

**THE IMPACT OF RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION ON THE  
PROVISION OF SUSTAINABLE AND INTEGRATED HUMAN  
SETTLEMENTS IN ATTERIDGEVILLE TOWNSHIP - GAUTENG  
PROVINCE**

**by**

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I hereby declare that this dissertation is my individual effort and that all the sources that I have utilised or quoted have been accordingly referenced.

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**SIGNATURE**

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**DATE**

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## ABSTRACT

The study sought to establish the main drivers and associated consequences of rural -urban migration in Atteridgeville. The study used a qualitative method to gather in-depth insights into the phenomenon of rural-urban migration. The researcher spent time in trying to get an understanding from Atteridgeville community regarding their own experiences relating to the influx of people coming to reside in Atteridgeville and how this has affected human settlements and housing delivery. Participants involved in the study were the residents from Atteridgeville Township, officials from the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality, officials from the National Department of Human Settlements, and officials from the Province's Department of Human Settlements. The study investigated the types of interventions by the City Of Tshwane and the Department of Human Settlements to address the challenges posed by rural - urban migration in the provision of sustainable and integrated human settlements. The study discovered that there are existing partnerships between the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality and the National Department of Human Settlements through the National Informal Settlements Upgrading program (NUSP). The study also discovered that the City of Tshwane was purchasing land in regions and prioritised bulk installation for residents in Atteridgeville to get service stands rather than houses, as the development process of a township takes too long. The study found that 30% of the participants originated from Limpopo province. This was the highest percentage compared to other provinces. About 37% of the participants were still on the waiting list for RDP houses, having submitted their application over 15 years back. This was associated with the corruption that was rife in the allocation of houses, as some applicants were paying bribes to get houses.

During interaction with the participants, the study found that corruption was rife in the allocation of houses, as some officials were taking bribes from the applicants to fast-track their applications. This required government to intensify the fight against these unethical practices and ensure that those who are found to be involved in such practices are brought to book. The findings of the study suggest that the housing delivery related challenges are extensive and require great effort between all stakeholders (government and private sector) if they are to be addressed. The study further found that intergovernmental relations and integrated planning were key in the provision of sustainable and integrated human settlements and that public participation needed to be at the centre of service delivery programmes. The study recommended that the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipalities continue to embark on benchmarking engagements with other municipalities facing similar challenges.

**Key words:** rural-urban migration, migrants, National Development Plan, New Urban Agenda, Housing, sustainable human settlements, National housing policy, rural development, Service Delivery

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

<b>ABBREVIATION</b>	<b>MEANING</b>
UN	United Nations
ANC	African National Congress
NDP	National Development Plan
UNCSD	United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
RDP	Reconstruction and Development Programme
GEAR	Growth, Employment and Redistribution
IUDF	Integrated Urban Development Plan
SADC	Southern African Development Community
GDP	Growth Domestic Product
GCR	Gauteng City Region
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
CDE	Centre for Development
NUSP	National Upgrading Support Programme
SHRA	Social Housing Regulatory Authority
HSDG	Human Settlement Development Grant
USDG	Urban Settlement Development Grant
UNCG	United Nation Communications Group
CSO	Civil Society Organisation



# CHAPTER 1

## OVERVIEW AND GENERAL INTRODUCTION OF THE STUDY

### 1.1 Introduction

According to Wachter, Hoek-Smit, Kyung-Hwan & Kim (2018), shelter is necessary in life and it anchors households' economic activities. Access to reasonable housing and access to transportation, employment, accompanied by much needed health and safety services is a prerequisite for comprehensive and diverse cities. Housing is the greatest significant asset for most families and homeownership is key to affluence. Wachter et al. (2018) further explain that housing is likewise the binding aspect in the advancement and growth of urban areas and the primary driver that impels practical and flexible regional improvement through infrastructure, land-use and transport divisions. Location of housing comparative with business and other centres of services have immediate ramifications for economic growth.

The promise of Sustainable Development Goal 11 to have comprehensive, flexible, protected and economical urban communities and human settlements gives an extraordinary opportunity for the accomplishment of collective and comprehensive advancement and for the accomplishment of sustainable improvements around the world (United Nations, 2018). Since 2015, Sustainable Development Goal 11 has informed the co-operation and association between various partners across all spheres of government. Despite this, areas and towns/urban communities have failed in addressing the challenges related to sufficient housing provision, services, and infrastructure.

United Nations (2018) further notes that, although cities are frequently characterised by stark financial imbalances, social exclusion, high levels of destitution, joblessness, deteriorating environmental circumstances, and high levels of pollution, their potential for development and advancement makes them solid drivers for constructive transformation. Their compactness and financial prudence of agglomeration serve as threads that link all Sustainable Development Goals together, connecting economy, energy, environment, science, technology and social and outcomes of the economy. With close to 54% of the world's populace residing in urban areas today—and possibly two-thirds by 2030—this important mass of urban residents has a huge likelihood for transformation both in and rural and urban areas (United Nations, 2018).

As explained by Aigbavboa and Thwala (2013), the role of housing and infrastructure improvement in advancing regeneration in the urban spaces is becoming more widely considered. Housing is regularly seen as an indicator of the state of the economy in South Africa. Connections between housing, infrastructure and different areas of the economy could be utilised more positively to deliver advantageous impacts when the correct procedures are applied.

Political interests and legislatures in all three spheres of government in South Africa have made more grounded connections between housing and economic development, with particular attention given to local government. It is important to comprehend that housing particularly is not only a numbers game, and the capacity of any government to deliver the right housing type, at the right place, to an acceptable standard, is fundamental to the financial strength of urban communities and encompassing areas and to the country's economy (Gibb, O'Sullivan & Glossop, 2008).

The housing delivery space has been plagued by so many challenges, which, amongst other is the phenomenon of rural-urban migration. When people migrate to urban settings, they put pressure on the already limited government resources and infrastructure, including housing. In Southern Africa, migration is driven largely by pursuing economic opportunities, political instability and, increasingly, environmental hazards. In a region with an estimated population of 363.2 million people and 6.4 million international migrants in mid-year 2020 (UN DESA, 2020), a few countries serve as the economic pillars of the region. Industrial developments, the mining sectors in South Africa, Botswana and Zambia, and the oil wealth of Angola have been magnets for both skilled and unskilled labour migrants from within the region and elsewhere. An estimated 2.9 million migrants resided in South Africa at mid-year 2020 (UN DESA, 2020), the most industrialised economy in the region and a particularly attractive destination for those in search of education and better opportunities.

Rural-urban migration within the South African context has occurred since the mid nineteenth century (Antobam, 2016). Labour migration contributed to the creation of wealth in the economy, yet also contributed to destitution and patterns of joblessness amongst particular populace that still prevail in South Africa (Antobam, 2016). Antobam (2016) further argues that the deluge of individuals from rural to urban areas in South Africa before and after the

democratic dispensation of 1994 is a reasonable reaction to long periods of disparity in the socio-economic development in both urban and rural areas.

This chapter discusses the importance of shelter and describes it as a need for life and critical aspect of economic activities by families. It further points out the importance of connecting housing infrastructure and economic activities, as discussed in the 2018 United Nations review on the Sustainable Development Goals. Whilst South African government has made noticeable improvements in connecting housing and economic development, the movement of people from rural areas was mostly caused by slow or non-existence of service delivery and lack of economic activities in rural areas. This is a reasonable reaction to address years of imbalances in the socio-economic development in both rural and urban areas.

The study highlights the pressures caused by the movement of people from rural areas where housing provision and broader service delivery are slow and sometimes non-existent to urban areas where service delivery is perceived to be fast. The study also provides recommendations on how such housing challenges can be addressed. On the one hand, populace movement specifically impacts the measure of the nearby populace and changes the demographics, resulting in changes in the urban land request; while population migration can enable an influx into urban communities, expanding work efficiency and promoting the advancement of the urban economy. This balances out the improvement of the land business and indirectly influences the adjustments in land costs. Hence, theoretical analysis investigates impacts associated with population relocation on the delivery of sustainable and integrated human settlements from both direct and indirect perspectives (Lin, Ma, Zhao, Hu & Wei, 2018).

## **1.2 Background**

Since the African National Congress (ANC) was voted into control in 1994, unmistakable advance has been accomplished, but rural-urban relocation is increasing and its associated effects are becoming much common. Household Survey (2017:111) by Statistics South Africa notes that South Africa has higher levels of urbanisation compared to Nigeria (at 47%), China (at 54%) and India (at 32%) and that more than half of South Africa's populace resides in urban settings – up to 64% of South Africans living in the country's urban centres. Bearing in mind this discussion, urbanisation is one aspect that resulted in the

extraordinary upsurge in the population of South Africa's urban areas and is a contributing factor to the challenges that exist around the housing delivery within South Africa.

Despite some interventions that the South African government has introduced to address housing challenges, sustainable human settlements remain a problematic area in the social and economic environment. This is affirmed by Phakgadi (2017) where it is noted that residents of Atteridgeville were blaming corruption for lack of housing delivery in the township. The report additionally expressed that in July 2017, violent protests erupted and this led authorities to suspend transport services in the area. A local councillor explained that the allocation of houses had been a significant source of discontent, fuelled by government corruption in relation to the housing register.

Atteridgeville was established in 1939, and it was under the municipal area and magisterial district of Pretoria. It was formerly intended to be named Motsemogolo, which means a large township, but was later named after Myrtle Pat Atteridge, who was the chairperson of the City Council's Committee for Non-European Affairs. For many years, she acted as the chairperson of the then Native Affairs Department and appears to have advocated for the establishment of the township west of Pretoria. According to Census (2011), Atteridgeville had a population of 64,425 (6,550.00 per km<sup>2</sup>) with 16,456 (1,673.06 per km<sup>2</sup>) households located in 9.84 km<sup>2</sup> of land. The population breakdown, according to Census (2011) was as follows:

Black African	63,839	99.09%
Coloured	205	0.32%
Other	203	0.32%
White	106	0.16%
Indian or Asian	72	0.11%

### **1.3 Problem Statement**

According to Mlambo (2018), South Africa's urban populace is growing at concerning rate and it is estimated that by 2050, a shocking 80 percent of the populace will reside in urban areas and this will undoubtedly have serious consequences for rural development and growth. It can be argued that the government has not adequately invested in the development of rural areas as many are still characterised by the absence of infrastructure, limited access to educational and

health services and limited economic opportunities needed for one's development. South Africa is urbanising quickly as scores of individuals move from rural areas to cities simply because they view living and working conditions better in urban areas than in rural areas. As the population grows, urbanises and consumes more, the impact of human settlements on housing demand, modes and character of transportation and basic service infrastructure increases.

The challenge is indeed more prominent in South Africa, where the has unbalanced settlement form which reflects unsustainability. To transform the inherent settlement form persist to be the most challenging issues facing the current government due to the legacy that was left by the apartheid regime. In South Africa, as in the rest of the world, these processes present a considerable challenge to governments and much effort is placed on creating sustainable human settlements (Mlambo, 2018).

#### **1.4 Research Questions**

The study aims to answer the following questions:

- What is the current state of Human Settlements in Atteridgeville?
- To what extent does rural - urban migration impact on the provision of sustainable and integrated human settlements?
- What measures have the Department of Human Settlements and the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality put in place to ease the burden of high demand of houses versus the influx of people into Atteridgeville Township?
- What should be done to improve the state of human settlements in Atteridgeville/ what mechanisms should be employed to improve the state of human settlements in Atteridgeville.

#### **1.5 Objectives of the Study**

The objectives of this study are to:

- Assess the state of Human Settlements in Atteridgeville
- Examine the extent to which rural - urban migration impacted on the provision of sustainable and integrated human settlements in Atteridgeville Township;

- Investigate the types of interventions by the City of Tshwane and the Department of Human Settlements to address the challenges posed by rural - urban migration in the provision of sustainable and integrated human settlements
- Propose potential solutions to mitigate the challenges caused by rural - urban migration in the provision of sustainable and integrated human settlements

## **1.6 Research Scope**

The study investigated the impact of rural-urban migration on the provision of sustainable and integrated human settlements using the case of Atteridgeville Township. Residents from the Atteridgeville participated in the study through interviews and this assisted the researcher in identifying challenges that existed in the process of housing delivery in the study area.

## **1.7 Motivation for the Study**

Migration has consistently been a driving force to urbanisation and development irrespective of whether it occurs internally or internationally. Migration brings both opportunities and challenges to cities, those migrating and involved governments (Migration Data Portal, 2020). Local governments (municipalities) are increasingly becoming known as significant role-players in the management of migration and are including migration in their urban planning and implementation (Migration Data Portal, 2020). Government tried to address the challenges related to urbanisation through various strategies, initially focusing on building houses, then attempting to shift the focus from “housing” to “human settlements”. A new plan was announced in 2004, designed to address problems arising from the policies of the first ten years of democracy. After all these efforts by government, problems have persisted, leading to protests across the country (Osman, 2017).

While acknowledging the challenges that confront the housing delivery space, there have been many attempts and efforts to try to address these housing challenges within the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality. In 2017, the former Executive Mayor of Tshwane Municipality declared that during his tenure, the mayoral mansion would be sold to raise funds. On 23 November 2017, the mayoral mansion was auctioned for R5, 1 million. The returns from the sale were reserved to build 40 low-cost houses, including land and services, for deserving families in Atteridgeville Extension 19, where the City was at that time installing service stands (Masweneng, 2017). As much as this was a proactive method for dealing with the housing

problem, it was not adequate to address significantly all the housing needs of the residents of Atteridgeville.

The National Development Plan (NDP) Vision 2030 aims to achieve measurable progress towards having an inclusive human settlements approach which offers a large proportion of citizens from previously disadvantaged groups the opportunity to access housing, reasonable services and better living conditions, within a viable and well-designed residential property market. However, the inflow of migrants to Atteridgeville poses challenges relating to realising the NDP Vision 2030. To address the inflow of migrants, a well-co-ordinated approach is needed.

Despite the challenges as identified, rural-urban migration is increasing. It is evident that the provision of human settlements is undermined by a range of factors. The study identified the service delivery challenges relating to the provision of sustainable and integrated human settlements.

### **1.8 Significance of the Study**

The study presents its recommendations to address the challenges posed by rural-urban migration in the provision of sustainable and integrated human settlements. The study also contributes to the ability of the relevant government role players (Department of Human Settlements and the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality) to plan accordingly and effectively deal with the identified challenges.

### **1.9 Ethical Considerations**

The researcher conducted his research in compliance with the UNISA ethics guidelines and prior to carrying out the research; he obtained clearance from the university to go ahead with the study.

Participation in the study was voluntary, and the participants were informed by the researcher that they were under no obligation to consent to participation. Participants who participated were given an information sheet, and the researcher explained that participants were free to withdraw from the process at any time.

The researcher throughout the study maintained moral and principled conduct. Through ethical standards, the researcher ensured accurate representation of data and endeavoured to seek knowledge and facts which were the vital objectives of the study. This was in line with the observation of the Centre for Innovation in Research and Teaching (2019) who posits that researchers are expected to uphold ethical standards for the general population to have confidence in the research.

### **1.9.1 Informed Consent**

Richard and Schwartz (2002) argue that informed consent is a prerequisite for research involving identifiable subjects, except in cases where an ethics committee believes that such consent is not possible and where it is felt that the benefits of the research outweigh the potential harm. A minimum requirement for an interview study should be that written consent be obtained from the participant after they have been informed, verbally, and in writing about the following issues:

- The purpose and the scope of the study
- The type of questions which are likely to be asked
- The use to which the results will be put
- The method of anonymisation and the extent to which the participants' utterances will be used in the report
- Participants should also be given time to both consider their participation and to ask questions of the researcher

Participants gave their individual consent to participate in an informed consent form developed specifically for the study. The researcher followed an appropriate and culturally sensitive process of information sharing leading up to, and including obtaining the participant's signature on, the informed consent form. The researcher ensured that there was a continuation of consent throughout the study even after the participants signed consent forms.

### **1.9.2 Confidentiality**

The researcher ensured that the confidentiality rights of the respondents were upheld. Only the researcher has access to the collected data. Electronic material will be stored on a password-controlled computer. Paper based material is stored in a lockable cabinet.



### 1.9.3 Non-discrimination

Within the duration and after the study, respondents were not discriminated against based on race, ethnic grouping, gender, disability, marital status, health, national origin, or any other related prejudice.

### 1.9.4 Anonymity

Participation was anonymous. Participants were not asked for any personal information that could reveal their identity. Therefore, there is no way to determine the connection between individual participants and the results.

### 1.10 Terminology

The following terms are defined and described:

**Service Delivery:** This is a common phrase in South Africa used to describe the delivery of basic resources needed by like water, electricity, sanitation infrastructure, land and housing (Campbell, 2014).

**Human Settlements:** This refers to "...the totality of the human community – whether city, town, or village – with all the social, material, organisational, spiritual, and cultural elements that sustain it" (Vancouver Declaration on Human Settlement, 1976).

**Rural-urban migration:** According to Fischer (2009), "Rural-urban migration is a form of local migration which means a movement within a country. It refers to the movement of persons from the rural areas into urban spaces, habitually the cosmopolitan towns of a country. Rural-urban migration is often linked with labour migration".

### 1.11 Chapter Outline

**Chapter One:** This chapter starts by outlining how the study unfolds, followed by the background, problem statement, research statement, study objectives, research scope, motivation for the study, significance of the study, ethical considerations, and definition of terms.

**Chapter Two:** This chapter focuses on the Theoretical Framework of the concepts of “Public Administration”, “Human Settlements”, “Good Governance” “Rural-urban Migration” and the legislative mandate of government and different roles played by different role-players in the human settlements sector.

**Chapter Three:** This chapter discusses the literature review on the linkages between rural – urban migration and human settlements. The chapter examines the relevant literature relating to urbanisation, rural – urban migration, and provision of sustainable human settlements, patterns, challenges and characteristics of rural and urban development in South Africa.

**Chapter Four:** The focus of this chapter is on the methodology of the research. The research design and procedure are discussed. The researcher explains how data was collected and how interviews and deliberations were gathered and conducted. Matters around reliability and validity of the information were discussed, as well as problems and challenges experienced in the process of gathering information.

**Chapter Five:** The chapter encompasses the summary and the research findings.

**Chapter Six:** This chapter provides conclusions and recommendations for implementation of the findings.

## **CHAPTER 2**

### **THEORETICAL AND LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK**

#### **2. 1 Introduction**

The theoretical framework is understood as the foundation of a research study. Individuals move from one district to another for various motives, while researchers and authors from different disciplines have developed various theories to clarify the migration process and its determinants. The theories are a blend of sociology and economics and attempt to explain the reasons that individuals take part in migration. In this chapter, theoretical framework is presented by defining the concept of human settlements and rural-urban migration together with its causes and consequences. The chapter also discussed the theory of sustainable development in relation to human settlements.

#### **2.2 Sustainable Development Theory**

Sustainable development is a well-known catchphrase in modern development discourse. The theory appears to have attracted the broad-based consideration that other development theories lack(ed) and seems prepared to continue to be a wide spreading development paradigm for a long time (Scopelliti, Molinario, Bonaiuto, Bonnes, Cicero, De Dominicis, & Bonaiuto, 2018). Beyond the rhetoric of sustainable development, this concept needs to be clearly defined and its key aspects explained to implement a more meaningful sustainable development agenda (Mensah & EnuKwesi, 2018).

Literally, sustainable development refers to development that can be continued indefinitely or for some time (Stoddart, 2011). Abubakar (2017) maintains that sustainable development is a key concept in global policy and development agendas. It offers a mechanism for society to interact with its environment without risking future damage to its resources. Therefore, it is a development paradigm and concept that demands a higher standard of living without triggering environmental problems such as deforestation, water and air pollution that can threaten the global ecosystem or cause problems such as climate change and species extinction (Browning and Rigolon, 2019).

The focus of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD) or Rio + 20, held in 2012, was on two themes: the green economy and institutional structures in the context of sustainable development (Allen, Metternicht, & Wiedmann, 2018). The new pledge to

sustainable development was central to the conference's final document. The Rio + 20 results included a new SDG development process that should be applied in 2015 and should promote targeted sustainable development actions across all sectors of the global development agenda (Weitz, Carlsen, Nilsson, & Skånberg, 2017). Accordingly, in 2012, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon identified sustainable development as one of the five major priorities of the United Nations Agenda, highlighting the main role that sustainable development must play in international and national development policies, programmes and agendas.

## **2.3 Pillars of sustainable development**

As a model that is future oriented, sustainable development put emphasis on a course of constructive transformation mainly rooted on social, economic, and environmental factors. According to Taylor (2016), the three key challenges of sustainable development are economic growth, environmental protection, and social equity. Grounded in this, it can be argued that the concept of sustainable development is based on three conceptual pillars. These pillars are “economic sustainability”, “social sustainability” and “environmental sustainability”.

### **2.3.1 Economic sustainability**

Economic sustainability refers to production systems that meet current consumption levels without the compromise of the futuristic needs (Lobo, Pietriga, & Appert, 2015). Economists have usually overemphasised the market's ability to allocate resources efficiently, believing that the supply of natural resources is infinite (Du and Kang, 2016). The three main activities occurring in the economy are production, distribution and consumption, but the accounting system that guides and measures the economy in relation to these activities greatly distorts values, which is bad for society and the environment (Cao, 2017). Dernbach (2003) argues that human needs such as food, clothing, and shelter are increasing due to population growth, but the world cannot keep up with these growing needs because of limited or unavailable resources.

### **2.3.2 Social sustainability**

Social resilience includes concepts of equity, empowerment, access, participation, cultural identity, and institutional stability (Daly, 1992). This concept suggests that people matter because development is centred on humanity (Benaim and Raftis, 2008). In essence, social

sustainability refers to systems aimed at reducing poverty (Littig and Griebl, 2005). Nonetheless, in a more logical aspect, “social resilience” refers to the relationship between social circumstances, such as poverty and environmental degradation (Farazmand, 2016). In this respect, social sustainability theory asserts that poverty reduction ought not to involve unnecessary environmental degradation or economic instability. Its intention should be poverty reduction within the current ecological and economic resources of society (Kumar, Raizada, & Biswas, 2014; Scopelliti et al., 2018). To understand the nature of social dynamics and how these structures arise from a systems viewpoint is essential for social sustainability (Lv, 2018). Guo (2017) believes that social sustainability contributes to peace and social stability for sustainable development as a concept that contains many subjects like human rights, gender equality and equality, public participation, and the rule of law.

### **2.3.3 Environmental sustainability**

The focus of the environmental sustainability concept is on how the environment is maintained productively and sustainably to support the environment and human life. Environmental sustainability is connected to the integrity of ecosystems and the capacity to store natural environment (Brodhag and Taliere, 2006). The present level of biodiversity loss is higher than the level of natural extinction (UNSD, 2018c).

## **2.4 The sustainable development goals**

The Sustainable Development Goals are worldwide efforts to eradicate poverty, protection of earth and advance the human lives and prospects of all people universally. In 2015, all United Nations member states adopted the 17 Goals. This was part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which sets 15-year guidelines to achieve the set goals (Taylor, 2016).

The 17 SDGs primarily seek to achieve the following summarised objectives as pointed by (Hylton, 2019; Saner, Yiu, & Nguyen, 2019):

- Eradicate poverty and hunger, guaranteeing a healthy life
- Universalise access to basic services such as water, sanitation and sustainable energy
- Support the generation of development opportunities through inclusive education and decent work

- Foster innovation and resilient infrastructure, creating communities and cities able to produce and consume sustainably
- Reduce inequality in the world, especially that concerning gender
- Care for the environmental integrity through combatting climate change and protecting the oceans and land ecosystems
- Promote collaboration between different social agents to create an environment of peace and ensure responsible consumption and production (Hylton, 2019; Saner, Yiu, & Nguyen, 2019).

The United Nations Communications Group (UNCG) and Civil Society Organisations (CSO) [2017] maintain that the SDGs, supported by the United Nations, promote collaborations between government, the private sector, research, academia and civil society organisations (CSOs). These kinds of collaborations are designed to facilitate smooth decision-making processes and to advance people's lives sustainably for upcoming generations (Breuer, Janetschek, & Malerba, 2019).

Considering the significance of human settlements in global development efforts, there have been efforts around the world to address sustainable development from the viewpoint of cities. The outcome of these efforts can be seen as including separate targets for cities and urban development in the 2030 Agenda, Sustainable Development Goal 11. Cities are centres of idea, commerce, culture, science, productivity, social, human and economic development. Urban planning, transportation systems, water supply, sanitation, waste management, disaster risk reduction, access to information, education and empowerment are all pressing issues for sustainable urban development (UNCG) and CSO, 2017).

## **2.5 Housing historical background in South Africa**

The most pressing question about housing and human settlement today is whether the development of sustainable human settlements since 1994 has contributed to the process of sustainable development on an interconnected basis of environmental, social and economic sustainability (National Department of Housing, 2004)

South Africa's housing environment has been damaged by a legacy of colonial and apartheid initiatives, joblessness and social instability associated with poverty in urban and rural societies

(National Department of Housing, 2004). In the late 1970s, the Surplus People Project found that up to 3 million blacks were evicted under group territorial laws, apartheid measures such as black spot removal and eviction of tenant workers from farms. During the next 30 years, from the 1950s, there was a systematic demolition of houses and the exclusion of black from government funded houses in urban areas (De Beer, 2001). Because of the political instability and political turmoil of the apartheid era, the housing market, which was inherited by the new South African government in 1994, faced serious problems.

Lack of access to basic municipal services, limited or no access for the poor to land for housing, and highly precarious living conditions have exacerbated the housing crisis. During the democratic elections, cities in South Africa were characterised by severe housing and service shortages, inequality in city spending, spatial ideals associated with “apartheid cities”, deep struggles with apartheid local government structures, high unemployment rates and large numbers of poverty-stricken household (Pillay, Tomlinson & du Toit, 2006).

Also, the non-payment of mortgages and the boycott of services in the 1980s affected many households. Many lenders have been reluctant to lend to low-income households for a variety of reasons, including non-payment of home loans, resulting in a lack of funds for the end-user (the end-user of the product, specifically why the product is designed). Because of the slow and complex process of defining, allocating and building land, there was not enough land for housing (National Department of Housing, 2000). Other barriers include inadequate standards for infrastructure, services and housing, making it difficult to provide affordable housing. Each province has vastly different housing needs and the special needs of women must be considered. Inexperienced home consumers face many challenges, including dishonest operators stealing money (National Department of Housing, 2000). As a result, the National Department of Housing needed to implement an architectural culture that would allow individuals and households to build their own homes without having to deal with unscrupulous contractors stealing money.

The 1994 situation is described in the White Paper on New Housing Policy and Strategy for South Africa. It highlights the prevailing conditions at the time, especially with concern for the poor. It is estimated that over 66% of South Africa's population is functionally urbanised. The remaining 34% of the population lived in rural areas, and many of them spend part of their working lives in urban areas (Government Digest, 2004). While approximately 58% of all households have acquired real estate ownership, approximately 9% of households have lived in rural areas with traditional, informal/inferior and/or non-official forms of ownership. About 18% of

all households had to live in squatter settlements, backyard huts, or overcrowded traditional official homes without formal ownership. This pattern of insecure tenure is undoubtedly one of the protruding features and causes of South Africa's housing crisis in 1994. The tenure situation, which indicates the patterns of distribution of physical assets, was further characterised by an unequal spread of home ownership according to income, gender, and race (Government Digest, 2004).

The then newly elected ANC government's commitment to addressing these issues can be traced to the 1994 Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP). The RDP became the ANC's election manifesto for the country's first democratic elections. The RDP was committed to meeting the basic needs of all South Africans. These basic needs included, among others, water and sanitation, land and jobs. The RDP was also tasked with the restructuring of local government in order to address these needs, as local governments were to become central in overcoming the backlogs (Pillay et al., 2006). RDP housing was a package involving secure tenure, land, a top structure and the supply of water, sanitation and electricity (Mthembi-Mahanyele, 2002).

The government faced another enormous challenge. At the time, it was not known how many households were affected by service delays. Household income and the level of service they can afford; knowledge of whether local governments can provide these services and of alternative means of ensuring the provision of these services (e.g. public-private partnerships); How to raise capital and operating expenses.

To address the housing situation in which the poorest were housed in the least adequate housing, located furthest from economic opportunities, the Department embarked on addressing the challenge of Housing the Nation. The department's main aim has been to address the needs of households most in need and who are inadequately housed through progressive access to secure tenure (Government Digest, 2004). By the late 1990s, housing specialists had raised concerns that the delivery of RDP houses was inadvertently creating unviable, dysfunctional settlements. From about 1999 onwards, therefore, there has been increasing focus by the Department of Housing on the intention to produce 'quality' rather than mere quantity (Charlton and Kihato, 2006).

Since 1994, the housing program has been very important in many ways. Housing delivery played an important role in showing the distribution of tangible assets among the poor, and in



that sense, it can be said to have played a key role in instilling some pride in the low-income class. According to Charlton and Kihato (2006), government housing programs argue that it is one of the few government interventions that transfer tangible assets directly into the hands of poor households.” The extent to which households can then use these assets to improve their livelihoods and increase their “broader portfolio of assets” (ie, human, social, natural and financial) is a key indicator of successful housing outcomes (Government Digest, 2004). The National Housing Policy that was formulated and implemented since then, is deeply influenced by the need to address these problems (National Department of Housing, 2000).

## **2.6 Human Settlements: the Vancouver Declaration**

According to the Vancouver Declaration (1976) the first United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, in Vancouver, British Columbia in Canada in 1976 “Human Settlements means the totality of the human community - whether city, town or village - with all the social, material, organisational, spiritual and cultural elements that sustain it”.

The Vancouver Declaration further states that “the fabric of human settlements consists of physical elements and services to which these elements provide the material support”. The physical components comprise:

- Shelter, i.e. the superstructures of different shapes, size, type and materials erected by humankind for security, privacy and protection from the elements and for their singularity within a community
- Infrastructure, i.e. the complex networks designed to deliver to or remove from the shelter people, goods, energy or information (Vancouver Declaration, 1976)

Furthermore, “Services cover those required by a community for the fulfilment of its functions as a social body, such as education, health, culture, welfare, recreation and nutrition” (Vancouver Declaration, 1976).

As stated in the National Development Program (NDP) Vision 2030, notable progress has been made in human settlement since 1994. However, the NDP Vision 2030 recognises that “South Africa has not yet achieved the objects of the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) of “breaking down apartheid geography through land reform, more compact cities, decent public transport and the development of industries and services that use local resources and/or

meet local needs". The NDP Vision 2030 also recognises that there is no easy way to innovate the functioning of a house, including the way the space economy works.

While there is great interest in maintaining the spatial status quo, a high level of investment in stable resources means that change is gradual at best. However, the NDP Vision 2030 suggests that rigorous procedures within a period of time could change the direction of spatial development and could be of great benefit to ordinary citizens and the national economy (National Development Plan: Vision 2030).

The United Nations (2018) represents a significant change in the perception and ability to improve urban cities. It guides national and local policies for the development and improvement of urban cities and towns by providing strategies for planning, improving, developing and building urban communities.

According to United Nations (2018), the re-thinking of the urban agenda should take the following form:

- Embracing urbanisation at all levels of human settlements by introducing additional suitable policies to benefit urbanisation across physical space, linking urban, peri-urban and rural areas, and helping governments to address challenges through joint policy frameworks.
- Incorporating equity into the development agenda. Equity is important when it comes to social justice, guarantees access to the public sphere, extends prospects, and increases the commons.
- Fostering national urban planning and planned city extensions.
- Deciding how relevant sustainable development goals will be supported through sustainable urbanisation.
- Aligning and strengthening institutional arrangements with the substantive outcomes of Habitat III to ensure effective delivery of the New Urban Agenda.

## **2.7 Moving from Housing to Human Settlements**

Considering the experiences relating to the implementation of the 1994 Housing White Paper, it became clear to the government that the existing policy direction and related projects need to be integrated, and the policy shift from housing supply to sustainable and integrated policies is noticeable. Human habitation (National Housing Code, 2009).

To substantiate the above, in 2004, the Cabinet approved a comprehensive plan for sustainable and integrated human settlement. A comprehensive plan has been completed and various modifications to the policy have been made. The comprehensive plan serves as the government's mid-term housing plan. This plan builds on the values of the 1994 White Paper by providing citizens with a stable and safe living space, quality drinking water, adequate sanitation and a reliable supply of energy, as outlined in the Government's Strategy to Achieve Overall Housing Goals. The goal is to create sustainable human settlements by effectively meeting the housing needs of citizens within the framework of more urgent socio-economic needs. The comprehensive plan is complemented by seven business plans (Department of Human Settlements, 2020):

- Residential Property Market Stimulation;
- Spatial Restructuring and Sustainable Human Settlements;
- Social (Medium-Density) Housing Programme;
- Informal Settlement Upgrading Programme;
- Institutional Reform and Capacity Building;
- Housing Subsidy Funding System Reforms; and
- Housing and Job Creation.

The 1994 Housing White Paper focused on creating a balanced environment and changing the budget based on race, along with the institutional framework introduced by the apartheid regime, to establish new procedures to address the housing shortage problem. However, since 1994 there have been socio-economic, demographic and political changes that have called for introducing new, innovative and demand-driven strategies to achieve the goal of sustainable human settlement development.

Over the last two decades, housing supply has recognised the importance of providing access to resources and opportunities that encourage active participation of all citizens in South Africa's social and economic structure, rather than just housing construction. (Joseph and Karli-Sebina, 2014). Subsequent to in-depth engagements regarding the Breaking New Ground (BNG) plan, it became evident to the Department Housing that that the then housing concept could not be pursued any longer. It showed elements of unsustainability and proven to be based on the spatial planning of the apartheid era. The department therefore had to break away from this approach and work towards a strategy that was more comprehensive, holistic (integrated human settlements) as far as housing provision was concerned. The department dealt with settlements in their entirety - taking people closer to services, work opportunities, housing and a

liveable environment. The launch of the Comprehensive Sustainable Human Settlements Plan in 2009 and the change of the name of the Department of Housing (DOH) by Minister Lindiwe Sisulu to the Department of Human Settlements came as no surprise. The idea is to move from a narrow framework to a more comprehensive framework that requires political and practical adjustments. This therefore meant that addressing the spatial and economic fragmentation of cities in South Africa would require housing policies that looked past housing anxieties to build integrated societies and communities instead of just housing (Joseph and Karuri-Sebina, 2014: 4).

The aim of the Department of Human Settlements was to ensure sustainable human settlements and improved quality of life for all citizens. Its purpose was that of funding, regulating, communicating, encouraging, communicating and monitoring the implementation of housing and hygiene programs (Department of Human Settlements, 2009). However, the human settlements sector remains one of the most challenging areas in the country's social and economic environment. The mandate of the department balances and endorses goals of the BNG Plan. It reinforces the responsibility of the Minister of Human Settlements, Lindiwe Sisulu, and the Department which is to ensure the provision of sustainable human settlements. Due to the challenges and interdependencies of the sector, however, close cooperation with other ministers and departments with corresponding line functions is necessary. As Bundy (2014) points out, 15 years after the democratic dispensation and years of preparing blacks' expectations of human settlements, this basic concept of township settlement is still deeply intact. Dormitories were not meant to stimulate the public imagination. He also argues that the provision of housing in the post-apartheid period did not lead to bold models that represent alternative conceptualisations of settlements. A statistically successful housing proposal did not expand the horizons of the social imagination. When the country began to build houses, it did not consider that the construction of houses should be more to build communities. During this period, people's views were no longer just about housing and quantity, but about integrated human settlements and investment quality, Bundy (2014).

The 2011 State of South African Cities Report concluded with a strong directive to officials within different cities to facilitate the redevelopment and reconstruction of urban spaces. Considering the continued development of surrounding housing and weak economic growth in township and subsidised housing areas, national and local governments need to take the densification of well-located areas more seriously. Efficient transfer of human settlements and

transport functions to large cities "provides a unique and exceptional opportunity to develop more integrated and coherent strategies for the development of urban spaces" (SACN, 2011).

## **2.8 Values and Principles Underlying Human Settlements in South Africa**

Section 26 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (1996) enshrines the inalienable right to housing as follows:

“(1) everyone has the right to have access to adequate housing.

(2) The State must take reasonable legislative and other measures within its available resources, to achieve the progressive realisation of this right.”

Since 1994 there have been numerous political and legal developments to give the new living concept an effect. These include the 1994 Reconstruction and Development Program (RDP); the 1996 Strategy for Growth, Employment and Redistribution (GEAR); the Accelerated and Shared Growth Initiative - South Africa (ASGI-SA) of 2005; and the Housing Act, 1997 (Act No. 107 of 1997). The two basic documents that provide content for the tasks of the national department are South Africa's New Housing Policy and Strategy: White Paper, 1994; and Comprehensive Plan for Sustainable Human Settlements Development, 2004.

The current South African housing policy is entrenched on the 1994 Housing White Paper. The major policy and development values highlighted in the housing white paper are still of relevance and pushing ahead with all proposed amendments in housing policy and implementation. The 1994 Housing White Paper reflects the broader housing policies and strategies of government. Since its introduction, the housing policy went through several amendments since its promulgation and its implementation has continued. A comprehensive review of the results of the government housing plan from 1994 to 2004 led to the adoption of a comprehensive plan for sustainable human settlements in 2004. This is a broad medium and long-term policy framework that paves the way for major policy and strategic changes. Due to the rapid changes in the socio-economic environment, policies are constantly changing.

## **2.9 Spatial dynamics**

Chapter 8 of the NDP Vision 2030 (Transformation of Human settlements) and the Integrated Urban Development Program (IUDF) states that space and space development are important priorities for eradicating poverty and reducing inequality in South Africa. Apartheid's legacy,

unemployment issues and socio-economic development needs require strategic cooperation between legislators and private partners. The spatial positioning of initiatives, investments, plans and projects helps strengthen the economy and promote job creation. Nevertheless, sustainable urban (and rural) development requires more than just a foundation for service provision or the provisional launch of large-scale infrastructure projects. It is mainly necessary to seek investment measures that utilise spatial growth and improve industrial linkages within functional regional economies. The requirements for identifying, strengthening and expanding a variety of related networks and value chains have been regularly increased, but little progress has been made in various spheres of government. Since 1996, the urban landscape of South Africa has changed with its spatial importance, development opportunities and challenges. Urban areas, towns and cities are not only populated by the majority of the populace, but are also the "driving force" of the South African economy. About 57% of the public economy is produced only in urban areas. South African cities play an important role as gateways and / or anchors for spatial networks connecting people, places, transportation, logistics, finance, services, learning and institutional networks (ESPON, 2014). The scrutiny conducted by EDD and the CSIR in 2014, which focused on a sequence of municipal and functional city area indicators, mirrored the vital role played by the cities as international, regional, and more localised networks.

## **2.10 Historical Development of Migration since the 18th Century**

According to Schauwinhold (2015), the defining period in the history of immigration in South Africa was the systematic colonisation of present-day South Africa, beginning with the Dutch in 1652 and the British in 1795. In 1652, the Cape of Good Hope was built as a trading port and served as a stopping point for ships coming from Europe to their colonies. With the growth of trade, it became the first permanent European settlement (Cape Town). Schauwinhold (2015) further posits that since the beginning of the colony, there were not enough human resources to manage and develop the newly inhabited areas for Europeans. The colonial powers of England and Holland tried to populate this tribe by recruiting Europeans to settle in the colonies. But few followed through on this call. For this reason, they brought captured slaves from other parts of Africa and Asia. The number of slaves soon surpassed the number of European settlers. By 1833, when the British Empire declared slavery illegal, the colonial army had brought about 65,000 slaves to South Africa. Among them, 26% are from the African continent (mainly East Africa), 26% are from India, 25% are from Madagascar, and 23% are from Indonesia.

Indigenous groups are also forced to work on the farms of European settlers (Schauwinhold, 2015).

### **2.11 History of Migration in South Africa**

Since 1994, South Africa experienced its first global presence. Since that point, significant changes have taken place in South Africa and further economic and social development has begun. In the Southern African Development Community (SADC), South Africa enjoys a strong economic and political position thanks to its relatively strong economy and little military power (Schauwinhold, 2015). Since 2000, the number of immigrants moving to South Africa from neighbouring African countries in search of better job opportunities has increased. South Africa's migration policy does not take advantage of the positive prospects that migration can provide for South Africa's overall economic development. Since the first democratic elections in 1994, changes in immigration policy within the country remain incomplete (Schauwinhold, 2015).

Since the end of apartheid, scholars have lost interest in recurrent population movements between countries and have focused on immigration issues. This shift in focus was based on anticipation of shifts in apartheid immigration patterns. These changes allow people to move freely to any destination without restrictions (Posel, 2003).

According to Community Survey (2016), “the consistently high rate of migration from the SADC countries is because of a colonial and apartheid era regional history of labour migration, particularly from Mozambique, Lesotho, Malawi, Zimbabwe and Swaziland”. South Africa's appearance as a well-known destination for African migrants is not a mistake of history.

According to Census 2011, migration appears to be an event of the youth, as these seem, by all accounts, to be progressively disposed to greater levels of movement. From the logistics analysis, it is clear that increasing the level of education increases the likelihood of migration. Other features show that individuals who have access to poor services or rent their accommodation are less likely to lose by moving somewhere where their lives may change. However, the most valid indicator of migration trends is due to unemployment, which increased the odds expected to generate migration between local governments by 448 percent, while unemployment changed by 1 percentage point.

## 2.12 Rural-Urban Migration: Gauteng City Region (GCR) in South Africa

Gauteng City Region is known a socio-economic development and growth economic centre in South Africa. Gauteng province is comprised of three metropolitan municipalities (City of Johannesburg, City of Ekurhuleni, and the City of Tshwane). Amongst the challenges facing the region is rapid urbanisation experienced in all developing cities around the world. Rural to urban relocation, infrastructure demand pressures, supply and capacity limitations, and disparities in urban governance structures related to the delivery of services are still a significant challenge. Urban planning and regulatory tools have been utilised with varied success in attempts to (re)solve urban problems in the GCR (Chakwizira, Bikam & Adeboyejo, 2018).

This means that although the region's geographic space accounts for 2% of the total land area, economic and social opportunities are spatially concentrated in the urban area of Gauteng, which accounts for about 40% of the gross domestic product (GDP) of the South African economy. As part of the continuing spatial rearrangement, various systems of spatial and transport challenges and opportunities have arisen due to the process and results of follow-up and rearrangement measures undertaken in the Gauteng region. As a result, the Gauteng region is undergoing rapid urbanisation, which is a common feature of cities in the Southern Hemisphere. When comparing all nine provinces in South Africa, Gauteng attracted the highest number of migrants, with a net increase of 543,000 between 2011 and 2016. Given the history of South Africa and geography of apartheid, Gauteng province inherited a spatially disjointed and extended urban development. Current spatial structures affect the long travel times, and long distances travelled by different modes of transport (buses, cars and trains) between residential areas in relation to the realm of socioeconomic opportunity. Spatial formation is an invisible apartheid transport tax that current generations and governments have to accept, some argue, as well as various forms of deprivation affecting the family system, spatial fragmentation, and ongoing subsidies for public transport, also complex and suboptimal governance systems and inadequate institutional and governance structures (Chakwizira, *et al.*, 2018).

The increasing urbanisation trend has the same consequences as social tension, which leads to xenophobic attacks by residents against foreigners (Awumbaii, *et al.*, 2011). It also leads to high unemployment and high crime rates in urban settlements, leading to enormous environmental and health risks, ultimately leading to problems in the provision of public services (Haas & Marie Laurence, 2016). Households have also been affected, as well as at the government and social



level. Therefore, in this study, it is important to investigate the patterns of rural to urban migration and to propose appropriate policies to address the impact of rural to urban migration in South Africa.

Increasing population movement from rural areas to urban areas is additionally pressuring South African cities, as urban communities are experiencing increased congestion on roads, delays in housing infrastructure and, to some extent, increased crime rates. This means that the migration from rural to urban areas in South Africa has been a huge challenge for rural and urban areas.

### **2.13 Causes of rural-urban migration in South Africa**

Migration in various cases is inspired by a person's desire for economic growth and development through looking for better opportunities and is one of the main factors in pushing individuals to migrate. However, these factors differ from one country to another. According to Mlambo (2018), the following are the major drivers of rural-urban migration in South Africa.

#### **2.13.1 Employment Prospects**

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (2011: 80) states that rapid development of provinces like Gauteng and Western Cape has contributed to an enormous inflow of individuals from across South Africa who is looking for employment openings. Gauteng and the Western Cape are portrayed by rapidly developing economies and mass industrialisation, and there are practical objectives for individuals who look for employment. Rural-urban migration in South Africa is to a great extent inspired by economic reasons, as rural areas cannot provide adequate work, and individuals decide to go to urban areas looking for opportunities. It seems apparent that the main factor behind rural-urban migration in South Africa is employment opportunities.

Labour migration needs to be managed fairly and effectively to maximise the benefits of labour migration for migrant workers and their families and to minimise risks and social costs. If labour migration can be effectively managed, it can add value to the sustainable development of countries of origin, transit and destination countries, and can deliver benefits and opportunities

for migrant workers and their families. Well managed labour migration can balance the demand for labour and supply, help in the development skills and transfer thereof at various levels, ensure contribution in the social safety net, encourage innovation and enrich communities culturally and socially. In contrast, poorly managed labour migration lead to risks and challenges, which include sustainable development and decent work, mostly in places of origin, transit point and destination for low-wage workers. The risks may be inclusive of uncertainty and casualness, brain drain, displacement, elevated risk of child labour, debt bondage, involuntary labour, human trafficking, threats to safety and health, and other disadvantages to decent work. In some cases, some of these risks are deadly. Racism, xenophobia and discrimination, misunderstanding and misinformation aggravate the common problem of insecurity that migrant workers may face during labour migration (International Labour Migration, 2019).

In general, making the most of labour migration involves the development of a comprehensive strategy that considers both the short-term and long-term labour market needs of labour migrant workers of all skill levels and provides them with the workforce and social protection they need. Otherwise, it can negatively impact productivity and competitiveness and contribute to labour market segmentation (International Labour Migration, 2019).

### **2.13.2 Education and health related services**

Rural areas generally lack adequate infrastructure and basic services. Page (2013) argues that poor administration, poor or weak governance and unethical governance continue to hinder the provision of services in rural areas. These challenges force people to leave these troubled areas in search of better ways to live and generate income in urban areas.

Despite the opposite general belief, South Africa's largest immigrants are South Africans, who travel domestically and often between provinces. In Gauteng, for example, it is estimated that 44% of the population is South African from the province and only 7-8% of cross-border immigrants. Contrary to the general belief that South Africa is "overloaded" with immigrants, an analysis of data from the 2012 Quarterly Labour Force Survey shows that 90% of South Africans are employed in all sectors, including self-employed. South Africa has a long history of migration, primarily related to labour migration and the search for improved livelihood opportunities. In the post-apartheid era, immigration to South Africa increased due to changes in

immigration regulations. Cities formerly inaccessible to most South Africans and immigrants are now home to large numbers of local and cross-border migrants (Vearey, Modisenyane, Hunter & Adams, 2017).

### **2.13.3 Salary differences**

Working in the city is a factor that motivates people to move to the city by increasing their chances of earning higher wages than those who work in the country. Kok and Collinson (2006) posit that the rural classification of northern KwaZulu-Natal has led many people in northern KwaZulu-Natal to move to Gauteng in search of better income. Provinces such as Limpopo, KwaZulu Natal and Eastern Cape remain mostly rural, and large wage gaps between urban and rural areas promote migration to urban areas.

## **2.14 Consequences for rural-urban migration in South Africa**

The large-scale rural-to-urban migration will have severe impacts on both rural and urban areas, and this trend, especially with the slow government response to the issue of rural-to-urban migration, will cause fast-growing provinces to continue to experience high levels of internal migration.

### **2.14.1 Consequences for rural areas - Loss of skill and innovation**

Migration of individuals denies rural areas opportunity for development in that rural areas become less prioritised. This delays the development and makes it nearly impossible to eradicate poverty within those areas due to absence of adequately skilled people and to contribute towards development and growth (Shezi, 2013: 112). According to Hidayati (2021), Migrants have a duty and responsibility to send remittances (money/goods) to support their families` everyday life costs. Part of migrant`s income is remittances earmarked to be sent to the rural regions of origin. Remittance is a crucial pointer in the socioeconomic life of receiving community as it has the potential to increase the economy of families in rural areas of origin. More broadly, migrant remittances are seen as a tool to improve balance of payments, promote savings and home investment. Remittances are therefore an important component of matching labour mobility with housing development (Hidayati, 2020).

### **2.14.2 Reduced availability of labour and resource underutilisation**

In South Africa, most people choose to work in urban areas because of the perception that they are better positioned for life and economic opportunities, and as a result, many skilled professionals are leaving rural areas (Amrevurayire and Ojeh, 2016). This, in turn, reduces the number of qualified professionals available for projects aimed at rural development. Moreover, unskilled people tend to leave rural areas due to the belief that better employment conditions are only possible in urban areas. As a result, industries such as agriculture may struggle to attract the required labour force, particularly due to existing wage inequality (Amrevurayire and Ojeh, 2016: 812). Increased migration from rural areas to urban areas prevents optimising resource use. Rural areas are likely to increase significantly when people from rural areas commit to remain in their hometowns and contribute to rural development. However, they move with all the skills they have and may be underutilised, as no one will effectively use the resources reserved for rural development.

### **2.14.3 Implications for urban areas - Overpopulation and government services**

The quality of urban infrastructure is critical to the quality of life of its residents, social cohesion and economic opportunity. It also measures the resilience of cities to a variety of global risks, such as environmental, social and health risks, as well as economic risks, such as unemployment. While the availability and quality of infrastructure is at the heart of many of the problems facing rapidly urbanising cities in developing countries, lack of investment causes similar problems in most developed countries (Zurich Insurance Group, 2017).

Migration affects demand for city infrastructure and services at both origin and destination. Changes in demand are taking place: housing, childcare, power generation, shops, roads, hospitals, doctors, amusement parks, schools, public transport, police, telephones, and employment. Inadequate urban infrastructure and services add to the pressure. Rapid population growth causes immigrants to cope with insufficient infrastructure and cities to cope with a lack of urban planning to meet the needs of all (World Economic Forum, 2017). Todes, Kok, Wetzell, Van Ziel & Cross (2010) argue that the province of Gauteng is the smallest physically in South Africa, but also the most populous in the country with the highest high-income population. The rapid development has led to a significant increase in the population. This, in turn, created additional pressure on government resources. Kollamparambil (2017: 12)

points out those economic differences between provinces in South Africa are increasing the influx of people to Gauteng. Population growth will continue to strain existing government resources as Gauteng authorities lack the budget to build more homes.

#### **2.14.4 Housing provision and traffic congestion**

Rural to urban migration continues to undermine the creation of resilient and integrated human settlements in urban areas, and population influx will increase the pressure on urban communities to meet population growth (Wakefield, 2015). Increasing traffic congestion has become more difficult to manage due to the growing population moving into urban communities.

#### **2.14.5 Crime and unemployment**

Criminal activity may increase as people move into cities. Not all immigrants are guaranteed employment immediately, so some may choose to engage in crime to survive (Singh, 2016). However, it cannot be concluded that crimes in urban communities increase only by rapid urbanisation. While immigrants can make appropriate contributions at their destinations, rural areas may also benefit because migrants remit money to families in rural areas. In terms of policy, governments are working to improve health and education infrastructure through different types of education, and to ensure access to education and the development of rural people.

Zurich Insurance Group (2017) states that speedy unintended urbanisation can rapidly cause violence and social conflict in urban areas. Growing inequality is generally more pronounced in urban areas than in rural areas. The mixture of disparity, competition for rare resources like land, immunity from the law, and weak city governance increases the risk of violence and potential law enforcement violations. According to Business Tech (2021), some cities in developing countries, such as Pretoria, are already at high risk.

The movement of people from one area to the other can be viewed as a promotional tool that can promote economic, social and political opportunities. But it can also affect the economy and contribute to social instability. The consequences of migration in sending countries such as South Africa include brain drain and loss of skills. While immigration has the potential to acquire mind and skills, it has additional implications, such as the lack of adequate frameworks, the depletion of social and financial assets, and the overall inability of the country to provide

sufficient food for its population. Population development; an understanding of South Africa's migration patterns is necessary to assess current economic development goals, but it is also necessary to plan for future socio-economic development. The importance of understanding the current terminology, concepts, and descriptions of migration cannot be overstated. Definitions are used to measure the impact of migration on policies and strategies used to manage migration.

## **2.15 Legislative Framework**

### **2.15.1 The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996.**

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 is the supreme law of the country, and, as such, all other policies and legislation are established in line with the guidelines set out in the constitution. Understanding and complying with the constitution will form the basis for introducing further new legislation and policies. Moreover, it will ensure that the provision of housing is done in accordance with the law and that the best interest of the communities is always advanced.

### **2.15.2 The Housing Act, 1997 (Act No. 107 of 1997)**

“Section (2) (e) (iii) of the Act encourages the establishment, development and maintenance of socially and economically viable communities with safe and healthy living conditions to ensure the elimination and prevention of slums and slums conditions” (South Africa, 1997:20). The Housing Act 107 of 1997 intends:

- to provide for the facilitation of a sustainable housing development process;
- to lay down general principles applicable to housing development in all spheres of government, to define the functions of national, provincial and local governments regarding housing development

## **2.16 Framework for the National Housing Policy: A Vision for Housing in South Africa**

The housing vision is the establishment of worthwhile, socially and economically integrated communities, located in areas permitting suitable access to economic opportunities, as well as to health, educational and social facilities in which all South Africans will, gradually, have access to:

- a) Permanent residential structures with secure tenure ensuring internal and external privacy and providing adequate protection against the elements; and
- b) Potable water, adequate sanitary facilities and domestic energy supply.

The housing vision is reinforced by principles of sustainability, viability, integration, equality, reconstruction, holistic development and good governance. South Africa's housing policy and strategy must contribute to a non-racial, non-sexist, democratic, integrated society. The goal is to improve the quality of living of all South Africans with an emphasis on the poor and those who cannot independently satisfy their basic housing needs.

## **2.17 Fundamental Principles of Housing Policy Development and Implementation**

The Constitution of 1996 is the highest law of the land and all housing policies must not be in conflict with the Bill of Rights. Section 26 of the Constitution states that, "everyone has the right to have access to adequate housing" (on a progressive basis). The following policy principles as contained in the White Paper on Housing are fundamental to the achievement of this right.

### **2.17.1 People-Centred Development and Partnerships**

Government's human settlement creation policy is mainly facilitative. According to the National Housing Code (2009), "through the provision of subsidies and through the creation of suitable institutional frameworks and support structures, Government pursues to create an enabling environment in which the human settlement process is people-centred and collaborations can thrive. Government alone cannot meet the housing challenge and collaborations are essential to delivering adequate housing in South Africa". It is envisaged that:

- The human settlement process will generate broad based support and involvement on the part of all key players in order to maximise the mobilisation of resources to meet the housing challenge;
- With a human settlement process which is people-centred and enables partnerships to thrive, an environment can be created in which all role-players share in the risks associated with human settlement creation and in the rewards of improved housing opportunities, a more vibrant housing market and the realisation of the housing vision; and
- The human settlement process will be participatory and decentralised, allowing effective response to priorities and opportunities at the local level and enabling all role-players to

contribute their skills, labour, creativity, financial and other resources to the housing process (National Housing Policy and Subsidy Programmes, 2010).

### **2.17.2 Skills Transfer and Economic Empowerment**

Development programmes can essentially contribute meaningfully to the realisation of a country's priorities and strategic goals to grow communities socially and economically. Housing regulations should endorse technology transfer and economic empowerment to encourage community participation in sustainable and inclusive human settlement. This includes a focus on user education and development of private organisations willing to provide support and training (National Housing Policy and Subsidy Programme, 2010).

### **2.17.3 Fairness and Equity**

Government's human settlement policy must advance fairness and equity amongst all South Africans and accomplish equivalent and impartial access to housing opportunities, goods and services. Regarding objectivity and parity, the state should understand that South Africa is highly diverse and respond accordingly. Available policies and plans must address the intricacies of enhancing human settlements to provide maintainable living standards for occupants within the context of a broader community. Government strategies and subsidy programmes need to address the needs of young people, people with disabilities, older persons, single-parent families without formal residency rights, hostel occupants and other persons with uncommon housing needs. This must happen inside a structure that considers these requirements in both urban and rural contexts (National Housing Policy and Subsidy Programmes, 2010).

### **2.17.4 Choice**

The state should strive to realise the rights of service users regarding freedom of choice. People should be able to choose their houses based on their needs. Similarly, it is understood that persons ought to have equitable access to resources. "The state ought to advance both the right of the person to pick and encourage collective efforts by individuals to improve their housing conditions" (National Housing Policy and Subsidy Programmes, 2010).



### **2.17.5 Transparency, Accountability and Monitoring**

The National Housing Policy and Subsidy Programme (2010) states that transparency is important to protect against disproportionate systems in which some parts of the population benefit more than others. Just as important as transparency is a system that tracks our growth and ensures accountability. It is important that the housing sector be driven and supported by a unified national policy and administration with physically measurable responsibilities for a wide range of goals that are adequately calculated through existing government structures in all areas. Harmony between the different sectors must be ensured to resolve conflicts that may arise from limited resources and foster an atmosphere in which all actors fulfil their responsibilities (National Housing Policy and Grants Programme, 2010).

### **2.17.6 Sustainability and Fiscal Affordability**

Constructing houses should be transparent and sustainable. There must be a balance between what the client can afford, the quality of the house, the number of houses needed, and the financial distribution to human settlement development. Policies should encourage private / business investment and promote a vibrant and competitive housing market to sustain the process of creating human settlements. The policy must also be sensitive and responsible for the environmental impact of human settlement development (National Housing Policy and Subsidy Program, 2010). According to Tissington (2010), “there is no hesitation that government’s policy development on housing has been unambiguous, and continues to be, the wish to provide improved housing to most people and to be more demand side motivated, giving choices to people and creating required, integrated and operational human settlements. Government’s policy formulation on housing and development has not, however, happened with a clear position in relation to the responsibilities on the state to move progressively towards universal realisation of the right to sufficient housing”.

Although the constitutional responsibility to provide housing is mentioned and “officially” acknowledged (generally only at the beginning of a policy in order to place it within a wider constitutional framework), housing is formalised within a completely different paradigm. These paradigms can be summarised as “accelerate delivery,” “reduce back-orders,” and “eliminate informal payments.” These are not negative frames per se. However, if they are not informed and motivated about their positive impact on the poor and their link to livelihood strategies, they

could be wrong and, in some cases, more broadly detrimental to households and poverty reduction efforts (Tissington, 2010). Moreover, they appear to be primarily focused on implementing minimum standards that are considered "transferred" housing opportunities.

## **2.18 Conclusion**

This chapter discussed the theoretical framework of Human Settlements and Rural-Urban Migration. Further discussions focused on legislative background and the links that various scholars tried to establish between migration and economic determinants of migration and the various effects that migration can have on sending and receiving areas within the international paradigm.

Numerous causes and contributing factors to migration were identified. Volatile political, social and economic environments can be viewed as the main drivers of migration. In South Africa, many people have left rural areas aspiring to obtain employment, improved healthcare and educational facilities. Rural underdevelopment was cited as the main driver of rural-urban migration.

## **CHAPTER 3**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

This chapter summarises the state of immigration both internationally and nationally, highlighting the extent to which urban populations have increased over the years, thus causing extreme pressures in urban settings due to spatial challenges. The chapter also discusses the contribution of migration to urbanisation and urban population growth and examines urbanisation challenges and how these affect the housing provision in urban spaces.

#### **3.2 Overview of International Migration**

The movement of individuals for better lives and improved employment conditions reasons is referred to as migration (Huzdik, 2014; UN, 2016b). According to the UN (2016), “universal movement at present has turned into a worldwide phenomenon where its multifaceted nature and effects are to a great extent felt. When analysed from the development perspective of a country, universal movement has its advantages and disadvantages. Some argue that migration is a helpful tool for advancement since it inspires improvement for the receiving country, as the country can acquire the necessary knowledge, expertise and services of skilled and unskilled labour. In any case, the receiving country may also suffer because of unwelcome migrants moving into the country as refugees. On the other hand, the sending country may suffer from brain drain due to a large-scale outflow of skilled workers despite receiving remittances.”

In 2015, the estimates showed that the overall number of migrants in the world was 244 million, or 3.3% of the total world population (UN, 2016). Europe, East and West Asia head the list as the most prevalent migrant destinations. The estimates further highlighted that the overall migrant population in Europe was 76 million and in Asia, 75 million. The United States of America accommodated migrants from across the world, totalling 47 million, which was the biggest number accommodated by one country. The United States and Canada jointly accommodated 54 million immigrants, the third highest number internationally (UN, 2016).

When looking at the international migrants' countries of origin, the greatest number came from Asia at 104 million, making up 43% of the overall world-wide migrant population in 2015. Europe

had 62 million migrant origins in the second place, followed by Latin America and the Caribbean in the third spot, having 37 million migrant origins in 2015. India accounted for the biggest diaspora on the planet, adding up to 16 million, and Mexico represented 12 million of migrant starting points (UN, 2016b).

Bell, Alves, de Oliveira and Zuin (2010) refer to three key categories of international migration, namely 1) Labour migration; 2) Forced migration; 3) International retirement migration.

Labour migration includes the migration of highly trained, unskilled low income, and temporary labour. Involuntary migration includes refugees and asylum seekers that relocate due to wars and political volatilities, and the displaced who have lost their houses due to natural disasters and building projects” (Bell et al., 2010; Castles, 2003). International retirement migration is concerned about individuals who retire and purchase property overseas for their dwelling (Bell et al., 2010). Another known categorisation in the literature is forced and voluntary migration (Hugo, 2008; Koppenberg, 2012; Zetter, 2015). Individuals who move between countries as asylum seekers, refugees and internally displaced persons are known as involuntary or forced migrants, while those who migrate for other reasons, as well as labourers, are considered as voluntary migrants. The latter migrate to another country because of challenges that exist in their countries of origin, hence moved to seek personal improvements.

In addition to the above, other terms are used to identify different types of migrations. The most common term is economic migration. This is because people have moved between countries in search of better living conditions through increased employment and improved basic services. “In economic migration, economic interests come first. Another term found in the literature is political immigrants, i.e. people who move from one country to another because of civil wars and political discrimination in that country. Today, ecological migration has also become a popular term in the migration literature” (Laczko and Aghazarm, 2009). Environmental Immigrants migrate from their home countries due to environmental conditions such as global warming and drought.

### **3.3 Domestic Migration**

Migration has occurred in South African history and continues to the present day. South Africa’s spatial development system continues to be deeply underpinned by the previous racially segregating system of rural areas (largely black people), commercial farming areas (mainly

owned by white people with black or coloured employees), spatially divided cities and hinterland informal settlements. By the apartheid era, migration was a main feature of the labour system since the 1990s, as black individuals from rural areas were trying to get into the metropolitan economy. Many were successful in this endeavour and joined the skilled and middle classes. Many black individuals still try to escape rural financial constraints through migration but maintain their rural homes as a security net or a retirement ideal. With that being the case, the white social class is presently virtually fully urban, and white commercial farmers maintain robust connections with urban zones. Recent patterns of migration lead from small to medium-sized towns, then to fully urbanised areas. However, some form of counter-migration happens as people move from cities back to rural areas. What is of importance is that the end of apartheid opened up the spatial system for human choices to be made. At the same time, the Republic of South Africa entered an era of globalisation, wherever economic systems alter quickly, and businesses and sectors rise and fall with speed. Rural migrants face a difficult task when deciding where to migrate to, given the possibility that the area they choose might have been explored by others before them, which may cause reduced opportunities. This, in turn, implies that several rural cultural patterns are brought into the urban areas, and consolidated within the urban or peri-urban informal settlements, resulting in great cultural diversity within the cities (Atkinson, 1997).

As Atkinson (1997) continues to argue that migration of people is influenced by employment opportunities and access to improved government services. New migration patterns indicate the previously excluded and strained groups, like women, who from time to time, flee from predominantly patriarchal systems within the rural areas. Many people migrating from the Transkei and Ciskei (“deep rural” areas) to Western Cape could replicate this trend. Therefore, motives could vary from utter desperation to rational job-seeking, from personal empowerment to upward social rank, from material considerations regarding government services to a robust need for education and coaching.

Furthermore, the nature of migration patterns ensures rural-urban linkages to be maintained. Informal support through contact persons who already reside in the city and know how to access housing and work opportunities is that they are the major help to arrive migrants will trust. Migration patterns are therefore sustained by these networks and focus on specific destination areas (chain migration) within which local supportive networks evolve usually supported by the thought of common origin – a phenomenon well understood and studied

across the globe (Steinbrink, 2010). This makes rural-urban linkages complicated, not solely as regards migration, but additionally through the flows of cash, ideas, cultural identity and livelihoods. Steinbrink (2010) further posits that internal migration has to be seen as an imperative feature of bread and butter issues rooted in a larger, informal, rural-urban linking as several poor individuals source their livelihoods across huge distances between rural and urban areas.

The inward movement of people in South Africa includes circular migration, such as migrant workers who work in one part of the country and reside permanently in another part of the country, and permanent migration between and within urban areas. Dr. Sally Peverdi, Senior Research Fellow at the Gauteng Regional Observatory explains that besides a large number of foreign migrants, the Gauteng region is also home to numerous domestic migrants (Community Survey, 2016). Community Survey (2016) also points out that, 65% of Gauteng residents were born within the province (as low as 54% in 2011), and 29% of Gauteng residents were born out of the province. About 10% of the Gauteng population are from Limpopo, far more than the estimated 6% of Gauteng residents who identified themselves as foreigners (Community Survey, 2016).

### **3.4 The Contribution of Migration to Urbanisation and Urban Population Growth**

As indicated by the World Migration Report (2015), “internal movement, and net migration to urban regions specifically, drives the urbanisation of a country’s population. Fast-paced population growth often overlaps with rapid urbanisation, making particularly quick urban population growth. To deal with these transitions, it is essential to know and understand them”. At the continental level, Africa has the most elevated pace of urban population growth, largely because it has the highest rates of overall population growth.

### **3.5 Rural-urban migration in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA)**

The continuous movement of people from rural communities to cities is in most cases a result of rural-urban migration which rapidly increased over the years worldwide. Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) is no exception. According to Mercandalli, Losch, Belebema, Bélières, Bourgeois, Dinbabo, Fréguin-Gresh, Mensah, & Nshimbi (2019), Sub-Saharan Africa has a long history of internal and international migration. About 33 million Africans were living outside their country of

nationality in 2015. This is equivalent to 2.8% of the continent's population and 14% of international immigrants worldwide (UNDESA, 2015).

Unlike North Africa, where most migrants cross continental borders to cross to Europe, Sub-Saharan African tend to migrate to neighbouring countries or in the region. Of the 23 million SSA international immigrants, 70% (16 million) remain in the region (Mercandalli et al., 2019). Due to the high number of illegal immigrants crossing borders, these international migration rates are underestimated. However, focusing on the international movement of people hides large-scale internal movements within countries, making accurate information more scarce and estimated to be six times greater than international movement worldwide (UNDESA, 2015).

Together with urbanisation, rural migration continues to fuel African structural transformation. However, the nature of the SSA's demographic and economic transition has resulted in rapid population growth and limited economic opportunities in the city (compared to past transition periods in other regions), changing migration patterns. They also have significantly affected the characteristics of rural-urban dynamics and their role in economic transition. Sub-Saharan migration presents a diversified picture in terms of mobility patterns and destinations at both internal and international levels. In particular, the dynamics of circular or non-residential migration, between and within countries, are a direct answer to the challenges faced by rural households (Mercandalli et al., 2019).

### **3.6 Urbanisation: The SADC case scenario**

Urbanisation is a necessary catalyst for economic prosperity. Cities and towns generate the majority of a country's GDP, and if properly managed, urbanisation can be a powerful process that enhances change and economic growth (UN Habitat, 2014). As the colonial and apartheid regimes in Africa crumbled, urbanisation began to grow rapidly. It is estimated that the urban population in Africa has grown from 15% in 1960 to 40% in 2010 and is expected to continue growing to over 60% by 2050 (UN Habitat, 2015). The main drivers of this urbanisation are natural population growth, rural-urban migration (including climate change refugees), circular and seasonal labour migration, international migration, conflict and war, changing and decaying rural landscapes, land reform, and a perception of plentiful economic opportunities, housing and services in the cities (UN Habitat, 2014). However, urbanisation in most of Africa occurred with little change in the economic structure and insufficient investment in the built environment and human capital to harness the process for sustainable and inclusive growth (UN Habitat 2014).

The main problems associated with urbanisation in Africa are “urbanisation of poverty”, inadequate infrastructure and services, environmental degradation, lack of clear policies on land ownership, low economic growth and increased poverty contributing to unsustainable consumption of resources, a laissez-faire approach to urban governance and limited capacity at the local government level (UN African Economic Commission, 2014; UN Habitat, 2014). As a result, much of urbanisation is exposed to complex risks in unplanned, informal, and undesirable locations. As a result, many settlements in SADC countries are home to increasingly vulnerable urban populations, particularly due to climate change (UN Economic Commission for Africa, 2014; UN Habitat, 2014).

### **3.7 Urbanisation and Rural–Urban Migration as a Policy Challenge**

Although urbanisation by and large adds to economic improvement and consequently to urban limits, developing towns and urban areas within countries that have low incomes frequently face extreme urban housing, infrastructure and service deficiencies and different types of urban clogging (World Migration Report, 2015). Setbacks that are caused by fast urbanisation will always be attributed to and blamed on migration. The increase in the number of migrants and families residing in an urban centre can escalate the demand levels for new accommodation, housing and infrastructure. Ensuring that these needs are met is a real policy challenge, although taking measures to stop migration is unlikely to be successful and can cause serious hardship for present and hopeful migrants and for low-income urban populations (World Migration Report, 2015).

Providing sufficient, affordable and quality basic services is considered a core function of city government. The provision of services (water, sanitation, waste treatment, housing, etc.) is closely related to the health and well-being of city dwellers. Inadequate provision of services also affects human capital development and limits the possibility of escaping poverty. However, in many developing countries, urban service provision is limited by coordination, management, financial and capacity challenges exacerbated by the pace and scale of urbanisation. There is a significant role for the public sector, including both local and national spheres of government, in taking advantage of the urban benefits (World Migration Report, 2015).

The urban land issue is key to the development of the cities. Nonetheless, the post-apartheid regime focused on transforming the countryside, not the cities, but the land is at the heart of all



the changes planned and desired in the city. Cities in South Africa are characterised by spatial, social and economic fragmentation and the deprivation of millions of poor citizens' access to urban resources and the benefits of urban life. Low-density urban sprawl and inefficient land-use planning place a heavy burden on poor households, which spend a significant portion of their income on transportation, place significant strains on city finances and threaten environmental sustainability (SACN, 2017).

In cities, land is a key and limited resource required to intervene in the built environment and is a central factor in all urban governance and development decisions. Land and its proper management are necessary to achieve social, economic and environmental goals that often conflict with one another. Land use planning and land development management laws are the main tools for natural resource management in developing countries. Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act 16 of 2013 (SPLUMA), which came into effect in July 2015, gives municipalities more land-use planning powers, but the planning requires coordination and cooperation from national and local governments responsible for delivering infrastructure at local levels. The current discrepancy is particularly evident in cities where coordination of infrastructure provision (e.g., schools, housing, and public transport) is nearly impossible. This is because demand is highest at the city level but planning and budgeting remain the responsibility of the national and provincial government authorities (SACN, 2018).

### **3.8 Urbanisation and Economic Growth**

Urbanisation in developed countries is complementary to economic growth and industrialisation. These historical patterns predict a favourable cycle between economic growth and urbanisation, regardless of local conditions. From classical urban economic theory to more modern urban scale approaches, urban population growth has been commonly used as a measure of economic growth (Di, Strano & Batty, 2021).

Di, et al., (2021) also argue that urbanisation offers several benefits, increasing productivity and competition through economies of scale and division of labour. This not only helps free up labour and use materials for manufacturing processes but also reduces geographic distance between businesses, lowers transaction costs and promotes competition. These benefits of urbanisation, along with the associated bureaucratic environment, infrastructure investment, and market structure of businesses, are part of the intangible attributes, opportunities necessary for national economic growth and innovation.

### 3.9 The South African Urban System

According to Baffi, Turok, and Vacchiani Marcuzzo (2018), urbanization in South Africa differs from that observed in other African countries in many ways. First, South Africa urbanised earlier than other parts of sub-Saharan Africa due to its unique economic history of mining and related industrialisation. Until the late 19th century, it was still a sparsely populated area with a predominantly agricultural society and extensive arid regions, but there were a few localised areas with great industrial dynamism. These emergent cities quickly became a powerful engine of growth, with a significant multiplier effect on the local economy and far-reaching social impact. During the 20th century, the country's urban population grew rapidly and the number of urban areas increased more than tenfold. The share of urban dwellers in the country's population has risen from about 17% in 1900 to about 65% today, making South Africa one of the most urbanised countries on the continent (Turok, 2014). South Africa's model of urbanisation is deeply influenced by its extreme political history. The promulgation of racism laws at the beginning of the 19th century and implementing "separate development" during apartheid gave rise to a unique form of urban growth, breaking away from trends seen elsewhere. Urbanisation accelerated in the first half of the 20th century and then slowed down. Early rapid industrialisation caused more and more people to migrate to cities in search of livelihood in rural areas. The increase in the African black population in the city has sparked a backlash from the dominant white minority, which has resulted in strict government controls limiting further urbanisation. Control did not prevent this process, but it weakened, especially when apartheid peaked between the late 1950s and early 1980s (Turok, 2014). Access to living space for Africans, people of colour and Indians depends on city group territorial laws and implementing "displaced urbanisation" across the country, along with the creation of so-called hometowns. These laws impose very limited and unequal urbanisation on the country's development path (Baffi, et al., 2018). The repeal of restrictive laws and openness to the global economy in the 1990s imposed new spatial dynamics on the legacy model. The polarisation of economic activity was reinforced in 1998 by the adoption of traditional macroeconomic measures of growth, employment, and redistribution programmes. Inherited socio-spatial inequality is a serious problem in various areas of government at national, provincial and metropolitan levels. In fact, the difficulty of eliminating inherited inequality is exacerbated by the state's reluctance to restrict private actors in choosing where to live. Seeking economic links with international networks and gaining visibility on the international stage focusses on

development in limited areas of large cities. This dynamic partly explains why South Africa remains one of the most unequal countries in the world, with the World Bank's 2011 Gini coefficient of 63.4% (Todes and Turok, 2017).

### **3.10 South African Urban Challenges**

According to Rogerson (2014), "South African urban problems are generally seen as special and different from those of the rest of the continent because of their apartheid legacy of fragmented and racially destroyed urban landscapes. Twenty years have passed since the transition to democracy, and some of the urban problems facing South Africa have been tainted by apartheid in the past." Nevertheless, the challenges facing the country's cities represent the set of sustainability challenges facing other fast-growing African cities as well. South Africa is already one of the most urbanised countries in Africa and its urban population is growing rapidly.

South Africa's major cities are drivers of national economic development and major hubs of corporate development (Rogerson, 2014). Indeed, economic activity disproportionately targets the country's vast urban areas, particularly large cities, where 59% of the country's economic output is produced by 37% of the population. According to the Centre for Development and Enterprise (CDE, 2014), South Africa's "relationship with urbanisation is difficult and ambiguous, if not outright hostile". "Place-based initiatives to stimulate economic development in large cities and small towns have been one of the key differentiators of development in South Africa over the past 15 years" (Rogerson, 2014). According to the Treasury (2015), it is widely believed that modest economic growth does not lead to better living conditions in all South African cities. Consequently, South Africa's cities are increasingly home to the poor, as urban population growth outpaces the pace of economic processes. The apartheid segregation pattern exacerbates the governance problems associated with the reconstruction of the country's inefficient and unfair urban planning. Exceptional spatial patterns of the past are still being replicated, as evidenced by the rapid growth of urban informal settlements in and around areas vulnerable to environmental hazards such as flooding. A candid assessment recently proposed by the central government is that South Africa must find an acceptable model to effectively use the city's potential to promote economic improvement and modify the spatial structure that still marginalises the poor (SACN, 2015).

### **3.11 The dynamics of urbanisation in Gauteng: Johannesburg and Pretoria**

Gauteng was dominated by gold mines and gradually diversified into related manufacturing industries and services. These include chemical explosives (for mining), metal production, wood and other building materials, civil and mechanical engineering, power generation and distribution. The mining companies were directly involved in the establishment of subsidiaries to produce cement, clothing, food, beer, steel, chemicals and paper. Mining has also sparked the emergence of the financial services industry, which has displaced mining as a major sector of the Johannesburg economy over the past two decades (Harrison & Zack, 2012). Gold mining has been the engine of South Africa's economy for nearly 100 years and has been the only source of export income for many years. It is estimated that gold mining accounted for 50% of all state revenues in the 1930s (Baffi, et al., 2018). At its peak in 1970, South Africa accounted for at least 78% of world gold production. This was the direct meaning of gold mining for Gauteng. Gauteng's mining expansion has had indirect and induced significant regional multiplier effects. As mentioned above, indirect effects have been observed in various supply industries.

The largest concentration of manufacturing was in nine cities in Ekurhuleni (formerly East Rand) east of Johannesburg. These were Boksburg, Benoni, Alberton, Brakpan, Germiston, Kempton Park, Edenvale, Springs and Nigel. East Rand has become the centre of the country's manufacturing economy, with numerous groups of companies focused on metalworking, chemicals, food and beverage, and packaging. Production is complemented by important auxiliary services in the fields of air transport, rail transport, warehousing and telecommunications. The region has become a major logistics hub in all of Africa, including the busiest airport (OR Tambo), transport interchange (Gilloolys) and rail junction (Germiston) (Baffi, et al., 2018).

Induced effects of mining have also been observed in various fields. Construction was a major activity related to the construction of housing for a rapidly growing population. The retail and distribution sector has grown rapidly to meet the needs of a growing population. Gauteng's workforce composition changed dramatically in the 1970s and 1980s, when the use of foreign workers in the mines declined sharply and replaced by domestic work (Turok, 2014). In the early 1970s, foreign workers made up nearly 80% of South Africa's mining workforce, but political changes in Mozambique and elsewhere have resulted in large-scale migration. The number of

domestic workers in mines increased rapidly from 87,000 in the mid-1970s to 333,000 in the mid-1980s (Harrison and Zack, 2012).

Replacing foreign workers with local workers has further boosted the development of Gauteng's consumer industries, as remittances were less and more workers and families have settled permanently within the city region. Several manufacturing sectors in Gauteng benefited from import substitution and industrial diversification due to South Africa's international isolation in the 1960s and 1970s. However, foreign sanctions and trade barriers have created a somewhat artificial business environment with limited competition. When these protections were suddenly removed in the 1990s, many domestic businesses were hit hard. Their management skills, personnel skills and skills were generally below international standards and they struggled to compete with foreign manufacturers (Bhorat et al., 2014). The economy was also hit by unstable exchange rates and unstable labour-management relations.

After an economic downturn and tremendous political turmoil in the late 1980s and early 1990s, there was a coordinated shift in apartheid and democratic elections in 1994. This led to a period of unprecedented political stability and a moderate economic recovery (Turok, 2014). Mining was still important to the national economy, but there was a shift from gold to coal and platinum. These minerals were not found in Gauteng, but in neighbouring areas such as Mpumalanga and the Northwest.

Johannesburg's economy has diversified with some success, from mining and manufacturing to business, financial services and consumer services. Johannesburg is now the headquarters of all major South African banks and most insurance companies. It is also a major centre for higher education and entertainment. The city's retailers benefit from a significant influx of visitors and merchants from other South African countries who come to the city to purchase goods to sell or consume at home. Ekurhuleni went through severe de-industrialisation in the 1990s and struggled to diversify into other industries. However, it continues to benefit from logistics, warehousing, hotels, and other activities related to OR Tambo airports. It aims to mobilise support for the creation of aerotropolis near airports for the development of logistics and value-added industries (Baffi, et al., 2018).

The city of Tshwane (formerly Pretoria) has been South Africa's administrative (Executive) capital and civil service centre since 1910. It accommodates the headquarters of the key government departments and ministries, headquarters of the military and police, and all the foreign embassies and diplomatic missions. Although smaller than Johannesburg, Tshwane is

also a major commercial and industrial centre. The main industries are automotive, steel, pharmaceuticals, heavy equipment, aerospace and military equipment. It is one of South Africa's top centres of higher education and research, with the biggest residential university (Tshwane University of Technology), the biggest institution for distance learning (UNISA) and a leading research and teaching university (University of Pretoria). Significant scientific and cultural bodies comprise the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, Human Sciences Research Council, Medical Research Institute, Agricultural Research Council and numerous museums. The public sector represents an unusually large portion of the city's economy as a source of employment and demand for city real estate. This has helped protect cities from the worst effects of the global recession and deindustrialisation of the past decade. As a result, Tshwane appears to have a more stable and resilient economy than Johannesburg and Ekurhuleni, but perhaps less dynamic due to its dominance in the public sector (Baffi, et al., 2018)

### **3.12 Context of Urban Renewal**

Urban development and urban transformation are constant over time. The Industrial Revolution itself expanded many urban areas. Since the mid-19th century, the state has increasingly made efforts to intervene in urban transformation and reconstruction processes to achieve various social, economic and aesthetic goals (Esfahani, 2017).

A notable phase of urban renewal was the post-war period in the United States when the Housing Act of 1954 was passed. The bill required local authorities to develop a remodelling plan so that, if approved, the land could be acquired by expropriating the land at a fair price. As a result, land was cleared for private use through a redevelopment project aimed at revitalising commercial commerce in the city centre. The process was characterised by the ability to take control of the land and to expel thousands of residents, particularly African Americans, from their homes and neighbourhoods (Prytherch, 2017). Urban regeneration initiatives are becoming more sophisticated, adding two dimensions to it: a systems approach to urbanisation and social engagement of all stakeholders. The addition of these two dimensions also includes the technological complexity of potential solutions to achieve sustainable urban development (Zheng, Shen, Wang, Hong & Li, 2017).

Another important factor contributing to the decline of the city is the outdated urban infrastructure, which needs reform to improve the depiction of real estate in terms of road layout, road hierarchy, public utilities and land management. While these zones are generally well

located, their potential has yet to be discovered, while the demand for new, more managed housing and/or commercial space is increasing (Lai, Chau, Cheung, 2018). Governments play the most important role in the governance structure of urban regeneration, which directly influences relevant planning strategies (Zheng, et al., 2014).

Research on racial issues has shown that blacks are disproportionately vulnerable, so they are heavily involved in urban regeneration and, consequently, gentrification. Immigrants are another affected social group that can be affected by major changes in social conditions and environments and are vulnerable to stress in many ways. Avoiding or minimising these impacts requires a broader view of the area and the potential for intervention in that area. However, it is unnecessary to replace or reduce material, social, and cultural efforts. It can create additional pathways for more community members to know, coexist, care for, and fight with each other (Thurber, 2018). The mobilisation of the residents of the regeneration district, a key stakeholder in the project, is an important mechanism for the democratic planning of urban regeneration, which can help break the deadlock in project implementation (Ay, 2019).

Urban regeneration must ensure the construction of urban forms that generate a variety of human-centric and sustainable uses and activities. In this sense, urban activities will be consistent with the Sustainable Development Goal 11 (SDGs), which address the theme of “Sustainable Cities and Communities”, to make these zones part of the city, in particular to a more inclusive, safe and sustainable urban environment. Settlement for all who live there.

### **3.13 Inclusive Urban Renewal**

Urban regeneration is described as an interventionist activity aimed at transforming urban areas by improving the built environment and infrastructure to improve the quality of life and the provision of social services. It also improves economic conditions and employment opportunities, social and economic characteristics, and improved environmental conditions (Isfahani, 2017). Urban regeneration is a set of planning policies and methods for addressing urban problems through government redevelopment (Prytherch, 2017).

There have been many significant changes in the last few decades, not only in housing but also in education, safety and health. However, the current model of prioritising economic development exacerbates the ecological crisis and deepens the social inequality that is embodied in a divided society (Boer, 2015). In this context, the 2030 Agenda is characterised as

a transformative tool that proposes a set of global priorities for sustainable development that encompass people, planet, partnerships, peace and prosperity (PNUD, 2016).

The methods of transformation in urban system happen when there is an insufficiency to the perspective, because of the social and economic vitality of societies (Coelho, Amado, Costa, Santos, Martins, Justo & Rossa, 2014).

To understand urban evolution, it is important to identify original urban ideas and design patterns or virtual re-creations of original occupations (Pinto, 2015). The decline of certain areas of a city is associated with a phenomenon called obsolescence. This is characterised by the maintenance of a group of buildings, which differs from the dynamics of land use in the environment and the content of different groups of buildings, and over time it is created as a homogeneous territory regarding the overall development of the city. Cases of vacant and abandoned urban land are increasingly prominent in many cities, but are not a universal problem, as some have anticipated or successfully addressed those (Pinto, 2015).

### **3.14 Human Settlements Spatial Planning Framework (SPF) 2014**

#### **3.14.1. Prioritisation within the Human Settlement Sector to Meet Demand**

The driving force behind modern urbanisation in South Africa is access to employment opportunities (particularly services, mining and manufacturing) and service delivery. The formal sector (both public and private) is failing to meet the demand for adequate housing for people, especially in areas with greatly increased opportunities and potential.

Resource constraints require governments to prioritise development initiatives and identify catalyst projects that will drive development in phases. To prioritise the project, the following aspects are considered and balanced against the strategic goals of consolidation and impact:

#### **3.14.2. Criteria for impact**

- Type of contribution of the settlement to the South African economy
- Government plans and objectives to be met (NDP Vision 2030)
- Growth or decline in the economy and population
- Demographic profiles including income, age, gender and employment to establish demand



- Extent of the difference between supply and demand for adequate housing (housing need)
- Location related to the local municipality
- Meeting a critical mass requirement

### **3.14.3. Criteria for integration**

- Settlement type which includes Inner Cities (CBDs and high streets), sub-urban (Suburbs and Townships), Peri-urban (Townships and Informal Settlements), and rural (noting the difference
- in settlements related to agriculture and communal-owned land)
- The particular housing challenge to be addressed as per local area
- Location related to job opportunities and mobility networks at various scales
- Existing capacity (infrastructural and social and economic amenities)
- Level of deprivation
- Civic structures engaged in (re)development processes

The weight of the criteria to be developed for each of the above will be flexible to meet the dynamic goals, even if the investment in the built environment has a long-term impact (Spatial Planning Framework, 2014).

### **3.14.4. Understanding the Demand (Mapping as a Tool)**

The SPF will have a national spatial perspective that identifies areas of high investment potential, areas of deprivation and areas of intervention. This is reflected at the regional level of the settlement type. The following concepts are considered when mapping demand at the country level (Spatial Planning Framework, 2014).

- **Investment areas**

The focus is on the number of national, provincial and municipal programmes; housing need; growth in employment; population growth; and Gross Value Add (GVA which is a local version of Gross Domestic Product); equal measure value of goods and services produced; and in

migration. Included in this category is the current and planned intervention by the State (Spatial Planning Framework, 2014).

- **Areas of Deficiency (Deprivation)**

Focus Housing Need; lack of access to basic services; number of people with no formal education; number of unemployed people; number of Households with an income of less than R3 200.00 per month.

These are reflected in spatial maps that provide a valuable tool for the SPF in identifying not only the priorities, but the type of priorities. The maps also reflect a ranking of both potential need and actual need. Enhancing this analysis to include other indicators such as economic sectors, social, and health will deepen the insight into the condition of people. A further programme of enhancement can occur through a consultation process. In identifying the demand in more local areas, several settlement types need to be understood. Typically, at municipal level, towns and cities may be divided into the following settlement types: Inner Cities (CBDs), Sub-urban (Suburbs and Townships), Peri-urban (Townships and Informal Settlements) constitute the urban environments, and rural settlement, in the form of either agriculture related (farm) or communally owned land. Using the above indicators and based on the STATSSA data, similar maps can be produced to give an overview of areas of high investment potential and deprivation. There are several programmes within the Department of Human Settlements that have undertaken detailed assessments of settlement dynamics, including the NUSP and social housing programmes. In addition, the Department has commissioned studies to establish various baselines (Spatial Planning Framework, 2014).

### **3.14.5. Understanding Supply (Mapping as a tool)**

- **Areas of Intervention**

As already mentioned, there are several intervention areas or zones that involve corridors and twelve selected cities and towns, rapidly growing areas, mining towns, PHDAs, NUSP municipalities, and niche towns (e.g., military veterans). Together with the human settlements' delivery programme, particularly projects on IRDP, UISP, and social housing information, part of the supply to these areas has been mapped. So, the housing need is further understood.

In relation to supply, more needs to be understood about the role of the private sector and communities. An understanding of the substantial rental stock in backyards in suburbs and townships, particularly in mining towns, and in inner cities, will give the state an indication of the

kind of changes to policy, programmes and operations that are required, in addition what partnerships it can pursue.

### **3.15 Conclusion**

The main metropolitan areas and a few of the rapidly growing secondary cities are the focus of migration during the post-apartheid era. These trends are underpinned by both economic process within these areas and conditions in rural areas: in-depth displacement from farms; the failure of reform policies; and by further decline within the rural base of the agricultural areas of former homelands.

Circular migration is a common type of movement within this context, permitting households to forge multiple livelihoods across space; however, not all households can migrate or move to survive. Some remain confined in rural areas and small towns with restricted economic opportunities. Among the cities, international migration is an increasingly important source of growth; however, the pressure on cities is not preponderantly the results of migration.

## **CHAPTER 4 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

### **4.1 Introduction**

This Chapter gives the description of the research process. It gives information regarding the method used in conducting this study, together with a justification for the use of this method. The research design, sampling method, data collection methods as well as the method used during data analysis are described. It further describes ethical consideration and the limitations of the study.

### **4.2 Research Design**

According to Akhtar (2016), research design is to prepare the situation for information collection and analysis in a way that combines the relevance of the research objective with economics and procedures. Research design can be viewed as a link that unites all aspects of a research project. The researcher considered a variety of factors, including:

- Objectives of the research study;
- Means of obtaining the information;
- Tools for data collection;
- Data analysis (qualitative and quantitative);
- Time available for each stage of the research;
- Cost involved in the research.
- Covid-19 protocols and regulations.

The researcher used a diagnostic research design for this study. It considered documented events relating to the impact caused by the phenomenon of rural-urban migration in the provision of sustainable and integrated human settlements in Atteridgeville Township. The researcher also considered existing government policy interventions and legislative frameworks from both National and Provincial Departments of Human Settlements and the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality. Focus was also given to the information from the participants and observation of their individual perceptions and beliefs during the time of the study.

Jovancic (2020) states that diagnostic research design is one of the research design types that aims to examine the fundamental cause of a certain condition or phenomenon. This approach assisted the researcher in finding out more about the factors that lead to the current rural-urban

migration challenges and how they impacted on the provision of sustainable and integrated human settlements in Atteridgeville Township. The phases associated with this kind of design guided the researcher in determining:

- 1) problem inception – the researcher looked at how rural-urban migration and manifested itself in Atteridgeville and the challenges it posed;
- 2) problem diagnosis – the researcher further looked at the root causes that mainly contributed to the problem and lastly
- 3) problem solution – the researcher made an analysis of available government programmes, policies and interventions and their effectiveness in addressing the challenges

### **4.3 Research Methods**

Research methodology is defined as the methods, techniques and procedures used in implementing a research plan (Babbie and Mouton, 2016: 105). This study took a qualitative approach to collecting, analysing, and presenting the results. Qualitative methods or research approaches are supported by interpretive and post-positivist or postmodern perspectives (Cresswell, 2009: 5).

Bhandari (2020) states that qualitative research involves collecting and analysing non-numerical data (e.g., text, video, or audio) to understand concepts, opinions, or experiences. The qualitative method was used to gather in-depth insights into the problem. Based on the Bhandari's argument, the researcher spent time in trying to get an understanding from Atteridgeville community regarding their own experiences relating to the influx of people coming to reside in Atteridgeville and how this has affected human settlements and housing delivery. Time was also spent by the researcher with officials from housing and human settlements policy-making institutions (National Department of Human Settlements, Provincial Department of Human Settlements and the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality) to afford them an opportunity to give an account of real events and experiences in the housing delivery space.

### **4.4 Approaches to qualitative research**

Qualitative research is used to understand how people perceive the world. There are many approaches to qualitative research, but they tend to focus on being flexible and retaining rich meaning in data interpretation. A general approach would be:

**Grounded theory** – This approach helps researchers gather data on a topic of interest and develop a theory inductively.

**Ethnography** – here researchers engage themselves in groups or organisations to understand their cultures.

**Action research** - researchers and participants collaboratively link theory to practice to drive social change.

**Phenomenological research** – this approach helps researchers to investigate a phenomenon or event by describing and interpreting participants' lived experiences.

**Narrative research** – in this approach, researchers examine how stories are told to understand how participants perceive and make sense of their experiences (Bhandari, 2020)

For this research, the researcher adopted a “Phenomenological Research” approach. According to Bliss (2016), phenomenological research seeks to explore the meaning of what people experience. Basically, its focus is based on people's common sense and day-to-day human experiences to understand the importance they attach to their own experiences and the experiences of others. The researcher wanted to understand the participant's experiences in relation to the impact that rural urban migration has on the provision of sustainable and integrated human settlements in Atteridgeville. The qualitative research approach in this study enabled the researcher to logically document the impact of rural-urban migration on the provision of sustainable and integrated human settlements in Atteridgeville Township as the main study area. The study was carried out in a residential area where targeted participants shared their experiences without being influenced by the researcher.

## STUDY AREA

Diagram 1. Source: <https://www.google.com/maps/place/Atteridgeville,+Pretoria>,



Atteridgeville was established in 1939, and it was under the municipal area and magisterial district of Pretoria. It was formerly intended to be named Motsemogolo, which means a large township, but was later named after Myrtle Pat Atteridge, who was the chairperson of the City Council's Committee for Non-European Affairs. For many years, she acted as the chairperson of the then Native Affairs Department and appears to have advocated for the establishment of the township west of Pretoria. Atteridgeville is a diverse township, the residents of which speak many languages (South African History Online, 2016).

According to the 2011 census, the most commonly spoken language is Northern Sotho, followed by Tswana and Sesotho. A mixture of languages such as Afrikaans, Setswana, English and Sesotho are sometimes fused together to form what is now a unique language style of the township with a slight inclination to slang known as Tsotsi-taal or siPitori.

## Research Population

According to Babbie and Mouton (2007), a research population is that aggregation of elements from which the same sample is selected. The population of the study was divided into four

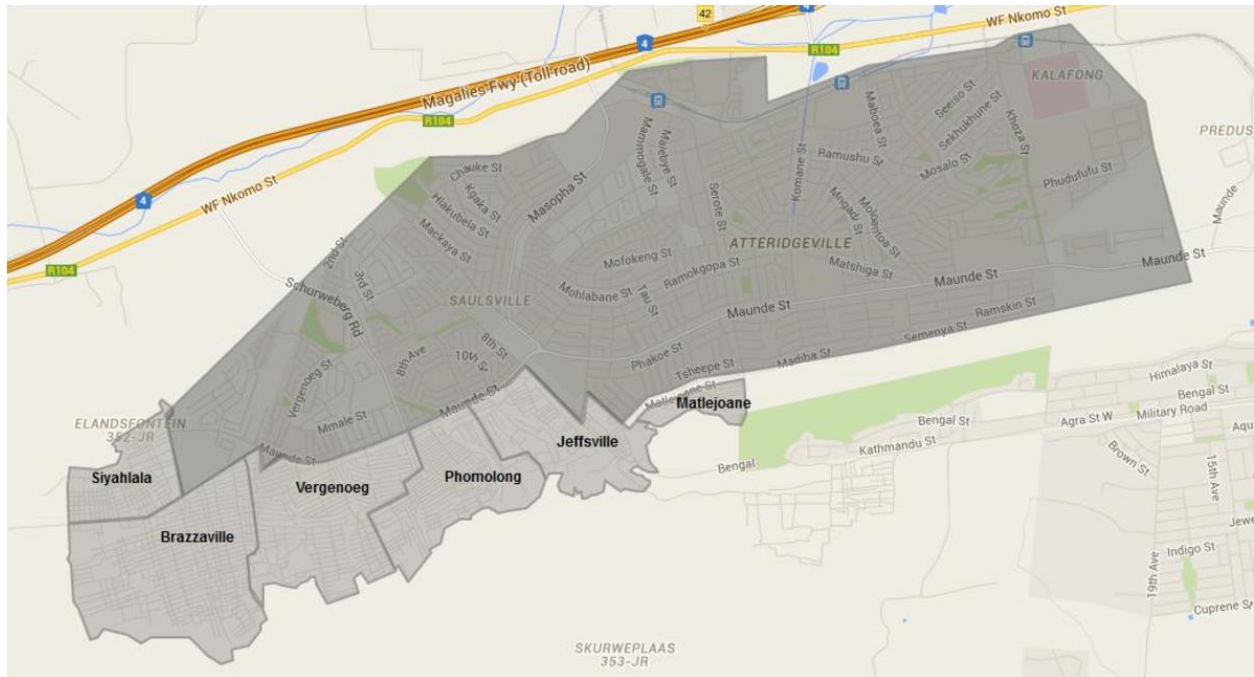
groups. The first group comprised of the residents from Atteridgeville Township. The second group comprised of officials from the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality. The third group comprised of officials from the National Department of Human Settlements, and lastly; the fourth group comprised of officials from the Province's Department of Human Settlements. The reason for choosing this area was prompted by violent service delivery protest (housing in particular) which have been occurring in the area. The 2019 vandalism of municipal building and damage to property by Atteridgeville community that was reported by times live news in May 2019 came as a strong motivation behind the study.

The Table below, summarises the research population.

GROUP	NATURE OF GROUP INVOLVED SAMPLE SIZE AGE CATEGORY OF GROUP	SAMPLE SIZE	AGE CATEGORY OF GROUP
Group 1	residents from around the study area (Atteridgeville Township)	Atteridgeville is a vast township which according to the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality (2021) consisted of 8 wards and as such, the researcher targeted 5 participants per ward totalling to 40 participants. It should be noted that within each ward there were informal settlements that formed part of the data collection exercise.	Various ages, but older than 18 and younger than 65 years.
Group 2	officials from the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality	3 officials from the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality	Various ages, but older than 18 and younger than 65 years.
Group 3	officials from the National Department of Human Settlements	3 officials from the National Department of Human Settlements, Water and Sanitation	Different ages, but older than 18 and younger than 65 years.
Group 4	officials from the Provincial Department of Human Settlements	1 official from the Provincial Department of Human Settlements	Older than 18



Diagram 2. Source: <https://www.scribblemaps.com/maps/view/Atteridgeville/Atteridgeville>



The researcher ensured that both settlements (formal and informal) are represented during interviews. The number of participants was informed by the fact that Atteridgeville is a vast township which, according to the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality (2021) consisted of 8 wards (07, 51, 62, 63, 68, 71, 72 and 107). This made it impractical to reach all inhabitants in the study of this nature. The challenges posed by the current Covid-19 pandemic were also considered, as the researcher wanted to observe the regulations set by government to keep minimal physical interaction with others. The age group targeted was from 18 years to 65 years. The Bill of Rights and the Children’s Act state that a person under the age of 18 years is classified as a minor – for the purposes of this research, minors and children were excluded given that all participants needed to give consent for participation. Those individuals who were beyond 65 years were excluded – the researcher was sensitive to the fact that older citizens who were over 65 years was fragile and sometimes lost memory of events. The exclusion was a means to ensure the integrity and reliability of information.

#### 4.5 Sampling

When answering research questions, researchers cannot collect data in all cases. Therefore, the researcher had to select a sample. The entire set of cases from which researchers take a

sample is called the research population. Because researchers do not have the time or resources to analyse the entire population, they use sampling techniques to reduce the number of cases (Taherdoost, 2016).

This study used Purposive sampling. This kind of sampling is used when a diverse sample is required or when focusing on expert opinion in a particular field (Martinez, Mesa, GonzálezChica, Duquia, Bonamigo, Bastos, 2016). Purposive sampling requires the identification of relevant participants, i.e. those who can provide the most relevant information for the study. It also requires the selection of an appropriate information source.

The researcher selected 5 participants per ward within the township totalling to 40 participants. These participants were randomly selected and were between the ages of 18 to 65 years. A target of 3 municipal officials from the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality was also selected as participants. The researcher further interviewed 3 officials from the National Department of Human Settlements and 1 official from the Provincial Department of Human Settlements. Jointly, the total number of participants within Atteridgeville and both the National and Provincial Department of Human Settlements is 47 participants.

#### **4.6 Data Collection Strategy**

According to Kirkman (2016), qualitative methods help answer questions from the participant's point of view based on the participant's experiences, meanings, and perspectives. Qualitative research methods include "small group discussions" to explore the beliefs, attitudes, and concepts of normative behaviour. It also includes semi-structured interviews to help you get opinions on specific topics or get background information or institutional perspectives with key informants. Qualitative research also includes in-depth interviews designed to understand conditions, experiences, or events from an individual's point of view. The researcher learns about shared or private knowledge through "analysis of text and documents" such as government reports, media articles, websites or diaries (Hammarberg, Kirkman and de Lacey, 2016). The researcher considered documented events, existing government policies and legislative frameworks and noted the information from the participants and observed their individual perceptions and beliefs during the time of the study.

The researcher used the qualitative method to allow for close interaction with the participants. Using qualitative method promoted openness, encouraged participants to expand on their

responses during the data collection process. It further assisted in drawing on participants' individual experiences and painted a detailed picture as to why they acted in certain ways. The researcher was able to investigate and explore the experiential realities of both the inhabitants of Atteridgeville and the officials from the National Department of Human Settlements, Provincial Department of Human Settlements and the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality through the qualitative method. The method also enabled the researcher to obtain in-depth and detailed information in recording attitudes, feelings and behaviours of the participants in ascertaining the impact that the phenomenon of rural-urban migration had on the provision of sustainable and integrated human settlements and their honest views relating to the growing challenge of rural-urban migration.

Reasons for including the National Department of Human Settlements, Provincial Department of Human Settlement and the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality in the study:

**City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality** – within the municipality, there was a unit mandated to ensure the provision of infrastructure and basic services to low-income earners in Tshwane. Their services included:

- Management and Eradication of housing backlogs,
- Provision of lay-out plans for township development and,
- Identification of land for informal settlements relocation.

**National Department of Human Settlements** – The Department came into being in 1994 after the dawn of democracy. Its roots can be traced back to 1956, when the Freedom Charter was adopted in Kliptown. The clause that says: There shall be houses, security and comfort is the founding base for the department. Also, the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (1996) stated that access to housing is a basic human right, the government has to ensure an environment conducive to progressive realisation of this right. It had to:

- Ensure the development of policy frameworks to support human settlement delivery,
- Oversee integrated Human Settlement strategic and planning services,
- Oversee the execution of human settlement programmes and projects and,
- Oversee the provision of Human Settlement operational services.

**Provincial Department of Human Settlements** - The mission of the Gauteng Department of Human Settlements was to facilitate the delivery of sustainable integrated human settlements,

New Towns and Smart Cities in partnership with relevant role-players from all sectors of society through development of suitably located and affordable housing (shelter) and decent human settlements. The provincial department was working towards creating new towns and transforming current cities and towns in Gauteng (moving towards efficiency, inclusion and sustainability); and building cohesive, sustainable and caring communities with improved access to work and social amenities, including sports and recreation facilities (community development and optimal access/inclusion).

#### **4.7 Research Instruments**

Canals (2017) states that “there are a wide range of methods, from more traditional methods such as surveys, questionnaires, and interviews to more innovative methods such as projects, assignments and other classroom activities or focus groups on specific topics.”

For the purposes of this study, the researcher used face-to-face interviews and virtual platform to gather information. For fear of contracting Covid-19, some participants preferred the questions be shared with them electronically and they provided answers. The researcher verbally asked questions and recorded participants’ answers.

According to McGrath, Palmgren, & Liljedahl (2018), qualitative interviews can be used to answer numerous research questions, as they are useful information gathering tools for a variety of methodological approaches. Thus, studies using qualitative interviews can provide a voice for minorities and groups in society that cannot be heard elsewhere (Reeves, McMillan, Kachan, Paradis, Leslie & Kitto. 2015). The researcher should also consider the ethical aspects of taking time from the interviewees, and therefore include as many participants as necessary in your research project, including anyone who may have ideas or experiences with the phenomenon in question. The researcher used open-ended questions which enabled the participants to answer in depth and allow for original, unique responses, without being limited by multiple choice or a ‘yes’ or ‘no’ option. McLeod (2018) argues that through open-ended questionnaires, rich qualitative data is obtained as open questions allow the respondent to elaborate on their answer. This means the research can find out why a person holds a certain attitude.

## **4.8 Reliability and Validity**

Primary data collected for research is believed to be reliable and reliable because it comes from sources within the study area. The researcher also made use of secondary data derived from recognised institutions, for instance, the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality, the National and Provincial Departments of Human Settlements and credible sources such as academic literatures and journals.

### **4.8.1 Reliability**

According to Middleton (2019), "Reliability refers to the consistency of how a method measures something. A measurement is considered reliable if it can consistently achieve the same result using the same method under the same circumstances." Reliability is the consistency of how a method measures something in quantitative research. Reliability refers to the exact reproducibility of processes and results. In qualitative research with multiple paradigms, this definition of reliability is difficult and epistemologically counter-common (Leung, 2015). Therefore, the essence of the reliability of qualitative research is consistency. Some variations of qualitative research findings are acceptable if methodologies and epistemological logistics are ontologically similar but consistently produce data that may differ in content and content within similar dimensions (Leung, 2015). In this study, face-to-face and virtual interviews were used as an instrument to accurately measure what was intended to be measured in order to achieve the objectives of the research.

### **4.8.2 Validity**

According to Leung (2015), the validity of qualitative research refers to the "fitness" of tools, processes, and data. Validity is whether the research question applies to the desired outcome, whether the choice of methodology is appropriate to answer the research question, whether the design is valid for the methodology, whether data sampling and analysis are appropriate, and finally the results and conclusions. The choice of methodology should allow for the detection of outcomes/phenomena in an appropriate context that can be trusted with due consideration of cultural and contextual variables. Psued (2011) explains that, "Validity is described as the degree to which a research study measures what it intends to measure. There are two main types of validity, internal and external. Internal validity refers to the validity of the measurement

and test itself, whereas external validity refers to the ability to generalise the findings to the target population. Both are important in analysing the appropriateness, meaningfulness and usefulness of a research study”.

In this study, content validation was established by cross-referencing the content of the instruments to those elements contained in the stated objectives to determine if there was indeed a match. That is, the items constructed were in line with the stated objectives.

#### **4.9 Data Analysis**

According to Bhatia (2018), the most used data analysis methods are:

**Content analysis:** It is one of the most common methods of analysing qualitative data; used to analyse documented information as text, media, or physical objects. When to use this method depends on the research question. Content analysis is commonly used to analyse respondents' responses.

**Narrative analysis:** This method is used to analyse content from a variety of sources, such as respondent interviews, field observations, or polls. It focuses on using the stories and experiences people have shared to answer research questions.

**Discourse analysis:** Like narrative analysis, discourse analysis is used to analyse interactions with people. However, it focuses on analysing the social context in which communication between researchers and respondents took place. Discourse analysis also looks at the daily environment of respondents and uses this information during analysis.

**Grounded theory:** This refers to using qualitative data to explain why a certain phenomenon happened. It does this by studying a variety of similar cases in different settings and using the data to derive causal explanations. Researchers may alter the explanations or create new ones as they study more cases until they arrive at an explanation that fits all cases.

The method of analysis employed in the study is the content analysis method. The researcher considered documented events and the information from the participants and observed their individual perceptions and beliefs during the time of the study. In analysing the information, the researcher went through the transcripts and the notes that he took in order to get an understanding of the contents and the participants' background, experiences and preferences. The researcher interpreted the information gathered by attaching meaning to it. The data collected in this study was divided into themes and then an interpretative analysis was made to gain a better understanding of the collected data in relation to the theory underlying the study.

#### **4.10 Limitations of the Study**

The study was commissioned at a time the world faced the COVID-19 pandemic. Many of the university processes were halted, including approval by the ethics committee. This delayed the commencement of the study. Knowing well that the virus was still a threat and danger to society even when the country went back to lower alert levels of lockdown, the researcher had put the following measures in place for the safety of the participants and that of himself:

- I. The researcher would put the data collection process on hold and not leave home if he or anyone in his household had coronavirus (COVID-19) symptoms or tested positive.
- II. Before necessary face-to-face meetings took place, the research participant was requested to complete a health analysis of themselves and close family regarding any COVID-19 recent symptoms. Any symptoms of COVID-19 in the person or family would exclude them from the research at that time.
- III. The researcher also undertook the same health assessment at regular intervals throughout the duration of the research to minimise the risk of him infecting others.
- IV. The researcher ensured that the physical access to the planned research location complied with the COVID-19 restrictions on social distancing in the country. This included maintaining a physical distance of 1 meter with the participants and engaged with participants in well-ventilated spaces.
- V. The researcher used “new normal” protocols for greeting and welcoming participants, like waving
- VI. Both the researcher and participants were required to wear face masks during the entire duration of the research. The researcher carried an extra box of surgical masks for those participants that did not have masks with them.
- VII. Hand sanitiser was available for both the researcher and the participants.

#### **4.11 Elimination of Bias**

Smith and Noble (2017) argue that bias exists in all research designs, and although researchers are expected to lesson bias, outlining possible sources of bias assists more critical evaluation of the findings and conclusions of the study.

The researcher ensured that the right representation in participants was achieved. The researcher also made sure that responses by all participants were not influenced by anything

but were original testimonies from the participants. He further made sure that his preconceived ideas regarding the subject matter were not part of data collected.

#### **4.12 Conclusion**

The methodology of the research and procedure were discussed. The researcher explained how information was gathered and how interviews and discussions were conducted. This chapter covered the use of the qualitative approach to research and the reasons for the selection of the research instrument were provided. The target population was explained, as well as the research design and the reasons for choosing the interviews for data gathering. Matters concerning reliability and validity of the information were addressed. Limitations that could prevent the study were also discussed, including how the researcher averted those limitations so the study could continue.



## CHAPTER 5

### PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS

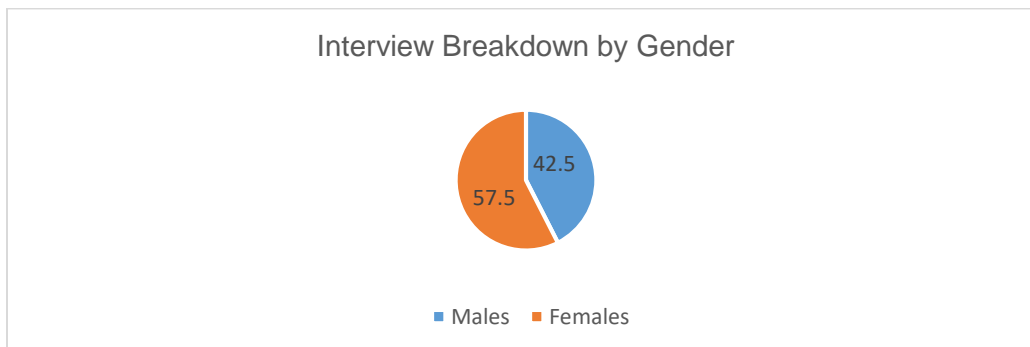
#### 5.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the information collected throughout the study and the findings drawn from the interviews and the formal documentation that was consulted by the researcher. The information from the participants (City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality, National Department of Human Settlements, Gauteng Provincial Department of Human Settlements and community of Atteridgeville) is categorised and summarised to help the researcher reach informed conclusions. The researcher worked on a principle of confidentiality and anonymity ensuring the protection of participants. The interpretation and analysis of information collected was done guided by the research questions that the study wanted to answer.

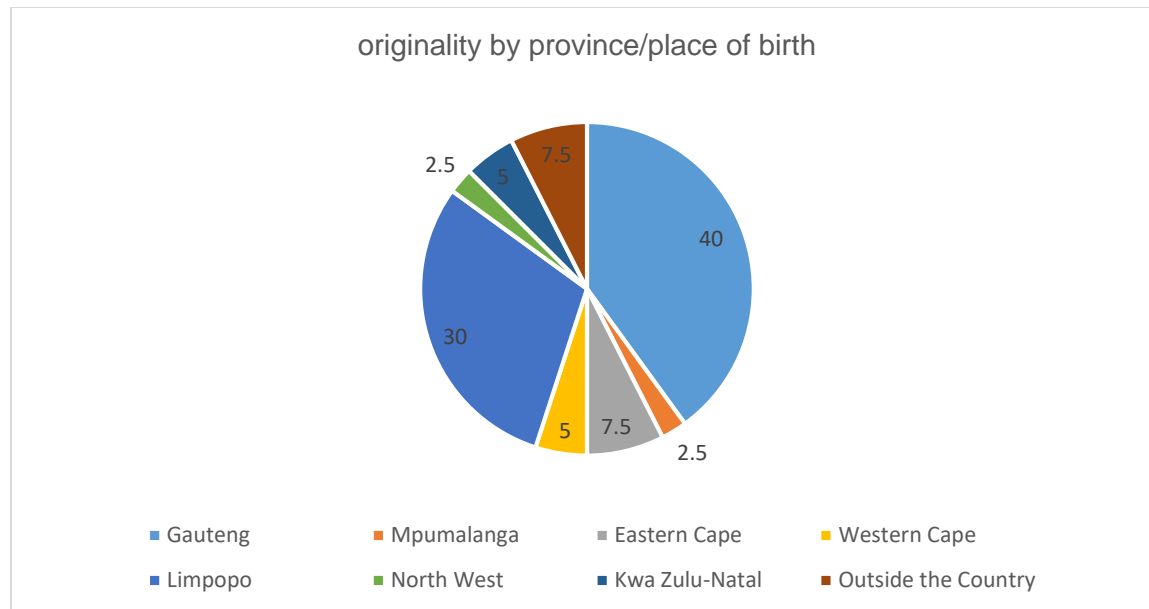
#### 5.2 Historical Background of Participants and research population

Migration into the city of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality has relatively increased over the years. Most participants were originally from Eastern Cape, Kwa Zulu-Natal and Limpopo. These provinces are predominantly rural in their nature. The participants came to the urban areas to obtain jobs and better facilities. Some of the participants came to Atteridgeville Township on their own, whilst others arrived with their families. The population of the study was divided into four groups. The first group comprised of the residents from Atteridgeville Township. The second group comprised of officials from the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality. The third group comprised of officials from the National Department of Human Settlements, and lastly; the fourth group comprised of officials from the Province's Department of Human Settlements.

#### 5.3 Responses from the Participants: Breakdown of participants from Atteridgeville community:



The researcher gathered information from female and male participants. 42.5% of the participants were males and 57.5% were females. During the data collection process there were more female participants (mostly youth) who showed willingness to participate in the study than male participants.



Most of the female participants were part of the total of 60% participants coming from outside Gauteng province and only 40% of the total participants were born within the province of Gauteng. Participants who came outside Gauteng were coming from Limpopo, Kwa-Zulu Natal, Eastern Cape, Mpumalanga, Western Cape, North West and the neighbouring countries (Zimbabwe and Mozambique). It became evident during the data collection process that Limpopo had a high percentage (30%) of people who moved from that province to Atteridgeville followed by Eastern Cape (7.5%) and those people that were from the neighbouring countries (7.5%). 52.2% of the participants indicated that the main reason for them to move to Atteridgeville was that they hoped to improve their living conditions through employment.

According to economic status of the leading provinces and the two neighbouring countries, as outlined by the World Data Atlas (2019):

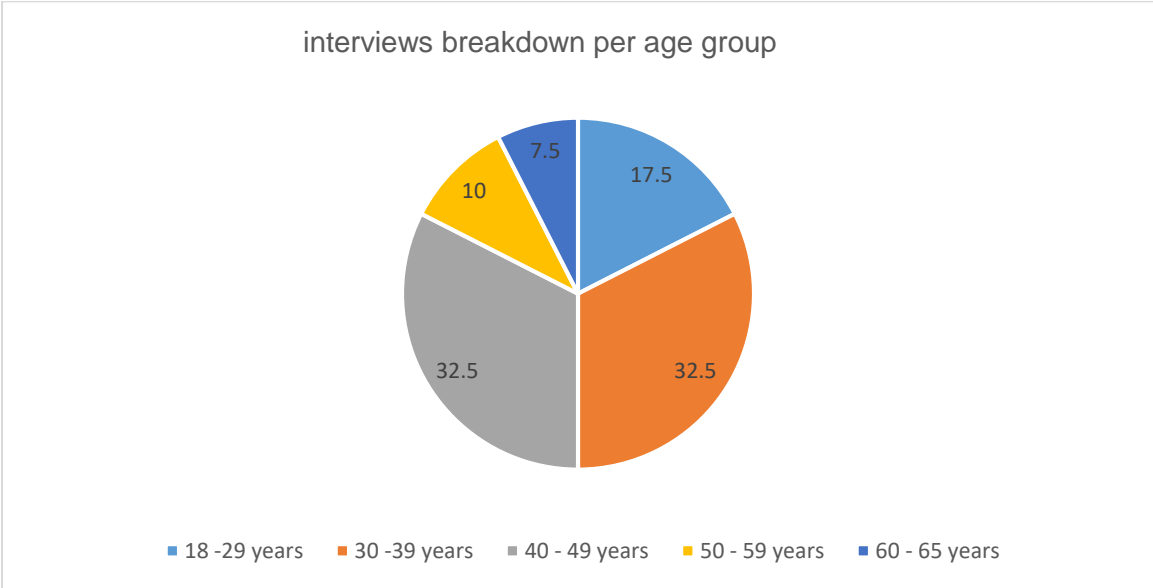
**Limpopo** - The province has a very high rate of poverty, with 78.9% of the population living below the poverty line of the country. The distribution of wealth here is highly unequal. The economy is based on the export of primary products and the import of manufactured goods.

Mining, agriculture, and tourism are the three pillars of the economy of Limpopo. The per capita GDP here is \$4,259 USD.

**Eastern Cape** - The Eastern Cape can be regarded as the poorest province in terms of GDP per capita, which is \$3,651 USD. The province has an area of 168,966 square km and the population here is 6,562,053. Agriculture dominates the economy of the province and primitive agricultural practices and subsistence agriculture gives low yields and thus low profits.

**Zimbabwe** - The Total Consumption Poverty Line (TCPL) for Zimbabwe stood at \$6,126.41 per person in July 2021. This means that an individual required that much to purchase both non-food and food items as of July 2021 in order not to be deemed poor. This represents an increase of 2.5 percent when compared to the June 2021 figure of \$5,974.89

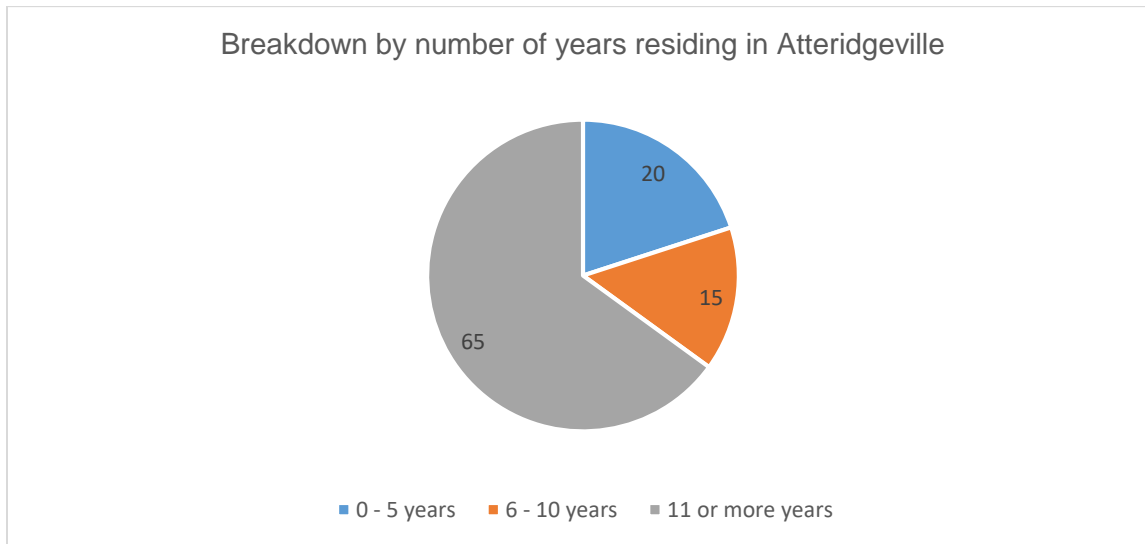
**Mozambique** – According to the 2021 Index of Economic Freedom, “Mozambique’s economy remained near the bottom of the mostly unfree category this year. Mozambique is one of the world’s 10 poorest countries, and greater economic freedom is just a dream for most of its citizens. The primary problem is the weak rule of law, which reflects inadequate protection of property rights, a non-transparent judicial system, and a failure to fight corruption. These shortcomings are almost insurmountable obstacles to development”.



The data collected showed that the areas were dominated by youth who were mostly unemployed. Data collected showed that some of this youth were still living in their family

homes, whilst some lived in informal settlements with their partners. For those individuals and households that relocated to the areas for a better life, it was noted that not all of them could get what they were in the area for. Some remain unemployed, whilst others were scattered around the informal sector.

Some respondents resorted to crime (cable stealing) and prostitution as a means to “put bread on the table”.



The researcher categorised participants according to the number of years spent residing in Atteridgeville. 65% of the respondents resided in Atteridgeville for more than 11 years whilst 15% were not there for more than 10 years. 20% of the participants had not more than 5 years residing in Atteridgeville. Looking at the number of years that the respondents have been in the area was an indication that, even though the respondents did not get what they were hoping to get, they remained hopeful about the area’s potential for employment opportunities. Industrial areas and the suburbs were the places where they could look for employment. Some of those respondents who have stayed in Atteridgeville for over eleven years were pensioners.

Those participants who have been in the area for a long time suggested that things were not getting any better and that government did not deliver on its promise usually made to them during election time. Trails of poverty were visible and the researcher, through his interaction with the participants, saw that the majority did not have formal education.

<b>Applied for RDP/Low cost Housing</b>		
Yes applied	24 (60%)	
Successful	9 (22.5%)	2 – 12 years
Pending/waiting list	15 (37.5%)	Some dating back to 1996
No, have never applied	16 (40%)	

60% of respondents had applied for low-cost /RDP houses and 40% indicated they did not apply. It should be noted that only 22.5% of those who applied got houses, but some of them were frustrated by the long wait of more than 10 years to get the houses. 37.5% of the respondents were still on the housing waiting list with some dating back to 1996. Some participants blamed corruption and bribery in the housing delivery process where people who were not part of the housing waiting list were issued with houses by municipality officials in turn for bribes. It was also discovered that those who got RDP houses were giving their shacks to other people for renting which made it more challenging to eradicate informal dwellings.

40% of the participants did not apply for low-cost housing due to different reasons, ranging from the fact that they were living with their families and parents, so they did not see a need to apply for houses. The other category that did not apply was those participants who were coming from neighbouring countries.

Some participants alleged that due to poverty, an absence of any sort of income, some got the low-cost houses (RDP) but decided to rent the houses out to Pakistanis and Somalian nationals who were running spaza shops.

<b>Is the municipality and the Human settlements department doing enough to deal with the provision of human settlements</b>	
Yes	4 (10%)
No	29 (72.5%)
Not sure	7 (17.5%)

72.5% of the participants were of the view that the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality, National Department of Human Settlements and the Gauteng Provincial Department of Human Settlements were not doing enough to deal with the provision of sustainable and integrated human settlements in Atteridgeville. Participants were unhappy about houses that were built which are not currently occupied because of disagreements between themselves and the city of Tshwane metropolitan Municipality – the houses are being vandalised and used by criminals to target unsuspecting people. This was mainly attributed to the rife corruption that the participants felt existed in the housing delivery space.

10% of the participants were happy with how the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality, National Department of Human Settlements and the Gauteng Provincial Department of Human Settlements were dealing with the provision of sustainable and integrated human settlements in Atteridgeville.

17.5% of the participants were not sure how these entities were performing.

<b>Reasons for coming to Atteridgeville</b>	
Looking for better life/work	21 (52.5%)
Born in Atteridgeville	15 (37.5%)
Came to join family	4 (10%)

Throughout the data collection process, it was clear that the majority of the migrants came to the area hoping to change their lives for the better. People left their places of origin looking for jobs, but due to the strain that rural urban migration had on the employment market, not all of them could be employed.

Some participants' lives had not improved and faced more hardship than compared to where they came from. Getting social grants from the South African Social Security Agency (SASSA) was the only means of income to some and as such, they were thinking of going back to their original places of birth. Through engagements with the participants, it became clear that not all their expectations (improved life, job opportunities, housing, etc.) were realised. The absence of sanitation services where people were still using the bucket system was another concern that the participants raised, hence they felt that there was no difference in their living conditions.

## **5.4 Responses from the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality**

Popularly known as the Jacaranda City because of the thousands of jacaranda trees that dot its landscape, Tshwane is the administrative capital city of South Africa. It lies 1 339 metres (4 393 feet) above sea level in a fertile valley at the foot of the Magaliesburg Mountain range in the northern part of Gauteng Province (United Nations 2020).

On the 26 May 2005, the South African Geographical Names Council unanimously approved that the name Pretoria be changed to Tshwane. The Tshwane metropolitan municipality includes Pretoria, Centurion, Laudium, Eersterust, Akasia and Soshanguve, surrounding areas of Atteridgeville, Crocodile River, Ga-Rankuwa, Mabopane, Winterveldt, Hammanskraal, Temba, Mamelodi, Kungwini, Nokeng and Metsweding (United Nations 2020).

### **Status of human settlements in Atteridgeville**

According to the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality (2021), Atteridgeville forms part of Region 3 which is bordered by the Magaliesberg Mountain range to the north and the N4 freeway to the east, including a small part of East Lynne and Silverton. The region includes the CBD of Tshwane, the Brooklyn and Hatfield metropolitan nodes as well as the western area of Tshwane (commonly known as Pretoria West). To the southwest, the region borders on the jurisdiction of Mogale City and to the west is Madibeng in North-West Province.

Atteridgeville is a township located approximately 11km southwest of Pretoria CBD that was registered in 1984. Is mainly built of low income or fully subsidised houses and have a huge number of backyard dwellers. Over the years, due to housing and land demand, we have seen huge numbers of illegal invasion in and around Atteridgeville establishing an unplanned extension of the township. The informal settlements forming an extension of the town are Brazzaville, Siyahlala, Skurwerberg, Jeffsville, Phumolong, Vergenoeg, concern, Section AD and Matlejuana.

As mentioned in the preceding chapters, the phenomenon of rural urban migration has had serious implications in the provision of human settlement across. Atteridgeville is no exception to this, as it faces similar challenges. After the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality's assessment for development, Atteridgeville proved to be impossible to expand and the immediate solution was to develop the surrounding areas and relocate people from unsafe living spaces.

## **Interventions to balance the housing needs vs the continuous influx of people into Atteridgeville by the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality (CoT)**

The researcher interviewed 3 senior officials from the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality. According to the respondents, the City over the years has implemented various housing projects in line with the Housing code. Amongst others, the city, together with its Intergovernmental Relations partners, assisted Atteridgeville residents to get full subsidy homes (RDP houses) for qualifying individuals earning between R0 -R3500. These are houses that are given to low-income families. Government Subsidy houses are owned, not rented, by beneficiaries. To qualify for an RDP house, you must meet the National Housing Subsidy Scheme criteria. This means you must be:

- A South African citizen
- Over 21 and mentally competent to sign a contract
- Married or living with a partner, or single and have dependents (single military veterans or aged people without dependents also qualify)
- Earn less than R3,500 per month per household (so if two people in your family earn and these earnings amount to more than R3,500 per month you will not qualify)
- A first-time government subsidy recipient
- A first time homeowner- If you are disabled you are supposed to be given preference and your house is supposed to be adapted to meet your needs. To apply for a government Subsidy house, take the following documents to a provincial office of the DHS, or your municipal offices:
  - Applicant and spouse's identity documents (green book or ID card)
  - Certified copies of birth certificates of children
  - Proof of income if working, e.g. salary slip

The respondents also mentioned that post 1994 the City also provided hostels as a response to the influx of labour workers in the area. Saulsville hostel located in Atteridgeville, are amongst the hostels established in the past. Through intergovernmental relations partnership, the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality and Gauteng Department of Human Settlements (GDHS) attempted to redesign and develop the hostels into family units, but the approach seemed unsustainable due to funding unavailability. The City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality approved the Saulsville Hostel Precinct – Urban Development Framework in 2018 with an



intention to introduce an integrated approach to re-develop hostels to accommodate mixed residential units consisting of a range of housing types such as affordable rental fully subsidised and subsidised bonded units (GAP housing).

The City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality has partnered with the National Department of Human Settlements through the National Informal Settlements Upgrading program (NUSP) to analyse informal settlements across the City include Atteridgeville and provide rudimentary services while planning for informal settlement upgrades based on the findings of the NUSP reports. There are areas where partially serviced sites are provided to families that qualify. There are also several greenfield projects under planning in Atteridgeville, such as Atteridgeville X19.

To come up with innovative ways to deal, the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality, in partnership with the United Nations, commissioned a study (Financing for Resilient and Green Urban Solutions in Tshwane, South Africa, 2020). The study has identified that Tshwane is facing challenges in the provision of adequate infrastructure solutions for its residents. The city has a critical shortage of affordable housing stock to address the needs of its growing population. Associated infrastructure services are also lagging behind, as Tshwane does not have adequate financial resources to maintain a big proportion of its existing infrastructure, let alone provide all of its much-needed new infrastructure.

### **Impact of rural-urban migration on the provision of sustainable and integrated human settlements in Atteridgeville**

There was a great acknowledgement and appreciation amongst the respondents of the impact that rural urban migration had on the provision of sustainable human settlements in the province. It was not easy for the municipality to deal with the effects of migration as people were increasingly coming to the city. This resulted in a slow process in housing delivery as the number of people moving to the cities increased. According to the respondent, some of the factors that affected housing provision were, amongst others, the availability of space/land together with political, social and economic dynamics that payed themselves in housing delivery processes.

The City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality was facing a serious challenge in keeping up with the need for shelter as more people migrate to Atteridgeville in seeking to be closer to employment opportunities. This has led to incidents of land grabs, creation of a new uncontrollable/illegal property market of shacks landlords, renting shacks on illegally invaded

land. This situation further put pressure on the need for services as people require basic services in the invaded land portions. Feedback from the respondents highlighted that “The City was also losing millions on providing services that are not accounted for or cannot collect revenue on. There is a lot of vandalism on municipality infrastructure as communities try to bridge the grid system for access to electricity. People’s health was at risk due to high congestions in the informal settlements. The backyard business in the formal township is affecting the city as bulk infrastructure in the area was built based on the expected density and the doubling of dwelling units mean that there is a need for an upgrade on the infrastructure. Spatial planning and the town planning scheme rules are not adhered to as backyard buildings are built over servitudes and building lines”.

### **Alternatives to boost the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality’s resource base to accommodate the growing number of people coming to Atteridgeville**

During the interviews with the respondents, it became evident that with a finite fiscus required to do so much, Tshwane relying solely on inter-governmental transfers cannot service all the needs of its constituency, at least not optimally. Nor have the collection of rates and taxes, and selling of utilities like water and electricity, on their own, proved adequate. This makes alternative financing sources a must for Tshwane. While grants and subventions would be great, these are not easily forthcoming. The city has little choice but to resort to borrowing. As long as certain conditions set by the National Treasury are met, Tshwane will be permitted to borrow from financial institutions and issue bonds.

Several opportunities exist for financing public amenities and initiatives in Tshwane. Almost every sector has a pipeline of planned projects requiring private sector finance. This applies equally to housing, human settlements infrastructure, transport infrastructure, and urban services. Particularly attractive opportunities exist to finance catalytic projects relating to affordable housing, infrastructure, as well as providing green solutions that will move Tshwane to being a smart city.

According to the respondents, Public Private Partnerships also proved to be effective when properly managed in dealing with the housing challenges. Private or business sector should be brought on board and be encouraged to invest in government initiatives.

The demand vs supply in terms of housing provision due to migration is a serious challenge in the City. The City of Tshwane is using the NUSP finding to priorities informal settlement upgrades based on their categorisation if they can be developed immediately or will have to be

relocated due to land being environmentally sensitive. The City is also purchasing land in regions and prioritising bulk installation so people can be offered service stands rather than houses as the development process of a township takes too long. Funds will always be limited verses the needs of communities' hence strategic plan and prioritisation is key to see impact on targeted areas.

### **How can other spheres of government assist the municipality for effective delivery of sustainable and integrated human settlements in Atteridgeville**

Other spheres, such as the National and Provincial Department of Human Settlements, play a vital role in ensuring effective delivery of houses as they implement many housing projects in the city. During the interviews, respondents mentioned the following areas that needed strengthening for effective delivery of sustainable and integrated human settlements in Atteridgeville.

- Need for aligned planning and proper coordinated intergovernmental relations structures to ensure strategic allocation of these projects based on the City's spatial plans and infrastructure investment plans.
- Alignment in budgeting periods and prioritisation between the municipality and national and provincial departments e.g. Department of Education, creates a backlog in delivery of schools while the township is being developed and we find portions allocated for social amenities later in the years being invaded. This does not help in creating integrated and sustainable settlements.
- Increase in Grant funding.

## **5.5 Responses by the National Department of Human settlements**

### **Available policy/legislation to address challenges posed by rural urban migration in the provision of sustainable and integrated human settlements**

The researcher interviewed 3 senior officials from the National Department of Human Settlements, Water and Sanitation. The department does not have a specific policy or legislation that addresses challenges posed by rural urban migration. Response by the department on rural-urban migration is highlighted in the various pieces of legislations underpinning development of human settlement. For instance, through the Human Settlements Spatial Planning, the department, together with Municipalities can assess population growth patterns in

a particular space. The outcome of the assessments is then used to propose various kinds of interventions such as the upgrading of informal settlements, social housing/declaration of restructuring zones.

The response above brought a notion to the researcher that the department operated in a reactionary approach, as opposed to being proactive. The researcher concluded that the challenges posed by the phenomenon will take forever to be dealt with, given the absence of a framework that should guide how it should be dealt with.

### **To what extent does rural-urban migration impact on the provision of sustainable and integrated human settlements?**

Rural-urban migration causes the heavy burden on infrastructure due to rapid population growth and the increase of informal settlements due to the influx of people in search of socio-economic opportunities. It also impacts through changes in backlog patterns. The movement of people from rural to urban areas in search of a better life creates more back-log in urban areas. Poverty is on the increase as their expectations are not met. This adds more back-log for human settlements.

The high backlog is met with a reduction in funding. The economy of the country is not performing well and this caused low budgets to tackle the human settlements backlog. As a result, the Department cannot fund backlog eradication in a very short period of time.

### **IGR platforms that are meant to discuss possible ways to mitigate the impact of the phenomenon of rural-urban migration in the provision of sustainable and integrated human settlements**

Regarding Human Settlements Planning, the department is represented in various platforms that deal with issues within the build environment, including rural-urban migrations. IGR platforms do not place emphasis on the dynamics of rural-urban migration but focuses on alignment of plans between National, Provincial and local governments. The Department alone is not in a position to address or mitigate impacts of rural-urban migration.

Further, efforts to mitigate will border onto the human rights in terms of movement of people. This has constitutional questions that need to be attended to. The liberties guaranteed and

enshrined in the Constitution and other human rights laws, groups and association will have to be taken into account. The rights guarantee freedom of movement and such freedom has an impact on service delivery issues.

**Support by national department to both provincial and local governments to ensure effective delivery of sustainable and integrated human settlements:**

There are different kinds of support that the department provides to provincial and local government. These are in the form of:

1. Human Settlement Development Grant (HSDG) – where provinces are required to compile and submit Human Settlement Development Grant Business Plans. HSDG is administered by provinces. Provinces allocate to various Local Municipalities and Metros to deliver sustainable human settlements.
2. Urban Settlement Development Grant (USDG) – where Metros are required to compile and submit their plans. USDG is administered by Metros. It aims to fund bulk provision, procure land and other related Human Settlements services which promote or support the creation of sustainable human settlements.
3. Assistance in the development and review of Human Settlements Spatial Plans
4. Funding of housing programmes
5. Assistance in the implementation of programmes if provinces or municipality do not have the capacity. The assistance is usually done through the housing agencies such as
  - a. Housing Development Agency: release well located land for human settlements development.
  - b. National Home Builders Registration Council (NHBRC): Norms and Standard for Human Settlements Development
  - c. Social Housing Regulatory Authority (SHRA): declaration of restructuring zones for social housing development.

**Is the allocation of the Grants to the City of Tshwane sufficient to meet its objective which is to create sustainable and integrated human settlements that enable improved quality of household life and access to basic services**

The allocation is not enough, however, the expenditure trends of the City of Tshwane shows that it fails to spend the allocated budget annually whilst there's a high demand of houses within the Metro. This can be attributed to misaligned planning processes and budgeting cycles between the municipality and the provincial government.

## **5.6 Responses by the Gauteng Provincial Department of Human Settlements**

### **Gauteng Provincial Department of Human Settlement's understanding of the impact that rural-urban migration has on the provision of sustainable and integrated human settlements**

The departments' understanding is that Rural-urban migration is a phenomenon that arises from the need for economic opportunities. Consequently, this impacts on the immediate and urgent demand for housing and shelter. This has an enormous impact on the provision all other public services to the people of Gauteng. As a result, the massive housing backlogs continue to increase in worrying circumstances of dwindling financial resources. This is particularly accentuated by the fact that the majority of the migrants are within the low-income sector with limited education levels and therefore face limited opportunities for employment. The current housing subsidy programme for housing assistance to low-income households is unable to cope. Under current circumstances, the Department has had to establish measures to manage the backlogs arising from the rural urban migration by introducing other housing programmes such as Rapid Land Release Programme for people earning upwards of R3500 per month. Further pressure is placed on availability of well-located land as people illegally occupy land and thus contribute to a rapid increase not only of informal dwellings but also informal settlements, again exposing the people to health and safety hazards.

### **Partnerships/ collaborations between the Gauteng Provincial Department of Human Settlements and the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality for housing related development in Atteridgeville**

At the current moment, there are no collaborations between the Department of Human Settlements and City of Tshwane. However, previously there were projects implemented between the 2 spheres of government, for example Saulsville Hostel; Atteridgeville Backyard Rental; Atteridgeville Ext. 16 & 19 projects, etc.

The Department is open to partnerships with the COT, where the City indicates the need for housing assistance and in the past several projects were undertaken in nearby Atteridgeville.

### **Known challenges relating to housing provision in Atteridgeville**

Invasion: open land in the area is vastly illegally invaded. Thus, there are lots of informal settlements which are mostly located on dolomitic land and thus cannot be upgraded in situ using the current subsidy grant funding by the Department of Human Settlements.

The area has become saturated and there is very little space for relocation of the informal settlements. The Department has to identify land in adjacent areas for the relocations.

**What has the province done where funds were committed to human settlements projects that never materialised?**

Where a project which was planned to be implemented and budgeted for cannot be implemented due to various reasons; the funds allocated are transferred to other performing projects within the Department.

**Is there anything that can be done differently to ensure that the mandate of the department is fully realised to the benefit of the people of Atteridgeville?**

Management of illegal land occupation may assist to free land for development. In addition, communication on opportunities for accessing opportunities for Rapid Land Release Programme where qualifying beneficiaries can access serviced land within proclaimed township to build their own houses.

The Department must implement tough land invasion policies and processes to prevent further illegal invasions.

Upgrading of existing over-loaded infrastructure, namely water and sewer reticulation, roads and storm water reticulation and electrical reticulation.

Identify suitable land in adjacent areas for the upgrading and relocation of the informal settlements.

The Department and the City of Tshwane to partner in development of the area.

## **5.7 Conclusion**

The researcher grouped the responses according to participants. Data collected from the participants (City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality, National Department of Human Settlements, Gauteng Provincial Department of Human Settlements and community of Atteridgeville) was categorised and summarised to help the researcher reach informed conclusions. It became clear to the researcher that overcrowding in the area necessitated more low-cost housing, but challenges relating to land and other inconsistencies in housing provision processes prevented the municipality from providing the much-needed houses. The influx of people to Atteridgeville put additional strain on financial resources and the Municipality needed to put systems in place to ensure that more income is generated in order to meet the growing demand for houses.

## CHAPTER 6

### SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 6.1 Introduction

This chapter concludes the study by giving a summary and recommendations. The researcher gives an outline of the problem statement, a short evaluation of the outcomes against the purpose of the study and its recommendations.

#### 6.2 Overview of problem statement

The problem statement, as presented in Chapter 1, highlighted South Africa was quickly urbanising as scores of individuals move from rural areas to cities simply because they view living and working conditions better in urban areas than in rural areas. The impact of rural-urban migration was undoubtedly visible through continuous overcrowding and increasing demands for housing. The researcher gathered information with a focus on the problem that the study wanted to address and research questions that had to be answered. Moreover, the main focus was to understand the impact that rural-urban migration had on the provision of sustainable and integrated human settlements.

Chapter 1 of the study also gave a brief background to the study area and highlighted discussed reasons and factors that were contributors to rapid urbanisation and migration. The demand for houses keeps on increasing as more individuals come to the cities. The phenomenon of rural-urban migration also plays a role in the uncontrollable spread of informal settlements. People become impatient and opt to build shacks as means of accommodation.

The analysis conducted by the researcher found that people migrated to Atteridgeville for different reasons, such as work purposes and family relocations. They chose Atteridgeville because of its proximity to industrial areas and to the surrounding suburbs.

Key challenges inherited from the colonial and apartheid eras included massive structural and endemic social inequality, widespread poverty, rising unemployment, racially segregated communities and a shaky economy. To address the problem of overcrowding, the affected players within the housing delivery space (City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality, National Department of Human Settlements and Gauteng Provincial Department of Human Settlements) needed to fast-track the process of housing delivery. They should work towards reducing the high number of housing backlogs. The provision of sustainable and integrated human



settlements should be a collaborated approach between all spheres of government and government agencies, including the private sector. All stakeholders should seek to forge strategic partnerships that would help in the resource. It is nearly impossible for government alone to deliver services without partnering with other role-players like the private sector. Intergovernmental relations and integrated planning is key in the provision of sustainable and integrated human settlements. Public participation should always be at the centre of service delivery. Communities should be constantly engaged in matters relating to services.

Participation by local communities in the development of policies cannot be overemphasised. Rural areas are often politically marginalised, and this leaves them with little influence on government policies. The major objective of tackling rural poverty in a cross-cultural manner is through integrated rural development projects.

### **6.3 Analysis of the results against the objectives of the research**

The research was set to study the impact of rural-urban migration on the provision of sustainable human settlements in Atteridgeville Township in the province of Gauteng. The analysis of the results was done against the study's objectives:

#### **Assess the state of Human Settlements in Atteridgeville**

Based on the discussion in Chapter 2, the researcher gave a brief background to the concept of Human Settlements as per the first United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, in Vancouver, British Columbia in Canada in 1976. Supported and confirmed by the National Development Plan (NDP) Vision 2030, since 1994 there has been recognisable advancement made in connection with human settlements. However, the NDP Vision 2030 recognised that South Africa was far from accomplishing the Reconstruction Development Programme (RDP) objectives of "breaking down apartheid geography through land reform, more compact cities, decent public transport and the development of industries and services that use local resources and/or meet local needs". The NDP Vision 2030 further acknowledged that there were no easy routes in the revolution of the housing function, including how spatial economics operates.

Chapter 2 also gave a brief history of South African migration and how the phenomenon of rural-urban migration unfolded. Since its dependence, South Africa enjoyed strong economic and political standing, due to a relatively stronger economy and this led to an increase of migrants to South Africa from neighbouring African nations looking for better work opportunities.

The researcher could also draw information from Statistics SA through census reports and other statistical information and exercises that were conducted. It became evident to the researcher that rural-urban migration contributed immensely to the rapid urbanisation as volumes of individual came to live in the cities. The researcher drew the conclusion that South African rural areas were still underdeveloped with minimal economic activity. Rural-urban migration was a phenomenon that arises from the need for economic opportunities and, consequently, it impacted negatively on the immediate and urgent demand for housing and shelter.

**Examine the challenges associated with rural - urban migration in relation to the provision of sustainable and integrated human settlements in Atteridgeville Township;**

The respondents mentioned the following as challenges that the municipality faced in the provision of housing

- Increasing housing demand fuelled by unemployment
- National and Provincial government still promote housing development far from opportunities which work against principles of densification
- Land invasions which results in increased informal settlements
- Densification of informal settlements

**Investigate the types of policy interventions by the City of Tshwane and the Department of Human Settlements to address the challenges posed by rural - urban migration in the provision of sustainable and integrated human settlements**

The City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality has partnered with the National Department of Human Settlements through the National Informal Settlements Upgrading program (NUSP) to analyse informal settlements across the City include Atteridgeville and provide rudimentary services while planning for informal settlement upgrades based on the findings of the NUSP reports. Through the Human Settlements Spatial Planning, the department, together with Municipalities can assess population growth patterns in a particular space. The outcome of the assessments is then used to propose various kinds of interventions, such as the upgrading of informal settlements, social housing/declaration of restructuring zones.

In conclusion, the findings that emerged are as follows:

- People migrate for the betterment of their lives and that of their families and as such, all players (National, Provincial and Local government) need to work together in coming up with progressive legislation and policy shifts to deal with the challenge of rural-urban migration.
- Corruption is a cross-cutting challenge across all spheres of government. Millions are lost because of greedy politicians and government officials.

- Rural- urban migration is a continuous activity, municipalities should show in their integrated development plans that this area is planned for and how the issue of overcrowding will be addressed.
- Government especially in the local sphere is chasing a moving target with regards to reducing the housing backlog. The increase in the number of informal settlements is portraying a negative picture as people keep on going back to their shacks right after RDP houses have been issued to them.
- Rural-urban migration affects all genders and ages
- Deliberate efforts to strengthen partnerships between government and private sector are needed.
- There is no clear system within the City of Tshwane Municipality in addressing rural-urban migration.
- Rural development programmes should take priority on the agenda of the state. This will help in curbing the problem of space and land in the cities.

It is important to note that both the community and the officials have a responsibility of ensuring public participation as a principle that is accepted by all spheres of government in South Africa. The community felt that their involvement in government processes is important to make sure that government addresses the real needs of communities in the most appropriate way. On the other hand, officials saw community involvement as a mechanism that would also help to build an informed and responsible citizenry with a sense of ownership of government developments and projects. It allows municipalities to get buy-in and to develop partnerships with stakeholders.

#### **6.4 Recommendations**

The following recommendations are made, based on the findings:

Government, stakeholders and all other actors concerned should use collective efforts to equip rural communities with necessary infrastructure such as electricity, schools, hospitals, good road network, and quality drinking water.

Secondly, private and public enterprises can introduce their investments in the rural areas where several youths can be available for employment, since the cost of labour would have been cheaper for them to afford unlike in urban areas. However, government ought to make agriculture more attractive to youth through the provision of skills training.

Strategic partnerships between government and private sector should be strengthened to enable equitable distribution of resources in both urban and rural areas. Sustainability must be ensured, which means that development needs to be informed by the needs of the people.

Local governments must look beyond the provision of houses but must aim at improving their performance in service delivery overall.

There should be a clear direction from National Government on rural development. Public-Private Partnerships must be encouraged so that housing problems are addressed.

Fraud and corruption deprive many people of their human rights. Government should intensify the fight against these unethical practices and ensure that those who are found to be involved in such practices are brought into the book.

The challenges are extensive and require a great effort if they are to be addressed. The study recommends that City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipalities continue to embark on benchmarking engagements with other municipalities facing similar challenges and that further research be carried out to:

- a) Assess the impact of existing government policies focussing specifically on the Breaking New Ground policy.
- b) Investigate this policy's capability in availing land for a fast-paced building and creation of sustainable and integrated human settlements, and whether introducing a Housing Development Agency to speed up availing land for reasonable housing is possible.

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**DEPARTMENT: PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT**  
**RESEARCH ETHICS REVIEW COMMITTEE**

Date: 07 February 2021

Ref #: PAM/2021/001 (Mbebe)

Name of applicant : Mr S Mbebe

Student #: 41865723

Dear Mr Mbebe

**Decision: Ethics Clearance Approval**

**Details of researcher:**

Mr S Mbebe, student #: 41865723, email: 41865723@mylife.unisa.ac.za, tel: 0719283155

**Supervisor** P Khumalo , staff#: 90222288 , email: khumap1@unisa.ac.za ,

**Research project** The Impact of Rural - Urban Migration on the Provision of Sustainable and Integrated Human Settlements in Atteridgeville Township - Gauteng Province

**Qualification** Master of Public Administration (MPA)

Thank you for the application for **research ethics clearance** submitted to the Department: Public Administration and Management: Research Ethics Review Committee, for the above mentioned study. Ethics approval is granted. The decision will be tabled at the next College RERC meeting for notification/ratification.

**For full approval** The application was **reviewed** in compliance with the *Unisa Policy on Research Ethics* and the *Standard Operating Procedure on Research Ethics Risk Assessment*

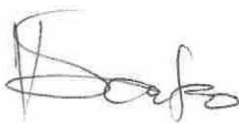
The proposed research may now commence with the proviso that:

- 1) The researcher will ensure that the research project adheres to the values and principles expressed in the Unisa Policy on Research Ethics.
- 2) Any adverse circumstance arising in the undertaking of the research project that is relevant to the ethicality of the study, as well as changes in the methodology, should be communicated in writing to this Ethics Review Committee.



- 3) The researcher will conduct the study according to the methods and procedures set out in the approved application.
- 4) Any changes that can affect the study-related risks for the research participants, particularly in terms of assurances made with regards to the protection of participants' privacy and the confidentiality of the data, should be reported to the Committee in writing, accompanied by a progress report.
- 5) The researcher will ensure that the research project adheres to any applicable national legislation, professional codes of conduct, institutional guidelines and scientific standards relevant to the specific field of study, among others, the **Protection of Personal Information Act 4/2013**; **Children's Act 38/2005** and **National Health Act 61/2003**.
- 6) Only de-identified research data may be used for secondary research purposes in future on condition that the research objectives are similar to those of the original research. Secondary use of identifiable human research data requires additional ethics clearance.
- 7) Field work activities **may not** continue after the expiry date of this ethics clearance, which is 08 February 2024. Submission of a completed research ethics progress report will constitute an application for renewal of the ethics clearance certificate for approval by the Research Ethics Committee.

Kind regards



**Dr V Sambo**

Chairperson: Research Ethics Review  
Committee  
Department of Public Administration and  
Management  
Research Ethics Review Committee Office tel. :  
012 429-4355;  
Email : Esambovt@unisa.ac.za



**Prof MT Mogale**

Executive Dean:  
College of Economic and Management  
Sciences  
Office tel. : 012 429-4805;  
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## **PARTICIPANT INFORMATION SHEET**

*(CHANGE AS REQUIRED & PRINT ON UNISA LETTERHEAD)*

17 February 2021

Title: **THE IMPACT OF RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION ON THE PROVISION OF SUSTAINABLE AND INTEGRATED HUMAN SETTLEMENTS IN ATTERIDGEVILLE TOWNSHIP - GAUTENG PROVINCE**

**Dear Prospective Participant**

My name is Sifundo Mbebe and I am doing research with Professor Prudence Khumalo, an Associate Professor in the Department of Public Administration & Management towards a Master of Public Administration at the University of South Africa. We are inviting you to participate in a study entitled: **The Impact of Rural-Urban Migration on the Provision of Sustainable and Integrated Human Settlements in Atteridgeville Township - Gauteng Province**

### **WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THE STUDY?**

The objectives of this study are to:

- Examine the challenges associated with rural - urban migration in relation to the provision of sustainable and integrated human settlements in Atteridgeville Township.
- Investigate the types of policy interventions by the City of Tshwane and the Department of Human Settlement to address the challenges posed by rural - urban migration in the provision of sustainable and integrated human settlements
- Propose possible solutions to mitigate the challenges caused by rural - urban migration in the provision of sustainable and integrated human settlements

The intention of the above is to develop clear findings and recommendations for process improvements within the human settlements sector and government at large

**WHY AM I BEING INVITED TO PARTICIPATE?** Why did you choose this particular person/group as participants?

You have been invited to participate in this study because of your knowledge of the research area. Your selection is also for the researcher to get an understanding of your own experiences relating to provision of human settlements in the area and how that has been impacted by the growing number of migrants coming to live in Atteridgeville.

### **WHAT IS THE NATURE OF MY PARTICIPATION IN THIS STUDY?**

Describe the participant's actual role in the study.

The study involves interviews. The researcher will ask open-ended questions to allow the participants to give a true reflection of their experiences. The interview process will take about 15 – 20 minutes per participant.

### **CAN I WITHDRAW FROM THIS STUDY EVEN AFTER HAVING AGREED TO PARTICIPATE?**

Participating in this study is voluntary and you are under no obligation to consent to participation. If you do decide to take part, you will be given this information sheet to keep and be asked to sign a written consent form. You are free to withdraw at any time and without giving a reason.

### **WHAT ARE THE POTENTIAL BENEFITS OF TAKING PART IN THIS STUDY?**

The study will present its recommendations to address the identified challenges. The study's recommendations will contribute to the ability of the relevant government role players (Department of Human Settlements and the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality) to plan accordingly and effectively deal with the identified challenges in relation to the provision of sustainable and integrated human settlements.

### **ARE THERE ANY NEGATIVE CONSEQUENCES FOR ME IF I PARTICIPATE IN THE RESEARCH PROJECT?**

Interviews will be conducted in an agreed place between the participant and the researcher and there the researcher will take every reasonable effort to minimise any potential harm or negative

consequence to the participant particularly Covid 19. The researcher has put the following measures in place for the safety of the participants and that of himself:

1. The researcher will put the data collection process on hold and not leave home if he or anyone in his household has coronavirus (COVID-19) symptoms or tested positive.
2. Before necessary face to face meetings take place, the research participant will first be asked to complete a health analysis of themselves and close family regarding any COVID-19 recent symptoms. Any symptoms of COVID-19 in the person or family would exclude them from the research at that time.
3. The researcher will also undertake the same health assessment at regular intervals throughout the duration of the research in order to minimise the risk of him infecting others.
4. The researcher will ensure that the physical access to the planned research location comply with current restrictions on social distancing in the country. This will include maintaining physical distance of 1 meter with the participants and engage with participants in well ventilated spaces.
5. The researcher will use new protocols for greeting and welcoming participants i.e. waving
6. Both the researcher and participants will be required to wear face masks during the entire duration of the research. The researcher will carry extra box of surgical masks for those participants that may not have masks with them.
7. Hand sanitiser will be available for both the researcher and the participants.

**WILL THE INFORMATION THAT I CONVEY TO THE RESEARCHER AND MY IDENTITY BE KEPT CONFIDENTIAL?**

*Explain the extent, if necessary, to which confidentiality of information will be maintained.*

You have the right to insist that your name will not be recorder anywhere and that no one, apart from the researcher and identified members of the research team, will know about your involvement in this research.

Your answers may be reviewed by people responsible for making sure that research is done properly, including the statistician, transcriber and members of the Research Ethics Review Committee. Otherwise, records that identify you will be available only to people working on the study, unless you give permission for other people to see the records.

Your anonymous data may be used for other purposes, such as a research report, journal articles and conference proceedings. A report of the study may be submitted for publication, but

### **HOW WILL THE RESEARCHER(S) PROTECT THE SECURITY OF DATA?**

Hard copies of your answers will be stored by the researcher for a period of five years in a locked cupboard/filing cabinet at 1286 Mount Anderson Street, Kirkney, Pretoria for future research or academic purposes; electronic information will be stored on a password protected computer. Future use of the stored data will be subject to further Research Ethics Review and approval if applicable. After 5 years hard copies will be shredded and electronic copies permanently deleted from the through the use of a relevant software programme.

### **WILL I RECEIVE PAYMENT OR ANY INCENTIVES FOR PARTICIPATING IN THIS STUDY?**

You will not receive any payment or reward, financial or otherwise, and the study will not incur undue costs to you

### **HAS THE STUDY RECEIVED ETHICS APPROVAL?**

This study has received written approval from the Research Ethics Review Committee of the Public Administration Ethics Review Committee, Unisa. A copy of the approval letter can be obtained from the researcher if you so wish.

### **HOW WILL I BE INFORMED OF THE FINDINGS/RESULTS OF THE RESEARCH?**

If you would like to be informed of the final research findings, please contact Mr S Mbebe on 012 358 3155 or 071 928 3155, or via email at 41865723@mylife.unisa.ac.za.

The thesis will be available at the Unisa library (Muckleneuk campus). A copy of the thesis will also be submitted to the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality and the National Department of Human Settlements, who may make available a copy to the participants.

Should you have concerns about the way in which the research is conducted, you may contact my supervisor, Professor P Khumalo, at 012 429-3779 or via email at khumap1@unisa.ac.za.

Thank you for taking time to read this information sheet and for participating in this study.

Yours sincerely

Mr Sifundo Mbebe

Contact Number: 012 358 8594

Cell: 0719283155

Student Number: 41865723

Email: 41865723@mylife.unisa.ac.za



## CONSENT TO PARTICIPATE IN THIS STUDY

I, \_\_\_\_\_ (participant name), confirm that the person asking my consent to take part in this research has told me about the nature, procedure, potential benefits and anticipated inconvenience of participation.

I have read (or had explained to me) and understood the study as explained in the information sheet.

I have had sufficient opportunity to ask questions and am prepared to participate in the study.

I understand that my participation is voluntary and that I am free to withdraw at any time without penalty (if applicable).

I am aware that the findings of this study will be processed into a research report, journal publications and/or conference proceedings, but that my participation will be kept confidential unless otherwise specified.

I agree to the recording of the <insert specific data collection method>.

I have received a signed copy of the informed consent agreement.

Participant Name & Surname..... (please print)

Participant Signature.....Date.....

Researcher's Name & Surname.....(please print)

Researcher's signature.....Date.....

## **INTERVIEW GUIDE GENERAL INFORMATION**

- (a) This interview is based on an investigation of the Impact of Rural-Urban Migration on the Provision of Sustainable and Integrated Human Settlements in Atteridgeville Township - Gauteng Province.
- (b) You have been invited to participate in this study because of your extensive experience about the topic under study.
- (c) The interview would take approximately 20 minutes.
- (d) You are kindly requested to answer the interview questions as honestly as possible.
- (e) Participation is anonymous: You are not requested to disclose your identity.
- (f) Your privacy will be respected. No one will be able to connect you to the answers you give.
- (g) You have the right to withdraw your participation at any time.
- (h) You will not receive any payment or reward, financial or otherwise, and the study will not incur undue costs to you.
- (i) A copy of the final dissertation will be available in the library at the Muckleneuk Ridge Campus of the University of South Africa, Pretoria.

### **INTERVIEW QUESTIONS FOR PARTICIPANTS FROM ATTERIDGEVILLE**

#### **PART A:**

#### **DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION (ALL PARTICIPANTS)**

1. Age

18 - 29	
30 – 39	
40 – 49	
50 – 59	

60 – 65	
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2. Gender

Male	
Female	

3. Number of years residing in Atteridgeville

0 – 5	
6 – 10	
11 or more	

4. Originality by province

Gauteng	
Mpumalanga	
Eastern Cape	
Northern Cape	
Western Cape	
Limpopo	
North West	
Kwa Zulu-Natal	
Free State	

**PART B: Semi-structured Interview Questions**

5. Why did you chose to come to Atteridgeville?

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6. What was your form of accommodation when you first moved in to Atteridgeville?

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7. How many are you in your household?

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8. Have you or your family ever applied for low-cost housing (RDP houses)? If yes, was your application successful?

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9. How long did it take for the house to be handed over to you?

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10. In your view, is the City of Tshwane and the Human settlement Department doing enough to deal with the provision of sustainable and integrated human settlements in this area?

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**INTERVIEW QUESTIONS FOR PARTICIPANTS FROM THE PROVINCIAL  
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS**

1. What is the Gauteng Provincial Department of Human Settlements understanding of the impact that rural-urban migration has on the provision of sustainable and integrated human settlements?

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2. Are there any partnerships/ collaborations between the Gauteng Provincial Department of Human Settlements and the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality for housing related development in Atteridgeville?

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3. What are the known challenges relating to housing provision in Atteridgeville?

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4. What has the province done where funds were committed to human settlements projects that never materialised?

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5. Is there anything that can be done differently to ensure that the mandate of the department is fully realised to the benefit of the people of Atteridgeville?

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**INTERVIEW QUESTIONS FOR PARTICIPANTS FROM THE NATIONAL  
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS**

1. Do the department have specific policy/legislation that seeks to address the challenges posed by the phenomenon of rural-urban migration in the provision of sustainable and integrated human settlements?

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2. To what extent does rural-urban migration impact on the provision of sustainable and integrated human settlements?

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3. Are there any IGR platforms that are meant to discuss possible ways to mitigate the impact of the phenomenon of rural-urban migration in the provision of sustainable and integrated human settlements?

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4. What form of support does the national department give to both provincial and local governments to ensure effective delivery of sustainable and integrated human settlements?

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5. Is the allocation of the Human Settlements Development Grant (HSDG) to the City of Tshwane sufficient to meet its objective which is to create sustainable and integrated human settlements that enable improved quality of household life and access to basic services?

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**INTERVIEW QUESTIONS FOR PARTICIPANTS FROM THE CITY OF TSHWANE METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY**

1. What is the status of human settlements in Atteridgeville?

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2. What interventions has the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality introduced to balance the housing needs vs the continuous influx of people into Atteridgeville?

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3. In your view, what impact does rural-urban migration has on the delivery of sustainable and integrated human settlements in Atteridgeville?

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4. Are there any other alternatives that the city has to boost its resource base to accommodate the growing number coming to Atteridgeville?

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5. How can other spheres of government assist the municipality for effective delivery of sustainable and integrated human settlements in Atteridgeville?

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