ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF ASSET-BASED COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN PHILIPPI

By

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DECLARATION

I, **Athi Majija**, declare that the content of this dissertation is my own work and that this dissertation has not previously been submitted for academic examination as part of the requirement of any other qualification. Furthermore, it represents my own views and not necessarily that of the Cape Peninsula University of Technology.

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ABSTRACT

The dissertation examines the levels of service delivery in Philippi through Asset Based Community Development (ABCD) and it suggests this model as a model that can be used to confront the challenges of underdevelopment, the mobilisation and sustaining of local economic development.

The research investigates theoretical and practical approaches to address the developmental problems embedded in dependency theory utilised by government and non governmental organisations (NGOs) in the Philippi community.

The research clarifies the important role of developmental stakeholders in depoliticising development processes and its endeavours to address issues of development ownership in Philippi.

It suggests the employment of the Asset Based Community Development (ABCD) approach which will focus on building Philippi from the inside out, utilising the available human capital, people's expertise, formal and informal talents.

The research employed both qualitative and quantitative research methodologies. These methodologies rely on literature search, questionnaires, interviews, and observation as methods of data collection. At the end of the study, workable recommendations will be made informed by the research findings.

The main findings of the research are:

- There is a high degree of "quick-fix" developmental approaches used in pursuing community development programmes and projects in this area.
- There is a need to improve the existing asset-utilisation for development programmes through the empowerment of the capacity of small businesses and the re-engineering of the existing physical infrastructure such as roads.

- There is a need to improve the level of service delivery in the community through skills capacity building, establishment of public private partnership.

- There is need to strengthen community leadership capacity through the utilisation of capacitated and skilled young people and the recognition of existing formal and informal experiences, talents, skills, and capacities of the local people.

- That to sustain local economic development in Philippi, there is a need to empower emerging entrepreneurs, ensure financial capital accessibility for small, medium and micro enterprises and ensure the efficiency and effectiveness of local Real Enterprise Development (RED) Door resources.

- There is limited involvement of community citizens in developmental affairs and initiatives that leads to completes of partial failure of development programmes.

- There is more centralisation (control) than facilitation of community development processes.

- There are power differences that compromise the potential for genuine Asset-Based and community-driven development, which indications suggest are caused by political intolerance in the community.

- There is a lack of stakeholder relations/partnerships which results in disjointed community development in the area.

- There is a lack of political will and leadership that is capable of stimulating a sense of belonging and seizing the developmental opportunities in the area.

- There is a lack of a strong base of social relations, internally and externally for integrated development.

- There is a lack of sound social activism, patriotism and community mobilisation.

- There is an inability to identify and exploit the existing multiple types of resources, such as human, financial, physical, social, and natural resources for the benefit of the community.

- There is a failure to produce an enabling environment in terms of the formulation of community service related policies, supporting institutions and processes.

- There is a lack of local decision-making participation in community development policy processes.

The study presents nine (9) recommendations to resolve developmental constraints in Philippi.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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This chapter focuses on an intensive conduct of the relevant literature review and assesses how areas like Philippi can draw lessons from the success stories of ABCD development approach with a view to influence the re-orientation of the current development programmes for the benefit of its inhabitants.

Chapter 3: Research design and methodology applied for asset-based community development in Philippi

This chapter presents research design and methodology applied, study results, methods of data collection utilised, the statistical descriptive analysis and interpretation of results.

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Chapter 1

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.1   INTRODUCTION

This dissertation aims to provide public policy-makers, local community development workers, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), church-based organisations (CBOs), non-profit organisations (NPOs) and other developmental institutions with a community-driven development model promoting participatory approaches and enabling decentralised community development.

This model, developmental in its approach, aims to help community development workers to better understand the complex socio-economic challenges associated with establishing integrated development plans (IDPs) and effective local economic development (LED) required for formulating and sustaining the results demanded by the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

In order to achieve any of these MDGs, baseline strategies (empowering poor people and marginalised communities, improving local governance, providing adequate public infrastructure and services) have to be met. These goals can only be achieved by adopting a bottom-up approach, strengthening community development policies and partnerships. Because community development is multi-faceted and multi-sectored it is important to understand how various institutional reforms, as well as investment and capacity building efforts relate to each other at grassroots level and contribute to produce desired social and economic spin-offs.

1.2   BACKGROUND TO THE PROBLEM

According to Swanepoel (1992:1-2) community development workers in South Africa are faced with the mammoth challenge of helping communities

sustain their development. Such workers encourage community development projects to accomplish their intended goals or objectives. This type of work within communities is driven by the development of worker agencies, government employees, churches and other interest groups or institutions.

Philippi is an underdeveloped township on the outskirts of Cape Town and is both socially as well as economically challenged. Here, high levels of unemployment are prevalent, societal decay is clear and the housing infrastructure constitutes a mixture of informal settlements and reconstruction and development programme (RDP) houses. Also significant of Philippi, is the large number of people who live there with limited or no formal training. Furthermore, a number of business initiatives collapsed before getting off the ground – linked to the demographic breakdowns already mentioned. The area is also affected by high crime incidences which the local leadership does not seem to know how to deal with it. It is against these prevailing conditions that, in this dissertation, it will be argued that areas like Philippi require a developmental approach, which involves a critical analysis of the community strength, organisational capacities, existing resources or assets, infrastructural plan, and individual skills-training by taking an asset-based community development (ABCD) approach as an intervention to develop the community.

According to the Synergos Institute (2002:14), ABCD is an integrated approach developed specifically for communities like Philippi to help uplift the standard of living in the area. This approach is community driven; it recognises the strengths, gifts, talents and resources of individuals and communities.

1.3   PROBLEM STATEMENT

According to Statistics South Africa (2001:3), the Western Cape is second on the list of poor provinces in the country. The statistics also indicate that the Western Cape contains the provincial inequality in the country. The gini-coefficient, a globally recognised instrument of measuring inequality, is at an unacceptably high rate of 0.62 compared with the national figure of 0.57.

Notwithstanding the fact that these statistical indicators ignore human rights-based dimensions and indicators in their head-count exercise, neither of these statistical indicators provide any measure of comfort.

Philippi is one of the most poverty-stricken areas within the City of Cape Town, with high levels of unemployment, economic imbalances and economic dependency with fewer or no substantial local economic developmental projects. The lack of societal values, norms, developmental institutions and adequate capacities are also important contributors to the current state of underdevelopment within this community. Carefully facilitated empowerment is greatly needed in communities where principles of equity and social justice are widely accepted, understood and practised.

The lack of a comprehensive local government developmental plan, religious leaders, NGOs and scholarly intervention in enabling an environment that facilitates sustainable and community-based driven development is another contributing factor to the problems embedded in the community. It is imperative to understand that capacity extends well beyond technical and professional training.

Therefore, the lack of effective collaboration between the public sector and governmental organisations, more responsive and legitimate forms of social cohesion, a lack of better performing organisations has proved to be a problem in Philippi. Another problem is the lack of individuals who are committed to working together to solve problems and enhance the capacity of local development contributors to the current developmental state in Philippi.

The purpose of this study is twofold: firstly, to address the developmental problems in the community of Philippi; secondly, it aims to assess possible ways of introducing the ABCD approach as a developmental model to help grow the community.

1.4   RESEARCH SUB-PROBLEMS

The research sub-problems that this dissertation addresses are divided into two. The first is the failure to bring about infrastructural development in the area of Philippi, which has contributed to the negative attributes of poverty and underdevelopment. The second is the lack of skills capability, capacity building and empowerment in existing modes of development in the area. Any community development approach that neglects the mentioned research sub-problems is destined to face sustainability problems.

1.5   RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1.5.1   What are the current approaches in community development that should be utilised in order to confront the socio-economic challenges which are faced by the Philippi community in their quest to address poverty alleviation?

1.5.2   What are the current services offered by the local municipality, which should be utilised effectively in order to meet community demands?

1.5.3   What contribution or developmental role can community citizens play in order to expedite service delivery?

1.6   HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY

According to De Wet, Monteith, Steyn &Venter (1981:36), an hypothesis as a tentative statement, implies a proposed answer to a problem, setting accountability and the responsibility of effective research procedure, as a high priority.

Smit (1983:187) states that an hypothesis does not claim to be the complete solution to the problem. It serves only as a point of departure – the link between theory and research that leads to the broadening of knowledge.

The research hypotheses for this study are as follows:

- ABCD will provide massive economic stability in the area of Philippi through the creation of jobs and sustainable development projects.

- ABCD will also facilitate, together with skills development agencies, an achievable community skills audit that will contribute to strengthening economic activities.

- ABCD will assist in the identification of key community resources such as libraries, community halls, sport grounds and schools; and also assist community developers and community workers within the area to expand and sustain developmental programmes.

- ABCD will serve as an intervention to curb the community's dependence on external aid – thereby recognising its internal strengths, weaknesses and capacity.

1.7 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The following research objectives have been postulated in order to achieve the purpose of the study:

- Evaluating and assessing the impact and effectiveness of existing community development systems, which would provide effective service delivery in Philippi.

- Developing recommendations that will attempt to integrate existing strategies with the ABCD approach, which would limit community dependency.

- Providing a guideline booklet that will identify community capacity and assets of certain individuals, associations and local institutions.

- Mobilising and linking assets for economic development, by leveraging activities, investments and resources from outside the community by creating developmental partnerships.

1.8   SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The current situation of development in Philippi requires an intervention that will address social cohesion and sustainable development standards. The existing trends of development have become disconnected and disjointed, thereby encouraging dependency. A viable social and economic development strategy is required to integrate all the local development initiatives.

The significance of this study is to empower communities to drive the developmental processes themselves, by identifying and mobilising existing (often unrecognised) assets, thereby responding to and creating local economic opportunities.

There is also a need to intensify personal attributes, skills and relationships among people; this would stimulate local associations and informal networks. The mobilisation of these social assets should permit and activate more formal institutional resources such as local government, formal community-based organisations and private enterprises. The significance of this mobilisation should lean towards sustainable community developmental processes.

1.9   RELATED STUDIES AND DEBATES

The related studies and debates on community development suggest the following:

Skinner (1997:85-102) argues that further shifts in the rhetoric of community development surfaced in the mid-1990s with a move towards capacity-building. He further defines capacity-building as developmental work which strengthens the ability of community organisations and groups to build their

structures, systems, people and skills so that they are better able to define and achieve their objectives; and engage in consultation and planning; manage community projects and participate in partnerships and community enterprises.

The capacity-building model of development includes aspects of training and organisational development; personal development and resource building. The approach of organising in a planned, self-conscious manner reflects the principles of empowerment and equality (Skinner, 1997:91).

Bota's response during an interview (2006) indicated that a lack of financial resources limits the types of mechanisms communities can use to hold corporations accountable to the community citizens. Where communities are socially and politically marginalised, there could possibly be a lack of support from the government or elite groups who pander to more powerful coalitions and constituencies. In addition, the repeated experience of being left out of decision-making; a lack of skills, confidence and resources with which to negotiate effectively; and the law of anticipated reactions often prevent poorer communities from effectively taking advantage of those opportunities which exist for negotiations. Where cooperation has created spaces for participation, weaker sections of the community may be excluded or marginalised.

Mdlalo's response during an interview (2005) argues that, in areas such as Philippi, a sense of being a community should be created because community is important. It contributes to individual and social well-being by establishing and maintaining channels of communication; organising resources to meet local needs; and providing a framework where the collective is more than the sum of its parts.

The Scottish Community Development Centre (SCDC) (2000:5b) defined community development as supporting the establishment of strong communities. It further argued that strong communities are the ones which are: knowledgeable; skilled; empowered; participative; self-reliant; stable; organised; and materially improved. The SCDC sees the following principles as fundamental in achieving strong communities: effective collaboration;

sustainable development; participatory democracy; life-long learning and education; and equal opportunities.

In the early 1980s, Thomas (1983:124) singled out four main approaches to community work, namely;

a) **Community action**

This approach focuses on the organisation of those community members that are adversely affected by the decisions (or non-decisions) of public and private bodies, as well as more general structural characteristics of society. It aims to promote collective action to challenge existing socio-political and economic structures and processes. The strategy helps to explore and explain the power realities of people's situations and, through this two-pronged approach, to develop both a critical perspective of the status quo, as well as an alternative basis of power and action.

b) **Community development**

This is an approach that emphasises self-help; mutual support; the building of neighbourhood integration; the development of neighbourhood capacities for problem-solving; and self-representation and the promotion of collective action to bring community preferences to the attention of political decision-makers.

c) **Social planning**

This approach is concerned with the assessment of community needs and problems. Its systematic planning comprises analysing social conditions; social policies and agency services; setting goals and priorities; designing service programmes; and the mobilisation of appropriate resources, as well as the implementation and evaluation of services and programmes.

d) Community organisation

This approach promotes the collaboration of separated communities or welfare agencies with or without the additional participation of statutory authorities in the promotion of joint initiatives. This method demotes community fragmentation and lack of connection; and promotes togetherness, connectedness and self-sustainability.

According to Midgley et al (1986:205), the notion of popular participation and that of community participation are interlinked. The former is concerned with broad issues of social development and the creation of opportunities for the involvement of people in the political, economic and social life of a nation, while the latter denotes the direct involvement of ordinary people in local issues.

According to a United Nations document (1981:59) community participation is the creation of opportunities which enable all members of a community to actively contribute toward and influence the development process and to share equitably in the fruits of development.

1.10   DELIMITATION OF THE STUDY

The study will focus on Philippi in the Western Cape Province. This narrows down the broad meaning of the term community development in relation to this study. There is a plethora of literature on community development models. The study will focus on achieving the research objectives, *as stated in section 1.6 above.* Findings will be based on the outcomes of the developmental model that encourages community interconnectedness for effective development suitable for Philippi.

1.11   RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

1.11.1 Research design

Pilot study

A pilot study will be employed, using a cluster approach to gather the required information on the community of Philippi. In this pilot study four [4] respondents from four [4] wards, representing four [4] different community structures will be selected, e.g. community development workers, community health workers, political groupings, community police forums, Philippi community leaders, NGOs and faith based organisations (FBOs).The observation technique will also be employed throughout the research as a mode of data collection.

The reason for this narrow selection of respondents is because political interference is an issue in Philippi. It would be better to work with people who belong to community structures and ward development structures. The pilot study will be self-administered. Interviews will be one of the methods used for data collection. A two (2) month period will be allocated for the return of the questionnaires from participating respondents.

The researcher will collect and interpret the questionnaire statements.

The language that will be used is isiXhosa, however the questionnaires will be written in English. The reason for using isiXhosa is that, Brown's Farm is predominantly an African community, with high literacy challenges and the common language that is used is isiXhosa.

The study will use the 'purposive sampling' method due to participants of the study being selected on the basis of their knowledge and position within different sectors of the community relevant to the study.

1.11.2 Research methodology

According to Leedy (1980:4-7), research is essentially a thought process on accumulated facts and data in order to determine what the facts "say" and what the data means. Hutchinson (1992:51) contended that research is a scientific investigation and study to establish facts to help reach new conclusions. It can be distinguished from other human activities by its systematic nature.

Research methodology is referred to as the research strategy or methods of collecting data; it necessitates a reflection on the planning, structuring and execution of the research to comply with the demands of truth, objectivity and validity. It clearly indicates the methods of data collection as well as the techniques used for such data collection. There are two common research methodologies/frameworks within social sciences, namely; qualitative and quantitative research methodology. *Qualitative Research Methodology* refers to research which produces descriptive data; generally people's own written or spoken words (Leedy, 1980:52-53).

In qualitative research methodology questionnaires, survey research technique, scrutiny of the relevant literature, interviews, published and unpublished literature, government policies, strategies and observations are used as techniques for data collection. These techniques will assist the researcher to explore a phenomenon bounded by time and activity (a programme, event, process, institution or social group) and collect detailed information by using a variety of data collection procedures during a sustained period of time (Leedy, 1980:195-200).

The Quantitative Research Methodology is based on placing "emphasis on quantification of constructs…. [that] the best, or only, way of measuring the properties of phenomena is through quantitative measurement, such as assigning numbers of perceived qualities of things…[and] the central role of variables in describing and analysing human behaviour" (Babbie and Mouton, 2002:281).

For the purpose of this study, qualitative and quantitative research methodologies will be used. These methodologies rely on literature search; questionnaires; interviews; and observation as methods of data collection.

1.11.2.1   Literature review

According to De Wet et al (1981:80), literature review is described as a technique used to obtain perspectives on the most recent research findings related to the topic of research. And it also helps the researcher to determine the actuality of research on a particular topic. De Wet et al (1981:40-41) further stated that it (literature review) aims to provide all-round perspectives on the latest research findings regarding the topic, which should indicate the best method, scale of measurements and statistics that can be used; it will assist in interpreting the research findings in a better way; and determine the relevancy of the prospective research. The literature search will assist in familiarising the researcher with existing literature related to the study.

According to Ferreira (2005:2), the literature search will assist the researcher in developing the ability to recognise and select the significant and relevant information, without getting lost in trivial matters. It will also assist the researcher in the knowledge of relevant literature and help to define boundaries of his or her research field. For the purpose of this study, the literature review from the following sources will be utilised, namely: books; government legislations; government policy documents; development papers, files; published and unpublished research material; journal articles; academic papers; official reports; and other relevant literature – data stream one.

1.11.3 Empirical survey

According to Ferreira (2005:2-3), the word empirical means "guided by practical experience". An empirical survey constitutes secondary data (data stream 2). The empirical survey will assist the researcher in sampling the intended population in a research area pertaining to the topic by various means of data collection such as questionnaires and interviews.

1.11.3.1 Questionnaires

A questionnaire is a commonplace instrument for collecting data beyond the physical reach of the researcher, that is, from a large or diverse sample of people. It is an impersonal instrument for collecting information and must therefore, contain clear questions, worded as simply as possible to avoid any confusion or ambiguity since the researcher probably will not be present to explain what was meant by any one particular question (Babbie & Mouton, 2002:180-187). The questionnaire should be designed to fulfil a specific research objective; it should be brief and the sequence of the questions logical. There are three forms of questionnaires, namely: structured, semi-structured and unstructured questionnaires. Structured questionnaires are mostly used in the place of interviews. In this case, an unstructured questionnaire is used as a mode of data collection (Babbie & Mouton, 2002:187).

One hundred [100] structured questionnaires designed in Likert scale format will be distributed to selected individuals, groups and developmental associations. In this regard, a 'purposive sampling' method will be employed; which means, some of the respondents will be purposely selected on the basis of their knowledge and position within different sectors of the society that are relevant to the study. The targeted population is 50 respondents. The questionnaire will be self-administered and the researcher will personally collect all the respondents. Three months will be allocated for participating respondents to return questionnaires. The statistician will assist the researcher with data processing: that is, interpreting graphs, and analysing data collected.

1.11.3.2   Interviews

According to Babbie and Mouton (2002:200-202), "basic individual interviewing is one of the most frequently used methods of data gathering within the qualitative approach". Interviews with selected community citizens will assist the researcher in gaining the actual feelings of people on issues at grassroots level and make justifiable findings. Babbie and Mouton (2002:202) stated that there are two types of interviews, namely; open-ended and closed interviews.

Open-ended/Unstructured interviews; Denscombe (1998:98-99) argued that interviews are useful in getting in-depth and comprehensive information. In an unstructured interview, the questionnaire may simply be a list of topics that the researcher wants to discuss. Typically, the questions are open-ended (phrased in a way that encourages the interview subject to provide an elaborate answer). In this type of interview, the interviewer will ask follow-up questions that elicit more detailed answers.

According to Babbie & Mouton (2002:205) this type of interview is qualitative in nature and commonly take the form of focus groups, in-depth interviews and tele-depth interviews. The purpose of this interview format is to collect rich data that can provide a wealth of understanding to the reader and for this reason open questions are usually used. This is the most expensive type of interview format to conduct because experienced interviewers have to be hired as moderators. In this type of interview analysing data produced is more time consuming and complicated than in the case of quantitative research.

Babbie & Mouton (2002:289) further stated that, in this type of interview the interviewer uses the technique of probes to initiate further discussion and to extract the maximum amount of qualitative data from the respondent. The researcher will then use this type of interview to gain a feel for all the possible answers to a particular question – and then use such (qualitative) answers as the basis for a quantitative piece of research which will be easy to analyse and draw statistics from.

Closed/structured interviews; Denscombe (1998:98) argued that, this format of interview is commonly used when quantitative data is required for a research project and most on-street-surveys and telephone surveys are of this rigid format. In a closed interview the interviewer is not permitted to deviate from the pre-designed questionnaire. The questions on the questionnaire are usually closed in nature and require only simple responses.

Babbie & Mouton (2002:290-291) explained that, in this interview technique there is a fixed arrangement of questions and an order in which these questions must be asked. An advantage of this interview method is that confounding variables (things that may affect the survey such as interview influences) are minimised. In this type of interview technique respondents are not able to elaborate on any point that they make, so there is potentially less development and understanding in the analysis produced from the data. Babbie & Mouton (2002:291) further argue that it is important that the interviewer ask the questions in an identical sequence and manner of every person being surveyed.

For the purpose of this study an open-ended, unstructured interview format will be used. Five (5) interviews will be undertaken with selected community leaders and these interviews will be unstructured with the aim of extracting people's perceptions about the state of development in Philippi.

1.11.3.3 Observation

De Wet et al (1981:80-90), described observation as the technique used to determine how individuals or groups of persons react under specific circumstances, either natural or artificial. This technique involves watching and recording behaviours within a clearly defined area. The researcher plays the role of passive observer and is, therefore, outside the action(s) being observed and recorded. Babbie and Mouton (2002:293) posed two types of observations, namely; direct observation vs. passive observation. They further argue that a qualitative framework can make use of two types of observations, namely; simple observation and participative observation. In the former "the researcher remains an outside observer" while in the latter the researcher is simultaneously part of the group or situation which she/he is studying.

1.11.4 Data analysis and interpretation

According to Leedy (1980:58), data gathering can be in the form of words, images or physical objects. The author further argues that there are three forms of data analysis which are, data filtering, mind mapping and integration of the points of view of authors. The researcher tends to use interpretational analysis. Leedy (1980:67) defined interpretational analysis as examining the data for constructs, themes and patterns that can be used to describe and explain the phenomenon studied.

Because the data analysis and interpretation process will influence the development of the research recommendations, both the data analysing as well as the interpretation processes have to be conducted objectively. The interpretation and analysis of data provides the researcher with ways of discerning, examining, comparing, contrasting and interpreting meaningful patterns or themes.

A descriptive data analysis and interpretation will be done in accordance with the information obtained from the completed questionnaires, interviews, observation and pilot study. After data collection, an in-depth, objective analysis of the data will be made by means of data filtering, mind-mapping and the integration of the views of different respondents. This will assist to inform the researcher about the best community development model to base conclusions and recommendations on, for that particular community (Leedy, 1980:67-68).

1.12   CLARIFICATION OF CONCEPTS

1.12.1 Assets

Assets are defined as resources, which construct livelihoods and allow one to cope with life's setbacks by providing a sense of identity and meaningful engagement with the world. The main categories of community assets are capacities, talents and skills of individuals, associations, local institutions and physical assets, as well as national resources (Coady International Institute, 2005:4).

1.12.2 Community Development

Community Development is defined as an emphasis on social change through the empowerment of individuals, community action and community-based organisational development, with a view to achieving social and economic equity (Kenny; 1998:123; Doyle, 1998:50).

1.12.3 Local Economic Development

Local Economic Development is defined as an emphasis on community sustainability through the development of resilient local economies, with a particular emphasis on employment creation and income generation (Blakely 1994:78-80).

1.12.4 Poverty

Poverty in a broader perspective is more than the extent of low income or low expenditure in the country. It is defined as a denial of opportunities and choices most basic to human development to lead a long, healthy, creative life and to enjoy a decent standard of living, freedom, dignity, self-esteem and respect from others (Leibrand & Woolard, 1999:80-100).

1.12.5 Social Capital

Social Capital is defined as the resources of social organisation through trusts, norms and networks, which can improve the efficiency of a society by facilitating coordinated actions (Putnam, 1992:176).

1.12.6 Civil Society

Civil Society refers to the arena of non-coerced collective action around shared interests, purposes and values. In theory, its institutional forms are distinct from those of the state, family and market. However, in practice, the boundaries between state, civil society, family and market are often complex, blurred and negotiated. It commonly embraces a diversity of space, actors and institutional forms, varying in their degree of formality, autonomy and power. Civil society is often populated by organisations such as registered charities, developmental NGOs, community groups, women's organisations, faith-based organisations, social movements, coalitions and advocacy groups (Edwards, 2005:30).

1.12.7 Community

Hillery (1995:111-123), defines community as a social interaction within a geographic area having common goals and norms. The term "community" is also applied to categories of people who engage with a particular purpose, task or function collectively, or who have some common identity, though not necessarily associated with the same locality.

1.12.8 Sustainable community development

Sustainable community development is defined as one of the key principles of local development and community development and is the process of achieving a sustainable community (Hart, 2000:210).

1.12.9 Sustainable development

Sustainable development is defined as an integrated approach to economic, social and environmental development where this is conceived as change, rather than growth, and where regard is given to intergenerational equity. Employment and business opportunities, which are appropriate to the local context and which support environmental sustainability, are encouraged (Hart, 2000:209-210).

1.12.10 Co-operative solutions

Co-operative solutions are defined as a range of organized economic and social activities, which are community initiatives and community-member owned; self-help oriented; democratically run (either through direct participation or representative decision-making); and focused on responding to local economic, social or environmental needs (Craig, 1993:104).

1.12.11 Community sustainability

Community sustainability is defined as a vibrant local economy, strong stocks of social capital and a healthy natural environment. Sustainability has been reconceptualised to presume an integration of economic, social and environmental factors (Hart, 2000:208).

1.13 ORGANISATION OF THE DISSERTATION

Chapter 1: General overview

This chapter presents a brief background, defining the problem-statements, objectives, key questions, significance, research design and methodology, clarification of key concepts and the organisation of the study.

Chapter 2: Assessment of asset-based community development (ABCD) in Philippi: theory and practice

This chapter focuses on an intensive conduct of the relevant literature review and also assesses how areas like Philippi can draw lessons from cases involving the successful implementation of the ABCD development approach with a view to influencing the re-orientation of the current development programmes in this area for the benefit of its inhabitants.

Chapter 3: Research design and methodology applied for asset-based community development in Philippi

This chapter presents research design and methodology applied, study results, methods of data collection utilised, the statistical descriptive analysis and interpretation.

Chapter 4: Concluding remarks, findings and recommendations on the assessment of asset-based community development (ABCD) in Philippi

This chapter will present the findings of the study, its conclusions and will propose workable recommendations for development agents and stakeholders in Philippi.

1.14   SUMMARY

This study emphasizes that citizens should drive community development and that citizens' interests should come first. Development can only be effective when it promotes community participation, purposive interaction of community members, goal-orientation; and creates space for future development through the establishment of sustainable partnerships.

Such a process provides a basis for social and economic development, which benefits the entire community and promotes the spirit of self-reliance. The ABCD will service this purpose as a people-driven development model. The next chapter (Chapter 2) will provide information on the assessment of ABCD in Philippi, theory and practice. Chapter 2 will also provide a clear view of the nature of a community, its developmental challenges and the significance of partnership or stakeholders in rural development.

CHAPTER 2

AN ASSESSMENT OF ASSET-BASED COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
(ABCD) IN PHILIPPI: THEORY AND PRACTICES

2.1   INTRODUCTION

Before any viable and sustainable development can take place, a community
needs-analysis (in-depth study about the community) should be undertaken in
order to understand the developmental constraints and community dynamics of
such needs. Therefore, an assessment of the ABCD in the Philippi community
is vital in order to understand the available resources and assets within the
community before seeking outside assistance. Other development experts
normally refer to this phase as community-mapping or resource-auditing. A
definition and conceptual framework of the ABCD approach are presented
below and are followed by a summary.

2.2   THE LOCAL CONTEXT: A SIDE-VIEW ON PHILIPPI

The Western Cape (WC) is situated at the southern tip of Africa and one of
nine provinces in South Africa. It is the third largest province in terms of
geographical size and the fifth largest in terms of population. Its land area is
129 386 km², which constitutes 10, 6% of South Africa's total land area (The
Department of the Premier: Framework for the Development of the Western
Cape, 2004:2-3).

The estimated population in the WC is approximately 4.5 million, which is
about 9, 7 % of the national total and has a net population growth of about 2,
8% per annum. The WC has been recorded as the fastest growing province in
the country, as well as the top tourist destination of two choices (Framework
for the Development of the Western Cape, 2004-2007:3).

According to the Department of the Premier, Framework for the Development of the Western Cape (2004:2), the WC faces a formidable development challenge. A decade of service delivery has not reduced levels of inequality and unemployment, nor has it stimulated sufficient levels of growth in the WC. From 1996 to 2001, the WC population and labour force grew much faster than the national population and labour force. After a long period of sustained growth, the economy of the WC began to slow down in 1999. While the causes for the slowing down are diverse, preliminary evidence suggests that it has not yet bottomed out. The mounting population pressure and slowing economic growth has resulted in stagnant real per capita growth rates from 1996 to 2001.

The WC economy has also changed dramatically over the last 10 years with a rapid shift from unskilled labour intensive sectors to a more skill- and capital-intensive tertiary sector. The growth significance of the prominence of the tertiary sector was even more profound in the WC than in the rest of South Africa. From 1996 to 2001 the provincial economy also lost a significant portion of its share of jobs. The result of these trends is that wealth creation has not matched the population growth in the province (Framework for the Development of the Western Cape, 2004-2007:3).

While the delivery of basic services to the poor has improved, low levels of education have minimised the chances of participating and benefiting from the growing WC economy, which has resulted in increased levels of unequal income distribution. The province has been faced with a unique challenge to restructure its economy in order to achieve a better interface between the unique and high-quality products that it supplies. In addition, the well-developed sectors of manufacturing, agriculture and tourism continue to employ large numbers of unskilled and semi-skilled workers, while at the same time, there has been an increased demand for higher skills and world class infrastructure, in order to fulfil international demands. This would help boost the growth of the economy, which would benefit more people (The Department of the Premier, Framework for the Development of the Western Cape, 2004:2-3).

The greater Philippi area in the south-eastern parts of Cape Town, has for a long time, been deprived of services, and has become a poverty- and crime-stricken area, which requires substantial efforts to reverse a process of urban decay (Philippi Economic Development Initiative [PEDI], 2003:10-12).

The economic stagnation in the greater Philippi area (Brown's Farm-Gugulethu-Crossroads) is in sharp contrast to the strategic ideal location of the area, namely along potential activity spines like (Lansdowne Road, Stock Road, Symphony Road and NY1); roads such as R300 and N2; as well as those that are close to Cape Town International Airport (CTIA). These major roads of the City of Cape Town can be advantageous in terms of an economic development plan for this community, particularly with regards to tourism (Philippi Economic Development Initiative [PEDI], 2003:10-12).

The mixture of urban decay, as witnessed in Philippi in rather stark ways by the remnants of the plants at the Investec-site and the vacant land with nodal development potential, has been prevalent in this area since the early 1980s. Lansdowne Road was one of the focal points, which led to an exodus of industrialists, many of whom have since relocated to other areas in Cape Town, without the under-utilized land being considered for new development (Philippi Economic Development Initiative [PEDI], 2003:11-12).

The settlement of migrating low-income communities has been made easier; the economic development base of the area has been re-enforced. Some of the open land has been viewed as an ideal opportunity to attract new industrial investors, recreational projects and for retail and service establishments to relocate to the WC. PEDI (2003:14) has, over the years, shown that the greater Philippi area has the potential to become a significant, decentralised urban development node, which can generate a large number of opportunities and where a number of larger projects could trigger related business developments.

According to the South African Environment Project-SAEP (2003:5) Philippi is a new township, which was established in the early 1980s during the power struggle within the Crossroad Community when there was much political violence between different groups who lived within the community. The first area that was developed for people to occupy was called Zinyoka (Snake Park) because people lived in fear of the many snakes in the area. Development in this area began in the early 1990s, when the local municipality graded the area after buying a large farm from Mr Brown (the owner of the land). Therefore, Philippi is often referred to as "Brown's Farm". Further development increased as the first group was relocated from Zinyoka to the service sites where they were provided with basic services (water, electricity and sanitation) but had to build their own homes (shacks or houses).

While the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) were being implemented, the Philippi District Municipality (PDM) constructed RDP houses called Ovezinyawo (match box*)* – this was after 1998. The population of this community was recently set as at 15 806, but the numbers have increased due to an influx of people from other provinces to the WC, seeking employment opportunities (South African Environmental Project SAEP, 2003:10).

Philippi remains an underdeveloped community, characterised by informal settlements, without basic services. However, some infrastructural improvements are in place, such as community halls, libraries, recreational facilities, schools, clinics, hospitals and a post office. The biggest challenge is the absence of a comprehensive development approach for this community, which lacks community spirit and sustainability of existing resources. Another challenge is the capacity of community resources versus the number of people who live in this community. There is a lot of potential for small business development and entrepreneurs, since people have opened their own small businesses in an attempt to overcome unemployment and poverty (South African Environmental Project-SAEP, 2003:127).

2.3   ASSET-BASED COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

According to McKnight and Kretzmann (1993:346), ABCD seeks to uncover and highlight the strengths within communities as a means for sustainable development. The basic precept of this approach is that, even though there are capacities and deficiencies in every community, a capacities-focused approach is more likely to empower the community and therefore, mobilise citizens to create positive and meaningful changes. As research on development has illustrated over the past few decades, involving the community in its own development is critical for sustainability. This is possible by using participatory approaches to empower community members.

According to Black and Hughes (2001:320), the ABCD approach categorises asset inventories into five groups, namely individuals within the community; local associations; local institutions; physical assets; and the local economy (including local business assets and local expenditures). It is essential that every person's talents and assets is recognised, even the person who has been labelled or marginalised within the community. Individual assets can be anything from carpentry to childcare, as well as compassion to organisational skills. By releasing the power of individuals, people can take ownership of the community development process. Similarly, local associations, both formal and informal, are powerful resources for development, once they are recognised. Formal associations such as churches, youth clubs and development associations can sometimes be easier to identify than informal associations, such as a family or group of friends. Both are, however, equally important in releasing the power of citizens within a community.

All communities have institutions that play an important developmental part in their day-to-day lives. Such institutions include mainly governmental agencies, private businesses and schools. By using the ABCD approach, assets of these institutions are identified to help the community capture valuable resources and establish a sense of civic responsibility within each institution. Further assets that can be included in an assets map are economic assets and

physical characteristics, including infrastructure (McKnight and Kretzemann, 1993: 347).

According to Mathie and Cunningham (2002:199-200), ABCD is one approach to achieve community development, based on the principles of appreciating and mobilising individual and community talents, skills and assets (rather than focusing on problems and needs). ABCD is community-driven development rather than development which is driven by external agencies.

ABCD builds on appreciative enquiry which identifies and analyses communities' past successes. This strengthens people's confidence in their own capacities and inspires them to take action and recognise social capital and its importance, as an asset. It is against this background that ABCD focuses on the power of associations and informal linkages within the community, as well as the relationships built over time between community associations and external institutions (Mathie and Cunningham 2002:203).

ABCD also places participatory approaches on development, which places emphasis on the principles of empowerment and ownership of the development process. ABCD encompasses an economic development model that prioritises collaborative efforts for economic development, which makes, that is, best use of its own resource base. This kind of development strengthens civil society, with efforts to focus on how to engage people as citizens rather than clients in development and how to make local governance more effective and responsive (Kaplan, 1999:140).

2.4   ASSET-BASED COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (ABCD) PRACTICE

The major point with regards to ABCD is that the multi-disciplinary field of community development requires some common theoretical concepts for community development practice. Kaplan (1999:142); Mathie and Cunningham (2002:201) have examined three major limitations of the theory regarding community development and have discussed why theoretical

frameworks are important for the community development field. According to Community Development Society (2002:63), there are three major concerns that encompass community development practice, namely, structure, power and shared meaning. These concerns are related to three classical theoretical frameworks, which are structural functionalism, conflict theory and symbolic interactions.

ABCD appears to offer a practical means of applying the framework and the principles of a community-driven development strategy. This chain is based on four complementarities, namely the ABCD approach assumes, as its starting point, the position that people have strengths and capacities and that uncovering these is a key motivator for taking action pro-actively. This does not mean that proponents of ABCD and other strength-based approaches deny the existence of problems or the need to solve problems urgently. However, the mentioned scholars state that other problems may lose their urgency, or be solved indirectly when an unrelated change in activity which galvanises people's interest and efforts, takes place. In this way, the energy that was originally focused on the problem becomes re-focused on, for example, renewed collaborative action which is based on existing strengths and capacities (Ashford and Patkar, 2001:86-93).

The ABCD approach is designed to recognise the attributes and potential contributions of all, irrespective of age, gender, or class to show where opportunities for collaboration exist for mutual gain. ABCD emphasizes the key role, which is played by formal and informal associations, networks and extended families at community level; and by the social relationships that connect local initiatives to external windows of opportunity. In this way, while all types of assets are taken into account in the ABCD approach, particular importance is attached to identifying, strengthening and mobilising social capital, which is located in this association-base (Dupree and Winder, 2000:162).

The ABCD approach provides practical tools and methods that can be used by community members to identify and link assets. These include tools to map assets and analyse the local economy, in order to illustrate the potential linkages among assets, which would optimise local economic opportunities for both exporting from the community and plugging the leaks that lead to an unnecessary draining of resources. Mapping techniques also provide a means of placing value on skills, talents and capacities that may otherwise be taken for granted in conventional economic analysis, by ensuring that natural, social and cultural assets are also taken into consideration. It is, therefore, holistic in its orientation. The ABCD model encourages communities or associations within communities to initiate activities that optimise their asset base, while being conscious of that activity's interconnections with other aspects of the community (Edwards, 1999:147-148).

The nature of this developmental approach is not only people-centred (as in the sustainable livelihoods approach), but is also a citizen-driven approach. The local consequence of focusing on assets, capacities and capabilities, is to encourage a pro-active role for citizens, by replacing the passive, dependent role of the client in the welfare service delivery model of community development practice. As associational life gains momentum, it builds up the capacity over time to leverage external resources and to claim rights and access to services to which community members are entitled by virtue of state or global citizenship (Ashford and Patkar, 2001:86).

2.5 PHILIPPI INFRASTRUCTURAL CAPACITY AND DEVELOPMENTAL CONSTRAINTS: INDIVIDUAL ASSETS, ASSOCIATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS

Every community has a unique combination of assets which build its future development through mapping those assets. Community mapping should begin with an inventory of the different talents, skills and capacities of residents. Building by-building and block-by-block, the capacity mapmakers would discover a vast and often surprising array of individual talents and productive skills, few of which have been mobilised for community-building purposes. This basic truth about the giftedness of every individual is

particularly important to persons who often find themselves marginalised by communities (Blakely, 1994:110).

It is essential, in the development of the community, to recognise the capacities and abilities of those who have been labelled as mentally challenged, or those who are marginalised because they are too old, too young or too poor. In a community whose assets are being fully recognised and mobilised, people too will be part of developmental initiatives, not as clients or recipients of aid, but as full contributors to the community building process (Blakely, 1994:110-111).

Hart (2000:76) points out that there are two categories of assets in any community, namely: formal assets and informal assets. Both types of assets are important in the life and sustainability of community development. They complement each other in order to strengthen community-based development initiatives. The following section explains the importance of these assets in building and strengthening the community of Philippi.

2.5.1 Formal assets

Beyond the individuals and local associations that make up the asset base of communities are all of the more formal institutions located within the community. Private businesses, public institutions such as schools, libraries, parks, police and fire stations and non-profit institutions such as hospitals and social service agencies, make up the most viable, visible and formal part of a community's fabric (McKnight and Kretzmann, 1993:4).

Accounting for them in full and enlisting them in the process of community development, is essential to the success of the process. For community builders, the process of mapping institutional assets of the community will often be much simpler than that of making an inventory, which involves individuals and associations (McKnight and Kretzmann, 1993:4-6).

However, establishing a sense of responsibility, within each institution for the health of the local community along with mechanisms that allow communities to influence and even control some aspects of institutional relationships with local neighbourhoods, can prove more difficult. Nevertheless, a community that has located and mobilised its entire base of assets will obviously feature heavily involved and invested local institutions. The following provides an account of the formal assets that exist in the community of Philippi (South African Environmental Project SAEP, 2003:89)

2.5.1.1   Public Transport

The citizens of Philippi, like the citizens of any other community, depend on the availability of public transport to travel from point A to point B. This community is situated about 20km from the City of Cape Town, which is further from other suburbs, which is where most township residents work. They depend on expensive public transport, which is unsafe, unreliable and costly. The transport system itself lacks an integrated transport plan (South African Environmental Project SAEP, 2003:89).

Metrorail is one of the most commonly used modes of transport by community citizens. Though affordable, it is not safe and not reliable. Efforts have been made to make travelling by this mode of transport safe and secure, by introducing security checks to reduce the rate of crime and the conveyance of prohibited items inside the train (South African Environmental Project, 2003:89-100).

The Golden Arrow Bus Service serves as another transport option for the community's citizens. The problem is that this transport is only accessible from Lansdowne Road, one of Philippi's main streets, which is far for some of the residents. The taxi industry is also a progressively self-owned business within the community. There are two different types of taxi industries utilised in Philippi; minibuses (owned by the Cata and Codeta Associations) and *amaphela (*cockroaches). This refers to small taxis or mini-taxis that run within the townships, many of which are old. This mode of transport is

helpful, affordable and reliable as well as the most frequently utilised within the community (South African Environmental Project, 2003:90-100).

2.5.1.2   Environment

The word environment refers to our surroundings, including living and non-living things, for example land, soil, plants, animals, air, water and humans. Philippi also has wetland, which makes the environment attractive when it is managed well (South African Environmental Project, 2003:96).

According to the South African Environmental Project (2003:103) wetlands are lands with water mostly at or near the surface, resulting in a waterlogged habitat (swamp). In Philippi, wetlands consist of reeds and other useful plants. The reeds serve to purify the surface water. More environmental education is needed to educate residents not to use the wetlands as dumping zones, since this destroys the beauty of the area and pollutes the surface and ground water.

The local municipality should protect the wetlands by establishing some guidelines and rules to manage and protect (Philippi). This could be done by employing residents to clean and recycle the polluted areas around the wetlands. This should be considered as a progressive recommendation (South African Environmental Project, 2003:104).

2.5.1.3   Education

According to the Department of Social Services and Poverty Alleviation's Social Capital Formation Strategy (2005:7), education within poor communities is regarded as one of the key pathways from poverty. While some graduates are indeed unemployed, their chances of remaining unemployed are much lower than those of the uneducated. In 2002, the unemployment rate for those with only primary schooling was 29, 3%, compared with 6,6% for those who have tertiary education.

The WC Provincial Economic Review and Outlook (2005:10) argues that far more learners currently reach Grade 12 than during the apartheid era, when

many were unable to continue with their education. The latest estimates suggest that 10 000 to 15 000 young people leave the schooling system annually with little hope of any further education or employment opportunities. The lack of opportunities, even for those who complete Grade 12, discourages those at lower levels, which is why some choose to leave and find other ways to occupy themselves, including engaging in criminal activities.Discussions relating to education often focus exclusively on primary, secondary and tertiary schooling. However, children's earliest experiences are important determinants of their own future, as well as the current and future situation of their families and communities in later life. In the past, the majority of children were excluded from quality early childhood development services (WC Provincial Economic Review and Outlook (2005:10-11).

According to the WC Provincial Department of Treasury (2005:31-35), more advantaged children have access to high quality services, while less advantaged children have access to poor quality services; and the worst-off children have no access to services at all. Early Childhood Education is meant to cover children from birth to nine years of age. However, services have been and remain particularly scarce for younger children. Therefore, only 9% of children who are younger than 3 years of age are currently in Early Children Development (ECD) care, compared with the 17% of those who are aged 3-4 years and 35% of those who are aged 6-7 years.

Philippi has two secondary schools, one primary school and twenty-one crèches. Education does not only take place at school in this community; there are other fragmented community programmes that teach people about littering, HIV/AIDS, career guidance and some progressive business development ventures. The lack of nutritional support impacts negatively on learners' progress. The lack of technological facilities, which would enable students to cope with global challenges, has a negative impact on pursuit of a better education for every child. The absence of proper sanitation and integrated early childhood education in this community obstructs the ability of children to materialize their potential (South African Environmental Project, 2003:105).

2.5.1.4   Housing

During the first ten years of democracy, the national and provincial departments responsible for housing had focused on the quantity of housing built in an attempt to address historical backlogs. More recently, the focus has shifted to considering quality, as well as quantity. This includes consideration of how geographic location and the provision of opportunities for social interaction, contributes to creating human settlements (Department of Social Services and Poverty Alleviation, Social Capital Formation Strategy, 2005:2-5).

According to the Department of Housing and Local Government WC Comprehensive Plan for the Development of Sustainable Human Settlements Strategy (2004:3) in South Africa an average population growth of 2.1% per annum has resulted in a population increase of 10.4% or over 4.2 million people between 1996 and 2001. If this growth had been sustained since 2001, the extrapolated population for 2004 would be 47.5 million people. In addition, the country has experienced a 30% increase in the absolute number of households, where only a mere 10% increase was expected. The decrease in the average household size has resulted in a figure of 4.5 people per household in 1996 to 3.8 in 2001. Urban populations have increased as a result of both urbanisation and natural population growth. Population growth trends, however, reveal significant regional differences and increasing spatial concentration.

The Gauteng Province has a significantly high population growth rate, which is twice the national average. The WC, KwaZulu-Natal and Mpumalanga also have population growth rates that are above the national average. A quarter of the country's households in the nine largest cities (around 1.2 million in total), have continued to live in informal dwellings since 2001. This accounts for over one-third of informal dwellings during this period. The greatest growth has, however, occurred in South Africa's secondary cities. (Department of Housing and Local Government WC Province Comprehensive Plan for the Development of Sustainable Human Settlements Strategy (2004:3-5).

Unemployment, in terms of its official definition, has leapt from 16% in 1995 to 30% in 2002, placing pressure on household incomes. Growing unemployment is a feature of the increased size of the labour pool, as well as slow-paced job-creation. While the economy has created 12% more jobs over the past five years, the number of potentially economically active individuals has increased threefold (Department of Housing and Local Government, WC Province Comprehensive Plan for the Development of Sustainable Human Settlements Strategy (2004:3-5).

The Department of Health (2003:13) argues for a dramatic increase of 4% in the economically active population of the country. As a result of the high rate of unemployment, housing and service provision has not kept abreast with household formation; and a range of other factors have had a negative impact on social coherence and crime. Moreover, informal settlements have been associated with high levels of crime. The low scale of delivery, the changing nature of demand and the pace of urbanisation have meant that the size of the backlog has increased.

According to the Department of Housing and Local Government, WC Province Comprehensive Plan for the Development of Sustainable Human Settlements Strategy (2004:10), current national figures indicate that there are over 1.8 million dwellings which can be classified as inadequate housing. The number of households living in shacks in informal settlements and backyards increased from 1.45 million in 1996 to 1.84 million in 2001. This is an increase of 26%, which is far greater than the 11% increase in population over the same period. After the struggle against apartheid in South Africa, which resulted in the first democratic elections in 1994, the new Government introduced a developmental policy, namely the RDP. It aimed to redress the social and economic legacy, which was caused by apartheid.

According to the RDP (1996:5); one of its key strategic aims was to improve living conditions and to raise the level of prosperity within townships. It aimed to assist people with houses and to improve the economic conditions and the general quality of life for those who were previously disadvantaged during the

existence of apartheid laws. However, the RDP did not achieve its mandate of improving the general life of poor people. Therefore, RDP problems are uncertain, as it was meant to be a people-driven development.

The WC Province faces a housing backlog of 320 000 units, which has been exacerbated by a significant decline in household size from an average of 4-5 in 1996 to 3-8 in 2001. Many families have been on waiting lists for many years. In previous years, the main trend in migration was from other provinces such as the Eastern Cape, as well as from rural areas within the province, to Cape Town. This movement has now been supplemented by migration from rural areas to secondary towns, while some areas have also attracted wealthy immigrants from Gauteng. These movements have created new areas of housing shortages outside Cape Town, particularly in the Southern Cape Region (Department of Social Services and Poverty Alleviation, Social Capital Formation Strategy, 2005:12-14).

2.5.1.5   Recreational facilities

Philippi has two bumpy sports grounds with one sports hall, which serves the greater Philippi area. There is no gymnasium or other supportive infrastructure to afford young people the opportunity to healthy lifestyles. Existing parks and playing grounds are unsafe for children to play in. They are open to roads and children are exposed to many risks, such as child molestation and rape (South African Environmental Project, 2003:142).

According to the Department of Social Services and Poverty Alleviation, WC Social Capital Formation Strategy (2005:20), sports and culture provide opportunities for engagement in enjoyable activities that promote individual and community development. Such activities are obviously preferable to engagement in crime, which can become an attractive alternative when opportunities for sports and culture are limited or seem uninviting. The WC Province has experienced a marked decline in participation in organised sport and cultural activities over recent years. Participation in organised basketball declined from 700 to 300 members between 2002 and 2004, while participation in organised volleyball declined from 4 030 to 1 700 and from 2

156 to 1 351, respectively. The legacy of apartheid and the limited private resources available in poorer neighbourhoods, mean that these areas have far fewer facilities and opportunities for sports and culture (Department of Social Services and Poverty Alleviation, Social Capital Formation Strategy, 2005:23-28).

2.5.1.6   Health facilities

According to the South African Environmental Project (2003:150) the Philippi community has two health centres. It depends on Grootte Schuur and GF Jooste Hospitals as well as Nyanga Day Care Hospital, which operate under provincial government guidance or leadership.

According to the Department of Health (2003:15-20) poor communities invariably suffer from poor health. Within the WC, Khayelitsha sub-districts perform consistently worse on virtually all health indicators, followed by Mitchell's Plein, Philippi and Klipfontein. Within the sub-districts there are further inequalities. Thus, the overall better performance of Nyanga, compared with Khayelitsha reflects poor performance in many parts of Nyanga. Health Survey (2003-2004) states that infant mortality rate (IMR) for the WC, as a whole, stood at 43 per 1 000 live births in 2003, compared with 42.5 per 1000 for the country.

The Department of Social Services and Poverty Alleviation, WC Social Capital Formation Strategy (2005:29) argues that in terms of some of the other socio-economic factors, the WC has experienced a less severe HIV/AIDS epidemic than other provinces in South Africa. The HIV/AIDS prevalence for the WC in 2004 was 15, 4%, which was significantly lower than the national prevalence rate of 29.5%. However, within the province, there is a wide variation in HIV/AIDS prevalence, ranging from 33, 3% in Khayelitsha to 1% in the Blaawberg district. The strategy will decrease current inequalities by giving preference to under-serviced areas when expanding primary care services. Improvements in health as a result of increased access to services should facilitate the building of social capital by freeing up people's time and increasing their ability to engage in social interaction. Locally-provided

services should also simultaneously encourage community ownership of the health facilities (WC Social Capital Formation Strategy, 2003:36).

2.5.2 Informal assets

Frankenburg & Garrett, (1998:171); Woolcott & Narayan, (2000:227), explain that the core of ABCD is its focus on social relationships. Formal and informal associations, networks and extended families are treated as assets and also as the means to mobilise the community. By treating relationships as assets, ABCD becomes a practical application of the concept of social capital.

In *Building Communities from the Inside Out*, Kretzmann and McKnight (1993:147) describe ABCD as an alternative approach. It recognises that it is the capacities of local people and their associations which build powerful communities. The process of recognising these capacities begins with the construction of new structures through which communities can begin to assemble their strengths into new combinations, new structures of opportunity, new sources of income and control, and new possibilities of production.

Blakely (1990:45-46) argues that community development focuses its effort on comprehensive services including economic and physical development as social services, with an emphasis on holistic community building. Cunningham and Mathie (2002:6-7) contend that the starting point of any effective development is the collection of stories that builds confidence in the community having informal discussions and interviews that draw on people's experiences of successful community activities and projects that help to uncover gifts, informal skills, talents and assets that people have. In the process of collating stories, particular people will emerge as leaders in the community. Each of these individuals will have a network of relationships inside the community that represents different skills, as well as formal and informal assets.

The exercise of identifying associations in the community is essential to discovering the unrecognised informal assets and to the identification of

individual gifts, skills, talents and capacities. It is very important that citizens and their associations do the asset-mapping themselves so that they themselves build new relationships; learn more about the contributions and talents of community members; and be able to identify linkages between different types of assets in the community such as formal and informal assets (The Syrnegos Institute, 2003:3-4).

Kretzmann and McKnight (1993:345) indicated the following as types of informal assets:

1. **Personal Income**: this is a vital asset of an individual, which generally assumes that low-income communities are poor markets. However, some related debates and studies suggest that there is much more income per capita than is estimated. Nevertheless, it is often used in ways that do not support local economic development (LED). Therefore, LED development groups can shape the income, savings and expenditure patterns in their communities. This information is basic to understanding the community economy and developing new approaches to capture local wealth for local development.

2. **Individual local businesses** refer to the shops, stores and businesses that survive in low-income communities such as Philippi, especially those smaller enterprises which are owned and operated by individual local residents and are often more than economic ventures. They are usually centres for community life as well. Any comprehensive approach to community regeneration will categorise these enterprises and incorporate the energies and resources of these entrepreneurs into neighbourhood development processes. The informal but rich experience and insight of these individual entrepreneurs may also be shared with local not-for-profit groups and with students (Kretzmann and McKnight [1993:345]).

3. **Home-based enterprises** cater for businesses in low-income communities. However, as they become low-income communities, there is often an increase in informal and home-based enterprises. Local development groups

have begun to make an effort to understand the nature of these individual entrepreneurs and their enterprises. After gathering information from them, development groups can identify the factors that have initiated such enterprises and the additional capital or technical assistance that could increase their profits and the number of people they support (Kretzmann and McKnight [1993:345-346]).

Beyond individual capacities are a wide range of local resident-controlled informal associations and organisations. In addition to businesses and enterprises, low-income communities have a variety of clubs and associations that engage in vital work to assure productive neighbourhoods. These groups may include service clubs, fraternal organisations, women's organisations, artistic groups, as well as athletic clubs; and form part of the infrastructure of working neighbourhoods (Jordan, 2001:29-30).

Those who are involved in the community-building process can take an inventory of a variety of these groups in their neighbourhoods, the unique community activities they support as well as their potential to take on a broader set of responsibilities.

These groups can then become part of the local asset-development process. Any list of organisational assets in communities would be incomplete without the local expressions of religious life. Local parishes, congregations and temples should involve themselves increasingly with community-building agendas by merely building on the strengths of their members and networks. The ability of religious structures to call upon related external organizations for support and resources constitutes an important asset (Jordan, 2001:30).

2.6 COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIP AND STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT

Craig (1993:69) described community partnerships and stakeholder involvement as another developmental model with co-operative solutions, defining it as a "joint or collaborative behaviour that is directed at some goal and in which there is common interest or hope of reward. It is a joint venture

or partnership within the private sector, government, organised business and civil society or community; with the purpose of building sustainable and people-driven community development".

According to Batwa's response during an interview (2006), in an environment of globalised economic arrangements and the rationalisation of public service delivery many rural communities face significant economic, social and environmental challenges. These economic shifts have also placed new value on particular non-tangible assets, such as know-how techniques and networks that communities can harness and develop. The South African government is committed to assisting rural communities to meet contemporary challenges and to maximise new opportunities. The government has identified the need to partner with rural communities in order to develop integrated approaches which would meet economic, social and environmental objectives. However, a major bone of contention within the government, as the key driver of development, is the centralisation of the development process and the lack of a comprehensive and implementation plan of such developmental approaches.

Hart (2000:126) indicated that the essence of effective local development should be more focused on the development of sustainable rural communities, where the definition of sustainability includes a vibrant local economy, strong stocks of social capital and a healthy natural environment. This recognises that social, economic and environmental factors do not operate in isolation, but are interdependent features of an overall developmental process. This simply means that a strong local economy both supports, and is supported by, a vibrant community life and its surroundings. Black and Hughes (2001:298) have further asserted that the processes of achieving sustainability in community development will differ according to local needs and advantages. However, some central objectives include employment generation and retention; the establishment of new local industry and markets; the development of strong local business networks; and the building of social cohesion. Cooperative approaches which are be defined as formally organised collective enterprises, are characterised by community ownership and democratic participation.

2.7 TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT: USING EXISTING RESOURCES AND ASSETS – A BOTTOM-UP APPROACH

For the purposes of this study, it is necessary to formulate a definition of development – link it to the right to development, citizenship and sustainable community development, respectively; and establish its importance or significance.

According to the United Nations Development Programmes (1997:263), development is a comprehensive economic, social and political process which is aimed at the constant improvement of the well-being of the entire population and all its individuals, based on the active, free and meaningful participation of all and the fair distribution of its benefits.

Chile (2004:24-29) argues that development is the realisation of the human potential that enables people to attain three basic goals, namely the capacity to be self-sustaining (basic living needs); to be valued (human dignity and human rights); and to be free from servitude (equity and social justice); within the overall context of the community and society.

Within this framework, development goes beyond simply providing the minimum needs for physiological well-being (food, shelter and clothing); as well as basic services (health, education, clean water). Development incorporates liveable environments which include enhanced, healthy living, employment that meets the social and physical needs of the individual, as well as takes conscious action to bring about the desired transformation in society (social change). Thus, the conceptualisation of development, as defined in the United Nations declaration on the right to development, includes at least, the reduction of inequality (2000 millennium declaration); enhancement of personal security and respect for individual human rights (Vienna 1993); and the recognition of personal values and social justice (United Nations Development Programme, 1997:263).

The Global Citizenship and the Right to Development (1986:9) defines development as being closely related to the concept of citizenship. However, a number of critical questions have arisen, which relate to the right to development for (the entity that is described as) the global citizen. For example, the question: who is responsible for ensuring their right to development, frequently comes up. Then another question about the state of the holder of their territorial boundaries' temporary location arises. In the case of citizens who enjoy the protection of their governments or nation states, it may be less problematic. Even in such cases, however there are human rights abuses by dictatorial regimes and mass poverty which is induced by the corruption of government policies in many countries.

Kingsley (1997:18) contended that developing a sustainable community development model, which places the members of a community as frontrunners and owners of such development, makes it necessary to address the developmental constraints of that community. Any development that is not locally-based does not constitute a bottom-up process which is stimulated and carried forward by community members. It is not sustainable, because it encourages dependency instead of independency.

According to Jordan (2001:39-40), there are four important elements which are fundamental pillars in developing community sustainability, namely;

- **Plugging the leaks**: this means that there is a need to develop strategies that produce import substitution to stimulate the local economy;
- **Supporting existing local businesses**: this can be done by promoting and encouraging small businesses to respond to local needs and advantages;
- **Facilitating the start-up of appropriate new businesses**: this involves community agreement on what is appropriate and the existence of a mature business support network; and
- **Encouraging the entry or expansion of external businesses** which are relevant to the community though not compromising the need for keeping the local economy viable and establishing local brands as competitive.

Jordan (2001:83) further argued that the factors and institutional relationships that are described above indicate that conditions required are for the realisation of sustainable community development. They are reflective of community, economic and social capacity, which are not fixed entities, but form part of an ongoing process that may be enhanced and developed. Philippi requires a developmental approach that will stimulate local economic activity, by building social and cultural infrastructure; and by developing or sustaining healthy natural environments.

According to Kingsley (1997:19-25), the relevant developmental approach recommended for community development is one that redefines prosperity in a way that weighs community values, quality of life and the environment alongside economic considerations. A developmental approach:

- that seeks true development, where development is defined as getting better, rather than simply expanding;
- that advocates for the long-term stewardship of community resources (natural, economic, social and cultural);
- that ensures that present actions do not erode the foundations of future prosperity;
- that pursues self-reliance and a largely democratic approach to decision-making, which represents broad community interests rather than those of a few; and
- that emphasises the importance of diversity, resilience and the recognition that a one-sized solution does not fit all.

Local economic ownership should be encouraged in areas such as Philippi. Local economic development (LED) was designed to offer local government, the private sector, NGOs and local communities the opportunity to work together to improve the local economy. The critical challenge that this developmental approach has been confronted with, is the lack of vision of those who are tasked with local implementation, while it also suffers from political chauvinism, which makes its intended outcomes difficult to reach. Successful LED depends on the collective efforts of the public, private and community members – the stakeholder engagement process that promotes a

participatory approach, as well as community-oriented development (Kingsley, 1997:19-25).

Currently, the LED-model is still based on centralisation and is a government-owned model of development which is a top-down developmental approach. For sustainability and locating the LED in the correct trajectory, formal and informal structures and processes should be established to engage all stakeholders that are directly involved; and to ensure that the processes of social dialogue are well managed. Citizens within communities should be champions of this process by mapping the community's needs and auditing the existing resources, skills, talents and gifts of community members (Kingsley, 1997: 30).

2.8   THE NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS (NGOs)

The World Bank (WB), among others, defines NGOs as private organisations that pursue activities to relieve suffering, promote the interests of the poor, protect the environment, provide basic social services, or undertake community development. The term NGO can be applied to any non-profit making organisation, which is independent of the government. They are typically value-based organisations, which depend, in whole or in part, on charitable donations and voluntary services. Although the NGO sector has become increasingly professionalised over the past decades, principles of altruism and voluntarism remain key defining characteristics (Bebbington, 1999:202).

The dramatic changes in the political, economic and institutional context over the last 10 to 20 years have reshaped the roles of various development actors in community development across the world. This, in turn, has influenced the degree to which people in marginalised communities have the capacity to act. However, key questions should be asked as to whether the NGOs are accountable and, if so, to whom. It has to be established whether they drive development; and whether they are external agencies or community-based developmental structures. This research does not deal with the politics of

development; but offers an alternative approach, which is an ABCD approach (Uphoff, 1998:439-460).

Dupree and Winder (2000:91-92) argued that years ago the state was the "driver" and the funder of community development activities. Through the 1980s, under a global neo-liberal economic regime, the public sector in the USA was scaled back under fiscal and ideological pressures. Private sector agencies, like NGOs, became the main intermediaries between communities as well as public and private funders. Over the last few years there has been a shift in sources of funding, including the emergence of local foundations that seek to invest in local communities, as well as direct assistance by corporations; and the decentralisation of national state functions, down to a local level. NGOs are currently involved in less indirect intervention and more in strengthening civil society in order to mediate between the market and the state.

While examples include disastrous consequences for economic globalisation and liberalisation, since communities have struggled to survive and stretch their assets to unsustainable levels; there are also examples of communities that are able to take advantage of new opportunities provided in the new economic and technological climate and have claimed and retained the rights and entitlements of state and global citizenship threatened by unchecked market forces (Dupree and Winder, 2000:94).

Edwards (1999:148) argued that civil society can play an important role in humanising capitalism. Two key functions that are integrated into this role include, firstly, nurturing social and economic assets that exist even in the poorest communities; and secondly, that of advocating for, and holding governments accountable for, the redistribution of more concrete assets like land, employment opportunities, public facilities and services to which poor people are entitled.

In its area of jurisdiction the Provincial Government of the WC (PGWC) has engaged in a process of social dialogue in order to deliberate effectively on

social, economic and environmental issues with a view to promoting public participation. This social dialogue process is governed by the framework agreement between government, organised labour, civil society and organised business as equals in a social partnership for development of the WC Province (Department of the Premier, Framework for the Development of the WC Province, 2004:4-7).

This community-based partnership principle encourages all stakeholders in a community to participate in the quest for social and economic stability, with the notion that communities that stand together are communities that can rise together. Communities cannot succeed with public resources alone; as much as NGOs work within the communities, they should acknowledge existing assets such as the people of the community who have talents, skills and expertise. Resident participation in planning and decision-making, within all community development initiatives is another key component of community-based partnerships. It has displayed success stories and learnt past lessons, while story-telling is also a method of bridging the gap between development agencies and community residents (Department of the Premier, Framework for the Development of the WC Province, 2004:8).

2.8.1 The role of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in community development

Keck and Sikkink (1998:12) argue that NGOs can play a unique role in promoting community development among poorer and more marginalized groups. They are able to garner public trust and to employ the mobilisation mechanism tool against powerful corporations.

However, Edwards and Hulme (1995:49-51) contend that a growing body of literature draws attention to the importance of NGOs' own accountability and legitimacy when they perform such functions. National and international NGOs are powerful actors in comparison to many of the local communities on whose behalf they campaign, raising the issue of the potential for the webs of

accountability that exist between communities and NGOs, their donors, as well as their members, to move in competing directions.

In many cases, the involvement of NGOs within community development projects reduces the responsiveness of corporations to community campaigns. Perhaps of more concern are issues around the inclusivity of NGO-led alliances. There are questions concerning the extent to which they include the local population, or how aware they are of differences within the local population (Hughes, 2002:137).

Elliott (1999:12) argues that the presence of NGOs in the community development processes seems to offer community members a more powerful opportunity to get involved on a more equal basis.

Hughes (2002:130) further argues that NGOs claim to speak on behalf of poor or marginalized groups. However local concerns for employment may also conflict with NGOs' agendas. Therefore, a balance is needed between the benefits and risks of NGO-involvement in community development projects. International and national NGOs may provide much-needed leverage to promote corporate responsiveness. The resources, capacity-building and technical expertise that many NGOs need to apply social capital in order to build bridges that link the community to the external environment for sustainable economic development and prosperity, are equally important. There is a dire need for a significant expansion and access to the external environment to ensure a strengthened network system. Such diversification of social networks stimulates expanded economic activity, which in turn, generates opportunities for increasing stocks of social, economic and sustainable community development (Woolcott and Narayan, 2000:84).

To realise the developmental significance of social capital, transactional norms and trust need to be established between community citizens, community development workers and the NGOs (De Soto, 2001:53).

According to Bebbington (1999:210), it is necessary to understand the socio-political context within which state/NGO relationships exist, which cannot be sufficiently emphasised. NGOs that were formed under conditions of repression, often find it difficult to work with, and trust, the state. Although the transition to democracy attempts to address this, the process of building trust is not straightforward. Elected governments may sometimes view NGOs as competitors or as threat to their sovereignty, especially if the latter have access to substantial donor funding.

2. 9. SUMMARY

As indicated in Chapter 1, this chapter provided the theory and practice of the ABCD. It presented an intensive review of the relevant literature and assessed how best areas like Philippi can tap into the experiences, lessons and success stories of the ABCD approach, with the intention to influence the re-orientation of the present developmental programmes for the benefit of its citizens.

This chapter also covered the nature of the Philippi community, its developmental constraints and the importance of establishing partnerships for sustainable rural development programmes. In Chapter 3, the researcher presents research design and methodology; research surveys; collection of data; limitations of the study and data analysis; and interpretation of results. This chapter will assist the reader to understand how the research contributed to the findings and the making of recommendations. Thereafter, an assessment can be made on how to implement the ABCD-method in the Philippi community to generate and sustain development.

CHAPTER 3

A RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY APPLIED FOR ASSET-BASED COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN PHILIPPI

3.1 INTRODUCTION

In support of the ABCD approach as an intervention strategy to redress the socio-economic development shortcomings in the community of Philippi, facts had to be gathered. To collect required facts/data, both closed and open-ended interviews were used.

According to De Wet et al (1981:90) interviews are a method of collecting data which allows the researcher to explain a question if the interviewee is not clear on what was asked. Babbie and Mouton (2002:200-202) concur that "basic individual interviews are one of the most frequently used methods of data-gathering within the qualitative approach. Two forms of interviews are usually adopted, namely; open-ended and closed ended interviews. *Open-ended/Unstructured interviews;* are qualitative in nature and commonly take the form of focus groups, in-depth interviews and teledepth interviews.

The purpose of this interview-format is to collect a large amount of data that can provide logic to the readers. Therefore, open-ended questions are used. *Closed/structured interviews* are commonly used when quantitative data is required for the research project and mostly on-street-surveys and telephone surveys taken this rigid format. In a closed interview the interviewer is not permitted to deviate from the pre-designed questionnaire. The questions on the questionnaire are usually closed and require simple responses. For this study, a structured questionnaire was designed and distributed to community development forums and associations and self administered in a bid to gather unbiased and objective information and test arguments on community development modes in Philippi. A passive observation technique was also used to gather information.

3.2   RESEARCH DESIGN

According to Trochim (2006:103) research design is thought of as a *structure* of research, and it is the "glue" that holds all the elements in a research project together. It is a concise notation that enables the researcher to summarise a complex design structure efficiently. As indicated in Chapter 1 of this dissertation, this study is outlined both in a qualitative and quantitative framework.

3.2.1   RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

According to Cresswel (1994:192) research methodology is referred to as the research strategy or methods of collecting data. It necessitates a reflection on the planning, structuring, and execution of research to comply with the demands of truth, objectivity and validity. It clearly indicates the methods of data collection as well as the techniques of this process. Although there are two common research frameworks within the social sciences, social scientists frequently apply both quantitative and qualitative research methodologies when doing empirical research. This research methodology as applied to this study would rely on a literature review, research surveys and data analysis and interpretation as methods of data collection.

According to Babbie and Mouton (2002:282), a qualitative study allows the researcher to get a better understanding of the research subject within its own particular setting. The qualitative framework does not only enable the researcher to understand the research subjects, but it also enables him/her to explore and describe their behaviour rather than make broad generalisations.

The quantitative research methodology is based on placing "emphasis on quantification of constructs…. [that] the best, or only, way of measuring the properties of phenomena is through quantitative measurement, i.e. assigning numbers of perceived qualities of things…[and] the central role of variables in describing and analysing human behaviour" (Babbie and Mouton, 2002:281). The passive observation technique was used in this study as one of

the qualitative research forms. The researcher attempted to gain an insight into community development, infrastructural capacity constraints and service delivery bottlenecks in the area. The study was exploratory in nature with particular emphasis on the reasoning behind disintegrated community development, infrastructural incapacity and the instability of socio-economic development in the area. It is important to note that the research was conducted within the setting of each of the research subjects, not only for reasons of practicality, but also because "it allowed for a holistic perspective on the issue under exploration" (Robertson, 2005:79). Explained below is the research plan for this study.

3.2.1.1 Literature review

A detailed literature review examining existing theories on community development strategies nationally, internationally and in the Western Cape particulary, was conducted as a method of gathering necessary information on the subject. According to De Wet et al (1981:80), a literature review is described as a technique used to obtain perspectives on the most recent research findings related to the topic of research. This method also assists the researcher to determine the actuality of research on a particular topic. Two sources of information were employed during the course of the study, namely:

Primary sources

A practical investigation was undertaken by the researcher in the target community in the form of a pilot study; passive observations; and one-on-one interviews with a selection from the community. The process facilitates the understanding of the community members, their opinions and views on the state of community development in Philippi.

Secondary sources

A study of relevant books, journal articles, academic papers, official reports, government policies, such as legislation, the Internet, official publications and other policy documents on development, newspaper articles, unpublished research and published material were studied to inform the research concerning the existing literature in the field of research.

3.2.1.2 Research survey

A research survey was conducted with the following groups: local leaders, community associations, community development workers, non-governmental organisations, developmental agencies, local councillors, religious leaders, faith-based organisations, community policing forums, political and social activists and community health workers in the area of Philippi. Certain respondents in the study were selected on the basis of their knowledge and positions within the different sectors relevant to the study to refine the findings during the research process. Passive observation was also undertaken by the researcher to collect additional information on infrastructural development and the roll-out of community development projects in Philippi. Interviews were conducted and questionnaires were distributed to selected groups and individuals in the community.

3.2.1.3 Data Analysis and interpretation

Leedy (1980:58) defines data gathering in a form of words, images or physical objects. Leedy (1980:70) further posits three forms of data analysis, namely, data filtering, mind-mapping and integration of the viewpoints of authors. Leedy (1980:67) defines interpretational analysis as examining data for constructs, themes and patterns that can be used to describe and explain the phenomena studied. An explanatory data analysis and systematic interpretation was done of the data collected in the form of:

- Completed questionnaires;
- One-on-one interviews;
- Passive observations;
- Community study tours; and
- A pilot study.

Data analysis and the interpretation process aided the researcher in influencing the development of the research recommendations. Both the data analysis as well as the interpretation process was conducted objectively.

3.2.2   COLLECTION OF DATA

3.2.2.1 Pilot study

Before proceeding with the actual questionnaire, a self-administered pilot study was conducted in Philippi. Twenty to thirty minutes were allocated to each respondent to complete the questionnaire. The reason for the time allocation was to measure how much time exactly respondents would require to complete the entire questionnaire.

This was done first with the intention to improve the manner in which statements and questions were raised, to avoid taking too much time of the targeted study respondents. Secondly, to avoid a situation whereby too much time was taken to complete the final questionnaire by respondents, which could negatively influence the expected return of about 50% of the completed questionnaires. The questionnaires were collected by the researcher himself for pilot purposes.

The pilot study provided an insight into what to expect from the outcome of the final research process. A pilot study of four (4) respondents was conducted. The target population for the questionnaire survey consisted of community development workers (CDWs); community health workers (CHWs); political groupings; community police forums (CPFs); Philippi community leaders; non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and faith-based organisations (FBOs).

3.2.2.2 Questionnaire

One hundred (100) structured questionnaires designed on a Likert-scale format were distributed to selected individuals, groups and developmental associations. In this regard, a 'purposive sampling' method was used; which means, some of the respondents were purposely selected on the basis of their knowledge and position within different sectors of the society that were relevant to the study. Out of one hundred (100) questionnaires distributed to the selected community leaders, developmental organisations and individuals, fifty-eight percent (58%) of targeted individuals returned their questionnaires.

The questionnaire was self-administered and the researcher personally collected them from respondents. Two (2) months were allocated to all participating respondents to complete the questionnaires.

3.2.2.3 Interviews

Five [5] individual interviews were conducted with selected community individuals. Basic individual interview method was used to conduct these interviews. Babbie and Mouton (2002:200-202) state that "a basic individual interview is one of the most frequently used methods of data gathering within the qualitative approach". Basic individual interviewing differs from other types of interviews in that it is an open interview which allows the object of the study to speak to him/her rather than provide him/her with a battery of the researcher's own hypothesis-based questions (Babbie and Mouton, 2002:201).

During interviews, flexibility in terms of language use was created to allow some of the respondents to express themselves in their mother tongue, which is isiXhosa. Five interviews were conducted with residents: two of them were with faith-based youth members and developmental activists, one interview was held with a community health worker, one with a community development worker and one interview with an NGO member that works in the community. Three of these participants were females and two males. The age of the respondents ranged between 18 and 55 years.

Prior to the interviews, participants were briefed on their rights and choices and they agreed that the notes would be transcribed. As an additional data collection method, informal engagements with certain community senior citizens (elders) provided the historical background of the community and its developmental constraints.

3.2.2.3 Observation

The passive observation technique was used in the study as a method of gathering information. Babbie and Mouton (2002:293) describe two methods of observation in the qualitative research study, namely: simple observation/passive observation and participative observation. In the former

"the researcher remains an outside observer" while in the latter, "the researcher is simultaneously a member of the group being studied and the researcher undertaking the study". Passive observation was used to ascertain whether what was said during interviews was in fact happening within the site.

3.3   LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The study was limited to Philippi. The limited number of respondents did not have any negative impact on the findings of the research. However, it is important to note that the findings presented in this study may not necessarily be a true reflection of the broader neighbouring areas but only remain specific to Philippi. Babbie and Mouton (2002:290) maintain that with qualitative research, there is no claim that "knowledge gained from one context can necessarily have relevance for other contexts in which they occur".

The researcher and respondents share the same ethnicity, cultural values and language. Impartiality was observed in order to adhere to research guidelines and in terms of objectivity. However, during the past few years the community has experienced serious exploitation by people who alleged to be developmental workers, taking pictures of the community, interviewing community citizens, mapping community social problems and then going out to raise funds for their organisations at their expense.

This, in itself generated much scepticism among the respondents in terms of their response adhering to the research questionnaire statements. Political tension between political structures also impacted on the study since one had to gain access to leaders through political parties in order to obtain required information on developmental programmes in the community.

The inability of councillors to be neutral and their failure to depoliticise development was a major factor, because the researcher had to be screened as to which political party he belonged to before gaining access to the required information.

During the interviews, some respondents felt that the questions promoted a certain political agenda. These uncertainties were fuelled by the political instability in the Western Cape and factions within the ruling party and its tripartite alliance. This could have easily jeopardised continuation of the research. However, after assuring participants that this is an independent study, one managed to gain their trust.

3.4 DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Leedy (1980:67) defines interpretational analysis as examining the data for constructs, themes and pattern that can be used to describe and explain the phenomena being studied. An unbiased and objective data analysis and presentation was conducted.

3.4.1 Demographic description of the respondents

Table 3.4.1.1 shows the description of the age groups of the respondents

TABLE 3.4.1.1   RESPONDENTS' AGE GROUPS

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	below 18	1	1.7	2.2	2.2
	18-25	12	20.7	26.1	28.3
	26-35	15	25.9	32.6	60.9
	36-45	11	19.0	23.9	84.8
	56-65	6	10.3	13.0	97.8
	66-75	1	1.7	2.2	100.0
	Total	46	79.3	100.0	
Missing	System	12	20.7		
Total		58	100.0		

TABLE 3.4.1.2   RESPONDENTS' QUALIFICATIONS

Qualification
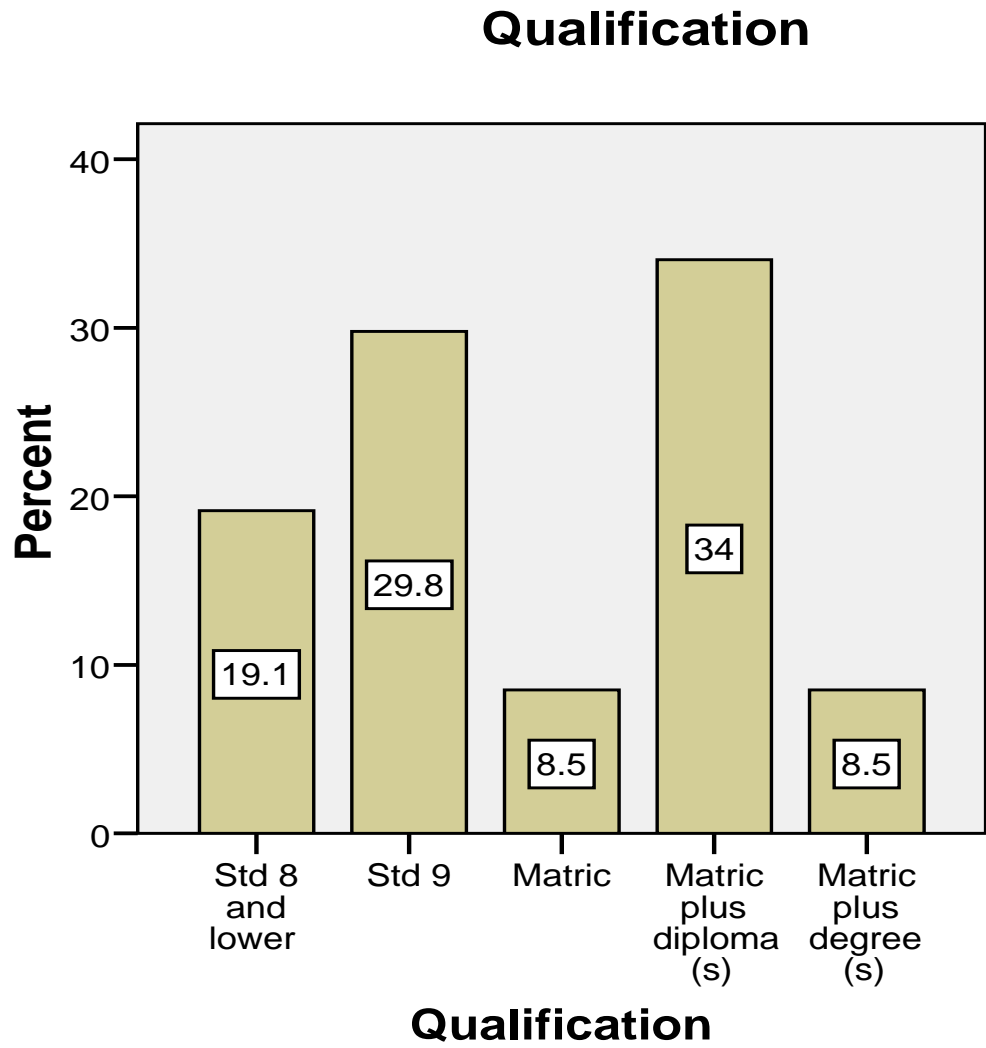
TABLE 3.4.1.3   RESPONDENTS' OCCUPATION

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid		11	19.0	19.0	19.0
	administrator	1	1.7	1.7	20.7
	after school programme	1	1.7	1.7	22.4
	care worker	1	1.7	1.7	24.1
	carpenter	1	1.7	1.7	25.9
	chef	1	1.7	1.7	27.6
	clerk	1	1.7	1.7	29.3
	community police forum	2	3.4	3.4	32.8
	domestic worker	1	1.7	1.7	34.5
	educare teacher	1	1.7	1.7	36.2
	foreman	1	1.7	1.7	37.9
	house-wife	2	3.4	3.4	41.4
	interviewer	1	1.7	1.7	43.1
	learner	2	3.4	3.4	46.6
	library assistant	1	1.7	1.7	48.3
	local sport administrator	1	1.7	1.7	50.0
	NGO	1	1.7	1.7	51.7
	none/unemployed	1	1.7	1.7	53.4
	NPO	1	1.7	1.7	55.2
	nurse	1	1.7	1.7	56.9
	police officer	1	1.7	1.7	58.6
	politician	1	1.7	1.7	60.3
	receptionist	1	1.7	1.7	62.1
	secretary	1	1.7	1.7	63.8
	security	1	1.7	1.7	65.5
	small business	1	1.7	1.7	67.2

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	owner				
	student	1	1.7	1.7	74.1
	taxi driver	1	1.7	1.7	75.9
	teacher	3	5.2	5.2	81.0
	unemployed	4	6.9	6.9	87.9
	volunteer after school female	1	1.7	1.7	91.4
	volunteer community worker	1	1.7	1.7	93.1
	Women's League	1	1.7	1.7	96.6
	Youth League	1	1.7	1.7	98.3
	youth work church	1	1.7	1.7	100.0
	Total	58	100.0	100.0	

3.4.2 DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

Statement one:

To improve the existing asset utilisation of Philippi for development programmes there is a need to empower the capacity of the small business personnel.

Table 3.4.1.4 State one statistical reflection

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	39	67.2	67.2	67.2
	Agree	19	32.8	32.8	100.0
	Total	58	100.0	100.0	

Descriptive Analysis

A total of 67.2% (39 respondents) strongly agreed with statement one, while 32.8% (19 respondents) just agreed.

Interpretation

The capacity of small business personnel should be enhanced in order to effectively, efficiently balance socio-economic conditions in Brown's Farm/Philippi. The improvement of existing asset utilisation will strengthen and sustain small and medium enterprise development. Evidence of this, was gathered through passive observation: many small business initiatives had closed down due to the lack of capacity, empowerment and market understanding. This is manifested by the response of the respondents.

Statement two:

To improve the existing asset utilisation of Philippi for development programmes there is a need to renovate the existing physical infrastructure e.g. roads.

Table 3.4.1.4 statement two statistical reflections

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	34	58.6	58.6	58.6
	Agree	22	37.9	37.9	96.6
	Disagree	2	3.4	3.4	100.0
	Total	58	100.0	100.0	

Descriptive Analysis

A total of 58.6% (34 respondents) strongly agreed with the statements, while 37.9 (22) merely agreed, and 3.4% (2 respondents) disagreed with statement two.

Interpretation

The statistical analysis of the above statement, supported by the evidence of passive observation, confirms that there is an extreme need to renovate the existing physical infrastructure of Philippi. There is a large number of vandalised buildings, schools and public resources, all of which have the potential to be utilised as community resources.

The 37.9% agreeing with statement is a vindication that such an approach is feasible and cost-effective for government and other partners concerned with the state of infrastructure establishment in the area. This includes maintenance of roads, school-buildings and playing fields. Disagreement with this statement as reflected by 3.4% can be argued as the reflection of long neglect of critical infrastructure in this area.

To some community members the situation created an impression that maintenance of existing infrastructure would be a waste of time. It is seen to have little or no contribution at all on sustainable development of the community.

Statement three:

To improve the existing asset utilisation of Philippi for development programmes there is a need to empower community organisations involved in development programmes such as churches.

Table 3.4.1.5 statement three statistical reflections

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	41	70.7	70.7	70.7
	Agree	16	27.6	27.6	98.3
	Strongly Disagree	1	1.7	1.7	100.0
	Total	58	100.0	100.0	

Descriptive Analysis

A total of 70.7% (41 respondents) strongly agreed, 27.6% (16 respondents) agreed, while 1.7% (1 respondent) disagreed with the statement.

Interpretation

This response exhibited the necessity for the empowerment of community based organisations that are driving the developmental programmes/projects in the Philippi community. This means that, should required support be given to developmental projects, as driven by government and other agencies in the area, initiated projects would not collapse whilst development is underway. Such initiatives would yield positive results to ensure sustainability of development in the area. Moreover, this could assist in having sustainable partnerships in this area as stakeholder participation would understand its role and be more focus driven by required skills. On the other hand, disagreement with this statement can be regarded as the extent to which community-based organisations have been involved spontaneously and with little positive impact on the community; a state whereby some of the community members in the area have a perception that these organisations are less helpful and also lack the vision to participate strategically and also lack sustainability. This perception needs immediate intervention and correction for the benefit of the area.

Statement four:

To improve the level of service delivery in the Philippi community, there is a need to empower community citizens with various skills.

Table 3.4.1.6 statement four statistical reflections

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	51	87.9	87.9	87.9
	Agree	7	12.1	12.1	100.0
	Total	58	100.0	100.0	

Descriptive Analysis

A total of 87.9% (51 respondents) strongly agreed and 12.1% (7 respondents) agreed with statement four.

Interpretation

The above overall agreement represents the uncompromised requirement of the empowerment of community citizens with various skills as assets of the community and the drivers of development. This also reflects the fact that service delivery for the community of Philippi occurs without community members' full involvement because they have not being empowered to participate fully.

All aspects of service-needs of the area have created a syndrome of total dependence on those bringing initiatives. Independence in community development is equivalent to sustainable service provision in the area. So, for effective sustainable development, there is a need to empower community members for their own community development.

This kind of attitude can therefore be disruptive to small communities like Philippi that should have taken the lead in the service provisioning and should ultimately remain in charge. Disagreement with the statement as reflected by 12.1% cannot be dismissed as it displays the amount of damage that can be done by alienating people when services are delivered on their behalf without any involvement. This service-delivery approach needs correction. Community development programmes need to form part of the community members' living standards for better sustainability.

Statement five:

To improve the level of service delivery in the Philippi community, there is a need to establish a public/private partnership with other stakeholders.

Table 3.4.1.7 statement five statistical reflections

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	30	51.7	53.6	53.6
	Agree	25	43.1	44.6	98.2
	Disagree	1	1.7	1.8	100.0
	Total	56	96.6	100.0	
Missing	System	2	3.4		
Total		58	100.0		

Descriptive Analysis

A total of 53.6% (30 respondents) strongly agreed and 44.6% (25 respondents) agreed with statement five. Two respondents did not answer the question. Therefore, it is concluded that for effective, efficient and sustainable development to take place, partnership is crucial.

Interpretation

This total reflects that 55 respondents unanimously agreed that establishing public private partnership (PPP) with other developmental stakeholders will assist the community of Philippi to improve the level of service delivery and maintain sustainable development.

Statement six:

To improve the level of service delivery in Philippi community, there is a need to utilise external development agencies to service the community.

Table 3.4.1.8 statement six statistical reflections

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	26	44.8	44.8	44.8
	Agree	15	25.9	25.9	70.7
	Disagree	2	3.4	3.4	74.1
	Strongly Disagree	15	25.9	25.9	100.0
	Total	58	100.0	100.0	

Descriptive Analysis

About 44.8% (26 respondents) strongly agreed, 25.9% (15 respondents) also agreed with statement six. 3.4% (2 respondents) disagreed whilst another 25.9% (15 respondents) strongly disagreed with the statement.

Interpretation

Forty one [41] respondents agreed with statement six, that the utilisation of external development agencies to service the community will assist in improving the standard of service delivery in the community. This majority agreement shows a strong desire amongst community members for the improvement of service delivery in the community. This, based on the current levels of service delivery in the community, suggests that citizens are dissatisfied. However, their vulnerable situation pushes them to accept any available development relief.

Statement seven:

To strengthen community leadership capacity in Philippi, there is a need to empower and train the existing leadership.

Table 3.4.1.9 statement seven statistical reflections

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	35	60.3	60.3	60.3
	Agree	21	36.2	36.2	96.6
	Disagree	2	3.4	3.4	100.0
	Total	58	100.0	100.0	

Descriptive Analysis

About 60.3% (35 respondents) strongly agreed with the above statement. 36.2% (21 respondents) agreed with the statement. 3.4% (2 respondents) disagreed with the statement.

Interpretation

The majority, fifty six [56] respondents, agreed that there is a need to empower and train existing community leaders to function effectively in the community. This reflects that the current state of leadership in the community needs to be empowered in order to assist with elimination of the social ills of this community.

Statement eight:

To strengthen community leadership capacity in Philippi, there is a need to utilise young, capacitated and educated community leaders.

Table 3.4.1.10 statement eight statistical reflections

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	41	70.7	70.7	70.7
	Agree	17	29.3	29.3	100.0
	Total	58	100.0	100.0	

Descriptive Analysis

70.7 % (41respondents) strongly agreed with the statement and 29.3% (17 respondents) agreed with the statement.

Interpretation

Fifty eight [58] respondents agreed with the statement that there is a need for the utilisation of young, capacitated and educated community leaders, as a force to drive and implement sustainable community development programmes and projects.

Statement nine:

To strengthen community leadership capacity in Philippi, there is a need to recognise the formal and informal experience, talent, skill, and capacities of local people.

Table 3.4.1.11 statement nine statistical reflections

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	42	72.4	72.4	72.4
	Agree	16	27.6	27.6	100.0
	Total	58	100.0	100.0	

Descriptive Analysis

A total of 42 respondents, 72.4%, strongly agreed, while 16 respondents, 27.6% agreed.

Interpretation

All respondents agreed with the importance of the recognition of the formal and informal experience, talent, skill and capacities possessed by local people as a critical feature for building sustainable community development. This strongly suggests that the current state of development in the community is not community-driven.

Statement ten:

To strengthen community leadership capacity in Philippi, there is a need to consider electing political appointees.

Table 3.4.1.12 statement ten statistical reflections

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	21	36.2	36.2	36.2
	Agree	17	29.3	29.3	65.5
	Disagree	7	12.1	12.1	77.6
	Strongly Disagree	13	22.4	22.4	100.0
	Total	58	100.0	100.0	

Descriptive Analysis

36.2% (21 respondents) strongly agreed with the statement and 29.3% (17 respondents) agreed with the above statement, while 12.1% disagreed and 22.4% (13 respondents) strongly disagreed with the statement.

Interpretation

Of the fifty eight respondents, thirty eight agreed that to strengthen community leadership capacity in Philippi there is a need to consider electing political appointees. Although this is not a large majority, it does reflect that more than two-thirds of respondents (36.2%) are comfortable with reliance on political leadership. On the other hand, it seems to suggest that different political affiliations within the community played a role in the response to this question.

Statement eleven:

To improve the standard of education in the Philippi community, there is a need to employ highly qualified teachers.

Table 3.4.1.13 statement eleven statistical reflections

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	47	81.0	81.0	81.0
	Agree	11	19.0	19.0	100.0
	Total	58	100.0	100.0	

Descriptive Analysis

81.0% (47 respondents) strongly agreed and 19.0% (11 respondents) agreed with the statement.

Interpretation

All fifty eight respondents agreed that to improve the standard of education in Philippi community, there is a need to employ highly qualified teachers. This shows that the community has a strong sense of the benefits of education, as well as the type of educators that need to educate their children.

Statement twelve:

To improve the standard of education in the Philippi community, there is a need to re-employ ex-teachers and pensioners who are qualified.

Table 3.4.1.14 statement twelve statistical reflections

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	24	41.4	41.4	41.4
	Agree	16	27.6	27.6	69.0
	Disagree	17	29.3	29.3	98.3
	Strongly Disagree	1	1.7	1.7	100.0
	Total	58	100.0	100.0	

Descriptive Analysis

A total of 41.4% (24 respondents) strongly agreed; 27.6% (16 respondents) agreed with the statement and 29.3% (17 respondents) disagreed with the statement, while, 1.7% (1 respondent) strongly disagreed with the statement.

Interpretation

Forty [40] respondents agreed that to improve the standard of education in Philippi community, there is a need to re-employ ex-teachers and pensioners who are qualified. This suggests an awareness on the part of the respondents of the current crisis in education of a shortage of suitably skilled educators and also of their awareness of the need for urgent intervention.

Statement thirteen:

To improve the standard of education in the Philippi community, there is a need to use a cross-cultural approach to bridge language barriers.

Table 3.4.1.15 statement thirteen statistical reflections

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	36	62.1	62.1	62.1
	Agree	19	32.8	32.8	94.8
	Disagree	3	5.2	5.2	100.0
	Total	58	100.0	100.0	

Descriptive Analysis

A total of 62.1% (36 respondents) strongly agreed with the statement and 32.8% (19 respondents) also agreed with the statement, while 5.2% (3 respondents) disagreed.

Interpretation

The above statistical analysis shows that to improve learner performance and to bridge the language barrier, a cross-cultural approach is necessary. This interpretation is supported by the majority [55] of respondents who agreed with the need for a cross-cultural approach.

Statement fourteen:

To improve the standard of education in the Philippi community, there is a need
for the government to provide more resources and to up-skill current teachers.

Table 3.4.1.16 statement fourteen statistical reflections

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	44	75.9	75.9	75.9
	Agree	13	22.4	22.4	98.3
	Disagree	1	1.7	1.7	100.0
	Total	58	100.0	100.0	

Descriptive Analysis

A total of 75.9% (44 respondents) strongly agreed with the statement, 22.4% (13
respondents) agreed with the statement, while 1.7% (1 respondent) disagreed
with the statement.

Interpretation

Fifty seven respondents agreed that the government should provide more
resources and up-skill teachers currently in service. However, in addition, as
reflected in this report, the Government needs to provide specific resources that
will up-skill and capacitate these teachers in such a way that they are able to
provide learners from the community with those specific skills that are in such
short supply in our country today.

Statement fifteen:

In order to upscale the level of security for development sustainability there is a need to empower community peace development forums and security institutions.

Table 3.4.1.17 statement fifteen statistical reflections

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	48	82.8	82.8	82.8
	Agree	9	15.5	15.5	98.3
	Strongly Disagree	1	1.7	1.7	100.0
	Total	58	100.0	100.0	

Descriptive Analysis

A total of 82.8% (48 respondents) strongly agreed with the statement and 15.5% (9 respondents) agreed with the statement, while 1.7% (1 respondent) strongly disagreed with the statement.

Interpretation

Out of 58 questionnaires distributed, 57 respondents agreed that there is a need for empowerment of community peace forums and security institutions, and also placed emphasis on the improvement of the level of security in the community as a crucial feature for sustainable development.

Statement sixteen:

In order to upscale the level of security for development sustainability there is a need to strengthen the capacity of street committees and neighbourhood watches.

Table 3.4.1.18 statement sixteen statistical reflections

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	48	82.8	82.8	82.8
	Agree	9	15.5	15.5	98.3
	Strongly Disagree	1	1.7	1.7	100.0
	Total	58	100.0	100.0	

Descriptive Analysis

A total of 82.8% (48 respondents) strongly agreed with the statement and 15.5% (9 respondents) agree with the statement, while 1.7% (1 respondent) strongly opposed the statement.

Interpretation

Fifty seven respondents agreed that to up scale the level of security for sustainable development there is a need to strengthen the capacity of street committees and neighbourhood watches. These assertions point strongly to the belief that there is a need for urgent intervention to eliminate the high rate of crime in the community. This 82.8% agreement reflects the fact that the community of Philippi acknowledges the high rate of crime. It affirms that the government's crime prevention intervention strategies need to be strengthened and must be part of an integrated approach which sees it work with community civic organisations in combating crime. The disagreeing respondent is perhaps representative of those community members who do not see the point of up-scaling the levels of security because they have lost faith in the justice system and the security system of the country.

Statement seventeen:

In order to upscale the level of security for development sustainability there is a need to provide more and visible mobile 24 hour police patrols**.**

Table 3.4.1.19 statement seventeen statistical reflections

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	54	93.1	93.1	93.1
	Agree	4	6.9	6.9	100.0
	Total	58	100.0	100.0	

Descriptive Analysis

A total of 93.1% (54 respondents) strongly agreed and 6.9% (4 respondents) agreed with the statement.

Interpretation

This shows that all of the 58 respondents fully agreed that there should be more and visible mobile 24-hour police patrols as a total strategy to eradicate extreme crime in the community of Philippi. This confirms that the issue of crime in this village is a serious one and of primary concern to the residents, as everyone agreed on the importance of police visibility.

Statement eighteen:

In order to sustain local economic development in the area of Philippi, there is a need to strengthen the capacity of the small business entrepreneurs.

Table 3.4.1.20 statement eighteen statistical reflections

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	43	74.1	74.1	74.1
	Agree	13	22.4	22.4	96.6
	Disagree	2	3.4	3.4	100.0
	Total	58	100.0	100.0	

Descriptive Analysis

A total of 74.1% (43 respondents) strongly agreed with the statement and 22.4% (13 respondents) agreed with the statement, while 3.4% (2 respondents) disagreed with the statement.

Interpretation

Fifty six [56] respondents agreed that to sustain local economic development in the area of Philippi, there is a need to strengthen the capacity of the small business entrepreneurs. This majority view means that the current state of small business development in this community needs to be improved through a shared economic development model and capacity building.

The almost unanimous agreement suggests that the community members have interest and faith in small business ventures, but due to a lack of empowerment they find it difficult to break into the market. If the entrepreneurs are not empowered, their business will not be viable and sustainable. The disagreement of 3.4% of respondents can perhaps be put down to a lack of interest and discouragement on their part to initiate such business ventures.

Statement nineteen:

In order to sustain local economic development in the area of Philippi, there is a need to build more community shopping malls.

Table 3.4.1.21 statement nineteen statistical reflections

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	36	62.1	62.1	62.1
	Agree	16	27.6	27.6	89.7
	Disagree	4	6.9	6.9	96.6
	Strongly Disagree	2	3.4	3.4	100.0
	Total	58	100.0	100.0	

Descriptive Analysis

A total of 62.1% (36 respondents) strongly agreed with the statement and 27.6% (16 respondents) agreed with the statement, while 6.9% (4 respondents) disagreed and 3.4% (2 respondents) strongly disagreed with the statement.

Interpretation

Fifty two [52] respondents agreed that building more community shopping malls will boost the local economic development in the area of Philippi. This means that the majority view reflects the need to support local economic development, as this should boost the community's infrastructure and influence property values.

Statement twenty:

In order to sustain local economic development in the area of Philippi, there is a need to ensure the access for small, medium and micro enterprises to funding.

Table 3.4.1.22 statement twenty statistical reflections

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	37	63.8	63.8	63.8
	Agree	18	31.0	31.0	94.8
	Disagree	3	5.2	5.2	100.0
	Total	58	100.0	100.0	

Descriptive Analysis

A total of 63.8% (37 respondents) strongly agreed with the statement and 31.0% (18 respondents) agreed with the statement, while 5.2% (3 respondents) disagreed with the statement.

Interpretation

Fifty five [55] respondents agreed that improving access to funding for small, medium and micro enterprises would be an important strategy for the sustainability of local economic development in Philippi. It would, in addition, support the implementation of the provincial government's Micro Economic Development Strategy [MEDS] in the community.

Statement twenty one:

In order to sustain local economic development in the area   of Philippi, there is a need to establish one-stop shops for black economic empowerment business and ensure an open market.

Table 3.4.1.23 statement twenty one statistical reflections

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	41	70.7	70.7	70.7
	Agree	17	29.3	29.3	100.0
	Total	58	100.0	100.0	

Descriptive Analysis

A total of 70.7% (41 respondents) strongly agreed and 29.3% (17 respondents) agreed with the statement.

Interpretation

 All fifty eight [58] respondents agreed to the establishment of a one-stop shop for black economic empowerment business which could help ensure an open market for black small businesses in the community of Philippi. This could boost the local economy and also grant more previously disadvantaged people an opportunity to participate in a shared growth and developmental economy.

Statement twenty two:

To sustain local economic development in the area of Philippi, there is a need to ensure efficiency and efficacy of local Red Door enterprise resources.

Table 3.4.1.24 statement twenty two statistical reflections

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	37	63.8	63.8	63.8
	Agree	15	25.9	25.9	89.7
	Disagree	5	8.6	8.6	98.3
	Strongly Disagree	1	1.7	1.7	100.0
	Total	58	100.0	100.0	

Descriptive Analysis

A total of 63.8% (37 respondents) strongly agreed with the statement, supported by 25.9% (15 respondents) who agreed with the statement, while 8.6% (5 respondents) disagreed and 1.7% (1 respondent) strongly disagreed with the statement.

Interpretation

Fifty two [52] respondents out of fifty eight [58] agreed that there is a need to ensure the efficiency and efficacy of local Real Enterprise Development Door resources as the tactic to enhance local economic development and sustainable small, medium and micro business enterprise development. This majority agreement reflects that presently there are economic challenges and a lack of monitoring of Real Enterprise Door services in the community. Clearly, the respondents believe the advancement of the Red Door Initiatives will also give effect to the Western Cape Government's economic initiatives for Micro Economic Development Strategy [MEDS] as a baseline strategy for the provincial vision of growing the Cape, through shared growth and development.

Statement twenty three:

In order to institute a safe, affordable, efficient public transport system in the Philippi community, there is a need to strengthen the capacity of the taxi industry.

Table 3.4.1.25 statement twenty three statistical reflections

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	32	55.2	68.1	68.1
	Agree	11	19.0	23.4	91.5
	Disagree	4	6.9	8.5	100.0
	Total	47	81.0	100.0	
Missing	System	11	19.0		
Total		58	100.0		

Descriptive Analysis

A total of 68.1% (32 respondents) strongly agreed and 23.4% (11 respondents) agreed with the statement, while 8.5% (4 respondents) disagreed with the statement and 19.0% (11 respondents) did not respond to all the statements in the questionnaire.

Interpretation

These statistics indicate that 43 respondents agreed that in order to institute safe, affordable, efficient public transport for Philippi, the strengthening of the capacity of the taxi industry is critical. This means, as indicated under transport in chapter 2 of this dissertation, that the community transport plan is uncoordinated. Improving the capacity of this industry will assist in the implementation and coordination of the Provincial Integrated Transport Plan [PITP] facilitated by the provincial department of Public Works and Transport.

Statement twenty four:

In order to institute safe, affordable, efficient public transport system in the Philippi community, there is a need to renovate the existing physical infrastructure, such as roads.

Table 3.4.1.26 statement twenty four statistical reflections

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	33	56.9	70.2	70.2
	Agree	12	20.7	25.5	95.7
	Disagree	2	3.4	4.3	100.0
	Total	47	81.0	100.0	
Missing	System	11	19.0		
Total		58	100.0		

Descriptive Analysis

Eleven [11] respondents did not respond to this statement while 70.2% (33 respondents) strongly agreed and 25.5% (12 respondents) agreed with the statement, while 4.3% (2 respondents) disagreed with the statement.

Interpretation

45 respondents agreed that in order to institute safe, affordable, efficient public transport in the community of Philippi the infrastructure (roads) needs to be upgraded. This may be influenced by the 43 respondents in statement twenty three [23] that the renovation of the existing infrastructure will be an appropriate development plan to improve the integrated infrastructure and integrated transport plan.

Statement twenty five:

In order to institute safe, affordable, efficient public transport system in the Philippi community, there is a need to add more trains and busses.

Table 3.4.1.27 statement twenty five statistical reflections

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	40	69.0	85.1	85.1
	Agree	7	12.1	14.9	100.0
	Total	47	81.0	100.0	
Missing	System	11	19.0		
Total		58	100.0		

Descriptive Analysis

Eleven [11] respondents did not complete this question, while 85.1% (40 respondents) strongly agreed with the statement and 14.9% (7 respondents) agreed.

Interpretation

Forty seven [47] respondents agreed with the statement, that, for the institution of an affordable, efficient public transport system more busses and trains need to be provided. This is in line with the Western Cape Provincial Infrastructure Plan and Provincial Integrated Transport Plan, as indicated in chapter 2, and supported by statements twenty three and twenty four of this study.

Statement twenty six:

In order to institute safe, affordable, efficient public transport system in the Philippi community, there is a need to regulate the taxi industry as per government recapitalisation programme.

Table 3.4.1.28 statement twenty six statistical reflections

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	25	43.1	54.3	54.3
	Agree	10	17.2	21.7	76.1
	Disagree	9	15.5	19.6	95.7
	Strongly Disagree	2	3.4	4.3	100.0
	Total	46	79.3	100.0	
Missing	System	12	20.7		
Total		58	100.0		

Descriptive Analysis

Twelve [12] respondents did not respond to all of the statements, while. 54.3% (25 respondents) strongly agreed, 21.7% (10 respondents) agreed, 4.3% (2 respondents) strongly disagreed and 19.6% (9 respondents) disagreed with the statement.

Interpretation

 Thirty five [35] respondents, the majority view, agreed that regulation of the taxi industry as per government recapitalisation programme is an appropriate mechanism to improve public transport in the community of Philippi. This will ensure the safety of commuters and the effectiveness of the local public transport system.

Statement twenty seven:

In order to reduce the high level of illiteracy in the Philippi community, there is a need to empower and enhance the capacity of local school teachers.

Table 3.4.1.29 statement twenty seven statistical reflections

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	38	65.5	80.9	80.9
	Agree	7	12.1	14.9	95.7
	Disagree	1	1.7	2.1	97.9
	Strongly Disagree	1	1.7	2.1	100.0
	Total	47	81.0	100.0	
Missing	System	11	19.0		
Total		58	100.0		

Descriptive Analysis

Eleven [11] respondents did not respond to this statement, while 80.9% (38 respondents) strongly agreed, 14.9% (7 respondents) agreed and 4.3% (2 respondents) strongly disagreed with the statement,

Interpretation

Forty five [45] respondents agreed that in order to reduce the extreme levels of illiteracy in the Philippi community, it is essential to empower and enhance the capacity of local school teachers/educators.

Statement twenty eight:

In order to reduce the high level of illiteracy in the Philippi community, there is a need to build more libraries equipped with appropriate/learning material and high level technology.

Table 3.4.1.30 statement twenty eight statistical reflections

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	40	69.0	85.1	85.1
	Agree	5	8.6	10.6	95.7
	Strongly Disagree	2	3.4	4.3	100.0
	Total	47	81.0	100.0	
Missing	System	11	19.0		
Total		58	100.0		

Descriptive Analysis

Eleven [11] respondents did not respond to this statement, while 85.1% (40 respondents) strongly agreed, 10.6% (5 respondents) agreed and 4.3% (2 respondents) strongly disagreed with the statement.

Interpretation

Forty five [45] respondents agreed with the statement, that building more libraries equipped with appropriate teaching/learning material and high level technology will assist the community of Philippi in the reduction of extreme levels of illiteracy. This will also give effect to the integrated Provincial Social Capital Strategy of the department of Social Development and the Human Capital Formation Strategy [HCFS] of the Department of Education.

Statement twenty nine:

In order to reduce the level of high illiteracy in Philippi community, there is a need to empower community organizations involved in early childhood development.

Table 3.4.1.31 statement twenty nine statistical reflections

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	42	72.4	89.4	89.4
	Agree	5	8.6	10.6	100.0
	Total	47	81.0	100.0	
Missing	System	11	19.0		
Total		58	100.0		

Descriptive Analysis

Eleven [11] respondents did not respond to the statement, while 89.4% (42 respondents) strongly agreed and 10.6% (5 respondents) agreed with the statement.

Interpretation

Forty seven [47] respondents agreed that empowering community based organisations involved in early childhood development education [ECD] will assist the community to build a strong learning foundation which will result in the drastic reduction of extreme illiteracy in the community. This approach will also be supported by the Integrated Early Childhood Development strategy [IECDS] launched by the Western Cape Education Department as the instrument to curb illiteracy provincially. This majority view may have been influenced by the response on the need to build more libraries.

Statement thirty:

In order to have a healthy and environmentally protected community, there is a need to strengthen the capacity of community environmental workers/practitioners.

Table 3.4.1.32 statement thirty statistical reflections

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	32	55.2	68.1	68.1
	Agree	15	25.9	31.9	100.0
	Total	47	81.0	100.0	
Missing	System	11	19.0		
Total		58	100.0		

Descriptive Analysis

A total of 68.1% (32 respondents) strongly agreed and 31.9% (15 respondents) agreed with the statement, while 11 respondents did not respond.

Interpretation

Forty seven [47] respondents strongly agreed with the statement, that strengthening the capacity of community environmental workers/practitioners is the solution for a healthy and environmentally protected community in Philippi.

Statement thirty one:

In order to have a healthy and environmentally protected community, there is a need to improve community recycling facilities.

Table 3.4.1.33 statement thirty one statistical reflections

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	27	46.6	57.4	57.4
	Agree	18	31.0	38.3	95.7
	Disagree	2	3.4	4.3	100.0
	Total	47	81.0	100.0	
Missing	System	11	19.0		
Total		58	100.0		

Descriptive Analysis

Eleven [11] respondents did not respond, while 57.4% (27 respondents) strongly agreed and 38.3% (18 respondents) agreed, while 4.3% (2 respondents) disagreed with the statement.

Interpretation

The majority of forty five [45] respondents agreed with the statement that to have a healthy and environmentally protected community, there is a need to improve community recycling facilities in Philippi community. This view implies that there are unfavourable, unhealthy environmental challenges in the community. So, there is an ultimate need to reduce or completely remove the environmental constraints in this community.

Statement thirty two:

In order to have a healthy and environmentally protected community, there is a need to empower community organizations involved in environmental awareness programmes, e.g. SAEP.

Table 3.4.1.34 statement thirty two statistical reflections

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	29	50.0	61.7	61.7
	Agree	18	31.0	38.3	100.0
	Total	47	81.0	100.0	
Missing	System	11	19.0		
Total		58	100.0		

Descriptive Analysis

A total of 61.7% (29 respondents) strongly agreed with the statement and 38.3% (18 respondents) agreed with the statement.

Interpretation

A total of forty seven [47] respondents agreed that empowering community organisations involved in environmental awareness programmes will improve the environment in the community of Philippi. This will need partnerships between the community, civil society organisations such as the South African Environmental Projects [SAEP], Tsoga Environmental Education Centres, the government and business fraternity to provide more resources in order to create a conducive and well-protected environment in this community.

Statement thirty three:

In order to have efficient health care that supplements the development programs there is a need to build more clinics and day hospitals.

Table 3.4.1.35 statement thirty three statistical reflections

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	36	62.1	76.6	76.6
	Agree	10	17.2	21.3	97.9
	Disagree	1	1.7	2.1	100.0
	Total	47	81.0	100.0	
Missing	System	11	19.0		
Total		58	100.0		

Descriptive Analysis

Eleven [11] respondents did not respond and 76.6 (36 respondents) strongly agreed, 21.3% (10 respondents) agreed, while 2.1% (1 respondent) disagreed with this statement.

Interpretation

Forty six [46] respondents agreed with the statement that in order to advance efficient health care that supplements the development programs in the community, more clinics and a day hospital should be built to improve the standard of health in the society.

This will also be in line with the Western Cape Provincial Integrated Health Plan Strategy for 2010, which exists to improve the health system in the Province. This majority view was in response to the outcry over a poorly coordinated health system in the community of Philippi.

Statement thirty four:

In order to have efficient health care that supplements the development programmes there is a need to make more people aware about voluntarily testing for HIV/AIDS status.

Table 3.4.1.36 statement thirty four statistical reflections

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	41	70.7	87.2	87.2
	Agree	5	8.6	10.6	97.9
	Strongly Disagree	1	1.7	2.1	100.0
	Total	47	81.0	100.0	
Missing	System	11	19.0		
Total		58	100.0		

Descriptive Analysis

Eleven [11] respondents did not respond, 87.2% (41 respondents) strongly agreed and 10.6% (5 respondents) agreed, while 2.1% (1 respondent) disagreed with the statement.

Interpretation

The majority of respondents (forty six [46]) agreed that to have a health care system that supplements the development programmes in the community more awareness about voluntarily testing for HIV/AIDS status is necessary. This majority view may be influenced by the idea that, if people know their status, the severe death rates caused by the spread of HIV/AIDS will decrease. People will get health treatment and preventive medication to support their health. That will result in a decrease in the escalating number of orphans and vulnerable children in the community.

Statement thirty five:

In order to have efficient health care that supplements the development programmes there is a need to empower community organisations involved in health awareness programs e.g. Zanempilo.

Table 3.4.1.37 statement thirty five statistical reflections

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	41	70.7	87.2	87.2
	Agree	6	10.3	12.8	100.0
	Total	47	81.0	100.0	
Missing	System	11	19.0		
Total		58	100.0		

Descriptive Analysis

Eleven [11] respondents did not respond, 87.2% (41 respondents) strongly agreed and 12.8% (6 respondents) agreed with the statement.

Interpretation

A total of 47 respondents agreed that empowering community organisations involved in the advancement of health care systems and awareness programmes in the community, such as community health care workers [CHCW's], could be the solution to the health ills in the community. This majority view may be influenced by the idea that community-based organizations understand their internal problems better than any external development agency; hence the introduction of Asset-Based Community Development approach will assist these organisations to give value to internal resources and assets before seeking outside assistance.

Statement thirty six:

In order to have efficient health care that supplements the development programmes there is a need to improve the capacity of local nurses.

Table 3.4.1.38 statement thirty six statistical reflections

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	39	67.2	83.0	83.0
	Agree	7	12.1	14.9	97.9
	Disagree	1	1.7	2.1	100.0
	Total	47	81.0	100.0	
Missing	System	11	19.0		
Total		58	100.0		

Descriptive Analysis

Eleven [11] respondents did not respond, 83.0% (39 respondents) strongly agreed, 14.9% (7 respondents) agreed and 2.1% (1 respondent) disagreed with the statement.

Interpretation

Forty six [46] respondents agreed that to build a health care system that is responsive to the needs of the community, it is critical to improve the capacity of local nurses as they are the ones driving the local health care system in the community.

Statement thirty seven:

In order to have efficient health care that supplements the development programmes there is a need to employ properly qualified doctors.

Table 3.4.1.39 statement thirty seven statistical reflections

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	42	72.4	89.4	89.4
	Agree	5	8.6	10.6	100.0
	Total	47	81.0	100.0	
Missing	System	11	19.0		
Total		58	100.0		

Descriptive Analysis

Eleven [11] respondents did not respond, 89.4% (42 respondents) strongly agreed and 10.6% (5 respondents) agreed with the statement.

Interpretation

A total of 47 respondents agreed with the statement that integral to the attempt of improving the Philippi health care system, is the need to employ properly qualified doctors. This will assist in improving the health problems in the community.

Statement thirty eight:

In order to have efficient health care that supplements the development programmes there is a need to provide affordable medication.

Table 3.4.1.40 statement thirty eight statistical reflections

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	40	69.0	85.1	85.1
	Agree	7	12.1	14.9	100.0
	Total	47	81.0	100.0	
Missing	System	11	19.0		
Total		58	100.0		

Descriptive Analysis

Eleven [11] respondents did not respond, 85.1% (40 respondents) strongly agreed and 14.9% (7 respondents) agreed with the statement.

Interpretation

A total of forty seven [47] respondents agreed with the statement that in order to improve the local health care system in the community of Philippi, based on the economic situation of that community, affordable medication needs to be provided. This overwhelming response is probably strongly influenced by the current social conditions of people caused by absolute poverty and excessive levels of unemployment which deny them their constitutional right to a quality health care system.

Statement thirty nine:

In order to improve recreational facilities in the Philippi community, there is a need to empower local sport administrators.

Table 3.4.1.41 statement thirty nine statistical reflections

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	33	56.9	70.2	70.2
	Agree	12	20.7	25.5	95.7
	Disagree	2	3.4	4.3	100.0
	Total	47	81.0	100.0	
Missing	System	11	19.0		
Total		58	100.0		

Descriptive Analysis

Eleven [11] respondents did not respond, 70.2% (33 respondents) strongly agreed, 25.5% (12 respondents) agreed with the statement and 4.3% (2 respondents) disagreed.

Interpretation

The majority of respondents (forty five [45]) agreed with the statement that, to improve recreational facilities in the Philippi community, there is a need to empower local sport administrators. This could provide a strong back-up to the management of local physical resources by the community and also contribute to the reduction of crime in the community through sport.

Statement forty:

In order to improve recreational facilities in the Philippi community, there is a need to renovate the existing physical infrastructure, e.g. sports grounds.

Table 3.4.1.42 statement forty statistical reflections

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	34	58.6	72.3	72.3
	Agree	12	20.7	25.5	97.9
	Disagree	1	1.7	2.1	100.0
	Total	47	81.0	100.0	
Missing	System	11	19.0		
Total		58	100.0		

Descriptive Analysis

Eleven [11] respondents did not respond, 72.3% (34 respondents) strongly agreed, 25.5% (12 respondents) agreed and 2.1% (1 respondent) disagreed with the statement.

Interpretation

Forty six [46] respondents agreed that renovating the existing physical infrastructure such as sporting grounds will improve the quality of the recreational facilities of this community. This can be done in line with the Department of Sport and Recreation's Community Development Programmes, such as Siyadlala. The disagreement from one respondent could be viewed from different aspects. Amongst other aspects, it could be that community members are resigned to the tact of crime and poverty in Philippi, and as a result, there would be no value attached to improving existing recreational facilities.

Statement forty one:

In order to improve recreational facilities in the Philippi community, there is a need to build more sports grounds, gymnasiums and recreational multipurpose centres.

Table 3.4.1.43 statement forty one statistical reflections

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	33	56.9	70.2	70.2
	Agree	13	22.4	27.7	97.9
	Disagree	1	1.7	2.1	100.0
	Total	47	81.0	100.0	
Missing	System	11	19.0		
Total		58	100.0		

Descriptive Analysis

Eleven [11] respondents did not respond, 70.2% (33 respondents) strongly agreed, 27.7% (13 respondents) agreed and 2.1% (1 respondent) disagreed with the statement.

Interpretation

Forty six [46] respondents agreed that building more sports grounds, gymnasiums and recreational multipurpose centres will contribute to the goal of improving the physical infrastructure and recreational facilities in the community of Philippi. There was also consensus that recreational multipurpose centres will assist in catering for more sporting codes and skills development for the young people in the community.

Statement forty two:

In order to reduce the high level of squatter camps or shack dwellers in Philippi, government needs to build more RDP houses**.**

Table 3.4.1.44 statement forty two statistical reflections

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	29	50.0	61.7	61.7
	Agree	13	22.4	27.7	89.4
	Disagree	5	8.6	10.6	100.0
	Total	47	81.0	100.0	
Missing	System	11	19.0		
Total		58	100.0		

Descriptive Analysis

Eleven [11] respondents did not respond, 61.7% (29 respondents) strongly agreed, 27.7% (13 respondents) agreed and 10.6 (5 respondents) disagreed with the statement.

Interpretation

Forty two [42] out of fifty eight [58] respondents agreed that to reduce the high level of squatter camps or shack dwellers in Philippi, government needs to build more Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) houses in the community, for the people who cannot afford decent housing. Those that disagree could do so from the point of view that shack dwellers, for different reasons, build houses wherever there is a piece of ground available, regardless of ownership or the availability of RDP Housing.

Statement forty three:

In order to reduce the high level of squatter camps or shack dwellers in Philippi, government needs to build more N2 Gate-way flats.

Table 3.4.1.45 statement forty three statistical reflections

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	33	56.9	70.2	70.2
	Agree	10	17.2	21.3	91.5
	Disagree	4	6.9	8.5	100.0
	Total	47	81.0	100.0	
Missing	System	11	19.0		
Total		58	100.0		

Descriptive Analysis

Eleven [11] respondents did not respond, 70.2% (33 respondents) strongly agreed, 21.3% (10 respondents) agreed and 8.5% (4 respondents) disagreed with the statement.

Interpretation

Forty three [43] agreed that in order to reduce the high levels of squatter camps and shack dwellers in the Philippi community, government needs to build more N2 Gate-Way Flats as an intervention strategy aimed at reducing the housing back-log in the Province. This integrated approach will help implement the vision of a home for all through provision of a comprehensive provincial housing plan and a new housing strategy, which is driven by the Local Government and Housing Department. Disagreement with this statement may be rooted in the publicised problems with the N2 Gateway flats regarding ownership and economical issues around it. On the contrary it could be the fact that it is common knowledge that those flats are set aside for a particular group of people and seemingly it is pointless applying for ownership

Statement forty four:

In order to reduce the high level of squatter camps or shack dwellers in Philippi, government needs to empower community organisations involved in housing development programmes, e.g. South African Peoples Housing Project (SA PHP).

Table 3.4.1.46 statement forty four statistical reflections

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Strongly Agree	43	74.1	91.5	91.5
	Agree	3	5.2	6.4	97.9
	Strongly Disagree	1	1.7	2.1	100.0
	Total	47	81.0	100.0	
Missing	System	11	19.0		
Total		58	100.0		

Descriptive Analysis

Eleven [11] respondents did not respond, 91.5% (43 respondents) strongly agreed, 6.4% (3 respondents) agreed and 1.7% [1 respondent] strongly disagreed with the statement.

Interpretation

The majority of respondents (forty six [46]) agreed that in order to reduce the high levels of informal settlements in the community of Philippi, community organisations that are directly involved in the housing programmes, such as the South African People's Housing Project (SA PHP) need to have their capacity strengthened. The disagreement may be rooted in the fact that some community members do not really see themselves as part of the development of their community. They rather see it (community development) as a separate entity which is solely government's responsibility.

3.5 SUMMARY

The focus of this chapter was on the methods used to collect data and the interpretation thereof in assessing the ABCD approach in Philippi. Research instruments such as one-on-one interviews and questionnaires were designed and utilised to ensure that unbiased and objective data were collected, supported by consistent passive observations and community tours. An interpretative analysis of the statistical results was performed and a descriptive analysis of fifteen [15] statements outlined in the questionnaire was provided for each of forty four [44] sub-statements. An explanation of the views of fifty eight [58] respondents of Philippi with regard to the developmental challenges facing them, was provided. The next chapter provides the conclusions, findings, and recommendations of this dissertation.

CHAPTER 4

CONCLUSIONS, FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ASSESSMENT OF ASSET-BASED COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IMPACT IN PHILIPPI

4.1   INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the conclusions of the study, findings and workable recommendations that are informed by the data collected from the respondents. The recommendations are intended as helpful interventions in efforts to solve the problems stated in the findings. Then, the concluding remarks point to the process followed in investigating development challenges in Philippi.

4.2   CONCLUSIONS

During the course of the research, the researcher identified two main problems and research sub-problems as contributing factors to the underdevelopment in Philippi. The issues are as follows:

Main problems:

- The lack of a comprehensive local government development plan, religious leaders, Non-Governmental Organisations and scholarly interventions to create an enabling environment that facilitates sustainable community driven development in the community.

- The lack of effective collaboration between the public sector and government, more responsive and legitimate forms of social cohesion.

- A lack of more capable organisations and individuals performing collectively and effectively to solve problems and also enhance the capacity for local development.

The above-mentioned problems were categorised into two research sub-problems to assist the researcher formulate research questions. The following research sub-problems were identified: (i) the poor capacity of infrastructure for development in Philippi which contributes to poverty and underdevelopment, (ii) the lack of skills relevance, capacity building and empowerment in existing forms of development in the area.

A pilot study was conducted to provide insight into what to expect from the outcome of the final research process. A pilot study with the four (4) respondents was conducted. This pilot study was self administered by the researcher.

One hundred [100] questionnaires designed using a Likert-scale format were distributed to selected individuals, groups and developmental organisations in Philippi in order to attain possible solutions to the problems identified. Interviews were conducted with selected community leaders, developmental and faith based organisations in order to ascertain the depth of the problem.

Based on the above-mentioned problems and research sub-problems the researcher has drawn up and presented nine [9] recommendations as intervention strategies towards solving the current developmental challenges in Philippi. Any effective community development should be able to transfer skills, empower citizens by promoting self-reliance and sustainable development. In making the above recommendations, the researcher was guided by the research questions and also aligned recommendations with the objectives of the study.

After critical evaluation and assessing the impact and effectiveness of existing community development systems, which would provide effective service delivery in Philippi, the researcher presented recommendations which demonstrated that current approaches adopted in Philippi for community development are not driven by community members who are also not in control of socio-economic conditions that face the community. The quality of

the current service delivery offered by the local municipality does not meet community demands.

The researcher, in attempting to resolve the challenges emphasises that community members should be drivers of development strategies that promote community participation for effective community development. An ABCD is premised upon a participatory approach for development. The ABCD key principles for the participatory approach are anchored in the planning of community programmes and projects, monitoring and evaluation. These are drawn from the points of view of key developmental role players, such as civil society organisations, non-governmental organisations, local governments, the community and the organised business sector. The term "participatory approach" highlights the importance of people having control over their own development.

4.3   FINDINGS

The following findings were identified as major barriers for the advancement of a sustainable community-driven development in the community of Philippi;

- A high degree of "quick-fix" developmental approaches used in pursuing community development programmes and projects in this area.
- A need to improve the existing asset utilisation for development programmes through strengthening the capacity of small businesses and a re-engineering of the existing physical infrastructure such as roads.
- The need to improve the level of service delivery in the community through skills capacity-building, and the establishment of public private partnerships.
- The need to strengthen community leadership capacity through the utilisation of capacitated and skilled young persons and the recognition of existing formal and informal experiences, talents, skills, and capacities of local people.

- To sustain the local economic development in Philippi, there is a need to empower emerging entrepreneurs, ensure financial capital accessibility for small, medium and micro enterprises and ensure the efficiency and effectiveness of local Real Enterprises Development (RED Door) enterprise resources. The RED Door projects are government initiatives to support small business opportunities in disadvantaged communities. They (RED Doors) act as one-stop business opportunities for small or medium enterprises.

- The limited involvement of community members in developmental affairs and initiatives, which results in the collapse of potential development programmes.

- More centralisation (control) than facilitation of community development processes.

- Power differences that compromise the potential for adequate asset-based and community-driven development, which might be the consequence of political immaturity in the community.

- A lack of stakeholder relations/partnerships which results in disjointed community development in the area.

- A lack of political will and leadership that is capable of stimulating a sense of belonging and seizing the developmental opportunities in the area.

- A lack of a strong base of social relations, internally and externally, for integrated development.

- A lack of sound social activism, patriotism and community mobilisation.

- An inability to identify and exploit the existing multiple types of resources, such as human, financial, physical, social, and natural for the benefit of the community.

- The failure to produce an enabling environment in terms of formulating community service related policies, supporting institutions and processes.

- A lack of local decision-making in community development policy processes.

4.4   RECOMMENDATIONS

The researcher, after careful consideration of the research findings, recommends the following:

Recommendation 1

Philippi development approach:

i.   There should be an intensive promotion of the community-driven approach, which should be equally driven from both the bottom-up and top-down where necessary in order to achieve identified specific development objectives.

ii.   The establishment of working partnerships to bridge possible capacity shortcomings of stakeholders involved in the development programmes of Philippi.

iii.   The establishment of an integrated social and economic development strategy that will address identified specific development objectives.

Recommendation 2:

Sustainable development:

i.   There should be ongoing emphasis on education and training programmes to address skills development suitable to advance and explore the economic potential of Philippi.

ii.   The development of policies that ensure citizenry access to economic infrastructure and public services.

iii.   The advancement of local business development.

iv.   The improvement of health care services.

v.   The establishment of an integrated transport system that is in line with the provincial infrastructure and transport plan.

Recommendation 3:

The critical aspects of Philippi local economic development (LED) strategy need to pay attention to:

i. The strategy should address the establishment and financing of small business development initiatives.

ii. The promotion of space to access economic resources for sustainability of local business development programmes.

iii. This strategy should also pay attention to job creation and the improvement of the housing system in the community.

Recommendation 4:

Social cohesion

i. There should be a strong focus on strengthening human, social and institutional capital.

ii. The establishment of a developmental approach that is able to respond to the needs of the people comprehensively.

iii. A developmental approach that is able to identify and utilise the available human capital e.g. skills, talents, gifts and capacities.

Recommendation 5:

Integrated safety and security strategy:

i. Improvement of the work of CPFs and neighbourhood watch.

ii. Deployment of around the clock (24hour) mobile police patrols.

iii. There should be an intensive focus on crime prevention and the justice system.

iv. Total reduction of vigilantism by community members.

Recommendation 6:

Improvement of the health care system

i. Deployment of more professional doctors to local clinics.

ii. Improvement of the infrastructure facilities and advancement of a responsive service delivery.

iii. Medication should be more affordable and accessible to poor people.

Recommendation 7:

Environmental protection

i. There should be workshops and intensive focus on environmental issues and the importance a of healthy and conducive environment for the purposes of environmental productivity and protection.

ii. The recycling system needs to be improved

iii. Community based organisations that specialise in environmental management and protection to be utilised and form partnerships with government departments.

Recommendation 8:

Political stability in Philippi

i. There should be a promotion of an integrated and inclusive developmental approach in the face of power differences in the community.

ii. An improved level of consultation in all public policy processes.

iii. The deployment of committed and hardworking local councillors.

iv. The establishment of intensive leadership training and capacity development.

Recommendation 9:

Human settlement

i. There is a need to establish an integrated and sustainable housing development plan that addresses the backyard dwellers and squatter camps in Philippi.

ii. The establishment of a partnership with community-based organisations that operate in the housing sector is needed.

iii. An urgent comprehensive plan to deal with the land shortages.

The above recommendations are not cast in stone. The researcher acknowledges that due to the complexity of the study of development, more work such as the assessment of the effectiveness and efficiency of Real Enterprise Development Doors as an intervention strategy to make the economic development of business sustainable.

4.5 SUMMARY

In the above chapter, the researcher provided fundamental recommendations to assist in facilitating the ABCD approach in Philippi. The recommendations are the outcomes of the study findings to address the problems identified in chapter one.

The researcher identified that a high degree of "quick-fix" developmental approaches used in pursuing community development programmes and projects in this area is a key factor; therefore a sustainable model of development with a focus on education and training programmes is needed to address skills development in order to advance the economic potential in Philippi.

The lack of collaboration between developmental structures in Philippi, has resulted in a fragile local economic development system, therefore, a comprehensive strategy is required to address the establishment and financing of small business developmental initiatives. This (strategy) will assist to promote a space to access economic resources for sustainability of local business development programmes.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: PHILIPPI SNAP SHOT

(Source: http://www.saep.org/)

These snap shot provides a picture of the informal small business development initiatives taking place in the community, mode of transport, community resources, Environmental outlook and infrastructural capacity.

Local Economic Development: township market

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

EDUCATION

Nontsebenziswano Educare centre

Sinethemba Senior Secondary School

ENVIRONMENTAL SECTOR

Overgrazing has been, and continued to be, a problem, in the wetlands

Domestic waste in the wetlandsWetlands are being used as the play grounds

Wetlands are being used as the play grounds

Dumping of waste in the wetland

RDP: HOUSING

Philippi Informal Settlement: Zinyoka Area (Snake Park)

PUBLIC TRANSPORT

Bus Transport: Golden Arrow Buses

Metro rail Transport: Train

APPENDIX B:

APPENDIX B

Questionnaire

Dear Sir/Madam

I, Athi Majija, a Masters student at Cape Peninsula University of Technology, Cape Town Campus, wish to interview your local people about what skills they possess and community resources and assets and infrastructure capacity. With this information, your participation in this questionnaire is voluntarily and the information is confidential, the information acquired will be consolidated on a research document and serve as a resource document for community development workers or practitioners in your local area.

Your participation will be highly appreciated

Yours truly

Athi Majija

Student No 202072762

THE PURPOSE OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE

The purpose of this questionnaire is to map and identify the variety and richness of community capacities, skills, talents, knowledge, formal and informal experiences of people who live in local communities, and to provide a base upon which to build new approaches for community development.

OBJECTIVES OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE

The key objectives of this questionnaire are:

- To gather formal and informal skills, knowledge, talents, capacities of community individuals that can be used to strengthen local economic and social development.
- To mobilise community resources.
- To draw up community needs analysis for community development practitioners or workers.
- And to collate findings that will serve as the basics for developing recommendations in community development.

QUESTIONNAIRE

Please fill in the questionnaire by indicating X in the relevant box.

PART I. HUMAN RESOURCE ASSETS

1. **To improve the existing asset utilisation of Philippi for development programmes there is a need to:**	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1.1. Empower the capacity of the small business personnel.				
1.2. Renovate the existing physical infrastructure such as roads.				
1.3. Empower community organisations involved in development programmes such as churches.				
2. **To improve the level of service delivery in the Philippi community, there is a need to:**	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
2.1. Empower community citizens with skills.				
2.2. Establish public private partnership with other stakeholders.				
2.3. Utilise external development agencies to service the community. .				

3. **To strengthen community leadership capacity in Philippi, there is a need to:**	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
3.1. Empower and train the existing leadership.				
3.2. Utilise young, capacitated and educated community leaders.				
3.3. Recognise formal and informal experiences, talents, skills, and capacities of local people.				
3.4. Consider electing political appointees.				
4. **To improve the standard of education in the Philippi community, there is a need for:**	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
4.1 Highly qualified teachers to be employed.				
4.2. Re-employment of ex-teachers and pensioners who are qualified.				
4.3. Cross-cultural approach to balance language barriers.				
4.4. Government to plough more resources and up-skill current teachers.				
5. **To upscale the level of security for development sustainability, there is a need to:**	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree

5.1. Empower community peace development forums and security institutions.				
5.1 Strengthen the capacity of street committees and neighbourhood watch.				
5.3 Provide more and visible mobile 24 hour police patrol.				
6. **To sustain local economic development in Philippi, there is a need to:**	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
6.1. Empower the capacity of the small business entrepreneurs.				
6.2. Build more community shopping malls.				
6.3. Ensure the financial capital accessibility for small, medium and micro enterprises.				
6.4 Establish one-stop shop for Black economic empowerment business and ensure open market.				
6.5. Ensure efficiency and effectiveness of local Red Door enterprise resources.				

PART II PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE RESOURCE ASSETS

7. **To improve safe, affordable and efficient public transport in the Philippi community, there is a need to:**	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
7.1. Empower the Taxi industry.				
7.2. Renovate the existing physical infrastructure such as, roads.				
7.3. Provide more trains and busses.				
7.4. Regulate the taxi industry as per government recapitalisation programme.				
8. **To reduce the level of high illiteracy in Philippi community, there is a need to:**	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
8.1. Empower and enhance the capacity of local school teachers.				
8.2. Build more libraries with additional literature and high level technology.				
8.3. Empower community organisations involved in early childhood development.				
9. **To have healthy, conducive and protected environment, there is a need to:**	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
9.1. Empower the capacity of community environmental workers/practitioners.				

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
9.2. Improve community recycling facilities.				
9.3. Empower community organisations involved in environmental awareness programmes such as, South African Environmental Project.				
10. **To have efficient health care that supplements the development programmes there is a need to**:	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
10.1. Build more clinics and day hospitals.				
10.2. Conduct more awareness on voluntarily testing for HIV/AIDS status.				
10.3. Empower community organisations involved in health awareness programmes e.g. Zanempilo.				
10.4. Improve capacity of local nurses.				
10.5. Employ professional and qualified doctors.				
10.6. Provide affordable medication.				
11. **To improve recreational facilities in the Philippi community, there is a need to:**	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
11.1. Empower local sport administrators.				
11.2. Renovate the existing physical infrastructure such as, sporting grounds.				
11.3. Build more sporting grounds, gymnasiums and recreational multipurpose centres.				

12.**To reduce the high level of squatter camps or shack dwellers in Philippi, government needs to:**	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
12.1. Build more RDP houses.				
12.2. Build more N2 Gateway flats.				
12.3 Empower community organisations involved in housing development programmes such as, South African People's Housing Project.				

BIOGRAPHICAL DETAILS

Please fill in the questionnaire by indicating X in the relevant box.

13. **What is your highest educational qualification?**		
13.1. Std 8 and lower		1
13.2. Std 9		2
13.3 Matric plus diploma (s)		3
13.4. Matric plus degree (s)		4
13.5. Other (please specify)		5
		6

PART III PERSONAL INFORMATION

14. Please indicate with X in the relevant box with your age.		
18-25		1
26-35		2
36-45		3
46-55		4
56-65		5
66-75		6
76+		7

Occupation ……………………………………………

Gender ……………………………………………..

Thank you very much for your time and cooperation.