yardstick against which progress in the implementation of the IDP can be evaluated. The findings of the study are indicative of the progress that has been made and the challenges to which attention needs to be directed. By responding to the items contained in the questionnaire and in the interview schedule, the respondents have given essential input upon which the concluding remarks and recommendations can be founded. The intention with the discussions of the concluding remarks and recommendations are based on the findings that have been discussed in this chapter.

CHAPTER 6

CONCLUDING REMARKS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 INTRODUCTION

As explained in chapter 1, the main research questions from which the need to conduct this study emanated were centred on identifying the poverty reduction plans and strategies that are undertaken by the KSD Municipality to reduce poverty. The progress of the KSD Municipality in reducing poverty could be measured using the household socio-economic research findings in which ordinary community members residing within the KSD Municipality have participated. The discussions in this chapter are therefore consistent with the research objective stated in chapter 1, 'to recommend ways through which the KSD Municipality can enhance its contribution in reducing poverty'.

As a way towards concluding and making recommendations regarding how the KSD Municipality could improve its poverty reduction performance, this study recognised the roles that community members and municipal directors play in the development and implementation of the IDP. Though the roles are different, they are helpful in achieving a common outcome of improving the livelihood of communities. The recommendations that are put forward in this chapter are based on the KSD Municipality being a local government entity that through its mandate of implementing the IDP is strategically positioned to produce the required impact on members of the KSD community. The concluding remarks and recommendations that are discussed in this chapter are based on the findings that were presented in chapter 5.

6.2 CONCLUDING REMARKS

The findings on the biographical information of respondents that were discussed in chapter 5 appear to be consistent with the national norm, in which there are more females than males in communities. As extracted from these findings, which similarly is a national norm, the majority of them are unable to actively take part in the economic activities. As a result of the majority of households heads who served as respondents in this study being Africans, the findings may well be used as a

confirmation that though the incidence of poverty tends to be higher amongst blacks (Africans, Coloureds and Indians) as compared to whites, Africans tends to be the worst affected. Therefore, the findings on the biographical information of respondents could confirm that the majority of poor households in the KSD municipality are headed by women, who in terms of the national norm, are aged over 60 years and whose source of income is mostly either social or pension grants from the government.

By virtue of the largest majority of households deriving their incomes from being employed indicates the presence of a strong local formal employment sector that requires to be sustained. As part of the findings on the socio-economic conditions, the second majority of household heads had derived their income from self-employment thereby demonstrating the positive impact that the municipality and government have made by encouraging and supporting SMME development. The implication of the findings in which 18% of households rely on social grants and pensions as their source of income, points to some form of dependence on the government for survival, the same household income which may not necessarily be enough to cater for the needs of households. Though a figure of 11% households who do not have a source of income may be low, in reality the negative impact of unemployment is complex and severe since it may result in discontent. As a way of being proactive, the municipality needs to decide on interventions through which some form of employment is created.

Because the amount of monthly incomes and levels of educational attainment of households are interlinked (Checchi, 2000:1), it may be assumed that most households that earn monthly salaries over the poverty line (R1000, 00) are those who have attained a post Grade 12 educational qualifications, who as a result of being skilled are able to manage their businesses effectively or who as a result of being employed are specialists in their respective fields. These individuals face a future in which they can easily find employment than those who do not. Having 22% of individuals whose level of educational attainment is below Grade 12 may imply a future that is bleak, which when compared to that of individuals with skills is not as promising; usually individuals without skills find it difficult to acquire decent employment opportunities. Not only does the condition have negative implications for

households alone, but negatively affects their communities as well since the availability of skilled labour force is, amongst other factors, a determining factor that appeals to investors. As a result of not possessing skills, individuals in these households will find it difficult to eke out of a living to escape the poverty cycle.

Similarly, it may be assumed that 18% of households whose monthly incomes are below R1000,00, either because of their dependence on social grants and pensions or because of being unemployed, constitute the majority of poor households. Consistent with the national norm, these are the households, that due to various historical reasons, possess lower levels of education. In terms of the findings of the family size of households, most households (81%) consisted of between 4 and 9 family members, the condition which at times makes poor households poorer (Lanjouw and Ravallion, 1995:1415).

In order to reduce the backlog in housing delivery, municipalities are mandated to determine housing goals, designate land for housing development and to act in accordance with the national housing program to take steps to ensure that residents have access to adequate houses. As part of the findings that were presented in chapter 5, a large majority had access to formal housing and a proportion of them lived in IDP houses that were built through the government's IDP programme. These findings demonstrate the progress that has been made by the KSD municipality; progress resulting from having facilitated housing projects in different areas such as Ngangelizwe, Waterfall and Zimbane Valley. It may well be assumed that the municipality's housing master plan which ended in 2010 with a total of 6500 housing units built has, as part of the victory, not only made houses accessible to a large number of households, but was able to create jobs during construction phases. In addition to job creation, it may be assumed that the plan has also helped the municipality to respond to construction and related skills development needs of residents.

In addition to the progress that has been made in housing delivery, the findings on other basic services, namely: water, electricity, health care, transport, communication, emergency services and sport and recreation facilities, were presented in chapter 5. The conclusions that can be drawn from these findings are

that there has been progress with the implementation of the IDP in the KSD municipality. This progress is notable in the delivery of basic services such as:

- ✚ electricity supply to all the households within the KSD municipality, though often unreliable due to occasional power failures, overloads and poor networks;
- ✚ water supply to households, though the need to upgrade infrastructure and to increase household access to running clean water still exists;
- ✚ toilets with running water (flush toilets), though many of the households still make use of pit latrines and the bucket system;
- ✚ telephones, though coverage still require to be extended to about 20% of households in the municipality;
- ✚ emergency services, though access to them may be restricted by for example lack of access to telephones, delays experienced as a result of poor road infrastructure, absence of street names and signage, water supply (in the case of emergency fire services), traffic congestion, street lights and lack of capacity within the municipality;
- ✚ transport services, as a result of the municipality having invested a budget of R10m for the construction of roads. It however, has to be noted, however, that though progress has been made in this area, a notable number of households evaluated the roads as being in a bad condition;
- ✚ primary health care, as a result of having established three medical health care centres, namely: Ngangelizwe, Noorwood Civic Centre and Standford Terrece which are linked to the private and government health care centres and one of which has just been up-graded with a budget of R27m. One of the predicaments that the primary health care services may experience is that the health care centres may be unable to serve the growing population of the KSD municipality and as a result of the closure of clinics at night, the centres may experience long queues. These factors may inhibit access to health care services by the poor.

Increasing access to school facilities, is as a result of having identified education as a priority in its IDP and thereby collaborating with the provincial department of basic education and the National Youth Development Agency (NYDA) to offer educational

and business opportunities to the youth. Through the establishment of libraries, the municipality is maximising educational opportunities to school going youth. The provision of access to education increases employability, creates possibilities for households to earn incomes that are above the poverty line and thus augment chances for poverty reduction.


Though remarkable progress was noticeable in the delivery of the basic services that have been discussed above, there were other basic services in which the municipality did not perform satisfactorily. These are the basic services for which interventions need to be sought. These include the municipal performance in the delivery of:

 Sport and recreation facilities

At the time at which the research activities were undertaken, 80% household heads did not have access to sport and recreation facilities in the neighborhood;

 Solid waste management

Despite the Community Services Department's acknowledgement of a large scale waste generation in the KSD municipality, the management of such waste remains a major challenge;

 The condition of basic infrastructure

Though most households had access to basic infrastructure, an aspect that came out clearly was that their conditions were bad, therefore necessitating the need for maintenance plan from the municipality.

It is important that the municipality, possibly during the review of its IDP, pays attention to these. The lack of access to sport and recreation facilities by members of the community, especially the youth, makes them vulnerable to mischievous types of behaviours, which in return may have negative implications for economic growth in their communities. Crime, for example, which is a result of lack of participation of youth in sporting and recreation activities, may increase, thereby creating an environment that is not appealing to investors. Substance abuse, which has, amongst other factors, been linked to lack of access to sport and recreation facilities by the youth, may destroy their future possibility of being responsible residents in a community. The management of waste has recently appeared as a form of business

that in most municipalities has been used to create jobs. In this case, the municipality has to take advantage of the current status of solid waste management as an opportunity to develop its local economy. Whilst doing this, the municipality would at the same time be reducing the likelihood of the occurrence and spread of diseases. In addition, there is no use undertaking projects whose intention is to construct and develop roads for example, up-grade electricity networks and refurbish primary health care centres without following up such undertakings with a maintenance plan. This is one of the aspects upon which municipalities attract criticism; they fail to develop maintenance plans with which they are to keep the conditions of their basic infrastructure acceptable.

Perhaps, it also is one of the areas upon which the KSD municipality has to pay attention to whilst reviewing its IDP. Basic services maintenance plans must be developed in such a way that they are also able to create employment opportunities for unemployed locals. Not only does access by households to basic services have the likelihood of creating local peace in which service delivery demonstrations is reduced, but it also creates opportunities for local economic development and major reductions of poverty. By participating meaningfully in various projects, residents are able to determine their future direction, are able to benefit from jobs created through these projects and therefore, able to gain skills that may assist them in the long term. Lack of access to basic infrastructure reinforces local inequalities.

Inaccessible housing, limited access to running water, inadequate or lack of sanitation and waste disposal facilities are directly related to high prevalence of diseases such as tuberculosis, cholera, and other respiratory disease. Access to these services is an important determinant of households' well-being. Environmentally related afflictions, such as diarrhoea among infants and children, are also ascribed to inadequate basic services. Infrastructure services such as communications, power, transportation, the provision of water and sanitation are central to both the activities of households and a community's economic production. In order to ensure that growth is consistent with poverty alleviation, the development and maintenance of basic infrastructure has to be planned and budgeted for as part of the IDP.

Despite presenting the findings about household access to basic infrastructure, chapter 5 also presented the findings about the implementation of the IDP. The concluding remarks that flow from these findings are that because of lack of basic knowledge of the IDP by community members, the basic knowledge they could have gained from consultative processes and from participating in activities of ward committees, there is doubt that the municipality encourages them to take part in the development, review and implementation of the IDP. Should the municipality have done so, such consultation and participation in projects could have enabled them to acquire knowledge about the IDP and its benefits to them. As a result of not having acquired basic knowledge of the IDP, the KSD Municipality exposes itself to the risk of being unable to gather opinions that would help it to effectively prioritise needs. Probably due to budget constraints that most municipal departments experienced, examples of which may be budget constraints for the construction and resurfacing of roads, rolling out the project to upgrade bulk water services and pipe lines, water treatment, repair of water drainage system and transport related projects, there were no projects that were undertaken in the neighborhood of most respondents.

However, though the respondents were not aware of the projects that were currently undertaken in their neighborhood, a large majority were aware of those that were undertaken in the two previous years in their neighborhood and which in their opinion were completed. As a result of most of them being unable to participate in the projects that were undertaken in their neighborhood, most of them do not benefit directly from them and are therefore dissatisfied about the quality of the outputs of projects. The findings about the implementation of the IDP come as no surprise. The higher the failure of the municipality to encourage community participation in projects, the more it exposes itself to criticism, dissatisfaction and sometimes opposition. There are many projects that as a result of lack of buy-in and support of members of the community were unable to take off from the ground. This is one area on which the municipality has to improve.

The conclusion that can be drawn from the findings of the interviews with the directors are that though the municipality has put plans and strategies in place to reduce poverty, many of them would not have meaningful contribution to the livelihood of members of the community, if they are not properly budgeted for.

Though there were plans for which there was enthusiasm, there were uncertainties whether the plans would end up implemented at all. This is one of the areas in which the municipality has to improve.

Despite budget constraints, there were other auxiliary hurdles that had to be overcome before certain projects could be undertaken. The resolution of the land claim and waiting for the court decision on the illegal occupation of buildings, the development of capacity to deliver goods in certain departments for example, are some of the stumbling blocks that first have to be resolved before the actual project implementation process. However, suffice is to say that because poverty is not a result of an event, but a condition that has culminated over a long period of time, it would be unreasonable to expect that the outcome of the plans and strategies would have immediate benefits. It has to be acknowledged that, though the IDP is a process that is undertaken in a period of five years, some of the tangible results will be realized within this period of time, but lessening the impact of the multi-dimensional and complex of poverty should be seen as a long terms goal. Because of the existence of plans and strategies in the IDP, there has been remarkable progress in the delivery of some basic services. However, it should also be noted that in those respects in which the municipality did not perform satisfactorily, there is work in progress.

6.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations that are proposed in this part are derived from the findings that were presented in chapter 5 and are resultant from the concluding remarks explained earlier in this chapter. They focus on key areas on which the municipality has to direct its efforts in order to be successful in reducing poverty.

From the findings that were discussed in chapter 5, it came out that the majority of respondents had no knowledge about the IDP. Lack of knowledge of the IDP by members of the community implies that they will not be informed of the reasons around which their participation becomes essential. They also will not know the benefits of participating in both the development and implementation of the IDP and as a result they will become onlookers, rather than active participants in the development of their neighbourhood.

On the part of the municipality, the lack of knowledge of the IDP by members of the community may mean that since community members will not participate, the municipality would not have input from the community and as a result, information on priority needs would not be readily available. The proximity of Walter Sisulu University comes handy in this situation. A community development initiative whose intention is to develop basic IDP skills between the KSD Municipality and the University may assist in resolving this.

In addition to the proposed partnership between the KSD Municipality and Walter Sisulu University, ward committees may play an important role in ensuring that community participation is improved and that communities are indeed able to influence the decisions about the developments that are planned in their neighbourhood. The ward committees will assist in deepening local democracy and will improve governance.

Despite the lack of knowledge of the IDP, the findings also point to the need to ensure that the needs of communities are prioritized. That is, to ensure that the intended beneficiaries of projects are given an opportunity to define what is suitable for them. They must be able to influence the decisions about the nature of projects that are undertaken in their neighbourhood. In this way, these projects will be relevant to their needs and conditions. Despite focusing on members of the community, participation from other local stakeholders such as Community Based Organisations (CBOs) and Non-Governmental Organisations(NGOs).

From the discussions of the concluding remarks on household access to and conditions of basic infrastructure within the municipality, the interrelatedness between different services was expressed. This interrelatedness was also expressed in the discussion of the multidimensional nature of poverty. However, as witnessed from the interviews with the directors of various departments, there appears to be no integration and coordination between the activities of the departments. As a result there is a poor co-ordination among municipal departments and this condition leads to an uncoordinated IDP. The municipality needs to structure and manage its

administration, budgeting and planning. Interdepartmental integration is critical in prioritising social and economic development needs of the community.

Though there are plans and strategies on how the municipality will go about to develop basic infrastructure, there are no plans on how such infrastructure will be maintained. As noted in the concluding remarks, maintaining such infrastructure will assist in creating an environment which is conducive for investment and may assist in retaining current SMMEs that are located in the municipality. It is important that the municipality to develop basic infrastructure maintenance plans to avoid situations in which businesses relocate to other areas.

As further noted from the interviews with the directors of the departments, budget constraints for undertaking various projects were experienced. From these interviews, these budget constraints are because of reliance for funding from government departments and the DBSA and because there is a delay in undertaking certain projects mainly because there are no plans to seek alternative means of funding. In South Africa and internationally, there are many organisations that make funding available, especially projects whose focus is to reduce poverty.

Lastly, as noted in the discussion of the IDP in chapter 2, as part of implementing the IDP, municipalities need to ensure that they institute ways through which they are able to monitor and evaluate the progress they make in their jurisdictions. The result of monitoring and evaluating progress could be helpful during the review of the IDP and may help them in identifying shortcomings that result from implementing certain projects. From the interviews with the directors, this aspect did not come out clear and as a result it can be assumed that during the period at which the research activities were undertaken, no monitoring and evaluation activities were used by the KSD municipality.

REFERENCES

Adato, M., Carter, M., May, J. 2006. Exploring Poverty Traps Social Exclusion in South Africa using Qualitative and Quantitative Data. *Journal of Development Studies*, 42:2: 226-247.

Aliber, M. 2002. *Poverty Eradication and Sustainable Development. Integrated Rural and Regional Development Programme*. Occasional Paper 1. Cape Town: HSRC.

Allen, T., Thomas, A. 2000. *Poverty and Development into the 21st Century*. London: Oxford University Press.

Ames, B., Brown, W., Deverajan, S., Izquierdo, A. 2001. *Macro-Economic Policy and Poverty Reduction*. WB and IMF.

Asian Development Bank. 2004. *City Development Strategies to Reduce Poverty*. Philippines.

Atkinson, D. 2002. *A Passion to govern: Third Generation issues Facing Local Government in South Africa. A Thinking Piece in the Interests of Public Debate on Local Government*. Centre for Development and Enterprise.

Basic Income Grant Financing Group. 2004. *Breaking Poverty Trap*. Johannesburg.

Bhorat, H. 2005. Labour Supply and Demand Constraints on Employment Creation: A Microeconomic Analysis. In Padayachee, V (ed.). *The Development Decade: Social and Economic Change in South Africa*. Cape Town: HSRC Press.

Bhorat, H., van der Westhuizen, C., Jacobs, T. 2009. Income and Non-income Inequality in Post Apartheid South Africa: What are the Drivers and Possible Policy Interventions? *Development Policy Research*.

Bogopa, K.S.S. 2005. *Managing Sustainable Development in the City of Tshwane*. Thesis Submitted in Partial fulfillment of the Requirements for the Doctoral Degree in Public Administration in the Faculty of Economic and Management Science at the University of Pretoria.

Burger, R. 2005. What we have learnt from post 1994 Innovations in Pro-Poor Service Delivery in South Africa: A Case Study- Based Analysis. *Development Southern Africa*. 22,4.

Cancian, M. Danziger, S. 2009. *Changing Poverty and Changing Antipoverty Policies*. Institute for Research on Poverty. Discussion Paper No. 1364-09.

Chakwinzira, J. 2010. Stretching the Concept of Expanded Public Works Programme in South Africa. Tracing Footsteps and Gauging the footprints. The unfinished Rural Development Transformation Story. *Proceedings of the 29th South African Transport Conference*. Pretoria. 16-19 August 2010.

Checchi, D. 2000. *Does Education Achievement Help to Explain Income Inequality?* Working Papers No. 208. UNU World Institute for Economics Research.

Cloete, F., Merrifield, A., Masiteng, K. 2003. Assessing Sustainability in Developing Countries: Work in Progress in South Africa. *Annual Congress of the International Institute of Administrative Sciences (IIAS)* 14 -18 July 2003, Yaounde, Cammeroon.

Coetzee, M. 2000. Developmental Local Government and Integrated Development Planning: In Motivational Business Initiative, Democratic Local Government. A Guide to Councillors, P. 12-16. Johannesburg.

Coetzee, M. 2002. Local Pathways to Sustainable Development in South Africa: Summary Document on the IDP Local Agenda 21 Relationship; prepared by CSIR Boutek for the World Summit IDP - LA 21 Partnership, DPLG, DEAT, SALGA, CSIR, GTZ, DBSA, UNDP.

Cole, J., Parnell, S. 2000. *Poverty Gender and Integrated Development Planning in South Africa Municipal Practice: Report to the Department of Provincial and Local Government*. Pretoria.

Cole, J. 2009. *More Life than Economics and Livelihoods: The Politics of Social Protection and Social Development in Post Apartheid South Africa*. Mandlovu Development Institute.

Cooperation Framework on Innovation System between Finland and Solution (COFISA). 2010. *2030 Scenarios for KSD Municipal Area*. Final Report. Silimela Development Services. Eastern Cape.

Cutler, J.C. 2008. Human Development Index. *The Encyclopedia of Earth. Content, Credibility, Community*. Available online: <http://www.eoearth.org/article/human-development-index>. [Date accessed: 09 April 2010]

Davids, I., Theron, F., Maphunye, K. J. 2005. *Participatory Development in South Africa*. Department of Provincial and Local Government. 2002. A Policy Paper on IDP. Pretoria. Van Schaik.

Davis, I. 2003. Developmental Local Government: The Rural Context and Challenges In Development. *Update*. Vol. 4(1): 31-35.

Davis, I., Theron, F., Maphunye, K. J. 2005. *Participatory Development in South Africa*. Van Schaik. Pretoria.

Davis, Y. D. 2009. *Impact of Perceptions of Poverty on the Well Being of South Africa*. Paper presented at 1X ISQOLS Conference on Quality Life. Florence, Italy. 19-23 July.

Department of Provincial and Local Government (DPLG). 1998. *White Paper on Local Government*. Pretoria: Government Printers

Department of Provincial and Local Government (DPLG). 2001. *IDP Guide Pack*. Pretoria: Government Printers.

Department of Provincial and Local Government (DPLG). 2002. *A Policy Paper on IDP*. Pretoria: Government Printers.

Department of Provincial Government and Local Government (DPLG), 2005. *Draft National Policy Framework for Public Participation*. Pretoria: Government Printers.

Development Assistance Committee (DAC). 2006. *Promoting Pro-Poor Growth. Policy Statement. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)*.

Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA) and National Business Institute (NBI). 2000. *Integrated Development Planning: A Strategic Management Approach for Councillors and Senior Officials*.

Fehnel, D. 1995. "Donors and Development." In Fitzgerald *et al.*, (ed.) *Managing Sustainable Development in South Africa*. Cape Town: Oxford University Press.

Fine, T and Narushe, T. 2009. *Integrated Development Planning Service Impact Assessment Study: A case Study from Buffalo City Municipality*.

Fosu, A.K. 2010. *Growth, Inequality, and Poverty Reduction in Developing Countries. Recent Global Evidence*. Centre for the Study of African Economies. Oxford University.

Fye, I and Magasela, W. 2005. *Constructing and Adopting an Official Poverty Line for South Africa. Some Issues for Consideration. A discussion Document*. NALEDI.

Gamedze, B.N. 2001. *Strategic Cooperate Planning at Municipal Level*. Harare: SADC Regional Information Centre.

Geyer, Y. 2006. *Integrated Development Planning: Handbook Series for Community-Based Organisations*. IDASA.

Gueli, R., Liebenberg, S., van Huyssteen, E. 2007. Integrated Development Planning in South Africa: Lessons for International Peace-building? *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*, 7 (1) 89-112.

Gunter, A. 2006. *Intergrated Development Plans and Local Economic Develoment: The Case Study Of Mpumalanga Province*. Johannesburg.

Gwayi, S. 2010. *Service Delivery Challenges in King Sabata Dalindyebo Municipality*. A Thesis submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements to the Degree of Masters in Public Administration at the Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University (NMMU). Port Elizabeth.

Harrison, P. 2000. *Towards Intergovernmental Planning in South Africa. The IDP as a Building Block*. Unpublished Report for DPLG and MDP.

Harrison, P., Todes, A., Watson, V. 2007. *Planning Transformation: Learning from the Post Apartheid*. The RTPI Library Series.

Heintz, J. and Jardine. 1998. *Poverty and Economics in South Africa*. National Labour and Economic Development Institute.

Herkens, E. 2010. *Transforming Lives Today for Tomorrow and Beyond*. National School of Government/international Women's Leadership Conference. End Poverty 2015 Mellinium Campaign. London. Available online: <http://www.endpoverty2015.org/en/gender/news/transformating-lives-today-tomorrow-and-beyond/12/mar/10> [Date accessed: 4 March 2010]

Hughes, S. (Undated). *The Role of Intergovernmental Harmonisation as a National Policy Response to Promote Sustainable Service Delivery and development in South Africa*.

Hunter, N., May, J, Padayachee, V. 2003. *Lessons for Poverty Reduction Strategy Process from Poverty Reduction Strategies in South Africa*. Third meeting of the African Learning Groups on Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers. 3-5 December 2003. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Kambuwa, M., Wallis, M. 2002. *Performance Management and Integrated Development Planning in South Africa*. Paper Presented on the Twenty Fourth Round Table Conference of the African Association for Public Administration and Management. Maseru, Lesotho. November 2002.

Khamfula, Y. 2004. *Macro Economic Policies, Shocks, and Economic Growth in South Africa*. Johannesburg: University of Witwatersrand.

King Sabata Dalindyebo Municipality. 2005. *Integrated Development Plan Review*. Mthatha: Government Printers.

King Sabata Dalindyebo Municipality. 2007. *Integrated Development Plan*. Mthatha: Government Printers.

King Sabata Dalindyebo Municipality. 2008. *Integrated Development Plan and Local Economic Development Strategy*. Mthatha: Government Printers.

King Sabata Dalindyebo Municipality, 2005. *Integrated Development Planning*. Mthatha: Government Printers.

King Sabata Dalindyebo Municipality, 2010/11. *Integrated Development Planning Review*. Mthatha: Government Printers.

Knight, R. 2006. *South Africa 2006: Challenges for the Future*. South Africa Delegation Briefing Paper. November 2006.

Landman, J.P. 2003. *Breaking the Grip of Poverty and Inequality in South Africa 2004-2014. Current Trends, Issues and Future Policy Options*. Unisa. Pretoria.

Lanjouw, P, Ravallion, M. 1995. Poverty and Household Size. *Economic Journal* 105 (1415 -1434). Royal Economic Society. Black Well Publishers.

Layman, T. 2003. *Intergovernmental Relations and Service Delivery in South Africa*. A Ten Year Review Commissioned by the Presidency.

Leibbrandt, M, Van der Berghs, S., Borat, H., Woodlard, I. 2001. *Fighting Poverty: Labour Markets and Inequality in South Africa*. Cape Town. UCT Press.

Lopi, B. 2004. *Gender and Poverty in the Context of Human Development, Health, Education and the Millennium Development Goals*. Commission for Africa. SACIL.

Zambia. 13-14 December 2004. Available online:

<http://www.sarp.org.za/documents/d0001002/genderandpoverty> [Date accessed: 04 April 2010]

Luebker, M. 2010. *Inequality, Income Shocks and Poverty: The Practical Meaning of Gini coefficients*. Travail Policy Brief No. 3. International Labour Organisation. Geneva.

Luyt, D. 2008. *Governance, Accountability and Poverty Alleviation in South Africa*. A Paper Presented at the United Nations Social Forum. Geneva. Switzerland. 2 September 2008.

Mafunisa, M.J. and Xaba, B. Public Participation and Integrated Development Planning: The Case of Limpopo Province. *Journal of Public Administration*. Volume 43(32).

Magasela, W. 2005. *Constructing and Adopting an Official Poverty line for South Africa: Issues for consideration*. A discussion Document for the National Labour and Economic Development Institute (NALEDI).

Malan, L. 2005. *Intergovernmental Relations and Co-operative Government in South Africa: The Ten Review*. University of South Africa.

Malefane, S.R. 2004(a). *Interconnectedness of the Dimensions of Poverty. An article on Research: Poverty alleviation by local municipalities in South Africa's North West Province with reference to Potchefstroom*. North West University. Potchefstroom.

Malefane, S.R. 2004(b). *Poverty Alleviation by Local Municipalities in South Africa's North West Province With Reference to Potchefstroom*. A Thesis Submitted in Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of Philosophiae Doctor (PhD) in Economics in the School of Economics, Risk Management and Industrial Trade. North West University.

Malefane, S.R., Mashakoe, E. 2008. Integrated Development Planning and Local Economic Development in South Africa: The Power-Twins. *Journal of Public Administration*. 43 (32).

Maluleke, N. 2007. *Perceptions on Addressing the Water Serious Needs of the Most Vulnerable Households in Bushbuckridge Local Municipality*. CGIAR Challenges Programme on Water and Food.

Manthata, M.A. 2004. Success Factors for the Implementation of Integrated Development Planning in the Tshwane Area. Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfilment for the Degree of Masters in Public Management. Tshwane University of Technology. Unpublished.

Maphunye, K.J. and Mafunisa, M.J. 2008. Public Participation and the Integrated Development Planning Process in South Africa. *Journal of Public Administration*. 43 (32). November 2008. SAAPAM.

Marais, H.1998. *South Africa, Limits to Change: The Political Economy of Transition*. Cape Town. University of Cape Town Press.

Martin, P. and Rosa, S. 2002. *Childhood Poverty in South Africa*. ACESS. November 2002.

Maserumule, M.H. 2008. Framework for Strengthening the Capacity of Municipalities in South Africa: A Developmental Local Government Perspective. *Journal of Public Administration*. 43(3.2)..

Mashamba, N. S. 2008. The State of IDP in Limpopo Province. *Journal of Public Administration*. 43 (3.2).

Mathole, E. M. K. 2005. *Causes of Poverty in South Africa*. Pretoria: University of Pretoria.

Maxwell, S., Conway, T. 2000. *New Approaches to Planning*. OED Working Paper Series. No 14. Washington, DC.: World Bank.

May J. 1998. *Poverty and Inequality in South Africa*. Durban: Praxis Publishing.

May, J. 2003. *Chronic Poverty and Older People in South Africa*. University of Natal. School of Development Studies.

May, J., Norton, A. 2004. A Difficult Life: The Perceptions and Experience of Poverty in South Africa. *Journal of Social Indicator Research*. Vol. 41 p: 95-118. November 2004.

McCann, M. 2005. *Programme of Support to Local Economic Development in the Eastern Cape: Competitive Advantage Assessment and Training Support Project*. ECO.

McCord, A. 2004. *Policy Expectations and Programme Reality: The poverty Reduction and Labour Market Impact of the Public Works Programmes in South Africa*. ESAU Working Paper 8. University of Cape Town.

Meyer ,I. H., Theron, F. 2000. *Workbook: Public Participation in Local Government. A Framework for Action*. Belville: School of Public Management and Planning (SPMP). University of Stellenbosch.

Midrand. 2009/2010. *Integrated Development Planning*. Available online: <http://www.midrand.gov.za> [Date accessed: 14 April 2009]

Muller, A. 2006. *Making Connections. Sustainability and Sustainable Development as the Making of Connections: Lessons for Integrated Development Planning in South Africa*. School of Public Management and Planning. University of South Africa.

National Labour and Economic Development Institute (Naledi), 2005. *Fighting Poverty in South Africa. A Reader for Civil Society*. Open Society Foundation For South Africa. Available: <http://www.naledi.org.za> [Accessed: 16/09/2008].

National Treasury, 2006. *A Guide to Municipal Finance Management for Councillors*. Pretoria: Government Printers.

Ndingaye, X. Z. 2009. *An Evaluation of the Effects of Poverty in Khayelitsha. A Case Study of Site C*. Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of Masters of Arts in development Studies. University of the Western Cape.

Ngcuka, P. 2006. *A Catalyst for Accelerated Shared Growth of South Africa*. Media Briefing. 6 February 2006.

Noble, M., Ratcliffe, A., Wright, G. 2004. *Conceptualizing, Defining and Measuring Poverty in South Africa: An Argument for a Consensual Approach*. Centre for the Analysis of South African Social Policy, University of Oxford.

OR Tambo District Municipality. 2012. *Geographic Information System*. Mthatha: Government Printers.

Orange, M., Harrison, P., Van Huyssteen, E. 2002. Integrated Development Planning in South Africa: Lessons for International Peacebuilding. *African Journal on Conflict Resolution*. Volume 7 (1): 89-112.

Orange, M., Harrison, P., Van Huyssteen, E., Meyer, E. 2000. *A Policy Paper on Integrated Development Planning*. DPLG.: Government Printers.

Padayachee, V and Valodia. 2001. Article Changing GEAR? *The 2001 Budget and Economic Policy in South Africa. Transformation 48.*

Parnell, S., Pieterse, E. 1999. Developmental Local Government: The Second Wave of Post-apartheid Urban Reconstruction. *Africanus 29(2): 61-85.*

Patel, Y. 2001. *Integrated Development Planning: Improving Governance and Development.* Plan Press, 5, November 2001.

Planact, 1997. *Intergrated Development Planning: A Handbook for Community Leaders.* Braamfontein.

Province of the Eastern Cape. 2000. *Provincial Gazzette.* Bisho.

Qizilbash, M. 2000. *Vagueness and the Measurement of Poverty.* The Economics Research Centre Discussion Paper No. 20003. University of East Anglia.

Reddy P.S., Naidoo, P., Pillay, P. 2005. *Local Democracy and Developmental Local Governance in South Africa Beyond the First Decade: Quo Vadis ?* Pretoria:Unisa Press.

Republic of South Africa. 2001. *White Paper on Spatial Planning and Land Use Management.* Pretoria: Ministry of Agriculture and Land Affairs.

Republic of South Africa, 1998. *White Paper on Local Government.* Pretoria: Government Printers

Republic of South Africa, 2000. *Municipal Systems Act.* Pretoria: Government Printers.

Republic of South Africa. 1996. *The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996.* Pretoria. Government Printers.

Republic of South Africa. 1998. *Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act 117 of 1998)*. Pretoria. Government Printers.

Republic of South Africa. 1998. *The White Paper on Local Government*. Pretoria: Government Printers.

Republic of South Africa. 2000. *The Municipal Systems Act, 2000*. Pretoria: Government Printer.

Republic of South Africa. 2001. *Municipal Planning and Performance Management Resolution*. Department of Provincial and Local Government. Pretoria

Rispel, L., Molomo, B., Dumela, S. 2008. *South Africa a Case Study on Social Exclusion*. Pretoria: HSRC Press.

Robinson, T. 2001. *Poor, Poorer. Poorest: The Politics of Poverty*. Common Dreams News Centre. March 2001.

Rodrigues, M.S.C. 2006. *Promoting Public Accountability in Overseas Development Assistance: Harnessing the Right to Information*. Commonwealth Human Rights Initiatives.

Roets, M. 2001. *An Overview of the Usage and Content of Socio-economic, Geographic and Demographic Information*. Thohadou-Malamule. Commissioned by the UN-CBLG Programme.

Rogerson, C. M. 2003. Towards Pro-poor Local Economic Development. The Case for Sectoral Targeting in South Africa, *Urban Forum*. 14(1).

Sachs, J. 2005. *The End of Poverty. How Can We Make it Happen in Our Life Time*. London: Penguin.

Scheepers, T., Monochusi, P. 2001. *Implementing the Law Relating to Local Economic Development in the Struggle Against Poverty*. Paper Delivered to the Colloquium on Constitution and Law at the PU for CHE, Potchefstroom, 26 October.

Schwabe, C. 2004. *Fact Sheet: Poverty in South Africa*. GIS Centre, HSRC. Available online: <http://www.sarpn.org.za/documents/d0000990/> [Date accessed: 14 April 2008]

Seekings, J., Nattrass, N. 2005. *Class, Race and Inequality in South Africa*. Scottsville: University of Kwazulu-Natal Press.

Statistics South Africa. 2003. *Mpumalanga State of the Environment Report*. Available online: www.environment.gov.za/soev/reports/mpumalanga/documents [Date accessed: 06 April 2010]

Statistics South Africa. 2008. *Income and Expenditure Survey 2005/2006*. Pretoria: Government Printers.

Statistics South Africa. 2009. *Mid-Year Population Estimates*. Pretoria: Government Printers.

Studies in Poverty and Inequality Institute (SPII). 2005. *The Measure of Poverty in South Africa Project: Key Issues*. SARPN.

Studies in Poverty and Inequality Institute (SPII). 2007. *The Measure of Poverty in South Africa Project: Key Issues*. Johannesburg.

Studies in Poverty and Inequality Institute (SPII). 2009. *Can Government Policies be said to be Pro-Poor? An Exploration of Policy. Poverty Audit Project*. Working Paper No. 4.

Swilling, M. 2006. *Instead of Utopias: Making Sense of the South African Developmental State, 1994-2004*. School of Public Management and Planning, University of Stellenbosch.

Todes, A. Sithole, P., Williamson, A. 2007. *Local Government, Gender and Integrated Development Planning*. Pretoria: HSRC Press.

Treasury. 2009/2010. *Exploring Relationship Between Crime and Socio economic Indicators in Gauteng*. Pretoria: Government Printers

Valeta, L., Walton, G. K. 2008. Integrated Development Planning and Budgeting at Local Government. *Journal of Public Administration*. Volume 43(31).

Van der Waldt, G., Venter, A. 2007. *Managing Municipal Performance: Servicing the People*. Juta.

Wikipedia, 2008. *Poverty Reduction*. Available online:
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/poverty> reduction. [Date accessed: 13/11/2008]

World Bank. 2003. *Local Economic Development: Developing and Implementing Local Economic Development Strategies and Actions Plans*. Washington DC.

World Summit on Social Development. 1995. *Programme of Action of World Summit for Social Development*. Copenhagen.

ANNEXURE A

Survey Questionnaire Administered to King Sabatha Dalindyebo Municipality Residents

Name: ----- (Optional)

Township/Suburb: -----

(Tick an appropriate answer)

1. BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION:

1.1 Race

Black----- White----- Coloured-----Indian-----

1.2 Age

18-30----- 30-40---- 40-50 ---- 50-60---- 60 +

1.3 Gender

Female----- Male-----

2. SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE:

2.1 Source of income

Employed --- Self employed----- Unemployed-----Pensioner-----Social grant-----

2.2 Monthly income

R 0- R444 ----- R500-R999-----R1000-1999-----R2000-R2999-----
R3000-R3999--
R4000-R4999-----R5000 +

2.3 Family size

1 to 3----- 4 to 6---- 7 to 9 -----10 and above

2.4 Educational attainment

Below matric----- Matric----- Ceretrificate beyond matic ----- Diploma ---

Degree -----

2.5 Access to basic infrastructure

2.5.1 Housing

Formal house-----

House provided through IDP process-----

Shack-----

2.5.2 Toilet type

Toilet with running water-----

Pit toilet -----

Bucket system -----

2.3 Access to basic services

Electricity-----

Water-----

Telephone -----

Emergency services -----

School -----

Sport facilities -----

Health services -----

Transport services -----

Road-----

Solid waste management-----

2.4 Condition of services provided

(State whether they are:Very Bad, Bad, Good, Fair)

Electricity-----

Water-----

Telephone -----

Emergency services -----

School -----

Sport facilities -----

Health services -----

Transport services -----

Road-----

Solid waste management-----

2.5 Do you affording paying for municipal services provided to you?

Yes ----- No -----

3. IDP IMPLEMENTATION

3.1 Do you have knowledge about IDP?

Yes ----- No-----

3.2 Are there municipal projects currently taking place in your area?

Yes ----- No -----

3.3 Are there municipal projects took place in your area in the past two years?

Yes ----- No -----

3.4 Where the projects that took place in your area completed

Yes ----- No -----

3.5 Are satisfied by the standard of projects provided in your area?

Yes----- No -----

3.6 Did you participate in any municipal project that took in your area?

Yes ----- No-----

3.7 Did you benefited from the municipal projects implemented in your area?

Yes ----- No -----

3.8 Are you satisfied with the way the provided infrastructure is maintained in your area?

Yes ----- No-----

THANK YOU FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION IN THIS STUDY

ANNEXURE B

QUESTIONNAIRE ADMINISTERED TO DIRECTORS OF THE KING SABATA DALINDYEBO MUNICIPALITY

Department: -----

1. What sections are falling under your department?
2. What is the role each section is playing in the poverty reduction plan in the IDP?
3. What are your department's objectives regarding poverty reduction through municipal IDP?
4. Are there any projects identified in the IDP your department implemented in the past five years?
 - 4.1 If yes, elaborate the extent of success of those projects.
 - 4.1 What were the challenges your department experienced?
5. Are there any projects identified in the IDP your department is currently implementing?
 - 5.1 If yes, why those areas have been targeted?
 - 5.2 What are the plans put in place to achieve or successfully implement the identified projects?
 - 5.3 What tangible deliverables achieved by your department so far as part of IDP implementation?
6. What kind of challenges your department is currently experiencing with regard to the implementation of projects identified in municipal IDP?
7. What are your general comments or views with regard to IDP implementation by

your department and the KSD municipality with regard to poverty reduction targets?

THANK YOU FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION IN THIS STUDY