

3.1 Introduction

Research methodology describes how this research was conducted and which methods were used to collect data. It also identifies people and institutions that were involved in this research project. Limitations as well as difficulties that were encountered while doing this research are discussed as they have an impact on the research results and implications.

3.2 Research Design

To answer this research question, a case study of an Informal Settlement (Sol Plaatjies) was conducted using both Qualitative and Quantitative research methods. Quantitative methods: was used as a tool that would enable to give an overview of Sol Plaatjies socio-economic demographics. Qualitative method: was used to find out the perceptions and views of the people living in Sol Plaatjies using the Igugu Lesizwe NGO acting as representatives of Sol Plaatjies's residents. The Department of Corporate Planning Unit was also interviewed as to how are they planning to implement this Human Development Strategy. Why did they think HDS enable CoJ to deal with the impact of HIV/AIDS? The Department of Health dealing mainly with HIV/AIDS only: Jozi Ihlomile; Assistant Director: Ms. Gugulethu.

Reasons behind choosing Sol Plaatjies as a case study is that a health survey was conducted by Jozi Ihlomile last year and their findings have potential of adding quality to this research report. The other reason is that Sol Plaatjies is an Informal Settlement that has been born as a Transit Camp for former miner's single quarters (Ward 71 report, undated). It displays several challenges that are experienced by the City of Johannesburg to manage the growing population within urban areas, the problem of Poverty as well as the demands brought by the impact made by HIV/AIDS.

Sol Plaatjies also represents the challenges that are faced by other Informal settlements around Johannesburg.

Key actors in this research

City of Johannesburg

This research is based on the intervention of Johannesburg, through Human Development Strategy as a tool to deal with poverty and the impact that has been brought about by HIV/AIDS epidemic. The selected case study is located in the city

of Johannesburg Region 5. Health department from the City of Johannesburg was involved in data collection namely for this study.

City of Johannesburg: Health department

Jozi Ihlomile

Jozi Ihlomile was established under the City of Johannesburg establishment of the HIV and AIDS Unit (Jozi Ihlomile, May, 2005). Jozi Ihlomile is identified as “a unique model of HIV and AIDS intervention” (Jozi Ihlomile, March, 2005:5), it is a model that is used by the City of Johannesburg in order to assist it with the implementation of its various projects that aims at assisting and empowering Johannesburg residences who are infected as well as affected by the AIDS epidemic (Jozi Ihlomile, March, 2005).

People Interviewed: Ms. Gugulethu (Assistant Director HIV/AIDS Unit) working with Ms. Meisie Lerutla (Director of HIV/AIDS Unit).

Igugu Lesizwe

Jozi Ihlomile hired 10 volunteers who work Monday to Friday: 3 males and 7 females from 09:00 to 15:00, these volunteers work under a supporting NGO called Igugu Lesizwe (Igugu Lesizwe report, August, 2005). The project coordinator Mpho Ndimande ensures the effectiveness of the volunteers. Sol Plaatjies population is estimated at 16 600 people but the total number of people that Igugu Lesizwe volunteers were able to reach was 9 388 (56.6% of the total population) and the total households were 2 661 (Igugu Lesizwe report, August, 2005).



Jozi Ihlomile and Igugu Lesizwe volunteers

The ten volunteers were the field workers, who conducted the interviews based on the questionnaires that were drafted by Jozi Ihlomile (Johannesburg's Community Education Programme). The questionnaires were also used for the other 5 Informal Settlements that the City is targeting.

People Interviewed: Mr. Mxolisi and Ms. M. Ndimande as well as the ten volunteers. These are the people who were directly involved with the quantitative survey within Sol Plaatjies. They too reside in Sol Plaatjies and interviewing them gave an insight of the difficulties that they encountered during this survey.

City of Johannesburg: Corporate Planning Unit

This department is the brain behind the Joburg Human Development Strategy 2005. The reason behind the emerge of Human Development strategy is that every municipality in South Africa is required by law to have a short to medium plan using the Integrated Development Plans as well as yearly Business Plan (Growth and Development Strategy, 2006). These two plans are supposed to work hand in hand

and they must be reviewed annually. The Integrated Development Plans are required by the Municipal Systems Act, every activity or plan that the municipality is intending to take must be in line with the priorities and goals of the municipality. Business Plans on the other hand are required by the Municipal Finance Management Act, they specify the achievement that the municipality will have on a yearly basis (Growth and Development Strategy, 2006).

The reason behind a city strategy is that “A City Strategy is needed to clarify what future goals must be persuaded and what interventions must be implemented to reach these goals over the longer term” (Growth and Development Strategy, 2006: 3)

People Interviewed: Mr. V. Ramduny (Human Development Specialist)
Corporate Planning Unit

Ms. Connie Marumo from Rex Clinic. The aim of interviewing Ms Marumo was encouraged by the fact Rex Clinic is the only accessible clinic for people living in Sol Plaatjies. It is situated in Roodepoort.

Sign	Roles
#	My Roles
*	Roles undertaken by Igugu Lesizwe (NGO)
@	Roles undertaken by Jozi Ihlomile
\$	Roles undertaken by MRC

Research Design Flow Chart

Selected relevant literature reviews to study in relation to Informal Settlements, HIV/AIDS and the Informal Settlements Upgrading Policy

Went to various Informal Settlements around Johannesburg, including Freedom Park in Soweto, Kliptown as well as Sol Plaatjies in Roodepoort with the aim of choosing an Informal settlements I would be interested in studying.

Selected an Informal Settlement around Johannesburg that existed after 1994 and chose Sol Plaatjies in Region 5

Identified Stakeholders in Sol Plaatjies

Requested and Received Permission from City of Joburg Health Department to undertake my research in Sol Plaatjies

Field Trip to Sol Plaatjies and Region 5 Offices

@ Research Questionnaires designed by Jozi Ihlomile but
* Administered by Igugu Lesizwe (NGO)

* 2 661 Households in Sol Plaatjies were interviewed by Igugu Lesizwe using @Jozi Ihlomile Questionnaires

Requested and granted permission by the City of Johannesburg Health Department to use 10% of the 2 661 completed questionnaires
* Collected by Igugu Lesizwe

Ad hoc selected (Completed Questionnaires of 268 Households) were given to me for Analysis [Secondary Data Analysis]

Qualitative Research using Observations as well as Interviews

\$ Using Microsoft Excel, Data was entered by MRC

Interviewed
1. Vishal Ramduny (Human Development Specialist)
2. Connie Marumo (Rex Clinic No. 19)
3. Ms. Gugulethu (Ass. Director HIV/AIDS Unit)
4. Mpho Ndimande (Igugu Lesizwe coordinator) (NGO) and Mxolisi
5. Igugu Lesizwe volunteers (NGO)

Using Microsoft Excel, I captured Sol Plaatjies's Demographics, Socio economic profiles, Infrastructure, Basic Services as well as their Health conditions based on the given data.

Final Report

My Research Findings and Analysis were based given data as well findings from interviews

3.3 Research Design Flow Chart

(please see research design flow chart figure 3.1)

It clearly indicates the roles that different key players took.

Sign shows all the roles I did

* Sign shows the roles undertaken by Igugu Lesizwe (NGO)

@ Sign shows the roles undertaken by Jozi Ihlomile

\$ Sign shows the roles undertaken by MRC

Illustrating the beginning until the end of this research. I had to prepare to conduct this study by firstly reading a lot of literature review, which was related to Poverty, HIV/AIDS and Human Development Strategy and Informal settlements.

My decision to study Sol Plaatjies was mainly affected by its historical background and the fact that Sol Plaatjies was originally a fully serviced community, which turned to Informal settlement with no electricity and limited basic services. It was a hostel for men working at the City Deep mine and when residents from Soweto were evicted and placed there, people who came placed their own shacks and the infrastructure that was present then became insufficient to accommodate the new people.

Requesting and receiving permission from the Joburg city council to conduct my research in Sol Plaatjies was made easier by the fact that Jozi Ihlomile has already established itself in Sol Plaatjies. I did several field trips to Sol Plaatjies accompanied by the coordinator of Igugu Lesizwe (Non Governmental Organisation): Mpho Ndimande. Igugu Lesizwe was responsible for collecting data in Sol Plaatjies and only able to conduct an interview of 2 661 households out of 16 000 residents. The questionnaires were drafted by Jozi Ihlomile and the total of 2 661 households were interviewed. One questionnaire represented one household and the interviewee would represent the whole household. The city of Johannesburg: Health department granted me permission to use the 10% of the 2 661 completed questionnaires that were collected by Igugu Lesizwe. I selected the sampled 10% using an ad hoc selection for secondary data analysis. The Medical Research Council (MRC) entered data using Microsoft Excel database. I analysed the entered data using Microsoft Excel to determine Sol Plaatjies Demographics, Socio economic profiles, Infrastructure, Basic services delivery as well as the Health conditions in Sol Plaatjies.

My research was analysed based on findings that have been drawn from literature reviews, secondary data analysis and primary data analysis (Observations and qualitative interviews).

Qualitative research was done by interviewing the following people:

- Vishal Ramduny, who is a Human Development Specialist, responsible for drafting the implementation plans for Human Development Strategy. Joburg Human Development Strategy 2005 lacked the implementation plans but implementations plans have been drafted and awaiting approval from the political parties involved.
- Mpho Ndimande and Mxolisi, Igugu Lesizwe leaders, Igugu Lesizwe is a Non Governmental Organisation which was based in Sol Plaatjies long before Jozi Ihlomile could be formed. It is just that they did not have adequate funds and most people who used to be volunteers quite because of lack of funds. When Jozi Ihlomile was established, they used the already existing members of Igugu Lesizwe to help with the projects at hand.
- Ms. Gugulethu (Assistant Director of HIV/AIDS Unit in Johannesburg)

3.4 Limitations of this research.

- This research project deals with a very sensitive issue of HIV and AIDS and most people are still not able to disclose their honest opinion.
- Questionnaires were drafted and conducted by Jozi Ihlomile using Igugu Lesizwe for fieldwork; thus the only information I was able to assess were information that was available.
- Questionnaires and interviews were conducted in English even though both the interviewer and the interviewee could speak the same home language. The volunteers who conducted the interviews are Sol Plaatjies residents.
- Most of the materials in this research were current materials that were not yet discussed or in the processes of being discussed thus it was a little bit difficult to access material. For example, Sol Plaatjies's upgrading intentions are still at the proposal state, the community of Sol Plaatjies are not yet aware or they have not been officially informed by the local government about the intended upgrading of their residents.
- Postponements of set appointment by Joburg officials.

CHAPTER 4: SOL PLAATJIES CASE STUDY
