

*Albert Luthuli Local
MUNICIPALITY*



**INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2007 - 2011**

**REVIEWED FOR
2009 / 10**

FOREWORD BY THE EXECUTIVE MAYOR

It is my pleasure and privilege to present to council our Integrated Development Plan (IDP) for the 2009/10 financial year, the third year of our term of office.

Our IDP is a product of extensive consultation with representatives of different sectors of our communities and organizations or stakeholders. These range from government sector departments; non-governmental organizations; Traditional Leaders; Community – based organizations and municipal officials.

By the end of May 2009 our municipality should be able to adopt our final IDP in order to pave the way for its implementation at the beginning of July 2009.

Our strategic planning session held in April this year has provided all internal stakeholders with an opportunity to review current plans and strategies with a view to developing better tactics or approaches for the coming financial year and beyond. In many ways than one, our strategic planning meeting has been a different session from all the previous meetings. In this regard I would like to applaud the department that coordinated this event, all municipal councilors and officials for their support before the meeting, as well as their tireless participation during the sessions, the organized labour for the support as well as the facilitator for the sterling work in directing the proceedings for the duration of the planning session.

It is regrettable that we could not have the sector departments, whether nationally or provincially, with us. This would have afforded us an opportunity to align our plans, in the true sense of the word, so that implementation becomes very easy.

I have reliably been informed that the IDP assessments took place during the month of May 2009. We would like to believe that this initiative is designed to assist local municipalities to do their work better as opposed to ridiculing them. In this regard I would like to applaud all the participants who took part during the assessments. We hope the lessons learnt out of that experience will benefit and inspire all IDP practitioners from different constituent local municipalities within the Gert Sibande District Municipality (GSDM) to do more, especially our own IDP Manager.

During the month of May 2009 we have witnessed the inauguration of the new State President, the honorable Jacob Gezeyihlekisa Zuma. His inauguration set in motion the implementation and subsequent realization of the commitments the ruling party outlined in its 2009 elections manifesto.

For this current term of office the ANC has identified five (5) priority areas:

- Creation of decent work and sustainable livelihoods
- Education
- Health
- Rural development, food security and land reform
- Fight against crime and corruption.

As a progressive local municipality led by a progressive movement, we pledge to deliver on these commitments and have already begun working on some of them. For instance, for the 2009/10 financial year we have already prioritized the employment of two Agriculture and Rural Development Officers. We hope this will assist to improve the material condition of the communities in the rural areas within Albert Luthuli.

As we work towards the approval of our IDP, the process to consult our communities on the draft budget is nearing completion. Community inputs generated from these engagements will be incorporated into the draft IDP/Budget and this will inform the final IDP document. We hope this will reflect the diversity of views and opinions in line with our demographics.

I am happy with the progress we have made in developing some of the key sector plans required for a credible IDP. Such plans include:

- Local Economic Development (LED) Strategy / Plan
- SDF / LUMS
- EMF / Plan
- Housing Chapter

I would like to appreciate the assistance given by the former provincial departments Local Government and Agriculture and Land Administration for the support in developing these sector plans.

We believe we have done our best to consult our communities. As such, this document therefore embodies a collective blue print for the future development of our beloved municipality. To this extent, we therefore invite inputs in terms of what must and should be done, and how, we can improve our planning for the benefit of all the residents of Albert Luthuli.

In June 2009 our national team will be participating in the Confederations Cup. A year later we will welcome the world into our beautiful country and province for the World Cup 2010 edition. We know for certain that these events will bring peace and joy to all South Africans. We therefore take this opportunity to wish the team well in all their endeavors.

I would like to commend all the stakeholders that participated in the development of our IDP. Your inputs have not gone unnoticed. We look forward to working with you in future.

CLR. E.S DLAMINI
EXECUTIVE MAYOR

FROM THE DESK OF THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER

The financial year 2009/10 provides us with many exciting opportunities and challenges in the course of executing our duties to change the lives of our people. It is worth noting that we shall commence the new financial year just two months after holding our fourth democratic elections on the 22 April 2009. The new administration borne out of the recent provincial and national democratic elections present new a mandate that as local government practitioners we have to incorporate into our programmes for service delivery.

The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) remains the legitimate entry point to making sure that all development within the municipality is well coordinated and is in line with the Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS). Through the IDP all sector departments are expected, and have obliged, to engage with the municipality on their programmes and plans so that these can become part of our broader plan.

The IDP Representative Forum meetings have enabled our municipality to vigorously involve our communities in planning for development in their respective areas. IDP hearings have been conducted in all the wards and consultative meetings have been held with most of the stakeholders in Albert Luthuli Municipality. From these processes we can say without a shadow of doubt or contradiction that the 2009/10 IDP is a product borne out of a wide consultation process with all relevant stakeholders.

The experience of working together with our communities has given us better insight as to the possible impediments which could stand in the way of rapid progress. We now have a better idea of what should be done, in partnership with our communities, to remove the bottlenecks. The trends therefore firmly support the progress for an accelerated and shared growth.

The State of the Nation and Province addresses will guide our operations for the next financial year and the months beyond. The developmental priorities outlined by the State President and the Premier respectively will provide guidance to the priorities which will have to be addressed as a matter of urgency in line with the national and provincial line of action.

It is upon all of us working together to constantly ponder on the following Key Performance Areas (KPA's) as captured in the Local Government Strategic Agenda:

- Infrastructure development and service delivery
- Municipal transformation and institutional development
- Local Economic Development (LED)
- Municipal financial viability
- Good governance and public participation

In conclusion, we wish to commend all our communities for their innumerical commitment, cooperation and support in producing this IDP document which we can proudly say is a “people-centered for people’s service delivery”. The recent experience has undoubtedly shown us that “working together with our communities we can do more”.

MUNICIPAL MANAGER
MR. D.R MANGO

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1. IDP OVERVIEW

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The Albert Luthuli Municipality has adopted a vision and a mission.

VISION

The **vision** of the municipality is:

The transparent, innovative and developmental municipality that improves the quality of life of its people.

MISSION

The **mission** of the municipality is:

To provide a transparent and accountable government by: rendering affordable and sustainable services; and encouraging economic and social development through community participation.

The **value system** of the municipality is as follows:

- *The municipality is driven by the aspirations of the people; we will respect and uphold the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa.*
- *The municipality commits itself to the Code of Conduct for Councillors and Officials contained in the Municipal Systems Act, 2000.*
- *The municipality commits itself to the principles of sound financial management*
- *The municipality subscribes to the principles of Batho Pele: Consultation, Service Standards, Access, Courtesy, Information, Openness and transparency, Redress and Value for Money.*
- *The municipality subscribes to Cooperative Governance. As a partner in governance we will promote and constructively participate in Regional, Provincial and National programmes.*

The 2007 – 2011 Albert Luthuli Municipality Integrated Development Plan document is meant to guide development and planning for the new political office bearers with emphasis on improving the socio-economic situation by meeting the millennium targets, improving service delivery mechanisms and strengthening and improving inter-governmental relations and community participation. The aim of this IDP document is to ensure comprehensive Integrated Planning and Economic Growth and Development within the municipality in line with the frameworks provided by the Gert Sibande District Municipality, the Mpumalanga Provincial Government and the National Government.

The municipality will focus on facilitating Partnerships in order to accelerate economic growth and development, tourism development and marketing, environmental management, Youth and Woman development, HAST programme, promotion and support of people with disabilities, economic diversification and beneficiation of its minerals and agricultural resources and community development.

LOCATION

The Albert Luthuli Municipal area of jurisdiction stretches roughly from Syde to Ekulindeni (Crysbestos) along the Swaziland and South African border in the east, towards Hendrina to the west and then roughly from Nooitgedaght and Vygeboom Dams in the north to Warburton in the south.

The area is transversed by three prominent east west and north-south provincial routes, namely R 38, R36 and R33. All three provincial routes play a tremendous role in serving as transport and economic linkages linking all areas not only within the Albert Luthuli Municipal area but also with other important areas in the Nkangala, Ehlanzeni and Gert Sibande regions.

The arterial route (R38) forms an important link with the N11 to the west, which in turn link with the N4 (Maputo Corridor) to Johannesburg, Nelspruit and Mozambique and again forms a link with the R40 north of Ekulindeni, which in turn also links with the Maputo Corridor and Swaziland. The arterial routes (R33 and R39) serve as an important link between the Nkangala and Gert Sibande regions as it forms a link with the N17 west of Warburton, which in turn link with the N11 and N2 to the south and the capital city of Swaziland to the east. All three arterial routes (R33, R36 and R38) serve as an important road network and backbone of the region providing access to different social and economic opportunities within the Mpumalanga Province.

There are numerous development concentrations scattered across the region and can be categorized into five sub-regions, namely Carolina/Silobela; Elukwatini; Ekulindeni; Empuluzi and Tjakastad/ Badplaas. High levels of land use concentrations are evident in the Elukwatini, Empuluzi and Ekulindeni eastern sub-regions as compared to the other two sub-regions.

Agricultural land use is the predominant land use constituting approximately 80 percent of the total area, with limited fragmented human settlements scattered across the region. The area is predominantly rural in character with small-scale socio-economic activities.

1.2 POPULATION

According to the Census 2001 statistics the population of Albert Luthuli Municipality is as follows:

PERSONS	POPULATION	PERCENTAGE %
Black African	184,576	98,2
Colored	297	0,2
Indian	251	0,1
White	2812	1,5
TOTAL ALBERT LUTHULI MUNICIPAL AREA	187,936	100%

Source: Census 2001

The majority of the total population which is 98,5% is from previously disadvantaged groups. This implies that there is a dire need to address issues of disparities in terms of

social facilities, skills development, educational facilities, physical infrastructure, spatial planning and other related issues.

The population composition by gender shows that 54% of the population is female whilst 46% is male. This demographic profile suggests the need for female empowerment programmes and specific actions to enhance female rights. It also calls for initiatives targeting women-headed households in the area.

It should be pointed out that according to DWAF statistics compiled in April 2005 the population of Albert Luthuli Municipality is **188 864** as detailed below.

Municipality	Extent (ha)	Population	People below minimum living standards	% People below minimum living standards	Total Household income	% of household income in relation to total household income for GSDM
Albert Luthuli	555 939	188 864	159 283	84,75	822 163 456	11,44

1.3 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

MUNICIPALITY	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
Albert Luthuli	31,517	16,69

Source: Global Insight: Ricon (Pty) Ltd. Regional Economic Explorer Version 2,0C

This unemployment rate of about 17% is subject to a lot of contestation as according to Stats SA the unemployment rate for this municipality was **52.2%** in 2001 as shown below.

DEPENDENCY RATION (EMPLOYMENT)

		PERCENTAGE %
Employed	20537	47,8 %
Unemployed	22458	52,2 %
TOTAL	42995	100 %

ANNUAL INCOME

INCOME	HOUSEHOLDS	
	HOUSEHOLDS	%
None	15408	30,0
R1 – 4801	6352	15,4
R4801 –9600	10132	24,6
R9601 – 19200	5998	14,6
R19201 – 38400	3268	7,9
R38401 – 76800	1795	4,4
R76801 – 153600	770	1,9
R153601 – 307200	257	0,6
R307201 –614400	75	0,2
R614401 – 1228800	51	0,1
R1228801– 2457600	93	0,2
Over R2457600	38	0,1
TOTAL	41186	100%

Table: 3: POPULATION DISTRIBUTION PER WARD

WARD	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Population	7622	13023	8172	6496	6913	8965	8301	7951	7981	8632	10337
Nr. Of Households	1470	2631	1629	1668	1533	1623	1782	1539	1629	1869	2094
Household Size	5.1	4.9	5	3.8	4.5	5.5	4.6	5.2	4.8	4.6	4.9
African	99.9	99.8	100	99.7	99.8	99.9	99.9	99.8	99.9	99.6	99.9
Colored	0%	0.1%	0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.04%
Indian	0%	0%	0%	0.1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
White	0.1%	0.1%	0%	0.1%	0%	0%	0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.02%	0.02%

WARD	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Population	7726	806	9660	9937	9049	8906	16855	10327	5352	11694	3226
Nr. Of Households	1667 1	162	2292	2604	1764	2055	3567	1848	1221	2145	876
Household Size	4.6	5	4.2	3.8	5.1	4.3	4.7	5.6	4.4	5.4	3.7
African	99.4	100	99.8	86.8	99.8	91.2	98.2	99.9	99.8	93.7	99.8
Colored	0.2%	0%	0.2%	0.8%	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0%	0.1%	0.03%	0.2%
Indian	0.03%	0%	0%	1.9%	0%	0.1%	0%	0.03%	0.1%	0.2%	-0%
White	0.4%	0%	0%	10.5%	0.03%	8.2%	1.5%	0.1%	0%	6.0%	0%

ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME PER WARD

WARD	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
None	34.0	31.9	31.4	19.8	46.1	41.6	31.4	49.2	31.2	22.8	43.9
R1 – 4800	15.5	21.0	18.7	17.3	9.6	12.6	12.8	6.8	17.1	21.2	9.9
R4801 – R96 00	27.1	22.9	27.1	21.5	23.0	26.2	23.6	26.8	28.1	24.4	25.6
R96 01 – 19200	27.1	13.2	11.5	16.5	9.8	12.1	1.5	8.2	14.6	15.9	10.6
R19201 - 38400	5.9	5.2	5.5	11.5	5.7	5.2	8.9	4.9	6.3	9.2	5.9
R38401 – 76800	3.1	1.6	3.9	8.4	4.1	1.3	6.1	2.3	1.5	4.2	3.1
R76801 – 153600	0.4	0.7	1.3	3.6	1.6	0.6	1.9	1.4	0.6	1.4	0.9
R153601 – 307200	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.3
R307201 – 614400	0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0	0.2	0	0.2	0.2	0	0
R614401 – 1228800	0	0.1	0	0.2	0	0.2	0	0	0	0	0
R1228801 – 2457600	0.2	2.2	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0	0
Over R2457600	0	0.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

WARD	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
None	53.6	50	25.0	18.3	35.5	13.0	22.9	49.7	19.6	20	23.5
R1 – 4800	7.0	5.3	11.8	13.6	13.5	18.2	19.9	8.3	25.5	15.7	15.3
R4801 – R96 00	20.4	21.4	19.5	20.0	26.6	24.2	28.2	20.9	21.6	25.8	22.2
R96 01 – 19200	7.8	16.1	11.5	19.2	14.2	22.0	16.8	12.8	18.9	17.8	20.1
R19201 - 38400	4.7	5.3	9.6	13.7	7.2	10.6	7.2	4.7	9.6	11.9	12.3
R38401 – 76800	4.9	1.8	11	9.3	2.1	5.1	3.2	2.4	3.2	4.3	4.4
R76801 – 153600	1.3	0	7.7	3.2	0.7	3.6	1.0	0.6	1.2	2.5	1.4
R153601 – 307200	0.2	0	2.4	1.3	0.2	2.3	0.3	0.2	0	1.1	0.3
R307201 – 614400	0.2	0	0.5	0.6	0	0.4	0.1	0	0	0.4	0
R614401 – 1228800	0	0	0.5	0.3	0	0.3	0.1	0	0	0.3	0
R1228801 – 2457600	0	0	0.3	0.2	0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0
Over R2457600	0	0	0.1	0.1	0	0	0.1	0.2	0	0	0

1.4 FINANCIAL VIABILITY

This section highlights some of the most salient financial features of Albert Luthuli Municipality.

POOR PAYMENT FOR SERVICES

The non-payment for services has a negative effect on the ability by the municipality to be able to provide basic services. Coupled with this is the challenge to provide infrastructure for cost recovery and dealing with illegal connections for water and electricity. This is the case in areas where the municipality has inherited infrastructure from previous authorities. In some instances communities cannot afford to pay for basic services due to high levels of poverty. The municipality must provide financial resources to secure cost recovery infrastructure and to improve the billing system in the municipality. Initiatives should be introduced to change perceptions of the community regarding payment for services rendered by the municipality.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

There is a need to develop effective debt collection mechanisms and income generating strategies. A revenue enhancement programme must be put in place and implemented as a matter of urgency.

REVENUE BREAKDOWN FOR THE MUNICIPALITY

CONSUMER DEBT FOR THE MUNICIPALITY:

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	74,109,554	98,187,510	58,109,813	73,216,906	85,547,844 (As at 29/02/08)

MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE EXPENDITURE FOR THE MUNICIPALITY:

	Capital Budget	Capital Expenditure
2004/05	(Not available)	13,591,605
2005/06	7,117,631	57,279,073
2006/07	47,219,424	47,219,424
2007/08	75,312,032	33,456,978 (as at 29/02/2008)

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE VERSUS OPERATING EXPENDITURE RATIOS:

2007/08 BUDGET				
Municipality	Capital Expenditure	Operating Expenditure	Total Budget	% Capital Expenditure vs. Total budget
Albert Luthuli	75 312 032	105 165 586	180 477 618	41,73%

Source: GSDM IDP

1.5 DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES FOR THE POLITICAL TERM

Amongst other issues, the Albert Luthuli Municipality is committed to:

- Support government efforts to put the people at the centre of development, not merely as beneficiaries, but also as drivers of development and transformation.
- Move faster and further in providing a better life for all.
- Halve unemployment and poverty by 2014.
- Provide the skills required for economic development and growth.
- Ensure that all South Africans are fully able to enjoy the full dignity of freedom
- Working with our National and Provincial Governments to improve service delivery and access to basic services.
- Ensure participation of the people to allow citizens to identify the problems that their community face and partner in providing solutions to deal with these problems and improve public service
- Speed up the delivery of free basic services
- Build sustainable human settlements and viable communities
- Provide infrastructure that will create an environment that is conducive to economic growth and development that facilitates and increases capacity to provide basic services, which will contribute to a safe and healthy environment.
- Create job opportunities and fight poverty through infrastructure development and service delivery, procurement and support for SMME's and Broad Based Black Economic Development.
- Ensure that councillors are responsive, accountable and effective and that everybody involved in local government understands and honors the duty to respect and serve the people.

The municipality will work closely with the district municipality and government institutions to initiate and create job opportunities through EPWP for the benefit of the unemployed and the poor. By 2010 all households will have access to running water and decent / proper sanitation. The municipality aims to ensure that all households have access to electricity by 2012.

The municipality subscribes to the Anti-Corruption campaign and will not tolerate any corrupt activities.

All communities will have access to clean water and decent sanitation by 2010. All houses will have access to electricity by 2012. Housing developments will be planned in all the areas in the municipality where there is a need. The municipality will strive to put more resources to upgrade existing roads and streets and to build more and better roads, infrastructure for water and sanitation and schools and clinics where they are needed, in rural and urban areas alike. By using the approach of the expanded public works programme in providing infrastructure, we will strive to ensure that more people have work opportunities and are given skills. We will implement other special programmes in rural and urban areas where the poorest of the poor people live, including assistance in setting up food gardens and school gardens.

The municipality will take steps to assist those who want to set up small businesses with skills and other forms of support.

Public participation will be strengthened by making Ward Committees more effective. Comprehensive consultations will be done through the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) processes; Izimbizo and ward meetings to ensure effective consultation and participation of communities.

The municipality will strive to facilitate partnerships to accelerate programmes for women empowerment and to improve the lives of young people by providing a better living environment, skills development and employment opportunities. The municipality will ensure that Thusong Service Centres are built where citizens can get government services and information on how to access the opportunities offered by democracy to improve their lives

2. IDP PLANNING PROCESS

2.1 ANALYSIS OF PROVISION OF SERVICE DELIVERY

LACK OF BASIC SERVICES

Certain areas in Albert Luthuli Municipality are characterized by severe development backlogs and development intervention is needed in order to uplift them. Most of these areas are rural in nature and some are peri-urban. The municipality should develop programmes aimed at addressing service backlogs and alleviating poverty. The municipality will give high priority to areas where the RDP standard of water and sanitation has not been met. The planning in the IDP must be **in line with the millennium development targets**.

All the **wards embarked on a community participation programme** aimed at collecting service delivery backlogs information and basic needs from the community.

ESTIMATED BACKLOGS ON BULK INFRASTRUCTURE:

Municipality	WATER No of households	% of Total District Backlog	SANITATION No of household	% of Total District Backlog
Albert Luthuli	6246	23,65	23793	26,16

Source: GSDM - WSDP May 2006

The above table reflects the situation in the municipality and the challenges to meet the water and sanitation needs of the communities in pursuit of the millennium targets and human dignity.

PROCLAIMED AREAS WITH ACCESS TO WATER:

Municipality	No. of households	No. of households with access	Estimated Backlog
Albert Luthuli	44 237	42 837	1 400

The above table reflects the work done by the district to ensure access to water to all. There are still challenges in ensuring access especially in the rural areas of the district.

SANITATION

Albert Luthuli Municipality has a huge sanitation backlog that will require a huge financial injection to even begin to try and address this challenge.

Approximately 61,4% of the municipal area is below the RDP standard of sanitation, with the exception of Carolina, part of Badplaas, Elukwatini and Mayflower. The sewerage treatment works and reticulation is provided only to the major urban areas in the municipal area. Other communities utilize pit latrine toilets. Clearly a large portion of the population in the area does not have access to proper sanitation. The biggest challenge for the municipality is to replace the pit latrines with VIP toilets, where it is suitable. At the current rate of funding, even if only sanitation projects were to be implemented with the grant funding provided annually, the millennium target for sanitation will not be met.

An indication of the backlog situation is given in the table below.

PROCLAIMED AREAS WITH ACCESS TO SANITATION:

Municipality	No. of h/holds	Bucket system before 2004	Buckets eradicated	In-process of eradication	H/holds below RDP Standards (rural)
Albert Luthuli	44 237	1 425	1 425	0	22 626

Source: DWAF figures – April 2005

ELECTRICITY

The Albert Luthuli Municipality supplies electricity in Carolina and Badplaas areas only. Eskom is responsible for the bulk supply and reticulation in the former Ekulindeni, Elukwatini and Empuluzi TLC areas. Electrification of households in the rural areas, the informal settlements and Silobela Township is a compelling necessity.

ROADS AND STORMWATER

The Albert Luthuli Municipality area is traversed by mainly gravel roads having a combined length of some 800 kilometers. The towns in the region are linked by tarred roads stretching over considerable distances. These are mainly high order Provincial roads which are a responsibility of the Department of Roads and Transport. The deteriorating road network, Provincial proclaimed roads and access roads are the most significant infrastructural problem.

Road access is of critical importance for the economy of the region, social fabric, safety and security and tourism. Carolina is located on the main route to Swaziland and carries a high flow of regional-traffic. It also carries a high volume of coal transporting and other trucks that causes a lot of damage to the road surface.

The roads and streets in the municipal area are all in a state of disrepair. Most of the roads are gravel, which is impossible to drive on. The storm-water drainage system needs urgent attention. The municipality has a great challenge to upgrade or re-gravel these roads, which is an interim measure as soil erosion has proven to be a winner instead of sustainability. Surface storm water causes soil erosion which damages unsurfaced roads. The developed urban and peri-urban areas are provided with formal water drainage systems. Storm water drainage structures installed many years ago are not maintained. Integrated catchments management to address storm water drainage, flood management and pollution control is required to address these problems.

WASTE MANAGEMENT

The municipality renders refuse removal services only in urban and peri-urban areas like Carolina, Badplaas, Elukwatini, Ekulindeni and Mayflower. The service is provided in-house only at Carolina and Badplaas, whereas at Elukwatini, Ekulindeni and Mayflower the service is rendered by private contractors. The conditions of the solid waste disposal sites throughout the municipality are not up to the required standards, and proper refuse sites need to be identified, and must be licensed by the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry. Council has approved the formalisation of our Waste Management sites in a bid to prevent illegal dumping. The access road to the waste management site at Elukwatini requires some upgrading.

The rural villages where there is no formalized solid waste disposal system are encountering environmental problems due to dumping next to streams which causes pollution problems and a health hazard. The municipality has developed a draft **Integrated Waste Management Plan** and urgent steps are required to finalize the plan.

HOUSING

The current housing reality in the municipality reveals that housing patterns are either formal or informal. Most informal housing patterns are an extension of existing formal areas driven by the desire to be located closer to opportunities. Furthermore, there is also a huge backlog in urban housing developments since the municipal area has not benefited greatly from the previous housing allocations and the slow implementation process of approved housing projects. There is also a need for development intervention in the form of formalisation of expanding informal settlements around towns and rural main centres to ensure public health and safety in relatively dense living environments.

Centrally located areas continue to have low-density development. The bulk infrastructure is not utilized to its full capacity – this is wasteful of an expensive resource. The public transportation system cannot operate an efficient transport system in a low density residential and business environment. Informal housing continues to grow in centrally located areas since poor people are trying to access housing closer to employment and social facility areas. Informal housing is inadequately serviced in terms of addressing basic needs and as a result this negatively affects the health of the surrounding environment. The growth of this form of housing creates uncertainty in the formal property market, which affects investment confidence.

There is a great need and potential for the development of middle to high income housing in the urban and peri-urban areas, especially Badplaas, Carolina, Elukwatini and Empuluzi.

The service provider that was appointed by the Provincial Department of Local Government has produced a final draft **Housing Chapter** which will be adopted by council soon. Soon after approval, the plan will be incorporated into the IDP.

CEMETERIES

Council owned cemeteries are available only in the urban and peri-urban areas. The majority of cemeteries found in Peri-urban and rural areas are under Tribal Authorities/ Communities and some clans. Council does provide assistance at these tribal or community cemeteries; for example, fencing and sanitation. Maintenance of these cemeteries is the responsibility of the Community. Most of the municipal cemeteries are not of a good standard and are already full. **New cemeteries need to be developed.**

LAND OWNERSHIP AND LAND USE MANAGEMENT

The municipality is predominantly rural with most development taking place around the urbanised areas. The municipality faces a number of challenges with regard to Land Ownership because most of the land is either under the authority of Traditional Leaders or belongs to private farm owners. The municipality is required by law to implement a proper Land Use Management System (LUMS) for the whole municipal area but at the moment has no funds available. To this end, a partnership has been entered into between Albert Luthuli, DBSA and DLA, whereby the two partners have committed to finance the development of a new SDF and LUMS. The municipality should have in its possession a draft of each of the plans by December 2009. as soon as these sector plans have been finalised, they will replace the Town Planning Scheme currently used for planning purposes.

It is also critical that the municipality, through the relevant Provincial department and the department of Land Affairs, continue with the implementation of the Land Tenure Upgrading Programme to enable individuals to have formal ownership of their sites.

2.2 SWOT ANALYSIS

The SWOT Analysis for the municipality is as follows:

MUNICIPAL INTERNAL ENVIRONMENT	
Strengths	Weaknesses
Effective participation and communication strategies for the community.	Shortage of resources viz. human capital, machinery and equipment
Computerized financial management system	Poor maintenance of infrastructure and equipment
Administrative units are integrated	Insufficient office space and unavailability of a council chamber
Regular communication between Councilors and officials	Lack of appropriate policies and procedures
Experienced, competent and willing top management	Municipal service is not customer orientated
Vacant critical posts filled	Poor revenue collection
Certain plant and machinery bought recently	
MUNICIPAL EXTERAL ENVIRONMENT	
Opportunities	Threats
Potential for economic development and growth	Rate of payment for services is very low
Good relations with other spheres of government	High unemployment rates

2.3 SELF ASSESSMENT

Local strategy to strengthen the IDP:

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMEFRAME
1. To improve the understanding of the IDP and the buy-in.	<p>Improve communication with stakeholders locally</p> <p>Provide training for ward committees on IDP</p> <p>Consult different sectors within the community</p>	<p>Management</p> <p>IDP Manager</p> <p>Ward Councilors</p> <p>Ward Committees</p>	Continuous
2. To strengthen the participation of the role-players	<p>Enhance participation by all Sect. 57 Managers</p> <p>Strengthening the IDP Steering Committee by involving MAYCOM (politicians)</p> <p>More effective utilization of the ward committees</p>	<p>Executive Mayor</p> <p>Management</p> <p>IDP Manager</p> <p>Ward Councilors</p> <p>Ward Committees</p>	Continuous
3. To improve and co-ordinate planning process.	<p>To establish structures of co-ordination in planning (horizontal).</p> <p>To communicate with province/ national regarding co-ordination strategies to improve planning (vertically)</p>	<p>GSDM</p> <p>Neighboring Municipalities</p> <p>Premier's Office</p> <p>MUNIMEC</p> <p>Councilors</p> <p>Management</p>	Continuous
4. To align the planning process with the budgeting process	<p>To align the two processes internally and with district (IDP and budget adoption must be done simultaneously)</p> <p>To communicate with province/ national regarding co-ordination strategies to improve planning (vertically)</p>	<p>Management</p> <p>GSDM</p> <p>Premier's Office</p>	Continuous
5. To secure funding in order to finance the IDP.	<p>To improve rate of collection of revenue by involving communities.</p> <p>To submit business plans timeously to province / national for grant applications</p> <p>To engage donors for possible funding</p>	<p>Management</p> <p>MANCOM</p> <p>Province</p> <p>National</p> <p>Private Sector</p>	Ongoing
6. Formulation of the IDP for 2006/2010	Including the following:	Management	End February 2007

OBJECTIVE	STRATEGY	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMEFRAME
	* Institutional Plan * 5yr Action Plan 5yr Finance Management Plan 5yr Capital Investment Plan KPIs and Targets Operational Plans Review objectives, strategies, projects Mapping for SDF	IDP Steering Committee IDP Representative Forum Project Task Teams	
7. Align IDP with MTEF Budget and approval	Budget must provide funding for implementation of IDP Provide for operational budgets and capital projects Communicate approved IDP and Budget	Management Councilors Community (ward committees) IDP Representative Forum	End May 2007 June 2007
8. Ensure institutional preparedness for implementation	Establish multi-disciplinary teams Establish management systems viz. Finance, policies and procedures etc. Employ staff Establish partnerships (PPPs)	IDP Steering Committee Management Councilors	Immediate
9. Evaluate and Control (PMS)	Establish an institutional Performance Management System Conclude performance management agreements	Management Council Audit Committee	Continuously

2.4 PROCESS OVERVIEW

PHASE 1: ANALYSIS

PURPOSE: To ensure that decisions will be based on:

- people's priority needs and problems
- knowledge of available and accessible resources
- proper information and a profound understanding of the dynamics influencing the development in a municipality

OUTPUTS:

- Assessment of the existing level of development
- Priority issues/problem statements
- Understanding of nature/dynamics/causes of these issues
- Knowledge of available resources and potentials (including a tentative overall financial frame)

PHASE 2: STRATEGIES

PURPOSE: To ensure that there will be a broad inter-sectoral debate on the most appropriate ways and means of tackling priority issues, under consideration of policy guidelines and principles, available resources, inter-linkages, competing requirements and an agreed vision. The strategy debate shall help find more appropriate, innovative and cost-effective solutions under due consideration of various options. It is the phase of making choices.

OUTPUTS:

- Vision for the long-term development of the Municipality
- Objectives for each priority issue to be achieved within the next 5 years
- Strategic options and choice of strategy for each objective (aligned with National and Provincial planning requirements)

PHASE 3: PROJECTS

PURPOSE: To ensure a smooth delivery link by providing proposals with tentative target figures, technical standards, locations, time horizons and cost estimates. This phase will give the sector specialists their appropriate role in the planning process, thereby contributing to a smooth planning – implementation link.

OUTPUTS:

- Indicators for achieving objectives
- Projects and/or activities for each objective with target groups and/or location
- Responsible agents
- Costs, budget estimates and possible sources of funds

The degree of specification and exactness of the outcomes will vary, as some projects may need in-depth feasibility studies which may not be manageable

PHASE 4: INTEGRATION

PURPOSE: To ensure that the results of project planning will be checked for their compliance with vision, objectives, strategies and resources and that they will be harmonised. The harmonisation process will result in a consolidated spatial, financial and institutional framework as a sound basis for smooth implementation.

- OUTPUTS:**
- Revised project proposals (may be revised strategies)
 - *for priority projects*
 - *for other projects*
 - 5-year financial plan (all sources of finance)
 - 5-year capital investment programme (all sources of finance)
 - 5-year municipal action plan (for municipal management)
 - Integrated spatial development framework
 - Integrated programmes for LED, environmental issues, poverty alleviation, gender equity and HIV/AIDS
 - Institutional plan for implementation management
 - Consolidated monitoring/performance management system
 - Reference to sector plans
 - *(Outcomes of sector plans to be fed back into the IDP process)*
 - Disaster Management Plan

PHASE 5: APPROVAL

PURPOSE: To ensure that, before being adopted by the Municipal Council, all relevant stakeholders and interested parties, including other spheres of government have been given a chance to comment on the draft plan, thus giving the approved plan a sound basis of legitimacy, support and relevance.

- OUTPUT:**
- An amended and adopted Integrated Development Plan

2.5 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS, ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The roles and responsibilities of the Institutional Arrangements and Structures are outlined in the table below.

TERMS OF REFERENCE	
ROLE PLAYERS	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
Municipal Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Council will approve the reviewed IDP. • Will consider and approve the process plan which should set out the process for the new IDP cycle.
Executive Mayor and Mayoral Committee	<p>The Mayoral Committee must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decide on the Process Plan for IDP Review • Responsible for overall management, co-ordination and monitoring of the review process, and may assign responsibilities to the Municipal Manager • Submit review IDP and draft IDP to Council • Develop terms and criteria for Representative Forum.
Municipal Manager/ IDP Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Prepare for and draft the Process Plan; ➤ Chair the IDP Steering Committee meetings; ➤ Manage and co-ordinate on a daily basis the planning process taking into consideration agreed timeframes, human resources and financial resources; ➤ Ensure that all relevant role players, especially officials and Traditional Leaders, are involved; ➤ Ensure that the planning process is horizontally and vertically aligned and complies with National and Provincial legislation requirements; ➤ Ensure that resources are available and managed effectively and efficiently; ➤ Co-ordinate the involvement of all different role players; ➤ Ensuring the horizontal and vertical alignment in the process, including Sectors; ➤ Ensure that the links between the processes of performance management, monitoring, evaluation and review are maintained; ➤ Ensure that the links between the processes of performance management, monitoring, evaluation and review are maintained;
IDP Steering Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Establish and provide terms of reference for the IDP Representative Forum; ➤ Establish sub-committees; ➤ Overall management of process, including appointment of technical consultants; ➤ Commission research studies; ➤ Consider and comment on inputs from sub-committees, study teams, service providers, provincial sector departments and NGOs ➤ Process and summarise draft outputs; ➤ Prepare, facilitate and minute meetings; ➤ Prepare and submit reports to the IDP Representative Forum; ➤ Make recommendations and provide secretarial services to the IDP Representative Forum;
IDP Representative Forum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Represent the interests of their constituencies in the IDP process; ➤ Provide an organisational mechanism for discussion, negotiation and decision-making between the stakeholders and the municipality; ➤ Ensure communication between all stakeholders' representatives;

TERMS OF REFERENCE	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ monitor the performance of the planning and implementation process. Ensure that Amakhosi/Izinduna work closely with councillors on identifying priority issues.
<p>IDP Task Team</p> <p>Comprising of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Councilors ➤ Officials ➤ Selected public representatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ providing inputs related to the various planning steps ➤ summarizing, digesting and/or processing inputs from the participation process ➤ discussion or commenting on inputs from consultants or other specialists ➤ deciding on drafts

2.6 MUNICIPAL GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

Objectives and Strategies have been formulated to address the development priorities as identified by the broader public and through municipal aspects.

2.6.1 PROVISION OF WATER, SANITATION, ROADS AND STORM WATER AND ELECTRICITY

OBJECTIVE	(WSRE 01)
To accelerate the Provision of Water, Sanitation, Roads & Stormwater and Electricity services in partnership with key stakeholders to meet millennium targets and improve the living conditions for all.	

Strategies and interventions for key focus areas:

- The municipality will implement MIG and own funded projects and facilitate the implementation of GSDM and sector departments projects identified in its **5-Year Infrastructure Development Plan** on an annual basis to meet the millennium targets.
- The municipality will ensure integrated planning for the provision of roads and storm water, sanitation, water and electricity to all un-serviced communities in line with the millennium targets.
- The municipality will work with the District municipality to conduct annual audits to determine the level of services to be given to each community, effective mechanisms to deliver such services in consideration of spatial development circumstances and other circumstances and available resources.
- The municipality will provide support in the development and implementation of the WSDP, Transport Plan, Electricity Plan, etc.
- Where possible, the municipality will provide co-funding for key projects to accelerate service delivery
- The municipality will facilitate skills transfer and training of municipal staff to accelerate service delivery
- Formation of Public Private Partnerships to accelerate implementation and investment in infrastructure
- Seek advice and technical assistance (hands-on support) from the district municipality, Province, National departments, DBSA, etc.

2.6.2 MUNICIPAL ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

OBJECTIVE	(EHS 01)
To accelerate the Provision of quality Municipal Environmental Health Services to all Communities in line with National Department of Health Guidelines	

Strategies and interventions for key focus areas:

- The municipality, through its Integrated Waste Management Plan, will address backlogs and seek partnerships with the GSDM and Sector departments for funding of key identified projects.

- The municipality will strive to develop a comprehensive Municipal Environmental Health Plan, Air Quality Management Plan and an Integrated Environmental Framework Plan for promoting, protecting and conserving the environment.
- The municipality will align their by-laws and spatial development plans to incorporate these plans once they are completed.
- Compile and implement a Comprehensive Environmental Health inspections programme.

2.6.3 DISASTER MANAGEMENT, FIRE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES

OBJECTIVE	(DFE 01)
To provide a comprehensive Disaster Management, Fire and Emergency Service that will ensure that all communities are safe and can get timely and adequate assistance and responses when need arise.	

Strategies and Key interventions for key focus areas:

- The municipality will prepare a programme and plan for the use of own funded vehicles, equipments, tools, etc as well as those provided by GSDM and the Provincial government to deal with emergencies and disaster situations.
- The municipality will take part in training initiatives organized by the District in partnership with the Provincial department.
- Proper use of disaster management trucks and other available equipments in dealing with disaster management and emergency and fire services
- Proper use of available Fire engines and any new ones provided by the GSDM in support of its local municipalities.
- Hiring of permanent staff and use of volunteers for emergency, fire and disaster services.
- Formulation of the required sector plans, e.g Disaster Management Plan.

2.6.4 INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANNING & COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION.

OBJECTIVE:	(IDPCP 01-02)
➤ To strive to develop and implement a comprehensive Integrated Development Plan that will meet all the basic service backlogs, infrastructural shortages, institutional arrangement challenges, capacity building, transformation, etc; taking the millennium development goals into account.	(IDPCP 01)
➤ To strengthen public participation through Izimbizo, IDP Fora, Ward Committees, other communication fora, public meetings, media releases, etc.	(IDPCP 02)

Strategies and Key interventions for key focus areas:

- The municipality will ensure that gaps identified in terms of service backlogs, institutional arrangements, developmental strategies, etc are closed in a strategic and holistic manner.
- The municipality will ensure that its officials and all stakeholders participate positively in the IDP Fora, both at district and local levels.
- The municipality will ensure that all planning information and/or projects by sector departments are included in the IDP.
- Employment of critical personnel required for the IDP planning process, community participation, etc, e.g IDP Manager.
- Implementation of the municipality's approved Performance Management System
- Provide all necessary support to ward committees to ensure their functionality

2.6.5 ESTABLISHMENT AND CONTROL OF CEMETERIES, MUNICIPAL AIRPORTS, FRESH PRODUCE MARKETS AND ABATTOIRS

OBJECTIVE:	(CAFPA 01 – 06)
• To plan, build, operate and maintain decent cemeteries for the various communities of Albert Luthuli Municipality.	(CAFPA 01)
• To maintain the existing airfield and register it.	(CAFPA 02)
• To make the existing phase of Elukwatini Fresh Produce Market functional and to source funding for the completion of the other phases.	(CAFPA 03)
• To explore better uses and operation of the existing municipal abattoirs.	(CAFPA 04)
• To maintain existing parks and to develop new parks, recreational and cultural facilities	(CAFPA 05)
• To provide basic funeral services for unknown and indigent persons	(CAFPA 06)

Strategies and Key interventions for key focus areas:

- Ensure that all existing cemeteries have fencing, ablution facilities, wafer, etc
- Explore the need for the airfield and, if it still exists, upgrade and properly maintain and re-register it.
- Hold urgent meetings with beneficiaries and other stakeholders to finalise arrangements for opening the recently completed phase of the Fresh Produce Market.
- Once the existing phase of the fresh produce market is fully functional, prepare business plans to source funding for its extension.
- Explore the privatization of the municipal abattoirs.
- Budget for maintenance of parks and seek funding sources for the development of new parks.

2.6.6 PROMOTION OF LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND TOURISM

OBJECTIVES:	(LEDT 01 – 08)
• To promote LED for job creation	(LEDT 01)
• To develop and implement an LED and Tourism Plan (Strategy)	(LEDT 02)
• To promote ecotourism in order to create jobs	(LEDT 03)
• To create a comprehensive database of tourism, heritage and other business ventures within the municipality)	(LEDT 04)
• To facilitate the development of new tourism ventures in ALM	(LEDT 05)
• To form partnership with local hospitality, tourism industry, Chamber of Commerce, community groups and private sector to promote economic development	(LEDT 06)
• To market the business opportunities in ALM	(LEDT 07)
• To promote agriculture/farming	(LEDT 08)

Strategies and Key interventions for key focus areas:

- Do town planning that promotes and facilitate economic development and the opening of new tourism ventures.
- Marketing of tourism and other opportunities in Albert Luthuli Municipality
- Complete the LED Strategy, ensuring that tourism development is clearly outlined therein.
- Facilitate and implement poverty alleviation projects
- Promote agriculture/farming

2.6.7 TRANSPORT PLANNING AND SERVICES

OBJECTIVES	
• To develop a Transportation Plan for the municipality	(TPS 01)
• To upgrade and maintain our streets and roads	(TPS 02)
• To plan and facilitate the construction of Taxi and Bus ranks	(TPS 03)
• To improve our traffic control and policing services	(TPS 04)

Strategies and Key interventions for key focus areas:

- Work with the Gert Sibande District Municipality in compiling a Transportation Plan
- Use the infrastructure grants and other funding to upgrade and maintain our transport system
- Employ enough personnel for the control of our traffic and policing.

2.6.8 SPATIAL PLANNING

OBJECTIVES	(SP 01-04)
To complete the formulation of the Land Use Management System (LUMS) for ALM	(SP 01)
To facilitate the completion of existing Land Tenure Upgradig projects and also facilitate the allocation of funding for new projects	(SP 02)
To budget for ad implement new town planning projects in informal and green-fields areas	(SP 03)
To do developmental oriented town-planning in all the areas within the municipality.	(SP 04)

Strategies and Key interventions for key focus areas:

- Work with the Gert Sibande District Municipality, Province and National departments to acquire land for development
- Seek funds for the development of a Land Use Management System (LUMS) for the municipality
- Review the municipality's Spatial Development Framework (SDF)
- Plan our existing informal settlements and also initiate greenfields planning for new development
- Work with the Department of Housing in planning and implementing new low-cost housing development in the municipality
- Plan and facilitate the development of middle to higher income housing in the municipality

2.6.9 HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

OBJECTIVES	(HD 01-04)
To develop and implement a Housing Development Plan (Housing Chapter) for ALM	(HD 01)
Develop and maintain a data base of people in need of low-cost housing.	(HD 02)
To facilitate the provision of low-cost and other housing to households without proper accommodation.	(HD 03)
To plan and facilitate the development of middle to higher income housing in ALM	(HD 04)

Strategies and Key interventions for key focus areas:

- Arrange meetings with Department of Housing on housing and related issues
- Beneficiary registration programme and connection to Housing Data Base
- Presentations by Developers and facilitation of Supply Chain Processes
- Identification of incomplete houses
- Facilitation of construction processes and monitoring completion of houses

- Do an audit of all the unoccupied low-cost houses in Elukwatini
- Do an audit of who occupies the occupied low-cost houses in Elukwatini
- Facilitate the transfer of houses to new qualifying owners, where original owners cannot be traced
- Do regular building inspections on houses being built, from foundation stage to completion certificate

2.6.10 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

OBJECTIVES	(ENV 01-02)
To develop and implement an Integrated Environmental Management Plan for ALM	(ENV 01)
To ensure compliance with environmental management legislation and policies.	(ENV 02)

Strategies and Key interventions for key focus areas:

- Approach DALA/GSDM on assistance with funding for the Integrated Environmental Management Plan
- Employ the necessary professional staff
- Implement Integrated Environmental Plan

2.6.11 SPORT, ARTS, CULTURE AND HERITAGE

OBJECTIVES	(SACH 01-02)
To promote sport, arts, culture and heritage in ALM	(SACH 01)
To compile a database of arts, culture and heritage sites within ALM	(SACH 02)

Strategies and Key intervention for key focus areas:

- Promote sport, arts, culture and heritage in the municipal area
- Collect information on arts, crafts, cultural and heritage within ALM

2.6.12 ADMINISTRATION

OBJECTIVES	(ADM 01 - 04)
To strive for fairness and equity in the delivery of our services	(ADM 01)
To develop a communication and public participation strategy to ensure that the community and all stake holders participate in the processes of the municipality	(ADM 02)
To ensure regular consultation between communities and ward councilors	(ADM 03)
To implement the departments' Service Delivery Charters (Batho Pele)	(ADM 04)

Strategies and Key interventions for key focus areas:

- Effective administration & organizational systems, financial policies & implementation
- Develop new policies
- Review of all existing policies
- Implementation of Batho Pele
- Give all necessary administrative and other support to ward committees
- Performance Management System (PMS) aligned to the approved IDP
- Compliance with the various legislation

2.6.13 PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING

OBJECTIVES	(PMS 01 – 06)
To develop and implement a Performance Management System in line with the approved Performance Management Framework of ALM	(PMS 01)
To ensure the implementation and updating of the approved PMS	(PMS 02)
To implement the approved Performance Management Policy of ALM	(PMS 03)
To compile and submit Performance reports in terms of the approved PMS	(PMS 04)
To facilitate the formulation and proper functioning of an Audit Committee for ALM	(PMS 05)
To compile an Annual Report	(PMS 06)

Strategies and Key interventions for key focus areas:

- Implement approved Performance Management System (PMS)
- Regular performance reports in terms of the PMS
- Regular Audit reports by Internal Auditor
- Develop 2007/08 Annual Report
- Assist during sittings of the Audit Committee Compliance with MFMA, Municipal Systems Act, HR legislation, etc

2.6.14 FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

OBJECTIVES	(FIN 01 – 08)
To have an approved MFMA implementation plan.	(FIN 01)
To compile a multi-year budget and get it approved in time	(FIN 02)
To compile Financial Statements in terms of GAMAP / GRAP	(FIN 03)
To turn around payment of trade & sundry creditors	(FIN 04)

To compile an Assets Register in terms of the GAMAP / GRAP requirements	(FIN 05)
To provide an effective supply chain management service through the supply chain management office as required by Chapter 11 of the MFMA (Act 56 of 2003)	(FIN 06)
To accelerate the provision of Free Basic Services to registered indigents	(FIN 07)
To increase payment of Municipal Service by 10%	(FIN 08)

Strategies and Key interventions for key focus areas:

- Implement revised MFMA implementation template from National Treasury.
- Perform the monthly reconciliations
- Implement the year-end procedures.
- Compile Financial Statements.
- Implement the approved budget timetable. Implement the Budget process according to the approved budget timetable.
- Monitor the implementation of the Financial System Project
- Finalize the configuration & Testing phase
- Roll Out Phase; Entrenchment (Hand-Holding) Phase, Closing phase

2.6.15 WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REFUSE REMOVAL

OBJECTIVES	(WRR 01-06)
To ensure that the refuse removal and street cleaning services are properly operated and managed	(WRR 01)
To ensure that each household or property have dustbins to be able to render an effective service.	(WRR 02)
To minimize illegal dumping and littering	(WRR 03)
To ensure that refuse removal service in peri-urban and rural areas is rendered	(WRR 04)
To reduce land pollution by addressing illegal dumping	(WRR 05)
To develop and implement an Integrated Waste Management Plan	(WRR 06)

Strategies and Key interventions for key focus areas:

- Develop weekly working programmes
- Appoint team leaders in all the units
- Procure and provide household
- Monitor refuse removal service by contractors
- Monitor and clean up illegal dumps
- Develop an IWMP and promulgate relevant by-law
- Report broken refuse removal vehicles and tractors for repairs
- Conduct 5 massive clean up campaigns in the units
- Ensure timeous removal of skip bins
- Install suspended refuse drums at Badplaas and Nhlazatje Crossing
- Monitor the maintenance of refuse sites
- Apply for social responsibility grant from DEAT to improve waste removal service
- Purchase of a compactor truck

2.6.16 LIBRARIES

OBJECTIVES	(LIB 01 – 05)
To promote a culture of reading in the community	(LIB 01)
To promote research	(LIB 02)
To provide books and IT software	(LIB 03)
To provide internet and e-mail Services to the community	(LIB 04)
Promote library services at all schools in the municipality	(LIB 05)

Strategies and Key interventions for key focus areas:

- Update children libraries to create a reading awareness
- Proper shelving to attract children's attention
- Conduct parent reading awareness campaigns
- Get shelves for purchased books ready
- Select books from MPLIS book selections
- Buy computers for the libraries
- Write business plans in order to acquire funds
- Resubmit sustainable ICT use
- Send Program to MPLIS for grant Funding for remaining libraries.
- Submit business plans to sponsors for more funding
- Secure information on literacy and marketing material and books for all the libraries in ALM
- Enter into a MOU with MPLIS for the secondment of the Ekulindeni librarian
- Provide infrastructure – tables, chairs, shelving.

2.6.17 ORGANISATIONAL AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

OBJECTIVES	
To provide for proper & decent council structure for council meetings	(ORGHR 01)
To provide for adequate space for Council sitting	(ORGHR 02)
To ensure that municipal buildings are user friendly and accessible to people with disabilities.	(ORGHR 03)
To ensure the extension of life span of the buildings	(ORGHR 04)
To promote positive & good image towards the public	(ORGHR 05)
To provide adequate furniture and equipments to all municipal buildings	(ORGHR 06)
To provide proper & accurate documentation management process	(ORGHR 07)
To maximise leadership, individual and organisational capacity in order to deliver quality service to the community of Albert Luthuli Municipality	(ORGHR 08)
To provide for accurate & proper capturing of minutes	(ORGHR 09)
To provide constructive assistance to every employee, who is experiencing any form of personal problems	(ORGHR 10)

Strategies and Key interventions for key focus areas:

- Identify all municipal buildings which require ramps and renovation.
- Appointment of contractors
- Renovation of buildings and installation of ramps
- Procure and allocation of required furniture
- Identification of hardware needs and purchase thereof
- Reviewal of master filing system
- Installation and implementation of software
- Procure and install appropriate device
- Conduct training needs analysis
- Identify training needs
- Secure funding
- Appointment of service provider
- Develop HR Plan
- Submit to council for approval
- Development of training programme on Batho Pele
- Procurement and installation of appropriate signage

2.7 INTEGRATION WITH SECTOR DEPARTMENTS AND KEY ROLE-PLAYERS

Consultative forums for community participation

NO	ROLE PLAYERS	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
1.	Municipal Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The District Council will approve the reviewed IDP. • Will consider the process plan which should set out the process for the new IDP cycle.
2.	Executive Mayor and Mayoral Committee	<p>The Mayoral Committee must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decide on the Process Plan for IDP Review • Responsible for overall management, co-ordination and monitoring of the review process, and may assign responsibilities to the Municipal Manager • Submit review IDP framework and draft IDP to Council • Develop terms and criteria for Representative Forum.
3.	Municipal Manager with delegated powers to the IDP Manager	<p>The Municipal Manager is responsible for the management and co-ordination of the preparation and of the IDP process which include but not limited to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for the day to day management of the planning process plan; • Responsible for the day to day management of the planning process and ensuring that timeframes are being adhere to and resources are managed effectively and efficiently; • Co-ordinate the involvement of all different role players; • Ensuring the horizontal and vertical alignment in the process, including Sectors; • Ensure that the links between the processes of performance management, monitoring, evaluation and review are maintained; • Ensuring the horizontal and vertical alignment in the process, including Sectors; • Ensure that the links between the processes of performance management, monitoring, evaluation and review are maintained; • Ensuring compliance with National and Provincial requirements, legislations and IDP Guide Packs; • Ensure appropriate participation; • Ensure proper documentation of outcomes; • Chairing the Steering Committee, Extended Technical Committee; and Management of consultants.
4.	IDP Steering Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Process Plan management body; • Allocation of duties and monitoring; • Overall management including the appointment of technical consultants; • Decision on roles and responsibilities; • Identification of consultation with other role-players/ adverts; • Manage draft action programme; • Commission research studies and recommend appointment of service providers; • Decide on matters to be referred to the extended technical committee for alignment and integration.
5.	IDP Representative Forum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Executive Mayor or Representative chair the forum meeting. • The local mayors/IDP managers/coordinators/CBO's/NGO's/Business Forums/Community Forums/Youth /Woman Org./ Political parties/ Disabled/Traditional Leadership • This Forum consist of community participation structure/stakeholders and are to represent the interests of all stakeholders and ensure proper communication to guarantee representative participation during the review process; • Will provide an organizational mechanisms for discussion, negotiations and decision making between the stakeholders including municipalities and government departments during the review process; • Monitor the performance of the planning and implementation process.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make recommendations to the council on planning and development priorities.
6.	<p>IDP Technical Sub-Committees</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finance • Corporate Services; • Engineering and related services; and Planning Environment; • Disaster Management; • LED and Tourism 	<p>Each municipality will be represented by the head of department of second in charge in the department and senior representatives from sector departments operating within the district. The Sub-Committee will be responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advising the Steering Committee on terms of reference for the various planning activities; - Consider inputs, deliberate on reports and consider inputs from the relevant stakeholders. (study teams and consultants, and also inputs from provincial sector on sector departments and support providers); - processes, summarizes and document outputs; - consider report department outputs; - makes content recommendations, - prepare, facilitate and document meetings - provide IDP progress report when required. - Discuss challenges encountered and recommend possible solutions - ensure alignment regarding technical matters, agree on the programme for the following meeting and goals be achieved.
7.	IDP Extended Technical Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will be chaired by the District Municipal Manager/District IDP Manager. Consists of all municipal managers and heads of departments as well as representatives from sector departments. • Will deal with matters relevant and relating to district wide issues; • Consider district wide programs and integration to PGDS; • Consider and advise the SC on the evaluation of sector plans; • Attend to the alignment of the LM's and IDP's to that of the GSDM; • Deliberate on inter sectoral programs and recommendations to the Representative Forum; • Give advise to municipalities and foster sectoral alignment; and • Will timeously report on progress which will then be forwarded to the Steering Committee
8.	PIMSS Centre	<p>PIMS will provide the following functions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide methodological guidance and support to local and district municipalities during the IDP implementation and review as well as other planning processes; • Support the planning and implementation management process of local municipalities and district municipalities; • Establish and maintain close links with public and private service providers for proper programme alignment in municipal planning; • Provide information to municipalities on relevant national and provincial policy and legislative frameworks; • Organize/conduct relevant training events for municipalities to build their planning and implementation management capacity; • Liaise with donors and other state agencies for funding the municipalities; and • Render secretarial service to all District Committees and Sub-Committees.
9.	Traditional leaders	Amakhosi / izinduna should work closely with councilors on identifying priority issues. Facilitate community consultation in collaboration with ward councilors.
10.	Mayoral Outreach	Through road shows / Outreach programmes to get community inputs and to provide feedback District Mayoral Coordinating Forum MUNIMEC meetings
11.	Ward Comm	Monthly meetings are held by each ward committee Ward Committee must hold regular meetings with the ward community
12.	CBW's / NGO's / CDW's	Provide vital information and support during planning, evaluation, monitoring through the Representative Forum. Must attend ward committee meetings to get feelings of the community and also provide feedback on relevant issues

2.8 ADOPTION AND REVIEW OF THE IDP

The Albert Luthuli Municipality will on annual basis table an IDP Review Process Plan during August for Council approval. The Process Plan contains full details of the processes to be followed in reviewing the IDP in consultation with the community and all other key stakeholders. The following will be the key issues to be reviewed annually:

- 1. Service Delivery Mechanisms**
- 2. Projects and Programs [MTF]**
- 3. Community inputs**
- 4. Institutional arrangements & capacity**
- 5. Financial Resources**
- 6. Stakeholders**
- 7. Performance of the municipality against KPA's, KPI's and Targets**
- 8. Sector Departments progress / programs and inputs**
- 9. Strategies & Partnerships**
- 10. Sector Plans**

The Draft IDP document will be approved for public comments in March and adverts and notices calling for public comments and inputs will be issued. After consideration of the comments and inputs from the stakeholders the final IDP document for the ensuing financial year will be tabled before the Municipal Council for final approval and adoption with the budget during April/May.

2.9 PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

Albert Luthuli Municipality has reviewed and adopted a Performance Management Framework on which its Performance Management System is based. A Performance Management Policy and Performance Management System has now been formulated and adopted by Council.

In preparation for the monitoring and evaluation of performance during the financial year each department is required to prepare a comprehensive presentation on its Key Performance Areas (KPA's), Key Performance Indicators (KPI's)/Measurements and Targets and present that to all the stakeholders and role players during the IDP Representative Forum. After each presentation the stakeholders and role players make their inputs and comments and then approves or adopts the document for performance measurement purposes. The Performance Management System is now in place and will also be subject to review during the IDP Review process. The departmental IDP Implementation Plans are attached to this IDP document.

2.10 SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY INPUTS

A process of community and stakeholders consultation was undertaken to determine the developmental needs of the various communities. This process produced the wish-list that is being reviewed each time the municipality goes through a review of the IDP.

The prioritised needs are listed under 2.11 below and will be implemented during the indicated financial year.

2.11 KEY PROJECTS

2.11.1 GERT SIBANDE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY GRANT PROJECTS.

The following projects have been confirmed for implementation by the Gert Sibande District Municipality (GSDM) during the 2009/10 financial year:

DEPT.	ACCOUNT	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	DRAFT 2009/10
130	256250	Upgrading Carolina WTW	2, 150,000,00
130	256251	Upgrading Empuluzi WTW	1, 150,000,00
130	256252	Upgrading Bettiesgoed Bulk SCH	1, 400,000,00
130	256253	Upgrade Elukwatini WTW	1,300, 000,00
130	256254	Upgrading Ekulindeni WTW	1,300, 000,00
130	256255	Provision of Boreholes with hand pumps	0.00
130	256256	Provision of VIP'S	0.00
110		DISASTER CENTERS - ALM	
		TOTAL MULTI YEAR PROJECTS	7,300,000,00
130	256400	Upgrading of Carolina WTW	1,500,000,00
130	256401	Upgrading of Mayflower WTW	4,000,000,00
130	256402	Upgrading of Ekulindeni WTW	1,750,000,00
130	256403	Upgrading of Methula WTW (PHASE 2)	3,125,000,00
130	256404	Upgrading of Bettiesgoed bulk SCH	2,500,000,00
130	256405	Provision of Borholes with hand pumps	714,285,00
130	256406	Provision of VIP's in Rural areas	1,125,000,00
130	256407	Construction of roads (urban)	3,500,000,00
130		Construction of Rural roads	500,000,00
		TOTAL NEW PROJECTS	18,714,285,00
		TOTAL GRANTS	26,014,286,00

2.11.2 MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT PROJECTS

The list of MIG Projects for 2009/10 is attached below.

MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE GRANT (MIG) PROJECTS 2009/10

Ward	IDP Ref No.	Project Name	Number of H/H Served	Total Project Value	Funder	
					2009/10 MIG	
WATER						
1,2&3	alm-w-mig (1/2009/10)	Augmentation of Water Supply to Methula Water Treatment Works (Bulk supply line from Westo dam to Methula treatment works)	4,135h/ h & 15km	5,000,000	5,000,000	MIG
3	alm-w-mig (2/2009/10)	Provision of raised tanks and communal standpipes in Ndonga	80	715,000	500,000	MIG
4	alm-w-mig (3/2009/10)	Provision of basic Water Supply in Deep Rural Areas (Part of Mafufumbe, Caithness,)	142	590,000	200,000	MIG
12	alm-w-mig (4/2009/10)	Extension of Water Supply in Kranskop, Nhlaba, Ngonini and Nqakani	50	600,000	600,000	MIG
13	alm-w-mig (5/2009/10)	Water reticulation in parts of Tjakastad.	40	300,000	300,000	MIG
13	alm-w-mig (6/2009/10)	Completion of water reticulation network in Khuzulwandle	300	1,250,000	1,250,000	MIG
13	alm-w-mig (7/2009/10)	Installation of yard tanks and communal standpipes in Malahleka.	50	500,000	500,000	MIG
18	alm-w-mig (8/2009/10)	Water reticulation in Avontuur and remaining areas	75	500,000	500,000	MIG
19	alm-w-mig (9/2009/10)	Communal water reticulation to Pampoen		800,000	800,000	MIG
22	alm-w-mig (10/2009/10)	Replacement of AC Pipes in Silobela Ext 1		7,500,000	2,500,000	MIG
		Total: WATER			12,150,000	

SANITATION						
1	alm-s-mig (1/2009/10)	Provision VIPs in Nordeen and Tinkulungwane.		5,095,000	1,000,000	MIG
2	alm-s-mig (2/2009/10)	Provision of VIPs toilets in Ward 2 (Fernie phase 2&3)	884	4,420,000	1,500,000	MIG
3	alm-s-mig (3/2009/10)	Provision of VIPs toilets in Ward 3 (Fernie A remaining areas)	1578	7,890,000	1,500,000	MIG
4	alm-s-mig (4/2009/10)	VIP toilets at Goba and Mayflower Ext E & Phola	100	1,000,000	1,500,000	MIG
4	alm-s-mig (5/2009/10)	Provision of VIP toilets in Caithness, Mafufumbe (Remaining Areas) and Ndonga	50	250,000	250,000	MIG
4	alm-s-mig (6/2009/10)	Provision of VIPs in Mayflower Extension 1 (Deep rural)	50	250,000	250,000	MIG
5, 8, 11&16	alm-s-mig (7/2009/10)	Provision Vips in Glenmore, Redhil, Dondonald and Slovo (phase 4, 5 & 6)	2513	12,565,000	3,000,000	MIG
6	alm-s-mig (8/2009/10)	Provision of VIP at Sinqobile and Sandleni	212	1,060,000	430,000	MIG
6	alm-s-mig (9/2009/10)	Provision of VIP at Bettysgoed and Robinsdale	546	2,730,000	1,000,000	MIG
7	alm-s-mig (10/2009/10)	Provision of sewerage reticulation in Solomon and B3 and Extension D&G	100	800,000	500,000	MIG
8	alm-s-mig (11/2009/10)	Provision of VIP toilets of toilets in Aankomste, Smithfield, Oshoek, Teekloof , Houtbos , Sthobela and Hartebeeskop	1,275	6,375,000	1,000,000	MIG

9	alm-s-mig (12/2009/10)	Provision of VIP toilets in Nhlazatshe 1 and surrounding areas (The Brook, Milikeni and Phaphama)(.Phase 1,2 &3)	1,249	6,245,000	1,500,000	MIG
10	alm-s-mig (13/2009/10)	Provision of VIP toilets in Nhlazatshe 6, 7 and Armburg (phase 1,2 & 3)	850	4,250,000	1,000,000	MIG
12	alm-s-mig (14/2009/10)	Provision of VIP toilets in: Ekulindeni, Nhlabane, Kranskop, Jossefsdal, Enkanini, Sahulube, Manani, Encakili and KaMboyi (Phase 1& 2)	247	835,000	335,000	MIG
13	alm-s-mig (15/2009/10)	Provision of VIP toilets to Malahleka, Tjakastad and Khuzulwandle (Phase 1,2&3)	912	4,560,000	1,000,000	MIG
20	alm-s-mig (16/2009/10)	Provision of VIPs in Nhlazatshe 2, 4A and C (Phase 2&3)	450	2,250,000	1,000,000	MIG
15 & 22	alm-s-mig (17/2009/10)	Provision of Sewer Network in Silobela Ext 4	900	7,200,000	2,000,000	MIG
16	alm-s-mig (18/2009/10)	Provision of VIP toilets in Nhlazatshe 3, Belvedere, Aankomst and Lochiel.	649	3,245,000	1,000,000	MIG
17	alm-s-mig (19/2009/10)	*Provision of VIP toilets in Dlamini A- D	1,900	9,500,000	2,000,000	MIG
17	alm-s-mig (20/2009/10)	Provision of Sewer Network in Dlamini (For areas near Badplaas Town)	200	1,600,000	1,600,000	MIG
18	alm-s-mig (21/2009/10)	Provision of VIP toilets in Mbhejeka and part of Tjakastad			1,000,000	MIG
19	alm-s-mig (22/2009/10)	Provision of VIPs in Enkaba and surrounding areas	210	1,050,000	1,000,000	MIG
21	alm-s-mig (23/2009/10)	Provision of VIP toilets in Deep Rural Areas and Farm Areas (Mkhingoma, Schoeman Area, Magudu, Asithandaneni and Mahlabathini.	983	4,915,000	1,000,000	MIG
Total: SANITATION					26,365,000	
(TOTAL WATER AND SANITATION)					38,515,000	

ROADS

2&3	alm-r-mig (1/2009/10)	Completion of Fernie A and B Ring Road (Mkhumula) Ph2			1,500,000	MIG
Total: ROADS					1,500,000	
(TOTAL WATER, SANITATION AND ROADS)					40,015,000	

OTHER

15, 21 & 22	alm-p-mig (1/2009/10)	Construction of a Fire Station in Carolina / Silobela, phase 1,2,3			1,750,000	MIG
9,10,13,14,16, 18 &20	alm-p-mig (2/2009/10)	Construction of Landfill site in Elukwatini			1,562,680	MIG
(TOTAL WATER, SANITATION, ROADS & OTHER)					43,327,680	

2.12 5-YEAR CAPITAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Ward	Project Name	Number of H/H Served	Total Project Value	2007 /08	2008 / 9	2009 /10	2010 /11	2011 /12	Funder
1,2&3	Augmentation of Water Supply to Methula Water Treatment Works (Bulk supply line from Westo dam to Methula treatment works)	4,135h/h & 17km 4,135h/h & 15km	7,000,000 5,000,000	0 0	0 0	0 2,482,440	5,000,000 2,500,000	2,000,000 0	GSDM MIG
1,2&3	Completion of Fernie, Diepdale Water Reticulation and Pitoli Pump Project		400,000	353,725	400,000	0	0	0	Own Funds
1	Water Provision to Syde	108	250,000	0	0	0	0	0	MIG
2	Upgrading of Methula WTW (Phase 4 - Pumpstation)	5,740	3,000,000						
2	Water Reticulation at Fernie (Aerolini, Mandela section and clinic section).	100	500,000	0	300,000	475,000	0	0	MIG
3	Provision of raised tanks and communal standpipes in Ndonga	80	715,000	0	0	500,000	0	0	MIG
3	Provision of Water Supply to Dumbarton	60	200,000	0	200,000	0	0	0	MIG
4	Provision of basic Water Supply in Deep Rural Areas (Part of Mafumbe, Calithness,)	142	590,000	0	10,000	580,000	0	0	MIG
4,5,7&11	Replacement of Bulk AC Pipelines on the Empuluzi Water Scheme		5,500,000	0	0	2,500,000	3,000,000	0	DWAF(Trans)
4, 5,7&11	Construction of new Water Treatment works in Mpuluzi		9,200,000	1,200,000	3,000,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	0	GSDM
4, 5 & 7	Upgrading of Bulk line to Mpuluzi, Redhill & Dundonald		7,000,000	0	0	3,000,000	4,000,000	0	GSDM
5	Provision of basic water supply to deep rural areas in (Redhill and Slovo)	90 not 724	834,500	0	100,000	975,000	0	0	MIG
6,8,16 & 19	Completion of Lusushwana Water Scheme	3,000	2,000,000	851,222	2,000,000	0	0	0	GSDM
6	Provision of Boreholes in Esandleni, Block 6A, Waverly, Matjeketjeni	30	390,000	0	10,000	380,000	0	0	MIG
6	Extension of water reticulation in Robinsdale.	150 not 10	600,000	0	700,000	300,000	0	0	MIG
7	Provision of water reticulation in Mayflowergate (section B , Chris Hani, new stands, Ext C2).	156	675,000	0	675,000	0	0	0	MIG
7	Water supply in Ngodini	34	390,000	0	390,000	0	0	0	Not Funded
8	Water reticulation in Oshoek, Mashonamini, Hartesbeeskop and Smithfield.	82	2,000,000	0	300,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	MIG
8	Installation of water network in Oshoek businesse area		2,516,681	0	838,894	0	0	0	Not Funded
9	Completion of Water Supply to Nhlazatshe 1					0			
9&16	Water reticulation kaNtshwele	47	390,000	0	10,000	380,000	0	0	MIG
10	Bulk and water reticulation in Nhlazatshe 7	200	1,434,000	0	460,000	1,000,000	0	0	MIG
9,10,14&19	Upgrading of Easterhoek Treatment Works (Clear Water Tank)	13,500	2,000,000	2,000,000					

Water

Ward	Project Name	Number of H/H Served	Total Project Value	2007 / 08	2008 / 9	2009 / 10	2010 / 11	2011 / 12	Funder
9,10,14&20	Upgrading of Elukwatini WTW.	13,500	4,000,000	0	2,000,000	2,000,000	0	0	GSDM
9,10,14&20	Replacement of AC Pipelines on the Eerstehoek Water Scheme	13,500	96,743,900	0	0	0	5,500,000	5,500,000	DWAF(Trans)
14	Completion of Upgrading of Eesterhoek Treatment Works (Replacement of Steelpipes phase 1)			541,921					MIG
9,10,14&21	Refurbishment of eerstehoek WTW .			2,000,000					GSDM
9,10&14	Nhlazatshe 1 - 7 water reticulation (Remaining areas)		1,000,000	800,000					MIG
11	Provision of Water Reticulation in Ntababomvu.	118	500,000	0	20,000	480,000	0	0	MIG
12	Upgrading of Ekulindeni WTW.		2,500,000	0	2,000,000	500,000	0	0	GSDM
12	Upgrading of Ekulindeni Bulk supply Line		1,250,000	1,250,000					GSDM
12	Extension of Water Supply in Kranskop, Nhlaba, Ngonini and Ngakani	50	600,000	0	0	600,000	0	0	MIG
12	Provision of Water Reticulation in Josefsdale	15	150,000	0	150,000	0	0	0	MIG
13	Water reticulation in parts of Tjakastad.	40	300,000	0	0	300,000	0	0	MIG
13	Completion of water reticulation network in Khuzulwandle	300	1,250,000	299,812	1,250,000	0	0	0	MIG
13	Installation of yard tanks and communal standpipes in Malahleka.	50	500,000	0	0	500,000	0	0	MIG
various	Refurbishment of DWAF schemes		2,900,000	2,900,000	4,104,000	0	0	0	DWAF
14	Water reticulation in Nhlazatshe 2, 4a and c	300		0	0	1,000,000	0	0	not funded
15&22	Upgrade of Carolina Water Treatment Works		9,000,000	3,500,000	4,000,000	1,500,000	0	0	GSDM
15&22	Upgrading of carolina bulk line (Housing)		7,000,000	0	0	0	3,000,000	4,000,000	Housing
15&22	** Completion of Provision of yard connections in Silobela Extension 2&4	1,000	1,029,727	1,100,000	24,079	0			MIG
15&22	Provision of yard connections in Silobela Extension 2&4 (Phase 2)			0	1,529,727	0			MIG
15&22	Provision of water and sanitation services in Silobela Extension 4			1,208,750					MIG
15&22	Provision of water and sanitation infrastructure in silobela ext 2 & 3	300	2,095,000	2,095,000					DPLG & H
16	Yard connections in Nhlazatshe 3,	200	500,000	0	500,000	0	0	0	Not funded
17	Yard connections for 200 households in Dlamini (new areas)	200	500,000	0	0	500,000	300,000	0	MIG
17	Refurbishment of WTW in Badplaas		2,000,000	0	0	2,000,000	0	0	GSDM
18	Water reticulation in Avontuur and remaining areas	75	500,000	0	0	500,000	0	0	MIG
19	Upgrading of Mooiplaas pump station		1,200,000	0	0	0	1,200,000	0	MIG
19	Communal water reticulation in Bampeon		800,000	0	0	800,000	0	0	MIG
19	Communal water reticulation 480 households	480	950,000	950,000					GSDM
Ward	Project Name	Number of H/H	Total Project Value	2007 / 08	2008 / 9	2009 / 10	2010 / 11	2011 / 12	Funder

		Served	Value							
20	Water reticulation in Nhlazatshe 4	600	1,500,000	0	0	0	1,500,000	0	MIG	
21	** Completion of Water reticulation at Mantjolo	500	1,425,000	1,425,000	766,846				MIG	
22	Water reticulation in Silobela Ext. 2 remaining areas.		850	0	0	0	0	0	MIG	
22	Replacement of AC Pipes in Silobela Ext 1		7,500,000	0	0	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	MIG	
all wards	Water Conservation and Demand Management								MIG	
Total	WATER			25,475,430	25,778,188	30,852,440	33,000,000	14,000,000		

Ward	Project Name	Number of H/H Served	Total Project Value	2007 /08	2008 / 9	2009 /10	2010 /11	2011 /12	Funder
1	Completion of Provision VIPs in Syde.	425		217,835	166,640	0	0	0	MIG
1	Provision VIPs in Nordeen and Tinkulungwane.	627	4,389,000	0	174,400	0	0	0	MIG
1	Provision VIPs in Nordeen and Tinkulungwane (Ph 2)	425	2,975,000	0	1,000,000	0	214,600	3,000,000	MIG
1	*Completion of Provision of Vips toilets in Diepdale (phase 1 & 2)			1,125,967	420,126	0	0	0	MIG
1			1,965,000	1,965,000					MIG
2	Completion of Provision of VIPs toilets in Ward 2 (Femie phase 1)	3117		1,892,000					MIG
2	Provision of VIPs toilets in Ward 2 (Femie phase 2&3)	884	6,188,000	0	1,500,000	0	2,688,000	2,000,000	MIG
3	**Completion of Provision of Vips at Dumberton & Ndonga	222	1,000,000	1,200,000	1,063,474	0	0	0	MIG
3	** Completion of Provision of VIPs toilets in Ward 3			0	163,508			0	MIG
3	Provision of VIPs toilets in Ward 3 (Femie B remaining areas)	1578	11,046,000	0	1,500,000	0	2,890,000	3,500,000	MIG
4	Water-borne sewer at Goba and Mayflower Ext E & Phola (Ph 1)	400	4,000,000	0	200,000	1,500,000	0	0	MIG
4	Water-borne sewer at Goba and Mayflower Ext E & Phola (Ph 2)			0	0	0	1,500,000	0	MIG
4	Water-borne sewer at Goba and Mayflower Ext E & Phola (Ph 3)			0	0	0	0	1,500,000	MIG
4	Provision of VIPs toilets in Mafumbe		649,000	649,000					MIG
4	Provision of VIP toilets in Caitnness, Mafumbe (Remaining Areas) and Ndonga	50	350,000	0	0	250,000	0	0	MIG
4	Provision of VIPs in Mayflower Extension 1 (Deep rural)	50	350,000	0	0	250,000	0	0	MIG
4	Upgrading of Empuluzi WWTW	4300	10,000,000	0	0	0	5,000,000	0	MIG
5,11	Provision Vips in Glenmore, Redhil, Dondonald and Slovo (phase 1) + Ntababomvu	3009	21,063,000	3,114,639					MIG
5,11&16	Provision Vips in Glenmore, Redhil, Dondonald and Slovo phase 2& 3			4,954,263					MIG
5,11&16	Provision Vips in Glenmore, Redhil, Dondonald and Slovo (phase 4)			0	700,000	0	0	5,000,000	MIG
5,11&16	Provision Vips in Glenmore, Redhil, Dondonald and Slovo (phase 5)			0	800,000	0	0	0	MIG
5,11&16	Provision Vips in Glenmore, Redhil, Dondonald and Slovo (phase 6)			0	0	2,200,000	0	0	MIG
5,11&16	Provision Vips in Glenmore, Redhil, Dondonald and Slovo (phase 7)					0	9,363,000	8,000,000	MIG

SANITATION

Ward	Project Name	Number of H/H Served	Total Project Value	2007 /08	2008 / 9	2009 / 10	2010 /11	2011 /12	Funder
5,11&16	Completion of Vips in Glenmore, Redhil, Dondonald and Slovo (ph 3)			0	325,160	0	0	0	MIG
6	Provision of VIP Toilets Farm Areas (Block 6A, 6B,3,4,5)	89	623,000	0	0	445,000	0	0	MIG
6	Provision of VIP toilets at Hereford	170	1,190,000	0	810,000	0	0	0	MIG
6	Provision of VIP at Singqobile and Sandleni	212	1,484,000	0	630,000	0	0	0	MIG
6	Provision of VIP at Bettysgoed and Robinsdale (Ph 1 to 3)	546	3,822,000	0	1,000,000	0	0	0	MIG
6				0	1,000,000	0	0		MIG
6				0	0	0	730,000		MIG
7	*Provision of sewerage reticulation in Solomon and B3 and Extension D&G	100	800,000	0	100,000	1,500,000		0	MIG
7	Completion Provision of VIPs in Mayflowegate.		1,000,000	1,000,000					MIG
8	Provision of VIP toilets of toilets in Aankomste, Smithfield, Oshoek, Teekloof, Houtbos, Sthobela and Hartebeeskop	1,275	8,925,000	0	0	1,000,000	3,925,000	4,000,000	MIG
8	Installation of a sewer network in Oshoek businnes area		2,516,681	0	1,677,787	0	0	0	Not Funded
9	Provision of VIP toilets in Nhlazatshe 1 and surrounding areas (The Brook, Mlikeni and Phaphama)(.Phase 1 to 3)	1,249	8,743,000	1,883,017	2,000,000	0	0	0	MIG
9				0	0	1,000,000	500,000	0	MIG
9				0	0	0	3,015,423	2,727,577	MIG
10	Provision of VIP toilettes in Nhlazatshe 6, 7 and Armburg (phase 1 to 3)	850	5,950,000	0	2,000,000	0	0	0	MIG
10				0	0	1,000,000	0	0	MIG
10				0	0	0	1,250,000	0	MIG
10				100,000	350,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	0	MIG
10 & 14	Provision of water borne sewer in Elukwatini C, Shiba village and other. Refurbishment of Elukwatini Sewer Treatment Works	200	2,000,000	0	0	3,000,000	0	0	GSDM
12	Provision of VIP toilets in: Ekulindeni, Nhlaba, Kranskop, Jossefsdal, Enkanini, Sahulube, Manani, Encakili and KaMboyi (Phase 1 to 3)	247	1,329,000	0	500,000	0	0	0	MIG
12				0	335,000	0	0	0	MIG
12				0	0	494,000	0	0	MIG
12	*Provision of VIPs in the following areas Ekulindeni, Nhlaba, Kranskop, Jossefsdal, Enkanini, sahlube and Shungulu.		400,000	0	500,000	0	0	0	GSDM
13	*Provision of VIP toilets to Malahleka and Khuzulwandle (Phase 1 to 3)	912	6,384,000	0	1,000,000	0	0	0	MIG
13				0	0	1,000,000	0	0	MIG
13				0	0	0	1,560,000	0	MIG
14	Provision of VIPs inNhlazatshe 2, 4A and C (Phase 1 to 3)	450	3,150,000	1,882,968	84,190				MIG
14				0	1,000,000	0	0	0	MIG
14				0	0	1,000,000	0	0	MIG

Ward	Project Name	Number of H/H Served	Total Project Value	2007 / 08	2008 / 9	2009 / 10	2010 / 11	2011 / 12	Funder
15 & 22	Provision of Sewer Network in Silobela	900	7,200,000	200,000	579,720	2,070,280	0	0	MIG
15 & 22	Ext 4 (PH 1 & 2)			0	0	1,500,000	500,000	0	MIG
15 & 22				0	0	0	2,050,000	500,000	MIG
15	Provide public toilets in Voortrekker Street		150,000	0	0	150,000	0	0	Own Funds
16	Provision of VIPs in Nhlazatshe ward 16			939,588					MIG
16	Provision of VIP toilets in Nhlazatshe 3, Belvedere, Aankomst and Lochiel (PH 1 & 2)	649	4,543,000	0	2,000,000	0	0	0	MIG
16				0	0	1,000,000	0	0	MIG
17	*Provision of VIP toilets in Dlamini A- D (PH 1 to 3)	1,900	13,300,000	0	2,500,000	0	0	0	MIG
17				0	0	3,000,000	0	0	MIG
17				0	0	0	4,000,000	3,800,000	MIG
17	Provision of Sewer Network in Dlamini (For areas near Badplaas Town)	200	1,600,000	0	0	1,600,000	0	0	Not Funded
17&21	Provision of VIP toilets in the farm areas								MIG
18	** Completion Provision of VIP toilets in Mantjolo and Mbhejeka	684	4,788,000	800,000	692,120	0	0	0	MIG
18	Provision of VIP toilets in Mbhejeka and part of Tjakastad (Ph 1 & 2)			0	725,873	0	0	0	MIG
18				0	0	1,000,000	0	0	MIG
19	Provision of VIPs in Mooiplaas phase 2			1,000,000					MIG
19	Provision of VIPs in Bampoem	50	0	535,000	1,318,000	0	0	0	MIG
19	Provision of VIPs in Enkaba and surrounding areas	210	1,470,000	0	0	1,000,000	0	0	MIG
20	*Provision of VIPs in Nhlazatshe and surrounding areas (ph 2)	250	1,750,000	0	2,000,000	0	0	0	MIG
20	*Provision of VIPs in Nhlazatshe and surrounding areas (ph 3)		0	0	0	1,000,000	0	0	MIG
21	*Provision of VIP toilets in Deep Rural Areas and Farm Areas (Mkhangoma, Schoeman Area, Magudu, Asithandaneni and Mahlabathini (ph 1 to 3)	983	6,881,000	0	0	1,000,000	0	0	MIG
21				0	0	0	1,500,000	1,500,000	MIG
21				0	0	0	0	3,000,000	MIG
15 & 22	Provision of Sewer Network in Silobela Extension 2 and 3.	1000	6,000,000	4,105,000	0	0	0	0	Housing
22	Construction of toilet top structures in Silobela and plumbing	1000	3,000,000	0	0	0	2,000,000	1,000,000	Not funded
Various wards	Provision of VIPs Toilets in Deep rural areas		1,000,000	1,000,000	0	1,000,000	500,000	5,000,000	GSDM
Total	SANITATION		166,973,681	29,064,277	30,815,999	30,459,280	44,186,023	44,527,577	
	(TOTAL WATER AND SANITATION)			54,539,707	56,594,187	61,311,720	77,186,023	58,527,577	

Ward	Project Name	Number of H/H Served	Total Project Value	2007 / 08	2008 / 9	2009 / 10	2010 / 11	2011 / 12	Funder
1	Tarring of D9462 Road from Fernie Cross to Diepdale of provincial road	3	6,000,000	0	0	3,000,000	3,000,000	0	Public works
1	Tarring of road to Mshona, Es'bovini & Matlapeng.	2.5	5,000,000	0	0	2,500,000	2,500,000	0	Not funded
1	Construction of Footbridge at Siphumelele C School		200,000	200,000	0	0	0	0	IRMA
1	Construction of Car-Bridge at Syde		500,000	500,000	0	0	0	0	IRMA
1	Constructio of Car-Bridge at Diepdale		500,000	500,000	0	0	0	0	IRMA
1	Construction of street to new cemetery Diepdale.	2	1,500,000	0	0	0	1,500,000	0	MIG
2	Construction of footbridges to Msini to Sketshe		200,000	0	200,000	0	0	0	IRMA
2	Tarring of road to Ext.5	3	2,000,000	0	0	0	0	1,000,000	Not funded
2	Provision of Taxi rank shelters (Phase 2)		0	0	100,000	1,000,000	0	0	Own Funds
2&3	Completion of Fernie A and B Ring Road (Mkhumula) (PH 1 & 2)	1.5	2,550,000	0	1,800,000	0	0	0	Extrata Mine / MIG
2&3				0	1,578,947	0	0		
3	Construction of footbridges at Ndonga, White City Graveyard and Methula river, Dumbarton		1,000,000	1,000,000	200,000	0	400,000	200,000	IRMA
2&3	Provide new road from Sophia Via Ext 5 to Diepdale	2	4,000,000	0	0	0	2,000,000	0	MIG
3	Construction of Access main road to Ndonga and Pitoli	3	6,000,000	0	0	3,000,000	3,000,000	0	Not funded
3	Tarring of ring road to disabled centre (Fernie)	1	1,500,000	0	0	0	1,500,000	0	Not funded
4	Construction of Footbridges (Sebenta, Khutsala, Mafufumbe and Mpuluzi River Crossing).		1,000,000	0	1,000,000	0	0	0	IRMA
4	Paving of road to Clinic.	0.25	500,000	0	0	500,000	0	0	Not funded
4	Tarring of main road for Mayflower (Section A: Ngwenya Store Sashati Welding to Wesley Church)	2	4,000,000	0	0	4,000,000	0	0	Not funded
4	Paving of Road from Mayflower Complex, via Post Office, Sabbath Church and back to Main Road	2	3,500,000	0	0	3,500,000	0	0	Not funded
4	Paving of road from Dr Arkinsete, via Khutsala, Sebenta police station and back to main road.	2.5	4,000,000	0	0	2,000,000	2,000,000	0	Not funded
4	Paving of road from Timber Holdings via St. John, Mountainview road to Goba	1.5	3,000,000	0	0	0	0	3,000,000	Not funded
4	Paving of road from Velly panelbeaters to Emasimini section, Maseko Bus Service to Mountainview	1.5	3,000,000	0	0	0	0	3,000,000	Not funded
5	Tarring of ring road from Swallowsnest to Dundonald	4	8,000,000	1,000,000	0	3,000,000	4,000,000	0	Public Works

ROADS

Ward	Project Name	Number of H/H Served	Total Project Value	2007 / 08	2008 / 9	2009 / 10	2010 / 11	2011 / 12	Funder
5	Footbridges to Schools in Dundonald Road		1,000,000	0	0	500,000	500,000	0	Not Funded
5	Paving of roads to graveyard	3	4,500,000	0	0	0	2,000,000	2,500,000	Not Funded
6	Construction of 3 Car Bridges in Robinsdale / Matjeketjeni		1,500,000	0	500,000	0	500,000	500,000	IRMA
6	Construction of Bridge in Bettysoed leading to cemetery in New Satnds		250,000	0	250,000	0	0	0	IRMA
6	Construction of 2 Footbridges in Bettysoed connecting block 4 and 6		250,000	0	250,000	0	0	0	IRMA
6	Construction of 4 Footbridges in Waverley		300,000	0	300,000	0	0	0	IRMA
7	Construction of Ring road to Mayflower (Section B1 - B3 - C)	4	8,000,000	0	0	2,000,000	2,000,000	4,000,000	Not Funded
7	Construction of 3 Footbridges at Ngodini		750,000	0	0	250,000	250,000	250,000	Not Funded
7	Construction of 2 Footbridges Mayflower (Section B1 and B2)		2,500,000	0	0	0	2,500,000	0	Not Funded
7	Construction of ring road from D267, to DB267 (SunCity and Chris Hani)	2.5	5,000,000	0	0	2,000,000	3,000,000	1,000,000	Not Funded
7	Construction of ringroad from Magetheni to Matufumbe	3	6,000,000	0	0	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	Not Funded
8	Rind road Shobela -Maseko and Holeka		10,000,000	0	0	0	5,000,000	5,000,000	Not funded
8	Construction of Sithobela River Crossing - Mashona		400,000	0	400,000	0	0	0	IRMA
8	Construction of Footbridge in Matsanga		250,000	0	0	250,000	0	0	Not funded
8	Construction of Footbridges next to Holeka.		250,000	0	0	0	0	250,000	Not Funded
8	Construction of Bridge Emasotsheni to Diepgezet		400,000	0	0	400,000	0	0	Not Funded
8	Construction of Stormwater drainage in existing roads: Hartebeeskop, Oshoek, Mashonami, Emasotsheni to Diepgezet road and Smithfiels	10	5,000,000	0	0	1,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	Not Funded
9	Construction of stormwater drainage at Barcelona ringroad	2	1,000,000	0	0	500,000	0	0	Not funded
9	Construction of Stormwater drainage on Nhlatzatshe 1&2 road to Barcelona.			0	500,000	0	0	0	MIG
9	Completion of Tarring of Barcelona ring road to Nhlatzatshe 2 &3.		2,860,461	2,860,461	0	0	0	0	MIG
9	Paving of SunCity ring road.	2	4,000,000	0	0	0	2,000,000	2,000,000	Not funded
9	Construction of 4 footbridges at Mayflowergate, Nhlatzatshe 1,3 and 4C		1,000,000	0	0	500,000	500,000	0	Not funded
10	Tarring of 3 km of road covering the one leading to the Siphumelele Centre and also link Nhlatzatshe 6 and 7	3	6,000,000	0	0	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	Not Funded

Ward	Project Name	Number of H/H Served	Total Project Value	2007 / 08	2008 / 9	2009 / 10	2010 / 11	2011 / 12	Funder
10	Construction of Storm water for Nhlazatshe 6 road	2	4,000,000	0	0	0	2,000,000	2,000,000	Not Funded
10	Provision of 3 footbridges		750,000	0	250,000	0	500,000	0	IRMA
11	Construction of 1 footbridge at unit A,		250,000	0	0	250,000	0	0	Not funded
11	Construction of 2 mini bridges leading to the Bhekokuhle school		500,000	0	0	500,000	0	0	Not funded
11	Construction of Car bridge leading to cemetery at Ntababomvu.		300,000	0	0	0	300,000	0	Not funded
11	Construction of Footbridge at Umfulamudze		250,000	0	0	250,000	0	0	Not funded
11	Provision of stormwater drainage at Ntababomvu.	1	250,000	0	0	0	0	250,000	Not funded
11	Footbridges at Bhemuda and Ezibhokodweni section		250,000	0	0	0	0	250,000	Not funded
11 & 15	Construction of sidewalks in Ward 11 (Glenmore) and Silobela (Goud Street)	4	808,000	808,000	0	0	0	0	Housing
12	Tarring of R541 Road (from Nhlaba to Ekulindeni) and Upgrading 2 Bridges in the R541 and Nhlaba	5	11,000,000	0	0	3,000,000	3,000,000	5,000,000	Not Funded
12	Resurfacing and paving of streets in Ekulindeni	4	8,000,000	0	0	2,000,000	2,000,000	4,000,000	Not Funded
12	Paving of R40 and R541 to Msauli.	5	7,500,000	0	0	0	3,500,000	4,000,000	Not Funded
12	Construction of 6 Footbridges (Hydrophonic to Ncakani, Ekulindini - Kranskop, Mkhubela, Shugulu, Nhlaba, Manang, Mboyi Substation)		1,500,000	0	0	0	0	1,500,000	Not Funded
13	Construction of Ring Road and - Manyveni to Rockville (Phase 2)	3	6,000,000	0	0	3,000,000	3,000,000	0	Not Funded
13	Stormwater drainage to access roads (V-drains) - Top centre, Mabovini and Rockville	3	750,000	0	0	0	750,000	0	Not Funded
13	Construction of a Footbridge ka - Malahleka		500,000	0	0	500,000	0	0	Not Funded
13&18	Tarring of Tjakastad ringroad	15	30,000,000	0	0	9,000,000	4,000,000	13,000,000	Not Funded
13& 18	Tarring of Ring road from Makhosonke to community hall (Phase 1 & 2)	1	2,000,000	2,000,000	0	0	0	0	MIG
13 & 18	Tarring of Banfwbababethu road.	1	2,000,000	0	0	2,000,000	0	0	Not Funded
14	Tarring of access road from Elukwatini to Nhlazatshe 3	3	6,000,000	0	0	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	Not Funded
14	Tarring of access road from Elukwatini to Nhlazatshe 3	3	6,000,000	0	0	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	Not Funded
14	Tarring / paving at Julius Mkhonto	1.5	3,000,000	0	0	1,500,000	1,500,000	0	Not Funded
14	Construction of Footbridges in Nhlazatshe 4A to Elukwatini and Julius Mkhonto to Nhlazatshe 3		500,000	0	0	500,000	0	0	Not Funded
14	Construction of Stormwater Drainage in all access roads	10	2,000,000	0	0	0	0	2,000,000	Not Funded

Ward	Project Name	Number of H/H Served	Total Project Value	2007 / 08	2008 / 9	2009 / 10	2010 / 11	2011 / 12	Funder
15	Tarring the main road in Phase X and Silobela South.	1.5	3,000,000	0	0	0	0	3,000,000	Not funded
15	Paving of the Fourth Street in Silobela	1	2,000,000	0	0	0	0	2,000,000	Not funded
15	Ring road in Silobela Ext. 4.	1	4,800,000	4,800,000	0	0	0	0	Housing
16	Construction of 3 Foot bridges in Bevedere		750,000	0	0	750,000	0	0	Not funded
16	Construction of 3 Low bridges in Lochiel		1,000,000	0	500,000	0	500,000	0	IRMA
16	Construction of Footbridges in Nhlazatshe		500,000	0	0	250,000	250,000	0	Not funded
16	Ringroad to Dundonald	2	4,000,000	0	0	2,000,000	2,000,000	0	Not funded
16	construction of Bridge to Hloniphani school		400,000	0	0	0	400,000	0	IRMA
16&20	Tarring / Paving of Street from Thandeka to FNB	3	6,000,000	0	0	0	3,000,000	3,000,000	Not funded
17	Ringroad Dlamini A - D	30	60,000,000	0	0	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	Not funded
17	Construction of Footbridges for school children in Ebukhosini		500,000	500,000	0	0	0	0	IRMA
17	Construction of Footbridges from Dlamini A & B		500,000	0	0	0	500,000	0	Not funded
17	Tarring of road – Brugman street, portion of Fouries street, Brink street	5	10,000,000	0	0	2,500,000	2,500,000	5,000,000	Not funded
18	Construction of Footbridges Avontuur - Malahleka		500,000	0	500,000	0	0	0	IRMA
13&18	Construction of Tjakastad ringroad See Ward 13			0	0	0	0	0	
19	Tarring road to Oshoek (Provincial Road)	20	40,000,000	0	0	4,000,000	4,000,000	9,000,000	Public works
19	Tarring of Ring road in Mooiplaas	5	10,000,000	0	0	2,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	Not Funded
19	Construction of Car bridge in Kalwerskraal		500,000	0	0	500,000	0	0	Not Funded
19	Construction of 4 Footbridges in Mooiplaas		1,000,000	0	0	500,000	500,000	0	Not Funded
19	Construction of 3 Footbridges in Ekuphumleni		750,000	0	0	250,000	500,000	0	Not Funded
19	Construction of 3 Footbridges in Steynsdorp and Bosville		750,000	0	0	0	250,000	500,000	Not Funded
19	Footbridge in Uitgevond		250,000	0	0	0	250,000	250,000	Not Funded
20	Provision of 3 iron / steel footbridges	5	750,000	0	250,000	0	250,000	250,000	IRMA
20	Tarring of main streets		10,000,000	0	0	2,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	Not funded
16&20	Tarring / Paving of Street from Thandeka to FNB (See Ward 16)			0	0	0	0	0	Not funded
21	Construction of 3 Low level bridges at Schoeman, Kamatjolo, and Mkingoma		1,200,000	0	600,000	0	600,000	0	IRMA
21	Provision of One footbridge at Mkingoma.		250,000	0	0	250,000	0	0	Not funded

Ward	Project Name	Number of H/H Served	Total Project Value	2007 / 08	2008 / 9	2009 / 10	2010 / 11	2011 / 12	Funder
22	Tarring / Paving of 28 th and 29 th street covering Ducth street	1	2,000,000	0	0	2,000,000	0	0	Not Funded
22	Ring-road from the graveyard to Zinikeleni	1	2,000,000	0	0	0	0	2,000,000	Not Funded
22	Upgrading of storm water at Mtsweni Street.	1	250,000	0	0	0	0	250,000	Not Funded
Total	ROADS (TOTAL WATER, SANITATION AND ROADS)		376,918,461	14,168,461	9,078,947	78,500,000	94,950,000	99,950,000	
				68,708,168	65,673,134	139,811,720	172,136,023	158,477,577	
4	**Renovation of Mayflower Stadium			0	1,092,494	0	0	0	MIG
15 & 22	Construction of a Fire Station in Carolina / Silobela		1,750,000	0	0	1,750,000	0	0	MIG
9,10,14&20	Construction of a Fire Station in Elukwatini / Nhlazatshe		1,750,000	0	0	0	1,750,000	0	MIG
9,10,14&20	Construction of Landfill site in Elukwatini	??	??			1,562,680			MIG
4,5,7,11	Construction of a Fire Station in Empuluzi		1,750,000	0	0	0	0	1,750,000	MIG
all wards	Provision of Jojo tanks			0	0	500,000	600,000	0	Own funds
	Upgrading of Technical Services entrance and paving			0	250,000	0	0	0	Own funds
	Installation of Air Conditioners			0	80,000	0	0	0	Own funds
	(TOTAL WATER, SANITATION, ROADS & OTHER)			68,708,168	67,095,628	143,624,400	174,486,023	160,227,577	
	WSDP			0	0	600,000	0	0	Own Funds
	Roads master plan			0	0	300,000	0	0	Own Funds
	Electricity master plan			0	0	50,000	0	0	Own Funds
	Ring fencing of electricity assets			0	0	500,000	0	0	Own Funds
	Section 78 (1) for electricity (operations budget)			0	220,000	0	0	0	Own Funds
	section 78 (2) water			0	0	0	0	0	
1	Excavator			0	0	1,500,000	0	0	GSDM
2	Flat roller			0	0	1,600,000	0	0	GSDM
3	Water tankers			0	550,000	577,500	605,000	0	Own Funds
3	LDVs (Electrical)			0	250,000	600,000	0	0	Own Funds
4	TLB			0	0	4,000,000	0	0	GSDM
5	Tipper Trucks			0	0	4,500,000	0	0	GSDM
1	Low bed & truck			0	1,300,000	0	0	0	Own Funds
1	Cherry picker			0	0	3,000,000	0	0	Own Funds
1	LDVs (Workshop)			0	0	180,000	0	0	Own Funds
	PMU (Municipal Financial Year)			0	1,532,000	1,890,600	2,057,977	1,910,080	MIG
	GRAND TOTAL			68,708,168	70,947,628	162,922,500	177,149,000	162,137,657	

2009/10 ELECTRIFICATION PROJECTS: MUNICIPALITY AND ESKOM

The following electrification projects shall be implemented during 2009/10 financial year:

1. MUNICIPAL PROGRAMME

MUNICIPAL AREA	NUMBER OF HOUSE HOLDS (H/H)
Glenmore	187
Siyahlalala	52
Unit C	200
Ka Jim	20
Ndonga	25
Tjakastad (RDP)	150
Welgevonden	20
Mbhejeka	50
Dlamini (Badplaas)	100
Esandleni	20
Industrial Area	65
Emakanjini	240
Mafufumbe	100
Waverly	45
TOTAL	1274

2. ESKOM PROGRAMME

Hartebeeskop	215
Slovo	100
Smithfield	90
Josefsdal	19
Lochiel	265
TOTAL	607

TOTAL ESKOM & MUNICIPALITY : 1881 H/H SERVED

Priority Issue/Programme: Local Economic Development

Project ID	Project Name	Project Location	Project Beneficiaries	Project Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Period	Budget Allocation (Annual) R
Alm-led/1-2009	Development of an LED Strategy for the municipality	ALM	ALM	To facilitate the development of an economic strategy for the municipality	LED strategy approved by Council	30 June 2010	500 000.00
Alm-led/2-2009	Establishment of Furniture making factory	Carolina Badplaas	ALM	To provide skills and facility for furniture manufacturing in order to create jobs	Factory in existence and skills development underway	30 June 2010	882 103
Alm-led/3-2009	Establishment of a water bottling project	Nkomati Mine area	ALM	To start a spring water bottling project to benefit the local communities	A functional spring water bottling project with local beneficiaries	30 June 2010	500 000
Alm-led/4-2009	Establishment of the eTinkhulungwane Bakery (Diepdale)	Tinkhulungwane (Diepdale)	Tinkhulungwane, Syde, Fernie, etc	To create employment for the women in the area (poverty alleviation)	A fully-functional bakery	30 June 2010	500 000
alm led/5-2009	Provision of Tourism Infrastructure at Songimvelo Nature Reserve	Ekulindeni	Ekulindeni community and Tourists	To construct an Entrance Gate, Roads and Paths, Day Visitor / Picnic Facilities and a tented campsite	Number of jobs created and assets created	30 June 2011	8 000 000.00
alm led/6-2009	Development of a shopping complex in Mayflower	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mpuluzi (Mayflower) 	Mpuluzi	To provide shopping facilities for the Mpuluzi and surrounding communities	Shopping Centre	30 June 2011	21 000 000
Alm led/7-2009	Development of shopping complex and conference facility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oshoek 	Oshoek	To provide shopping facilities for the Mpuluzi and surrounding communities	Shopping Centre	30 June 2011	20 000 000
Project ID	Project Name	Project Location	Project Beneficiaries	Project Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Period	Budget Allocation (Annual) R
Alm led/8-2009/11	Songimvelo Nature Reserve – new road construction to link with the Malolotja Nature Reserve in Swaziland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ALM 	Community	Phase one Plus minus 10km long and 4,5M wide, concrete drifts and layouts	Project in progress	30 June 2011	R12,068,915
Alm led/9-2009	Nooitgedacht Dam Nature Reserve – Development of Infrastructure and visitor accommodation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ALM 	Community	Upgrade and re-gravelling tourist access road. Constr of slaughtering facility. Constr. of reserve tourist info complex.	A project in progress	30 June 2011	R10,153,121

				Constr. of reserve accom. for paying visitors Constr. of additional reserve visitor ablution facilities			
Alm led/110-2009	Construction and equipment of Community Bakery in Badplaas	ALM Community	Beneficiaries in the Dlamini area	To provide a bakery business for Badplaas/Dlamini community	A community bakery established	30 June 2010	R300.000
Alm led/11-2009	Development of THE Badplaas Lemon Project.	Badplaas community	Beneficiaries in the farms around Badplaas/Dlamini area	To provide a viable lemon project for the land claimants and other farms around Badplaas/Dlamini	A Lemon Project for the area	30 June 2011	R1,000,000
Alm led/12-2009	Development of shopping mall – Carolina	Carolina / Silobela community		To facilitate a shopping complex for Carolina/Silobela	Shopping complex	30 June 2010	To be determined
Alm led/13-2009	Songimvelo Malolotja Trans-frontier	• ALM		To combine Songimvelo Nature Reserve & Malolotja Game Reserve into one Game Reserve	A Transfrontier Park between South Africa & Swaziland	30 June 2011	To confirm
Alm Led/14-2009	Brickmaking factory/project	Carolina/Silobela	Silobela residents	To produce bricks for housing construction	Operational Brickmaking Project	30 June 2010	R500,000
Project ID	Project Name	Project Location	Project Beneficiaries	Project Objective	Key Performance Indicator	Period	Budget Allocation (Annual) R
Alm Led/15-2009	SMME's Support & Skills Development Centre	Carolina old school hostel building	ALM Business and Community	To renovate building and equip it as an SMME's Support Centre and as a training centre for ALM	Renovate building and functional centre	30 June 2010	R3,000,000
Alm Led/16-2009	Sewing Project – Badplaas	ALM	Ward 17 & 21	To provide assistance for development of a sewing project	Functional sewing project	30 June 2010	R250,000
Alm-Led/17-2009	Sewing project – Silobela/Carolina	ALM	Wards 15 & 22	To start a sustainable sewing centre for Silobela / Carolina	Functional sewing project	30 June 2010	R250,000
Alm-Led/18-2009	Market Stalls for Hawkers	ALM	Elukwatini Cross	To provide market stalls for hawkers at Elukwatini Cross	Market stalls for the street hawkers	30 June 2010	R2,000,000
Alm-Led/19-2009	Brickmaking project for Fernie	Fernie	Fernie A & B	To establish a brickmaking project that will provide bricks for different types of projects	Production of bricks	30 June 2010	R300,000
Alm-Led/20-2009	Poultry Farming Project	Fernie	Fernie a & B	To establish a poultry farm	Poultry farming	30 June 2010	R500,000
Alm-Led/21-2009	Tombstone making project	Tinkhulungwane	ALM	To source funding for a tombstone-making project	Tombstone manufactured	30 June 2010	R200,000

Alm-Led/22-2008	Second Bakery Project in Silobela	Silobela	Silobela women	To provide equipment to the second bakery project in Silobela	Bakery Project operating	30 June 2010	R300,000
Alm-Led/23-2009	Silobela / Carolina Soccer Club	Silobela	Youth from Silobela / Carolina	To provide sponsorship for a soccer team from Silobela	Sponsored team playing in Vodacom league	30 June 2010	R50,000

3. GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND KEY FOCUS AREAS

3.1 FINANCIAL SERVICES

3.1.1 COMPILATION OF BUDGET AND MID-YEAR REVIEW / ADJUSTMENT

The annual budget of the municipality is compiled in line with a budget programme in terms of the Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003. The budget is done in compliance with the IDP, i.e the municipality budgets for the IDP or according to the needs in the IDP. There is wide consultation and community participation for both the IDP and the Budget. The IDP and the Annual Budget are approved by Council simultaneously. The same process of consultation and community participation is done for the mid-year review/adjustment budget.

3.1.2 Mid-Year Review / Adjustment

A Mid-Year review of the budget will be done to determine whether an Adjustment Budget is necessary.

3.1.3 FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

The key objective is to ensure that sound financial management practices are implemented in terms of the Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (MFMA). An MFMA implementation plan for a three year period ending 2008 was approved and it will be revised and improved for extended implementation.

A multi-year budget for the MTEF will be compiled and the financial management system will be upgraded.

An Assets Register and a Valuation Roll will be compiled for the municipality, using the Municipal Systems Improvement Grant (MSIG).

The Chief Financial Officer will ensure that there is a sound management of the cash flow and the Accounting Officer will ensure that each department manages its budget according to the MFMA.

3.1.4 SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

Supply Chain Management is the duty of the CFO and he must ensure that there is compliance with the MFMA and the approved Supply Chain Management Policy of the municipality. Supply chain must be managed in such a way that it gives effect to other municipal goals and policy direction such as the promotion of LED, promotion of SMME's, etc.

The supply chain processes needs to be expedited to ensure that there are no unnecessary delays in the implementation of projects due to delays in the appointment of service providers.

The municipality will put measures in place as part of its proposed Anti-Corruption Strategy to ensure that the supply chain management function is free from fraud and corruption.

3.1.5 FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT / CAPACITY BUILDING AND SUPPORT

The municipality will work closely with Provincial and National Treasuries to ensure continued support and capacity building is received and that all necessary reports are submitted in time. The Gert Sibande District Municipality will also be involved in the organization and implementation of further capacity building and training programmes on Financial Management and Supply Chain Management.

3.2. INTER-GOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS, SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

3.2.1 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Albert Luthuli Municipality is a rural municipality with the majority of its citizens classified as very poor. It is therefore crucial that special attention and priority is given to community development. In order to achieve the goals of a better life for all, the municipality will work with both national and provincial departments to explore funding for community development programmes aimed at poverty alleviation. Capacity building and training will also have to be organized for the community and other stakeholders. The proposed LED Strategy must clearly outline how it will promote community development.

The municipality has a community participation policy and a community participation strategy to be based on that policy must be compiled. It is crucial that the municipality cooperates with the other spheres of government and the district to ensure that community development and community participation becomes a reality.

3.2.2 PROTECTION SERVICES AND CRIME PREVENTION

The rate of crime in the municipal area is very high. There are several SAPS Service Centres in the municipality but there are always complaints that there is not enough action done to combat crime. The municipality needs to facilitate the formation and proper functioning of Community Policing Forums (CPF's) to ensure that the community is assisting the police in combating crime. The municipality must also create a platform for regular communication and joint planning for action against crime.

Albert Luthuli Municipality has a Traffic Control unit which is currently not fully operational in the entire municipal area. The municipal traffic police must begin to be regularly deployed in the various areas within the municipality. There must be close cooperation with the Provincial Traffic Officers, the Police, the SANDF and the

private security companies to ensure that there are adequate crime prevention and protection services in the municipality.

3.2.3 DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND FIRE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES

Currently the municipality has some fire protection vehicles but not even a single firefighter, hence its temporary arrangement with ACSU to operate the service on its behalf. The municipality needs to establish a fully functional Fire Fighting Service without further delays. In order to expedite this, the municipality must seek the assistance of the district municipality and the provincial government.

The municipality needs to urgently compile a Disaster Management Plan as required by the Municipal Systems Act. This crucial service is also non-existent at present and personnel must be recruited for this function.

The emergency service is also a critical need that is not fully met by the municipality. The provincial government currently provides some emergency services in the form of ambulances but that is also not sufficient. The district municipality is also responsible for this function and the Albert Luthuli Municipality needs to engage both the district and the provincial municipality to ensure that the disaster management and fire and emergency services are rendered in a proper manner in the municipal area.

Purpose of the Disaster Management Plan

- To enhance the capacity of the municipality to prevent and to deal with disasters, and to avoid developments which are subject to high risk of disasters
- To establish a framework aimed to integrate and be consistent with the plan of the District Disaster Management Center
- To outline the framework and procedures for the various facets of disaster management
- To facilitate the co-ordination of programs and actions of the various departments/agencies involved in the various facets of disaster management

3.2.4 SPORTS AND RECREATION

The municipality has no defined sport and recreation unit but the function rests with the Community Services department. With the 2010 Soccer World Cup coming to South Africa it is crucial that the municipality positions itself to reap some of the benefits of the 2010 Soccer World Cup. It is critical that the municipality works closely with the department of Arts, Sport Recreation and Heritage to ensure that resources are made available to the municipality and there are benefits accruing to the communities.

3.2.5 YOUTH DEVELOPMENT, GENDER AND DISABILITY

The new institutional arrangement of the municipality provides for a post in the office of the Executive Mayor that is aimed at ensuring that the needs of the youth, disabled, women and the aged are taken care of. The post has recently been filled and the incumbent is working closely with the Career Guidance Officer and the Outreach Officer, which are sponsored by the Umsobomvu Youth Fund, to ensure that the youth is developed in all respects. It will also be crucial to work with other departments in the municipality, province and national to ensure that the functions related to this section are fully carried out. The necessary plans and strategy must be formulated as a matter of urgency.

3.2.6 HIV / AIDS

3.2.6.1. ALBERT LUTHULI LOCAL AIDS COUNCIL

There is very little that has been done in this programme, there is however noticeable progress.

A Local AIDS Council has been established. Nominations thereof took place on the 7th of November 2006. The Albert Luthuli LAC (Local Aids Council) was officially launched on the 24th of the very same month.

A training of the LAC was organized and it took place on the 14th and 15th of February 2007, facilitated by Education and Training Unit. The Executive Mayor as the Chairperson of this committee officially opened the session and attended the training too.

The aim of setting up the LAC is to develop coherent strategy and action plan to deal with HIV/AIDS in the municipal area.

There is a lot though that the LAC is still to deal with. Although there is an ALM strategy in place, it is outdated and has to be revised so that it is in line with the National one, and it reflects the current status of this municipality. Task Teams still need to be formed. These task teams will be dealing with:

- Prevention and Education
- Care, Support and Treatment for people with HIV/AIDS
- Care for children affected by HIV/AIDS

3.2.6.2. HOME BASED CARE SERVICES

The Home-base care services are fairly distributed in most of the areas in the municipality. They are funded by the Department of Health and Social Services (Health component). There is a provincial HIV/AIDS Coordinator who monitors a total of 109 HBC groups in Albert Luthuli. The problem in this municipality is that there is no coordinator for these groups employed by the municipality and this must be corrected as soon as possible.

The only problem experienced by these HBC is that their stipend is not consistent. They do not get the full support they deserve from the department of Health and Social Services.

3.2.6.3. DROP- IN- CENTERS (COMMUNITY CENTERS)

There are six Drop-In-Centers in the municipality, distributed as follows:

- Mooiplaas
- Glenmore
- Fernie
- Carolina
- Ekulindeni
- Tjakastad

The drop-in centers are for children who are destitute. The kids go there in the mornings to be fed and also in the afternoons. These Drop-In-Centers are funded by the Social Services component in the Health Department. According to the plan, the kids are not supposed to go to the center only for feeding, but to be taught life skills as well.

3.2.7 COMMUNITY FACILITIES: THUSONG SERVICE CENTER (MPCC'S)

In Albert Luthuli Municipality there is one Multi-Purpose Community Centre, the Mpuluzi MPCC situated at Fernie. This Thusong Service Center has been in existence for a number of years but the Provincial and National departments supposed to render daily services to the communities surrounding it have failed to do so. Those that make a weak effort to serve the communities only come to the Center once or twice a week. The municipality must, therefore work with the Premier's Office to ensure that department like Home Affairs, health and Social Services, Labour, etc occupy their allocated offices on a daily basis to serve the communities. Funds have been provided by the Province to extend the Center to accommodate more service providers and there is also funding for the employment of a fulltime Centre Manager for the Thusong Service Center.

The municipality plans to source more funding for additional Thusong Service Centers at Dundonald, Litshelembube, Tjakastad, Badplaas, Ekulindeni, etc.

SHORT FALLS/CHALLENGES AT THE MPCC

- Cleaning Services- Material, Personnel
- Coordination of activities – No Centre Manager
- Assurance for service delivery by sector departments
- Supervision

3.2.8 DISTRICT HOUSE OF TRADITIONAL LEADERS

The District House of Traditional Leaders has been launched and it is encouraging our own Chief B Mnisi of the Mantjolo Traditional Authority has been elected as the Chairperson of this important institution. Chief B Mnisi is very actively heavily involved in community development and planning issues and he has attended all the IDP Representative Forum meetings in the municipality and contributed some invaluable inputs in the planning and compilation of this IDP document. The municipality will continue to work with Him to reach all the Traditional Leaders within its area of jurisdiction.

3.2.9 MUNICIPAL HEALTH SERVICES AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

The municipality has currently has two clinics operated by it in Carolina and Silobela. These are expected to be transferred to the department of Health and Social Services soon. Once that has been finalized the entire health function will be under the provincial department and the municipality will only be responsible for Environmental Health.

The municipality now has a fully functional environmental health unit and, in conjunction with the district municipality, is finalizing an Integrated Waste management Strategy. An Integrated Environmental Management Plan is being compiled by the Office of the Municipal Manager.

3.2.10 EDUCATION AND TRAINING

There are hundreds of schools within the municipality falling under the department of education. Some of the schools need extra classrooms while a big number of them have no libraries, administration blocks, libraries and laboratories. The municipality needs to work with the department of Education to ensure that proper plans are made to improve the situation in our schools.

There is only one FET College satellite in the municipality and it is situated in Glenmore. The municipality must ensure that this FET college branch grows and supplies skills and training to the youth that are relevant and that will ensure that the youth is employable within the municipality.

3.2.11 TOURISM

The municipal area has an abundance of natural and cultural resources which, if developed can enhance tourism development. Tourism development can be a leading economic sector for the municipal area which will benefit the emerging local, domestic and international tourist markets and in turn provide income to local people.

A new holiday resort is proposed for Carolina, around the Rooiwal Dam. Should this materialise the town of Carolina will receive a huge boost from tourism.

3.3 CORPORATE SERVICES

3.3.1 ADMINISTRATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

The Albert Luthuli Municipality has a wide range of transformation issues that must be dealt with which are as a result of amalgamation of five previous transitional councils. These transformation issues have a bearing on the ability of the municipality to deliver basic services and eradicate the backlogs.

The new functions of the municipality demands that new skills that are not available within the municipality must be sourced. The creation and filling of these new positions increases the municipality's personnel budget for salaries. However, it is crucial for the municipality to have these skills in order to deliver on its constitutional mandate.

The municipality is utilizing premises that were originally built for a small council in Carolina as its head office. The buildings also provided a council chamber for a council which is even smaller than half of the present council. There is a need to provide for a bigger council chamber. The need for office space has also increased in accord to the new functions that have been assigned to the new municipality. This space problem also applies to full-time councillors, premises to secure municipal vehicles and other equipment of the municipality, etc.

The municipality is widely spread geographically, resulting in long distances between rural settlements and the offices of the municipality. This situation poses a challenge to the municipality to actually provide pay points and other municipal services closer to these communities. This is why the municipality must revive and upgrade the Administrative Unit Offices in Badplaas and the 3E's.

There is a dire need for the municipality to introduce an initiative aimed at introducing a new organizational culture based on the principles of Batho Pele in order to improve service delivery. The introduction of such an initiative will in no doubt complement the implementation of performance management systems in the municipality. The mammoth task brought by the municipality's skills development plan actually requires that an on-site training centre be established.

3.3.2 LEGAL SERVICES

The municipality has a panel of legal services providers that it can use when there is a need. Internally it has a qualified attorney employed as Manager: Legal Services. He attends to all legal issues for the municipality and only where he needs assistance does he seek the services of an external legal services provider.

3.3.3 LABOUR RELATIONS MANAGEMENT

The municipality has a panel of human resources and labour relations services providers that it can use when there is a need. Internally it has a qualified HR practitioner employed as Manager: Human Resources. She attends to all human resources issues for the municipality and only where she needs assistance does she seek the services of an external human resources services provider.

3.3.4 COMMUNICATION AND MARKETING

The municipality's new institutional arrangement makes provision for a communications manager in the office of the Executive Mayor. The marketing function is under the Office of the Municipal Manager.

The big challenge lies in the formulation of a Communication Plan/Strategy for the municipality. The Marketing Plan/Strategy is also not yet in place. Both of these plans must be formulated as a matter of urgency.

3.3.5 ADMINISTRATION SUPPORT AND COUNCIL SERVICES

The Corporate Services department is responsible for administrative support and Council services in the municipality. The department is responsible for Administration, Human Resources, Legal Services and Secretariat Services. The department is reasonable well-staffed and is very successful in carrying out its responsibilities.

3.4 PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

3.4.1 TOWN AND REGIONAL PLANNING

The aim of this strategy is to facilitate the improvement of residential areas into total living environments. Not only does this require that problems caused by inequitable policies of the past be rectified, but that planning, design and operation of residential areas need to be qualitatively improved. Residential areas are not simply places for houses, but also ideal locations for the provision of numerous other related facilities and services, including those that promote economic upliftment as well as environmental management. Importantly this strategy facilitates the restructuring of existing patterns of living and working, in a manner that provides greater opportunities in a more equitable, efficient and sustainable manner.

Housing challenges in the municipality include focusing attention on informal settlements; giving high priority to meeting the physical and social infrastructure and servicing needs in areas of greatest need (informal settlements, existing townships, and farm workers); facilitating access to adequate housing opportunities for low income households; and making contribution to addressing regional housing demand.

The purpose of this strategy is to focus public investment on upgrading historically neglected residential areas and providing new housing opportunities in better-located areas for those in the greatest need. This includes:

- Upgrading informal settlements where appropriate or providing alternative well-located housing opportunities
- Providing housing opportunities for low income groups in well located areas, close to public transportation routes and other urban opportunities
- Ensuring minimum standards of quality, safety and environmental care for all residential areas
- Providing appropriately located and well-serviced land for housing development to meet current and future demand for housing
- Creating total environments by providing a range of community facilities and services, and economic development opportunities, and ensuring reasonable access to employment, health, safety, education, communication, recreation, commercial and cultural facilities
- Undertaking small pockets of well-designed housing developments in order to avoid the monotony of mass housing, and promote a mixture of income groups within projects
- Increasing residential densities to optimise land utilisation, ensuring greater affordability and promoting higher thresholds for services and facilities
- Promoting sound environmental practices, particularly storm water management.
- Facilitate job creation through housing delivery

3.4.2 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The huge settlements in the municipality are structured to be developed as dormitories without any intention to establish them as sustainable and self-sufficient reserves. This form is based on apartheid planning and has caused a major spatial distortion. A major challenge for this municipality is to convert these reserves into vibrant, sustainable and self-sustaining settlements. Effective spatial interventions should be employed to achieve this. The municipal area has an abundance of natural and cultural resources which if developed can enhance tourism development. Tourism development can be a lead economic sector for the municipal area which will benefit the emerging local, domestic and international tourist markets and in turn provide income to local people.

In the mining sector the municipality has opportunities in coal, gold, chrome, iron ore, etc. The municipality must engage the mining companies and the Department of Minerals and strive to open employment and community development opportunities in the local mines.

The mining activities need to be dealt with in terms of the Integrated Environmental Management Plan as it has potential to affect tourism and agricultural development negatively.

The municipality must be in constant contact with all stakeholders in the economic sector. It must work closely with stakeholders such as the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), Khula, NDA, NGO's, CBO's SHG's, Local Business Forum, Local Business Chambers, etc,etc. to ensure that industries and other businesses are established to boost the local economy.

Albert Luthuli Municipality must implement its new Local Economic Development (LED) Strategy.

The municipal area is predominantly rural and all sectors are highly integrated and not very distinctive, as may be the case in urban areas. Coupled with this problem is a lack of information regarding the economic sector of, and economic development for the area. The contents provided in this report are based on trends that have been detected and inputs received.

The municipality has reasonable investment opportunities and economic development that could dramatically transform the socio-economic character of the area. It is critical that these opportunities are maximized. The municipality needs to ensure that the tangible benefits of economic development are directed to those areas in greatest need and to those who have been historically disadvantaged.

The main focus of this strategy is to develop the municipality area in a way that will make the region economically sustainable and will ensure economic upliftment of the entire community. Economic development should adopt an innovative, dynamic and creative approach, and strive to:

- A. Enhance the capacity of urban areas to build on local strengths, especially existing economic infrastructure and industrial and commercial investments
- B. promote comparative advantages, especially tourism and land availability, but in conjunction with regional economic planning
- C. ensure good marketing and supporting social and physical infrastructure to promote the ALM area's attractiveness to potential tourists and investors

- D. promote SMME's, especially in historically disadvantaged areas to unlock potential in these areas
- E. increase opportunities for informal economic activities at nodes and along development corridors
- F. promote the continuation of large-scale and small-scale agriculture activity in most productive areas for as long as possible
- G. establish appropriate institutional capacity within the municipality to efficiently facilitate, manage and monitor a broad range of economic development

In order to achieve this strategy, several programmes will need to be co-ordinated:

- Environmental Sensitivity Programme
- Nature Conservation Programme
- Infrastructure Development Programme
- Infill and Densification Programme
- Urban Design and Upgrade Programme
- Passenger Transport Programme
- Informal Settlements Programme
- Housing Delivery Programme
- Land Identification and Release Programme
- Corridor Development Programme
- Job Creation Programme
- Industrial Development Programme
- Commercial Development Programme
- Tourism Programme
- SMME Development Programme
- Regulations Programme
- Community Participation Programme
- Institutional Transformation Programme
- Nodal Development Programme

3.4.3 AGRICULTURE

The main agricultural activities occurring in the region are timber plantations, and commercial farming. The timber plantations export timber from the region in raw form. There are no factories that produce by-products from timber. The commercial farmers produce mainly dry land produce such as maize, Soya beans, dry beans, sunflower and grazing crops in summer as well as wheat in winter. Wool and milk are also produced in the area. Small-scale farming activities are also present but have a low impact in the area.

The municipality has created two posts in the Rural Development/Agriculture sector to ensure that the agricultural potential is fully exploited and rural communities are developed.

3.4.4. MINING

There are a lot of coal reserves situated in the Albert Luthuli municipal area. The area has recently experienced closing down of other mines. There is a noticeable decline in the economic activities in the mining sector. The question regarding labour force and the contribution of the mining industry to the economical well being of the area is not known. It is for this reason that the municipality must engage the local mines and the DME to share information and strategies.

3.4.5 TRADE/RETAIL/COMMERCIAL

Commercial activities are most prominent in Carolina and Elukwatini where banks are located. In general the activities are of small scale and have low impact in the area. The commercial activities focus on the local economy and do not feature in the national economy. The Elukwatini area is a high growth area where a lot of businesses are thriving. Carolina has an urban decay problem and urgent steps need to be taken to revive the town.

3.4.6 TOURISM

The tourism sector is underdeveloped, as there is high potential for recreation and tourism in the area. There are few areas that have been developed for tourism purposes e.g. resorts and hiking trails. Tourism development should be linked to low intensity commercial activities. Development of tourism will strengthen the economic base of the area and promote the area within the Mpumalanga context.

Songivelo Game Reserve is the biggest game reserve within Albert Luthuli Municipality. The Mpumalanga Parks Board, which owns Songimvelo Game Reserve, is busy finalising a deal to combine Songimvelo and Malolotja Game Reserve in Swaziland to form a transfrontier park. This proposed Songimvelo – Malolotja Transfrontier Park will boost tourism in the area considerably. The proposed new resort in Carolina will boost tourism in the area.

More information on economic development actions in the municipality is contained in the LED Strategy.

3.4.7. GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

The Albert Luthuli Municipality has an approved Spatial Development Framework (SDF). A process is currently under way to formulate a Land Use Management System (LUMS) for the municipality. A Geographic Information System (GIS) is not yet in place but the computer hardware was purchased by the District Municipality a while ago. The collection of the data and feeding into the GIS will be done as one of the phases of the LUMS. Provision has been made on the Institutional Arrangement (Organogram) of the department for a GIS Operator post.

3.4.8. LAND REFORM AND ADMINISTRATION

Albert Luthuli Municipality is a huge rural municipality which consists mainly of the former KaNgwane homeland areas and private farms. Since most of the residents in the former KaNgwane homeland area were forcibly resettled, moving from other areas into Kangwane, the majority of residents therefore do not have any land

ownership. It is for this reason that the municipality must strive towards giving them full title and ownership of the land they have now come to occupy.

The municipality will therefore pay particular attention to and give priority to the Upgrading of Land Tenure rights for all the communities living in the former KaNgwane homeland areas (Eluwatini TLC, Empuluzi TLC and Ekulindeni TLC areas) and Badplaas.

On the other side there is a need to do land restitution to some of the people who were forcibly removed from land they owned or who had certain rights on the land they were removed from. The municipality will support and facilitate any land restitution and land reform initiatives and programmes.

During the development of the Spatial Development Framework (SDF) and Land Use Management System (LUMS), will ensure that issues of land reform and land administration are given high priority and facilitated.

3.4.9. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND INTEGRATED RURAL PLANNING

According to STATS-SA, the unemployment rate in the municipality is more than 50%, and most of the community lives below the poverty line. The municipality needs a comprehensive LED Strategy to address the issue of economic and social development. The LED Strategy must be able to stimulate the economy in such a way that it created a lot of sustainable jobs. Programmes such as the Extended Public Works Programme, ASGISA, etc must be supported and implemented within the municipal area to ensure the generation of employment and income for the community.

The municipality must pay special attention to the readily available resources and explore them for the betterment of the lives of the community. Agriculture is one of the key economic factors that can change the lives of the rural communities in Albert Luthuli municipality. The agricultural industry needs to be fully explored, especially the value-adding to existing agricultural products and the introduction of new products that thrive in this area, e.g. apple, bio-fuels plants, etc.

The municipality commits to undertake integrated rural planning for all the rural areas under its jurisdiction. The planning in the rural areas will be done in such a way that it promotes and facilitates the implementation of government programmes such as the ISRDP and others. The municipality must work with all sector departments and the District Municipality to ensure that there is coordinated socio-economic development in the municipal area.

3.4.10. TRANSPORT

The transport system in Albert Luthuli Municipality consists of a number of municipal roads and streets, provincial roads and the N17.

The community of the Albert Luthuli Municipal area is highly dependent on the towns in the region, which act as service centres for the community. Businesses in these towns are however also dependant on the community of the rural area. These linkages, all as well as the linkages in terms of social service provision, the road network and public transport need to be enhanced to the benefit of the region. This should include compact urban areas with increasing residential densities in proximity to towns, while subdivisions and increasing densities in the heart of the rural area

should be discouraged. A well functioning movement system can promote and enhance these linkages.

While the municipality is currently serviced by several north-south and east-west routes, there are problems experienced with existing movement system. There is a relatively poor level of fixed infrastructure connecting remote sub-regions of the municipality. Linkages between residential areas, employment opportunities and public amenities require improvement. There is also poor provision of passenger transport.

In response, the transport strategy must be aimed at the promotion of a well-functioning movement system within the municipality and strengthening linkages between the municipality and its neighbouring regions. This strategy will allow people to move easily, safely and affordably and will contribute to unifying the area which is currently characterised by communities and activities separated by considerable distances. Improvements to the movement system can also create opportunities to promote increased development in the municipality.

This strategy is aimed at:

- Improving existing transport networks to facilitate greater accessibility and movement between people, places and activities by upgrading roads and building new roads.
- Stimulating economic development through the location of economic activities along transport routes.
- Integrating communities and promoting social development through improved accessibility between home, work and community facilities.
- Utilizing movement systems to structure the location of future development and restructure existing land uses, by undertaking integrated and co-coordinated land use and transport planning.
- Increasing thresholds along road transport routes to promote sustainable provision of frequent and affordable public transport.

The Transport Bill provide that transport planning authorities (which corresponds with the District Municipality), are responsible for legal transport planning requirements. Accordingly, the sector officers should be District Officials; however officers of the Local Municipality should be seconded to the planning team of the transport authority or contact closely with it on a temporary basis in order to assure mutual alignment of the Integrated Transport Plan with the local IDP.

A) Guideline documents and legislation

Reference is made to:

- National Land Transport Transition Bill
- White Paper on Transport
- Moving South Africa Strategy and Action Plan

B) Minimum Requirements

The minimum requirements for Integrated Transport Plans as outlined in the IDP Guidelines:

- C) The Integrated Transport Plan (ITP) must formulate the planning authorities official vision, policy and objectives consistent with National and Provincial Policies.
- D) Specify the changes to the planning authorities land transport policies and strategies since the previous 5 year plan
- E) Including a list that must
 - ⇒ Show, in order of precedence, the projects and project segments to be carried out in that 5 year period, and the cost of each project
 - ⇒ Be prepared with due regard to relevant Integrated Development Plans and Land Development Objectives set in terms of the DFA, or where applicable in terms of a law of the Province.
- F) Including all nodes of transport and infrastructure, including new or amended roads and commercial developments having an impact on the land transport system, and land transport aspects of airports and harbours.
- G) Include the planning authority's detailed budget, including funding sources, with regard to land transport for the relevant financial year in the format described by the MEC
- H) Include the planning authority's public transport plan consisting of:
 - ⇒ Public transport records
 - ⇒ Operation licenses strategies
 - ⇒ Rationalisation plan
- I) Set out a general strategy for travel demand management
- J) Set out a road and transport infrastructure provision, improvement and maintenance strategy
- K) Set out a general strategy or plan for the movement of hazardous substances

3.5 WATER AND SANITATION SERVICES

3.5.1 ADMINISTRATION OF WATER QUALITY

The municipality is constantly striving to provide high quality water to its communities. Pursuant to that goal the municipality regularly takes samples from its water treatment works and sends them to the laboratory for testing. When the results are received prompt action is taken to correct any deficiencies in the water quality.

3.5.2 LABORATORY DEVELOPMENT

Currently the municipality has plans to develop its own laboratory. It will continue to use private laboratories for its water quality checks for the foreseeable future. The employment of laboratory staff is one of the priorities identified at the recent Strategic Planning session of the municipality held in Nelspruit.

3.5.3 WATER SERVICES DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The Albert Luthuli Municipality has just concluded the transfer of the DWAF water and sanitation assets and staff from the former KaNgwane homeland areas, i.e the Ekulindeni, Elukwatini and Empuluzi areas. This municipality is a Water Services Authority in its area and as such is responsible for the water provision and sanitation function. As required by the Water Services Act Albert Luthuli Municipality must have a Water Services Development Plan (WSDP) as one of the sector plans. DWAF has provided financial assistance to review the WSDP. The DBSA has also come into play, through their assistance, a process has been set in motion to develop the sector plan. A draft has been developed and will be circulated for comments/inputs.

The transfer of the water and sanitation assets also necessitated the carrying out of a Section 78 Assessment for the delivery of the services. DWAF has also funded this process and as soon as it is completed the municipality will act accordingly.

3.5.4 WATER LOSS MANAGEMENT

The municipality does not have a Water Loss Management Strategy at this point and a lot of water is lost through leakages, vandalism, by-passing of meters, etc. Urgent action is needed to put a strategy and plan in place to manage the loss of water in the municipality. Appropriate policies and by-laws also need to be compiled or reviewed to deal with this important issue.

3.5.5 INSTITUTIONAL AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Albert Luthuli Municipality has a wide range of transformation issues that must be dealt with which are as a result of amalgamation of five previous transitional councils. These transformation issues have a bearing on the ability of the municipality to deliver basic services and eradicate the backlogs.

The new functions of the municipality demands that new skills that are not available within the municipality must be sourced. The creation and filling of new positions increases the municipality's personnel budget for salaries. However, it is crucial for the municipality to have these skills in order to deliver on its constitutional mandate.

The municipality is utilizing premises that were originally built for a small council in Carolina as its head office. The buildings also provided a council chamber for a council which is even smaller than half of the present council. There is a need to provide for a bigger council chamber. The need for office space has also increased in accord to the new functions that have been assigned to the new municipality. This space problem also applies to full-time councilors, premises to secure municipal vehicles and other equipment of the municipality, etc.

The municipality is widely spread geographically, resulting in long distances between rural settlements and the offices of the municipality. This situation poses a challenge to the municipality to actually provide pay points and other municipal services closer to these communities. This is why the municipality must revive and upgrade the Administrative Unit Offices in Badplaas and the 3E's.

There is a dire need for the municipality to introduce an initiative aimed at introducing a new organizational culture based on the principles of Batho Pele in order to improve service delivery. The introduction of such an initiative will in no doubt complement the implementation of the Performance Management System in the municipality.

The municipality must work with departments such as Health and Social Services to ensure that other social programmes aimed at improving the social standard of the community are implemented. The department of Housing must also play a crucial part in ensuring that all qualifying beneficiaries have decent housing.

The municipality must also engage other departments and organizations to ensure that critical skills and capacity building is offered to the community

3.6 PROPOSED SHARED-SERVICES

3.6.1 AUDIT COMMITTEE SERVICES /INTERNAL AUDIT

In terms of Section 166(1) of the Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 each municipality and each municipal entity must have an audit committee, subject to subsection 6 of the same Act.

In the Gert Sibande District Municipality a decision was taken to establish an Audit Committee at the district level which can then be used by all the municipalities within the district that do not have their own Audit Committee. Albert Luthuli Municipality has recently appointed an Internal Audit Unit and we have also gone a step further to appoint an Audit Committee which started functioning from the 1 July 2008.

3.6.2 SKILLS DEVELOPMENT

The municipality needs capacitate its employees with appropriate skills and knowledge with relevant training and skills development programmes. Management development programmes for managers will equally be encouraged so that the municipality continuously render professional services.

The mammoth task brought by the municipality's skills development plan actually requires that an on-site training centre be established by the municipality or the district municipality should be engaged to establish one.

A concerted effort must be made to fully implement the approved Skills Development Plan, including learnerships. Provincial and national departments must work with the municipality when they have training and development programmes and also when they need to implement learnership programmes.

3.6.3 LEGAL SERVICES

Although the municipality has its own Legal services, it will fully utilize any other service set up by the district municipality to assist the municipalities within the district.

3.6.4 TOWN PLANNING SERVICES [TOWN AND REGIONAL PLANNING]

The municipality has one Town and Regional Planner in its employ. It is busy with LUMS, GIS, Spatial Development Plan review, etc and will welcome any assistance on these areas from the GSDM, Province, etc. It will be very good if sector departments were to budget for the compilation of sector plans such as the Integrated Environmental Management Plan, Integrated waste management Plan, Disaster Management Plan, Transport Plan, etc. which form an integral part of the Integrated Development Plan.

3.6.5 MUNICIPAL HEALTH SERVICES AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT

The municipality is now responsible for environmental health and primary health is reverting to the Department of Health and Social Services. However, the department must still work closely with the municipality in serving the community because all complaints end up being reported to ward councilors and other municipal structures. Disaster management is a critical service that must be provided to the community. The district municipality and Province must assist the municipality with the formulation of a Disaster Management Plan and the implementation thereof. Currently there is a draft Disaster Management Plan which, in its present form can not, and does not assist the situation. For this reason, a new plan is required. Several houses were declared disaster houses during December 2008 but owing to the absence of a relevant plan, we have not been able to respond positively to the disaster. Those houses are still damaged even now (April-May 2009).

3.7 INFRASTRUCTURE AND TECHNICAL SERVICES

3.7.1 BULK INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

Certain areas are characterized by severe development backlogs and development intervention is needed in order to uplift the area. Most of these areas are rural in nature and some are peri-urban. The municipality should develop programmes aimed at addressing service backlogs and alleviating poverty. The municipality will give high priority to areas where the RDP standard of water and sanitation has not been met.

A Five-Year Infrastructure Development Plan has been developed and it forms part of this IDP document.

3.7.2 PROJECT PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION

Albert Luthuli Municipality has a Project Management Unit that deals all infrastructure projects for the municipality. Projects are formulated from the lists of needs received from the communities during the IDP Process and once approved by all stakeholders and the Municipal Council they are passed on to the PMU for further planning until the implementation stage. Some of the projects are first planned in the IDP and then passed on to the District municipality or relevant sector department for implementation. The municipality often uses Consultants to assist with the planning, design and implementation of its projects due to lack of capacity.

3.7.3 PROJECT MANAGEMENT

A Project Management Unit (PMU) was established in 2005 to do project management for MIG projects and was part of the Office of the Municipal Manager. On 30 August 2006 the Municipal Council resolved that the PMU must be part of Technical Services and be responsible for the management of all projects of the municipality.

Due to capacity and other reasons the Municipal Council rescinded its August decision in February 2007 and resolved to outsource the PMU function. Since then this function has been outsourced and any project management function requiring external service providers is appointed in terms of the Supply Chain management policy of the municipality for a fixed term that will be renewable.

3.7.4 INFRASTRUCTURE MAINTENANCE

The maintenance of infrastructure is done by the technical Services department of the municipality. This department has serious capacity shortages such as in materials and equipments, finances, personnel, skills, etc. The transfer of DWAF personnel is expected to help overcome some of the capacity challenges, especially in the maintenance and operation of water and sanitation infrastructure.

3.7.5 HOUSING

The municipality has just developed a Housing Plan. The current housing reality in the ALM reveals that housing patterns are either formal or informal. Most informal housing patterns are an extension of existing formal areas driven by the desire to be located closer to opportunities. Furthermore, there is also a huge backlog in urban housing developments since the municipal area has not benefited greatly from the previous housing allocations and the slow implementation process of approved housing projects. There is also a need for development intervention in the form of formalization of expanding informal settlements around towns and rural main centers to ensure public health and safety in relatively dense living environments.

Centrally located areas continue to have low-density development. The bulk infrastructure is not utilized to its full capacity – this is wasteful of an expensive resource. The public transportation system cannot operate an efficient transport system in a low density residential and business environment. Informal housing continues to grow in centrally located areas since poor people are trying to access housing closer to employment and social facility areas. Informal housing is inadequately serviced in terms of addressing basic needs and as a result this

negatively affects the health of the surrounding environment. The growth of this form of housing creates uncertainty in the formal property market, which affects investment confidence.

There is a great need and potential for the development of middle to high income housing in the urban and peri-urban areas, especially Carolina and Elukwatini.

The aim of this strategy is to facilitate the improvement of residential areas into total living environments. Not only does this require that problems caused by inequitable policies of the past be rectified, but that planning, design and operation of residential areas need to be qualitatively improved. Residential areas are not simply places for houses, but also ideal locations for the provision of numerous other related facilities and services, including those that promote economic upliftment as well as environmental management. Importantly this strategy facilitates the restructuring of existing patterns of living and working, in a manner that provides greater opportunities in a more equitable, efficient and sustainable manner.

Housing challenges in the municipality include focusing attention on informal settlements; giving high priority to meeting the physical and social infrastructure and servicing needs in areas of greatest need (informal settlements, existing townships, and farm workers); facilitating access to adequate housing opportunities for low income households; and making contribution to addressing regional housing demand.

The purpose of this strategy is to focus public investment on upgrading historically neglected residential areas and providing new housing opportunities in better-located areas for those in the greatest need. This includes:

- Upgrading informal settlements where appropriate or providing alternative well-located housing opportunities
- Providing housing opportunities for low income groups in well located areas, close to public transportation routes and other urban opportunities
- Ensuring minimum standards of quality, safety and environmental care for all residential areas
- Providing appropriately located and well-serviced land for housing development to meet current and future demand for housing
- Creating total environments by providing a range of community facilities and services, and economic development opportunities, and ensuring reasonable access to employment, health, safety, education, communication, recreation, commercial and cultural facilities
- Undertaking small pockets of well-designed housing developments in order to avoid the monotony of mass housing, and promote a mixture of income groups within projects
- Increasing residential densities to optimise land utilisation, ensuring greater affordability and promoting higher thresholds for services and facilities
- Promoting sound environmental practices, particularly storm water management.
- Facilitate job creation through housing delivery

4. SECTOR PLANS AND SECTOR COLLABORATION

4.1. SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

There is an outdated SDF which was done in 2005. A partnership between Albert Luthuli, DBSA and DLA has been fostered. There is a commitment financially from the two partners to contribute towards the development of the SDF/LUMS. At least by the end of December 2009 a draft should be in place.

4.2. ALIGNMENT TO PGDS AND OTHER STRATEGIC PLANS/LEGISLATION

The municipality will continually strive to align its IDP to the Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS).

4.3. DISTRICT ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

Once the District Economic Growth and Development have been finalised the municipality will align its LED Strategy with it.

4.4. DISASTER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Albert Luthuli Municipality only has a draft Disaster management Plan. A new plan is required since this one does not serve the interest or obtaining situation.

4.5. FINANCIAL PLAN AND CAPITAL INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

The financial plan and capital investment programme is part of the budget.

4.6. HIV / AIDS PLAN

An HIV/AIDS Plan has just been completed and will be implemented soon.

4.7. PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The Performance Management System was approved by the municipal council on 27 June 2007.

4.8. YOUTH AND WOMEN DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

The municipality does not have a Youth and Women Development Strategy yet.

4.9. WATER SERVICES DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The Water Services Development Plan was last done in 2003 and is now outdated. DWAF has made a financial commitment and DBSA has come in to assist the municipality with the development of the plan.

4.10. INTEGRATED PUBLIC TRANSPORT PLAN

The Integrated Public Transport Plan is not yet in place.

4.11. INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

A draft Integrated Waste Management Plan was done through the district municipality and is available but is not yet suitable for approval by council.

4.12. INTEGRATED ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

An Integrated Environmental Management Plan has been done through assistance from the province.

4.13. AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT PLAN

There is no Air Quality Management Plan in the municipality.

4.14. INTEGRATED DISTRICT HEALTH PLAN

The only available Integrated District Health Plan has been done by the Province.

5. BINDING PLANS AND PLANNING REQUIREMENTS AT NATIONAL AND PROVINCIAL LEVEL

The table below outlines the applicable legislations and policies, which will have to be considered during the IDP Review process

LEGISLATIONS

LEGISLATION	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT	SUBJECT MATTER	RESPONSIBILITY	APPROVAL
Constitution (108 of 1996)	Department of Justice			
Development Facilitation Act (67 of 1995)	Department of Land Affairs	Land Development Objectives Spatial Development Spatial integration Sustainable development Bulk infrastructure planning Settlement density Land use control Development strategies Administrative structures Housing delivery	Municipalities	Municipalities & MEC Local Government
Municipal System Act (32 of 2000)	Department of Provincial & Local Government	Integrated Development Plans Strategic planning Multi-sectoral planning, co-ordination & alignment	Municipalities	Municipalities & MEC Local Government may require amendment to IDP
Water Services Act (108 of 1997)	Department of Water Affairs & Forestry	Water Services Plans Provision and delivery of water services	Water Services Authorities/ Municipalities	Water Services Authorities
National Housing Act (107 of 1997)	Department of Housing	Housing Delivery Plans Provision and delivery of housing	National & Provincial Government, Municipalities	National & Provincial Government, Municipalities
National Environmental Management Act (107 of 1998)	Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism	Environmental Management Plans Environmental principles Environmental implementation plans	Certain national departments and each province	Relevant department in the province
Environmental Conservation Act (73 of 1989)	Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism	Provides for the effective protection and controlled utilization of the environment and for the matters incidental thereto	Minister/ Administrator/ Local authority	Minister/ Administrator/ Local authority
Municipal Structures Act (117 of 1998)	Department of Provincial & Local Government	Municipal establishment and determination of powers and functions of municipalities	Municipalities	N/A
Public Finance Management (1 of 1999) & Treasury Regulations	National Treasury	Economic, efficient & effective management of public finances Transferred from National or Province through sound accounting and internal control systems	Municipalities	National & Provincial Treasury

LEGISLATION	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT	SUBJECT MATTER	RESPONSIBILITY	APPROVAL
Transition Act Second Amendment Act	Department of Provincial & Local Government			
Municipal Finance Management Act	Department of Provincial & Local Government	Economic, efficient & effective management of public finances through sound accounting and internal control systems	Municipalities	National & Provincial Treasury
Property Rates Act,	Department of Provincial & Local Government	Creation & maintenance of sustainable municipal rates base	Municipalities	N/A
EIA Regulations: Implementation of Sections 21, 22, 26 of the ECA, April 1998	Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism			
National Transport Bill, 2000	Department of Transport			
National Land Transport Transition Act (22 of 2000)	Department of Transport	Transport Plans Public transport plan operational Integrated transport plan Operational plan	Transport Authorities/ Municipalities	Transport Authorities/ Municipalities
Urban Transport Amendment Act (14 of 1992)	Department of Transport			
The Rental Housing Act (50 of 1999)	Department of Housing			
Water Services Act (108 of 1997)	Department of Water Affairs & Forestry			
National Water Amendment Act (45 of 1999)	Department of Water Affairs & Forestry			
Promotion of Administrative Justice Act (3 of 2000)	Department of Justice	Fair Administrative procedures	Municipalities	N/A
Promotion of Access to Information Act(2 of 2000)	Department of Justice	Freedom of access to public information	Municipalities	N/A

POLICIES

POLICY	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT	SUBJECT MATTER
Reconstruction & Development Programme (RDP) 1994	President's Office	Development planning and service delivery. Local Economic Development
Growth, Employment & Redistributions (GEAR), 1996	President's Office	A (macro-economic) strategy for rebuilding and restructuring the economy. Contents include fiscal policy, monetary and exchange rate policy; trade, industrial and small enterprise policies; social and sectoral policies; public investment and asset restructuring; employment, wages and training and policy co-ordination
Urban Development Framework, 1997	Department of Housing	Seeks to accommodate the growth and job creation orientation of GEAR with the more re- distributive and 'people development' association of the RDP. It does so through the accommodation of the need to stimulate local economic development and enhanced global competitiveness of South African cities.
Batho Pele White Paper, 1997	DPLG	Puts emphasis on better & efficient service delivery.
South Africa's National Framework for Women's Empowerment and Gender Equality	President's Office	Outlines South Africa's vision for gender equality and how it intends to realize this ideal. It details the overarching principles which will be integrated by all sectors into their own sectoral policies, practices and programmes.
Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Strategy (ISRDS)	President's Office	The ISRDS is designed to realize a vision that will attain socially cohesive rural communities with viable institutions, sustainable economies and universal access to social amenities able to attract and retain a skilled and knowledgeable people, who are equipped to contribute growth and development.
Rural Development Framework (RDF)	DLA	The RDF asserts a powerful poverty focus. It describes how government working with rural people aims to achieve a rapid and sustained reduction in poverty.
Local Agenda 21	DEAT and DACE	It is a blueprint for Sustainable Development. Delivering basic environmental, social and economic services Local level planning Sustainable development of local urban settlements and communities.
White Paper on Local Government, 1998	DPLG	
Towards a Policy on Integrated Development Planning, 1998	DPLG	
White Paper on Municipal International Relations, 1999	DPLG	
Green Paper on Municipal Service Partnerships, 2000	DPLG	
White Paper on Energy Policy of South Africa, 1998	DPLG	
White Paper on Land Reform, 1997	DPLG	
Green Paper on Development and Planning, 1998	DPLG	
White Paper on Agriculture, 1995	DPLG	
White Paper on South African Land Policy, 1998	DPLG	
Department of Land Affairs' Land Reform Programme	DPLG	
Agricultural Policy in SA, 1998	DPLG	
White Paper on Integrated Pollution and Waste Management	DPLG	
White Paper on the Environmental Management Policy for South Africa, 1998	DPLG	
White Paper on Sustainable Forest Development in South Africa, 1996	DWAF	
Moving South Africa, September 1998	DOT	
Moving South Africa, the action Agenda, 1999	DOT	
White Paper on the Development and Promotion of Tourism, 1996	DOT	
Tourism in GEAR, 1997	DTI	
White Paper on Water Supply and Sanitation, 1994	DWAF	
White Paper on a national Water Policy for South Africa, 1997	DWAF	
White Paper on an Integrated Pollution & Waste		

POLICY	RESPONSIBLE DEPARTMENT	SUBJECT MATTER
Management for South Africa, 2000	DEAT	
Public Participation Policy	ALM	Community consultation and participation