

**EVALUATING THE CRITERIA FOR ALLOCATION OF DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN
THE CONTEXT OF SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORKS IN THULAMELA LOCAL
MUNICIPALITY**

**BY
THIBA M.C**

UNIVERSITY OF VENDA

2018

UNIVERSITY OF VENDA

SCHOOL OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING

DISSERTATION TITLE:

**EVALUATING THE CRITERIA FOR ALLOCATION OF DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN
THE CONTEXT OF SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORKS IN THULAMELA LOCAL
MUNICIPALITY**

BY

THIBA MC

STUDENT NO: 11523180

SUPERVISOR: Prof P. BIKAM

CO-SUPERVISOR: Dr J. CHAKWIZIRA

**THIS DISSERTATION IS SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE M.URP DEGREE TO THE DEPARTMENT OF URBAN AND
REGIONAL PLANNING UNDER THE SCHOOL OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES AT
THE UNIVERSITY OF VENDA**

DECLARATION

I, Thiba M.C declare that this research titled “**Evaluating the criteria for allocation of development projects to communities using Spatial Development Frameworks in Thulamela local municipality**” is my own work, it has never been submitted for another degree at any university and all reference material contained therein has been duly acknowledged.

Student’s Signature..... Date.....

Supervisor: Prof P. Bikam

Signature.....Date.....

Co-Supervisor: Dr James Chakwizira

Signature.....Date.....

HOD: Dr James Chakwizira

Signature.....Date.....

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

It is a great pleasure to acknowledge the assistance I have received in conducting this research which has culminated in the writing of this dissertation.

I wish to express my indebtedness's to Prof. Peter Bikam, my supervisor, for his inspiring guidance, constructive criticisms and invaluable supervision during the preparation of this dissertation. His expertise, patience and motivation enabled me to complete this challenging task.

I also acknowledge and thank the assistance from Brilliant Tivavone, Nqobile Muleya, Dr Jacques van Heerden, Dr Isaac Ndlovu, Makhera, Chauke from Xigalo and the motivation I received from Dr James Chakwizira and Prof. Godfrey Anyumba

My sincere gratitude goes to the Department of Cooperative Governance, Human Settlement and Traditional Affairs in Limpopo for offering me a study bursary to do my Master's degree. I also thank the participation of Thulamela Municipality officials and residents in ward 11, 13, 15, 21, 22 and 23.

I also wish to give a special word of thanks to my mother Hanny Thiba. As you said the first degree was yours and this one is mine.

Finally, I thank and praise God the Almighty, for giving me strength, courage and confidence which enabled me to complete this work.

ABSTRACT

The study evaluates the criteria for allocation of development projects to communities using key guideline documents from municipalities such as the Spatial Development Frameworks and the Integrated Development Plans. Allocation of development projects in local municipalities must be well informed and must prioritise community needs hence the need for an objective process to the allocation of projects in communities. The study focused on one rural local municipality, Thulamela Local Municipality due to the level of service delivery protests and service delivery dissatisfaction experienced in the municipality that led to the 2016 municipal boundary redefinition process and a request of a new municipality called Collins Chabane. In this study, the name Malamulele which was under Thulamela Local Municipality is used interchangeably with the new name Collins Chabane. The study utilised the Evaluation Survey Approach to determine the allocation of projects in different communities in Thulamela local municipality. Both qualitative and quantitative research techniques, using Evaluation Survey Approach to unpack the implications of misbalanced allocation of development projects in rural communities were used. Data was collected through household questionnaires, key informant interviews and field observations. Key informants were selected through purposive random sampling techniques while household surveys were accomplished through stratified random sampling technique. Collected data on the role of government with respect to service delivery, criteria on the allocation, economic and demographic profiles, infrastructure and community service provision and principles of project allocation are presented, discussed, processed and analysed through thematic content analysis, SPSS and Microsoft Excel Packages. Based on the study's findings of insufficient public participation, misalignment of SDF/SDBIP/IDP, lack of fund and planning, boundary disputes among others, the researcher then makes recommend the strategy for the allocation of development projects that involves outlining the criterion used to allocate development projects, adequate public participation, improved level of SDF alignment and principles for improved developmental project allocations in rural municipalities.

Keywords: Allocation, Project, Municipality, Criterion

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

LM	Local Municipality
MFMA	Municipal Finance Management Act
MSA	Municipal Systems Act
SDBIP	Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
SPLUMA	Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act
LUS	Land Use Scheme
TLC	Transitional Local Council
CBD	Central Business District
CIF	Capital Investment Framework
MBD	Municipal Demarcation Board
LSDF	Local Spatial Development Framework
MIG	Municipal Infrastructure Grant
NPDG	National Partnership Development Grant
WSA	Water Service Authority
COGHSTA	Co-operative Governance Human Settlements and Traditional Affairs
DRDLR	Department of Rural Development and Land Reform
MTAS	Municipal Turn Around Strategy
RAL	Road Agency Limpopo

LIST OF FIGURES

Contents

	Page
Figure 1: Location of Thulamela Local Municipality in Vhembe District Municipality	12
Figure 1.2: Thulamela Nodal Points.....	12
Figure 4.1: Conceptual Framework Strategy Diagram for the Allocation of Developments in Municipalities	29
Figure 5.1: COGTA Areas of Coverage in Limpopo Province	43
Figure 5.2: Linkage of Region Corridors to the N1	44
Figure 5.3. Thohoyandou Public Transport Intermodal Facility	45
Figure 5.4: Location of Airfield in Thulamela Local Municipality	45
Figure 5.9: Population Distribution per Ward in Thulamela Local Municipality	56
Figure 5.10 Geographical Coverage of Thulamela and Collins Chabane Local Municipalities	60
Figure 6.1 Extent of Incorporation of Community Proposed Projects in the IDP	74
Figure 6.2 Knowledge of Criteria used to Allocate Projects.....	75
Figure 6.3 Respondents views of Knowledge of Projects from their Communities.....	76
Figure 6.4 Respondents on most Prioritised Project Needs	78
Figure 6.5 Identified Projects from Respondents Listed in the IDP.....	79
Figure 6.6 Platform on which Respondents were Informed of Projects in the IDP	80
Figure 6.7 Key Respondents Levels of Satisfaction with the Principles of Project Allocation	81
Figure 6.8 Municipalities Timeous Response to Community	82
Figure 6.9 Respondents Perception on whether Collins Chabane Local Municipality was formed as a Result of Project Allocation Discontents	83
Figure 7.1: Strategy for the Allocation of Development Projects	102

LIST OF TABLES

Contents

	Page
Table 1: Population of Thulamela Local Municipality	3
Table 1.2: Service Backlog in Thohoyandou and Malamulele nodal points (2015/2016	4
Table 1.3: The IDP Priorities needs in Thulamela Local Municipality	5
Table 1.4: Infrastructure projects expenditure in Thohoyandou and Malamulele Growth Points from 2010-2016.....	6
Table 4.1: Research Goal Achievement Matrix	30
Table 4.2: Households and Population Size within the Wards in the Study Area	33
Table 4.3: Sampling Frame of KII	34
Table 4.4: Sample Size, Target and Administration of Questionnaires to Households	35
Table 4.5 Expected Outcomes.....	40
Table 5.1: Housing Units Provided in Thulamela Local Municipality from 2010-2016	46
Table 5.2 Funds Allocated for Town Establishments in Thulamela Local Municipality	47
Table 5.3 MIG Allocation to Thulamela Local Municipality 2010 – 2016	48
Table 5.4: Infrastructure Projects Expenditure in of Thohoyandou and Malamulele (2010 - 2016).....	52
Table 5.5 Projects Prioritized in SDFs and by Councilors 2010 – 2016	58
Table 5.6 Projects Allocation by Growth Point Category	59
Table 5.7: Quality Matrix of Common Challenges of Thulamela SDF Assessed in 2016	65
Table 5.8: Thulamela Local Municipality COGHSTA MEC's IDP Assessment Findings from 2010-2016.....	67
Table 6.1: Population Distribution per Ward in Thulamela and Collins Chabane Local Municipalities	69
Table 6.2: Gender Disparities between Collins Chabane and Thulamela Study Locations ..	70
Table 6.3 Age Disparities between Collins Chabane and Thulamela Study Locations	70
Table 6.4 Marital Status Disparities between Collins Chabane and Thulamela Study Locations.....	71
Table 6.5 Educational level Disparities between Collins Chabane and Thulamela Study Locations.....	71
Table 6.6 Income Levels Disparities between Collins Chabane and Thulamela Study Locations.....	72
Table 6.7 Employment Status Disparities between Collins Chabane and Thulamela Study Locations.....	73
Table 6.27 Sample Survey: Summary of Households Respondents, Dec 2018.....	73
Table 6.8 Sample Survey: Summary of Key Informants' Responses, Dec 2018.....	84

Table 6.9 Key Informants Qualifications	85
Table 6.10 Key Informants' Responses about Public Consultation	86
Table 6.11 Public Consultation Platform used	86
Table 6.7 Key Informants' Views about IDP and SDF Processes	87
Table 6.13 Key Informants' Responses about Consultation Meeting Venues	88
Table 6.14 Level of Public Participation Meetings	88
Table 6.15 Effected Community Projects on the IDP/SDF	89
Table 6.16 Most Prioritized Projects	90
Table 6.17 Key Informants Consultation on SDF Strategy	90
Table 6.18 Feedback of Prioritized Projects on IDP/SDF	91
Table 6.19 Complaints on Prioritized Projects in the IDP/SDF	91
Table 6.20 Key Informants Opinion on Relevance of Legislation for SDF Preparation	92
Table 6.21 Alignment of SDF with National and Provincial Policies	93
Table 6.22 Key Informants Views on SDF Credibility Assessments	93
Table 6.23 Major Infrastructure Projects Ward Implemented	94
Table 6.24 Key Informants Perceptions about SDF Guiding Principles for Project Allocation	95
Table 6.25 Key Informants' Responses to Discontent Issues with Project Allocation that led to the Creation of Collins Chabane Local Municipality.....	96

LIST OF PLATES

Contents	Page
Plate 5.1 Thavhani Mall Thohoyandou	53
Plate 5.2 Malamulele Mall	533
Plate 5.3 Sport Field in Malamulele Town	544
Plate 5.4 Makhuvha Sports Ground	534

LIST OF APPENDICES

Contents

	Page
APPENDIX I: FORMULA TO DETERMINE SAMPLE SIZE . Error! Bookmark not defined.	8
APPENDIX II: HOUSEHOLD RESPONDENTS QUESTIONAIRE..... Error! Bookmark not defined.	09
APPENDIX III: KEY INFORMANTS QUESTIONAIRE..... Error! Bookmark not defined.	3

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Contents

	Page
DECLARATION	i
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	ii
ABSTRACT	iii
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS	iv
1.1 Introduction and Research Background	1
1.2 Background	2
1.2.1 Growth Points Service Backlogs	4
1.2.2 Infrastructure projects expenditure in Thohoyandou and Malamulele growth points	5
1.2.3 Population of Thulamela Local Municipalities	7
1.2.4 Public Participation Issues in the Study Area	7
1.2.5 Purpose of the Study	7
1.3 Statement of the Research Problem	8
1.4 Research Aim and Objectives	10
1.4.1 Specific Objectives	10
1.4.2 Major Research Questions	10
1.4.3 Rationale of the study	11
1.5 Scope of the Study	11
1.5.1 Geographic scope of the study area	11
1.5.2 Contextual Scope	13
1.6 Significance of the Study	13
1.7 Research Assumptions	13
1.8 Research Limitations	13
1.9 Definitions of Key Terms	14
1.10 Chapter Summary	15
CHAPTER 2: THEORY, POLICY AND LEGAL CONTEXT OF THE STUDY	16
2.1 Introduction	16
2.2 An Overview of SDF as a Project Allocation Tool	16
2.3 Legislative Context of Project Allocation and Prioritization in South Africa	16
2.3.1 Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act No 108 of 1996)	16
2.3.2 Local Government Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000)	17
2.3.3 Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (Act 16 of 2013)	17
2.3.4 Local Government Municipal Finance Management Act (Act 56 of 2003)	17

2.4 Local Policies and Bylaws on Service Delivery in Thulamela local municipality	18
2.5 Endogenous Growth System Allocation Theory	18
2.5.1 Performance Allocation Theory	18
2.5.2 Suitability Allocation Theory.....	19
2.5.3 The Goal Achievement Allocation Theory	19
2.5.4 The Credibility Allocation Theory	19
2.5.5 The Competence Allocation Theory	20
2.5.6 The Cost Factor Allocation Theory	20
2.5.7 The Decentralization Allocation Theory	21
2.6 Chapter Summary	21
CHAPTER 3: CASE STUDIES REVIEWS	22
3.1 Introduction.....	22
3.2 Case Studies of Project Allocation, Developed and Developing Countries.....	22
3.2.1 Project Allocation Models in London, United Kingdom	22
3.2.2 Projects Allocation in Gaborone, Botswana.....	23
3.2.3 Projects Allocation in Nairobi Kenya	23
3.2.4 Project Allocation Formula from Tshwane Metro, South Africa	24
3.2.5 Bela-Bela Local Municipality: Best Case Scenario	25
3.2.6 KNYSNA Local Municipality: Worst Case Scenario.....	25
3.3 Knowledge Gaps	26
3.4 Chapter Summary	26
CHAPTER 4: RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY	27
4.1 Introduction.....	27
4.1.1 The Notion of Resource Allocation	27
4.1.2 Concept of Project Allocation Tool.....	27
4.2 Evaluation Survey Criteria to Achieve the Strategy for the Allocation of Development Projects in Municipalities	27
4.3 Research Goal Achievement Matrix.....	30
4.4 Research Design.....	31
4.5 Primary Data Collection Approach	31
4.6 Structured Interviews with Key Informants	31
4.6.1 IDP Managers of Thulamela	32
4.6.2 Technical Services Unit	32
4.6.3 Town Planning Managers	32
4.6.4 Thohoyandou and Malamulele Local Councillors	32
4.6.6 Relevant Local Chiefs.....	32

4.7 Population and Number of Households in the Study Area	33
4.7.1 Sampling Procedure	33
4.8 Selection of Key Informants	34
4.8.1 Sampling size, Target and Administration of Questionnaires	35
4.8.2 Unit of Observation	35
4.8.3 Secondary Data Collection	36
4.8.4 Relevant Books and Journals	37
4.8.5 Qualitative Data Analysis Method	38
4.8.6 Quantitative Data Analysis Method	38
4.8.7 Data Presentation Tools	38
4.9 Ethical Considerations	39
4.10 Expected Outcomes	39
4.11 Chapter Summary	40
CHAPTER 5: PRESENTATION OF DATA ON SERVICE DELIVERY IN THULAMELA AND COLLINS CHABANE LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES	41
5.1 Introduction	41
5.2 Institutional Structures	41
5.2.1 The Role of National Departments in Service Delivery	41
5.2.2 Role of Limpopo Provincial Government in Service Delivery	44
5.2.3 Role of the Department of Cooperative Governance, Human Settlements and Traditional Affairs (COGHSTA)	46
5.2.4 Road Agency Limpopo (RAL)	48
5.2.5 Vhembe District Municipality Role in Service Delivery	49
5.2.6 Thulamela Local Municipality	52
5.2.7 The Role of Thulamela SDF in the Allocation of Projects	54
5.2.8 The SDF as a Subject of the NSDP	55
5.2.9 Argument that the SDF is not an Impartial Tool	55
5.2.10 Extent of Impartiality of the Population concentration criterion in the SDF Project Allocation	56
5.2.11 To what Extent is Sensitivity to Ethnicity an Underlying Factor?	57
5.2.12 How the SDF addressed Spatial Imbalance	57
5.2.13 To what extent do Community Representation Contribute to the SDF Process?	57
5.3 Population Criteria for Project Allocation	58
5.4 Geographical Scope Criteria for Project Allocation	59
5.5 Policy and Legislative Context of Project Allocation	60
5.5.1 Constitutional Context of Service Delivery and Project Allocation	60

5.5.2 Municipal System Act Support for Equitable Service Provision	61
5.5.3 Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act 2013	61
5.5.4 Municipal Finance Management Act and Equitable Financial Disbursements	63
5.5.5 Addressing Delivery Service Imbalance through Municipal By-Laws	64
5.6 The IDP/SDBIP Alignment at the Municipal Level.....	64
5.6.1 SDF Quality Assurance Assessment.....	65
5.6.2 COGHSTA MEC Report with Respect to IDP and Project Allocation	66
5.7 Chapter Summary	67
CHAPTER 6: DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF ALLOCATION OF PROJECTS CRITERIA	68
6.1 Introduction.....	68
6.2 Demographic Profile of the Respondents.....	68
6.2.1 Respondents Profile	69
6.3 Sample of Respondents Views on Project Allocation Criteria	73
6.3.1 Respondents Views on the Incorporation of Community Proposed Projects in the IDP.....	74
6.3.2 Respondents Views on Knowledge of Criteria used to Allocate Projects	75
6.3.3 Respondents Knowledge of Projects from their Communities in the IDP	76
6.3.4 Respondents Views on most Prioritised Projects by Study Location.....	77
6.3.5 Respondents Views on Community Projects Listed on the IDP	78
6.3.6 Platform on which Respondents were Informed of Projects Prioritization	79
6.3.7 Respondents Levels of Satisfaction with the Principles of Project Allocation	80
6.3.8 Respondents Views on Community Complaints are addressed timeously.....	81
6.3.9 Perceptions on Whether Collins Chabane Local Municipality was formed as a Result of Project Allocation Discontents	82
6.4 Summary of Key Informants Responses	83
6.4.1 Key Informants with regard to Qualification of Work.....	85
6.4.2 Key Informants Response on IDP/SDF Representative Forum.....	86
6.4.3 Key Informants Method with Respect to Public Consultation	86
6.4.4 Key Informants on IDP and SDF Processes and Transparency.....	87
6.4.5 Key Informants' Responses about Consultation Meeting Venues.....	87
6.4.6 Key Informants' Level of Satisfaction with Public Participation Meetings	88
6.4.7 Key Informants' Responses as to Whether Communities Prioritised Projects.....	89
6.4.9 Key Respondents on most Prioritised Projects.....	89
6.4.10 Key Informants' Responses about SDF Strategy	90
6.4.11 Key Informants' Responses on Feedback to Communities about IDP/SDF	91

6.4.12 Key Informants' Responses about Community Complaints.....	91
6.4.13 Key Informants' Responses on Legislative Relevance of SDF Preparation to Project Allocation	92
6.4.14 Key Informants Response on Alignment of SDF with National and Provincial Policies	92
6.4.15 Key Informants' Responses on SDF Credibility Assessments	93
6.4.16 Key Informants Response on Projects Implemented Per Ward.....	94
6.4.17 Key Informants' Perception about the SDF's Guiding Principles for Project Allocation	95
6.4.18 Key Informants Views on whether Discontent with Project Allocation led to the Creation of Collins Chabane Local Municipality	96
6.5 Chapter Summary	97
CHAPTER 7: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION	98
7.1 Introduction.....	98
7.2 Summary of Research Findings	98
7.3 Conclusion of Research Findings.....	99
7.3.1 Principle of Spatial Justice Implications	100
7.3.2 Principle of Sustainability Consideration.....	100
7.3.3 Principle of Efficiency.....	101
7.3.4 Principle of Good Governance.....	101
7.4 Recommendations	101
7.4.1 Proposed Strategy for the Allocation of Development Projects	102
7.5 Areas of Further Research	104
7.6 Chapter Summary	105
References.....	106
APPENDIX I: FORMULA TO DETERMINE SAMPLE SIZE	108
APPENDIX II: HOUSEHOLD RESPONDENTS QUESTIONAIRE.....	109
APPENDIX III: KEY INFORMANTS QUESTIONAIRE.....	113

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY

1.1 Introduction and Research Background

Studies on evaluating the effectiveness of Spatial Development Framework of Thulamela Local Municipality in allocating development projects show that spatial planning evaluation is a requirement for the success of planning interventions for physical developments (Angela Hall et al, 2011). One of the classic themes for planning evaluation has been the use of evaluation tools (Litchfield et al, 1998). Litchfield argue that evaluation tools help to provide implementation clarity in terms of decision making options in relation to the pros and cons of spatial planning projects (Litchfield et al, 1998).

With respect to spatial planning evaluations, Borri et al (1997) focussed on evaluating the relationships between theory and practice and the urban-rural interplay in planning while Litchfield et al (1998) sought to understand the challenge of complexity in evaluating performance of planning. Henk Voogd (2011), on the other hand, based his arguments on the transition from one political or elected official to the other. Miller and Patassinni's (2005) arguments revolved around the incorporation of non-market values in planning evaluations. These arguments centre on integrating economic efficiency with environmental sustainability and social equity. Alexander and Faludi (1989) argue that before undertaking an evaluation there is a need to articulate the purpose of the planning for it to be successful or effective. In addition, Alexander and Faludi (1989) indicated that there are three possible approaches to plan evaluation which are normative, conformance/align and performance.

Normative involves historical analysis, review and judging by experience, while conformance juggles the success or failure of planning efforts by one or two standards. The question that is frequently asked is whether the outcomes on the ground fit the plan or conform to planning policies and whether the tools deployed to implement policy or plans regulations, programs or projects, budgets allocations as required are normative or aligned to conformance or performance. Performance based evaluation follows from defining a plan or policy as a framework for future decision (Falludi, 1987). Performance means a plan's or policy's usefulness and effectiveness i.e., whether the subject plan or policy was followed in implementing related plans, programs and projects.

Nathaniel (1996) brings in the dimension of policies and legislation that development plan refers to a group of plans as regulatory mechanisms to evaluate a spatial plan. However, Hennie Swanepoel and Frik De Beer (2011), argue that political forces play a role in the development of plans and allocation of resources because they are at work in all communities. In rural areas, traditional leaders still play an important role in organizing and deciding events

and actions within the community. In South Africa, for example, opposing political groups are found in many communities and Thulamela Local Municipality is not an exception in this case. Political difference in a community can render useless agreements on allocation of development projects. The divided community shows an example of how destructive politics can be with respect to spatial planning.

Swanepoel et al (2011) indicate that spatial planning evaluation requires the use of process tools to achieve consensus on problems identification and appraisal to enhance legitimacy in the evaluation practice through indicators, i.e., the use of impact assessments criteria to evaluate the level of participation of the stakeholders.

In light of the above discussions, the motivation for this research is to evaluate the effectiveness of Spatial Development Framework (SDF) in allocating development projects in Thulamela Local Municipality. The study will determine if projects emanate from the SDF and whether the allocation of development projects in Thulamela Local Municipality from 2010 to 2016 are undertaken according to the framework policy process and procedures. This is because preliminary investigation of the SDF shows that the projects did not satisfy the stakeholders from Malamulele who opted for a new municipality of their own. One of the major reason given has been that the area is deprived of services. The study evaluates the rational and criteria used for allocating developments projects in Thulamela Local Municipality. Issues such as project allocation criteria: - priority principles, transparency and political prejudice will be investigated. The motivation for this research also stems from our observation during SDF forums in Vhembe District Municipalities where certain sections of Thulamela representatives complain about inadequate allocation of projects by Thulamela Local Municipality. The problem escalated to a point where people demanded for a new municipality called Collins Chabane. Despite the new municipality there are still complaints by other sections of the new municipality. This study analyses and evaluates the processes of prioritizing projects allocation in Thulamela Local Municipality with the aim of suggesting a project allocation process guideline that meets the demands of all stakeholders.

1.2 Background

Thulamela is a category B municipality covering an area of 2904, 55 Km² and was established in 2001 and has a history of institutionalized spatial separation. It was influenced by apartheid spatial planning system in terms of The Black Homeland Citizenship Act of 1970, and later as a separate local government structures during the local government transitional period from 1994 to 2000. After the fall of the apartheid government; Malamulele became part of the former Gazankulu homeland. Thohoyandou was part and capital of the former Venda homeland.

Settlements located west of Levubu river and surrounding areas were spatially connected and functionally integrated to Thohoyandou under Thohoyandou Transitional Local Council (TLC), whereas areas to the east of Levubu river were spatially integrated and functionally integrated to Malamulele under Levubu-Shingwedzi Rural Local Council.

The municipality was established in order for the area to have a cohesive functional system in terms of section 25(b) of the Municipal Demarcation Act. Thulamela Local Municipality SDF was also developed in 2010 to strengthen and enforce spatial integration of these areas through the development of settlements hierarchy based on role, character and type with the identification of corridors and growth points which is also aligned to the provincial SDF.

Thulamela Local Municipality settlement pattern is predominantly rural in character and rural land uses with the majority of the area falling under traditional leadership. The municipality consists of 15 traditional authorities and 3 community authorities, Thulamela IDP (2010). Thohoyandou town serves as a district nodal point with Malamulele town and Sibasa town serving as municipal growth points and the remainder are the population concentrations points of Khalavha (Tshikombani), Mhinga, Phaphazela, Saselemani and Makonde, Thulamela Spatial Development Framework (2010).

The concentration of retail and trade services is in Thohoyandou followed by Sibasa and Malamulele (MDB, 2015). Thohoyandou is the main economic hub of Thulamela Local Municipality where there is a large CBD with many wholesale retail facilities, an industrial area and also a wider range of goods compared to other identified nodal points. Higher order facilities such as provincial hospital and the university with wider catchment are also located in Thohoyandou (MDB, 2015).

The municipality is linked and connected by provincial, district and local roads. R524 serves as a major link road from Makhado town to Punda Maria at Kruger National Park and links with R523 at Thohoyandou and with R81 that links to Malamulele. Thulamela Local Municipality is geographically the second smallest municipality of the four in Vhembe District and the largest in the District in terms of population as indicated in Table 1.

Table 1: Population of Thulamela Local Municipality

	Thulamela Local Municipality
Census 2011	618 462
Community survey 2016	658 000
Population Growth	39 538 (0, 6%)

Source: Community Survey 2016

Table 1 shows the population growth for Thulamela Municipality from the community survey 2016. Thulamela Local Municipality had a population growth of 0, 6% from 2011 census compared to 2016 community survey. According to the Limpopo Spatial Development Framework (2016) nodal population analysis in Thulamela Local Municipality, two thirds of the population lives in nodal point/growth point areas. Most people reside in growth points and as such the demand for services is high as compared to those from rural areas. Malamulele Nodal Point has +/- 3 300 population whereas Thohoyandou Nodal Point has +/- 171 000 (LSDF, 2016).

1.2.1 Growth Points Service Backlogs

Given the historical spatial context of the municipality, the growth points have unequal or different levels of developments particularly when it comes to basic services. In 2010, the SDF was developed and nodal point's hierarchy was proposed in order to address the problems of service delivery. The 2010 Thulamela SDF shows that Malamulele node had more service backlogs than Thohoyandou growth point, while other nodal points such as Mhinga, Khalavha, Saselemani, Makonde, etc. were proposed to be developed. According to Statistics South Africa 2011, Thulamela Local Municipality's majority of households (76, 9%) have access to potable water through regional and local water schemes. Out of this figure 85, 3% were in Greater Malamulele and 72% in Greater Thohoyandou areas. With regard to sanitation, 57% (89431) of the households in Thulamela Local Municipality had access to sanitation in the form of pit toilets without ventilation, while 11% had no access to sanitation. 34 600 in the municipality have no access to electricity (Thulamela Local Municipality IDP: 2014/2015). Only 13% of the households receive refuse removal from Thulamela Local Municipality and the rest use their own dumping areas. Table 1.2 shows the basic service backlog in Thohoyandou wards and Malamulele wards from 2010-2016

Table 1.2: Service Backlog in Thohoyandou and Malamulele nodal points (2015/2016)

Item	Thulamela Local Municipality	Thohoyandou wards	Malamulele wards
Sanitation (households)	89431	5864 (5.9%)	11676 (20.3%)
Electricity(households)	34600	2000	5901
Roads	Provincial (1065 Tarred) Municipal 21.1km Tarred	NA	NA
Waste collection (household)	156, 594	NA	36016 (77%)
Housing (households)	37 700	NA	NA

Source: Thulamela Local Municipality IDP: 2015/2016 and MDB: 2015

According to the MDB (2015) report, the majority of households (76,9%) in Thulamela Local Municipality have access to portable water through regional/local water schemes. 85% is in greater Malamulele wards and 72% is in Greater Thohoyandou wards. This suggests that the Greater Malamulele wards have a great access to portable water. With regard to sanitation and electricity, it is somewhat different with greater Malamulele wards having more backlogs compared to Thohoyandou wards. 89431 of households in Thulamela Local Municipality have access to sanitation. The majority of the backlog is in Malamulele wards with 11676 (20, 3%) households not having access to sanitation compared to 5864 (5, 9%) in the remainder of Thulamela Local Municipality. Electricity backlog stands at 34600 households (Thulamela Local Municipality IDP: 2014/2015). Malamulele Wards has a greater backlog of 5901 households as compared to Thohoyandou wards of 2000 households' backlog. A very small portion of households in Thulamela Local Municipality receives weekly refuse removal whereby only proclaimed townships of Thohoyandou wards and Malamulele wards receive refuse removal weekly. The majority of Malamulele wards and Thohoyandou wards have their own refuse removal dumps at their own yards.

1.2.2 Infrastructure projects expenditure in Thohoyandou and Malamulele growth points

Infrastructure projects are implemented as per identified needs during IDP consultation processes from 38 wards of the entire municipal area (Thulamela IDP, 2010). Prioritised needs of the community are categorized in terms of social cluster, economic cluster, government and administration cluster as shown in Table 1.3.

Table 1.3: The IDP Priorities needs in Thulamela Local Municipality

Priorities	Rating	Thohoyandou	Malamulele
Social Cluster			
• Water Services, Facilities and Infrastructure (Dams) and Sanitation	1	1	1
• Electricity and Energy Sources	2	2	2
• Transport Services, Facilities and Infrastructure (roads, streets, bridges, storm water management)	3	3	4
• Land and Housing	4	4	6
• Health Facilities and Services, including a focus on HIV/AIDS	5	5	5
• Educational and Training Facilities	6	6	3
• Welfare Facilities and Services (also focusing on Special Programmes)	7	7	
• Sport and Recreational Facilities	8	8	7
• Safety and Security Facilities and Services	9	9	8
• Waste Management	10	10	9
• Disaster Management	11	11	10
• Cemeteries	12	12	11

• Post and Telecommunication	13	13	13
• Appearance and maintenance (notice boards)	14	14	14
Economic cluster			
• Agriculture	1	1	2
• Tourism	2	2	1
• SMME Development and Community Projects (Poverty Alleviation Programme)	3	4	3
• Trading	4	3	4
• Retail	5	5	5
• Industrial Development	6	6	6
• Mining	7	7	7
Governance and Administration Cluster			
• Financial Viability and Revenue Generation	1	1	2
• Public Participation, Empowerment and Community Development	2	2	1
• Capacity Building (skills development)	3	3	3

Source: Thulamela Local Municipality SDF 2010

Out of the 38 wards of the Thulamela Local Municipality in the social cluster, the needs rated number 1 were Water Services, Facilities and Infrastructure (Dams) and Sanitation followed by electricity and energy sources rated number 2 and others rated lower. On the economic cluster, agriculture was the most important need by the community followed by tourism and others, whereas on government and administration cluster, financial viability and revenue regeneration was the most important need.

From these prioritised needs, the municipality formulates objectives, strategies and projects and implements them on different wards and nodal points. In terms of Limpopo Spatial Rationale 2010, Thohoyandou was identified as a Provincial Growth Point, whereas Malamulele was identified as a District Growth Point. Most of the infrastructure projects and expenditure are located in Thohoyandou followed by Malamulele nodal points because they have the largest population concentration as compared to other nodal points in the municipal area as shown in Table 5.

Table 1.4: Infrastructure projects expenditure in Thohoyandou and Malamulele Growth Points from 2010-2016

Project Name	Location		Source of Funding
	Malamulele Budget Planning: 2009/2010 - 2015/2016	Thohoyandou Budget Planning 2009/2010 -2015/2016	
Water Supply	R88,7m	R111,4 M	VDM
Sanitation	R90m	R167,5m	VDM
Roads	R209,8m	R75,5m	NDPG, MIG, Thulamela
Sports & Arts culture	R14m	R63m	Thulamela
Housing	R11m	R120 000,00	Coghsta

Electricity	R12, 750 m	R13,2m	Thulamela/Eskom
Health	R5.3m		DEPT Health
Education	R13,8m		IDT
Transport		R60m	Dept Transport
Shopping Complex	100m	R105m	LIMDEV
Sub Total	R545,35m	R595,72m	
Total	R1140.954B		

Source: Thulamela IDP 2010-2016

The infrastructure projects expenditure are projects implemented in Thohoyandou and Malamulele growth points from 2010 to 2016 financial year budgets. Sewer, water and sanitation projects were funded by Vhembe District Municipality because it is a Water Service Authority (WSA) municipality. Roads infrastructure projects were funded both by Thulamela, NDPG, MIG and Housing Projects were funded by the COGHSTA Department. The total expenditure from 2010-2016 projects was R595, 72 million for Thohoyandou as compared to R545, 35 million for Malamulele. One can see just a moderate difference of R50.4 million.

1.2.3 Population of Thulamela Local Municipalities

According to StatsSA 2011 the population of Thulamela Local Municipality was estimated at 618 462 and in terms of 2016 Community Survey the population of the municipality is 658 000 with a population growth of 39 538 and this holds the largest population in Vhembe District Municipality. Figure 1 shows the demarcation of the municipalities in Vhembe District.

1.2.4 Public Participation Issues in the Study Area

Public participation in Thulamela Local Municipality is done through nodal area representative forum for both IDP and SDF reviews. Nodal point representation means community members selected by communities on a nodal point to represent issues of the communities on a forum. Allocations of projects are supposed to be prioritised in terms of community needs as information is collected from nodal representative forum, mayoral imbizos, traditional council meetings and community development workers program from every ward.

1.2.5 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this research is to evaluate if the Spatial Development Framework of Thulamela municipality is an effective Spatial Planning tool in guiding the location of developmental projects. The problem related to the allocation of development projects resulted in protests in 2016 which subsequently led to the formation of a new municipality. Public infrastructure services such as roads, shopping, sewerage and water supply were the

main issues of contention which led to protests. According to the protesters, the municipality was not addressing their service delivery needs.

The Spatial Development Framework is a component of Thulamela Municipality Integrated Development Framework that is developed for a five-year term period. It is a spatial representation of the objectives and vision of the municipality. Projects of the municipality are indicated in the plan as a basis for the allocation of projects. R2million is spent annually both by national, provincial and local governments to develop and review each of these tools in a municipality. The research seeks to determine if the Thulamela SDF was effectively used to prioritise and allocate projects to ensure integration of the communities as well as ensure normative, conformance and performance of the SDF processes. The research seeks to determine the processes used in the allocation and prioritization of development projects as required by the SDF guidelines for project allocation. The aim is to unpack the viability of the allocation of projects as required by the guidelines.

1.3 Statement of the Research Problem

Thulamela Municipality experienced several services delivery protests in 2015 mostly by residents from the Malamulele community. According to residents, it was due to lack of proper services provision such as roads, sewerage, inconsistent water supply and insufficient waste collection. The protesters claimed service provision is mostly prioritised to areas such as in and around Thohoyandou ignoring other communities mainly from Malamulele area. These service delivery protests resulted in the split and request for another municipality which culminated in establishing Collins Chabane Local Municipality in 2016.

Thulamela Local Municipality has a history of institutionalized spatial separation, first influenced by apartheid spatial planning system in terms of The Black Homeland Citizenship Act of 1970, and later as a separate local government structure during the local government transitional period from 1994 to 2000. During the apartheid government system in South Africa, Malamulele was part of the former Gazankulu Homeland while Thohoyandou was part and capital of the former Venda homeland. Settlements located west of Levubu River and surrounding areas were spatially connected and functionally integrated to Thohoyandou under Thohoyandou Transitional Local Council (TLC). However, areas east of the Levubu River were spatially integrated and functionally integrated to Malamulele under Levubu-Shingwedzi Rural Local Council. The settlement pattern of Thulamela local municipality is as a result of historical spatial segregation. The main concentration of retail, trade facilities malls and services is in Thohoyandou rather than Malamulele and these establish Thohoyandou as the main economic hub of the municipality, followed by Sibasa and Malamulele.

The majority of the infrastructure projects such as solid waste transfer stations, roads construction, streets rehabilitations and sports facilities from 2010 to 2016 were allocated mostly in ward 25 of Thohoyandou town and ward 11 of Malamulele town than in the rest of the wards due to the fact that these two wards have the highest population concentration in the municipality. The electrification, housing, water reticulation and construction of stadiums was evenly distributed in wards that are designated as nodal points.

The Thulamela Local Municipality is mostly dependant on government grants for its financial viability and sustainability. Most of the infrastructure is funded from the Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG), and the National Partnership Development Grant (NPDG). The municipality has a grant dependency of 62% and generated only 33% of its operational funds in 2010 (Thulamela IDP 2010). Rates and services income of the municipality is generated mainly in Thohoyandou town because of the high level of commercial and residential properties compared to other areas.

The Thulamela Local Municipality had 40 electoral wards, 25 of which were in the Thohoyandou area and the remaining 15 were in the Malamulele area. The total number of ward councillors in Thulamela is 80 with 40 directly elected as ward councillors and 40 Proportional Representative Councillors. The Malamulele areas constitute a total of only 30 representative councillors in the municipality. Additionally, 12 members of council are traditional leaders representing the traditional governance system.

The Municipal System Act of 2000 section 25(1) and 34 (MFMA), requires that municipalities have an IDP and a process plan when reviewing or developing the IDPs. The MFMA states that the IDP and budget process plan be adopted by council not later than 31 of August every financial year. The Thulamela Local Municipality IDP and budget Process Plan of 2010 to 2016 were prepared in terms of these statutory acts giving role players within the process, institutional arrangements for implementation, mechanism and processes for public participation, binding legislation and planning requirement. This is done with close consultation with Vhembe District Municipality and the provincial government in order to ensure alignment. In the IDP MEC Assessment reports by COGHSTA from 2010 to 2016 financial years, it was found out that their IDPs were credible and aligned with the Municipality SDBIP although in 2013/2013 SDBIP was found to be partially aligned. In terms of Thulamela SDF 2010 there are projects listed for implementation but there is no indication where they should be implemented in space. The majority of the projects listed in the 2010 to 2016 IDPs were supposed to be implemented within the prescribed financial years but some were not implemented due to conflicts and disputes over land with the traditional leadership and other

stakeholders in all wards of the Municipality. In view of what is discussed above, the research problem can be summarised as follows:

The criteria for the allocation of development projects through the Spatial Development Framework in Thulamela Local Municipality did not favour Malamulele communities.

1.4 Research Aim and Objectives

The aim of the research is to evaluate if the criteria used for the allocation of development projects through the Spatial Development Framework in Thulamela Local Municipality favoured Malamulele communities or not.

1.4.1 Specific Objectives

- i. To assess the regulatory and legal requirements for the allocation of development projects to communities in Thulamela Local Municipality from 2010-2016.
- ii. To examine the criteria for the geographical coverage of the allocation of development projects at ward level in Thulamela Local Municipality from 2010-2016.
- iii. To determine the development impact of the allocation of development projects on communities in Thulamela Local Municipality from 2010-2016.
- iv. To evaluate the level of public participation during the SDF project identification process
- v. To propose a strategy for the allocation of development projects in municipalities.

1.4.2 Major Research Questions

- i. How relevant are the regulatory and legal requirements for the allocation of development projects to communities in Thulamela Local Municipality?
- ii. What are the criteria for the geographical coverage of the allocation of development projects in Thulamela Local Municipality?
- iii. What is the impact of the allocation of the development projects in Thulamela Local Municipality?
- iv. What is the level of public participation during the SDF project identification process?
- v. What is the appropriate strategy for development project allocation in municipalities?

1.4.3 Rationale of the study

A number of municipalities have been struggling to find an appropriate strategy for allocation of development projects in communities. This is due to the dependency on the use of spatial strategies such as the SDF's which do not clearly state the methods for the criterion for the allocation of development projects in communities. With the Municipal Demarcation Board plans to redefine municipal boundaries, nodal points are likely to shift leading to the need to develop a clear strategy on how municipalities allocate projects in the communities. Several municipalities (Aganang; and Nokeng Tsa Taemane Local Municipalities) in South Africa have encountered challenges with regards to allocation of development projects prior and post redefinition of municipal boundaries. Therefore, the study aims to develop a criterion strategy to assist municipalities to allocate development projects in communities.

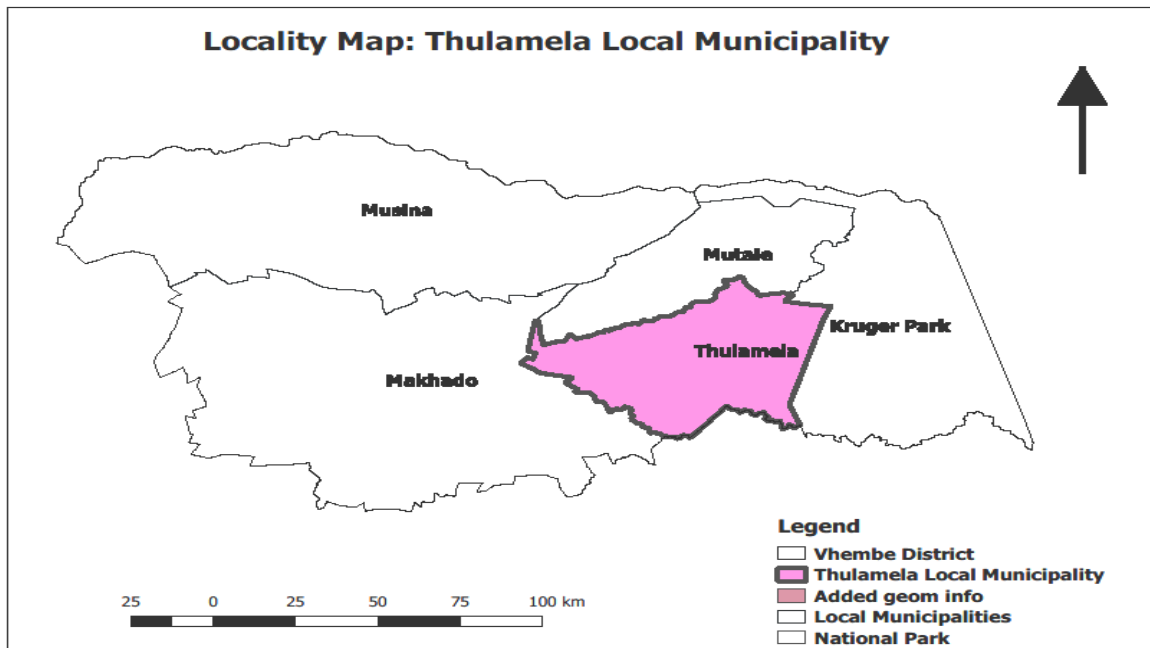
1.5 Scope of the Study

The geographical scope of this research covers the Spatial Development Frameworks of Thulamela Local Municipality from 2010 to 2016 particularly the areas where there were service delivery protests. This was the case in 2015 in Malamulele and this led to the establishment of a new municipality LIM345. Figure 3 shows the coverage and boundaries of Thulamela Local Municipality including Malamulele. The scope of this study is twofold, the geographical coverage and the contextual scope.

1.5.1 Geographic scope of the study area

Thulamela is a category B municipality situated within Vhembe District in the far north of the Limpopo Province. The municipality shares borders with Mutale Local Municipality in the North, the Mopani District in the south and Makhado Local Municipality in the west with a coverage area of 2,904.55km². The location of Thulamela Local Municipality within Vhembe District is shown in Figure 1.

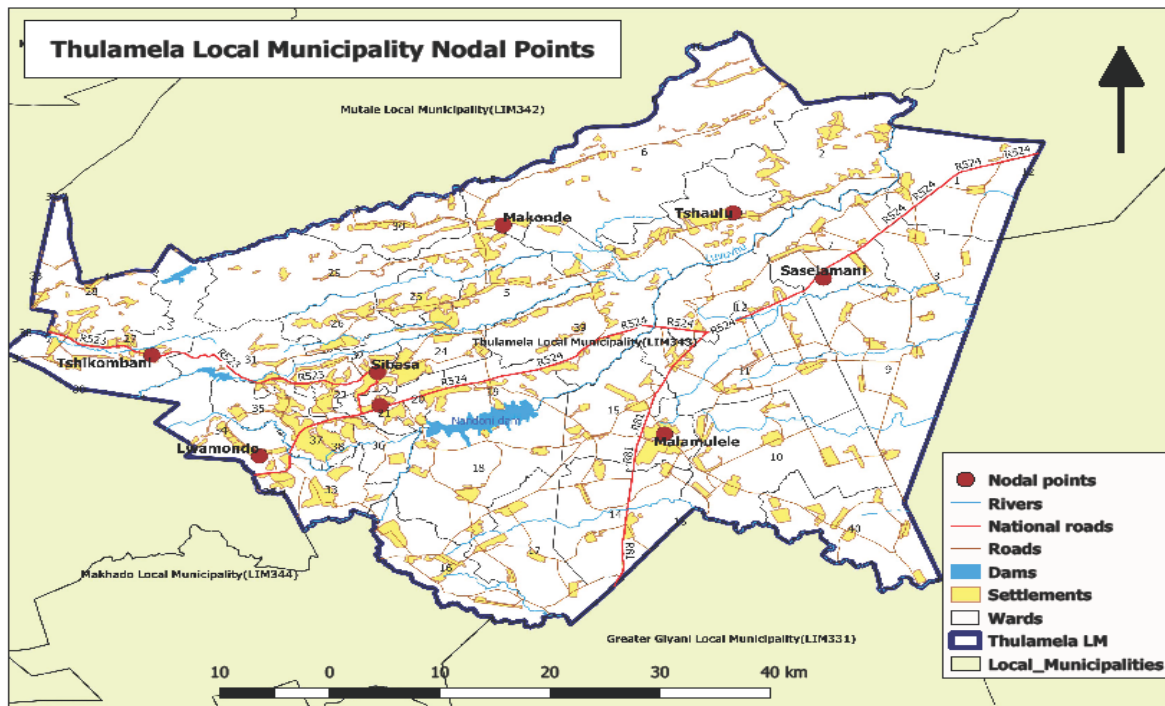
Figure 1: Location of Thulamela Local Municipality in Vhembe District Municipality



Source: Derived from Thulamela SDF 2010

From Figure 1 we can see that Thulamela Local Municipality is located within Vhembe District of Limpopo Province. It shares the borders with Mopani District in the south, Mutale Local Municipality on the north and Makhado in the west with an area coverage of 2,904.55km².

Figure 1.2: Thulamela Nodal Points



Source: Derived from Thulamela SDF 2010

Thulamela Local Municipality nodal points consist of Thohoyandou as a provincial growth point while Sibasa and Malamulele are district growth points and Mhinga is a municipal growth point with Tshikombani, Tshitereke, Saselemani and Tshaulu as population concentration points.

1.5.2 Contextual Scope

The contextual scope of this study is to analyse if the allocation of development projects with the use of SDF is fair to all areas and wards of the municipality through the use of legal and regulatory frameworks within the two local municipalities. Critical strategic plans such as the SDF and the SDBIP should assist in evaluating the allocation of development projects in local municipalities as well as the Integrated Development Plan. This acts as an integral document to holistically combine key performance areas and financial allocations.

1.6 Significance of the Study

The Thulamela Municipality experienced service delivery protests from 2015-2016 which led to the establishment of a new municipality LIM 345 by the Demarcation Board. There has been contestation by the public on service delivery, popularly called service delivery protests. However, the root of the problem is the criterion for the allocation of development projects emanating from the SDF. The study seeks to determine whether the problem is the allocation criteria or other yet unknown reasons.

1.7 Research Assumptions

While programs, policies and guidelines are developed to facilitate the allocation of development projects in municipalities in South Africa, the Spatial Development Framework are used to initiate, plan, prioritise and allocate development projects. The Spatial Development Framework is one of the strategic tool used to accomplish the objectives of the allocation of development projects in the Thulamela Local Municipality and it is assumed that the SDF served that purpose from 2010-2016.

1.8 Research Limitations

The research has the following limitations:

- There is little data on the new municipality.
- Informants from Malamulele Demarcation Task team structure are no longer in existence.

- Conflicts of interest between political, traditional and the communities in Collins Chabane Local Municipality is rife.

1.9 Definitions of Key Terms

Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP): is a plan by each municipality which should outline how the municipality will implement its budget to meet service delivery needs. It should clearly outline municipal ability to effect or implement its budget and, as such give effect to the municipal budget and IDP (National Treasury, 2005:1).

Service Delivery Protest: Protests by communities in demand of basic services such as water, electricity, sanitation infrastructure, roads, land and housing which must be provided by government. (Community Protests: Local Government Perception, 2015/SALGA)

Spatial Development Framework (SDF): It is a core component of the Municipal IDP. It is a tool to achieve a desired spatial form of the municipality (Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act 2013).

Public Participation: The process by which an organization consults with interested and affected individuals, organizations and government entities before making a decision (Local Government Municipal Systems Act 2000).

Credible IDP: Is an IDP that is guided by community participation through its design and review processes and is resourced by an adequately skilled workforce and a realistic budget which can be implemented and monitored (DPLG, 2010)

Clean Audit: A clean audit is an unqualified audit and relates to three aspects; the financial statements are free from material misstatements, there are no material findings on the annual performance report and that there are no material findings on non-compliance with key legislation. www.agsa.co.za/auditinformation.

IDP process: It is the process through which the municipalities prepare strategic development plans for a five-year period (Local Government Municipal Systems Act 2000).

Project Evaluation: Is a systematic and objective assessment of an ongoing or completed project. The aim is to determine the relevance and level of achievement of project objectives, efficiency, impact and sustainability. (www.ilo.org/doc/wcms_172679)

Performance Evaluation: Is a constructive process to acknowledge the performance of an employee in an organization. It must be in line with resources, best suited to circumstances,

in line with priorities, objectives indicators and targets, (Local Government Municipal Systems Act 2000).

Implementation: It is the process of executing goals or key performance indicators, implementation of capital investment and policies (Adan et.al. (2011).

Conflict Resolution: Is a process involved in facilitating the peaceful ending of conflict retribution, (Dudley Weeks, 1992).

Municipal Budgets: A documented source of information that reflects the income anticipated by the municipality and the expenditure over a specific period of time. This is referred to as medium term expenditure framework or multi-year budgeting (Local Government Municipal Systems Act 2000).

Project allocation: Is the process of assigning and scheduling available resources in the most effective and economical manner (www.wrike.com/project-management-guide).

1.10 Chapter Summary

This chapter explained the study area by providing background to the study. The chapter also gave theoretical arguments on evaluating the effectiveness of Spatial Development Frameworks in allocating development projects and background information about the study area. Additionally, the chapter gave a clear overview of the problem that exists with regard to basic service provision in Thulamela Local Municipality.

Research aims and objectives were identified in order to assist in identifying and assessing the problem in the study area. This is important in helping the researcher to give possible strategies in resolving the identified problem.

The chapter introduced a clear assumption that the Spatial Development Framework is one of the strategic tools used to accomplish the objectives of the allocation of development projects in Thulamela Local Municipality and it is assumed that the SDF served that purpose from 2010-2016.

CHAPTER 2: THEORY, POLICY AND LEGAL CONTEXT OF THE STUDY

2.1 Introduction

Literature review will be done on related policies, acts, and theories on the effectiveness of spatial planning tools in order to determine that they are useful tools for the allocation of development projects. The literature review will assess the theories and concepts of using spatial plans for the allocations of projects in a non-biased manner.

2.2 An Overview of SDF as a Project Allocation Tool

In terms of the Municipal System Act (Act 32 of 2000) section 26 (e) a Spatial Development Framework is an integral part of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) of the municipality. It is a tool that manages and guides development in the municipal area. It guides and informs investors on development opportunities in the short term and long term. Moreover, it provides spatial guidelines with regard to development projects, prioritization of projects and where they should be located spatially. It is the spatial development tool that is used by the municipal IDP for the identification and allocation of projects in the municipal space.

2.3 Legislative Context of Project Allocation and Prioritization in South Africa

Section 25 of the Local Government Municipal System Act (32 of 2000) requires that a municipal council adopts a single, inclusive and strategic plan for the development of the municipality which aligns the resources and capacity of the municipality with the implementation plan and also forms policy framework and general basis of which annual budgets must be based. It should also be compatible with national and provincial development plans with planning requirement of the municipality in terms of legislation. Available revenue resources for investment must be used efficiently and economically in a prioritised way. Section 29 (1) (l) indicates that local communities must be consulted on their development needs and priorities.

Outlined in this section are the policies and legislation that relate to the allocation of projects directly or indirectly.

2.3.1 Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act No 108 of 1996)

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (1996) is the supreme law of the land. The Bill of Rights enshrines the right of all people in the country and affirms the democratic values of human dignity, equity and freedom. Section 24 of the Constitution states that everyone has

the right to an environment which is not harmful to health and wellbeing. Section 26(1) indicates that everyone has the right to have access to adequate housing. Section 52 spell out the objectives of local government to ensure access to basic services and facilitating economic development within the framework of financial sustainability, and the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (1996).

2.3.2 Local Government Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000)

The Municipal System Act of 2000 defines the legal nature, executive, legislative and powers of the municipality. The act establishes a framework for municipal planning, performance management, use of resources and promotes participation of local communities in local government affairs. Section 25 (1) shows that each municipality must within a prescribed period after the start of its elected term adopt a single, inclusive and strategic plan for the development of the municipality which links and integrates and co-ordinates plans, aligns the resources and capacity with the implementation plan and forms the policy framework and general basis of which budget must be based. Section 26 (e) shows that Spatial Development Framework is a core component of IDP which must include the provision of basic guidelines for land Use management (Local Government Municipal Systems Act 2000).

2.3.3 Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (Act 16 of 2013)

The act provides for Spatial Planning and Land Use Management in the Republic. Section 12(1) of the act stipulates that the national and provincial government and each municipality must prepare an SDF. Section 20 (2) stipulates that a municipal spatial development framework must be prepared as part of municipal IDP in accordance of Municipal System Act provisions. Section 21 (h) stipulates that the SDF must identify, quantify and provide location requirements of engineering infrastructure and services provision for existing and future development among others such as estimates about the land for housing provision, corridors, economic nodes where investment will be prioritised and facilitated (Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act, 2013).

2.3.4 Local Government Municipal Finance Management Act (Act 56 of 2003)

This act regulates municipal budgeting and financial management of the municipality. It also introduces a government framework for a separate entity created by a municipality. It fosters transparency and local government level through budget and reporting requirement (Local Government Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003).

2.4 Local Policies and Bylaws on Service Delivery in Thulamela local municipality

Thulamela Local Municipality has local policies and bylaws on service delivery which were reviewed and adopted in 2010. These include indigent policy, municipal property rates bylaw, spatial planning and land use management bylaws, traffic bylaws, land use management and building bylaw, street trading bylaws among others. These bylaws serve as implementation and law enforcement tools in service delivery (Thulamela IDP, 2010).

2.5 Endogenous Growth System Allocation Theory

According to De Jager L (2004), the endogenous growth theory of project allocation explains why production and consumption activities are concentrated in a number of urban areas of different sizes and industrial composition rather than uniformly distributed in space.

The endogenous growth theory focuses on the wider concept of technology and human capital of allocating projects which is an expressed theory instead of products. It necessitates different sets of institutional arrangements like pricing systems, taxation or incentives to ensure the efficient allocation of ideas. De Jager L (2004) argues that large technology intensive companies express interest in the new growth theory because of its view on monopolistic power and changes in institutional arrangements suggested by this theory. No one will spend their own resources to produce new ideas if they do not have monopoly power over it. This theory of project allocation shows that investors allocate projects where they have control over the project for a maximum profit.

Human capital on the other hand, complement technological growth embodied by the skills of a worker. The use of these skills in one activity precludes their use in another making human capital a rival good. The essence of this theory is that it emphasises uniformity in the allocation of projects across a geographical area.

2.5.1 Performance Allocation Theory

According to Pietro Micheli and Luca Mari (2014) performance is a notion that permeates contemporary societies because it is used to assess the quality of individual and collective efforts. In management of organizations, it is required to perform and to communicate the achievement to key stakeholders. In this case, organizational functions and process are needed to demonstrate their ability to performance. On the other hand, Janice Morphet (2011) states that performance is an activity which is more easily applied to development management with its process based approach end point. When development is completed without performance management, it will be difficult to assess how far the objectives have

been met. This theory lays more emphasis on performance of the projects that have been allocated. This is because according to the theory, a project can be evenly allocated but if there is no performance, it will not achieve the desired results.

2.5.2 Suitability Allocation Theory

The suitability project allocation tool theory by Baroudy (2015) is based on the geographical information system. Baroudy (2015) developed a spatial model for land suitability assessment for wheat crop production in Egypt by integrating Geographic Information System (GIS) techniques. The GIS techniques assess the land suitability for wheat crop by checking organic matter, drainage, texture, depth, topography and surface stoniness. The results of the GIS technique are compared with other methods and the results are used to select an area well suited for particular crops. The suitability allocation theory uses a GIS tool where the areas that need to have projects allocated to them are mapped out geo-spatially. In this manner, it is the GIS that prompts up the area based on criteria that is in built in the GIS system. However, the GIS system does not allow for debate and emergency uses of project allocation.

2.5.3 The Goal Achievement Allocation Theory

A goal is an idea of the future or desired result that a person or a group of people envision, plan and want to achieve (Latham, 2016). Latham indicates that a goal can be set consciously or can be primed setting the model to provide a framework for achieving the set objectives. The goal setting theory states that a specific challenging goal leads to higher performance than a specified easy goal. A vague goal achievement theory implies that a project development goal has been set at the beginning of the planning state such as the Spatial Development Framework. During the implementation of plans, the goal must be achieved within the set time. Failure to do so means that the project cannot be achieved. Latham's (2016) theory of goal achievement implies that if the goal was set to allocate project rationally across a geographical area and some areas are left out, it means that the goal was not achieved based on even allocation. However, the implementation and project allocation is another set of argument.

2.5.4 The Credibility Allocation Theory

Credibility can be described as the quality of being believed or trusted. Gregory, et al (2016) describe the credibility theory in policy making as the level of confidence that will fulfil return commitments as specified in policies. For a policy to be efficient in the long term, the policy makers need to consider best solutions. Credibility of commitment is crucial for incentives and

it requires a balance with flexibility (Gregory et al, 2014). As far as the project is concerned the credibility theory lays emphasis on the credibility of the criteria used for the allocation of projects. The theory requires that project credibility indicators are thoroughly chosen without bias towards a section or geographical area.

2.5.5 The Competence Allocation Theory

Ron Sanchez (2002) indicates that competence theory of project allocation refers to some key constituent elements of competence such as skills, capabilities, knowledge, learning, coordination and relationships. However, the theory is based on the following elements of project allocation:

- Consistency in decision making: this means that in deciding the criteria to be used in project allocation requires that the role players be consistent and not favour one area over the other;
- Competence: the element of competence comes in because those given the task of allocating the projects must be above board in terms of transparency when allocating projects;
- Criticality: the element of criticality means that the projects are critically assessed and based on what is critical. An area can warrant priority of allocation of projects. However, most stakeholders do not agree on the criticality factor because the criteria to choose what it is critical and what is not c biased.

2.5.6 The Cost Factor Allocation Theory

Toshio Aoki (1959) shows that certain industries orient towards a particular geographical point while others of similar nature or different industries agglomerate or degglomerate in particular regions. This is due to economic forces which makes the cost to gravitate in one direction or the other. The elements of cost factor theory of project allocation are listed below:

- Social cost factors: this emphasises project allocation based on social class;
- Location cost factors: This lays emphasis on location question of rent i.e. the lucrative the centre the higher it will attract investment;
- Cultural factors: this factor is only relevant in project allocation if culture has a heavy weight in project allocation;
- Economic cost factors: the factor of project allocation stems from the theory of demand and supply i.e. the more the area is in demand the more it attracts projects;

- Transport costs factors: the transport cost factors of project allocation is based on the theory that the higher the transport cost the less likely the project will be allocated in such areas.

2.5.7 The Decentralization Allocation Theory

According to Falleti (2004), decentralization is a process involving a set of policy reforms at transferring responsibilities, resources or authority. It is a set of state reforms and it has the following three main characteristics:

- Administrative: that projects should be allocated based on administrative coverage or boundaries;
- Fiscal: that projects can be allocated to any location based on the availability of funds in a given fiscal or financial year;
- Political: that projects can be based purely on political decision. This model of project allocation is seen as biased and the stronger political party allocates projects to its constituency.

2.6 Chapter Summary

The chapter provided an overview of the Spatial Development Framework as a project allocation tool, legislative and policy context of project allocation in South Africa. The chapter also introduced different effective project allocation theories that can be applied when developing or reviewing the Spatial Development framework in municipalities.

CHAPTER 3: CASE STUDIES REVIEWS

3.1 Introduction

The chapter provides and discusses a case study related to literature review based on project allocation models and formulas at global, regional and local level. It also discusses the study problem in order to get ideas and analyze the issues better and reveal knowledge gaps.

3.2 Case Studies of Project Allocation, Developed and Developing Countries

Outlined below are case studies of project allocation from developed and developing countries.

3.2.1 Project Allocation Models in London, United Kingdom

The spatial planning systems in England are set within individual governance frameworks to deliver better places. They operate as the nexus of vertical and horizontal integration in addressing the twin components of vision and evidence-based need (Janice Morphet, 2011). In other areas such as Scotland Spatial planning has been part of decentralization and devolution in projects allocation where approaches deal with local inequalities and territorial cohesion between parts of the state that have different cultures and legacies (Janice Morphet, 2011). Effective projects allocation in spatial planning is part of wider program of change which incorporates vision, reduction of the influence in climate change, sustainable development, economic stability and growth, and is able to deliver these changes at various spatial scales from national to local level (Janice Morphet, 2011).

The model is based on decentralization as against concentration of projects in already growing nodes. The key points of the theory are outlined as follows:

- Deconcentration: this redistributes decision making authority, financial and management responsibilities among different levels of central government;
- Delegation: this is where the Central Government transfers responsibility for decision making and administrative functions to semi-autonomous organizations most wholly controlled by central government;
- Devolution: this is where government devolves functions by transferring authority for decision making, finance and management to quasi-autonomous units of local government with corporate status.

Lessons from the London case of project allocation: London emphasised decentralization of projects in growing regions based on the delegation of power and devolution of functions.

3.2.2 Projects Allocation in Gaborone, Botswana

Botswana has developed a National Development Plan as a framework and a strategy to influence the allocation of resources among its people by guiding spatial development and investment decisions. It is also a planning tool that aims to align the intervention of ministries, departments, agencies, private sector and civil society organizations. One of the key concepts is the international green corridor that links protected areas, wildlife habitats and human settlements in which they can be managed and integrated together (Botswana National Development Plan, 2017-2023). The Botswana case is based on deliberate intervention as outlined below:

- Diversification: in Botswana a diversified model is used to allocate resources for economic growth through initiatives such as beneficiation, cluster development, special economic zones, economic diversification drive and local economic development;
- Human capital development: this depends on whether there is capacity to implement the project in an area;
- Social development: This factor is based on satisfying social development and inclusiveness;
- Sustainable use of national resources: this factor is based on the fact that the resources have to be sustainable for future generations
- Consolidation: This is based on consolidating the gains of strengthening good governance and strengthening of national security;
- Effective monitoring and evaluation system: this is based on proper feedback to communities.

3.2.3 Projects Allocation in Nairobi Kenya

Kenya has a National Spatial Plan of 30-year period vision which provides a framework for efficient, productive and a sustainable use of land. It supports the implementation of strategic national projects by indicating their spatial locations and providing framework for absorbing the spatial impact of these projects. It provides a coordinating framework for sectoral planning which has been lacking in the country and it also aims to address the disconnect that has existed for a long time between physical and economic planning. This is expected to result in a more prudent use of the country scarce resources as the plan provides a platform for prioritization of programmes and projects within the implementation mechanism (Kenya National Spatial Plan, 2015-2045). The model of project allocation in Kenya is based on the spatial impacts the allocation will bring to the community as outlined in the key points below:

- Managing impacts of global trends: this looks at the impact of the allocation of projects on the inhabitants;
- Optimizing land and natural resources: this optimises the use of natural resources because Kenya is one of the favoured tourist destinations;
- Promoting balanced regional development: this aspect of project allocation is based on the quest to balance development along all regions in Kenya;
- Promoting rural development: this aspect of project allocation lays emphasis on rural development;
- Urbanization: this is on the premises that urban areas require more resources.

3.2.4 Project Allocation Formula from Tshwane Metro, South Africa

The projects allocation formula in Tshwane Metro is done through SDF Capital Investment Framework (CIF). The CIF on the SDF is created to close the gap between the spatial strategy and implementation on the ground. Projects allocation is achieved using this spatial strategy as the basis on which other sector plans can place their plans and ensure integration through a shared platform. The integration of sector plans ensures impactful outcomes for projects that are implemented in the city (Tshwane Metro SDF, 2012). The SDF provides a strategic plan in which infrastructure and services investment occur, provide information on the current development profile of different areas and required interventions, propose spatial based investment interventions, budget decisions are made with the clarity that only a visual platform can give, sector plans are aligned with strategic investment decisions relating to bulk infrastructure, data is synchronised into spatial based interventions, efficiency is achieved through the erection of business intelligence by providing strategic planning information at a central point (Tshwane Metro SDF, (2012). The model used in the Tshwane Metropolitan area is based on the premise that when development projects are rationally allocated they open the opportunity for capital investment. The key investment criteria are outlined as follows:

- Automotive and components: To promote automotive factories in the metro;
- Tourism and related services: to promote tourism in the inner city;
- Agriculture and Agro-processing: allocation to promote agro-businesses;
- Aerospace and Defence technologies: projects allocation to promote Aerospace development;
- Mixed Manufacturing: project allocation to enhance production;
- Research and Development: projects allocation to enhance research and development in tertiary industries;

- Alternative and Renewable Technologies: projects allocation to promote renewable energy;
- Business Process Outsourcing and Off-shoring: project allocation to promote business development;
- Mining and Beneficiation: this aspect of project allocation is to promote mining practices.

3.2.5 Bela-Bela Local Municipality: Best Case Scenario

Bela-Bela Local Municipality uses Capital Assets Investment prioritizing and weight set criteria models. The Capital Asset Investment prioritizing model is based on the principles to ensure the following efficiency outcomes:

- Affordability and cost factors: projects are allocated based on the available funds and cost;
- Local economic and social development: projects are allocated to promote the use of local resources and to satisfying social development;
- Job creation: projects are allocated on the basis that they will create jobs;
- Income potential: projects are allocated on the basis that they will create revenue;
- Urgency: Projects are allocated determined by the need, demand and available resources
- Counter funding requirements of conditional grants allocated and legislative requirements: projects are allocated on the basis that they are funded and to be implemented specifically for that project (Bela-Bela Prioritization Model for Capital Assets Investment: 2018/2019).

3.2.6 KNYSNA Local Municipality: Worst Case Scenario

Knysna Local Municipality in Western Cape uses the following different pre-approved and weighting set criteria models:

- IDP Strategic Objectives: The capital programs/projects identified are prioritised to ensure that they support the strategic objectives of council and needs of community.
- Service Master Plan Objectives: The master plan of the municipality identifies key objectives for the respective services and a list of activities to ensure growth and maintain related assets. The services are prioritised in terms of urgency to address the activities identified. The urgency is based on the risk that the service might collapse or deteriorate if not addressed.

- **Project Dynamics:** The prioritization of the projects in a municipality does not start from a zero base. The existing schedule of capital projects consist of a mixture of rollover projects for specific purposes, counter funding commitments and operational expenditure requirements to ensure momentum and that a capital program is not disrupted.
- **Project Consequence:** This category of project prioritization and allocation determines the consequence if the program or project is implemented or not.
- **The weight set per criteria:** The weight Set per criteria model varies from 100 to 5 score based on the importance of the criteria set. The higher the weight the more important is the criteria. The projects will therefore be prioritised on the total of the weight allocated to the selected criteria (Knysna Local Municipality Spatial Development Framework: 2008).

3.3 Knowledge Gaps

The evaluation criteria developed by Patrick et al (2015) was not adequate to provide clear guidelines on the allocation of development projects in communities hence the need to develop an evaluation criterion with clear guidelines. In addition to this, municipalities have been focused on the use of the Spatial Development Frameworks to determine the allocation of projects in communities which do not have specific procedures and methods on how the allocation of projects should be done. Moreover, the allocation of development projects has not been in line with budget allocations to municipalities from National Treasury in the form of Equitable Shares resulting in failure of some of these allocated projects to be implemented. Furthermore, development projects from sector departments are not well aligned with municipal IDPs and SDBIPs of the municipalities. The public participation process of SDF's and the IDP's in municipalities are being combined, a scenario resulting in project allocations not being guided by the physical set-up and the geographical makeup of the local municipality. Therefore, the public participation processes for the IDP must be separated from the one for the SDF as the SDF influences the outcomes of the allocation of projects in IDPs.

3.4 Chapter Summary

Through case study literature review, it was realized that there are different models and formulas applied both in developed and developing countries and at local level for effective projects allocation. Spatial planning required government frameworks in a form of Spatial Development Framework which incorporates vision, sustainable development, economic stability and growth, for effective projects allocation at various spatial scales from national to local level.

CHAPTER 4: RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the research tools for information and data collection that are used to explain and guide the research. This section introduces and discusses the notion of project allocation criteria, the municipal evaluation survey, data required to achieve the objectives, rationale for informants, interviews, rationale for the administration of the questionnaire and data, sampling frame and procedure, method of data analysis and expected outcomes.

4.1.1 The Notion of Resource Allocation

According to Ericand Orien (1995), resource allocation is the assignment of available resources to various uses to achieve goals for the present and future. This is linked to the notion of criteria where before the allocation, a set of rules and guidelines are applied to ensure that the areas benefiting are equally served based on transparency fair play and objectivity (Kephart and Asada 2009).

4.1.2 Concept of Project Allocation Tool

In South Africa, the Spatial Development Framework is a strategic planning tool which links, integrates and co-ordinates plans, aligns the budget and capacity with an implementation plan required by policy for the purpose of allocating development projects. However, according to Hamdard (2012) the concept of using spatial planning tool to allocate resources for implementation is because the spatial development tool is where the projects emanate. However, Van Empel (2008) indicates that the concept is effective when all sectors of the community participate in the process Ayman (2011) further indicates that the concept can be supplemented by using GIS tools to ensure harmony, geographical spread and reduction in spatial influence and other sources of bias.

4.2 Evaluation Survey Criteria to Achieve the Strategy for the Allocation of Development Projects in Municipalities

Evaluation is defined as a systematic determination of a subject merit, worth and significance, using criteria governed by a set of standards and or is composed of eight elements namely: purpose, target audience, questions/objectives, resources, evidence, and data gathering technique, analysis and reporting, Patrickand Oleche (2015). The evaluation criteria developed by Patrick et al (2015) was not adequate to provide clear guidelines on the

allocation of development projects in communities hence the need to develop an evaluation criterion with clear guidelines.

The criterion guidelines outlined below are evaluation survey approach guidelines that are used to determine the allocation of projects in municipalities in line with the MFMA Act No 56 of 2003.

i. Geographical Spread criteria: this entails using the SDF to determine whether the geographical spread criteria were used in Thulamela Local Municipality to ensure all the local communities were part of the equation or those from Malamulele were left out.

ii. Policy and Legislative Criteria: This involved analysing the policy and legislations that are relevant if they are followed or aligned with project allocation in Thulamela Local Municipality.

iii. Impact Factor Criteria: this entails the number of projects accepted by the Malamulele communities and how they impact on the development of their communities.

iv. Population Density Criteria: the population density criteria of project allocation was critically assessed to unpack the viability of using the population to allocate projects in Thulamela Local Municipality. The study determines how the population criteria was used to allocate projects, i.e. was it undertaken with bias and where communities in Malamulele given equal opportunity.

v. Access to Services Criteria: this entails the assessment of basic services given to Malamulele communities. It also unpacks the responsibility of allocating basic services by Thulamela Local Municipality and other organs of state.

vi. Priority Criteria: the study analysed the process of prioritizing projects in Thulamela Local Municipality.

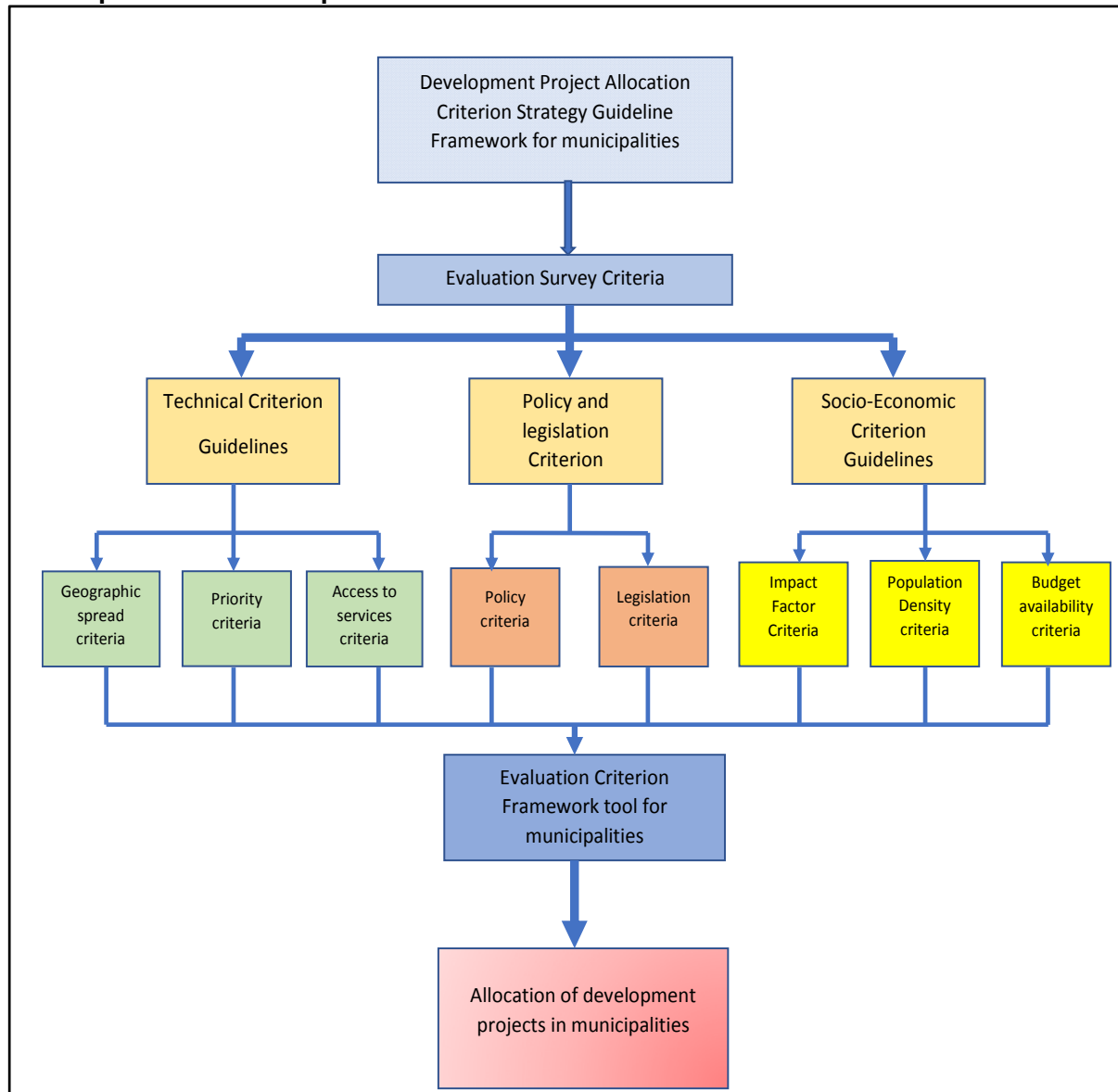
vii. Budget availability and Alignment Criteria: the study analysed the budget availability for projects to be implemented in Thulamela Local Municipality in a financial year, the source of funds and the alignment if they are aligned with strategies outlined with budget and budget of other funders.

viii. Conceptual Framework Strategy diagram for the allocation of developments in municipalities.

With respect to challenges in the allocation of development projects in municipalities, several guidelines are supposed to be considered in order to develop a comprehensive strategic plan for the allocation of development projects in municipalities. The conceptual framework strategy

diagram illustrates guidelines and the procedure to consider in the allocation of development projects in municipalities.

Figure 4.1: Conceptual Framework Strategy Diagram for the Allocation of Developments in Municipalities



Source: Authors Construct 2018

The conceptual framework strategy diagram shows the different criterion considered for the evaluation of allocation of development projects in municipalities. Three categories of evaluation guidelines are developed that is, Technical Guidelines, Policy and Legislation Guidelines and Socio-Economic Guidelines that can be used to evaluate which project to implement, when and how within municipalities.

4.3 Research Goal Achievement Matrix

The research goal achievement matrix informs us on the type of information, primary or secondary that is required to achieve each objective of the research. The goal achievement matrix is outlined in Table 3.1.

Table 4.1: Research Goal Achievement Matrix

Research Objectives	Corresponding Research Questions	Data Collection Tools		Sampling Methods	Data Analysis and Presentation tools	Expected Outcomes
		Primary Data	Secondary Data			
To assess the regulatory and legal requirements for the allocation of development projects to communities in Thulamela Local Municipality from 2010-2016.	How relevant are the regulatory and legal requirements for the allocation of development projects to communities in Thulamela Local Municipality?	-Key Informants Interview, Questionnaires & Interviews to: -IDP managers -Technical Services Unit -Town Planners -Local Councillor -Local Chiefs	Books, Internet and Journals on: -Project allocation criteria -Project evaluations - Thulamela (SDF, SDIP, IMP, and IDP Documents 2010-2016) Legislations (Land use bylaws; SPLUMA Act 2013; MFMA Act 2003; MSA Act 2000; RSA Constitution 1996	-Stratified Random Sampling -Purposive random sampling technique	-Text -Tables -Graphics -Pictures -Maps -SWOT Analysis -Spread sheet -Ms Excel SPSS	Regulatory and legal requirements used in developing Thulamela SDF, the role of Spatial Planning and How SDF is central to Project allocation
To examine the criteria for the geographical coverage of the allocation of development projects at ward level in Thulamela Local Municipality from 2010-2016.	What are the criteria for the geographical coverage of the allocation of development projects in Thulamela Local Municipality?	-Key Informants Interview, Questionnaires and Interviews Technical Services Unit -Town Planners -Local Councillor -Local Chiefs -survey observation using Photos, topographical maps, geographical locality and layout plans	Project allocation criteria -Project evaluations - Thulamela (SDF, SDIP, IMP, and IDP Documents 2010-2016) -Land use bylaws	-Stratified Random Sampling -Purposive random sampling technique	-Tables -Text -Graphics -Pictures -Maps -SWOT Analysis -Ms Excel read sheet	Criteria's used for the allocation of development projects in Thulamela Local Municipality
To determine the development impact of the allocation of development projects on communities in Thulamela Local Municipality from 2010-2016.	What is the impact of the allocation of the development projects in Thulamela Local Municipality?	-Key Informants Interview, Questionnaires & Interviews to: -IIDP managers -Technical Services Unit -Town Planners -Local Councillor -Local Chiefs -survey observation using Photos, topographical maps, geographical locality and layout plans	Books, Internet and Journals on: -Project allocation criteria -Project evaluations - Thulamela (SDF, SDIP, IMP, and IDP Documents 2010-2016)	-Stratified Random Sampling -Purposive random sampling technique	-Text -Tables -Graphics -Pictures -Maps -Swot Analysis -Spread sheet - Ms Excel	Major infrastructure projects and basic services implemented in both Malamulele and Thohoyandou
To assess the level of public participation during the SDF project identification process	What is the level of public participation during the SDF project identification process?	-Key Informants Interview, Questionnaires & Interviews to: --IDP managers -Technical Services Unit -Town Planners -Local Councillor -Local Chiefs	Thulamela SDF, SDIP, IMP, and IDP Documents 2010-2016	-Stratified Random Sampling -Purposive random sampling technique	-Text -Tables -Graphics -Pictures -Maps	Variety of public participation tools and methods used when developing Thulamela SDF -Interest groups, stakeholders who participated on the development and review of

						Thulamela SDF 2010
To propose a strategy for the allocation of development projects in municipalities.	What is the appropriate strategy for development project allocation in municipalities	Key Informants Interview, Questionnaires And Interviews to: -IIDP managers -Technical Services Unit -Town Planners -Local Councillor	Thulamela (SDF, SDIP, IMP and IDP Documents 2010-2016)	. -Stratified Random Sampling -Purposive random sampling technique	-Text -Tables -Graphics -Pictures -Maps -SWOT Analysis -Ms Excel	Strategy used for the allocation of development projects

Source: Author Construct 2018

4.4 Research Design

In order to evaluate the criteria for allocation of development projects in Thulamela and Collins Chabane Local municipalities the research design used a combination of qualitative and quantitative research methods. The qualitative and quantitative methods used include collecting and analysing data over a period of time, John w Creswell (2003). The validity and quality of the data was verified to ensure that data used was authentic. The field strategy was aimed at describing views, identify opinions, behaviours and social context on the allocation of developments projects in Thulamela and Collins Chabane Local Municipalities. In addition to this the presentation took the form tables, charts and graphs in order to provide a clear analysis of the results. This gave the level and impact of the projects allocation in Thulamela and Collins Chabane Local Municipalities, the desired results to determine the impact of the allocation format.

4.5 Primary Data Collection Approach

Data was collected directly from the respondents, most especially the key informants as well as the targeted respondents who are Thulamela Local Municipality officials and relevant traditional chiefs who are directly involved in issues of projects allocation.

4.6 Structured Interviews with Key Informants

Structured face-to-face interviews was conducted with various stakeholders including the municipal officials from Thulamela Local Municipality. They provided information on municipal projects, prioritization and budget allocations and also provided information for the analysis which include the following-:

4.6.1 IDP Managers of Thulamela

The key informants provided information on the public participation process of the IDP in Malamulele Communities and outcomes of assessment by COGHSTA from 2010-2016. This unpacked the community priorities and IDP prioritized projects and their alignment with SDF and SDBIP.

4.6.2 Technical Services Unit

The key informants provided information on infrastructure services rendered to Malamulele communities from 2010-2016. This gave a clear view of the level of project allocation throughout the municipality.

4.6.3 Town Planning Managers

The Town Planning Managers provided information on regulations, policy, guidelines and bylaws that are used to allocate projects, number of projects allocated to the Malamulele community from 2010-2016. This helped to find legislative mandates and controls that are followed in the planning and allocation of projects.

4.6.4 Thohoyandou and Malamulele Local Councillors

The local councilors provided information on public participation of the IDP process. This showed Malamulele representatives and the information on project allocation that was communicated to them.

4.6.6 Relevant Local Chiefs

Local chiefs provided information on public participation process of the IDP and SDF and how their communities were involved. This gave an indication of the roles played by traditional authorities in the allocation of development projects. The data collected from these stakeholders assisted to understand the official version of project prioritization and allocation in Thulamela Local Municipality and what criteria they have been using from 2010-2016. They also provided information on the process and the identity of those that participate in the criteria and why they think there are problems with respect to project allocation on Malamulele communities.

4.7 Population and Number of Households in the Study Area

The study locations are based on the fact that the two areas, i.e. Thohoyandou and Malamulele, are in Thulamela Local Municipality. Three wards in Thohoyandou were selected because they represent the core of the town where economic and commercial activities take place. Similarly, three wards from Malamulele were chosen for the research because they are similar to those in Thohoyandou since both projects were mostly allocated in urban areas and all wards share boundaries with areas of traditional authorities and proclaimed townships of Thohoyandou and Malamulele. The households and population size within the study area is presented in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Households and Population Size within the Wards in the Study Area

Municipality	Ward Number	Population	Number of Households
Thulamela Local Municipality	21	19 237 (urban & Rural)	4 431
	22	16 386(urban & Rural)	4 306
	23	16 551(urban & Rural)	4 360
Collins Chabane Local Municipality	11	17 023(urban & Rural)	2 496
	13	17 665(urban & Rural)	3 456
	15	17 898(urban & Rural)	2 068
Total	6	104 700(urban & Rural)	21 117

Source: Author Construct 2018

The six (6) wards were selected because they represent the core of the towns where economic and commercial activities take place, and that is where the majority of development of projects are allocated.

4.7.1 Sampling Procedure

The sampling procedure used is stratified random sampling. According to Steven K. Thompson (2012), in stratified random sampling, the population is partitioned into strata, and a sample is selected by some design with each stratum. Stratums are created in three (3) wards affecting the Thohoyandou area where most basic services and major infrastructure were implemented and also 3 wards that affect the Malamulele town where insufficient service delivery and protests occurred. The affected area constitutes 6 (six) wards in total. According to the National Education Association Handbook (2014), the appropriate sample size for the study is 384 when the total household size is 20 550. The sampling calculation formula is shown as Appendix 1.

4.7.1.1 Stratified Random Sampling Technique

Proportional random sampling technique is used to select households for the administration of questionnaires in different wards in the study area. The wards are used as strata with which proportional distribution of questionnaires is achieved. To achieve proportional selection of household sample from each of the wards against the total household population, Neumann's formula is used as shown below:-

$$\text{Sample size per study location} = \frac{\text{total number of households in ward } x}{\text{total number of households in study area}} \times 384$$

$$\text{sample size in ward 21} = \frac{4\,431}{21\,117} \times 384 = 81$$

4.8 Selection of Key Informants

Six sets of questionnaires were used. The first one was directed to IDP Managers in Thulamela Local Municipality (a sample of 2 IDP managers). The second questionnaire was directed to town planning officials in the municipality, (a sample of 4 officials). The third questionnaire was directed to technical services officials in the Municipality (a sample of 2 officials). The fourth questionnaire was directed to local ward councillors of three selected wards in the Thohoyandou area and three selected wards in Malamulele area (a sample of 6 local ward councillors). The fifth questionnaire was directed to local chiefs in the Malamulele and Thohoyandou areas (a sample of 2 local chiefs). The sixth questionnaire was directed to residents of wards 11, 13, 15, 21, 22, and 23 of Thulamela Local Municipality (a sample of 384 residents). Table 3.3 shows the sampling frame of selected key informants.

Table 4.3: Sampling Frame of KII

Stakeholders/Organizations	Total Number to be Interviewed
IDP Managers	2
Technical Services Departments	2
Town Planning	2
Local Ward Councillors	6
Local Chiefs	2
Total	14

Source: Author Construct 2018

Thulamela Local Municipality officials (IDP managers, technical service managers, town planning officials, local ward councillors and local chiefs) that execute work in the development of IDP, SDF and infrastructure services projects were interviewed through the key informant technique and questionnaires that were distributed to them through the use of the purposive sampling technique. They were interviewed at their offices during working hours, where applicable appointments were made beforehand. Both close and open ended questions were used to provide both qualitative and quantitative results.

The six wards of Thulamela Local Municipality consist of 20 550 households and only 384 residents were interviewed at their households through the stratified random sampling technique. Applications were made beforehand. Both close and open-ended questions were used.

4.8.1 Sampling size, Target and Administration of Questionnaires

A stratified random sampling method was used to select a sample of 384 households in 6 wards of Thulamela Local Municipality. Residents were selected because they live in an area of projects allocation concerned and are the ones mostly affected by the problem. Ward 11, 13, 15, 21, 22 and 23 are six in number and created 6 blocks of residential households that are used as strata or layers as shown in Table: 3.4.

Table 4.4: Sample Size, Target and Administration of Questionnaires to Households

Municipality	Ward Number	Population	Number of Households	Number of Questionnaires to be Administered
Thulamela Local Municipality	21	19 237 (urban & rural)	4 431	81
	22	16 386 (urban & rural)	4 306	78
	23	16 551 (urban & rural)	4 360	79
Collins Chabane Local Municipality	11	17 023 (urban & rural)	2 496	45
	13	17 665 (urban & rural)	3 456	63
	15	17 898 (urban & rural)	2 068	38
Total	6	104 700 (urban & rural)	21 117	384

Source: Authors Construct; 2018

Table 3.4 shows how questionnaires were administered within wards in the study area in Thulamela Local Municipality. The wards were chosen from both rural and urban areas. The distribution of questionnaires was made in such a way that each ward received a proportional number of questionnaires to avoid any form of bias.

4.8.2 Unit of Observation

Households within each stratum were selected using the simple random sampling technique to administer questionnaires and interviews with heads of the households depending on the

total sample size of each stratum. The households were simply picked on the basis of their availability when administering questionnaires and knowledge of the issues when interviewed.

4.8.2.1 Field Observation of Projects

Several field trips were made to ascertain on the spot implemented projects in order to be familiar with the study area. This provided evidence, nature and status of the implemented projects in the study area.

4.8.3 Secondary Data Collection

Secondary sources of data collection that were used include related literature review at global, regional and local level, critical official documents such as legislations, maps, Spatial Development Framework, Integrated development Framework and Infrastructure Plan. This gave a clear overview of the background and present situation of the study area and unpacked the criteria utilised when allocating development projects in the study area.

4.8.3.1 Critical Official Documents Required

In order to answer the objectives and questions of the research, the following critical official documents were used:

- **Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act No 108 of 1996)**
This act was used on the research as it imposes the specific structures of governance in the republic by requiring multi-level governance arrangement at national, provincial and local level. The act shows that plans at local level must ensure basic services and economic development. If adhered to, the act provides a constitutional mandate in providing basic services for Thulamela Local Municipality.
- **Local Government Municipal Systems Act (Act 32 of 2000)**
The act is used in the research in order to assess and determine whether the Thulamela Local Municipality plans, performance management and use of resources and public participation of local municipality is achieved as outlined in the research questions and objectives. The act provides the right processes to be followed in allocating development projects of Thulamela Local Municipality in 2010 and the alignment thereof.
- **Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act (Act 16 of 2013)**
The Act was used in the research as it stipulates that Thulamela Local Municipality must prepare the SDF as part of their IDP, identify and quantify the locations of local resources of engineering infrastructure and service provisions. The act provides a

clear guideline on developing and reviewing the SDF, processes, a management and alignment.

- Local Government Municipal Finance Management Act (Act 56 of 2003)
This act was used to identify, determine and assess the municipality budgeting and financing of development projects and alignment of plans in Thulamela Local Municipality.

4.8.3.2 Official Documents from the Municipality

The following documents of Thulamela Local Municipality helped in achieving the research objectives and in providing answers to the research questions in the study area:

- Thulamela Local Municipality SDF 2010-2016
Thulamela Local Municipality SDFs of 2010-2016 was used in order to determine and assess the alignment of the document with national and provincial SDFs together with IDP and SDBIP prioritised development projects and also to examine the geographical coverage of the allocated projects.
- Thulamela Local Municipality IDP 2010-2016
Thulamela Local Municipality IDPs from 2010-2016 was assessed to determine how the process of development projects identification, prioritization and budgeting were done in answering the research questions and objectives, the public participation level and processes together with alignment of IDP budgets and SDBIP.
- Infrastructure Service Plan 2010-2016
Infrastructure services plan of the municipality was used to assess whether the budgeted projects were aligned with the IDP and shown on the SDF.
- Thulamela Local Municipality Spatial Planning and Land Use Management By-Laws
The By-Laws of the municipality are used to identify, assess and determine the implementation and management of development projects.

4.8.4 Relevant Books and Journals

Relevant books and Journals sources of data collection were used to give a clear overview of the background and the present situation in the study area. Factors that lead to lack of development projects in other areas were obtained from these sources, together with other factors such as political bias, historical geographical separation of the areas, lack of public participation in identifying, prioritization and budgeting, economic growth and population growth. They provided an overview of tools for project allocation, legislative context in project prioritization, models and theories of project allocation, performance, goals, credibility,

competence, costs, reforms, projects allocation models both in developed and developing countries, best and worse models of project allocation in South Africa.

4.8.5 Qualitative Data Analysis Method

The research used a well-structured method of questionnaire survey with the use of open ended questions and structured observation with the use of local topographical maps, locality maps and pictures. This was done in order to identify opinions, behaviours and social context of the Thulamela population.

4.8.6 Quantitative Data Analysis Method

The data and information collected with the use of questionnaire survey and observation was done so numerically. Respondent's answers to particular questions are analysed in tables, charts and graphic forms in order to obtain the statistical results. This gave the level and impact of the projects allocation in Thulamela Local Municipality.

4.8.6.1 Statistical Tool and Package to be used

The population (Census South Africa 2011 and 2016 Community Survey) statistical tool and package were used in the study to determine population figures and level of developments in Thulamela Local Municipality. This was also done for planning, designing, collecting data, analysing and drawing a meaningful interpretation and reporting of the research findings.

4.8.7 Data Presentation Tools

Data presentation tools in the study gave a pictorial representation of the data that was collected. In this study, text and deduction tables, graphs and maps were used to give a clear level, size, change, trends and impact of project allocation in Thulamela Local Municipality.

4.8.7.1 Text and Deductions

In depth interviews, participant observation and data was presented in textual form from field notes and transcripts. This is done in order to determine the characteristics and nature of Thulamela population.

4.8.7.2 Type of Tables for the Analysis

Frequency Tables in this research for the analysis were used to present and organise information and data that was collected from different stakeholders with the use of

questionnaire survey and observation in Thulamela Local Municipality. This helped in understanding the project allocation and implementation trend.

4.8.7.3 Graphs and Graphics

Pie Charts and Bar graphs were created and used to show the change, trends, differences and growth in the study area. This helped to validate and expand projects allocation problems in Thulamela Local Municipality as level, change and trends are presented.

4.8.7.4 Maps and Photographs

Topographical maps and SDF concept maps obtained from Thulamela Local Municipality and on internet were used as base maps to show spatial features and development trends of projects that were planned and implemented from 2010-2016. Photographs were taken to show existing facilities such as road linkages, health facilities, dams, sports and recreational facilities, etc. This helped to validate the information of projects on the SDBIP and IDPs of the municipality, provide clarity on the alignment of SDBIP and SDF and to identify and assess the imbalances of development projects in Thulamela Local Municipality. This involved analysing the land uses and development trends in a municipal area. This also gave a clear picture of the land uses and their implications.

4.9 Ethical Considerations

Ethical consideration in this research is critical. Ethics are norms and standards for conduct that distinguish between right and wrong. They help to determine the difference between acceptable and unacceptable behaviours. The research therefore promotes the pursuit of knowledge and truth in collecting data. The research fully acknowledges the work of others used in this research both in literature review and in general through proper citing of sources. The research used both guidelines and legislations of the country in drawing outcomes so that it promotes uniformity, co-ordination and alignment.

4.10 Expected Outcomes

In achieving the research objectives and answering research questions, the following are the expected outcomes as shown in Table 4.5.

Table 4.5 Expected Outcomes

Objections	Outcomes
i. To assess the regulatory and legal requirements for the allocation of development projects to communities in Thulamela Local Municipality from 2010-2016.	Regulatory and legal requirements used in developing Thulamela SDF, the role of Spatial Planning and how SDF is central to Project allocation.
ii. To examine the criteria for the geographical coverage of the allocation of development projects at ward level in Thulamela Local Municipality from 2010-2016.	Criteria's used for the allocation of development projects in Thulamela Local Municipality.
iii. To determine the development impact of the allocation of development projects on communities in Thulamela Local Municipality from 2010-2016.	Major infrastructure projects and basic services implemented in both Malamulele and Thohoyandou, Variety of public participation tools and methods used when developing Thulamela SDF.
iv. To assess the level of public participation during the SDF project identification process.	Interest groups, stakeholders who participated on the development and review of Thulamela SDF 2010-2016.
v. To propose a strategy for the allocation of development projects in municipalities.	Strategy used for the allocation of development projects.

Source: Author Construct 2018

4.11 Chapter Summary

The background and research objectives in chapter one set the tools for information and data collection that are used to guide the research.

The research methods discussed in this chapter include the notion of project allocation criteria, the municipal evaluation survey, data required to achieve the objectives, rationale for informants, interviews, rationale for the administration of the questionnaire and data, sampling frame and procedure, method of data analysis and expected outcomes.

The method used in this chapter managed to sample a population of 384 households out of 21117 through Neumann's formula with the use of stratified random sampling. The households were selected because they live in the area of project allocation problems. Six selected wards created 6 blocks of residential households. The method ensured equal selection from each stratum of the overall households of the six wards.

CHAPTER 5: PRESENTATION OF DATA ON SERVICE DELIVERY IN THULAMELA AND COLLINS CHABANE LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents and discusses data on service delivery in Thulamela Local municipality from 2010 – 2016. The chapter also discusses institutional structures and the role of national, provincial and local spheres of government with respect to basic service delivery and criteria on the allocation of projects. The economic and demographic profiles, infrastructure and community service provisions are analysed to determine the extent to which communities in the municipality had access to services. The study sought to determine whether some geographical areas were more favoured than others in Thulamela Local Municipality. In order to do this, the role of the service delivery institutions was outlined to determine the extent to which they facilitated the provision of service delivery to municipalities. For the purpose of classifying, simplifying and analysing the data, Collins Chabane Local Municipality which was established out of Thulamela Municipality in 2016 was discussed to determine if balance was achieved in terms of service delivery. Evidence shows that the provision of services was skewed in favour of Thulamela Local Municipality areas to the disadvantage of Collins Chabane Local Municipality areas.

5.2 Institutional Structures

South Africa is a constitutional democratic country with three tiers system of Government which are the national, provincial and local. All of them have legislative and executive authorities in their systems with roles for service delivery to ensure access to good quality of basic services to the communities. Basic services such as housing, sanitation, water and infrastructure are supposed to be provided by these three sphere of government in a vibrant, equitable, coordinated, integrated and sustainable way at the municipal level throughout the country. Therefore, this research wanted to determine whether these institutions have provided services to the satisfaction of the communities, particularly in Thulamela Local Municipality.

5.2.1 The Role of National Departments in Service Delivery

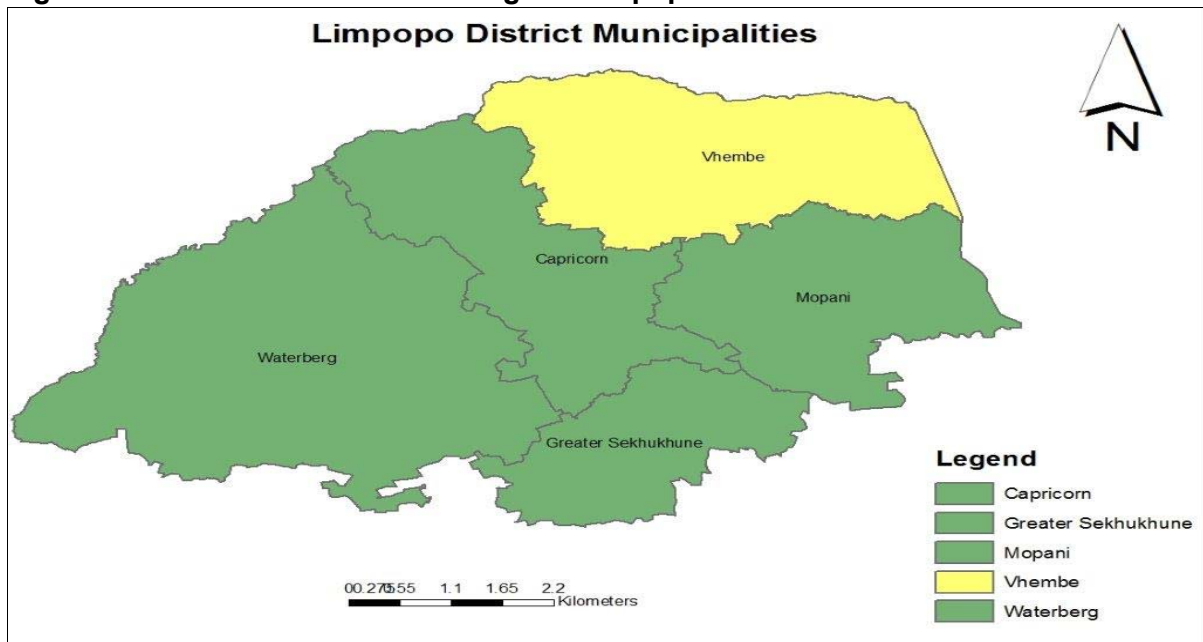
The role of national departments in the provision of services to the communities is via the development of policies that guide service delivery in the provincial and local spheres of government and to monitor and support the implementation of these policies and resolving conflicting issues that may arise. Different national departments are given roles for the

development of service delivery policies in line with the constitution of the republic. Departments such as Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA), the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform (DRDLR) and the Department of Transport (DoT) have the mandate and functions to deal with service delivery in South Africa.

5.2.1.1 Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA)

The role of the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA) in service delivery is to ensure that all municipalities in South Africa perform their basic responsibility and functions by supporting the prioritization of municipalities with services equally and to the required standard by promoting good governance financial management, promotion of traditional affairs when dealing with service delivery and policy implementation among other functions. There are entities within the department that deal with facilitating service delivery to municipalities which are traditional affairs, the Municipal Demarcation Board (MDB) which deals with the municipality boundary determination and municipal wards demarcations. There is also the Municipal Infrastructure Service Agent (MISA) which assists struggling municipalities to develop sustainable municipal infrastructure by providing technical support, capacity building and grant support for services delivery to municipalities. The South African Local Government Association (SALGA) promotes and protects the interests of local governments. COGTA administers the Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) to municipalities in order to eradicate infrastructure backlog in poor communities by ensuring the provision of basic services such as water, sanitation, roads and community lightning. The department manages and transfers MIGs and provides support to provinces, municipalities and their implementation thereof. Figure 5.1. Shows the Limpopo District Municipalities where COGTA plays an important role in the province.

Figure 5.1: COGTA Areas of Coverage in Limpopo Province



Source: Derived from Limpopo Spatial Rationale 2009

Figure 5.1 shows that Vhembe District municipality where Thulamela Local Municipality is located is one of the areas COGTA oversees the provision of basic services such as water, sanitation and roads.

5.2.1.2 Role of Department of Rural Development and Land Reform (DRDLR)

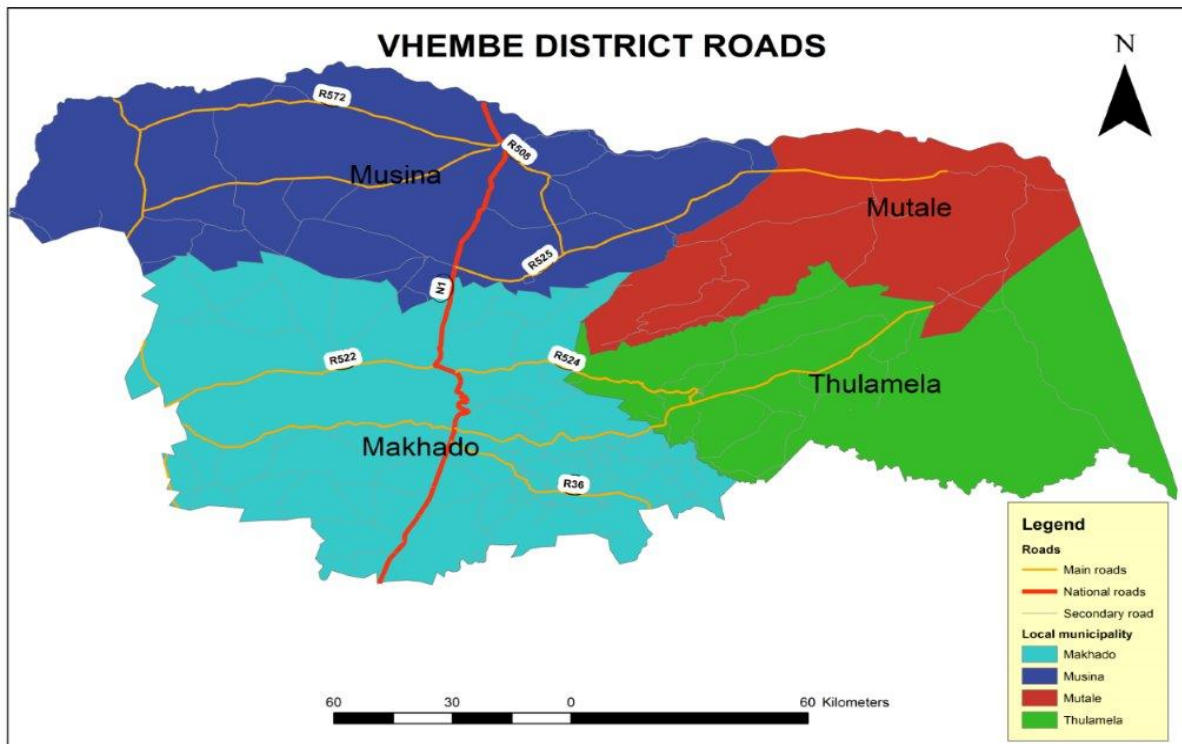
DRDLR develops spatial planning policies and legislation support to provinces and municipalities with respect to Spatial Planning and Land Use Management to ensure coherent, integrated and coordinated spatial planning in South Africa. The role of the spatial planning unit at the DRDLR is sometimes the finance of developments and reviews of Spatial Development Frameworks for rural municipalities. The department also supervises them along with their provincial counterparts.

5.2.1.3 Role of the Department of Transport (DoT)

The Department of Transport is responsible for the regulation and coordination of transportation in South Africa, i.e. public transport, rail, civil aviation, maritime transport and road transport. The South African National Roads Agency Ltd (SANRAL) is an entity within the department that deals with the management of national proclaimed roads. Thulamela Local Municipality does not have national roads within its borders, but has regional corridors that link it with other municipalities that have national roads as indicated on Thulamela IDP

2010. Figure 5.2 shows the corridors within the borders of Thulamela Local Municipality and the linkage of regional corridors to the N1.

Figure 5.2: Linkage of Region Corridors to the N1



Source: Derived from VDM SDF 2014

Figure 5.2 shows that the regional corridors within Thulamela are linked to the N1 in Makhado Local Municipality. The Department of Transport is therefore responsible for the management of such corridors.

5.2.2 Role of Limpopo Provincial Government in Service Delivery

The Limpopo provincial government plays a critical and complementary role to local governments towards eliminating poverty and reducing inequality, providing support, monitoring the developments of healthy environments, economic growth, and management of provincial roads, support for public transport and service delivery policy implementations. Policies on management planning, regulatory systems, land use, infrastructure rollout are all supported by the Limpopo provincial government. In 2016, the Limpopo Provincial Spatial Development Framework (PSDF) identified Thohoyandou as a priority location for public transport intermodal facility which were built as indicated in Figure 5.3.

Figure 5.3. Thohoyandou Public Transport Intermodal Facility



Source: Field Photos 2018

The Thohoyandou public transport intermodal facility was built between 2010-2016 financial years. The intermodal facility was constructed in Thulamela Local Municipality town of Thohoyandou because it was identified as provincial nodal point in terms of Limpopo PSDF 2016 and the fact that there is a high mix usage of bus and taxi transport commuting to different areas of Thulamela and beyond to areas such as Malamulele in the new Collins Chabane Local Municipality. This initiative was funded by the Limpopo Department of Transport as a bench mark for transport intermodal facility for other municipalities to follow.

In 2016, the Limpopo PSDF identified Thohoyandou as a suitable market for aviation services in the medium term. Most of the transport services in Thulamela are the responsibilities of provincial and national tiers of government. Figure 5.4 shows the map and location of the airport.

Figure 5.4: Location of Airfield in Thulamela Local Municipality



Source: Derived from Thulamela SDF 2010

In terms of civil aviation, shown in figure 5.4 the airfield is located 15 km south west of Thohoyandou town. However, in Malamulele, which later became Collins Chabane Local Municipality, there is no airfield. Notably, the airfield in Thulamela Local Municipality was built during the Venda independent government before it was reintegrated in 1994 into the government of the Republic of South Africa.

5.2.3 Role of the Department of Cooperative Governance, Human Settlements and Traditional Affairs (COGHSTA)

The role of the Department of Cooperative Governance, Human Settlements and Traditional Affairs (COGHSTA) is to deliver integrated sustainable human settlement in order to improve the quality of household life in the Limpopo Province. The multiyear development plan and medium term strategy framework programs and projects for service delivery are funded to be implemented every financial year in the province. There are three branches that deal with basic service delivery i.e. housing, water, sanitation and electricity and the development of plans and facilitation of national policies at the provincial level. COGHSTA has 1202 housing service delivery units as discussed below.

5.2.3.1 Integrated Sustainable Human Settlement Unit

Housing development is undertaken under the Integrated Sustainable Human Settlement branch that manages programmes and projects for housing development in the province such as rural, urban housing ratification programme. Thulamela Local Municipality housing development units were provided under this programme, i.e. houses are built every financial year as per the request from local communities. Examples of housing units that were built from 2010 – 2016 in Thulamela Local Municipality are shown in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1: Housing Units Provided in Thulamela Local Municipality from 2010-2016

Housing Allocation by ward from 2010-2016						
Local Municipality	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2016	2015/2016
Thulamela LM wards 21,22 &23		R1,2M	-	R15,302M	-	-
Collins Chabane Wards 11,13 & 15	R87,2955M	R1,8M	-	R42,627M	-	-
Total	R87,2955M	R3M		R57,929M		

Source: Thulamela IDPs 2010 – 2016

COGHSTA provides low cost housing (RDP) to indigent people in the province. In terms of Thulamela IDPs Low cost housing allocation to Thulamela Local Municipality for 2010 – 2016 financial year's ward 11, 13, 15, 21, 22 and 23, received an amount of R148, 271 million through the MIG funds. Wards 11, 13, and 15 in Malamulele area, now Collins Chabane Local

Municipality, received more funds in all financial years than wards in Thohoyandou area. This was due to the high number of the beneficiaries from Malamulele area in those financial years and the fact that Thohoyandou areas already had more households that had access to houses than in Malamulele areas. In terms of the amount earmarked for the housing development as shown in figure 5.1 we can see that in 2010/2011 Collins Chabane wards received funding but Thulamela wards had none. In 2011/2012 allocation, Collins Chabane wards received R1.8 million compared to R1.2 million in Thulamela wards. Similarly, in 2013/2014 allocation, Collins Chabane received more than double of the amount received by Thulamela wards.

5.2.3.2 Service Delivery and the Development Planning Branch of COGHSTA

The Development Planning Branch assists and supports local municipalities with the compilation of LED, IDP strategies and preparations of SDF and township establishment plans for orderly human settlement planning in the province. The IDP, SDF and SDBIP are assessed in this branch to determine alignment and credibility with national and provincial plans. The Thulamela Local Municipality IDPs and SDFs are reviewed and assessed annually and there is a report back on how aligned the plans and projects are with sector departments at the local level. Funds for Township Establishments and SDF projects are allocated annually to municipalities to develop integrated human settlements. Table 5.2 shows the allocations of funds in Thulamela since 2010.

Table 5.2 Funds Allocated for Town Establishments in Thulamela Local Municipality

Township Establishments by ward from 2010-2016					
Local Municipality	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2014/2015	2015/2016
Thulamela LM wards 21,22& 23	-	-	R500 000,00	-	-
Collins Chabane Wards 11,13 & 15	R560 000.00	-	-	-	-
Total	R560 000.00		R500 000,00	-	-

Source: COGHSTA

Funds for township establishment were provided as per request received by the department from the local municipalities during that financial year. As we can see in Table 5.2, Thulamela received R1, 060 million from 2010-2016 for the demarcation of sites in rural areas. The criteria used to allocate funds is determined by the high level of demand from the area, invasion and population growth. Areas with low risks of traditional boundary disputes and first come first serve in some instances were some of the criteria used. The majority of projects from 2010 – 2016 were in Malamulele. This was due to less boundary disputes and the lack of availability of empty land in Thulamela areas.

5.2.3.3 Infrastructure Development Unit of COGHSTA

The Infrastructure Development Unit within COGHSTA assists local municipalities with infrastructure development through the Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) to develop and upgrade existing infrastructure in the province, e.g. the disadvantaged communities. Municipal basic service infrastructure such as water, roads, bridges, electricity and community services to low income households to promote economic development were assisted in this regard. Table 5.3 shows the allocation of funds for MIG projects from 2010 – 2016.

Table 5.3 MIG Allocation to Thulamela Local Municipality 2010 – 2016

MIG Allocation 2010 – 2016 in Rands					
Local Municipality	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2014/2015	2015/2016
Thulamela LM ward 21, 22& 23	R71.38M	R71.38M	R71.38	R71.38M	R71.38M
Collins Chabane Wards 11,13 & 15	R77.72M	R77,72M	R77,72M	R77.72M	R77.72M
Total	R149.1m	R149.1m	R149.1m	R149.1m	R149.1m

Source: Thulamela IDPs 2010 – 2016

MIG funds allocated to Thulamela Local Municipality from 2010-2010 were used for road construction, rehabilitation of streets, water supply and sanitation. From Table 5.3 it is evident that from the IDP reports of 2010-2016, wards 11, 13 and 15 from Malamulele and now in Collins Chabane Local Municipality, received more funds than wards 21, 22 and 23 in the Thohoyandou area which remained in Thulamela Local Municipality. Although there was not much difference in the amount of funds allocated for Thulamela wards, those allocated for Malamulele or now Collins Chabane area were slightly more.

5.2.4 Road Agency Limpopo (RAL)

The Road Agency Limpopo (RAL) has the main functions of planning, designing, constructing, maintaining and controlling provincial road networks. It owns and manages all provincial roads except municipal and national roads. Roads that link Thulamela Local Municipality such as R523, R524, and R81 are owned and managed by RAL. The majority of the district distributor roads that link Thulamela with surrounding and neighbouring municipalities are managed and owned by this entity but many are still not tarred but gravelled. While Thulamela Local Municipality plays a coordinating role when construction and maintenance takes place, the planning and budgeting of such roads is the sole mandate of RAL. Regional district roads that link villages in and around the municipality are also the responsibilities of RAL. Road service delivery maintenance in Vhembe District Municipality from 2012 – 2017 by RAL cost R43.68 million. Out of this, 21 km of roads were tarred, gravelled or paved. 6 km were in the new Collins Chabane areas and 5 km in Thulamela Areas. This means that Malamulele area of the

new Collins Chabane received more allocation from RAL than the Thohoyandou areas of the Thulamela Local Municipality.

5.2.5 Vhembe District Municipality Role in Service Delivery

Vhembe District is a Category C municipality, established in the year 2000 in terms of Municipal Structures Act, 1998 (Act No 117 of 1998) and consists of four local municipalities namely: Thulamela, Makhado, Mutale and Musina. The powers and functions of the district in terms of Section 84(1) of the MSA Act 117 of 1998 are to prepare the IDP for the district and bulk supply of electricity which is currently held by Eskom. The district plays a coordination role for domestic water supply, solid waste disposal sites and fire fighting among others (VDM IDP, 2014-2015).

Vhembe District Municipality IDP vision is described as a “developmental municipality that focuses on sustainable service delivery and socio economic development trends”. Its SDF vision highlights the physical, social and economic aspects of the municipality by ensuring that spatial planning is integrated, effective, sustainable development service delivery and improving accessibility to the economic resources of the district by eradicating spatial unjust society through the equitable and sustainable spatial restructuring of urban and rural settlements (VDM SDF 2014). The Thulamela Local Municipality which is one of district local municipality has a past apartheid spatial segregation where communities were settled in terms of ethnic and groups. This spatial vision shows that the VDM municipality has a role in ensuring sustainable spatial restructuring. The spatial restructuring of the district is important in order to achieve equitable socio-economic development of the district and its municipality. The vision of District Municipality is to create an even geographical criterion for the provision of service in the district and in areas of economic potential of dense population settlement areas such as the R523, R424 and R578 corridors. The population was used as criteria for the allocation of basic services at municipal levels. The dense population in the district corridors are mostly within Thohoyandou and Malamulele township areas. However, Thulamela Local Municipality has the highest population in Vhembe District. It is in this regard that most service delivery in the district are concentrated in this area compared to other parts. One of the relevant spatial vision element shown on the VDM SDF 2010 is for the district municipality to ensure a targeted investment and maintenance of infrastructure networks which include water resources and energy in order to achieve sustainable economic growth and improved service delivery. VDM is a water service provider and water service authority and plays a role in coordinating electricity with Eskom to all local municipalities in the District. The priority criteria on the service delivery of the development and maintenance of new water infrastructure is used by the district in ensuring equitable water service delivery to both rural

and urban communities in the district. In the case of Thulamela Local Municipality and the Collins Chabane Municipality, the district has provided more of such services to Thohoyandou than in Malamulele. This is because of the high population concentration in and around Thohoyandou town.

5.2.5.1 MIG Engineering Services Provision

The engineering services include water, electricity and sanitation as discussed in the paragraphs below.

5.2.5.1.1 Water

Vhembe District Municipality operates and maintains the water access service infrastructure and purchase water from the Department of Water Affairs, process it for reticulation and supply it to the households. All operations and maintenance of Thulamela Local Municipality water is managed by the district. The VDM 2014 IDP highlighted that the district had water service provision challenge especial in Thulamela Local Municipality in areas of Thohoyandou, Malamulele and Saselemani where there is a need to upgrade water service infrastructure and have new water reticulation systems. The SDF 2010 states that the Thulamela nodal points are where economic activities would be promoted. A policy of geographical and priority criterion was used for the development of new water service infrastructure in bulk and reticulation while maintaining the existing ones. Five (5) water reticulation and bulk services projects were implemented in Thohoyandou ward 21 of Thulamela Local Municipality in the financial years of 2011 – 2015 valued at R65.5 million while R 25.1 million was spent on five (5) projects in ward 13 in Malamulele of the newly established Collins Chabane Local Municipality. It was for planning, upgrading, construction and maintenance of water reticulation infrastructure. Ward 13 and 21 in Thulamela Local Municipality were proclaimed township areas due to high population concentration. As a result of this, the population criterion for the provision of water services favored wards 13 and 21 in Thulamela Local Municipality due to the fewer number of proclaimed township wards in Malamulele area of the new Collins Chabane Local Municipality. Wards in Thulamela were favored with respect to the provision of water than in the newly established municipality. The growth point criteria favored Thohoyandou over Malamulele because the former is a provincial growth point, the latter is a district growth point.

5.2.5.1.2 Electricity Provision

Bulk supply of electricity distribution and supply to household is the function of the district. However, the function is currently held by ESKOM while the district plays a coordination role. The spatial vision of the district also requires that the municipality ensures targeted investment and maintenance of energy infrastructure. Approximately 47 000 households in the district are not connected to the grid. However, the district municipality in terms of 2012/2013 – 2017/2017 shows that the municipality allocated a budget of R58 million to reduce this electricity backlog. The grid connection to the district is therefore minimal in the district compared to other engineering services. The VDM IDP 2014/2015 shows that out of 287 190 households 281 883 are connected to the electricity. The backlog is as a result of new settlements in the Thulamela Local Municipality which has 34 600 households. Compared to Collins Chabane areas, 6 311 out of 34 600 households were connected to the electricity grid leaving about 28 289 households without electricity. About 7 246 households are connected to solar energy within Thulamela Local Municipality and 1158 households use solar energy for lightning, heating and cooking. R5.1 Million was spent on electrification of 500 households at Maungani, ward 22 (350 households), Tswinga, ward 21 (50 households), Thohoyandou block Q of ward 21 (100 households) that are in the current Thulamela Local Municipality. R10, 7 million was spent on the electrification of 1070 households at Xigalo of ward 11, Greenfarm of ward 11, Roodhuise of ward 15 of the newly created Collins Chabane Local Municipality in the 2011-2015 financial year. The electrification of households favored Malamulele areas more than Thohoyandou areas because the majority of households in ward 11 and 15 are rural areas where there is a high backlog more than in the proclaimed township areas where electricity is already available. Research shows that in terms of the provision of electricity Malamulele wards in the new Collins Chabane Local Municipality benefited more than Thohoyandou wards that remained in Thulamela Local Municipality. This is because Malamulele had more electricity backlog in rural areas.

5.2.5.1.3 Sanitation Services

Sanitation provision is the responsibility of the district. The study shows that there are challenges with the allocation of sanitation services. This is because few people are connected to the septic tanks sewerage system in rural areas. About 30 000 households in the district proclaimed towns require some form of sanitation according to VDM SDF 2014. One of the major challenge is to achieve the spatial vision and the IDP vision of the municipality for effective sustainable development of sanitation service delivery. Most of the settlements and nodal points in Thulamela Local Municipality were without sewer system and they use pit

latrine toilets. According to census 2011 VDM there are 46 000 household connected to sewer system with Thulamela having 16 803 connected to sewerage system and about 240 000 have other means of sanitations such as pit latrines in the district. The sewer expenditure in Thulamela Local Municipality by the district municipality through the MIG funds during the 2012/13-2016/2017 financial years amounted to R237, 4 million of which R50 million was for rural sanitation by the Department of Water Affairs (DWA). The rest the money was spent in Thohoyandou and Malamulele (VDM SDF 2014). R14 million was spent in ward 21 of Thohoyandou for sewer reticulation while R13 million was spent in ward 13 in Malamulele of the newly established Collins Chabane Local Municipality. These two wards received a large allocation because the areas are proclaimed townships with sewer reticulation in place, hence the priority and impact criterion was used to decide where services should go.

5.2.6 Thulamela Local Municipality

Thulamela Local Municipality is a category B municipality in terms of MSA Act 117 of 1998 covering an area of 2904, 55 km² and must provide municipal roads, cemeteries, collection of rates and taxes, building regulations, local sports facilities, street trading, municipal planning and local sports facilities among others.

5.2.6.1 Engineering Services

Engineering services such as water, electricity and sanitation are provided by Vhembe District Municipality whereas municipal access roads are done by the Thulamela Local Municipality through the MIG funds received from COGHSTA and national government where needed to tar the roads. Low cost housing provision and allocation is done by provincial COGHSTSA for qualifying households. The majority of the engineering service infrastructure projects and expenditure for the Thulamela Local Municipality were allocated to both Thohoyandou and Malamulele nodal points as indicated in Table 5.1.

Table 5.4: Infrastructure Projects Expenditure in of Thohoyandou and Malamulele (2010 - 2016)

Project Name	Locations		Source of Funding	
	Malamulele Planning: 2009/2010 - 2015/2016 (Ward 11,13 &15)	Budget		Thohoyandou Planning 2009/2010 - 2015/2016 (Ward 21,22 &23)
Water Supply	R88,7m		R111,4 M	VDM
Sanitation	R90m		R167,5m	VDM
Roads	R209,8m		R75,5m	NDPG, MIG, Thulamela
Sports & Arts culture	R14m		R63m	Thulamela

Housing	R11m	R120 000,00	Coghsta
Electricity	R12, 750 m	R13,2m	Thulamela/Eskom
Health	R5.3m	-	DEPT Health
Education	R13,8m	-	IDT
Transport		R60m	Dept Transport
Shopping Complex	100m	R105m	LIMDEV
Sub Total	R545,35m	R595,72m	
Total	R1140.954B		

Source: Thulamela IDPs 2010 - 2016

The infrastructure projects expenditure are projects implemented in Thohoyandou (Ward 21, 22, 23) and Malamulele (Ward 11, 13, 15) growth points and their respective wards from 2010 to 2016 financial year budgets. Sewer, water and sanitation projects were funded by the Vhembe District Municipality as a Water Service Authority (WSA). Road infrastructure projects were funded by Thulamela, NDPG and MIG. Housing Projects were funded by COGHSTA. The total expenditure from 2010- 2016 projects was R595, 72 million for Thohoyandou and R545, 35 Million for Malamulele. One can see just a moderate difference of R50.4 million. The study shows budget planning for 2009/2010 - 2015/2016 did not really favour any location more than the other. The justification for having an extra R50.4m allocated to Thohoyandou was as a result of the geographical extent, population concentration and maintenance of existing infrastructure.

Plate 5.5 and 5.6 show some of the developments in the quest to balance the provision of services in Thohoyandou and Malamulele.

Plate 5.1 Thavhani Mall Thohoyandou



Plate 5.2 Malamulele Mall



Source: Field Photos 2018

5.2.6.2 Community Services Provision

Thulamela Local Municipality manages community services facilities such as sports and recreation facilities, stadiums and halls, cemeteries located in Shayandima, Malamulele and Mbaleni. Whereas disaster management is managed by the district and postal services and by the National Department of Communication.

Community services are distributed and centralized to nodal point areas of the municipality. Community services such as sports grounds (stadiums) were built from 2010 - 2016 in areas such as Malamulele, Makonde, Tshikombani, Saselemani nodal points. Plates 5.7 and 5.8 show some of the sport fields constructed in Thohoyandou and Malamulele areas in 2010 – 2016.

Plate 5.3 Sport Field in Malamulele Town



Plate 5.4 Makhuvha Sports Ground



Source: Field Photos 2018

From plates 5.7 and 5.8 it is evident that sports fields were built in both Malamulele town of the new Collins Chabane Local Municipality and Makhuvha of Thulamela Local Municipality. An amount of R326, 65 Million was budgeted for use by MIG to build new basic sports fields from 2012 - 2016 (Thulamela IDP 2016). Community libraries were proposed to be built with funds from the Department of Sports Arts and Culture MIG funds. A budget allocation of R116 million for the development of libraries at Tshikombani, Tshaulu, Saselemani, Magona, Malavuwe and Thohoyandou was done but none of these projects has been implemented.

5.2.7 The Role of Thulamela SDF in the Allocation of Projects

One of the main aims for the establishment of SDFs was that they would guide the provision of services because before they are prepared several studies are considered. In the preparation of SDFs, one of the major components for the identification of projects are settlement areas. In view of this, the classification of settlements becomes imperative. Five settlement clusters are identified of which growth points are the first order of settlement and thus giving the growth points a geographical spread criterion for service delivery with second order of settlements being population concentration points where services are distributed. The third order settlements are local service points and the fourth order settlements are villages where basic services are allocated. The needs of the village as fifth order settlements remains the smallest settlements. Growth points indicate priority development areas/nodes in which basic service delivery will first be concentrated, while other order of settlements receive the services later.

5.2.8 The SDF as a Subject of the NSDP

National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP) was used as a principle for the development of Thulamela Local Municipality SDF (2010) in identifying priority areas around which to concentrate investment and service delivery by maximizing the economic, social impact of investment as is shown in the NSDP policy. The Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Strategy (ISRDS) was used to prioritize investment and project allocation in rural areas in order to act as a social cohesive and to create stable rural communities. The Limpopo Growth and Development Strategy (LGDS) principles are also used to address economic and social challenges facing the municipality. Vhembe District Municipality IDP (2010) used the 20 priority areas of development that affected Thulamela Local Municipality within the SDF in the form of different social, economic and institutional clusters. Areas of tourism, agriculture, and mining and multi nodal facilities were priority areas identified to receive the allocation of projects in the district.

The SDF is a strategic document providing a framework about where spatial plans (precinct plans) can be developed to ensure strategies and project initiatives are not generic but specific in dealing with development pressures found within a particular municipal area. An SDF guides decision-making on land development but does not confer land use rights to any property. It aims to eliminate any traces of segregation, fragmentation and inequalities found in municipal spaces. As such, the SDF restores dignity, creates a sense of place and ownership as it provides communities with a voice and vision on how they want to see their areas developed. An SDF can empower communities to contribute ideas and solutions in all matters affecting them and it places accountability to the municipality to deliver services and allow development in a manner that is progressive, coherent just and equitable (SPLUMA Act 2013).

5.2.9 Argument that the SDF is not an Impartial Tool

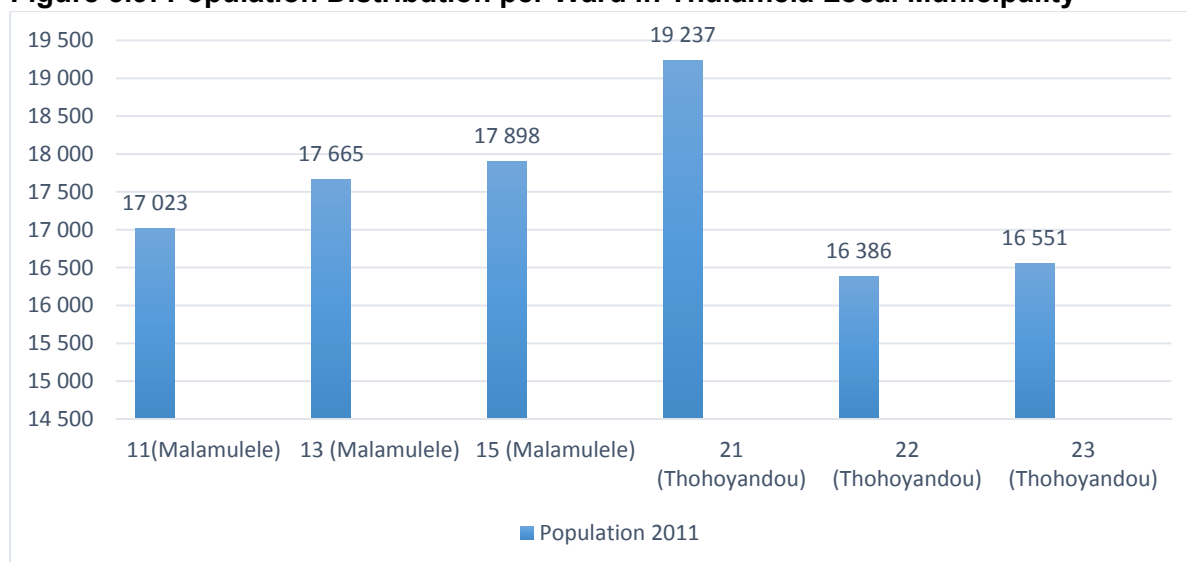
The SDF is reviewed every 5 years because every five years there are new elections and there is a yearly financial assessment through an IDP process. However, there are those who argue that the SDF is not an impartial development tool. They argue this way because every five years in the life of a municipality a new SDF has to be prepared to tally with the elected officials campaign vision and mission for the municipality. Given that elected officials set forth a new SDF, they are likely to influence which growth points, which wards or community should be prioritised in terms of development projects allocations. The research shows that although there was no direct link between the allocation of development projects and prioritization of when projects should be located, there was a tendency to favour one's own constituency.

Hence the issue of impartiality cannot be totally rejected because elected officials from the newly established municipality often argue that their areas were neglected. Significantly, most SDFs are prepared by town planning consultants and as a result consultants usually do good work. Problems often come when the allocation process begins.

5.2.10 Extent of Impartiality of the Population concentration criterion in the SDF Project Allocation

More often than not, the population concentration corresponds to settlements hierarchies used to determine where services or projects should be located. Considering that Thulamela wards have more concentrated population than Collins Chabane wards, it follows that according to the population concentration criteria for project allocation it will be prioritised. The problem arises when people live in less population concentration areas. Services such as water, electricity, solid waste collection and access to sanitation are equally needed by those who reside in less urban areas. Therefore, high population areas should not be prioritised for service provision over rural communities. The argument put forward is that the more compact the settlement, the less costly the provision of services to a higher number of residents compared to isolated settlements. Figure 5.9 shows the population distribution per ward in Thulamela compared to Collins Chabane Local Municipality.

Figure 5.9: Population Distribution per Ward in Thulamela Local Municipality



Source: Census 2011

As shown in figure 5.9, wards 11, 13 and 15 of Collins Chabane and wards 21 and 23 in Thohoyandou of Thulamela Local Municipality have a population above 15 000 people each

with ward 22 in Thohoyandou having under 15 000. Ward 21, 22, and 23 are Thohoyandou and have a population above 15000 people. Ward 11, 13, and 15 of Malamulele area of Collins Chabane had a high population of above 15 000 people. Such areas and the rural areas close to them have high demand for basic services. Therefore, in the two areas, population concentration was a valid criterion but those residing in rural areas complained that they did not get services as much as those in urban areas. It is assumed that in the SDF areas with high population concentration were supposed to get more services, but that was not the case in Thulamela and Collins Chabane.

5.2.11 To what Extent is Sensitivity to Ethnicity an Underlying Factor?

Although the South Africa constitution after 1994 prohibited the allocation of resources based on ethnic considerations, it is important to consider the role it plays in the provision of services in a to achieve equity. Collins Chabane is predominantly inhabited by Shangaan people and Thohoyandou is largely inhabited by Venda speaking people. Sometimes ethnic politics play a role in promoting discontent. The good thing though is that the two ethnic groups are intertwined in marriage and mixed in settlements. In as much as the quest for services may sound loudest in Collins Chabane areas more that in Thulamela areas, this does not mean that rural wards in Thulamela Local Municipality are fully serviced. It appears to be more of inadequate funds to provide services to all at a given time than ethnic or tribal politics

5.2.12 How the SDF addressed Spatial Imbalance

Perusing the SDFs of Thulamela from 2010 – 2016 shows that these documents just have a status-quo profile and strategies. Depending on the field survey stakeholder's engagements, internal and external participation forums may be complete but they are not used to address spatial imbalance. Therefore, the cartographic representation of service delivery imbalances is a very important tool in addressing the challenges of spatial imbalance. The scrutiny of the SDFs showed that most of them were very well prepared, covering areas of spatial imbalance in Thulamela and Collins Chabane. The problems were related to the interpretation of graphic representations and the prioritization of projects by the respective councilors.

5.2.13 To what extent do Community Representation Contribute to the SDF Process?

The prioritization of projects into a municipal IDP is supposed to come from community representation as well as from the projects proposed in the SDFs. The investigation shows that more often than not, the councilors that have a strong voice tend to get projects from their council areas into the IDP for funding. Sometimes the projects identified during the preparation

of the SDF do not feature much unless they correspond with those identified by the councilors. This means that the SDFs cannot fully attain their role as an impartial service delivery tool if some of the projects proposed in the SDFs are not accounted for in the IDP. Table 5.5 shows the projects from the IDPs and SDF's as compared to those from the community representatives such as councilors.

Table 5.5 Projects Prioritized in SDFs and by Councilors 2010 – 2016

Municipality	Ward Number	Proposed SDF Projects	Projects from communities
Thulamela Local Municipality	21	Water, sanitation, electricity and housing	Water, roads, sports facility
	22	Water, sanitation, electricity and housing	Water, electricity, housing and sanitation
	23	Water, sanitation, electricity and housing	Water and roads
Collins Chabane Local Municipality	11	Water, sanitation, electricity and housing	Water, electricity, housing and roads
	13	Water, sanitation, electricity and housing	Water, electricity, sanitation, housing, and roads
	15	Water, sanitation, electricity and housing	Water, electricity, roads and housing
Total	6		

Source: Authors Data from IDPs and SDFs 2010 – 2016

As seen in Table 5.5 water, sanitation, electricity and housing basic services are the most prioritized projects in the SDFs. Water in all 6 wards rates number one when it comes to people's needs, followed by sanitation. Electricity is at number 3 and housing is rated number 4. For the IDP' 2010 – 2016, the most prioritized projects by the community are water services. However, roads services in ward 21 and 23 are the second prioritized projects. The perception is that community projects differ per ward and wards that are mostly in urban settlements show that roads is the second priority. Rural wards prioritized water and electricity. Proposed SDF projects create a balance in all wards, by prioritizing water.

5.3 Population Criteria for Project Allocation

The SDFs of Thulamela for 2010-2016 used nodal points in terms of population concentration as a criterion for the allocation of services. The SDFs classified nodal points with respect to population concentration. For example, in Thulamela there is one (1) provincial growth point whereas Collins Chabane has none. There is one district growth point in both municipalities. Thulamela has 2 municipal growth points while Collins Chabane has one. The ranking of the 1st order growth point must attain a population threshold of not less than 170 000. The 2010 – 2016 SDFs show that Thulamela Local Municipality has more growth points than Collins Chabane Local Municipality. Therefore, when projects are allocated, the priority is given to settlement areas with high population concentration. Table 5.6 shows the projects allocated per growth between 2010 and 2016.

Table 5.6 Projects Allocation by Growth Point Category

Municipality	Growth Points	Population Threshold	Number of Growth Points	2010 SDF/IDP DP	2011 SDF/IDP DP	2012 SDF/IDP DP	2013 SDF/IDP DP	2014 SDF/IDP DP	2015 SDF/IDP DP	2016 SDF/IDP DP
Thulamela LM	Provincial	>100 000	1	8	1	3	2	1	6	2
	District	>75 000	1	5	3	0	5	0	0	1
	Municipal	>50 000	2	4	4	1	1	0	4	1
	Local	<50 000	5	1	3	0	0	0	3	1
Total			9	18	11	4	8	1	13	5
Collins Chabane LM	Provincial	> 100 000	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	District	> 75 000	1	6	5	4	2	1	1	1
	Municipal	>50 000	1	6	3	4	1	1	2	0
	Local	<50 000	2	4	2	2	0	1	3	0
Total			4	16	10	10	3	3	6	1
Total			13	36	21	14	11	4	19	6

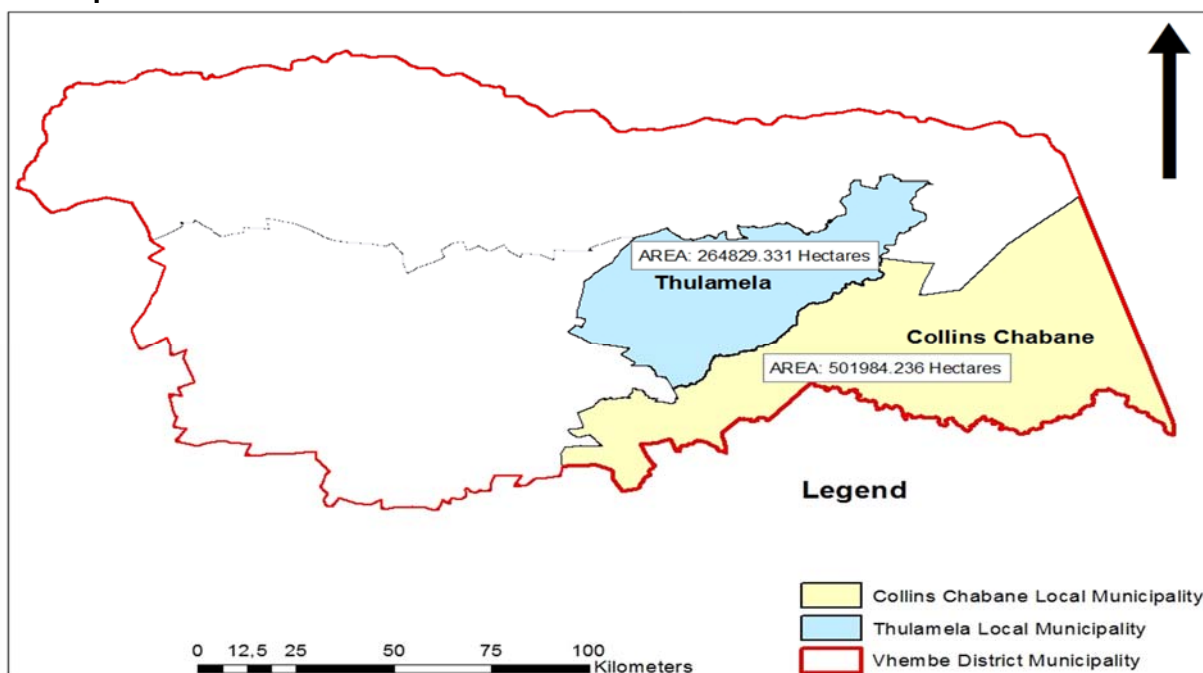
Source: Derived from Thulamela SDF/IDP 2010-2016

Table 5.6 shows that there are more growth points in Thulamela Local Municipality than in Collins Chabane Local Municipality. Thulamela has a total of 9 growth points, while Collins Chabane has only 4. With respect to the projects allocated per local municipality, Thulamela had a total of 18 in 2010, 11 in 2011, 4 in 2012, 8 in 2013, 1 in 2014, 13 in 2015 and 5 in 2016. On the other hand, Collins Chabane had 16 in 2010, 10 in 2011, 10 in 2012, 3 in 2013, 3 in 2014, 6 in 2015 and 1 in 2016. The table shows that the population criteria was a major factor in the projects allocated to each growth point.

5.4 Geographical Scope Criteria for Project Allocation

In the preparation of an SDF, the scope and coverage in the form of the geographic extent is very important. The larger a municipality the more likely it has to cover the area in the provision of basic services. For example, the allocation of MIG accounts for geographical scope of the municipality, hence the larger the municipality the higher the allocation of funds for infrastructure development. After the establishment of Collins Chabane, Thulamela Local Municipality is left with a geographical coverage of 264 829, 331 hectares while Collins Chabane has 501 984, 236 hectares. Figure 5.9 shows the extent of the geographical areas of Thulamela and Collins Chabane.

Figure 5.10 Geographical Coverage of Thulamela and Collins Chabane Local Municipalities



Source: Derived from Thulamela IDP 2016

Figure 5.9 shows that Collins Chabane is now bigger than Thulamela covering 501 984, 236 ha. This implies in terms of MIG allocation of funds for projects Collins Chabane must receive more than Thulamela, if it was the only determining criterion. However, Thulamela has a high population density while majority of settlements in Collins Chabane are scattered.

5.5 Policy and Legislative Context of Project Allocation

The policy and legislative context of project allocation in municipalities are not direct but a number of legislation requirement show that projects and service delivery are conducted in a manner that ensures that there are structures in place, people participate, funds are allocated for projects, projects are implemented, monitored and aligned to the budget. Outlined below are some of the legislative requirements that have a bearing to project allocations at the municipal level of government.

5.5.1 Constitutional Context of Service Delivery and Project Allocation

Thulamela Local Municipality is a category B municipality and in terms of Section 156 of the Constitution of Republic of South Africa 1996 (Act No 108 of 1996) it has the functionality and executive authority with respect to administrating local government matters. These includes the provision of democratic and accountable government for local communities, to ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner, to promote safe and healthy environment and to encourage the involvement of communities and community organizations

in matters of local government. Although the constitution does not spell out how projects should be allocated at the local government level, it does however describe how communities should access services in a sustainable manner without prejudice to one community or the other irrespective of ethnic, class or geographical location. It is these principles that Thulamela and Collins Chabane try to adhere to in accordance with the requirements of the constitution.

5.5.2 Municipal System Act Support for Equitable Service Provision

The Municipal System Act of 2000 (Act No 32 of 2000) is a vital instrument for the provision of services at the municipal level. It gives credence to the preparation and delivery of spatial development frameworks on which municipalities depend for spatial planning purposes. The SDF, in conjunction with the IDP, are the main guiding tools for service delivery at the local level. Section 26 (e) of the Act shows that SDF must be a component of IDP which entails the provision of basic guidelines within which the land use management system for the municipality is anchored.

The main thrusts of the Municipal Systems Act 2000 is that the SDF objectives with regard to projects allocation at the local level should provide a visual representation of the desired spatial form of the municipality. Areas of priority planning must be shown on the map and public and private land development and infrastructure investment should take place without following any geographical unit, ethnic entity nor class distinctions. Section 23 (a) of the Municipal Systems Act 200- stipulates that all municipalities must comply with the equitable provision of basic services. In terms of Thulamela and Collins Chabane Local municipalities the problem has not been the application of the Municipal Systems Act rather the interpretation of Section 25 (1) (a) which stipulates non bias. The Act was applied in accordance with legislation but were subject to different interpretation which led to bias.

5.5.3 Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act 2013

Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act 2013 (Act No 16 of 2013) is the framework Act for all spatial planning and land use management in South Africa. It repealed the Development Facilitation Act 1995 (Act 67 of 1995) and other national spatial planning in the republic. The main purpose of this act is to promote consistency and uniformity in the procedures and decision making in spatial planning across the country. The act requires that the SDF developed by all municipalities should incorporate the Principle of Spatial Justice, Principle of Spatial Sustainability, Principle of Efficiency, Principle of Spatial Resilience and Principle of Good Governance. These principles are the main pillars for the equitable provision of basic services as well as the allocation of projects at the municipal local level without

prejudice. How these principles are outlined and complied with during the preparation of the SDF is vital for a balanced provision of services to the communities. The interpretation of these principles as they affect Thulamela and Collins Chabane are outlined below.

5.5.3.1 Principle of Spatial Justice in Project Allocation

This principle stipulates that past spatial and other development imbalances must be redressed through improved access to land by disadvantaged communities and persons. Since Thulamela Local Municipality emerged from the past where it was the capital of Venda under the apartheid regime and Collins Chabane which was in another republic means that both encountered spatial injustice in terms of service provision. In the current dispensation, both Thohoyandou and Malamulele areas require some form of spatial justice for a deliberate provision and allocation of projects to reduce spatial imbalances. However, representatives from Malamulele and surrounding areas felt that the Thohoyandou area had more spatial justice in the allocation of projects. This perception led to the request for a new municipality called Collins Chabane Local Municipality. According to follow-up interviews with key stakeholders such as councilors and community associations, it became clear that the current Collins Chabane Local Municipality felt that there was no spatial justice in the allocation of projects.

5.5.3.2 Principle of Sustainability in Project Allocation

This principle promotes socio-economic and environmental sustainability in projects allocation through encouraging the protection of prime and unique agricultural land. Projects must be allocated in locations that are sustainable and limit urban sprawl. Field observations indicated that Collins Chabane has a lot of scattered settlements. Therefore, low cost provision of services favored Thulamela areas, whereas Collins Chabane settlements promoted higher cost in the provision of infrastructure and social services. In ensuring that the principle of sustainability in project allocation can be realized both in Thulamela and Collins Chabane, municipalities must create compact land developments to reduce costs in the provision of basic services and thus create viable communities.

5.5.3.3 Principle of Efficiency in Project Allocation

Principle of efficiency in project allocation optimise the use of existing resources and the accompanying infrastructure. It requires that development application procedures and timeframes are efficient and streamlined in order to promote growth and employment for the entire municipality. Investigations revealed that the time frame for land development

application to be processed in a municipality takes a long time that expected due to double standards of processes by the traditional local authorities and the municipalities, boundary disputes, nonpayment of municipal services in Thulamela and Collins Chabane municipalities and lack of effective law enforcement among other factors. Both Thulamela and Collins Chabane Local municipalities have to reduce time frame in land development application processes, solve boundary disputes, create awareness in communities for payment of municipal services, have an effective by-laws and thus promote growth and employment and then they will realize the principle of efficiency.

5.5.3.4 Principle of Good Administration in Service Delivery

Principle of good administration requires that all spheres of government have an integrated approach to service delivery. Sector departments in Thulamela did not provide complete plans and projects that are to be implemented in Collins Chabane and Thulamela Local municipalities in some financial years as required by legislation. SDFs and IDPs documents from 2010 – 2016 revealed that some prioritised projects are without an implementing agent and budgets. The majority of projects that appear on the SDFs and IDP for implementation are largely projects from sector departments than in Thulamela Local Municipality because of the roles and responsibilities vested in them. For the principle of good governance to become a reality, a strong coordinating role with meaningful consultations of central government is needed. But good governance mechanisms are also required in Thulamela and Collins Chabane Local municipalities.

5.5.4 Municipal Finance Management Act and Equitable Financial Disbursements

The Local Government Municipal Finance Management Act 2003 (Act 56 of 2003) is vital instrument which regulates municipal budgeting and financial management of a municipality. It provides the government with the framework for a separate entity created by a municipality. It fosters transparency in budgeting and reporting of service delivery by local municipalities and ensures that alignment development plans such as IDP and SDBIP are achieved, together with all projects implemented by the various spheres of government, parastatals, organizations incorporated in the municipal IDP. In Thulamela and Collins Chabane Local municipalities, the act is not fully adhered to a point where some of projects are just listed on the SDF without project name, budget planning, financial year and the implementing agent and do not even show the location where the projects are to be implemented. This reveals that the act is not correctly applied when it comes to the SDF and IDP documents hence in some financial years the municipality did not get a clean audit.

5.5.4.1 Implementation of Municipal Finance Management Act in Thulamela and Collins Chabane Local Municipalities

There is lack or no performance management systems for all officials in Thulamela and Collins Chabane Local Municipalities. It is only senior managers who are on contract posts that are mandated to do performance assessment. This leads to a loophole in effectively enforcing the Act as the majority of the workforce in the municipalities are not subjected to performance assessment. This is a contested issue by labor unions since they insist that only accountable officers must be subjected to performance assessments. As long as the rest of the staff are not subjected to performance assessment, they will always be a shortfall in achieving the objectives of the Act. Lack of capacity and non-effective monitoring tools to monitor service delivery progress, poor audit reports in some financial years and poorly maintained infrastructure are some of the Municipal Finance Management Act gaps in both Collins and Thulamela Local Municipalities.

5.5.5 Addressing Delivery Service Imbalance through Municipal By-Laws

Thulamela Local Municipality policies and bylaws on service delivery were developed, reviewed and adopted annually between 2010 and 2016. By-laws such as the indigent policy, municipal property rates bylaw, spatial planning and land use management bylaws, traffic bylaws, land use management and building bylaw, street trading bylaws among others are developed to enforce the implementation of projects and serve as a law enforcement tools in service delivery. Although the bylaws are developed they are not effectively enforced in the implementation of development projects in Collins Chabane and Thulamela Local Municipalities due to non-payment of municipal services, lack of proper streets management in towns and rural areas and boundary disputes with traditional authorities in proclaimed townships. Service delivery is forced to change the direction of growth as a result of non-effective bylaws. Therefore, Thulamela and Collins Chabane local municipality must ensure that bylaws are enforced to stimulate growth that will bring more service delivery to communities.

5.6 The IDP/SDBIP Alignment at the Municipal Level

The Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) requires that projects in the IDP are aligned to budget with clear sources of finance. During the IDP public forums where the projects prioritized by each local community or the SDF are openly discussed in stages, all communities are expected to express their concerns where they feel that the principles of spatial planning justice, sustainability, efficiency and good governance have not been attained.

Nine out of 14 stakeholders from both Thulamela and Collins Chabane Local Municipalities did not agree on the defaulting of the principle.

5.6.1 SDF Quality Assurance Assessment

The Department of Rural Development and Land Reform assesses the SDFs of municipalities. In terms of the mandate given by SPLUMA Act 2013 section 9(1) (b) (iii), the National Government must monitor the quality and effectiveness of all municipal SDFs. The Thulamela Local Municipality was among the sample of 18 municipal SDFs in Limpopo Province that were selected and audited for their credibility in terms of SPLUMA Act. This research wanted to determine if the Spatial Development Framework as mandated by SPLUMA Act 2013 uncovered any challenges with respect to the preparation of the SDF in Thulamela Local Municipality which by then still included Collins Chabane. During the SDF quality assurance assessment of 2016, the findings displayed in Table 5.7 were observed.

Table 5.7: Quality Matrix of Common Challenges of Thulamela SDF Assessed in 2016

Items	Quality Criteria	Principle of Spatial Justice	Principle of Sustainability	Principle of Efficiency	Principle of Good governance
Capacity	Lack of capacity in municipalities to prepare and implement SDFs.	3	2	2	1
Funding	Municipalities rely on national and provincial departments for the funding of SDFs.	4	2	3	4
Participation	Lack of participation and co-operation from relevant stakeholders (e.g. traditional leaders, sector departments). SDF consultation occurs within IDP process and therefore little attention is given to SDF specific issues.	2	2	2	2
SDFs Content	SDFs does not have a spatial vision which guides where the municipality must go. Most of the information within the SDF is developmental rather than spatial. SDF does not give spatial expression of existing sectoral policies within municipal departments. There is no clear implementation plan which outlines institutional arrangements required for its implementation, budgets, targets dates and monitoring indicators.	2	3	2	3
Alignment	Inadequate alignment with provincial and national policies. Lack of political support from municipalities in preparation of SDFs. Change in municipal boundaries. Service providers are not producing credible SDFs. Limited time also hampered the preparation of SDFs.	3	2	2	2
Capital Expenditure Frameworks	The capital expenditure framework for the municipalities' development programme were not spatially depicted. Programmes and projects remain sectorally based and are not integrated with the SDF.	2	3	3	4
Providing development principles	All SPLUMA principles are not adequately addressed.	3	3	3	4
Total		19	17	17	20

Source: DRDLR SDFs Stakeholders Engagement Workshop Report 2016

Table 5.7 shows the items and criteria for assessment of Thulamela SDF in 2016. The merits and elements of challenges were weighed using a score criterion of 0-5 with 0 representing non score and 5 representing highest score for good quality or performance assessed. The table shows that not all items could get the highest score of 5 because they did not adequately address all the principles. It is only the principle of good governance that has the highest total score of 20. Not all items sufficiently address principles and 4 is the highest score in items of capital expenditure framework, and funding, 1 in capacity and 2 in public participation and alignment, 3 in SDF content. The principle of spatial justice has the highest total score of 19. Not all items sufficiently address principles with 4 as the highest score in funding, 3 in capacity, 1 in capacity and 2 in SDF content, participation and capital expenditure frameworks. Principles of sustainability and efficiency have the highest total score of 17 with different scores on each items. All the 14 stakeholders agree that the 2010 SDF did not adequately address all items discussed above mostly because it was prepared before the district SDF.

5.6.2 COGHSTA MEC Report with Respect to IDP and Project Allocation

The IDP assessment is undertaken annually by COGHSTA Member of Executive Council (MECs) adherence report where the primary purpose is to provide feedback on the achievements of adopted IDPs and projects allocation by municipalities in Limpopo Province in terms of section 31 of the Municipal System Act 2000 (Act 32 of 2000). The report assessed the alignment of IDP/MTAS (Municipal Turnaround Strategy) SDF/SDBIP plans with respect to project allocation, mobilizing sector departments to align their programmes and plans with municipal priorities, determine that municipalities have budgeted and adopted their priority projects, analyse the quality and credibility of their IDPs and recommendations thereof. In assessing the IDP, COGHSTA has adopted a criterion for rating IDP documents based on legislative compliance, credibility in terms of the quality and reliability of the data, alignment of plans and strategies of provincial and national government. For effective and efficient IDP, there must be alignment of IDP, Budget and SDBIP as it is an implementation tool for project allocation. Of the six (6) outlined Key Performance Areas (KPA) of IDP, each KPA is allocated 5 scores and the total marks are 30 scores of the 6 KPAs. The municipality did well in evaluating each KPA since all questions of the evaluation framework is given a score of 5. If the added scores of the evaluated KPAs makes between 25 and 30, the municipality IDP is rated high. Medium is given when the scores ranges between 15 and 24, while low is given when a municipality is scored between 0 and 14.

Table 5.8: Thulamela Local Municipality COGHSTA MEC’s IDP Assessment Findings from 2010-2016

Financial Year	KPA	Rating	Credibility	IDP/SDBIP ALIGNMENT
2010/2011	Spatial Planning (SDF)	Low (0-14)	No	Not adopted
2011/2012	Spatial Planning(SDF)	Medium (15-24)	No	Aligned
2012/2013	Spatial Planning (SDF)	High (25-30)	Yes	Partially aligned
2013/2014	Spatial Planning (SDF)	High (25-30)	Yes	Aligned
2014/2016	Spatial Planning (SDF)	High (25-30)	Yes	Aligned
2015/2016	Spatial Planning (SDF)	High 25-30)	Yes	Partially aligned

Source: COGHSTA MEC’s IDP Assessment Reports (2010-2016)

As shown in Table 5.7, during the 2010/2011 financial year, the Thulamela Local Municipality IDP was not credible due to a low rating. In 2011/2012, the municipality improved from low to medium and the rest of financial years it drastically improved to high rating. However, the alignment of the IDP with SDBIP was not consistently adopted in 2010/2011 and was partially aligned in the financial years of 2012/2013 and 2015/2016. The Thulamela Local Municipality did not clearly outline the spatial challenges, opportunities and hierarchy of settlements and did not indicate spatial strategies and objectives and spatial projects. This municipality also did not indicate the availability of the SDF and LUMS plans. The SDBIPs of all financial years only shows the municipality projects implementation without private sector departments’ projects.

5.7 Chapter Summary

This chapter presented data on access to basic service delivery in Thulamela Local Municipality and Collins Chabane Local Municipality between 2010 and 2016 financial years. The chapter also discussed the status of the two municipalities in terms of access to basic services in the context of the SDF and project allocation. It dealt with the criteria issues, i.e. population, geographical scope, the principles of spatial planning, the legislative context of prioritizing project allocation at the municipal level. The chapter concluded with a discussion of budget alignment and SDBIP, the SDF quality matrix and the principles of spatial justice, sustainability, efficiency and good governance. This was in addition to COGHSTA MEC IDP assessment report findings summarized with respect to 2010 - 2016 reports.

CHAPTER 6: DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF ALLOCATION OF PROJECTS CRITERIA

6.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the field survey data from the study locations of wards in Thulamela and those that now fall in Collins Chabane Local Municipality. The data were first done to correspond to the main research sub-themes, followed by using statistics from a census and community survey to process the results. The chapter begins by discussing the demographic profile of the study area in order to determine the extent to which residents depend on projects allocation to enhance their standard of living. In addition, the interpretation of data on the sampled population with respect to gender, age, education, household income, and employment were analysed. The analysis used the principles of fairness and transparency such as spatial justice, sustainability, efficiency and good governance to determine the respondents' view on the criteria for the allocation of projects between wards in Thulamela and Collins Chabane Municipalities. The backbone of this analysis and interpretation of data is in the concept of the Spatial Development Framework (SDF).

6.2 Demographic Profile of the Respondents

According to the Spatial Development Framework and Community Survey 2016 Thulamela had an estimated population of 618 462 before the demarcation of the new municipality and now has 497 232. The Collins Chabane municipality had 347 974. The population cover urban, rural and farming areas. Table 6.1 shows the population of the two municipalities with respect to wards.

Table 6.1: Population Distribution per Ward in Thulamela and Collins Chabane Local Municipalities

Municipality	Ward Number	Population	Ward Number	Population
Thulamela Local Municipality	5	16 744	30	12 995
	6	15 414	31	12 876
	19	16 062	32	14 492
	20	17 074	33	16 988
	21	19 237	34	15 064
	22	16 386	35	17 693
	23	16 551	36	16 665
	24	18 714	37	14 326
	25	15 326	38	14 672
	26	14 539	31	12 876
	27	17 107	32	14 492
	28	13 437	31	12 876
	29	16,855	32	14 492
Total			26	
Collins Chabane Local Municipality	1	17,417	12	14,465
	2	11,933	13	17 665
	7	18,247	14	15,102
	8	14,063	15	17 898
	9	14,099	16	12,625
	10	14,413	17	12,757
	11	17 023	18	16,212
Total			14	

Source: Community Survey 2016

Table 6.1 shows that Thulamela Local Municipality has more wards and consequently more population than Collins Chabane. The population criteria for the allocation of projects favoured Thulamela over Collins Chabane wards. In the previous chapter we saw that there are 9 growth centres in Thulamela compared to the 4 in Collins Chabane. The logic of population concentration follows that more projects will go to more urbanised areas and this was the case with the two areas under discussion.

6.2.1 Respondents Profile

The respondents profile was analysed in the context of gender, households, marital status, age bracket, income load and their employment status.

6.2.1.1 Gender of the Respondents per Study Location

The gender of the respondents is analysed in order to know the percentages of males and females. Gender gives a clearer picture of the people most affected by service delivery backlogs in Thulamela and Collins Chabane Local Municipalities. Table 6.2 shows the gender disparities between Collins Chabane and Thulamela study locations.

Table 6.2: Gender Disparities between Collins Chabane and Thulamela Study Locations

Municipality Ward Number		Gender		Number of Households
		Male	Female	
Thulamela Municipality	Local 21	29	35	4 431
	22	12	50	4 306
	23	25	33	4 360
Collins Chabane Municipality	Local 11	22	39	2 496
	13	43	17	3 456
	15	20	33	2 068
Total		151	207	21 117

Source: Field Survey December 2018 and 2016 Community Survey

Table 6.2 shows that the study locations have more females than males. There are 207 females and 151 males for Collins Chabane and Thulamela Local Municipalities respectively. Similarly, those that were single parents were considered as head of household. The gender analysis reveal that there were more females because males move to look for jobs in other parts of the country. This means that females were more affected by lack of service delivery than their male counterparts in the two municipalities.

6.2.2.2 Age Profiles of the Respondents

The age of the respondents is analysed in order to know the percentages of age groups. Age usually gives a full picture of the group of people who are most affected by service delivery backlogs. Table 6.3 shows the age disparities between Collins Chabane and Thulamela study locations.

Table 6.3 Age Disparities between Collins Chabane and Thulamela Study Locations

Municipality Ward Number		Age						Number of Households
		<19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	>60	
Thulamela Local Municipality	21	9	1	30	8	6	2	4431
	22	18	15	17	6	3	3	4306
	23	6	12	30	7	7	2	4360
Collins Chabane Local Municipality	11	12	9	26	6	2	1	2496
	13	4	18	14	10	5	1	3456
	15	18	16	13	4	0	0	2068
Total		67	71	130	41	23	9	21 117

Source: Field Survey December 2018 and 2016 Community Survey

Table 6.3 shows that the study locations the 30-39 years has 130 people while the 20-29 year age group is at number two with 71 people. There were 67 people who were 19 years and under. The numbers start to decline dramatically in the 40-49 years' range in which there were 41 people. There only 23 people in the 50-59 years' range and there only 9 people who were 60 years and older. This implies that the 30-39 years' range is more affected than the rest of age groups in the two municipalities.

6.2.2.3 Marital Status of the Respondents

The marital status of the respondents is analysed in order to know their marital status. Marital status often gives a clearer picture of people who are most affected by service delivery backlogs. Table 6.4 shows the marital status disparities between Collins Chabane and Thulamela study locations.

Table 6.4 Marital Status Disparities between Collins Chabane and Thulamela Study Locations

Municipality Ward Number		Marital Status			Number of Households	
		Single	Married	Divorced/Widowed		
Thulamela Local Municipality	21	23	16	3	4 431	
	22	40	20	2	4 306	
	23	37	18	2	4 360	
Collins Chabane Local Municipality	11	45	14	6	2 496	
	13	43	18	6	3 456	
	15	39	10	2	2 068	
Total		6	237	100	21	21 117

Source: Field Survey December 2018 and 2016 Community Survey

Table 6.4 shows that the study locations have more single individuals than married, divorced or widowed individuals. There are 237 single people, 100 married people and 21 divorced or widowed people in the two municipalities. Similarly, those that are single are parents and some are heads of households. This implies that single people are more affected by service delivery backlog than the married, widowed and divorced counterparts in the two municipalities.

6.2.2.4 Educational Levels of Respondents

The educational level of the respondents is analysed in order to know the percentage of educational levels. Educational level usually gives a full picture of a group of people who are most affected by service delivery backlogs. Table 6.5 shows the educational level disparities in the two study locations.

Table 6.5 Educational level Disparities between Collins Chabane and Thulamela Study Locations

Municipality Ward Number		Educational Levels					Number of Households	
		Grade 12	Diploma	Degree	Post-Grad	Other		
Thulamela Local Municipality	21	22	12	8	0	27	4 431	
	22	22	12	6	1	26	4 306	
	23	12	12	3	0	28	4 360	
Collins Chabane Local Municipality	11	18	3	0	0	39	2 496	
	13	18	4	0	0	23	3 456	
	15	20	0	0	5	24	2 068	
Total		6	112	43	17	6	167	21 117

Source: Field Survey December 2018 and 2016 Community Survey

Table 6.5 shows respondents that had other qualifications followed by those with a grade 12 certificate at 112, diploma holders were 43 and undergraduate degree holders were 17. Only

6 individuals claimed to have post-graduate qualifications. Therefore, those with educational levels below grade 12 were in the majority and this means that they were the most affected by the backlog of service delivery in the two municipalities.

6.2.2.5 Income Levels of the Respondents

The income of the respondents is analysed in order to know the percentage of their income levels. Income levels usually give a clearer picture of people who are most affected by service delivery backlogs. Table 6.6 shows the income level disparities between Collins Chabane and Thulamela study locations.

Table 6.6 Income Levels Disparities between Collins Chabane and Thulamela Study Locations

Municipality Ward Number		Income Levels					Number of Households	
		< 3500	3500 – 8000	8000 - 15000	15000- 30000	>30000		
Thulamela Local Municipality	21	46	12	8	3	1	4431	
	22	45	12	6	1	1	4306	
	23	45	12	3	0	0	4360	
Collins Chabane Local Municipality	11	44	3	0	1	0	2496	
	13	43	12	0	0	4	3456	
	15	47	4	0	5	0	2068	
Total		6	270	55	17	10	6	21 117

Source: Field Survey December 2018 and 2016 Community Survey

Table 6.6 shows that there are more individuals earning <3500 per month since there are 270 individuals in this income bracket. There 55 people in the 3500-8000 income bracket, 17 in the 8000-15000, 10 in the 15000-30000 and only 6 in the >30000 income bracket. Those in the <3500 income brackets were parents and at times household heads. This implies that those who earn less than 3500 rands a month were the most affected by service delivery backlog in the two municipalities.

6.2.2.6 Employment Status of the Respondents

The employment status of the respondents is analysed in order to determine the number of those who are employed and those who are not. Employment status often gives a clearer picture of people most affected by service delivery backlogs. Table 6.7 shows the employment status disparities between Collins Chabane and Thulamela study locations.

Table 6.7 Employment Status Disparities between Collins Chabane and Thulamela Study Locations

Municipality Ward Number		Employment Status					Number of Households	
		Not Employed	Self Employed	Fully Employed	Part Time	Other		
Thulamela Local Municipality	21	39	12	8	5	5	4 431	
	22	48	3	8	0	3	4 306	
	23	35	5	6	3	3	4 360	
Collins Chabane Local Municipality	11	46	2	8	0	9	2 496	
	13	29	7	1	0	8	3 456	
	15	36	6	4	12	7	2 068	
Total		6	233	35	35	20	35	21 117

Source: Field Survey December 2018 and 2016 Community Survey

Table 6.7 shows that 233 individuals, there are more unemployed people than those with employment. There 55 people who were self-employed, 17 who were fully employed , 20 with part time employment and 35 claimed to have other employment status. The majority of those who were not employed were parents and times household heads. This implies those without employment were the most affected by the backlog in service delivery in the two municipalities.

6.3 Sample of Respondents Views on Project Allocation Criteria

Below is the interpretation of survey results of respondents in the study locations. Table 6.7 shows the sample survey results and analysis.

Table 6.27 Sample Survey: Summary of Households Respondents, Dec 2018

No of Interviewed	Ward 11 (Malamulele)	Ward 13 (Malamulele)	Ward 15 (Malamulele)	Ward 21 (Thohoyandou)	Ward 22 (Thohoyandou)	Ward 23 (Thohoyandou)	Total Percentage
Responded that public priority needs were included in the Municipality IDP/SDF	Yes = 2 No = 50 Not sure = 13	Yes = 16 No = 20 Not sure = 4	Yes = 15 No = 2 Not sure = 5	Yes = 62 No = 23 Not sure = 16	Yes = 2 No = 53 Not sure = 13	Yes = 2 No = 20 Not sure = 19	Yes = 97(27%) No = 188(52.1%) Not sure = 70(19.6%)
Responded that Traditional Authorities endorse the projects by community	Yes = 34 No = 0 Not sure = 96	Yes = 20 No = 0 Not sure = 102	Yes = 12 No = 0 Not sure = 10	Yes = 45 No = 0 Not sure = 3	Yes = 15 No = 0 Not sure = 1	Yes = 16 No = 0 Not sure = 4	Yes = 142(39.7%) No = 0 Not sure = 216(60.3%)
Responded that there is political interference in projects allocation	Yes = 23 No = 16 Not sure = 12	Yes = 21 No = 34 Not sure = 21	Yes = 27 No = 20 Not sure = 8	Yes = 20 No = 21 Not sure = 40	Yes = 24 No = 23 Not sure = 29	Yes = 17 No = 9 Not sure = 11	Yes = 114(31.8%) No = 123(34.4%) Not sure = 121(33.79%)
Responded that they know the method used for project allocation	Yes = 32 No = 4 Not sure = 1	Yes = 23 No = 20 Not sure = 5	Yes = 82 No = 17 Not sure = 1	Yes = 63 No = 12 Not sure = 1	Yes = 32 No = 12 Not sure = 4	Yes = 43 No = 13 Not sure = 6	Yes = 275(76.8%) No = 66(18.4%) Not sure = 17(4.74%)

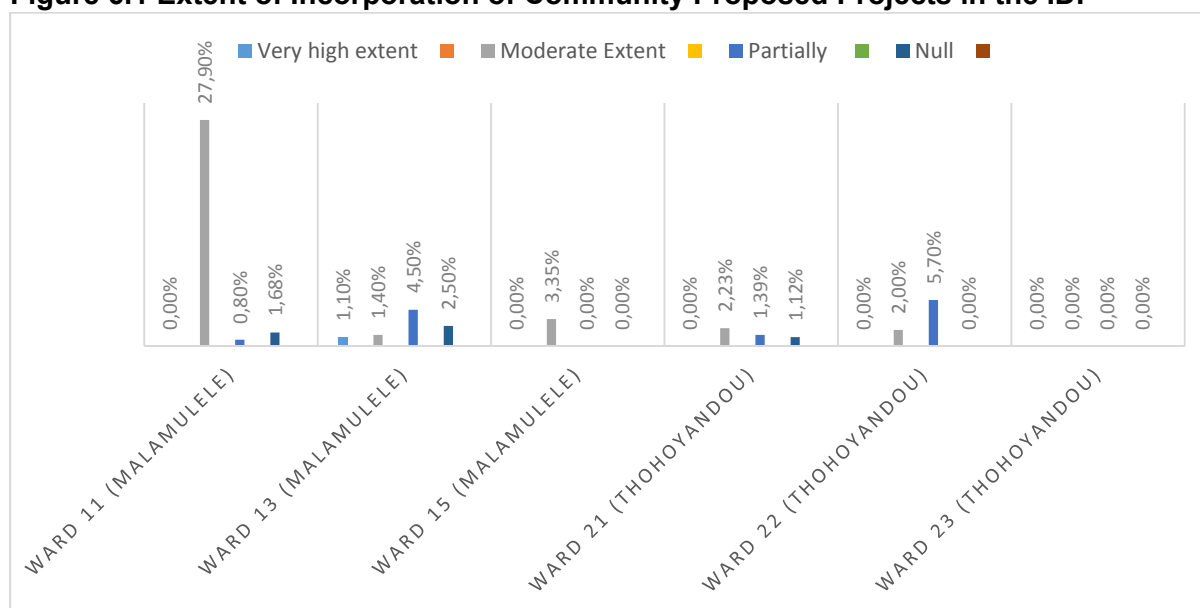
Source: Field Survey, December 2018

Households in all six wards selected during the data collection presented in Chapter 4 of the research stated that they did not know about the criteria or method used by the municipality to allocate projects in rural and urban areas of Thohoyandou and Malamulele. The reasons being that they were not involved in the SDF/IDP process, i.e. they had no knowledge of IDP and SDF existence. They highlighted that most of the meetings they attended were civic and traditional meetings where councillors attend and simply asked about their needs and those of their communities. Their complaints were then referred to traditional councils. 18.4% of the households indicated that they do not know the methods used by the municipality for project allocation. 31.8% of the respondents in the urban areas of Thohoyandou and Collins Chabane towns indicated that there was political interference in the municipality during projects allocation. They noted that only the councillors who were strong or political aligned receive more projects in their wards than those who were weak. Most of the communities indicated that they did not know how the municipality actually functions. 39.7% of the households responded that the traditional council endorse projects that are raised by the community in IDP meetings and not necessarily via the SDF which emphasise spatial justice, sustainability, efficiency and good governance.

6.3.1 Respondents Views on the Incorporation of Community Proposed Projects in the IDP

Most people did not respond to this question because they did not know anything about SDF/IDP and they never got involved in prioritizing development projects. Figure 6.1 shows the respondents' extent of incorporation in community proposed projects in the IDP.

Figure 6.1 Extent of Incorporation of Community Proposed Projects in the IDP



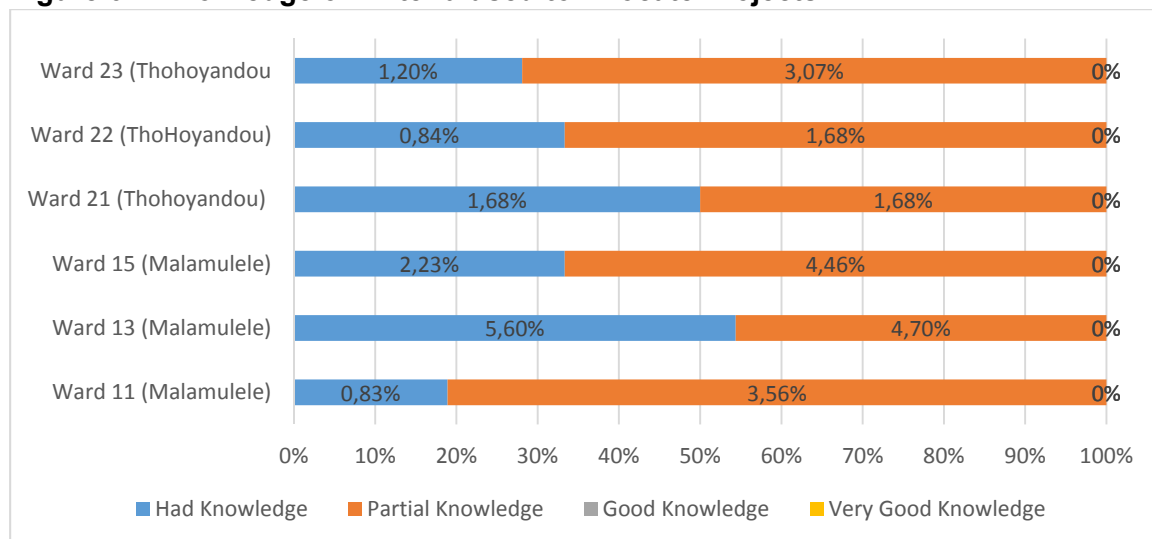
Source: Field Survey, December 2018

As shown in figure 6.1, ward 23, participants did not respond, while in ward 22, 5.7% of the participants stated that the level of participation was partial and 2% indicated that participation in project identification was moderate. In ward 21, 2.23% of the participants indicated moderate participation and, 1.12% indicated very high incorporation and 1.3% indicated null. In ward 15, 3.35% of the participants indicated moderate participation and in ward 13, 1.4% showed that the extent of incorporation was moderate, 0.8% shows very high incorporation, 1.68% indicated null. In ward 11, 27.9%% of the participants selected moderate incorporation, 0.8% selected very high incorporation and 1.6% chose the partial extent. This shows that a total of 8.3% were of the opinion that their proposals were incorporated and most of them were from Collins Chabane Local Municipality. On the other hand, 42% of the ideas were moderately incorporated with the majority from Collins Chabane Local Municipality. In wards 21, 22 and 23 there was incorporation of projects proposed by the respondents.

6.3.2 Respondents Views on Knowledge of Criteria used to Allocate Projects

In order to unpack the respondents view on whether they know about the criteria used by the municipality to allocate development projects in Thulamela Local Municipality from 2010 - 2016, respondents were requested to indicate if they knew anything about the criteria. Figure 6.2 shows their opinions on the criteria used to allocate projects.

Figure 6.2 Knowledge of Criteria used to Allocate Projects



Source: Field Survey, December 2018

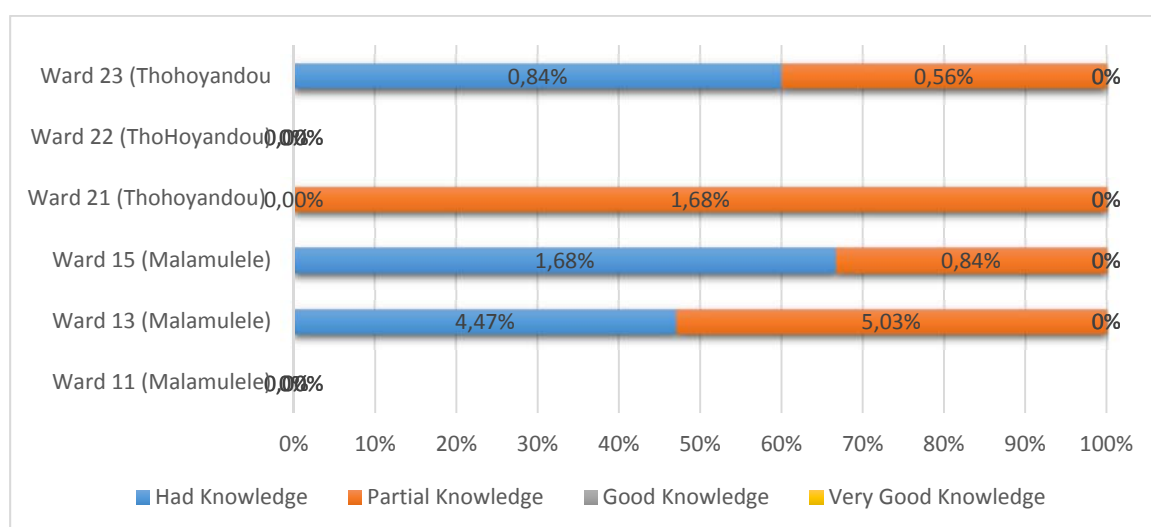
The knowledge of criteria used to allocate projects is reported according to wards as shown in figure 6.2. In ward 23, 1.12% participants indicated that they knew the criteria used to allocate projects while 3.7% indicated that they had partial knowledge of the criteria whereas no participant had good and very good knowledge of criteria. In Ward 22, 0.84% participants indicated that they knew the criteria used to allocate projects while 1.68% indicated that they

had partial knowledge of the criteria. None had good and very good knowledge of the criteria. In ward 21, 1.68% participants indicated that they knew the criteria used to allocate projects, 1.68% indicated that they had partial knowledge of the criteria and there was no one with good and very good knowledge of criteria. In ward 15, 2.23% participants indicated that they knew the criteria used to allocate projects and 4.46% indicated that they had partial knowledge of the criteria and had good and very good knowledge of the criteria. In ward 13, 5.60% participants indicated that they knew the criteria used to allocate projects and 4.70% indicated that they had partial knowledge of the criteria and there was no one with good and very good knowledge of the criteria. Ward 11, 0, 83% participants indicated that they knew the criteria used to allocate projects and 3.35% indicated that they had partial knowledge of the criteria no one had good and very good knowledge of the criteria. A total of 12.3% know the criteria used to allocate projects and most of them were from Collins Chabane Local Municipality. On the other hand, 18.94% had partial knowledge with the majority again from Collins Chabane Local Municipality. However, the overall number of respondents with knowledge and partial knowledge is very low. This shows that the majority of community members in all the selected wards had little knowledge about the criteria used to allocate projects.

6.3.3 Respondents Knowledge of Projects from their Communities in the IDP

In order to understand and determine to what extent respondents from the study locations knew about projects prioritised for implementation in their communities they were requested to categorize their level of knowledge as shown in Figure 6.3.

Figure 6.3 Respondents views of Knowledge of Projects from their Communities



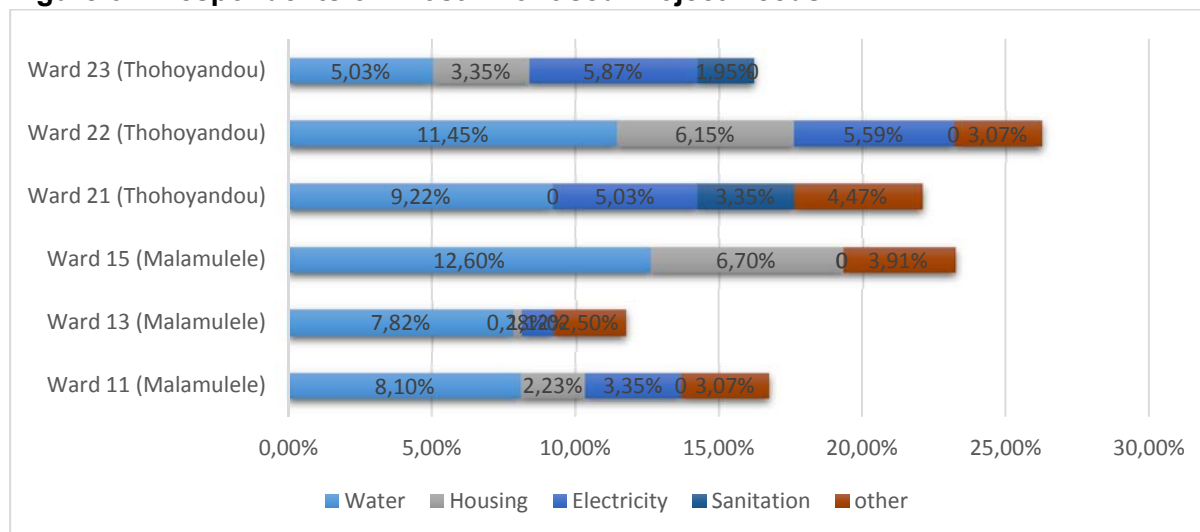
Source: Field Survey, December 2018

Figure 6.3 shows that 6.99% know about projects in their communities and most of them were from Collins Chabane Local Municipality. On the other hand, 8.11% had partial knowledge and again the majority were from Collins Chabane Local Municipality. However, the overall percentage of respondents with knowledge and partial knowledge is low. This shows that communities in all wards have very little knowledge about the criteria used to allocate projects. In ward 23, 0.84% participants indicated that they knew of projects from their communities, while 0.56% indicated that they had partial knowledge whereas no one had good or a very good of the criteria used. In ward 22 no one responded to the question. In ward 21, only 1.68% participants indicated that they had knowledge of the criteria. In ward 15, 1.68% of the participants indicated that they had knowledge and 0.84% indicated that they had partial knowledge of the criteria. No one had good and very good knowledge about the criteria. In ward 13, 4.47% participants indicated that they had knowledge and 5.03% indicated that they had partial knowledge of the criteria. No one had good and very good knowledge about the criteria. In ward 11, no one responded to the variables.

6.3.4 Respondents Views on most Prioritised Projects by Study Location

The majority of the respondents in all the 6 wards indicated that water is their most important need. Areas in rural areas from both municipalities stressed their need for water. 25.7% in Thulamela Local Municipality and 28.52% in Collins Chabane of the respondents stated that on certain occasions they had gone for more than seven days without water. This is despite the fact that they have water reticulation pipes in their homes. Water scarcity actually prompted several protests in areas under Malamulele or Collins Chabane Local Municipality during the period under investigation. The study revealed that ward 13 in Collins Chabane had more need than others. This explains why most of the protests for services occurred in Collins Chabane than in Thulamela Local Municipality. The most affected places were wards 13 and 11 in Collins Chabane. It was only in ward 15 that Collins Chabane was higher than ward 21 from Thohoyandou. Figure 6.4 shows the respondents' figures on the most prioritised needs.

Figure 6.4 Respondents on most Prioritised Project Needs



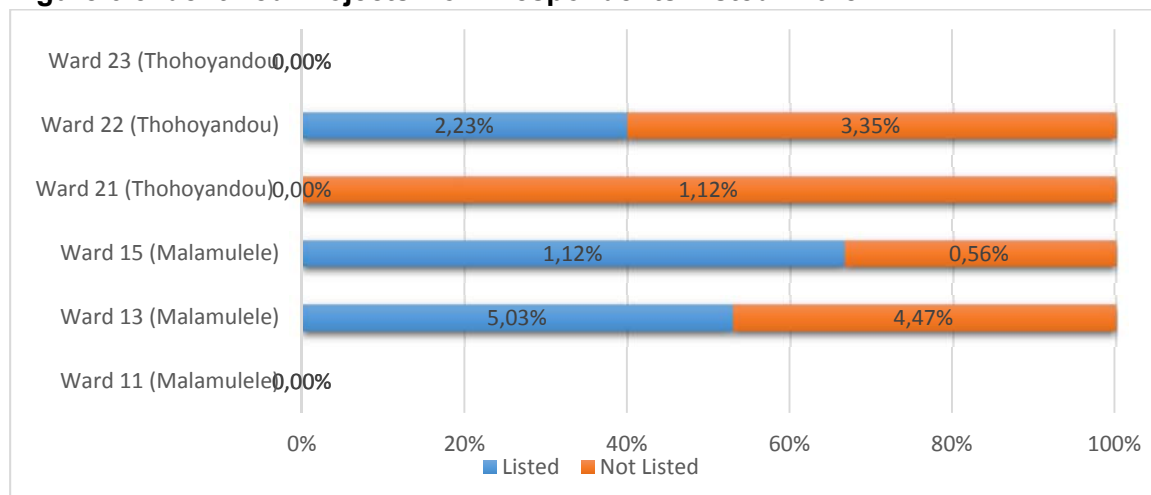
Source: Field Survey, December 2018

Respondents most prioritised project needs according to wards were identified as shown in Figure 6.4. In ward 23, 5.03% participants identified water, 3.35% identified housing, 5.87% identified sanitation, and 1.95% identified electricity. In ward 22, 11.45% participants mentioned water, 6.15% reported housing, 5.59% identified sanitation and 3.07% identified other services. In ward 21, 9.22% participants mentioned water, 5.03% mentioned sanitation, 3.35% identified electricity and 4.47% identified other services. In ward 15, 12.60% participants identified water, 6.70% identified housing, and 3.91% identified other services. In ward 13, 7.82% participants mentioned water, 0.28% reported housing, 1.8% identified sanitation and 2.50% identified other services. In ward 11, 8.10% participants mentioned water, 2.23% mentioned housing, 3.35% identified electricity and 3.07% identified other services.

6.3.5 Respondents Views on Community Projects Listed on the IDP

Respondents were asked about the importance of projects emanating from the communities as well as from the municipalities SDFs. The idea was to determine if they were sure of such projects identified in the IDPs. Figure 6.5 shows the opinions of the respondents.

Figure 6.5 Identified Projects from Respondents Listed in the IDP



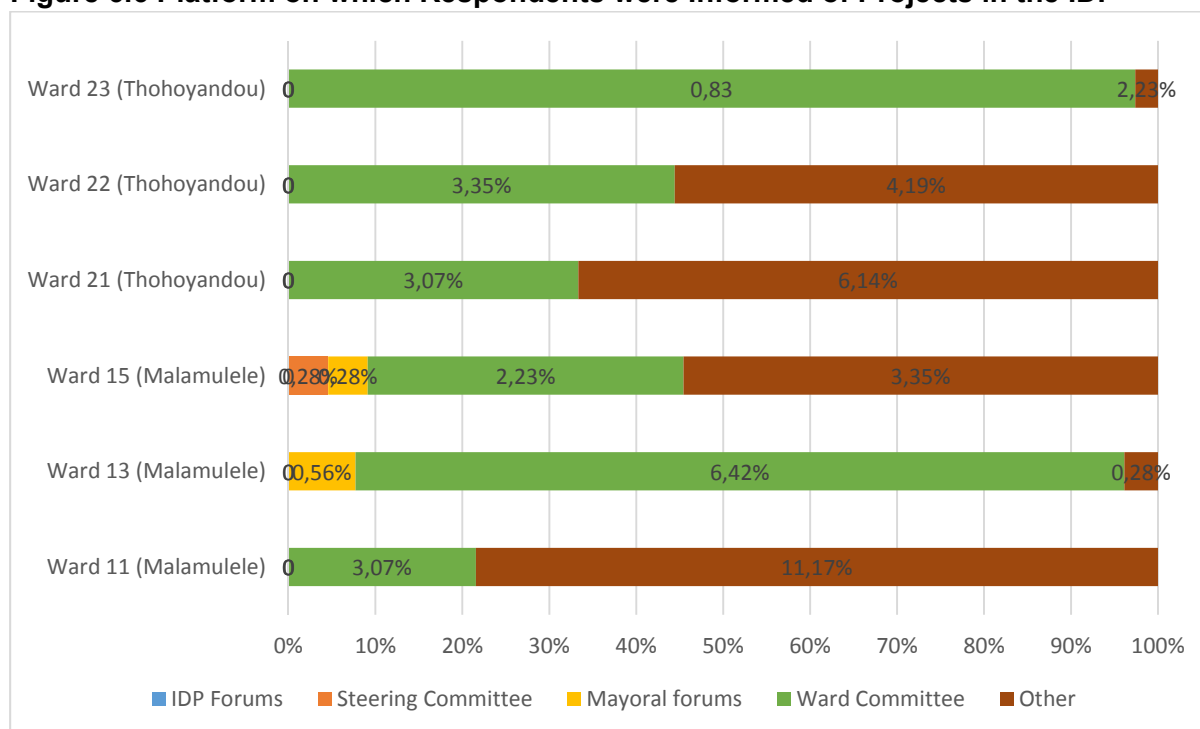
Source: Field Survey, December 2018

Respondents' view on identified projects forming part of the IDP strategies were investigated. In ward 22, 2.23% participants agree while 3.35% disagreed. In ward 21, 1.12% disagreed. In ward 15, 1.12% agreed and 0.56% disagreed. In ward 13, 5.03% participants agreed and 4.47% disagreed that identified projects form part of the IDP strategies. The most affected municipality were from Malamulele of Collins Chabane Local Municipality compared to Thohoyandou in Thulamela Local Municipality.

6.3.6 Platform on which Respondents were Informed of Projects Prioritization

Respondents were requested to provide their opinions in order to understand why they were so adamant that they were not duly informed about prioritised projects in the SDF and the communities to be included in the IDP. Figure 6.6 shows the analysis of their views.

Figure 6.6 Platform on which Respondents were Informed of Projects in the IDP



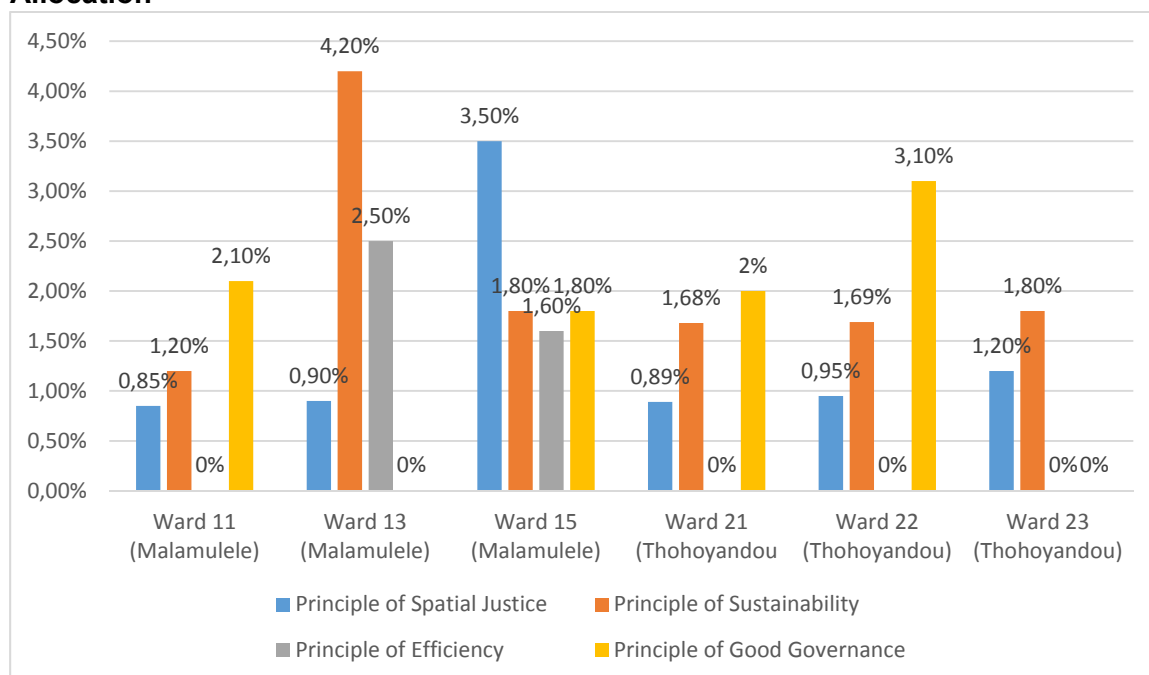
Source: Field Survey, December 2018

From figure 6.6 platform on which communities were informed about prioritised projects in the IDP shows that in ward 11, 11.17% of the participants indicated others, 3.07% of the participants indicated ward committee. In ward 13, 6.42% of the participants reported using ward committee. In ward 15, 3.35% of the participants said that there were other platforms used, 2.23% of the participants revealed that they used ward committees. In ward 21, about 3.35% of the participants used other platforms. In ward 22, 3.07% of the participants indicated the ward committee and 6.14% participants highlighted other platforms. Finally, in ward 23 0.83% of the participants mentioned ward committees and more than 2.23% of the participants emphasized other platforms. This shows that more people were informed through other means and not through the ward committee. This means that the IDP forums and the ward committee were less frequently used.

6.3.7 Respondents Levels of Satisfaction with the Principles of Project Allocation

In order to assess the respondent's satisfaction with the principles of projects allocation, they were requested to indicate their satisfaction about spatial justice, sustainability, efficiency and good governance. The responses are indicated in Figure 6.7.

Figure 6.7 Key Respondents Levels of Satisfaction with the Principles of Project Allocation



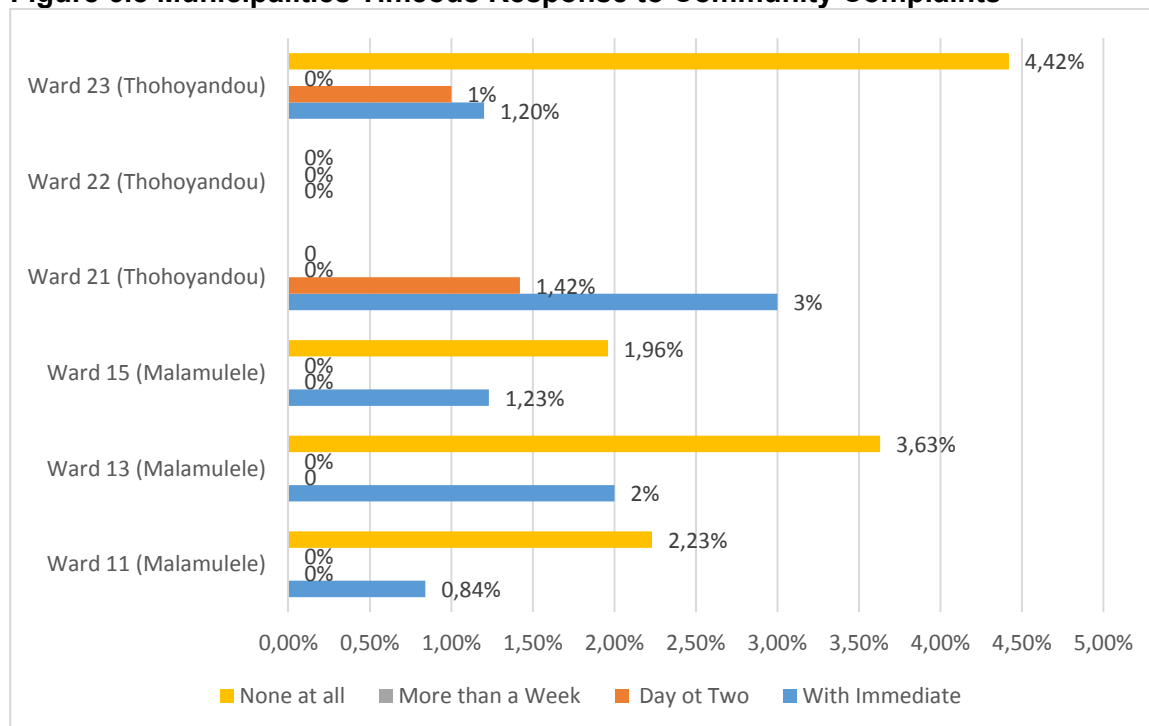
Source: Field Survey, December 2018

Figure 6.7 shows that in ward 11, 0.85% of the participants expressed being satisfied with principle of spatial justice, 1.2% with sustainability, 2.1% with principle of good governance. In ward 13, 0.9% of the participants were satisfied with principle of spatial justice, 4.2% expressed satisfaction with the principle of sustainability, 2.25% satisfied with principle of efficiency. In ward 15, 3.5% of the participants were satisfied with spatial justice, 1.8% were satisfied with the principle of sustainability, 1.6% with efficiency and 1.8% were satisfied with good governance. In ward 21, 0.95% of the participants expressed that there were satisfied with spatial justice, 1.6% were satisfied with sustainability and 2% were satisfied with good governance. In ward 22, 0.95 of the participants were satisfied with spatial justice, 1.69 were satisfied with sustainability while 3.1% were satisfied with good governance. In ward 23, 1.2% of the participants were satisfied with spatial justice, and 1.8% were satisfied with the principle of sustainability.

6.3.8 Respondents Views on Community Complaints are addressed timeously

One of the most important ways of addressing community complaints is the issue of dealing timeously with them. In order to unpack this, the respondents' views about the way complaints are addressed were analysed in order to determine whether municipal officials responded positively after receiving complaints from the communities. Figure 6.8 shows respondents' views.

Figure 6.8 Municipalities Timeous Response to Community Complaints



Source: Field Survey, December 2018

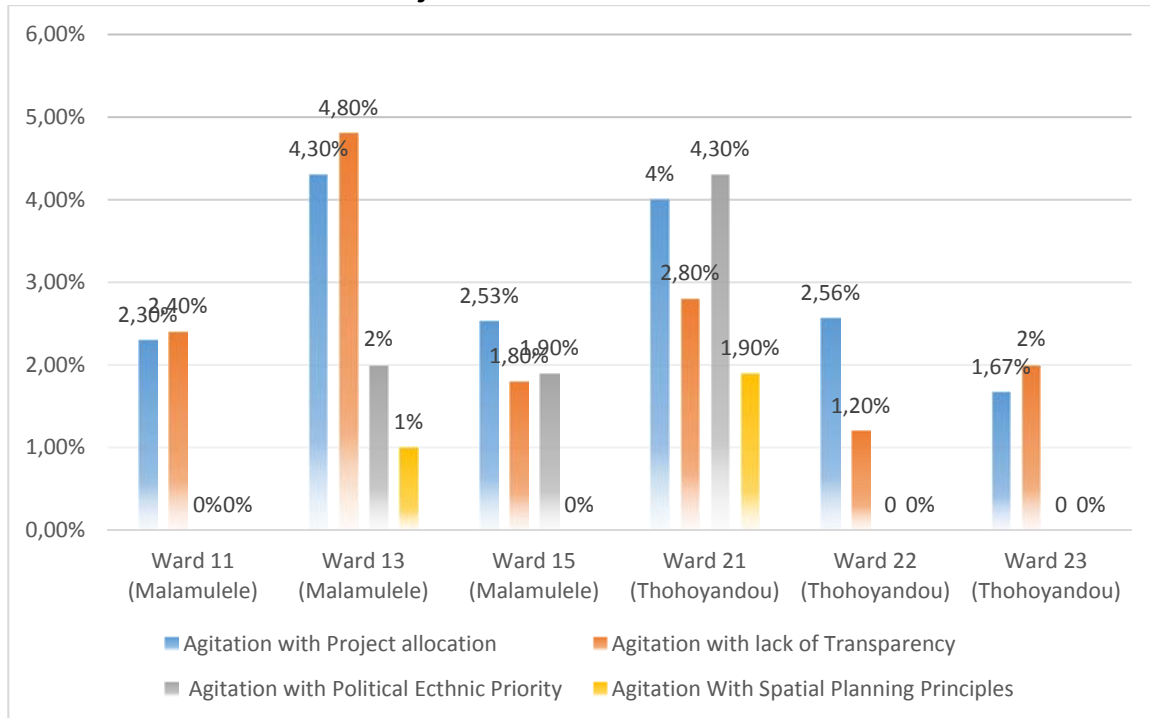
Figure 6.7 shows that in ward 11, 0.84% of the participants indicated that community complaints were addressed with immediate effect, 2.23% said complaints were not addressed at all. In ward 13, 2% of the participants indicated that community complaints were addressed with immediate effect, 3.63% said that they were not addressed at all. In ward 15 1.23% of the participants indicated that community complaints were addressed with immediate effect, 1% were of more than a week, 3.63% said they were not addressed at all. In ward 21, 3% of the participants indicated that community complaints were addressed with immediate effect and 1.2% indicated that complaints were attended to in a day or two. In ward 23, 1.2% of the participants indicated that community complaints were addressed with immediate effect, 1% indicated that they were addressed in a day or two whereas 4.2% indicated that they were not addressed at all. 12.43% in all Municipalities indicated that their complaints were never attended to at all by the municipality. 7.82 % who indicated a lot of dissatisfaction about complaints not being addressed timeously from the problem was more prevalent in Collins Chabane Local Municipality than in Thulamela Local Municipality.

6.3.9 Perceptions on Whether Collins Chabane Local Municipality was formed as a Result of Project Allocation Discontents

In order to determine whether the agitation in Malamulele or Collins Chabane Local Municipality was linked to discontents about project allocation respondents were requested to

indicate their perceptions. Figure 6.9 shows respondent's perceptions on whether Collins Chabane Local Municipality was formed as a result of project allocation discontents.

Figure 6.9 Respondents Perception on whether Collins Chabane Local Municipality was formed as a Result of Project Allocation Discontents



Source: Field Survey, December 2018

As seen in Figure 6.9, overall, 15% key informants stated that issues of discontent that led to the creation of the Collins Chabane Municipality were agitation due to lack of transparency, while 8.2% said agitation was due to ethnic tensions. 17% said agitations were due to dissatisfaction with project allocation. It is clear discontent with project allocation and ethnic tension are the main issues that respondents said led to the creation of Collins Chabane Local Municipality.

6.4 Summary of Key Informants Responses

Table 6.8 summarises the key informants' responses with respect to public priority need and endorsement by traditional authority leaders. It also sums up the SDF alignment to community needs and implementation of infrastructure projects in Malamulele of Collins Chabane Local Municipality and Thohoyandou of Thulamela Local Municipality.

Table 6.8 Sample Survey: Summary of Key Informants' Responses, Dec 2018

No of Interviewed	IDP Managers	Technical Services Managers	Town Planning Managers	Local Ward Councilors	Local Chiefs	Total Percentage
Responded that public priority needs were included in the Municipality IDP/SDF	Y=2(14.29%) N = 0 (0%) DK= 0 (0%)	Y = 0 (0%) N = 1(16.7%) DK= 1(16.7%)	Y = 1(16.7%) N = 0 (0%) DK = 1(16.7%)	Y = 3 (21.43%) N = 1(16.7%) DK = 2(14.29%)	Y = 0 (0%) N = 0 (0%) DK=2(14.29%)	Y =6 (42.86%) N =2(14.29%) DK=6(42.86%)
Responded that traditional authorities endorse the projects by community	Y =2(14.29%) N = 0 (0%) DK = 0 (0%)	Y = 0 (0%) N = 0 (0%) DK=2(14.29%)	Y = 1(16.7%) N = 1(16.7%) DK = 0 (0%)	Y = 3 (21.43%) N = 1(16.7%) DK = 0 (0%)	Y=2(14.29%) N = 1(16.7%) DK = 1(16.7%)	Y = 8 (57.14%) N = 3 (21.43%) DK=3 (21.43%)
Responded that SDF aligned to national and provincial policies	Y = 0 (0%) N = 0 (0%) DK =2(14.29%)	Y = 0 N=2(14.29%) DK = 0	Y =2(14.29%) N = 0 DK = 0	Y = 0 N = 1(16.7%) DK = 1(16.7%)	Y = 0 N = 0 DK=6 (42.86%)	Y =2(14.29%) N = 3 (21.43%) DK=9(64.29%)
Responded that major infrastructure projects were implemented in Thohoyandou from 2010-2016.	Y = 0 (0%) N = 0 (0%) DK =2(14.29%)	Y = 1(16.7%) N = 1(16.7%) DK = 0 (0%)	Y = 0 (0%) N = 0 (0%) DK =2(14.29%)	Y = 3 (21.43%) N = 0 (0%) DK =3 (21.43%)	Y = 0 (0%) N = 0 (0%) DK =2(14.29%)	Y =4(28.57%) N = 1(16.7%) DK =9(64.29%)
Responded that major infrastructure projects were implemented in Malamulele from 2010-2016.	Y = 0 (0%) N = 0 (0%) DK =2(14.29%)	Y = 1(16.7%) N = 1(16.7%) DK = 0 (0%)	Y = 0 (0%) N = 0 (0%) DK =2(14.29%)	Y = 3 (21.43%) N = 0 (0%) DK =3 (21.43%)	Y = 0 (0%) N = 0 (0%) DK =2(14.29%)	Y =4(28.57%) N = 1(16.7%) DK =9(64.29%)

Key: DK=Don't know, Y=Yes and N=No

Source: Field Survey, December 2018

As shown in Table 6.8, 42.86% of the key informants agreed that public priority needs were included in Thulamela Local Municipality 2010-2016 IDP/SDF in all wards, accounting for 14.29% of IDP managers, 16.7% were town planning managers and 21.4% were local ward councillors. Those who indicated that they did not know accounted for 42.86% of the sample and those who know nothing accounted for 14.29% of the participants.

The majority of the participants, about 57%, indicated that traditional authorities endorsed the community projects, while 21.43% reported no, and the other 21.43% stated that they did not know.

64.29% of the key informants indicated they did not know about major infrastructure projects implemented in both Thohoyandou and Malamulele areas from 2010-2016. 16.7% and 28.57% indicated that they did not know respectively. All municipal officers, 64.29%, indicated that they did not know what the 2010 SDF was aligned to. 14.29% of the key informants indicated that they knew what the 2010 SDF was aligned to.

6.4.1 Key Informants with regard to Qualification of Work

Working with IDP/SDF development and review requires a qualification of work. In this regard, town planners and technical services managers must be qualified. This is due to the fact that when allocating development projects in the municipality, one must have skills and knowledge of policy, principles and understanding of different criterion that will help to allocate resources equally throughout the municipality without bias. Table 6.9 shows the key informants qualifications.

Table 6.9 Key Informants Qualifications

No of Interviewed	IDP Managers	Technical Services Managers	Town Planning Managers	Local Ward Councilors	Local Chiefs	Total Percentage
With Qualification	0	1(7.1%)	2(14.3%)	0	0	3 (21.4%)
Without Qualification	2(14.3%)	1(7.1%)	0	6(42.9%)	2(14.3%)	11 (78.6%)
Total	2(14.3%)	2(14.3%)	2(14.3%)	6(42.9%)	2(14.3%)	14(100%)

Source: Field Survey December 2018

21.4% of the participants indicated that they have adequate qualifications to do the required work. However, the majority, 78.6% stated that they do not have qualifications because their work does not require any. Nevertheless, it is public knowledge that municipalities require qualifications from officials who prepare SDF and IDP. However, the majority of key informants such as councillors, IDP managers and local chiefs do not necessarily need qualifications in this regard. The outcome of project allocation can or maybe swayed away to favour Collins Chabane or Thulamela Local municipality. However, since there are qualified officials, bias towards Thulamela has been greatly reduced.

6.4.2 Key Informants Response on IDP/SDF Representative Forum

SDF/IDP requires that the public be consulted when developing and reviewing the SDF and IDP from prioritization to the implementation of projects. Table 6.10 shows the key informants responses with regard to public consultation.

Table 6.10 Key Informants' Responses about Public Consultation

No of Interviewed	IDP Managers	Technical Services Managers	Town Planning Managers	Local Ward Councilors	Local Chiefs	Total Percentage
Yes	2(14.3%)	2(14.3%)	2(14.3%)	6 (42.9%)	1(7.1%)	13(92.9%)
No	0	0	0	0	1(7.1%)	1 (7.1%)
Total	2(14.3%)	2(14.3%)	2(14.3%)	6 (42.9%)	2(14.3%)	14 (100%)

Source: Field Survey, December 2018

92.9% of key informants responded that the public was consulted while 7.1% indicated that the public was not consulted as shown in Table 6.10.

6.4.3 Key Informants Method with Respect to Public Consultation

The public consultation method is used when developing and reviewing IDP/SDF. Different forums and committee meetings is a method used when developing or reviewing SDF at municipal level. Table 6.11 shows the key informants' responses on the consultation platform used.

Table 6.11 Public Consultation Platform used

No of Interviewed	IDP Managers	Technical Services Managers	Town Planning Managers	Local Ward Councilors	Local Chiefs	Total Percentage
IDP forums	2(14.3%)	0	1(7.1%)	0	0	3 (21.4%)
Steering committee	0	1(7.1%)	0	0	2(14.3%)	3 (21.4%)
Mayoral forums	0	1(7.1%)	0	0	0	1(7.1%)
Ward Committee	0	0	0	2(14.3%)	3 (21.4%)	5 (35.7%)
Other	0	0	1(7.1%)	0	1(7.1%)	2(14.3%)
Total	2(14.3%)	2(14.3%)	2(14.3%)	2(14.3%)	6 (42.9%)	14 (100%)

Source: Field Survey, December 2018

As shown in Table 6.11, 36% of the key informants stated that public consultation platforms used when preparing the IDP/SDF were ward committees, while 21.4% said that IDP forums and steering committees were used. 14.3% pointed out that other platforms were used and 7.1% said that mayoral forums were used. Key informants' responses clearly show that there were public consultation platforms used when preparing IDP and SDF in Collins Chabane and Thulamela Local Municipality areas. Notably, they mentioned different platforms. The reason

why ward committee is the most public consultation platforms used by the municipality is because ward committee is made up of representatives from communities who represents various interests. It is an institutionalised channel of communication and interaction between communities and municipalities.

6.4.4 Key Informants on IDP and SDF Processes and Transparency

Key informants on IDP and SDF process and transparency show how the public was informed in Collins Chabane and Thulamela Local Municipalities through different media. Table 6.12 shows the key informants' views about IDP and SDF processes.

Table 6.7 Key Informants' Views about IDP and SDF Processes

No of Interviewed	IDP Managers	Technical Services Managers	Town Planning Managers	Local Councilors	Ward Chiefs	Total Percentage
Newspapers	1(7.1%)	1(7.1%)	1(7.1%)	2(14.3%)	0	3 (21.4%)
Radios	0	1(7.1%)	0	2(14.3%)	1(7.1%)	4 (28.6%)
Brochures	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ward councillors	1(7.1%)	0	1(7.1%)	2(14.3%)	0	4 (28.6%)
Other	0	0	0	0	1(7.1%)	1(7.1%)
Total	2(14.3%)	2(14.3%)	2(14.3%)	6 (42.9%)	2(14.3%)	14 (100%)

Source: Field Survey, December 2018

As shown in Table 6.12, 28.6% of the respondents stated that the SDF process informed the public through ward councillors and radios. 21.4% said that newspapers were used to inform the public and 7.1% pointed out that other alternative forms of communication were used to inform the public. Considering the percentage of all key informants' views on IDP and SDF processes, it is clear that different media were used to inform communities in Collins Chabane and Thulamela Local Municipalities. This is because newspapers, radio and ward councillors are the most accessible media platform by urban and rural communities in Collins Chabane and Thulamela Local Municipalities.

6.4.5 Key Informants' Responses about Consultation Meeting Venues

Key informants' responses about consultation meeting venues shows where exactly the SDF/IDP meetings were held. This information is captured in Table 6.13.

Table 6.13 Key Informants' Responses about Consultation Meeting Venues

No of Interviewed	IDP Managers	Technical Services Managers	Town Planning Managers	Local Ward Councilors	Local Chiefs	Total Percentage
Municipal offices	0	1(7.14%)	1(7.14%)	0	0	2(14.29%)
Municipal halls	1(7.14%)	0	0	2(14.29%)	0	3(21.43%)
Traditional council palaces	1(7.14%)	0	0	0	1(7.14%)	2(14.29%)
Stadiums	0	0	0	2(14.29%)	1(7.14%)	3(21.43%)
Community halls	0	1(7.14%)	1(7.14%)	2(14.29%)	0	4(28.57%)
Total	2(14.29%)	2(14.29%)	2(14.29%)	6(42.86%)	2(14.29%)	14(100%)

Source: Field Survey December 2018

As shown in Table 6.13, 14.29% of the key informants said municipal offices were the consultation meeting places. 21.43% stated that meetings were held at municipal halls, 14.29% said that meetings were held in traditional council palaces. 21.43% said they were held in stadiums and 28.57% pointed out community halls as the venues. The information above shows that consultation meetings were held in different places in both municipalities. This is because stadiums and municipal halls are centralized venues developed in towns and created nodal points in Collins Chabane and Thulamela Local Municipalities, whereas traditional council palaces are the common known meeting venues in rural areas.

6.4.6 Key Informants' Level of Satisfaction with Public Participation Meetings

Key informants level of satisfaction with public participation meetings shows the community attendance levels to meetings held in Collins Chabane and Thulamela Local Municipality. This helps to show if SDF/IDP is taken seriously or not by the public. Table 6.14 shows levels of SDF/IDP public participation meetings held in Collins Chabane and Thulamela Local Municipalities.

Table 6.14 Level of Public Participation Meetings

No of Interviewed	IDP Managers	Technical Services Managers	Town Planning Managers	Local Ward Councilors	Local Chiefs	Total Percentage
Fairly attended	0	1(7.14%)	0	2(14.29%)	0	3(21.43%)
Satisfactory	1(7.14%)	1(7.14%)	0	2(14.29%)	2(14.29%)	6(42.86%)
Not satisfactory	0	0	1(7.14%)	0	0	1(7.14%)
Highly attended	1(7.14%)	0	1(7.14%)	2(14.29%)	0	4(28.57%)
Poorly attended	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2(14.29%)	2(14.29%)	2(14.29%)	6(42.86%)	2(14.29%)	14(100%)

Source: Field Survey, December 2018

As shown in Table 6.14, 21% of the key informants said that the level of public participation in meetings was fair. 42.86% are of the view that the level of attendance is satisfactory and about

7% of the participants reported that the level of attendance is not satisfactory. 28.57% account for those who are of the view that the level of attendance is high. The idea by key respondents is that communities of Thulamela Local Municipality in all wards are all aware of the allocation of development projects processes. Respondents pointed out that meetings attendance was fair and satisfactory and that communities do not take IDP and SDF meetings seriously since they usually expect to be given jobs. In addition, there is a lack of SDF awareness in all wards in Thulamela and Collins Chabane Local municipalities.

6.4.7 Key Informants' Responses as to Whether Communities Prioritised Projects

Key informants' responses show communities prioritised projects in Collins Chabane Municipality and Thulamela Local Municipality. Table 6.15 indicates the effected community projects in the SDF/IDP by Thulamela and Collins Chabane Local Municipality communities.

Table 6.15 Effected Community Projects on the IDP/SDF

No of Interviewed	IDP Managers	Technical Services Managers	Town Planning Managers	Local Councilors	Ward Chiefs	Total Percentage
Yes	2(14.29%)	0	1(7.14%)	0	0	3(21.43%)
No	0	0	0	0	0	0
Don't know	0	2(14.29%)	1(7.14%)	6(42.86%)	2(14.29%)	11(78.57%)
Total	2(14.29%)	2(14.29%)	2(14.29%)	6(42.86%)	2(14.29%)	14(100%)

Source: Field Survey, December 2018

Table 6.15 shows that 78.57% of the key informants stated that they do not know if community projects were effected on the IDP/SDF due to the fact that they are not directly working with the IDP/SDF project prioritization process. However, 21.43% of key informants who are directly working with SDF/IDP processes on a daily basis said that community projects in Thulamela and Collins Chabane were effected on the SDF/IDP.

6.4.9 Key Respondents on most Prioritised Projects

Key informants' responses show that there most prioritised projects in Collins Chabane and Thulamela Local Municipality. Table 6.16 shows the most prioritised projects on the SDF IDP by Thulamela and Collins Chabane Local Municipality communities.

Table 6.16 Most Prioritized Projects

No of Interviewed	IDP Managers	Technical Services Managers	Town Planning Managers	Local Ward Councilors	Local Chiefs	Total Percentage
Water	2(14.29%)	0	1(7.14%)	1(7.14%)	1(7.14%)	5(35.71%)
Housing	0	0	0	1(7.14%)	0	1(7.14%)
Electricity	0	0	1(7.14%)	1(7.14%)	1(7.14%)	3(21.43%)
Sanitation	0	2(14.29%)	0	2(14.29%)	0	4(28.57%)
Other	0	0	0	1(7.14%)	0	1(7.14%)
Total	2(14.29%)	2(14.29%)	2(14.29%)	6(42.86%)	2(14.29%)	14(100%)

Source: Field Survey, December 2018

The most prioritised projects as shown in Table 6.16 relate to the provision of water. 35.71% of the key informants pointed out that the most prioritised projects have to do with water provision, 28.57% said sanitation was a priority, and 21.43% mentioned electricity while housing and other projects had 7.14% respondents each in Thulamela and Collins Chabane Local Municipality. This clearly shows that these municipalities have a high demand of water services than other basic services. The reason why Water in Collins Chabane and Thulamela Local Municipalities is the most prioritised projects by key informants is because it is a scarce resource in the district, drought and supply challenges by the district to communities, whereas sanitation is mostly used in urban areas than in rural areas.

6.4.10 Key Informants' Responses about SDF Strategy

To determine if communities were consulted during the SDF strategy sessions responses were solicited. Percentage results are shown in Table 6.17 below.

Table 6.17 Key Informants Consultation on SDF Strategy

No of Interviewed	IDP Managers	Technical Services Managers	Town Planning Managers	Local Ward Councilors	Local Chiefs	Total Percentage
Yes	2(14.29%)	0	1(7.14%)	0	0	3(21.43%)
No	0	0	0	0	0	0
Don't know	0	2(14.29%)	1(7.14%)	6(42.86%)	2(14.29%)	11(78.57)
Total	2(14.29%)	2(14.29%)	2(14.29%)	6(42.86%)	2(14.29%)	14(100%)

Source: Field Survey, December 2018

Table 6.17 shows that 78.57% of key informants had no idea about consultation on the SDF strategy were while 21.43% agreed on this aspect. It is a clear that only a few of key informants know of the consultation on the SDF strategy in Collins Chabane and Thulamela Local Municipality. this is because key informants such as Local Chiefs, Technical Service Managers are not directly working with SDF Strategy tool than IDP and Town Planning Mnagers.

6.4.11 Key Informants' Responses on Feedback to Communities about IDP/SDF

In order to know if communities were given feedback about IDP/SDF strategy in Collins Chabane and Thulamela Local municipalities, the responses were calculated to determine the feedback percentage as shown in Table 6.18.

Table 6.18 Feedback of Prioritized Projects on IDP/SDF

No of Interviewed	IDP Managers	Technical Services Managers	Town Planning Managers	Local Ward Councilors	Local Chiefs	Total Percentage
Yes	2(14.29%)	0	1(7.14%)	0	0	3(21.43%)
No	0	0	0	0	0	0
Don't Know	0	2(14.29%)	1(7.14%)	6(42.86%)	2(14.29%)	11(78.57)
Total	2(14.29%)	2(14.29%)	2(14.29%)	6(42.86%)	2(14.29%)	14(100%)

Source: Field Survey, December 2018

Table 6.18 shows that 79% of the key informants were not aware of any feedback on IDP/SDF prioritised projects. Only 21.43% of the informants agreed that communities in Thulamela and Collins Chabane Local Municipalities were given feedback on prioritised projects on the SDF. This is due to the fact that communities were not aware of the IDP and SDF Strategy, due to inadequate community participation in the IDP and SDF Strategic public forums. The study also revealed that there was insufficient consultation with the public on the projects prioritization because they were undertaken internally within the municipality.

6.4.12 Key Informants' Responses about Community Complaints

In order to know if key informants complaints with respect to prioritised projects within the IDP/SDF in Collins Chabane and Thulamela Local Municipalities, participants' views were solicited. Their responses were calculated to determine the percentage of complaints as shown in Table 6.19.

Table 6.19 Complaints on Prioritized Projects in the IDP/SDF

No of Interviewed	IDP Managers	Technical Services Managers	Town Planning Managers	Local Ward Councilors	Local Chiefs	Total Percentage
Yes	2(14.29%)	0	1(7.14%)	3(21.43%)	1(7.14%)	2(50%)
No	0	0	0	0	0	0
Don't know		2(14.29%)	1(7.14%)	3(21.43%)	1(7.14%)	7(50%)
Total	2(14.29%)	2(14.29%)	2(14.29%)	6(42.86%)	2(14.29%)	14(100%)

Source: Field Survey, December 2018

Table 6.19 shows that 50% of key the informants were of the opinion that their complaints with respect to the IDP/SDF prioritised projects in Thulamela and Collins Chabane Local municipalities were listened to. However, 50% of the respondents were not aware of or receiving feedback on community complains. The study revealed that complains were not properly handled wherein there is a complain box and call centre to receive complains. Without a proper call centre to receive complains it is not easy to give feedback on complains.

6.4.13 Key Informants' Responses on Legislative Relevance of SDF Preparation to Project Allocation

The response of the IDP/SDF legislative relevance is very important for the purposes of service delivery, without which there will be no planned projects. Table 6.20 shows the key informants' responses on the relevance of SDF preparation in Thulamela and Collins Chabane Local municipalities.

Table 6.20 Key Informants Opinion on Relevance of Legislation for SDF Preparation

No of Interviewed	IDP Managers	Technical Services Managers	Town Planning Managers	Local Ward Councilors	Local Chiefs	Total Percentage
MSA Act 32 of 2000	1(7.14%)	0	2(14.29%)	0	0	3(21.43%)
LUM Bill	0	0	0	0	0	0
LSDF	0	0	0	0	0	0
MFMA Act	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	1(7.14%)	2(14.29%)	0	6(42.86%)	2(14.29%)	11(78.57%)
Total	2(14.29%)	2(14.29%)	2(14.29%)	6(42.86%)	2(14.29%)	14(100%)

Source: Field Survey, December 2018

Table 6.20 shows that 21.43% of the key informants were of the opinion that the MSA Act 32 of 2000 was relevant for SDF preparation. 78.57% stated that other legislations were relevant as well. Majority of key informants and in particular the local chiefs and ward councillors indicated they did not have proper knowledge of the IDP/SDF relevant legislation for SDF preparation while, the Town Planning and the IDP managers indicated that they have a good knowledge on the SDF preparation of the IDP/SDFs. The problem was not lack of knowledge but the implementation components of the documents.

6.4.14 Key Informants Response on Alignment of SDF with National and Provincial Policies

The alignment of the SDF with the national and provincial policies goes a long way in harmonising projects and to avoid duplication of projects the key informants were asked to

indicate their response with respect to the alignment of the SDF with national and provincial policies. Table 6.21 shows key informants' responses about the alignment of SDF with national and provincial policies to project allocation.

Table 6.21 Alignment of SDF with National and Provincial Policies

No of Interviewed	IDP Managers	Technical Services Managers	Town Planning Managers	Local Ward Councilors	Local Chiefs	Total Percentage
Yes	1(7.14%)	0	2(14.29%)	2(14.29%)	0	5(35.7%)
No	0	0	0	3(21.43%)	0	3(21.43%)
Don't know	1(7.14%)	2(14.29%)	0	1(7.14%)	2(14.29%)	6(42.86%)
Total	2(14.29%)	2(14.29%)	2(14.29%)	6(42.86%)	2(14.29%)	14(100%)

Source: Field Survey, December 2018

Table 6.21 shows that 42.86% of the informants indicated they were not aware of the alignment of the SDF to national and provincial policies. 35.7% of them indicated that the SDF was aligned to national and provincial policies. 21.43% indicated that there was no alignment because the SDBIP and IDPs projects were not the same with those in the SDF. The key Informants pointed out that the 2010 SDF in particular was not reviewed due to lack of funds and clear guidelines to develop SDF from national and provincial spheres of governments were lacking.

6.4.15 Key Informants' Responses on SDF Credibility Assessments

The Municipal Systems Act 2000 required that SDFs are tested in terms of their credibility with respect to the quality of the document relevance in responding to the needs of all the communities. Table 6.22 shows the key informant's response on SDF credibility assessments in Thulamela and Collins Chabane Local municipalities.

Table 6.22 Key Informants Views on SDF Credibility Assessments

No of Interviewed	IDP Managers	Technical Services Managers	Town Planning Managers	Local Ward Councilors	Local Chiefs	Total Percentage
Local Municipality	1(7.14%)	1(7.14%)	0	4(28.57%)	0	6(42.86%)
District Municipality	0	0	0	0	0	0
COGHSTA	1(7.14%)	1(7.14%)	2(14.29%)	2(14.29%)	1(7.14%)	7(50%)
National Government	0	0	0	0	1(7.14%)	1(7.14%)
Total	2(14.29%)	2(14.29%)	2(14.29%)	6(42.86%)	2(14.29%)	14(100%)

Source: Field Survey, December 2018

The key informants indicated that the institution which assess the credibility of SDF is the provincial sector department of COGHSTA. This is done together with the local municipalities and other affected sectors and government parastatals to ensure coordination and alignment

of plans for the allocation of development projects throughout the province. Table 6.22 shows that 42.86% of key informants indicated that the SDF credibility assessment were done by the local municipality. 50% stated that SDF credibility assessments were conducted by COGHSTA whereas 7.14% indicated they were undertaken by the national government. The credibility assessment results shows that Thulamela Local Municipality IDP/SDF from 2010-2016 were credible except in the 2010/2011 financial year where there was misalignment with the district and neighbouring local municipalities. The issues of the credibility of the IDP and SDFs plays an important role in determining the quality of services to the communities. However an IDP or SDF can be credible yet not services provided.

6.4.16 Key Informants Response on Projects Implemented Per Ward

The trickle down effects of projects to the communities is on area that the communities have very great interest because the ward is where projects impact on the communities. Table 6.22 shows the key informant's response on projects implemented per ward in Thulamela and Collins Chabane Local Municipalities.

Table 6.23 Major Infrastructure Projects Ward Implemented

No of Interviewed	IDP Managers	Technical Services Managers	Town Planning Managers	Local Ward Councilors	Local Chiefs	Total Percentage
Ward 21	0	0	1(7.14%)	0	0	1(7.14%)
Ward 22	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ward 23	1(7.14%)	0	0	0	0	1(7.14%)
Ward 11	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ward 13	1(7.14%)	0	0	0	0	1(7.14%)
Ward 15	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	2(14.29%)	1(7.14%)	6(42.86%)	2(14.29%)	11(78.57%)
Total	2(14.29%)	2(14.29%)	2(14.29%)	6(42.86%)	2(14.29%)	14(100%)

Source: Field Survey, December 2018

Table 6.23 shows that 7.14% of the key informants were of the opinion that major infrastructure projects such as business malls, taxi ranks and roads were implemented in ward 21 and 23. 79% of the informants stated that the projects were implemented in both Thulamela and Collins Chabane municipalities. The Table shows that wards 21 and 23 were in Thulamela Local Municipality and ward 13 in Collins Chabane. Both municipalities benefited from the implementation of major projects. With regard to major infrastructure projects implemented the study shows that although there were

complaints from mainly Collins Chabane areas and to a certain extent the projects did not reach all nooks and corners of the municipality, hence the complains.

6.4.17 Key Informants' Perception about the SDF's Guiding Principles for Project Allocation

In order to know the key informants perceptions on SDFs guiding principles for project allocation, the respondent's percentages were calculated. Table 6.23 shows key informants perceptions about the SDF guiding principles for project allocation in Thulamela and Collins Chabane Local municipalities.

Table 6.24 Key Informants Perceptions about SDF Guiding Principles for Project Allocation

No of Interviewed	IDP Managers	Technical Services Managers	Town Planning Managers	Local Ward Councilors	Local Chiefs	Total Percentage
Principle of Good governance	1(7.14%)	0	0	1(7.14%)	0	2(14.29%)
Principle of Efficiency	0	0	0	0	0	0
Principle of Sustainability	1(7.14%)	0	1(7.14%)	0	0	2(14.29%)
Principle of Spatial Justice	2(14.29%)	0	2(14.29%)	6(42.86%)	0	10 (71.4%)
Other	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	4(28.57%)	0	3(21.43%)	7(50%)		14(100%)

Source: Field Survey, December 2018

Table 6.24 shows that 71.4% of key the informants were of the opinion that the principle of spatial justice is evident in the 2010-2016 SDFs. 14.29% of the key informants picked up the principle of good governance and the principle of sustainability respectively. This indicates that key informants understand that the principle of spatial justice should be achieved in both Collins and Thulamela Local municipalities. Principle of spatial justice in the SDF aims to redress past spatial developments imbalances, and upgrading of informal areas and settlements which is also a need that had to be addressed by Thulamela and Collins Chabane Local Municipalities in reconciling the two areas. The study reveal that the spatial justice principle should adequately addressed on the SDFs, since both Thulamela and Collins Chabane Local Municipalities had a past spatial inbalances.

6.4.18 Key Informants Views on whether Discontent with Project Allocation led to the Creation of Collins Chabane Local Municipality

In order to know the key informants views on the discontent with projects issues that led to the creation of Collins Chabane Local Municipalities, the key Informants response percentages were calculated. Table 6.25 shows whether key informants think that discontent with project allocation led to the creation of Collins Chabane Local Municipality.

Table 6.25 Key Informants' Responses to Discontent Issues with Project Allocation that led to the Creation of Collins Chabane Local Municipality

No of Interviewed	IDP Managers	Technical Services Managers	Town Planning Managers	Local Ward Councilors	Local Chiefs	Total Percentage
Project Allocation	0	1(7.14%)	1(7.14%)	2(14.29%)	1(7.14%)	4(28.57%)
Project prioritization	0	0	1(7.14%)	0	0	1(7.14%)
Ethnic reason	2(14.29%)	0		0	0	2(14.29%)
Lack of Service	0	1(7.14%)	0	0	0	1(7.14%)
Politics	0	1(7.14%)	0	2(14.29%)	1(7.14%)	4(28.57%)
Criterion (Geo & Population)	2(14.29%)	0	0	0	0	2(14.29%)
Total	2(14.29%)	2(14.29%)	2(14.29%)	6	2(14.29%)	14(100%)

Source: Field Survey, December 2018

Table 6.25 shows that 28.57% of the key informants indicated that issues of discontent that led to the creation of the Collins Chabane Municipality were politics and project allocation. 14.29% of the informants pointed out that ethnic, geographical and population criterion issues were the reasons for discontent. 7.14% of the key informants pointed out that project prioritization and lack of service were the reasons for the discontentment. The study revealed that project allocation and politics were the main issues that led to the creation of Collins Chabane Local Municipality. This is because communities in Collins Chabane indicated that majority of projects were allocated to Thohoyandou town of Thulamela Local Municipality, politics of discrimination against Collins Chabane communities by Thulamela Local Municipality and the influence of councillors in project allocation that protrude biasness towards Malamulele communities were the main issues.

6.5 Chapter Summary

This chapter presented field survey data from the study locations namely wards in Thulamela and those that now fall under Collins Chabane Local Municipality. The data corresponded to the main research sub-themes. The chapter also used statistical analysis tool of census and community survey in processing the results. The analysis in this chapter discussed the demographic profile of the study area and determined the extent to which residents depend on projects allocation to enhance their standard of living. In addition, this chapter interpreted data of the sampled population with respect to gender, age, education, household income and employment. The analysis involved the use of spatial planning principles of fairness and transparency such as spatial justice, sustainability, efficiency and good governance and helped to determine the respondents' view about the criteria for the allocation of projects between wards in Thulamela and Collins Chabane Municipalities.

CHAPTER 7: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

7.1 Introduction

This chapter gives a summary, conclusion and recommendations of the study. The summary of the research findings are discussed in order to provide a strategy for the allocation of development projects in Thulamela Local Municipality. The chapter also provides approaches to solve the problem of allocation of development projects in the municipality, recommendations, areas of further research related to the problem and concluding remarks.

7.2 Summary of Research Findings

The aim of this research was to evaluate the allocation of development projects to communities using spatial development framework in Thulamela Local Municipality from 2010-2016. Litchfield et al (1998) shows that evaluating a tool such as SDF helps to provide implementation clarity in terms of decision making options in relation to the pros and cons of the spatial planning projects. The problems related to the allocation of development projects happened in 2015 and led to protests by Malamulele by Malamulele residents. The residents highlighted the lack of proper basic services such as roads, sewerage, and inconsistent water supply and insufficient waste collections. As a result of these complaints, the Collins Chabane Local Municipality was demanded and eventually formed in 2016.

The study assessed the regulations and legal requirements for the allocation of development projects in Thulamela Local Municipality in order to find the criterion that was used to allocate development projects. The study sought to determine whether the criterion used was fair, just and unbiased and how the projects impacted on the communities during that period. The study revealed that the Thulamela Local Municipality used a mixed approach criterion in developing the 2010 SDF of the municipality. This was used in the allocation of development projects throughout the municipality through geographical spread, population and priority criteria. This was encapsulated in the spatial rationale policy of the province which created a means of settlement hierarchy that led to the development of nodal points where development projects were concentrated. Basic and major infrastructural projects for Thulamela Local Municipality communities were allocated following that criterion by sector departments at national, provincial level and by local municipality. The majority of the infrastructure projects allocation roles and responsibilities such as roads, water supply, electricity and sanitation are not functions of Thulamela Local Municipality but of the sector departments, parastatals and the district municipality of Vhembe. The municipality is responsible for municipal roads, cemeteries, imposition and collection of rates and taxes, building regulations, municipal

planning, bill boards and display of advertisement in public places, cleaning, facilities for accommodation, care and burial of animals, local amenities, local sports facilities, municipal parks and recreation, noise pollution, ponds, refuse removal, refuse dumps and social waste, street trading and traffic law enforcement and licensing as a category B municipality in terms of the Constitution of South Africa. Development projects such as regional roads that are found in the municipality are developed by the Road Agency Limpopo (RAL) and water and sanitation works are managed by Vhembe District Municipality as a Water Service Authority and Water Service Provider while electricity is solely the function of Eskom with Thulamela Local municipality playing a coordinating role.

The research revealed that the study area has several problems such as insufficient public participation on the SDF/IDP processes, misalignment of SDF/SDBIP/IDP in some financial years, lack of funds, development projects were not shown on the SDF maps as required by the legislation, lack of planning, non-enforcement of bylaws in rural and some proclaimed areas, boundary disputes with traditional authorities, municipality reliance on national and provincial funds to review SDF. Moreover, projects are sector based and not integrated, legislation principles are not adequately addressed on how they should impact on space, apartheid planning settlements of the municipality, the use of multiple legislation on the SDF, and the criterion used does not take age, gender and race into consideration when allocating projects to communities.

The study also revealed that the communities in all 6 wards selected did not know the criteria used by the municipality when allocating development projects. Complaints are also not addressed timeously and there is no feedback mechanism. This led to dissatisfaction by communities with the prioritized projects on the IDP/SDF. As a result, they stopped attending IDP/SDF meetings. There was also lack of clear communication platform about meetings, lack of education, and nonpayment of municipal services by communities, water scarcity in the district and non-alignment of the 2010 SDF with district and neighboring municipalities.

7.3 Conclusion of Research Findings

Research findings reveal that the geographical spread, population and priority criteria were used for the allocation of development projects in Thulamela Local Municipality 2010 SDF. This is in line with national and provincial plans and policies although there were some gaps when these policies were applied. Some of the policies were still in the form of a bills and multiple legislations were used in this regard as they were inherited from apartheid legacy of settlement segregation along race, ethnicity, culture and class lines. To strengthen the criterion of the allocation of development projects, Thulamela Local Municipality has to

improve through the use of Spatial and Land Use Management Planning (Spatial Planning Act, 2013) principles as a project implementation guiding tool.

7.3.1 Principle of Spatial Justice Implications

The principle is set to redress past spatial developments and improve access to land and land uses in South African communities. The Spatial Development Framework of Thulamela and Collins Chabane Local Municipalities should incorporate this principle of spatial justice, whereby allocation of development projects must be done in a manner that redresses the past apartheid settlement, inclusive of all disadvantaged communities and secure tenure for all households. Plans, policies and projects from sector departments must be aligned and integrated for effective project allocation to communities. Land use scheme that sets standards of services and facilities in Thulamela and Collins Chabane Local Municipality should manage the land development and land uses as a requisite. The tool should be used to manage, monitor and control and evaluate the problem in the study area. All land use and land developments in Thulamela and Collins Chabane Local Municipality should require and be approved under the scheme as required by Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act 2013. This will improve the management of the allocated land development projects in the study area. Communities in rural and urban environments of Thulamela and Collins Chabane will know how their land is used for different purposes as per the Scheme and to know services that they should pay and those that they would not be required to pay for. This will improve the revenue of the municipality more development projects are likely to be allocated by the municipality. Land use management plans and agreements by traditional authorities should be incorporated in the municipality scheme as required by the act and this will create a fair and equal allocation of development projects.

7.3.2 Principle of Sustainability Consideration

The principle requires that project allocation and implementation in Thulamela and Collins Chabane local municipalities be affordable to local Communities, protecting of agricultural prime land, protecting environmental sensitive areas, and promoting project allocations that are sustainable and limiting urban sprawl. Project allocation should be restricted in areas of high agricultural potential land, conservation areas, mountains, wetlands, river streams and critical bio-diversity areas. This will also enable municipalities to move progressively on sustainable project allocation and implementation.

7.3.3 Principle of Efficiency

Principles of efficiency ensures that municipalities optimize the use of existing major infrastructure when allocating development projects to communities. The principle seeks to enhance the efficiency of towns in Thulamela and Collins Chabane Local Municipalities by placing residential development closer to job opportunities, and reducing the costs of development by exploiting surplus bulk infrastructural capacity. Spatial integration also has a social dimension and can increase the access of low-income residents to facilities and opportunities in the city. Thulamela and Collins Chabane Local Municipalities SDF must promote compact towns and geographical areas, increase density and growing villages and towns toward each other.

7.3.4 Principle of Good Governance

The principle requires that all spheres of governance ensure an integrated approach to project allocation that is guided by SPLUMA Act, 2013. Thulamela and Collins Chabane municipalities should coordinate and integrate all inputs provided by departments and make sure that they are compliant during the project allocation process. They should be transparency in the process of public participation, all parties and communities are afforded opportunities to provide inputs in matters that affect them and ensuring that policies, legislations and procedures are clearly set to inform and empower communities. Since the majority of households responded that they do not know the criteria that the municipality uses to allocate development projects, this principle must be utilised fully on the criterion to allocate development projects as it provides mechanisms for public participation and integrated development planning processes. The community must participate in all stages of IDP/SDF development, review, implementation and monitoring. Analysis, prioritization, strategies, budgeting and implementation of projects in Thulamela Local Municipality IDP must include local communities and must also get feedback and progress of projects process. This will help in informing, managing and regulating land development and management problems in the study area.

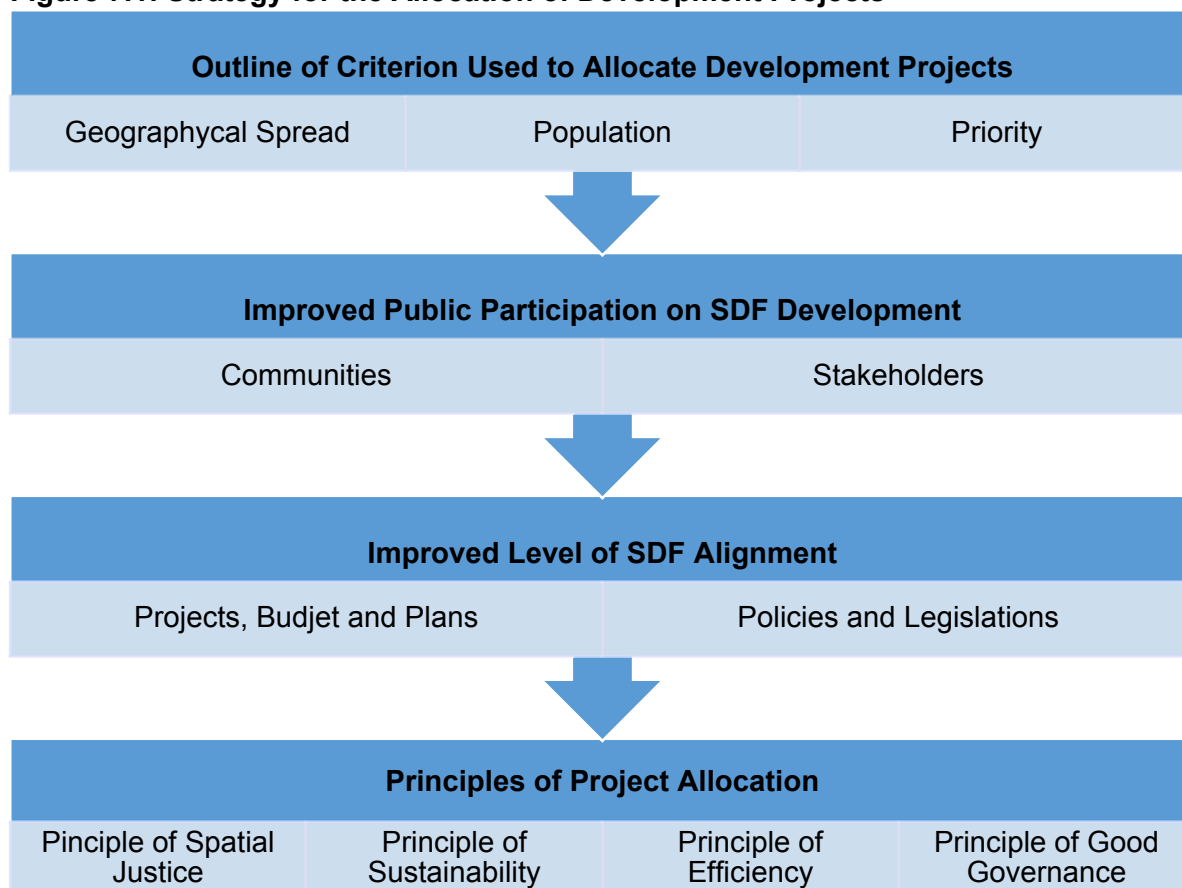
7.4 Recommendations

Objective v, in Chapter 1 of this research outlined that the research will propose a strategy for the allocation of development projects in municipalities. Therefore, the following strategy is recommended:

7.4.1 Proposed Strategy for the Allocation of Development Projects

The proposed strategy involves approaches that are deemed accurate to sideline and minimize the allocation of land development projects problems and challenges occurring in the Thulamela Local Municipality. The strategy recommended which conforms to the study area's situation is shown in Figure 7.1.

Figure 7.1: Strategy for the Allocation of Development Projects



Source: Author Construct

As shown in Figure 7.1, a proper allocation of development projects in in the Thulamela and Collins Chabane Local Municipalities the strategy proposed that the SDFs should outline the criterion used to allocate projects. It should also improve public participation, improve level of SDFs alignment and consideration of principles of project alignment.

Thulamela and Collins Chabane Local municipalities SDFs must determine the scope and coverage of geographical extent of the provision of basic services. Funds that are received by the municipalities from sector departments and other sources such as MIG, NPDG and others must be clearly indicated as to their purpose and location coverage. This will give a clear view and transparency in so far as the use of funds is concerned.

The identified and classified nodal points of Thulamela and Collins Chabane Local Municipalities should incorporate total population as per their ranking as a determining factor to receive basic service provision. This will help the communities to know and understand the standing of project allocation in their area.

A rigorous public participation must be done when the municipality is developing SDF. The public participation meetings must be separated from those of the IDP so that it does not jeopardise the outcomes of other processes. The process of SDF public participation can be done after the IDP process in that financial year so that communities can have a clear view of their ideas, priorities and projects. On the other hand, public participation on situational analysis of both SDF and IDP must be done with communities themselves as they are the ones familiar with their areas before the start of SDF process. Councilors must also compile a situational analysis and present it to the council before the start of the process. Furthermore, when the IDP and SDF process start, the public must be consulted about their priorities and their ideas that can be incorporated into the SDF. Every milestone of SDF process must give feedback and consultation to communities. The strategy must also ensure rigorous public participation with most affected stakeholders when developing SDF in communities. Government and parastatals must form part of the process as required by legislation and educational institutions must form part of the SDF process. They are likely to provide valuable information and contribute solutions as to how best to allocate projects to communities.

SDF alignment and coordination is required and must be achieved at all cost as stated in the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act of 2013. Improved levels of SDF alignment with IDP/SDF/SDBIP, policies and legislation must be achieved and adhered to at all cost. Sector department plans and projects must be totally in sync with the SDF of the municipality. SDFs of neighbouring municipalities must be aligned in terms of functionality. Linkages and proposals, especially when it comes to cross-municipality border projects, together with the alignment of traditional authorities plans and agreements as shown in SPLUMA Act must also be aligned. Additionally, improvement of intergovernmental processes in the preparation of SDFs is required. Allocated development projects by sector departments must be incorporated and synchronised in the municipality IDP and time frames of the implementation must be shown. Without the SDF alignment with plans of other sector departments, especially when it comes to budgets and implementation of projects on the ground, credibility will not be achieved. Credibility and alignment must not be the only policies of government and legislation, but also what the community has proposed and what the municipality is proposing and implementing.

Principles of project allocation such as spatial justice, spatial sustainability, efficiency and good governance should be shown and clearly interpreted in the municipalities SDFs in order to provide equitable provision of basic services without bias. If the above is done, the redress of past spatial imbalance, environmental sustainability, socio-economic integration to all communities in Thulamela and Collins Chabane local municipalities will be achieved.

7.4.1.1 Merits of the Strategy

The strategy has the strength because the situational analysis of the SDF development comes from the communities. Communities are familiar with their surroundings and this will provide a clear understanding of community needs and priorities. The achieved alignment of community priorities with their ideas on the municipality SDF will limit complaints and reduce the possibility of social protests. This is because the community would be aware and knowledgeable about the goings on in the municipality and how the municipality plans, budgets and allocates development projects to communities. Projects allocation principles should be uniformly employed throughout South Africa to ensure equal access to basic services by all communities.

7.4.1.2 Demerits of the Strategy

The strategy may have difficulties in linking communities, traditional and municipality plans when it comes to the allocation of development projects. In Thulamela Local Municipality for instance, there is a lot of boundary disputes and challenges with traditional authorities in the proclaimed towns of Thohoyandou and Malamulele. Security of tenure differences offered by the municipality traditional authorities as proposed by the project allocation principles, refusal of traditional authorities to implement SPLUMA Act due to land ownership disputes will not make principles of project allocation achievable. The problem is worsened by the fact that land use management in traditional areas is done by local headmen without the agreed tariffs and plans of municipalities.

7.5 Areas of Further Research

This research alerted the researcher to other problems that can be addressed in future studies. This involves the issue of public participation in the development of Spatial Development Frameworks in municipalities, the importance of alignment and integration of plans in the municipal planning, different interpretations of Spatial Planning and Land use Management Act 2013 principles, the impacts of development projects in communities, the importance of

criterion in allocating land development projects and the effects of South Africa's historical past and redetermination of municipal boundaries and political interference in planning.

7.6 Chapter Summary

The chapter presented the summary of the research findings and proposed a strategy to guide project allocation in Thulamela and Collins Chabane Local municipalities. The chapter also discussed approaches to solve project allocation problems in municipalities and proposed areas of further research.

References

- Aoki T (1959). *On the Cost Factors in the Location Theory of Industry: Principles of Approach and Non-Approach*. doi.org/10.15057/10363.
- Baroudy A A E (2015). *Mapping and Evaluating Land Suitability Using GIS-Based Model*. Elsevier.
- Bogdon R & Taylor S J (1975): *Introduction to Qualitative Research Methods: A Phenomenal Approach to Social Sciences*. San Francisco.
- Botswana National Development Plan (2017-2023)*.
- Cohen, L & Manion L (1985). *Research Methods in Education: Second Edition*. Croom Helm.
- Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Act No. 108 of 1996*.
- De Jager J (2004). *Exogenous and Endogenous Growth Theory*. University of Pretoria ETD.
- EFF Radical Voice (Volume 1: Issue Number 1, 17 to 22 September 2013). Policy Brief: *Make Malamulele a Municipality and Make it Financial Viable*.
- Ekurhuleni Metro (2015). *Draft Spatial Development Framework*.
- Guy R F, Edgley C E, Arafat & Auen D E (1987). *Social Research Methods, Puzzles and solutions, United States of America*. Sabinet.
- Hall A et al (2011). *Evaluating for Participating and Sustainability in Planning*.
- Hart S (2006). *Post-Apartheid development in Historical and Comparative Perspective*.
- John W Creswell (2003) *Research Design, Qualitative, Quantitative and Mixed Methods Approaches*. Sage Publications
- Kenya National Development Plan (2015-2045)*.
- Latham, G P (2016). *Social Setting: A Positive Theoretical Framework for Examining the Effect of Priming Goals on Organizational Behaviours*. Elsevier.
- Litchfield N (1996): *Community Impact Evaluation*. Routledge
- MDB Annual Report 2015*.
- Micheli P & Mari L (2014). *The Theory and Practice of Performance Management*. Elsevier
- Mophet J. (2011). *Effective Practice in Spatial Planning*. Routledge.
- Municipal Demarcation Board (2014). *The Proposed Redetermination of Thulamela Municipality to create a separate municipality for the area of Malamulele*
- Municipal Demarcation Board (2015). *Feasibility Study Malamulele*.
- Municipal Demarcation Act No. 27 of 1998*.
- Municipal Systems Act No. 32 of 2000*.
- Nel V (2016): *A Better Zoning System for South Africa?* Elsevier.
- Nemet, G F et al, (2016). *Addressing Policy Credibility Problems for Low Carbon Investment*. Elsevier.
- Radio 702 Articles 8 July 2015 9:58 am

Romano, G et al (2015). *Multi-Criteria Decision Analysis for Land Suitability in a Rural Areas of Southern Italy*. Elsevier.

Sanchez, R. (2004). *Understanding Competence-Based Management Identifying and Managing Five Modes of Competence*. Elsevier

Sowetan (February 2 2015) *Malamulele tense after announcement that it does not qualify for its own Municipality*.

Sowetan (13 February 2015). *Demarcation Board open for Malamulele Submissions. New structural division grants Malamulele its own Municipality*.

Spatial Planning and Land Use Management, Act No. 16 of 2013.

Swanepoel H & De Beer F (2011). *Community Development: Breaking the Cycle of Poverty*. Firth Edition.

Thirlwall A P (2003). *Growth and Development*. Routledge.

Thulamela Local Municipality (2010). *Spatial Development Framework*.

Todes A (2009). *Beyond Master Planning: New Approaches to Spatial Planning in Ekurhuleni, South Africa*. Elsevier.

Todes A (2011). *Urban Growth and Strategic Spatial Planning in Johannesburg, South Africa*. Elsevier.

Tshwane Metro (2012). *Spatial Development Framework*.

Tulia F G. (2004). *A Sequential Theory of Decentralization and its Effects on the Intergovernmental Balance of Power: Latin America Cases in Comparative Perspective*. Kellogg Institute.

Vhembe District Municipality (2007). *Spatial Development Framework*.

Willis K (2011). *Theory and Practice of Development*. Second Edition. Routledge

APPENDIX I: FORMULA TO DETERMINE SAMPLE SIZE

The sample size was determined using the formula published by the National Education

Association, (Krejcie and Morgan 1970: 607) as shown below:

$$s = \frac{x^2 NP(1-P)}{d^2(N-1)} + x^2 P(1-P)$$

Where,

s = required sample size.

X² = the table value of chi-square for 1 degree of freedom at the desired confidence level (3.841).

N = the population size.

P = the population proportion (assumed to be .50 since this would provide the maximum sample size).

d = the degree of accuracy expressed as a proportion (.05).

Sample size for Thulamela Local Municipality

N is 4 431 Households

$$s = \frac{3.841 \times (4\ 431) \times 0.50 (1 - 0.50)}{0.05^2(21\ 117 - 1)} + 3.841 \times 0.50 (1 - 0.50)$$

s = 384

Therefore the appropriate sample size for Households is 384.

APPENDIX II: HOUSEHOLD RESPONDENTS QUESTIONNAIRE

HOUSEHOLD RESPONDENT QUESTIONNAIRE

UNIVERSITY OF VENDA



SCHOOL OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING

This questionnaire is directed to households in Thulamela local municipality

I am undertaking a research study entitled, “**An Evaluation of the Criteria for Allocation of Development Projects to Communities using Spatial Development Frameworks in Thulamela Local Municipality**”. The study is a requirement to complete my Master’s Degree in Urban and Regional Planning. I humbly request, for your objective assistance by completing this questionnaire. Your responses will be solely used for academic purposes only and information collected will be treated with utmost confidentiality.

Researcher : Thiba MC

Student No : 11523180

Supervisor : Prof P Bikam

Co-Supervisor : Dr J Chakwizira

ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Date :

Questionnaire No :

Section A: Respondents Profile

Instruction: Please tick or cross on your response.

1. Ward No

Ward 11	
Ward 13	
Ward 15	
Ward 21	
Other (specify)	

1. Which specific township/village do you live/reside?

Thohoyandou	
Malamulele	
Sibasa	
Tshikombani	
Other (specify)	

2. Gender

Male	
Female	

3. Age

19 years and under	
20-29 years	
30-39 years	
40-49 years	
50-59 years	
60 years and over	

4. What is your highest qualification?

Grade 12	
Diploma	
Degree	
Post-Grade Qualification	
Other (specify)	

5. What is your status of employment?

Not employed	
Self-employed	
Fully employed	
Part time employed	
Other (specify)	

6. Home language

Afrikaans	
English	
Tshivenda	
Sotho	
Tsonga	
Other (Specify)	

7. To what extent does the municipality incorporate your ideas of making service provision better in there service provision strategies?

	1	2	3	4
	Very High Extent	Moderate extent	Partially	Null
Extent of incorporating community ideas in promoting service delivery				

8. Do you think political interference compromises quality of service provision within the municipality?

Yes	
No	

9. If yes what are your suggestions to curb political interference within the municipality

.....
.....

10. Do you know of any method used by the municipality for projects allocation?

Yes	
No	

11. Are the projects identified and prioritised by you effected on the IDP? SDF prioritization process?

Yes	
No	

12. If not what makes them not to be effected?

.....

13. Which project among the following do you prioritize most?

Water	
Housing	
Electricity	
Sanitation	
Other (specify)	

14. Are all projects identified by you forming part of the formulated objectives, prioritization, strategies and implementation of the SDF?

Yes	
No	

15. Are you given feedback or informed of the IDP? SDF prioritised Projects?

Yes	
No	

16. If YES, How are you informed of the IDP/SDF Prioritised Projects?

IDP forums	
Steering Committee	
Mayoral Forums	
Ward Committee	
Other (Specify)	

17. What is the level of community satisfaction with SDF/IDP prioritized projects by the Municipality?

Not satisfied	
Just satisfied	
Fairly Satisfied	
Highly Satisfied	
Other (Specify)	

18. Are your complains addressed by the municipality timeously?

Yes	
No	

SECTION B: TRADITIONAL LEADERSHIP STRUCTURES

1. As the Local Headmen's and Traditional Authorities, Do you form part of the project identification process?

Yes	
No	

2. How often do you endorse the projects identified by the communities?

Always endorse	
Endorse sometimes	
Never endorse	
Not certain	

3. If not what are the major causes for the failure to endorse the projects

.....

.....

.....

4. Does the municipality engage you throughout the process of project allocations?

Yes	
No	

5. If yes how are you engaged?

.....

.....

.....

Your participation is highly appreciated. Thank you

APPENDIX III: KEY INFORMANTS QUESTIONNAIRE

KEY INFORMANTS QUESTIONNAIRE

UNIVERSITY OF VENDA



SCHOOL OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING

This questionnaire is directed to Thulamela local municipality officials

I am undertaking a research study entitled, “**An Evaluation of the Criteria for Allocation of Development Projects to Communities using Spatial Development Frameworks in Thulamela Local Municipality**”. The study is a requirement to complete my Master’s Degree in Urban and Regional Planning. I humbly request, for your objective assistance by completing this questionnaire. Your responses will be solely used for academic purposes only and information collected will be treated with utmost confidentiality.

Researcher : Thiba MC
Student No : 11523180
Supervisor : Prof P Bikam
Co-Supervisor : Dr J Chakwizira

ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Date :
Questionnaire No :

CONTACT INFORMATION

a. Name :
b. Contact no. :

Instruction: Please tick or cross on your response.

SECTION A: GENERAL QUESTIONS

1. From which department of the municipality do you belong?

IDP	
Town Planning	
Technical Services	
Communications	
Other (Specify)	

2. Are you registered with Statutory Council Body of your profession?

Yes	
No	

3. If yes name the council body you registered with. E.g. SACPLAN

.....

4. How long have you been attached to the municipality?

0-1 year	
2-5 years	
6-10 years	
10 years and over	

SECTION B: LEVEL OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION (IDP and Town Planning Officers)

1. Is the public consulted during the projects identification process of the IDP and SDF?

Yes	
No	

2. If yes how is the public consulted?

IDP forums	
Steering Committee	
Mayoral Forums	
Ward Committee	
Other (Specify)	

3. How is the public informed of the SDF/IDP project identification meetings?

Newspapers	
Radios	
Brochures	
Ward councilor	
Other (Specify)	

4. Where are the Project identification process meetings with the public held?

Municipal offices	
Municipal halls	
Traditional council palaces	
Stadiums	
Other (Specify)	

5. How is the level of public participation during project identification processes?

Fairly attended	
Satisfactory	
Not satisfactory	
Highly attended	
Poorly attended	

6. Are the projects identified and prioritised by the communities in all wards of the municipality effected on the IDP? SDF prioritization process?

Yes	
No	

7. If not what makes them not to be effected?
.....

8. What are the most prioritised projects by the community in all wards of the meetings?

Water	
Housing	
Electricity	
Sanitation	
Other (specify)	

9. Are all projects identified by the community forming part of the formulated objectives, prioritization, strategies and implementation of the SDF?

Yes	
No	

10. Is the community given feedback or informed of the IDP? SDF prioritised Projects?

Yes	
No	

11. If YES, How is the community informed of the IDP/SDF Prioritised Projects?

IDP forums	
Steering Committee	
Mayoral Forums	
Ward Committee	
Other (Specify)	

12. What is the level of community satisfaction with SDF/IDP prioritized projects by the Municipality?

Not satisfied	
Just satisfied	
Fairly Satisfied	
Highly Satisfied	
Other (Specify)	

13. Where there any complains by the community in all wards of the municipality if the IDP? SDF prioritized projects?

Yes	
No	

14. If yes how are the complains addressed by the municipality?

.....

.....

.....

15. Do Local Headmen’s and Traditional Authorities forming part of the project identification process?

Yes	
No	

16. Did the local Headman’s and Traditional Authorities endorse the project identified by the communities?

Yes	
No	

17. If not what are the major causes for the failure to endorse the projects

.....

.....

.....

SECTION C: IDP AND TOWN PLANNING DEPARTMENT

1. What are the legislation used to develop and reviewing Thulamela Local Municipality SDF?

MSA ACT 32 of 2000	
LUM Bill	
MFMA Act	
LSDF	
Other (specify)	

2. Is the SDF aligned with MSA, MFMA Budget IDP process, national and provincial policies?

Yes	
No	

3. Are the development projects indicated on the IDP and SDBIP shown on the SDF of the Municipality?

Yes	
No	

4. Are they shown on the SDF conceptual map?

Yes	
No	

5. Are the development projects shown on the SDF same as what is on the SDBIP and IDP?

Yes	
No	

6. If they are not the same what causes the major inconsistencies?

.....

.....

.....

7. Is the SDF aligned to the projects and programs in neighboring municipality SDFs and the District SDF?

Yes	
No	

8. Who assess the credibility of the municipality SDF?

Local Municipality	
District Municipality	
Provincial Government COGHSTA	
National Government	
Other (specify)	

9. Indicate the results of SDF assessment outcomes from 2010-2016 in terms of credibility?

Year	Credible	Not Credible
2010-2011		
2011-2012		
2012-2013		
2013-2014		
2014-2015		
2015-2016		

10. In the case that the SDFs was not credible what where the major causes of poor credibility?

.....

.....

11. Does the municipality have the reviewed and updated IDP and Budget process plan in place?

Yes	
No	

12. Was the SDF and IDP review from 2010-2016 approved by the municipality council in time?

Yes	
No	

13. If the council failed to approve the IDP and SDF in time what caused failure by the municipality to timeously update them?

.....

.....

14. Which intervention strategies do you suggest to improve the allocation of projects to communities?

.....

.....

.....

.....

SECTION D: STRICTLY TECHNICAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

1. What are the major infrastructural projects implemented in a municipality from 2010-2016?

Business Malls	
Housing	
Stadiums	
Taxi Rank	
Roads	
Other (specify)	

2. Where was most of these major infrastructure projects implemented?

Thohoyandou	
Malamulele	
Sibasa	
Mhinga	
Saseleman	
Other (specify)	

3. Who was the funder of these major infrastructure projects?

Thulamela LM	
Vhembe DM	
NPDG	
COGHSTA	
MIG	
Other (specify)	

4. What are some of the constraints this department face in providing technical services to municipal consumers due to poor payment of services?

.....

5. What is the frequency of service protests and community complaints due to poor services do you receive monthly?

Less than 10	
15	
20	
25	
30	
Other (specify)	

6. What are those services the community complains and protest a lot on?

Water	
Electricity	
Housing	
Sanitation	
Roads	
Other (specify)	

7. Are the services you are providing in line with the Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) of the municipality)?

Yes	
No	

8. Which intervention strategies do you suggest to improve the allocation of projects to communities?

.....

Your participation is highly appreciated. Thank you