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Soliciting sustainability through the Integrated Development Planning (IDP) process: The Case of Lesedi Local Municipality (LLM)

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A research report submitted to the School of Geography, Archaeology and Environmental Studies; in the Faculty of Science; of the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa; in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science

JOHANNESBURG, 2007

DECLARATION

I declare that this research report is my own, unaided work. It is submitted for the degree of Master of Science in the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg. It has not been submitted before for any degree or examination at any other university.

_____

(Signature of candidate)

_____ day of _____ 2007.

ABSTRACT

The link between sustainability and the planning process has been legislated and polices applied but the practical rhetoric and implementation thereof remains problematic (Oranje & Van Huyssteen, 2004 and Owens, 1994). An integral part of that link is the ability of the planning process to provide for public involvement. However within institutionalized planning processes the dominance of "experts" (scientific based) in the process allows for an exclusionary debate with regard to local issues (Eden, 1996). This research explored the ability of the local legislated integrated development planning (IDP) process as a tool through which the implementation of sustainability could be fostered. It specifically explored the discourse of knowledge (scientific, counter scientific and non scientific) *as a construct in implementing deliberative public participation for sustainability. The qualitative approach utilized in this study employed multiple research methodologies through the utilization of the Lesedi Local Municipality (LLM) IDP process as a case study. This research report shows that while the IDP is a technical process paying little attention to other knowledge's, it does have some potential as a framework that can aid in the implementation of sustainable participation through its ability to empower communities and foster community led development through ownership of this local process.*

DEDICATION

To my Mom and Dad,

Thank you for everything ……

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to thank my supervisor, Dr. Zarina Patel for her continuous and unfaltering support during this process. Thank you for not giving up on me, your steadfast help and constant beneficial feedback has been invaluable.

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To my mom and dad, no words could ever do justice to what I feel for you. Thank you for standing by me through my many attempts at finishing this research. Thank you for your support, precious words of wisdom and thank you for allowing me, to be me, I love you.

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Chapter One

Implementing Sustainable Development

1.1 Introduction

Sustainable development requires a strong emphasis on genuine participatory processes and the development of partnerships between local government and civil society in setting priorities and taking decisions with regard to development. The Local Agenda 21 (LA 21) principles in particular stress the establishment of participatory structures which will continue to interface with local government over the long term, that are deeply rooted within communities (ICLEI, 1996).

This democratic and transparent involvement of all citizens in development processes has been a critical element in the establishment of post apartheid South Africa. As the South African democracy matures, the complexities and multiple layers of interrelated issues that need to be considered at a local level of planning are beginning to come to the fore and require much debate and discussion. This necessitates a different approach to the traditional planning methods that were utilized to implement the undemocratic system of apartheid.

While great strides have been made with regard to the development of policies and mechanisms to foster public participation in planning processes for sustainability, the implementation of this has proved to be problematic (Owens, 2000). Experience in implementing sustainability in South Africa over the last thirteen years at the local level through ‘developmental local government’ has shown that while sustainability has been addressed in key legislation and policies, there are many contradictions, questions and varying levels of community involvement in implementing processes for sustainable development (Patel, 2001). Pertinent to the implementation of sustainability are the tools that are utilized to implement it. These tools are not neutral and the manner in which the process unfolds often influences the outcome of the process. Experience with

public participation has shown that processes are imperfect, and often open to abuse (Patel, 2006).

This research explored the gaps around the effective implementation of public participation for planning processes and the impacts and implications thereof for the rebuilding of a democratic South Africa. Within a broader context, it explored these debates through the realm of inclusive participation toward sustainable development. It examined the discourse of knowledge as a construct in implementing public participation for sustainability at the local level. It attempted to understand the types of knowledge's ("scientific, counter scientific and non scientific" (Eden, 1996, 199)) that are prioritized in public participation processes toward the achievement of sustainable development.

1.2 The structure of the research

This research has been developed through the course of five chapters. Chapter one comprises of a general introduction, through which the main themes of the research are presented. This chapter also defines the research context of the study and discusses the rationale, aims, objectives and key research questions for this study. Finally it describes the research lens through which the research was explored.

The chapter that follows develops a theoretical framework through a literature review of the pertinent debates. It explores the key academic debates concerning sustainable development, its links to local government and local planning processes. It also investigates the debates around the prioritization of knowledge in public participation processes and finally attempts to understand public participation as it relates to aiding in the implementation of sustainable development. Within a broader context it aims to address public participation

issues within the planning process at a local level in implementing sustainability. Chapter two also develops a conceptual framework, which utilizes the concepts of discourse and institutional analysis to further steer the research enquiry towards addressing the research questions.

The conceptual and theoretical frameworks developed in chapter two aided in determining the various research approaches that were utilized in chapter three. This chapter provides a brief outline, description and explanation of the merits and key criticisms of the various research methodologies utilized to conduct this qualitative study. It focused on understanding these key methods including interviews, participant observation and document analysis through the context of the case study. This chapter also details the manner in which the research was conducted as well as the research process of obtaining the data for analysis.

Chapter four documents and discusses the results of the research, through the case study. This analysis is guided by the conceptual and theoretical frameworks that have been developed in earlier chapters. It focused on analyzing the IDP process as it unfolded in the LLM with particular emphasis on key issues. This began with a discussion on engaging the public for sustainable development. The concept of trade offs for sustainable development was then discussed, followed by a debate on decision making for sustainable development. Thereafter a discussion is concluded through discussing the key institutional issues influencing the implementation of sustainability.

The research concludes in chapter five by drawing together key findings in terms of the research questions. It also offers insights and identifies gaps in the research process. Finally it considers some observations and recommendations for future research in this regard.

1.3 Research context

Formal spatial planning has had a very long and mostly unpleasant history in South Africa for the majority of its people. The legacy of apartheid has produced a complex set of social, spatial and physical problems created by the planning system, resulting in resource disparities, a lack of citizen involvement in decision making with regard to development as well as a lack of citizen ownership of local development processes.

As an attempt to address this, South Africa's reentry into the global arena after apartheid has been signified by its influence of contemporary global paradigms and philosophies like sustainable development, decentralization and the utilization of these concepts in its legislation and policies (Parnell and Pieterse, 2002). Although sustainable development, "was initially associated with a purely environmental agenda, it has gained strength through its potential to foster transformation and democratization, and as such it has been identified as a crucial element of post-apartheid planning" (Patel, 2000, 384) as can be noted in the White Paper on local government (see Figure 1).

The White paper on local government (1998), states that integrated planning for sustainability should ensure:

- That development and developmental programmes are holistic and comprehensive so that all factors in relation to land resources and environmental conservation are addressed and included…..
- That all activities and inputs are integrated and coordinated with each other, combining the inputs of all disciplines and groups
- That all actions are based on a clear understanding of the natural and legitimate objectives and needs of individual land users to obtain maximum consensus

Figure 1 -: Key links between planning and sustainability as defined by the White Paper on local government (1998).

Yet, “experience with sustainability at the local level in South Africa over the last decade has exposed a number of contradictions and hence questions about its implementation” (Patel, 2001, 1). If the country were to adequately address issues of resource disparities, provide access to basic services for the poor, preserve and conserve environmental assets and consider alternative development paths allowing for long term gains it will have to evolve to truly embrace and integrate sustainability principles in order to grasp the complexities of the issues involved for a democratic, participative, continuous long term, holistic process at the local level of planning.

In attempting to answer the question of “how” to develop a post apartheid locale that is more sustainable, Parnell and Pieterse (1998) suggest four mechanisms:

1. The re-orientation of planning apparatus – the administrative structures and planning polices;
2. Physical and economic restructuring;
3. The introduction of a transparent and unified system of urban revenue creation; and
4. The social, political and psychological incorporation of black citizens into state structures.

This thesis utilized these concepts to aid in the understanding of the implementation of sustainable development. While several tools have been developed to address the above, this research focuses on a planning tool that is steeped within the ideology of integration to implementing sustainability, which is the legislated concept of an integrated development planning (IDP) process.

1.4 The South African IDP

Integrated Development Planning (IDP) is a legislated process whereby municipalities prepare a five year strategic development plan for a municipality (see Chapter five, Municipal Systems Act (MSA), 2000). This plan is reviewed on an annual basis. This plan is a product of the integrated development planning process which serves as the strategic planning instrument guiding all planning, budgeting, decision making, management, performance and implementation of projects within a municipality. IDPs aim to develop strategies to holistically address environmental, economic and social problems within a specific jurisdiction where public participation (see Chapter four, Municipal Systems Act (MSA), 2000) is considered to be a crucial element of this process (IDP Guide Pack 0, 2001).

The genealogy of the development of IDPs is a complex one, entrenched in South Africa becoming part of the free world, being influenced by major global thinking during the 1990's and a search for responses to address the apartheid past of South Africa (See Harrison, 2002; Harrison, 2003 and Todes, 2004 for more details).

Coetzee (2002) argues that IDPs are South Africa's response to LA 21. While it can be argued that IDPs are not necessarily compliant with sustainability principles, there is a distinctive link between the intentions of LA 21 and the IDP with regard to public participation. Both LA21 and the IDP require public participation to be incorporated into every phase of the policy development process, they both also require that this participation be deep, deliberate, inclusive and empowering (Coetzee, 2002). While sustainability has not formed the core of planning in South Africa, there are some links that can aid toward the

implementation thereof with regard to adequate public participation (Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT), 2003).

The legislated components of the IDP focus on the administrative elements of the process, it is essential to understand how this is translated through a practical approach and if this does indeed aid in contributing to advancing the principles of sustainability, in fostering a participatory approach that is deep, deliberative, continuous and all inclusive. Involving the public in planning decision making processes is a new concept for South Africa, and it is critical to understand how this is implemented as well as its impacts and implications on democracy and transparency in governance. Equally important is understanding what is being done to make these processes inclusive, allowing people to be part of and own development decisions within their communities. It is for these reasons that the IDP was chosen as the tool through which the research was conducted.

1.5 Rationale

The first generation (5 year plan and implementation) IDP as a tool has been evaluated in terms of its ability to address legislative, political and integration issues with respect to intergovernmental concerns. Some work has also been done with regard to IDPs and public participation (see Harrison, 2003 and Todes, 2004).

This study is needed as it appraises the ability of the IDP as a tool to adequately implement sustainability through institutionalized processes and will add to the literature in this regard. More so, it considers the impact that knowledge utilized in the process has on the outcome of the process.

1.5.1 Aims

The primary aim of this research has been to evaluate whether the legislated planning process at local government level in South Africa (the IDP) could serve as a medium to adequately implement sustainability through inclusive participation. Of specific significance is the impact that prioritized knowledge's have on the IDP public engagement process and the implications thereof for the adequate implementation of sustainability in deciding the development path of a locality within the South African context, typified by vast resource disparities as well as social, economic and developmental fragmentation.

1.5.2 Objectives

The key objectives of this study are:

- To develop an understanding of how knowledge is prioritized in the public participation process at a local level;
- To understand the impact that this has on decision making processes for sustainable development; and
- To understand the limits and potential of the IDP process as a tool to implement sustainability, particularly with regard to public participation.

1.5.3 Research Questions

In understanding the above, it will be possible to comprehend the limits and potentials of the IDP tool and its application towards implementing sustainability through public engagement within the planning process at a local level. Therefore, the key research questions for this study include:

- ***What types of knowledges are prioritized for achieving sustainability through IDP public participation processes?***
- ***To what extent does the LLM IDP process assist to achieve inclusive public participation?***
- ***Are IDPs an adequate framework for implementing sustainability through engaging the public*?**

1.6 The Research Lens

The concept of sustainable development is vast and encapsulates many forms. South Africa's attempts to address sustainable development are described as a 'triple-helix' and consists of a combination of economic redistribution, social justice and environmental protection factors (O'Riordan, 1998).

In order to provide relevance to this study, the study is framed in terms of three main areas. Firstly, the theoretical framework will focus on addressing some of the key academic debates relating to knowledge prioritization within public participation processes. Secondly and closely related to the understanding of the theoretical framework is the development of a conceptual framework which focuses on understanding the research through a discourse and institutional analysis. Thirdly, a methodological approach has been devised to specifically address the research aims and questions of the study, through an understanding that has been developed from the conceptual and theoretical frameworks of the study (See Figure 2).

While the diagram below (Figure 2) highlights the manner in which these various approaches were drawn together to complete the research, each of these frameworks are discussed in greater depth through the research process.

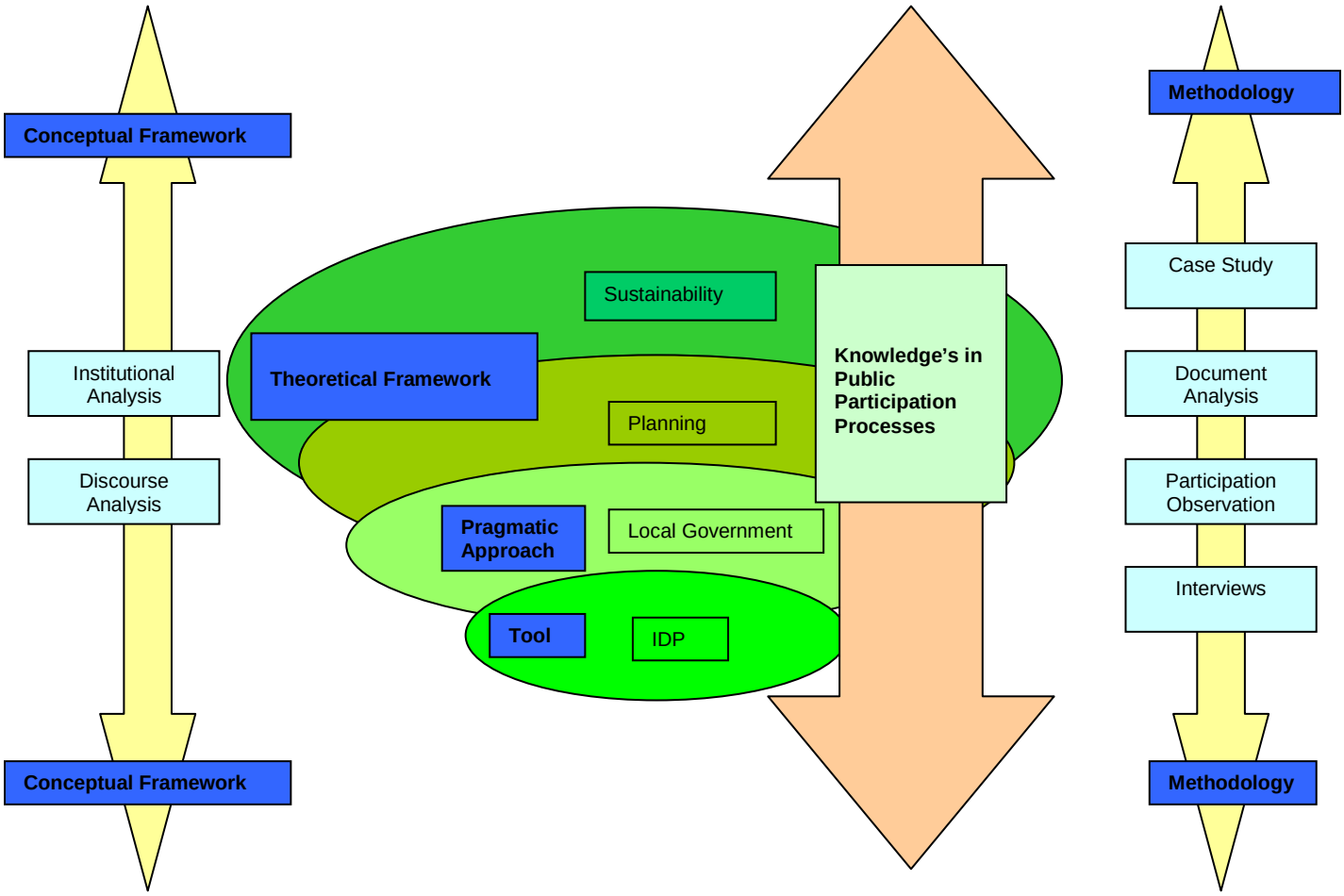


Figure 2 -: The conceptual, theoretical and methodological frameworks defining this research process.

The flexibility that exists within a qualitative method of research made it ideal for the study being undertaken, particularly due to the all encompassing and complex nature of the concept of sustainability. A combination of qualitative methodologies was employed during the research. It comprised of primary data including interviews and participant observation at public and council meetings as well as secondary data in the form of official documents, media coverage, and legislation which was all undertaken through a case study.

The case study approach has specifically been employed to explore the various themes and research questions because while the theoretical framework can highlight and bring to the fore crucial debates with regard to knowledge and participation, it is only through empirical work that the impacts and implications of the implementation of sustainable development can be understood (Patel, 2001). Also, the context of the study allowed for specific issues to be highlighted in providing a greater understanding toward the implementation of sustainability.

The Lesedi Local Municipality (LLM) was utilized as a case study for several reasons (See Figure 3 and 4). One of these include the fact that the Lesedi IDP, was considered by the member of executive committee (MEC) for local government, as a best practice IDP. The IDP "… contains a comprehensive economic analysis of the region and establishes very good linkages between the various elements of the IDP. The LLM IDP also shows a good linkage between projects and strategies and the municipality is commended for this" (Mahlangu, 2006, 2). While the process and document might be applauded for being integrated, it is essential to understand if the process advances the principles of sustainability through effective public participation.

It was also chosen as a case study due to the unique complexities within the locality (See Figure 5). Its close proximity to some of the biggest cities in the country, in a province that is focused on economic growth and international standards for amenities means that the LLM will have to be innovative and creative as it fights for investment and resources (from provincial and national government) that will most likely be given to the major cities of the province. This provides specific challenges for the locality, regarding pressure for development to provide basic services for its citizens, while trying to preserve its environmentally sensitive areas and allow for economic growth in the locale. The institutional make up and ability of the LLM to sufficiently address its legal

mandate of being developmental yet ensuring that development is sustainable was also an interesting issue and will be explored later in the study.

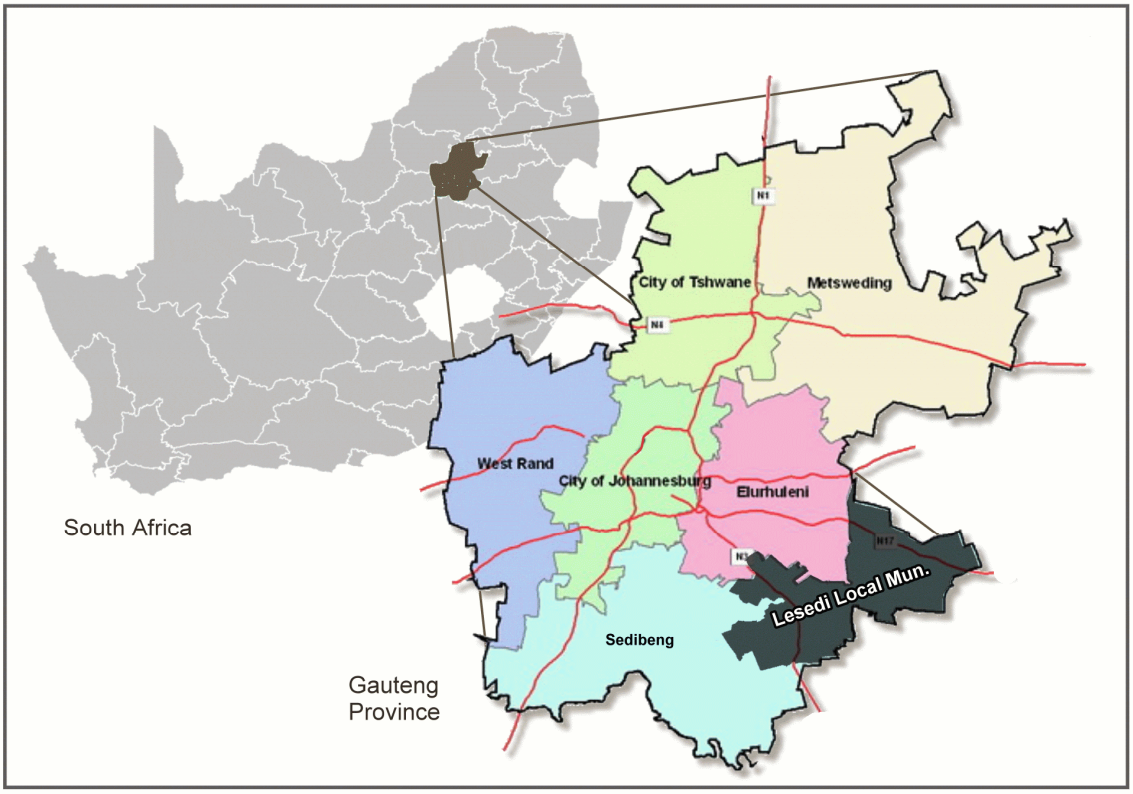


Figure 3 -: The Context of South Africa and the Province of Gauteng (www.demarcation.org.za).

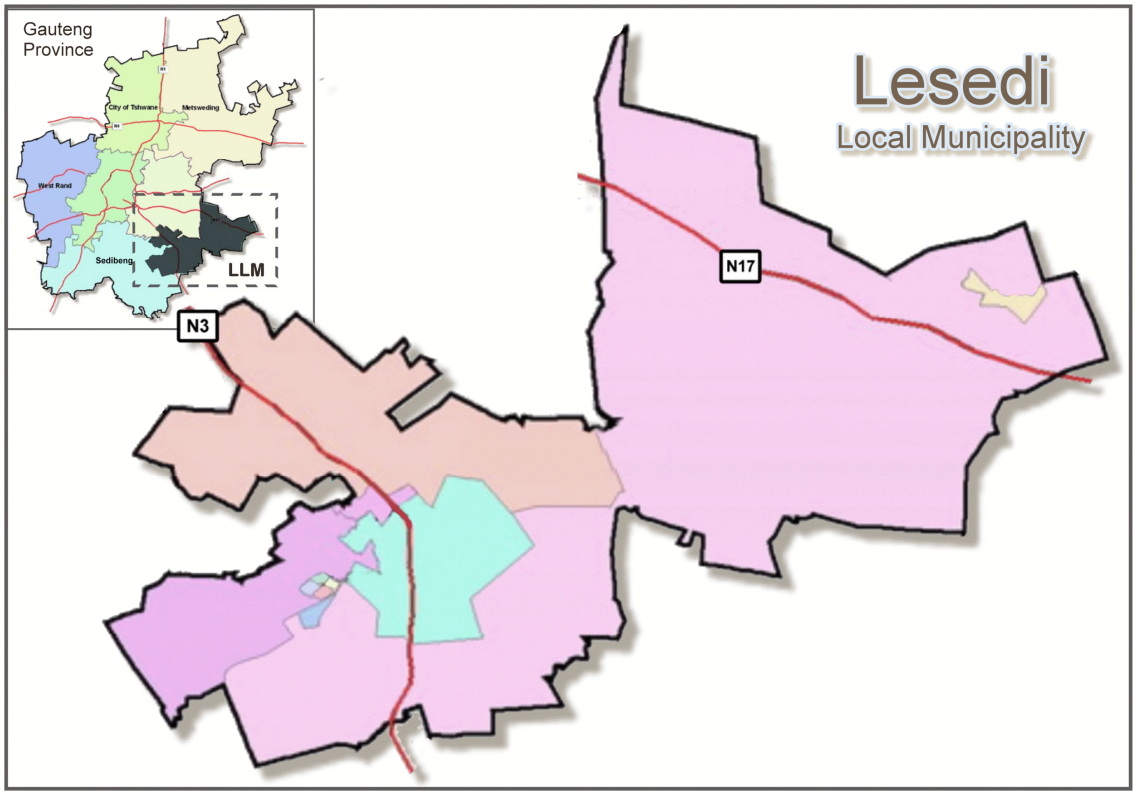


Figure 4 -: The Context of the Lesedi Local Municipality (www.demarcation.org.za).

The Lesedi Local Municipality - Status Quo

Lesedi (±1430km²) is located on the southeastern edge of Gauteng, and together with the Local Municipalities of Midvaal and Emfuleni falls under the jurisdiction of the Sedibeng District Council. Its current population is estimated as follows: Black African 80.27 %, Coloured 0.83 %, Indian or Asian 0.87 %, and White 18.03 % (Census 2001 data as cited in Lesedi IDP, 2006, 38). Approximately 70.7% of the total population resides in urban areas. The LLM is still made up of predominately separate areas for white residents, black residents and other residents. Although some inroads have been made in this regard the segregated apartheid landscape of the LLM is still perpetuated. The age structure of the population is relatively young, skills levels are low and poverty levels are high with many unemployed or working for low wages. HIV and AIDS prevalence rates are high. Infrastructure provision is limited to urban areas and agricultural holdings. Water and sewer services in the farming and agricultural holding areas consist primarily of boreholes and septic tanks/pit latrines. Lesedi relies heavily on the agricultural and industrial sectors for job provision. A large number of geological

formations are present and there are some nature reserves including (Alice Glockner and Suikerbosrand). Soils are fertile and suitable for crop production. Indigenous fauna has been largely displaced by human habitation and agricultural activities. Lesedi currently employs a total of 466 staff members and 21 Councillors.

Figure 5 -: The Status Quo of the Lesedi Local Municipality (Lesedi IDP, 2006).

1.7 Summary

Addressing issues of sustainability are essential to the social, political, environmental and economic transformation of South African locales. While many tools have been developed to address this, the implementation thereof has posed many questions.

This study aimed to highlight the problems and opportunities associated with IDPs as a tool in addressing issues of sustainability, particularly with regard to the public participation process. More so, it hoped to explore the extent to which various knowledge's are considered in the public participation process as well as its impacts and implications on the overall democratic development trajectory of the South African locale. This was done through the case study of the Lesedi Local Municipality (LLM).

The next chapter surveys the relevant literature in this regard in order to explore the different debates in developing a theoretical and conceptual framework from which this research was explored.

Chapter Two

Key Debates in Developing a Theoretical and Conceptual Framework

Chapter 2: Key Debates in Developing a Theoretical and Conceptual Framework

2.1 Introduction

Within the context of planning and development, sustainability is a multifaceted ideology. South Africa has unique difficulties which are intensified by being able to understand, contextualize and implement development that is sustainable in a tangible and pragmatic way. Being able to adequately include the public in these debates and take cognizance of what is being said is equally challenging.

This chapter addresses the research aims and questions through developing a theoretical and conceptual framework which structured the research. The theoretical framework will first define and discuss sustainability as it relates to the key themes underpinning this research. It then describes and discusses sustainability at a local level within the context in which this research is based. Thereafter the key issues of planning as a mechanism to implement sustainability as well as the key challenges in this regard are discussed and finally the components of knowledge and participation within the mechanism of the planning process are discussed.

The conceptual framework is grounded in the method of analysis for this research. This will be explored through a discourse as well as institutional analysis to guide the research in addressing pertinent issues. The theoretical framework of the research will now be discussed.

2.2 Theoretical Framework

The concept of sustainability is broad, complex and all encompassing. Therefore in addressing the concept of sustainability and specifically the topics under discussion, rather than a single theory, this section draws on an array of theoretical perspectives to gain an understanding of the key debates through the

lens of knowledge in participation for the implementation of sustainability. The theoretical framework begins by defining the concept of sustainability.

2.2.1 Defining sustainability

The two major driving paradigms which significantly contributed to the birth of sustainable development include that of growth and development as well as the environmental movement (Boshoff & Irurah, 2003; Haughton, 1999 and Sowman 2002). These two paradigms have had a mainly antagonistic relationship as was highlighted in the Club of Rome: Limits to Growth report (Boshoff and Irurah, 2003). However, during the 1970's concerted effort was made to reconcile the two opposing paradigms as the understanding of the interdependencies between the environment and development began to increase (Boshoff and Irurah, 2003 and Todes, 2004). This laid the foundation for the evolution and growth of sustainable development as a complex, value laden and mutli layered philosophy (Evans, 1997 and Oelofse and Patel, 2000).

There is often a distinction in the literature between sustainable development and sustainability. While sustainable development is generally considered to encompass social, economic and environmental issues, sustainability is seen to have a predominant concern over the physical environment (Cowell and Owens, 2001; Evans, 1997 and Patel, 2001). Due to the nature of this research which is all encompassing taking into consideration the effects of social, economic, institutional, political and environmental issues at a local level, the distinction between sustainable development and sustainability is not applicable and these concepts will be utilized interchangeably.

The ideology of sustainable development has various definitions and multiple meanings and is therefore profoundly contested (Evans, 1997; Haugthon, 1999

and Sowman, 2003). It is a slippery concept which has several definitions that exacerbates the confusion of what it means in practice. For the purpose of this research, two mainstream definitions will be explored as they have direct relevance to the aims and intentions of this research. These include the definitions of sustainable development from the Bruntland Report at the World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED, 1987) and the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI, 1996). While the dissection of these definitions have been addressed by many in detail (see Haugthon, 1999; Patel, 2000; Patel 2001 and Tourle, 1999), for the purposes of this research, the discussion will focus on issues that are pertinent to this research including that of participation in relation to planning as well as to knowledge.

The most commonly utilized definition in relation to sustainable development is that of the Bruntland report which states that sustainable development is, *"development which meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs"* (WCED, 1987). This definition provides an interest based, anthropocentric view of sustainable development, placing human needs in the foreground. Participation and public involvement for decision making in development is inherent in this definition. It states that the needs of natural systems should be met, to ensure the needs of humans. It also strongly considers the concept of tradeoffs for future needs. However, in development, not everyone has common interests which generally mean that the most marginalized, the poor and vulnerable groups bear the costs of development as they often don't have a voice thus limiting fair, just and inclusive development. However, the definition does positively have a temporal focus and ensures that development is not just concerned with present needs (Boshoff and Irurah 2003; Marcuse, 1998; Owens, 1994; Patel, 2000 and Patel, 2001).

Chapter 2: Key Debates in Developing a Theoretical and Conceptual Framework

The second definition of sustainable development that is of interest to this study from ICLEI states that sustainable development is, "*development that delivers basic environmental, social and economic services, to all residents of a community, without threatening the viability of the natural, built and social systems, upon which the delivery of these services depends*" (ICLEI, 1996). It also has a strong anthropocentric view, but is concerned with technical and institutional issues of service delivery and the viability of systems, again for human needs. This definition is less concerned with the future but rather with the present and clearly highlights the debate of inter versus intra generational needs by looking after people who are alive today and addressing their present needs and concerns. It raises the question of "needs" as to whether consumer's demands should be met or should services be curtailed in light of environmental constraints? In South Africa this issue is exacerbated by the fact that the majority of citizens don't have access to basic services and therefore a key sustainability question for planning is, at what cost (human and environmental) should this be provided? Equally important is who is involved in these decision making processes, how are decisions made and are these development decisions aiding in the implementation of sustainability? (Patel, 2000; Girardet, 1999; Morris *et al*, 1996 as cited in Patel, 2001and Roberts, 2003).

These two definitions demonstrate some of the key principles as they relate to sustainable development. It emphasizes the need for an approach that is people centered, thus the concepts of participation, empowerment and involvement in decision making for development is critical to implementing sustainable development. Service delivery and trade offs for development are also considered as well as the need for development to provide for present day citizens, yet to be sensitive to the needs of future generations. These definitions also show that while sustainable development may have particular goals, the

approach (which affects the outcome) in achieving these goals differ, therefore definitions cannot be uniformly applied to every circumstance.

From the above, it becomes evident that in order to implement sustainability, institutions and decision making processes for development play a significant role. It is for these reasons that the decision making processes for development within institutions form the contextual basis of this research. Having established the key themes of sustainability that will form the focus of this research, the pertinent links between sustainability and local government will now be explored.

2.2.2 Sustainability and Local Government

The WCED (1987) stated that the primary role of central governments was to strengthen the capacity of local governments, to find and carry out effective solutions to local problems as well as to stimulate local opportunities. Sustainability supports the idea of decentralization in allowing local areas to define their development paths. This allows for cross-sectoral coordination, decentralization of decision making, and participatory approaches to development management (Fernandes (ed), 1998). As the definitions above of sustainable development show, the emphasis of implementing sustainability at a local level is quite prominent. This thinking has been reiterated in the discourse on sustainable development as has been reflected through the Istanbul Summit or Habitat II (on sustainable cities), Local Agenda 21, the Millennium Declaration, the Graz Charter and the Melbourne principles to name but a few (www.joburg.org.za, 2003).

The local level as utilized in this research is defined as a municipal jurisdiction of local government. The institution of local government is defined as the organization which governs this local, geographic municipal jurisdiction. A key

driving force to implementing sustainability at the local level is the concept of Local Agenda 21 which provides a framework to assist local government in guiding development, within its jurisdiction, onto a more sustainable path (Sowman, 2002). It is at this local level that ideas about planning and sustainability resonate with local governments as it is at this micro scale that the sustainability challenge becomes most magnified (Oelofse & Patel, 2000 and Patel, 1995).

Generally, debates around the creation and development of a sustainable locale revolve around the better utilization of resources (gas emissions, ecological footprints, city outputs etc) (Blowers, 1997; Haughton, 1999; Satterthwaite, 1999 and Swilling, 2004). While this is extremely important, it is essential to note that there are other mechanisms of creating sustainable localities which are equally important. These cover a range of issues from development strategies, institutional structures, political commitment etc. This study will focus on institutions at a local level and particularly decision making within the planning process at a local level toward implementing sustainable development.

In June 1996, the Istanbul City Summit (Habitat II) looked at the concept of sustainable development within an urban context. It recognized the direct contribution that sustainable cities can make for social and economic development (Fernandes (ed), 1998). It is felt that the aims and intentions of sustainable development can best be implemented at a local level as it is here that all the components of sustainable development are active. Also, 50% of the world's population live in cities, therefore any real attempt at achieving sustainable development, should be done in cities (Jenks *et al,* 1996). While it is recognized that sustainability should be implemented at a local level to holistically address the philosophy of 'sustainable development', which relies upon the combination of economic, social, environmental, political and

institutional elements operating simultaneously (Satterthwaite, 1999), the key question however is, how does this occur?

The effectiveness of creating sustainable urban form at the local level of policy and practice is dependent on many factors other than just resources, including the capacity of institutions, the political arena in which they function, ethics, funding, stakeholder involvement etc. (Cowell and Owens, 2001; Hardoy *et al*, 2001; Hardoy and Satterthwaite, 1989; Haughton and Hunter, 1994; Healey *et al*, 1995; Roberts, 1994; and Satterthwaite, 1999). In developing countries, where skills, capacity and resources are scarce the implementation of sustainability principles provides a huge challenge. Yet in a democratic environment, it is essential to ensure that these principles are addressed. These issues form some of the greatest challenges with regard to sustainable development which will now be discussed.

The concept of institutional sustainability allows for, "…democratic and transparent governance as well as public accountability" (Boshoff and Irurah, 2003, 248). The work done within the institution should be based from a sustainability premise (Haughton, 1999 and Patel, 2000). Local government is generally responsible for the planning of local areas which is done by planning experts. The institution of local government is also the direct interface between communities and regulated development. It is the responsibility of local government to be transparent and allow communities to be part of decision making processes with regard to development. It is the democratic right of communities to form part of the developmental processes affecting their environments. This relationship between local government, the experts running planning processes for development and the community, is essential in implementing sustainability.

Equally important is the strong strategic political leadership required to lead and guide sustainability principles in development (Swilling, 2004). The concept of the 'politics of sustainability' states that unless implications for sustainability are fully understood by the political leadership and senior officials, mandates will easily crumble and dissolve away as complex struggles are unleashed by the sustainability discourse (Swilling, 2004). Yet, in developing countries structures at a local government level are fairly weak and not able to properly implement this mandate. In South Africa, political commitment to sustainability issues has been minimal and development priorities take precedence over environmental priorities (Patel, 2006). Decision making also often rests with politicians and the public's views are often limited in these decision making processes (Patel, 2006).

The implementation of sustainability is crucial to ensure fair, just and inclusive decision making for development. This thesis is located within the realm of local government as an institution that can aid to adequately implement sustainability for the key reasons that have been discussed above. The section below discusses a key mechanism through which this can occur. It discusses the merits and debates a case for the planning process within local government to implement sustainable development.

2.2.3 Planning and Sustainability

The past decade has shown an increasing interest in consciously linking town planning processes to that of physical environmental planning which has been somewhat influenced by moving beyond the 'development versus environment' debate entrenched within sustainable development philosophy, by creating mechanisms of implementing sustainability. Planning was seen as a function that was able to reconcile development and conservation. However, while the evolution of planning traditions was not steeped in sustainability philosophy or

language there have been many similarities in approach as the planning process can serve as an important vehicle in the promotion of sustainable development (Todes, 2004).

In the 1990's several initiatives were developed in the European Union (EU) to consciously link sustainability principles and planning processes (Patel, 1995 and Todes, 2004). At first these initiatives were about placing physical environmental plans within development strategies but now there is more focus on the integration of environmental issues within development strategies. The focus is on creating plans that are more integrated, allowing for greater policy coordination, with a multi sector focus that is more holistic. These responses have began to entrench sustainability as a multi-level, multi-sectoral, long term process that requires participation and partnerships while collectively addressing issues of social, environmental and economic sustainability (Cowell and Owens, 2002; Swilling, 2004 and Todes, 2004).

The planning process has also begun to evolve from being a purely technical construct to one that serves to understand political and global issues in overseeing legislative processes and mediating between competing interests. An integral part of the link between planning and sustainability is the ability of planning processes to provide for public involvement. Also sustainability has forced for an intellectual rethink with regard to public engagement and involvement in planning processes (Evans, 1997 and Owens, 2000). It has allowed planning to revive ideas and debates with regard to planning processes, procedures and implementation.

The resurgence of particular approaches in the planning process including that of public participation and territorial planning have highlighted the potential that planning might have in promoting the concept of sustainable development at the

local level (Blowers, 1997; Evans, 1997; Evans and Rydin, 1997 and Todes, 2004). The planning process allows for engagement between various parties. It is also a relatively open and visible forum for debate and is important in revealing dilemmas (Owens, 1997). The extent of democracy and participation can be questioned, but it does provide a forum for engagement.

Planning thought, that focused on social interaction and on networks, rather than on rational method, goes back at least to Johan Friedman's 1973 theory of 'transactive planning'. By the 1990's authors like Patsy Healy, Judith Innes and others have used Jurgen Habermas's theory of communicative action to reinterpret planning in terms of a communicative rather than a technical rationality (Harrison, 2003). This consensus seeking collaborative method of planning is entrenched in ensuring public involvement in the planning and decision making processes. (Cowell and Owens, 2001; Harrison, 2002; Muller, 1992 and Todes, 2004). This link between the public and the planning process is an essential element for implementing sustainability.

The LA 21 process seeks for communities to be involved in the planning process in prioritizing needs and actions for development as well as in decision making processes. Also key is ensuring that environmental issues form part of a long term, continuous process, involving relevant stakeholders. Community empowerment and a sense of ownership of the environment and development decisions that affect communities are important facets of the LA21 process.

Partnerships are considered of critical importance to sustainability (Muller, 1992 and Todes, 2004). From an institutional perspective it is essential to ensure that participation occurs within a multi-sectoral process that has transdisciplinarity as a dimension. Alignment, coordination and linkages can only become operational through participation and partnerships. Participatory structures that will ensure

long term meaningful engagement with government are critical to sustainability. Partnerships between civil society and government form a critical component of the LA 21process. These partnerships are meant to entrench collective understanding, action and responsibility between the public and government in addressing issues of sustainability. Partnerships between government and other stakeholders like business, organized communities, etc. can aid in implementing sustainability through joint initiatives (Gibbs *et al*, 1998).

It is important to understand the role of the planner during participatory processes. It must be noted that there will always be differing agendas between the various stakeholders in the policy development process. This discursive hegemony will challenge the implementation of sustainability principles in the planning process (Harrison, 2003). Even if there is a vague agreement of what the issues are the "story lines" (Hajer, 1995) and differing views or perceptions about these issues make engaging around it complex. Planners often do not have the skills to mediate between differing agendas or the ability to make tradeoffs and decisions for development (Campbell, 1999). Also planners have varying relationships with decision makers in the planning process which influences the decision making process. Therefore communities never have total control over development decisions and are always at the mercy of officials and politicians.

In a more pragmatic sense, key global issues are often absent from planning processes. The focus is often too localized with no shared understanding of the diverse views and agendas of various parties. Sustainability is not often at the core of planning processes and thus limits the eventual outcomes of the process (Gibbs, 1998). There is also often no intense community owned participation and partnerships from planning processes often do not come to much fruition (Todes, 2004).

Chapter 2: Key Debates in Developing a Theoretical and Conceptual Framework

Even though there are many critiques about the planning processes ability to implement sustainability, there are many pragmatic approaches that have had success. As an example, Brazil has adopted the concept of participatory budgeting, which has allowed communities to decipher priorities and budget expenditure for a locality. While the budget that has been developed goes to Council for final approval, the process takes cognizance of local knowledge and citizen experience. It has also helped to empower communities into taking action for specific developments as well as in understanding municipal processes (See de Souza, 2003) (See Figure 6).

Porto Alegre

Porto Alegre, is the capital of the state of Rio Grande do Sul with a population of over 1,3 million inhabitants. Participatory budgeting was introduced in 1989. Participatory Budgeting is a scheme of direct participation of civil society in the selection of priorities for the allocation of the public budget. In Porto Alegre, participatory budgeting consists of a series of meetings that take place between March and July. During this time the municipal administration coordinates two meetings (called *rodadas*) in each of the sixteen territorial units of the city. In the first meeting from March to April, the municipality presents its actions and accounts for work done in the previous year and then presents its investment plan for the current year as well as the municipal administration projects and potential financial resources for the next year. At this meeting a number of delegates are elected. There is one delegate elected for every ten citizens attending the meeting. This ensures that residents are stimulated to participate. Elected delegates form the 'Forum of delegates' for the region. After the first meeting, delegates contact ordinary people through smaller, informal meetings and discuss their needs in the face of a possible investment capacity communicated and explained to them by the municipal government. Moreover, they determine priorities (general themes like education, sanitation, housing etc.) and specific projects for each priority. During the second major meeting coordinated by the government, from June to July, the delegates choose the regions priorities according to which the government should allocate investments. Also during the second meeting the Council for participatory budgeting (COP) made up of various stakeholders including Councilors, civil society and government is established. Candidates may be elected for a maximum of two years only. Government representative do not have the right to vote and merely serve in an advisory capacity. After being formally established the COP becomes the central administrative sphere for the next budget, because it has final decision making powers on any issue related local budget issues, at least as far as the executive is concerned, since the municipal parliament still has to vote on the budget proposal.

Figure 6 -: Participatory Budgeting processes in Porto Alegre, Brazil
(De Souza, 2003).

Kerala, India, undertook a process which involved citizens in drawing up their own integrated plan for development. This case shows the ability of a mobilized community to enter the research process and how the research of citizens and scientists can be integrated for planning purposes. These methodologies reinforce the ways that citizens and experts can work together in the planning process (See Fischer, 2000). Local knowledge and experience was utilized to conduct research. Communities were empowered into understanding and taking action for their own local area. Scientific experts and lay communities worked together as each party had an important, but different contribution to make to the research and planning process. This aided in the development of a plan that was based on the communities' needs, buy in, understanding, support and commitment to implement.

Locally, some municipalities have made a conscience effort to address sustainability principles in their planning processes. The Ugu District in the Kingdom of Kwa Zulu Natal, developed an IDP based on the key principles of sustainability. These principles formed the cornerstone of the IDP. Although the IDP does have some short comings, the plan highlights the ability of the IDP to address and implement principles of sustainability, within the IDP process (Todes, 2004). While several forums were set up, lay knowledge did not form a central part of the plan.

Evidence already shows that concern for sustainability in planning has helped to make growth greener including more effort on public engagement and participation (Campbell, 1999 and Cowell and Owens, 2001). As has been established, even though there are short comings, the mechanism of planning

has the ability to implement sustainability. In delving further into understanding the mechanism of planning for sustainability, the key components of knowledge and participation will be addressed below.

2.2.4 Knowledge and Sustainability

The need for a mechanism to implement sustainability has been established. While the mechanism of planning has some ability in this regard it also has many components. This research will highlight the relationship between knowledge and participation and explore the various debates around prioritized knowledge within public participation processes as “recent scholarly research into public policy has stressed the role of knowledge in the policy process” (Radaelli, 1995, 159).

Sustainable development is not a linear, value free process. It involves various actors such as, scientists, politicians, activists, or organizations representing such actors as they develop and sustain particular ways of talking and thinking about issues. These discourse coalitions that are formed guide the thoughts and actions of particular groups (Hajer, 1995). Often these groups exist independently of each other and rarely have a forum to equally discuss differing ideologies on particular issues of policy development.

In the development of policies that guide the implementation of sustainable development ‘interpretation and representation’ form a very important part of the policy process (Hajer, 1995). These are crucial in understanding who is deciding how problems are identified and interpreting the data in relation to addressing problems. Equally important is the manner in which the above are represented and presented through the policy process. The utilization of knowledge through the policy development process, impacts on the outcomes of the policy.

Chapter 2: Key Debates in Developing a Theoretical and Conceptual Framework

Jasanoff, (2003) explains that uses and applications of knowledge require technical experts, decision makers and citizens. Eden, (1996, 199) states that knowledge can be represented as "scientific, counter scientific and non scientific" and (Radaelli, 1995) states that there is a distinction between social science knowledge and scientific knowledge, but both are required for the policy development process.

Technical experts are defined as traditional 'scientific experts' who have a formal qualification in a particular field. They generally represent government, organizations and other institutions as officials and consultants. This definition excludes lay knowledge, inert knowledge, experience and unqualified yet relevant knowledge's. The public is generally not considered as 'scientific experts' thus allowing for "power based knowledge differentials" (Eden, 1996, 198) with regard to policy development issues.

This has had huge implications for public involvement in policy development. Jassenoff, 2003 observes that there is often a great distance between experts and the public in public processes often attributed to risk, unacknowledged assumptions and pervasive uncertainties. Policy development has become dependent on expertise (Beck, 1992; Eden, 1996; Hajer, 1995 and Jassenof, 2003). To be useful, knowledge must be applied to context but often, the policy process is led by experts and does not consider context or the citizens that reside within this context. Yet, "understanding has ceased to be a matter of direct experience, but is a matter of complex scientific extrapolations, mathematical calculations….The layman, depending on sensory perception and everyday experience, is totally disqualified" (Hajer, 1995, 10).

Science uses specialized techniques for policy development and like all research, these are not value free (Fischer, 2000) as scientific knowledge is

limited (Patel, 2006). Beck, (1992) and Fischer and Hajer, (1999) argue that reliance on scientific systems has actually increased rather than alleviated environmental problems. Scientific techniques and methods are sometimes conceptualized in terms of assumptions and limitations which are not inclusive.

These complex methods are not conducive to having discussions with the public and are rarely ever explained to the community in simplified ways. Even though informed policy cannot be created by just science alone scientific methods pay insufficient attention to people living the realities of their environment. For as long as experts understand or treat the essence of policy to be its technical core, citizens input will remain secondary (Fischer, 2000). While accountability is seen as an independent criterion, the complex power relations that exist between experts, citizens and decision makers begs the question to be asked, who is accountable for advice given by experts?

Scientific methods rarely acknowledge that society is variable with "fundamentally different world views and different value systems" (Watson, 2003, 396) within one society. Experts need citizens more than professional ideologies have acknowledged (Fischer, 2000) as the natural world cannot be separated from the social and institutional world (Irwin, 2001). These differing world views apply to experts as well and often experts don't share that same values or beliefs.

There has been a rise in what (Eden, 1996 and Beck, 1997) refer to as counter experts. These are professionals who are able to engage experts in a public process but are not part of the public process. Often these counter experts are also excluded from the process thus proving that the public policy development process requires much more debate to become more inclusive, deliberative and long term, fostering partnerships between experts and the public.

Also, there is a hidden link between science and politics (Hajer, 1995). Political decision makers effectively become subordinate to expert rule (Beck, as cited in Hajer, 1995). Politicians place too much trust in experts (Hajer, 1995) and as a result the political discourse comes to be seen as inferior to technical input which provides direction for policy development. Even though this is often the case, strong strategic political leadership is critical to leading and guiding sustainability principles for development (Swilling, 2004).

In South Africa, political commitment to sustainability has been minimal. President Thabo Mbeki assaulted green laws stating that they were causing development delays contributing to "quite a considerable slowing down of economic activity" (*Mail and Guardian* Fiona Macleod 07 August 2006). On another occasion the Minister of Housing, Lindiwe Sisulu stated that development "cannot forever be held hostage by butterfly eggs" while environmentalists conclude environmental studies, which delay development (Mail and *Guardian* Fiona Macleod 20 March 2006). These statements clearly show a bias toward development by government, thus limiting the commitment and implementation of sustainability and allowing other stakeholders an adequate platform to air their views.

It is equally important to understand the role that politicians as representatives of the public play. Politicians are elected to make decisions on behalf of the public and if sustainability principles are not considered as a key issue (see Mbeki statement above), then environmental issues do not feature on the agenda during decision making processes. The section below addresses key issues of participation toward aiding in the implementation of sustainable development.

2.2.5 Participation towards sustained development

Citizen participation, as a political value, is a slippery concept to describe or judge (Nagel, 1987 as cited in Fischer, 2000). According to Fischer (2000) participation is about deliberation on pressing issues that concern those that make the decision. This deliberation must be constant and ongoing. It should allow room for back and forth discussion, negotiation, debate and conflict. The process is also not just about speaking to people to let them know what is going on, but about bringing people on board allowing them to be part of a process to own it in order to take ownership and act. (Crocker, 2006 and Fischer, 2000). Public participation should form a key part of any planning process. It is essential that this engagement be continuous, deep and deliberative where participatory systems should be devised to ensure that all people are treated openly and fairly (Crocker, 2006, Haughton, 1999 and Marcuse, 1998).

Often only certain members of a community are vocal and their views are construed as the views of the community. Other times vocal community members might have a particular vested interest that could influence the participation process and decisions about development in those areas. It should also be noted that while having interest groups on board can improve policy development, they should not be considered as representing all citizens of a particular area (Fischer, 2000).

Due to South Africa's past, the ability of communities to trust and speak freely to experts (often of a different race group) can sometimes limit sustainable outcomes. Issue of language, local knowledge, vulnerable groups (youth, women, disabled etc.) and willingness to participate can either help or hinder the planning process. Also, being able to adequately address the complexities of addressing peoples material needs in addressing past disparities seems an

arduous task and will require much effort (Todes, 2004). Participatory systems should be devised to ensure that all people are treated openly and fairly (Haughton, 1999).

For this research, it is essential to ask, how can the interdependent discourses of experts and the public be connected? (See Hajer, 1995). Studies have shown that citizens can learn enough technology through simple processes to understand the policy process and contribute to this as well as judge issues of risk (Fischer, 2000). This 'people's science' approach requires some effort and patience on behalf of the experts responsible for developing public policy. Also expert processes should be simplified so that technical issues can be explained to the public and allow the public to interact in the policy development process (Fischer, 2000).

'Participant-dominated' models of expertise should become the forerunner for policy development. The expert should act as the facilitator of public learning in the policy development process. Also experts are members of the public and the expert should become part of the process as a specialized citizen (Fischer, 2000). Participant dominated models of expertise can aid with the empowerment of communities to not just accept information but determine their own needs and interests in the public policy development process (Fischer, 2000).

The debate now is not about streamlining the planning system for sustainability but rather opening up the system for discussion and debate to enhance sustainability and for allowing various forms of knowledge's to be expressed in the process and aid in decision making. The conceptual framework below will begin to discuss some of the complexities that arise in addressing these issues.

2.3 Conceptual Framework

While the theoretical framework was able to address the key debates surrounding knowledge in participation and its impacts and implications for sustainability, it was equally important to understand the effects of these debates in a practical environment. It was therefore critical that the theory was applied through a pragmatic approach in order to understand in context the complexities and debates raised in the theoretical framework.

This was done through the development of a conceptual framework which aimed to guide the discussions within the theoretical framework for the debates to be understood in terms of specific effects at a local level. In developing a conceptual framework, this research took its cue from Patel, 2001 (36) to provide a, “combination of discourse and its links to institutional analysis” as an analytical tool to address the specific research aims and questions. This framework of analysis and its relevance to the research enquiry will now be discussed.

2.3.1 Discourse analysis and Institutional analysis

The way in which the concepts of sustainability, local government, planning processes and knowledge in participation are thought about and implemented can vary over time. These changes influence and can be influenced by political thinking, key topical issues coming to the fore front etc.

Any discussion of a typical environmental problem involves many discourses (Hajer, 1995). The planning environment exists as a result of contestations. These contestations shape and influence the outcome of any process. This difficulty is increased by the complexity of the issues being discussed. This

allows for many interpretations of the issues thus allowing very varied responses with regard to sustainability and the implementation thereof.

Discourse is often defined as discussion, debate or a way of talking. Each discourse has as its basis a specific set of norms and values. However Dryzek, (1992) states that in understanding the concept of discourse above, it is equally important to understand the background, context and social effects of what is being said. This is particularly important within the South African context where resource disparities are endemic and the public's ability to access and part take in formal institutional processes is limited in an expert driven process. The institutional content of this research prompts the need for a discourse analysis and institutional analysis.

In order to adequately address the subject matter of the research, it was important to understand what was being said? Who was saying it? And within what context it was being said? Addressing these questions was pertinent to this particular research study as it not only dealt with gaining a proper understanding of the various issues within the participatory environment but also delved into the background and context of why issues were raised in a particular way.

Within the context of this study, the views of the public, politicians and officials were solicited. It was critical to understand these various backgrounds during interview sessions as the analysis of these interviews needed to understand the context within which the interviews were held as well as what was said during the interviews. This was also critical in analyzing secondary data and specifically policy documents that were created by the LLM. All of the issues raised above were taken into cognizance through the research process.

Chapter 2: Key Debates in Developing a Theoretical and Conceptual Framework

In conjunction with a discourse analysis, this study embraced the institutional analysis approach to participation for sustainability. Institutions are defined as an examination of, formal institutions (including spheres of government and legal frameworks) and informal institutions (non-state actors, civil society and local policy frameworks) (Patel, 2006). A critical analysis of the institution of local government in South Africa and its relation to other institutions can show how choices are made and how this influences the implementation of policies which ultimately has an impact on the way sustainability is being implemented. It also begins to highlight the power relations in participation processes and can aid in understanding the complexities of addressing knowledge in participation as well as institutional constraints in this regard.

The dependence on experts in any public process can undermine the ability of a process to be democratic and allow for good governance. These concepts are critical to this research as it will be able to show to what extent South Africa is truly working towards embracing and implementing democracy. It also raised issues around the public's views in understanding their rights and ensuring that their views become a critical part of the policy development and decision making process.

While it is critical to gain an understanding of the key debates through the theoretical framework, it is equally important to understand the complexities of these debates in a pragmatic manner through a discourse analysis which aids to delve into why specific issues were raised, rather than just addressing what was said. It is important to analyze the institutional environment within which the discourse takes place so that the complex social underpinnings that shape the discourse are understood. This was essential for this research as the discourse and institutional analysis played a significant role in shaping the study. Power relations are critical to a discourse analysis and issues that are raised through

the discourse analysis in this regard include, who has most influence in the policy process and why? What instruments are used in the policy development process? How does this influence the policy development process and outcomes? These issues were essential to the research that was undertaken and therefore critical to understand (Dryzek, 1992 and Hajer, 1995). The discourse analysis has played a significant role in addressing direct as well as inert issues during the research process. The analytical approach has also influenced the research design and methodology of this study.

2.4 Summary

Sustainable development is a hugely contested, value laden concept. Though many definitions for sustainable development exist, pertinent to this research are issues relating to the concepts of prioritized knowledge and participation. It has been widely acknowledged that the implementation of sustainability is best studied at a local level. The intersection of this research focuses on the implementation of sustainability at the level of local government. This scale is important for several reasons including that planning is generally done at a local level, this level of government has direct interaction with communities as it affects communities immediate environments, and the interface between communities and experts occur often through this level of government.

While the context is at a local level, the mechanism that this research focuses on for implementing sustainability is the planning process. These links make planning at a local level critical for involving the public to inclusively decide on development within the local environment. Even though there are short comings in utilizing the mechanism of planning to implement sustainability the planning process through its direct involvement of the public in decisions on development, can serve as an important mechanism to implement sustainability. While it is not

possible to discuss all issues within this mechanism, knowledge and participation have formed the key components of understanding the ability of the planning process to implement sustainability within this research.

Public planning processes are often run by experts and this has huge repercussions for the out comes of the process. Scientific processes are value laden and may not always allow local knowledge's to be part of the process. Engaging the public, particularly in the South African environment also has several other implications including that of trust, language, priorities and an understanding of complex technical processes.

While it was critical to obtain a theoretical understanding of the key debates influencing this research, it was equally critical to understand what was being said, who was saying it etc. The conceptual framework developed through a discourse and institutional analysis aided to steer the research enquiry to specifically address the aims and research questions of the research. The chapter that follows discusses the methodology that was utilized during the research process.

Chapter Three

Methodology of Research

3.1 Introduction

This chapter details and discusses the methodological approach that was utilized during this study. This approach was guided by the analytical framework as well as the conceptual framework that has been developed in chapter two. It also took cognizance of the research questions posed in chapter one, which aided in shaping the method of research. The approach utilized in this study was grounded in context which influenced not only the method of research, but the manner in which the research unfolded as “methods, theory, context and data are intimately intertwined and form part of the whole research process” (Patel, 2001, 27).

Research can take the form of primary and secondary evidence and while secondary data can provide a static picture of reality, devoid of context, primary data can serve to ‘unpack’ how and why secondary data takes a particular form. This research employed both primary and secondary research mechanisms. Some of the primary data utilized for this study included interviews and participant observation while some of the secondary data employed for this research included a document analysis. These mechanisms were employed through the use of a case study.

This chapter first discusses the methodological approach that has been utilized for this study. It then discusses the various research mechanisms employed within the context of this research. The merits and limits of each mechanism are explained thereafter as well as the reasons for choosing these research mechanisms. Finally, the manner in which each mechanism was utilized in this study is described.

3.2 Methodological Approach

The methodological approach adopted in any study is important as it influences and shapes the research process as well as its outcomes. The objective of this research was to obtain a better understanding of the role that various knowledge's play in public participation during the IDP process and its impacts and implications for the implementation of sustainable development. It was therefore critical that the appropriate method of research be utilized to adequately tease out the relevant issues relating to knowledge and participation within the planning process as these are complex concepts that are intertwined with several other issues in the IDP process. The methodological approach that was utilized needed to be able to draw out specific, yet essential issues that would aid in addressing the research enquiry of this study. Also, it was important to utilize an approach that allowed for value laden opinions, subjectivity and peoples personal views to come through in the research process.

It was for these reasons and after some visits to the research area that it was decided that a qualitative approach would be utilized in this study. This approach was employed through multiple research mechanisms in order to adequately obtain sufficient data from various sources (officials, politicians, the public etc.) in differing formats (interviews, participant observation etc.). Each of these methods will now be explored.

3.2.1 A Qualitative Approach

While quantitative data is generally evaluated using statistics, qualitative data contains themes or categories and is evaluated subjectively. This approach was critical in this study as it aided in obtaining the views of the public and their understandings of and contributions to the IDP process. Within the qualitative

approach for this study there was more emphasis on description and discovery and less on hypothesis testing and verification. This allowed the researcher to be more spontaneous in exploring phenomena which suited this study because in utilizing a tool (the IDP) as a subject of research, it was fundamental to be able to describe and discuss findings in relation to various discourses, rather than just state research findings (Rudestam and Newton, 1992) which was essential in understanding and addressing the research questions.

A qualitative approach allowed for the research to take a holistic approach, inclusive of multiple mechanisms, where phenomena were attempted to be understood in its entirety (Rudestam and Newton, 1992). This variation allowed for details within each mechanism to be explored (e.g. details around public participation at specific meetings etc.) as well as issues between different mechanisms (e.g. what the IDP document would state about public meetings versus what interviewees would say about public meetings etc.). This made the research process more flexible and tangible in dealing with complex multi layered concepts like participation and sustainability. It also allowed for cross triangulation and checking of the data that was received from different mechanisms.

A qualitative approach was also able to draw out different views and opinions from various role players through the many mechanisms within the methodology. This has aided the study to be flexible and open to issues that influence the concepts of knowledge in participation (e.g. language, nature and frequency of public meetings, etc.). Each mechanism of research, employed within this qualitative study will now be discussed.

3.2.2 Case Studies

This form of research is often critiqued for being narrow based and not permitting sound generalization. Case studies are important as they can be used to test theories, to provide a detailed contextual analysis of events and contradict generalizations (Anderson, 2003; Dunn, 1994 and Rudestam and Newton, 1992). Through case studies particular issues can be studied in depth from a number of perspectives, rather than just studying a phenomenon from a broad-spectrum (Kitchin and Tate, 2000). The nature of this study required that particular issues be brought to the fore. The case study approach was best suited to address these details and directly interacted with the data in addressing the research questions.

The research context of this study was critical as it acknowledged and addressed the interplay between knowledge and participation which were key components of the research. The case study served as a lens through which to explore the components of participation and knowledge within the planning process for sustainability. It served as a medium through which a body of literature in the form of a framework was explored.

The defined boundaries of the case study allowed for the research questions to be observed and explored in greater depth bringing to the fore direct and inert relationships that influenced the planning process. It also aided in understanding the relationships between formal and informal institutions in addressing issues of knowledge in participation in a flexible and adaptive manner. This resulted in a more detailed and specific understanding of how knowledge and participation related to each other and influenced the broader planning process that it was part of. While the issues raised will be specific to the case study of the LLM, the

observations and recommendations could be utilized in other locales in South Africa with similar circumstances.

The temporal confines of this research included the period between 2000 and 2007. The basis of defining the temporal parameters of the study was based on the time period coinciding with the development and implementation of first generation IDPs. It signified the infant period of policy implementation and was essential in understanding the key issues relating to the first wave of public participation in a democratic South Africa.

The subject matter relating to knowledge in participation for sustainability is enormous and attempting to do justice to it would require sufficient time and resources, which was extremely limited in this research. In this instance the case study approach was very useful as it encompassed the institutional as well as spatial and temporal aspects of the research process (Kitchin and Tate, 2000).

While the limitation of utilizing just one case study in research of this nature is noted, it is essential to understand that the research had time and resource constraints. Given the time and effort taken to understand the spatial, institutional, economic and political dynamics of the LLM, justice would not have been done to the research aims if more case studies were employed.

Many visits to the LLM has allowed for a thorough understanding of the area as well as many informal aspects of the LLM including festivals, market drives, township activities etc. Also, while the case study served as a snapshot in time, the framework of evaluation that was developed could be utilized at a later stage to embark on a comparative study in the LLM as well as in other locales in South Africa with a similar context. The research mechanism of interviews will now be explored.

3.2.3 Interviews

Interviews are the most common form of qualitative research and allow for a varied data set to be produced (Kitchin and Tate, 2000). Interviews provide a myriad of data and many ways of looking at one issue. They also allowed people to speak freely and in an informal way which was ideal for this research enquiry.

While there are many types of interviews, this research focused on semi-structured interviews with various participants. “A semi – structured interview is a verbal exchange where one person, the interviewer attempts to elicit information from another person by asking questions” (Longhurst, 2003, 117). Although there was a list of predetermined questions (See Annexures A, B and C), the interviews unfolded in a conversational manner offering participants a chance to explore issues, ideas and concerns. This method of research is often utilized as it compliments other methods of research (Longhurst, 2003).

Interviews were held with various groups including officials from the LLM as well as the Gauteng Provincial Government (GPG), politicians and members of the public (See Annexure D). Consent from all interviewees that participated was sought, prior to interviews taking place. The interview process was iterative and although these were guiding questions, they were refined each time as other issues come up (either through interviews or through the literature).

Five officials from the municipality in varying capacities were interviewed. For anonymity reasons, the departments that they represent cannot be mentioned as in some cases they are the only people in those departments. Most interviews did not adhere to the pre-set questions and tended to focus on the interviewees jobs, their role in the LLM and specifically their role with regard to the IDP process. Three interviews took place prior to public meetings and two took place

after public meetings, thus influencing the nature of the conversation and the issues that formed part of the discussion. Two officials were contacted via telephone after the interviews to verify information as well as to obtain new information regarding non governmental organizations (NGOs) and other stakeholders that could have been interviewed. All candidates were chosen as a result of their job descriptions and the relevance that it played to the research questions being addressed in this study.

In addition to the above, two officials from the GPG were interviewed as well as three community development workers (CDWs) that are based in the LLM. The GPG interviews were similar to that of the officials in the LLM and focused on issues of alignment, inter-governmental relations (IGR) and relationships between the GPG and the LLM. Interviews with the CDWs tended to focus toward issues that were pertinent with residents in the area. Issues of service delivery, grants and crime which were highlighted by CDW's resonated with what residents thought were crucial to improve living standards in the LLM.

Three politicians were interviewed. They ranged from members of Mayoral Committee (MMC's) to ward councilors. They were chosen specifically as they were the councilors that sit on committees that are relevant to this study. Again, their portfolios cannot be divulged, as there is only one post per portfolio. All three councilors were well informed of the IDP process therefore the interviews followed a more conversational format. All councilors were interviewed prior to the public meetings and consequently certain issues in relation to accountability were not addressed. These interviews covered a range of issues that extended beyond the scope of this study, but the information was crucial in understanding various discourses as well as some of the issues and decisions that are made in the LLM in relation to sustainable development.

Initially, eight members of the public were interviewed. These interviews took place in December 2006 before any interviews with officials and were the first set of interviews conducted for this research. Although a specific effort was made to interview members of the public from the various residential areas of the LLM including the township, farms, suburbs and the central business district (CBD), members of the public were chosen randomly. The research process was an iterative one and lessons learnt from the initial interviews included; simplifying the questions, lessening the amount of questions and allowing people to speak freely. These lessons were taken into consideration when other interviews took place. Issues raised by the public were also included when interviewing the officials and politicians. Four more interviews took place after the public participation meetings.

Due to the nature of the research, it was essential to speak to people who have been part of the IDP process. For that reason in addition to the above, eight other people who attended the IDP public meetings (details obtained from attendance register) were contacted to be interviewed. Of the eight contacted, only three gave verbal consent and agreed to be interviewed over the telephone. These interviews were much shorter and focused on public participation in the IDP process.

In total, ten officials, three politicians and fifteen members of the public were interviewed for the purposes of this research. Members of the public were represented by eleven black people of which four were female and seven were male. All three white people interviewed were male. One coloured female was interviewed. The three telephone interviewees were not asked where they resided but of the other twelve, six live in the townships (Ratanda, Impumelelo and Jameson Park), two live on farms in the LLM and four live in the town of Heidelberg (See Table 1 and Figure 7). The research enquiry is based on public

involvement in the IDP process, and in order for the research to be sound, the research sample needed to include the various areas of the LLM, where the public resides.

Although not all parts of the LLM were represented (in terms of where interviewees resided), interviewees represented the major residential profile areas evident in the LLM (70% of the population resides in urban areas) which include the townships of (Ratanda and Impumemelo), as well as the central CBD area (Heidelberg Town). Interviews were also held in one of the farming areas (Vischkuil) of the LLM.

Table 1 -: Details of interviewees from the Public

Interviews with Members of the Public	Race	Gender	Age	Occupation	Residential Location
Member of Public 1	Black	M	30 - 40	Cleaner	Ratanda
Member of Public 2	White	M	30 - 40	Flower Distributor	Heidelberg Town
Member of Public 3	Black	F	60 - 70	Retired	Impumelelo
Member of Public 4	Black	M	20 – 30	Farm Worker	Vischkuil
Member of Public 5	Black	M	30 – 40	Provincial Government	Ratanda
Member of Public 6	Black	M	30 – 40	Manager of Business	Heidelberg Town
Member of Public 7	Black	M	50 - 60	Unemployed	Ratanda
Member of Public 8	White	M	50 - 60	Farmer	Vischkuil
Member of Public 9	White	M	30 - 40	Restaurant Manager	Heidelberg Town
Member of Public 10	Coloured	F	30 - 40	Personal Assistant	Heidelberg Town
Member of Public 11	Black	F	20 - 30	Student	Jameson Park
Member of Public 12	Black	F	20 - 30	Student	Jameson Park
Member of Public (tel) 1	Black	M	20 - 30	Youth Leader	
Member of Public (tel) 2	Black	M	40 - 50	Head of a NGO	

Member of Public 3 (tel) 3	Black	F	50 - 60	Nurse	

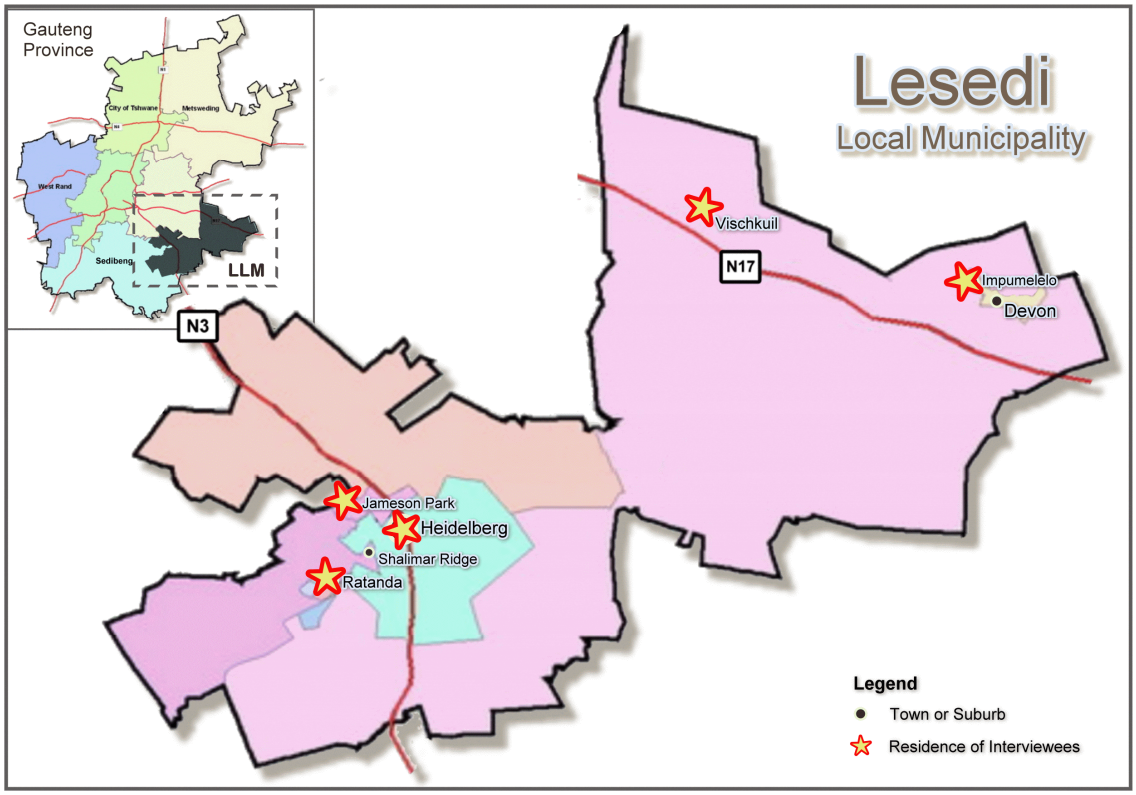


Figure 7-: Map showing residence of interviewees (www.demarcation.org.za).

The public was intrigued by the process and asked many questions, especially about the role that they can actively play in guiding development in the LLM. Some interviews were conducted in Afrikaans due to language preferences. In the townships I was introduced by a friend who accompanied me and in two instances, he served as a translator.

Information gained from interviews administered to the public in the policy process was invaluable and may not otherwise be available. However, it is noted

that in conducting interviews and doing research at a local level, it was important not to romanticize local knowledge or believe that it will lead to a better understanding of an area (Batterbury *et al*, 1997). Due to the nature of the research questions, it was essential to obtain the views of local residents by speaking to them. While this method of research is not problem free, it is important in gaining information that one cannot get through data collection as well as through the available literature. For this reason, the information obtained from interviews were cross checked with other data to form a method of triangulation in verifying the information received.

The interview process also provided a space for interviewees to be reflective and critical, as opposed to just filling out questionnaires where there is a danger of respondents not completing them (Kitchin and Tate, 2000). In this case the views of the public were of great importance to understanding the effect of the IDP participation process on the community as well as with other stakeholders.

While, they may not necessarily be very objective, the interviews gave valuable insight into the respondent's personal opinion and experience and provided knowledge about the local context (albeit subjective) that might otherwise be missing (Anderson 2003 and Kitchin and Tate, 2000). Also due to the nature of the research, interviews were critical to establish the extent to which various knowledges are being portrayed in the IDP process. The following section discusses the research mechanism of participant observation as it was employed in the research.

3.2.4 Participant observation

The role of the researcher as an active agent in the research is well documented (See Kitchin and Tate, 2000). This method of research is not external and does

not have preset steps of doing it. While it is critiqued as the researcher is not able to steer the research enquiry, it is often this which allows researchers to observe the research enquiry from a different angle (Laurier, 2003). It also allows the researcher to passively observe other cultures that are different and diverse from a distance (Smith, 2003) which proved to be valuable in this research.

The researcher is currently employed by the Gauteng Department of Local Government (DLG), and part of the job description is to monitor the IDP process and comment on the various municipalities IDPs in the Province. The role of participant observer in the monitoring of the IDP in the LLM over the last three years proved relevant in this study. While this could be criticized for subjectivity and advocacy relations with other co-participants, it is crucial to note that a legitimate subject of study does not have to be someone or something that is far removed from the subject (Laurier, 2003). Also, while observations will not be completely objective as it will be influenced by the researcher's perceptions, experiences, norms and values, this is the first time that sustainability as a lens to evaluate an IDP was utilized in the LLM allowing the tool of IDP to be considered in a holistic yet distanced way. However, while there are certainly attractions in choosing an area of study that the researcher is involved in, there is also a danger of examining the processes at play with 'rose tinted' glasses (Patel, 2001). It is for this reason that the research was guided by the theoretical and conceptual frameworks to aid in the understanding of the case study.

Over the last three years, the researcher has attended several meetings in the LLM, including that of the IDP task team, meetings with IDP coordinators in the District, business forum meetings, Council meetings in the LLM, public meetings and management meetings at the LLM and within the District as an observer. While the public meetings were large ranging from 50 – 250 people, the Council meetings were fairly small comprising of mostly politicians and some officials.

Members of the public were rarely seen at Council meetings. Also due to employment within the government sector, the researcher was able to attend meetings within the municipality as well as inter-governmental meetings between the municipality, the district and the province which were attended only by government officials. This aided in obtaining a local and regional perspective of issues that are relevant in the LLM.

3.2.5 Document analysis

“Secondary data consists of information that has already been collected for another purpose but which is available for others to use” (White, 2003, 67). In a study of this nature policy documents, key legislation and informal pamphlets for the LLM helped in understanding the LLM especially due to time and resource constraints. “The simplest level at which secondary data can be used is to provide a description of the characteristics of the place, space or group” (White, 2003, 67). In this research, secondary data provided insight into the basic status quo of the LLM and an understanding of some of the key strategies of the LLM as well as the reasons for specific strategic thrusts of development for e.g. why certain economic opportunities were favored over others, or how rock formations and land use rights influenced development patterns etc.

One of the critical components of this research was the analysis of the IDP policy documents. Policy analysis is the activity of creating knowledge of and in the policy making process that is intended to aid in the process of lessening or resolving social and economic problems (Dunn, 1994 and Patton, 2003). While IDPs emerge in relation to policy demands, from government, law, citizens etc. it was essential to understand how the IDP was formulated, budgeted, implemented and evaluated in order to understand the IDP itself.

Analyzing the various documents also allowed insight into how the documents were formulated, who the key informants were and an understanding of the power relations within the LLM as well as between the LLM and the district with regard to policy development and implementation.

This analysis was extended to include an institutional analysis of the study area. Several documents ranging from relevant legislation, key policies and the various IDPs of the LLM and Sedibeng District were utilized for this analysis. Other key strategies and relevant documents relating to the municipality and other spheres of government (budget statements, minutes of public meetings and audio visual material of IDP engagements etc.) were also analyzed as part of the institutional analysis which aided in under rating the various discourses at play in the LLM.

3.3 Summary

This chapter has explored the methodological approach that has been utilized for this research. It has shown that the research process has been iterative, yet flexible. Acknowledging the researcher as an active agent in the research an honest account of the research experience was sought.

The chapter has also shown that in order to adequately address the research aims and questions that it was not possible to employ a single methodology but rather an array of mechanisms. This included a qualitative approach to the study utilizing several primary research mechanisms such as interviews and participant observation as well as the secondary research mechanism of document analysis, all through the use of a case study. Each mechanism allowed for specific issues to be profiled, and collectively many forms of data were collected. This allowed for the analysis process to be more thorough as the various data sets were collected and cross checked.

Spatially and temporally, this research was bound by specific parameters. While it provided some limitations to the research, it also provided opportunities as the research was able to understand specific phenomenon through various components. The following chapter will discuss the results of the research that was undertaken in this chapter.

Chapter Four

Implementing Sustainability through Participation in the Lesedi Local Municipality (LLM)

4.1 Introduction

In the previous chapter the research methodology that was employed to carry out the study was discussed. This chapter focuses on discussing and analyzing the data that was collected from the research. This will be done in relation to key themes that were discussed in the literature review in understanding if the LLM is able to address issues that are currently pertinent to the planning and sustainability debate through participation.

In unravelling the IDP process in the LLM, the analysis will focus specifically on the role of the LLM as an institution in implementing the policy process. It addresses this through understanding trade offs, the decision making process, institutionalized issues and instruments utilized when engaging the public. Each of these issues is addressed through the concept of knowledge in participation, in understanding the implementation of sustainability.

4.2 Analyzing the IDP process

While there are several methods of understanding and analyzing policy, this research has focused on understanding how a policy process can aid or hinder the implementation of sustainable development through a key element of sustainability, public participation and specifically through the lens of knowledge prioritization. This was explored through understanding the IDP process itself, which is embedded in the thinking of integration for development which influences the implementation of sustainability.

4.2.1 Engaging the public for sustainable development

Public involvement in the IDP process is essential to ensure sustainability is implemented. This is a complex issue and will firstly be addressed by discussing the public engagement process. Thereafter the forums through which public participation occur will be discussed. Then issues specifically in relation to public meetings will be addressed. This section is concluded by discussions on the variable community that exists in the LLM as well as the LLM's ability to empower the community and allow community ownership of the IDP process.

4.2.1.1 The IDP public participation process

The most important way of understanding the types of knowledge's that were prioritized in the LLM IDP process was by understanding the process itself (See Table 2). This section shows at exactly what points during the IDP process public participation took place. As can be noted, participation does not take place through out the entire process. This is not in line with LA 21 principles and does not allow for continuous engagement through every phase of the process.

Table 2 -: The IDP Process in the Lesedi Local Municipality (revised)
(Lesedi IDP, 2006, 8).

Where Public Participation Took Place in the Process	The IDP Process in Lesedi Local Municipality	Where public participation should have taken place in the process
	Step 1 : Formulation Of Process Plan Undertaken in conjunction with the Municipal Manager and Executive Managers at the outset of and was submitted to Council and Sedibeng District for approval.	
	Step 2 : Internal Review A technical review of the existing IDP was undertaken, including the following aspects: * Review of comments from the Provincial Departments - adjustments to	

	documentation; * Review of strategies, programmes and projects pertaining to each priority issue, including * Review of PMS and integration with the IDP;	
	Step 3 : Steering Committee Meeting A Steering Committee [Executive Managers, chaired by the MM] reports on progress and aligns sectoral programmes/projects.	
	Step 4 : IDP Political Forum Meeting Reviewing projects and report back on projects to the political forum.	
	Step 5 : IDP Representative Forum Meeting Reviewing projects and report back on projects to the public.	
	Step 6 : IDP Political Forum Meeting Reviewing new projects and reports back as well as discussions from public meeting.	
	Step 7 : IDP representative forum meeting The aim of this meeting was threefold, namely: * To give a general presentation of IDP implementation progress [achievements, issues etc.]; * To discuss possible changes in the development programme/projects; and * To obtain inputs from Forum members.	
	Step 8 : Compilation Of Draft IDP Review Documents Draft IDP is compiled with regard to outcomes/decisions of Steering/ Rep Meetings.	
	Step 9 : Council Approval The final IDP document is submitted to the LLM Council for approval at council.	

The repercussions for sustainability are twofold. Firstly, a non inclusive process does not prompt the buy in of all residents. Secondly the process does not make allowance to empower the community and partner with the community through the IDP process. Therefore, residents are not aware and are not committed to the process and its intentions, which limit the ability of the process to aid in the implementation of sustainability. This process also shows the dominance of the technical expert (officials) in the process as the official is responsible for the process from conception to completion.

4.2.1.1.a Public Forums of engagement

As an example, during the 07/08 IDP process, public participation took place through various forums (See Figure 8). The IDP representative forum, which is a

public forum, contains a data base of interested parties whom are invited to IDP meetings. The greater public is not involved in these meetings. In addition to this, the municipality had meetings with key sectors including business and the youth to solicit their views. There were also two public meetings held in different parts of the LLM and two report back sessions two weeks after the first set of meetings with the public.

Forums for participation in the IDP process in LLM

The IDP process is run by the municipal manager's office in the LLM. There is one person who is responsible for fulfilling the requirements of the IDP process. The four established organizational bodies that have been utilized to primarily drive the IDP review process in Lesedi are as follows:

- *The IDP Steering Committee*
    - Consists of Executive Managers, senior officials under chairmanship of the Municipal Manager. Officials from PIMS (a planning support centre based in the District) and Sedibeng District. The Steering committee is to provide and co-ordinate technical inputs into the IDP review process. The committee had regular meetings throughout the process.
- *The IDP Representative Forum*
    - The main structure for public participation was the IDP Representative Forum. The database of stakeholders in the IDP Representative Forum was updated in 2005 and these stakeholders were invited in writing to the meetings. Notices of Forum meetings were put up, inviting stakeholders organizations (business, NGO's, CBO's and civil society) to nominate members to attend such meetings. The main functions of this forum are to monitor the IDP process, provide inputs and approve the phased outputs of the IDP. The Forum had 2 meetings during the 07/08 IDP review. It is chaired by the Mayor or Speaker and is populated by the following representatives: all councilors; Members of the IDP Steering Committee; Representatives of the District Council, Gauteng Province and other service providers; Representatives of Ward Committees; and Representatives of civil society organizations.
- *The Political Forum*
    - The IDP Political Forum is chaired by the Municipal Manager and is populated by the following representatives: all councilors; Members of the IDP Steering Committee; Representatives of the District Council, Gauteng Province and other service providers; Representatives of Ward Committees; and Representatives of civil society and Members from the IDP project task team
- *The IDP Task Team*
    - Consists of officials from Lesedi delegated by council to develop the IDP.

Figure 8 -: Forums for Participation in the LLM (Lesedi IDP, 2006, 3).

4.2.1.1.b Public Meetings

While a series of forums exist, the major forum for public involvement is through public meetings. There are generally two or three public meetings through the IDP process for any year (See Figure 9, table 3 and photograph 1).

Table 3 -: IDP Public Participation meetings held in the 2007/08 IDP process in the LLM

Date of Public Meeting	Location	Time	Number of Attendees	Gender
08 February 2007	Shalimar Ridge	18:00 – 23:00	120	Male: 96 Female: 24
10 February 2007	Vischkuil	10:00 – 13:00	232	Male: 186 Female: 46
22 February 2007	Shalimar Ridge	18:00 – 21:00	136	Male: 23 Female: 13
16 May 2007	Shalimar Ridge	18:00 – 21:00	114	Male: 98 Female: 16

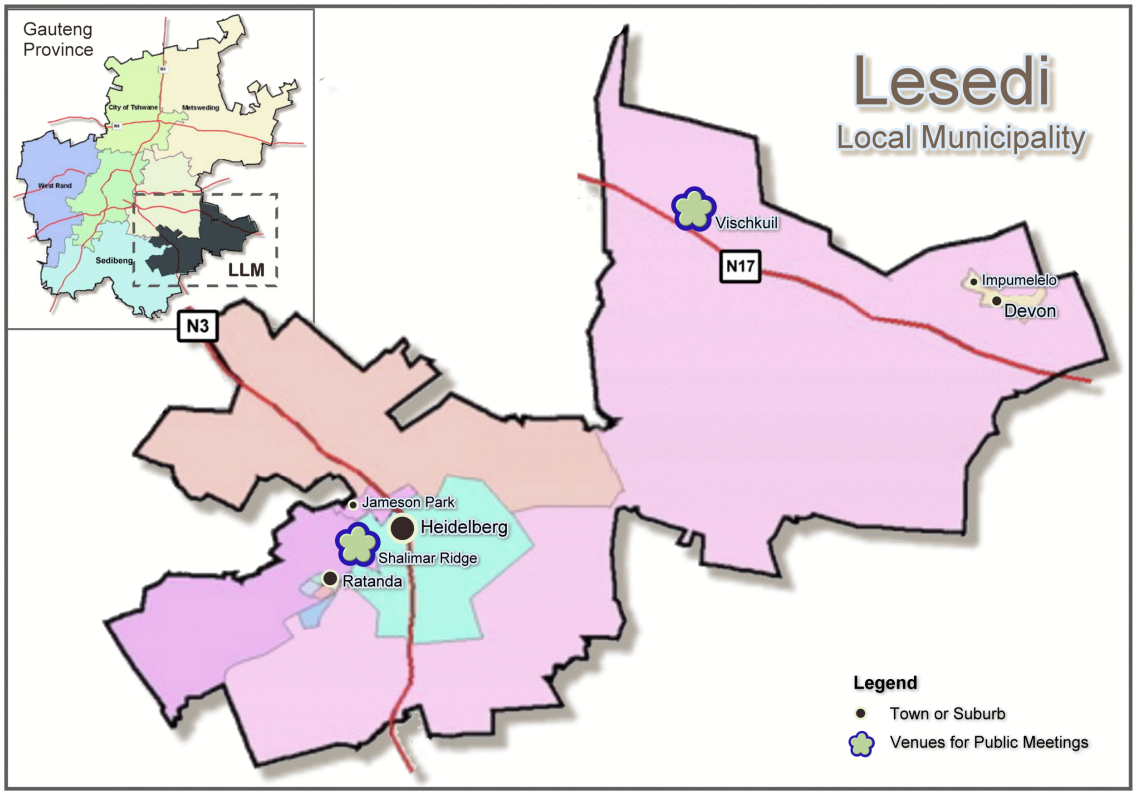


Figure 9 -: Venue of public meetings (www.demarcation.org.za).



Photograph 1 -: A public meeting at Shalimar Ridge on 22 February 2007.

As can be noted from above, the general location of public meetings does not make it viable for most residents to attend. No meetings were held in the most populous areas of the LLM, including the townships and CBD area. The location (Shalimar Ridge, an Indian Township and Vischkuil an outer laying farm area) and time (mostly in the evenings) of the public meeting does not make it conducive for people to attend. Also, there were a few members of the public who dominated the discussions as they constantly raised their hands and the Mayor allowed them to speak each time. Of the 120 people who attended the public meeting, only 20 were women and none spoke during the meeting. There

was however, good support from the LLM as most managers within the LLM were present. The politicians chaired and answered all questions showing an understanding in the IDP process (as they were briefed at the political forum prior to the public meeting).

Observations at the public meetings has revealed that the format of the meeting (See Annexure E) did not provide a proper context, was too technical and focused only on projects and budgets rather than discussion and debates around issues. The agenda of the meeting focused on the MEC Comments of the IDP (which covers issues of alignment between the three spheres of government and are not critical to the public in terms of the delivery of services including water, electricity and sanitation), the analysis of the IDP was presented as well as the key projects and budgets. This was presented on an excel spreadsheet, and copies were made available (See Annexure F). This formed the focus of the meeting as the presenter went through every single project that would be taking place in the LLM. This was not broken down into a simpler format for debate and discussion. This was justified by an official who stated that, “people are interested in what projects will be implemented in their areas, they want to know what they will be getting and this is what we show them” (lg-3, 2007).

In a telephone interview with an attendee at the public meeting, the interviewee noted that, “I did not get the documents before hand. The meeting was ok as it went through all the projects and I could see where funding for HIV and Aids was going, but it took long” (tel-2, 2007). Another interviewee stated that, “the meeting took too long, I only stayed for the first part as I had to catch a lift back home to Ratanda. I had issues to raise but I had to leave” (tel-1, 2007).

The ability to adequately engage with the document was also considered problematic as “documents are given to us at the public meetings so we do not

have time to ask questions and prepare responses to documents. There is also not enough time to properly comment on what is given to us, this process does not really want to hear what we have to say" (tel-1, 2007) as noted by a resident of the area.

While there are many forums and mass mobilization at some points in the IDP process, participation is not deep and deliberative. The format of the meeting was merely for information sharing and the question answer format of the meeting did not allow for there to be discussions. A break away session where smaller groups focused on issues of their interest, would have been more meaningful in this regard. Also, the meeting spent a long time going through the MEC comments (See Annexure F) which does not directly address the needs of the people. Citizens would have preferred to spend on time of issues that directly affect them. People's thoughts, experience and knowledge were not solicited and utilized in this meeting.

This form of participation has focused on the dissemination of information with little emphasis on empowering communities as most residents interviewed did not even know what the IDP was. It does not provide a platform for debate and as a result there is no room for conflict in the process, not because people are content with the process but rather because they do not have an opportunity to raise their concerns.

There has not been complete community buy in and ownership of the IDP process as the community is informed of decisions rather than being part of the policy development process. Participation has not occurred through every phase of the process. The process also assumes "greater levels of organization and more egalitarian and stable structures than might be the case" (Todes, 2004, 859; also see Watson, 2002). The community is variable with discursive

hegemony and differing story lines on the same issue. These complexities are not broached in the IDP process.

Partnerships are weak and while the LLM has the potential to foster many partnerships to achieve its vision and mission, the LLM has not actively pursued this, thus limiting partnerships that can aid in implementing sustainability in a wide variety of ways including through the development of cleaner technologies, job creation and social responsibility projects. The knowledge of what other partners in the process can do to aid the process has not been sought.

Business, NGO's and other stakeholders form a very small part of the process. Although an official commented that each department has separate meetings with stakeholders relevant to that sector, this is not translated through this process (lg-3, 2007). These discussions are not integrated and therefore the impact that they can have toward the implementation of sustainability is minimal. The LLM has not focused on forging partnerships with these stakeholders as is encouraged in the LA 21 process and could be missing out many opportunities to make the municipality developmental and viable aiding in the implementation of sustainability.

It must be noted that these issues collectively lead to sustainable development being implemented. Improving the involvement of varied knowledge's in the IDP process and involving the public means that the public have to buy in to the process and believe that their time, efforts and input will matter. This means that the institution requires some form of transformation with regard to governance, transparency, accountability and improved joint partnerships with various stakeholders (NGO's, the public, churches etc.).

4.2.1.1. c A variable Community

A politician noted that “our community respects us, they don’t challenge us” (cl-1, 2007). This statement allows for two views to be discussed. Firstly, interviews with the public revealed that black people in the townships were generally happy about the performance of the municipality. They said service delivery in the township and the ability to own a house meant that the municipality was working (mop-7, 2007). They also acknowledged that that in comparison to the other municipalities in the area, theirs delivered the most as they could see tangible service delivery in the form of houses, street lights etc.(mop-3, 2006; mop-4, 2006 and mop-7, 2007) (See photograph 2). A resident stated that, “our issues are listened too. For example we requested humps on the main roads in Ratanda to slow traffic, especially for the kids, the Council promised that they could not put it in the budget for that year but will put it in the budget for the next year. The next year all the main roads in the townships got humps and it is now safer for the kids to play in the street” (mop-7, 2007).



Photograph 2-: Some Housing Developments in the LLM

Due to service delivery in the townships people have not challenged the municipality's intentions in the area. There is a sense of trust between the people of the area and the municipality. However, residents in the townships come from a history of receiving minimal services and amenities and are thus grateful for what they receive. However, if given a choice or if their views were solicited, residents would not necessarily just settle for what the LLM is providing but could demand what is best for them. For example streets that are being provided in the townships are paved as they are cheaper. These paved roads accumulate dust, block drains and are unsightly in comparison to tarred streets that used to be developed prior to 1994 in the former white suburbs of the LLM (See

photographs 3, 4, and 5). Although this has not been the case in the LLM residents could begin to pressurise the municipality for specified services.



Photograph 3 -: Street Scapes in the LLM townships



Photograph 4 -: Sandy Road embankments



Photograph 5 -: Ill maintained roads in the informal settlements of the LLM

Secondly, interviews with white residents revealed a different sense to the interviews conducted in the townships. They felt that maintenance was being compromised to address issues in the townships due to the reprioritization of funding. One farmer vented his frustration by stating that, “I have been asking for years and years for the road to be extended to make it easier for our truck, but the council never listens” (mop-2, 2006 and mop-8, 2007). These conflicting views show the discursive hegemony that exits in the LLM as the community is variable and has different needs. Further, it proves that the community in the LLM is variable and should not be planned for as a conglomerate.

In reading the IDP, the community and its various views, knowledge’s and experiences are not reflected. The process and the document does not allow for the community to be heard beyond issues raised in a public meeting. The voices of the communities of the LLM are not embraced and the wealth of lay knowledge and experience that exists is not being utilized to aid toward implementing sustainable development.

4.2.1.1.d Empowerment and ownership

A politician noted that communities misunderstand the process and think that if their needs are documented, then it must be delivered. People don't understand the IDP process and therefore expect the municipality to respond immediately (cl-1, 2007). The LLM has not focused on educating communities about priorities, budget constraints etc.

The politician also noted that there is much work to be done with regard to empowering communities to own the IDP process (cl-1, 2007). One of the key challenges in this regard is that, "people are afraid to talk, maybe because of language or because they don't know how to speak to officials" (mop-7, 2007) as a member of the public noted. In the LLM this has been exacerbated by the fact that public meetings are held in English, all documents are in English and the IDP is in English, a language that not all residents are comfortable with. This is confirmed by a politician who stated that, "people need to be empowered, they are given information in a transparent manner but they are not able to interrogate it, so public opinion on municipal work is limited" (cl-1, 2007). (Fischer, 2000) notes that experts are also members of the public and they are specialized experts in the community and can aid toward community empowerment in public policy practices. Although officials were not asked if they played the role of 'specialized citizen' in their communities, they can aid in facilitating and empowering their communities into action.

There has been acknowledgement from officials that while much work has to be done with regard to empowering communities, there is also 'participation fatigue' within the LLM as public participation initiatives are not coordinated and the public is engaged differently on various issues (lg-1, 2007). A following section details a discussion around trade offs for sustainable development.

4.2.2 Trade offs for sustainable development

A crucial element of sustainable development is the mechanism of making trade offs for sustained development. In the LLM, development is guided by the vision, mission and key priorities of the LLM. These priorities aid in deciphering trade offs which influence the implementation of sustainability.

4.2.2.1 The vision and mission

The LLM has a strong inclination to ensure that development within the LLM is inclusive. This can be noted from the anthropocentric vision of the LLM which states that the LLM strives to be a *"People centred and performance driven municipality"* (Lesedi IDP, 2006).

This commitment to ensure that people form the centre of the municipality is reiterated in the mission of the municipality, which is to strive to: -

- *Provide access to quality affordable sustainable services;*
- *Professionally fulfil and sensitively address the needs of the whole community;*
- *Create a safe and healthy environment in which the various peoples of the community can co-exist in;*
- *Empowerment of the human resource component of the municipality and monitor and improve productivity;*
- *Facilitate growth and development;*
- *Embrace sound management practices and a culture of accountability;*
- *Promoting the "Batho Pele" [people first] principles;*
- *Optimally utilize natural resources at its disposal;*
- *Encourage a commitment to excellence.*

(Lesedi IDP, 2006).

This vision and mission has been part of the LLM from the first term of local government in 2000. It is not clear if the public were involved during the development of these priorities. An official at the LLM stated that, “I am not sure how the vision and mission were created, but I found it here when I started in Lesedi and I use it in the work that I do. It helps guide the work that I do” (lg-3, 2007). This uncertainty about the vision and mission of the municipality, limits the clear guidance that it is supposed to bring to the operations of the LLM.

None of the members of public interviewed knew what the vision or mission of the municipality was and are therefore not clear about what their local authority stands for and intends to do to make their lives better. A resident from town asked, “Is there a vision for Lesedi or Heidelberg? No, I don’t know of any vision for the town” (mop-9, 2007). This sentiment was also echoed by a resident in the township who said, “I don’t know what their vision is” (mop-3, 2006). If this is not communicated effectively, it limits the publics understanding of the local authority’s intentions toward development and service delivery and the direct role that the public can play in influencing this. While the intentions of the LLM are to ensure inclusively through the municipality, the manner in which policy is developed and implemented is very complex and there are many issues to consider through policy development to ensure that the vision and mission of the LLM is upheld. Also, the vision and mission relates to the municipality as an institution providing services and facilities to the public, more than the municipal area.

All officials interviewed knew the vision of the municipality and two even knew some mission statements. All officials agreed that the vision was well suited to what the municipality stood for as was affirmed by an official, “yes, we are definitely a performance driven municipality. That’s why we won the Vuna awards (a national award given to municipalities that are performing very well) and thats

why the MEC says we have the best IDP. We are also doing many other great things in Lesedi" (lg-1, 2007). This familiarity and understanding of the vision and mission in the municipality as well as the ability to work with it means that even though officials were not part of the process that created and defined these statements, they are willing to be led by it and work toward achieving the vision and mission of the LLM. All councillors interviewed could also state the vision of the municipality.

While sustainability is not explicitly stated as a single goal, as the key mechanism of driving the LLM, both the vision and mission of the LLM are steeped in the principles of sustainability. This sets the premise for the work that the LLM is able to do in this regard.

4.2.2.2 Major Priorities

In trying to understand the approach utilized in the LLM IDP process to make trade offs, it is essential to understand the criteria and methods utilized in the process. In the LLM, the IDP is framed and addressed in terms of the municipality's 10 key priority areas. These include:

- *The high levels of poverty and unemployment, especially in the previously disadvantaged and rural areas;*
- *Inadequate Infrastructural and transport services to previously disadvantaged and outlying areas;*
- *Inadequate health, social and environmental services in the outlying and rural areas, as well as a lack of youth development, entrepreneurial and skills training facilities;*
- *Inadequate safety, security and emergency services in the outlying area;.*
- *The housing backlog and proliferation of informal settlements in Lesedi;*
- *The land aspirations of the landless rural population;*

- *The inadequate municipal income and lack of funds for development;.*
- *The need for institutional capacitating, including the lack of a human resource structure, the lack of adequate office space and the capacity to administer outlying pay points;*
- *Inadequate development facilitation and control measures; and*
- *The lack of urban amenities in Ratanda, Impumelelo and other areas.*

(Lesedi IDP, 2006).

An official stated that these priorities are geared towards addressing the needs of the community in guiding policy development, prioritization and decision making within the municipality (lg-3, 2007). The entire IDP is structured in terms of these ten priorities. Again, it is assumed that these priorities were developed in 2000 as none of the officials interviewed could recall the process of developing these priorities as they were not employed at the LLM at that point in time. There is limited institutional memory in the LLM, thus limiting the LLM's ability to adequately and effectively fulfil its mandate. It is also not clear if the public were involved through the development of these ten priorities. However, "during the 2004 IDP revision exercise, the abovementioned issues were reconfirmed by the IDP Representative Forum as the focus for further development in the municipal area" (Lesedi IDP, 2006, 32), which sanctioned its focus in the IDP.

While residents were not directly asked if they knew about the LLMs ten priorities, they were asked what they needed in order to make their lives better. Although, there were varied answers, the responses resonate with the ten priorities. One of the members of the public feels that housing and proper service delivery of electricity and water would help make life better (mop-3, 2007), while others, (mop-1, 2006; mop-4, 2007 and tel-2, 2007) felt that poverty and unemployment need to be addressed to make life better. Residents also raised other issues that are not part of the ten priorities including child care, better

policing and maintenance of current infrastructure (mop-2, 2006 and mop-9, 2007).

As can be noted from above, the issues raised by the public are important and do relate to the key priorities, some directly and others not. While these priorities cover key issues, they are broad enough to have priorities within the priorities. For example, the housing backlog is considered a priority. However related to the housing backlog are issues of suitable available land, by law the provision of housing is not a competency of the LLM, but of provincial government (although the LLM has applied for accreditation to provide its own housing), people require identity documents to apply for a house, etc. These issues are many fold and complex, yet the 10 ten priorities of the LLM do not reflect this and seem straight forward. Also, not all of these issues are tangible and cannot directly be linked to each priority. The 'boxing' of priorities thus clouds the ability for the collective understanding and implementation of sustainable development. The section that follows, discusses decision making for sustainable development.

4.2.3 Decision making for sustainable development

In the democratic system of South Africa, decision making in government is the responsibility of politicians. This will be discussed before addressing through understanding the public policy development process before discussing the impact of political dynamics on the process.

4.2.3.1 The public policy development process

Traditionally, public policy was seen as an output of a system and the policy process and all its dynamism was not acknowledged (Radaelli, 1995). However, in recent decades there has been a shift to focus on the policy process itself but

this has not improved the ability of the LLM IDP process to be an inclusive one. In fact, the process is considered to be so complex and technical that a CDW remarked that it should become part of the school syllabus so that children understand the whole process and lead it when they become adults (cdw-3, 2007).

Hajer (1995) argues that policy making is not just about finding solutions to problems, it is about creating an environment where the problem is defined, thus influencing how solutions to the problem are sought. When asked how the problems in the LLM were identified and if the public was involved in problem identification, an official responded, “we didn’t start by asking what the problems are. We have done an analysis of the area and we have asked people for their needs not their problems, we have focused on what can be done for the residents” (lg-1, 2007).

While problem identification did not form a large part of the IDP process, the identification of peoples needs for development did. Keeping in line with the IDP guide packs (developed by the department of provincial and local government, dplg), the LLM spent a significant amount of time obtaining the needs of people through consultative meetings in the IDP process. Over the last five years, issues raised by the community have been documented and feed back is provided at the meetings that follow in the months thereafter. This process is a continual one and is commended for going some way to continuously converse with the public. An official noted that, “we did not only ask the community what they wanted but we went back to them to tell them what we could fund, what not and why. We also told them what other developments will be taking place in the municipality” (lg-2, 2007). Another official stated that, “all the needs that were collected by the communities are in the IDP. Each need is in a table under specific priorities and each and every need that has been raised has been responded to” (lg-1, 2007).

The LLM can be commended for making the effort in this regard and this is the one phase in IDP development where the communities are part of the process and have dialogue with the LLM. Not only are their wishes heard, but they also get responses to every issue raised.

Guided by the IDP guide packs, consultation has formed a large part of community engagements. In fact, the community thinks that their only role in the IDP process is to provide their needs to the municipality and then be told by the municipality what will be done. This view has even extended to officials as a community development worker (CDW) for a ward within the municipality remarked, “the IDP is about giving community needs to local government, and they see what they can and can’t deliver” (cdw-1, 2007). While the IDP process has adhered to the intentions of the guide packs, more can be done through the process to address the LA 21 principles.

Residents have experience and indigenous knowledge of the context and status quo of an area as a ‘lived’ experience that cannot necessarily be found through technical processes. No community based analysis was done in the LLM, as communities were only consulted for their needs. The LLM IDP has focused on official statistics from the South African census which is outdated and cannot provide an accurate status quo for the area. Unlike in parts of Brazil or India, community research about the status quo of an area was not sought and does not form part of the IDP development process. While the opportunity for this does exist, it has not taken place allowing community experience and technical research to be merged through a ‘hybrid’ approach in understanding the context of the LLM.

The LA 21 process calls for the collective (all stake holders) development of strategies for the local area. In the LLM each department is expected to complete its analysis, strategies, projects and budgets in terms of these priorities. This 'silo' form of policy development is referred to by (Hajer, 1995) as 'discourse closure'. Each department is also expected to respond to issues raised by the public through these priorities. All information that is received from the public (through public meetings, letters, ward committees etc.) is slotted into these 10 priorities and is addressed in terms of these priorities. The officials prioritize projects and budgets according to a set of criteria to determine which projects could be funded and which not.

The Lesedi IDP, like the vision of the municipality has taken on an anthropocentric view. Although the process has a scientific base, the nature and intention of the work done through the document, are very much about serving the interests of the people through restructuring the apartheid landscape of the LLM. The LLM can also be commended for being concerned with the needs of the present (in line with the ICLEI definition of sustainable development) in ensuring service delivery to poor areas. A large percentage of the budget is being utilized for social and infrastructure funding. Money has been set aside for HIV/AIDs, livelihoods, and economic growth (SMME's etc). These aspects address social and economic sustainability and aid the LLM toward implementing sustainability.

However, while work is being done to address issues of service delivery, the issues being addressed might not be those prioritized by the varying communities of the LLM. The public's views on what services are required as well as the prioritization of those services have not been solicited. The publics view is not homogenous as the LLM is divided in many areas with many different

cultures, values and norms. No mechanism currently exists to allow these diverse views to be solicited in the IDP process.

The vision, mission, priorities, strategies, projects and budgets of the IDP have been determined by the officials of the LLM. Unlike the requirements of the LA 21 process, the public was not involved in every phase of policy (IDP) development. This process does not foster democracy or good governance. The fact that accountability is lacking on behalf of the ward councillors to their constituents, also limits the goal of transparency in democracy. The LLMs lack of addressing sustainable development as a single integrated goal, limits the LLMs ability to understand its impact in implementing sustainable development. In transforming the process, it will be critical that the IDP move from being a project orientated process to being a practice orientated process, thus improving the implementation and monitoring and evaluation ability of policy goals including sustainable development.

4.2.3.2 Political Commitment

While politicians might change the budgets and approvals of some projects in the final IDP, the majority of projects go through as the officials have recommended. Therefore inadvertedly, decision making is in the power of the officials. An official at the LLM commented that politicians are not too interested in the whole IDP, they are more interested in the budget and the projects to be implemented, and therefore are taken through this part of the IDP thoroughly (lg-5, 2007). Again this confirms that the entire process, including the prioritization, trade offs and decision making is actually left to experts, leaving little room for negotiation and debate. Yet in the LLM this seems to be condoned as a politician acknowledged that the “technocrats mould the IDP process” (cl-1, 2007).

While councillors have a good understanding of the IDP process and their role in soliciting public opinion, they are comfortable with having the officials run the IDP process and produce the document from which they will ultimately decide (cl-1, 2007 and cl-2, 2007). A councillor noted that, “the technocrats give us their views. We take into consideration the manifesto and key national and provincial issues of the ruling party along with issues raised at the ward level and from there decide on the legitimacy of the document. When we make decisions we ask the following questions: Are we going to meet our targets? Does that cover every one? If not, what do we do to address this?” (cl-1, 2007). While politicians ultimately decide on adopting the IDP, they are not intimately involved in the policy development process thus limiting their ability to own the process and its contents. Also while politicians take their stance from interactions with their relevant constituencies (political branches, ward committees etc.), the process generally excludes the greater public.

The interface between the politicians and officials is important to note as it influences not only the policy development process but also policy outcomes for implementation. Due to the political synergy in the LLM there does not seem to be much conflict between the politicians and the official running the IDP process. A key reason for this is the ‘trust’ between the official running the process and the politicians due to the nature of their relationship as was highlighted by a councillor when he stated that, “…. is from the township, he knows what needs to be done, but he also knows that we watch what he does” (cl-1, 2007).

This official who resides in a township within the municipality and is therefore seen as a specialized citizen (Jasanoff, 2003), some one that is in touch with the people and able to respond to the communities and political parties needs and priorities. Although this amicable relationship between the official and politicians may have positive outcomes in ensuring that issues are addressed it could also

lead to complacency and assumptions that the publics interest are being understood and met, while this might not be the case.

Raising the issue that accountability by ward councillors to communities was lacking, prompted a councillor to note that, “ward committees are not strong enough to understand the IDP and how to influence it. They need to be empowered when it comes to the IDP” (cl-1, 2007). This statement was confirmed by officials in local government as well as provincial government ((lg-1, 2007 and pgi-1, 2007.) This therefore highlights that much work needs to be done with regard to adequately allowing the formalized system of public participation (see MSA, ch 4) to operate effectively.

The municipality has made a concerted effort to address interest groups as was highlighted during an interview with a member of the public who stated that, “we had special meetings with the municipality after we read the IDP and realized that youth issues were not dealt with. “They have since engaged us and had special sessions with the youth to make them aware of IDP and to ask the youth what they would like to see in the IDP” (mop-7, 2007).

All three councillors interviewed stated strong commitment to sustainable development. When asked about preserving the environment over providing basic services (water, electricity and sanitation) to communities, a politician replied, “we have only one Lesedi. In the whole of Gauteng, we have beautiful nature reserves, clean water and precious farm land. You can stand anywhere in Lesedi and see mountains. We will work hard to keep the view, but we will also provide for our people. Development is happening within existing townships” (cl-1, 2007) (See photograph 6). This statement is however not followed through in the IDP as capital spending on development in the LLM out weighs the budget utilized to address environmental issues (Lesedi IDP, 2006). The following

section will discuss some institutional issues relevant toward the implementation of sustainable development in the LLM.



Photograph 6-: A view from Ratanda Township

4.2.4 Institutional issues in implementing sustainable development

It has widely been acknowledged that sustainable development should be implemented at a local level. In South Africa, the notion of developmental local government has ensured that local authorities began to actively think about sustainable development (Parnell, S. & Pieterse, E., 2002). In implementing institutional sustainable development, transparency, democracy and accountability are paramount. These issues will now be discussed.

4.2.4.1 Transparency, democracy, accountability

An official commented that the LLM IDP was created within the municipality and no consultants were employed. This has aided in obtaining buy in from relevant departments to the IDP process. The municipal manger is also very hands on in the IDP process (lg-1, 2007). These specialized citizens (several officials interviewed, reside in the LLM) can extend this work to communities and communities can find a platform where their experience and knowledge can be utilized for development purposes too.

While the LLM can be commended for its approach in understanding the needs of its society, (Beck, 1986) speaks of a risk society and says that modern methods of policy development do not take cognizance of the 'risk society' within which we exist and that policies should be developed to address issues of risk and not just problems. This theory has implications for ways in which policy is developed in the LLM, the key role players in the development of public policy as well as the type of establishment that is required to implement policy.

4.2.4.2 Skills, Capacity and Resources

Another key issue to note with regard to the IDP process is the resources and capacity to adequately address a crucial concept like public participation. There has been acknowledgement from officials that a great deal has been done with regard to public participation like the specific community drives that take place, going back to communities to respond to their inputs and IDP education programmes in the LLM but more should be done to make the process more inclusive and owned by the community. There has also been acknowledgement by officials themselves that the expertise to adequately address this is lacking (lg-1, 2007 and lg-4, 2007).

This has significant implications for implementing sustainable development. If the institution is not sound, its ability to conceptualize and operationalize a process is limited. It means that the public views and knowledges will not adequately influence the policy process. This situation can result in the lack of implementation of sustainability as the public does not understand its role and contributions in this regard.

4.2.4.3 Inter – Governmental Relations

Another critical issue that influences knowledge in participation is the institutional debate. As a politician stated, “there are huge issues with the powers and functions of the various spheres of government. People want houses, schools and clinics, none of which is the competency of local government, yet as councillors in the area we are expected to answer to the people on these issues” (cl-1, 2007). He also stated that the lack of information from the other spheres of government and the disjuncture between the planning cycles of the different spheres of government created additional problems in reporting to the public. Another politician succinctly summed this up in terms of participation by stating that “the man on the street does not understand this and does not understand the long term stuff. He just expects service delivery” (cl-2, 2007).

Also, other spheres of government are not wholly committed and are not completely part of this process. GPG and national departments do not attend public meetings. They also do not provide information to the LLM about projects and money that will be spent in the LLM (which include schools, clinics, housing etc). These services and facilities are provided by other spheres of government with no community input or discussion. The LLM as well as its citizens cannot even hold GPG and national government accountable as they are not sure about what services and facilities will be delivered to the LLM.

While potential exists through the newly formed (2005) District IGR forum (comprising of government officials from all three spheres of government) to improve the situation, it is still early to see if GPG and national departments are able to sustain attendance at this forum and provide value to it in terms of soliciting public opinion and providing services and facilities, accordingly.

4.3 Summary

While very much has been done in the LLM to improve the quality of lives of people through development, their involvement in the problem identification, policy process and decision making process has been minimal. Despite this, there is a sense of delivery from parts of the public which the LLM are very proud of. The LLM has also acknowledged its short comings with regard to its public participation processes and are looking at various ways of improving it.

There is the need for the “democratization of science” (Patel, 2001) to allow processes to be more flexible and accommodating to allow communities knowledge and experience not only to come through the process but also to aid in the decision making processes with regard to development. This has huge implications for the current institutional structure of the LLM, but is essential to ensuring democratic, transparent and accountable governance.

While the process is innovative and has allowed for participation through consultation, more can be done to implement the LA 21 principles in ensuring that participation is deep, deliberative and continuous. In addressing this, it is critical the LLM begin to empower its community and councillors. Officials that reside in the LLM can play a key role in aiding to empower the community.

Chapter Five

Reflections and Insights into the Implementation of Sustainable Development

5.1 Introduction

Sustainable development as a concept has come to the fore over the past few decades and while there has been much discussion, and a steady evolution of ideas and debates around sustainable development, the implementation thereof remains weak. This study began by raising this issue and in this final chapter returns to this issue. It must be noted that the research did not follow a linear format in terms of addressing the three key research questions but was iterative in the process as the research questions are interrelated. The discussion that follows addresses key themes that have emerged through the research in terms of the three main research questions which include:

- ***What types of knowledges are prioritized for achieving sustainability through IDP public participation processes?***
- ***To what extent does the LLM IDP process assist to achieve inclusive public participation?***
- ***Are IDPs an adequate framework for implementing sustainability through engaging the public*?**

The research conducted has not produced a panacea to addressing the inclusion of various knowledges into the public participation planning process and does not claim to have definitive recommendations in this regard. Instead, through the research findings this chapter will reflect on the role and effectiveness of achieving sustainable development through local planning processes. It further reflects on the ability of institutions to include various knowledges in participation processes.

The key themes that have arisen through the research are presented in the section below. This is followed by a discussion on some of the strengths and

short comings of the research framework. Thereafter some of the key findings of the research are debated. Finally some conclusions and recommendations will be discussed.

5.2 Key research findings

The case study of the LLM proved to be a testing ground for the pragmatic planning process and the implementation of policies through the engagement of various stakeholders. This research project has been concerned with the effective implementation of public participation for planning processes and the impacts and implications thereof for the rebuilding of a democratic South Africa. Within a broader context, it was also concerned with inclusive participation toward sustainable development. The discourse of knowledge as a construct in implementing public participation for sustainability at the local level became the lens through which this was explored.

In terms of addressing the first research question regarding the types of knowledges that are prioritized for achieving sustainability through the DP public participation processes the research has shown that the IDP is largely a technocratic process, led by experts. Despite communities willing to be part of participation processes the use of expert scientific knowledge has still undermined the local level of democracy.

Sustainability can be improved if technocratic formats were shed allowing for open structures and the remediation of priorities and the development trajectory of the locale. Also, communities are variable and changing trends in policy making in South Africa are leading to an emerging stakeholder paradox of not being able to adequately engage all stakeholders through the policy development process and reach consensus through differing views (Nhamo, 2003 as cited in

van der Merwe, 2004). This is certainly the case in the LLM, as the black and white population of the LLM has very differing views with regard to municipal performance and service delivery of basic services (water, electricity and sanitation) and amenities.

The case of the specialized citizen, where officials serve as citizens with a specialized knowledge in a certain field, has shown potential in the LLM IDP process. This concept should be promoted to include various expert knowledges into the IDP process. Lay knowledge's and experience should also be promoted to entrench "deliberative approaches" (Fischer, 2000) toward the implementation of sustainable development.

Becks' idea of a risk society is one way of highlighting that current institutions and its focus will have to be willing to transform in order to address issues from a different perspective. In the absence of this the dominance of science and experts in knowledge in technical processes will continue (Fischer and Hajer, 1999). Current institutional arrangements suffer capacity, skills and resource constraints. Current institutions are designed to address problems not mitigate risks. In transforming institutions, the idea of collectively planning for risk can alter the structure and current mind set of officials and politicians within these institutional structures.

Also, public participation is high on the agenda of improving democracy, transparency and accountability in South Africa. This serves as an opportune time to take advantage of local planning processes to lead the transformation that is required with regard to the development of public policy in South Africa. The concept of prioritizing lay knowledges should be actively addressed and form a key part of public policy development.

In addressing the second research question, the LLM has gone some way in achieving inclusive participation in its public policy development process. Issues of trust between civil society and local government as well as between local government officials and politicians seem not to be a major issue in this case study. The LLM has gone a long way in fostering positive relationships with various stakeholders through the IDP process.

This case shows that decision making is complex and exclusive. The LLMs commitment to sustainable development is evident. However, these still exists in silos as departmental issues and are not integrated through the process and within the document. It is essential for these issues to be elevated if they are expected to be addressed through every facet of the municipality and the planning process (see Sowman, 2002).

The planning process did not allow for debate, discussion and disagreement. There are no mechanisms to address conflict, and it is avoided at all costs. It is assumed that the process of sustainable development is a consensus building one. People who have been part of the process have utilized current instruments to engage the municipality. However, a platform for continuous open discussion and debate as well as collective thought does not currently exit.

With regard to sustainable development, LA 21 principles are not taken seriously. The LLM has focused its attention on legal compliance which raises two issues, firstly, concepts that are not legislated are not taken seriously in the IDP process and secondly, this leaves little room for innovation in the planning process especially with regard to the way public participation processes are implemented.

Finally, while the research cannot conclusively determine if the IDPs are an adequate framework for implementing sustainability, the process does have

merits which can be improved upon to actively implement a sustainability agenda. In providing some meaning toward the implementation of sustainable development, this research has suggested that tools for implementing sustainable development are largely of a technical nature and are not entrenched in forging community led processes for local development. Taking cognizance of communities in planning processes a more coherent and pragmatic approach toward the continuous involvement of communities in planning processes may occur.

The IDP process is a legislated process which has a specific methodology and outputs. Its conceptualization, approach, process, product and implementation needs to be adapted to be more flexible and suitable to the needs of the locale. Different strategies within the IDP have focused on different elements of sustainable development, but it is not seen as one policy goal. Its meaning is fragmented in policy and practice. O'Riordan, (1998) suggests that there is a need to develop statutory requirements around sustainable development in South Africa. If these issues are to actively be brought together, this is a requirement that might be needed.

Several other themes worthy of further research have been found and alluded to in this research. A key question still remains on "how" to make planning processes more inclusive. This issue is still relevant and requires more research as issues relating to "how" to implement sustainable development still remain "theoretically porous" (van der Merwe, 2005).

5.3 Strengths and short comings of this research

This study viewed the IDP process from a knowledge perspective within the public participation process. The study has developed a framework that can now

be utilized and built upon to improve literature with regard to IDP development and evolution in the country.

The utilization of a discourse and institutional analysis framework, has helped in the understanding very complex relationships within the context of the study. It also allowed the study to probe beyond just addressing the research questions but in obtaining an understanding of the inert issues that influence relationships including that of understanding circumstance and perception.

There are also a number of shortcomings of this research. This includes the utilization of the lens of prioritized knowledge's in a public participation process. This lens provides a specific perspective on a very complex issue and does not provide a detailed understanding of all variables affecting sustainable development. In conducting the study in a 'vacuum', other pertinent issues may not have come to the fore while issues that possibly were not too important, might have been elevated, due to the focus of the research enquiry.

Also, if time and resources permitted, more attention could have been paid to finding alternate voices to provide a greater variety of thoughts and understanding of public involvement in public planning processes. Also, all political interviews were conducted prior to attending pubic meetings. There were key issues that arose from the public meetings including attendance, venue and ownership of the process that could have been probed more, if these interviews took place after having attended the public meetings.

Being an employee in the public sector has influenced the nature of interviews with politicians and government officials. Clear thoughts and criticisms on issues of inter-governmental relations (IGR) and harmonization of plans between the three sphere of government as well as holding other spheres of government

accountable to the IDP process were not addressed freely and when prompted, interviewees tended to be evasive in their answers.

5.4 Conclusions and Recommendations

In light of the research questions posed in chapter one, this research has shown that public involvement in the IDP process has occurred. There is a level to which this process does consider knowledge's from other sources other than LLM officials although this occurs in a more inert way rather than anchoring the process of participation. Ultimately there is more than one way of achieving this and while the research shows that the LLM has concentrated in getting the process right, confidence with this will hopefully lead to the issue of participation becoming more forthright in the process.

IDP development has focused on integrating the document however there is still much to be done in terms of integrating the process and ensuring inclusivity in every phase of IDP development. Municipalities need to be less concerned with perfect plans and more concerned with inclusive and continuous processes. It is critical that IDPs move beyond legal compliance and a project based approach to creating an open process that welcomes all knowledge's, has room for conflict, transparency, collective decision making and implementation.

The need for stronger political commitment to issues of sustainability cannot be stressed more. The achievement of sustainable development should be seen as a goal in itself and should be promoted as such. Also, specific work needs to be done with ward committees and ward councillors. If this is the legislated way of participation it needs to be developed and supported as such. This is the one mechanism that has potential to help IDPs become more democratic and inclusive.

Addressing issues of sustainability are essential to the social, political, environmental and economic transformation of South African locales. This study aimed to highlight the limits and potentials associated with IDPs as a tool in addressing issues of sustainability, particularly with regard to the public participation process. More so, it explored the extent to which various knowledges are considered in the public participation process as well as its impacts and implications on the overall democratic development trajectory of a locale. There might also be merit in extending this framework to municipalities in rural areas with limited skills and capacities to actively aid in addressing the sustainability agenda.

It is hoped that the outcomes of this study will assist in highlighting the need for sustainability to guide the IDP process. It is also hoped that the study can aid in understanding the need for improving the implementation of public participation within the IDP process for it to be more democratic, inclusive and deliberative, thus contributing to the effectual implementation of sustainability.

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Annexures

ANNEXURE A

(Semi Structured Interview – The General Public)

Semi Structured Interviews – The General Public
(including residents, organized groups, Non Governmental Organizations (NGO's) and Business)

The purpose of the study was explained to participants. Only once written consent was granted, did the interview take place. While, this was not possible with telephonic interviews, verbal consent was granted. Participants were informed that they could withdraw from the discussion at any time if they wish to do so.

The following questions served as a guide to conduct the semi-structured interview with the general public.

- What have generally been your points of contact with the municipality?
- Do you feel like you can approach the municipality at any time?
- What do you think public participation is?
- Do you know what the IDP is?
- Have you ever taken part in any of the municipal public participation processes? If no, why? If yes, when and how?
- Would you be willing to be involved in a process that decides in the development of the municipality? If yes, how?
- Do you think that you will be listened to?
- You do think that you have knowledge to contribute to the municipality that the officials and politicians don't have?
- How can this knowledge be given to the municipality?
- Do you feel that you can contribute to helping the municipality make better decisions about development? How?
- What do you think of the municipality?
- What do you need to make your life better?

ANNEXURE B

(Semi Structured Interview – Members of Mayoral Committee & Ward Councilors

Semi Structured Interviews – Councilors

The purpose of the study was explained to participants. Only once written consent was granted, did the interview take place. Participants were informed that they could withdraw from the discussion at any time if they wish to do so.

The following questions served as a guide to conduct the semi-structured interview with the relevant councilors.

- How long have you been a Member of Mayoral Committee (MMC) / Ward Clr?
- What do you think of this responsibility?
- What are the major challenges facing your ward / constituency?
- What do you think the residents of this municipality require to make their lives better?
- What do you think about the IDP process?
- What do you think are the major challenges with the process?
- What do you think public participation is?
- Would you improve public participation processes in the municipality? If yes, how?
- Do you feel that the public has knowledge to impart to the municipality that officials and Clrs don't have?
- If yes, how can this information be obtained from the public and utilized by the municipality?
- Do you feel that the public are able to aid with decision making processes? If yes, how?
- What do you think can be done to improve the IDP process in the municipality?
- Do you think that the IDP process is working toward sustainable development? If yes, how? If no, what should be done to make this better?

ANNEXURE C

(Semi Structured Interview – Officials (Local and Provincial Government)

Semi Structured Interview – Officials

The purpose of the study was explained to participants. Only once written consent was granted, did the interview take place. Participants were informed that they could withdraw from the discussion at any time if they wish to do so.

The following questions served as a guide to conduct the semi-structured interview with the relevant officials.

- What is your current job port folio in the municipality?
- What do you think public participation is?
- Have you ever been involved in the IDP process, through your work or as a resident? If yes, how and what has been your experience of the process?
- What do you think can be done to improve public participation in the IDP process?
- Do you feel that the public has knowledge to impart to the municipality that officials and Clrs don't have?
- If yes, how can this information be obtained from the public and utilized by the municipality?
- Do you feel that the public are able to aid with decision making processes? If yes, how?
- What do you think residents feel about the municipality?
- What do you think the residents of this municipality require to make their lives better?
- Is there synergy in the IDP process between the various departments in the municipality?
- Do you think that the IDP process is working toward sustainable development? If yes, how? If no, what should be done to make this better?

ANNEXURE D

(List of Interviewees)

List ofInterviews conducted

Local Government Interviews

Local Government Official 1	(lg-1, 2007)	January 2007
Local Government Official 2	(lg-2, 2007)	January 2007
Local Government Official 3	(lg-3, 2007)	January 2007
Local Government Official 4	(lg-4, 2007)	March 2007
Local Government Official 5	(lg-5, 2007)	March 2007

Provincial Government Interviews

Provincial Government Official 1	(pgi-1, 2007)	March 2007
Provincial Government Official 2	(pgi-2, 2007)	March 2007

Interviews with CDWs in LLM

CDW 1	(cdw-1, 2007)	March 2007
CDW 2	(cdw-2, 2007)	March 2007
CDW 3	(cdw-3, 2007)	March 2007

Interviews with Councilors

Councilor 1	(cl-1, 2007)	January 2007
Councilor 2	(cl-2, 2007)	January 2007
Councilor 3	(cl-3, 2007)	January 2007

Interviews with members of the public

Member of Public 1	(mop-1, 2006)	December 2006
Member of Public 2	(mop-2, 2006)	December 2006
Member of Public 3	(mop-3, 2006)	December2006
Member of Public 4	(mop-4, 2006)	December2006
Member of Public 5	(mop-5, 2006)	December 2006
Member of Public 6	(mop-6, 2006)	December2006
Member of Public 7	(mop-7, 2006)	December 2006
Member of Public 8	(mop-8, 2006)	December 2006
Member of Public 9	(mop-9, 2007)	March 2007
Member of Public 10	(mop-10, 2007)	March 2007
Member of Public 11	(mop-11, 2007)	March 2007
Member of Public 12	(mop-12, 2007)	March 2007

Telephonic Interviews with members of the public

Member of Public 1 (tel)	(tel-1, 2007)	March 2007
Member of Public 2 (tel)	(tel-2, 2007)	March 2007
Member of Public 3 (tel)	(tel-3, 2007)	March 2007

Meetings Attended – Participant Observation

Public Meeting 1	(pm-1, 2007)	Feb 2007
Public Meeting 2	(pm-2, 2007)	Feb 2007
IGR Meeting 1	(igr-1, 2006)	May 2006
IGR Meeting 2	(igr-2, 2006)	Nov 2006
IGR Meeting 3	(igr-3, 2007)	Feb 2007
Council Meeting 1	(cm-1, 2007)	March 2007

Annexure E

(An example of an Agenda of a Meeting)

LESEDI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

REPRESENTATIVE FORUM: 08 FEBRUARY 2007

PROGRAM DIRECTOR	EXECUTIVE MAYOR:
	CLLR. B.J. MODISAKENG
17: 30-18: 00	Registration
18: 00-18:05	Opening & Welcome
18:00-18:15	Presentation on MEC Comments
18:15-18:30	Discussions
18:30-18: 45	Presentation on the Status Qua
18:45-19: 00	Discussions
19: 00-19:30	Presentation on IDP Projects
19:30-20:30	Discussions
20:30	Closure

Annexure F

(An example of information packs disseminated at public Meetings)

LIMITED INTERACTION WITH ADJACENT MUNICIPALITIES

Commitment to Global City Region

- Gauteng: globally competitive city region
- Devise aligned IDPs, Transport Plans and Economic Development Plans
- Economic activities of different municipalities to complement each other

VERTICAL ALIGNMENT

- NSDP (National Spatial Development Programme)
- PGDS (Provincial Growth and Development Strategy)
- GCR perspective (Global City Region)
- ASGISA (Accelerated Shared Growth Initiative of South Africa)

20 PRIORITISED TOWNSHIP PROGRAMME

- Ratanda one of the identified TPT township
- Concerted efforts for the upgrading of infrastructure and social amenities.
- Prioritized

PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

- The IDP does not indicate how the municipality plans to use provincial subsidies for the support of primary health care
- Engagements envisaged around provincialisation of health services, and the implications this would have on operational and capital budgets

SAFETY AND SECURITY

- Need for engagement with SAPS on their plans to construct new police stations.
- This to be integrated with the development plans identified within the IDP
- Inter-municipal coordination of Traffic Law enforcement

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT WORKERS CDWs

- Need to work closely to ensure full potential is realized
- Building working relationship between ward councilors, ward committees and CDWs

LESEDI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

LESEDI
Local Municipality/ Plaaslike Munisipaliteit

INTRODUCTION

- Lesedi Local Municipality, GT 423.
- Total Area = 1430 sq km.
- Total Population = 71542.
- Total km of Roads = 598 km.
- Gravel roads : 372km
- Paved and tarr roads: 226km
- Total Consumers Receiving Free Basic Services = 14 150 (50 kwh Electricity & 6 kl water).
- Total Water & Sewer Connections = 15 150.
- Total Electrical Connections = 17 520.

SERVICE BACKLOG

Area	Roads Backlog	Water and Sewer Backlog	Electricity Backlog
Ratanda	2km	0	0
Devon/Impumelelo, Vischkuil/Endicotte & Aston Lake	36km	0	1200
Agricultural Holdings	30km	1200	1200
Ratanda x 1,3,5,6,7, & 8	30km	705 (transit area in x1 Eradication of bucket system)	705 (transit area in x1Eradication of bucket system)
Heidelberg x 23 & 26	25km	0	0
Bergsig & Jordan Park	10KM	0	0

SERVICES BACKLOGS

- As can be seen above, the estimated backlogs pertain only to the urban areas and agricultural holdings. Backlogs in the farming areas cannot be estimated with any degree of accuracy at this stage, but concerted efforts will be made to address the problem.

- The long distances involved, together with the lack of adequate funding, equipment and personnel, seriously constrains the ability of the municipality to render an effective service in terms of the construction and maintenance of infrastructure.

- The low population densities in the rural areas preclude basic service provision [e.g. potable water] by means of conventional methods currently in place in urban areas.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS OVERVIEW

- Obed Nkosi : 6 000 stands
- Kwazenzele : 1 050 stands
- Jordaan Park : 1 000 stands
- Shalimar Ridge : 400 stands
- Kloof : 100 stands
- Ext 12 : 400 stands
- Bergsig: 150 stands
- Impumelelo ext 2: 1250 stands

UPGRADING BULK SUPPLY

- Heidelberg Main substation: 20 mva: R10 000 000
- Ratanda Main substation : 20 mva : R14 500 000
- Outfall Sewer Plant Ratanda : R14 000 000
- Heidelberg reservoir : 8 mega Litre : R8 000 000
- Bulk water Supply: Devon/Impumelelo: R5000 000
- Jameson Park substation: R14 000 000

PROJECT COMPLETED 2005/06

- Upgrade Ratanda 11 kV network : R5 000 000
- Electrification of Ext 26 & Kwazenzele : R3 6000 000
- Meter Protective Kiosk: Ratanda : R500 000
- Upgrade Electrical Network: Jameson Park & Heidelberg : R900 000
- Building Roads Ratanda: R2 300 000
- Building Roads Ext 23: (8 km) R12 900 000
- Resealing of Roads Heidelberg : R800 000
- Palisade Fencing Ext 16 Sportgrounds : R400 000
- Heidelberg ext 26 (597)
- Tokolohong (287)

PROJECTS COMPLETED 2005/6

- Upgrade Sewer Pipeline between Heidelberg & Ratanda : R5 200 000
- Installation VIP Toilets (400) Alra Park: R1 600 000
- Sewer Plant Kwazenzele: R1 500 000
- Upgrade Sewer Jameson Park: R500 000
- Construction Ext 7 Community Hall: R3 500 000
- Swimming Pool Ratanda: R2 500 000
- Construction Water Supply Emmasdal/Luchoff School: R375 000
- Christmas Lights Lesedi : R50 000
- Playground Equipment : R40 000
- Greening Projects: R400 000
- Expanded Public Works Programme: R400 000

Jobs Created by Projects: 640 temporary employees
12 CLO employed

Project 2006/07

- Upgrade Sewer Pipeline between Heidelberg & Ratanda: R5 100 000
- Electrification 1 111 stands Ratanda/Siphiwe: R4 000 000
- Upgrade Jameson Park Electrical Network: R300 000
- Upgrade Heidelberg Electrical Neetwork: R200 000
- Protective Meter Kiosks Ratanda: R300 000
- Christmas Lights Lesedi: R50 000
- Upgrade Mini-sub Show grounds: R150 000
- Electrification Ext 19: R1 300 000
- Sewer & Water Network, 705 stands Ratanda: R10 300 000
- Building Roads Ext 7, 1 & Jameson Park: R3 000 000
- Building Roads Ext 23: R2 600 000
- Sewer Plant Kwazenzele: R3 100 000

Project 2006/07

- Bulk Sewer Heidelberg Show grounds: R350 000
- Upgrade Stormwater Ratanda: R4 800 000
- Upgrade Louw str.: R850 000
- Reseal of Roads: R650 000
- Paving of sidewalks: R300 000
- Palisade Fencing Jameson Park: R348 000
- Erection of Carports: R400 000

Project 2006/07

- Sewer Aston Lake: R2 000 000
- Install VIP Toilets Alra Park (670): R4 000 000 and Kwazenzele 130
- Water & Sewer Network: Impumelelo R10 000 000
- Ext 23 Community Hall: R5 300 000
- Impumelelo ext 2: R38 635 000

CHALLENGES

- Establishment of the RED'S
- Upgrade of Stormwater Network
- Completion of Water Services Development Plan
- Completion of Master Plans
- 85 km of Roads must be built in formalized stands
- 220 km of Roads must be resealed
- Water Supply Rural Area's
- 325 km of Roads must be built in New Development
- Untraceable beneficiaries at ext 23 and Ratanda ext 1-8
- Child headed households due to HIV/AIDS pandemic

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

- 9 Clinics and 3 mobile clinics

Service gaps backlogs within this sector

- Inadequate health services especially in the rural areas
- Inaccessibility of primary health care for disabled people and for the rural population
- Lack of funding for facilities, personnel and equipment

SAFETY AND SECURITY SERVICES

Traffic Management

- Law enforcement
- Traffic safety
- Escorts and scholar patrol

Fire and rescue

- Fire prevention
- Motor vehicle accidents
- Crime prevention strategy
- Informed by legislative framework and highly aligned to the Sedibeng's Crime Prevention strategy

CHALLENGES

Implementation of Crime Prevention Strategy in conjunction with SAPS
Resuscitation of Devon Satellite Station

HOUSING

- Housing backlog estimated at 17 000

HOUSIG SCHEMES

- Subsidy-linked housing programme,
- People Housing Process (PHP)
- Hostel upgrading
- Social housing
- Zone of integration = Obed Nkosi
- Private development

Municipal Income and Expenditure

- Lesedi's 2005/2006 budget totals ±R207 693 388. The biggest sources of income are sales of electricity, grants and other loans, assessment rates and sales of water.
- As far as expenses are concerned, 73.40 % of the budget is utilized for operational expenses, while 26.60 % is utilized for capital investment.

Municipal Income and Expenditure: Capital Budget

Source of Capital			Capital Budget used for		
Description	Amount	%	Description	Amount	%
Grants	34 252 400	61.98	Community Services	12 300 000	22.26
Other loans	3 000 000	5.43	Electricity	7 250 000	13.12
Other sources	18 006 314	32.58	Public Works	17 085 714	30.92
			Waste Management	6 000 000	10.85
			Sewer	9 037 400	16.36
			Water	545 000	16.36
			Housing	0	0.99
			Other	3 038 600	5.50
Total	55 258 714	100	Total	55 258 714	100

Operational Budget

Source of Operating Budget			Operating Budget used for		
Description	Amount	%	Description	Amount	%
Sale of Electricity	49 376 571	33.11	Electricity	48 824 899	33,56
Sale of Water	20 307 841	13.62	Water	20 155 487	13,86
Sewerage	8 362 954	5.61	Roads and Storm water	8 507 997	5.85
Assessment Rates	23 956 897	16.07	Parks and Cemeteries	6 052 598	4.16
Refuse Removal	11 549 065	7.75	Public Works	1 694 803	1.17
Other Income	16 133 339	10.82	Sewer	7 472 688	5.14
Grants	19 435 803	13.02	Workshops	1 749 946	1.2
			Traffic	4 886 970	3.36
			Fire Services	4 193 720	2,88
			IDP, Land Use Local Plan and Environ.	2 776 148	1.91
			Housing	2 867 975	1.97
			Local Development	1 555 973	1.07
			Arts and Culture	2 019 067	1.39
			Sports and Recreation	1 320 666	0.91

Operational Budget

			Health Services	1 794 990	1.23
			Clinic Services	2 329 921	1.6
			Social Development	1 127 505	0.78
			Waste Management	7 424 057	5.1
			Cleansing	235 521	0.16
			Night Soil Removal	425 515	0.29
			Municipal Building	674 425	0.46
			Other	17 378 300	11.95
			Surplus	3 651 299	
Total	149 122 470	**100**	**Total**	149122 470	**100**

Spatial Analysis

- Predominantly rural
- Two urban areas
- Agricultural holdings (Spaarwater, Blue Valley, Hallgate, and Vischkuil/Andicott abutting R29 between Springs and Devon
- Rapid increase in urban devt. Particularly in housing segment
- Spatial concept promotes the devt. Of corridors, ecos nodes and urban infill
- Zone of opportunity for mixed-use devt.
- N3 & N17 opportunities for devt.

Social Analysis

- High level of poverty and unemployment especially in the previously disadvantaged areas
- Low average education and skills levels
- Lower average income
- Big family sizes
- Poor environmental conditions in the informal settlements
- High HIV/AIDS prevalence rates

Middle class population group (whites)

- Most affluent group
- High level of employment
- High average education and skills levels
- High income
- Small family size
- Low HIV/AIDS prevalence rate

Economic Analysis

- The strongest local economic sectors are manufacturing, government and agriculture
- Few large concerns e.g. BAT and Escort
- Agric: large scale commercial farming e.g. crop production including maize, grain sorghum, wheat, soya, sunflower and dry beans

Ecos potential

- Diversification of agric practices
- Unique natural character (Suikerbosrand and Blesbokspruit) create potential for substantial tourism and recreational devt.
- N3 & N17: opportunity for limited industrial devt. and transport related businesses

Economic analysis

- The economy of the Lesedi LM is small and inputs only R5.3 billion to the District's economy.
- Lesedi economies - lower than the District's average growth rate.
- It generates R5.3 billion per annum, and contributes 0.03% to the District's GGP. The economy is highly dependant on three sectors, i.e. manufacturing, community services, and financial services

Project No.	Project Description	Expense Type	Total Project Cost	Implementation Program / Funding Requirements											
				1				2007 / 2008		2008 / 2009		2009 / 2010		2010 / 2011	
				Amount allocated	Amount spend	% spent	Remarks	Lesedi	Other	Lesedi	Other	Lesedi	Other	Lesedi	Other
Priority Issue 1 : The High levels of poverty and unemployment, especially in the previously disadvantaged and rural areas.															
PI 1/1	General Marketing Program.	Operational	**R 2,300,000.00**	R 300,000.00	**R 103,190.00**			R 500,000.00		R 500,000.00		R 500,000.00		R 500,000.00	
PI 1/2	Job Creation Centre Heidelberg x 23.	Capital	**R 6,000,000.00**				**need funding**		R 2,000,000.00		R 2,000,000.00		R 1,000,000.00		R 1,000,000.00
PI 1/3	Formulation of SMME Policy.	Operational					**to be in LED Strategy**								
PI 1/4	Provision of infrastructure for informal traders	Capital	**R 2,250,000.00**	R 500,000.00	**R 382,132.00**	**76%**	Fence and paving still to be installed	R 250,000.00		R 500,000.00		R 500,000.00		R 500,000.00	
PI 1/5	Identify and implement agricultural L.E.D. projects.	Operational	**R 850,000.00**	R 150,000.00	**R 50,000.00**	**33%**		R300.000		R400 000					
PI 1/6	International Relations (Twining City and Florissant) Germany	Operational	**R 600,000.00**	R 100,000.00				R 200,000.00		R 300,000.00					
PI 1/7	I nvestment Incentive Strategy	Operational	**R 380,000.00**	**R 380,000.00**			**management by district**								
PI 1/8	Informal Trading Strategy	Operational	**R 170,216.00**	**R 170,216.00**			**management by district**								
PI 1/9	Marketing Strategy	Operational	**R 348,000.00**	**R 348,000.00**			**management by district**								
PI 1/10	Restructuring of Ingqayizivele Resource Centre	Operational					**new project**								
PI 1/11	Economic Hub: Ratanda: **(PTP)**	Capital	**R 11,818,120.00**						R 10,607,796.00		R 1,210,324.00				
Total PI 1			**R 24,716,336.00**	**R 1,948,216.00**	**R 535,322.00**	**27%**		**R 950,000.00**	**R 2,000,000.00**	**R 1,300,000.00**	**R 2,000,000.00**	**R 1,000,000.00**	**R 1,000,000.00**	**R 1,000,000.00**	**R 1,000,000.00**
Priority Issue 2 : : Inadequate Infrastructural and Transport Services to previously disadvantaged and rural areas															
Water Projects															
PI 2/1	Upgrade Water Network Rensburg Phase 4.	Capital	**R 1,000,000.00**							R 250,000.00		R 250,000.00		R 250,000.00	
PI 2/2	Extend and Upgrade Water Network. Lesedi	Capital	**R 2,300,000.00**	R 300,000.00	**R 250,000.00**	**76%**		R 500,000.00		R 500,000.00		R 500,000.00		R 500,000.00	
PI 2/3	Replace/install valves and hydrants. Lesedi	Capital	**R 500,000.00**	R 100,000.00	**R 54,000.00**	**54%**		R 100,000.00		R 100,000.00		R 100,000.00		R 100,000.00	
PI 2/4	Replace water meters. Lesedi	Capital	**R 400,000.00**	R 80,000.00	**R 30,000.00**	**38%**									
PI 2/5	Heidelberg reservoir	Capital	**R 15,000,000.00**							R 14,000,000.00	R 500,000.00		R 500,000.00		
PI 2/6	Upgrade pipe work Ratanda network.	Capital	**R 900,000.00**							R 300,000.00		R 300,000.00		R 300,000.00	
PI 2/7	Bulk water supply : High level zone.	Capital	**R 3,400,000.00**							R 1,000,000.00		R 1,000,000.00		R 1,000,000.00	
PI 2/8	Water network Heidelberg x 24. Showgrounds	Capital	**R 800,000.00**							R 400,000.00					

Project No.	Project Description	Expense Type	Total Project Cost	Implementation Program / Funding Requirements											
				1				2007 / 2008		2008 / 2009		2009 / 2010		2010 / 2011	
				Amount allocated	Amount spend	% spent	Remarks	Lesedi	Other	Lesedi	Other	Lesedi	Other	Lesedi	Other
PI 2/9	Water Supply Rural area's	Capital	**R 800,000.00**					R 100,000.00		R 300,000.00		R 300,000.00		R 300,000.00	
Total PI 1			**R 24,300,000.00**	**R 480,000.00**	**R 334,000.00**	**70%**		**R 600,000.00**	**R -**	**R 16,850,000.00**	**R 500,000.00**	**R 2,150,000.00**	**R 500,000.00**	**R 2,150,000.00**	**R -**
Priority Issue 2 : : Inadequate Infrastructural and Transport Services to previously disadvantaged and rural areas															
Water Projects [cont]															
PI 2/10	Water Network Heidelberg Zone of Opportunity.	Capital	**R 900,000.00**							R 300,000.00		R 300,000.00		R 300,000.00	
PI 2/11	New Development Jordaan Park	Capital	**R 2,000,000.00**								R 2,000,000.00				
PI 2/12	Water network : Impumelelo x 2	Capital	**R 7,000,000.00**	R 5,000,000.00		**0%**									
PI 2/13	Bulk water supply : Spaarwater / Sedaven	Capital	**R 15,000,000.00**								R 5,000,000.00		R 5,000,000.00		R 5,000,000.00
PI 2/14	Water meters Kwa-Zenzele.	Capital	**R 40,000.00**	R 40,000.00	**R 30,000.00**	**75%**									
PI 2/15	Water & Sewer 705 stands Ratanda	Capital	**R 10,500,000.00**	R 10,500,000.00	**R 3,000,000.00**	**29%**									
PI 2/16	Aston Lake Water Supply	Capital	**R 800,000.00**							R 400,000.00		R 400,000.00		R 400,000.00	
PI 2/17	**WSDP's**	**Capital**	**R 300,000.00**	**R 300,000.00**	**R 190,000.00**	**63%**									
PI 2/18	**Bulk water supply : Obed Nkosi**	**Capital**	**R 11,000,000.00**						**R 11,000,000.00**						
PI 2/19	**Water reticulation : Kaydale**	**Capital**	**R 9,000,000.00**								R 3,000,000.00		R 2,000,000.00		R 4,000,000.00
PI 2/20	**Bulk supply: Kaydale and Pumpstation Jameson Park (1.5**	**Capital**	**R 9,000,000.00**								5,000,000.00				R 4,000,000.00
PI 2/21	**Water Reticulation :Obed Nkosi**	**Capital**	**R 48,000,000.00**								R 12,000,000.00		R 12,000,000.00		R 12,000,000.00
PI 2/22	**Water reticulation Kwanzenzele & New Bulk reservoir**	**Capital**	**R 21,000,000.00**								R 10,000,000.00		R 10,000,000.00		
PI 2/23	**Water hydrant & valve installation Duplicate**	**Capital**	**R 400,000.00**	**R 100,000.00**	**R 60,000.00**	**60%**									
PI 2/24	**Water Reticulation Bergsig**	**Capital**	**R 1,150,000.00**					750,000.00		200,000.00		200,000.00			
PI 2/25	**Palisade Fencing Reservoirs**	**Capital**	**R 900,000.00**							300,000.00		300,000.00		300,000.00	
PI 2/26	**Interna Water Reticulation: New Development Ext 27**	**Capital**	**R 4,000,000.00**								2,000,000		2,000,000.00		
PI 2/27	**Bulk Water Supply: Impumelelo**	**Capital**	**R 11,500,000.00**						**4,500,000.00**		5,000,000		4,000,000.00		
			R 152,490,000.00	**R 15,940,000.00**	**R 3,280,000.00**	**21%**		**R 750,000.00**	**R 15,500,000.00**	**R 1,200,000.00**	**R 44,000,000.00**	**R 1,200,000.00**	**R 35,000,000.00**	**R 1,000,000.00**	**R 25,000,000.00**
Total PI 2 Water			**R 176,790,000.00**	**R 16,420,000.00**	**R 3,614,000.00**	**22%**		**R 1,350,000.00**	**R 15,500,000.00**	**R 18,050,000.00**	**R 44,500,000.00**	**R 3,350,000.00**	**R 35,500,000.00**	**R 3,150,000.00**	**R 25,000,000.00**

ANNEXURE F

Project No.	Project Description	Expense Type	Total Project Cost	Implementation Program / Funding Requirements				2007 / 2008		2008 / 2009		2009 / 2010		2010 / 2011	
				1 Amount allocated	Amount spend	% spent	Remarks	Lesedi	Other	Lesedi	Other	Lesedi	Other	Lesedi	Other
Priority Issue 2 : : Inadequate Infrastructural and Transport Services to previously disadvantaged and rural areas [cont].															
Sewer Projects															
PI 2/28	Upgrade sewer pump station Jameson Park.	Capital	**R 2,000,000.00**							1,000,000		1,000,000			
PI 2/29	Upgrading/extension of sewer network in Lesedi.	Capital	**R 1,300,000.00**	**R 200,000.00**	**R 150,000.00**	**75%**	**Ongoing**	200,000		300,000		300,000		300,000	
PI 2/30	Construct additional outfall sewer Heidelberg to Ratanda	Capital	**R 11,000,000.00**	**R 7,330,000.00**	**R 6,500,000.00**	**89%**	Waiting for Tender committee				1,500,000		1,000,000		
PI 2/31	Upgrade sewer pipe from Eskort.	Capital	**R 1,200,000.00**							400,000		400,000		400,000	
PI 2/32	Upgrade sewer pipe Poortspruit.	Capital	**R 300,000.00**							100,000		100,000		100,000	
PI 2/33	Update/combine Sewer Master Plan.	Capital	**R 1,100,000.00**												
PI 2/34	Bulk sewer – Zone of Opportunity.	Capital	**R 1,500,000.00**							500,000		500,000		500,000	
PI 2/35	Sewer network : Kwa Zenzele - Sewer plant and Toilets	Capital	**R 3,100,000.00**	**R 3,100,000.00**	**R 2,500,000.00**	**81%**			1,600,000						
PI 2/36	Ratanda outfall sewer additional manholes.	Capital	**R 400,000.00**					100,000		100,000		100,000		100,000	
PI 2/37	Aston Lake Sewer	Capital	**R 4,000,000.00**	R 2,000,000.00	**R 190,000.00**	**10%**			3,000,000		1,000,000				
PI 2/38	Upgrade Outfall Sewer Plant Kwanzenzele & Internal sewer	Capital	**R 21,000,000.00**								10,500,000		10,500,000		
PI 2/39	Sewer Reticulation Bergsig	Capital	R 2,400,000.00			**0%**		1,900,000		500,000					
PI 2/40	Sewer Network : Impumelelo x 2	Capital	**R 5,000,000.00**	R 5,000,000.00	**R 4,000,000.00**	**80%**					2,000,000				
PI 2/41	**Sewer New Development Jordaan Park**	Capital	**R 6,000,000.00**								2,000,000		2,000,000		2,000,000
			R 60,300,000.00	**R 17,630,000.00**	**R 13,340,000.00**	**76%**		**2,200,000**	**4,600,000**	**2,900,000**	**17,000,000**	**2,400,000**	**13,500,000**	**1,400,000**	**2,000,000**

Project No.	Project Description	Expense Type	Total Project Cost	Implementation Program / Funding Requirements				2007 / 2008		2008 / 2009		2009 / 2010		2010 / 2011	
				1											
				Amount allocated	Amount spend	% spent	Remarks	Lesedi	Other	Lesedi	Other	Lesedi	Other	Lesedi	Other
Priority Issue 2 : : Inadequate Infrastructural and Transport Services to previously disadvantaged and rural areas [cont].															
Sewer Projects															
PI 2/42	**Showground sewer Ext 24**	**Capital**	**R 1,850,000.00**	**R 350,000.00**	**R 350,000.00**	**100%**	**Completed**								
PI 2/43	**Sewer network: Jameson Park**	**Capital**	**R 1,500,000.00**					**500,000**		**500,000**		**500,000**		**500,000**	
PI 2/44	**Bulk sewer: Obed Nkosi**	**Capital**	**R 14,000,000.00**								**7,000,000**		**7,000,000**		
PI 2/45	**Sewer reticulation: Kaydale 2000 stands (R4500)**	**Capital**	**R 14,000,000.00**								**4,000,000**		**6,000,000**		**4,000,000**
PI 2/46	**Kaydale sewer pump**	**Capital**	**R 6,000,000.00**								**3,000,000**		**3,000,000**		
PI 2/47	**kaydale bulk sewer**	**Capital**	**R 15,000,000.00**								**5,000,000**		**5,000,000**		
PI 2/48	**Sedaven Sewer**	**Capital**	**R 36,000,000.00**								**12,000,000**		**12,000,000**		**12,000,000**
PI 2/49	**Sewer Reticulation: Obed Nkosi**	**Capital**	**R 36,000,000.00**								**12,000,000**		**12,000,000**		**12,000,000**
PI 2/50	**Internal Sewer and Bulk Supply: New Development Ext 27**	**Capital**	**R 6,000,000.00**								2,000,000		**2,000,000**		
PI 2/51	**Update Sewer Master Plan**	**Capital**	**R 900,000.00**								300,000		300,000		300,000
			R 131,250,000.00	**R 350,000.00**	**R 350,000.00**	**100%**		**500,000**	**0**	**500,000**	**45,300,000**	**500,000**	**47,300,000**	**500,000**	**28,300,000**
Total PI 2 Sewer			**R 191,550,000.00**	**R 17,980,000.00**	**R 13,690,000.00**	**76%**		**2,700,000**	**4,600,000**	**3,400,000**	**62,300,000**	**2,900,000**	**60,800,000**	**1,900,000**	**30,300,000**
Priority Issue 2 : : Inadequate Infrastructural and Transport Services to previously disadvantaged and rural areas [cont].															
Roads and Storm water Projects															
PI 2/52	Construct roads : Lesedi	Capital	**R 53,000,000.00**	R 3,000,000.00	**R 2,000,000.00**	**67%**		4,000,000	6,500,000	4,000,000	10,000,000	4,000,000	10,000,000	4,000,000	10,000,000
PI 2/53	Rebuild Louw Street [Jacobs to H.F. Verwoerd].	Capital	**R 850,000.00**	R 850,000.00	**R 850,000.00**	**100%**									
PI 2/54	Construct Bridge in Maré Street Heidelberg.	Capital	**R 7,000,000.00**							2,000,000		1,500,000		2,000,000	1,500,000
PI 2/55	Resealing of Roads.	Capital	**R 4,650,000.00**	R 650,000.00		**0%**	**Tender approved**	1,000,000		1,200,000		1,500,000		1,500,000	
PI 2/56	Upgrade storm water Lesedi.	Capital	**R 19,800,000.00**	**R 4,800,000.00**		**0%**	**Tender approved**	2,000,000	3,100,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000		2,000,000	
PI 2/57	Upgrade culverts Poortspruit.	Capital	**R 1,500,000.00**							500,000		500,000		500,000	
PI 2/58	Roads upgrade : Devon/Impumelelo.	Capital	**Incorporated Into Project PI 2/51**												
PI 2/59	Roads upgrade : Vischkuil / Blesbok-spruit.	Capital	**Incorporated Into Project PI 2/51**												
PI 2/60	Construction roads Vischkuil.	-	**Incorporated Into Project PI 2/51**												
PI 2/61	Roads upgrade : Jameson Park/Kaydale.	Capital	**Incorporated Into Project PI 2/51**												
PI 2/62	Construction of Ratanda/R42 link road. **(PTP)**	Capital	**R 17,000,000.00**						13,000,000		4,000,000		5,000,000		
PI 2/63	Construction of Voortrekker Street / R103 link road.	Capital	**R 3,000,000.00**									1,000,000		2,000,000	
PI 2/64	Construct routes and Stormwater Heidelberg x 23.	Capital	**R 43,000,000.00**	**R 2,630,000.00**	**R 1,600,000.00**	**61%**		2,000,000	8,200,000	6,000,000	5,000,000	6,000,000	5,000,000	6,000,000	5,000,000
PI 2/65	Construct storm water Ratanda.	-	**Incorporated Into Project PI 2/51**												
PI 2/66	Paving and Kerbing : Lesedi. **(PTP)**	Capital	**R 1,400,000.00**	R 300,000.00	**R 270,000.00**	**90%**		300,000	3,000,000	400,000		400,000		400,000	
PI 2/67	**Ext 12 stormwater**	**Capital**	**R 2,500,000.00**							1,000,000		1,000,000		500,000	

Project No.	Project Description	Expense Type	Total Project Cost	Implementation Program / Funding Requirements				2007 / 2008		2008 / 2009		2009 / 2010		2010 / 2011	
				1 Amount allocated	Amount spend	% spent	Remarks	Lesedi	Other	Lesedi	Other	Lesedi	Other	Lesedi	Other
PI 2/68	Intersections link roads: Obed Nkosi	Capital	R 10,000,000.00								5,000,000		5,000,000		
PI 2/69	Internal Roads: Obed Nkosi	Capital	R 18,600,000.00								30,000,000		36,000,000		60,000,000
PI 2/70	Grading gravel road	Capital	R 2,400,000.00					500,000		600,000		600,000		600,000	
PI 2/71	Internal Roads and Stormwater: New Development Ext 27	Capital	R 14,000,000.00						7,000,000		7,000,000				
			R 198,700,000.00	R 12,230,000.00	R 4,720,000.00	39%		9,800,000	40,800,000	17,700,000	63,000,000	18,500,000	61,000,000	19,500,000	76,500,000
Total PI 2 Roads and Storm water			R 198,700,000.00	R 12,230,000.00	R 4,720,000.00	39%		9,800,000	40,800,000	17,700,000	63,000,000	18,500,000	61,000,000	19,500,000	76,500,000
Priority Issue 2 : : Inadequate Infrastructural and Transport Services to previously disadvantaged and rural areas [cont].															
Transportation projects															
PI 2/72	Construct Devon/Impumelelo taxi Rank.	Capital	R 3,000,000.00								R 2,000,000.00		R 1,000,000.00		R 1,000,000.00
PI 2/73	Construct Shalimar Ridge taxi rank.	Capital	R 1,800,000.00								R 1,200,000.00		R 600,000.00		R 600,000.00
PI 2/74	Construct Vischkuil/Endicott taxi rank.	Capital	R 4,000,000.00								R 1,000,000.00		R 1,000,000.00		R 1,000,000.00
Total PI 2 Transportation			R 8,800,000.00	R -	R -			R -	R -	R -	R 4,200,000.00				
Priority Issue 2 : : Inadequate Infrastructural and Transport Services to previously disadvantaged and rural areas [cont].															
Parks and Cemeteries projects															
PI 2/75	Palisade Fencing for graveyards Lesedi	Capital	R 200,000.00					R 200,000.00							
Total PI 2 Cemeteries			R 200,000.00	R -				R 200,000.00	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -		
Priority Issue 2 : : Inadequate Infrastructural and Transport Services to previously disadvantaged and rural areas [cont].															
Electricity Projects															
PI 2/76	Upgrade minisubs Lesedi.	Capital	R 1,600,000.00							R 400,000.00		R 400,000.00		R 400,000.00	
PI 2/77	Upgrade reticulation Heidelberg.	Capital	R 2,600,000.00	R 200,000.00	R 190,000.00	100%	Completed	R 600,000.00		R 600,000.00		R 600,000.00		R 600,000.00	
PI 2/78	Upgrade network Jameson Park.	Capital	R 1,500,000.00	R 300,000.00	R 280,000.00	100%	Completed	R 300,000.00		R 300,000.00		R 300,000.00		R 300,000.00	
PI 2/79	Street lighting Impumelelo entrance.	Capital	R 2,300,900.00	R 80,900.00	R 80,000.00	100%	Completed			R 50,000.00		R 50,000.00		R 50,000.00	
PI 2/80	Floodlights Impumelelo sport stadium.	Capital	R 2,000,000.00							R 2,000,000.00					
PI 2/81	Installation of High mast lighting Ratanda.	Capital	R 1,200,000.00							R 400,000.00		R 400,000.00		R 400,000.00	
PI 2/82	High mast lighting Impumelelo x 2.	Capital	R 2,500,000.00					R 1,000,000.00		R 500,000.00		R 500,000.00		R 500,000.00	
PI 2/83	Streetlights between Heidelberg and Ratanda. (PTP)	Capital	R 2,300,000.00							R 1,000,000.00		R 1,000,000.00		R 300,000.00	
PI 2/84	Electrical Reticulation Impumelelo x 2.	Capital	R 7,200,000.00						R 4,670,000.00		R 1,100,000.00		R 1,100,000.00		
PI 2/85	Electrical Reticulation Heidelberg x 26	Capital	R 1,884,000.00	R 1,884,000.00	R 1,884,000.00	100%	Completed								
PI 2/86	Electrical Reticulation and high mast lighting Ratanda Gautrans erven.	Capital	R 360,000.00												
PI 2/87	High mast lighting Kwa Zenzele	Capital	R 2,000,000.00												
PI 2/88	Isolator point Impumelelo Substation.	Capital	R 2,000,000.00							R 1,200,000.00		R 800,000.00			

ANNEXURE F

Project No.	Project Description	Expense Type	Total Project Cost	Implementation Program / Funding Requirements											
				1				2007 / 2008		2008 / 2009		2009 / 2010		2010 / 2011	
				Amount allocated	Amount spend	% spent	Remarks	Lesedi	Other	Lesedi	Other	Lesedi	Other	Lesedi	Other
PI 2/89	11 KV line Rataanda/Luck Hoff.	Capital	**R 1,200,000.00**							R 400,000.00		R 400,000.00		R 400,000.00	
PI 2/90	New feeder cable for Heidelberg x 23.	Capital	**R 4,500,000.00**							R 1,500,000.00		R 1,500,000.00		R 1,500,000.00	
PI 2/91	Sedaven streetlights.	Capital	**R 30,000.00**									R 150,000.00		R 150,000.00	
PI 2/92	Electrical reticulation Heidelberg Zone of Opportunity.	Capital													
PI 2/93	Streetlights between Devon and Impumelelo.	Capital	**R 1,500,000.00**							R 500,000.00		R 500,000.00		R 500,000.00	
PI 2/94	Install poles : 11KV lines.	Capital	**R 800,000.00**							R 200,000.00		R 200,000.00		R 200,000.00	
PI 2/95	Christmas lights : Lesedi	Capital	**R 680,000.00**	**R 50,000.00**	**R 50,000.00**	**100%**	**Completed**	R 50,000.00		R 180,000.00		R 200,000.00		R 200,000.00	
PI 2/96	Upgrade high tension sub-station and cable : Heidelberg x 16	Capital	**R 2,000,000.00**									R 2,000,000.00			
PI 2/97	Electrical reticulation Heidelberg x 19.	Capital	**R 1,300,000.00**	R 1,300,000.00											
PI 2/98	High mast lighting Heidelberg x 6 Industrial Area.	Capital	**R 900,000.00**							R 300,000.00		R 300,000.00		R 300,000.00	
PI 2/99	Electrical reticulation Bergsig.	Capital	**R 3,100,000.00**					R 1,600,000.00		R 500,000.00		R 500,000.00		R 500,000.00	
PI 2/100	New ESKOM supply Impumelelo.	Capital	**R 3,000,000.00**									R 2,000,000.00		R 1,000,000.00	
PI 2/101	Take over Devon reticulation from ESKOM.	Capital	**R 1,250,000.00**											R 1,250,000.00	
PI 2/102	Upgrade 11KV switchgear Jameson Park.	Capital	**R 1,500,000.00**							R 500,000.00		R 500,000.00		R 500,000.00	
PI 2/103	High mast lighting Vischkuil.	Capital	**R 2,500,000.00**							R 1,000,000.00		R 1,000,000.00		R 500,000.00	
PI 2/104	Upgrade high tension Heidelberg x 6 Industrial Area.	Capital	**R 4,000,000.00**									R 2,000,000.00		R 2,000,000.00	
PI 2/105	Upgrade main substation Heidelberg.	Capital	**R 10,000,000.00**					R 10,000,000.00		R 10,000,000.00					
PI 2/106	Upgrade main substation Ratanda. **(PTP)**	Capital	**R 14,000,000.00**					R 10,000,000.00		R 4,000,000.00					
PI 2/107	Install new protective meter kiosk : Ratanda. **(PTP)**	Capital	**R 1,500,000.00**	R 300,000.00	**R 240,000**	**80%**		R 300,000.00		R 300,000.00		R 300,000.00		R 300,000.00	
PI 2/108	Move 11 Kv line : Vereeniging Road	Capital	**R 600,000.00**							R 200,000.00		R 200,000.00		R 200,000.00	
PI 2/109	Reticulation : Heidelberg x 12	Capital	**R 10,000,000.00**								R 5,000,000.00			R 5,000,000.00	
PI 2/110	Small Farmer High Mast Lights (e.g.. Spaarwater, Sedaven etc.)		**R 6,000,000.00**								R 2,000,000.00		R 2,000,000.00		R 2,000,000.00
PI 2/111	Upgrade Ratanda 11Kv Reticulation **(PTP)**		**R 2,100,000.00**	R 600,00.00	**R 540,000.00**	**90%**				R 500,000.00		R 500,000.00		R 500,000.00	
PI 2/112	Showground Electricity Ext 24	Capital	**R 11,150,000.00**	R 150,000.00	**R 120,000.00**	**80%**				R 3,500,000.00		R 3,500,000.00		R 3,000,000.00	
PI 2/113	**Upgrade hostels: Ratanda**	**Capital**	**R 900,000.00**							**300,000**		**300,000**		**300,000**	
PI 2/114	**Re-install cable ext 23 houses**	**Capital**	**R 1,550,000.00**	**R 1,050,000.00**	**R 800,000.00**	**76%**				**500,000**					
PI 2/115	**Reticulation Siphiwe & Streetlights**	**Capital**	**R 650,000.00**	**R 650,000.00**	**R 650,000.00**	**100%**									

ANNEXURE F

Project No.	Project Description	Expense Type	Total Project Cost	Implementation Program / Funding Requirements											
				1				2007 / 2008		2008 / 2009		2009 / 2010		2010 / 2011	
				Amount allocated	Amount spend	% spent	Remarks	Lesedi	Other	Lesedi	Other	Lesedi	Other	Lesedi	Other
PI 2/116	Bulk Supply: Obed Nkosi	Capital	R 8,000,000.00								8,000,000				
PI 2/117	Electrical Reticulation: Obed Nkosi	Capital	R 30,000,000.00								10,000,000		10,000,000		10,000,000

Project No.	Project Description	Expense Type	Total Project Cost	Implementation Program / Funding Requirements				2007 / 2008		2008 / 2009		2009 / 2010		2010 / 2011	
				1 Amount allocated	Amount spend	% spent	Remarks	Lesedi	Other	Lesedi	Other	Lesedi	Other	Lesedi	Other
PI 2/118	Electrical Reticulation: 2000 stands Kaydale	Capital	R 12,000,000.00								6,000,000		6,000,000		
PI 2/119	Eskom sub: Kaydale	Capital	R 20,000,000.00								10,000,000		10,000,000		
PI 2/120	Electrical Reticulation 705 stands, High Mast Lights		R 4,400,000.00	R 4,000,000.00	R 1,700,000.00	43%				200,000		200,000			
PI 2/121	Upgrade Main Substation Jameson Park	Capital	R 13,500,000.00					10,000,000							
PI 2/122	New Ext Heidelberg N3 (Zone of Opportunity)	Capital	R 7,000,000.00							3,000,000		2,000,000		2,000,000	
PI 2/123	New Ext Kwazenzele	Capital	R 7,875,000.00	R 875,000.00	R 870,000.00	99%	Old ext Completed				3,000,000		2,000,000		2,000,000
PI 2/124	Bergsig Electrical Reticulation	Capital	R 2,120,000.00												
PI 2/125	Electrical Internal Reticulation: New Development Ext 27	Capital	R 4,000,000.00								2,000,000		2,000,000		
PI 2/126	Electrical Bulk Supply: New Development Ext 27	Capital	R 9,000,000.00								5,000,000		4,000,000		
PI 2/127	Upgrade 11kV Cable Bunsen Sub	Capital	R 1,200,000.00							500,000		500,000		200,000	
PI 2/128	Floodlights Extension 7 sport ground	Capital	R 10,000,000.00							10,000,000					
Total PI 2 Electricity			R 245,249,900.00	R 10,839,900.00	R 7,404,000.00	68%		33,850,000	4,670,000	44,530,000	52,100,000	22,800,000	37,100,000	23,050,000	14,000,000
Total for PI 2			R 821,289,900.00	R 57,469,900.00	R 29,428,000.00	51%		47,900,000	65,570,000	83,680,000	226,100,000				
Priority Issue 3 : Inadequate Health, Social and Environmental Services in the outlying and rural areas as well as a lack of youth development, entrepreneurial and skills training															
PI 3/1	Aids Frail Care Centre	Capital	R 3,500,000.00	R 3,500,000.00					R 3,500,000.00						
PI 3/2	Additional Mobile Clinics.	Capital	R 200,000.00				Provincial competency				R 200,000.00				
PI 3/3	New Clinic Heidelberg x 23.	Capital													
PI 3/4	New Clinic Ratanda x 7.	Capital	R 2,000,000.00	R 2,000,000.00	R 2,000,000.00	100%	Completed								
PI 3/5	Extensions to Clinics.	Capital					No Funding								
PI 3/6	Renovations to Ratanda Clinic.	Capital	R 35,000.00	R 35,000.00											
PI 3/7	Development of Devon/Impumelelo Refuse Disposal Area.	Capital	R 763,000.00	R 763,000.00	R 610,400.00	80%	Funds with Sedibeng	R 200,000.00							
PI 3/8	Feasibility Study-Regional Refuse Disposal Site.	Operational	Feasibility Study to be done				SGDS								
PI 3/9	Feasibility Study – Mini Dumping Site Vischkuil.	Operational	R 300,000.00							R 300,000.00					
PI 3/10	Environmental Management Plan/Framework.	Operational	Incorporated Into Project PI 9/17												
PI 3/11	VIP Toilets. Alra Park / Impumelelo/Kwazenzele	Capital	R 6,960,000.00	R 6,960,000.00											
PI 3/12	Capacity Building	0perational	R 20,000.00												
PI 3/13	Zivuseni Project To upgrade and improve the environment.	Capital					DPWP project								
PI 3/14	Environmental Education / Awareness at Schools.	Operational	R 50,000.00					R 20,000.00	R 30,000.00						
PI 3/15	Greening Projects	Operational	R 1,600,000.00	R 400,000.00	R 400,000	100%			R 300,000.00		R 300,000.00		R 300,000.00		R 300,000.00

ANNEXURE F

Project No.	Project Description	Expense Type	Total Project Cost	Implementation Program / Funding Requirements											
				1				2007 / 2008		2008 / 2009		2009 / 2010		2010 / 2011	
				Amount allocated	Amount spend	% spent	Remarks	Lesedi	Other	Lesedi	Other	Lesedi	Other	Lesedi	Other
PI 3/16	Administer AIDS Programmes and Campaigns	Operational	**R 300,000.00**	R 300,000.00		**0%**									

ANNEXURE F

Project No.	Project Description	Expense Type	Total Project Cost	Implementation Program / Funding Requirements											
				1				2007 / 2008		2008 / 2009		2009 / 2010		2010 / 2011	
				Amount allocated	Amount spend	% spent	Remarks	Lesedi	Other	Lesedi	Other	Lesedi	Other	Lesedi	Other
PI 3/17	Youth advisory centre	Capital					Funds with Sedibeng								
PI 3/18	Youth Centre, Theatre, Cultural Village & Cinema	Capital	**Feasibility Study to be done**				Application for funding done to DPWP								
PI 3/19	Heidelberg Motor Museum	Operational													
PI 3/20	Building Extension: Clinic **(PTP)**		**R 6,000,000.00**				Incorporated into PI 3/5			R 3,200,000.00					
PI 3/21	Awareness Projects: Lesedi Clinics	Operational													
PI 3/22	Secutity fence: Jameson Park Admin offices	Capital	**R 50,000.00**				**Completed**					R 50,000.00		R 50,000.00	
PI 3/23	Upgrade toilets: Jameson Park Admin offices	Operational	**R 20,000.00**									R 20,000.00		R 20,000.00	
PI 3/24	Carport: Rensburg Clinics/ Ratanda	Capital	**R 100,000.00**					R 100,000.00							
PI 3/25	Converting Railway Hostel into Old Age Home **(PTP)**	Capital	**R 2,500,000.00**												
PI 3/26	Planting of trees **(PTP)**	Capital	**R 200,000.00**												
PI 3/27	Environmental Waste Management: **(PTP)**								R 3,314,880.00		R 378,220.00				
PI 3/28	Heidelberg Hospital: Refurbish Pharmacy **(PTP)**		**R 9,000,000.00**	R 4,599,374.00					R 5,367,022.00						
PI 3/29	Environment Management open space	Operational													
PI 3/30	Environment Management Industrial areas	Operational													
PI 3/31	Environmental Management Informal settlements	Operational													
PI 3/32	Environmental Management Main Roads	Operational													
PI 3/33	Environmental Management Zone of Integration	Operational													
PI 3/34	Environmental Management CBD and other Historical and Cultural	Operational													
PI 3/35	Environment Management Agricultural Holdings	Operational													
PI 3/36	Environmental Management Commercial Agric	Operational													
PI 3/37	Enviromental Management Mining Activities and degraded old mine	Operational													
PI 3/38	Environment Mnagement Exhotic Plantations and thickets	Operational													
PI 3/39	Environmental MANAGEMENT monoculture Agricultural Fields	Operational													
PI 3/40	Environmental Management Aquatic and wetland habitats	Operational													
PI 3/41	Environmental Management natural Grasslands	Operational													
PI 3/42	Environmental Management mixed woodland Savana and ridges	Operational													
PI 3/43	Environmental Management Protected areas and Proposed	Operational													
PI 3/44	Environmental Management Public Participation, Education and	Operational													
PI 3/45	Removal of Allien Plants	Operational	**R 1,502,000.00**	R 702,000.00				R 300,000.00	R 500,000.00						

ANNEXURE F

Project No.	Project Description	Expense Type	Total Project Cost	Implementation Program / Funding Requirements											
				1				2007 / 2008		2008 / 2009		2009 / 2010		2010 / 2011	
				Amount allocated	Amount spend	% spent	Remarks	Lesedi	Other	Lesedi	Other	Lesedi	Other	Lesedi	Other
PI 3/46	Library in Vischkuil / Endicott	Capital	R 1,500,000.00								R 1,500,000.00				
	Ratanda Heritage **(PTP)**	Capital	R 2,469,381.00												
	Heidelberg MPCC **(PTP)**	Capital	R 775,000.00												
Sub-total			R 24,598,000.00	R 13,958,000.00	R 3,010,400.00	22%		R 320,000.00	R 3,830,000.00	R 3,500,000.00	R 500,000.00	R 70,000.00	R 300,000.00	R 70,000.00	R 300,000.00
Priority Issue 4 : Inadequate Safety, Security and Emergency Services in the outlying areas															
PI 4/1	Crime Prevention / installation of CCTV cameras **(PTP)**	Operational	R 5,330,000.00	R 210,000.00		4%	Waiting for combat report		R 5,000,000.00	R 120,000.00					
PI 4/2	Disaster Management Plan	Operational	R 250,000.00												
PI 4/3	Resuscitation of Devon Satilite Station	Operational	R 1,250,000.00					R 1,250,000.00							
PI 4/4	Fire tender (Vehicle)	Capital	R 2,500,000.00						R 2,500,000.00						
Sub-total			R 9,330,000.00	R 210,000.00	R -	0%		R 1,250,000.00	R 7,500,000.00	R 120,000.00	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -
Priority Issue 5 : The Housing Backlog and the Proliferation of Informal Settlements in Lesedi															
PI 5/1	Completion top structures Ratanda x 1,3,5,6,7 and 8.	Capital	R 1,389,750.00	R 1,389,750.00		0%									
PI 5/2	Impumelelo x 2.	Capital	R 40,844,362.00	R 40,844,362.00		0%									
PI 5/3	Subsidy-linked project funding – Heidelberg Zone of Integration.	Capital	R 60,000,000.00	R 60,000,000.00		0%	planning		R 60,000,000.00		R 60,000,000.00				
PI 5/4	Social housing in Rensburg.	Capital	R 6,000,000.00	R 6,000,000.00		0%									
PI 5/5	Ratanda Hostel Upgrading. **(PTP)**	Capital	R 30,000,000.00												
PI 5/6	Heidelberg x 23 Top Structures.	Capital	R 1,976,658.00	R 1,976,658.00		0%	MEC project								
PI 5/7	GAUTRANS	Capital	R 290,745.00	R 290,745.00		0%									
PI 5/8	Kaydale	Capital	R 55,800,000.00						R 55,800,000.00						
PI 5/9	PHP Ratanda	Capital	R 3,001,230.00												
Sub-total			R 199,302,745.00	R 110,501,515.00	R -	0%		R -	R 115,800,000.00	R -	R 60,000,000.00				
Priority Issue 6 : The Land Aspirations of the landless rural population															
PI 6/1	Tokolohong Agri-Village Phase 2	Capital	R 1,954,798.00	R 1,954,797.18			completed								
PI 6/2	Kwa Zenzele Agri-Village (Phase 1)	Capital	R 3,440,000.00	R 3,440,000.00	R 3,440,000.00	100%	Completed								
PI 6/3	Jameson Park Commonage (Infrastructure)	Capital	R 1,569,000.00	R 1,569,000.00	R 1,436,450.00	92%	DLA Funds								
PI 6/4	Develop Agricultural Area based plans / hubs	Opeartional													
PI 6/5	Purchase Nooitgedacht Farm in Devon for livestock farming	Capital					DLA Funding								
PI 6/6	Develop Agriculture development strategy	Opeartional													
Sub-total			R 6,963,798.00	R 6,963,797.18	R 4,876,450.00	70%		R -	R -	R -	R -				
Priority Issue 7 : Inadequate Municipal Income and Lack of Funds for Development															
PI 7/1	Asset Management.	Operational	R 250,000.00	R 250,000.00	R 120,000.00	48%									

ANNEXURE F

Project No.	Project Description	Expense Type	Total Project Cost	Implementation Program / Funding Requirements											
				1				2007 / 2008		2008 / 2009		2009 / 2010		2010 / 2011	
				Amount allocated	Amount spend	% spent	Remarks	Lesedi	Other	Lesedi	Other	Lesedi	Other	Lesedi	Other
PI 7/2	Data Cleansing and Verification	Capital	R 150,000.00	R 150,000.00	R 100,000.00	67%									
PI 7/3	Establishment of budget office and Systems.	Operational	R 490,000.00	R 490,000.00	R 490,000.00	100%									
Sub-total			R 890,000.00	R 890,000.00	R 710,000.00	80%		R -	R -	R -	R -				
Priority Issue 8 : The Need for Institutional Capacitating, including the lack of a human resource structure, the lack of adequate office space and capacity to administer outlying pay															
PI 8/1	Upgrade and centralize records and archives.	Capital					No Funds								
PI 8/2	Integration of libraries through PAL system.	Capital	R 400,000.00	R 400,000.00		0%	Lesedi								
PI 8/3	PMS	Operational													
PI 8/4	Renovation Town hall offices.	Operational													
PI 8/5	New Council chamber at New Municipal Offices		R 6,800,000.00												
PI 8/6	Development of integrated IT Network	Capital	R 200,000.00					R 100,000.00							
PI 8/7	Access control / Time-in-attendance System	Capital					No funds								
PI 8/8	Roofed Parking: Lesedi offices	Capital	R 400,000.00	R 400,000.00	R 200,000.00	50%									
PI 8/9	Wireless Wan Upgrade	Capital	R 100,000.00					R 100,000.00							
Sub-total			R 7,900,000.00	R 800,000.00	R 200,000.00	25%		R 200,000.00	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -	R -

ANNEXURE F

Project No.	Project Description	Expense Type	Total Project Cost	Implementation Program / Funding Requirements				2007 / 2008		2008 / 2009		2009 / 2010		2010 / 2011	
				1											
				Amount allocated	Amount spend	% spent	Remarks	Lesedi	Other	Lesedi	Other	Lesedi	Other	Lesedi	Other
Priority Issue 9 : Inadequate Development Facilitation and Control Measures															
PI 9/1	GIS-Based Land Use Scheme.	Capital	**R 20,000.00**	**R 20,000.00**	**R 20,000.00**	**100%**	**Completed**								
PI 9/2	Township Establishment Heidelberg Zone of Opportunity.	Capital					Surface rights negotiations delaying progress								
PI 9/3	Refinement of the Spatial Development Framework.	Operational	**R 250,000.00**	R 250,000.00											
PI 9/4	IDP Annual Revision.	Operational	**R 300,000.00**				**MSIG**								
PI 9/5	Industrial Township Establishment Heidelberg Showground's.	Operational	**R 300,000.00**	R 300,000.00											
PI 9/6	Environmental Management Plan : Zone of Opportunity.	Operational	**R 590,000.00**	R 590,000.00											
PI 9/8	Development Plan : Lesedi Nodal Points.	Operational	**R 200,000.00**	R 200,000.00		**#REF!**	**No funding**								
PI 9/10	N17 & N3 Corridor Development Plan.	Operational					To be incoperated into P1 1/17								
PI 9/11	Investigate alternative usage : Heidelberg Showground's.	Operational													
PI 9/13	EIA for the Show Grounds Site	Operational	**R 25,000.00**	**R 25,000.00**	**R 20,000.00**	**80%**	Public Participation Process & GDACE approval								
PI 9/14	Investigation of Mining restraints in the Lesedi area.	Operational	**R 100,000.00**	**R 100,000.00**	**R 100,000.00**	**100%**	To be completed in March 2005								
PI 9/21	Develop Industrial stands Meyer street opposite Hdb Showground's -	Capital	**Feasibility Study and Costing to be done**												
PI 9/22	Develop Heidelberg Showground's into Industrial stands.	Capital	**Feasibility Study and Costing to be done**												
PI 9/23	EIA - for the area north Bergsig (Hdb x 09)	Capital	**R 60,000.00**	R 60,000.00											
PI 9/24	Geological study - for the area north of Bergsig (Hdb x 09)	Capital	**R 35,000.00**	R 35,000.00											
PI 9/25	Round 14 **(PTP)**	Capital	**R 20,000,000.00**												
PI 9/26	Industrial Hive Centre **(PTP)**	Capital	**R 4,000,000.00**												
PI 9/27	Establish Resource Centre **(PTP)**	Capital	**R 3,000,000.00**					R 100,000.00		R 100,000.00		R 100,000.00		R 100,000.00	
PI 9/28	CBD Node **(PTP)**	Capital	**R 1,000,000.00**												
PI 9/29	Ratanda Entrances **(PTP)**	Capital													
PI 9/30	Establish aesthetics committee	Operational													
Sub-total			**R 29,880,000.00**	**R 1,580,000.00**	**R 140,000.00**	**9%**		**R 100,000.00**	**R -**	**R 100,000.00**	**R -**	**R 100,000.00**	**R -**	**R 100,000.00**	**R -**

ANNEXURE F

Project No.	Project Description	Expense Type	Total Project Cost	Implementation Program / Funding Requirements				2007 / 2008		2008 / 2009		2009 / 2010		2010 / 2011	
				1 Amount allocated	Amount spend	% spent	Remarks	Lesedi	Other	Lesedi	Other	Lesedi	Other	Lesedi	Other
Priority Issue 10 : Lack of Urban Amenities in Ratanda, Impumelelo and other areas															
PI 10/1	Upgrading Ratanda Stadium.	Capital	**R 4,000,000.00**	**R 2,000,000.00**	**R 2,000,000.00**	**100%**	**Completed**								
PI 10/2	Upgrade Tennis Courts : Devon.	Capital	**R 160,000.00**				Consultants appointed			R 80,000.00					
PI 10/3	Construction Ratanda x 7 Sports Stadium.	Capital	**R 3,950,000.00**	**R 950,000.00**	**R 950,000.00**	**100%**									
PI 10/4	Renovation of Sports Grounds. Lesedi	Operational													
PI 10/5	Upgrading Ratanda Multi-purpose Hall.	Capital	**R 2,000,000.00**								R 1,000,000.00		R 1,000,000.00		R 1,000,000.00
PI 10/6	Construct Sports fields Vischkuil.	Capital	**R 1,970,000.00**				Consultants appointed				R 950,000.00		R 1,000,000.00		
PI 10/7	Playground Equipment : Lesedi	Capital	**R 390,000.00**	**R 40,000.00**				R 60,000.00		R 70,000.00		R 90,000.00		R 100,000.00	
PI 10/8	Construction of Multi-purpose hall, Ratanda x7.	Capital	**R 3,400,000.00**	**R 3,300,000.00**	**R 3,300,000.00**	**100%**	**Completed**								
PI 10/9	Construction of Multi-purpose hall : Heidelberg x 23.	Capital	**R 5,200,000.00**	**R 5,200,000.00**		**0%**	**Will start April**								
PI 10/10	Investigate establishment of a library in Endicott.	Operational	**Feasibility Study and Costing to be done**												
PI 10/11	Swimming Pool : Ratanda.	Capital	**R 2,515,000.00**	**R 2,515,000.00**		**0%**	**Completed**								
PI 10/12	Playground Equipment: Impumelelo.	Capital	**R 70,000.00**												
PI 10/13	Upgrading : Heidelberg x 16 sports grounds.	Capital									R 1,000,000.00				
PI 10/14	Upgrading Union Sports grounds and Tennis Courts.	Capital	**R 1,200,000.00**					R 200,000.00			R 500,000.00		R 500,000.00		R 500,000.00
PI 10/15	Upgrading parks : disadvantaged areas, including Jameson Park and	Operational	**R 800,000.00**	**R 50,000.00**	**R 40,000.00**	**80%**	Pending the buying of trees			R 200,000.00		R 200,000.00		R 200,000.00	
PI 10/16	Investigate PPP air field upgrading.	Operational	**R 2,500,000.00**								R 500,000.00		R 500,000.00		R 500,000.00
PI 10/17	Fencing Shalimar Sportsfield	Capital	**R 2,400,000.00**	**R 400,000.00**		**0%**					R 2,000,000.00				
PI 10/18	Upgrade Impumelelo Sport Stadium.	Capital	**R 3,000,000.00**								R 1,500,000.00				
PI 10/19	Upgrade and fencing : Jameson Park community hall.	Capital	**R 348,000.00**	R 348,000.00	**R 348,000.00**	**100%**	Incoprated into 3/24								
PI 10/20	Jameson Park Sports grounds.	Capital	**R 2,000,000.00**												
PI 10/21	Upgrade of Parks / Development Plan & Removal of alien species.	Operational	**R 350,000.00**							R 75,000.00		R 100,000.00		R 100,000.00	
PI 10/22	Upgrading of Heidelberg sports facilities	Capital	**Investigation to be done**												
PI 10/23	Swimming Pool Impumelelo	Capital	**R 3,000,000.00**								R 3,000,000.00				
PI 10/24	Cricket Field Shalimar Ridge		**R 1,200,000.00**					R 200,000.00		R 500,000.00		R 500,000.00		R 500,000.00	
PI 10/25	Fencing Sportsfield		**R 4,500,000.00**							R 1,500,000.00		R 1,500,000.00		R 1,500,000.00	
PI 10/26	Swimming Pool Ratanda		**R 500,000.00**							R 500,000.00					
PI 10/27	Upgrade Sportsgrounds Lesedi									R 55,000.00		R 60,000.00		R 60,000.00	
PI 10/28	Cricket Field Vischkuill / Endicott														
Sub-total			**R 45,453,000.00**	**R 14,803,000.00**	**R 6,638,000.00**	**45%**		**R 460,000.00**	**R -**	**R 2,980,000.00**	**R 10,450,000.00**	**R 2,450,000.00**	**R 3,000,000.00**	**R 2,460,000.00**	**R 2,000,000.00**
Source of Funding			**Total Project Cost**	**Allocated**				**Lesedi**	**Other**	**Lesedi**	**Other**				