



UNIVERSITY OF KWAZULU-NATAL

**An assessment of the influence of urbanisation on informal settlement patterns at
Msunduzi local municipality**

by

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DECLARATION

I, **Muziwokuthula ZUMA**, declare that:

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- (ii) This dissertation has not been submitted for any degree or examination at any other university.
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Signature

18 August 2021

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ABSTRACT

Rapid urbanisation in South Africa is a serious development challenge that needs urgent attention. There are several reasons for the increased migration into urban areas including a search for employment opportunities, search for healthier quality of life, and immigration of foreign nationals both skilled and unskilled. The aim is to assess the main trends, causes and consequences of rapid urbanisation and provide suggestions to improve public urban development and management. The study was informed by the New Urban Sociology Approach that explains that urbanisation is influenced by the interaction of several factors; local, national, and global forces with emphasis on economic activities. The study used an exploratory research design. The study adopted a qualitative research methodology. Qualitative methodology allowed the researcher to collect in-depth data on the influence of urbanisation on informal settlement patterns at Msunduzi Municipality. The target population for this study included Mayor, Municipal Manager, Municipality officers involved in addressing informal settlements, and Councillors at Msunduzi local municipality. Empirical data were collected using semi-structured in-depth interviews and document analysis. The study used thematic analysis. Findings of the study indicated that besides metropolitan areas, secondary cities and major towns are experiencing an increase in the number of households. This study recommended that municipalities should look at the nature, causes and influence of urbanisation on socio-economic development. This will contribute towards understanding dynamics, trends with a view to inform public policy development and management of urbanisation. The recommendations from this study will inform the improvement of urban development and management in Msunduzi Municipality and KwaZulu-Natal province.

Keywords: Urbanisation; urban development; urban management; informal settlements; cities; towns; Msunduzi municipality.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

BNG – Breaking New Ground

CBD – Central Business District

CDS – City Development Strategy

CRU – Community Residential Unit

EPWP- Expanded Public Works Programme

LED - Local Economic Development

NDP - National Development Plan

RRU – Rapid Response Unit

RSA- Republic of South Africa

SACN - South African Cities Network

SGDs – Sustainable Development Goals

SMMEs - Small and Medium and Macro Enterprises

StatsSA – Statistics South Africa

UMDM – UMgungundlovu District Municipality

UN – United Nations

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW TO THE STUDY

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Urbanisation is a shift from rural to urban society characterised by population increase in urban areas. It is an outcome of social, economic and political development, which drive land use change from rural to metropolitan pattern of organisation and governance. Urbanisation is a common global phenomenon whose implications extend to food and water security, shelter, sanitation and waste disposal. In developing countries, in particular South Africa rapid urbanisation is a challenge as it is associated with unemployment, poverty, inadequate health, poor sanitation, urban slums and environmental degradation. Despite urbanisation in South Africa being viewed as a driving force for economic development, it remains a concern. This chapter presents an overview of the study; background to the study, research problem, outlines the aim of the study, purpose of the study, significance of the study, research objectives and questions. The chapter also presents brief introduction to the research methodology, definition of terms, limitations of the study, structure of the thesis and the summary.

1.2 BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY

South Africa is one the largest and industrialised economies in Africa (Nel, 2017; Van de Waldt, 2011). Almost 65 per cent of South Africa's population of about 55 million live in urban areas (The Centre on Housing Rights and Eviction, 2015). As a result, South Africa is one of the most urbanised countries in Africa after Nigeria and Egypt (IndexMundi, 2018). Following the democratic liberation from the apartheid regime in 1994, and the abolishing of the apartheid strict measures for managing the exodus and settlement of people, informal settlement have been on the increase (Broen-Luthango, Reyes and Gubewu, 2017; Dlamini, 2009). Rapid urbanisation in South Africa is a serious development challenge that needs urgent attention. There are several reasons for the increased migration into urban areas including a search for employment opportunities (Nkoane, 2019; Bond, 2010), search for healthier quality of life (Ntema, Massey, Marais, Cloete and Lenka, 2018; Huchzemeyer, 2009), and immigration of foreign nationals both skilled and unskilled (Dlamini, 2009).

South Africa has more than six million illegal immigrants that include three million Zimbabweans (Mashabane, 2009). The United Nations Department of Economic and Social

Affairs World Population Prospects (2015) estimates that urbanisation in South Africa will rise to 71 per cent in 2030. The combination of rising urbanisation and unemployment rates are putting pressure on municipalities to deliver houses as people leave rural areas for urban areas. As a result, there are about 1.8 million people in South Africa living in informal settlements (Mlotshwa, 2008). The figure below shows an informal settlement in in Msunduzi Local Municipality.

Figure 1.1: Informal settlement in Msunduzi Local Municipality



Source: Informal Settlements South Africa (2015)

Msunduzi Local Municipality where this study will be conducted is not spared from the impact of urbanisation on informal settlement patterns. Mlotshwa (2008) said that rapid urbanisation in Msunduzi Local Municipality is a worrying phenomenon as it continues to frustrate government's goals to get rid of informal settlements. Statistics South Africa (2013) said that urban areas in KwaZulu-Natal including Msunduzi Local Municipality are now more populated than ever with only limited housing. The impact of urbanisation on informal settlement patterns are overlooked by researchers and the public at large. This study will be conducted to explore whether urbanisation in Msunduzi Local Municipality has influence on informal settlement patterns.

1.3 PROBLEM STATEMENT

Rapid migration into Pietermaritzburg from rural, semi-rural and townships has become a major challenge for Msunduzi Local Municipality and KwaZulu-Natal province. Rapid migration in Msunduzi Local Municipality is mainly driven by unemployment (Njoh, 2009; Atkinson, 2014), poverty (Pieterse, 2008; Msimang, 2017) and natural resource degradation in rural areas (Maloka, 2006; Msimang, 2017). The result of migration is urban unemployment (Saane, 2015), poverty (Van de Waldt, 2011; Msimang, 2017) and demand for formal housing (Tomlinson, 2014). The KwaZulu-Natal Department of Local Government and Housing indicates that the province is facing rapid urbanisation resulting in a spread out of informal settlements. The Department of Local Government and Housing (2008) indicates that it targets to eradicate informal settlement, provide social services such as housing, water and sanitation, electricity, tarred roads, among others. However, achieving these goals require a holistic and comprehensive approach to addressing the challenge of informal settlements. Literature shows that there is a paucity of studies on the influence of rapid urbanisation on the informal settlements patterns. Thus, there is a dearth of knowledge to inform local governments on the concerted strategy needed to address the problem of informal settlements in the new millennium (United Nations Population Division, 2012). This study will assess the link between rural-urban migration and the patterns of informal settlement in Msunduzi Local Municipality.

1.4 AIM OF THE STUDY

The main aim of the study was to assess the main trends, causes and consequences of rapid urbanisation and provide suggestions to improve public urban development and management.

1.5 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the study were:

- To understand the causes (push and pull factors) of urbanisation and their influence on informal settlement patterns in Msunduzi municipality;
- To ascertain the consequences of the influence of urbanisation on informal settlement patterns in Msunduzi municipality;
- To analyse the trends of urbanisation and their influence on informal settlement patterns in Msunduzi municipality; and

- To determine the response of Msunduzi municipality to the influence of rapid urbanisation on informal settlements patterns.

1.6 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The study attempted to answer the following key questions:

- What are the causes (push and pull factors) of urbanization and their influence on informal settlement patterns in Msunduzi municipality?
- What are the consequences of the influence of urbanisation on informal settlement patterns in Msunduzi municipality?
- How are the trends of urbanization and their influence on informal settlement patterns in Msunduzi municipality?
- What is the response of Msunduzi municipality to the influence of rapid urbanisation on informal settlements patterns?

1.7 RATIONALE OF THE STUDY

Firstly, the study will contribute to the filling of a gap of the influence of urbanisation on informal settlement patterns in Msunduzi municipality. Secondly, the study will help to solve the problem of informal settlements by providing practical suggestions and recommendations. Thirdly, the study will contribute to the professional development of the researcher. As public servant, this study will contribute to the achievement of the researchers' long-term career aspirations in KwaZulu-Natal province by empowering him with knowledge and skills to suggest and propose policy guidelines for functional urban development and management in the province.

1.8 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Urbanisation, as a concept, is quite controversial and dynamic globally (Department of Housing, 2005). As such, this study will highlight the nature, causes and influence of urbanisation on socio-economic development. The study will contribute towards understanding dynamics, trends with a view to inform public policy development and management of urbanisation. The recommendations from this study will inform the improvement of urban development and management in Msunduzi Municipality and KwaZulu-Natal province.

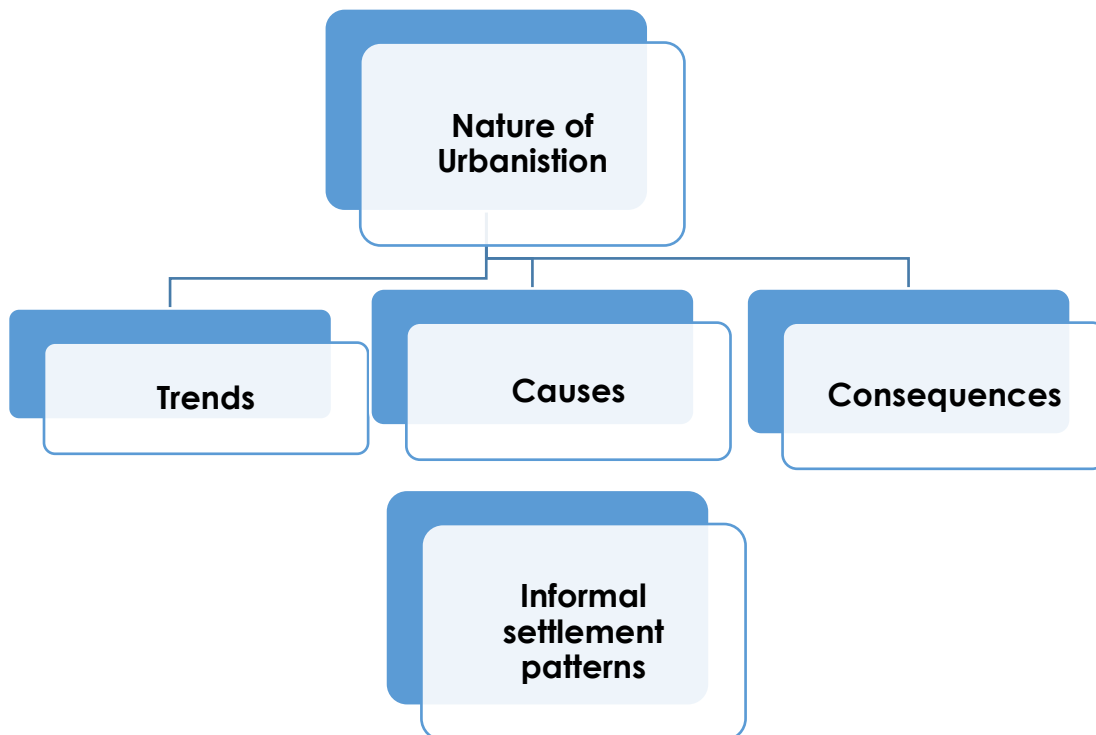
1.9 PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The study was to explore the influence of rapid urbanisation on the mushrooming informal settlement patterns. In particular, the study assessed trends, causes and influence of urbanisation on informal settlement patterns at Msunduzi Municipality.

1.10 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

This study will be informed by the New Urban Sociology Approach that explains that urbanisation is influenced by the interaction of several factors; local, national, and global forces with emphasis on economic activities (Gottdiener, Hutchison, Ryan, 2014). Therefore, to understand rapid urbanisation, Gottdiener, Hutchison and (Ryan, 2014) posits that it is important to assess trends, causes, and consequences of urbanisation. These are the concepts that will inform this study.

Figure 1.2: Conceptual framework



Source: Gottdiener, Hutchison and Ryan (2014)

The concept of trends, causes and consequences of rapid urbanisation from the New Urban Sociology Approach will be used to inform the research objectives and research questions

underpinning the study that will investigate the influence of urbanisation on informal settlement patterns in Msunduzi municipality.

1.11 LITERATURE REVIEW

Literature review in this study will explore urbanisation by focusing on the definition, background of informal settlement and urbanisation policy in South Africa. It will also highlight the role of the Department of Local Government and Housing in controlling urbanisation.

Over the last 20 years many urban areas have experienced dramatic growth, as a result of rapid population growth and as the world's economy has been transformed by a combination of rapid technological and political change. Around 3 billion people, virtually half of the world's total population, now live in urban settlements. And while cities command an increasingly dominant role in the global economy as centres of both production and consumption, rapid urban growth throughout the developing world is seriously outstripping the capacity of most cities to provide adequate services for their citizens. Over the next 30 years, virtually all of the world's population growth is expected to be concentrated in urban areas in the developing world. While much of the current sustainable cities debate focuses on the formidable problems for the world's largest urban collections, the majority of all urban dwellers continue to reside in far smaller urban settlements. Many international agencies have yet to adequately recognise either the anticipated rapid growth of small and medium cities or the deteriorating living conditions of the urban poor. The challenges of achieving sustainable urban development will be particularly formidable in Africa (Cohen, 2006).

1.12 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

An exploratory research design will be used in this study because the intention is to have a better understanding of the influence of urbanisation on informal settlement patterns. Qualitative methodology will be employed to allow the researcher to collect in-depth data on the phenomenon under study. The study will be conducted at Msunduzi Local Municipality a municipality under Umgungundlovu District Municipality in the province of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa (Statistics South Africa, 2013). The target population will include Mayors, Municipal Managers, Municipality officers involved in addressing informal settlements, and Councillors at Msunduzi local municipality. The study will use non-probability sampling in

particular, purposive sampling method to select participants. A sample size of eight (8); 2 Mayors, 2 Municipal Managers, 2 Municipality officers, and 2 Councillors will be used. Data will be collected using semi-structured in-depth interviews, document analysis, and analysed using thematic analysis.

Saunders, Lewis and Thornhill (2016) defines methodology as a general plan of how [one] goes about answering the research questions. These include decisions of research design, sampling, data, collection and analysis. Saunders, Lewis and Thornhill (2016) proposes to categorise research methodology into: research philosophy, research approach, research methods, research strategy, and techniques. This study has exploratory purpose. Babbie (2008) states that an exploratory research design is an approach that allows researchers to study a phenomenon in an area where there is a dearth of knowledge to understand the research problem.

1.13 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

This study involved stakeholders at Msunduzi local municipality necessitated by time limitations. In addition, not all stakeholders at Msunduzi local municipality were included in the study. However, the sample generated was reliable and allowed the researcher to collect credible findings.

1.14 ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Ethical clearance will be obtained from the University of KwaZulu-Natal Ethics Committee and the gatekeeper's letter from the office of the Manager at Msunduzi local municipality. All participants will be asked to complete the consent form that is detailing the nature of the study. The researcher will ensure that anonymity, privacy, and confidentiality are adhered throughout the study to avoid compromising participants' rights.

1.15 DEFINITION OF TERMS

The following terms are useful and relevant to this study.

Urbanisation: is a process in which a proportion of a population living in urban areas increases (Graham and Carl, 2000).

Rural-urban migration: movement of people from rural areas to cities.

Urban bias: is a situation where policies and programmes are developed that are favourable to people in urban areas and not those in rural areas (Gugler, 2009).

Urban poverty: is lack of basic needs (foods, shelter, and clothing) and source of income (Ballantyne and Oelofse, 2009).

Informal settlement: is an urban informal residential area characterised by poor quality housing and social amenities (Ballantyne and Oelofse, 2009).

Programme: Van der Waldt (2001:7) defines a programme as “a portfolio of projects that aims to achieve a strategic goal of the organisation, planned and managed accordingly”.

Project: Kerzner (2001:71) defines a project as “an undertaking that has a scheduled beginning and end, and normally has a purpose. A project as a temporary endeavour aimed at bringing a unique product and service. In other words, a project is a sub-activity of a programme”.

Security of tenure: Banerjee (2007:1) defines security of tenure as “the legal right to live in a house or use a piece of land. Security of tenure provides conditions under which land or buildings are held or occupied either by an individual or community”.

Household: Ballantyne and Oelofse (2009:203) define household as “family or all people who live together in the same house. In this study, household referred to shack dwellers residing in the same shack”.

1.16 DISSERTATION LAYOUT

The dissertation is divided into five chapters as presented below.

Chapter One: presents the background and introduction to the study by highlighting the background to the study, research problem, research objectives and research questions, aim, significance and motivation of the study. The chapter also introduces the literature review, theoretical framework and methodology underpinning the study followed by the definition of terms, limitations of the study and structure of the thesis.

Chapter Two: this chapter discusses the issue of urbanisation by focusing on the definition, background of informal settlement and urbanisation policy in South Africa. It also highlights the role of the Department of Local Government and Housing in controlling urbanisation.

Chapter Three: describes the research methodology, research design, study site, sampling methods, data quality control measures, data collection and analysis techniques, ethical issues and summary of the chapter.

Chapter Four: provides data presentation, and analysis and interpretation of the results of the study. Findings are presented and analysed using themes generated in the study.

Chapter Five: presents the conclusion and recommendations of the study.

1.17 CONCLUSION

This chapter has highlighted an introduction and an overview of the study focusing on urbanisation. It sets out the background and rationale for the study, problem statement, research aims and objectives, significance of the study, research methodology and design, data analysis, ethical considerations, conceptual clarification, and provides an overview of chapters. The next chapter explores the conceptual and theoretical underpinnings of urbanisation.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW ON URBANISATION

2.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter explores the literature review related to this study focusing on urbanisation. The rural-urban migration is not only common to South Africa but also universal. Time brings with it many changes and people are forced to switch from one location to another in pursuit of various objectives such as economic interests (Antobam, 2016). Thus, this chapter focuses on the definition, background of informal settlement, and urbanisation policy in South Africa. It also highlights the role of the Department of Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs in controlling and managing urbanisation. Furthermore, this chapter highlights the gap in the literature.

2.2 CONCEPTUALISING INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS

In the literature, it is common practice to interchange the terms ‘slums’, ‘informal settlements’, and ‘squatter settlements’, although they do not always refer to the same phenomenon (Nziweni, 2017). Huchzermeyer and Karam (2016) define informal settlements as settlements of urban poor developed through the unauthorised occupation of land. Informal settlements are regarded as unhealthy and overcrowded blights on the urban landscape. Informal settlements are houses made from non-durable materials such as plastics, woods, and scrap metal. Informal settlements are progressively becoming an ordinary form of accommodation for millions of people and are mostly found on the outer edges of larger cities. Huchzermeyer and Karam (2016) further state that millions of households in the urban areas across South Africa live in informal settlements to gain access to basic facilities, economic opportunities, social and economic networks. In the case of this study, the informal settlement dwellers under study survive by doing temporary jobs in the neighbourhood areas, some conducting recycling businesses, and some are formally employed in the farms and industrial area in the vicinity. Informal settlement dwellers usually invade unused land, former buffer strips, undeveloped land between formal township development, on the edges of new townships, on land allocated for public or commercial facilities that show no signs of ever being developed for official purposes, and on unutilised and unprotected natural land. Saane (2015) posits that informal settlement areas are not surveyed and thus do not have property boundaries. The majority of informal settlements are located in areas that are not surveyed and in townships that have not

been proclaimed. This situation of unproclaimed townships makes it difficult for the informal settlement dwellers to develop their informal settlements due to the lack of security of tenure. As such areas cannot be registered in the Surveyor-General's office. The Surveyor General's office register stands only in the formally proclaimed townships. The situation of surveyed informal settlements leaves these informal dwellers without security of tenure. Saane (2015) further points out that the property value in the informal settlement areas is found to be low as compared to the property value in the formal housing (residential) areas. Mashabane (2015) argues that most informal settlement dwellers have no legal rights to be in the land they are occupying, except for land that has been given attention by being formalised or upgraded. A squatter (informal) settlement is an area in which people have built themselves houses without regard to survey boundaries, whether or not such boundaries have been established. These informal settlements may be as good as (if not better than) many houses built on surveyed plots to which the house owners have the rights of occupancy. However, most of the informal (squatter) areas have poor urban amenities compared to areas where houses are built on surveyed plots. Public facilities such as roads, schools, water and electricity facilities, refuse disposal services, surface water drainage, and septic tank emptying services in squatter areas are markedly inferior to those in non-squatter areas.

Carter (2009) states that informal settlements are areas in which informal settlements dwellers have built themselves houses without regard to conditions attached to the land. Carter (2009) argues that most of the inhabitants in the informal settlements fall in the category of poor and cannot afford housing even of their own choice. However, informal settlements are symptoms of historical and contemporary processes of social, economic, and political exclusion, both those specific to apartheid and those arising from the contemporary process of South Africa's incorporation into the global economy. Carter (2009) further defines informal settlements as settlements that present various forms of informality concerning conventional urban development. As a basic characteristic, the occupation of the land is unauthorised and the building of houses does not comply with building regulation.

2.2.1 Physical Characteristics of Informal Settlements

Informal settlements are unplanned and built-in improper places. Lack of planning causes random patterns of built-up environment, inefficiency, and congestion, which itself contributes to more problems. Cadastral data is often non-existent, which can lead to land disputes between

neighbours (Marutlulle, 2017:70). Such settlements also have features of congestion since most informal settlements consist of densely populated structures.

The fact that informal settlements are physically disorganised indicates that “open spaces necessary for essential infrastructure developments are difficult to find without removal of structures. Squatter houses block spaces reserved for roads, toilets, drainages, schools, etc.” (Hurskainen, 2004:70). This is also one of the causes of the lack of basic services and infrastructure for such settlements that lack basic services and infrastructure (Msimang, 2017).

With the unprecedented growth of urbanisation, now encompassing half of the world population, global sustainability is increasingly an issue of urban sustainability, considering the impact of cities on the rest of the globe and of the sustainability of life in the cities themselves. Bugliarello (2006) contends that the dilemmas this poses are outlined and addressed by two paradigms which attempt to solve them, namely: the city as a concentrator and the city as a bio-social-machine entity.

2.3 DEFINITION OF MIGRATION AND URBANISATION

How is an urban area defined

‘What defines an urban area?’ lies at the centre of these debates. There is currently no universal definition of what ‘urban’ means. The United Nations reports figures based on nationally-defined urban shares. The problem, however, is that countries adopt very different definitions of urbanisation. Not only do the thresholds of urban versus rural vary, but the types of metrics used also differ. Some countries use minimum population thresholds, others use population density, infrastructure development, employment type, or simply the population of pre-defined cities (Ritchie and Roser, 2018).

Migration is the crossing of a spatially defined unit by persons because of environmental disasters, economic exploitation, political or civil unrest (Gelderblom and Kok 1985). On the other hand, urbanisation is the increase in urban population because of natural increase, urban net migration, and reclassification of rural areas to urban because of urban sprawl (Van Dijk, 2006).

Over the last 20 years many urban areas have experienced dramatic growth, as a result of rapid population growth and as the world's economy has been transformed by a combination of rapid technological and political change. Around 3 billion people, virtually half of the world's total population, now live in urban settlements. And while cities command an increasingly dominant role in the global economy as centres of both production and consumption, rapid urban growth throughout the developing world is seriously outstripping the capacity of most cities to provide adequate services for their citizens. Over the next 30 years, virtually all of the world's population growth is expected to be concentrated in urban areas in the developing world. While much of the current sustainable cities debate focuses on the formidable problems for the world's largest urban clusters, the majority of all urban dwellers continue to reside in far smaller urban settlements. Many international agencies have yet to adequately recognise either the anticipated rapid growth of small and medium cities or the deteriorating living conditions of the urban poor. The challenges of achieving sustainable urban development will be particularly formidable in Africa (Cohen, 2006).

2.3.1 How urban is the world

How urban is the world is what people know about urban populations and why it matters. Before looking in more detail at the differences in estimates of urban populations, it is necessary to first clarify what people already know (Ritchie and Roser, 2018):

- globally more people live in urbanised settings than not (disputes in these figures are all above the 50 percent urban mark);
- the broad distribution and density of where people live across the world (sometimes at very high resolution);
- although it can seem like our expanding cities take up a lot of land, only around 1% of global land is defined as built-up area;
- rates of urbanization have been increasing rapidly across all regions (in 1800, less than 10 percent of people across all regions lived in urban areas);
- urbanisation is expected to continue to increase with rising incomes and shifts away from employment in agriculture;
- disagreements in urban population numbers arise from definition or boundary differences in what makes a population 'urban'.

Whilst disagreement on the numbers can seem irrelevant, understanding cities, urbanisation rates, the distribution and density of people matters. According to Ritchie and Roser (2018), the allocation and distribution of resources, ranging from housing and transport access to healthcare, education, and employment opportunities, should all be dependent on where people live. Understanding the distribution of people in a given country is essential to make sure the appropriate resources and services are available where they're needed. The UN's 11th Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) is to "make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable". If our aim is to develop resource-efficient, inclusive cities, understanding how many people they must provide for is essential for urban planning.

2.4 THE HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE INFORMAL SETTLEMENT PATTERN IN SOUTH AFRICA

South African pattern of settlement has historical roots in colonial legislation including the Natives Land Act (No. 27 of 1913) which prevented Black people access to White areas. This Act forced Black people onto marginal land, which drove them to seek employment in White areas. The devastating droughts in the 1970s and 80s also forced Black people to seek livelihoods in urban areas. Consequently, informal settlements mushroomed on the urban fringes. Additionally, the creation of formal exclusively Black residential areas during the 1960s and 1970s exacerbated the growth of informal settlements due to a lack of housing alternatives. Informal settlements that emerged in the late 80s and early 90s located in former Asian residential areas or on marginal land were smaller and closer to city centres. People fleeing political violence also developed such settlements.

2.4.1 Urbanisation over the past 500 years

Migration to towns and cities is very recent, mostly limited to the past 200 years. The question is how has urbanisation changed over longer timescales – over the past 500 years? Ritchie and Roser (2018) state that researchers on urbanisation see how the share of populations living in urban areas has changed in recent years. Data on urban shares dating back to 1500 are available only for select countries, with an estimated share at the global level. Using the timeline available on the United Nations and World Bank data and map, people can see how this share has changed over time.

Urbanisation has largely been confined to the past 200 years. By 1800, still over 90 percent of the global (and country-level) population lived in rural areas. For example, urbanisation in the United States began to increase rapidly through the 19th century, reaching 40 percent by 1900. By 1950 this reached 64%, and nearly 80% by 2000. This rate of urbanisation was, however, outpaced by Japan. Urban shares in Japan were low until the 20th century. By 1900, it had just surpassed 1-in-10. This increased rapidly, reaching over half of the population by 1950; nearly 80 percent by 2000, and surpassing the USA to over 90 percent today. China and India had not dissimilar rates of urbanisation until the late 1980s. By then, both had around 1-in-4 living in urban areas. However, China's rate of urbanisation increased rapidly over the 1990s, and 2000s. Over this 30-year period its urban share more than doubled to 58 percent. India's rise has continued to steadily rise to 1-in-3 (33 percent) today (Ritchie and Roser, 2018).

2.5 ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES IN INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS

Basic services consist of vital resources to the proper functioning and wellbeing of human beings as a whole. Indicators such as water, sanitation, and electricity characterise these services (Housing Development Agency, 2012:05). Informal settlements are unplanned and unstructured thereby paving the way for basic service inability. In South Africa, in terms of access to basic services, informal settlement occupants are largely affected. This section reviews how basic services are accessed at the international level in informal settlements.

Research has identified possible solutions to the problem of access to basic services in informal settlements in Nairobi. The researchers claimed that their possible solutions would have “wider relevance for Kenya's urban development policies and well-being among the urban poor” (Muungano, 2015:22).

According to Muungano (2015), researchers explored the relationship between settlement categories and service delivery and analysed alternative service delivery. The study found that there is a relationship between the type of settlement and the basic services provided in that area. In Mukuru, an informal settlement located in Nairobi's industrial sector, “households are typically crowded into tiny iron shacks with only minimal service provision”. According to Muungano (2015:23), “just 3.6% of Mukuru households have access to adequate bathrooms, 7% have adequate toilets, 29% have adequate water, and although 78% have electricity, these

tenuous illegal connections frequently expose residents to regular blackouts and elevated risks of electrocution”.

Brazil is another country we can learn from when it comes to accessing basic services. In Brazil’s informal settlements, the way water is accessed in Brazil’s is “by tapping into a water main that runs near the 27 settlements” (Rufin, 2015:16). In terms of sanitation, about “50% of Brazil’s informal settlers have access to an inhouse toilet facility” (Rufin, 2015:17). The provision of sanitation facilities does not meet the needs of the Brazilian community in informal settlements. Even though there is that 50% of in-house toilet facilities, however, those facilities, “have sewerage running through open ditches which eventually ends up at street levels” (Rufin, 2015:17) which in turn results in health hazards. Besides water, sanitation and electricity are challenges experienced in informal settlements worldwide. Furthermore, the issue of security of tenure, where “most slum dwellers have no security of tenure and live under the constant threat of eviction” (UN-HABITAT3, 2015:27). The primary mission of every country is to “provide basic services (including water and sanitation) to all poor people, including security of tenure and improved housing at affordable prices and to ensure the delivery of social services of education, health and social security to poor people” (Kranthi and Rao, 2009:05).

2.5.1 Urban populations tend to have higher living standards

There are many examples, across broad areas of development, which suggest that, on average, living standards are higher in urban populations than in rural. Some examples include (Ritchie and Roser, 2018):

- in nearly all countries electricity access is higher in urban areas than in rural areas;
- access to improved sanitation is higher in urban areas;
- access to improved drinking water is higher in urban areas;
- access to clean fuels for cooking and heating is higher in urban areas; and
- child malnutrition is lower in urban settings.

Populations urbanise as they get richer

In their analysis of urbanisation trends, Ritchie and Roser (2018) demonstrate the relationship between the share of the population living in urban areas and average income (gross domestic product per capita). They see a strong relationship between urbanization and income: as

countries get richer, they tend to become more urbanised. The link between urbanisation and economic growth has been well-documented.

Urbanisation is complex, however there are many recognised benefits of urban settings (when developed successfully) including high-density of economic activity, shorter trade links, utilisation of human capital, shared infrastructure and division of labour. Is there a causal feedback by which urbanisation is also a predictor of future economic growth? The evidence for this, according to Ritchie and Roser (2018) is relatively weak. Assessments of this effect suggest that countries with a higher initial urban population share do not achieve faster or slower economic growth than countries with a low initial urban population share.

2.6 THE CHALLENGE OF INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS IN SOUTH AFRICA

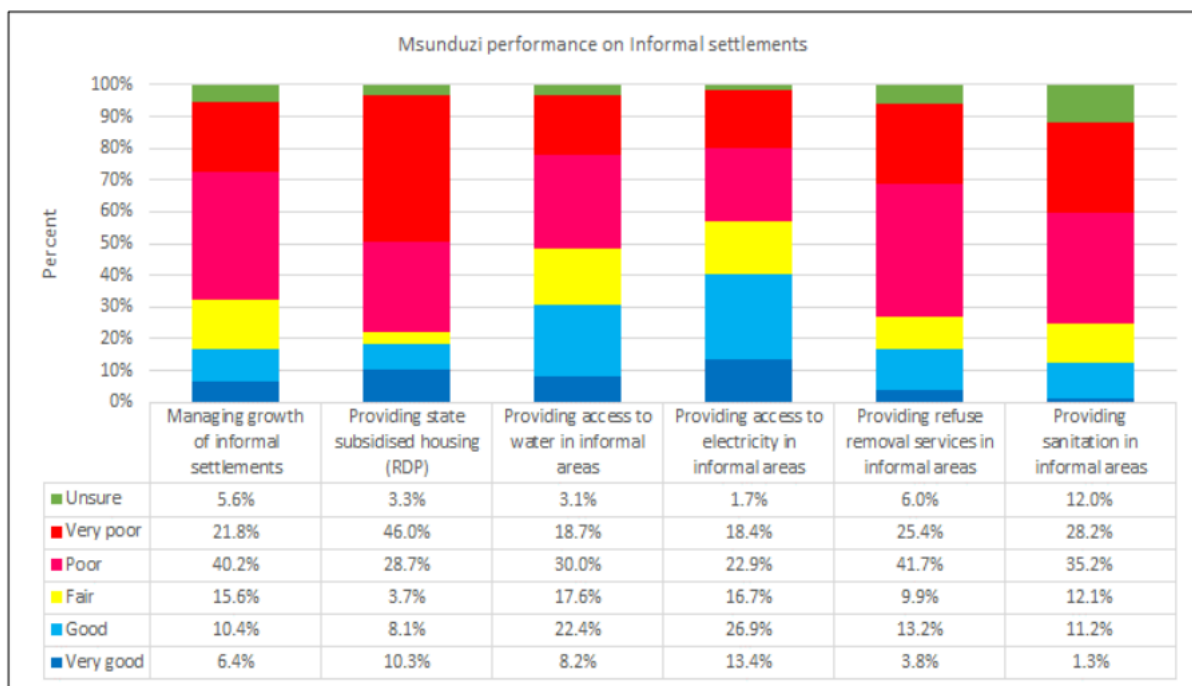
The lack of financial resources to buy or rent decent accommodation is one of the main reasons why people develop informal settlements (Cirolia, Gorgens, van Donk, Smit, and Drimie, 2017). The poor tend to remain disadvantaged as they cannot access housing finance and subsidies. This is one of the biggest challenges for South Africa leading to the development of informal settlements. 'Black' Africans are still facing considerable challenges when it comes to job opportunities and housing access. "Regardless of their political conflicts, all major protagonists have agreed that there is an enormous shortage of affordable housing for the working classes" (Hendler in Napier, 2007:21).

According to the Housing Development Agency (2013:14) 20% of the KwaZulu-Natal population lived in informal settlements between 2001 and 2011. Chetty (2012) argue that "estimates suggest that 26% of households in the 6 metropolitan areas in our country live in informal settlements, often 'illegally' and with limited access to services" (Chetty, 2012:01). The issue of informal settlements stems not just from immigration but also from "escalating housing prices, limited access to land and housing finance, land regulations which govern subdivision of land, highly regressive land taxation, and low supply elasticity of subsidised housing" (Chetty, 2012:01). The poor are subjected to other means of shelter. Informal settlements emerge from a broken system regarding the formal housing sector. The process of setting aside lands suitable for housing is challenging. The main challenge is "pressure from high-income groups who wish to avoid perceived devaluation of their properties from being near housing for the poor as well as the perceived tax revenue losses when compared to other

uses – in particular, up-market gated communities” (Chetty, 2012:01). The upgrading of informal settlements and the development of low-cost housing is a challenge, as the occupants of the informal settlements need to be consulted and if they do not approve of the project, the project will come to a halt, hence, the environment will be negatively impacted as a result of crowded land.

In a survey to measure Msunduzi municipality performance on informal settlements between 2016 and 2017, it was revealed that the majority rate the management growth of informal settlements by Msunduzi as either poor or very poor. Furthermore, it was revealed that the majority rates the provision of sanitation in informal settlements as poor or very poor as depicted in figure 2.1 (Msunduzi Municipality Living conditions survey, 2017).

Figure 2.1: Msunduzi performance on informal settlements



Source: Msunduzi Municipality Living conditions survey (2017)

2.7 URBANISATION POLICY IN SOUTH AFRICA

2.7.1 White Paper on Urbanisation

The White Paper on Urbanisation of 1986 acknowledges urbanisation as inevitable to the development of the country; it should be used to raise the general quality of life (RSA Parliament, 1986). Further, the White paper empowers the Government to plan and stimulate

constructive urbanisation to promote and protect the welfare of communities. Thus, communities are recognised as important stakeholders in planning and implementing urbanisation. Lastly, all South African citizens have unrestricted access to urban areas (RSA, 1986).

Urbanisation management should identify and stratify people around commercial, industrial, and social development hotspots. Thus, the location of economic activities, and people should consider resource availability and environmental conservation in liaison with the private sector (RSA, 1986).

The White Paper on Urbanisation provides, as a right, housing for everyone, consequently, the Government should endeavour to provide opportunities for achieving this mandate within its means. Nevertheless, Governments' mandate to provide housing is limited by individual ability to acquire housing; economic and financial considerations should be effected in providing housing depending on the demand of urbanisation (RSA, 1986).

2.8 CURRENT PATTERN OF URBANISATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

According to the Migration and Urbanisation Census of 2001 (Statistics South Africa, 2003), 58% of people in South Africa lived in urban areas in 2001. Projections reveal that by 2030, the urban population will rise to 64% (Statistics South Africa 2003). This population is clustered in three major metropolitan areas of South Africa, namely; City of Cape Town, eThekweni (Durban) and the City of Johannesburg, which saw an increase in the number of households by 21%, 23% and 40%, respectively, between 1996 and 2001. The provinces within which these metropolitan areas are located also had the highest population increase over the same period (Statistics South Africa, 2003). Furthermore, BrandSouthAfrica (2014) claims that South Africa's major towns and cities generate more than 80% of the country's Gross Domestic Product and metropolitan areas expand twice as fast as other cities.

In the early 1990s, about 60% from KwaZulu-Natal moved to Gauteng province driven by location advantages associated with Gauteng, that is, socio-economic opportunities. Besides metropolitan areas, secondary cities and major towns experienced an increase in the number of households between 1996 and 2001 such as the following district municipalities:

- Bojanala District Municipality (main urban area Rustenburg), 37%;

- Capricorn District Municipality (main urban area Polokwane), 31%;
- Ehlanzeni District Municipality (main urban area Nelspruit), 26%; and,
- Motheo District Municipality (main urban area Bloemfontein), 22% (Statistics South Africa 2001).

Rapid development and abundant socio-economic opportunities within these areas attracted the migrations. As such, migrations are strategic and based on a comparative analysis of rural living conditions and opportunities existing in other areas.

2.9 REASONS PEOPLE MIGRATE

Gugler (2007) asserts that people migrate from rural to urban areas seeking higher and stable incomes since per capita incomes in urban areas are relatively higher. In addition, unequal economic development and investment patterns stimulate rural-urban migration. Since Harris and Todaro's pioneering work on urbanisation, economic modelling of migration has evolved. As such, various reasons have been put forward for migration such as seeking non- social amenities such as education, housing, easily extracted rent and non-violent environments; and extreme poverty in areas of origin (Gugler, 2007).

2.10 CAUSES OF URBANISATION

The causes of urbanisation can be attributed to the following points.

2.10.1 Push and Pull factors of urbanisation

People might move to the city because they are pushed by poverty from rural communities or they may be pulled by the attractions of city lives.

Push factors

The usual push factors for rural people are the circumstances which render their livelihood difficult, land degradation, lack of adequate land, unequal land distribution, droughts, storms, floods, and clean water shortages. These severe drawbacks make rural people's livelihood, hard and sometimes hopeless. Lack of modern infrastructure, shortages of firewood, religious tensions, and local economic declines are all major reasons to migrate to urban areas (Sanyaolu and Sanyaolu, 2016).

Pull factors

Better wages are among the main attractions for rural people in urban areas. People will continue to move to the cities if urban salaries are projected to surpass their current rural salaries. The “bright lights” for rural people are work prospects, higher wages, joining other rural refugees, access to quality health care, and education (Sanyaolu and Sanyaolu, 2016; Gugler 1997; Girardet 1996; Sajor 2001).

2.10.2 Major Factors that favoured Urbanisation after the Industrial Revolution

More scientific discovery led to the invention of bigger machines, better means of transportation, movement of finished products to the hinterland.

Urbanisation can be traced from the industrial revolution in the 18th century, which was characterised by massive movements of poor people from rural areas to the cities (Swanepoel and Van Zyl, 1997). Similarly, modern urbanisations have economic development connotations; a particular level of economic development attracts migrations from rural areas to economic hubs.

According to Badcock (2002), a shift from primary production (agriculture) to a secondary production economy (factories) creates the emergence of secondary and tertiary sectors (transport, commerce, education, health). This shift attracts people from rural to urban areas especially the majority of economic activities and labour-intensive industries are located in urban areas. In modern times, mechanisation of the agriculture sector means that less labour is needed, creating unemployment in rural areas and the need to move to urban areas (Badcock, 2002). Further, the inclination to improve education status also draws people into urban areas that offer such opportunities. Also, better health facilities and recreation attract the younger generations from rural to urban areas.

Within the context of South Africa where the mining industry developed rapidly, massive populations migrated into mining areas that later become large mining cities, such as Johannesburg. Natural disasters such as droughts and rural poverty drove rural populations into cities such as Witwatersrand, which experienced rapid growth (Swanepoel and Van Zyl, 1997).

2.10.3 Socio-economic factors

The movement of people from rural to urban areas is considered the most important socioeconomic factor resulting in a range of positive effects for both rural and urban areas (Bull-Kamanga, 2003). A better economic condition in urban areas provides an impetus to increase the people's livelihood, and this stimulates the migration of people from rural to urban (Lee, 1966). For instance, the rapid urbanisation of the metropolitan areas, as well as the high level of mining in certain provinces in South Africa, leads the majority of citizens to choose to pursue jobs in these provinces and metropolitan areas due to the economic growth (Kibet, 2013).

These socio-economic factors, for instance, lead to better pay for people and the development of their rural households after they earn better wages from urban settlements. Furthermore, according to Lee (1966) and Ravenstain's (1889) theory, better income levels are a direct benefit to people's lives in the economy. The influx into the urban setting of people with different socio-economic backgrounds often creates an imbalance in the cities. This engenders xenophobic attacks, drug abuse, poor housing, and the high crime rates, labour exploitation, high divorce rate, and the spread of HIV/AIDS (Beauchemin, Bruno, and Marie-Laurence, 2014). It is therefore imperative to explore the influence of urbanisation on informal settlements pattern.

2.10.4 Some characteristics of urbanisation

Some characteristics of urbanisation include the following:

- *Structured facilities*: urban centres are designed and structured majorly as follow: Residential-60.0%; Industrial-4.0%; Commercial- 2.0%, Roads-18.0%; Administration- 4.0%; Recreational -10.0%; Others-2.0%; Total-100.0% (Sanyaolu and Sanyaolu, 2016).
- *Residential*: for every urban development the residential sector holds the largest percentage of land use.
- *Employment centre - industry, commercial, and administration*: any community's wealth lies in the manufacturing, commercial and administrative sectors. These are centre for great employment.
- *Communication network*: Network of communication linkages ties the structure of urban areas together as a system.

- *Roads*: Efficient network of roads and transportation system enhance free flow and efficiency of human and vehicular movements. Narrow/irregular street pattern brings chaos and congestion. A wide road reservation with enough setbacks provides space for adequate lanes and installation of infrastructures.
- *Infrastructural facilities*: Infrastructure facilities such as water supply, electricity, and solid waste disposal are common in the urban centre.
- *Size*: in general, the size of an urban community in the same country is considerably greater than that of a rural community. Hence, urbanisation and its size are positively correlated.
- *Density of population*: population density is greater in urban areas than in rural communities. Urbanisation and its density are correlated positively (Sanyaolu and Sanyaolu, 2016).

2.11 URBAN BIAS

Urban bias concerns the advantages and disadvantages created by government policy in urban areas towards producers, customers, and the agriculture sector. Drake and Lee (2000) argue that national policies are biased against agricultural development; macro-economic policies promote domestic industrial production to the detriment of agricultural production. Despite that, social rates of returns are higher in rural areas; public sector investment is mainly in urban infrastructure. Nevertheless, such urban investments usually have no provision for recovering costs. On the other hand, public employment is unfairly concentrated in cities (Gugler 1997).

2.12 TRENDS OF URBANISATION AND THEIR INFLUENCE ON INFORMAL SETTLEMENT

South Africa faces rural-urban migration as many social and economic issue and opportunities are experienced and people are compelled to move (Antobam, 2016). Such rural-urban migration, however, is not unusual to other nations as shown by scholarly research around the world (Bull-Kamanga, 2003; Chowdhury et al., 1972; Cris Beauchemin et al., 2014). The same predicament applies to both developed and developing countries. This is because rural-urban migration gives people the chance to boost their socio-economic wellbeing (Crivello, 2011). Reports reveal that rural-urban migration is so common with 50.5% of the world's urban population (World Bank, 2016). Rural-urban migration is a universal phenomenon and it is not a unique practice to South Africa. The 1994 constitution provides the liberty of movement to

the citizen of the country, thus allowing internal movement of people between rural and urban areas (Boure, 2001). Internal movements have been made easier as people now have the right to pursue their careers and economic opportunities anywhere in the country (Boure, 2001). Many migrants in the country are the youth. This was not easy as the population increase in cities is putting a strain on service delivery, housing and food supply.

The trend of urbanisation in developed countries has grown geometrically each year (Yao Lu, 2015). Countries such as those in Europe, Latin America, and the Caribbean, Northern America and Oceania, for instance, have been rapidly urbanizing in the last years (World Bank, 2016). Urbanisation has had substantial implications on the three demographic phases namely, fertility, mortality, and migration. It is worth mentioning that the more people move to urban areas the greater socio-demographic challenges they have. For instance, migrants with more children in the urban setting face more health care challenges, alimentary support, and later economic burden (Todara & Smith, 2003). Ultimately, this situation affects mortality and morbidity which consequently affects their socio-economic wellbeing (BullKamanga, 2003). In other African countries, migrants have been linked to several factors, including high levels of crime, inadequate housing, and inadequate social services as a result of high population influx (Onokala, et al., 2013). It can be disputed whether informal settlements as a result of this rapid urbanisation should be seen in a positive or negative light. However, the relation between the rapid urbanisation and growth in informal settlements cannot be disputed (Nzeweni, 2017).

2.13 UPGRADING OF INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS

Literature and studies on the upgrading of informal settlements in developing countries are associated with JFC Turner's writings and the World Bank policies (Ntema, 2017). The term informal settlement upgrading has no simple and concise definition. Thus, it applies to any sector-based intervention in the settlement that results in quantifiable improvement in the quality of life of the residents affected (Abbot, 2008:28).

Evidence from both the international and South African literature shows that the upgrading of informal settlements may potentially be a tool for enhancing security of tenure, housing consolidation, enhancing basic services, quality of life and alleviating poverty. Nevertheless, it should also be noted that schemes on the upgrading of informal settlements are criticised for their struggling, amongst other things, to keep up with infrastructure maintenance costs and

thus undermine health standards and the efficacy of programs to alleviate poverty (Ntema, 2017:77).

South Africa is a thought-provoking and revealing case in the study of informal settlement upgrading. The history of informal settlements and the path of attempts to tackle them represent strands of local specificity and international commonality. In recent years, there has been a gradual change from informal settlement eradication to informal settlement upgrading which was influenced by the international thinking and practice that calls for the enhancement of informal or extra-legal urban settlement modalities. Despite this shift, only modest progress has been made towards progressively addressing informal settlements in South Africa (Cirolia et al., 2017).

2.14 TOOLS AND METHOD OF CONTROLLING URBANISATION

Urbanisation has positive and negative impacts. It is imperative to manage the urbanisation trend to minimise negative impacts. This section examines the tools and methods of controlling urbanisation.

2.14.1 Pursuing decentralisation policy

Decentralisation, according to Rondinelli (2014:17), is the "...transfer of responsibility for planning, management and the raising and allocation of resources from the central government and its agencies to field units of government agencies, subordinate units or levels of government, semi-autonomous public authorities or corporations, area-wide, regional or functional authorities or non-governmental private or voluntary organizations". Alternatively, decentralisation allows for provision of public goods and services by market mechanisms according to individual preference. For successful implementation of any decentralisation policy, it is important to scrutinise the viability of decentralisation in a particular country. Important too is policy design that considers services to be decentralised, nature of users while financial and institutional options should be based on integrated political economic framework (Rondinelli, 2014).

2.14.2 Intensify rural development policy

Important to reducing rural-urban migration is prioritisation of rural development through modern agricultural production systems provided for by the National Development Strategy.

Rural development policy ought to narrow the gap in the standard of living in urban and rural areas by creating practical economic units, land use planning, and promoting employment through community-led and commercial agriculture.

2.14.3 Promoting co-ordination between local, provincial and national government

A sector-integrated approach to meeting development needs in communities would control urbanisation. For instance, in order for the Department of Health construct a health facility, it must ensure that the Municipality can provide services like water and sanitation. This would ensure effective functioning of that health facility.

2.14.4 Adopting good urban governance practices

Stakeholder engagement is a good urban governance practice. Crucial stakeholders include urban poor, civil society, business communities, among others. These stakeholders should be considered equal partners and consulted in all decision-making processes such as budgeting, planning and implementation of public services. Lack of stakeholder participation results in implementation of services that are not aligned to public needs.

2.14.5 Creating regulatory and policy environments that encourage private sector participation

In order to overcome the challenges of urban poverty, policy and regulatory frameworks should promote private sector investments and partnerships at all scales. Such policies should translate into functioning public services and infrastructure such as roads and communication that encourage investment. The private sector should sustainably flourish by supporting simultaneous operation of small and large businesses. This then results in an enabling environment for prolonged foreign investments. Thus, local governments should create policies that enable external investment that supports local entrepreneurs. In such instances, government has to assure the business sector good management of resources provided (Rondinelli, 1984).

2.15 CHALLENGES OF SUSTAINABLE URBANISATION

The challenges of sustainable urbanisation include the following.

2.15.1 Demographic changes and slum formation

Developing megacities are marred by an imaged of urban sprawl characterised by crowded low-class housing lacking services with an immigrant population that expect and receive very little (United Nations Human Settlement Programme, 2003). As much as this maybe the case, cities are lively and dynamic places that face unique challenges. Cities provide work and residential areas with good services that enable people to live a good standard of living compared to the rural counterparts (United Nations Human Settlement Programme, 2003). On the other hand, the urban poor lead poor standard of living and are unable to grow their own food (compared to the rural counterparts), a situation exacerbated by lack of refuge organisations in some cities. Nevertheless, there are few fatalities of urban poor on streets as there is always help for them, which is unlike the rural counterparts (United Nations Human Settlement Programme, 2003).

2.16 URBAN DECLINE AND URBAN RENEWAL IN SOUTH AFRICA

Urban renewal pertains to governments' targeted intervention to revive urban areas. Urban renewal has its roots in the slum clearance forced relocations of Black South Africans that predominated the early 1990s. This was a result of fear among White South Africans of disease and the need to diffuse racially mixed suburbs. The White South Africans were relocated to new public owned residences built on demolished Black residential areas while Black South Africans were relocated to racially segregated areas away from socio-economic opportunities (Department of Provincial and Local Government, 2004).

In developed countries, urban renewal is viewed as creating a bias as inner-city transformation focuses on redevelopment. By doing so, it creates opportunities for investment resulting in economic development and competitiveness. In pursuit of profit and prestige, city management ignores the needs of city inhabitants through development of unaffordable housing. In the case of South Africa, urban renewal endeavours to avoid the effect observed in developed countries by supporting safe inner-city housing with better social amenities (Department of Provincial and Local Government, 2004). For instance, the Limpopo Province under the Department of Local Government and Housing recently launched the first integrated and sustainable human settlement project, popularly referred to as the inclusionary housing. It endeavours to address

the housing challenge by housing mixed-income earners together closer to economic hubs (Department of Local Government and Housing, 2008).

2.17 THE APPROACH TO URBAN RENEWAL IN SOUTH AFRICA

Area-based strategies that renew deteriorating key urban centres encourage wider city cohesion and economic development. Two area-based strategies exist; ‘areas of exclusion by design’ is one such strategy typical of the urban poor apartheid dormitory townships. ‘Areas of exclusion through decline’ is another strategy encompassing inner city dense suburbs with a dynamic demographic profile and a risk of over-crowding leading to shortage and lack maintenance of services.

Improvement of urban fringe informal settlements requires extra-legal work, usually lack basic and environmental services, and located on marginal land. Nevertheless, an integrated presidential urban-renewal project was undertaken in 1995 with a focus on infrastructure, housing and improvement of services in designated townships. Another urban-renewal project was announced in 2001 which focused on poverty alleviation, equity and social cohesion, inter-sphere and sectoral integration and coordination, and improving the capacity of local government to deliver services (Department of Provincial and Local Government, 2004).

2.17.1 Good urban governance and inclusive city

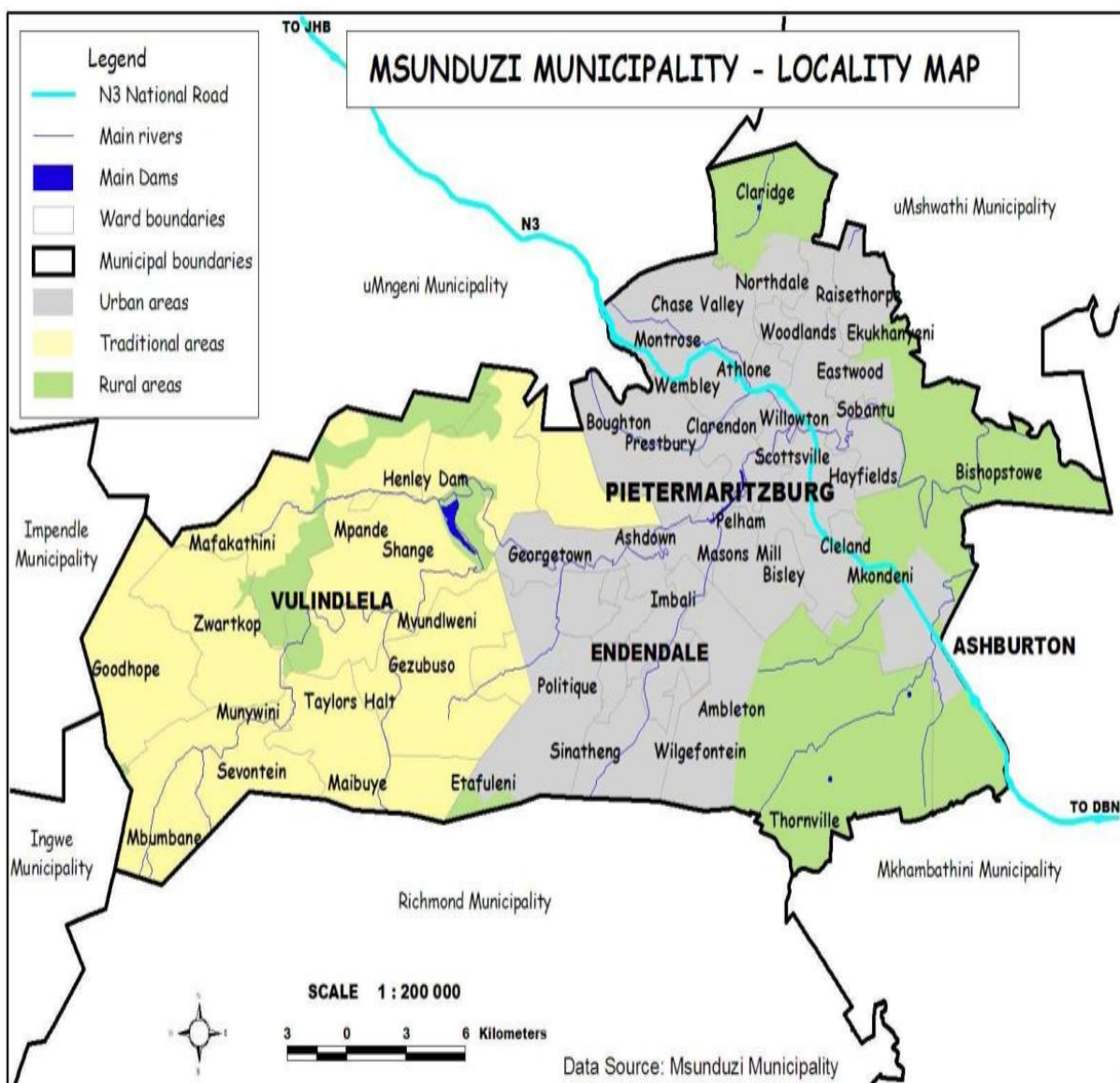
Good urban governance encompasses sustainability, community empowerment and participation, accountability and efficiency (Black, 2002). This allows local government to understand the needs of communities to which development is provided. Craswell (2000) reiterates the importance of understanding the needs and prospects of receivers of development through a participative engagement process. Thus, all that has been discussed so far is critical to managing rural-urban migration. As indicated by Lever and Paddison (2002) community empowerment in skills and knowledge, providing better socioeconomic and environmental amenities in rural areas are important in tackling rural-urban migration.

2.18 OVERVIEW OF MSUNDUZI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY

The Msunduzi Municipality is part of the seven local municipalities which make-up the uMgungundlovu District Municipality (UMDM) in KwaZulu-Natal. The superficies of the uMgungundlovu District Municipality (UMDM) is about 8500km² and is the second-largest

municipality in KwaZulu-Natal after eThekweni metropolitan municipality, the Msunduzi Municipality occupies just 7% of the territory of UMDM. The municipality shares borders with the Mkhambathini Municipality to the east, Richmond Municipality to the south, Impendle Municipality to the southwest, uMngeni Municipality to the west and uMshwathi Municipality to the north. Pietermaritzburg, in the Msunduzi Municipality, is the second-largest city within KwaZulu-Natal Province and the fifth largest city in South Africa. It is the main economic hub within UDM and the capital city of the province of KwaZulu-Natal (Msunduzi Municipality Housing Sector Plan, 2019:17).

Figure 2.2: Location of Msunduzi Municipality



Source: Amicaall (2005)

It is also the seat of parliament and the provincial legislature, and the administrative centre for the entire KwaZulu-Natal province. The national and provincial governments have recognised the Msunduzi Municipality's strategic location and substantial role in promoting development in the National Development Plan (NDP) and the Provincial Growth and Development Strategy respectively (Msunduzi Municipality Housing Sector Plan, 2019:17).

2.19 OBJECTIVES OF THE MSUNDUZI MUNICIPALITY HUMAN SETTLEMENT SECTOR PLAN

The Msunduzi Local Municipality Housing Sector Plan is an integral part of the Integrated Development Plan. It provides a strategic framework to address housing backlog and align service delivery programs towards the vision of sustainable human settlements. This includes opening economic opportunities, enhancing access to basic services, to provide for a variety of housing typologies and densities in suitable locations in response to the various housing needs in the municipality, to contribute to spatial transformation and an effective spatial and settlement pattern, to enable rapid and cost-effective land release for sustainable human settlement development, and securing land tenure rights (Msunduzi Municipality Housing Sector Plan, 2019:17).

2.20 THE IMPACTS OF URBANISATION

Most cities are growing quickly, with the majority of growth projected to be in low-income countries in Africa and Asia. By 2050, 6.5 billion people will live in urban centres, two-thirds of the projected world population (Murali, Cummings, Feyertag, Gelb, Hart, Khan, Langdown, and Lucci, 2018). Urban living offers many benefits to residents including more job opportunities and higher incomes, and to businesses including lower input costs, greater collaboration and innovation opportunities. But urbanisation – especially if it is rapid – also brings challenges.

City governments and policy-makers must plan for and manage the impacts of urbanisation on poverty, inequality, employment, services, transport, climate change and politics. Only by addressing these interconnected issues, and both the technical and political barriers to change, can they ensure a good quality of life for millions of urban dwellers.

2.20.1 Things to know about the impacts of urbanisation

Limited access to land in cities, and the high cost of food, water, electricity, transport, housing, education and healthcare all contribute to urban poverty. Approximately 880 million people lived in city slums in 2014, a number that could rise to 3 billion by 2050. To address urban poverty, it is important to understand its scale. But current data collection methods are insufficient; they better apply to rural contexts and may fail to capture slum populations or aspects of urban poverty (Murali et al., 2018). For example, by changing just some indicators in multidimensional poverty indices to account better for urban issues, poverty rates appear higher than original estimates. In the case of Delhi, this difference amounts to over 1 million more people living in poverty. To realise the promise of the Sustainable Development Goals to ‘leave no one behind’, governments and international organisations need to improve the way they identify and support the urban poor.

2.21 SUMMARY

This chapter presents a detailed explanation and definition of what is urbanization, the background of informal settlement and the urbanization policy of South Africa. It also discusses the role of government departments such as Local Government and Housing in controlling urbanization. Furthermore, an overview of Msunduzi Municipality was provided. In general, the literature shows that there are still some challenges faced concerning urbanization. The literature shows a need for comprehensive methods for dealing with these challenges. Tight legislation in form of policy and regulations is need in dealing with the challenges of informal settlements.

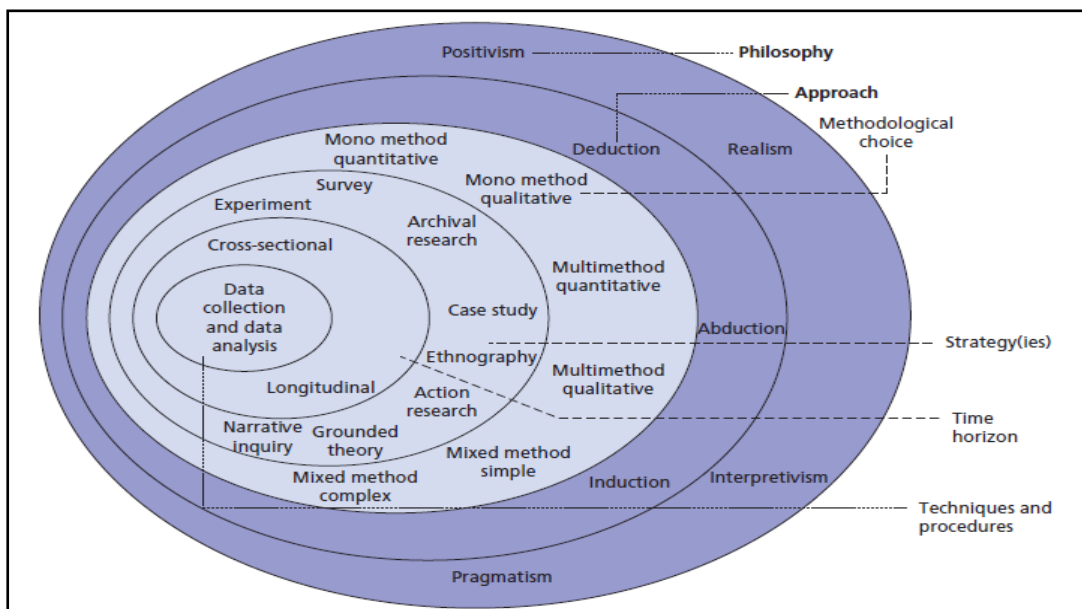
CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND DESIGN

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The previous section discussed the conceptualisation of the present study, whose aim is to assess the dynamics (trends, causes, consequences) of rapid urbanisation in Msunduzi Local Municipality, South Africa. It was acknowledged that South Africa experiences rapid urbanisation because of internal (rural-urban) and international migration, which results in uncontrolled urban sprawl. This chapter discusses the methodological decisions made to explore these dynamics in Msunduzi Municipality. Saunders, Lewis and Thornhill (2016) defines methodology as a “general plan of how [one] goes about answering the research questions.” These include decisions of research design, sampling, data, collection and analysis. Saunders, Lewis and Thornhill (2016) proposes to categorise research methodology into: research philosophy, research approach, research methods, research strategy, and techniques (referred to as the Research Onion). These are shown in Figure 3.1 below.

Figure 3.1: Research Onion



Source: Saunders, Lewis and Thornhill (2016)

However, while this section will be inspired by the discussions of Saunders, Lewis and Thornhill (2016), other theories of research methods (Babbie and Mouton, 2001; Guba & Lincoln, 1994, 2005; Mason, 2002) will be incorporated. Hence terminology on sub-sections will vary accordingly.

3.2 RESEARCH PARADIGM

Most theorists on research methods are agreed that research questions are a product of the researcher's general worldview. As such, the researcher must consciously reflect on these global assumptions to be reflexive on their methodological choices. According to Saunders, Lewis and Thornhill (2016:124), this “*system of beliefs and assumptions about the development of knowledge*” is referred to as the research philosophy. These influences how the researcher perceives and understands the world, including his/her perception of possible research problems and solutions. Guba and Lincoln (1994:107) refer to this as research paradigm - a “*set of basic beliefs [...] [or] a worldview that defines, for its holder, the nature of the ‘world’, and the individual’s place in it, and a range of possible relationships to the world and its parts [...]*”. As such, this involves the nature of reality or the world (ontology), the possibility of knowing such reality (epistemology), as well as how credible knowledge or truth of such reality can be achieved (methodology).

Several such paradigms are identified (classified) in literature. Guba and Lincoln (1994, 2005) has four paradigmatic categories (positivism, post-positivism, critical theory and constructivism) distinguishable from each other by their ontological, epistemological and methodological assumptions. While the first two (positivism and post-positivism) ontologically assume one objective reality that can be objectively known using quantitative methods, the latter (critical theory and constructivism) belong to a broader interpretative tradition in which reality is a result of constructions and interpretations of multiple realities and narratives that are influenced by history, context and positionality. Saunders, Lewis and Thornhill (2016) add postmodernism and pragmatism to the list of paradigms (or philosophies).

This research is underwritten by the interpretivist tradition as identified by Guba and Lincoln (1994). This tradition assumes that truth is context-specific. As such while we can learn from the developments in other contexts, the dynamics of a phenomenon in this study setting will be contingent upon historical development and the interaction of different institutional

arrangements and actors down historical epochs. Rapid urbanisation and informal settlement is a product of contextual (social, cultural, economic, political) and historical factors (Gottdiener, Hutchison & Ryan, 2014). To ascertain this reality therefore, a discursive engagement between the researcher and the researched (human, physical and socio-economic) is necessary. It is only through this “value-mediated” transactional interaction between the two that reality can be re-constructed from individual narrations and constraints of historical contexts (Guba & Lincoln, 1994, p.110). The aim is the understanding, critique and transformation of contextual structures (Guba & Lincoln, 1994, p.112). This paradigm informed my decision on research approach and design.

3.3 RESEARCH APPROACH

The research approach is important to show the design of the research. Saunders, Lewis and Thornhill (2016) identifies three possible approaches: deductive, inductive or abductive approach to research as discussed on Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Different research approaches

	Deduction	Induction	Abduction
Logic	In a deductive inference, when the premises are true, the conclusion must also be true	In an inductive inference, known premises are used to generate untested conclusions	In an abductive inference, known premises are used to generate testable conclusions
Generalisation	Generalising from the general to the specific	Generalising from the specific to the general	Generalising from the interactions between the specific and the general
Use of data	Data collection is used to evaluate proposition or hypothesis related to an existing theory	Data collection is used to explore a phenomenon, identify themes and patterns and create a conceptual framework	Data collection is used to explore a phenomenon, identify themes and patterns, locate these in a conceptual framework and test this through subsequent data collection and so forth
Theory	Theory falsification or verification	Theory generation and building	Theory generation or modification; incorporating existing theory where appropriate, to build new theory or modify existing theory

Source: Saunders, Lewis and Thornhill (2016)

This research will follow the abduction approach. This approach moves back and forth from top-down to bottom-up. It is not rigid as compared to deduction and induction approaches, it strikes a balance between the two. Saunders, Lewis and Thornhill (2016) contend that even

though abduction combines deduction and induction, it may happen that the research has one of the approaches predominant more than the other. Awuzie and McDermott (2017) avers that the validity and credibility of this approach is reinforced by evidence sourced through both deductive and inductive approaches.

3.4 RESEARCH DESIGN

A research design focuses on the end-product of research from the point of departure of the problem at hand (Babbie & Mouton, 2001). Babbie and Mouton (2001: 76-79) classify research design into three (3) in terms of purpose: exploratory, descriptive and explanatory. However, they acknowledge these should not be viewed as incommensurate categories. Exploratory studies are, intuitively, those that focus on either new phenomenon, new interest or more persistent phenomena (Babbie & Mouton, 2001:79). As such they are done to either: (i) satisfy researcher's curiosity and desire for better understanding; (ii) test feasibility of a more extensive study, or; (iii) develop new hypotheses of the existing phenomena by looking at it from different angles (Babbie & Mouton 2001:80). However, most social science research aims to describe and explain the phenomena. Descriptive studies aim to answer the "What" and "How" questions, in a manner just present a detailed narration of different dimensions of a phenomenon, without necessarily giving reasons for their existence. A range of studies that fall under this category include: conceptual analysis; historical analysis; retrospective constructions of cases (Babbie and Mouton 2001: 81). Explanatory studies' main objective is to answer the "Why" question, by giving reasons for the existence of certain phenomena. They do this by "indicating causality between variables and/or events", using statistical and econometric methods of (multiple) regression analysis (Babbie and Mouton 2001:81).

This study has exploratory purpose. Babbie (2008) states that an exploratory research design is an approach that allows researchers to study a phenomenon in an area where there is a dearth of knowledge to understand the research problem. The design allows researchers to delve deeper into the research problem to bring out insightful information (Bailey, 2009), therefore adding extra knowledge to have a better understanding of the research problem. This study will benefit from using the using an exploratory research design as it will allow the researcher to explore the research questions and generate knowledge that will lead to a better understanding of the research problem without offering a final and conclusive solution to existing problems (Creswell, 2009). The exploratory research design is appropriate for this study as the intention

is to have a better understanding of the influence of urbanisation on informal settlement patterns.

3.5 RESEARCH METHOD

Interpretivist traditions privilege qualitative over quantitative research methods, which fall under positivist and post-positivist paradigms. While positivism and post-positivism is regarded as privileging “intersubjectively-observable [...] brute data” as the only valid source knowledge (Kanbur & Shaffer, 2007:186), interpretivist tradition values multiple perspectives and cultural complexities as source of new informed insights (Mertens, 2010). In it, neither objectivity nor critical distance between the researcher the researched (positivism and post-positivism) are overemphasized. Rather, a context-based “discursive accountability [...], in which different perspectives are embraced within the context of critical and dialogical self-reflection (Romm, 2014:138) is warranted. Exploring the dynamics (trends, causes, consequences) of rapid urbanisation and its impact on informal settlement is a context-specific topic. As such, an attempt to describe it in a generalist manner, nor only appending it to more global trends risk loss of contextual idiosyncrasies.

Quantitative designs are biased towards numerical data and generalisable phenomenon. They usually follow deductive approaches and try to prove that a certain phenomenon is an instantiation of a generalised pattern (Mason, 2002). They thus are too constrained and theory-laden to be useful for exploratory purposes, especially with regards to social phenomena (Mason, 2002). The study will use qualitative research methodology. Qualitative research method is an approach that produces quality in-depth data that can be used to understand the research problem (Mirriam, 2008). Qualitative research studies the meanings people attach to a phenomenon (Bell, 2010). Data collection is not standardized as it allows emergence of new perspectives. Qualitative research is normally analytic investigative in nature, making it vital in developing new concepts and evolving existing disciplines (Babbie & Mouton, 2001), which is invaluable in exploratory studies. This method will allow the researcher to collect in-depth data on the influence of urbanisation on informal settlement patterns at Msunduzi Municipality.

Qualitative research is criticised for its supposed lack of objectivity and its exclusive reliance on the researcher’s biased decisions (Babbie & Mouton, 2001). Hammersley (2007) further

argues that many qualitative researches are of poor quality, because there are no evidently defined standards for measuring it. However, Mason (2002) has argued that this should not be the case, since qualitative studies, if planned well, are as credible and rigorous as quantitative studies.

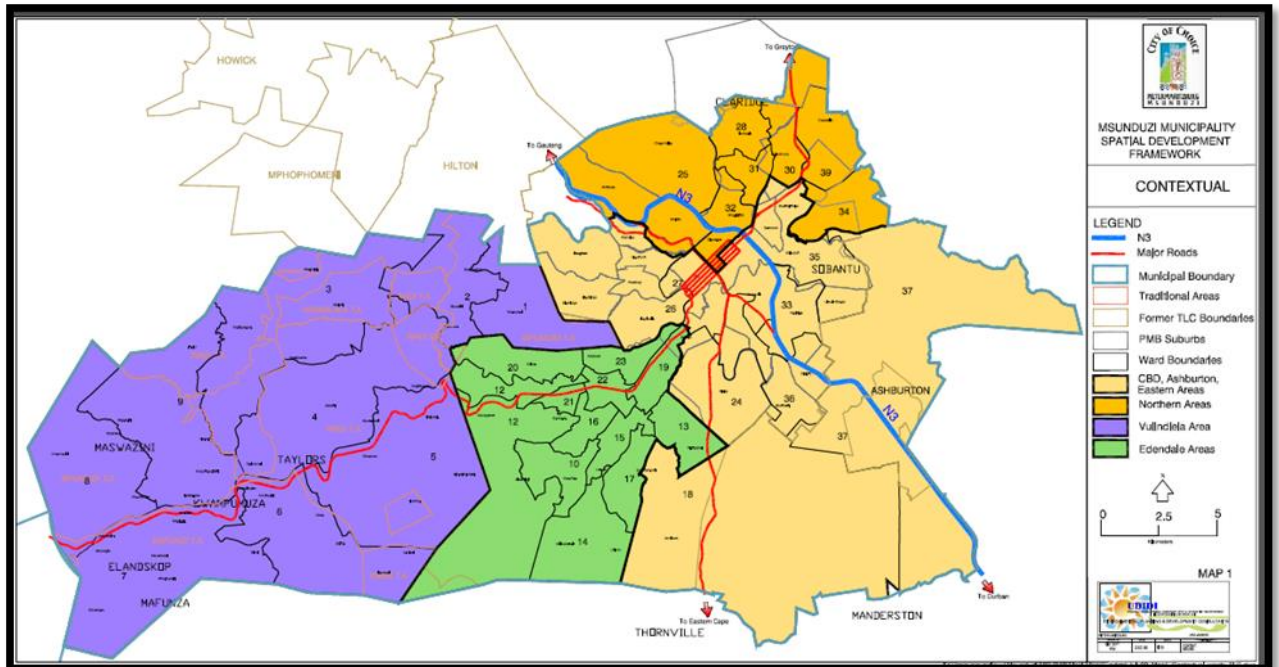
3.6 RESEARCH SETTING

The study was be conducted at Msunduzi Local Municipality; a municipality in Umgungundlovu District Municipality in the province of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa (Statistics South Africa, 2013). Msunduzi Local Municipality includes the city of Pietermaritzburg, the capital of the KwaZulu-Natal Province and the key economic hub of Umgungundlovu District Municipality (Statistics South Africa, 2013:11). Msunduzi local municipality was chosen for manageability reasons and because the researcher believes that the informal settlement will provide an appropriate study site. On its own right, Msunduzi Municipality is a big municipality with a third largest population in the country (+/-650000), the largest in the District and the economic hub of the District and Province, outside of EThekweni Metropolitan Municipality (StatsSA, 2011). An effective study on Msunduzi Municipality will therefore have a greater bearing on the District and the Province.

The Msunduzi Municipality was formed out of amalgamation of Pietermaritzburg Local Council, Greater Edendale and surrounding Tribal Areas (Vulindlela, Sobantu). Msunduzi had a difficult start as it attempted to administer over these previously diverse jurisdictions, with no additional financial resources (Moyo, 2002). From a total population of 176 590, mostly White and Indian residents on the eve of democratic transition, Pietermaritzburg doubled its population (to 373 910) in 1995 upon the incorporation of the Greater Edendale Area and Sobantu (Moyo 2002: 18). Towards the 2000 local government elections, the Pietermaritzburg-Msunduzi Transitional Local Council was modified to The Msunduzi Municipality by the incorporation of Vulindlela Tribal Area, Ashburton, Bishopstowe and parts of Thornhill, in a bid to create wall-to-wall municipalities in every province (Hlophe, 2004:5). This added an extra 300km² of the municipal area and additional 250 000 people (Moyo, 2002:38) – a 300% population increase (from 176 590 – 523 470) and about 430% area increase (150km² – 649 km²) within a space of five (5) to six (6) years (1994 – 2000). This had huge financial and management implications, given new obligations that had been opened by the democratic

inception (1994) and constitutional mandate (1996) (South African Cities Network (SACN), 2003).

Figure 3.2: Location and area



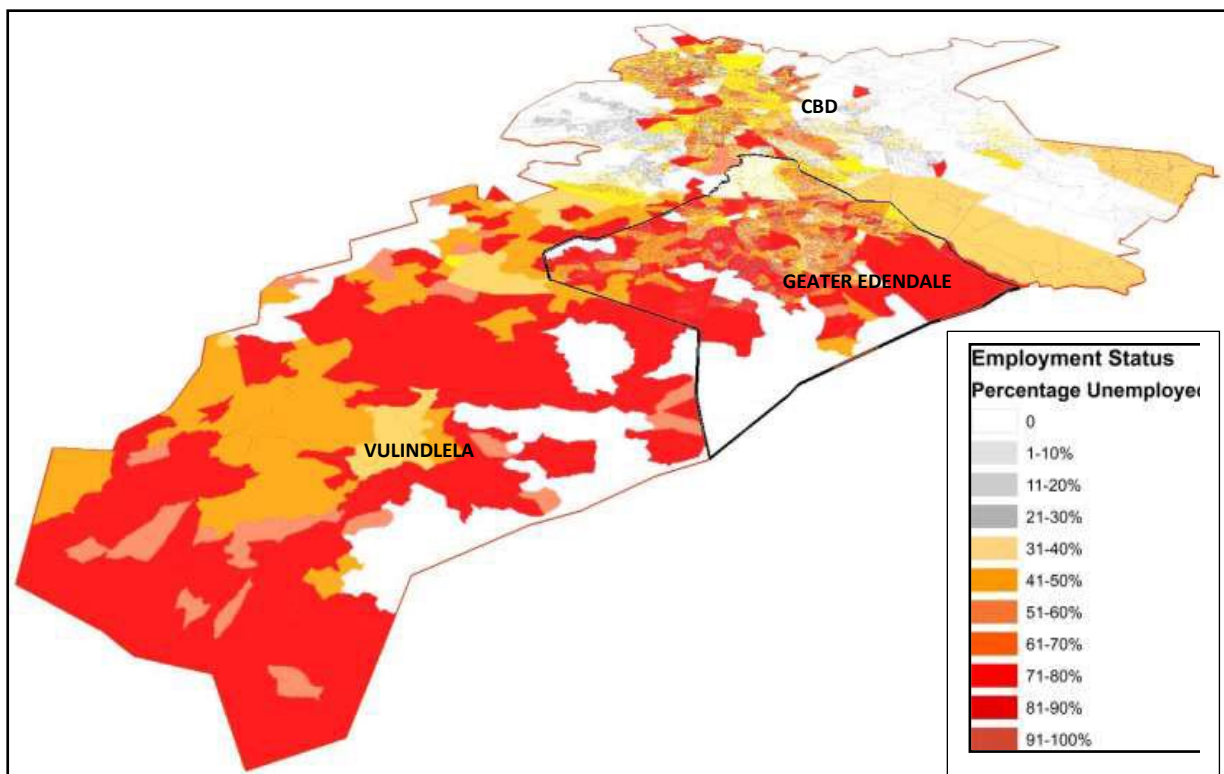
Source: Msunduzi Municipality Spatial Development Framework (2015)

Figure 3.2 above shows the map of The Msunduzi Municipality. What can be immediately visible from the above diagram is the size of the study area (combined Edendale (green) and Vulindlela (purple), which is more than 50% of the whole land mass of the municipality).

In 2003 the SACN (2003) identified several challenges that hindered success in local governments. These included: rapid urbanisation; lack of human and financial capacity; passive local communities, and failure by local government to steer them into LED-relevant initiatives, as well as; multiple unfunded mandates. Msunduzi was no different. With a formerly function urban hub, most of it's the challenge of addressing this development gap was resources constraints. With a large part of its jurisdiction being poverty-ridden – and hence not paying rates – Msunduzi Municipality had to look from economic development activities to surcharge these developments. However, economic activity in the municipality was only limited to the City (Moyo 2002:64). Nothing was happening – economically – in the peripheral areas due largely to lack of infrastructure and human capacity. This did not only put strain on the

dwindling resource base of the city, but also bordered on the danger of re-enacting the apartheid spatial development, in which the periphery serviced the city through migrant labour (Cowie 2001:4). With unemployment rate set at 48.2% (youth unemployment was at 58.2%), (see Figure 3.3) most young people sought opportunities through rigorous rural-urban migration to Pietermaritzburg town - to swell-up the informal sector - or out-migration to other urban areas like Durban and Johannesburg (Moyo 2002: 66). This led to the creation of many informal settlements on the fringes of the city.

Figure 3.3: Employment status at Msunduzi Municipality



Source: Msunduzi Municipality Spatial Development Framework (2015)

In 2015, the Msunduzi Municipality City Development Strategy (CDS) noted the challenge faced by the Municipality with regards to informal settlements and uncontrolled urban sprawl. According to Mlotshwa (2008), rapid urbanisation in Msunduzi is a worrying phenomenon as it continues on the back of informality, and hence continue to frustrate government's developmental goals. Informal settlements are not only characterised by poor and unplanned housing (see Figure 3.4), but they are also regarded as havens of illicit activities like crime and prostitution, which reduces the market value of most urban areas, including Msunduzi.

Figure 3.4: Informal settlements in Msunduzi Local Municipality



Source: Informal Settlements South Africa (2015)

The impact of urbanisation on informal settlement patterns are overlooked by researchers and the public at large. This study will be conducted to explore whether urbanisation in Msunduzi Local Municipality has influence on informal settlement patterns.

3.7 RESEARCH STRATEGIES

Research strategy is the fourth layer in the research onion in Figure 3.1. Different strategies will be employed to select participants, collect and analyse data to answer the objectives of this study. This research will use survey and ethnography methods.

3.8 POPULATION AND SAMPLING

Saunders et al. (2016) defines target population as a set of individuals from which a sample is taken to help draw conclusions. These are individuals who are either concerned about or affected by the phenomenon under study. The target population for this study included the following people: Mayors, Municipal Managers, Municipality officers involved in addressing informal settlements, and Councillors at Msunduzi Local Municipality. These people became the target population for this study because of strategic position in the dynamics of urbanisation and informal settlements in the Municipality.

However, due to limitations of time, resources and scope of the study, it is not feasible to contact all the above in the duration of this study. As such, a few individuals will be selected to give input about this study. Babbie and Mouton (2001) identifies two types of selecting research participants: probability and non-probability sampling. Probability sampling uses statistics techniques to ensure that every member of the target population has a chance of being selected into the list of participants (sample). This ensures that the participants are characteristically equivalent to the target population (representativeness), which has the effect of enhancing external validity of the study (Weiss, 2012). Non-probability sampling selects a sample that is either accessible, agreeable or relevant for the study, without necessarily, worrying about representativeness (Babbie & Mouton, 2001).

This study employed purposive (non-probability) sampling. Purposive or theoretical sampling has an advantage of selecting respondents that are relevant to the research questions. The relevance of respondents is determined by their familiarity with the context of the study, physically and theoretically, as well as their ability to proffer meaningful information of the subject of inquiry (Mason, 2002: 121). Welman and Kruger (1999 as cited in Groenewald 2004:9) consider purposive sampling as the most important kind of non-probability sampling to identify primary participants.

A non-probabilistic sample is a sample that does not require all elements within a designated population (that is, a sampling frame) to stand an equal chance of getting selected through a random selection process, be it stratified or simple (Mason, 2002 :121). In addition, a non-probability sampling method is dependent on the researcher's discretion (Bailey, 2007). Purposive sampling method one of non-probability sampling techniques that allows researchers to select participants based on the researchers' in-depth understanding of the population and rationale of the study was used. The sample size for this study was eight (8), which included 2 Mayors, 2 Municipal Managers, 2 senior Municipal officers, and 2 Councillors.

3.9 DATA COLLECTION METHODS

Data for this study was collected using semi-structured in-depth interviews and document analysis.

3.9.1 Semi-structured in-depth interviews

Semi-structured in-depth interviews were conducted with each of the 8 participants following a pre-designed interview schedule. All interviews were audio-taped (with consent from participants) in order to enhance credibility of the study. Debbie (2011) argues that semi-structured interview strategy provides orderliness and flexibility in conducting interviews; maintaining control of the discussion while allowing for a flexible and focused data collection process that makes it easy to probe participants on the research problem under study.

Validity of semi-structured interview data is largely influenced by the appropriate selection of interviewees and their willingness to be honest. Barriball and While (1994:332) also adds that *'the quality of the information obtained during an interview is largely dependent on the interviewer'*. As such, the interviewer's ability to ask the right questions, probe and general conduct can lead the participant's reaction. Hoepfl (1997) argues that the judgement on whether a qualitative data is useful and credible is not quantifiable as in quantitative researches, it is left to the researcher and the reader.

3.9.2 Document analysis

This study also relied - for information on the historical trends, statistics and policy - on a range documents in the custody of the Municipality. In rare occasions (StatsSA, provincial and national trends and goals) the researcher consulted provincial and national documents (policy, strategy, legislation). These documents were interpreted to give meaning in addition to comments from the interviews with respondents. Document analysis is a form of qualitative research in which documents are interpreted by the researcher to give voice and meaning around an assessment topic. Analysing documents incorporates coding content into themes similar to how focus group or interview transcripts are analysed (Bowen, 2009).

3.10 Data analysis

Creswell (2014) understands data analysis as a process of evaluating, organising and deciphering data in a study. This study used thematic analysis. Braun and Clarke (2006) explain

thematic data analysis as research process of detecting, analysing and reporting themes from the data collected for the study. One of the advantages and why thematic analysis will be used is that it effectively organises and displays data in detailed manner (Bailey, 2009). Data will then be presented in a textual manner, extracting thick descriptions to support generalised observations.

Data will be analysed according to the method described by Tesch (cited in Creswell 2009:186). The process involves the following stages:

- Verbatim transcription and analysis of interviews by the researcher;
- Reading of the transcripts and comparing them with the audiotaped interviews;
- Iterative reading of transcripts to identify the underlying meaning (codes);
- From these topics the researcher will then form themes and subthemes; and
- Literature and theory categories will be used to compare and understand findings.

3.10.1 Academic rigour

Academic rigour, as a core requirement of academic research, will be determined by the concept of trustworthiness, proposed by Lincoln and Guba (1985) (Bryman, 2012). While the concept of trustworthiness meaningfully represents the notion of academic rigour in qualitative research, it departs from the conceptual import of counterpart concepts like internal and external validity in quantitative research. It uses the concepts of credibility and transferability to represent similar ideas (Bryman, 2012).

3.10.2 Credibility

Credibility emphasizes the notion that the study's conclusions can be relied upon as close approximations of respondents' utterances and their reality (Bryman, 2012). This was enhanced through prolonged engagement in the study site, respondent validation and supervisor view. Data collection process lasted between three to six months, and this minimised the Hawthorne effect in order to gain trust that resulted in authentic responses from the participants. The researcher made sure that he captured the meanings given to concepts by the respondents, while reflexively monitoring my own biases. The use of two data collection techniques was also aimed at achieving credibility.

3.10.3 Transferability

While it is not crucially essential that qualitative studies be generalized, a well-conducted study can still explain aspects of social phenomena in other contexts (Guba & Lincoln, 1994; Mason, 2002). The researcher enhanced transferability by ensuring that a thorough description of the research context and the assumptions that were central to the research are well explained and described.

3.11 Ethical considerations

Ethical clearance was obtained from the University of KwaZulu-Natal Ethics Committee and the gatekeeper's letter from the office of the Manager at Msunduzi local municipality. All participants were asked to complete the consent form that is detailing the nature of the study. The researcher ensured that anonymity, privacy, and confidentiality are adhered throughout the study to avoid compromising participants' rights.

3.12 Conclusion

This chapter discussed the methodological consideration of this study. The research methodology was discussed following the research onion proposed by Saunders, Lewis and Thornhill (2016). The interpretivist philosophy was the preferred philosophy for this research, with an abductive approach. The study is predominantly qualitative in methodological strategies. The following chapter presents data presentation.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

The previous chapter discussed the research methodology underpinning this study. This chapter describes and presents the analysed data. The data were collected through the use of the interviews discussed in detail in the previous chapter.

Ngulube (2015:131) asserts that qualitative data analysis is concerned with transforming raw data by searching, evaluating, recognising, coding, mapping, exploring and describing patterns, trends, themes and categories in the raw data, in order to interpret them and provide their underlying meanings.

This study used thematic analysis as a qualitative data analysis method. The method consists of systematically classified words, phrases and other units of text into a series of meaningful categories (Kalof, Dan, and Dietz, 2008). In this study, the process of coding was made up of the main categories and sub-categories. Main categories are proportion of the material the researcher was most interested in and sub-categories expressed what is said in the data about the main categories. Within the data collected, a portion of the data was used in developing coding frame. The researcher read, reflected and established ideas within the data collected, then broke codes into categories and themes. The codes were combined to make up categories, then categories made up themes presented in this study. The coding process was important in building themes that address the research objectives.

The findings are presented according to the structure of the interview guide which is attached to the appendix. The texts in *italics* are direct quotations and were not edited from responses obtained from the respondents. The respondent' names were omitted in this study and are referred to as respondent 1 or respondent 2 and so on.

4.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of the study were:

- To understand the causes (push and pull factors) of urbanization and their influence on informal settlement patterns in Msunduzi municipality;
- To ascertain the consequences of the influence of urbanisation on informal settlement patterns in Msunduzi municipality;
- To analyse the trends of urbanization and their influence on informal settlement patterns in Msunduzi municipality; and
- To determine the response of Msunduzi municipality to the influence of rapid urbanisation on informal settlements patterns.

4.3 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The study attempted to answer the following key questions:

- What are the causes (push and pull factors) of urbanization and their influence on informal settlement patterns in Msunduzi municipality?
- What are the consequences of the influence of urbanisation on informal settlement patterns in Msunduzi municipality?
- How are the trends of urbanization and their influence on informal settlement patterns in Msunduzi municipality?
- What is the response of Msunduzi municipality to the influence of rapid urbanisation on informal settlements patterns?

4.4 RESPONSE RATE

The sample consisted of 8 respondents of various levels at Msunduzi Municipality. Seven out of eight respondents participated in this study.

4.5 PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

4.5.1 Research Objective one: To understand the causes (push and pull factors) of urbanisation and their influence on informal settlement patterns in Msunduzi municipality

To understand the causes (push and pull factors) of urbanisation and their influence on informal settlement patterns in Msunduzi Municipality, each respondent was asked five questions that appeared in the interview guide.

- How is the apartheid government a cause of informal settlements at Msunduzi Municipality?

Table 4.1 Role of the apartheid government

Themes	Frequency of responses	Respondent number
Legislation	5	R1, R2, R3, R4, R7
Industrialisation	2	R5, R6

Table 4.1 shows some themes that emerged from this question, namely, legislation and industrialisation.

The majority of respondents (n=5) claimed that the apartheid government is a cause of informal settlement at Msunduzi Municipality through their legislation. *“...Through its segregation laws, the apartheid government settled black people on the outskirts, far away from any economic activities and jobs...” R3. “...The Group Areas Act was a major contributor to the development of slums in Msunduzi. Black people were forcefully removed from their areas, like Mkhondeni. That resulted in Black people displaced to remote rural areas which were unproductive...” R1.*

Another group of respondents (n=2) claimed that the apartheid government is a cause of informal settlement at Msunduzi Municipality through industrialisation. *“...industrialisation-industrial areas based in two provinces...” R6*

- How is population growth a cause of informal settlements at Msunduzi Municipality?

Table 4.2 Population growth

Themes	Frequency of responses	Respondent number
Shortage of land	2	R5, R6,
Economic factors	5	R1, R2, R3, R7, R4

Table 4.2 shows some themes that emerged from this question, namely, shortage of land and economic factors

The majority of respondents (n=5) claimed that economic factors are causes of informal settlement at Msunduzi Municipality as more people came to the city to look for jobs.

“...The increase in population growth has resulted in young people abandoning their parents’ homes because of the shortage of living space to establish their own shelters near their areas of employment. This contributed to an increase in informal settlements in Msunduzi Municipality. Msunduzi Municipality is the economic hub of the District; thus it is a magnet to economic activities. This subsequently results in the influx of people to the city seeking job opportunities, thus contributing the increase in informal settlements...” R1.

Another group of respondents (n=2) claimed that due to the shortage of land population growth has caused informal settlement.

“...With the rise of people in and around the city and shortage of suitable land for housing development, therefore many people fall into the situation of having to find their own means of shelter thus giving rise to informal settlements....” R5

- How are administrative issues a cause of informal settlements at Msunduzi Municipality

Table 4.3 Administrative issues

Themes	Frequency of responses	Respondent number
Lengthy and inadequate processes	3	R3, R4, R7
Delay to dispose of land for development	3	R1, R5, R6

Table 4.3 shows some themes that emerged from this question, namely, lengthy and inadequate processes and delay to dispose of land for development. One respondent did not answer this question.

Respondents (n=3) claim that lengthy and inadequate processes as administrative issues causing informal settlement at Msunduzi Municipality.

“...lengthy process (spluma, wula) for housing...” R7.

Other respondents (n=3) claim that administrative issues cause the delay to dispose land for development thus triggering informal settlement in the city

“...The delay by Msunduzi Municipality to dispose land to the investors for development is one of the administrative fallouts that contributes to the mushrooming of informal settlements through illegal land invasion...” R1

- How are government economic policies a cause of informal settlements at Msunduzi Municipality?

Table 4.4 Government economic policies

Themes	Frequency of responses	Respondent number
Centralisation of industrial parks	6	R1, R3, R4, R5, R6, R7

Table 4.4 shows the theme that emerged from this question, namely, centralisation of industrial parks. One respondent did not answer this question

The majority of respondents (n=6) claim that by centralising the industrial parks the government policies caused informal settlements at Msunduzi Municipality.

“...Centralisation of industrial parks is that contributed to the development of informal settlements, because of people wanting to be closer to their areas of work...” R1

“...Among the Economic policies guiding the municipalities is the policy of inclusive growth, which refers to a fair distribution of economy such as inclusive growth. This is achieved through equal distribution of economic opportunities to all citizens of the city. Because majority of such opportunities are in around the CBD, more and more people are attracted to the city to benefit from these. Emphasis on the upliftment of SMMEs also encourages small

entrepreneurs to come closer to the city. This is to ensure easy access to raw material and the markets...” R3

- How is shortage of housing a cause of informal settlements at Msunduzi Municipality?

Table 4.5 Shortage of Housing

Themes	Frequency of responses	Respondent number
Need for shelter	5	R1, R2, R4, R5, R7

Table 4.5 shows the theme that emerged from this question, namely, the need for shelter. Two respondents did not answer this question.

Most respondents (n=5) claim that the need for shelter is a cause of informal settlement at Msunduzi Municipality. Two respondents did not answer this question.

“...Warmth is one of the Maslow’s hierarchy of needs that are lower down the hierarchy that must be satisfied before an individual can attend to needs higher up. Shelter is a means to fulfil this need. Thus, if there are no formal houses at people disposal, people will resort to building informal shelters, thus resulting in the increase in informal settlements. Msunduzi also experiencing this challenge...”

4.5.2 Research Objective 2: To ascertain the consequences of the influence of urbanisation on informal settlement patterns in Msunduzi municipality

- What are the effects informal settlements on land reform of at Msunduzi Municipality

Table 4.6 Effects informal settlements on land reform

Themes	Frequency of responses	Respondent number
not much effects	2	R2, R5,
Delay in land development and distribution	3	R1, R3, R4

Table 4.6 shows the theme that emerged from this question, namely, not much effects, and delay in land development. Two respondents did not answer this question.

Respondents (n=3) claim that delay in land development is the effect of informal settlements on land reform at Msunduzi Municipality.

“...No development commenced due to informal settlements...” R4

“...The mushrooming of human settlements everywhere inside and outside the city is a great problem in land reform. This reduces the number of land parcels in the hand of the municipality which can be considered for land redistribution. Living in informal settlements disproportionately affects certain groups, and can in turn impact negatively on their access to livelihood opportunities and land tenure...” R3

Some respondents (n=2) claim that there is not much effect on land reform. *“...There are not much effects, because the land that is usually invaded is mostly not productive and strategic value...” R2*

- What are the effects of informal settlements on land management at Msunduzi Municipality?

Table 4.7 Effects of informal settlements on land management

Themes	Frequency of responses	Respondent number
challenge to attract investors	1	R1,
planning disrupted	4	R2, R3, R4, R5,

Table 4.7 shows the theme that emerged from this question, namely, challenge to attract investors, planning disrupted.

Most respondents (n=4) claim that informal settlements disrupt the planning of new areas and spaces. *“...The effects are that unplanned settlements disrupt the planning of new areas and spaces because the city is always deviated with a small budget to manage...” R2*

“...Informal settlements pose a challenge to land management. This is mainly because land invasions and informal settlements do not take cognisance of municipal plans and protocols to access land. Land resources are a source of food, shelter and economic development...” R3

“...Land management’s deals with ensuring that land parcels are identified and reserved for a particular development for the city, therefore if land is now invaded by informal settlements it now distorts the city spatial development plans...” R5

Another respondent (n=1) claim that the municipality is struggling to attract investors due to the informal settlements. “...The land is zoned for other purposes other than human settlements are invaded by informal settlements. This poses a challenge to attract investors, because of informal settlements...” R1

- What are the effects of informal settlements on land adjudication at Msunduzi Municipality?

Table 4.8: Effects of informal settlements on land adjudication

Themes	Frequency of responses	Respondent number
Delays all the planning	3	R1, R4, R7
Low value of land	1	R6
There are effects	1	R2
no regard for land ownership	1	R3

Table 4.8 shows the theme that emerged from this question, namely, delay planning, low value of land, no regard for land ownership

Most respondents (n=3) claim that delay of all planning as an effect of informal settlements on land adjudication. “...Land Resolution is a challenging, since you cannot take decisions that will make people suffer. You have to move people to a sustainable place before taking decisions with occupied land. Therefore, its delays all the planning and resolutions ...” R4.

Respond (n=1) claim that low value of land as an effect of informal settlement on land adjudication.

“...low value of land to investors...” R6

Respondent (n=1) claim that effect of informal settlement on land adjudication is no regard for land ownership “...Informal settlements occur everywhere and anywhere. There is no regard

for land ownership. because of the difficulty in securing land in urban areas to the poor, more informal settlements have continued to emerge, and this means that most if not all land transactions take place in that setup” R3

Respondent (n=1) claim that informal settlements has effects on land adjudication.

“...There are effects, because you cannot alienate land that has been invaded...” R2

- What are the effects of informal settlements on land at Msunduzi Municipality?

Table 4.9 Effects of informal settlements on land

Themes	Frequency of responses	Respondent number
land pollution	1	R3,
changing the city’s spatial framework plans	4	R1, R4, R5, R7

Table 4.9 shows the theme that emerged from this question, namely, land pollution, and changing the city’s spatial framework plans.

Most respondents (n=4) claim that the effect of informal settlements on land is the changing of the city’s spatial framework plans

“... The impact is that certain land parcels that were earmarked for other types of developments are now being planned and prepared for housing development, therefore, changing the city’s spatial framework plans to suit the current needs and demand...”R5

Respondent (n=1) claim that the informal settlements will lead to land pollution at the municipality.

“...Informal settlements are characterised by among other things poor waste management. This leads to land pollution...” R3

4.5.3 Research objective 3: To understand the trends of urbanization and their influence on informal settlement patterns in Msunduzi municipality

- How big are the informal settlements at Msunduzi Municipality?

Table 4.10 list of informal settlement

SOUTH HOT SPOT		NORTH HOT SPOT	
AREA	WARD NO.	AREA	WARD NO.
Ambleton 3	18	Glenwood/ Bishopstowe	37
The farm Shenstone/ Ambleton (Thornville)	18	Site Eleven/ Ottos Bluff	25
Marikana	13	Peace Valley 3/ Signal Hill	26
Ashdown/Harewood	20	Yellowwood Place	32
Azalea Cemetery	11	Nhlalakahle	31
Unit H Waterworks	10 & 11	Beacon Hill Farm	37
Shorts Retreat	37	Ezinketheni	29

Table 4.10 provides the list of informal settlements in Msunduzi municipality.

“...around 30 000 (thirty thousand) people staying in informal settlements...” R2

- What are basic services provided to informal settlements at Msunduzi Municipality

Table 4.11 Basic services provided to informal settlements

Themes	Frequency of responses	Respondent number
Water, electricity, and sanitation	5	R1, R2, R3, R5, R6
Security of land tenure	1	R4,

Table 4.11 shows the theme that emerged from this question, namely, the security of land tenure, water, electricity, and sanitation.

Most respondents (n=5) claim that water, electricity and sanitation were the basic services provided to informal settlements at Msunduzi.

“...The back to basic approach of government is stressing that even people who are living in informal settlements should have access to basic services like water and sanitation as well as electricity. Msunduzi Municipality is providing water in the form of stand pipes to its informal settlements. Other informal settlements are provided with electricity...” R1

“...Electricity, water and sanitation because these services are entrenched in the constitutional rights of every citizen in South Africa. And that sometimes electricity function is shared with the State owned entity, Eskom. The Municipality can only provide electricity in the Municipal boundary only...” R3

Respondent (n=1) claim that security of land tenure is the basic service provided to informal settlements. “...Shelter, security of land tenure and access to public facilities...”R4.

- What are amenities provided to informal settlements at Msunduzi Municipality?

Table 4.12 Amenities provided to informal settlements

Themes	Frequency of responses	Respondent number
Accessible road network	1	R5
emergency service	2	R3, R4
No structured programme for amenities	2	R1, R2

Table 4.12 shows the theme that emerged from this question, namely, accessible road network, emergency service, no structured programme

Respondent (n=1) claim that the amenities provided to informal settlements at Msunduzi Municipality is the accessible road network. *“...Accessible road networks to and from the informal settlements...”* R5

Respondents (n=2) claim that the amenities provided to informal settlements at Msunduzi Municipality is emergency service. *“...Some of the amenities provided to informal settlements apart from the basic services like water, sanitation and electricity include services like emergency services. These services are mainly centralised but as a result of population growth in rural and peri-urban areas and the vulnerability of people living in the informal settlements to dangers of fire...”* R3.

Respondents (n=2) claim that there is no structured programme for amenities provided to informal settlements at Msunduzi. *“...Msunduzi has no structured programme of providing amenities to informal settlements...”* R1.

“...In most cases none, this is an unplanned village that may be in transit to proper settlements or imminent housing projects...” R2

4.5.4 Research Objective 4: To determine the response of Msunduzi municipality to the influence of rapid urbanisation on informal settlements patterns

- Are there informal settlement response programmes, if yes, what are they?

Table 4.13: Informal settlement response programmes

Themes	Frequency of responses	Respondent number
Yes, there are response programmes	7	R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, R6, R7

Table 4.13 shows the theme that emerged from this question, namely, yes there are.

The majority of respondents (n=7) claim that there are informal settlement response programmes and cited programmes such as Rapid Response Unit, National Development Plan, Human Settlements Responses Programmes.

“...Informal settlements are because of land invasion. To prevent land invasion, the municipality has established a Rapid Response Unit (RRU) to monitor and illegal demolish structures that emerge as part of land invasion. The municipality has also developed a programme for housing development to address informal settlements. This includes the construction of community residential units...” R1

“...Human Settlements response programmes include among other things making sure that people living in these settlements are provided with basic services like electricity, water, waste collection through EPWP etc. Their conditions of living are also considered for improvement through Community Residential Units (CRUs)....” R3

“...Yes: The National Development Plan (2011) outlines the national development agenda for South Africa. Chapter 8 of the National Development Plan (NDP) presents the national strategy for the development of sustainable human settlements. National Development Plan adopts a medium to long-term approach and states that by 2030 human settlement pattern should have changed for the better so that by 2050 South Africa should have eliminated all poverty traps. In doing so, Chapter 8 of the NDP is committed to transforming human settlements; through:

- Strong and efficient spatial planning system, well-integrated across the spheres of government.*
- Upgrade all informal settlements on suitable, well-located land by 2030 ...”*

Are there informal settlement response partnerships with private organisations, if yes, what are they?

Table 4.14: Informal settlement response partnerships

Themes	Frequency of responses	Respondent number
Yes	2	R3, R5
No partnerships with private organisations	5	R1, R2, R4, R6, R7

Table 4.14 shows the theme that emerged from this question, namely, yes and no

Most respondents (n=5) claim that there are no informal settlement response partnerships with private organisations. “...Not at this stage...” R1, “...I am not certain...” R2

Respondents (n=2) claim that there are informal settlement response partnerships with private organisations

“...Msunduzi have informal settlements partnerships with private organisations to try and eradicate slums and to provide housing solutions. In such partnerships the private organisations commit to build houses and Msunduzi provides services such as water, electricity, sewage system etc. the main example is the Aloe Ridge flats which were built by Msunduzi housing (Private Company) now known as Capital City Housing. Other private partners we sometimes work with in providing housing solutions are MOTHEO, DHEZO etc...” R3

“...Yes, sometimes there are private sponsors which offer funding to bring development for particular individuals...” R5

- Are there informal settlement response initiatives, if yes, what are they?

Table 4.15: Informal settlement response initiatives

Themes	Frequency of responses	Respondent number
Yes	5	R1,R2, R3,R4,R5

Table 4.12 shows the theme that emerged from this question, namely, yes and no

Most respondents (n=5) claim that there are informal settlement response initiatives

“...Yes. There are planned housing development within the structured zone of the municipality...” R3

“...Yes there are many human settlements response initiatives like the Breaking New Ground (BNG) policy that has introduced social housing for people earning a certain bracket and want to be close to economic active areas. The BNG has resuscitated the Community Residential Units (CRU’s) which were hostels in the past apartheid government era. Now they are not degrading and not sexiest. The BNG has also introduced integrated human settlements, that includes recreational spaces and services...” R5

4.9 SUMMARY

This chapter aimed to present an analysis of the collected data. The interview instrument and the research objectives guided the presentation of the analysed data. Tables were used to present and summarise the data. The findings presented in this chapter will be discussed in detail in the next chapter.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses the results presented in chapter four. The goal of this study was to assess the impact of absenteeism policies on service delivery at the uMgungundlovu District Municipality. To this end, the findings are discussed in relation to the guiding research questions. A conclusion of the study is provided to summarise the study and recommendations are made based on the discussion of the findings.

5.2 SUMMARY OF THE STUDY

The study commenced by introducing and contextualising the phenomenon (urbanisation and informal settlements) under investigation. Chapter two positioned the phenomenon under investigation in the body of knowledge and highlighted the gap. The study focused on the causes (push and pull) of urbanisation and its consequences on informal settlements. Chapter three described the methodology employed for this study. This study opted for a qualitative approach and collected data from seven respondents was presented in chapter four. Chapter five discusses the findings in line with the literature review and provides recommendations as well as a concluding statement.

5.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of the study were:

- To understand the causes (push and pull factors) of urbanisation and their influence on informal settlement patterns in Msunduzi municipality;
- To ascertain the consequences of the influence of urbanisation on informal settlement patterns in Msunduzi municipality;
- To analyse the trends of urbanisation and their influence on informal settlement patterns in Msunduzi municipality; and
- To determine the response of Msunduzi municipality to the influence of rapid urbanisation on informal settlements patterns.

5.4 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The study attempted to answer the following key questions:

- What are the causes (push and pull factors) of urbanization and their influence on informal settlement patterns in Msunduzi municipality?
- What are the consequences of the influence of urbanisation on informal settlement patterns in Msunduzi municipality?
- How are the trends of urbanization and their influence on informal settlement patterns in Msunduzi municipality?
- What is the response of Msunduzi municipality to the influence of rapid urbanisation on informal settlements patterns?

5.5 FINDINGS OF THE RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

5.5.1 Research Objective one: To understand the causes (push and pull factors) of urbanisation and their influence on informal settlement patterns in Msunduzi municipality.

This study identified apartheid government through their legislation and industrialisations, shortage of land, economic factors, administration issues such as lengthy and inadequate processes, delay to dispose of land for development, government economic policy such as centralisations of industrial parks, need for shelter as the causes of informal settlements at Msunduzi Municipality.

Gugler (2007) asserts that people migrate from rural to urban areas seeking higher and stable incomes since per capita incomes in urban areas are relatively higher. Also, unequal economic development and investment patterns stimulate rural-urban migration. The finding (5) 71% indicates that economic factors are the reasons why people go to the city to look for a better life thus causing the expansion of informal settlements as they cannot afford expensive accommodations. Bonner et al. (2012:207) said that from the mid-1990s, South Africa's economic policies were firmly framed within a neo-liberal paradigm. This finding supports that the study by Sanyaolu and Sanyaolu (2016) which concluded that people would continue to move to the cities if urban salaries are projected to surpass their current rural salaries. Furthermore, the finding is aligned with (Antobam, 2016) who claimed that South Africa faces rural-urban migration as many social and economic issue and opportunities are experienced in

cities and people are compelled to move. The finding (2) 29% indicates that shortage of lands in cities for the growing population is a cause of informal settlements. The finding (5) 71% shows that Apartheid government through their legislations is a cause of informal settlements. This finding is aligned with Carter (2009), Barry (2003:2); Bonner et al. (2012:145); Cloete (1995:35); Eddy (2010:3); and Marutlulle, (2017) who concluded that informal settlements are symptoms of historical and contemporary processes of social, and political exclusion. Furthermore, Malpass (1990:5) said that “the apartheid state’s lack of investment in housing created an unprecedented housing shortage and resulted in the proliferation of squatter camps”. The finding (n=3) 50% reveals that respondents believe that administrative issues such lengthy and inadequate processes are causes of informal settlements. The finding supports Marutlulle, (2017) who concluded that municipal maladministration, lack of control are some of the causes of informal settlements. Furthermore, respondents (n=3) believe that administrative issues such as delay disposing of land for development is a cause of informal settlements at Msunduzi Municipality. The finding (n=7) 100% believe that government economic policies have centralised industrial parks thus causing informal settlements at Msunduzi.

This study has provided evidence that Apartheid government, economic factors, administration issues such as lengthy and inadequate processes, delay to dispose of land for development, government economic policy such as centralisations of industrial parks, need for shelter as the pull and push factors of urbanisation that are influencing informal settlements at Msunduzi Municipality.

5.5.2 Research Objective two: To ascertain the consequences of the influence of urbanisation on informal settlement patterns in Msunduzi municipality

This study identified delay in land development and distribution, challenge to attract investors, planning disrupted, Low value of land, no regard for land ownership, land pollution, changing the city’s spatial framework plans, delay all the planning as consequences of informal settlements in Msunduzi municipality.

The finding (n=3) 43% indicates that delay in land development and distribution is the effect of informal settlements on land reform at Msunduzi. This finding supports the finding of Marutlulle (2017) who said Informal settlements represent a major challenge to development. The study indicates that respondents (2) 29% believe that there are not much effects on land

reform at Msunduzi. The study further indicates that respondents (n=4) 57%, believe that plans are disrupted as the effect of informal settlements on land management. Furthermore, the respondent (1) 14% believe that challenge to attract investors is an effect of informal settlements on land management at Msunduzi Municipality.

The finding (3) 43% indicates that delaying all planning is an effect of informal settlements on land adjudication. The study further indicates that respondent (n=1) 14% believe that low value for land is an effect of informal settlements on land adjudication. Moreover, the respondent (n=1) 14% believes that there is no regard for land ownership as the effect of informal settlements on land adjudication at Msunduzi Municipality.

The study indicates that respondents (n=4) 57% believe that informal settlements are changing the city's spatial framework plans of Msunduzi , and land pollution is also an effect of informal settlements on land at Msunduzi Municipality as asserted by some respondent (14%).

5.5.3 Research objective three: To understand the trends of urbanization and their influence on informal settlement patterns in Msunduzi municipality

The study identified water, electricity and sanitation, Security of land tenure, emergency service, accessible road network, no structured programmes for amenities as basic services and amenities provided to informal settlements at Msunduzi municipality.

Basic services consist of vital resources to the proper functioning and wellbeing of human beings as a whole. Indicators such as water, sanitation, and electricity characterise these services (Housing Development Agency, 2012:05). The study indicates that respondents (5) 71% believe that water, electricity and sanitation are the basic services provided to informal settlements at Msunduzi municipality. According to Pan, Armitage and van Ryneveld (2018), the South African government is committed to providing a baseline level of 'free basic services' (water, sanitation, refuse removal and electricity) to all indigent households. Furthermore, the respondent (1) 14% states that security of land tenure is the basic service provided to informal settlements at Msunduzi municipality.

The study indicates that respondents (n=2) 29% claim that emergence service is the amenity provided to informal settlements at Msunduzi municipality. Furthermore, respondents (n=2)

29% claim that there is no structured programme for amenities at Msunduzi municipality, and some respondent (n=1) 14% claim that accessible road network is the amenities provided to informal settlements.

5.5.4 Research Objective 4: To determine the response of Msunduzi municipality to the influence of rapid urbanisation on informal settlements patterns

This study identified that there are informal settlement response programmes, no partnerships with private organisations, there are informal settlement response initiatives as themes under this research objective.

The study indicates that respondents (n=7) 100% agree that there are informal settlements response programmes such as Rapid Response Unit, Human Settlements response programmes, Community Residential Units. The study indicates that respondents (n=5) 71% claim that there are no partnerships with private organisations as informal settlements response. Furthermore, respondents (n=2) 29% claim that there are partnerships with private organisations. The study indicates that respondents (n=5) 71% claim that there are informal settlement responses initiatives such as Breaking New Ground (BNG) policy. Due to the multiple concerns about the RDP which led to a policy shift in 2004, the government introduced “Breaking New Grounds (BNG): A Comprehensive Plan for The Development of Sustainable Human Settlements” Nkoane (2019:13).

5.6 RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE STUDY

The following recommendations are made based on the findings:

- The municipality and government to design and implement more policies that will benefit and better the life of informal settlements dwellers
- The government to provide housing to all low-income earners to improve public urban development.
- The municipality to improve the administration issue related to land reform, land adjudication. The municipality should speed up the administrative processes.
- To design and implement better urbanisation policies
- The municipality should consider social and economic factors when dealing with informal settlement dwellers

- The municipality should implement more response initiatives to help informal settlement dwellers
- The municipality should consider providing more amenities to informal settlements
- The municipality should consider improving access to basic services in the informal settlements.

5.7 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE STUDY

Further research with a large population and mixed methods (Quantitative and Qualitative) are required so that the findings can be generalised. Future research should also include recipients of the basic service in informal settlements as respondents informal to provide more insights into the understanding of urbanisation, access to basic services, response initiatives in informal settlements.

5.8 CONCLUDING STATEMENT

The purpose of this study was to assess the dynamics (trends, causes, consequences) of rapid urbanisation in Msunduzi Local Municipality, South Africa. Specifically, the study targeted the causes, consequences and trend of urbanisation on the informal settlements. To this end, potential factors that might be the causes of urbanisation and their influence, and consequences on informal settlements were examined and measured, namely: government economic policies, role of apartheid government, administrative issues, population growth, shortage of housing policies, effect of informal settlements on land reform, effects of informal settlements on land, effect of the informal settlement on land adjudication, access to basic services, amenities, effects of informal settlements on land management, informal settlements responses programmes, informal settlement response initiatives, informal settlement response partnerships with private organisations. These factors were selected from the literature.

The study reveals that generally, the respondents consider that Apartheid government played a role in today informal settlement through their legislation which excluded black community, government economic policies are one of the causes of urbanisation as all industrial parks are centralised in big cities, therefore, causing people from rural to move to cities to look for jobs and access better health, education systems. Furthermore, respondents claim that some basic services such as water, electricity and sanitation are provided to informal settlements at

Msunduzi municipality, there are no response partnerships with private organisations, no structured programmes for amenities.

This research study found that informal settlement is changing the city's spatial framework plans, delay land reform as well as disrupt planning of land management.

The Msunduzi Municipality can make use of the findings of this study to improve the condition of urbanisation in the city and plan for the betterment of informal settlements. This study sheds more light on the informal settlements in Msunduzi as well as its effects on land reform and land management and provides recommendations.

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ANNEXURE A: Informed Consent

UKZN HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES RESEARCH ETHICS COMMITTEE (HSSREC)

APPLICATION FOR ETHICS APPROVAL
For research with human participants

Information Sheet and Consent to Participate in Research

Date:

Greetings,

My name is Muziwokuthula ZUMA (9304481), from Pietermaritzburg (082 767 8449; 9304481@stu.ukzn.ac.za).

You are being invited to consider participating in a study that involves research on an assessment of urbanisation in local government. The aim and purpose of this research is to assess the main trends, causes and consequences of rapid urbanisation and provide suggestions to improve public urban development and management. The study is expected to include 6-10 respondents drawn from senior management of the municipality, all from Msunduzi Local Municipality in Pietermaritzburg. It will involve the following procedures, namely one-on-one interviews. The duration of your participation if you choose to participate and remain in the study is expected to be 10-20 minutes. The study is funded by myself.

The study does not involve any risks and/or discomforts. There are no direct benefits to participants. With this study I hope to understand the trends of urbanisation and their influence on informal settlement patterns in Msunduzi municipality.

This study has been ethically reviewed and approved by the UKZN Humanities and Social Sciences Research Ethics Committee (approval number_____)

In the event of any problems or concerns/questions you may contact the researcher at (082 767 8449; 9304481@stu.ukzn.ac.za) or the UKZN Humanities & Social Sciences Research Ethics Committee, contact details as follows:

HUMANITIES & SOCIAL SCIENCES RESEARCH ETHICS ADMINISTRATION
Research Office, Westville Campus
Govan Mbeki Building
Private Bag X 54001
Durban 4000 KwaZulu-Natal, SOUTH AFRICA
Tel: 27 31 2604557- Fax: 27 31 2604609
Email: HSSREC@ukzn.ac.za

Your anonymity will be maintained by the researcher and the School of Management, I.T. & Governance and your responses will not be used for any purposes outside of this study.

All data, both electronic and hard copy, will be securely stored during the study and archived for 5 years. After this time, all data will be destroyed.

ANNEXURE B: Informed Consent

UNIVERSITY OF KWAZULU-NATAL
School of Management, IT and Governance

Dear Respondent,

MPA Research Project
Researcher: M Zuma (082 767 8449)
Supervisor: Prof TI Nzimakwe (031 260 2606)
Research Office: Ms M Snyman (031 260 8350)

I, Muziwokuthula ZUMA (9304481), am a Master of Public Administration (MPA) student in the School of Management, IT and Governance, at the University of KwaZulu-Natal. You are invited to participate in a research project entitled “*An Assessment of the Influence of Urbanisation on Informal Settlement Patterns in Msunduzi Local Municipality*”.

The aim of this study is to assess the main trends, causes and consequences of rapid urbanisation and provide suggestions to improve public urban development and management.

Through your participation I hope to understand the trends of urbanization and their influence on informal settlement patterns in Msunduzi municipality.

Your participation in this project is voluntary. You may refuse to participate or withdraw from the project at any time with no negative consequence. There will be no monetary gain from participating in this research project. Confidentiality and anonymity of records identifying you as a participant will be maintained by the School of MIG, UKZN.

If you have any questions or concerns about participating in this study, please contact me or my supervisor at the numbers listed above.

This interview should take about 15-20 minutes to complete. I hope you will take the time to participate in the interview.

Sincerely

Investigator’s signature _____ Date _____

This page is to be retained by participant

ANNEXURE C: Interview Guide

INTERVIEW GUIDE IN-DEPTH INTERVIEW GUIDE

Preamble:

- Introduction myself
- Thank the participant for agreeing to the meeting
- Briefly describe the purpose of the study. Explain that I am interested in supply chain management work.
- Explain that it is their experiences and opinions that I am seeking and encourage them to express themselves freely.
- Explain to the participant their right to confidentiality and anonymity. They are allowed not to answer questions and can take a break / leave the interview at any time.
- Explain the need to tape recording and testing of the recording device.
- Ask if they have any questions.
- Request the participant to read and sign the informed consent form.

Interview

1. **Please tell me, what the *causes* of informal settlements at Msunduzi Municipality?**
 - How is the apartheid government a cause of informal settlements at Msunduzi Municipality?
 - How is population growth a cause of informal settlements at Msunduzi Municipality?
 - How are administrative issues a cause of informal settlements at Msunduzi Municipality?
 - How are government economic policies a cause of informal settlements at Msunduzi Municipality?
 - How is shortage of housing a cause of informal settlements at Msunduzi Municipality?

ANNEXURE E: Ethical Clearance



20 April 2020

Mr Muziwokuthula Zuma (9304481)
School Of Man Info Tech & Gov
Westville Campus

Dear Mr Zuma,

Protocol reference number: HSSREC/00001258/2020

Project title: An Assessment of the Influence of Urbanisation on Informal Settlement Patterns at Msunduzi Local Municipality

Degree: Masters

Approval Notification – Expedited Application

This letter serves to notify you that your application received on 14 April 2020 in connection with the above, was reviewed by the Humanities and Social Sciences Research Ethics Committee (HSSREC) and the protocol has been granted **FULL APPROVAL**.

Any alteration/s to the approved research protocol i.e. Questionnaire/Interview Schedule, Informed Consent Form, Title of the Project, Location of the Study, Research Approach and Methods must be reviewed and approved through the amendment/modification prior to its implementation. In case you have further queries, please quote the above reference number. **PLEASE NOTE:** Research data should be securely stored in the discipline/department for a period of 5 years.

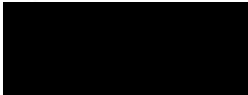
This approval is valid until 20 April 2021.

To ensure uninterrupted approval of this study beyond the approval expiry date, a progress report must be submitted to the Research Office on the appropriate form 2 - 3 months before the expiry date. A close-out report to be submitted when study is finished.

All research conducted during the COVID-19 period must adhere to the national and UKZN guidelines.

HSSREC is registered with the South African National Research Ethics Council (REC-040414-040).

Yours sincerely,



Professor Dipane Hlalele (Chair)

/dd

Humanities & Social Sciences Research Ethics Committee
UKZN Research Ethics Office Westville Campus, Govan Mbeki Building
Postal Address: Private Bag X54001, Durban 4000
Tel: +27 31 260 8350 / 4557 / 3587
Website: <http://research.ukzn.ac.za/Research-Ethics/>

Founding Campuses: ■ Edgewood ■ Howard College ■ Medical School ■ Pietermaritzburg ■ Westville

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