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Manana, Susan Loveness (2016) Post-apartheid municipal planning: an assessment of the Ehlanzeni District Municipality IDP in terms of its alignment with the principles of sustainable development, University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, < http://wiredspace.wits.ac.za /handle/10539/22354>

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POST-APARTHEID MUNICIPAL PLANNING: AN ASSESSMENT OF THE EHLANZENI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY IDP IN TERMS OF ITS ALIGNMENT WITH THE PRINCIPLES OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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This dissertation is submitted in partial fulfilment of the degree of Master of Science in Development Planning at the University of the Witwatersrand. Johannesburg. South Africa.

15 July 2016

DECLARATION

I would like to declare that this dissertation is my own work and that any additional work done by other persons has been acknowledged properly. I also declare that this dissertation is my original work and has not been submitted for any other degree or examination in any university or tertiary institution.

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Date:……..

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

To God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Spirit. You deserve all the glory!

To my family who lovingly waited to see me complete this degree. Thank you!

To my supervisor, Dr Brian Boshoff who gave me guidance and support. Thank you!

ABSTRACT

Municipal Planning in South Africa has evolved since the dawn of democracy. Before 1994, planning in the local sphere of government was characterised by segregation and disintegration of settlements and plans, respectively. After being welcomed back to the international community, particularly the United Nations, South Africa engaged in a process of reforming local government specifically - planning. As part of local government reforms, Integrated Development Plans (IDP)s were introduced in 2002 as the main tools for integrated planning in local, district and metropolitan municipalities. Integration requires that economic, social and environmental development initiatives are integrated in order to achieve “sustainable development”. During 1992, the United Nations Environmental Programme hosted a Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The conference developed and agreed upon *specific* principles of sustainable development which member states were to institutionalise as part of their development agenda and this culminated in the so-called “Agenda 21 Report”. The programme for further implementation of Agenda 21 and the commitments to the principles of sustainable development were re-affirmed at the United Nations World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) held in Johannesburg, South Africa, in 2002. This study assesses the alignment of the Ehlanzeni District Municipality IDP with the principles of sustainable development as outlined in Annex 1 of Agenda 21. A questionnaire was designed and used to conduct semi-structured interviews with ten Planners from the District and the Mpumalanga Provincial Government. The findings indicate that the IDP of the EDM is not aligned with most of the principles of sustainable development that the assessment was based on.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER 1: Introduction

1.1 Introduction……9-10

1.2 Purpose of the Study……...10-11

1.3 Research Problem……11-13

1.4 Objectives of the Study……13-14

1.5 Research Questions ……..14

1.6 Conclusion……..14

CHAPTER 2: Literature Review

2.1 Introduction……15

2.2 Sustainable Development……...15-16

2.3 Sustainable Development, Sustainable Growth,

Sustainable Use and Sustainability……...16-19

2.4 Sustainable Development and Resilience……19

2.5 Agenda 21 and the NSSD 1……20-23

2.6 Municipal Planning……24-29

2.7 Conceptual Framework……29-31

2.8 Theoretical Framework

2.8.1 Weak and Strong Sustainability……31-34

2.8.2 Normative Models of Sustainable Development……35-36

2.8.3 Ethical Sustainability Fundamentals……36-37

2.9 Conclusion……...37

CHAPTER 3: The Research Methods

3.1 Introduction……38

3.2 Research Design……..38

3.3 Data Sources……38-39

3.4 Data Collection Techniques……39

3.5 Reliability and Validity.....40

3.6 Sampling Techniques……..40-4

3.7 Data Analysis and Interpretation……41-42

3.8 Ethical Considerations……42

3.9 Pilot Study……....42-43
3.10 Limitations of the Study…….43
3.11 Anticipated Findings……..43-44

CHAPTER 4: Case Study: Ehlanzeni District Municipality

4.1 Introduction……...45-46
4.2 Situational Analysis…….46-49
4.3 Conclusion……49

CHAPTER 5: Findings, Analysis and Interpretation of Results

5.1Introduction……50
5.2 Findings
5.2.1 Educational Background and Years of Experience in Municipal Planning…….50-51
5.2.2 Knowledge of Sustainable Development or Sustainability……...51-52
5.2.3 Integration of Economic, Social and Environmental Aspects of Development - Principle of Integration……52-53
5.2.4 Responsibility Towards Future Generations – Principle of Inter-generational Equity ……...53-54
5.2.5 Responsibility and Caring for Current Generations – Principle of Intra-generational Equity……..54-56
5.2.6 Responsibility Towards Neighbouring Districts and Countries – Transfrontier Responsibility Principle……...56
5.2.7 Involvement of Communities in Decision-making Processes – Principle of Community Participation/ Involvement……56-58
5.2.8 Taking Precautionary Measures Before Implementation- Precautionary Principle……58
5.3 Summary of Findings……....58-59
5.4 Analysis and Interpretation of Results……59
5.4.1 Educational Background and Years of Experience in Municipal Planning……60
5.4.2 Knowledge of Sustainable Development or Sustainability……..61
5.4.3 Integration of Economic, Social and Environmental Aspects of Development - Principle of Integration……...61-62
5.4.4 Responsibility towards Future Generations – Principle of Inter-generational Equity……..63
5.4.5 Responsibility and Caring for Current Generations –

Principle of Intra-generational Equity……63-64
5.4.6 Responsibility Towards Neighbouring Districts and Countries – Transfrontier Responsibility Principle……..64
5.4.7 Involvement of Communities in Decision-making Processes – Principle of Community Participation/ Involvement……65
5.4.8 Taking Precautionary Measures Before Implementation- Precautionary Principle…….66
5.5 Conclusions ……...66-67
5.6 Recommendations
5.6.1 Background and Years of Experience in Municipal Planning…….68
5.6.2 Knowledge of Sustainable Development or Sustainability……68
5.6.3 Integration of Economic, Social and Environmental Aspects of Development - Principle of Integration…….....69
5.6.4 Responsibility Towards Future Generations – Principle of Inter-generational Equity……69
5.6.5 Responsibility and Caring for Current Generations – Principle of Intra-generational Equity……70
5.6.6 Responsibility Towards Neighbouring Districts and Countries – Transfrontier Responsibility Principle……70
5.6.7 Involvement of Communities in Decision-making Processes – Principle of Community Participation/ Involvement……..70-71
5.7 Overall Summation and Conclusion…….....71-74
6. Reference List…….....74-78
Appendix

List of Figures

Figure 1: Trinity or Venn Diagram of Sustainable Development……..17

Figure 2: Russian Doll Model of Sustainable Development……..18

Figure 3: Integrated Development Planning System……...26

Figure 4: Sustainable Development Conceptual Framework…….30

Figure 5: Strong Sustainability Model…….32

Figure 6: Map of Ehlanzeni District Municipality indicating the Five Local Municipalities under the EDM…….....45

Figure 7: Map of Ehlanzeni District Municipality Showing the
Neighbouring Districts and Countries
(Swaziland & Mozambique)……46

List of Tables

Table 1: Characteristics of Weak and Strong Sustainability……34
Table 2: Socio-economic Development Profile of Mpumalanga
and the Three District Municipalities……48
Table 3: Educational Background and Experience of Participants…….50-51
Table 4: List of Sustainable Development Principles & Themes…….60

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

DEAT	Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism
DPLG	Department of Provincial and Local Government
DWA	Department of Water Affairs
EDM	Ehlanzeni District Municipality
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
GTZ	German Agency for Technical Cooperation
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IRR	Institute of Race Relations
ISS	Institute of Security Studies
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
MPG	Mpumalanga Provincial Government
MSA	Municipal Systems Act
NDP	National Development Plan
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act
NFSD	National Framework for Sustainable Development
NSSD	National Strategy for Sustainable Development
QLFS	Quarterly Labour Force Survey
RSA	Republic of South Africa
SA	South Africa
UN	United Nations
UNCED	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
UNCSD	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs Division for Sustainable Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development
WWF	World Wildlife Forum

CHAPTER 1

1.1 Introduction

Since the abolition of apartheid and the dawn of democracy in 1994, South Africa (SA) has been integrated into the international community. This meant that the legislation, frameworks, policies and strategies that the country instituted since 1994 had to be aligned with international agreements, principles and standards. After the reactivation of membership to the United Nations (UN) General Assembly in June 1994, SA was automatically expected to align its development policies, frameworks and strategies with the principles of sustainable development. These principles are outlined in Annex I of Agenda 21 and the WSSD hosted ten years later in September 2002 and other UN summits that followed, such as the Rio+20 Summit which took place in Rio de Janeiro in 2012.

As one of the steps towards institutionalisation and alignment with the principles of sustainable development, the South African Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT) developed a *National Framework for Sustainable Development in South Africa* (NFSD) document in 2008.The main purpose of the framework, according to the DEAT, was to provide the basis for a long-term process of integrating sustainability as a key component of the development discourse. Furthermore, it was to indicate SA's commitment to the principles developed at international summits and conferences in the economic, social and environmental fields. It was also to indicate SA's vision for sustainable development and indicate strategic interventions to re-orientate the country's development path in a more sustainable direction.

Following the approval of the NFSD in 2008, the DEAT developed a *National Strategy for Sustainable Development and Action Plan* – referred to as NSSD 1 (2011–2014), which was approved by Cabinet in November 2011.The NSSD 1, according to the DEAT, builds on the NFSD to address issues of sustainability in SA. It is a pro-active strategy that regards sustainable development as a long term commitment, which combines environmental protection, social equity and economic efficiency. The NSSD 1 marks the continuation of a national partnership for

sustainable development. It is a milestone in an ongoing process of developing support, and initiating and up-scaling actions to achieve sustainable development in SA. The achievement of sustainable development is not a once-off occurrence and its objectives cannot be achieved by a single action or decision. It is an ongoing process that requires a particular set of values and attitudes in which economic, social and environmental assets that society has at its disposal, are managed in a manner that sustains human well-being without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Like all the other provinces in the country, Mpumalanga - and the EDM in particular- is faced with, *inter alia*, the triple challenge of poverty, unemployment and inequality. The case study will indicate whether the IDP of the EDM is aligned with the principles of sustainable development. It will also indicate what needs to be done to ensure alignment of the IDP with the principles of sustainable development. The principles of sustainable development which the study focuses on are integration of the social, the economic and the environment pillars in any development initiative; intra-generational equity; inter-generational equity; precautionary principles; principle of transfrontier responsibility; and public participation.

1.2 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study is to conduct an assessment of the Ehlanzeni District Municipality Integrated Development Plan in terms of its alignment with the principles of sustainable development. The assessment will be based on six principles of sustainable development as outlined in Annex I of Agenda 21. Some of these principles are also emphasised in the South African National Strategy for Sustainable Development and Action Plan (NSSD 1) developed in 2011 by the DEAT. The aim is to share the findings and recommendations from the study with the EDM through existing intergovernmental structures to ensure that future municipal planning processes integrate the principles of sustainable development as one of the key elements of the District Municipality's IDP and that of its five local municipalities.

The results could also inform planning policy, not only in the EDM and its local municipalities, but also in the provincial government of Mpumalanga and perhaps further afield. Moreover, the research results could enrich the planning and sustainable development academic discourse.

1.3 The Research Problem

The IDP, as the main legal planning tool for municipalities in South Africa, was introduced in 1996. The first set of IDPs was produced in 2002 (Harrison, 2006). Thirteen years is a long period for the new planning tool to have made visible and substantial positive impact in all the municipalities in the country. Considering the socio-economic situation of the EDM, it is evident that there are gaps and challenges in terms of the elements that are included in the IDP. One of the key elements to ensure positive and lasting improvement in the socio-economic condition of the District is putting human beings at the centre of the development of the Municipality as espoused in the Annex 1 of Agenda 21 - Principle 1. Moreover, the IDP should clearly indicate the integration and alignment of resources and capacity with the development priorities of the District Municipality. It is assumed that proper understanding, integration and implementation of the principles of sustainable development through the IDP can make a huge impact in improving the socio-economic condition of the people of Ehlanzeni District Municipality.

Over the past few years, there has been an increase in the number of service delivery protests in the District Municipality. In most cases service delivery protests have been linked to citizen's dissatisfaction with the services received from a municipality. According to the News24 Media24 Investigations (2013), all the local municipalities of the EDM had service delivery protests between 2004 and 2012: 106 violent protests and 61 peaceful protests. Mbombela Local Municipality, in particular, had the most violent service delivery protests (18) compared to other areas in the whole country (The Citizen, 24 January 2014). An analysis on Mpumalanga protests by district compiled in 2011 indicates that Ehlanzeni District had 48% of service delivery protests between 2007 and 2011, the highest among the other two Districts

(Karamoko, 2011).Gert Sibande and Nkangala recorded 40% and 12%, respectively during the same period.

Shaidi et al (2014) state that significant political transformation and administrative reforms have taken place in SA, resulting in increased pressure on local government management. As a result, there has been an ever-increasing number of service delivery protects directed to local municipalities. In most instances, according to Shaidi (2014), citing the Institute of Security Studies (ISS), on the surface the protests are concerned with poor service delivery; and an alleged uncaring; self-serving and corrupt local government leaders. Other causes of service delivery protest actions have been cited. These include poverty, lack of and slow pace of delivery of quality housing, unemployment, lack of water and sanitation services, inadequate electricity, refuse, removal, etc., according to Shaidi (2007).

One of the requirements in the development of an IDP is public consultation and participation. Shaidi (2014) argues that maybe it is high time the government considers its policies and legislation governing public consultation and participation. Moreover, it might be that a paradigm shift in South African local government is imminent concerning the way in which public consultation and participation are conducted and the approach towards service delivery, argues Shaidi (2014). Public consultation and participation is one of the principles of sustainable development, which if well undertaken, can improve the relations between municipalities and the public they serve.

Therefore, in conducting the proposed study, one will be able to assess whether the IDP of the District Municipality is aligned with sustainable development principles such as the principle of public participation, which is about the involvement of all stakeholders in planning and decision-making processes.

The Brundtland Commission coined the basic and commonly used definition of sustainable development where sustainable development is defined as "*development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs*" (1987, p. 41). Irurah and Boshoff

(2003) state that the important point about the Brundtland Commission's definition is that it retained the development vision but with the condition that it should not be pursued at the expense of future generations. Although this definition is considered as the basic and commonly used definition, it has been widely critiqued in some quarters in the field of sustainable development.

Newman (2006) argues that the definition of sustainable development by the Brundtland Commission is too broad, ambiguous and open to many interpretations. In respect of the criticism by Newman (2006), this study will therefore go further into discussing contemporary definitions of sustainable development and also briefly discuss resilience as it is proposed by some as the alternative to sustainable development. The United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) in collaboration with the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP, 2013) advocate that people and the planet should be at the centre of efforts to build an inclusive, sustainable and resilient future. Therefore, through the study one will be able to assess whether the IDP will be able to bring about development that will improve the quality of life of the people within the carrying capacity of the environmental system of the EDM.

1.4 The Objectives of the Study

Service delivery takes place at the municipal level, regardless of whether it is a metro, a district or a local municipality. The IDP, as the main planning and implementation tool for municipalities, becomes critical in ensuring that people receive quality and sustainable services. EDM has experienced several service delivery protests in the past few years. According to the *The Citizen* of 24 January 2014, Mbombela Local Municipality, in particular, had the most violent service delivery protests (18) compared to other areas in the whole country. This is one of the indications of a high level of dissatisfaction in terms of the services received from the Municipality which in turn points to the IDP or its implementation. Moreover, it could be an indication of lack of capacity and skill in terms of municipal planning processes within the Municipality.

As mentioned above, IDPs have been the main municipal planning tools since 2002. This is a long enough period to make significant and positive development impact in the lives of the people of EDM. The study will therefore:

1) Establish whether the IDP of Ehlanzeni District Municipality is aligned with the principles of sustainable development in accordance with Annex I of Agenda 21.
2) Come up with recommendations on a new approach to improve the IDP in terms of alignment with the principles of sustainable development.
3) Finally, enrich the body of knowledge in terms of alignment of IDPs with the principles of sustainable development.

1.5 The Research Questions

1.5.1 Does the Ehlanzeni District Municipality IDP align with the principles of sustainable development in accordance with Annex I of Agenda 21 and the South African National Strategy on Sustainable Development (NSSD 1) to improve the socio-economic conditions of the citizens of the District?

1.5.2 What should be done by the District Municipality to close gaps and address challenges identified in the IDP regarding alignment with the principles of sustainable development?

1.5.3 How will the findings of the study enrich the development planning academic discourse?

1.6 Conclusion

Since South Africa was integrated as part of the international community particularly through the United Nations, there are many changes that have taken place in terms of municipal planning and development. The country developed frameworks, policies and strategies which are in line with international agreements, standards and principles. The IDP as the main development planning and implementation tool within the local sphere of government will be assessed to find out if it is aligned with the principles of sustainable development as outlined in Agenda 21 and the South African NSSD 1. The recommendations from the analysis of the results will address the identified gaps and challenges from the assessment. Moreover, the study will enrich the development planning academic discourse.

CHAPTER 2

Literature Review

2.1 Introduction

This chapter will present a brief background and history of sustainable development and the various arguments related to the concept based mainly on the definition by the Brundtland Commission Report of 1987. The chapter will include a discussion on resilience as a concept which was developed as a replacement for sustainable development. Moreover, a discussion on Agenda 21 in relation to the principles of sustainable development and the NSSD 1 will also be discussed. Furthermore, Municipal planning in South Africa and the IDP in particular will also be discussed as a basis for the findings, analysis and interpretation of the results and recommendations. Finally the conceptual and theoretical frameworks will be presented as part of the discourse on sustainable development.

2.2 Sustainable Development

One of the defining moments for sustainable development was the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) that was held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 (United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs Division for Sustainable Development - UNCSD, 2012). The UNCED gave birth to a number of international instruments that continue to provide the framework for sustainable development. These included the ground-breaking Agenda 21, which according to the UNCSD (2012), is a comprehensive blueprint of action to be taken globally, nationally and locally by organisations of the UN, governments and major groups. Annex 1 of Agenda 21 contains 27 principles intended to guide implementation of sustainable development around the world.

The concept of sustainable development has many different definitions, it is evolving, it is highly contested and fluid. Carroll (2002) attests to that by stating that one study alone identified over five-hundred different attempts to define sustainable development. The commonly used and widely accepted definition is the one from the Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development, also known

as the Brundtland Commission Report. It defined sustainable development as "*development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs*" Brundtland Commission Report (1987:1). Adeyeri (2002) refers to the Brundtland Commission's definition of sustainable development as the classic definition of sustainable development.

The other definition of sustainable development is from the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) which defines sustainable development as "*improving the quality of human life while living within the carrying capacity of supporting ecosystems*" UNEP (1991: 9). Drummond (1999) refers to this definition as the ecocentric approach to sustainable development. The United Kingdom, in its Strategy for Sustainable Development of 1999, defined sustainable development as "*a better quality of life for everyone now and for generations to come*". Woods (2002) refers to this definition as the anthropocentric approach to sustainable development. Both the ecocentric and the anthropocentric definitions of sustainable development are not too far from the Brundtland's Commission definition of sustainable development. They both emphasise human needs (quality of life) and generations which are the main basis for sustainable development.

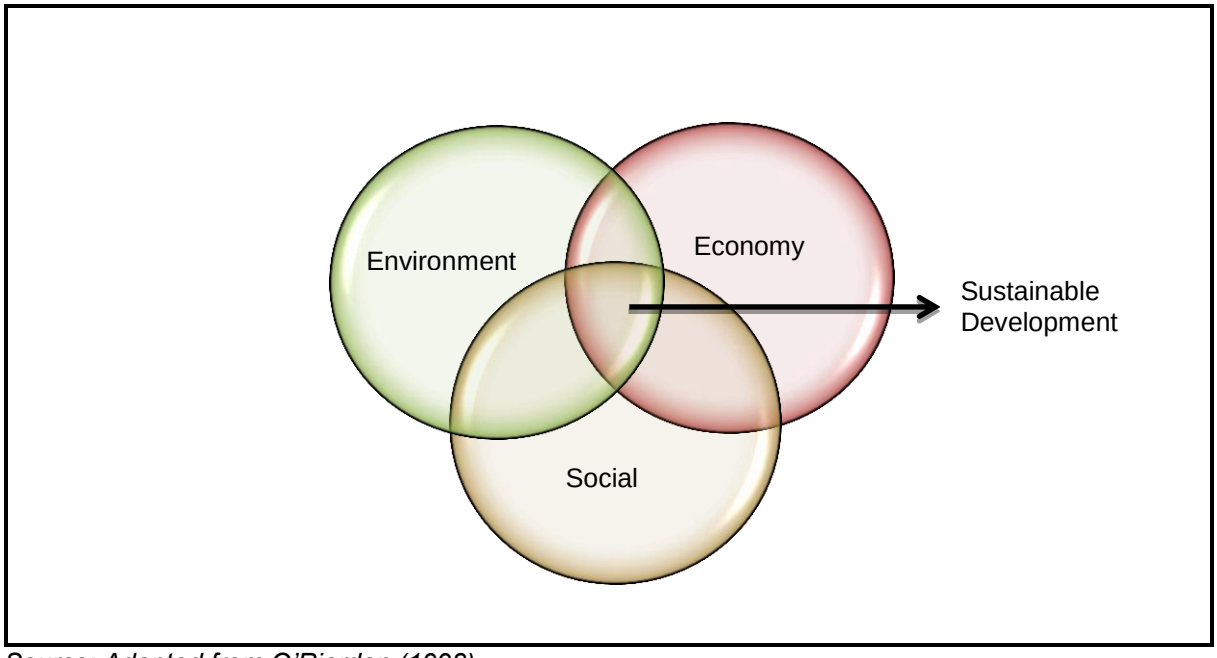
2.3 Sustainable Development, Sustainable Growth, Sustainable Use and Sustainability

The sustainable development concept has been criticized as ambiguous and open to a wide range of interpretations, many of which are contradictory (Woods, 2002). Woods further argues that sustainable development confers a contested paradigm since the concept is vague in itself and more importantly, it lacks an approach that tackles the irreconcilability among economic, social and environmental dimensions. The International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the World Wildlife Fund for Nature (WWF) Strategy (1991: 9) mention that "the confusion has been caused because "sustainable development", "sustainable growth" and "sustainable use" have been used interchangeably, as if their meanings were the same yet they are not". The strategy further makes a clear distinction between the three concepts. *Sustainable growth* is defined as "a contradiction in terms: nothing physical can grow indefinitely" (IUCN, UNEP and WWF, 1991: 9). *Sustainable use,* according to the

strategy, “is applicable only to renewable resources: it means using them at rates within their capacity for renewal” (IUCN, UNEP and WWF, 1991: 9). Another concept that is used interchangeably with sustainable development is sustainability. *Sustainability,* according to Goodland (1995), is about maintenance of natural resources on which life support systems exist.

Goodland (1995) further identified three underlying pillars of sustainability. These are environmental sustainability, social sustainability, and economic sustainability. According to Goodland these three pillars are projected as overlapping in the form of a Trinity or Venn Diagram, resulting in sustainable development. The weight and attention given to each pillar can be seen as indicative of the importance that a given interest group allocates to each pillar. Although the nature of the diagram suggests that all three pillars must be addressed for sustainable development to occur, in the case of ‘strong’ sustainability theorists, the environmental pillar is considered the fundamental base of sustainability, with sustainable development as the means to achieve this objective (Goodland, 1995). Figure 3 below is a diagrammatic representation of sustainable development called the Trinity or Venn Diagram of sustainable development.

Figure 1: The Venn Diagram of Sustainable Development

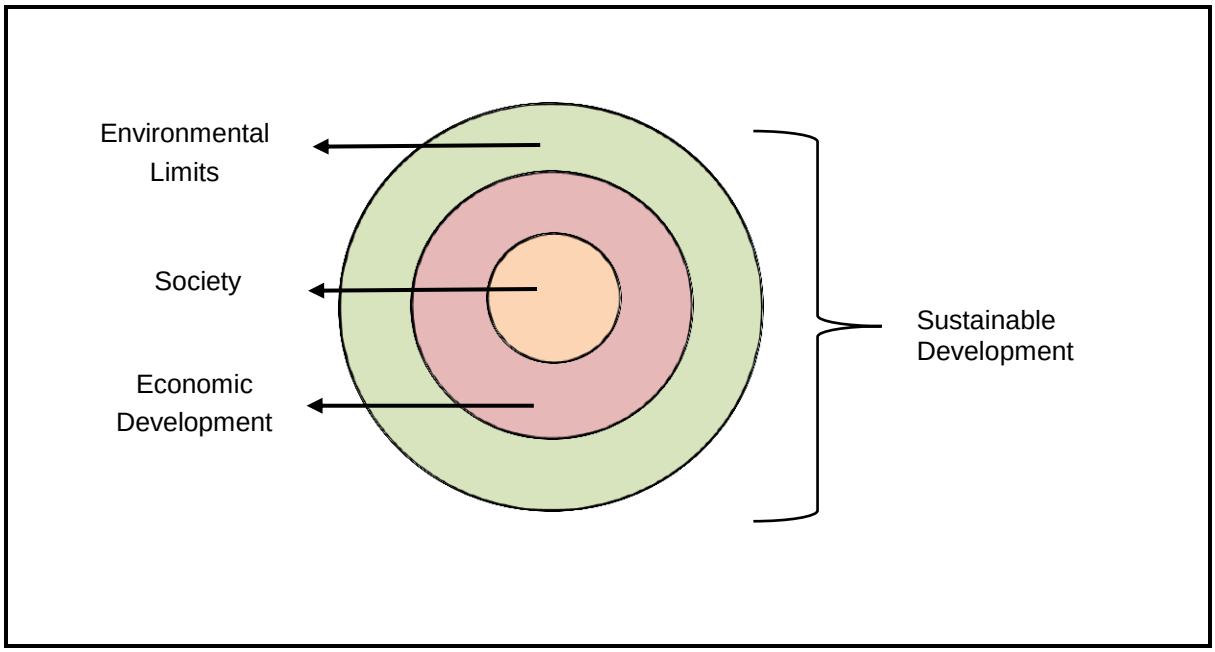


Source: Adapted from O’Riordan (1998)

There is also the Russian Doll Model which assets that the basic principle of sustainable development is that all economic activity should be aligned towards

social development and that this should be achieved within environmental limits (O'Riordan, 1998). Levett (1998) adds that the Russian Doll Model uses a system view that assets that the economic system grows from the social system, which itself grows from the wider environment system. In this model, there is a slight shift away from the weak sustainability model that was upheld by the Brundtland Commission as it focused more on an eco-essential approach. Below is a diagrammatic representation of the "Russian Doll" Model of sustainable development.

Figure 2: The Russian Doll Explanation of Sustainable Development



Source: Adapted from O'Riordan (1998)

The main approach to sustainable development involves consideration of a balance between the competing needs of economic, social and environmental aspects of development initiatives. It is argued that sustainable development can only be achieved in the long-term. Bourdages (1997) therefore, argues that it is critical to incorporate principles of sustainable development at all levels of planning, participation and decision-making, as part of a long-term strategy to achieving sustainable development.

Although the concept of sustainable development was popularised by the Brundtland Commission in 1987, technically its popular use began in the early 1960s after publication of the book titled Silent Spring by Rachel Carson (International Institute for Sustainable Development, 2006). Thereafter, the United Nations held its first

conference on sustainable development in Stockholm in 1972 called the UN Conference on Human Environment hosted by the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP).

2.4 Sustainable Development and Resilience

Immediately after the Stockholm Conference, of 1972, in 1973 Holling developed resilience as a concept that closely embraces the complexity of human and natural systems unlike sustainable development which, Mulder (2000) considers to be leaning more on environmental economics. Holling, cited in Pisano (2012:6), defines resilience as *"*a measure of the persistence of systems and of their ability to absorb change and disturbance and still maintain the same relationships between populations or state variables". Folke (2002) argues that resilience is the long-term capacity of a system to deal with change and continue to develop. Folke (2002) further states that there is a very strong relationship between sustainable development and resilience.

Perrings (2006) argues that resilience is the preferred way to think about sustainability in social as well as natural systems. In some cases, resilience is seen as a necessary precondition for sustainability and sustainable development. Harrison *et al.* (2014) argue that resilience and sustainability are conceptually linked, but they are not equivalent in meaning. They further argue that one way of understanding the relationship between the two concepts is to consider sustainability as an essential goal for development while resilience should be considered as a way of thinking and acting that would lead towards achieving sustainability. Harrison et al (2014) cite Walker and Salt (2006) and state that resilience is a key to sustainability.

Derissen (2009:2) citing Lebel (2006) points out that "strengthening the capacity of societies to manage resilience is critical to effectively pursuing sustainable development". Similarly, Arrow *et al*. (1995:3) concludes that "economic activities are sustainable only if the life-support ecosystems upon which they depend are resilient". Perrings (2006: 420) also states that "a development strategy is not sustainable if it is not resilient'. However, this study will mainly focus on the principles of sustainable development without elaborating on the discourse on resilience.

2.5 Agenda 21 and the NSSD 1

Since the UNCED in 1992, countries have been battling with measuring implementation of the principles of sustainable development in their own countries. Many organisations including the UN conducted studies in an attempt to assess progress made by countries with regards to the implementation of the principles. During 2002, a decade after the Rio Declaration, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in South Africa conducted case studies in four municipalities in South Africa to find out whether there has been progress at the local sphere of government regarding incorporation of the principles of sustainable development into the IDPs.

Chapter 28 of Agenda 21 focuses on actions to be undertaken by local authorities in support of Agenda 21 and is therefore referred to as Local Agenda 21. The argument for Chapter 28 of Agenda 21 or Local Agenda 21 is that many of the problems and solutions being addressed by Agenda 21 have their roots in local activities. The participation and cooperation of local authorities will be a determining factor in fulfilling its objective. Local authorities construct, operate and maintain economic, social and environmental infrastructure, oversee planning processes, establish local environmental policies and regulations, and assist in implementing national and sub-national environmental policies.

As the level closest to the people, they play a vital role in educating, mobilising and responding to the public to promote sustainable development. As mentioned earlier, the UNDP indicated that underlying philosophy, principles and processes of IDPs are consistent with Agenda 21 and its principles of sustainable development. IDPs therefore have the potential to play an important role in promoting sustainable development and governance in South Africa (UNDP, 2002).

At the core of Annex I of Agenda 21 are the principles of sustainable development, which have to be part of any development agenda of the United Nations member states. There are twenty-seven (27) principles in total. However, this report focuses on six principles. The six principles are those that are relevant to Local Agenda 21. Related to these six sustainable development principles are the principles outlined in

the NSSD 1. There are three sets of sustainable development principles in the NSSD 1 outlined as follows:

1. Fundamental principles

These principles, according to the NSSD 1, relate to the fundamental human rights that are guaranteed in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa:

- Human dignity and social equity;
- Justice and fairness;
- Democratic governance;
- A healthy and safe environment.

2. Substantive principles

The substantive principles are based on the sustainable development principles that are enshrined in South African law and that underscore a systems approach to achieving sustainable development:

- Natural resources must be used sustainably,
- Socio-economic systems are embedded in and are dependent on ecosystems;
- Basic human needs must be met to ensure that the resources that are necessary for long-term survival are not destroyed for short-term gain.

3. Process principles

The process principles apply to the implementation of the NFSD and the NSSD 1:

- Integration and innovation;
- Consultation and participation; and
- Implementation in a phased manner.

The first principle from Annex 1 of Agenda 21, which the study is based on, is the principle of integration. This principle is about integration of social, economic and environmental aspects in development initiatives and decision-making (Kirkpatrick *et al*. 2001). The 1987 Brundtland Commission's Report advocates that the damages caused by some economic development activities without regard to the cost on the environment could only be dealt with through integrating environmental and social concerns with economic goals. This principle ensures that there is mutual respect and reciprocity between economic and environmental considerations.

The 2002 WCED Report also emphasised the need to "facilitate and promote a balanced integration of the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development into the work of regional, sub-regional and other bodies…" (WCED, 2002: 75, 160.b). Principle 6 of Annex 1 of Agenda 21states that "*in order to achieve sustainable development, environmental protection shall constitute an integral part of the development process and cannot be considered in isolation from it*" (Annex 1, Agenda 21, 1992: 2). Principle 7 from the same report emphasises the need to integrate social aspects of development in decision-making. It states that "*all states and all people shall cooperate in the essential task of eradicating poverty as an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, in order to decrease the disparities in standards of living and better meet the needs of the majority of the people of the world*" (Annex 1, Agenda 21, 1992: 2).

The second principle which the assessment is based on is that of inter-generational equity. This principle is about present generation ensuring that the health, diversity and productivity of the environment are maintained or enhanced for the benefit of future generations (Morrison-Saunders et al, 2009). Principle 3 of Annex 1, Agenda 21, 1992: 2) states that *"the right to development must be fulfilled so as to equitably meet development and environmental needs of present and future generations*".

The third principle this study focuses on is the principle of intra-generational equity which is about considerations of equity within the present generation. The use of resources within a nation or by a country should take into consideration the needs of all sectors within that nation or other countries. This is about equal rights of people within a generation to benefit from the use of natural resources and from the enjoyment of a healthy environment (Morrison-Saunders et al, 2009). Principle 3 states that "*the right to development must be fulfilled so as to equitably meet development and environmental needs of present and future generations*" (Annex 1, Agenda 21, 1992: 2) is also applicable to the principle of intra-generational equity.

The fourth principle is the precautionary principle of sustainable development which is about the application of scientific measures and careful evaluation of plans and projects to avoid threats of irreversible damage to the environment. The

precautionary principle is applied on condition that a threat of irreversible damage is envisaged not after the damage has occurred. This principle is simply about prevention rather than cure. Principle 15 mentions that "*in order to protect the environment, the precautionary approach shall be widely applied by states according to their capabilities. Where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation*" (Annex 1, Agenda 21, 1992: 2) while Principle 17 states that "*environmental impact assessment, as a national instrument, shall be undertaken for proposed activities that are likely to have a significant adverse impact on the environment and are subject to decision of a competent national authority"* (Annex 1, Agenda 21, 1992: 2).

The fifth principle is the principle of public participation which is about the involvement of all stakeholders in planning and decision-making processes. This means that the community has to be empowered with the necessary information and knowledge about all the issues to be dealt with in order to be able to make meaningful input (Andre 2006). Principle 10 clearly states that "*environmental issues are best handled with the participation of all concerned citizens, at the relevant level. At the national level, each individual shall have appropriate access to information concerning the environment that is held by public authorities, including information on hazardous materials and activities in their communities, and the opportunity to participate in decision-making processes. States shall facilitate and encourage public awareness and participation by making information widely available. Effective access to judicial administrative proceedings, including redress and remedy, shall be provided*". Principle 22 mentions that "*indigenous people and their communities and other local communities have a vital role in environmental management and development because of their knowledge and traditional practices. States should recognise and duly support their identity, culture and interests and enable their effective participation in the achievement of sustainable development*" (Annex 1, Agenda 21, 1992: 3). Principle 20 states that "*women have a vital role in environmental management and development. Their full participation is therefore essential to achieve sustainable development*" (Annex 1, Agenda 21, 1992: 4).

2.6 Municipal Planning

Since 1994, the year SA changed from apartheid to democracy; municipal planning powers have been enshrined in the Supreme Law of the country, The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa: Schedule 4 and 5, Parts B (The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Act 106 of 1996). Governance in SA is organised on the principle of co-operation between the three “spheres” of government, namely, national, provincial and local. The word “sphere” is, according to Corrigan (1998: 5), “deliberate and is intended to convey the view that there are no hierarchical relationships between the various levels of government”. These spheres are distinctive, interdependent, interrelated yet with a measure of autonomy while co-operating with and respecting the functions and operations of others. Constitutionally, local government is to carry out two main tasks. The first and foremost is to ensuring the delivery of services to the communities within their jurisdiction, and secondly to promote economic development (Berrisford,1998).

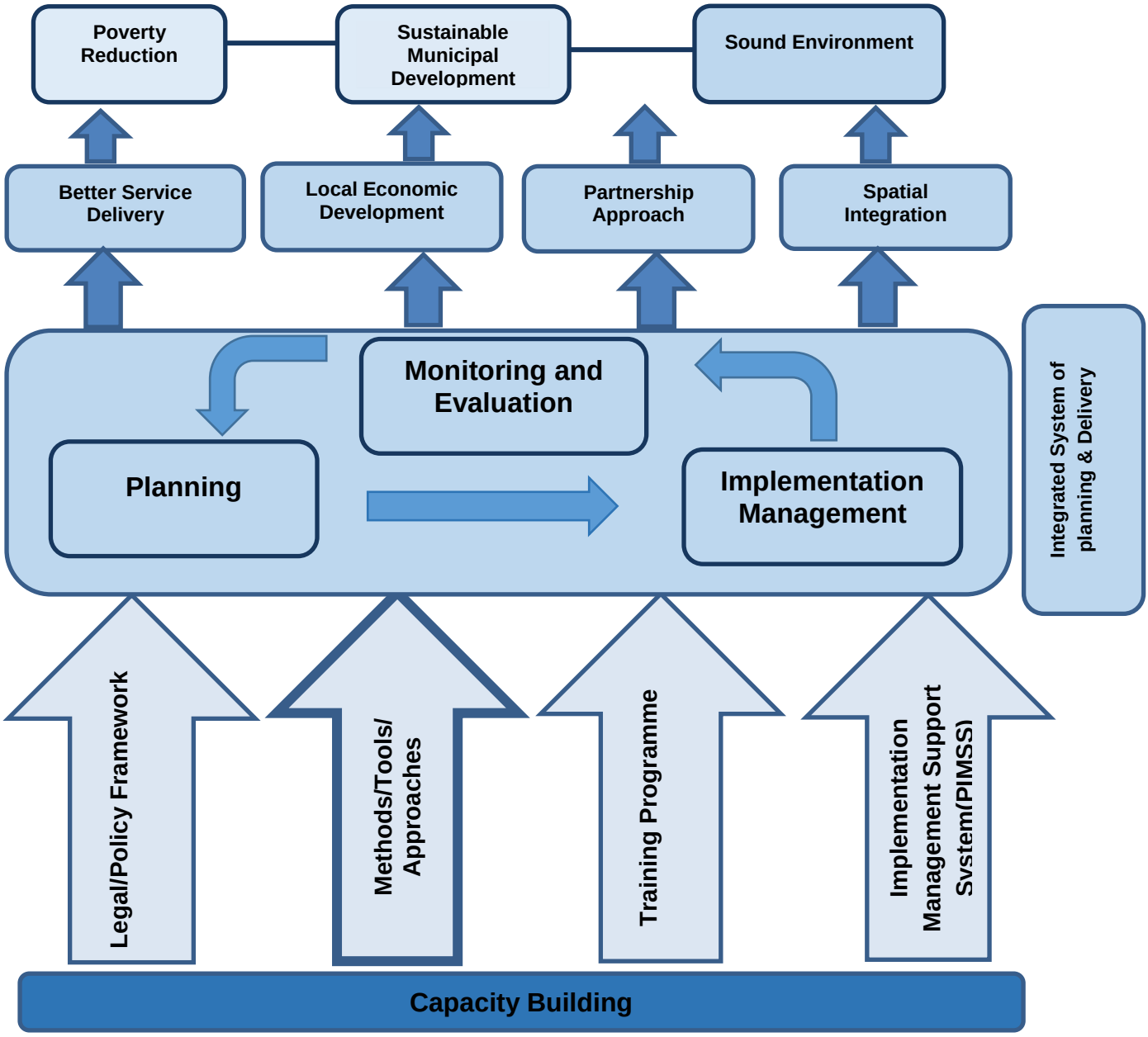
The Local Government Transitional Act (Act 97 of 1996) and the new White Paper on Local Government (RSA, 1998) introduced a number of significant changes to the legislative framework controlling the management of South African cities (Parnell and Pieterse, 1998). The most important policy directive is the expansion of the functions of local government to include poverty eradication and local economic development, add Parnell and Pieterse (1998). The Local Government Transitional Act, Second Amendment Act (1996) required that all municipalities prepare IDPs which conform with the Provincial Land Development Objectives. An IDP is defined in this Act as a plan aimed at the integrated development and management of the area of jurisdiction of the municipality concerned in terms of its powers and duties (Visser, 1998).

After the Local Government Transitional Act (Act 97 of 1996) and the new White Paper on Local Government (RSA, 1998), the Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 (MSA) was developed. Chapter 5, Section (25), Subsection (1) of the MSA stipulates that each municipal council must, within a prescribed period after the start of its elected term, adopt a single, inclusive and strategic plan for the development of the

municipality. Subsection (2) further states that an integrated development plan (IDP) adopted by a municipal council in terms of Subsection (1) may be amended in terms of Section 34 and remain in force until another integrated development plan is adopted by the next elected council (Municipal Systems Act, Act 32 of 2000).

An IDP is a strategic planning instrument that informs all planning, budgeting, management and decision-making of a municipality. The Integrated development Plan is one of the key tools for local government to deal with its new developmental role. Integrated development planning was introduced in 1996 as a strategic planning process for local government throughout SA. The first comprehensive IDPs were completed only in 2002 (www.etu.org.za). Visser (1998) states that the IDP is supposed to enable a municipality to assess the current realities in its area of jurisdiction, including economic, social and environmental needs, available resources, skills and capacities. As part of the institutionalisation of the integrated development planning system in local government, the Department of Provincial and Local Government in collaboration with GTZ developed an IDP Guide Pack document which is meant to assist municipalities with the Integrated Development Planning process. The following is a diagrammatical representation of the integrated development planning process as espoused in the IDP Guide Pack.

Figure 3 : Integrated Development Planning System



Source: *IDP Guide - Pack. General Overview. Integrated Development Planning. Department of Provincial and Local Government (DPLG) Supported by GTZ (German Agency for Technical Cooperation)(2000).*

The *Integrated Development Planning System,* according to the DPLG (2000), is premised on capacity building as the foundation for successful development of credible IDPs by municipalities throughout the country. To support municipalities, the DPLG initiated the PIMS System. The PIMSS is a national IDP support system which was established to provide support to municipalities in the preparation and implementation of IDPs. The core element of the PIMSS is the Planning and

Implementation Management Support Centres (PIMS-Centres). The PIMS-Centres are established at the district council level and their mandate is to assist local municipalities, which have limited capacity, with the integrated development planning processes (DPLG, 2000).

The DPLG (2000) further mentions that, according to the integrated development planning system, the strategic planning process occurs in a cycle which is made up of four main stages: planning in which identification of issues, objectives and strategies occurs; resource allocation where human and financial resources are committed to the projects; implementation where the actual execution of the projects which address the objectives take place; and monitoring and review where monitoring of implementation of programmes and projects and their impact is conducted. The outcome of monitoring sometimes results in the adjustment of the plan and implementation programme.

In terms of the Constitution of South Africa, municipalities have a major developmental responsibility of ensuring that the quality of life of citizens is improved. The new role for local government includes provision of basic services, creation of jobs, promoting democracy and accountability and eradicating poverty. Developing IDPs therefore enables municipalities to manage the process of fulfilling their developmental responsibilities. Through the IDPs, municipalities are able to identify problems affecting their respective areas and therefore develop and implement appropriate strategies and projects to address the problems. According to the integrated development planning system, this will result in poverty reduction, sustainable municipal development and sound environment (DPLG, 2000).

Prior to 1994, traditional apartheid land use management, its systems, devices, and regulations were used for town planning in the service of racial and spatial segregation in South Africa (Bollens, 2005). Harrison (2006) describes the IDP as a contextual response to the challenges that were faced by the post-apartheid government, in particular, the need to institute a system of local government that would work effectively. However, according to Harrison (2008) the nature and form of the IDP was not fully influenced by local circumstances but was strongly influenced

by international discourse and practice which prevailed at the time of its introduction and development. Harrison (2006) further states that introduction of the IDP in SA was done in haste, in response to a particular opportunity, and so there was not enough time to properly develop the concept before introducing it in legislation. As a result, most municipalities needed adequate and substantive guidance and support in the preparation of IDPs.

The IDP, according to Harrison (2006) is prepared by local, district and metropolitan municipalities. It is a five-year legal planning framework that aims to integrate the plans of the three spheres of government to improve the quality of life of the communities within a municipality. Although it is a five-year plan, it should be reviewed annually to allow room for improvement. It is directly linked to the term of office of the elected councillors (www.etu.org.za).

The IDP should incorporate economic, social and environmental development areas and also identify resources needed to address the identified areas of development (SALGA, 2011). It is expected that development within a municipality should be as sustainable as possible. Sustainable development should be the main guiding principle throughout the plan. However, it should be mentioned that although South Africa made positive progress regarding development of municipal planning legislation, seven of the nine provinces still utilise pre-1994 or apartheid legislation. Only KwaZulu-Natal and Western Cape have new planning legislation that was developed after 1994.

According to the MSA (2000), a municipality must undertake developmentally-oriented planning so as to ensure that it strives to achieve the objects of local government set out in Section 152 of the Constitution. The following are the objects as outlined in Section 152 (1) of the Constitution of the RSA:

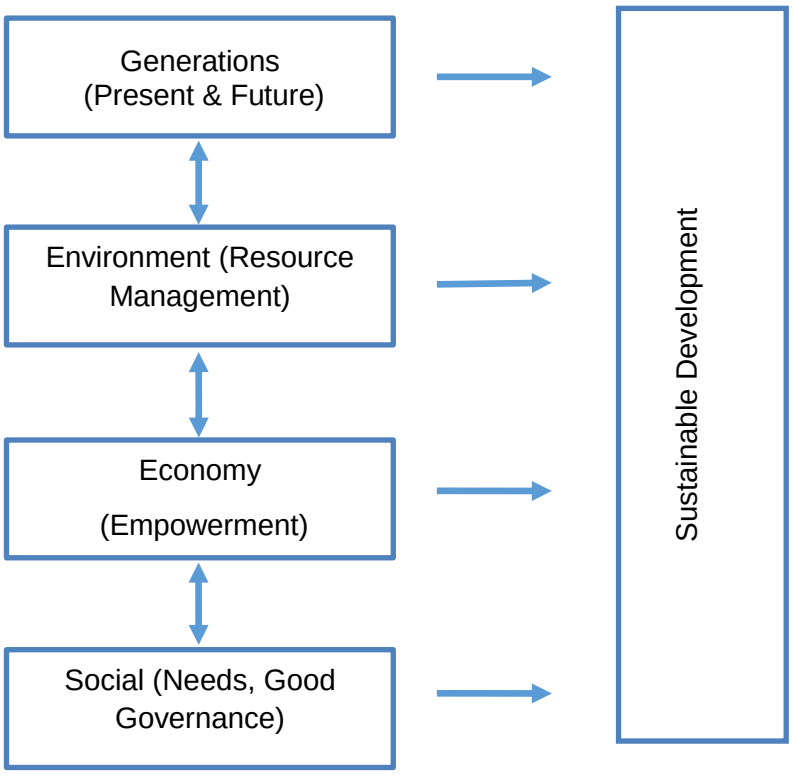
(a) To provide democratic and accountable government for local communities;
(b) To ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner;
(c) To promote social and economic development;
(d) To promote a safe and healthy environment; and
(e) To encourage the involvement of communities and community organisations in the matters of local government.

Harrison (2006) mentions that right from the introduction of the IDPs; the element of sustainability was a concern. Efforts were made to link Local Agenda 21 processes and notions of sustainability into the IDP. The IDP was even showcased at the 2002 Johannesburg Summit on Sustainable Development as an African path to sustainability (Harrison, 2006). During the same year, 2002, the UNDP commissioned case studies to be conducted in four municipalities within South Africa on the incorporation of the principles of sustainable development into IDPs. The results of the study indicated that underlying philosophy, principles and processes of IDPs are consistent with Agenda 21 and its principles of sustainable development. IDPs therefore have the potential to play an important role in promoting sustainable development and governance in South Africa. It is thus critical to consider to what extent the principles of sustainable development are being carried through in the integrated development planning in local government (UNDP, 2002).

2.7 Conceptual Framework

Miles and Haberman (1994, p. 18) define a conceptual framework as a presentation – written or visual - that explains either graphically or narratively the main things to be studied. This includes key factors, concepts or variables and the presumed relationship among them. Drawing from the literature review conducted for this study, a sustainable development conceptual framework that explains the main concepts to be studied and their relationships is presented below. The main concepts include present and future generations, the environment, the economy and the social pillars of development. The conceptual framework will indicate the relationship between the main concepts and sustainable development.

Figure 4: Diagrammatic Representation of the Sustainable Development Conceptual Framework



Source: Researcher's Own Framework

The key components in this interpretation are *present and future generations*, *the environment, the economy and the social* which is where *needs* of populations should be met through good governance. The term *needs* therefore, must also be considered in the context of the aspirations and expectations communities may have of the development process and how these may be met sustainably.

The IDP as a sustainable development strategy therefore, should seek to effect some improvement in the *quality of human life*, as measured by the provision of key services such as health, housing, income, employment and education without exceeding the carrying capacities of the supporting resource-base (environment). This places resource management at the centre of sustainable development, in which resource usage is conducted in a manner which does not degrade the resource-base or diminish the range of development options open to future generations. These issues of resource management, quality of life and inter-

generational equity are therefore fundamental when considering sustainable development.

Sustainable development is affected by three major factors: environmental, economic and socio-political factors. Therefore to achieve sustainable development, social, economic, and environmental objectives must be met. Development cannot be sustained in the long run if there is no balance between social, economic, and environmental objectives. For example, to ensure sustainable development, there must be a healthy population that is economically empowered, educated and morally sound. Such type of population is as a result of good governance and proper policies.

2.8 Theoretical Framework

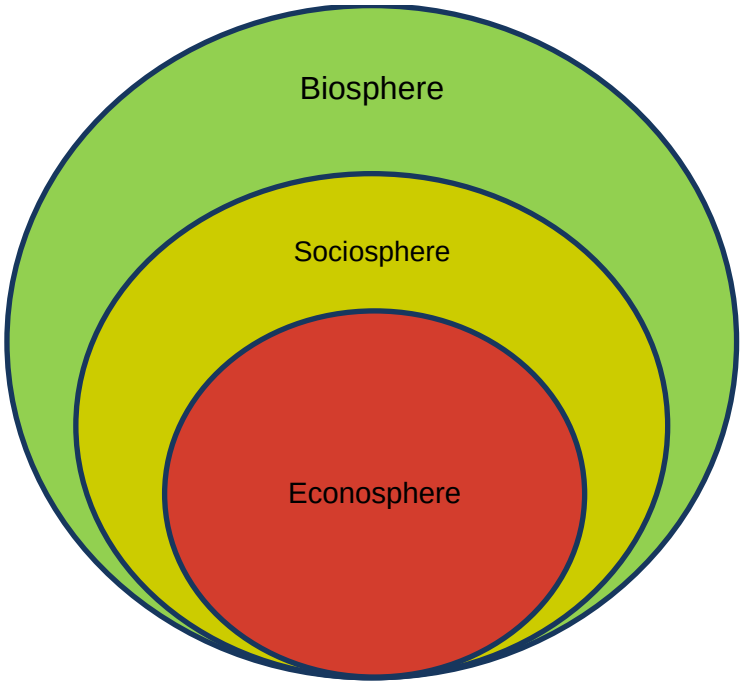
A theoretical framework is defined by Mertens (1998) as a philosophical basis on which a research takes place. The theoretical framework according to Mertens (1998, p. 3) “has implications for every decision made in the research process”. The discussion on this section will be based on three sustainable development models. These are weak and strong sustainable development models, normative models of sustainable development and ethical fundamentals model of sustainable development.

2.8.1 Weak and Strong Sustainability Models

Sustainable development is also interpreted along the weak-strong sustainability continuum, as illustrated by Roberts (2004). Weak sustainability is primarily based on the work of two neo-classical economists: Solow (1993) and Hartwick (1990). Weak sustainability is viewed as an extension of neo-classical welfare economics based on a belief that man-made capital is more important than natural capital. This model is also based on the belief that it is possible to substitute natural capital for man-made capital (Neumayer, 2003).

In contrast, the strong sustainability model states that natural capital cannot be substituted by man-made capital (Dobson, 1998). The strong sustainability model argues that all human life and activity occurs within the limitations of planet earth, or the 'biosphere' where human-kind lives, which includes all societal functions, such as the economy. Below is a diagrammatical representation of the strong sustainability model as cited from the document titled "Strong Sustainability for New Zealand – Principles and Scenarios" (2009).

Figure 5: Strong Sustainability Model



Source: Strong Sustainability for New Zealand (2009)

Capital is defined by Newmayer (2003: 8) as "stock that provides current and future utility" with natural capital being the totality of nature (resources, plants and ecosystems that can be put to human use), or that which is capable of providing humans with "material and nonmaterial utility" (Neumayer, 2003: 8).

Man-made capital, in contrast, includes factories, machinery and roads. According to Newmayer (2003) there is a third type of capital, however, which is human capital. Human capital differs from man-made capital as it is viewed as 'knowledge' – essence rather than practice (Neumayer, 2003: 8). Barr, 2008 cited by Newmayer argues that natural capital is a complex idea that has three dimensions: critical,

constant and tradable natural capital. Critical natural capital is that which is vital to life such as the atmosphere or ozone layer. Natural capital according to Barr (2008) also contains valued capital, for example, rare species. Pearce et al. (1989) emphasized the significance of critical natural capital, as it cannot be restored.

Baker (2006) states that constant natural capital is that which is important, but not essential in its own right, and can be substituted. A forest for a nature park is a good example of constant natural capital since it is essential but can be substituted cites Baker. Tradable capital is that which is not highly valued and can be replaced. It is these three components that allow differing interpretations of sustainability along the weak-strong sustainability continuum, as stated by Roberts (2004).

Dasgupta (2007) argues that in both weak and strong sustainability cases, *capital*, whether natural or human, is carried on throughout the generations. It is the *type* of capital that is important. Strong sustainability, implies carrying on to the next generation the same amount of natural capital, with human capital increases over time; whereas weak sustainability implies a declining natural capital over time while human capital increases, states Dasgupta (2007).

Atkinson's (1991) argues that the environment and development are intrinsically linked. A progression along the path of weak sustainability, where natural capital decreases over time, can result in unsustainable development, adds Barr (2008).

O'Riordan and Voicey (1998) mention that strong sustainability could be thought of as an ecocentric approach while weak sustainability is of an anthropocentric approach to sustainable development. The ecocentric view implies a reverence towards nature and the environment. It focuses more on the self-regenerative process and natural resilience and their limits. In contrast, the primary focus of the anthropocentric view is human interests, goals and objectives.

Many models have been developed trying to conceptualise the weak and strong approaches (Davies, 2013). According to Davies (2013), these models have often been regarded as opposing paradigms due to their different philosophical and ethical perspectives. Van Zeijl *et al.* (2007) argue that both the strong and weak sustainability models are possible answers to the question of how human demands

can be better matched with the available resources. This then raises questions about consequences and whether sustainability and economic growth are compatible. However, sustainability is necessary for economic growth to happen in the long run, with the issue being that people only think in short-term horizons, states Davies (2013).

Van Zeijl *et al.* (2007), citing Robinson (2004) and Williams and Millington (2004), presented the following characteristics of the weak and strong sustainability models (Table 2). The models in the table presents sustainable development as either a demand problem that threatens well-being, or a supply problem that threatens economic development, according to Van Zeijl (2007). In weak sustainability there is faith in science and technology, whereas strong sustainability builds on changes in behaviour to achieve sustainable development.

Table 1: Characteristics of Weak and Strong Sustainability

Weak Sustainability	**Strong Sustainability**
Technical fix	Well-being is important
Faith in science and technology	Individual value change
Utilitarian/collective view	Earth is finite
Economic development by better accommodating environmental issues	Spiritual/ecocentric view

Source: Van Zeijl et al. (2007)

2.8.2 Normative Models of Sustainable Development

Renn *et al.* (2007: 5) state that the concept of sustainable development, based on norms, refers to “an approach that is guided by socially established moral ideals and formulates directives of how to translate these ideals in concrete plans for action”. Renn *et al.* (2007) further argue that normative approaches combine evaluations from ethical foundations out of which a set of rules that incorporate what is a desirable state of being and what ought to happen in order to reach this state get established.

Sustainability, as defined in the Brundtland Commission Report (1987) and Agenda 21(1992) is linked with ecological, social, economic, cultural and institutional development aspects of the world’s societies. Rath-Nagel *et al.* (2005) states that viewing these different aspects of sustainable development from a normative perspective for decision making, the term “dimensions” or “pillars” has been widely established. Among the normative concepts made available so far, two generic categories can be differentiated: Single-Pillar Models” and “Multi-Pillar Models”.

The single-pillar models, according to Rath-Nagel *et al.* (2005) is based on the idea that sustainable development will only take place when nature is preserved as the basis of life and all other activities taking place within the environment including economic development. Meeting the needs of present and future generations is possible only when nature is preserved as basis for living and economic activities. Economic and social aspects are no independent goal dimensions, but are considered as results of ecological disturbances. Van Zeijl *et al.* (2007) add by stating that preservation of ecological balance has to be managed in a socially and economically compatible way.

Renn *et al.* (2007) state that contrasting to the Single-Pillar models are the Multi-Pillar Models, which believe in equity among the three various dimensions - ecological, economic and social dimensions. Some sources, however, argue for the additional installation of a “cultural” and/or “institutional” dimension. As for the justification of the equity postulates, two arguments are established, which are

mostly used as alternatives, but in parts as complementary as well (Rath-Nagel *et al.* 2005).

The first argument, triggered by the question of the heritage for future generations, concludes that the heritage should not be limited to ecological goals. Instead, sustainability must include securing basic needs for human living conditions for present and future generations states Vob (2005).

The second argument states that the action area for sustainable development is limited by the carrying capacity of natural and social systems. Here, the equity postulate is supported by the expectation that civilising developments are not only threatened by ecological, but equally by economic and social risks, states Vob (2005). Environment, society and economy are considered as independent, but interrelated sub-systems. The goal of sustainable development is the long-term system preservation and the avoidance of damages in all three dimensions. The institutional dimension has a qualitatively different function. Whereas the other dimensions relate to the meaning of sustainable development by its content, the institutional dimension relates to the question of *how* sustainable development could be implemented or *which* capabilities institutions should have, in order to carry out the job, states Vob (2005).

2.8.3 Ethical Sustainability Fundamentals

Vob (2005) argues that in order to make the sustainability concept concrete and to create pre-conditions for its implementation a consideration of the ethical basis is required. From an ethical viewpoint, three principle motives have been identified by Vob (2005) as associated with the model. These are to apply equity towards everyone within a generation (intra-generational equity); to apply equity towards everyone in due course of the time (inter-generational equity); and to preserve responsibility towards nature and its creation.

In the ethical model, the sustainability concept is guided by the ambition to meet the needs of a growing population at present and in future, and to sustain human living

conditions for all and permanently, states Vob (2005). Not to live on account of future generations and to create human living conditions for the entire mankind are postulates deducted from the principle of inter-generational equity. Sustainable development, therefore, is a normative-ethical model related with the fundamental values of freedom, equity and solidarity in various ways, concludes Vob (2005).

2.9. Conclusion

This Chapter discussed the various concepts and arguments related to sustainable development and the IDP as the main post-apartheid development planning tool for the local sphere of government in South Africa. The concept of sustainable development has been presented as fluid with many different definitions and open to a wide range of interpretations, many of which are contradictory, as Woods (2002) states. The commonly used and widely accepted definition is the one by the Brundtland Commission (1987:1) -"*development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs*" - which Adeyeri (2002) refers to as the classic definition of sustainable development.

The IDP has been legally adopted as the main development planning tool for municipalities in post-apartheid South Africa. However, most of the municipalities in the country still battle with the capacity to develop credible IDPs since 2002, the year in which the first batch of IDPs were developed. The difficulty in finding one clear definition of sustainable development and the impracticality of the principles of sustainable development as outlined in Agenda 21 and the NSSD 1 makes it very difficult for municipalities to align IDPs with the principles of sustainable development.

CHAPTER 3

The Research Methods

3.1 Introduction

This is a basic research study because the primary motivation is to contribute to the knowledge and understanding relating to IDPs and sustainable development. This chapter will outline the research methods that have been utilised for the study.

3.2 Research Design

This is mainly a single qualitative case study based on the assessment of the Ehlanzeni District Municipality IDP document in terms of its alignment with the five principles of sustainable development selected from the 27 principles outlined in the United Nations Report on Environment and Development Conference: Annex I of the Agenda 21 document. Linked to the five principles of sustainable development are the three sets of principles outlined in the South African National Strategy on Sustainable Development (NSSD 1). Yin (2003) stated that a case study could be used in many situations including public administration research, city and regional planning research such as studies of plans, neighbourhoods or public agencies. Therefore, a single qualitative case study was the most relevant research design for assessing the EDM's IDP in relation to its alignment with the principles of sustainable development.

3.3 Data Sources

Both secondary and primary data are utilised in the study. Since this study focuses on the assessment of the Ehlanzeni District Municipality's IDP in terms of its alignment with the five principles of sustainable development, secondary data, in a form of documents, is mainly utilised for a large part of the study. Yin (2003) stated that the case study's unique strength is its ability to deal with a variety of evidence such as documents, interviews and observations. The EDM's IDP; the United Nations Report on Environment and Development Conference: Annex I; and the

National Strategy for Sustainable Development and Action Plan (NSSD 1) are the base documents for the assessment. Other secondary data sources which are utilised are the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act 108 of 1996) Schedule 4 and 5, Part B; the Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000); other relevant United Nations Reports on sustainable development, and scholarly literature on sustainable development. Primary data is sourced through the interviews conducted with Planners from the EDM and the Provincial Government. In total the sample size is ten (10) respondents which have been interviewed.

3.4 Data Collection Techniques

Data collection for the study was conducted through relevant documents and interviews with Planners from the District and the Provincial Government. To be able to obtain detailed and adequate information, semi-structured interviews were conducted. A list of open-ended questions and their sub-questions were formulated into a questionnaire but respondents were given the latitude to express their views and opinions according to their understanding of the issues. The plan was to utilise a tape recorder to ensure data accuracy but most participants were uncomfortable with being recorded. As a result, only notes were taken during the interviews.

The criteria for assessment included the participant's educational background, years of experience in municipal planning and planning in general and other relevant skills; the participant's understanding of sustainable development based on Annex I of Agenda 21; the *principle of integration* in terms of ensuring that economic, social and environmental aspects of development are integrated in the plan; the *principle of inter-generational equity* in terms of its focus on provision of quality (clean water, electricity, waste removal, etc.) services for present generations with a long-term resource management and conservation; the *principle of intra-generational equity* in terms of ensuring that all the citizens of the municipality receive quality services equitably and justly; the *precautionary principle*; and the *principle of public participation* in terms of involvement of all stakeholders in all decision-making processes including development, implementation and review of the IDP.

3.5 Reliability and Validity

De Vos (2002) presented validity as the trustworthiness of a study or the “truth value” of the study. De Vos further cited Lincoln and Guba (1985: 290) and proposed four constructs of validity. The first is *credibility* which De Vos described as the alternative to internal validity, in which the goal is to demonstrate that the study is done in a way that the subject was accurately identified and described. The second construct according to De Vos is *transferability*, which is an alternative of external validity or generalisation. This is defined as the demonstration of the applicability of one set of findings to another by the researcher. *Dependability* is the third construct that is referred to as an alternative to reliability in which the researcher accounts for changing conditions in the phenomenon chosen for study. The last construct is *confirmability* which relates to objectivity. This is about the findings of the study being able to be confirmed by another. Reliability addresses the repeatability of the research measures. A measure is considered reliable if it can give the same result over and over again.

For this study data collection was conducted through the use of the same kind of questionnaires throughout the interview process. This assisted in addressing consistency of the results. Yin (2003) suggested that the researcher should develop a case study database in which all documents and other sources of information get stored. For this study information, which includes notes from all interviews, was stored in a database as evidence of data collected from interviewees/participants. Another strategy deployed in the case study was consistency in the use and description of commonly used terminology especially for the units of analysis. This was to ascertain that the study could be transferable, dependable and confirmable.

3.6 Sampling Techniques

Since this is a case study focusing on the Ehlanzeni District Municipality, the type of sampling technique followed is purposive sampling. In the Municipality, officials in the planning unit formed part of the sample. The same was done for the Province; planners from the planning unit in the MPG also formed part of the sample. In total

the sample size was ten (10) respondents/participants. The plan was to interview all six (6) planners from the EDM and the five local municipalities under the District as well as six planners from the Office of the Premier: Macro Policy and Planning Branch. Unfortunately some of the planners, especially from the District and the local municipalities, did not avail themselves for the interviews until the time of writing up the final report of the study. In total, ten (10) out of twelve (12) participants were interviewed for the study.

3.7 Data Analysis and Interpretation

A large part of the study was based on secondary data which was obtained from the IDP of the Municipality under study, the United Nation's Agenda 21 document, the NSSD 1 and other documents with relevant information. Descriptive information from the interviews was also analysed and interpreted. Data from the multiple sources of information was converged in the analysis rather than interpreted individually as Baxter (2008) argues. There were two *units of analysis* for this study: the IDP of the EDM and the five principles of sustainable development as outlined under 3.3 of this report.

Baxter (2008) further suggested that the researcher should continuously share the interpreted data with the participants so that the participants could have the opportunity to discuss and clarify the interpretation and contribute new or additional perspectives on the issue under study. As part of interpretation of the results of the research, the researcher continuously engaged with the participants during the process. To avoid the error of vagueness of definitions of key terms, the researcher used commonly used definitions of terms from original sources. For example, the used definition of sustainable development comes from the Brundtland Commission, which is the commonly known and used definition. The error of imperfection of the research instrument was avoided through making sure that the instrument is tested/piloted before actual interviews were conducted.

Kohlbacher (2006) argued that qualitative content analysis could prove to be one of the useful tools for analysing data material in case studies. One of the strengths of

qualitative content analysis for case studies cited by Kohlbacher is the way it synthesises openness and theory guided investigation. He further argued that this method of data analysis embraces a holistic and comprehensive approach towards analysing data material. The method is also able to link theory and data, according to Mayring (2000). Moreover, qualitative content analysis allows the researcher to compare and complement the primary data and the secondary data collected. Furthermore, the qualitative content analysis can be combined with other qualitative procedures, argued Mayring. It is therefore on the basis of the abovementioned strengths of the qualitative content analysis method that interpretation of the data for the case study utilised this method.

3.8 Ethical Considerations

Bickman (2009) argued that protecting the privacy and confidentiality of those who participate in the study, so that participation in the study does not leave them in an undesirable situation should remain critical to the researcher. Assurance of privacy, confidentiality and anonymity was ascertained to all respondents at the time of setting of appointments for interviews. It was clearly mentioned that the study is for academic purposes although the results would be used to inform and improve future planning processes. This ascertained that informed consent from all participants was received prior to conducting the interviews as Bickman emphasised. Anonymity could not be completely achieved when interviews are involved. However, confidentiality was achieved through the use of numbers/codes and not names and job titles. All interviews were conducted outside usual places of work and residence, in private and comfortable settings, to achieve anonymity.

3.9 Pilot Study

De Vos (2003) defined a pilot study as a mini-version of a full-scale study or a trial run done in preparation of the complete study. It is a specific pre-testing of research instruments, including questionnaires or interview schedules.

For this study, it was critically important to conduct a pilot study as a trial run before conducting the actual interviews with the ten participants. This assisted in detecting and identifying ambiguous, inappropriate and complicated questions within the instrument. It further assisted in indicating the time needed to conduct the interviews per session. Moreover, it assisted in identifying practical problems that were not anticipated. For the pilot study, I interviewed colleagues within the Macro Policy and Planning Branch who had knowledge of planning, specifically, in IDP development. This allowed me the opportunity to identify errors within the questionnaire and correct them before conducting the actual interviews.

3.10 Limitations of the Study

Yin (2003) argues that case study research lacks vigour. In many times the investigator becomes sloppy and allows equivocal evidence or biased views to influence the direction of the findings and conclusions. Yin (2003) also cites that single case studies provide little basis for generalisation since one cannot generalise from a single case. The first limitation of this study is its heavy reliance on international secondary literature and theory which is sometimes difficult to contextualise into the circumstances of the case. Secondly, not all sampled participants, especially form the District, participated in the study. This deprived the study critical information which might have yielded different findings. Thirdly, as Yin (2003) argues, it might be difficult to generalise the results of the study to other Districts since it is a single case. Finally, biasness could not be completely eliminated in terms of analysis and interpretation of the findings.

3.11 Anticipated Findings

Drawing from the literature review, including preliminary review of the EDM's IDP, the following are some of the anticipated findings for the study:

1. Most of the principles of sustainable development are too technical and very difficult to translate into action. For them to be implemented, it requires continuous capacitation and support by experts for the District to be able to align its IDP to the principles. With the current situation in terms of skills and capacity

within the EDM, it is close to impossible that the IDP could be aligned to the principles of sustainable development.

2. The structure of the IDP does not explicitly allow alignment to the principles of sustainable development. Even though some of the principles have been adhered to, however, it becomes difficult to identify them within the IDP.

CHAPTER 4

Case Study: Ehlanzeni District Municipality

4.1 Introduction

Mpumalanga Province is divided into three District Municipalities: Ehlanzeni, Nkangala and Gert Sibande (see Figure 1: Map of Ehlanzeni District Municipality Showing the Neighbouring Districts and Countries (Swaziland & Mozambique). The Ehlanzeni District Municipality (EDM) is made up of five local municipalities: Mbombela, Nkomazi, Umjindi, Thaba-Chweu and Bushbuckridge. Mbombela, also known as Nelspruit, which is the capital city of Mpumalanga and a large part of the world renowned Kruger National Park are in this District.

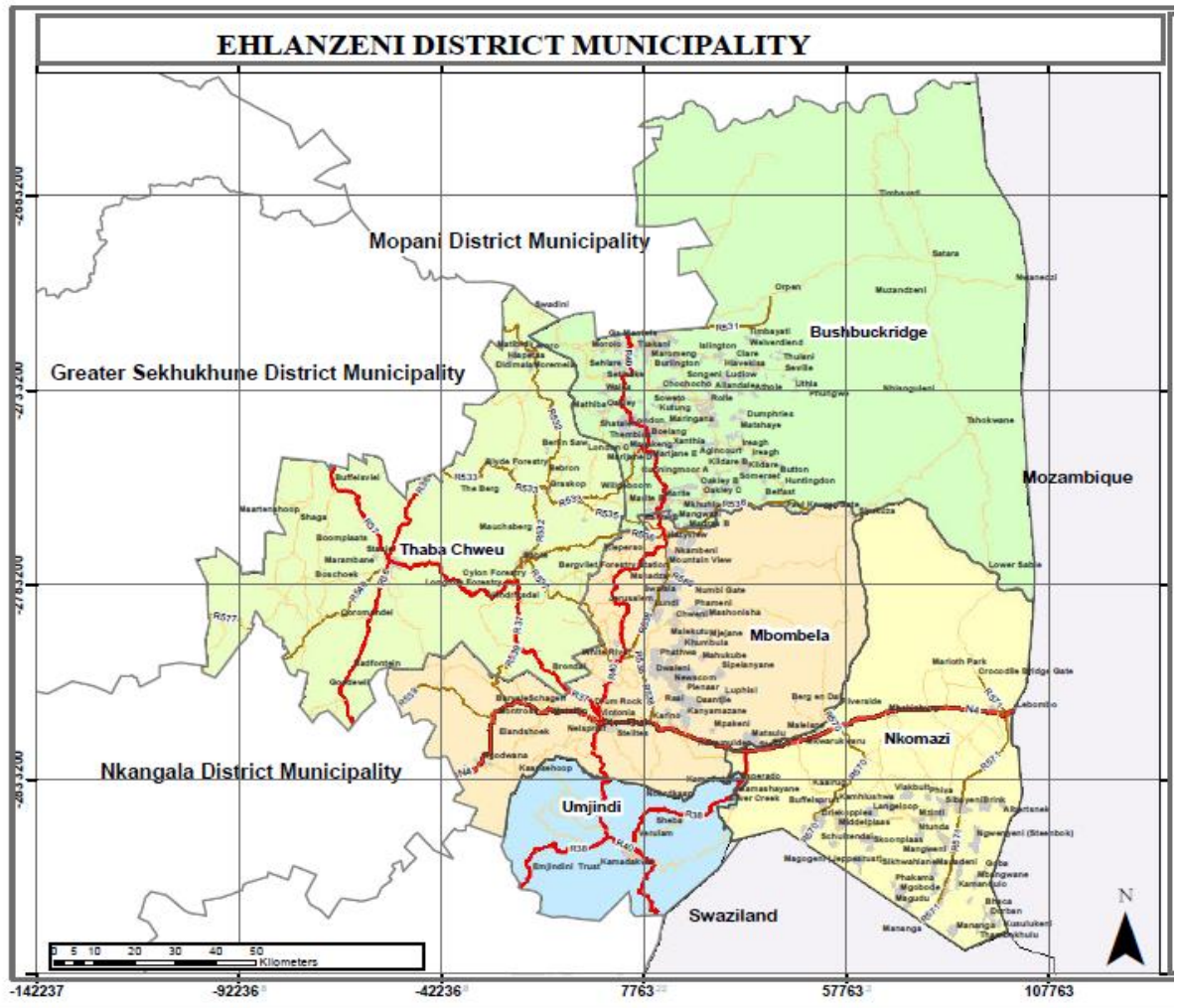
Figure 6: Map of Ehlanzeni District Municipality indicating the five local Municipalities under the EDM



Source: www.localgovernment.co.za/districts

EDM is bordered by Mozambique and Swaziland in the east; Gert Sibande District in the south; Mopani and Sekhukhune Districts of Limpopo in the north; and Nkangala District Municipality in the west. It also features three border gates to both Swaziland and Mozambique. These are Matsamo, Komatipoort and Mananga Border Gates. Therefore movement of people to and from the two neighbouring countries; provinces (Limpopo and Gauteng) and Districts creates a catalyst for the economic life of the area, which in turn makes the District the most concentrated economic hub within the Province. The following is a map of the District depicting the neighbouring districts and countries as mentioned above.

Figure 7: Map of Ehlanzeni District Municipality Showing the Neighbouring Districts and Countries (Swaziland & Mozambique)



Source: Ehlanzeni District Municipality GIS Unit (2010)

4.2 Situational Analysis of Ehlanzeni District Municipality

According to Statistics South Africa Census 2011 results, the population of Mpumalanga is 4.04 million, the sixth largest share among the nine provinces. Out of this, 41.8% of the Province's population reside in Ehlanzeni while 32.4% and 25.8% reside in Nkangala and Gert Sibande, respectively. The Census 2011 results also indicate that the poverty rate in Mpumalanga is estimated at 39.4%, a rate higher than the national rate of 37.7%, and the fifth lowest in the country. The Ehlanzeni District Municipality has the highest poverty rate of 43.6% when compared to the 40.5% for Gert Sibande and 33.1% for Nkangala Districts. The 80/20 Report: Local Government in 80 Indicators After 20 Years of Democracy (2014) developed by the Institute of Race Relations indicates even higher poverty rates than those shown by Statistics South Africa in the 2011 Census results. For the Province the poverty rate is estimated at 36.9%, 65.0% for the EDM, 45.7% and 45.0% for Nkangala and Gert Sibande, respectively.

In terms of unemployment, Mpumalanga recorded an unemployment rate of 29.4% at the end of the fourth quarter of 2014, according to the Statistics South Africa's Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS, Quarter 4: 2014). The QLFS further revealed that within the Province, Ehlanzeni District has the highest unemployment rate of 34.4% for the same period. With a Gini-coefficient of 0.62 in 2011, the fourth highest in the country, the Province has more work to do to address inequality among its citizens. Ehlanzeni also recorded the highest (worst) ranking of percentage of citizens aged 20 and above with no schooling at 16.6% of the population or 153 890 people. However, compared to the other two Districts, Ehlanzeni recorded the lowest inequality at 0.63 compared to 0.60 and 0.61 for Gert Sibande and Nkangala Districts, respectively.

With regards to water quality processes, Mpumalanga recorded the fourth riskiest in South Africa in 2012 at 69.2% according to the 2012 Green Drop Progress Report from the Department of Water Affairs (DWA). Three out of the five local municipalities within the District were rated as falling under the very poor status and critical status categories, according to the assessment of wastewater management processes conducted by the Department of Water Affairs in 2012.

Water quality is a term used to describe the chemical, physical, and biological characteristics of water, usually in respect to its suitability for an intended purpose. The Green Drop Regulation Programme of the DWA seeks to identify and develop the core competencies required for the sector that if strengthened, will gradually and sustainably improve the level of wastewater management in South Africa. The Programme was developed to ensure effective and efficient delivery of sustainable water services thereby protecting consumers from a potentially unsustainable and unsafe service.

Below is a table indicating specific socio-economic indicators in the Province and the three districts:

Table 2: Socio-economic Development Profile of Mpumalanga and the Three District Municipalities

Indicator	Mpumalanga	Ehlanzeni	Nkangala	Gert Sibande
Population	4 039 939	1 688 615	1 308 129	1 043 094
Female headed households (hhs)		44.1%	36.2%	38.8%
Youth (0-34)	69.4%	73.1%	67.1%	69.0%
No. of hhs	849 783	41.4%	33.2%	24.5%
Formal housing	10.9%	91.8%	82.8%	72.4%
Piped water (in dwelling)	87.4%	57.8%	81.6%	81.3%
Electricity	86.4%	88.9%	85.7%	83.4%
Sanitation (flush toilet)	7.2%	26.2%	52.1)	67.1%
Poverty rate**	36.9%	65.0%	45.7%	45.0%
Unemployment	26.6%	34.4%	30.0%	29.7%
Average annual hh income	R77 609	R64 403	R89 006	R84 177

Human Development Index (HDI)	0.62	0.59	0.65	0.51
*Gini-coefficient	0.60	0.58	0.60	0.62
**No schooling	14.0%	16.7%	11.5%	13.4%
HIV prevalence (pregnant women)	36.7%	35.8%	29.6%	46.1%

*Sources: Census 2011 – Statistics South Africa and **IHS Global Insight – ReX, October 2013; and ***The 80/20 Report: Local Government in 80 Indicators After 20 Years of Democracy – IRR, April 2014.*

According to Table 1 above, Ehlanzeni District Municipality seem to perform worse in most of the socio-economic indicators when compared to the other two districts of the Province. For example, the District has the highest poverty rate, the highest number of people with no schooling, the highest unemployment rate, the lowest percentage of households with piped water and flush toilet, to name a few. This information makes the study on the District's planning and implementation tool very important to be able to identify some of the underlying challenges faced by the District Municipality. An assessment of the District Municipality's IDP, seeing it is the most important strategic plan for service delivery in the Municipality, will assist in establishing whether the IDP addresses the challenges at hand in a sustainable manner. To do that, one will assess the alignment of the IDP of Ehlanzeni District Municipality with the principles of sustainable development as outlined in Annex 1 of Agenda 21 and the NFSD.

4.3 Conclusion

The EDM, when compared to the other two Districts within the Mpumalanga Province, seem to be poorly performing in terms of most of the socio-economic development indicators. The IDP of the District, as the main integrated development planning and implementation tool, is it the most relevant case to be used for the study.

CHAPTER 5

Findings, Analysis and Interpretation of Results

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the findings of the research based on the interviews conducted with the ten participants from the District Municipality and the Mpumalanga Provincial Government. A questionnaire with thirty questions was designed and utilised for the interviews.

5.2 Findings

5.2.1 Educational Background and Years of Experience in Municipal Planning

Table 3: Educational Background and Experience of Participants

Highest Educational Qualification	Institution where Qualification was Obtained	No. of Years of Experience in Planning	Other Relevant Skills
Doctorate: Education	University of Zululand	2	Research
Masters: Town & Regional Planning	University of Pretoria	10	Project Management
Masters: Public Administration	University of Pretoria	10	Strategic Planning & Policy Analysis
Honours: Public Administration	University of Limpopo	30	Spatial Planning
BTech: Public Management	Tshwane University of Technology	1	Strategic Planning & Policy Analysis
Bachelors: Administration	University of Limpopo	3	Monitoring & Evaluation
Bachelors: Agriculture	University of Venda	8	Policy Development & Analysis, Monitoring & evaluation
Bachelors: Arts	University of Limpopo	4	Policy Development & Analysis, Monitoring & evaluation

Diploma: Local Government	Belgravia Institute of Management	14	Project Management
Diploma: Information Technology	Tshwane University of Technology	5	Spatial Planning

Table 3 above depicts the highest qualifications of participants, the institution from which the qualification was obtained, the years of experience in municipal planning and planning in general and other technical skills relevant to planning. As the first column indicates, 4 of the participants obtained post-graduate qualifications. Out of the 4 with post-graduate qualifications, only 1 has a qualification relevant to municipal planning or planning in general. Another 4 obtained undergraduate degrees of which none of those degrees are directly relevant to municipal planning or planning in general. The remaining 2 have diploma qualifications which are also not directly relevant to municipal planning or planning in general.

In terms of the second column of the table, 9 of the participants obtained their qualifications from a university while the remaining 1 participant obtained their qualification from a management institute. The third column which is about the years of experience in planning (municipal or general) indicates that 4 of the participants have experience of more than ten years, 2 have experience of five years and above, and 4 have experience below five years.

The last column on other relevant skills possessed by the participants, 2 have skills in spatial planning, 2 have skills in project management, 3 have skills in monitoring and evaluation, 2 have skills in strategic planning and policy development and analysis while 1 has skills in research.

5.2.2 Knowledge of Sustainable Development or Sustainability

Questions on the knowledge of sustainable development included a general understanding of the concept of sustainable development or sustainability, the source where the knowledge was obtained, knowledge of some of the principles of sustainable development, knowledge of Agenda 21 and the participants' opinion on aligning the IDP with the principles of sustainable development.

Altogether, 8 of the participants from both the EDM and the MPG have a certain degree of knowledge of sustainable development or sustainability. Only 2 of those who displayed knowledge of sustainable development indicated that they obtained the knowledge from formal studies. The rest – 8 - learned about sustainable development from policy documents, strategies and workshops. On the knowledge of some of the principles of sustainable development, 9 were able to mention one or more of the principles of sustainable development although 4 of those were unable to state exactly what the principle(s) state(s). In terms of knowledge of Agenda 21, 7 knew the document in terms of its origins, 1 had some knowledge of what the document entails and 2 had no idea about the document. In terms of participants opinions on aligning the IDP with the principles of sustainable development all 10 were of the opinion that the IDP should be aligned with the principles of sustainable development.

5.2.3 Integration of Economic, Social and Environmental Aspects of Development - Principle of Integration

This section focused on the opinions of participants on integration of sustainable development principles with economic, social and environmental development initiatives of the District. It further included how integration of the three pillars of development with sustainable development is done. Furthermore, it focused on the specific parts where integration is demonstrated within the IDP.

Although there was minimal understanding from some of the participants as to how the integration should be conducted, all 10 participants were of the opinion that integration of sustainable development principles into economic, social and environmental development programmes of the District will yield a positive impact for present and future generations. In terms of how the District ensures that economic and social development programmes/projects do not have a negative impact on the environment, 5 indicated that all programmes/projects are subjected to the EIA process before they are approved for implementation, 3 do not know and the remaining 1 indicated that this is done through implementation of legislative frameworks without stating the specific legislative frameworks.

Regarding the section in the IDP which demonstrates integration of the three development pillars, 2 identified the section on LED and on spatial planning, 1 identified Chapter 2 of the IDP, 1 identified Chapter 11, 1 identified Chapters 5 and 6, while 5 did not know. In terms of specific programmes/projects meant to address issues of poverty, HIV and AIDS and crime, 8 indicated that "*yes*" there are programmes/projects meant to address issues of poverty and HIV and AIDS, 1 indicated that the District work in collaboration with the Province to address issues of crime while the remaining 1 indicated that they could not identify any specific programme/projects dealing with poverty, HIV and AIDS and crime within the IDP.

In terms of ensuring that agricultural activities taking place within the District do not compromise the quality of the environment, 4 indicated that the District work in collaboration with relevant stakeholders including the provincial and national Departments of Agriculture, Land and Environmental Affairs, 2 indicated that the District is guided by the Spatial Development Framework to ensure that agricultural activities are undertaken in the correct areas, 2 indicated that EIAs are conducted prior to implementation of such projects while 2 indicated that the IDP does not indicate how this is done.

5.2.4 Responsibility Towards Future Generations – Principle of Inter-generational Equity

Questions on the responsibility towards future generations included identification of specific programmes that promote long-term development with positive economic, social and environmental impacts, identification of specific programmes that promote long-term improvement of environmental quality, identification of specific programmes that promote social cohesion and identification of long-term environmental conservation and protection programmes that address issues of inter-generational equity.

In terms of promotion of long-term development programmes with positive economic, social and environmental impacts by the IDP, 5 of the participants cited the different existing strategies and frameworks as instruments integrating long-term economic, social and environmental development programmes while the remaining 5 were not

sure of how the IDP promotes long-term development. With regard to the identification of the specific section within the IDP meant to promote improvement in environmental quality for the benefit of current and future generations, 6 indicated that there is no section within the IDP which deals with the issue. The remaining 4 mentioned the different sector strategies, the EIA process and by-laws as the different aspects that the IDP utilises to promote long-term improvement of environmental quality.

Regarding identification of long-term programmes aimed at promoting social cohesion, 6 indicated that there are no specific programmes aimed at long-term social cohesion, 1 indicated that sporting and cultural activities included in the IDP are meant to promote social cohesion, 1 indicated that the "*District has a social cohesion plan included in the sector plans"* 1 indicated that "*most of the programmes within the IDP are meant to achieve social cohesion"* and the remaining 1 referred to the NDP and the Mpumalanga Vision 2030 as the documents with social cohesion programmes.

In terms of the long-term environmental and conservation protection programmes included in the IDP, 7 could not identify any long-term environmental and conservation protection programmes while 2 indicated that the Environmental Management Framework to be developed by the District will include such programmes while 1 indicated that the demarcation of protected areas such as wetlands and nature reserves are part of the long-term programme for environmental conservation and protection.

5.2.5 Responsibility and Caring for Current Generations – Principle of Intra-generational Equity

Questions on this section included an indication from the IDP regarding promotion of equal distribution of resources to all citizens of the District. Participants were also asked to indicate programmes put in place within the IDP that will ensure environmental quality and protection in all the areas within the jurisdiction of the District. The questions further included identification of programmes/projects within the IDP designed to ensure that all citizens within the District receive quality services. Furthermore, participants were asked to identify short-term programmes

designed to promote environmental conservation and protection. Finally, participants were asked to identify a section within the IDP which seeks to address the polluter-pays principle.

Regarding promotion of equal distribution of resources to all citizens of the District, 8 indicated that from the public participation sessions, projects are prioritised through the project prioritisation model which requires that all wards within the District should receive a project within a financial year. The remaining 2 indicated that the IDP is not explicit in terms of that aspect. On the programmes put in place within the IDP that will ensure environmental quality and protection in all the areas within the jurisdiction of the District, 7 indicated that there are no specific programmes within the IDP that address issues of environmental quality and protection as the Environmental Management Framework is still in the process of being developed. The remaining 3 mentioned EIAs and enforcement of by-laws on environmental management and protection as part of the programmes addressing environmental quality and protection.

Regarding the identification of programmes/projects within the IDP designed to ensure that all citizens within the District receive quality services, 3 indicated that the District has established a fully functional Monitoring and Evaluation Unit which ensures that services provided by the District to all citizens are of good quality. Another 3 indicated that the District has prioritised previously disadvantaged communities for the provision of good quality services such as water, sanitation, electricity, roads, etc. The other 2 indicated that through public participation, citizens themselves are given the right to voice their expectations regarding the services received from the Municipality. The final 2 indicated that there are no explicit programmes aimed at quality service delivery to all citizens.

In terms of identification of short-term programmes designed to promote environmental conservation and protection, 7 indicated that there are currently no programmes aimed at environmental conservation and protection since there is no framework to guide such programmes, the remaining 3 indicated programmes such as “rehabilitation of illegal dumping sites, clear identification and protection of wetlands and other environmental sensitive areas” are part of the short-term programmes on environmental conservation and protection. Finally, on the

identification of the section within the IDP which seeks to address the polluter-pays principle, all 10 indicated that the polluter-pays principle is not in the IDP.

5.2.6 Responsibility Towards Neighbouring Districts and Countries – Transfrontier Responsibility Principle

This section focused on the trans-boundary co-operation programmes included in the IDP to ensure environmental responsibility towards neighbouring districts and countries. In response to this, 8 of participants indicated that there are no programmes to that effect in the IDP, 1 mentioned economic programmes such as the Maputo Development Corridor, the Nelspruit-Phalaborwa SDI and the Trans-Frontier Park while 1 did not know the concept of trans-boundary co-operation.

5.2.7 Involvement of Communities in Decision-making Processes – Principle of Community Participation/Involvement

This section focused on community participation in the IDP processes. The questions included the extent at which the District involves all stakeholders in developing, implementing and evaluating the IDP. The second question was on how the District ensures meaningful public involvement in the development, implementation and evaluation of the IDP. The third question was on how the District ensures transparency of strategic targets. The fourth question was on how the District ensures that roles and responsibilities are clearly defined and understood by all stakeholders. The fifth question was on how the IDP promotes public awareness on sustainable development. The final question was on how the District ensures accountability to the public and all other stakeholders.

In terms of the extent at which the District involves all stakeholders in developing, implementing and evaluating the IDP, 9 participants indicated that throughout the IDP development stages, communities are consulted. However, it is only those citizens that have knowledge and understanding of their roles and responsibilities in the IDP processes that make meaningful contribution. The remaining 1 participant indicated that the extent at which the District involves all stakeholders is beyond average.

Regarding how the District ensures meaningful public involvement in the development, implementation and evaluation of the IDP, 1 indicated that the District develops and approves a process plan of public consultation sessions which gets implemented meticulously, 1 indicated that it is difficult for the District to ensure meaningful participation since the IDP is a complicated document which requires a certain level of literacy to understand, 1 indicated that through the various structures which include business, sector departments, ward committees, etc. the District is able to directly interact with relevant stakeholders in a meaningful manner. The remaining 7 indicated that community participation has been poor in the District, not to mention meaningful participation.

In terms of how the District ensures transparency of strategic targets, 1 mentioned that this is done through adhering to the Batho Pele Principles, 1 indicated that the IDP is silent on the matter, 5 indicated that strategic targets are published for public comment, 2 indicated that the IDP states that the District has a challenge of minimal transparency hence it is planning to develop a plan to address transparency issues, 1 indicated that communities and other stakeholders are given feedback through ward committees.

In terms of how the District ensures that roles and responsibilities are clearly defined and understood by all stakeholders, 5 indicated that all stakeholders are involved in the development of roles and responsibilities, 1 indicated that this is achieved through the development of Service Development Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP), 4 indicated that the roles and responsibilities are outlined in stakeholder meetings.

In terms of how the IDP promotes public awareness on sustainable development, 1 indicated that this is achieved through public awareness campaigns conducted in collaboration with relevant provincial departments, 60% indicated that the IDP does not have programme/projects aimed at public awareness creation on sustainable development, 1 indicated that it becomes part of the public consultation programme, 1 indicated that they are not aware how this is done by the District, 1 indicated that the IDP itself is a catalyst for sustainable development, once it is approved, it advocates for sustainable development.

In terms of how the District ensures accountability to the public and all other stakeholders, 4 indicated that accountability to the public by the District is very minimal, 3 indicated that accountability is done through Izimbizo and IDP Forums, 1 mentioned that accountability is done through the annual performance report which is made public, 2 indicated that the IDP does not state how accountability is ensured.

5.2.8 Taking Precautionary Measures Before Implementation of Projects - Precautionary Principle

This section focused on the scientific measures and evaluation steps taken by the District to avoid threats of irreversible damage to the environment. 6 of the participants mentioned EIAs as the scientific measures and evaluations steps taken by the District, 2 indicated that they were not aware of any, 1 mentioned the NEMA and the remaining 1 mentioned protection of protected areas through fencing, campaigns and law enforcement.

5.3 Summary of Findings

In summary, the findings of this study reveal the following:

1. Although a majority of the planners in the District and the Province possess university degrees, a large number do not have qualifications directly relevant to municipal planning;
2. Regarding participants knowledge on sustainable development or sustainability, a majority of the participants have minimal knowledge of sustainable development obtained from workshops and government documents. Only a few obtained knowledge of sustainable development from formal education;
3. In terms of integration of economic, social and environmental aspects of development, all participants were of the opinion that integration of sustainable development principles into economic, social and environmental development programmes of the District is critical and will yield a positive impact for present and future generations. The challenge emerged with identification of programmes within the IDP that are aimed at promoting the principle of integration; very few participants were able to identify programmes which clearly demonstrate integration of the three pillars of sustainable development;

4. With regard to responsibility towards future generations, although half of the participants mentioned the existing sector strategies and frameworks as tools for promoting long-term development with positive economic, social and environmental impacts, a majority could not identify the specific programmes addressing this principle within the IDP;

5. Regarding responsibility and caring for current generations, a majority of participants indicated that the IDP is not explicit on programmes aimed at promoting equal distribution of resources to the citizens in the District;

6. In terms of the responsibility towards neighbouring districts and countries, a majority of participants indicated that there are no programmes to that effect in the IDP;

7. With regard to the involvement of communities in decision-making processes, almost all participants indicated that public consultations are conducted by the District. However, there is a serious challenge in terms of the quality of the participation of stakeholders; and

8. Regarding taking precautionary measures before implementation of projects, a majority of participants indicated that EIAs are conducted before any project gets approved for implementation in the District.

5.4 Analysis and Interpretation of Results

This section analyses the findings of the study against the principles of sustainable development listed in the table below. For ease of discussion and analysis, the principles have been grouped into themes/titles that closely relate to the IDP outline. The discussion will focus on the extent to which the IDP has been aligned with the listed principles of sustainable development. It must be emphasised that, according to the study commissioned by the UNDP in 2002, the results indicated that underlying philosophy, principles and processes of IDPs are consistent with Agenda 21 and its principles of sustainable development. IDPs therefore have the potential to play an important role in promoting sustainable development and governance in South Africa (UNDP, 2002).

Table 4: List of Sustainable Development Principles and Themes

Sustainable Development Principle (Annex 1 of Agenda 21)	Report Themes/Titles
Principle of integration	Integration of economic, social and environmental aspects of development
Principle of inter-generational equity	Responsibility towards future generations
Principle of intra-generational equity	Responsibility and caring for current generations
Precautionary principle	Taking precautionary measures before implementation of projects
Principle of transfrontier responsibility	Responsibility towards neighbouring districts and countries
Principle of public participation	Involvement of communities in decision-making processes

5.4.1 Educational Background and Years of Experience in Municipal Planning

Educational background and years of experience in municipal planning and planning in general of the participants laid a foundation for the interviews. Harrison (2006) states that introduction of the IDP in SA was done in haste and so there was not enough time to properly develop the concept before introducing it in legislation. As a result, most municipalities needed adequate and substantive guidance and support in the preparation of IDPs. As the research findings reveal that although 40% of the participants possess a post-graduate qualification, only 10% have a qualification relevant to municipal planning and planning in general. Linking the qualifications, the years of experience and the number of years since IDPs were introduced in SA, it is evident that most of the officials responsible for the development of IDPs, and those responsible for supporting the District to develop credible IDPs do not have the relevant qualifications and skills to do so. Moreover, it is only thirteen years since the first IDP was introduced in the country. Most rural municipalities, like most of the local municipalities within the District, still lack the necessary capacity and skill to produce quality and credible IDPs including the EDM.

5.4.2 Knowledge of Sustainable Development or Sustainability

Sterling (2014) argues that there is a close relationship between achieving sustainable development and the education for sustainable development. Unless stakeholders including policy makers, legislators, businesses, and civil society are involved in learning processes, sustainable development cannot be achieved, adds Sterling. The UN, through the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) declared 2005-2014 as the UN Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (UNESCO, 2014). The UN Report states that integration of sustainable development into education systems can make a great difference in the implementation of the principles of sustainable development.

The findings on the knowledge of sustainable development by participants indicate that although the majority of the participants had some knowledge of sustainable development, only 2 acquired the knowledge through formal education. Eight (8) got to know or learn about sustainable development through policy documents, strategies and workshops. Although a high percentage of participants were able to mention one or two principles of sustainable development, it does not mean that they can be able to translate those principles into planning. To do that, it requires in-depth and continuous learning and support from experts.

5.4.3 Integration of Economic, Social and Environmental Aspects of Development – Principle of Integration

As it has been mentioned earlier under the literature review section, sustainable development in SA was legislated as early as 1996, two years post-apartheid, through the Constitution of the RSA. Three of the five objects of local government according to Section 152 (1) of the Constitution are to:

(b) To ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner;
(c) To promote social and economic development; and
(d) To promote a safe and healthy environment.

Goodland (1995) identified three underlying pillars of sustainable development. These are environmental sustainability, social sustainability, and economic

sustainability. According to Goodland these three pillars are projected as overlapping resulting in sustainable development. Without each one of them sustainable development cannot take place. The findings of the study indicate a general consensus with the literature in terms of the criticality of integrating the three development pillars with the principles of sustainable development for the District to realise long-term positive impacts. The challenge identified from the findings is from identifying the specific programmes/projects within the IDP which clearly demonstrate alignment with the principle of integration. This might be a result of two issues. The first issue might be minimal knowledge of the content of the IDP. The second issue might be the lack of knowledge in terms of the issues that relate to the principle itself.

Todes (2002: 29-30) in a study on the Assessment of the Ugu District Municipality IDP, mentions programmes on improvement on rural infrastructure such as roads and the emphasis on the delivery of services such as water, sanitation, etc., HIV and AIDS, LED, tourism, etc. as indicative of integration of the three development pillars which might lead to sustainable development. If this study was to follow the example of the Ugu District case study, one can mention Chapter 11(pp. 294- 314) of the IDP as indicating integration of the three development pillars with the principle of integration. The programmes listed in Chapter 11 include provision of water and sanitation, LED, rural development, tourism, capacity building and youth skills development, HIV and AIDS programmes, and other social programmes which include vulnerable groups such as women and children. All these above listed programmes of the EDM IDP are aimed at poverty eradication which is at the centre of sustainable development as outlined by Principle 7 which emphasises the need to integrate social aspects of development in decision-making so as to eradicate poverty (Rio Declaration on Environment and Development Report, Annex 1, 1992:2). However, the lack of the Environmental Management Framework has a bearing on the environmental pillar, which according to the Strong Sustainability Model, is the most fundamental pillar for achieving sustainable development.

5.4.4 Responsibility Towards Future Generations - Principle of Inter-generational Equity

The Brundtland Commission defined sustainable development as "*development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs*" Brundtland Commission Report (1987:1). As with the principle of integration, participants were unable to identify specific programmes within the IDP that deal with long-term programmes that are aimed at yielding positive economic, social and environmental impacts. However, participants were able to mention the different sector strategies that the District has developed as part of the requirements of the MSA.

Unlike the IDP of the Ugu District Municipality, which according to Todes (2002) has demonstrated a concern for future generations, the IDP of the EDM has not explicitly demonstrated the responsibility towards future generations. Although the sector strategies are mentioned as the tools for implementation of long-term programmes aimed at yielding positive impacts for future generations, like the IDP, most of the plans have a five year medium-term plans. With the absent of the Environmental Management Framework/Plan, the District will not be able to have comprehensive programmes dealing with all the environmental conservation and protection issues in the District. Chapters 5 and 6 of the IDP give the spatial context of the District in terms of the three development pillars but are not explicit in terms of the plans to address some of the challenges raised.

5.4.5 Responsibility and Caring for Current Generations - Principle of Intra-generational Equity

The principle of intra-generational equity is about considerations of equity within the present generation. Morrison-Saunders *et al*. (2009) state that the principle of intra-generational equity is about equal rights of people within a generation to benefit from the use of natural resources and from the enjoyment of a healthy environment. The use of resources within a nation should take into consideration the needs of all sectors within that nation, argue Morrison-Saunders *et al*.

The EDM IDP does demonstrate responsibility and caring for current generations if we were to consider the list of projects included in the plan. However, there are still enormous gaps in terms of provision of services between the rural and the urban areas of the District. This relates to the issues of equity which still needs to be addressed explicitly by the IDP. The District experienced quite a number of service delivery protests linked to poor delivery of services such as water, electricity and roads. Most of the service delivery protects were taking place in rural areas as evidence of the unequal distribution of services among the areas of the District.

5.4.6 Responsibility Towards Neighbouring Districts and Countries - Principle of Trans-frontier Responsibility

This principle is also known as geographical equity which is about local policies being designed to address both global and local environmental problems (Haughton, 1999). This principle is about pollution originating from one country and having effects in another country or other countries. Principle 19 states that "*States shall provide prior and timely notification and relevant information to potentially affected States on activities that may have a significant adverse trans-boundary environmental effect and shall consult with those States at an early stage in good faith*" (Annex 1 of Agenda 21, 1997: 3).

The reason why this principle becomes critical for the EDM is because it borders two countries: Swaziland and Mozambique. With the increasing number of economic activities taking place along the Maputo Development Corridor and the borders between SA and Swaziland, the likelihood of pollution from the District affecting these neighbouring countries is high. With the lack of the Environmental Management Framework, the District has no trans-boundary cooperation programmes in the IDP to ensure environmental responsibility towards its neighbouring districts and the countries.

5.4.7 Involvement of Communities in Decision-making Processes - Principle of Public Participation

This principle is about the involvement of all stakeholders in planning and decision-making processes. This means that the community has to be empowered with the necessary information and knowledge about all the issues to be dealt with in order to be able to make meaningful input (Andre, 2006). The principle of public participation includes issues of accountability and transparency. The findings indicate that the District does hold consultative workshops and meetings in the various stages of the development of the IDP. The issue is not with the meetings, it is about the quality of participation of the stakeholders. Statistics reveal that a majority of the population of the District live in rural areas with low levels of education. An IDP is a complicated and technical document which requires a certain level of competency to be able to interact with. This raises the question of whether the consultative workshops and meetings are meant for quality input into the document or are just for compliance purposes.

The other issue closely linked to public participation is transparency. The results indicate that there is minimal or poor transparency in the District. One of the responses on how the District ensures transparency of targets is that the document gets published for public comments. As mentioned earlier, very few people are able to meaningfully interact with the IDP document, let alone its size and format. In other words, publishing the document is also another compliance exercise just like the public consultation meetings.

In terms of accountability which is also a challenging issue for the District. According to the MSA, the District is expected to periodically present performance reports to communities. The results indicate that the District has experienced challenges in executing that exercise. The main reason cited for the poor consultations which include transparency and accountability is dysfunctional ward committees. Unfortunately, the IDP has no plan to address the challenge of poor community consultation and participation.

5.4.8 Taking Precautionary Measures Before Implementation of Projects - Precautionary Principle

The other principle of sustainable development included in the study is the precautionary principle which is about the application of scientific measures and careful evaluation of plans and projects to avoid threats of irreversible damage to the environment. The precautionary principle is applied on condition that a threat of irreversible damage is envisaged not after the damage has occurred. This principle is simply about prevention rather than cure. The findings reveal that the District does apply precautionary measures to avoid threats of irreversible damage to the environment. This is done through EIAs before any project gets approved for implementation.

5.5 Conclusions

The first objective of the study is to establish whether the IDP of Ehlanzeni District Municipality is aligned with the principles of sustainable development in accordance with Annex I of the Agenda 21 Report and the other Summits that followed. The findings of the study, first of all, indicate that the IDP of EDM is partly aligned with the principle of integration considering the projects aimed at poverty alleviation and economic development of the District. Whether this is by design or default has not been established. Certain parts of the IDP, for example, Chapter 11, does align with the principle of integration although it is not as explicit as it should be.

Secondly, the unavailability of critical sector strategies/frameworks like the Environmental Management Framework compromises the alignment of the IDP with some of the principles of sustainable development. Environmental conservation and protection is a critical part of the principles of intra-generational equity, inter-generational equity, transfrontier responsibility and precautionary principle. As a result, it can be concluded that the EDM IDP is not aligned with these principles.

Thirdly, although consultation workshops and meetings are held at every stage of the development of the IDP, that does not fully address the requirements of the principle of public participation. The principle of public participation is more about empowerment of communities with information to be able to make meaningful

contribution to the issue(s) under discussion. The District has admittedly failed to meaningfully achieve public participation which makes the IDP not to be aligned with the principle of public participation as according to Annex 1 of Agenda 21.

Of greater concern is the extent which the IDP is unable to explicitly demonstrate programmes that are aimed at aligning the IDP with the principles of sustainable development, especially programmes on environmental sustainability. If we were to adopt the argument of 'strong' sustainability theorists which states that the environmental pillar is the fundamental base for sustainable development, we would conclude that the IDP is completely not aligned with all the principles of sustainable development. However, from Levett (1998) argument on the Russian Doll Model which states that the economic system grows from the social system, which itself grows from the wider environment system, it can be concluded that the IDP is partly aligned with the principles of sustainable development since it has a few programmes aimed at economic development of the District.

The educational background, years of experience as a planner and other relevant skills and knowledge of sustainable development of participants play a critical role in the findings of the study. A majority of participants, although some have postgraduate qualifications, seem to have very limited knowledge of sustainable development and the related concepts. This will affect future alignment of the IDP with the principles of sustainable development.

Finally, although the study commissioned by the UNDP indicates that the IDP is a suitable tool for the integration of the principles of sustainable development with economic, social and environmental development programmes, the IDP on the one hand is a complicated and very comprehensive plan which some municipalities are still struggling to comprehend. On the other hand, the principles of sustainable development are difficult to translate into action since they are mostly statements than targets. As the UNESCO Report (2014) and Sterling (2014) state the importance of mainstreaming sustainable development into the education curriculum, it might assist in simplifying and familiarising stakeholders with the IDP and the concept of sustainable development including the twenty-seven principles of sustainable development as well as those contained in the NSSD.

5.6 Recommendations

The second objective of the study is to come up with recommendations on a new approach to improve the IDP in terms of its alignment with the principles of sustainable development.

5.6.1Educational Background and Years of Experience in Municipal Planning

Chapter 7, Section (1) of the MSA, (Act No. 32 of 2000) states that " a municipality must develop its human resource capacity to a level that enables it to perform its functions and exercise its powers in an economical, effective, efficient and accountable way…" As the findings indicate that although participants have acquired tertiary qualifications, the relevance of the qualification to municipal planning is the important factor in proper execution of the planning function. It is therefore recommended that the District and the Province design and implement individual capacity building programmes that will enable officials to perform the planning function efficiently. In doing this, the District should collaborate with institutions with a good planning and development track record to ensure quality of the obtained qualifications.

5.6.2 Knowledge of Sustainable Development or Sustainability

Both sustainable development and integrated development planning are fairly new concepts in the municipal planning field, as a result, most planning practitioners are not well versed with the concepts. The recommendation of the UNESCO Report (2014) of integration of sustainable development into education systems can make a great difference in the implementation of the principles of sustainable development through IDPs. It is therefore recommended that municipalities, provinces and national spheres of government, in collaboration with other critical stakeholders such as academic institutions, engage in action to mainstream sustainable development into the education system of the country. This in itself will be addressing several principles of sustainable development: integration, intra-generational equity, inter-generational equity and public participation to name a few.

5.6.3 Integration of Economic, Social and Environmental Aspects of Development – Principle of Integration

Although the findings of the study indicate some level of alignment of the IDP with the sustainable development principle of integration, much still need to be done to reach satisfactory levels. As Kirkpatrick *et al*. (2001) mention, this principle is about integration of social, economic and environmental aspects in development initiatives and decision-making. The EDM, through the IDP should deliberately display the intent to integrate the economic, social and environmental aspect of development in all its development programmes. The recommendation is to develop a District specific sustainable development framework which will institutionalise alignment of the IDP with the sustainable development principles and the newly developed goals of sustainable development.

5.6.4 Responsibility Towards Future Generations – Principle of Inter-generational Equity

Morrison-Saunders *et al.* (2009) state that this principle is about present generation ensuring that the health, diversity and productivity of the environment are maintained or enhanced for the benefit of future generations. As the findings of the study indicate that the IDP is not aligned with the principle of inter-generational equity, which is more on environmental management, the EDM should expedite the process of developing and institutionalising the Environmental Management Framework. Furthermore, the EDM should establish formal working relations with public and private institutions in the field of environment to ensure concerted effort which will produce long-term results. The Environmental Management Framework is even more critical for the EDM considering the diverse natural resources available in the District including the world renown Kruger National Park, the Blyde River Canyon, the Bourke’s Luck Potholes, to name a few. Management and preservation of such natural resources should be clearly planned and monitored.

5.6.5 Responsibility and Caring for Current Generations – Principle of Intra-generational Equity

Morrison-Saunders *et al*. (2009) mention that this principle is about equal rights of people within a generation to benefit from the use of natural resources and from the enjoyment of a healthy environment. The EDM, through the community consultative processes and its project prioritisation model, as indicated by the findings, strive to provide services equitably to all the citizens within its jurisdiction. However, empirical evidence portray that there are still challenges of service delivery in certain areas of the District. The recommendation in this regard would be to strengthen information feedback, education and advocacy. Communities should be well educated and informed about budgetary and planning processes of the District. This will eliminate the challenge of violent protests which are linked to poor and slow service delivery. Secondly, through information feedback, education and advocacy, communities will be able to understand their roles and responsibilities in ensuring that they attain a healthy environment.

5.6.6 Responsibility Towards Neighbouring Districts and Countries - Transfrontier Responsibility Principle

The spatial location of the District compels it to develop programmes which align to this principle. Whilst the EDM is still in the process of developing the Environmental Management Framework, it should utilise existing national and provincial frameworks to address the principle of transfrontier responsibility instead of being completely silent about it.

5.6.7 Involvement of Communities in Decision-making Processes – Principle of Community Participation/Involvement

Section 152, (1), (e) of the Constitution of the RSA is clear on the issue of local government and community involvement. It states one of the objects of local government being "*to encourage the involvement of communities and community organisations in the matters of local government*". The word encourage in this case puts emphasis on the role of local government in giving support and advice to communities to be able to meaningfully participate in developmental issues affecting

them. The NEMA (Act 107 of 1998) also emphasises involvement of all parties in issues affecting them, although it refers specifically to environmental issues. Chapter 2, Section (2), Sub-section(1) (f) states that "*the participation of all interested and affected parties in environmental government must be promoted, and all people must have the opportunity to develop the understanding, skills and capacity necessary for achieving equitable and effective participation, and participation by vulnerable and disadvantaged persons must be ensured*". Since the findings of the study indicate that there has been poor community consultation and involvement in the processes of the District, the District should develop an advocacy strategy with clear messages to the communities which will capacitate communities to be meaningfully involved in all the processes taking place in their District. This should include continuous awareness creation campaigns. The District should also periodically conduct peer reviews among its local municipalities to ensure that issues of community participation are prioritised.

5.7 Overall Summation and Conclusion

The purpose of the study was to conduct an assessment of the EDM IDP in terms of its alignment with the principles of sustainable development as outlined in Annex 1 of Agenda 21 and the NSSD. The study utilised the commonly used definition of sustainable development coined by the Brundtland Commission in 1987 which defined sustainable development as "*development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs"* (Brundtland Commission Report, 1987. p.41).

The brief situational analysis of the EDM presented in the report indicates a number of challenges in terms of socio-economic indicators such as poverty, employment, water provision, sanitation, etc. These challenges have been linked to the occurrence of widespread service delivery protests in the recent past. In 2002, the UNDP commissioned case studies to be conducted in four municipalities in South Africa on the incorporation of the principles of sustainable development into IDPs. The results of the study indicated that underlying philosophy, principles and processes of the IDP are consistent with Agenda 21 and its principles of sustainable development. IDPs were therefore identified as having the potential to play a critical

role in promoting sustainable development and governance in South Africa. The IDP was even showcased at the Johannesburg WSSD as an African path to sustainability, according to Harrison (2006).

Some of the literature reviewed criticised the sustainable development concept as ambiguous and open to a lot of interpretations, many of which are contrary (Woods, 2002). Brent and Pretorius (2007) argue that consensus on the general objectives and basic principles of sustainable development may have been obtained in theory, but consensus on the details of how to achieve sustainable development or maintain sustainability is difficult to obtain in practice. This difficulty, according to Brent and Pretorius (2007) can be attributed to the variety of perceptions on specific socio-cultural and political contexts that change over time .To this end, the complexity of integrating the concept of sustainable development and reality has been argued (Coles and Peters, 2003). However, many agree that sustainable development is about achieving environmental, economic, and social welfare for present as well as future generations (Azapagic and Perdan, 2000).

Drawing from the reviewed literature on the concept of sustainable development, conceptual and theoretical frameworks for sustainable development have been developed. The key concepts for the conceptual framework are present and future generations; the environment; the economy and the social (needs) pillars of development. The emphasis on needs is considered from the context of expectations and aspirations communities may have in terms of the development process and how the needs may be met sustainably. The IDP as the strategy which is aligned with the principles of sustainable development should seek to effect improvement in the quality of citizen's life as measured by the provision of key needs such as health, income, education, housing, water, etc. without exceeding the carrying capacity of the environment.

The discussion on the theoretical framework for sustainable development has been based on three sustainable development models. The first models are the "*weak*" and "*strong*" sustainability models. The weak sustainability model, according to Neumayer (2003), is based on the belief that man-made capital is more important than natural capital while the strong sustainability model is based on the belief that

natural capital cannot be substituted by man-made capital. The second models discussed are the normative models of sustainable development which include "*single-pillar"* models and "*multi-pillar"* models of sustainability. The single-pillar models are based on the idea that sustainable development will only take place when nature is preserved as the basis for living and economic development. The multi-pillar models of sustainability are based on the idea that the three pillars should be considered equally to be able to achieve sustainable development. The third and last model included in the report is the ethical sustainability model which is based on the view that sustainable development will be achieved when the needs of present and future generations are met equitably.

In total, Annex 1 of the Agenda 21 Report contains twenty-seven (27) principles of sustainable development. However, the assessment of the IDP in terms of its alignment with the principles of sustainable development is based on six (6) principles relevant to the study. These principles are: the principle of integration; intra-generational equity; inter-generational equity; precautionary principle, principle of transfrontier responsibility and community involvement/participation.

Primary data was collected through semi-structured interviews utilising a questionnaire from which ten planners from the EDM and the MPG were interviewed. The plan was to interview all six (6) planners from the EDM and the five local municipalities under the District as well as six planners from the Office of the Premier: Macro Policy and Planning Branch. Unfortunately some of the planners, especially from the District and the local municipalities, did not avail themselves for the interviews until the time of writing up the final report of the study. In total, ten (10) out of twelve (12) participants were interviewed for the study.

Based on the overall findings of the study, it can be concluded that the IDP is not aligned with most of the principles of sustainable development, which the assessment of the IDP was based on. The EDM should make it intentional to explicitly align and integrate the principles of sustainable development as part of the IDP. The Ugu District Municipality in KwaZulu-Natal, according to Todes (2002), has been able to explicitly demonstrate the alignment of the IDP with most of the principles of sustainable development. Moreover, the EDM should include

sustainable development as one of the priority capacity development programmes for planning staff members.

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Appendix

A: Research Questionnaires

RESEARCH TOPIC: POST APARTHEID MUNICIPAL PLANNING: AN ASSESSMENT OF THE EHLANZENI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY IDP IN TERMS OF ALIGNMENT WITH THE PRINCIPLES OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

NAME OF DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	**EHLANZENI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY**
NAME OF LOCAL MUNICIPALITY/LOCALITY	**MBOMBELA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY**
PARTICIPANT NUMBER	**1**
HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION	**MASTERS: TOWN & REGIONAL PLANNING**
INSTITUTION WHERE QUALIFICATION WAS OBTAINED	**UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA**
FIELD OF STUDY	**TOWN AND REGIONAL PLANNING**

YEARS OF EXPERIENCE IN IDP/MUNICIPAL PLANNING	**10 YEARS**
OTHER RELEVANT TECHNICAL SKILL(S)	**PROJECT MANAGEMENT**
DATE	**10 OCTOBER 2014**
TIME	**10h00**
DURATION OF INTERVIEW	**1HR**

A.	**Knowledge of sustainability/sustainable development:**	
No	**Question**	**Response**
A.1	What is your understanding of sustainable development?	The development that meets the demand/needs of the current

		generation without compromising the future generation
A.2	Where did you learn about sustainable development?	University
A.3	Are there any principles of sustainable development that you are aware of?	Yes, i.e. efficiency, equity, environmental conservation etc.
A.4	What do you know about Agenda 21 or Local Agenda 21?	The Action Plan agreed upon various countries to promote sustainable development
A.5	What is your opinion about aligning the IDP with the principles of sustainable development?	IDP is the catalyst for sustainable development. It is imperative that IDP take into cognisance the principles of sustainable development.
A.6		

B. Integration of economic, environment and social aspects of development:

No	Question	Response
B.1	What is your opinion about integrating sustainable development with economic development of the Municipality?	Economic development must be informed by the principles of sustainable development. Any economic development must be aimed at achieving sustainability.
B.2	What is your opinion about integrating sustainable development with environmental development of the Municipality?	Environmental development is one of the principles of sustainable development. In that note, environmental development is an integral part of sustainable development

B.3	What is your opinion about integrating sustainable development with social development of the Municipality including basic service delivery?	Social development incl. basic services must be guided by the principles of sustainable development.
B.4	How does the District municipality ensure that economic and social development programmes/projects integrate environmentally sound practices?	Environmental studies are conducted prior to the implementation of all the programmes incl. social and economic development.
B.5	Which part of the IDP addresses integration of economic, social and environmental development aspects with sustainable development within the IDP?	Chapter 2 of the Mbombela local municipality IDP talks about social, economic and environmental aspects. However, there is no mention of the integration of the mentioned aspects to the sustainable development.
B.6	Are there any specific programmes/projects within the IDP which are meant to address issues of poverty, HIV/AIDS and crime to improve the quality of life the citizens of the District Municipality?	Yes. The projects are covered under the Transversal Services and rural development
B.7	How is the Municipality ensuring that agricultural activities taking place within the District do not compromise the quality of the environment?	There municipality is in the process of developing an Environmental Management Framework and policy to deal with all the issues related to environmental management

C. Responsibility towards future generations:

No	**Question**	**Response**
C.1	How does the IDP promote long-term development programmes with positive economic, social and environmental impacts?	Through the implementation of the approved Spatial Development Framework capital expenditure framework accompanied by the socio-economic and environmental impacts.

C.2	What aspect of the IDP is meant to promote the improvement of environmental quality for the sake of future generations?	The IDP is silent on the improvement of environmental quality. However, in addition to the Environmental Management Framework, the municipality is also in the process of developing the air quality policy to deal with issues of environmental quality.
C.3	What long-term social programmes and projects have been incorporated into the IDP for promoting social cohesion?	Most of the programmes are meant to achieve social cohesion. This includes amongst others, the development of integrated human settlement (low & middle class)
C.4	What long-term environmental conservation and protection programmes are included in the IDP as a means to address the principle of inter-generational equity?	The development of Environmental Management Framework & Policies
D. Responsibility and caring for current generations:		
No	**Question**	**Response**
D.1	How does the IDP promote equal distribution of resources to all its citizens?	Through the project prioritization model which requires that all the wards must receive a project within a financial year
D.2	What measures have been put in place within the IDP to ensure environmental quality and protection in all the areas within the jurisdiction of the District?	As alluded above, the municipality is currently in the process of developing the Environmental Management Framework and Policy
D.3	What programmes/projects within the IDP are meant to ensure that all the citizens within the District receive quality services?	The municipality has established a fully fleshed Monitoring & Evaluation Unit to monitor and evaluate the quality of all the services rendered by the municipality

D.4	What short-term programmes/projects included in the IDP are meant to address environmental conservation and protection?	Same as D.2 above.
D.5	Which aspect within the IDP is meant to address the polluter-pays principle?	There is no aspect in the IDP talking to issues of polluter-pays principle. The aspects will be included after the completion of the air quality policy
E. Responsibility towards neighbouring districts and countries:		
No	**Question**	**Response**
E.1	What trans-boundary co-operation programmes are included in the IDP to ensure environmental responsibility towards neighbouring districts and countries?	The Environmental Management Framework will be aligned to the District framework to ensure trans-boundary co-operation programmes
F. Involvement of communities in decision-making processes:		
No	**Question**	**Response**
F.1	To what extent does the District involve all relevant stakeholders in developing, implementing and evaluating the IDP?	In all the stages as per the IDP process plan- from the Analysis stage to the Approval stage.

F.2	How does the Municipality ensure meaningful public involvement in the development, implementation and evaluation of the IDP?	The municipality has a public participation policy which guides the involvement of the public in the key strategic municipal processes such as IDP, Budget, PMS. All the stakeholders are given the IDP process plan with dates of the activities leading to the finalisation of the IDP.
F.3	How does the Municipality ensure transparency of strategic targets?	They are advertised for public notice and comments
F.4	How does the Municipality ensure that responsibilities are clearly defined and understood by all stakeholders?	The roles and responsibilities of all the stakeholders are outlined in the IDP process plan, which is compiled in consultation with the stakeholders.
F.5	How does the IDP promote public awareness on sustainable development?	As alluded in A.5 above, IDP is serves as a catalyst for sustainable development, ones it (IDP) is approved it advocates for sustainable development.
F.6	How does the Municipality ensure accountability to the public and all other stakeholders?	The SDBIP approved by the Executive Mayor serves as an agreement between the municipality and the public. Every quarter, performance reports are presented to the communities through ward committees. However, justice is not done in this regard as ward committees are not convening community meetings.
G. **Taking precautionary measures before implementation of projects:**		
No	**Question**	**Response**

G.1	What scientific measures and evaluation steps are taken by the Municipality to avoid threats of irreversible damage to the environment?	Through the enforcement of the National Environmental Management Act. This will be complemented by the development of the Environmental Management Framework and Policy.

RESEARCH TOPIC: POST APARTHEID MUNICIPAL PLANNING: AN ASSESSMENT OF THE EHLANZENI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY IDP IN TERMS OF ALIGNMENT WITH THE PRINCIPLES OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

NAME OF DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	**EHLANZENI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY**
NAME OF LOCAL MUNICIPALITY/LOCALITY	**UMJINDI**
PARTICIPANT NUMBER	**2**
HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION	**HONOURS**
INSTITUTION WHERE QUALIFICATION WAS OBTAINED	**UNIVERSITY OF LIMPOPO**
FIELD OF STUDY	**PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

YEARS OF EXPERIENCE IN IDP/MUNICIPAL PLANNING	**30**
OTHER RELEVANT TECHNICAL SKILL(S)	**PROJECT MANAGEMENT**
DATE	**15 OCTOBER 2014**
TIME	**13H00**
DURATION OF INTERVIEW	**40 MINUTES**

D. Knowledge of sustainability/sustainable development:		
No	**Question**	**Response**
A.1	What is your understanding of sustainable development?	Development for current and future generations.

A.2	Where did you learn about sustainable development?	Workshops; reading; and local government forums
A.3	Are there any principles of sustainable development that you are aware of?	Social and Economic Dimensions; consumption patterns, promoting health, achieving a more sustainable population, and sustainable settlement.
A.4	What do you know about Agenda 21 or Local Agenda 21?	A non-binding action plan of the UN Conference Environment and Development
A.5	What is your opinion about aligning the IDP with the principles of sustainable development?	Very imperative as they relate to one another in term of the goals each seeks to achieve.
A.6		

E. Integration of economic, environment and social aspects of development:

No	Question	Response
B.1	What is your opinion about integrating sustainable development with economic development of the Municipality?	Through the LED strategy of the Municipality, sustainable development is incorporated
B.2	What is your opinion about integrating sustainable development with environmental development of the Municipality?	Very crucial in order to ensure the protection of the environment against any potential threat.

B.3	What is your opinion about integrating sustainable development with social development of the Municipality including basic service delivery?	Very important in order to address socio-economic challenges existing in the municipality
B.4	How does the District municipality ensure that economic and social development programmes/projects integrate environmentally sound practices?	Not sure
B.5	Which part of the IDP addresses integration of economic, social and environmental development aspects with sustainable development within the IDP?	LED, SDF, and Council Priorities
B.6	Are there any specific programmes/projects within the IDP which are meant to address issues of poverty, HIV/AIDS and crime to improve the quality of life of the citizens of the District Municipality?	Yes.
B.7	How is the Municipality ensuring that agricultural activities taking place within the District do not compromise the quality of the environment?	By enforcing environmental impact assessment to be done in advance.

F. Responsibility towards future generations:

No	**Question**	**Response**
C.1	How does the IDP promote long-term development programmes with positive economic, social and environmental impacts?	By ensuring that there is sustainable programme plan adopted.

C.2	What aspect of the IDP is meant to promote the improvement of environmental quality for the sake of future generations?	Adoption of the Spatial Development Framework.
C.3	What long-term social programmes and projects have been incorporated into the IDP for promoting social cohesion?	None
C.4	What long-term environmental conservation and protection programmes are included in the IDP as a means to address the principle of inter-generational equity?	None
D. Responsibility and caring for current generations:		
No	**Question**	**Response**
D.1	How does the IDP promote equal distribution of resources to all its citizens?	By encouraging equal participation and to ensure that previously disadvantaged communities are prioritised.
D.2	What measures have been put in place within the IDP to ensure environmental quality and protection in all the areas within the jurisdiction of the District?	Any development should take place once an environmental impact assessment has been conducted.
D.3	What programmes/projects within the IDP are meant to ensure that all the citizens within the District receive quality services?	All programmes are aimed at ensuring that all citizens in receive quality services.
D.4	What short-term programmes/projects included in the IDP are meant to address environmental conservation and	None

	protection?	
D.5	Which aspect within the IDP is meant to address the polluter-pays principle?	Not in the IDP but in tariff policy of the Municipality.
E. Responsibility towards neighbouring districts and countries:		
No	**Question**	**Response**
E.1	What trans-boundary co-operation programmes are included in the IDP to ensure environmental responsibility towards neighbouring districts and countries?	None
F. Involvement of communities in decision-making processes:		
No	**Question**	**Response**
F.1	To what extent does the District involve all relevant stakeholders in developing, implementing and evaluating the IDP?	By implementing schedule of community consultation.

F.2	How does the Municipality ensure meaningful public involvement in the development, implementation and evaluation of the IDP?	By approving a process plan and schedule of community consultation meetings.
F.3	How does the Municipality ensure transparency of strategic targets?	By adhering to Batho Pele Principles
F.4	How does the Municipality ensure that responsibilities are clearly defined and understood by all stakeholders?	The adopted process plan clearly indicates roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders.
F.5	How does the IDP promote public awareness on sustainable development?	By making it available to the public to comment on.
F.6	How does the Municipality ensure accountability to the public and all other stakeholders?	Through quarterly reports; community meetings and through ward committees and annual reports.
G. **Taking precautionary measures before implementation of projects:**		
No	**Question**	**Response**
G.1	What scientific measures and evaluation steps are taken by the Municipality to avoid threats of irreversible damage to the environment?	By ensuring constant assessment of the impact of the development taking place.

RESEARCH TOPIC: POST-APARTHEID MUNICIPAL PLANNING: AN ASSESSMENT OF THE EHLANZENI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY IDP IN TERMS OF ALIGNMENT WITH THE PRINCIPLES OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

NAME OF DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	**EHLANZENI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY**
NAME OF LOCAL MUNICIPALITY/LOCALITY	**BUSHBUCKRIDGE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY**
PARTICIPANT NUMBER	**3**
HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION	**LOCAL GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT DIPLOMA**
INSTITUTION WHERE QUALIFICATION WAS OBTAINED	**BELGRAVIA INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT**
FIELD OF STUDY	**PROJECT MANAGEMENT**

YEARS OF EXPERIENCE IN IDP/MUNICIPAL PLANNING	**14 YEARS**
OTHER RELEVANT TECHNICAL SKILL(S)	**PROJECT MANAGEMENT**
DATE	**08 DECEMBER 2014**
TIME	**10H00**
DURATION OF INTERVIEW	**1 HOUR**

A. Knowledge of sustainability/sustainable development:

No	Question	Response
A.1	What is your understanding of sustainable development?	It is a project or development which will last for many years.

A.2	Where did you learn about sustainable development?	This type of development reduces the service backlog, create permanent jobs, and maintenance will be done after many years.
A.3	Are there any principles of sustainable development that you are aware of?	Proper planning, budgeting, project management, and evaluation.
A.4	What do you know about Agenda 21 or Local Agenda 21?	This is the Conference held in Brazil (Rio de Janeiro) to discuss sustainable development.
A.5	What is your opinion about aligning the IDP with the principles of sustainable development?	The I.D.P is the strategic tool for sustainable development.
B. Integration of economic, environment and social aspects of development:		
No	**Question**	**Response**
B.1	What is your opinion about integrating sustainable development with economic development of the Municipality?	The LED project which must be implemented by the Municipality must be sustainable in order to create permanent jobs.
B.2	What is your opinion about integrating sustainable development with environmental development of the Municipality?	This will reduce diseases in the Municipality and the communities will be leaving in a healthy environment.
B.3	What is your opinion about integrating sustainable development with social development of the Municipality including basic service delivery?	Better lives for all, rich and poor and the Municipality will reduce the service backlog in a short period of time.

B.4	How does the District municipality ensure that economic and social development programmes/projects integrate environmentally sound practices?	By introducing the economic and social clusters, and the formation of LED forums in a District.
B.5	Which part of the IDP addresses integration of economic, social and environmental development aspects with sustainable development within the IDP?	The fourth stage of the IDP which is an Integration Phase, where all the projects are identified and integrated to address the needs of the people which is, job creation and poverty alleviation.
B.6	Are there any specific programmes/projects within the IDP which are meant to address issues of poverty, HIV/AIDS and crime to improve the quality of life the citizens of the District Municipality?	The District together with the Municipalities has units which deal with programmes for crime, HIV/AIDS, gender, the use of drugs and alcohol.
B.7	How is the Municipality ensuring that agricultural activities taking place within the District do not compromise the quality of the environment?	By the use of Spatial Development Framework.

C. Responsibility towards future generations:

No	**Question**	**Response**
C.1	How does the IDP promote long-term development programmes with positive economic, social and environmental impacts?	The IDP is planned for the period of five years, and the projects must be for long term.
C.2	What aspect of the IDP is meant to promote the improvement of environmental quality for the sake of future generations?	By conducting the Environmental Impact Assessment before implementing the projects.
C.3	What long-term social programmes and projects have been incorporated into the IDP for promoting social cohesion?	The National Growth and Development Strategy and Vision 2030.

C.4	What long-term environmental conservation and protection programmes are included in the IDP as a means to address the principle of inter-generational equity?	The plan for Environmental and Air Quality Management, and a campaign on climate change.
D. Responsibility and caring for current generations:		
No	**Question**	**Response**
D.1	How does the IDP promote equal distribution of resources to all its citizens?	By conducting community consultations and implementing projects in all the wards.
D.2	What measures have been put in place within the IDP to ensure environmental quality and protection in all the areas within the jurisdiction of the District?	The Municipalities have developed by-laws which protect the environment and by-law enforcers have been appointed.
D.3	What programmes/projects within the IDP are meant to ensure that all the citizens within the District receive quality services?	By monitoring and evaluation of projects and politicians give feedback to the communities.
D.4	What short-term programmes/projects included in the IDP are meant to address environmental conservation and protection?	Projects like fencing of wetlands, fencing of nature reserves, and reducing alien plants by the Department of Water Affairs.
D.5	Which aspect within the IDP is meant to address the polluter-pays principle?	Prevention of veld fires and promoting waterborne sewerage.
E. Responsibility towards neighbouring districts and countries:		

No	Question	Response
E.1	What trans-boundary co-operation programmes are included in the IDP to ensure environmental responsibility towards neighbouring districts and countries?	By writing warning boards and conducting awareness campaigns through issuing pamphlets at garages.
F. Involvement of communities in decision-making processes:		
No	**Question**	**Response**
F.1	To what extent does the District involve all relevant stakeholders in developing, implementing and evaluating the IDP?	By conducting IDP Forums and the IDP Steering Committee meetings
F.2	How does the Municipality ensure meaningful public involvement in the development, implementation and evaluation of the IDP?	By conducting public participation meetings and mayoral Imbhizos.
F.3	How does the Municipality ensure transparency of strategic targets?	By giving feedback to communities and the involvement of public structures like ward committees.
F.4	How does the Municipality ensure that responsibilities are clearly defined and understood by all stakeholders?	By developing the service development budget implementation plan (SDBIP)
F.5	How does the IDP promote public awareness on sustainable development?	Through public participation programme, which is in the office of the Speaker.

F.6	How does the Municipality ensure accountability to the public and all other stakeholders?	By giving feedback though the annual performance report.
G. **Taking precautionary measures before implementation of projects:**		
No	**Question**	**Response**
G.1	What scientific measures and evaluation steps are taken by the Municipality to avoid threats of irreversible damage to the environment?	By protecting all the environmentally sensitive areas, through campaigns, or fencing the areas. And also by enforcing law to those who destroy the environment.

RESEARCH TOPIC: POST APARTHEID MUNICIPAL PLANNING: AN ASSESSMENT OF THE EHLANZENI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY IDP IN TERMS OF ALIGNMENT WITH THE PRINCIPLES OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

NAME OF DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	**EHLANZENI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY**
NAME OF LOCAL MUNICIPALITY/LOCALITY	**MBOMBELA**
PARTICIPANT NUMBER	**4**
HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION	**BACHELOR OF ARTS**
INSTITUTION WHERE QUALIFICATION WAS OBTAINED	**UNIVERSITY OF LIMPOPO**
FIELD OF STUDY	**ARTS**

YEARS OF EXPERIENCE IN IDP/MUNICIPAL PLANNING	**4**
OTHER RELEVANT TECHNICAL SKILL(S)	**POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND ANALYSIS, MUNICIPAL PLANNING, M & E**
DATE	**14 NOVEMBER 2014**
TIME	**13HRS**
DURATION OF INTERVIEW	**1HR**

D. Knowledge of sustainability/sustainable development:

No	Question	Response
A.1	What is your understanding of sustainable development?	Addressing economic, social and environmental issues in a

		long term approach
A.2	Where did you learn about sustainable development?	From literature and through experience working as a planner.
A.3	Are there any principles of sustainable development that you are aware of?	Yes. Equality and fair decision-making.
A.4	What do you know about Agenda 21 or Local Agenda 21?	Agenda 21 is about activities taking place at provincial and national level, while Local Agenda 21 is about activities taking place in Municipalities.
A.5	What is your opinion about aligning the IDP with the principles of sustainable development?	The IDP should be aligned with the principles of sustainable development to include issues of community participation in decision-making and equality.
E. Integration of economic, environment and social aspects of development:		
No	**Question**	**Response**
B.1	What is your opinion about integrating sustainable development with economic development of the Municipality?	Sustainable development and economic development are interlinked. Economic development should focus on yielding long long-term results.
B.2	What is your opinion about integrating sustainable development with environmental development of the Municipality?	This will ensure that development does not become harmful to the environment otherwise that will have harmful results to humans, animals and plants.
B.3	What is your opinion about integrating sustainable development	Service delivery will be done equally and equitably for all the

	with social development of the Municipality including basic service delivery?	citizens of the municipality.
B.4	How does the District Municipality ensure that economic and social development programmes/projects integrate environmentally sound practices?	By considering all relevant legislative frameworks and policies on environmental management.
B.5	Which part of the IDP addresses integration of economic, social and environmental development aspects with sustainable development within the IDP?	The part on LED and spatial planning.
B.6	Are there any specific programmes/projects within the IDP which are meant to address issues of poverty, HIV/AIDS and crime to improve the quality of life of the citizens of the District Municipality?	Yes. Where the IDP discusses the establishment of District and Local AIDS Councils.
B.7	How is the Municipality ensuring that agricultural activities taking place within the District do not compromise the quality of the environment?	The EDM work closely with relevant stakeholders in all agricultural activities to ensure that the quality of the environment is not compromised.

F. Responsibility towards future generations:

No	Question	Response
C.1	How does the IDP promote long-term development programmes with positive economic, social and environmental impacts?	The IDP is aligned with national and provincial long-term strategies such as the NDP and the Mpumalanga Vision 2030. These strategies clearly outline development targets which will yield positive economic, social and environmental impacts.
C.2	What aspect of the IDP is meant to promote the improvement of	None.

	environmental quality for the sake of future generations?	
C.3	What long-term social programmes and projects have been incorporated into the IDP for promoting social cohesion?	Sporting and cultural activities.
C.4	What long-term environmental conservation and protection programmes are included in the IDP as a means to address the principle of inter-generational equity?	None
D. Responsibility and caring for current generations:		
No	**Question**	**Response**
D.1	How does the IDP promote equal distribution of resources to all its citizens?	By providing basic needs to all citizens according to priority.
D.2	What measures have been put in place within the IDP to ensure environmental quality and protection in all the areas within the jurisdiction of the District?	None
D.3	What programmes/projects within the IDP are meant to ensure that all the citizens within the District receive quality services?	Provision of basic services such as water, sanitation and electricity
D.4	What short-term programmes/projects included in the IDP are meant to address environmental conservation and protection?	None so far.
D.5	Which aspect within the IDP is meant to address the polluter-pays principle?	None

E. Responsibility towards neighbouring districts and countries:		
No	**Question**	**Response**
E.1	What trans-boundary co-operation programmes are included in the IDP to ensure environmental responsibility towards neighbouring districts and countries?	None.
F. Involvement of communities in decision-making processes:		
No	**Question**	**Response**
F.1	To what extent does the District involve all relevant stakeholders in developing, implementing and evaluating the IDP?	Community consultative processes are undertaken throughout the various stages of the development of the IDP although level of participation differ from municipality to municipality.
F.2	How does the Municipality ensure meaningful public involvement in the development, implementation and evaluation of the IDP?	There is currently a challenge with meaningful participation of communities in the IDP development processes since ths is still a new process for most citizens. The Municipality plans to work with Ward Committees in educating citizens on the role to play in IDP development.

F.3	How does the Municipality ensure transparency of strategic targets?	By publishing the IDP for public comments.
F.4	How does the Municipality ensure that responsibilities are clearly defined and understood by all stakeholders?	By involving all stakeholders in the development of roles and responsibilities.
F.5	How does the IDP promote public awareness on sustainable development?	Not done in the current cycle.
F.6	How does the Municipality ensure accountability to the public and all other stakeholders?	Through Municipal Public Account Councils, Community Meetings and Community Outreach Programmes although these meetings do not take place as often as they should.
G. **Taking precautionary measures before implementation of projects:**		
No	**Question**	**Response**
G.1	What scientific measures and evaluation steps are taken by the Municipality to avoid threats of irreversible damage to the environment?	Environmental Impact Assessments are conducted before approval and implementation of any project.

RESEARCH TOPIC: POST APARTHEID MUNICIPAL PLANNING: AN ASSESSMENT OF THE EHLANZENI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY IDP IN TERMS OF ALIGNMENT WITH THE PRINCIPLES OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

NAME OF DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	**EHLANZENI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY**
NAME OF LOCAL MUNICIPALITY/LOCALITY	**MBOMBELA**
PARTICIPANT NUMBER	**5**
HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION	**BACHELOR OF AGRICULTURE**
INSTITUTION WHERE QUALIFICATION WAS OBTAINED	**UNIVERSITY OF VENDA**
FIELD OF STUDY	**AGRICULTURE**

YEARS OF EXPERIENCE IN IDP/MUNICIPAL PLANNING	**8**
OTHER RELEVANT TECHNICAL SKILL(S)	**POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND ANALYSIS, MUNICIPAL PLANNING, M & E**
DATE	**16 NOVEMBER 2014**
TIME	**16hrs**
DURATION OF INTERVIEW	**1hr**

G. Knowledge of sustainability/sustainable development:

No	Question	Response
A.1	What is your understanding of sustainable development?	Development that addresses the needs of current generations

		while considering the needs for future generations.
A.2	Where did you learn about sustainable development?	At work since I work with development planning.
A.3	Are there any principles of sustainable development that you are aware of?	Yes. The principle of inter-generation equity and the principle of intra-generational equity
A.4	What do you know about Agenda 21 or Local Agenda 21?	That it is a United Nations Report on sustainable development.
A.5	What is your opinion about aligning the IDP with the principles of sustainable development?	Sustainable development should be the guiding principle of the content of the IDP since its aim is to guide long term planning and development of local areas.
H. Integration of economic, environment and social aspects of development:		
No	**Question**	**Response**
B.1	What is your opinion about integrating sustainable development with economic development of the Municipality?	Since sustainable development is about addressing the needs of present and future generations equitably and holistically, proper economic development should consider utilisation of natural resources in a way which will ensure that future generations will be able to have resources for their own sustenance.
B.2	What is your opinion about integrating sustainable development with environmental development of the Municipality?	All development initiatives have an impact on the environment, be it land, air, water, etc. therefore, for the environment to be

		able to continue to sustain those who leave in it, efforts should be made to preserve the environment for current and future generations.
B.3	What is your opinion about integrating sustainable development with social development of the Municipality including basic service delivery?	Sustainable development principles should be the basis for service delivery in the Municipality to avoid service delivery protests which have become common in the recent past. This will ensure that services are shared equally and equitably between the developed and the developing settlements of the Municipality.
B.4	How does the District Municipality ensure that economic and social development programmes/projects integrate environmentally sound practices?	Environmental Impact Assessments are conducted for all projects proposed to be implemented in the Municipality. This process involves a thorough consultation with all stakeholders including affected communities and relevant Departments within the Province.
B.5	Which part of the IDP addresses integration of economic, social and environmental development aspects with sustainable development within the IDP?	Chapters 5 and 6 of the IDP contains a comprehensive presentation and analysis of the District's economic social and environmental contexts.
B.6	Are there any specific programmes/projects within the IDP which are meant to address issues of poverty, HIV/AIDS and crime to improve the quality of life of the citizens of the District Municipality?	Yes. Chapter 11 of the IDP deals with programmes and projects to be implemented in the District. The District has an approved HIV and TB Strategy which is implemented in all the local municipalities. There are no programmes/projects aimed at dealing with crime in the IDP.
B.7	How is the Municipality ensuring that agricultural activities taking place within the District do not compromise the quality of the	The EDM in collaboration with the Department of Agriculture, Rural Development, Land and Environmental Affairs in the Province conducted studies which inform agriculture in the

	environment?	Municipality
I. Responsibility towards future generations:		
No	**Question**	**Response**
C.1	How does the IDP promote long-term development programmes with positive economic, social and environmental impacts?	Chapter 12 of the IDP focuses on long-term development planning in the District. All the service delivery programmes are aimed at addressing long-term economic, social and environmental issues which will have positive impact even for future generations.
C.2	What aspect of the IDP is meant to promote the improvement of environmental quality for the sake of future generations?	The District has engaged in a process of developing an Environmental Management Plan which will ensure that environmental issues are adequately addressed in the District
C.3	What long-term social programmes and projects have been incorporated into the IDP for promoting social cohesion?	None
C.4	What long-term environmental conservation and protection programmes are included in the IDP as a means to address the principle of inter-generational equity?	Currently, there are no specific long-term environmental conservation and protection programmes included in the IDP. However, the IDP has information on the District's SDF which indicates the environmental sensitive areas which need special attention in the future.
D. Responsibility and caring for current generations:		

No	Question	Response
D.1	How does the IDP promote equal distribution of resources to all its citizens?	By prioritising previously disadvantaged areas for the provision of basic services such as water, sanitation, electricity, roads, etc.
D.2	What measures have been put in place within the IDP to ensure environmental quality and protection in all the areas within the jurisdiction of the District?	None except for the Environmental Management Strategy that the District is in a process of developing.
D.3	What programmes/projects within the IDP are meant to ensure that all the citizens within the District receive quality services?	By prioritising previously disadvantaged areas for the provision of basic services such as water, sanitation, electricity, roads, etc.
D.4	What short-term programmes/projects included in the IDP are meant to address environmental conservation and protection?	None so far.
D.5	Which aspect within the IDP is meant to address the polluter-pays principle?	None
E. Responsibility towards neighbouring districts and countries:		
No	**Question**	**Response**

E.1	What trans-boundary co-operation programmes are included in the IDP to ensure environmental responsibility towards neighbouring districts and countries?	None so far.
F. Involvement of communities in decision-making processes:		
No	**Question**	**Response**
F.1	To what extent does the District involve all relevant stakeholders in developing, implementing and evaluating the IDP?	Community consultative processes are undertaken throughout the various stages of the development of the IDP. However, a lot still needs to be improved to ensure effective participation of all citzens.
F.2	How does the Municipality ensure meaningful public involvement in the development, implementation and evaluation of the IDP?	There has been a challenge with meaningful public participation in the IDP development process. The Municipality plans to strengthen ward committees within all the five local municipalities.
F.3	How does the Municipality ensure transparency of strategic targets?	By making them available for public comment
F.4	How does the Municipality ensure that responsibilities are clearly defined and understood by all stakeholders?	By explaining roles and responsibilities as outlined in the IDP process plan.
F.5	How does the IDP promote public awareness on sustainable development?	The IDP is not as explicit as it should be on sustainable development. However, the proposed long-term strategic development plan to be developed in the future is spot-on ito of issues of sustainable development

F.6	How does the Municipality ensure accountability to the public and all other stakeholders?	The Municipality was supposed to present quarterly performance reports to the communities. However, the community meetings do not take place due to ineffectiveness of ward committees which should convene such meetings.
G. **Taking precautionary measures before implementation of projects:**		
No	**Question**	**Response**
G.1	What scientific measures and evaluation steps are taken by the Municipality to avoid threats of irreversible damage to the environment?	EIAs are conducted for all projects to be implemented in the District. This ensures that threats to the environment are avoided as early as possible.

RESEARCH TOPIC: POST APARTHEID MUNICIPAL PLANNING: AN ASSESSMENT OF THE EHLANZENI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY IDP IN TERMS OF ALIGNMENT WITH THE PRINCIPLES OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

NAME OF DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	**EHLANZENI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY**
NAME OF LOCAL MUNICIPALITY/LOCALITY	**MBOMBELA**
PARTICIPANT NUMBER	**6**
HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION	**B-TECH PUBLIC MANAGEMENT**
INSTITUTION WHERE QUALIFICATION WAS OBTAINED	**TSHWANE UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY**
FIELD OF STUDY	**PUBLIC MANAGEMENT**

YEARS OF EXPERIENCE IN IDP/MUNICIPAL PLANNING	**4**
OTHER RELEVANT TECHNICAL SKILL(S)	**PLANNING AND POLICY ANALYSIS**
DATE	**18 JANUARY 2015**
TIME	**12H35**
DURATION OF INTERVIEW	**1HR**

J. Knowledge of sustainability/sustainable development:

No	Question	Response
A.1	What is your understanding of sustainable development?	Refers to a development that meets the needs of society and has the potential to accommodate future community needs and

		expansions.
A.2	Where did you learn about sustainable development?	I studied development as a module at Wits in the School of Governance.
A.3	Are there any principles of sustainable development that you are aware of?	Yes, just to site a few: - They advocate for full participation of women in the realization of sustainable development. - Polluters shall bear the consequences of pollution. - Protection of the earth's ecosystem.
A.4	What do you know about Agenda 21 or Local Agenda 21?	Agenda 21 is a declaration by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Brazil, 1992.
A.5	What is your opinion about aligning the IDP with the principles of sustainable development?	IDP is a municipal strategic planning document for a period of five years and must respond to community needs. Therefore, the alignment of IDP to the principles of sustainable development becomes critical since they both addresses community needs today and without compromising the future.
A.6		
K. Integration of economic, environment and social aspects of development:		
No	**Question**	**Response**
B.1	What is your opinion about integrating sustainable development with economic development of the Municipality?	Sustainable development encompasses the element of economic development even though the principles of sustainable development sound more bias to the environment

		that the economy. Integrating the two is important and must be supported.
B.2	What is your opinion about integrating sustainable development with environmental development of the Municipality?	It is a critical and supported integration since both concepts advocate for environmental preservation
B.3	What is your opinion about integrating sustainable development with social development of the Municipality including basic service delivery?	Principles of sustainable developments put emphasis on polluters to take accountability of their actions (pollution), pollution leaves many community members ill and therefore puts a strain in the social development expenditure of the municipality.
B.4	How does the District municipality ensure that economic and social development programmes/projects integrate environmentally sound practices?	
B.5	Which part of the IDP addresses integration of economic, social and environmental development aspects with sustainable development within the IDP?	
B.6	Are there any specific programmes/projects within the IDP which are meant to address issues of poverty, HIV/AIDS and crime to improve the quality of life the citizens of the District Municipality?	Yes, CRDP projects in the two municipalities i.e. Bushbuckridge and Nkomazi
B.7	How is the Municipality ensuring that agricultural activities taking place within the District do not compromise the quality of the environment?	The Spatial Development Framework is the guiding document for the municipality, also the environmental impact assessments which are conducted prior to implementation of projects.
L. Responsibility towards future generations:		

No	Question	Response
C.1	How does the IDP promote long-term development programmes with positive economic, social and environmental impacts?	A complete IDP would have a sector plans attached to it; these plans will include LED strategy, SDF and Environmental Management Plan. The district has these plans in place.
C.2	What aspect of the IDP is meant to promote the improvement of environmental quality for the sake of future generations?	Within the sector plans attached to the IDP, there are relevant plans such as energy & electricity and environmental plans
C.3	What long-term social programmes and projects have been incorporated into the IDP for promoting social cohesion?	The district has a social cohesion plan included in the sector plans
C.4	What long-term environmental conservation and protection programmes are included in the IDP as a means to address the principle of inter-generational equity?	Demarcation of areas which are suitable for economic development such as mining and agricultural activities. Protected areas such as the wet lands and nature reserves are clearly identified.
D. Responsibility and caring for current generations:		
No	**Question**	**Response**
D.1	How does the IDP promote equal distribution of resources to all its citizens?	The district makes use of systems such as the GIS as well as the norms and standards to determine proper distribution of resources.
D.2	What measures have been put in place within the IDP to ensure environmental quality and protection in all the areas within the	The Environmental management plan and the enforcement of

	jurisdiction of the District?	bylaws through the use of qualified inspectors.
D.3	What programmes/projects within the IDP are meant to ensure that all the citizens within the District receive quality services?	The provincial department of cooperative governance and traditional affairs jointly with the provincial treasury have developed and are implementing the Integrated Municipal Support Plan that is meant to improve service delivery in the province.
D.4	What short-term programmes/projects included in the IDP are meant to address environmental conservation and protection?	Protected areas such as the wet lands and nature reserves are clearly identified.
D.5	Which aspect within the IDP is meant to address the polluter-pays principle?	Bylaws
E. Responsibility towards neighbouring districts and countries:		
No	**Question**	**Response**
E.1	What trans-boundary co-operation programmes are included in the IDP to ensure environmental responsibility towards neighbouring districts and countries?	Maputo corridor; Nelspruit – Phalaborwa SDI; Trans-frontier Park, part of the Kruger national park

F. Involvement of communities in decision-making processes:		
No	**Question**	**Response**
F.1	To what extent does the District involve all relevant stakeholders in developing, implementing and evaluating the IDP?	The IDP document of the municipality has included an IDP process plan; this plan outlines the involvement of stakeholders as well as the general public. There are planned izimbizo which the Major attends and address the citizens as well as the IDP Representative forum that encompasses a number of stakeholders such as the Business, civil society and the sector departments.
F.2	How does the Municipality ensure meaningful public involvement in the development, implementation and evaluation of the IDP?	The IDP document of the municipality has included an IDP process plan; this plan outlines the involvement of stakeholders as well as the general public. There are planned izimbizo which the Major attends and address the citizens as well as the IDP Representative forum that encompasses a number of stakeholders such as the Business, civil society and the sector departments.
F.3	How does the Municipality ensure transparency of strategic targets?	The draft IDP is publicly made available for the citizens to make comments for inclusion in the final document. Again after approval the IDP will be publicised.
F.4	How does the Municipality ensure that responsibilities are clearly defined and understood by all stakeholders?	During the IDP Representative forum, municipal departments present their roles and responsibilities to the stakeholders.
F.5	How does the IDP promote public awareness on sustainable development?	The municipality embarks on awareness campaigns jointly with the relevant key stakeholders such as the Tourism Department

F.6	How does the Municipality ensure accountability to the public and all other stakeholders?	The municipality is a government entity, this therefore means that all its employees are public servants and must account to both the public, the municipal council and to other recognized structures, i.e. AG, Public Protector, etc. In terms of appropriated funds, the AG audits the municipal books and makes its opinion public. Izimbizo and the IDP representative forum are also used for accountability purposes.
G. **Taking precautionary measures before implementation of projects:**		
No	**Question**	**Response**
G.1	What scientific measures and evaluation steps are taken by the Municipality to avoid threats of irreversible damage to the environment?	The district employs services of qualified scientist to conduct EIAs. Enforcement of bylaws, and Clearly identify protected areas.

RESEARCH TOPIC: POST APARTHEID MUNICIPAL PLANNING: AN ASSESSMENT OF THE EHLANZENI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY IDP IN TERMS OF ALIGNMENT WITH THE PRINCIPLES OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

NAME OF DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	**EHLANZENI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY**
NAME OF LOCAL MUNICIPALITY/LOCALITY	**BUSHBUCKRIDGE**
PARTICIPANT NUMBER	**7**
HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION	**DIPLOMA IN INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**
INSTITUTION WHERE QUALIFICATION WAS OBTAINED	**TSWANE UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY**
FIELD OF STUDY	**INFROMATION TECNOLOGY**

YEARS OF EXPERIENCE IN IDP/MUNICIPAL PLANNING	**5**
OTHER RELEVANT TECHNICAL SKILL(S)	**SPATIAL PLANNING**
DATE	**10 JANUARY 2015**
TIME	**13HRS**
DURATION OF INTERVIEW	**50 MINUTES**

M.	**Knowledge of sustainability/sustainable development:**	
No	**Question**	**Response**
A.1	What is your understanding of sustainable development?	Development that considers the needs of current as well as

		future generations
A.2	Where did you learn about sustainable development?	From documents on planning and development.
A.3	Are there any principles of sustainable development that you are aware of?	Yes. Integration of economic, environmental and social issues into development
A.4	What do you know about Agenda 21 or Local Agenda 21?	It is a report on sustainable development by the United Nations.
A.5	What is your opinion about aligning the IDP with the principles of sustainable development?	It will make sure that services provided to communities are of good quality and standard unlike when sustainable development principles are not considered.

N. Integration of economic, environment and social aspects of development:

No	Question	Response
B.1	What is your opinion about integrating sustainable development with economic development of the Municipality?	It will assist in quality job creation which will transform into social upliftment.
B.2	What is your opinion about integrating sustainable development with environmental development of the Municipality?	It will assist in ensuring a healthy environment where citizens are able to live healthy and fulfilling lives.
B.3	What is your opinion about integrating sustainable development with social development of the Municipality including basic service delivery?	Every service delivery initiative will be informed by all stakeholders which will avoid unrests and damage to property caused by violent protests.

B.4	How does the District Municipality ensure that economic and social development programmes/projects integrate environmentally sound practices?	By implementing the NEMA.
B.5	Which part of the IDP addresses integration of economic, social and environmental development aspects with sustainable development within the IDP?	The IDP is not as explicit as it should be on integration of the three sustainable development elements although Chapter 11 outlines the different economic and social projects that the District plans to implement during the five year period.
B.6	Are there any specific programmes/projects within the IDP which are meant to address issues of poverty, HIV/AIDS and crime to improve the quality of life of the citizens of the District Municipality?	Yes. In Chapter 4 the IDP has basic service delivery projects, LED projects, HIV and TB Strategy and other projects which are aimed at poverty alleviation. However, the IDP is silent on issues of crime prevention.
B.7	How is the Municipality ensuring that agricultural activities taking place within the District do not compromise the quality of the environment?	By working close with **both the national and provincial** Departments of Agriculture and Rural Development on agricultural activities taking place within the District.

O. Responsibility towards future generations:

No	Question	Response
C.1	How does the IDP promote long-term development programmes with positive economic, social and environmental impacts?	Through the development of sector strategies as stipulated in the MSA.
C.2	What aspect of the IDP is meant to promote the improvement of environmental quality for the sake of future generations?	None.
C.3	What long-term social programmes and projects have been	None.

	incorporated into the IDP for promoting social cohesion?	
C.4	What long-term environmental conservation and protection programmes are included in the IDP as a means to address the principle of inter-generational equity?	None.
D. Responsibility and caring for current generations:		
No	**Question**	**Response**
D.1	How does the IDP promote equal distribution of resources to all its citizens?	Through provision of basic services to all its citizens
D.2	What measures have been put in place within the IDP to ensure environmental quality and protection in all the areas within the jurisdiction of the District?	None.
D.3	What programmes/projects within the IDP are meant to ensure that all the citizens within the District receive quality services?	Continuous monitoring of performance on service delivered to communities.
D.4	What short-term programmes/projects included in the IDP are meant to address environmental conservation and protection?	None mentioned in the IDP
D.5	Which aspect within the IDP is meant to address the polluter-pays principle?	None

E. Responsibility towards neighbouring districts and countries:		
No	**Question**	**Response**
E.1	What trans-boundary co-operation programmes are included in the IDP to ensure environmental responsibility towards neighbouring districts and countries?	None mentioned in the IDP.
F. Involvement of communities in decision-making processes:		
No	**Question**	**Response**
F.1	To what extent does the District involve all relevant stakeholders in developing, implementing and evaluating the IDP?	Only stakeholders who have knowledge of the importance of participation in the IDP processes attend such consultations. Otherwise most citizens in disadvantaged communities do not meaningfully participate in the processes.
F.2	How does the Municipality ensure meaningful public involvement in the development, implementation and evaluation of the IDP?	It is mentioned in Chapter 4 of the IDP that public participation is poor in the District and there is no plan to mitigate the challenge.
F.3	How does the Municipality ensure transparency of strategic targets?	Transparency is mentioned as one of the issues that the District will have to improve on.
F.4	How does the Municipality ensure that responsibilities are clearly	Through discussing the roles and responsibilities with all

	defined and understood by all stakeholders?	stakeholders.
F.5	How does the IDP promote public awareness on sustainable development?	Not mentioned in the IDP.
F.6	How does the Municipality ensure accountability to the public and all other stakeholders?	Not addressed by the IDP.
G. **Taking precautionary measures before implementation of projects:**		
No	**Question**	**Response**
G.1	What scientific measures and evaluation steps are taken by the Municipality to avoid threats of irreversible damage to the environment?	Instituting EIAs for every proposed project.

RESEARCH TOPIC: POST APARTHEID MUNICIPAL PLANNING: AN ASSESSMENT OF THE EHLANZENI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY IDP IN TERMS OF ALIGNMENT WITH THE PRINCIPLES OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

NAME OF DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	**EHLANZENI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY**
NAME OF LOCAL MUNICIPALITY/LOCALITY	**BUSHBUCKRIDGE**
PARTICIPANT NUMBER	**8**
HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION	**BACHELOR OF ADMINISTRATION**
INSTITUTION WHERE QUALIFICATION WAS OBTAINED	**UNIVERSITY OF LIMPOPO**
FIELD OF STUDY	**ADMINISTRATION**

YEARS OF EXPERIENCE IN IDP/MUNICIPAL PLANNING	**5**
OTHER RELEVANT TECHNICAL SKILL(S)	**POLICY ANALYSIS**
DATE	**10 JANUARY 2015**
TIME	**11H00**
DURATION OF INTERVIEW	**50 MINUTES**

P.	**Knowledge of sustainability/sustainable development:**	
No	**Question**	**Response**
A.1	What is your understanding of sustainable development?	Development that addresses the needs of current generations

		and future generations.
A.2	Where did you learn about sustainable development?	At work.
A.3	Are there any principles of sustainable development that you are aware of?	Yes. Integration of economic, environmental and social issues into development initiatives
A.4	What do you know about Agenda 21 or Local Agenda 21?	Not much except that t is a report from one of the United Nations conferences.
A.5	What is your opinion about aligning the IDP with the principles of sustainable development?	Since the IDP is the key plan for all municipalities, it should integrate social, economic and environmental issues in all development programmes and projects.
Q. Integration of economic, environment and social aspects of development:		
No	**Question**	**Response**
B.1	What is your opinion about integrating sustainable development with economic development of the Municipality?	There will not be proper economic development in a municipality if the principles of sustainable development are not adhered to. It will mean that the development will not last long.
B.2	What is your opinion about integrating sustainable development with environmental development of the Municipality?	The environment is the main pillar since all development take place in the environment. For it to be conserved, strict measures should be followed before and during implementation of projects.

B.3	What is your opinion about integrating sustainable development with social development of the Municipality including basic service delivery?	If the services that the Municipality provide to communities were sustainable, there would not be service delivery protests as it has been happening.
B.4	How does the District Municipality ensure that economic and social development programmes/projects integrate environmentally sound practices?	Through Environmental Impact Assessments as prescribed by the NEMA.
B.5	Which part of the IDP addresses integration of economic, social and environmental development aspects with sustainable development within the IDP?	Not sure.
B.6	Are there any specific programmes/projects within the IDP which are meant to address issues of poverty, HIV/AIDS and crime to improve the quality of life of the citizens of the District Municipality?	Yes. All the service delivery projects are aimed at poverty alleviation and improvement of the standard of living of the citizens of the District. The District also has an adopted HIV and AIDS Strategy which guides implementation of programmes on HIV and AIDS.
B.7	How is the Municipality ensuring that agricultural activities taking place within the District do not compromise the quality of the environment?	By working close with the Department of Agriculture, Rural Development, Land and Environmental Affairs in al agricultural projects taking place in the Municipality.
R. Responsibility towards future generations:		
No	**Question**	**Response**
C.1	How does the IDP promote long-term development programmes with positive economic, social and environmental impacts?	Through the SDF which clearly guides development in the Municipality which will benefit present and future generations.

C.2	What aspect of the IDP is meant to promote the improvement of environmental quality for the sake of future generations?	None. The District is yet to develop an Environmental Management Strategy to guide incorporation of environmental management issues in development initiatives of the District
C.3	What long-term social programmes and projects have been incorporated into the IDP for promoting social cohesion?	None.
C.4	What long-term environmental conservation and protection programmes are included in the IDP as a means to address the principle of inter-generational equity?	None.
D. Responsibility and caring for current generations:		
No	**Question**	**Response**
D.1	How does the IDP promote equal distribution of resources to all its citizens?	Through ensuring that all the citizens of the District are provided with basic services such as water, sanitation, electricity, proper roads, clinics, schools, etc.
D.2	What measures have been put in place within the IDP to ensure environmental quality and protection in all the areas within the jurisdiction of the District?	None.
D.3	What programmes/projects within the IDP are meant to ensure that all the citizens within the District receive quality services?	Provision of quality water for all in both rural and urban areas of the Municipality is the main priority of the plan.
D.4	What short-term programmes/projects included in the IDP are meant to address environmental conservation and protection?	None since there is currently no strategy in place to guide implementation.

D.5	Which aspect within the IDP is meant to address the polluter-pays principle?	None
E. Responsibility towards neighbouring districts and countries:		
No	**Question**	**Response**
E.1	What trans-boundary co-operation programmes are included in the IDP to ensure environmental responsibility towards neighbouring districts and countries?	None so far since the environmental management strategy is still under development.
F. Involvement of communities in decision-making processes:		
No	**Question**	**Response**
F.1	To what extent does the District involve all relevant stakeholders in developing, implementing and evaluating the IDP?	Only stakeholders who have knowledge of the importance of participation in the IDP processes attend such consultations. Otherwise most citizens in disadvantaged communities do not meaningfully participate in the processes.
F.2	How does the Municipality ensure meaningful public involvement in	Public participation is described as poor in Chapter 4 of the

	the development, implementation and evaluation of the IDP?	IDP.
F.3	How does the Municipality ensure transparency of strategic targets?	Transparency is currently minimal in the Municipality.
F.4	How does the Municipality ensure that responsibilities are clearly defined and understood by all stakeholders?	Roles and responsibilities are discussed and developed with stakeholders.
F.5	How does the IDP promote public awareness on sustainable development?	There is nowhere in the current IDP where it mentions creation of public awareness on issues of sustainable development.
F.6	How does the Municipality ensure accountability to the public and all other stakeholders?	Accountability to the public is also done minimally by the Municipality
G. **Taking precautionary measures before implementation of projects:**		
No	**Question**	**Response**
G.1	What scientific measures and evaluation steps are taken by the Municipality to avoid threats of irreversible damage to the environment?	By instituting conducting of EIAs for every proposed project.

RESEARCH TOPIC: POST APARTHEID MUNICIPAL PLANNING: AN ASSESSMENT OF THE EHLANZENI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY IDP IN TERMS OF ALIGNMENT WITH THE PRINCIPLES OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

NAME OF DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	**EHLANZENI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY**
NAME OF LOCAL MUNICIPALITY/LOCALITY	**MBOMBELA**
PARTICIPANT NUMBER	**9**
HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION	**D.ED**
INSTITUTION WHERE QUALIFICATION WAS OBTAINED	**UZ**
FIELD OF STUDY	**PHILOSOPHY OF EDUCATION**

YEARS OF EXPERIENCE IN IDP/MUNICIPAL PLANNING	**2**
OTHER RELEVANT TECHNICAL SKILL(S)	**FACILITATING, RESEARCH AND REPORT WRITING**
DATE	**23 JANUARY 2015**
TIME	**17H05**
DURATION OF INTERVIEW	**45 MINUTES**

S.	**Knowledge of sustainability/sustainable development:**	
No	**Question**	**Response**
A.1	What is your understanding of sustainable development?	It is development that meets present needs without depleting the resources for future generations. It is anchored in

		economic, social and environmental goals.
A.2	Where did you learn about sustainable development?	From policy documents
A.3	Are there any principles of sustainable development that you are aware of?	Yes, like striving for a healthy and a safe environment and that although basic human needs have to be met, resources for long-term survival should not be depleted for short term gain.
A.4	What do you know about Agenda 21 or Local Agenda 21?	Never heard of it.
A.5	What is your opinion about aligning the IDP with the principles of sustainable development?	I fully support it because the IDP is a roadmap for developing communities and its implementation is monitored.
A.6		

T. Integration of economic, environment and social aspects of development:

No	Question	Response
B.1	What is your opinion about integrating sustainable development with economic development of the Municipality?	It will ensure that economic growth is paired with good resource management.
B.2	What is your opinion about integrating sustainable development with environmental development of the Municipality?	It will guarantee the incorporation /consideration of economic and social aspects in the environmental plan of the municipality.

B.3	What is your opinion about integrating sustainable development with social development of the Municipality including basic service delivery?	Social development plans will be long term and aligned to economic and environmental growth paths. There will be a synergy in plans for service delivery, ensuring a balanced and harmonious approach to community development.
B.4	How does the District municipality ensure that economic and social development programmes/projects integrate environmentally sound practices?	Not sure, but I assume there has to be that element in the programme evaluation tool.
B.5	Which part of the IDP addresses integration of economic, social and environmental development aspects with sustainable development within the IDP?	
B.6	Are there any specific programmes/projects within the IDP which are meant to address issues of poverty, HIV/AIDS and crime to improve the quality of life the citizens of the District Municipality?	There are very few programmes on poverty and in the form of creating short term employment.
B.7	How is the Municipality ensuring that agricultural activities taking place within the District do not compromise the quality of the environment?	Not clear.

U. Responsibility towards future generations:

No	Question	Response
C.1	How does the IDP promote long-term development programmes with positive economic, social and environmental impacts?	Not sure.
C.2	What aspect of the IDP is meant to promote the improvement of	None.

	environmental quality for the sake of future generations?	
C.3	What long-term social programmes and projects have been incorporated into the IDP for promoting social cohesion?	None.
C.4	What long-term environmental conservation and protection programmes are included in the IDP as a means to address the principle of inter-generational equity?	None.
D. Responsibility and caring for current generations:		
No	**Question**	**Response**
D.1	How does the IDP promote equal distribution of resources to all its citizens?	None
D.2	What measures have been put in place within the IDP to ensure environmental quality and protection in all the areas within the jurisdiction of the District?	Don't know
D.3	What programmes/projects within the IDP are meant to ensure that all the citizens within the District receive quality services?	None
D.4	What short-term programmes/projects included in the IDP are meant to address environmental conservation and protection?	Rehabilitation of illegal dumping
D.5	Which aspect within the IDP is meant to address the polluter-pays principle?	None

E. Responsibility towards neighbouring districts and countries:		
No	**Question**	**Response**
E.1	What trans-boundary co-operation programmes are included in the IDP to ensure environmental responsibility towards neighbouring districts and countries?	None.
F. Involvement of communities in decision-making processes:		
No	**Question**	**Response**
F.1	To what extent does the District involve all relevant stakeholders in developing, implementing and evaluating the IDP?	It is usually an administrative exercise, with minimum participation of critical stakeholders like community, ward councillors, CDWs, etc. Actually IDPs are mostly developed by consultants.
F.2	How does the Municipality ensure meaningful public involvement in the development, implementation and evaluation of the IDP?	Meetings which hardly quorate. The IDP is an elite document, too complicated for councillors to understand as some of them are not that literate.

F.3	How does the Municipality ensure transparency of strategic targets?	Don't know.
F.4	How does the Municipality ensure that responsibilities are clearly defined and understood by all stakeholders?	Meetings, notices, but not everyone has full understanding.
F.5	How does the IDP promote public awareness on sustainable development?	Don't know
F.6	How does the Municipality ensure accountability to the public and all other stakeholders?	Through meetings
G. **Taking precautionary measures before implementation of projects:**		
No	**Question**	**Response**
G.1	What scientific measures and evaluation steps are taken by the Municipality to avoid threats of irreversible damage to the environment?	Not aware of any.

RESEARCH TOPIC: POST APARTHEID MUNICIPAL PLANNING: AN ASSESSMENT OF THE EHLANZENI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY IDP IN TERMS OF ALIGNMENT WITH THE PRINCIPLES OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

NAME OF DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	**EHLANZENI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY**
NAME OF LOCAL MUNICIPALITY/LOCALITY	**MBOMBELA**
PARTICIPANT NUMBER	**10**
HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION	**MASTER OF PUBLIC MANAGEMENT**
INSTITUTION WHERE QUALIFICATION WAS OBTAINED	**UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA**
FIELD OF STUDY	**PUBLIC MANAGEMENT**

YEARS OF EXPERIENCE IN IDP/MUNICIPAL PLANNING	**10**
OTHER RELEVANT TECHNICAL SKILL(S)	**STRATEGIC PLANNING & POLICY ANALYSIS**
DATE	**10 FEBRUARY 2015**
TIME	**15H00**
DURATION OF INTERVIEW	**1HR**

V. Knowledge of sustainability/sustainable development:		
No	**Question**	**Response**
A.1	What is your understanding of sustainable development?	It is development that meets the present needs of the people and it does not compromise the ability of more generations to

		come to also meet their own needs. It looks into the ecosystem, social and economic dynamics as a systemic value chain.
A.2	Where did you learn about sustainable development?	Provincial Growth and Development Strategy of the province of Mpumalanga
A.3	Are there any principles of sustainable development that you are aware of?	Yes: Rio Declaration on Environment and Development: • People are entitled to a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature • Development should not undermine the development of and environment needs of the present and future generations • Sovereign rights to their own resources without causing environmental damage beyond a country s borders • Nations shall facilitate and encourage public awareness and participation by making the environment information widely available • Nations should reduce and eliminate unsustainable patterns of production and consumption and promote appropriate demographic policies • Nations should cooperate and promote an international economic system that will lead to economic growth and sustainable development. Environmental policies should not be used as an unjustifiable means of restricting international trade.
A.4	What do you know about Agenda 21 or Local Agenda 21?	
A.5	What is your opinion about aligning the IDP with the principles of sustainable development?	The planning processes of municipalities' i.e IDP as a planning tool should take cognisance of current and future needs of communities. To arrive at quality development, alignment

		between IDP and the principles of sustainable development is important.
A.6		

W. Integration of economic, environment and social aspects of development:

No	Question	Response
B.1	What is your opinion about integrating sustainable development with economic development of the Municipality?	Integrating the two processes is critical since a progressing municipality is measured by the extent in which the economy is growing. Economic development is the key driver for sustainable development. A growing and thriving municipality should be in a position to meet the present and future needs of its communities.
B.2	What is your opinion about integrating sustainable development with environmental development of the Municipality?	Overlooking environmental issues will compromise sustainable development at local government level. The principles of sustainable development require all states to protect the environment and put in place environmental laws to ensure adequate protection of fauna and flora including identification of wetlands through the EIA exercise. The municipality is obliged to ensure alignment of the environmental development processes with sustainable development to avoid wastage by building in areas that are rezoned as wetlands. The fundamental tenets of Integrated planning are located on striking a balance between the environment, social and economic development. Failure to maintain this balance will

		adversely compromise sustainable development.
B.3	What is your opinion about integrating sustainable development with social development of the Municipality including basic service delivery?	Social development should be understood in the context of prioritising human needs in the growth and progression of society and that is the fundamental principle anchored in the IDP which seeks to eradicate apartheid settlement patterns. The four important pillars of sustainable development are: catering for *needs of present and future generations, Environmental/ resource management, Economic development/ Empowerment & Addressing social needs through governance structures.* Therefore the IDP as a strategic planning tool to deliver quality services should focus on spatial challenges whilst ensuring that the aspirations and developmental needs of the present and future generations are addressed through the availability of social amenities and the delivery of basic services i.e education, health, water and sanitation.
B.4	How does the District municipality ensure that economic and social development programmes/projects integrate environmentally sound practices?	The main intention of the District municipality has always been to improve the lives of citizens' especially the poor. This responsibility requires the municipality to maximise integrated planning to make sure that socio- economic programmes and projects are aligned to environmentally sound principles. Environmental Impact Assessment will be undertaken before a project is implemented to avoid unnecessary wastage in case infrastructure projects are constructed in wetlands .

B.5	Which part of the IDP addresses integration of economic, social and environmental development aspects with sustainable development within the IDP?	Not mentioned in the plan
B.6	Are there any specific programmes/projects within the IDP which are meant to address issues of poverty, HIV/AIDS and crime to improve the quality of life the citizens of the District Municipality?	No- only mentioned the HIV and AIDS national strategy as a document that can be used to influence local interventions
B.7	How is the Municipality ensuring that agricultural activities taking place within the District do not compromise the quality of the environment?	Not reflected in the plan

X. Responsibility towards future generations:

No	Question	Response
C.1	How does the IDP promote long-term development programmes with positive economic, social and environmental impacts?	This aspect has been omitted in the IDP
C.2	What aspect of the IDP is meant to promote the improvement of environmental quality for the sake of future generations?	Not reflected
C.3	What long-term social programmes and projects have been incorporated into the IDP for promoting social cohesion?	Only mentioned the need for social integration and there are no programmes / projects to attain social cohesion.
C.4	What long-term environmental conservation and protection programmes are included in the IDP as a means to address the principle of inter-generational equity?	Not included- only the outline of the integrated development planning process steps are mentioned

D. Responsibility and caring for current generations:		
No	**Question**	**Response**
D.1	How does the IDP promote equal distribution of resources to all its citizens?	It is not stated –information on budgetary processes entails the phases on the development of the IDP i.e preparatory phase, analysis phase etc
D.2	What measures have been put in place within the IDP to ensure environmental quality and protection in all the areas within the jurisdiction of the District?	Not stated in the IDP
D.3	What programmes/projects within the IDP are meant to ensure that all the citizens within the District receive quality services?	No projects and programmes to that effect
D.4	What short-term programmes/projects included in the IDP are meant to address environmental conservation and protection?	None
D.5	Which aspect within the IDP is meant to address the polluter-pays principle?	None
E. Responsibility towards neighbouring districts and countries:		

No	Question	Response
E.1	What trans-boundary co-operation programmes are included in the IDP to ensure environmental responsibility towards neighbouring districts and countries?	Not included
F. Involvement of communities in decision-making processes:		
No	**Question**	**Response**
F.1	To what extent does the District involve all relevant stakeholders in developing, implementing and evaluating the IDP?	The preparatory phase shows that municipalities and COGTA s are largely consulted, there is minimum involvement of communities
F.2	How does the Municipality ensure meaningful public involvement in the development, implementation and evaluation of the IDP?	Only in the development – no community involvement in the evaluation process.
F.3	How does the Municipality ensure transparency of strategic targets?	Not stated
F.4	How does the Municipality ensure that responsibilities are clearly defined and understood by all stakeholders?	Through stakeholder meetings especially government committees
F.5	How does the IDP promote public awareness on sustainable development?	Not done
F.6	How does the Municipality ensure accountability to the public and	Not mentioned

	all other stakeholders?	
G. **Taking precautionary measures before implementation of projects:**		
No	**Question**	**Response**
G.1	What scientific measures and evaluation steps are taken by the Municipality to avoid threats of irreversible damage to the environment?	Not stated in the IDP