In the final analysis, decentralisation has often been pushed forward or constrained without an adequate understanding of how best to structure it in order to maximise potential benefits and minimise potential problems. As we have learnt more from experience in recent years, a more balanced view of decentralisation and a more nuanced and integrated perspective on how to approach it are slowly emerging. Decentralisation is not a monolithic concept and it is not inherently positive or negative. One of the main outstanding challenges for policy analysts and practitioners considering how to make decentralisation efforts in Africa more effective.

Residents across South Africa are demanding better quality services from their local authorities. For example, 3000 residents of Diepsloot (Gauteng province) took to the streets demanding basic services.

Decentralisation in South Africa before 1994

The major elements of South Africa’s system of decentralisation can be traced to two elements: firstly, the creation of the Union of South Africa out of four separate settler colonies; and secondly the process of subjugation, incorporation and control of the various indigenous polities.

South Africa comes in at 129th of the 183 countries (some really bad places like Somalia and Zimbabwe don’t have enough data to be on the list at all) as demonstrated to deliver basic services. Response. S.a & a n D & s.D. A correlation analysis was also employed to determine the relationship between the existing mobilization capacity and service delivery. Results support the hypothesis that there is a positive and significant relationship between existing mobilization capacity and service delivery (r = .419**, p < 0.0001) as indicated in table 2. In addition, the regression results also show that improving the mobilization capacity has a strong effect on the delivery of essential services to the community (β = .417, t = 3.218, p<. The analysis also reveals that 60% of the respondents agreed that the public is aware of the tax obligation.