



African Journal of Public Affairs

Volume 6 number 4 • December 2013

Contents

Editorial vii

ARTICLES

R Cameron and C Milne

Size, efficiency and local democracy in South Africa 1
A preliminary assessment

M M Tshiyoyo

A framework for leadership development in the Democratic Republic of the Congo 21

N T Nhede

Devolution of power and effective governance 32
The Zimbabwean constitutional debate

J P Cedras

Policy targeting as a strategy to increase access to Higher Education 43

N Holtzhausen

Policy and management considerations for whistle blower protection 59

G van der Waldt

Public Administration and Management as study domain 72
The relevance debate

C Hofisi

Decoding process evaluation frameworks 86
Lessons for the public sector in South Africa

P Croucamp and L P Malan

The quantification and management of political and economic indicators of risk in the context of an electoral contest 97
2014

RESEARCH FINDINGS

I U Ile and M Makiva

Evaluating social housing intervention strategies in a South African municipality

110

With particular reference to the City of Cape Town

M C C Musingafi, J W N Tempelhoff and E Nealer

Litmus test for integrated resource management of potable water in Zimbabwe and South Africa

121

A comparative study in four local authorities



AFRICAN JOURNAL OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS (AJPA)

published on behalf of

THE AFRICAN CONSORTIUM OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (ACPA)

© 2013

IBSS Accredited
ISSN 1997-7441

EDITORIAL BOARD

Chief Editor: **J O Kuye**, University of Pretoria, South Africa (kuyej@up.ac.za)
Managing Editor: **D J Fourie**, University of Pretoria, South Africa (Prof.djfourie@up.ac.za)
Deputy Editor: **C Thornhill**, University of Pretoria, South Africa (chris.thornhill@up.ac.za)
Public Administration: **A Rosenbaum**, Florida International University, USA (rosenbau@fiu.edu)
Public Administration: **G Mutahaba**, University of Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania (gelasemutahaba@yahoo.co.uk)

ADVISORY PANEL

K Mishra Institute of Public Enterprise, Osmania University, India
A Saloojee Ryerson University, Canada
DJ Brynard University of South Africa (UNISA), South Africa
O Bouare AEM, Paris, France
H Woodhouse University of Saskatchewan, Canada
I Ile University of Western Cape, South Africa
A Agbaje Director-General of the AWO Foundation, Lagos, Nigeria
PS Reddy University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa
G Larbi Senior Public Sector Specialist, PREM, Africa Region, World Bank, New York
P Sokhela Department of Public Service and Administration, South Africa
V Ayeni Government and Management Services (int.) London, UK
Juraj Nemec Economicka Fakulta UMB. Banska, Brystrica, Slovakia
D Sing University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa
J Cedras South African Qualifications Authority (SAQA) South Africa
H Fisher H.E. South Africa's Ambassador to the Republic of Chile
K Raga Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University, South Africa
C Auriacombe University of Johannesburg, South Africa
G Naidoo University of South Africa (UNISA), South Africa
E Nealer North-West University, South Africa
R Cameron University of Cape Town, South Africa
S Banfa University of Jos, Nigeria
D Tshidi CEO, Financial Services Board of South Africa

EDITORIAL ASSISTANTS

Mr O Madumo University of Pretoria (Onkgopotse.Madumo@up.ac.za) Tel 27 12 420 5736
Mr N Nhede University of Pretoria (Norman.Nhede@up.ac.za) Tel 27 12 420 4140

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

Ms T Molelekeng University of Pretoria (Thuli.Molelekeng@up.ac.za) Tel 27 12 420 4143

PUBLISHER

P O Box 1399
Faerie Glen,
South Africa, 0043
Tel: + 27 12 420 3334/3606/3472
Fax: + 27 12 362 5265

MANUSCRIPT SPECIFICATIONS

1. The preferred length of articles is about 5000 words.
2. Articles are to be submitted ready for the press: finally edited, stylistically polished and carefully proofread. Readability, fluency of style and clarity of exposition are essential.
3. The article should represent an original contribution to the current knowledge in the subject field AND/OR provide a comprehensive review of the current body of knowledge.
4. The article should contain a relevant and suitable summary (abstract) in English of between 150 and 200 words.
5. The Chief Editor reserves the right to make language alterations as he/she sees fit to accommodate the style and presentation of articles to the house style. Where major changes are necessary, the text may be returned to the author for correction or approval. Copyright is transferred to **AJPA** on acceptance for publication.
6. Relevant **key words** should be provided.
7. Composition
 - **Introduction:** a short, concise synopsis of the current knowledge in the field must be provided. The introduction should also serve to provide a rationale for the rest of the article.
 - **Methodology/research process:** an adequate, clear description of the methodology employed and/or the research process followed should be provided.
 - **Discussion:** a comprehensive discussion of the major/primary findings should be provided. The discussion must be relevant in the context of the research methodology/process described in point 6. Furthermore, it should be adequate in terms of the depth and scope.
 - **Conclusion:** conclusions drawn in the article should be appropriate and justifiable in the light of the research process/methodology.
 - **References:**
 - The list of references must contain sources that are recent and relevant to the research described. All sources must be listed alphabetically by authors' surnames, in the following format:
 - Kamanga, H.J. 1977. Leadership, Governance and Public Policy in Africa. *AJPA* 27(3):1736.
 - Ero-Phillips (ed.) 1986. *Local Government Policy in South Africa*. 2nd ed. Pretoria: KUKURUKU.
8. Source references in the text should be in the Harvard style, using the authors surname only, e.g. (Kamanga 1986:234-45).
9. Only genuine footnotes should be used, i.e. notes containing relevant elucidation of the text. Footnotes should be kept to a minimum. Numbered footnotes should appear at the bottom of the page. The position of the note should be indicated in the text in superscript Arabic figures without brackets
10. Abbreviations and acronyms should be avoided (except where an acronym, e.g. is current parlance). When an acronym is to be used, it must be written in full when used for the first time with the acronym in brackets. e.g. National Council of Provinces (NCOP)



11. Italics should not be over used for emphasis. Latin phrases such as *per se* must be italicised. Words in languages other than that of the manuscript should be given in quotation marks.
12. Statistical and other tables should be labelled. Tables, as well as mathematical or similar symbols and expressions should be kept to a minimum.
13. Diagrams, sketches and graphs must be submitted in print-ready high resolution JPEG format as separate files (i.e. not copied into Word). Each diagram must have a short explanatory label.
14. If applicable, full details of the origin of the article must be provided (e.g. a paper delivered at a congress).
15. Refereeing is always anonymous.
16. Articles will only be refereed if accompanied by a declaration that the text has not been published or submitted for publication elsewhere.
17. The author of a published article will receive one free copy of the relevant issue of the journal.
18. Page fees of R200,00 per page are payable by authors.

Note: Plagiarism is a serious offence and could result in actions against the author.

Editorial

After protracted negotiations, the different participants agreed to a new constitutional dispensation which paved the way for a democratic South Africa in 1992. The first visible manifestation of the success of the process was the adoption of the interim *Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Act 200 of 1993*. The Act, passed by the former Parliament of the Republic of South Africa facilitated the smooth transfer of power to the Constitutional Assembly to pass the final *Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996*. South Africa is now in its 20th year of the momentous interim constitution being passed. The question that should now be addressed is: What has happened in these two decades of democracy? Caution must be noted as all new democracies continue to manifest itself through a “political organic” process. The case for emerging nations calls for patience and due diligence.

The intention is not to evaluate the success (or failure) of government, but to celebrate the fact that South Africa is the only country in Africa which could transfer power without any violence or interruption in service delivery. The country has succeeded in accommodating the young democracy to develop policies to eradicate the injustices of the past. In the first ten years Parliament passed 700 pieces of legislation proving the massive work that had to be done to repeal unjust legislation, carve a new society honouring the Freedom Charter and the Bill of Rights contained in the interim Constitution and incorporated in the Constitution, 1996.

Criticism is to be expected against some policies adopted to rectify unjust policies and practices of the past, but it must be considered that South Africa had to re-establish international relations which were cancelled due to South Africa’s isolation under the apartheid regime. South Africa is currently a major role player in the United Nations, the Security Council and other international structures. The country is a prominent participant in peace keeping forces in various African countries. It is again a member of the Commonwealth and has entered the emerging market group of nations: Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa (BRICS). In the past 20 years it became a respected member of SADC and proven its commitment to promote democracy in Africa.

As a developmental state South Africa has developed a long term plan (National Development Plan: vision 2030). South Africa has a stable public service operating within relative clear policy guidelines passed by Cabinet or Parliament and can rely on a participative society to support policy initiatives. It is true that South Africa is experiencing rampant protests from informal settlements demanding better services, but considering the annual increase in state funding to provide houses and services, the commitment to ease the plight of the poor is clear.

South Africa is well on the way to cementing its endeavours to be a highly respected international player, a continental facilitator of repute and a defender of democracy, honouring human rights in all its policies and actions.

In this, the last issue for 2013, articles and research findings were selected to represent some of the most recent approaches to public administration and policies in different countries. Cameron introduces the issue with a well written article on the implications of the demarcation of municipalities on participation and efficiency. Tshiyoyo addresses the

complexities of leadership in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Nhede, working on issues in Zimbabwe attends to the devolution of power (or the lack thereof) in Zimbabwe. Cedras researched policy targeting as a strategy to increase access to higher education in South Africa. This is followed by Holtzhausen's contribution on provisions required in policies to facilitate protection for whistle blowers. True to his calling Van der Waldt interrogates the relevance of the debate on the domain of public administration and public management. Hofisi deals with the decoding of the process evaluation framework in the South African public sector. The co-authored article by Croukamp and Malan consider the quantification and management of political and economic indicators of risk in the context of an electoral contest with a view to 2014. Ile and Makiva present their research findings on social housing intervention strategies in Cape Town. Musingafi, Tempelhoff and Nealer report on their research into the dilemma of obtaining an integrated resource management system for potable water provision in four local authorities in Zimbabwe.

The AJPA continues to grow from strength to strength. We strive to promote intellectual debates in an era of great reforms and public dialogue.

We wish all of our readers the best of the festive seasons.

Chief Editor

J O Kuye

