

**IDP**

# INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN



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# WHAT IS AN IDP?

Municipal Systems Act 2000 defines IDP as the *principal* strategic planning instrument for Municipalities

- **Principal = main one / lead**
- Basically: An IDP tells the Municipality what its going to do to develop its area
- Municipalities **MUST** produce an IDP every 5 years
  - the IDP must be reviewed annually to
  - Accommodate unexpected events affecting outcomes e.g. floods /draught / Covid-19
  - Accommodate pressing needs e.g. sewerage



## Key features of IDP must include:

- **Spatial analysis**
  - This involves urban planning, transportation planning, and land use management.
  - The IDP can reverse spatial planning that caused disadvantage to communities that came from Apartheid
- **Service delivery**
  - S4(2) Municipal Systems Act provides for duty of the municipality to provide municipal services in a financially & environmentally stable manner
- **Local Economic Development**
  - Includes job creation, assisting with small businesses establishment providing training and workshops on establishment and running of small business



### ■ Transformation and organizational Development

- Municipalities this overall includes the improvement of quality of life of the municipal community through building up different facets of the community

### ■ Financial management

- There should be a money commitment to project plans. i.t.o S4(2) a clear budget should be set for the projects to be embarked on. It is therefore the right of the ward councilor and community member to ask, *"How much has been allocated to.....?"*

### ■ Public Participation

- S4(2) requires the municipality to encourage public participation. It is the responsibility of the Municipality to facilitate this process
- This is not a side story or as an after thought. The IDP needs to be built from the ground (the people) going up to the Municipality itself
- Section 152 of the South African Constitution says that local government must "encourage the involvement of communities and community organisations in matters of local government".

## Public participation

### ■ The Department Provincial and Local Government (DPLG) proposes that an IDP Representative Forum be established to encourage the participation of communities and other stakeholders. The forum may include.

- Members of the executive committee of the council
- Councillors including district councillors
- Traditional leaders





- Ward committee representative
- Heads of departments and senior officials from municipal and government department
- representatives from organised stakeholder groups
- People who fight for the rights of non-organised groups – e.g. A gender activist
- Resource people or advisors
- Community representatives (e.g. RDP Forum)
- The purpose of this forum is to:
  - Provide an opportunity for stakeholders to represent the interests of their constituencies.
  - Provide a structure for discussion, negotiations and joint decision making.
  - Ensure proper communication between all stakeholders and the municipality.
  - Monitor the planning and implementation process.

■ **A code of conduct should be drawn up for these forums that provides details on:**

- Meetings – frequency and attendance
- Agenda, facilitation and recording of proceedings
- Understanding the role of various stakeholders as representatives of their constituencies
- How feedback to constituencies will take place
- Required majority for decisions to be taken
- How disputes will be resolved

■ **The Council should also approve a strategy for public participation. The strategy must decide, amongst other things, on:**

- The roles of the different stakeholders during the participation process
- Ways to encourage the participation of unorganised groups
- Method to ensure participation during the different phases of planning
- Timeframes for public and stakeholder response, inputs and comments
- Ways to disseminate information
- Means to collect information on community needs



## **Public Participation: S5 Municipal Systems Act 2000: Rights and duties of members of local community**

Members of the local community have the right, through mechanisms and in accordance with processes and procedures provided for in terms of this Act or other applicable legislation to-

- contribute to the decision-making processes of the municipality; and
- submit written or oral recommendations, representations and complaints to the municipal council or to another political structure or a political office bearer or the administration of the municipality;



- to prompt responses to their written or oral communications, including complaints, to the municipal council or to another political structure or a political office bearer or the administration of the municipality;
- to be informed of decisions of the municipal council, or another political structure or any political office bearer of the municipality, affecting their rights, property and reasonable expectations;
- to regular disclosure of the state of affairs of the municipality, including its finances;
- to demand that the proceedings of the municipal council and those of its committees must be-
- open to the public, subject to section 20;
- conducted impartially and without prejudice; and
- untainted by personal self-interest;
- to the use and enjoyment of public facilities; and
- to have access to municipal services which the municipality provides, provided the duties set out in subsection (2)(b) are complied with.



## Active Citizenry

- Communities should not go to an IDP meeting so that the Municipality presents the IDP
- IDP should start from the community, based on the community needs
- It's the immediate needs of the community that determine the IDP and therefore the development of the region



- Public must do their homework to prepare to engage with the Municipality
- E.g if no electricity, how many houses affected?
- No water region? Ward councilor obtain a list of people with their names and signatures signing a petition and present it to the Municipality
- Lack of roads, bridges specific areas

#### ■ **How to hold local government accountable to the IDP process**

- Democracy is not just about voting for your party of choice; it also involves getting involved in holding elected officials and those appointed following elections accountable to deliver on what was promised
- Every Municipality has an IDP Manager/Officer/Coordinator
  - If the dates for community engagement and participation are not shared you can follow up on this person
  - Best to address your issue in writing, because you need a record of the grievance which has been forwarded

#### ■ **Local government accountability: Points to discuss when having a protest or other forms of civil disobedience.**

- Burning of tyres, public of property, blocking the road, what does this mean: Human rights affected?
  - Lack of access to basic rights, cannot access hospitals, clinics if roads blocked,
  - Children cannot access schools, what does this mean for the community children?
  - Who is impacted when schools are burned down or roads are blocked



**NB: It is important to ensure that our actions do not punish the most affected by the inaction of the local government.**

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