COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN WITH REFERENCE TO INANDA TOWNSHIP IN THE PROVINCE OF KWA-ZULU NATAL

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Introduction

- This study focuses on community participation in the implementation of the integrated development plan.
- Ward committees are forums for community participation in municipalities.
- They enhance participatory democracy at the local sphere of government.
- The main function of ward committee members include advising the ward councillors on policy matters that affect their respective wards.
- Identifying the needs and challenges that face the wards, and communicating information to communities residing in those wards.
Objectives

- To assess the level of community participation in the implementation of the IDP.
- To highlight the importance of community participation as a mechanism for empowering the community and improving service delivery.
- To investigate the challenges faced by the eThekwini Municipality in the IDP processes.
Problem

- According to The Development Bank of South Africa (DBSA) (2000:21) all stakeholders in the local government sphere should be involved in the development and implementation of an IDP.
- However, in Inanda Township, it appears that some stakeholders have not been fully involved in the IDP implementation phase.
- Inanda Township, there are indications that the IDP has been developed by the local authority without consulting the community.
- The role of the Ward Councillors and Committee’s during the implementation phase in the IDP is not clearly defined.
Research questions

- How can the eThekwini Municipality effectively encourage community participation in the IDP processes?
- What are the challenges facing the eThekwini Municipality with regard to community participation in the implementation of the IDP?
- To what extent is the current legal framework used by the eThekwini Municipality as a guide for its IDP processes?
Research Methodology

- Both qualitative and quantitative research methodologies were used.

- However, the use of qualitative approach was more dominant.

- Rossouw (2003:162)

- While White (2000:24)
Sampling

- Simple random sample and snowball sampling to collect data was employed.

- Data was collected through the use of the interviews and a questionnaire.

- A face-to-face interviews, and a self-administered questionnaire was used.

- The questionnaires were used to measure the participants’ opinions and perceptions.
Results obtained

- 80% of the 33 respondents
- Sixteen percent were of the view that they had insufficient knowledge about the IDP in their area.
- Four percent stated that they were not sure about the IDP in their respective wards.
- 86% of 33
- Twelve percent admitted having little knowledge of its implementation.
- 45% of the respondents.
- A notable 29%.
- 26% were not sure
- 63% of the respondents.
- 37% respondents.
Overall Conclusion

- The findings in the study signify that there is little interaction between community members, municipality officials, ward committees and ward councillors in the implementation of the IDP.
- Members of the ward committees suggested that the ward councillors lacked the ability to participate effectively in the implementation of the IDP.
- Over and above ward councillors, communities were represented in the IDP Representative Forums by other representatives from community groups.
- This study has, however, shown that the experiences of community representatives in these forums were negative, with a number of challenges.
- Community participation is mainly used to legitimise decisions already taken at a higher level.
References

End/Thank you

- Ngiyabonga!!!!!!
- Diyabulela!!!!!!
- Rea Leboga!!!!!!
- Malebu!!!!!!!
- Ngiyathokoza!!!!!!