

Appendix A

A.1 Matrix of Descriptive Statistics of Related Themes Considered for Measuring Formal (Form-Based) Planning

S/No	Questions (themes)	Perceptions			
		+1	0	-1	M
		%	%	%	%
1.	In an IDP planning approach is the urban environment regarded as the physical shape of the city?	39.4	30.3	27.2	3.0
2.	Does the IDP function more with land use schemes than PGDS, for instance?	21.2	27.3	42.4	9.1
3.	Do you think IDP plan preparation is essentially a technical activity?	45.5	27.3	27.3	–
4.	Does the IDP serve as an instrument for the development of empty spaces and the renovation of degraded neighbourhoods within the urban environment?	30.3	30.3	36.4	3.0
5.	Was adequate consideration given to the use of professional planning expertise for the preparation of the IDP?	18.2	33.3	42.4	6.1
6.	Does IDP plan preparation consider regional plan classification (such as the urban region; functional region; planning region; physical formal region; economic formal region, etc.)?	48.5	36.4	15.2	–
7.	Is the IDP an instrument for the implementation of the national development corridor strategy?	48.5	33.3	18.2	–
8.	Does IDP preparation consider the connectivity responsible for the functional flow of activities within the urban region?	51.5	36.4	12.1	–
9.	Do you really think that the IDP can effectively repackage the economic fundamentals of municipalities in South Africa?	48.5	39.4	12.1	–
10.	Does the IDP follow any policy guideline for urban development?	57.6	21.2	12.1	9.1
11.	Do IDP activities recognize and apply the spatial aspect of urban growth (such as qualitative, quantitative, structural growth, etc.)?	36.4	39.4	18.2	6.1
12.	Does the planning system consider environmental factors along with culture, value systems, activity systems and their distribution in space as attributes of the urban environment?	42.4	21.2	12.1	24.2

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S/No	Questions (themes)	Perceptions			
		+1	0	-1	M
		%	%	%	%
13.	Does the use of planning standards prevail in South African planning system?	<i>39.4</i>	36.4	3.0	21.2
14.	Are greenbelts or other management techniques such as urban service limits, urban growth boundaries (UGB), urban development boundaries (UDB) used to manage urban growth in South Africa?	<i>51.5</i>	24.2	–	24.2
15.	Do long-term objectives drawn from a defined mindset and outlook determine city planning and development in South Africa?	<i>39.4</i>	36.4	6.1	18.2
16.	Are sanitation and urban quality integrated in South African planning system?	<i>45.5</i>	18.2	15.2	21.2
17.	Does planning in South Africa adopt definite spatial measures or standards to shape the city?	<i>36.4</i>	30.3	15.2	18.2
18.	Is South Africa inclined to design-oriented approach to planned development?	18.2	<i>39.4</i>	24.2	18.2

Note The highest score italicized in each row represents the preferred perception for each question

Note +1 = Yes; 0 = Moderate; -1 = No

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A.2 Split-Cell Frequency Distribution of Preferred Perception of Planning Practice

Perception	Frequency	%	Category	Frequency	%	Ratio
Yes	22	61.1	Formal	13	36.1	1.4
			Pragmatic	9	25.0	
Moderate	6	16.7	Formal	2	5.6	0.5
			Pragmatic	4	11.1	
No	8	22.2	Formal	3	8.3	0.6
			Pragmatic	5	13.9	
Total	36	100		36	100	

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A.3 Split-Cell Frequency Distribution of Preferred Perceptions Based on Column Percentages of Descriptive Statistics on Planning Practice

Matrix	Administrators			Politicians			Academics			Consultants				
	FREQ	%	C	FREQ	%	C	FREQ	%	C	FREQ	%	C	FREQ	%
Yes	17	47.2	F	16	44.4	F	9	25.0	F	12	33.3	F	4	11.1
			P		25.0	P			P			P		8
Moderate	11	30.5	F	2	5.5	F	15	41.7	F	18	50.0	F	10	27.8
			P		13.5	P			P			P		8
No	8	22.2	F	18	50.0	F	12	33.3	F	6	16.7	F	4	11.1
			P		11.1	P			P			P		2
Total	36	100		36	100		36	100		36	100		36	100

Note F = Formal (form-based) planning; P = Pragmatic (non-form-based) planning; C = Category

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A.4 Split-Cell Frequency Distribution of Preferred Perceptions Based on Row Percentages of Descriptive Statistics on Planning Practice

Matrix	Administrators			Politicians			Academics			Consultants							
	FREQ	%	C	FREQ	%	C	FREQ	%	C	FREQ	%	C	FREQ	%	C		
Yes	21	58.3	F	12	33.3	F	13	36.1	F	11	30.6	F	7	19.4	F	7	19.4
			P	9	25.0	P	10	27.8	P			P	4	11.1	P	9	25.0
Moderate	9	25.0	F	4	11.1	F	1	2.8	F	18	50.0	F	8	22.2	F	10	27.8
			P	5	13.9	P	2	5.6	P			P	10	27.8	P	7	19.4
No	6	16.7	F	2	5.6	F	4	11.1	F	7	19.4	F	3	8.3	F	1	2.8
			P	4	11.1	P	6	16.7	P			P	4	11.1	P	2	5.6
Total	36	100		36	100		36	100		36	100		36	100		36	100

NOTE F = Formal (form-based) planning; P = Pragmatic (non-form-based) planning; C = Category
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A.5 Split-Cell Frequency Distribution of Preferred Perceptions Based on Mean Values of Descriptive Statistics on Planning Practice Per Category of Respondents

Matrix	Administrators			Politicians			Academics			Consultants						
	FREQ	%	C	FREQ	%	C	FREQ	%	C	FREQ	%	C	FREQ	%	C	
Yes	12	33.3	F 9 P 3	14	38.9	F 8 P 6	5	13.9	F 3 P 2	9	25.0	F 4 P 5	4	11.1		
Moderate	15	41.7	F 6 P 9	11	30.6	F 6 P 5	13	36.1	F 9 P 4	18	50.0	F 11 P 7	11	30.6		
No	9	25.0	F 4 P 5	11	30.6	F 4 P 7	18	50.0	F 6 P 12	9	25.0	F 3 P 6	3	8.3		
Total	36	100	36	36	100	36	36	100	36	36	100	36	36	100	36	100

NOTE F = Formal (form-based) planning; P = Pragmatic (non-form-based) planning; C = Category
 Source Own construction in collaboration with Statistical Consultation Service, NWU 2013

A.6 Matrix of Ratios of Positive Perceptions Per Category of Respondent

Matrix	Administrators			Politicians			Academics			Consultants						
	VSR	SR	WR	N	VSR	SR	WR	N	VSR	SR	WR	N	VSR	SR	WR	N
Column percentages	≥ 1.0	≥ 0.5	≥ 0.0	≤ 0.0	≥ 1.0	≥ 0.5	≥ 0.0	≤ 0.0	≥ 1.0	≥ 0.5	≥ 0.0	≤ 0.0	≥ 1.0	≥ 0.5	≥ 0.0	≤ 0.0
Row percentages	1.3	0.9			1.3	0.8			2.0					0.5		
Mean values	3.0				1.3				1.7					0.8		
					1.3				1.5					0.8		

NOTE VSR = Very strong resilience; SR = Strong resilience; WR = Weak resilience; N = Negative
 Source Own construction in collaboration with Statistical Consultation Service, NWU 2013

A.7 Summary of Research Findings

S/No	MCA analysis	Reference	Findings
1.	Compliance with the new theoretical framework in Africa	c.f. 6.5.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multidimensional planning perspective exists in Africa • Informal planning instrument is used for managing spatial development in Africa • Planning outlook is diffused in Africa • Spatial planning is not form-based in Africa • There exists nearly a mean relationship between theoretical and analytical framework in spatial planning in Africa
2.	Compliance with the new theoretical framework in planning initiatives in selected African countries	c.f. 6.5.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The synthesis of data generated as contained in Table 6.8 indicates that IDP initiative in South Africa is more compliant to neoliberal planning theory as indicated in Fig. 6.2 above. Figure 6.3 confirmed that the initiatives studied cumulatively indicate the dominance of strong compliance although Fig. 6.4 indicates that the compliance surface undulates • Market forces are the dominant determinant factor for land use management in Africa • The participatory process is invariably consultative in Africa • Project planning defines planning framework in Africa
3.	Own assessment of planning initiatives in selected African countries using 4As criteria	c.f. 6.6.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The IDP initiative exhibits the best disposition towards compliance with the new spatial planning theoretical framework that has developed since the 1980s • Planning initiatives in Africa are generally weak spatial planning instruments. They are all weak in spatial integration and somehow strong in resource mobilization • Planning initiatives in selected African countries cumulatively indicate very low percentages of strong capacity to deliver spatial regional integration in the continent as indicated in Fig. 6.6 • The compliance of planning initiative with neoliberal planning is on a higher platform in South Africa and Egypt compared with the other initiatives that were studied

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S/No	MCA analysis	Reference	Findings
4.	Compliance with the new spatial planning theoretical framework in selected African countries	c.f. 6.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The level of mean performance at roughly 2.5 % is above the average threshold of 2.4% anticipated per variable for a total of 42 variables (options) considered. Thus the distribution of performance levels is healthy • The bulk of issues beneath the mean average line are form-based issues and those above are mainly developmental economics, informal expertise and participatory issues • The most compliant country to the new theoretical framework is South Africa and the least is DRC
5.	Desktop case studies of select IDPs in South Africa	c.f. 6.8.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The performances of IDP frameworks vary but they all maintain a positive level of compliance with the new theoretical framework • The relationship between existing and desired practice is positive although it varies in relation with compliance with principles • Strong positive relationship exists across board between principles and desired practice • Weak relations are at a low ebb and more pronounced in the relationship between practice and desired practice • The capacity of IDPs to achieve spatial regional integration is generally below average although comparative advantages exist between IDPs
6.	SWOT analysis of IDP/SDF in Tlokwe, Matlosana and Rustenburg municipalities	c.f. 6.8.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The IDP is a participatory (neoliberal) planning instrument • The IDP as instrument for spatial planning is contestable • Not all IDP documents are visionary • The IDP conceptually lacks an integrative element. There is need to mainstream integration • The SDF is a misplaced strategy because the SDF is conceptually invalid under an IDP culture • The IDP lacks authority in planning practice

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S/No	MCA analysis	Reference	Findings
7.	Own assessment of IDPs using 4As criteria	c.f. 6.8.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The pattern and quality of IDP documents vary • IDP planning is potentially weak and vulnerable as a spatial planning instrument • IDP documents are fairly well-related to the IDP theoretical framework • The IDP is more advanced in theory than in practice • Patterns of relationships between principles, practice and desired practice are not identical but fairly similar within and across the municipalities • Levels of relationships between principles, practice and desired practice within and across municipalities are consistently positive
8.	Empirical data on IDP/SDF local municipalities in South Africa (Empirical case studies)	c.f. 6.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IDP practice is generally perceived to reinforce the tenets of new spatial planning principles • Administrators and politicians discretionally are more inclined than academics and consultants to perceive positive compliance of IDP practice with spatial planning principles • Mutual perceptions indicate that only administrators feel strongly about the positive compliance of IDP practice with spatial planning principles while politicians think otherwise and academics and consultants maintain a moderate position • Mean average perceptions leave the politicians to maintain a precarious support for the compliance of IDP practice to spatial planning principles while academics gets more pessimistic • There is no significant relationship between the categories of perceptions as measured by the 'Effect size' calculated for planning criteria investigated and • Overall the perception of politicians is more sensitive considering its fluctuation while that of academics and perhaps consultants is more stable and consistently not in favour of the compliance of IDP practice to

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S/No	MCA analysis	Reference	Findings
			spatial planning principles. The perception of administrators shares some measure of stability, however, in favour of positive compliance of IDP practice to spatial planning principles
9.	IDP/SDF interview summary	c.f. 6.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irrespective of compliance with the new theoretical framework there exists a consensus among all categories of respondents that the IDP initiative is potentially a weak planning instrument. In other words it is not achieving its theoretical role especially integration • The views of academics, consultants and politicians are symmetrical in collaborating the weakness identified • The views of administrators differ from the symmetry shared by the other categories of respondents and tended to be relatively optimistic due to their positive appraisal of IDP as a spatial planning methodology with potentials to shape the city and subsequently the space economy • The four categories of respondents are consistent in their views that the IDP at the moment exhibits a negative in securing integration and indicates a positive as to remote causal factors or ‘silos’ of development given its disposition towards sectoral planning and • Notably the politicians are more incisive (and somehow pessimistic) about the IDP, thus signalling their role as potential content drivers in planning

Source Own construction (2013)

Glossary

African city Not all cities in Africa are indigenous cities. In fact, it can be argued that indigenous African cities are technically extinct. Therefore, the phrase ‘African cities’ is used loosely in the literature to refer to hybrid cities that do not necessarily derive from indigenous values, attitudes and institutions; hence they are not responsive to indigenous enterprise and culture. Africa lost its heritage of city development and this is evident in the epistemology of its civilization. But civilization is indeed the culture of cities, therefore, African cities are perceived in this discourse as representing African civilization

African renaissance The concept of ‘African renaissance’ under the influence of South Africa was popularized with the inception of the NEPAD initiative. In its original form it indicated regional integration in political and economic terms. Since its conception general discussions have tended to associate the African renaissance with the economic rebirth of Africa. This discourse identifies with this imperative but goes further to link the African renaissance with the reworking of African space economy. This implies the inclusion of the space dimension as a critical element in managing resource economy in contemporary Africa

Agro-politan development This development approach pioneered by Friedman and Douglass in 1978 has its roots in the paradigm of territorial development. It is progressively conceived as a spatial framework for rural development oriented to human needs with a more equitable distribution of economic benefits and direct movement of local people in the process of development and growth. This is based on the activation of rural people, agriculture and resources. This discourse accepts this definition without reservation; however, an assets-based analysis for its application is emphasized

Agro-villes The concern for food security especially drew attention to traditional hamlets that exist as food baskets but that hitherto has been terribly neglected. Hamlets have proved to be resilient under changing economic, social and political conditions. However, in their present disposition they cannot continue to service increasing food requirements. The transition of the hamlets to enable this function elicited the agro-ville concept, which seeks to increase food

production through the provision of a functional base for all categories of potential agriculturists, particularly food-crop producers. It is in this context that the agro-ville concept is applied in this discourse. At present the term agro-ville is used in Pakistan to refer to small and medium towns from the Growth Centre perspective, particularly in the 1970s and mid-1980s

Development Friedmann (1972: 84) indicates that development can ‘occur if growth is allowed to pass through a series of successive structural transformations of the system’. He further submits that development is ‘an innovative process leading to the structural transformation of social systems’. In Africa his second submission applies, development is an innovative process than a growth process. In recent times innovations parachute into the spatial system mostly through neoclassical investment mechanisms without impacting the social system. This is not acceptable.

Preferably development is a growth process that relates to the unfolding of the creative possibilities inherent in society. It is therefore perceived to connect with Edwardo’s (1990) idea of civilization which implies that the culture of cities is built on indigenous values, attitudes and institutions

Growth Friedmann (1972: 86) posits that growth refers to an expansion of the system in one or more dimensions without a change in its structure. From the spatio-physical perspective this correlates strongly with the qualitative urban growth concept in which a new unit is introduced into an urban system. Also quantitative, structural and smart growth manifest variously. The operational growth in this discourse is structural growth which refers to growth of any complex structure that is associated with changes in form. In this case ‘the growth process involves changes in the relationship of the parts’ (Edwardo 1990: 109)

Planning concept Current trends in which planning is regarded as an event and not as an activity are not acceptable in this discourse. Acceptable definitions of planning abound but those posted in the net by Ravi Business Studies are apt and are used in this discourse. This internet material indicates that planning means deciding in advance what is to be done, when, where, how and by whom it is to be done. Planning bridges the gap from where we are to where we want to go. It includes the selection of objectives, policies, procedures and programmes from among alternatives. A plan is a predetermined course of action to achieve a specified goal. It is an intellectual process characterized by thinking before doing. It is an attempt on the part of manager to anticipate the future in order to achieve better performance. Planning is the primary function of management

Spatial planning Trends of spatial planning losing its essence as a tool for determining the use of space are gaining momentum. This is as a result of attempts to enlarge its content to address cross-cutting, rather than concentrating on core planning issues. Hitherto at its inception spatial planning dealt with the management of land use change (Todes et al. 2010: 416). This discourse maintains fate with its concern for the core issues of space-activity relationships in managing land use change. However, this concern is linked with the distribution

of resource utilization in space as represented in territorial planning sometimes referred to as territorial cohesion (see Faludi 2005)

Spatial system According to Friedmann (1972) a spatial system is a territorially organized social system. He further explains that spatial systems are integrated through a given structure of authority-dependency relations maintained partly by a belief in the legitimacy of the relation itself and partly by coercion. Therefore Friedmann's perception of spatial systems is based on authority structures. Edwardo (1990), on the other hand, explained that human systems in planning cannot be adequately explained if they are not related to space. This discourse is inclined towards Edwardo's relation of human systems to space. Hence a spatial system is perceived as a territorial concept that is expressed in geographic space with human elements engaging in a functional flow of activities

Urban form Urban form is a growth-dependent variable. It is the function of the factors of urban land use distribution, urban growth patterns, and urban activity systems. Urban form will evolve in a suitable manner as size increases and size and form limit and determine one another, etc. The consideration of critical mass lead to the alternative and perhaps more appropriate nomenclature of urban form as community form. The community form as a sustainable physical spatial-form is a growth-dependent variable with factors of change characterized in land use as mixed development, in social imperatives and community as critical mass or heterogeneous nucleation, in economy as urban employment and in transit as walk-ability, among others. These accredited perceptions derive from submissions of Edwardo (1990)

World-system The world system is a variant of the neo-Marxist approach of viewing the global economy. The world system in a neo-Marxist perspective, which explains the mechanism through which growth and strength of the core regions of global economy are made possible by the exploitation of the rest of the world (see Portes and Walton 1981; Castells and Portes 1989). The world system is therefore built on the core-periphery principles which the institutionalist school upholds for the delivery of globalization. In practical terms at the local level this finds expression in the dichotomy of urban and rural economies and most times there is a backward linkage driven by informality. The proliferation of informality is underway in a neoliberal dispensation. This is at variance with the mindset of this discourse. Hence, the world system is perceived as the bane of regional integration in developing economies and in Africa in particular

Neo-mercantilism Neo-mercantilism is founded on the use of control of capital movement and discouraging of domestic consumption as a means of increasing foreign reserves and promoting capital development. This involves protectionism on a host of levels: both protection of domestic producers, discouraging of consumer imports, structural barriers to prevent entry of foreign companies into domestic markets, manipulation of the currency value against foreign currencies and limitations on foreign ownership of domestic corporations

Neoliberalism Neoliberalism is a philosophy in which the existence and operation of a market are valued in themselves, separately from any previous relationship with the production of goods and services, and without any attempt to justify them in terms of their effect on the production of goods and services, and where the operation of a market or market-like structure is seen as an ethic in itself, capable of acting as a guide for all human action, and substituting for all previously existing ethical beliefs

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