Jacqueline Polunic

THE TRANSFORMATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN KWAZULU-NATAL

Volume 2

Dissertation submitted in fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the Faculty of Human Sciences, University of Natal – Durban

March 2000

DECLARATION

I declare that this dissertation is my own unaided work. It is being submitted for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the Faculty of Human Sciences, University of Natal – Durban. It has not been submitted for any degree or examination in any other University.
ANNEXE I

Black Local Government

Sources:

BLACK LOCAL AUTHORITIES

A Typical Township Structure
Fifty Years of African Local Government

Since the formal establishment of segregated residential areas for Africans in 1937, local government structures for the African population have undergone several transformations:

1937 The Native Laws Amendment Act (No 46 of 1937) establishes separate townships for Africans.
1945 The Native (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act (No 25 of 1945) establishes Black Advisory Boards for each of these townships. Finances are vested in the Native Revenue Account held by the white local authority.
1961 The Urban Bantu Councils Act (No 18 of 1961) provides for the gradual replacement of Advisory Boards with Urban Bantu Councils (UBCs).
1963 The Bantu Laws Amendment Act (No 76 of 1963) allows the white local authority to grant tax concessions to the UBCs but remits the Native Revenue Account.
1971 The administrative role of white local authorities is transferred to a system of Bantu Affairs Administration Boards, with 22 established at the time.
1977 The Community Councils Act (No 235 of 1977) replaces the UBCs with a system of Community Councils (CCs), with the Administration Boards controlling the financial accounts of townships.
1981 The Black Local Authorities Act (No 102 of 1981) comes into effect, establishing city, town and village councils, as well as making provision for bridging local authority and town councils.
1984 The Black Communities Development Act (No 4 of 1984) transfers the Administration Boards to a system of Development Boards.
1986 The abolition of Development Bodies Act (No 76 of 1986) transfers the functions of the Development Boards to the Community Services Branch of the Provincial Administration.
1988 There have been several pieces of legislation over the last few months that relate specifically to the general municipal elections of October 1988. The most important of these are:

The Prior Votes for Election of Members of Local Government Bodies Act (No 94 of 1988)

- Provides for a system of special votes (the name of the Bill when first published whereby persons registered on the voters roll may vote for candidates in their constituency before the election day through a postal vote.
- Implies that those not wishing to cast a vote publicly in fear of intimidation or reprisal, can do this in secret.

The Black Local Authorities Amendment Act (No 95 of 1988)

- Empowers the Provincial Administrator to remove and replace a local authority where he finds that the object of legislation is being frustrated, or where he finds an elected official refuses to participate or take office in the local authority. (This clause was contained in the Regional Services Council Amendment Act No 49 of 1988.)
- Where there are no elected officials, e.g., through an unsafe designation or community pressure, the Administrator can appoint members to manage or control the authority until an election can be held. The Act also allows the Administrator to postpone elections if he believes that no nominated candidates shall remain, and acting officials whose term of office would have expired at the time of the election, would remain in office.
- Individuals or sitting councillors who are in three months removed on rental or service charges may not stand for election.

Proclamation R97 of 1982 (Emergency Regulations), read with Government Notice 1112 of 1988

- Prohibits the promotion of an election boycott by 18 organisations, including the United Democratic Front (UDF), Azapo, the National Democratic Crisis Committee, township civic and youth organisations.
- Provides for a ten-year prison sentence or a fine of R20 000 for those convicted of intimidation of voters.
ANNEXE II

Joint Services Boards and Regional Councils
Boundaries

Source:

Human Sciences Research Council, GIS Unit, Durban, 1996.
ULU-NATAL
and current Regional Service Councils

[Map of ULU-NATAL showing regions and current Regional Service Councils]
ANNEXE III

Regional Councils Boundaries

Source:
ANNEXE IV

The Durban Transitional Metropolitan Council: Past and New Boundaries

Source:

Urban Strategy Department, Population and Housing in the Durban Metropolitan Area, Durban Metro, 1995.
DURBAN TRANSITIONAL METROPOLITAN COUNCIL
Transitional Metropolitan Boundary - Plan 2

KEY
- Metropolitan Boundary
- Authority Boundary

DTE: For Authority names see Sheet 2.

December 1995
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## Compilation Plan Sheet Index

### Key
- Metropolitan Boundary
- Compilation Sheets

### NOTE
For location of Authorities see sheet 1.

December 1995
Durban Metropolitan Area
Transitional Sub-structures and Clusters
Total Population by Cluster
ANNEXE V

The Provincial Proclamation concerning the Durban Transitional Metropolitan Council

Source:

3. The powers and duties of the Transitional Metropolitan Council are, from 29 May 1996, determined to be:

(1) Bulk supply of water, which means the conservation, purification and all components of water distribution other than reticulation to end users within the Metropolitan area.

(2) The reticulation of water, which means that the Transitional Metropolitan Council shall be responsible for the receipt and reticulation of water to end users within the Metropolitan area.

(3) The bulk supply of electricity, which means the transmission and distribution of electricity in large quantities to distributors licensed in terms of applicable legislation.

(4) The reticulation of electricity, which means that the Transitional Metropolitan Council shall be responsible for the receipt and reticulation of electricity to end users within its area of jurisdiction and shall be responsible for the provision of street lighting, decorative lighting of Metropolitan facilities, Metropolitans parks lighting and the provision of electricity for traffic signals within the Metropolitan area as a whole.

(5) Bulk sewerage purification works and main sewerage disposal pipelines for the Metropolitan area which means that:

(a) The Transitional Metropolitan Council shall, subject to the specific substructure responsibilities as set out in subparagraph (b) below, be responsible for ensuring that an adequate sewage disposal service is provided to each household in the Metropolitan area. This service is to be compatible with the level of water supply provided in each case. In this regard the Transitional Metropolitan Council shall, inter alia, perform the following specific functions:

(i) The planning and the setting of policy relating to sewerage function in the Metropolitan area in consultation with Substructures.

(ii) The setting of annual budgets in consultation with substructures.

(iii) The setting of tariffs and charges and the responsibility for the collection of revenue, either by the Transitional Metropolitan Council or by the Substructures on its behalf, the revenue of which shall be appropriately distributed to the Transitional Metropolitan Council and the Substructures.

(iv) Be responsible for the design, construction, operation and maintenance of all sewerage treatment works and outfall sewers.

(v) Be responsible for the design, construction, operation and maintenance of trunk mains and pump stations necessary to rationalise and optimise the bulk sewerage collection and disposal process.

(vi) Provide a pollution control monitoring service.

(vii) Operate and maintain all sewerage infrastructure in areas where Substructures elect not to perform this function or where it is more cost effective or practical for Substructures to do so:

Provided that in this regard the Transitional Metropolitan Council shall be obliged to consult Substructures on all matters relating to sewerage infrastructure within the Substructures' areas of jurisdiction.

(b) Substructures shall, in this regard, perform the following functions:

Design, construct, operate and maintain sewerage infrastructure within such areas as may be agreed upon between the Transitional Metropolitan Council and any particular Substructure. For this purpose sewerage infrastructure shall not however include treatment works, outfall sewers, trunk mains and pump stations where it is appropriate for the Transitional Metropolitan Council to be responsible for the design, construction, operation and maintenance of such sewerage infrastructure in order to rationalise and optimise the bulk sewerage collection and disposal process within the Metropolitan area.

(6) Metropolitan coordination, land usage and transport planning, which means that the Transitional Metropolitan Council shall be responsible for the development, preparation, implementation and review of an integrated land use and transportation planning framework for the Metropolitan area. In exercising this function the Transitional Metropolitan Council shall consult with the Substructures and may consult with any other bodies.

(7) (a) Arterial metropolitan roads and storm-water drainage, which means that the Transitional Metropolitan Council may construct and maintain those roads, together with the associated storm-water disposal infrastructure necessary to accommodate the water run-off from such roads, other than designated national and provincial roads, which generally satisfy, and where appropriate satisfy one or more of the following criteria:

(i) Roads with significant traffic volumes.

(ii) Roads forming a major public transportation corridor.

(iii) Roads used extensively by traffic from outside the Substructure area in which such roads are situated.

(iv) Roads with limited points of access and egress.

(v) Roads of a major nature linking significant urban growth points or potential growth points.

(b) As at 29 May 1996 the Arterial Metropolitan Roads shall be as reflected in Schedule 2 hereto.

(8) Passenger transport services, which means that the Transitional Metropolitan Council alone may conduct municipal passenger transport services within the Metropolitan area.

(9) Traffic matters, which means that the Transitional Metropolitan Council shall, within its area of jurisdiction, be responsible for the coordination and determination of policy for Metropolitan traffic matters, including the control of road traffic movement, responsibility for road traffic engineering and the provision of and control of public transport facilities. Provided that in this context control shall exclude the role played by traffic enforcement officers in traffic control as envisaged in the Road Traffic Act, 1989 (Act No. 29 of 1989).

(10) Abattoirs, which means that the Transitional Metropolitan Council may operate, control and regulate abattoirs to the extent that applicable legislation permits.

(a) Fresh produce markets, which means that the Transitional Metropolitan Council may conduct all fresh produce markets within the Metropolitan area which were established in terms of any law and may, subject to any applicable legislation, establish and conduct fresh produce markets and may control all other such markets within the Metropolitan area as a whole. This shall not apply to those markets of which the Transitional Metropolitan Council and the Substructures agree that the market shall be operated by the Substructure within whose area of jurisdiction it is situated.

(b) As at 29 May 1996 the Transitional Metropolitan Council will exercise its powers in regard to conducting of fresh produce markets in respect of the market known as the Durban Fresh Produce Market which shall include the Retail Farmers Market associated therewith.

(12) (a) Municipal refuse dumps, which means that within its area of jurisdiction only the Transitional Metropolitan Council may establish and conduct municipal public waste disposal sites which require permits in terms of applicable legislation.

(b) As at 29 May 1996 the Transitional Metropolitan Council shall exercise its power in respect of the following refuse dumps:

- Tongaat, La Mercy
- Undloilo Beach
Verulam
The site under construction at Inanda
Nuzumana
Bisasar Road
Clermont
Hammersdale
Mqomela
Kwandengezi
Westmead
Umlazi
Mgabeni

(13) Cemeteries and crematoriums, which means that the Transitional Metropolitan Council may establish and operate cemeteries and crematoria and may provide finance or financial assistance to Substructure Councils for the establishment and operation of cemeteries and crematoria.

(14) Fire brigade services, which means that the Transitional Metropolitan Council shall within its area of jurisdiction provide a "service" as defined in section 1 of the Fire Brigade Services Act, 1987 (Act No. 99 of 1987).

(15) Ambulance services, which means that the Transitional Metropolitan Council may provide an ambulance service within the Metropolitan area or portions thereof.

(16) Hospital services, which means that the Transitional Metropolitan Council may provide these services.

(17) Airports, which means that, subject to any other applicable legislation, only the Transitional Metropolitan Council may establish, maintain and operate municipal airports designed or used exclusively for the operation of light aircraft and helicopters.

(18) Civil protection, which means that the Transitional Metropolitan Council shall, in consultation with the Substructures or any affected community or any other level of government undertake or cause to be undertaken the implementation of such plan in such area or areas.

(19) Metropolitan libraries, which means that the Transitional Metropolitan Council may conduct and may establish and conduct libraries which are accessible to all people within the Metropolitan area of jurisdiction, are capable of serving all such people and which provide a combination of the following services:

(i) Rare specialist book collections.

(ii) A major reference book resource.

(iii) Real-time, on-line technology computer network.

(iv) Restoration and book conservation units.

(v) Specialist support services, such as computerisation, training, book preparation and coding and centralised purchasing and provision thereof.

(b) As at 29 May 1996 the only Metropolitan Libraries are —

the Adult and Junior Lending Libraries, (Smith Street);
the Reference Library, (BP Centre);
the Don Africana Library, (BP Centre);
the Music Library, (BP Centre); and
the Library Support Services, (Umgeni Road),
which collectively comprised the Library Department of the local government body of the City Council of Durban disestablished by Proclamation LG 123 of 1995.

(20) Metropolitan museums, which means that the Transitional Metropolitan Council may conduct and may establish and conduct museums which serve all people in the Metropolitan Council’s area as a whole, which conduct or will conduct extensive scientific research, which have or will have large and significant collections and which are able to offer technical advice on conservation of materials, skills, training, technical expertise and access to museological data.

(b) As at 29 May 1996 the Metropolitan museums shall be the museums which comprised the Museums Department of the local government body of the City Council of the City of Durban disestablished by Proclamation LG 123 of 1995 which are:

The Durban Art Gallery, (Smith Street).
The Natural Science Museum, (Smith Street).
The Local History Museum, (Aluwil Street).
The KwaMuhle Museum, (Ordnance Road).
The Old House Museum, (St Andrews Street).
The Conservation Centre, (Prince Alfred Road).

(21) Metropolitan Recreation Facilities, which means that the Transitional Metropolitan Council shall be responsible for the planning, provision and control of recreation facilities of international, national or regional status within the Metropolitan Council’s area of jurisdiction.

(b) As at 29 May 1996 the Metropolitan recreational facilities shall comprise the following:

i Kings Park Soccer/Athletic Stadium.
ii Kings Park Athletic Stadium.
iii Chatsworth Sports Complex.
iv Queensmead Stadium.
v Cyril Grosgoghe et Cycling and Equestrian Stadium.
The Transitional Metropolitan Council's powers in respect of Metropolitan recreational facilities shall include the co-ordination and determination of policy in respect of beaches in consultation with and by agreement with the Substructures. Provided that the maintenance, operation and control of beaches shall, within the parameters of such agreed policy, be the responsibility of the Substructures.

In the exercise of its powers and functions in regard to Metropolitan recreational facilities, the Transitional Metropolitan Council may pay to Substructures such amounts as may be agreed upon between the Metropolitan Council and Substructures in respect of costs incurred by such Substructures in the maintenance, operation and control of beaches within the areas of jurisdiction of such Substructures.

12) Metropolitan Environment Conservation, which means —

(a) that the Transitional Metropolitan Council shall, in conjunction with the Substructures and with any other bodies, develop and implement overall Metropolitan environmental management policies and action plans, including appropriate environmental controls and incentives; and

(b) that the Transitional Metropolitan Council shall co-ordinate and guide the implementation of already established environmental initiatives which have an environmental impact on the Metropolitan area as a whole.

13) Metropolitan Promotion of Tourism, which means that the Transitional Metropolitan Council shall be responsible for the promotion of tourism and the overall planning of tourism in the Metropolitan area as a whole, as a complement to Substructure promotion of tourism and may make funds available to Substructures for this purpose.

14) (a) Metropolitan promotion of economic development and job creation, which means that the Transitional Metropolitan Council shall promote economic development and job creation in the Metropolitan area as a whole, as a complement to Substructure promotion of economic development and job creation, and may make funds available to Substructures for this purpose.

(b) As at 29 May 1996 the conduct of the Exhibition Centre and the establishment and conduct of the Convention Centre, both situated in the South Central Substructure, shall be associated with the exercise of this power.

Without derogating from any general empowering provisions that may be contained in this Proclamation, the Transitional Metropolitan Council shall have the power to levy and claim —

(a) the regional services levy and the regional establishment levy referred to in section 16(1)(a) of the KwaZulu and Natal Joint Services Act, 1990 (Act No. 84 of 1990);

(b) levies or tariffs from any Substructure in respect of any function or services performed or rendered in terms of this Proclamation;

(c) an equitable contribution from any Substructure based on the gross or rates income of such Substructure;

The Transitional Metropolitan Council shall —

(a) receive, allocate and distribute inter-governmental grants; and

(b) have the power to borrow or lend money for the purposes of or in connection with the exercise or performance of any of its powers and duties.

17) Health services, which means that the Transitional Metropolitan Council may, subject to any other applicable legislation —

(i) in consultation and by agreement with Substructures plan, monitor, co-ordinate and evaluate health services, which will include functional support to Substructures in order to facilitate the attainment of an equitable health service delivery in the Metropolitan area as a whole;

(ii) provide appropriate information systems and technological support to municipal health service providers within the Metropolitan area as a whole;

(iii) provide an epidemiological and specialist advisory service to all municipal health service providers in the Metropolitan area as a whole;

(iv) establish and conduct an Aids Training, Information and Counselling Centre for the Metropolitan area as a whole;

(v) provide an essential drugs provision service which may entail the bulk purchase of essential pharmaceutical supplies and the distribution thereof to Substructures within the Metropolitan area;

(vi) establish and conduct communicable disease referral centres such as sexually transmitted diseases clinics and tuberculosis clinics to service the Metropolitan area as a whole;

(vii) provide laboratory services for the Metropolitan area as a whole;

(viii) establish and conduct a Health Promotion and Education Resource Centre for the Metropolitan area as a whole; and

(ix) provide staff training and co-ordination services in respect of all local government health functions within the Metropolitan area.

18) Police services, which means that the Transitional Metropolitan Council may, subject to applicable legislation, provide a municipal policing function within the whole of the Metropolitan area, which policing function in whole or in part shall not be exercised without the agreement of all any particular Substructure, as the case may be.

19) Facilitation of access to housing, which means that subject to any other applicable legislation and subject to which housing functions are allocated to the local government by any means, the Transitional Metropolitan Council shall be responsible, in equal participation with the Substructures, for devising and co-ordinating a housing strategy within a development framework plan and for the implementation of such strategy and plan within the Metropolitan area as a whole. Provided where such plan envisages implementation by Substructures, such implementation shall be undertaken by the relevant Substructure, and Provided further that if the Substructures or any particular Substructure fails to undertake such implementation the Transitional Metropolitan Council shall be responsible for such implementation.

20) The Transitional Metropolitan Council may, at the request of any Substructure, provide, establish and control community halls and related facilities, creches and sports fields within the Metropolitan area of such funds available to Substructures for these purposes upon such terms.
and conditions as may be determined by the Council.

(31) Without derogating from any general empowering provisions that may be contained in this Proclamation, the Transitional Metropolitan Council may make grants as provided for in section 111 of the Local Authorities Ordinance, 1974 (Ordinance No. 25 of 1974) or incur expenditure or make or grant any remission in terms of section 110 of the said Ordinance.

(32) The Transitional Metropolitan Council may, at the request of any Substructure, undertake residential development schemes so as to provide sites with basic infrastructure.

4. For the purpose of exercising its powers and performing its duties in its area of jurisdiction the Transitional Metropolitan Council shall, subject to the provisions of this Proclamation, have all the powers, functions and duties of a Town Council in terms of the Local Authorities Ordinance, 1974 (Ordinance No. 25 of 1974) and shall be subject to and function in terms of the provisions of this Ordinance, without affecting the generality of the foregoing the Transitional Metropolitan Council shall, in the exercise of its powers and the performance of its functions, be empowered to acquire, conduct, establish, maintain, operate and repair any of the amenities, facilities and undertakings associated with such powers and functions and do all things necessary to that end.

5. The provision of any law which —
(a) confers any powers on; or
(b) excludes, modifies or suspends the application of any law in respect of any of the local government bodies disestablished in terms of Proclamation LG 123, shall continue in operation until expressly or impliedly repealed and shall, mutatis mutandis, apply to the Transitional Metropolitan Council in respect of its powers and duties, as if it were the local government body concerned; Provided that where any such measures provide for a similar matter for more than one of such local government bodies but differs in its application or is differentiating as to the extent of the power granted or the limitation imposed, then the measure which is the most extensive in the power conferred or the least restrictive in the limitation imposed shall apply to the Transitional Metropolitan Council.

6. The powers, functions and duties of Substructures, succession, rationalisation and any other transitional measures necessary as a result of this Proclamation will be such as determined in a subsequent proclamation.

7. In this Proclamation —
"Act" means the Local Government Transition Act, 1993 (Act No. 209 of 1993);
"Metropolitan area" means the area of jurisdiction of the Transitional Metropolitan Council;
"Municipal" means local government as envisaged in Chapter 10 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act, 1993 (Act No. 200 of 1993);
"Substructure" means a Transitional Metropolitan Substructure established in paragraph 3 of this Proclamation; and
"Transitional Metropolitan Council" means the Durban Transitional Metropolitan Council established in terms of Proclamation LG123 dated 31 May 1995.

Given under my Hand at Pietermaritzburg, this 27th day of February One thousand Nine hundred and Ninety-six.

P. M. MILLER
Minister of Local Government and Housing

SCHEDULE 1

| Map 1 | North Substructure |
| Map 2 | North Central Substructure |
| Map 3 | South Central Substructure |
| Map 4 | South Substructure |
| Map 5 | Inner-West Substructure |
| Map 6 | Outer-West Substructure |
ANNEXE VI

Functions of the Durban Metropolitan and Local Councils

Source:
## Functions of Metro and Local Councils

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*Local Councils perform functions on an agency basis for Metro Council

# Metro Councils perform function on an agency basis for Local Council.
ANNEXE VII

The Original Ten Durban Metropolitan Sub-Structures

Source:

ANNEXE VIII

The Durban Metropolitan and Local Councils
Boundaries

Source:

Martens A., Williamson A., Urban Form, JSC Rapid Action Programme, Durban
metro, October 1996.
ANNEXE IX

Boundaries of the Outer West Local Council in Durban

Source:

Durban Metropolitan Area
Outer West Transitional Sub-structure
Cluster and Settlement Names
ANNEXE X

Categories of Local Authorities in the Different South African Provinces

Source:
Northern Cape

Western Cape

ANNEXURE C: MAPS

Green Paper on Local Government 105
ANNEXURE C: MAPS

Settlement and Local Govt.

An urban "footprint" of part of the country based on the National Landcover Project (coverage derived from 94-95 Landsat imagery) and the national topographical series.

- built-up areas
- urban municipalities (TLCs)
- regional boundaries

The scale and coverage of this map was selected to preserve TLC visibility. Many dense areas of settlement fall outside TLC and Metro boundaries and generally inside old "municipal".

Information for this map was obtained from GISRA, SWAF, and DLA and processed for DCO Sept '97 by FCR-615 S in Cape Town.
Tel (021) 418 4173 Fax 418 4176
e-mail: for@deskdia.co.za
ANNEXE XI

“No-go areas” in KwaZulu-Natal

Source:

Mail and Guardian, 14-20.06.1996.
Province that's one big no go area

What are the chances for free and fair elections in KwaZulu-Natal's ever-shifting patchwork of party-political violence?

Ann Evelinu reports

KwaZulu-Natal remains exactly what it was when Mandela took his first stop-down the road to win. No today, endless rows of gutted houses are witness to the election of this township in KwaZulu-Natal's Midlands.

Separate tax rates for political opponents in nearby Zoutville are a bitter reminder of the days when Wenzel was thrust into a political party. The small shops and local shops at the edges of this township are run by political parties. Their owners are black residents of the township.

Wenzel, a supporter of the ever-growing patchwork of African National Congress and the talk is that "no-go" areas which make up KwaZulu-Natal's political party, is seen by some of the leaders as an area that is not to be trusted. The township is divided into two areas, the ANC and the IFP, with each area having its own leadership.

The Human Rights Committee (HRC) lists 11 areas where a political party is made up of the other party. The official number of political parties is 20, but the HRC recognizes 11 because they are divided into two areas.

In Wenzel, one of the township's most troublesome war-sensitive areas, three of the township's political parties are "no-go" areas. The other three - Mahlangu, Mtshwati and VQ section - are formally constituted nuclei, identified by the HRC as areas of strong political influence.

The two party leaders in Wenzel are the ANC chairperson, Ndlovu, and the IFP chairperson, Mtshwati, who say they welcome the police's efforts to quell the violence. The two parties have been divided into areas, and the police have been called in to maintain law and order.

Meeting briefly this week at the local police station, the two school principals shook hands, laughed together and met with their respective constituents to discuss police reports and other matters.

The provincial government has announced that the township is to be included in a "no-go" area, but at one meeting a young youth pulled a gun and said he was going to show them. After that, my cousin was killed. His funeral came through the front door of a group of youths to the house of the man who had killed him.

I didn't know what this meant, but I was told it was a punishment for the coffin to be burned on the night of the funeral. The coffin was burned at a funeral, and the coffin was carried to the house of the man who had killed my cousin.

"The violence is not only between people who belong to different political parties. It is also between people who are members of the same party."

Mahlangu and Mtshwati have spoken at least five times since the 1994 elections, and the police have been called in to maintain law and order. Mahlangu and Mtshwati have met with the police and discussed the violence.

Citing "severe IFP problems" as a reason for the ANC's renewed growth in the township, Mahlangu said: "The IFP claims its own people and is being victimized. We must stand together and fight to protect our interests."
ANNEXE XII

IFP's Vision of Local Government

Source:
Inkatha Freedom Party, Manifesto for the Local Government Elections, May 1996
Inkatha Freedom Party, Leaflet distributed by Anthony Grinker, candidate for the local government elections in Durban, ward A 16, May 1996.
A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT
OF THE IFP

MANGOSUTHU BUTHELEZI

Dear Friends,

A vote for the IFP on May 29 will not only be a guarantee of effective government from the bottom up, but also a vote for a system which will offer South Africa the prospect of healthy political competition rather than one-party rule. One, unfortunately, does not need to travel far on our continent to see the dangers of single party rule from the centre.

Making popular decisions is easy; making the difficult ones is the real test. So often the IFP has sacrificed short-term popularity to obtain what should be fundamental rights for our citizens. Without the IFP there would be no meaningful provincial government, no second vote at general elections and no provincial constitutions. It is only the IFP-led government in KwaZulu Natal that has drafted a provincial constitution which entrenches the principles of a federal and plural society, a market based economy and a society which upholds the rights of both majority and minority alike.

The IFP will make no wild promises which cannot be met. We will commit ourselves to our core principles of self empowerment and self reliance, and a society where criminals fear the law rather than where society fears the criminals.

I am personally committed to ending the bloodshed which still stains KwaZulu Natal. I will walk any road to achieve peace, knowing that the true guarantor of peace will be the will of the people.

A vote for the IFP on May 29 is not only a vote for the principles I have outlined but it is a vote for the future of our country. It will help guarantee a society where we all will enjoy the right to choose, no matter our language, race, religion or political viewpoint.

Your vote is precious: I hope that the IFP can count on your support on May 29.

May God bless you,
A Manifesto for Local Government

REAL COMMUNITY GOVERNMENT

We believe that people and communities know their own needs best, and are served most effectively by government closest to them. We believe it is imperative to maintain the autonomy of local government whilst fostering working relationships with other levels of government.

We pride ourselves on our long record of consistency, in our commitment to federalism and pluralism which delivers government to the people at the lowest, most appropriate level.

UNDERLYING PRINCIPLES

- Cultures of self-reliance and self empowerment should be fostered, rather than those of entitlement and dependence: we never make promises we cannot deliver.

- Medium and long term planning should be prioritised. Quick fix, unsustainable solutions should be rejected.

- All forms of discrimination should be eradicated, whilst recognising and accommodating cultural diversity where not discriminatory against others.

- Religious freedom and tolerance are essential elements of civil society, and local authorities should commit themselves to these principles.

- Women have a right to play an integral part in the development of representative government at a local level: all opportunities should be afforded for their empowerment.
- Local authorities should recognise their responsibility to the aged, and provide support to and opportunities for the disabled.

- Our future lies in the potential of the youth. Local government should provide the environment for education, training and opportunities to realise this potential.

- A commitment to family values, emphasising parental responsibility and discipline, is crucial to a healthy society.

- Traditional and cultural values and societies remain integral to the development of South Africa.

- The free market economy will be the primary tool of wealth creation, providing the opportunity for economic and social development. We are committed to minimising local taxation and bureaucracy.

- Local authorities should be the eyes and ears for communities in guarding against environmental degradation.

**SOCIAL POLICIES & PROGRAMMES: JOB CREATION**

Job creation is the IFP's first priority. Local authorities should take the initiative in this key task by creating opportunities for the disadvantaged. We therefore propose:

- To undertake a business plan in order to boost economic activity in the local market.
- To reduce unnecessary "red tape" which inhibits business activity.
- To establish a Business Commission which will:
  - promote small and medium businesses
  - encourage the structured development of tourism whereby employment opportunities are created for communities without adversely impacting on the environment.
  - secure sites for use by small businesses at low or deferred charges.
  - implement preferential rating systems for vocational and adult education institutions.
  - identify areas where deregulation will increase efficiency and provide the opportunity for market access to emerging businesses.
WHAT ROLE CAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT PLAY IN CRIME PREVENTION?

We recognise that escalating crime is leading to the degeneration of society. Combating crime will be a priority of every IFP councillor and local authority. Local authorities must assume real powers to ensure effective policing of the community. We oppose the centralisation of crime fighting powers in Pretoria.

OUR TWELVE POINT PLAN TO STOP CRIME:

- **Impose TOUGHER SENTENCING** particularly in cases of violent crime, car-bijacking, rape and child abuse.

- **Conduct a referendum on the re-introduction of the DEATH PENALTY**

- **Establish a CRIME COMMISSION** in every local authority to monitor and report on criminal activity in a co-ordinated and comprehensive manner, and produce effective programmes to combat crime.

- **Campaign for POLICE SALARIES** to be commensurate with the responsibility and value of the profession.

- **Remove police officers from desk-work to ACTIVE POLICING** and entrench local input in police decision-making, to foster MUTUAL RESPECT between the police and the communities they serve.

- **Bring police closer to the people by PROVINCIALISING** management or control of the police.

- **TIGHTEN BAIL CONDITIONS** for serious offenders.

- **GIVE TRAFFIC OFFICERS FULL CRIME PREVENTION** and criminal arrest powers & duties.

- **Support, encourage and integrate local BUSINESS-SPONSORED CRIME FIGHTING initiatives.**

- **Ensure FULL COMMUNITY CONSULTATION** in the location of youth places of safety so that these institutions provide a secure environment for both the surrounding community and those detained.

- **Establish NEW POLICE STATIONS** in communities historically disadvantaged by apartheid, including greater use of satellite stations.

- **EXTEND THE SAPS RESERVIST SYSTEM** to provide additional personnel for the police and also greater links into communities, and to allow for local authority volunteer reserve systems.
Social Services and the RDP

We support the goals of the RDP, but are concerned over its implementation, and the resulting effect on raised expectations of failures in delivery. The IFP is committed to ensuring that monies available for the RDP reach communities.

We will prioritise the provision of water, electricity, good roads and affordable transport, in addition to affordable housing, sporting and other community facilities. The provision of child-care facilities and adult education opportunities at places of work will be encouraged.

Through improved planning and deregulation, cost-saving efficiencies, payments for services received, and the strategic use of RDP monies, significant improvements can be made to infrastructure and social services in disadvantaged areas - without noticeably affecting these in other areas. We will resist attempts by higher levels of government to remove services currently under local government control.

Laying the Foundations for Peace & Stability

We believe that the foundations for peace and security lie with the building of tolerance in communities, and cannot be imposed from above. Representative local government is a vital element in this process.

Violence must no longer play any part in political debate. Local government should help foster a new spirit of tolerance where political disagreement is seen as a strength rather than a weakness in the democratic process.

Violence retards economic, social and political development in each and every community. The IFP will:

- Empower local authorities to deal with the socio-economic causes of violence and instability
- Renew funding for peace structures in all communities under supervision of the local authorities.
- Increase security force accountability to local and provincial government, and the communities they serve.
- Support the work of the independent commission of inquiry into the ongoing political violence in KwaZulu Natal established by the Province's Premier, Dr F T Mdlalose.
- Utilise international mediation to find political solutions to unresolved constitutional disputes.
We believe local government has a leading role to play in resolving historical disparities in land distribution and also in maximising the utilisation of available land. Massive potential can be unlocked by harnessing currently redundant or unproductive land held by the state or its agents. We believe local authorities should be bound by a requirement to provide formal justification for any land left vacant; if satisfactory explanation is not provided the land should be offered to the private sector.

IFP local authorities will resist attempts by central government to nationalise communally held land, believing that development of this land must be vested in the communities themselves.

The IFP will treat as a priority the correction of past discriminatory land policies, which excluded black people from taking part in local government by depriving them of dwellings in urban areas, forcefully locating them far from places of work and depriving rural communities of adequate land and means of livelihood.

We are the only party which can be trusted by urban, rural and traditional authorities and communities to ensure, protect and foster a healthy convergence of democracy and development with traditional ways of life.

The IFP opposes the central government’s forced urbanisation plan which undermines rural communities with traditional ways of life.
FP CANDIDATE’S CONTRACT WITH THE COMMUNITY

1. by accepting IFP nomination as a candidate in the 1996 local government elections, hereby promise to honour the following undertaking I make with the Community in the TLC/ITMC/Regional Council.

1. To have high attendance at council meetings and at any related committees I am chosen to serve on.

2. To ensure that I am accessible to all members of this Community.

3. To respond without undue delay to any queries, problems or suggestions put to me by members of the Community.

4. To represent the views and interests of my constituency as fairly and as enthusiastically as possible.

5. To perform my duties and attend to my responsibilities efficiently and properly.

6. To uphold the highest levels of honesty and to remain above reproach in the execution of my duties - including declining any personal material or financial gain from my office beyond the laid-down remuneration for services.

7. To commit myself to the ideals and principles contained in this manifesto.

TO OFFER MY IMMEDIATE RESIGNATION FROM THIS OFFICE SHOULD I FAIL MY CONSTITUENCY IN ANY OF THE ABOVE UNDERTAKINGS

Signed as a servant of this Community on this day of 1996

Being a member of the IFP costs only R10 with a R5 signing-on fee.

I would like to: Name

Join the IFP R Address

Help during the local elections Y/N

Make a donation R

Election Account No: 1000145688

FNB, Durban Main Branch (22 14 26)

Tel/fax

IFP Head Office, PO Box 4432, Durban 4000 Tel: (031) 307 4962 Fax: (031) 307 4964
BACKGROUND

DATE OF BIRTH: 1 March 1970

EDUCATION: Bachelor of Arts (Law & International Relations) - 1990
Bachelor of Arts Honour (International Relations) - 1992
Diploma in International Financial Management - 1991
Currently completing Master of Arts in International politics

PROFESSION: Research Manager and Deputy Local Government Coordinator for the IFP.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT EXPERIENCE:

Metropolitan Councillor (since 1995)
Member Executive Committee - Durban Metropolitan Council (since 1995)
Chairman Change Management Committee - Durban Metropolitan Council (since 1995)
Member Executive Committee of the KwaZulu-Natal Municipal Association (since 1995)
Member Interim National Consultative Body on Local Government elections (since 1995)

Member National Multi-Party Liaison Committee on Local Government Elections (since 1995)

ISSUES

1. CRIME PREVENTION:

Stop the decay.
Vagrants harass people on Berea Road.
Moore Road is infested with prostitutes.
Cars are no longer safe on the street.
The area is becoming unsafe for the aged.

I will endeavour to:

• Put city police into the area.
• City police capable of performing visible policing functions not just Traffic Duties.
• City Police operating from a Satellite Station in the ward, to be open around the clock to the public.

• Establish a Crime Commission for the Ward.

• A commission to determine the major crimes in the Ward.
• And to determine practical steps to reduce their frequency.
• A Commission which would include:
  Rate payers groups and Body Corporate Representatives, in addition to the SAPS and City Police.

2. THE SQUATTERS PROBLEMS:

Squatter invasions in the Ward are creating a health and fire risk.

I will endeavour to:

• enforce a moratorium on new invasions
• ensure the land is surveyed, so that if development takes place it is orderly not chaotic.

DON'T WASTE YOUR VOTE ON THOSE WHO PROMISE ACTION,
BUT LACK THE POLITICAL MUSCLE TO FIGHT THE ANC
3. JOB CREATION
Levels of unemployment in the City are unacceptable.
I will endeavour to:
- Ensure that the Council develops a Marketing and Investment strategy for Durban.
- This is to ensure investment and industry is attracted to Durban and not just other centres. This will bring jobs to Durban.
- The Council can’t create jobs but it can create an environment where jobs are created.
- Get rid of unnecessary regulations which stand in the way of small business growing.
- Ensure enforcement of all by laws relating to health, cleanliness and litter.
- Make council venues available for adult and vocational training in the evenings and on weekends at no cost.

THE IFP IS THE ONLY PARTY ABLE TO STOP THE ANC’S MARCH TO A ONE PARTY SOCIALIST STATE.

VOTE ANTHONY GRINKER
VOTE IFP

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTIONS
Dear Resident.

As you are no doubt aware Local government Elections are to take place on 29 May 1996 from 7am to 10pm.

To assist you on election day, I would like to provide you with the following information.

You will have three votes on election day.
Your first vote will be for a ward candidate in Ward A16.
Your second vote will be for the Party of your choice in the South Central Local Council, and your third ballot for the Party of your choice in the entire Metro area.

The voting stations where you can vote are:

- Parkview Senior Primary
- Stella Sports Club
- Westridge Park Tennis Stadium

I would like you to consider voting for me in Ward A16, and for the IFP on your other two ballots. Please read further and I will explain why.

My intention is to visit all registered voters prior to the election. I thank those who have already welcomed me in their homes. I look forward to meeting all other voters in the near future, but hope this will provide useful information in the interim.

Kind Regards.

ANTHONY GRINKER

VOTE ANTHONY GRINKER
WARD A16
ANNEXE XIII

DP’s Slogan for the Local Government Elections

Source:

The Natal Witness, 25.06.1996.
CONSIDER THE FACTS

YOUR DP HILTON TEAM

ONLY THE DP HAS ENOUGH CANDIDATES TO STAND UP TO THE ANC

MIDLANDS WARD CANDIDATES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TLC</th>
<th>DP CANDIDATES</th>
<th>NP CANDIDATES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pietermaritzburg</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hilton</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Howick</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>Mooi River</td>
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<tr>
<td>Edendale/Sobantu</td>
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The NP do not have enough candidates in any of these Midlands TLCs to beat the ANC. In many wards, only DP candidates are opposing the ANC. Don’t waste your vote on other parties who don’t have enough candidates to win.

IN PIETERMARITZBURG STANDING TOGETHER MEANS VOTING FOR THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

DON’T SPLIT THE VOTE
ANNEXE XIV

ANC's Vision of Local Government

Source:
ANC KWA-ZULU NATAL
LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTION

MANIFESTO
1996

For Peace, Democracy and Development
VOTE ANC
A BETTER LIFE
WHERE WE LIVE:

Democratic local councils elected by you, the people using your right to vote for local government representatives of your choice will help make the noble ideals of Peace, Democracy and Development an everyday reality. ANC candidates, like their organisations, have a history of struggle for these ideals. They can be relied upon to work in local government for the communities that elected them.

PEACE

In all Provinces, with the exception of KwaZulu-Natal, the scourge of political violence is an evil of the past. The ANC will work in local government to achieve peace in KwaZulu-Natal too.

- The ANC will work in local government to foster a spirit of peace, reconciliation and political tolerance among all the people and their organisations.
- The ANC will work in local government to build bridges between organisations and the people.
- The ANC will work closely with the security forces. It will also ensure that the security forces work professionally and impartially.
- The ANC in local government will encourage people to come up with creative means to combat crime in our areas. This will mean encouraging active community participation in Community Policing Forums.
- The ANC in local government will strive to address the poverty and deprivation of people that feed into violence and crime.

DEMOCRACY

Democracy contributes to bringing peace because it gives people the right to shape their own destiny.

- Whether we live in rural or urban areas people must have a right to vote for representatives of our choice. The ANC has resisted and will continue to resist efforts to limit this right in tribal areas.
- The ANC will ensure that its elected councillors remain accountable to the people who elected them.
- The ANC will ensure that people enjoy the right to join the organisation of their choice. It will back this up with disciplinary action, including expulsion from the ANC, if any of its candidates try to force people to vote or join the organisation.
- The ANC will work to ensure that freedom of speech for all the people in each area is upheld. ANC councillors will encourage people to criticise their work and to come up with alternatives.
ANNEXE XV

NP's Slogan for the Local Government Elections

Source :
National Party, Leaflet distributed during the local government elections, 1996.
F.W. de Klerk, NP Leader stunned South Africa and the World on May 9, 1996 by announcing the NP’s withdrawal from the Government of National Unity (GNU), because . . . ENOUGH IS ENOUGH!

This means:

1. The NP stays in Parliament.
2. Is no longer part of the Cabinet.
3. The ANC alone will now have to take full responsibility for their mistakes, inability to govern South Africa, non-delivery, empty promises, rotten economic applications and violence.

The NP will NOW:

1. Vigorously oppose and expose the ANC.
2. Build a multi-party democracy to prevent the ANC from turning South Africa into a one-party State.
3. Start expanding into the largest political party in South Africa and take over the Government again.

Vote

National Party
Nasionale Party
i-National Party

26 June 1996

The real contest is now on!!!
ANNEXE XVI

National Communication Campaign for the 1995 Local Elections

Source:

Vote for your Community

National Communication Campaign for Voter Education
14 March to end of Registration Period.

MESSAGE CONTENT

- Why need to register
  - Significance of Voters Roll.
  - Registration gives you the choice to vote in the community elections.
- Address apathy.
  - Only way to have a say in how good community is run.
  - Role/strength of community voice.
  - Your vote will make a difference.
- Call to action - i.e. "Join in, register now!"

RURAL EMPHASIS

GROUP AFRICA (Community Activities)
Shak-a-Lucks (Road Show)
Hostel maid shows
Talks at clinics, youth clubs etc.
Mini roadshows
Roots TV (Rural TV)
( TVs and VCR's and rural recall outlets)

Outdoor Billboards
Semi-ural: 200 x 48 sheet hoardings
Urban: 200 x 96 sheet hoardings

Taxicabs
Star Taxi Music: 42 second commercials
Urban: 200 x 96 sheet hoardings

Bus Interiors
1 500 buses nationwide

Metro Train Interiors
+600 coaches

CAMPAIGN STRUCTURE

OUTDOOR & NON-
CONVENTIONAL MEDIA 40.3%

RADIO 21.9%

PRINT 15.3%

TV 21.9%

All the Caprol/Carxton Community Press. (over 200 titles) PLUS...

City Press
Rapport
Sunday Times
Sunday Tribune
Argus
Beud
er
Business Day
Cape Times
Citizen
Daily Dispatch
Diamond Fields
Advertiser
Daily News

GROUP AFRICA activities
Outdoor 1.5 million
Unknown
Taxi 700
2.1 million passengers
Bus Interiors 3 million passengers (per week/day)
Train 90% reach, 34.8 frequency - 22 million
Radio TV 80% reach, 4 frequency - 4.7 million
Print 60% reach, 3 frequency - 4.4 million
Registration form inserts 3.7 million

IN ADDITION, THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES WILL TAKE PLACE:
- Registration form inserts into Community Press, Sowetan, Ilanga, Indaba, Imbo.
- Talk shows and editorial programming and articles.
- Campaign to support and mobilise NGO's.
- Campaign to support and mobilise business.
- Community led rallies & other events.
ANNEXE XVII

The Church during the Electoral Campaign in KwaZulu-Natal

Source:

Mercury, 31.05.1996.
KZN VIOLENCE

GIVE PEACE A CHANCE - CHURCH LEADERS

HOUSING
ANNEXE XVIII

The Electoral Code of Conduct

Source:

All political parties in KwaZulu-Natal have agreed to the Electoral Code of Conduct which commits them to condemn and refrain from promoting violence and intimidation.

The object of the Electoral Code of Conduct is to promote:

- conditions conducive to a free and fair election
- a climate of democratic tolerance
- an election free from fear, coercion, intimidation or reprisals

The Electoral Code of Conduct and Electoral Tribunals are part of the provincial Election Regulations gazetted on 27 February 1996. The Electoral Code of Conduct clearly prohibits political parties’ members, candidates, representatives and supporters, including traditional leaders, from engaging in any activity that promotes violence or intimidates members of other parties or the public. Four Electoral Tribunals and one Appeals Tribunal have the power to hear cases and instruct police to enforce penalties and sanctions.

The ECCO Commission

The ECCO Commission is a group of leaders from the business, church, and judicial sectors called together as representatives of civil society whose aim is to promote prospects for a peaceful, free and fair election in KwaZulu-Natal.

The Mission of the ECCO Commission is:

- To promote the Electoral Code of Conduct
- To insist on the political parties’, and all candidates’, observance of the Code of Conduct
- To contribute towards a climate for local elections in KwaZulu-Natal where there is less intimidation, less violence, and freer political expression

The ECCO Commission members are:

- Chair: Bishop Stanley Magoba (Methodist Church)
- Vice-Chair: Judge N. Pillay (UN KTR)
  Dr. O. Dhlomo (Dynamo Investments)
- Mr. A.J.L. Dickson (ZIN Sobu Affiliated Chambers of Commerce)
- Professor Bongani Goba (Institute for Multi-Party Democracy)
- Mr. J.B. Magwaza (Tonga Juillet Group)
- Carl Moodies (J.P., Director of Companies)
- Ms. Di Oliver (KwaZulu-Natal Church Leaders’ Group)
- Mr. M.C. Pretorius (National Business Initiative)
- Bishop Phillip Russell (Anglican Church)

The objectives of the ECCO Commission are:

- To promote the Electoral Code of Conduct amongst the public and among political parties
- To encourage citizens to use the law by contacting the ECCO Commission if they witness what they think is a violation of the Electoral Code of Conduct
- To augment and support the work of the Electoral Tribunals created to enforce the Code
- To attract media attention to serious Code violations with a view to altering the behaviour of the party alleged to have violated the code
- To call political parties to task, i.e. use private channels and publicity to modify the behaviour of political parties, their candidates, members, and supporters

Contact Information

Any person or group witnessing actions that constitute a violation of the Electoral Code of Conduct should contact the Returning Officer responsible for elections in their area OR the ECCO Commission to make a formal complaint. Complainants will be required to answer detailed questions about the incident, which will form the basis for a formal affidavit. This affidavit will be handed in to the Electoral Tribunals. The ECCO Commission will not divulge details on the complainant but will focus on the content of the complaint itself when publicising and incident or calling a political party to task on Code violations.

The ECCO Commission can be reached at:

- Tel: (031) 305-8498 OR (031) 305-8499
- Fax: (031) 305-8418

The reverse of this brochure is a flyer on the Electoral Code of Conduct and the ECCO Commission. Please feel free to distribute this flyer as widely as possible.
ANNEXE XIX

Composition of the Thukela Joint Services Board

Source:
# THUKELA JOINT SERVICES BOARD

## BOARD MEMBERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chairman:</th>
<th>Mr W J Schoeman</th>
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<tr>
<td>Deputy Chairman:</td>
<td>Mr G H S Mdhlalose</td>
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### TOWN COUNCILS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Town</th>
<th>Chairman</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bergville</td>
<td>Mr C Tseker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colenso</td>
<td>Mr L R Wood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dundee</td>
<td>Mr D J Ware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastcourt</td>
<td>Mr C A Odendaal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glencoe</td>
<td>Mr R C Nel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ladysmith</td>
<td>Mr N J G van Rooyen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newcastle</td>
<td>Mr P J S Meyer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Utrecht</td>
<td>Mr J H Bester</td>
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### TOWN COMMITTEES

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nkanyazi</td>
<td>Mr A N Khanyile</td>
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<td>Sibongile</td>
<td>Mr J A Adams</td>
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<td>Sihemlibi</td>
<td>Mr R Z Masendu</td>
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<td>Steadville</td>
<td>Mr S E Duma</td>
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### HEALTH COMMITTEES

<table>
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<tr>
<td>Hartbeespoort</td>
<td>Mr S Hashebe</td>
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<tr>
<td>Winterton</td>
<td>Mr C C Cole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cathkin Park</td>
<td>Mr D Goldsworthy</td>
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### NATAL AGRICULTURAL UNION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ward</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Mr T van Rooyen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Mr E Vermaak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Mr P A Stockel</td>
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### LOCAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Town</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colenso</td>
<td>ILAC - Mr R Appelsamy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dundee</td>
<td>CLAC - Mr B E Lovell</td>
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<tr>
<td>Knysna</td>
<td>CLAC - Mr E E Biggsie</td>
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<td>CLAC - Mr E V Pomons</td>
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<td>Ladysmith</td>
<td>CLAC - Mr H Ranchaad</td>
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<td>CLAC - Mr D E Darnions</td>
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<td>ILAC - Mr E M Chamauty</td>
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<td>CLAC - Mr R S Van Zyl</td>
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### LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEES

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<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Washbank</td>
<td>LAC - Mr A Maharaj</td>
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### REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATIONS

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<td>Region 32</td>
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## MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Deputy Chairman</td>
<td>Mr G H S Mdhlalose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biggarsberg</td>
<td>Mr D J Ware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emnambithi</td>
<td>Mr D A Reynke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Majuba</td>
<td>Mr N M Chetty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural North</td>
<td>Mr T C van Rooyen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural South</td>
<td>Mr F E Mhlanga</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ukahlamba</td>
<td>Mr C A Odendaal</td>
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### ADVISERS

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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>Mr H F Jacobs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emnambithi</td>
<td>Mr P J Hurter</td>
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<tr>
<td>Majuba</td>
<td>Mr D M Schuttle</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rural North</td>
<td>Mr W S Stuhl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural South</td>
<td>Mr P A Stockel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukahlamba</td>
<td>Mr C J Swanepeol</td>
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ANNEXE XX

Amount of Councillor Allowance per Local Authority

Source:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>SEATS #4</th>
<th>PRESENT CLLR ALLOW</th>
<th>PROPOSED CLLR ALLOW</th>
<th>TRAVEL (PER MTG)</th>
<th>MEETING ALLOW</th>
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<td>Durban TMC</td>
<td>1109584</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>&lt;R2900</td>
<td>Flat &lt; 20km Actual &gt; 10km</td>
<td>&lt; R15/mth</td>
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<tr>
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<td>&lt; R15/mth</td>
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<td>&lt; R15/mth</td>
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<tr>
<td>PomPanwana</td>
<td>160269</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>&lt;R1900</td>
<td>Flat &lt; 20km Actual &gt; 10km</td>
<td>&lt; R15/mth</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>SEATS #4</th>
<th>PRESENT CLLR ALLOW</th>
<th>PROPOSED CLLR ALLOW</th>
<th>TRAVEL (PER MTG)</th>
<th>MEETING ALLOW</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Richards Bay</td>
<td>40962</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>1474</td>
<td>&lt;R1600</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ladysmith/Umfolozi</td>
<td>35790</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>&lt;R1600</td>
<td>Flat &lt; 20km Actual &gt; 10km</td>
<td>&lt; R15/mth</td>
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<tr>
<td>KwaDuru/Sangweni</td>
<td>24531</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>&lt;R1600</td>
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<td>&lt; R15/mth</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vryheid</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>&lt;R1600</td>
<td>Flat &lt; 20km Actual &gt; 10km</td>
<td>&lt; R15/mth</td>
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<tr>
<td>Middelburg</td>
<td>16513</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>372</td>
<td>&lt;R1800</td>
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<td>&lt; R15/mth</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>VOTES</th>
<th>SEATS #4</th>
<th>PRESENT CLLR ALLOW</th>
<th>PROPOSED CLLR ALLOW</th>
<th>TRAVEL (PER MTG)</th>
<th>MEETING ALLOW</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thohoyandjwé</td>
<td>12038</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>&lt;R1100</td>
<td>Flat &lt; 20km Actual &gt; 10km</td>
<td>&lt; R15/mth</td>
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<tr>
<td>Empangeni/Ngqumeni</td>
<td>12212</td>
<td>16</td>
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<td>&lt; R15/mth</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mkhondo</td>
<td>11772</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>&lt;R1300</td>
<td>Flat &lt; 20km Actual &gt; 10km</td>
<td>&lt; R15/mth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dinokeng</td>
<td>11440</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>&lt;R1300</td>
<td>Flat &lt; 20km Actual &gt; 10km</td>
<td>&lt; R15/mth</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vlakfontein</td>
<td>11084</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>&lt;R1300</td>
<td>Flat &lt; 20km Actual &gt; 10km</td>
<td>&lt; R15/mth</td>
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<tr>
<td>Port Shepstone</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>&lt; R1300</td>
<td>Flat &lt; 25km Actual &gt; 20km</td>
<td>&lt; R13/min</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ulundi</td>
<td>18241</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>572</td>
<td>&lt; R1300</td>
<td>Flat &lt; 25km Actual &gt; 25km</td>
<td>&lt; R13/min</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eastern/Wembley</td>
<td>11500</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>770</td>
<td>&lt; R1300</td>
<td>Flat &lt; 25km Actual &gt; 20km</td>
<td>&lt; R13/min</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dolphin Coast</td>
<td>9766</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>850</td>
<td>&lt; R1300</td>
<td>Flat &lt; 25km Actual &gt; 20km</td>
<td>&lt; R13/min</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| CATEGORY IV | VOTERS | SITE 36 | PRESENT CLA ALLOW | PROPOSED CLA ALLOW | TRAVEL (PER MTG) | MEETING ALLOW |
| Richmond | 3640 | 13 | 900 | &lt; R900 | Flat &lt; 25km Actual &gt; 20km | &lt; R13/min |
| Port Shepstone | 5657 | 13 | 500 | &lt; R500 | Flat &lt; 25km Actual &gt; 20km | &lt; R13/min |
| Umlasana/Umkomaas | 6729 | 10 | 450 | &lt; R500 | Flat &lt; 25km Actual &gt; 20km | &lt; R13/min |
| Salisbury | 5234 | 13 | 872 | &lt; R600 | Flat &lt; 25km Actual &gt; 20km | &lt; R13/min |
| Mood River | 4789 | 10 | 300 | &lt; R500 | Flat &lt; 25km Actual &gt; 20km | &lt; R13/min |
| Port Shepstone | 4887 | 16 | 670 | &lt; R500 | Flat &lt; 25km Actual &gt; 20km | &lt; R13/min |
| Givensa | 4630 | 13 | 798 | &lt; R500 | Flat &lt; 25km Actual &gt; 20km | &lt; R13/min |
| Greytown | 4579 | 13 | 200 | &lt; R500 | Flat &lt; 25km Actual &gt; 20km | &lt; R13/min |
| Hlobane | 3419 | 10 | 0 | &lt; R500 | Flat &lt; 25km Actual &gt; 20km | &lt; R13/min |
| Hibbertsane | 3511 | 10 | 0 | &lt; R500 | Flat &lt; 25km Actual &gt; 20km | &lt; R13/min |
| Paullshemmersdor/Dunee | 2710 | 10 | 310 | &lt; R500 | Flat &lt; 25km Actual &gt; 20km | &lt; R13/min |
| Ngwala/Nkowuma | 2206 | 12 | 400 | &lt; R500 | Flat &lt; 25km Actual &gt; 20km | &lt; R13/min |
| Cahnmann | 2250 | 10 | 200 | &lt; R500 | Flat &lt; 25km Actual &gt; 20km | &lt; R13/min |
| Ngwana | 2544 | 7 | 300 | &lt; R500 | Flat &lt; 25km Actual &gt; 20km | &lt; R13/min |
| Pembang | 2210 | 7 | 471 | &lt; R500 | Flat &lt; 25km Actual &gt; 20km | &lt; R13/min |
| Manawals | 2422 | 7 | 471 | &lt; R500 | Flat &lt; 25km Actual &gt; 20km | &lt; R13/min |
| Sintumana/Pont Edward | 1399 | 7 | 471 | &lt; R500 | Flat &lt; 25km Actual &gt; 20km | &lt; R13/min |</p>
<table>
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<th>CATEGORY V</th>
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<th>FLATS %</th>
<th>PRESENT CLLR ALLOW</th>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Innesdale/Southwell</td>
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<td>471</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Min.</td>
<td>Actual</td>
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<td>Actual &gt; 20km</td>
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<td>&lt; 715/μg</td>
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<td>New Hanzover</td>
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<tr>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>&lt; 715/μg</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ANNEXE XXI

Programme of a TLC Councillor

Source:

Stanger TLC, October 1997.
# SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS AS AT 24 OCTOBER 1997

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DAY</th>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>ACTIVITY / TIME</th>
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<td>MON</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Strategic Planning - 17:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TUES</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Co-ordinating Committee/MANCO/SAPPI - 15:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WED</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Steering Committee - 14:00 Inspection: Mbozambo - 16:30 Extra-Ordinary RDP Standing Committee - 17:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THURS</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>BCIG Projects - 10:30 Inspection: Petria Road/Mini CBD Groutville - 15:15 Exco Meeting - 17:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRI</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Lot 14 Squatters - Sathiya Dev - 15:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAT</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>'Interview Panel' - 09:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUN</td>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MON</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Grievance Sub Committee - 15:00 Allocations Committee - 17:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TUES</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Co-ordinating/Management Committee - 15:30 Editorial Committee - 17:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WED</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Interviews (x 3 posts) - 09:00 SMGA - 15:30 Monthly TLC - 17:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THURS</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Groutville Gardens - 12:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRI</td>
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# SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS: NOVEMBER 1997

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DAY</th>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>ACTIVITY / TIME</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MON</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>New Civic Complex - 15:30 Revision of Committees - 17:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TUES</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Locomotion Allowance - 15:30 HRD Workshop : Successive Planning/Shortlisting - 17:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WED</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Groutville Floodline - 16:30 Tender Procurement - 17:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THURS</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Enquiry: J Gounden - 09:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRI</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Enquiry: P Singh - 09:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAT</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUN</td>
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# SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS: NOVEMBER 1997

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>DAY</th>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>ACTIVITY / TIME</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WED</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Planning Workshop - 15:30 PET Standing Committee - 17:30</td>
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<tr>
<td>THURS</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Cemeteries Doesburg - 15:30 RDP Standing Committee - 17:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRI</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Valaphi Lodge Working Group - 14:00</td>
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<td>SAT</td>
<td>15</td>
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<td>SUN</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MON</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Adverts Working Group - 15:30 Squatting Policy - 17:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TUES</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WED</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Audit Committee - 15:30 Industrial Incentives - 17:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THURS</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Sandwinning/Sandmining - 15:30 Monthly EXCO - 17:30</td>
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<tr>
<td>FRI</td>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
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<td>SAT</td>
<td>22</td>
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<td>SUN</td>
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<td>MON</td>
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<tr>
<td>TUES</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WED</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>Consultative Committee - 15:30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THURS</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Enquiry : Mrs A Gokar - 09:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRI</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Enquiry : Mrs A Gokar - 09:00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Till To Be Scheduled:**

- Masakhane Campaign: Glenhills (TT awaiting advice from Councillor Singh)
- Housing Working Group (before 15/11/97)
- Lot 472 (Scout Hall) (CTP to consult Ward Councillor)
- Squatters: Refuse Dumm Road

---

6. Strategic Planning
7. Renaming of Streets, Public Places
ANNEXE XXII

Competencies of Local Authorities

Source:

Schedule 4

**Functional Areas of Concurrent National and Provincial Legislative Competence**

**Part A**
- Administration of indigenous forests
- Agriculture
- Airports other than international and national airports
- Animal control and diseases
- Casinos, racing, gambling and wagering, excluding lotteries and sports pools
- Consumer protection
- Cultural matters
- Disaster management
- Education at all levels, excluding tertiary education
- Environment
- Health services
- Housing
- Indigenous law and customary law subject to Chapter 12 of the Constitution
- Industrial promotion
- Language policy and the regulation of official languages to the extent that the provisions of section 6 of the Constitution expressly confer upon the provincial legislature legislative competence
- Media services directly controlled or provided by the provincial government, subject to section 192
- Nature conservation, excluding national parks, national botanical gardens and marine resources

Police to the extent that the provisions of Chapter 11 of the Constitution confer upon the provincial legislature legislative competence

- Pollution control
- Population development
- Property transfer fees
- Provincial public enterprises in respect of the functional areas in this Schedule and Schedule 5

Public transport
- Public works only in respect of the needs of provincial government departments in the discharge of their responsibilities to administer functions specifically assigned to them in terms of the Constitution or any other law
Schedule 4 – Functional Areas of Concurrent National and Provincial Legislative Competence

Regional planning and development
Road traffic regulation
Soil conservation
Tourism
Trade
Traditional leadership subject to Chapter 12 of the Constitution
Urban and rural development
Vehicle licensing
Welfare services

Part B
The following local government matters to the extent set out in section 153(6)(a) and (7):

Air pollution
Building regulations
Child care facilities
Electricity and gas reticulation
Firefighting services
Local tourism
Municipal airports
Municipal planning
Municipal health services
Municipal public transport
Municipal public works only in respect of the needs of municipalities in the discharge of their responsibilities to administer functions specifically assigned to them under this Constitution or any other law
Pontoon, ferries, jetties, piers and harbours excluding the regulation of international and national shipping and matters related thereto
Stormwater management systems in built-up areas
Trading regulations
Water and sanitation services limited to potable water supply systems and domestic waste-water and sewage disposal systems
Schedule 5

Functional Areas of Exclusive Provincial Legislative Competence

Part A
Abattoirs
Ambulance services
Archives other than national archives
Libraries other than national libraries
Liquor licences
Museums other than national museums
Provincial planning
Provincial cultural matters
Provincial recreation and amenities
Provincial sport
Provincial roads and traffic
Veterinary services excluding regulation of the profession

Part B
The following local government matters to the extent set out for provinces in section 155(6)(a) and (7):
Beaches and amusement facilities
Billboards and the display of advertisements in public places
Cemeteries, funeral parlours and crematoria
Cleansing
Control of public nuisances
Control of undertakings that sell liquor to the public
Facilities for the accommodation, care and burial of animals
Fencing and fences
Licensing of dogs
Licensing and control of undertakings that sell food to the public
Local amenities
Local sport facilities
Markets
Municipal abattoirs
Municipal parks and recreation
Municipal roads
Noise pollution
Pounds
Schedule 5 – Functional Areas of Exclusive Provincial Legislative Competence

Public places
Refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal
Street trading
Street lighting
Traffic and parking
ANNEXE XXIII

The TLC Newsletter in Ulundi

Source:

Sanibonani bangani

My name is Chris Boshoff and I was appointed with the TLC as Consultant Public Relations Officer in April 1997.

This will be my first newsletter to you, but also the first under its new name Ezasekhaya.

Congratulations to Mr B E Zondi who suggested this beautiful new name and won the R200 prize.

Writing a newsletter to the satisfaction of all its readers is not an easy task.

I would therefore like to ask you to bear with me until we have got to know each other better, and also that you write to me about some interesting ideas or suggestions, information with regard to the community as well as problems that you may be experiencing.

The address is:
The Editor Ezasekhaya Private Bag X17 ULUNDI 3838 TEL – 0358 700 595/8

The Council apologises for any inconvenience that may have been caused, are addressing the problem and will report to you in due course.

The following numbers are presently available;

Town Secretary 700 595/8
Town Engineer 703 196/7
Electrical Eng 703 196/7
Town Treasurer 700 143/4
700 291/9
Library 21 724

REMEMBER!!

Your environment is all you have to live in –
Improve it and make it worth living in –

WHO IS MY COUNCILLOR?

Ward 1 Cllr M J Ngcobo
Ward 2 Cllr N J Manana
Ward 3 Cllr T W Danisa
Ward 4 Cllr T A Mayeni
Ward 5 Cllr P Z Phakathi
Ward 6 Cllr S E Nkwanyana
Ward 7 Cllr B W Mshegu
Ward 8 Cllr S G Magwaza

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATIVES:
Cllr S L Ngcobo
Cllr S Z Conco
Cllr S Felgare
Cllr B J Masango
Cllr N H Siyaya

WE CAN'T GET THROUGH!

Yes, this is exactly what the members of the public seem to be experiencing when trying to get through to the Council offices telephonically.

The problem is however not the operator, but the fact that we are waiting for more lines to be installed.

THOUGHT FOR THE MONTH

by Eugene Mncanyana

There is power in the spirit of UBUNTU
The “WE” as opposed to the “I” ethic

PLEASE NOTE!!

ALL MAJOR WATER PIPES WHICH ARE LEAKING OR BLOCKED DRAINS MUST BE REPORTED TO TEL: 703 196/7
Over the last few months various complaints have been received from consumers stating that they are receiving more than one account for services.

The real reason behind the confusion is as follows:

- Many residents moved and stay in other houses and have not transferred the accounts into their names.
- Some people share a house and in some instances each tenant receives a bill.

In order to solve the problem, each household must identify the person who is responsible for the payment of the monthly account for that house. This person will then give his full details to the Department of the Town Treasurer and the account will then be sent to him/her.

Forms are available at the Treasury Department.

---

SO MANY ACCOUNTS

---

The Ulundi Transitional Local Council resolved to launch various projects within the community in support of the Masakhane campaign.

The first of these projects is an essay competition.

Standard 8 – 10 Pupils in Ulundi can enter and fantastic prizes can be won.

All that you have to is write an essay and hand it in at the Mayor’s office.

The subject for your essay is Masakhane:

HOW DO I PARTICIPATE?

The closing date for this competition is 31 August 1997.

---

CONGRATULATIONS!!
THE PRAYER OF A TREE

You who pass by and would raise your hand against me, hearken ere you harm me.

I am the heat of your hearth in the cold winter night, the friendly shade protecting you from the summer sun.

My fruits are refreshing drinks quenching your thirst as you travel on.

I am the beam that holds your house, the board on your table, the bed on which you lie, the timber that builds your boat.

I am the handle of your hoe, the door of your house, the wood of your cradle. The shell of your last resting place

I am the gift from God and the friend of man.

YOU WHO PASS ME BY,
LISTEN TO MY PRAYER AND HARM ME NOT.

ooOoo

COMMUNITY BUILDER OF THE YEAR.

His Worship the Mayor of Ulundi Cllr B J Masango would like to invite all residents, individuals or groups to enter the Community Builder of the year Competition.

The competition is being launched to honour the involvement of individuals or organisations within their respective communities.

The project must:
- be Masakhane or RDP related
- be sustainable
- involve or cater for more than one person
- be to the benefit or upliftment of the community

Write to us about your project and place yourself in line for a “community award”.

ooOoo

CHILDRENS' HOLIDAY PROGRAMME

An interesting holiday programme starting on Monday 7 July 1997 is being planned for children between the ages of 8 and 12 years of age.

For further information contact Thanda at the library at tel 21724.

ooOoo

UJHEHOVA UNGUMELUSI WAMI
ANGIYUKWESWELA LUTHO
NOMA NGIHAMBA EGDODI
LETHUNZI LOKUFA,
ANGIYUKWESABA LUTHO
NGOBA YENA UNAMI
AMAHUBO 23

COUNCIL REGRETS INCONVENIENCE CAUSED BY ELECTRICITY CUTOFF

The Ulundi Transitional Local Council hereby wishes to extend its sincerest apologies for any inconvenience that may have been caused by the recent inadvertent disconnection of services.

We are presently updating records and processing a tremendous backlog of information whilst also in the process of training staff. It is therefore to be expected that oversights may initially occur.

The Council prides itself in being a service rendering organisation and endeavours to attend to the complaints promptly.

Apart from a special request to bear with us in this transitional period, we also wish to ask residents to assist us in curbing the aggression with which our staff is met when reconnecting the services after hours.

Various unpleasant incidents have been reported and we would like to appeal to residents to understand that the officials only execute their duties on instruction, and should therefore not be subjected to intimidation.

Please help us to help you!
This competition has been launched by the Council to serve as an incentive as part of the Masakhane drive, for those who pay their accounts in time.

To qualify for the monthly draw of R200, you have to pay your account before the 21st of each month. Your current account has to be paid up to date. Arrangements for payment of your arrears by means of a monthly debit order has to be made.

The lucky draw will take place on the 26th of each month and the winner will be invited to the Council meeting to receive his/her prizes.

Together with this wonderful credit of R200 the lucky winner will also win a R100 food hamper with the compliments of Kwethu Spar Ulundi and kind favour of Mrs Zondi.

The Traditional Dance Group was really something to be proud of, and if their performance is anything to go by, I hope they decide to compete in other places in the Country to give someone a run for their money.

A special thank you to Councillor Magwaza who led her team in working long hours to prepare a lovely meal for about 4000 people. I am happy to say the many of the less fortunate children were able to eat their fill.

The facilities at the sport stadium are now open for use by the community but only by prior arrangement. Do not hesitate to call Bonging, our sports officer at Tel 703 195 for further information.

His Worship the Mayor Cllr B J Masango has accepted an invitation from the Lord Mayor of Kuala Lumpur to attend a Mayoral Conference there.

Meetings in Singapore have also been set up which could bring renewed interest to Ulundi.

We wish them a very fruitful visit.
ANNEXE XXIV

Regional Council Newsletter

Source:

Zululand Regional Council, Newsletter No. 1, April 1997.
The Zululand Regional Council is functioning like a dream and has already made a significant impact as regards the provision of services and infrastructure in its servicing area.

In fact, outsiders find it hard to believe that this Regional Council’s administrative setup has only been in operation since the beginning of 1997.

The ZRC is the post-election version of the former Zululand Joint Services Board - with similar functions, goals and sources of income, but with a different composition and approach to uplift and empower its communities.

“Our business is the provision of water, crèches, sports facilities, clinics, community centres and capacity building to those communities in need of development”, says Clr ML Sibiya, Chairman of the Zululand Regional Council.

“To this end we have managed to implement quite a number of new projects besides those we took over from the Zululand Joint Services Board.

I am very proud of the performance by councillors and staff alike, who adapted quickly to the changing environment and give heart and soul to make a difference in peoples’ lives”, says Clr Sibiya.

The provision of water infrastructure is one of the Zululand Regional Council’s main priorities.

This first issue of Iphupho Lomntwana, named by Council members and meaning “a child’s dream”, is aimed at familiarising readers with the newly created Zululand Regional Council. Future editions will concentrate on Council resolutions, projects and other interesting news.

According to Council members, it has always been their dream that a truly democratised body one day be established to listen to their needs and assist them with upliftment initiatives. With the establishment of the Zululand Regional Council, this dream has finally come true.
A Regional Council is a statutory body on which various interest groups and political parties within the Council's servicing area are represented.

- A Regional Council facilitates the introduction of joint local government on a regional and sub-regional basis, with socio-economic and community development as its objective.
- It broadens effective participation in decision-making and involves all communities, irrespective of race, creed or religion.
- It facilitates the provision of specified regional services in an efficient and cost-effective manner by achieving economies of scale.
- With regard to community development, it achieves the upgrading of facilities and infrastructure in the poorer and lesser developed communities in the region, giving priority to those who have the greatest need.
- Community development also sees the important component of capacity building and training, where communities and individuals are assisted and educated to be self sufficient and to maintain their own assets.
From amongst its members, the Zululand Council elected an Executive Committee on 21 August 1992. The 23 member Exco (the 23rd member representing minority parties not yet nominated) is made up of the following interest groups:

- Remaining area elected: 11 seats
- Transitional Local Councils: 3 seats
- Traditional leaders: 5 seats
- Women: 2 seats
- Levy payers: 2 seats

The Executive Committee meets eleven times a year, whereas the Council meets three times per year.

**INKATHA FREEDOM PARTY:**
ML Sibiya, SP Ntshangase, MM Mntungwa, MH Shongwe, DT Buthelezi, MJ Mkhabela, TC Zulu, BG Nkabinde, AB Buthelezi, VZ Magwaza

**WOMEN:**
MB Buthelezi, TE Mavuso

The Exco is vested with all the powers, and entrusted with the execution of all the duties necessary for the exercising of the functions of the council. These include the carrying out of the resolutions of the Council, preparation of the budget and the incurring of expenditure. Exco has to report back at every ordinary Council meeting.

It does however not have the power to determine or impose levies; to expropriate immovable property or take the right to use it temporarily; to approve tariffs; to make bylaws, standing orders or financial or other regulations on behalf of the Council; or to appoint Council committees.

**AMAKHOSI:**
TK Sibiya, IM Ntombela, EB Zulu, DV Zondo, NE Ntshangase

**LEVY PAYERS:**
JA Scheepers, BV Aitken

**TRANSITIONAL LOCAL COUNCILS:**
TJ Dolkens, MZ Ndandwe, SZ Conco
In terms of the KwaZulu and Natal Joint Services Act, 1990 (Act 84 of 1990) the following functions were entrusted to the Zululand Joint Services Board and are now applicable to the Regional Council as successor body:

- Infrastructural services and facilities: Projects relating to water reticulation and treatment works; access electrical mains and electrical reticulation; trunk sewerage mains and sewerage reticulation systems; community halls and related facilities; infrastructural facilities for skills acquisition and community development; creches; and the provision of basic infrastructure at residential development schemes.

- Land usage planning: The responsibility for the preparation and maintenance of sub-regional land usage development and structure plans.

- Transport planning: Participation in the co-ordination of transport services and transport routes.

- Refuse dumps: The commissioning of a final investigation, report and formulation of proposals for the provision of refuse disposal sites.

- Fire brigade services: The formulation of a regional fire brigade services masterplan and the identification and development of an effective regional fire brigade service.

- Recreation facilities: The development of regional or local recreation facilities.

- Tourism: The formulation and co-ordination of a tourism development plan for the area, and the implementation of identified tourism and marketing projects.

The Council represents communities from isolated rural settlements to those in affluent urbanised areas. Zululand therefore is democracy in action. The Council is fully representative of the interest groups in its servicing area. Members come from isolated rural settlements to affluent urbanised areas and play a primary role in the decision-making process. The Council consists of 172 members, most of whom were elected during the 26 June 1996 local government elections in KwaZulu-Natal.

These members are made up of the following interest groups, as determined by legislation:

- Remaining area elected: 93 seats
- Transitional Local Councils: 24 seats
- Traditional leaders: 31 seats
- Women: 12 seats
- Levy payers: 12 seats (6 vacant)

The elected component represents the IFP, ANC, NP and Kwazulu.
When the former Zululand Joint Services Board split into the Zululand and uThungulu Regional Councils, some of the ZJSB's personnel opted to be transferred to Ulundi.

The administration employing 15 people started operating on 1 December 1996. A sub-committee of the Executive Committee conducted the interviews for key positions late last year.

- The staff is headed by Mr Gustav Röhrs, Chief Executive Officer. Mr Röhrs was a partner in a Vryheid legal firm and is well acquainted with the region and its people. He also has years of experience as a local government councillor and as chairman of the Tourism Committee of the former ZJSB.
- Mr Michael Shandu, formerly from the ZJSB, is the Director of Management and Administrative Services.
- Former Town Clerk of Dannhauzer, Mr Johan de Klerk, is the Director of Financial Services.
- The Director of Technical Services, Mr Leon Kruger, was previously employed by consulting engineers and knows the area by heart. His deputy is Cyril Ntuli, also a former ZJSB employee.

**SOURCES OF INCOME**

The ZRC's sources of income mainly consist of:

- a regional services levy calculated at 0.12% of salaries and wages paid by all business enterprises in the region, and
- a regional establishment levy calculated at 0.30% of turnover derived by all business enterprises within the region.

It is compulsory for any person who is deemed to be carrying on an enterprise, or who employs any person (other than a domestic or private servant) to register and pay levies to the Council.

Non-payment of levies is an offence which can lead to prosecution and to payment of penalties.

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total population:</th>
<th>723 512</th>
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<tr>
<td>Total households:</td>
<td>88 605</td>
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<tr>
<td>Male population:</td>
<td>47%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Female population:</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Younger than 6:</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ages 6 - 17:</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ages 18 - 64:</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ages 64 and older:</td>
<td>4%</td>
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The Zululand Regional Councils financial year runs from 1 July to 30 June.
The ZRC is divided into three geographical areas to facilitate the day-to-day running of each area.

During March 1997 a ten member subregional standing committee was elected amongst council members for each area.

It is envisaged that after the 1999 local government elections each of the three subregions will become separate local government structures.

A separate standing committee for tourism has also been created, bringing the total number of standing committees to four. The subregional committees are:

- **VRYHEID AREA**
  - Standing committee for the Vryheid area
  - Standing committee for the Simdlangentsha, Pongola, Nongoma and Ngotshe areas
  - Standing committee for the Ulundi area

These committees each consist of 10 members. Representation is as follows:

- Levy payers (10%)
- Women (10%)
- Amakhosi (20%)
- Remainder/elected (60%)

### VRYHEID AREA

**Chairman**
Clr MH Shongwe

**Members:**
- Inkosi N Zulu
- Inkosi PM Dlamini
- Clr SE Ndlovu
- Clr AT Mbatha
- Clr AS Manana
- Clr SM Shabangu
- Clr MB Khumalo
- Clr Mrs A Mbatha
- Clr PR Nel

### SIMDLANGENTSHA, PONGOLA, NONGOMA AND NGOTSHE AREAS

**Chairman**
Clr SP Ntshangase

**Members:**
- Inkosi LD Ntshangase
- Inkosi SB Zulu
- Clr Miss TE Nkosi
- Clr SP Mwelase
- Clr OV Mtshangase
- Clr JB Mavundla
- Clr SA Mncwango
- Clr MI Mncube
- Clr SB Ndebele

### ULUNDI AREA

**Chairman**
Clr Miss VZ Magwaza

**Members:**
- Inkosi ZM Ndebele
- Inkosi K Mbatha
- Clr Miss MB Buthelezi
- Clr BV Aitken
- Clr RT Nkosi
- Clr SM Shandu
- Clr SB Ndebele

### TOURISM

**Chairman**
Clr T J Dolkens

**Deputy Chairman**
Clr SZ Conco repr. TLCs

**Members:**
- Clr G Meyer repr. business
- Clr MZ Ndwandwe repr. labour
- Clr Mrs E Moolman repr. tourist hosts
- Clr JB Sikhonde repr. TLCs
- Clr Miss SG Magwaza repr. TLCs
- Clr JA Scheepers repr. Regional Council (levy payers)
- Clr Dr CR Valentine hon. Parks Board member
- Clr KE Thabede repr. publicity associations
- Inkosi MSibi repr. the Amakhosi

Several co-opted (non-voting) members from the tourism associations and the industry
Projects undertaken by the ZRC vary from water supply to sport and recreation facilities, construction of halls, tourism, skills training and capacity building. Some of the projects are depicted in the photo mosaic.

**WATER & SANITATION**

Top left: Chairman ML Sibiya turning the sod at a new water project at Simdlangentsha.

Top right: A Bilanyoni community is gathering around a water pump provided by the Regional Council.

Left: "Number one!" Toilet facilities at a farm school in the region.

**COMMUNITY HALLS**

Top left: Employing local labour for construction of community centres (Bhekumtheto).

Top right: Frischgewaagd community centre.

Bottom: Community centre for the Ntshangase Tribal Authority, Simdlangentsha.
THE ZRC IN ACTION

TOURISM AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

Far left: Staff at the Info Lapha on the Vryheid/Melmoth road.

Top right: Delegation from Senegal (West Africa) visiting Similandentsha (Sibilya Tribal Authority).

Left: Dinner after a meeting of the Association of Regional Councils held in Ulundi.

TRAINING

Right: Training for a better life.
Bottom: Admiring the Emondlo food garden crop.

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

Regional Sports Stadium in Ulundi.

IPHUPHO LOMNTWANA
Enquiries: Gustav Röhrs, Chief Executive Officer
Zululand Regional Council
Private Bag X76, Ulundi 3838
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ANNEXE XXV

Limits of the Sub-Regions in a Regional Council

Source:

uMzinyathi Regional Council, 1996.
ANNEXE XXVI

Project Funding Application Form

Source:

iNdlovu Regional Council, 1996.
ANNEXE XXVII

The Rights of “Civil Society”

Source :

Treat me with respect: I am a card-carrying member of civil society.

A leading insurance company made me one. I reveal this since, as everyone in the development business knows, being a member of civil society is a Good Thing. Belonging to civil society does not entitle you to all the things South Africans with a sense of the meaning at the core of life hold dear: consumer goods and a listing on the JSE. But it can get you development grants, a five-year supply of membership of government forums and the odd appearance on television.

Those outside the charmed circle may be wondering what civil society is and why it is important to get appointed. Before the invention of the single-action "jargun", civil society was an obscure idea peddled by some of my fellow woolly heads. It had something to do with it being good for democracy for people to form associations such as churches, unions, business groups and alliances to save the Greater Hump-Tummied Bureaucrat. (Since these societies are also civil, that rules out the South African Rugby and Football Union.)

Somewhere, civil society came out of the closet and into the corridors: it moved from phrase to "From a couple of words meant to impress the unattached uninitiated (to come over to your place for some not so civil society), It became a club to which only the pure and politically aspirational could belong. It is only a matter of time before parents begin forbidding their offspring to pair off with non-members. Membership means never again beginning a demand with "me and my friends ...". You can now say "civil society ..." which sounds nicer and is more likely to attract the benefits mentioned earlier.

There is a downside. As with all clubs you need time, money and connections to belong. That leaves out most people. But now that civil society is in vogue, people are not. And you can't complain if you don't exist. So, if you have the time and political capital - and no contacts in the insurance industry - hurry down to your local NGO, CBO or advocacy group and join (if you don't know what these terms mean, don't bother applying). No one will ever kick political mud in your face again. They may send you a bill - but that is the last time you will be accountable.

• Steven Friedman is director of the Centre for Policy Studies
ANNEXE XXVIII

Expenditures of the Durban Metropolitan Council

Source:

Mercury, 26.08.1997.
Metro council called on to tighten its belt

LEAHNE SEELIGER
MUNICIPAL REPORTER

DURBAN has to dip into the interest on its reserves for the sixth consecutive year to balance its books. This was revealed yesterday at the passing of Durban metro's R4.3 billion 1997/98 budget where figures showed that up to R160 million had been derived from the interest mostly off reserves this year.

"It's a grave situation -- the city has to prioritise and cut down on expenditure by at least R100 million," that was the sombre warning from acting city treasurer Mike Turrell, who has called on the metro council to tighten its belt and keep staff levels to a minimum.

Budget figures further showed that the council would have to use 15% of the joint services board levy funds -- money earmarked for development projects -- to set up the metro bureaucracy.

Moreover, concern that the provincial and national governments were passing on responsibilities like housing to the metro without appropriate funding, was seen as another unnecessary drain on the budget.

Commenting on these negative factors, Durban Chamber of Commerce and Industry spokesman Richard Parsom said Durban would no longer have the record of being a debt-free city if the use of unsustainable resources and lack of enough provincial and central government funding was not rectified.

But metro Exco chairman Margaret Winter said the city's financial soundness had been confirmed by the willingness of major commercial banks to lend the city money for the capital programme.

"Our creditworthiness is a tribute to the council's healthy financial position," she said.

However, fears over the state of metro expenditure have prompted the city to form a task team to re-evaluate all its services and develop a workable plan by November 30.

One of the services that will come under close scrutiny will be the metro's transport service, which this year has budgeted for a deficit of R44.5 million.

Another major service to be reviewed is the city's "Electricity for All" campaign, which has recorded a loss of R160 million.

This year's capital budget is also restrained with only a 2.5% increase on last year's expenditure.

Development

Asked the reason for this conservative spending at a time when development was needed, Mr Turrell said, "Capital projects had been excessive in this budget, future operating budgets would struggle to maintain them."

It would also be difficult to spend more than the R948 million that had been set aside in the 10 months of the financial year left.

Meanwhile, political parties unanimously passed the budget and welcomed the fact that as much as 43% of the capital budget had been focused on projects in townships.

Councillor Tex Collins said perceptions that the metro was "a fat cow that can be milked dry" had to be corrected.
ANNEXE XXIX

The Maslow’s Triangle of Needs

Source:

Prioritizing projects and allocation of funds is based on Maslow’s Triangle of needs

**STATUS**
Sport Stadia, Swimming Pools, Libraries & Museums

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC**
Promotion of Tourism, Environment Conservation, Recreation Facilities, Regional Marketing, Passenger Transport & Traffic Matters

**SECURITY**
Ambulance & Fire Services, Civil Protection, Roads & Stormwater, Informal Upgrading, Cemeteries & Crematoriums

**SURVIVAL**
Water Supplies, Sanitation, Health Facilities, Refuse Removal
ANNEXE XXX

Functions of the iNdlovu Regional Council

Source:

LIST OF FUNCTIONS
(which currently may be entrusted to the Council)

1. Bulk supply of water
2. Bulk supply of electricity
3. Sewage purification works and main sewage disposal pipelines
4. Land usage and transport planning in the region
5. Roads and stormwater drainage
6. Passenger transport services
7. Traffic matters
8. Abattoirs
9. Fresh produce markets
10. Refuse disposal sites
11. Cemeteries
12. Ambulance and fire brigade services
13. Health services
14. Airports
15. Civil defence
16. Libraries
17. Museums
18. Recreation facilities
19. Environment conservation
20. Promotion of tourism
21. Establishment, improvement and maintenance of other infrastructure services and facilities
22. Other regional functions
ANNEXE XXXI

Political Violence in KwaZulu-Natal

Source:

Sunday Tribune, 10.05.1998.
Killings of high-profile people believed to be political

KZN peace 'hangs by a thread'

ABDUL MILAZI

This week Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi warned that peace in KwaZulu-Natal hangs on a thread and appealed to provincial leaders not to allow the situation to deteriorate further.

Mufamadi's warning is borne out by the continuing killings on the south coast which have claimed the lives of at least eight councillors in 18 months in the Ugu region on the South Coast.

The killing of an IFP induna in Umbumulu on Wednesday and an ANC councillor in Port Shepstone last Saturday has shaken the mostly rural coastal areas where people now live in fear of renewed political violence.

It has also strained relations between the two political parties who have been involved in peace initiatives for more than two years in a bid to repair the physical and emotional damage left behind by pre- and post-election violence in the province.

The only thing connecting the killing of ANC south coast regional councillor Bhekani Geaba last week to the IFP is a crumpled piece of paper found in the alleged killer's pocket with a telephone number scribbled on it.

Close friend

ANC regional chairman Ray Nkonyeni said the telephone number found on the suspect allegedly belonged to IFP leader Sizolo Xolo, a close friend of slain warlord James Zulu.

Although the local police admitted finding a telephone number on him, they could not, however, disclose it or confirm its owner.

Nkonyeni said this discovery has spread like wildfire, sending shockwaves across the villages around Port Shepstone, resurrecting fears of renewed violence between the two organisations.

The killing is the second gangster-style execution of a high-profile political leader in less than four weeks, and the average Zulu's death.

"We have no doubt that the motive for Geaba's killing was revenge. We have conclusive evidence that the suspect arrested is very closely linked to notorious warlord and IFP leader Sizolo Xolo." 

Stronghold

Shortly after Geaba's suspected killer Phubani Shoniza was arrested, a group armed with automatic firearms opened fire on residents at Nkomoni near Port Edward, an ANC stronghold. Three people were killed and three others were seriously injured.

They were all ANC members.

Nkonyeni said the killing of six of their councillors was evidence enough that certain individuals within the ANC were killing IFP leaders "to frighten off any followers of the party" in the run-up to the 1999 general election.

She said the spate of killings on the south coast and areas like Msidiana on the north coast, were indications of a resurgence of political violence in an all too familiar pattern.
ANNEXE XXXII

Methodology used for this study
METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

When I arrived in Durban (January 1996), the local elections had already been held in seven of the nine South African provinces. In some parts of the Western Cape and the whole of KwaZulu-Natal, voters had not elected their local representatives and there were some doubts about when exactly they would be able to do so. I took advantage of this delay in the elections to do some bibliographic research about the apartheid system of local government and the political context in KwaZulu-Natal. I also read all the press cuttings (Natal Witness, Natal Mercury and Business Day) from 1995 concerning local government in KwaZulu-Natal and in South Africa in general. I also had the opportunity to follow closely the parties’ campaigns in Durban and to interview DP, IFP and ANC party officials. Furthermore, I made contact with several NGOs working in the field of local government and took advantage of the introductions to persons in some local authorities which they were able to provide.

After the elections, I started liaising with officials from different local authorities in the same geographical area. Considering that I was living in Durban, I had to use my field trips, in the most efficient manner possible, and visit two or three local authorities at the same time. I started studying regional councils, TLCs and local councils in Durban. In most of the cases, I returned at least twice to the same local authorities to complete my interviews.

The bulk of the interviews were held in a period of a year and a half.

1 - The interviewees

1.1 - The different categories

I interviewed several academics from the universities of Natal and Durban Westville, and people who had a special insight into the topic through consultancy work (6 interviews).

Local government cannot be considered in isolation from the other actors of development, be they service providers (2 interviews), funding agencies (2 interviews) or provincial departments (6 interviews).

The relationship between local authorities and the ‘community’ was studied through the local councillors’ discourse. The aim was not so much to describe the reality of the relationship between councillors and their constituency and between the institution and the citizens, but to present councillors’ views on this topic. I did not try to check the accuracy of statements such as ‘I am spending most of my time on constituency work’. This would have entailed consultation of the local population or at least of the community/development forums where
they exist. This would have meant a much longer presence in each local authority and a study in depth of a few of them. My approach was different. The interesting question for me was "how do the local councillors see their role in the promotion of a local democracy?". That is why no specific surveys or interviews were arranged with the ‘(wo)man in the street’. However, a global insight of the perception of the citizens was provided by:

- surveys conducted for other studies;
- interviews with NGOs working in the field of rural development; capacity building of communities; training of councillors (10 interviews).

Party officials and members of the provincial assembly were interviewed mainly to give details about the pre-interim period leading to the local elections.

Questions about the level of violence in certain areas, before and after the elections, were posed to NGOs (Human Rights Committee and the local offices of the Peace Committee) and the SANDF.

The main sources of information came from the councillors themselves. The objective of the study was to get as close as possible to the main actors who run local government. They are the councillors (71 interviews plus 4 of former councillors) and the local government officials (31 interviews).

The published sources used for the study deal with local government in the past (during apartheid) and the present (emphasising administrative or institutional problems). But none really gives the chance to the actors to speak about the changes they perceive and live. I realised during my interviews, that local councillors feel that nobody is really ready to listen to them. This might be a legacy from the apartheid period during which they were not really "taken seriously", being merely executant, and we have seen to what extent this idea persists today.

When I interviewed councillors in a local authority, I would also see a top official. As the study does not really focus on the administrative side of transformation (even though the question presented itself more and more as time passed), I only tried to contact the Chief Executive Officer/Town Clerk of the local authority. In most of the cases I saw him/her or when he/she was absent (case of Eshowe and Richards Bay) I saw one of his/her staff.

These officials proved to be very important sources because they were the “key” to my two main sources of information: the agendas and minutes of the council and executive committee meetings and the councillors. Nearly all of them gave me the permission to browse through the documents and to have access to the councillors. They even helped me to see them (CEO of the iLembe Regional council and of Ulundi TLC).
In addition, they were themselves an extraordinary source of information. The officials were subject to questionnaires which were very different from the one designed for councillors (cf. annexes XXXIII and XXXIV). The questions asked to politicians were not very technical. They dealt mainly with the councillors' past, their feelings towards the job, their relationships with the community, with the officials and politics at local level. My final question was about transformation of local government. When questioning the officials, I put a greater emphasis on the administrative and technical details. It was important for me to be able to contextualise the councillors in the specific environment they were working in. This environment is determined by the specific rules guiding their work (code of conduct) and the specific administrative and institutional problems faced by the local authority. Targeted questions about integrated development plans (IDPs) or reorganisation of the municipal services and departments could not be answered by councillors because they generally lacked full understanding of the issue. Another reason for speaking to officials was to discover their own feelings about their relationships with the councillors. I did not want to hear only one side of the story.

1.2 - Precautions in the exploitation of the data

1.2.1 - The personality of the researcher

I am convinced that my French nationality helped me during the interviews, but there are also two other factors which may have been fortunate for me: being white and a woman.

During my interviews with whites (officials or councillors) they were talking to me as if “I was from their side”, not politically, but in my conception of the world or at least of how a local authority should be run. When it came to Indian or black councillors or officials, I was seen as someone coming from afar to speak to them and study local government. I think they were pleased to see that a foreigner was interested in them. And if I was white, I did not belong to the two groups who colonised the country, so I was not really involved in what was happening. I was an observer and they considered me as such. Sometimes, they even asked my opinion on certain matters.

Being a woman was helpful in the sense that I did not represent a “threat” to the male-dominated world I found myself in. I think there were fewer tensions, fewer relationships based on strength and competition, than if I had been a man. An explanation could be that they did not really take me seriously, but whatever the reason, I have the feeling that I gained access to some information and points of view that genuinely reflected the state of mind of my interlocutors.
1.2.2 - Use of the sources

I experienced some problems concerning the exploitation of the agendas and minutes as sources. From one local authority to another, there is no coherence in the way the debates are recorded and the recommendations are presented. For example, some minutes are very clear concerning who said what. The debates and the arguments are recorded properly. But some minutes present only a recommendation with no discussion and most of the records do not mention the names of the councillors who took positions and the content of the disagreement. In many instances, I had to ask for explanation of the reasons why a specific topic was brought to council’s attention.

1.2.3 - The reliability of the answers

Most of the questions I posed to councillors were a matter of perception. There was no real ‘truth’ that I could reach by asking them ‘what is the influence of the provincial/national office of other parties over the caucus’ decisions?’ or ‘what is the attitude of political parties in general sitting in the council?’ But what I had to ensure was that the perception given was honest. I think I never confronted a councillor who lied to me on purpose in order to hide a specific event or situation. When they did not want to talk, they told me so and I did not insist. But sometimes, it was difficult to cross-check statements and to know if they corresponded to a local reality or were merely pre-conceived ideas conveyed at a national level. This happened especially when councillors were asked about councillors in another political party than the interviewee’s one. For instance, an NP councillor explained me at length the split in the ANC caucus of the local council between different factions (the SACP, the Unionists, the ‘moderate ANC’ and the ‘extremists’). Can one say that this perception is accurate when it comes to this specific council? The only choice I had was to talk to other parties because if asked, the ANC’s answer was likely to be biased. On the other hand, it is hard to find a member of a political party who has a real insight in the affairs of another party.

A second factor had to be taken into account when it came to the reliability of the answers. As we have seen, most of the local councils are a microcosm of the ‘new South Africa’. The background of councillors and their experience are very different. Some words do not seem to mean the same, or carry the same images. For example, the question about ‘conflict’ and ‘opposition’ in council was interpreted differently by black and white councillors. I noticed that amongst the white community, the term ‘opposition’ carries a very negative image and councillors tend to deny its existence, especially if it involves the group they belong to. The origins of the phenomenon can be traced to the myth that politics in council only brings
division and problems, that local government should be left out of this process and that somehow local politics should be non-political. On the contrary, black councillors do not seem to have any particular problem talking about opposition.

2 - The interviews

2.1 - Access to the councillors

The fact that councillors do not have many opportunities to express themselves on their role, function, job and status may be the reason why I was so welcomed by most of the councillors. Some of them thanked me for giving them the opportunity of talking about their position.

Most of the councillors were easy to access. The addresses and phone numbers of councillors were provided to me by the town clerk’s office. To facilitate the process, when the local authority was not too far from Durban (where I lived), I first arranged a meeting with the town clerk himself, to interview him on the structure but also to explain my work. He would in general give me the details of all or some of the councillors at the end of the meeting. I would then phone them at home or at work, explain the object of my research and secure a meeting.

In order to see “office bearers” in a council, such as a deputy-mayor or a mayor (especially in Durban), the process was a bit more formal. I wrote an official letter and the councillor’s secretary would phone me to organise a meeting.

Sometimes, I would leave Durban for three or four days (Ladysmith, Ulundi) without having organised anything beforehand. I would then phone from the town itself the people whom I had identified as “interesting” for my study. I am very grateful to most of the councillors who saw me at a very short notice and gave me their time.

If the appointments could not be arranged through phone calls or letters, my strategy was to attend council or executive committee meetings. After the meetings, I would approach the councillors I had identified and speak to them about my project. But if I had often to insist to see a councillor (and isn’t it normal when one think of the load of work some of them have to face?), it happened only twice that a councillor did not arrive for an interview.

The only group of councillors I could not have access to was the amaKhosi. I did not interview them as ex-officio regional councillors because I had tremendous difficulties reaching them. I tried in the regional councils 5 and 6 (iNdlovu and iLembe) to make an appointment with the ones who were sitting in exco but it proved impossible. They generally have an address but no phone number. The normal channel I would use (through the CEO) did
not work. AmaKhosi do not seem to have any direct contact with officials. My only possibility was to approach them during exco meetings. I was told by an iNkosi to first contact the chairman of the iNdlovu regional council, who would arrange the meeting for them. I tried but without any success.

As a consequence, in the chapter dealing with the relationship between traditional leaders and local government, I based my remarks on:

- amaKhosi’s interventions and speeches during council and exco meetings;
- impressions of other regional councillors (nominated or elected) on the position of amaKhosi;
- academic work;
- my own observations (their physical position in the chamber, their attitude...), during council and exco meetings.

2.2 - The conditions of the interviews

-Confidentiality

Most of the interviews were held in a municipal office. When councillors had a caucus room they were held there. Some took place in the office of the councillor (when the interviewee was a deputy-mayor, a mayor or a chairman of exco). A few councillors invited me to their homes. This was particularly interesting because I could see their environment. No third person was present during the interviews, except once, when a CEO attended the interview with a councillor. Conscious of the influence his presence had on the answers of the councillor, I managed to speak to the councillor in private afterwards.

Due to the sensitive nature of the information provided by the informants, quotations and information given have not been personally referenced. Many of the key informants only agreed to provide information if confidentiality of their views was assured.

-Language

The medium in the interviews was English. All the councillors I targeted could speak English and only once had I a problem of comprehension with a rural councillor but this did not prevent us from talking. It just made the interview longer.

-Duration of interviews

The average time I spent with the interviewees (officials and councillors) was one hour to one hour and a half. In a few cases the interviews were shorter because the councillor or the
official openly did not want to answer the questions in detail. For approximately 10 interviews, the duration of the interviews was more than 3 hours.

2.3 - The questionnaire

The method of the interviews was a list of open questions. I had drawn up two questionnaires, one for the councillors and one for the officials. The same pattern was used for all the questionnaires. The same topics were treated in order to enable a comparative approach. However, all the questionnaires were personalised, according to the councillor I was talking to and to the local authority he/she represented. Additional questions were posed, contingent on the area of expertise/position in council of the person being interviewed as well as on particularities of his/her local authority. Thanks to my reading of municipal reports and newspapers, I had been picking up pieces of information on certain councillors, about his/her political position or council position or on particular problems in a local authority. For example, a Durban metropolitan councillor whom I knew was the chairman of the "change and management committee", was asked more questions than a councillor who did not hold any 'special' positions.

This redrawing of questionnaire according to each interviewee was time-consuming but necessary. It enabled me to refresh my memory before each interview (about the person and the local authority) and to ask precise and informed questions to the interviewees.

3 - The selection criteria

3.1 - The choice of councillors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of local councillors</th>
<th>Number of councillors interviewed</th>
<th>Number of councillors who are sitting in another council post</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regional councillors (exco members)</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>7 (TLC councillors)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TLC councillors</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>24 (regional council members, including 8 who are regional exco members)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durban substructure councillors</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>7 (councillors sitting at the metropolitan level)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durban metropolitan councillors (elected on the third ballot)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I chose the councillors I wanted to interview according to different criteria:

- they had to belong to different political parties. Most of the time, I tried to interview one councillor from each party present in council, but when this was not possible (constraints of time) I would try to speak to councillors from political parties in proportion to their results. For example, if the ANC had a two-third majority and the NP one-third of the councillors (case of Ladysmith), I would speak to two ANC and one NP councillors.

- they had to belong to the different groups which comprise the regional councils in rural areas. Apart from the councillors elected on the PR list, I tried to interview representatives of the two interest groups (levy payers and women) which were entitled to 10% seats in the regional councils.

- roughly two-thirds of the TLCs' and Durban substructures' councillors interviews had to be ward councillors and one-third PR councillors (in order to respect the 60%-40% split between ward and PR councillors).

Number of ward and PR councillors interviewed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of local authority</th>
<th>ward councillors</th>
<th>PR councillors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Local councils in the metropolitan area 1</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium TLCs 2</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big TLCs 3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- they had to belong to the executive committee (exco). The executive committee is the decision-making body and the exco councillors are more likely to be able to answer most of my questions. They meet more often and are more aware of what is happening in the local authority. Some of my questions were "technical" and required a view of the functioning of the local authority and its relationship with other spheres of government. Besides, exco councillors are also the most prominent representatives of

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1 All the directly elected members of the metropolitan councils are PR councillors.
2 Medium TLCs are urban areas with a council comprising between 10 and 22 councillors.
3 Big TLCs are urban areas with a council comprising between 26 and 60 councillors.
their party. I targeted most of the time the caucus leaders, office bearers such as the mayor and/or the deputy-mayor and the chairman of the exco. These remarks, if they are true of urban areas, are even more pertinent in the regional councils. In rural areas, the gap between exco members and the rest of the councillors is ten times more important. With only four meetings a year, ‘ordinary’ councillors (those not belonging to the exco) rely solely on the party caucus to gain insight of the exco work and it was interesting to see to what extent the caucus was a tool to spread the information in rural areas. I tried to contact one or two “ordinary” councillors in regional councils, to measure their awareness of the council’s work.

**Position in council of the councillors interviewed**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of local authority</th>
<th>Cllrs occupying one of the four ‘top positions’</th>
<th>Exco members</th>
<th>‘ordinary’ councillors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Medium TLCs</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big TLCs</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metropolitan councils</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional councils</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The important consequence of this choice is that if I have talked to the persons who are the most knowledgeable about the local authority situation (especially politically), I have a somewhat distorted view about who they are. Part 1 of the questionnaire deals with their educational, social, political and economic background. As I targeted exco members, they were obviously the most senior politicians or the most articulate. If this prevents us from generalising on the economic, social and political characteristics of local councillors in KwaZulu-Natal, this gives us nonetheless an insight into the “prominent” or “most important” councillors and some deductions can be made from that on the rest of them. Besides, questions about the ‘ordinary councillor’ were asked to the officials, exco councillors and NGOs.

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4 Posts of mayor, deputy-mayor, chairman of exco or deputy-chairman of exco.
Involvement of the councillors interviewed in politics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of local authority</th>
<th>Number of clrs with a strong political involvement</th>
<th>Number of clrs with a political involvement</th>
<th>Number of clrs with no previous political involvement</th>
<th>Data not available</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Council in the metropolitan area</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small TLCs</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium TLCs</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big TLCs</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional council</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- they intervened in the council chamber on interesting topics for my study. In most of the cases, I had access to the agendas and minutes of the council and exco meetings, before having to choose the councillors. In these documents, I pointed out the names of the councillors who were the most involved in the debates and the subjects they intervened on.

- some of them had to have been a councillor before the 1996 elections

5 Strong political involvement means that the councillor has a track record of more than 20 years of involvement in a specific party or political movement. When it comes to ANC-aligned councillors, most of them have been in jail. Some white councillors in Durban have been members of the national or provincial assembly (Cllrs Oldfield and Iyaman). The posts of mayor or deputy-mayor in the metropolitan local councils are usually filled with political activists (example the deputy-mayor of the Outer West local council).

4 Those councillors exercised political activity through unions, or political movements for a long time, but were not prominent members of their movement. This category is dominant in medium and big TLCs and in the regional councils where elected councillors had to be on a PR list. I added to this category recent but active party members.

7 Those councillors are mostly found in the small and medium TLCs, but also in the metropolitan area. The latter ones have joined their party at the last minute before the elections and are now members of the DP or NP. In regional councils, non-political councillors are representatives of the levy payers.
they had to speak English. I did not have the financial means to pay a student who
could have helped me in some interviews in Zulu. However, this did not appear to be a
problem because all the councillors I wanted to interview spoke English. Some had
some difficulties in expressing themselves, but not to the extent of making the
interview impossible. Most of the regional councils’ exco members could speak
English, except the majority of the amaKhosi.

These rules and criteria were broken in a few cases. Some councillors I interviewed were
met by chance during conferences in KwaZulu-Natal or in Johannesburg. This enabled me to
have a view on the local dynamics in very small local authorities (like Cathkin Park and
Winterton).

3.2 - The choice of the local authorities

In KwaZulu-Natal, there are 61 transitional local councils (TLCs), 7 regional councils
(RCs) and 7 councils in the metropolitan area. My objective was to cover the three types of
local authorities. I had to select them according to the objectives of the study.

3.2.1 - The objectives of the study

a - study the relationship between the TLCs/Regional Council/Provincial
    Government/National Government

The TLCs

* The total is higher than the sum of the numbers in the columns because councillors in the pre-interim
  phase were usually former WLAs, LACs or BLAs councillors.
b - the TLC's legitimacy  
c - integration of different areas: problems and what kind of consequences on the structure itself?  
d - relationship between the municipal administration and the new councillors  
e - necessity of political alliances in the council  

♦ The regional councils  
f - study the RC's legitimacy  
g - the consequences of the establishment of Regional Council: what kind of transformation should that involve compared to the former system of JSBs?  
h - what are the consequences of the integration of interest groups (farmers and women) and traditional leaders into the regional council?  
i - the relationships between the regional councils and institutions that still provide services (example of Development Services Board - DSB - line ministries at national or provincial level)  

♦ The metropolitan substructures  
j - what is the reality of the local councils' powers in the metropolitan area (especially compared to informal power such as the warlords)?  
k - the integration of former KwaZulu areas (problems of integration of staff, payment of services...)  
l - the relationships between the metropolitan council and the substructures and institutions that still provide services in the Metro area (example of Development Services Board)  

3.2.2 - The consequences on the choice of  

♦ TLCs  

In order to answer the point a. (study the relationship between the TLCs/Regional Council/Provincial Government/National Government), the TLCs targeted will have to:  
⇒ be located in the regional council chosen as study cases  
⇒ some of the TLCs should be held by political parties different from the dominant one in the RC (IFP)  
example: Mandeni (ANC) in RC 1  
example: Glencoe (ANC) RC 3  
example: Ladysmith (ANC) in RC 4
In order to answer the point b (study of the TLC's legitimacy), the TLCs targeted will have to:

⇒ be the ones where a drop in violence has occurred after the local elections. A decrease in violence is seen as an indicator of the acceptation of the local elections results. It can also be a sign of the recognition of the municipal institution as a channel for contestation.

equ: Estcourt

⇒ have established some channels of communication through which the citizens can influence the council's decisions (see if they are utilised or not)

data unavailable before the beginning of the research

⇒ have councils where a political caucus is divided on a specific issue and where the credibility and legitimacy of the TLC might be affected.

equ: Kokstad (RC 5) and the problem of the integration within the Eastern Cape province in the ANC caucus

equ: Vryheid (RC 2) and the squabble in the IFP caucus about representation from Mondlo and from Bhekuzulu, both Inkatha strongholds.

equ: Richmond (RC 5) and the stepping down of 9 ANC out of 11 in protest against the firing of Sifiso Nkabinde.

⇒ have had elections whose fairness is doubtful

equ: St Lucia (RC 1) and the alleged exclusion of blacks from the voters' roll

⇒ have a council where local alliances between political parties were made

equ: Richards Bay (RC 1) and the alliance between the NP and the IFP.

equ: Estcourt (RC 4) where the IFP and ANC have formed an alliance to control the council

⇒ have had no election because there was only one party competing: what kind of autonomy from political parties can one expect from the councillors? where are the real powers?

equ: Nongoma and the IFP RC 2

equ: Ulundi and the IFP RC 2

equ: Richmond and the ANC RC 5
⇒ have councillors who are not able to impose their decisions and visions on the officials
example: Estcourt

In order to answer the point c. (integration of different areas: problems and what kind of consequences on the structure itself?), the TLCs targeted will have to:

⇒ integrate areas that used to be managed by different authorities (KwaZulu Government, municipal departments, traditional authorities...)
example: Empangeni (RC 1) and Ngwelezana (KZ)
example: Eshowe (RC 1) and Gezinsila (KZ)
example: Estcourt (RC 4) and Wembezi (KZ)
example: Howick (RC 5) and Mpophomeni (KZ)
example: Inyala/Mtubatuba (RC 1) Kwamsane (KZ)
example: Ladysmith/Emanambiti (RC 4) and Ezakheni (KZ)
example: Mandeni (RC 1) with Sundumbili (KZ) and Tugela (DSB)
example: Margate (RC 7) and Gamelake (KZ)
example: Newcastle (RC 3) and Masedeni and Osizweni (KZ)
example: Pongola (RC 2) and Ncotshane (KZ)
example: Richards Bay (RC 1) and Eiaeseleni, Esikhawini, Vulindlela (KZ)
example: Vryheid (RC 2) and Mondlo (KZ)

In order to answer the point d. (relationship between the municipal administration and the new councillors), the TLCs targeted will have to:

⇒ have a council dominated by political parties (most of the TLCs, except the very small ones such as Bergville, Underberg...)

⇒ have a council where the people elected in June 1996 are totally new (most of the councils, except the ones which did not have to extend their boundaries to amalgamate with Indian or black areas)

⇒ have had resignation of officials after the elections
example: Ladysmith (RC 4) : a mass resignation of top Ladysmith municipal officials has left 5 posts vacant in the ANC-dominated council, amongst them was the post of town clerk.
In order to answer the point e. (necessity of political alliances in the council), the TLCs targeted will have to:

⇒ have a council where the independent councillors hold the balance

In Dolphin Coast, Empangeni, Eshowe, Estcourt, Paulpietersburg, Pongola, Umkomazi, the independents hold the balance of power

In the big urban areas (more than 20 seats), Richards Bay (RC 1) is the only council where non-party candidates made a strong showing, winning 9 out of 30.

⇒ have a council where the IFP and ANC have to make alliances

Case of Eshowe (RC 1), Estcourt (RC 4), Mandeni (RC 1), Paulpietersburg (RC 2), Weenen (RC 4)

♦ The regional councils

In order to answer the point a. (study the relationship between the TLCs/Regional Council/Provincial Government/National Government), the RCs targeted will have to:

⇒ have a special relationship with other local authorities

example: RC 6 (Durban Collar)

It has a special relationship with the Durban metropolitan council, because of the functional links between the two and the contentious issue of finance.

⇒ comprise TLCs which are dominated by the IFP (which also dominates the RCs)

example: regional council 2

and comprise no IFP towns

example: regional council 5

Will the transfer of money from the TLCs to the rural areas be affected by it?

In order to answer the point f. (study the RC’s legitimacy), one will have to study the relationship between the councillors and the rural communities as well as between elected councillors and traditional leaders.

any regional council
In order to answer the point g. (the consequences of the establishment of Regional Council: what kind of transformation should that imply comparing to the former system of JSBs?), the RCs targeted will have to

⇒ have initiated some changes in the way for example, projects are prioritised, communication is established with rural communities, integrated planning is done...

⇒ have gone through a big change compared to the former system of JSB (change in terms of delimitation of areas, of establishment of a totally new administration)
example: the division in two of the former Zululand and Thukela JSBs (RC 1 and 2 and RC 3 and 4).

In order to answer to point h. (what are the consequences of the integration of interest groups -farmers and women- and traditional leaders in the Regional Council?), one would have to study the relationship between those groups and political caucuses and their capacity to propose innovative actions.
example: Zululand regional council and the apathy of the levy payers

In order to answer point i. (the relationships between the Regional councils and institutions that still provide services - example of Development Service Board, line ministries at national or provincial level) one would have to study how the different service providers collaborate or not.

any regional council

♦ The metropolitan substructures

In order to answer to point j. (what existing local powers might enter in conflict with the newly established local authorities) one would have to study the formal and informal powers in some townships
example: KwaMashu (North Central local council)

In order to answer to point k. (the problems in the integration of former KwaZulu areas), one would have to look at the substructures that have integrated some former parts of KwaZulu
example: in the South Central local council, Umlazi
example: in the Inner West local council, Kwandengezi
example: in the Southern local council, KwaMakhuta, Folweni and Magabheni
example: in the Outer West local council, Mpumalanga
example: in the North Central local council, KwaMashu

In order to answer to point 1. (the relationships between the metro/substructures and institutions that still provide services in the metropolitan area) one would have to look at the substructures that benefit from the services of the DSB and JSB
ex: Outer West and Inner West for the DSB

3.2.3 - The final choice

27 local authorities were studied (from a total of 75 local authorities throughout the province).

For the Regional Councils: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6
Six regional councils from a total of seven were studied. The importance given to rural local government is justified by the difficult access to the information on what is happening in rural areas. Whereas newspaper reports and studies are numerous on the metropolitan areas and (to a lesser degree) on the big KwaZulu-Natal towns, there is no way to get information on regional councils except physically going to their offices, browsing through the minutes and interviewing the actors.

For the TLCs: Mandeni, Ladysmith, Richards Bay, Estcourt, Eshowe, Ulundi
I chose also to spend a few hours in a few small towns where I already knew some councillors or some officials, in order to compare their dynamics with the bigger towns. These TLCs were Cathkin Park, Bergville, Winterton and Glencoe.

Pietermaritzburg became a study case because of the importance of the Pietermaritzburg councillors in the iNdlovu regional council. Interviewing a TLC councillor enabled me at the same time to have an insight into the work of the regional council, from an urban councillor point of view. Besides, it was interesting to study the dynamics of the second city in KwaZulu-Natal.

Kokstad was added to the list, especially because of the split of the ANC caucus over the border issue.
I gained also an insight into certain TLCs' political life while speaking to regional councillors who also held a political position in their TLC (Stanger, Melmoth, Empangeni, Greytown, Newcastle).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of TLC</th>
<th>Names of the local authorities studied</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Small TLCs (council of 7 seats)</td>
<td>Cathkin Park, Winterton, Melmoth, Bergville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium TLCs (between 10 and 22 seats in council)</td>
<td>Empangeni, Eshowe, Estcourt, Glencoe, Greytown, Kokstad, Stanger, Mandeni, Ulundi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big TLCs (26 seats and more)</td>
<td>Ladysmith, Newcastle, Pietermaritzburg, Richards Bay</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the substructures in the Metro

The Outer West local council was chosen because of the strong presence of the DSB and the importance of the former KwaZulu towns.

The North and South Central local councils’ importance resides in their economic strength. Besides, the fact that one administration services two councils was an interesting peculiarity.

Finally, the North local council was visited because of the potential in terms of growth of the area. The main question was how the local authority will be able to direct development.
ANNEXE XXXIII

Questionnaire used for the councillors’ interviews
QUESTIONNAIRE FOR COUNCILLORS

N.B.: the following questions are just underlining the topics tackled. Each interview necessitated a specific questionnaire, adapted to the local authority and the councillor interviewed. Numerous particular questions were asked which referred to items identified beforehand in the agendas, minutes and the press.

Councillor's background
- where do you live?
- have you always lived in this area?
- what kind of studies did you follow?
- what is your job?
- is it the first time you stand for a local election?
- is it the first time you are elected as a councillor?
- why have you stood for elections?
- did you belong to the former local authority?
- how do you manage to be a councillor and to work?
- what is the amount of time spent for your local authority?
  in meetings?
  for other duties?
- on what committees are you sitting?
- are you and other councillors in general members of groupings such as church, association...?
- are most of the other councillors employed?
- what kind of involvement in the field of development do you have?

Job of a councillor
- what are the other activities involved than attending to council meetings when you are a councillor?
- do you think that to be a councillor is a job, and should it be a part-time or a full-time job?
- what is the job of councillor?
- how much of your time do you spend for the council per month?
- do people know that you are a councillor and what do they ask you?
- do you think there should be some changes in the way you are working? for example too many rules and red tape?
- do you find it particularly difficult, in the South African context, to consider public needs and to come to a balanced decision based on fairness and justice, not just to one particular interest but in the general public interest?

- what do you think is the input of councillors not being an exco member?

- do you feel that rural councillors have got the same status as urban councillors?

- is there any clashes between exco and full council on the legitimacy of exco to take some decisions?

**The councillor and politics**

- why do you think political parties are involved in the council? what does that bring?

- when and how did you become involved in local politics?

- why have you stood for your party?

- what characterise the position of your party in local government?

- do you think that the last local elections reflected the local choice of people or they have been influenced by national politics?

- what is the influence of the provincial or national office of your party over the decisions?

- what is the influence of parties over caucuses' decisions?

- on which lines is there opposition inside the council? political? urban/rural? race?

- can you quote the three most important items debated in council which divided the councillors?

- what is the attitude of political parties in general sitting in the council?

- do you think that the council and the committees offer a good opportunity for political parties to dialogue?

- the caucus meetings: do you think it prevents democracy by hiding the decisions to the public?

- do you see ideological split inside political parties in the council?

- what do you feel about interest groups, such as levypayers?

- is there any problem of no-go areas where for example a party could not address a public meeting?

**Councillors and the community**

- would you qualify the people as apathetic?

- do you have meetings with communities?
  - what community?
  - what kind of attendance?
  - through which channel?
- when do people contact you, is it in general after having failed to contact an official?

- what do you think is the role of a councillor comparing to the one of a development forum or CBO? how can a council and this kind of structure work together?

- do the councillors have any problem with the organs of civil society?

- what kind of communication strategy and structures will be set up to make the decisions taken known and to make the citizens participate in the decision making process?

- what you think of the role of the press in disseminating information about local government to the general public?

**The council and the administration**

- what are the different opportunities for the councillors to meet with the officials?

- is there any specific area of conflict between the councillors and officials? ex: processes of agenda setting for committees; redrafting of reports; appointment of officers.

- do you have a defined policy on affirmative action?

- according to you, what could prevent the council from working well? (officials, political parties, development forums, funds ...).

**Other**

- do you think councillors can make a difference, can implement a specific policy or do you feel that most of the decisions do not come from that level?

- which are the departments at provincial or national level that seem to infringe on your functions?

- do you feel frustrated?

- what do you think about Kwanaloga / Association of regional councils?

- what is your relationship with the provincial government (in particular MEC Miller’s department)?

- what is your relationship with the regional council? (question for an urban councillor)

- what (if any) is your relationship with traditional leaders?

- what do you think about the question of symbols (names of streets, logo, name of the TLC)?

- what are the main problems you are confronted with in your area, as a councillor but as a citizen as well?

- what is transformation of local government about for you?

- what would you like to see happening in terms of transformation of the structure?
ANNEXE XXXIV

Questionnaire used for the local officials’ interviews
QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CEOs AND TOP OFFICIALS

N.B.: the following questions are just underlining the topics tackled. Each interview necessitated a specific questionnaire, adapted to the local authority and the official interviewed. Numerous particular questions were asked which referred to items identified beforehand in the agendas, minutes and the press.

Official’s background

- How long have you been in office?
- For what structure did you work before?

Local Administration

- How many new staff do you have and how many are coming from the past local authorities composing your local authority?
- What are the different departments in your administration?
- Have you adopted a new organogramme since the local elections?
- What kind of problems did you have to face following the drawing of the new boundaries:
  - budgetary problems? new costs?
  - staff transfer problem?
  - what kind of restructuring was needed? of way of operating?
  - what is the officials’ attitude to those changes?
- What is the budget of the local authority?
- What are your sources of income?
- What kind of prioritisation process are you using to select the projects?
- What is the split in the expenditures between rural and urban areas? (question for the regional council’s CEOs)
- Do you implement affirmative action policies?
- According to you, do local authorities have a different role in South Africa today?
- Did you establish a local integrated development plan? What do you think of its usefulness?
- Did you envisage collaboration with the private sector for service delivery? Or are you totally opposed to it?
- What is the main changes you have noticed in the way the local authority is run since the new council is in place?

Role of Town Clerk/CEO
- since when are you the town clerk/CEO of this local authority?
- where you the CEO of one of the components of the new local authority?
- if yes, do you find it difficult to relate to your council because you have this past involvement?
- do you think that comparing to the old dispensation, CEOs are asked to assume a new role?
  if yes, elaborate on the new roles.
- should the CEO operate under delegated powers or statutory powers?

The council and the councillors
- how many council meetings have been taking place until now?
- how many standing committees and working groups do you have?
- how are the functional committees working?
- how do you integrate so many councillors in the day-to-day running of the local authority?
- what is the policy concerning the diffusion of the exco agendas to the “ordinary” councillors?
- is there any clashes between exco and full council on the legitimacy of exco?
- do you see any opposition between urban and rural councillors? (questions for regional council’s CEOs)
- the Traditional leaders: what is their attitude during the meetings? what do they bring to council?
  (question for the regional council’s CEOs)
- who are the rural councillors in your exco? (professional and political profile)
- what kind of training did the councillors benefit from until now?
- what is the change you experienced in the relationship between officials and councillors?
- to build the confidence between you, your team and the councillors, what was your strategy?

Political parties
- is there a spirit of co-operation between the political parties in the council?
- did you notice any improvement since you are here?
- what difference have the political parties brought in the management of local authority?
- can you quote the three most important items debated in council which divided the councillors?

Relationship with the communities
- concerning the meetings organised by the local authority to meet with the communities,
  
  what kind of attendance?
  how many have taken place?
  which are the communities targeted?

- what is the relationship between the development forums and the council?

- is there any contestation of the council’s legitimacy by organs of civil society?

- what kind of procedures will be established to ensure accountability? use of the ward councillors to stay in touch with the community?

- what kind of communication strategy and structures are set up to make the decisions taken known and to make the citizens participate in the decision making process?

- did you have a participatory budgeting process and did you involve communities in your integrated development planning?

**Relationship with other bodies**

- is there any frustration of councillors concerning other service providers?

- what kind of help does the local authority get from the Province?
  
  technical help by the provincial officials?
  inter-governmental grants?
  do you have easy access to the national and provincial programmes?

**The future of the rural/urban/metropolitan local authority?**

- according to you, what could prevent the council from working well? (officials, political parties, boycott of rates, attitude of the Provincial government ...).

- do you think that it is important to adopt new symbols?

- what kind of change would you like to see happening in terms of model?

- what is transformation of local government about for you?
ANNEXE XXXV

Acronyms
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACDP</td>
<td>African Christian Democratic Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AFRA</td>
<td>Association for Rural Advancement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANC</td>
<td>African National Congress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AVF</td>
<td>Afrikaner Volksfront</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AZAPO</td>
<td>Azanian People’s Organisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAAB</td>
<td>Bantu Affairs Administration Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BCIG</td>
<td>Bulk and Connector Infrastructure Grant Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLA</td>
<td>Black Local Authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CASE</td>
<td>Community Agency for Social Enquiry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBO</td>
<td>Community Based Organisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEO</td>
<td>Chief Executive Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMIP</td>
<td>Consolidated Municipal Infrastructure Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CODESA</td>
<td>Convention for a Democratic South Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contralesa</td>
<td>Congress of Traditional Leaders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COSATU</td>
<td>Congress of South African Trade Unions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CP</td>
<td>Conservative Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPF</td>
<td>Community Policing Forum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DBSA</td>
<td>Development Bank of Southern Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DC</td>
<td>District Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCD</td>
<td>Department of Constitutional Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DFR</td>
<td>Durban Functional Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DHA</td>
<td>District Health Authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMA</td>
<td>Durban Metropolitan Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DP</td>
<td>Democratic Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSB</td>
<td>Development and Services Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DWAF</td>
<td>Department of Water Affairs and Forestry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exco</td>
<td>Executive Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FF</td>
<td>Freedom Front</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FFC</td>
<td>Fiscal and Financial Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEAR</td>
<td>Growth, Employment and Redistribution Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HNP</td>
<td>Herstigte Nasionale Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRC</td>
<td>Human Rights Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICB</td>
<td>Interim Consultative Body for organised local government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDASA</td>
<td>Institute for a Democratic Alternative in South Africa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IDF  Inanda Development Forum
IDF  Integrated Development Framework
IDP  Integrated Development Plan
IDZ  Integrated Development Zone
IFP  Inkatha Freedom Party
IGG  Inter-Governmental Grants
INLOGOV  Institute for Local Governance and development
JEA  Joint Executive Authority
JMC  Joint Management Centre
JORAC  Joint Rent Action Committee
JSB  Joint Services Board
KMI  KwaZulu-Natal Marketing Initiative
Kwanaloga  KwaZulu-Natal Local Government Association
KZNPA  KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Administration
LAC  Local Affairs Committee
LDF  Local Development Forum
LED  Local Economic Development
LGCC  Local Government Co-ordinating Committee
LGETG  Local Government Elections Task Group
LGTA  Local Government Transition Act
MC  Management Committee
MCDPA  Ministry of Constitutional Development and Provincial Affairs
MEC  Member of the Executive Committee
MF  Minority Front
MJEP  Municipal Infrastructure Extension Programme
MITF  Municipal Infrastructure Investment Framework
MK  Umkhonto we Sizwe
MLC  Metropolitan Local Council
MP  Member of Parliament
MPELC  Multi-Party Election Liaison Committee
MPP  Member of Provincial Parliament
MPPP  Municipal Private-Public Partnership
NAU  Natal Agricultural Union
NBI  National Business Initiative
NCOP  National Council of Provinces
NDI  National Democratic Institute
NEDLAC  National Economic Development and Labour Council
NGO  Non-Governmental Organisation
NLGNF  National Local Government Negotiating Forum
NP  National Party
NPA  Natal Provincial Administration
NRP  New Republic Party
NSMS  National Security Management System
NUP  New Urban Politics
PAC  Pan Africanist Congress
PCLG  Provincial Committee on Local Government
PFP  Progressive Federal Party
PIA  Programme Implementing Agent
POPU  Public Order Policing Unit
PPP  Public-Private Partnership
PR  Proportional Representation
PRAC  Primary Rural Administrative Centre
PTG  Presidential Task Group
PWV  Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging
RC  Regional Council
RCF  Regional Consultative Forum
RDP  Reconstruction and Development Programme
RSC  Regional Services Council
SACP  South African Communist Party
SALGA  South African Local Government Association
SAMWU  South African Municipal Workers’ Union
SANCO  South African National Civic Organisation
SANDF  South African National Defence Force
SAPS  South African Police Services
SATU  South African Teachers Union
SDI  Spatial Development Initiative
SDU  Self-Defence Unit
SMME  Small, Medium and Micro Enterprise
SPU  Self-Protection Unit
SWOT  Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
TEC  Transitional Executive Council
TLC  Transitional Local Council
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>TMC</td>
<td>Transitional Metropolitan Council</td>
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<td>TMS</td>
<td>Transitional Metropolitan Substructure</td>
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<td>TRC</td>
<td>Transitional Rural Council</td>
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<td>TRepC</td>
<td>Transitional Representative Council</td>
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<tr>
<td>UBC</td>
<td>Urban Bantu Council</td>
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<td>UDF</td>
<td>United Democratic Front</td>
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<tr>
<td>URF</td>
<td>United Ratepayers Federation</td>
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<tr>
<td>UWUSA</td>
<td>United Workers' Union of South Africa</td>
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<td>WLA</td>
<td>White Local Authority</td>
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ANNEXE XXXIII

Questionnaire used for the councillors’ interviews
QUESTIONNAIRE FOR COUNCILLORS

N.B.: the following questions are just underlining the topics tackled. Each interview necessitated a specific questionnaire, adapted to the local authority and the councillor interviewed. Numerous particular questions were asked which referred to items identified beforehand in the agendas, minutes and the press.

Councillor’s background

- where do you live?
- have you always lived in this area?
- what kind of studies did you follow?
- what is your job?
- is it the first time you stand for a local election?
- is it the first time you are elected as a councillor?
- why have you stood for elections?
- did you belong to the former local authority?
- how do you manage to be a councillor and to work?
- what is the amount of time spent for your local authority?
  in meetings?
  for other duties?
- on what committees are you sitting?
- are you and other councillors in general members of groupings such as church, association...
- are most of the other councillors employed?
- what kind of involvement in the field of development do you have?

Job of a councillor

- what are the other activities involved than attending to council meetings when you are a councillor?
- do you think that to be a councillor is a job, and should it be a part-time or a full-time job?
- what is the job of councillor?
- how much of your time do you spend for the council per month?
- do people know that you are a councillor and what do they ask you?
- do you think there should be some changes in the way you are working? for example too many rules and red tape?
- do you find it particularly difficult, in the South African context, to consider public needs and to come to a balanced decision based on fairness and justice, not just to one particular interest but in the general public interest?

- what do you think is the input of councillors not being an exco member?

- do you feel that rural councillors have got the same status as urban councillors?

- is there any clashes between exco and full council on the legitimacy of exco to take some decisions?

**The councillor and politics**

- why do you think political parties are involved in the council? what does that bring?

- when and how did you become involved in local politics?

- why have you stood for your party?

- what characterise the position of your party in local government?

- do you think that the last local elections reflected the local choice of people or they have been influenced by national politics?

- what is the influence of the provincial or national office of your party over the decisions?

- what is the influence of parties over caucuses’ decisions?

- on which lines is there opposition inside the council? political? urban/rural? race?

- can you quote the three most important items debated in council which divided the councillors?

- what is the attitude of political parties in general sitting in the council?

- do you think that the council and the committees offer a good opportunity for political parties to dialogue?

- the caucus meetings: do you think it prevents democracy by hiding the decisions to the public?

- do you see ideological split inside political parties in the council?

- what do you feel about interest groups, such as levypayers?

- is there any problem of no-go areas where for example a party could not address a public meeting?

**Councillors and the community**

- would you qualify the people as apathetic?

- do you have meetings with communities?
  - what community?
  - what kind of attendance?
  - through which channel?
- when do people contact you, is it in general after having failed to contact an official?

- what do you think is the role of a councillor comparing to the one of a development forum or CBO? how can a council and this kind of structure work together?

- do the councillors have any problem with the organs of civil society?

- what kind of communication strategy and structures will be set up to make the decisions taken known and to make the citizens participate in the decision making process?

- what you think of the role of the press in disseminating information about local government to the general public?

The council and the administration

- what are the different opportunities for the councillors to meet with the officials?

- is there any specific area of conflict between the councillors and officials? ex: processes of agenda setting for committees; redrafting of reports; appointment of officers.

- do you have a defined policy on affirmative action?

- according to you, what could prevent the council from working well? (officials, political parties, development forums, funds ...).

Other

- do you think councillors can make a difference, can implement a specific policy or do you feel that most of the decisions do not come from that level?

- which are the departments at provincial or national level that seem to infringe on your functions?

- do you feel frustrated?

- what do you think about Kwanaloga / Association of regional councils?

- what is your relationship with the provincial government (in particular MEC Miller’s department)?

- what is your relationship with the regional council? (question for an urban councillor)

- what (if any) is your relationship with traditional leaders?

- what do you think about the question of symbols (names of streets, logo, name of the TLC)?

- what are the main problems you are confronted with in your area, as a councillor but as a citizen as well?

- what is transformation of local government about for you?

- what would you like to see happening in terms of transformation of the structure?
ANNEXE XXXIV

Questionnaire used for the local officials’ interviews
QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CEOs AND TOP OFFICIALS

N.B.: the following questions are just underlining the topics tackled. Each interview necessitated a specific questionnaire, adapted to the local authority and the official interviewed. Numerous particular questions were asked which referred to items identified beforehand in the agendas, minutes and the press.

Official’s background

- How long have you been in office?
- For what structure did you work before?

Local Administration

- how many new staff do you have and how many are coming from the past local authorities composing your local authority?
- what are the different departments in your administration?
- have you adopted a new organogramme since the local elections?
- what kind of problems did you have to face following the drawing of the new boundaries:
  - budgetary problems? new costs?
  - staff transfer problem?
  - what kind of restructuring was needed? of way of operating?
  - what is the officials’ attitude to those changes?
- what is the budget of the local authority?
- what are your sources of income?
- what kind of prioritisation process are you using to select the projects?
- what is the split in the expenditures between rural and urban areas? (question for the regional council’s CEOs)
- do you implement affirmative action policies?
- according to you, do local authorities have a different role in South Africa today?
- did you establish a local integrated development plan? what do you think of its usefulness?
- did you envisage collaboration with the private sector for service delivery? or are you totally opposed to it?
- what is the main changes you have noticed in the way the local authority is run since the new council is in place?

Role of Town Clerk/CEO
- since when are you the town clerk/CEO of this local authority?

- where you the CEO of one of the components of the new local authority?

- if yes, do you find it difficult to relate to your council because you have this past involvement?

- do you think that comparing to the old dispensation, CEOs are asked to assume a new role? if yes, elaborate on the new roles.

- should the CEO operate under delegated powers or statutory powers?

**The council and the councillors**

- how many council meetings have been taking place until now?

- how many standing committees and working groups do you have?

- how are the functional committees working?

- how do you integrate so many councillors in the day-to-day running of the local authority?

- what is the policy concerning the diffusion of the exco agendas to the “ordinary” councillors?

- is there any clashes between exco and full council on the legitimacy of exco?

- do you see any opposition between urban and rural councillors? (questions for regional council’s CEOs)

- the Traditional leaders : what is their attitude during the meetings? what do they bring to council? (question for the regional council’s CEOs)

- who are the rural councillors in your exco? (professional and political profile)

- what kind of training did the councillors benefit from until now?

- what is the change you experienced in the relationship between officials and councillors?

- to build the confidence between you, your team and the councillors, what was your strategy?

**Political parties**

- is there a spirit of co-operation between the political parties in the council?

- did you notice any improvement since you are here?

- what difference have the political parties brought in the management of local authority?

- can you quote the three most important items debated in council which divided the councillors?

**Relationship with the communities**
- concerning the meetings organised by the local authority to meet with the communities,

  what kind of attendance?
  how many have taken place?
  which are the communities targeted?

- what is the relationship between the development forums and the council?

- is there any contestation of the council’s legitimacy by organs of civil society?

- what kind of procedures will be established to ensure accountability? use of the ward councillors to stay in touch with the community?

- what kind of communication strategy and structures are set up to make the decisions taken known and to make the citizens participate in the decision making process?

- did you have a participatory budgeting process and did you involve communities in your integrated development planning?

**Relationship with other bodies**

- is there any frustration of councillors concerning other service providers?

- what kind of help does the local authority get from the Province?

  technical help by the provincial officials?
  inter-governmental grants? do you have easy access to the national and provincial programmes?

**The future of the rural/urban/metropolitan local authority?**

- according to you, what could prevent the council from working well? (officials, political parties, boycott of rates, attitude of the Provincial government...).

- do you think that it is important to adopt new symbols?

- what kind of change would you like to see happening in terms of model?

- what is transformation of local government about for you?
ANNEXE XXXV

Acronyms
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACDP</th>
<th>African Christian Democratic Party</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AFRA</td>
<td>Association for Rural Advancement</td>
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<tr>
<td>ANC</td>
<td>African National Congress</td>
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<tr>
<td>AVF</td>
<td>Afrikaner Volksfront</td>
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<tr>
<td>AZAPO</td>
<td>Azanian People's Organisation</td>
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<tr>
<td>BAAB</td>
<td>Bantu Affairs Administration Board</td>
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<tr>
<td>BCIG</td>
<td>Bulk and Connector Infrastructure Grant Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLA</td>
<td>Black Local Authority</td>
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<tr>
<td>CASE</td>
<td>Community Agency for Social Enquiry</td>
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<tr>
<td>CBO</td>
<td>Community Based Organisation</td>
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<tr>
<td>CEO</td>
<td>Chief Executive Officer</td>
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<tr>
<td>CMIP</td>
<td>Consolidated Municipal Infrastructure Programme</td>
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<tr>
<td>CODESA</td>
<td>Convention for a Democratic South Africa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contralesa</td>
<td>Congress of Traditional Leaders</td>
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<tr>
<td>COSATU</td>
<td>Congress of South African Trade Unions</td>
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<tr>
<td>CP</td>
<td>Conservative Party</td>
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<tr>
<td>CPF</td>
<td>Community Policing Forum</td>
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<tr>
<td>DBSA</td>
<td>Development Bank of Southern Africa</td>
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<tr>
<td>DC</td>
<td>District Council</td>
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<tr>
<td>DCD</td>
<td>Department of Constitutional Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>DFR</td>
<td>Durban Functional Region</td>
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<td>DHA</td>
<td>District Health Authority</td>
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<tr>
<td>DMA</td>
<td>Durban Metropolitan Area</td>
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<tr>
<td>DP</td>
<td>Democratic Party</td>
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<tr>
<td>DSB</td>
<td>Development and Services Board</td>
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<tr>
<td>DWAF</td>
<td>Department of Water Affairs and Forestry</td>
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<tr>
<td>Exco</td>
<td>Executive Committee</td>
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<tr>
<td>FF</td>
<td>Freedom Front</td>
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<tr>
<td>FFC</td>
<td>Fiscal and Financial Commission</td>
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<tr>
<td>GEAR</td>
<td>Growth, Employment and Redistribution Strategy</td>
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<td>HNP</td>
<td>Herstigte Nasionale Party</td>
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<tr>
<td>HRC</td>
<td>Human Rights Committee</td>
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<tr>
<td>ICB</td>
<td>Interim Consultative Body for organised local government</td>
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<td>IDASA</td>
<td>Institute for a Democratic Alternative in South Africa</td>
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IDF  Inanda Development Forum
IDF  Integrated Development Framework
IDP  Integrated Development Plan
IDZ  Integrated Development Zone
IFP  Inkatha Freedom Party
IGG  Inter-Governmental Grants
INLOGOV  Institute for Local Governance and development
JEA  Joint Executive Authority
JMC  Joint Management Centre
JORAC  Joint Rent Action Committee
JSB  Joint Services Board
KMI  KwaZulu-Natal Marketing Initiative
Kwanaloga  KwaZulu-Natal Local Government Association
KZNPA  KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Administration
LAC  Local Affairs Committee
LDF  Local Development Forum
LED  Local Economic Development
LGCC  Local Government Co-ordinating Committee
LGETG  Local Government Elections Task Group
LGTA  Local Government Transition Act
MC  Management Committee
MCDPA  Ministry of Constitutional Development and Provincial Affairs
MEC  Member of the Executive Committee
MF  Minority Front
MIEP  Municipal Infrastructure Extension Programme
MJIF  Municipal Infrastructure Investment Framework
MK  Umkhonto we Sizwe
MLC  Metropolitan Local Council
MP  Member of Parliament
MPELC  Multi-Party Election Liaison Committee
MPP  Member of Provincial Parliament
MPPP  Municipal Private-Public Partnership
NAU  Natal Agricultural Union
NBI  National Business Initiative
NCOP  National Council of Provinces
NDI  National Democratic Institute
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<tr>
<td>NEDLAC</td>
<td>National Economic Development and Labour Council</td>
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<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-Governmental Organisation</td>
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<td>NLGNF</td>
<td>National Local Government Negotiating Forum</td>
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<td>NP</td>
<td>National Party</td>
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<td>NPA</td>
<td>Natal Provincial Administration</td>
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<td>NRP</td>
<td>New Republic Party</td>
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<td>NSMS</td>
<td>National Security Management System</td>
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<td>NUP</td>
<td>New Urban Politics</td>
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<td>PAC</td>
<td>Pan Africanist Congress</td>
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<td>PCLG</td>
<td>Provincial Committee on Local Government</td>
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<td>PFP</td>
<td>Progressive Federal Party</td>
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<td>PIA</td>
<td>Programme Implementing Agent</td>
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<td>POPU</td>
<td>Public Order Policing Unit</td>
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<tr>
<td>PPP</td>
<td>Public-Private Partnership</td>
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<tr>
<td>PR</td>
<td>Proportional Representation</td>
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<td>PRAC</td>
<td>Primary Rural Administrative Centre</td>
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<td>PTG</td>
<td>Presidential Task Group</td>
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<td>PWV</td>
<td>Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging</td>
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<td>RC</td>
<td>Regional Council</td>
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<td>Reconstruction and Development Programme</td>
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<td>Self-Defence Unit</td>
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<td>Small, Medium and Micro Enterprise</td>
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<td>Self-Protection Unit</td>
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<td>SWOT</td>
<td>Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats</td>
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<td>TEC</td>
<td>Transitional Executive Council</td>
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</table>
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1.1 - Interviews

1.1.1 - Interviews conducted by the researcher

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